c) Drehimpuls

$$\boxed{\underline{L}_I = \underline{L}_S + \underline{L}} \quad (10.18)$$

$$\underline{L} = \sum_\nu m_\nu \underline{r}_\nu \times (\underline{\omega} \times \underline{r}_\nu) \quad (10.20)$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\Theta}}\,\underline{\omega} \quad (10.24)$$

$$\text{mit } \underline{\underline{\Theta}} = \sum_\nu m_\nu \left[|\underline{r}_\nu|^2 \mathbb{1} - \underline{r}_\nu(t) \otimes \underline{r}_\nu(t)\right]$$

wobei $(\underline{r}_\nu \otimes \underline{r}_\nu)\underline{\omega} = \underline{r}_\nu\, \underline{r}_\nu \cdot \underline{\omega}$

- Komponentendarstellung bzgl. ONB $\{\underline{e}_1, \underline{e}_2, \underline{e}_3\}$

$\underline{e}_i \cdot \big| \; \underline{L} = \underline{\underline{\Theta}}\,\underbrace{\underline{\omega}}_{\omega_j \underline{e}_j} \longrightarrow L_i = \underline{e}_i \cdot \underline{\underline{\Theta}}\,\underline{e}_j\, \omega_j$

(10.25)

$$\longrightarrow \boxed{L_i = \Theta_{ij}\,\omega_j \quad \text{mit } \Theta_{ij} = \underline{e}_i \cdot \underline{\underline{\Theta}}\,\underline{e}_j = \sum_\nu m_\nu \left[|\underline{r}_\nu|^2 \delta_{ij} - x_{\nu i}\, x_{\nu j}\right]}$$

Matrix $\underline{\underline{\Theta}}$ mit $[\Theta]_{ij} = \Theta_{ij}$ $\qquad x_{\nu j} = \underline{r}_\nu \cdot \underline{e}_j$!!

- symmetr. Tensor 2St: $\Theta_{ij} = \Theta_{ji} \longrightarrow$ 6 unabh. Komp.

$$\underline{\underline{\Theta}} = \begin{pmatrix} \Theta_{11} & \Theta_{12} & \Theta_{13} \\ \Theta_{12} & \Theta_{22} & \Theta_{23} \\ \Theta_{13} & \Theta_{23} & \Theta_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

Hauptdiagonale: $\Theta_{11}, \Theta_{22}, \Theta_{33}$ ... Trägheitsmomente

Nebendiagonalelemente: $\Theta_{12}, \Theta_{13}, \Theta_{23}$ ... Deviationsmomente $\longrightarrow$ Lagerkräfte Bsp. Rad

- Trägheitsmoment bzgl. Achse $\underline{\hat{\nu}}$ mit $|\underline{\hat{\nu}}| = 1$: $\quad \Theta_{\nu\nu} = \underline{\hat{\nu}} \cdot \underline{\underline{\Theta}}\,\underline{\hat{\nu}}$

Bsp: $\Theta_{11} = \underline{e}_1 \cdot \underline{\underline{\Theta}}\,\underline{e}_1$

- $\underline{\underline{\Theta}} = \underline{\underline{\Theta}}(t)$ (vgl. 10.24): Wo steckt die Zeitabh. rel. zum IS?

(i) ONB des KS: $\{\underline{e}_1, \underline{e}_2, \underline{e}_3\}$ ... körperfest!

$$\underline{\underline{\Theta}}(t) = \Theta_{ij}\, \underline{e}_i(t) \otimes \underline{e}_j(t), \quad \Theta_{ij} = \underline{e}_i(t) \cdot \underline{\underline{\Theta}}\, \underline{e}_j(t) \qquad (10.27)$$

... zeitunabh.

(ii) ONB des IS: $\{\underline{e}_{I1}, \underline{e}_{I2}, \underline{e}_{I3}\}$ ... raumfest!

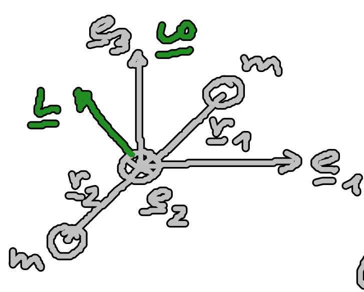
$$\underline{\underline{\Theta}}(t) = \Theta_{Iij}(t)\, \underline{e}_{Ii} \otimes \underline{e}_{Ij}, \quad \Theta_{Iij}(t) = \underline{e}_{Ii} \cdot \underline{\underline{\Theta}}(t)\, \underline{e}_{Ij} \qquad (10.28)$$

... zeitabh.

- kontinuierl. Massenverteilung:

$$\underline{\underline{\Theta}} \underset{(10.7)}{=} \int \underbrace{d^3r\, \rho(\underline{r})}_{\leftarrow \sum_\nu m_\nu \ldots} \left[|\underline{r}|^2 \underline{\underline{1}} - \underline{r} \otimes \underline{r} \right] \qquad (10.29)$$

- **Bsp:** „Hantel"



$$\underline{r}_1 = \frac{d}{\sqrt{2}}(\underline{e}_1 + \underline{e}_3) \qquad |\underline{r}_i| = d$$

$$\underline{r}_2 = -\frac{d}{\sqrt{2}}(\underline{e}_1 + \underline{e}_3)$$

$$\sum_\nu m_\nu \left[|\underline{r}_\nu|^2 \delta_{ij} - x_{\nu i} x_{\nu j} \right]$$

$$\Theta_{11} = \Theta_{33} = md^2\, 2\left(1 - \tfrac{1}{2}\right) = md^2$$

$$\Theta_{22} = 2md^2$$

$$\Theta_{13} = \Theta_{31} = md^2\, 2\left(-\tfrac{1}{2}\right) = -md^2$$

$$\Theta_{ij} = 0, \text{ sonst}$$

$$\longrightarrow \underline{\underline{\Theta}} = md^2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad (10.30)$$

$$\underline{\omega} = \omega \underbrace{\underline{e}_3}_{\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}} : \quad \underline{L} = \underline{\underline{\Theta}}\, \underline{\omega} = md^2 \omega \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

e) <u>Kinet. Energie</u>:
$$T = \frac{1}{2} \sum_\nu m_\nu \dot{\underline{r}}_{I\nu}^2$$

mit $\dot{\underline{r}}_{I\nu} = \dot{\underline{R}} + \underline{\omega} \times \underline{r}_\nu$

(i) $\underline{R} = \underline{R}_S$

$$\xrightarrow{\sum_\nu m_\nu \underline{r}_\nu = 0} \boxed{\begin{aligned} T &= T_{trans} + T_{rot} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} M \dot{\underline{R}}_S^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_\nu m_\nu (\underline{\omega} \times \underline{r}_\nu)^2 \end{aligned}} \qquad (10.31)$$

Untersuche: $\underline{\omega}\cdot\underline{L} \overset{(10.20)}{=} \sum_\nu m_\nu \underbrace{\underline{\omega}\cdot[\underline{r}_\nu\times(\underline{\omega}\times\underline{r}_\nu)]}_{\underline{a}\cdot(\underline{b}\times\underline{c}) \overset{!}{=} \underline{c}\cdot(\underline{a}\times\underline{b})}$

$\underline{a}\cdot(\underline{b}\times\underline{c})$
$= \varepsilon_{ijk}\, a_i\, b_j\, c_k$

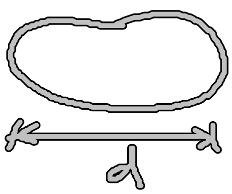
$$= \sum_\nu m_\nu (\underline{\omega}\times\underline{r}_\nu)^2$$

$$\longrightarrow \boxed{T_{rot} = \frac{1}{2}\,\underline{\omega}\cdot\underline{L} = \frac{1}{2}\,\underline{\omega}\cdot\underline{\underline{\Theta}}\,\underline{\omega} = \frac{1}{2}\,\omega_i\,\Theta_{ij}\,\omega_j} \quad (10.32)$$

... für Rotation um Aufpunkt

(ii) $\dot{\underline{R}} = 0$: $\boxed{T = T_{rot}}$ (10.33)

f) <u>potentielle Energie:</u> $U(\underline{r}_{I\nu})$ für m_ν, $\nu = 1, \dots, N$



$\underline{r}_{I\nu} = \underline{R} + \underline{r}_\nu$ mit $|\underline{r}_\nu| \leq d$

$$U(\underline{r}_{I\nu}) \overset{\text{Taylor}}{\approx} U(\underline{R}) + \underline{r}_\nu \cdot \operatorname{grad} U(\underline{r}_{I\nu})\big|_{\underline{R}}$$

falls: $d\,|\operatorname{grad} U(\underline{r}_{I\nu})| \ll U(\underline{R})$

$$\longrightarrow \boxed{U(\underline{r}_{I\nu}) \approx U(\underline{R})} \quad (10.34)$$

g) <u>Eigenschaften von $\underline{\underline{\Theta}}$:</u>

(1) <u>Hauptachsentrafo:</u>

· Eigenwertgl.: (10.35)

$$\underline{\underline{\Theta}}\,\underline{e}^{(i)} = \Theta_i\,\underline{e}^{(i)}$$

$\Theta_i \geq 0$ ... Hauptträgheitsmomente

$\{\underline{e}^{(1)}, \underline{e}^{(2)}, \underline{e}^{(3)}\}$ ... Hauptachsensystem

} von $\underline{\underline{\Theta}}$

mit $\underline{e}^{(i)}\cdot\underline{e}^{(j)} = \delta_{ij}$

• Diagonalgestalt von $\underline{\underline{\Theta}}$: (10.36)

$$\tilde{\Theta}_{ij} = \underline{e}^{(i)} \cdot \underbrace{\underline{\underline{\Theta}}\,\underline{e}^{(j)}}_{\Theta_j \underline{e}^{(j)}} = \underbrace{\Theta_j \delta_{ij}}_{\text{keine Summen-konvention!}} \longrightarrow \underline{\underline{\tilde{\Theta}}} = \begin{pmatrix} \Theta_1 & & 0 \\ & \Theta_2 & \\ 0 & & \Theta_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

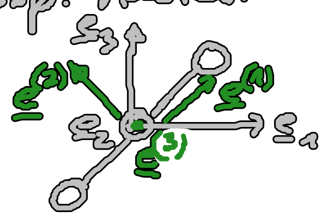
also: $$\boxed{\underline{\underline{\Theta}} = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \underset{\text{3 EW}}{\Theta_i} \, \underbrace{\underline{e}^{(i)} \otimes \underline{e}^{(i)}}_{\text{3 Eulerwinkel}}} \quad (10.37)$$

3 EW, 3 Eulerwinkel $\longrightarrow$ 6 unabh. Komp von $\underline{\underline{\Theta}}$

• Fälle:
(i) $\Theta_1 \neq \Theta_2 \neq \Theta_3$: unsymmetr. Kreisel
(ii) $\Theta_1 = \Theta_2 \neq \Theta_3$: achsen " "
(iii) $\Theta_1 = \Theta_2 = \Theta_3$: Würfel oder Kugel! (oder Tetraeder)

• physikal: $\underline{\omega} \parallel \underline{e}^{(i)} \longrightarrow \underline{L} \parallel \underline{\omega}$ ... „stabile" Drehrichtungen!

• Bsp: Hantel:



$$\underline{\underline{\Theta}} = md^2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} \underline{e}^{(1)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\underline{e}_1 + \underline{e}_3) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\begin{pmatrix}1\\0\\1\end{pmatrix}, \quad \Theta_1 = 0 \\ \underline{e}^{(2)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-\underline{e}_1 + \underline{e}_3) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\begin{pmatrix}-1\\0\\1\end{pmatrix}, \quad \Theta_2 = 2md^2 \\ \underline{e}^{(3)} = \underline{e}_2 = \begin{pmatrix}0\\1\\0\end{pmatrix}, \quad \Theta_3 = 2md^2 \end{array}\right\} \underline{\underline{\tilde{\Theta}}} = 2md^2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & 0 \\ & 1 & \\ 0 & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) <u>Trägheitsellipsoid</u>: Fläche konst. Rot.energie

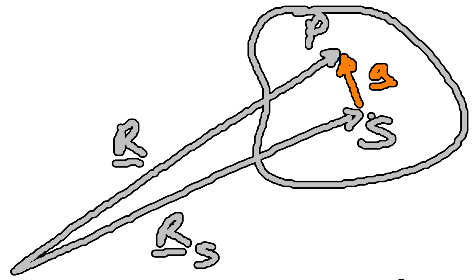
• $T = \frac{1}{2}\, \underline{\omega} \cdot \underline{\underline{\Theta}}\, \underline{\omega}$ mit $\underline{\rho} = \frac{\underline{\omega}}{\sqrt{2T}}$ (10.38)

$$\longrightarrow \boxed{1 = \rho_i \Theta_{ij} \rho_j \xrightarrow[\text{achsentrafo}]{\text{Haupt-}} 1 = \Theta_1 \tilde{\rho}_1^2 + \Theta_2 \tilde{\rho}_2^2 + \Theta_3 \tilde{\rho}_3^2}$$

... Trägheitsellipsoid mit Halbachse $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\Theta_i}}$
(Flächen 2. Grades)

• Poinsotsche Konstruktion!

(3) Satz von Steiner



$\underline{\Theta}^{(S)}$ bezogen auf S bekannt

$$\longrightarrow \boxed{\underline{\Theta}^{(P)} = M\left(|\underline{a}|^2 \mathbb{1} - \underline{a}\otimes\underline{a}\right) + \underline{\Theta}^{(S)}}$$

Gesamtmasse ... Trägheitstensor bzgl. Punkt P

Beweis: Übungen

10.3 Dynamik des starren Körpers (II): Eulersche Gln.

a) Dynam. Grundgl.

- Impulssatz:

(10.13) (8.8) $\boxed{\underline{\dot{P}} = \sum_\nu \underline{F}_\nu^{(a)} = \underline{F}^{(a)}}$

(i) $\underline{R} = \underline{R}_S$: $\underline{P} = M\underline{\dot{R}}_S$ (10.16)

(ii) $\underline{\dot{R}} = 0$: $\underline{P} = \underline{\omega}\times M\underline{r}_S$ (10.17)

- Drehimpulssatz:

(10.14) (8.14) $\underline{\dot{L}}_I = \underline{D}_I^{(a)} = \sum_\nu \underline{r}_{I\nu}\times\underline{F}_\nu^{(a)} = \underline{R}\times\underline{F}^{(a)} + \underline{D}$ (10.41)

$\underline{r}_{I\nu} = \underline{R} + \underline{r}_\nu$

$\boxed{\underline{D} = \sum_\nu \underline{r}_\nu \times \underline{F}_\nu^{(a)}}$ ... Drehmoment bzgl. Aufpkt $\underline{R}$.

$\overset{(10.18)}{\underset{(10.21)}{=}} \underline{\dot{L}}_S + \underline{\dot{L}}$ (10.42)

(i) $\underline{R} = \underline{R}_S$: $\underline{\dot{L}}_S = (\underline{R}_S \times \underbrace{M\underline{\dot{R}}_S}_{\underline{P}})^{\cdot} \underset{\underline{\dot{R}}_S\times\underline{\dot{R}}_S = 0}{=} \underline{R}_S\times\underline{\dot{P}} = \underline{R}_S\times\underline{F}^{(a)}$

(ii) $\underline{\dot{R}} = 0$: $\underline{\dot{L}}_S = \underline{R}\times\underline{\dot{P}} = \underline{R}\times\underline{F}^{(a)}$ (10.43)

$\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\dot{\underline{L}} = \underline{D}}$ (10.44)

.. Drehimpulssatz für starre Körper
bzgl. Aufpkt $\underline{R}$ $\longrightarrow$ Rotationsbewegung

[vgl.: Newton: $\dot{\underline{p}} = \underline{F}$ mit $\underline{p} = m\underline{v}$ $\longleftrightarrow$ $\underline{L} = \underline{\underline{\Theta}}\,\underline{\omega}$
$\underline{F}$ $\longleftrightarrow$ $\underline{D}$]

b) <u>Eulerschen Gln.:</u>