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a) Alle Massen um den gleichen Winkel verschoben:

$$\varphi_i^* = \varphi_i + \varepsilon \cdot 1 \Rightarrow \dot{\varphi}_i = 1$$

Kontrolle: Einsetzen in Lagrangefunktion:

$$\dot{\varphi}_i^* = \dot{\varphi}_i^* \Rightarrow T \text{ unverändert}$$

$$\varphi_i^* \varphi_j^* = (\varphi_i + \varepsilon)(\varphi_j + \varepsilon) = \varphi_i \varphi_j + \varepsilon \varphi_i + \varepsilon \varphi_j + \varepsilon^2$$

$$V^* = kR^2(\varphi_1^{*2} + \varphi_2^{*2} + \varphi_3^{*2} - \varphi_1 \varphi_2 - \varphi_2 \varphi_3 - \varphi_1 \varphi_3)$$

$$= U + kR^2 \varepsilon (2\varphi_1 + 2\varphi_2 + 2\varphi_3 - \varphi_1 - \varphi_2 - \varphi_2 - \varphi_3 - \varphi_1 - \varphi_3) \\ + kR^2 \varepsilon^2 (1+1+1-1-1-1)$$

$$= U \Rightarrow L \text{ unverändert}$$

b) $t^* = t \Rightarrow \varphi = 0, \quad \frac{dt^*}{dt} = 1$

Zeige, dass Noether-Theorem anwendbar:

$$\text{Bed: } \frac{d}{d\varepsilon} \left(L(\varphi_i^*, \dot{\varphi}_i^*, t^*) \frac{dt^*}{dt} \right) \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} = 0$$

bereits oben gesehen $L^* = L$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{d\varepsilon} (L \cdot 1) \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{erfüllt (f=0)}$$

Noetherladung:

$$Q = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\varphi}_i} \dot{\varphi}_i = mR^2 (\dot{\varphi}_1 + \dot{\varphi}_2 + \dot{\varphi}_3)$$

2/ vgl. Drehimpulserhaltung

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{L} &= \sum_i m \vec{r}_i \times \dot{\vec{r}}_i \\ &= \sum_i m R \cdot R \cdot \dot{\varphi}_i \vec{e}_r \times \vec{e}_\varphi \\ &= m R^2 \sum_i \dot{\varphi}_i \vec{e}_z\end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow$ Noetherladung = Drehimpuls

weitere Erhaltungsgröße: Energie

$$\text{da } \frac{\partial}{\partial t} L = 0$$

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28) a) Drehung um z-Achse mit Winkel φ

$$D_\varphi = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \varphi & \sin \varphi & 0 \\ -\sin \varphi & \cos \varphi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(analog Drehung um x-Achse)

Nachfolgende Drehung jeweils definiert als Drehung um neue Achse

 $\Rightarrow$ einfache Hintereinanderausführung

$$D_\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ 0 & -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D_\psi = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \psi & \sin \psi & 0 \\ -\sin \psi & \cos \psi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D(\varphi, \alpha, \psi) = D_\psi D_\alpha D_\varphi$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{e}_i''' = \sum_{j=1}^3 D_{ij} \vec{e}_j$$

 $\vec{r}$ in beiden Systemen derselbe Vektor

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{r} &= \sum_i x_i \vec{e}_i = \sum_j x_j''' \vec{e}_j''' \\ &= \sum_j x_j''' \sum_{i=1}^3 D_{ji} \vec{e}_i \end{aligned}$$

muss für jeder i einzeln gelten ($\vec{e}_i$ orthogonal)

$$x_i = \sum_j x_j''' D_{ji} \quad | \cdot D^T$$

$$\sum_i x_i D_{ik}^T = \sum_j x_j''' \underbrace{\sum_i D_{ji} D_{ik}^T}_{=\delta_{jk}} = x_k''' \quad (D \text{ orthogonal})$$

$$x_k''' = \sum_i D_{ki} x_i$$

4/ b)

$$\omega_k = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{klm} (\dot{D} D^T)_{lm}$$

Daraus: $\omega_{21i} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{ijk} \left[\frac{d}{dt} (D_2 D_1) (D_2 D_1)^T \right]_{jk}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{ijk} \left[\dot{D}_2 \underbrace{D_1 D_1^T}_{=1} D_2^T + D_2 \dot{D}_1 D_1^T D_2^T \right]_{jk}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{ijk} \left[\dot{D}_2 D_2^T + D_2 \dot{D}_1 D_1^T D_2^T \right]_{jk}$$

$$= \omega_{2i} + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{ijk} D_{2je} (\dot{D}_1 D_1^T)_{em} D_{2km}$$

$$= \omega_{2i} + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{nlm} D_{2in} (\dot{D}_1 D_1^T)_{lm}$$

$$= \omega_{2i} + D_{2in} \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{nlm} (\dot{D}_1 D_1^T)_{lm}$$

$$= \omega_{2i} + D_{2in} \omega_{1n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\omega}_{21} = \vec{\omega}_2 + D_2 \vec{\omega}_1$$

c) $\vec{\omega} = \vec{\omega}_\psi + D_\psi \vec{\omega}_{rel\psi}$

$$= \vec{\omega}_\psi + D_\psi (\vec{\omega}_{rel} + D_{rel} \vec{\omega}_\psi)$$

$$= \vec{\omega}_\psi + D_\psi \vec{\omega}_{rel} + D_\psi D_{rel} \vec{\omega}_\psi$$

$$\vec{\omega}_\psi: \omega_{\psi i} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{ijk} \begin{pmatrix} -\sin \varphi \cdot \dot{\varphi} & \cos \varphi \cdot \dot{\varphi} & 0 \\ -\cos \varphi \cdot \dot{\varphi} & -\sin \varphi \cdot \dot{\varphi} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \varphi & -\sin \varphi & 0 \\ \sin \varphi & \cos \varphi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{jk}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{ijk} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dot{\varphi} & 0 \\ -\dot{\varphi} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{jk}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\epsilon_{i21} (-\dot{\varphi}) + \epsilon_{i12} \dot{\varphi}] = \epsilon_{i12} \dot{\varphi}$$

$$\vec{\omega}_\psi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \dot{\varphi} \end{pmatrix}$$

5.

analoge Rechnung für $\mathcal{I}$ und ψ :

$$\vec{\omega}_\psi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \dot{\psi} \end{pmatrix}; \quad \vec{\omega}_\mathcal{I} = \begin{pmatrix} \dot{\mathcal{I}} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D_\mathcal{I} \vec{\omega}_\psi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \mathcal{I} & \sin \mathcal{I} \\ 0 & -\sin \mathcal{I} & \cos \mathcal{I} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \dot{\psi} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \sin \mathcal{I} \dot{\psi} \\ \cos \mathcal{I} \dot{\psi} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_\psi D_\mathcal{I} \vec{\omega}_\psi &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos \psi & \sin \psi & 0 \\ -\sin \psi & \cos \psi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \sin \mathcal{I} \dot{\psi} \\ \cos \mathcal{I} \dot{\psi} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} +\sin \psi \sin \mathcal{I} \dot{\psi} \\ +\cos \psi \sin \mathcal{I} \dot{\psi} \\ \cos \mathcal{I} \dot{\psi} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$D_\psi \vec{\omega}_\mathcal{I} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \psi \dot{\mathcal{I}} \\ -\sin \psi \dot{\mathcal{I}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\omega} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \psi \dot{\mathcal{I}} + \sin \psi \sin \mathcal{I} \dot{\psi} \\ -\sin \psi \dot{\mathcal{I}} + \cos \psi \sin \mathcal{I} \dot{\psi} \\ \dot{\psi} + \cos \mathcal{I} \dot{\psi} \end{pmatrix}$$

29) Nichtinertialsysteme & Lagrangekt.

Inertialsystem IS: Ursprung O , $\{\vec{e}_i\}$

"Körper"-system KS: Ursprung O' , $\{\vec{e}'_i\}$

geht durch zeitabhängige Rotation und Verschiebung aus IS hervor

$$a) \quad \vec{e}'_i(t) = D_{ij}(t) \vec{e}_j$$

$$\dot{\vec{e}}'_i(t) = \dot{D}_{ij}(t) \vec{e}_j$$

$$= \dot{D}_{ij}(t) D_{jk}^T(t) \vec{e}'_k(t)$$

$$\text{Def. } \Omega(t) := \dot{D}(t) D^T(t)$$

$$\Omega^T(t) = (\dot{D}(t) D^T(t))^T = D(t) \dot{D}^T(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Benutze } \frac{d}{dt} (D(t) D^T(t)) &= \dot{D}(t) D^T(t) + D(t) \dot{D}^T(t) \\ &= \frac{d}{dt} \mathbb{1} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Omega^T(t) = -\dot{D}(t) D^T(t) = -\Omega(t)$$

$$\text{Def. } \vec{\omega}(t) = \omega_k(t) \vec{e}'_k(t)$$

$$\text{und } \Omega_{ij}(t) = \varepsilon_{ijk} \omega_k(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{\vec{e}}'_i(t) = \Omega_{ik}(t) \vec{e}'_k(t)$$

$$= \varepsilon_{ikl} \omega_l(t) \vec{e}'_k$$

$$\text{ONS: } \vec{e}'_i \times \vec{e}'_j = \varepsilon_{ijk} \vec{e}'_k$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{\vec{e}}'_i(t) = -\omega_l(t) \vec{e}'_i \times \vec{e}'_l = -\vec{e}'_i \times \vec{\omega}(t) = \vec{\omega}(t) \times \vec{e}'_i$$

7/ w_k aus Ω_{ij} :

$$\begin{aligned}\epsilon_{lij} \Omega_{ij} &= \epsilon_{lij} \epsilon_{ijk} w_k(t) \\ &= \epsilon_{ijl} \epsilon_{ijk} w_k(t) \\ &= (\delta_{jl} \delta_{ek} - \delta_{je} \delta_{lk}) w_k(t) \\ &= (3 \cdot \delta_{ek} - \delta_{ek}) w_k(t) \\ &= 2 w_e(t)\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow w_e = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{lij} \Omega_{ij}$$

b) P bewegt sich, also auch $\vec{r}$

Zusammenhang $\vec{r}$ mit $\vec{r}'$ über $\vec{r} = \vec{R} + \vec{r}'$

$$\rightarrow \dot{\vec{r}} = \dot{\vec{R}} + \dot{\vec{r}}'$$

$$\begin{aligned}\hookrightarrow \dot{\vec{r}}' &= \frac{d}{dt}(\vec{r}') = \dot{r}'_i \vec{e}'_i(t) + r'_i \dot{\vec{e}}'_i(t) \\ &= \dot{r}'_i \vec{e}'_i(t) + r'_i \vec{\omega}(t) \times \vec{e}'_i \\ &= \vec{v}' + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}'\end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \dot{\vec{r}} = \dot{\vec{R}} + \vec{v}' + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}'$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rightarrow \ddot{\vec{r}} &= \ddot{\vec{R}} + \underbrace{\frac{d}{dt}(\dot{r}'_i \vec{e}'_i)} + \dot{\vec{\omega}} \times \vec{r}' + \vec{\omega} \times \dot{\vec{r}}' \\ &= \ddot{r}'_i \vec{e}'_i + \dot{r}'_i \vec{\omega} \times \vec{e}'_i = \vec{b}' + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}'\end{aligned}$$

$$\ddot{\vec{r}} = \ddot{\vec{R}} + \vec{b}' + 2\vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}' + \dot{\vec{\omega}} \times \vec{r}' + \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}')$$

$$8/ c) \quad L(\vec{r}, \dot{\vec{r}}) = \frac{m}{2} \dot{\vec{r}}^2 - U(\vec{r})$$

ausgedrückt in KS'-Koordinaten:

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \frac{m}{2} (\ddot{\vec{R}} + \dot{\vec{v}}' + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}')^2 - U(\ddot{\vec{R}} + \dot{\vec{r}}') \\ &= \frac{m}{2} \ddot{\vec{R}}^2 + \frac{m}{2} \dot{\vec{v}}'^2 + \frac{m}{2} (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}')^2 \\ &\quad + m \ddot{\vec{R}} \cdot \dot{\vec{v}}' + m \ddot{\vec{R}} \cdot (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}') + m \dot{\vec{v}}' \cdot (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}') \\ &\quad - U(\vec{r}') \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{totale Zeitabl: } \frac{d}{dt} (\ddot{\vec{R}} \cdot \vec{r}') &= \ddot{\vec{R}} \cdot \dot{\vec{r}}' + \ddot{\vec{R}} \cdot \dot{\vec{v}}' + \ddot{\vec{R}} \cdot (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}') \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow L = \frac{m}{2} \ddot{\vec{R}}^2 + \frac{m}{2} \dot{\vec{v}}'^2 + \frac{m}{2} (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}')^2 - m \ddot{\vec{R}} \cdot \dot{\vec{r}}' + m \dot{\vec{v}}' \cdot (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}') - U(\vec{r}')$$

$$d) \quad \text{ELG: } \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{v}_i'} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial r_i'} = 0$$

dazu L in Komponenten:
← in KS-Basis

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \frac{m}{2} (\dot{R}_i^2 + \dot{v}_i'^2 + (\epsilon_{ijk} \omega_j r_k')^2) - 2 \ddot{R}_i \dot{r}_i' \vec{e}_i' + 2 \epsilon_{ijk} \dot{v}_i' \omega_j r_k' \\ &\quad - U(\vec{r}') \quad (\text{benutze } \vec{e}_i' \cdot \vec{e}_j' = \delta_{ij}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{v}_i'} = m \dot{v}_i' + m \epsilon_{ijk} \omega_j r_k'$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{v}_i'} &= m \dot{v}_i' + m \epsilon_{ijk} \omega_j \dot{r}_k' \\ &\quad + m \epsilon_{ijk} \omega_j r_k' \end{aligned}$$

(keine zusätzlichen Terme hier, da Abl. von Komp., nicht von Vektoren $\vec{v}$)

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}_i'} = m \varepsilon_{ijk} \omega_j r_k' \varepsilon_{ilm} \omega_m - m \ddot{\vec{R}} \cdot \vec{e}_i' + m \varepsilon_{ijk} v_k' \omega_j - \frac{\partial \vec{U}}{\partial r_i'}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial v_i'} &= \frac{\partial L}{\partial r_i'} - \frac{\partial \vec{U}}{\partial r_i'} \\ &= m (b_i' + \varepsilon_{ijk} \omega_j v_k' + \varepsilon_{ijk} \dot{\omega}_j r_k' - \varepsilon_{ijk} \omega_j r_k' \varepsilon_{ilm} \omega_m + \ddot{\vec{R}} \cdot \vec{e}_i' - \varepsilon_{ilj} v_l' \omega_j) + \frac{\partial \vec{U}}{\partial r_i'} \\ &= m (b_i' + 2 \varepsilon_{ijk} \omega_j v_k' + \varepsilon_{ijk} \dot{\omega}_j r_k' + \ddot{\vec{R}} \cdot \vec{e}_i' + \varepsilon_{ilm} \omega_m \varepsilon_{ljk} \omega_j r_k') + \frac{\partial \vec{U}}{\partial r_i'} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$m \vec{b}' = - \frac{\partial \vec{U}}{\partial \vec{r}'} - m (2 \vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}' + \dot{\vec{\omega}} \times \vec{r}' + \ddot{\vec{R}} + \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}')) = (\ddot{\vec{R}} \cdot \vec{e}_i') \vec{e}_i'$$

$L = L(\vec{r}', \vec{v}')$ falsch, da

$$\frac{d}{dt} (\vec{r}') = \vec{v}' + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}' \neq \vec{v}'$$

also L nicht vom Typ $L(\vec{r}, \dot{\vec{r}})$

L

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