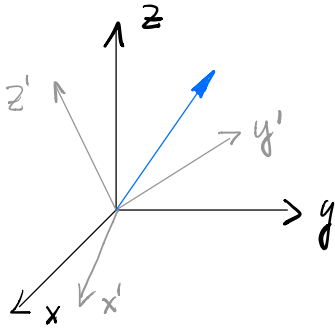




$$\vec{A}(t) = \sum_i A_i(t) \vec{e}_i'(t)$$

$$\left. \frac{d\vec{A}}{dt} \right|_B = \sum_i \frac{dA_i(t)}{dt} \underline{\underline{\vec{e}_i'(t)}}$$

$$\boxed{\left. \frac{d\vec{A}(t)}{dt} \right|_L = \left. \frac{d\vec{A}(t)}{dt} \right|_B + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{A}}$$

$$\left. \frac{d\vec{\omega}}{dt} \right|_L = \left. \frac{d\vec{\omega}}{dt} \right|_B + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{\omega} = \left. \frac{d\vec{\omega}}{dt} \right|_B$$

Winkelgeschwindigkeit
($\vec{\omega}$: Rotations-
achse)

$$D_L \equiv \left. \frac{d}{dt} \right|_L, \quad D_B \equiv \left. \frac{d}{dt} \right|_B$$

$|\vec{\omega}|$: Winkel-
geschwindigkeit)

$$D_L \vec{\omega} = D_B \vec{\omega} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{\omega} = D_B \vec{\omega}$$

Ortsvektor $D_L \vec{r} = D_B \vec{r} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}$

$$\left. \frac{d}{dt} \left(\left. \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \right|_L \right) \right|_L = D_L (D_L \vec{r}) = D_L (D_B \vec{r} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r})$$

$$= D_B (D_B \vec{r} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}) + \vec{\omega} \times (D_B \vec{r} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r})$$

$$\left. \frac{d^2 \vec{r}}{dt^2} \right|_L = \left. \frac{d^2 \vec{r}}{dt^2} \right|_B + \left. \frac{d\vec{\omega}}{dt} \right|_B \times \vec{r} + 2 \vec{\omega} \times \left. \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \right|_B + \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r})$$

↑
Beschl. im bewegten
System

↑
azimutale
Beschleunigung

↑
Coriolis-
beschleunigung

↑
Zentrifugal-
beschleunigung

Newton'sche Gesetz:

$$\vec{F} = m \frac{d^2 \vec{r}}{dt^2} \Big|_L = m \frac{d^2 \vec{r}}{dt^2} + (\quad)$$

$$\vec{F}_{\text{eff}} = m \frac{d^2 \vec{r}}{dt^2} \Big|_B$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{F}_{\text{eff}} = \vec{F} - m \frac{d\vec{\omega}}{dt} \Big|_B \times \vec{r} - m 2\vec{\omega} \times \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} - m \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r})$$

$\uparrow$ $\uparrow$ $\uparrow$
azimutale Coriolis- Zentrifugal-
Kraft Kraft kraft