

Dobry den!

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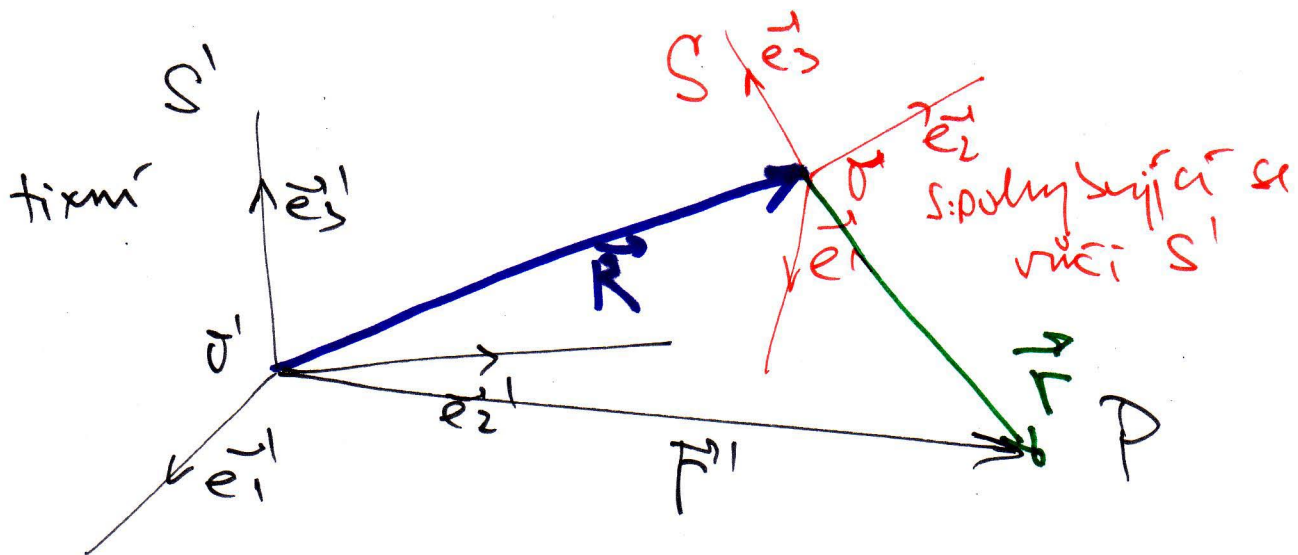
2.10.2009

4. prednesle
patiz

word byti volny pad
byti svisty vln

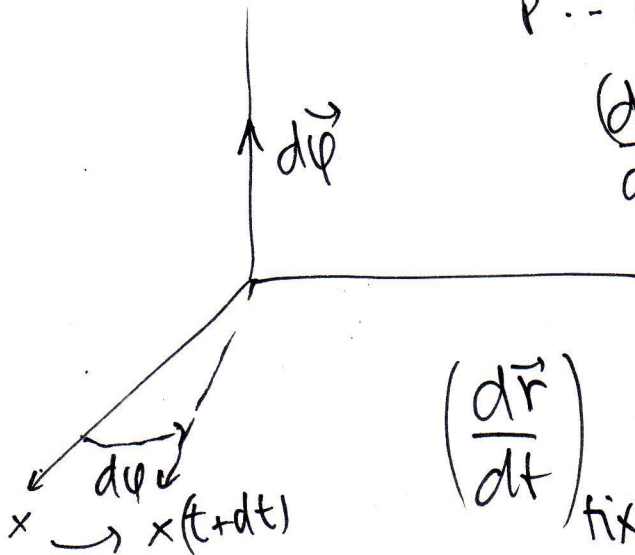
Polys v ruznych vztahnych soustavach

→ translacni $\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3$: konst. v $S' \vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3$
 → rotacni ω nejsou konst.



P... melikse v S:

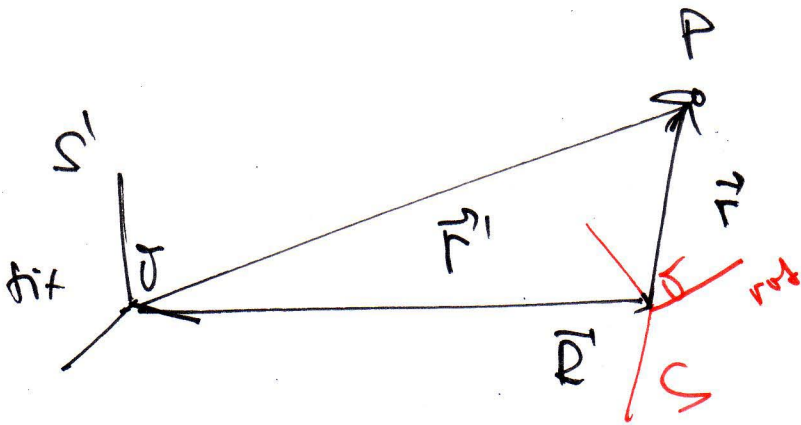
$$\left(\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}\right)_{\text{fix}} = \frac{d\vec{\varphi}}{dt} \times \vec{r}$$



$$\left(\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}\right)_{\text{fix}} = \left(\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}\right)_{\text{rot}} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}$$

→ vici S'
fixni, keme

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$$\vec{r}_1 = \vec{r}_2 + \vec{r}$$

$$\left(\frac{d\vec{r}_1}{dt}\right)_{\text{fix}} = \left(\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}\right)_{\text{fix}} + \left(\frac{d\vec{r}_2}{dt}\right)_{\text{fix}}$$

meine ställ (fix) mit summe

$$\left(\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}\right)_{\text{fix}} = \left(\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}\right)_{\text{rot}} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}$$

rest:

$$\left(\frac{d\vec{Q}}{dt}\right)_{\text{fix}} = \left(\frac{d\vec{Q}}{dt}\right)_{\text{rot}} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{Q}$$

rot
 $\vec{v} \times \vec{v} = \vec{0}$
 $\vec{v} \times \vec{v} = \vec{0}$

$$\left(\frac{d\vec{r}_1}{dt}\right)_{\text{fix}} = \left(\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}\right)_{\text{fix}} + \left(\frac{d\vec{r}_2}{dt}\right)_{\text{rot}} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}$$

$$\vec{v}_{\text{fix}} = \vec{v}_{\text{fix}} + \vec{v}_{\text{rot}} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}$$

tedy pro rychlosti materi:

$$\vec{v}_f = \vec{v}_f = \left(\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \right)_{\text{fix}}$$

.. rychlost P vůči stále fixní soustavě S' rychlost 0 vůči 0'

$$\vec{v}_f = \left(\frac{d\vec{R}}{dt} \right)_{\text{fix}}$$

.. rychlost P vůči S (rotující soustavě)

$$\vec{v}_r = \vec{v}_r = \left(\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \right)_{\text{rot}}$$

$$\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}$$

pomocí:

$$\vec{Q} = \vec{\omega}$$

$$\left(\frac{d\vec{\omega}}{dt} \right)_{\text{fix}} = \left(\frac{d\vec{\omega}}{dt} \right)_{\text{rot}} + \underbrace{\vec{\omega} \times \vec{\omega}}_{\vec{0}} = \left(\frac{d\vec{\omega}}{dt} \right)_{\text{rot}}$$

$$\vec{\omega}_{\text{fix}} = \vec{\omega}_{\text{rot}} = \vec{\omega}$$

pro rychlost P:

$$\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r} + \vec{\omega} \times \left(\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \right)_{\text{fix}}$$

$$\vec{v}_f = \vec{v}_f + \vec{v}_r + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}$$

$$\left(\frac{d\vec{v}_f}{dt} \right)_{\text{fix}} = \left(\frac{d\vec{v}_f}{dt} \right)_{\text{fix}} + \left(\frac{d\vec{v}_r}{dt} \right)_{\text{fix}} + \left[\frac{d}{dt} (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}) \right]_{\text{fix}}$$

$$\left(\frac{d\vec{v}_r}{dt} \right)_{\text{fix}} = \left(\frac{d\vec{v}_r}{dt} \right)_{\text{rot}} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}_r$$

$$\left(\frac{d\vec{v}_f}{dt}\right)_{\text{fix}} = \left(\frac{d\vec{v}_f}{dt}\right)_{\text{fix}} + \left(\frac{d\vec{v}_r}{dt}\right)_{\text{rot}} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}_r + \dot{\vec{\omega}} \times \vec{r} + \vec{\omega} \times \left(\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}\right)_{\text{fix}}$$

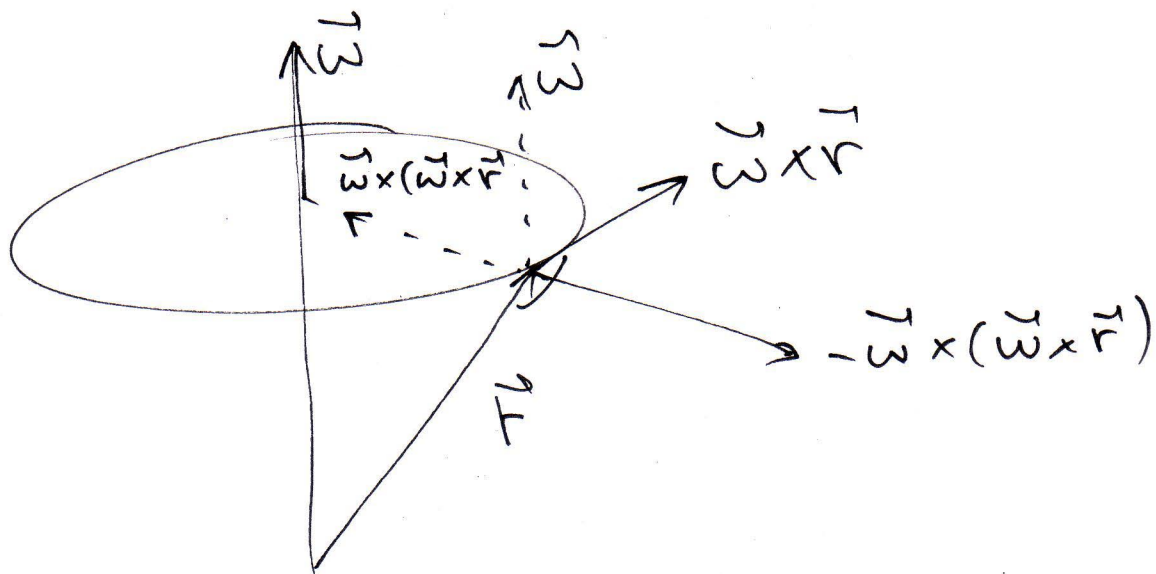
$$\left(\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}\right)_{\text{fix}} = \left(\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}\right)_{\text{rot}} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}$$

$$\left(\frac{d\vec{v}_f}{dt}\right)_{\text{fix}} = \left(\frac{d\vec{v}_f}{dt}\right)_{\text{fix}} + \left(\frac{d\vec{v}_r}{dt}\right)_{\text{rot}} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}_r + \dot{\vec{\omega}} \times \vec{r} + \vec{\omega} \times \left(\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}\right)_{\text{rot}} + \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r})$$

$$\left(\frac{d\vec{r}_f}{dt}\right)_{\text{fix}} = \left(\frac{d\vec{v}_f}{dt}\right)_{\text{fix}} + \left(\frac{d\vec{v}_r}{dt}\right)_{\text{rot}} + 2\vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}_r + \dot{\vec{\omega}} \times \vec{r} + \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r})$$

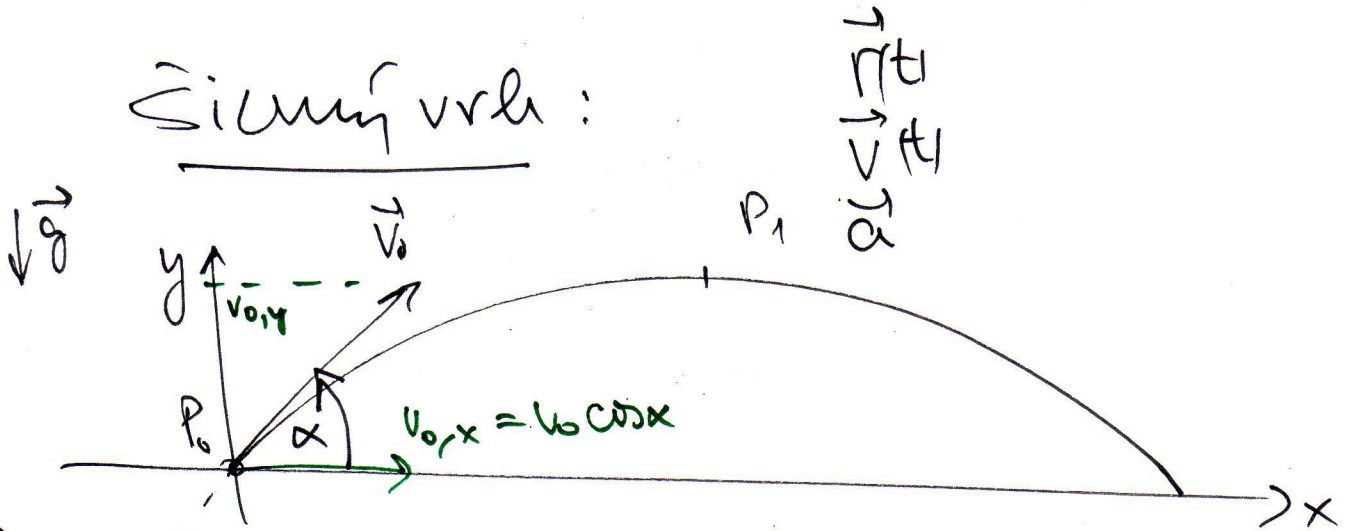
$\vec{a}_f = \vec{A}_f + \vec{a}_r + \vec{a}_c + \vec{a}_E + \vec{a}_{\text{centrifugal}}$
 Coriolis Euler Centrifugal

$$\vec{a}_r = \vec{a}_f - \vec{P}_f - 2\vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}_r - \dot{\vec{\omega}} \times \vec{r} - \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r})$$

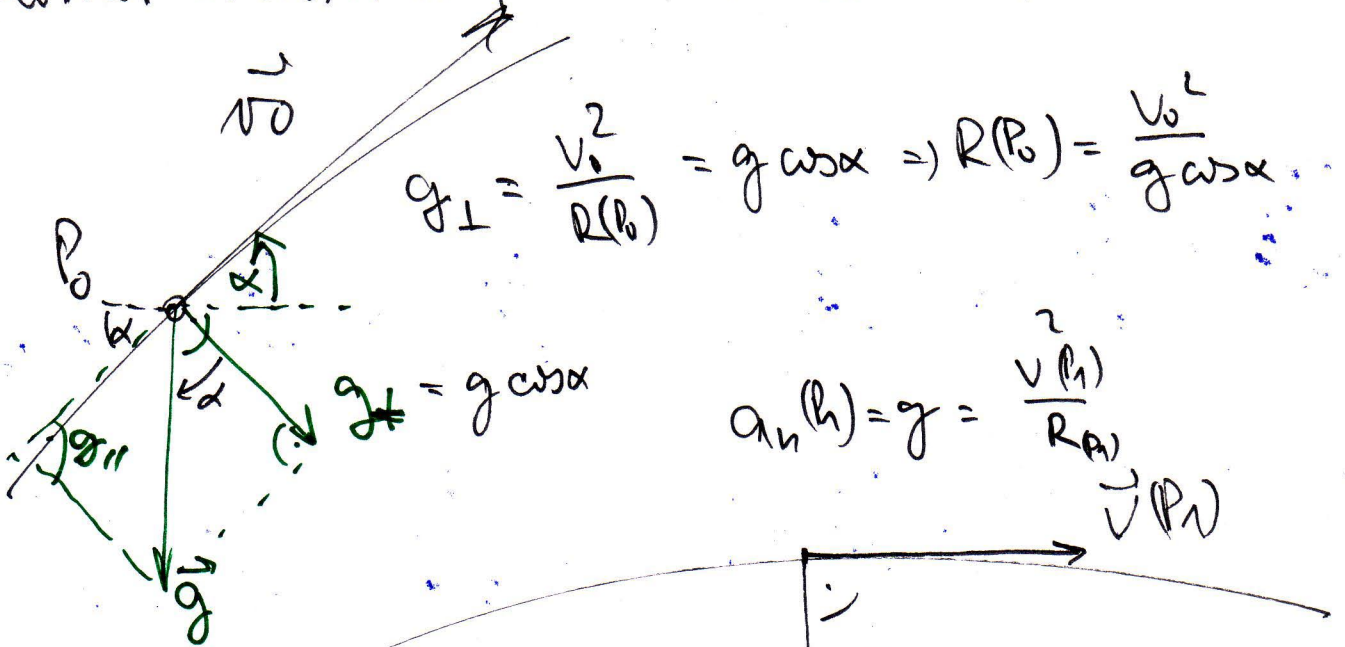


Príklad

Šikmý vrh:



i) polomer krivosti trajektorie v P_0 a P_1



$$g_{\perp} = \frac{v_0^2}{R(P_0)} = g \cos \alpha \Rightarrow R(P_0) = \frac{v_0^2}{g \cos \alpha}$$

$$a_n(P_1) = g = \frac{v(P_1)^2}{R(P_1)}$$

$$\frac{R(P_1)}{R(P_0)} = \frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \cos \alpha \quad R(P_1) = \frac{v(P_1)^2}{g} = \frac{(v_0 \cos \alpha)^2}{g} = \frac{v_0^2}{g} \cos^2 \alpha$$

ii) aká je trajektória? :

$$\vec{a}(t) = \frac{\vec{v}'(t)}{|\vec{v}'(t)|} = \frac{(v_0 \cos \alpha, v_0 \sin \alpha - gt, 0)}{\sqrt{v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha + (v_0 \sin \alpha - gt)^2}}$$

(ii) $\vec{r} \times \vec{v}$

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$$\vec{r}(t) = (v_0 t \cos \alpha; -\frac{g}{2} t^2 + v_0 t \sin \alpha; 0)$$

$$\vec{v}(t) = (v_0 \cos \alpha; v_0 \sin \alpha - g t; 0)$$

$$\vec{r}(t) \times \vec{v}(t) = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ v_0 t \cos \alpha & -\frac{g}{2} t^2 + v_0 t \sin \alpha & 0 \\ v_0 \cos \alpha & v_0 \sin \alpha - g t & 0 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= \left[v_0 t \cos \alpha (v_0 \sin \alpha - g t) - v_0 \cos \alpha (v_0 t \sin \alpha - \frac{g}{2} t^2) \right] \vec{k}$$

$$= \vec{k} \left(v_0^2 t \sin \alpha \cos \alpha - g v_0 t^2 \cos \alpha - v_0^2 \cos \alpha \sin \alpha t + \frac{g}{2} t^2 v_0 \cos \alpha \right) = \left(\frac{1}{2} g v_0 t^2 \cos \alpha - g v_0 t^2 \cos \alpha \right) \vec{k}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{l}}{dt} = -\frac{1}{2} g v_0 t^2 \cos \alpha \vec{k} = \frac{\vec{l}(t)}{m}$$

$$\vec{p} = m \vec{v}$$

Impuls

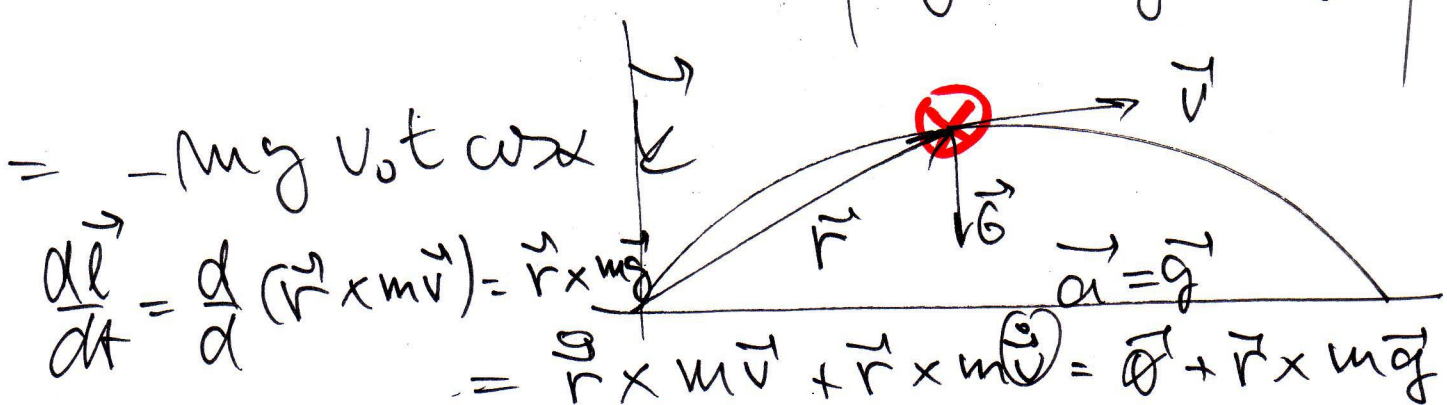
$$\vec{r} \times \vec{p} = \vec{l}$$

Moment Impulsi

$$\vec{l} = \frac{d\vec{l}}{dt} = ?$$

$$\vec{r} \times m \vec{g}$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ v_0 t \cos \alpha & -\frac{g}{2} t^2 + v_0 t \sin \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & -g & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$



$$= -m g v_0 t \cos \alpha$$

$$\frac{d\vec{l}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} (\vec{r} \times m \vec{v}) = \vec{r} \times m \vec{g} = \vec{r} \times m \vec{v} + \vec{r} \times m \vec{g} = \vec{l} + \vec{r} \times m \vec{g}$$

DYNAMIKA - 7 - 8

zrůumá pohyb, měřily.

NEWTON a jeho principy
zákonů

1. NPZ

Zákon setrvačnosti:

těleso setrvává v zleích nebo
v rovinném pohybu
pokud není-li účinná síla
účinná jiného tělesa nebo své
vlastní hmotnosti.

2. NPZ

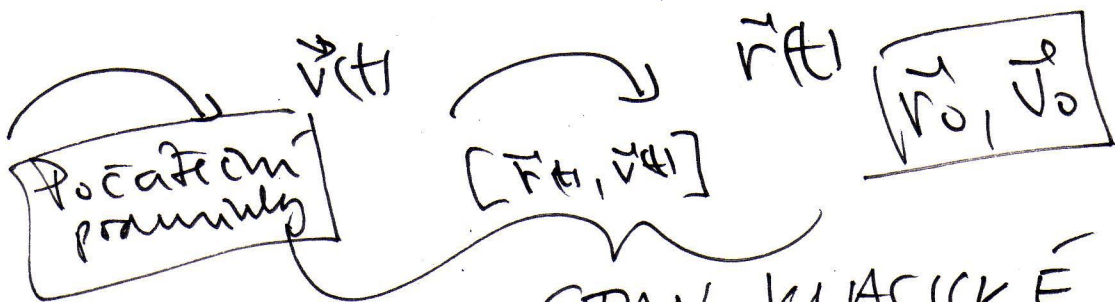
Zákon síly

← rychlost
hm. bodu

$$\vec{F} = m\vec{a}$$

→ výslednice
všech síl působících
na hmot. a hmotnosti m

11. NPZ



STAV KLASICKÉ
MECHANIKY

3. NPZ

Zákon akce a reakce

! působí ve směru
o (síle) opačně

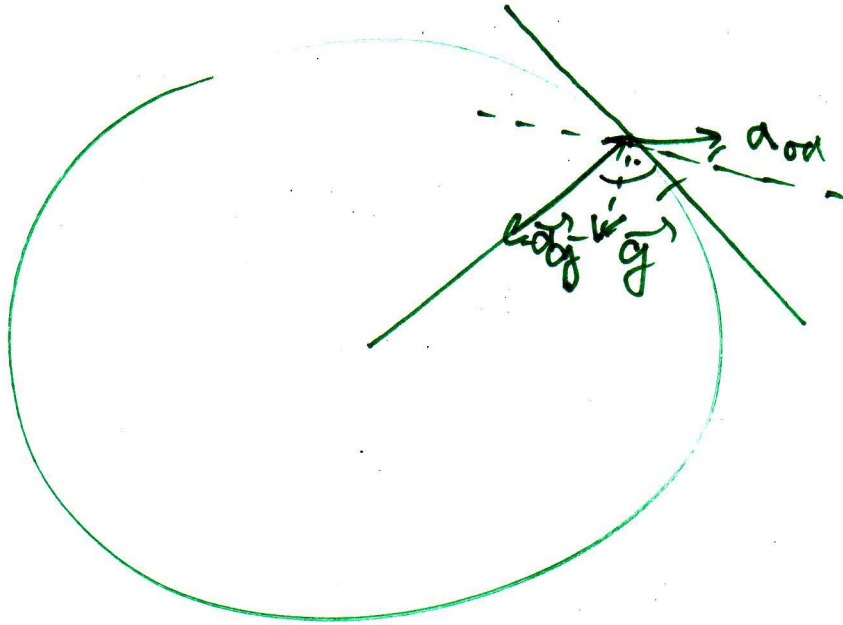
$$\vec{F}_{2 \rightarrow 1} = -\vec{F}_{1 \rightarrow 2}$$

→ sebe
→ síle

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odsočbe : ko je vodorome? \downarrow



INTERAKCIJE

- gramatični
- slaba, silna
- elektromagnetične

