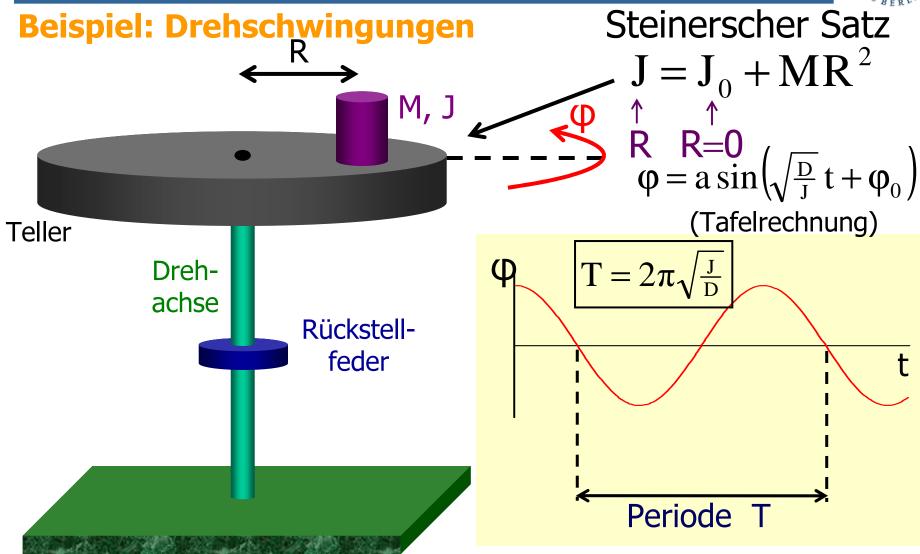
4.5. Bewegungsgleichung



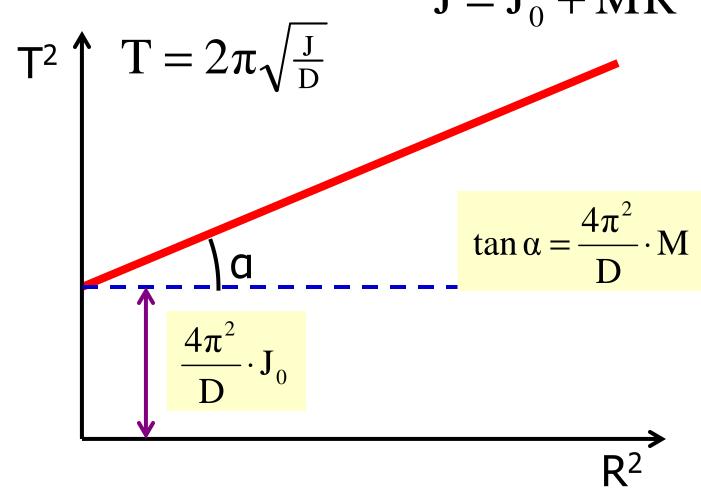


4.5. Bewegungsgleichung



Beispiel: Drehschwingungen

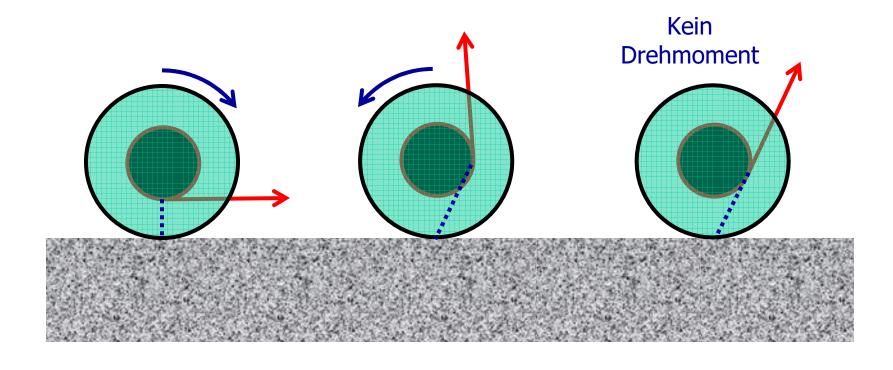
$$J = J_0 + MR^2$$



4.5. Bewegungsgleichung



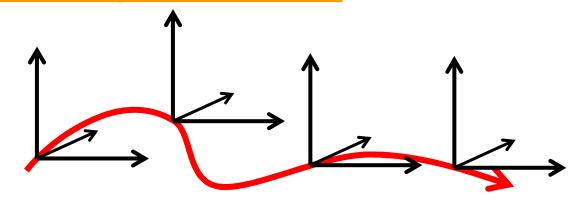
Experiment: Rolle mit Faden



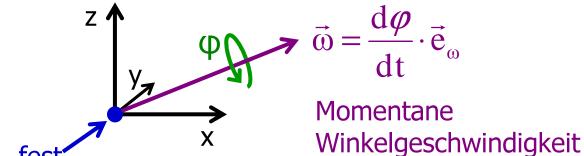


Translation und Rotation, Scheinkräfte



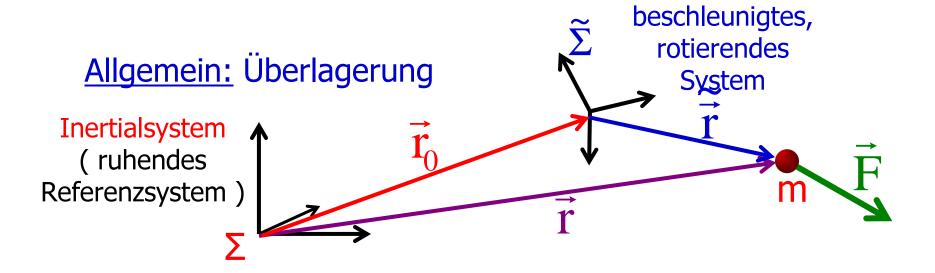


Rotation:





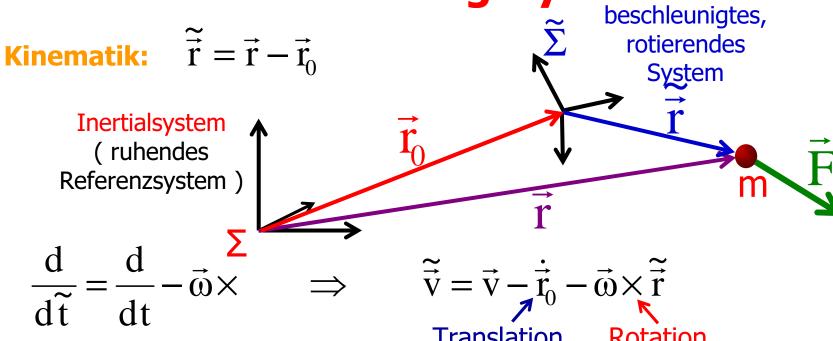
Translation und Rotation, Scheinkräfte



4.6. Beschleunigte

Bezugssysteme





$$m\vec{\tilde{a}} = \vec{F} - m\vec{\tilde{r}}_0 - m\vec{\tilde{\omega}} \times \vec{\tilde{r}} - 2m\vec{\omega} \times \vec{\tilde{v}} - m\vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{\tilde{r}})$$

Trägheitskräfte ("Scheinkräfte")

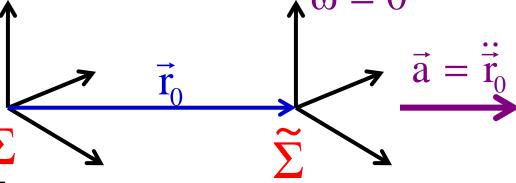
 $\Rightarrow \quad \tilde{\vec{a}} = \vec{a} - \ddot{\vec{r}}_0 - \dot{\vec{\omega}} \times \tilde{\vec{r}} - 2\vec{\omega} \times \tilde{\vec{v}} - \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \tilde{\vec{r}})$

4.6. Beschleunigte

Bezugssysteme



$$m\tilde{\vec{a}} = \vec{F} - m\tilde{\vec{r}}_0 = \vec{F} - m\vec{a}$$



Anzeige der Waage:

$$\widetilde{\mathbf{m}} = \frac{\mathbf{m}\,\mathbf{g} - \mathbf{m}\,\mathbf{a}}{\mathbf{g}} = \mathbf{m}\left(1 - \frac{\mathbf{a}}{\mathbf{g}}\right)$$

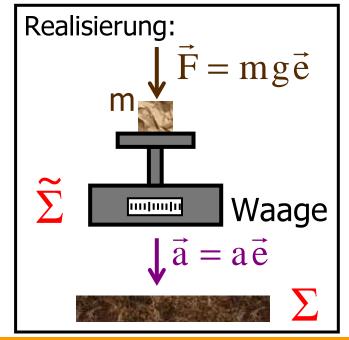
Freier Fall:
$$a = g \implies \tilde{m} = 0$$

"Schwerelosigkeit"

Rakete:
$$a = -10g \implies \widetilde{m} = 11m$$

Sturzflug:
$$a > g \implies \widetilde{m} < 0$$

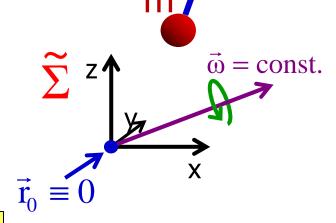
(falls Masse an Waage fixiert)





Beispiel 2: Gleichförmige Rotation

$$\begin{split} m \ddot{\vec{r}}_0 &\equiv 0 \ , \quad \dot{\vec{\omega}} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \\ m \tilde{\vec{a}} &= \vec{F} - 2m \vec{\omega} \times \tilde{\vec{v}} - m \vec{\omega} \times \left(\vec{\omega} \times \tilde{\vec{r}} \right) \end{split}$$
 Coriolis- Zentrifugal- Kraft



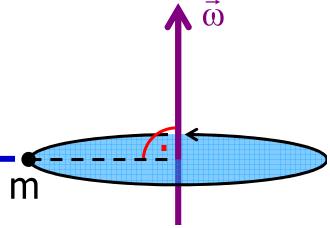
Coriolis-Kraft:

$$\vec{F}_{C} = -2m\vec{\omega} \times \vec{\tilde{v}} \qquad \perp \vec{\omega}, \vec{v}$$

v-abhängig

Zentrifugalkraft:

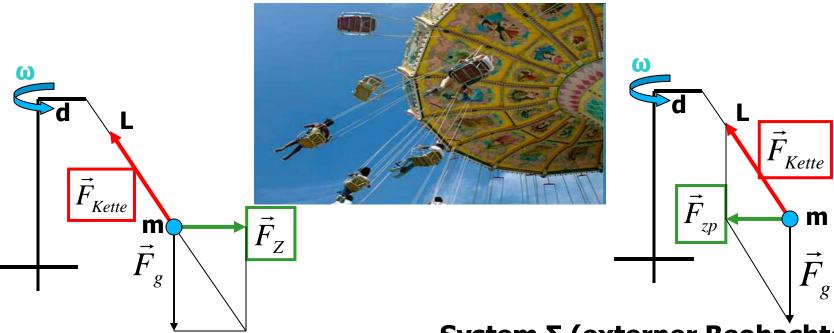
$$\vec{F}_{Z} = -m \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r})$$
radial, \vec{r} -abhängig \vec{F}_{Z}
Zentrifugal-



kraft

4.6: Rotierende Masse





System Σ'(Beobacher rotiert):

m in Ruhe: $\Sigma F_i = 0$

mg + **F**_{Kette} wird kompensiert durch die **Zentrifugalkraft F**_z

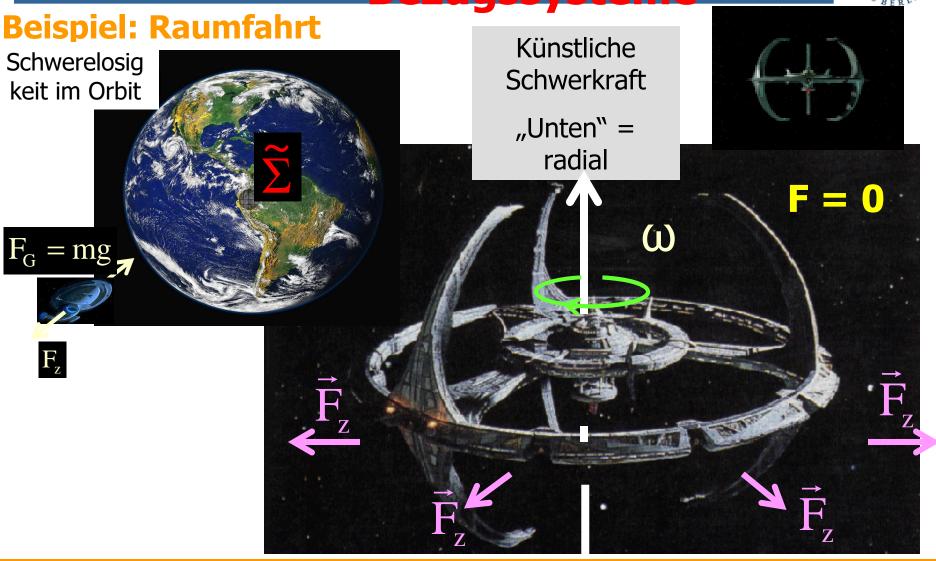
System Σ (externer Beobachter):

m rotiert mit konstanter Winkelgeschwindigkeit ω:

Zentripetalbeschleunigung (Kraft)

$$F_{zp} = m a_{ZP} = -m\omega^2 r$$

vektorielle Summe von **mg + F**_{Kette}





Geostationäre Bahn: $\omega_{Satellit} = \omega_{Erde}$

1. Sichtweise: Σ in Erde, nicht rotierend

$$ec{F}_G = ec{F}_{Zentripeta\ l}$$

 \Rightarrow Kreisbewegung



$$ec{F}_G = -ec{F}_{Zentrifuga\ l}$$

⇒ feste Position (Kräftefreiheit)



$$\vec{F}_G = -m \, \ddot{\vec{r}}_0 = -\vec{F}_{Translatio\ n}$$

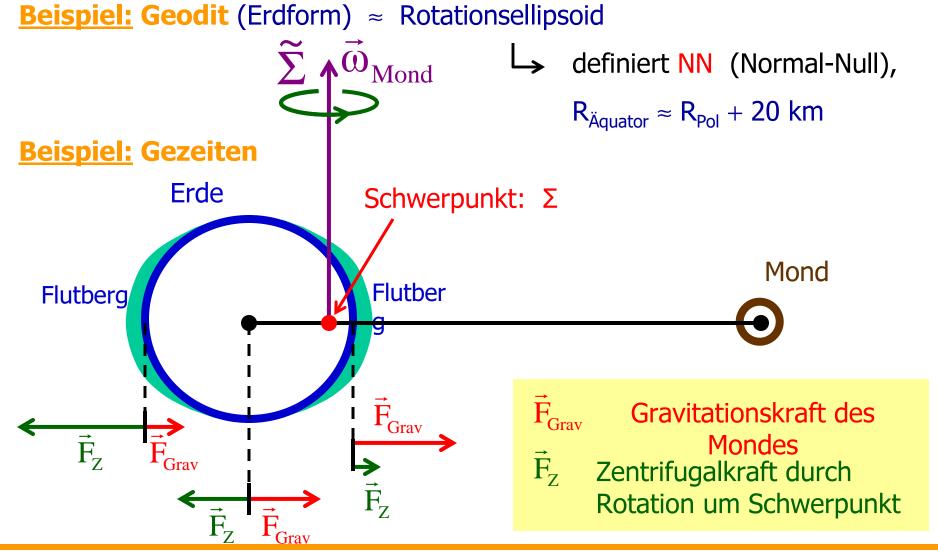
⇒ feste Position (Kräftefreiheit)





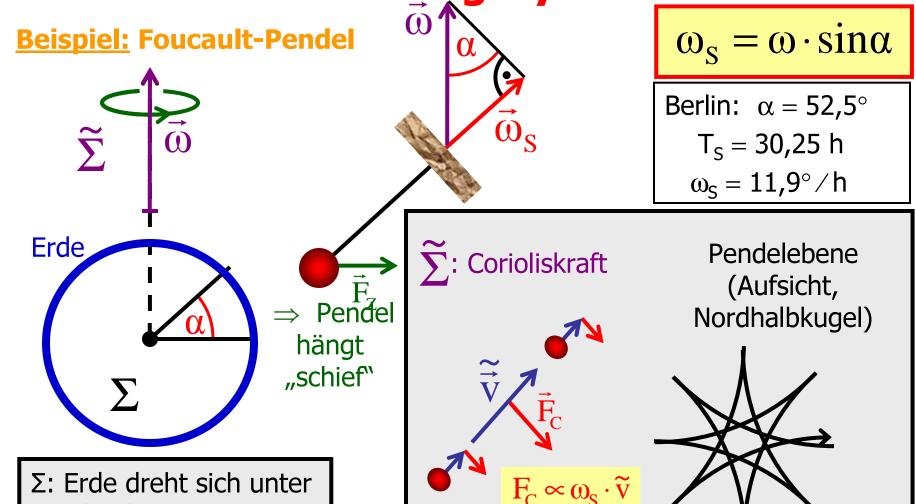






4.6. Beschleunigte

Bezugssysteme



Pendel durch



