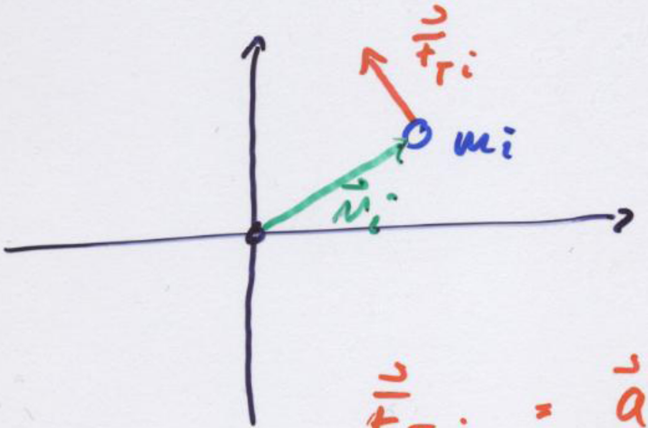
Betrachte Massepunkt m_i



$$\vec{F}_{Ti} = \vec{a}_T \cdot m_i$$

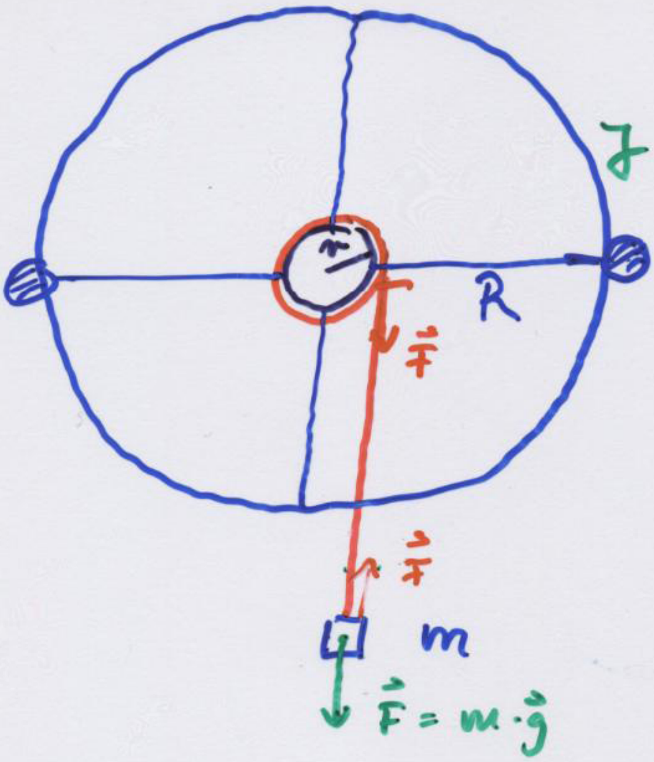
$$\Rightarrow \quad a_T = \frac{F_{Ti}}{m_i} = \alpha \cdot r_i$$

Drehmoment:
$$M_i = r_i F_i$$
$$= \underbrace{m_i r_i \quad r_i}_{J_i} \alpha$$
$$= J_i \alpha$$

[engl: torque]

Allgemein: $\vec{M} = J \cdot \vec{\alpha}$

Demo



$$\begin{cases} \vec{M} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F} = J \cdot \vec{\alpha} \\ m \cdot \vec{g} - \vec{F} = m \cdot \vec{a} \end{cases}$$

In Komponenten: $M = r \cdot F = J \cdot \alpha$

$$mg - F = m \cdot a$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad mg - \frac{J}{r^2} a = m \cdot a$$

$$\left[\alpha = \frac{a}{r} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad a = \frac{g}{1 + J/mr^2}$$

Überprüfung des Ergebnisses:

$m \to \infty \Rightarrow a \to g$ ✓

$m \to 0 \Rightarrow a \to 0$ ✓

$J \to \infty \Rightarrow a \to 0$ ✓

$J \to 0 \Rightarrow a \to g$ ✓

Bewegungsgleichung:

$$\alpha = \frac{g/r}{1 + J/mr^2}$$

für $J \gg mr^2$: $\alpha \simeq \dfrac{m \cdot g \cdot r}{J}$

$$\theta(t) = \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{mgr}{J} t^2$$

Demo: für $m = 0{,}5$ kg:

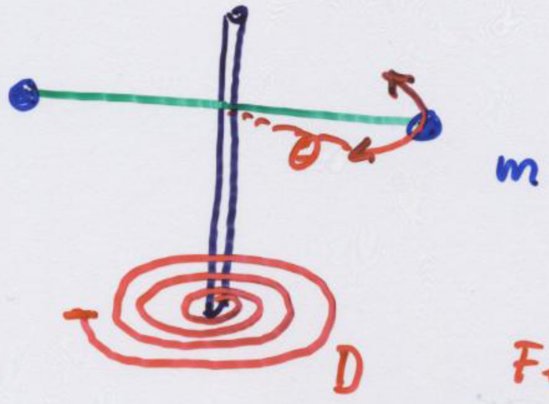
2 Umdrehungen $\hat{=}$ 8 s

für $m = 1$ kg:

4 Umdrehungen $\hat{=}$ 7,8 s

$(\theta \sim m)$
$\sim \vec{M}$

Anwendung: Drehschwingungen



Federkonstante

Federkraft $\Rightarrow$ $M = D \cdot \theta$

$$= J \alpha$$

$$= J \cdot \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2}$$

$$J \cdot \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = -D \cdot \theta$$

Ansatz: $\theta(t) = \theta_0 \cos(\omega t + \phi)$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{D}{J}}$$

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{J}{D}}$$

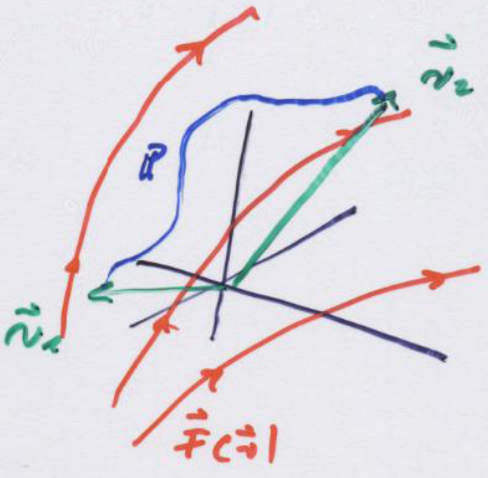
Bs: $J = 2 m r^2$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{25}{46} \approx \frac{1}{2}$$

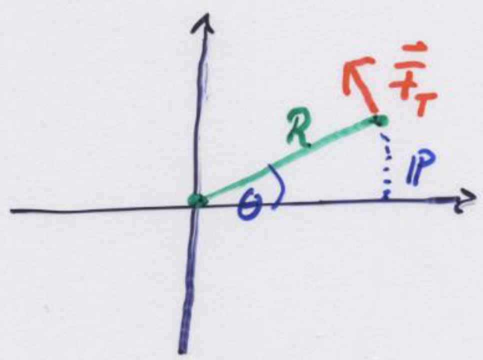
4] Arbeit, Energie

Lineare Dynamik:

$$A = \int_{\vec{r}_1,\ \mathbb{P}}^{\vec{r}_2} \vec{F}\, d\vec{s}$$



Rotation:



$$A = \int F_T \cdot R\, d\theta$$

$$= \int \vec{M}\, d\vec{\theta}$$

Rotationsarbeit

Für beschleunigte Rotation:

$$\vec{M} = J \cdot \vec{\alpha} \neq 0$$

$$A = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \vec{M}\, d\vec{\theta} = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} J \vec{\alpha}\, d\vec{\theta} = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} J \frac{d\vec{\omega}}{dt}\, d\vec{\theta}$$

$$\ldots = \int_{\omega_1}^{\omega_2} J \cdot \vec{\omega}\, d\vec{\omega}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} J \omega_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} J \omega_1^2$$

$$= \Delta E_{rot}$$

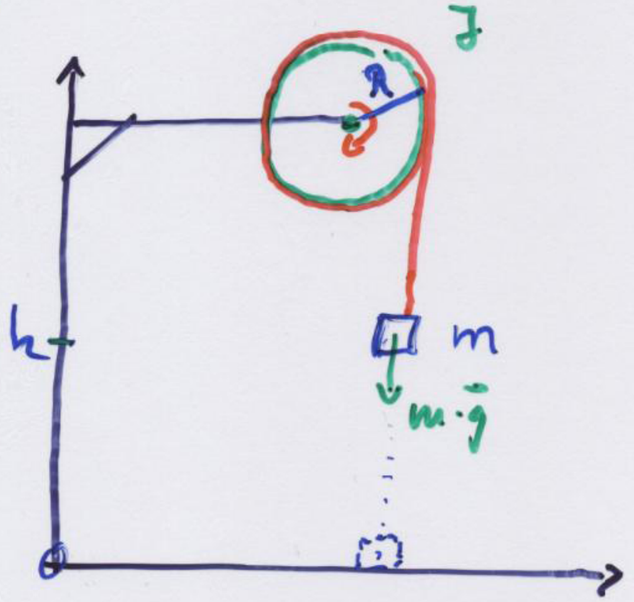
Allgemein: Energieerhaltungsatz:

$$E_{tot} = E_p + E_k + E_R \; (+ E_{int})$$

$$= \text{const.}$$

Anwendung:

1)



a). $E_{tot} = m \cdot g \cdot h$

$$= 0 + \frac{1}{2} m v^2 + \frac{1}{2} J \omega^2$$

mit $\omega = \frac{v}{R}$:

$$mgh = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 + \frac{1}{2} J \frac{v^2}{R^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot m \cdot g \cdot h}{m + J/R^2}}$$

Test: $m \to \infty$: $v \to \sqrt{2gh}$ ✓

Fallgeschwind.

$m \to 0$: $v \to 0$ ✓

$J \to 0$: $v \to \sqrt{2gh}$ ✓

$J \to \infty$: $v \to 0$ ✓

$m \to 0,\ J \to 0$: $v \to \sqrt{2gh}$ ✓