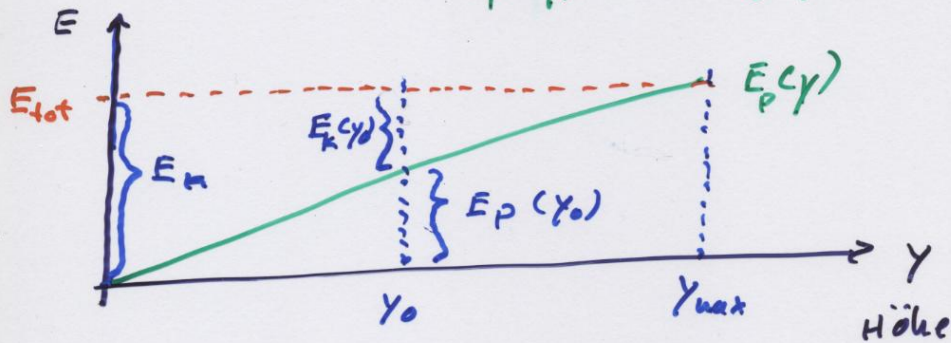


Energiediagramme

(9)

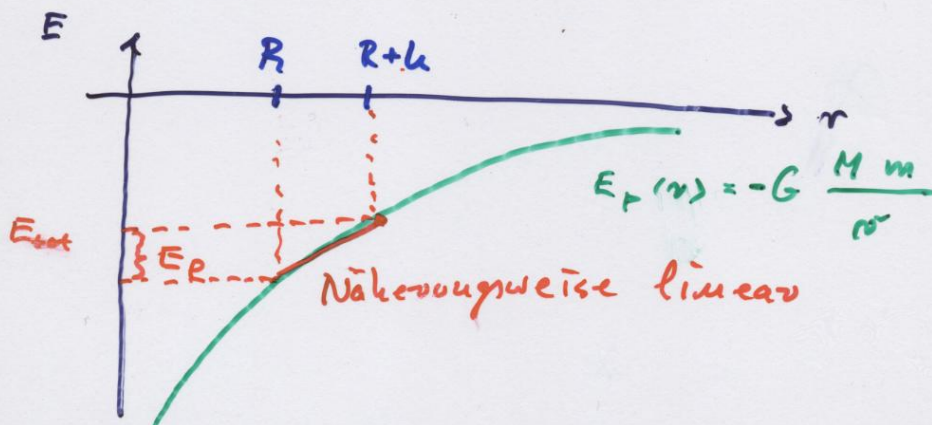
a) Homogenes Gravitationsfeld

$$E_p(y) = m \cdot g \cdot y$$

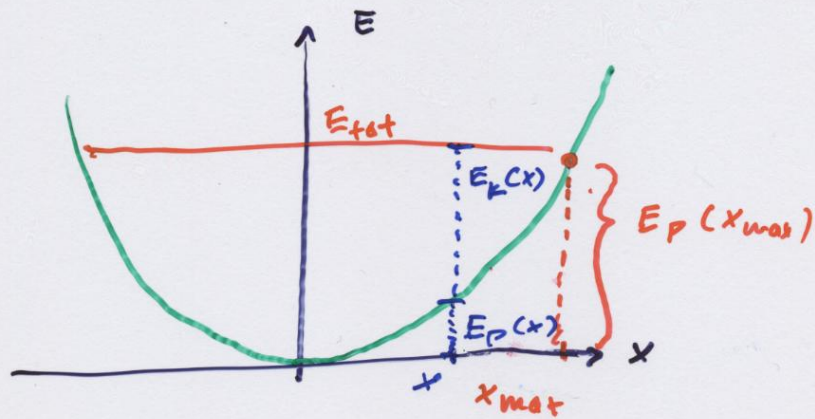


$$E_{tot} = E_k(y) + E_p(y) = \text{const} \\ = E_p(y_{max})$$

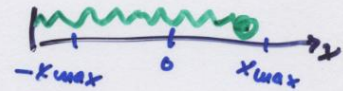
b) Realistisches Gravitationsfeld



c) Federpotential

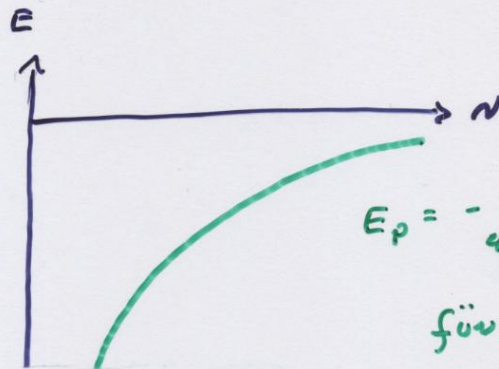


$$E_P(x) = \frac{1}{2} k x^2$$



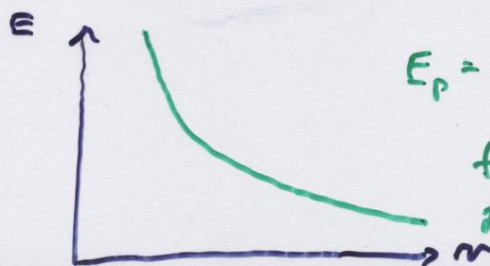
$$E_{tot} = E_K(x) + E_P(x) = \text{const}$$

d) Elektrostatistisches Potential



$$E_P = - \frac{Q \cdot q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

für ungleichnamige Ladungen



$$E_P = + \frac{Q \cdot q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

für gleichnam. Ladungen

Zusammenhang zw. Potential und
potentieller Energie:

Mechanik: $E_p = V \cdot m$

Elektrostatik: $E_p = V \cdot q$

q "Probeladung"
 m "Probemasse"

2.2.6 Leistung

Leistung = Arbeit im Zeitintervall

$$\langle P \rangle = \frac{A}{\Delta t}$$

Mittlere Leistung

$$P = \frac{dA}{dt}$$

Instantane d.

$$[P] = 1 \text{ kg} \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^3} \hat{=} 1 \text{ W}$$

$$1 \text{ Ps} = 735 \text{ W}$$

Leistung: P ("power")

Arbeit: A oder W ("work")

$$[P] = \text{Ps} \hat{=} \text{HP} \quad (\text{"Horse Power"})$$

- Demo: Leistung eines Studenten

Student läuft Treppe hoch:

$$\begin{aligned}\langle P \rangle &= \frac{m \cdot g \cdot h}{\Delta t} = \frac{65 \text{ kg} \cdot 9,8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \cdot 3,5 \text{ m}}{3 \text{ s}} \\ &= 743 \text{ W} \\ &= 1,0 \text{ Ps}\end{aligned}$$

- Zusammenhang: Mechanischer und Elektrischer Leistung

$$\underline{1 \frac{\text{N} \cdot \text{m}}{\text{s}} = 1 \text{ W} = 1 \text{ kg} \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^3} = 1 \text{ V} \cdot \text{A}}$$

Beispiel: Glühlampe $\sim 50 - 100 \text{ W}$

2.3 Systeme von Massepunkten

2.3.1 Schwerpunkt und Impuls

Beispiel



Milchstraße

=>



Große
Attraktor

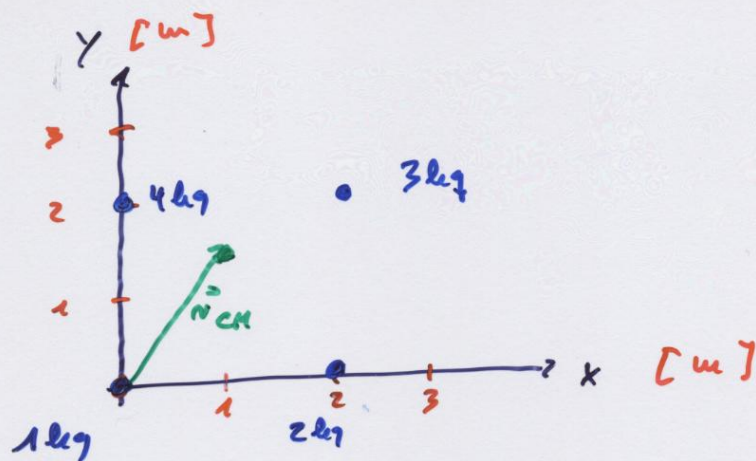
Definiere Schwerpunkt

CM
(„Center of Mass“)

$$\vec{r}_{CM} = \frac{1}{M} \int \vec{r}(m) dm \quad (\text{Massenverteilungen})$$

$$= \frac{1}{M} \int \vec{r}(m) \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{Dichte}}}{\rho(\vec{r})} \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{Volumenelement}}}{dV} dV$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N m_i \vec{r}_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N m_i} \quad (\text{Für abzählbar viele Teilchen})$$

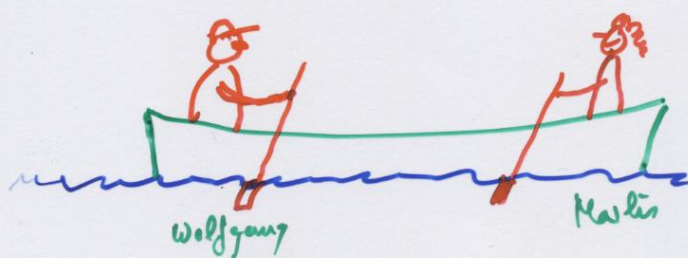


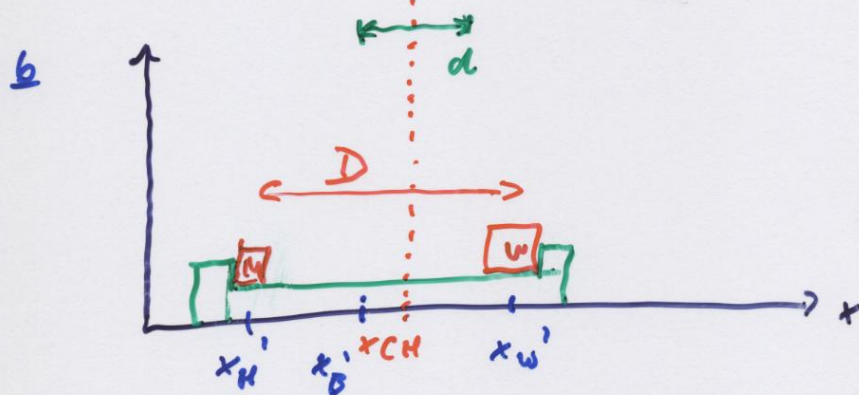
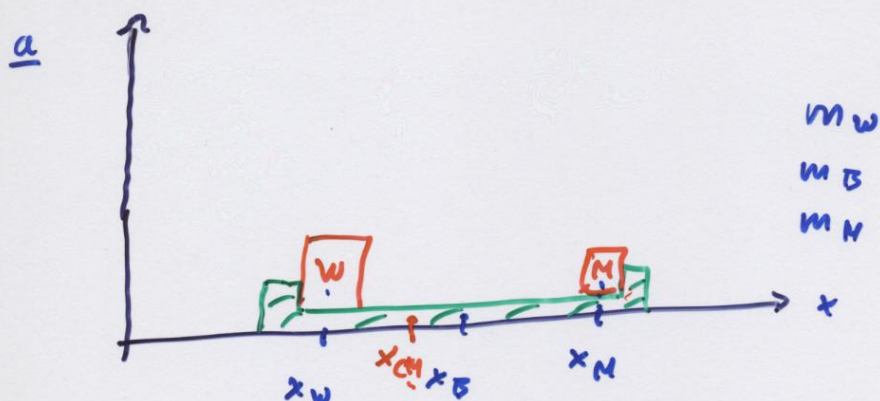
$$\vec{r}_{CM} = \left(1 \text{ kg} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \text{ kg} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \text{ m} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 3 \text{ kg} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \text{ m} \\ 2 \text{ m} \end{pmatrix} + 4 \text{ kg} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \text{ m} \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$\times \frac{1}{(1+2+3+4) \text{ kg}}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \text{ m} \\ 1,4 \text{ m} \end{pmatrix}$$

Anwendung:





$$a: x_{CM} = \frac{1}{M} (m_w x_w + m_H x_H + m_B x_B)$$

$$b: x_{CM} = \frac{1}{M} (m_w x_w' + m_H x_H' + m_B x_B)$$

$$= \frac{1}{M} (m_H (x_w - d) + m_B (x_B - d) + m_w (x_H - d))$$

$$x_H - x_w = x_w' - x_H' = D$$

$$m_M = \frac{m_w (D-d) - m_B \cdot d}{D + d}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} m_w = 80 \text{ kg} \\ m_B = 30 \text{ kg} \\ d = 0,4 \text{ m} \\ D = 3 \text{ m} \end{array} \right\} m_M = 57,6 \text{ kg}$$

Bewegung von Systemen von Massepunkten

$$\bullet \vec{V}_{CM} = \frac{d}{dt} \vec{r}_{CM} = \frac{\sum m_i \vec{v}_i}{\sum m_i = M}$$

$$\Rightarrow M \cdot \vec{V}_{CM} = \vec{P}_{CM} = \sum \vec{p}_i$$

$\vec{p}$ Impuls

$$\bullet \vec{a}_{CM} = \frac{\sum m_i \vec{a}_i}{M}$$

$$\Rightarrow M \cdot \vec{a}_{CM} = \vec{F}_{CM} = \sum \vec{F}_i$$

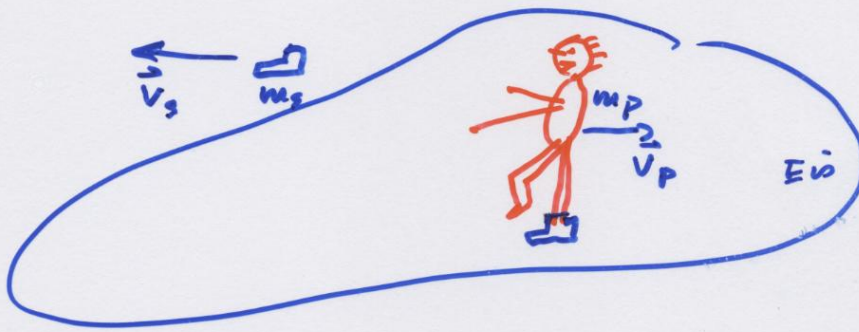
Impulserhaltungssatz

$$\sum \vec{F}_i = 0 \quad \hat{=} \quad \sum \frac{d\vec{p}_i}{dt} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{P}_{CH} = \text{const}$$

Beispiel

a)



$$\begin{aligned}\vec{P}_{CH} = \text{const} &\Rightarrow \vec{P}_s + \vec{P}_p \\ &= m_s \vec{v}_s + m_p \vec{v}_p = 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_p = \frac{m_s}{m_p} v_s$$

$$m_p = 73 \text{ kg}$$

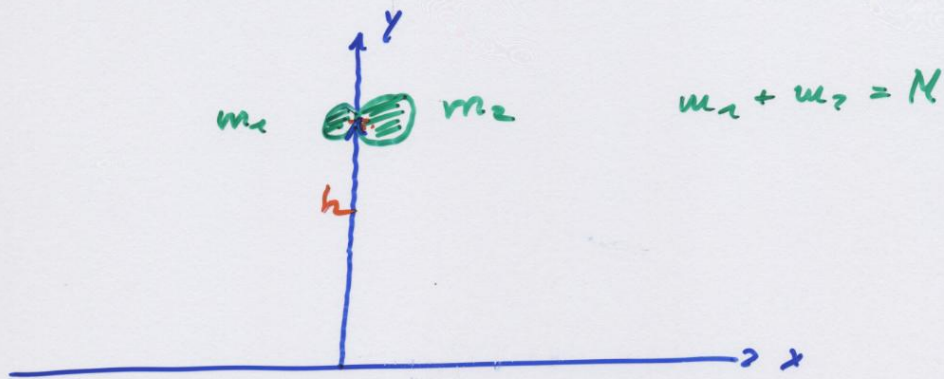
$$m_s = 2 \text{ kg}$$

$$v_s = 10 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_p = 0,27 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

b)

CM - Bewegung mit externer Kraft



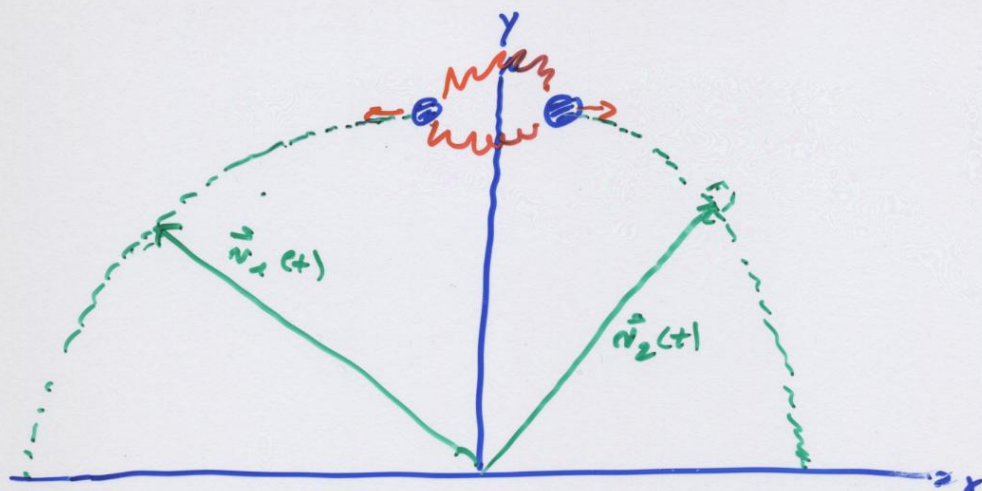
1. Beide Bälle fallen:

$$\vec{F}_{CM} = m_1 \vec{g} + m_2 \vec{g} = M \vec{g}$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} \vec{P}_{CM}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{P}_{CM} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -g \cdot t \cdot M \end{pmatrix}; \quad \vec{v}_{CM} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -g \cdot t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{r}_{CM} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ h - \frac{g}{2} t^2 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\vec{v}_1(t) = \begin{pmatrix} -v_{1x}t \\ h - \frac{g}{2}t^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{v}_2(t) = \begin{pmatrix} v_{2x}t \\ h - \frac{g}{2}t^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{v}_{CM}(t) = \frac{m_1 \vec{v}_1 + m_2 \vec{v}_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{M} \begin{pmatrix} -v_{1x}t m_1 + v_{2x}t m_2 \\ (h - \frac{g}{2}t^2) \cdot (m_1 + m_2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ h - \frac{g}{2}t^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{v}_{CM}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -gt \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{P}_{CM}(t) = M \cdot \vec{v}_{CM} = M \cdot \vec{g} \cdot t \neq \text{const.}$$