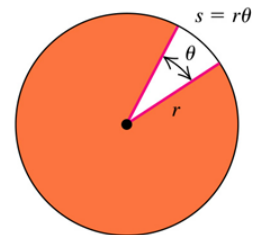
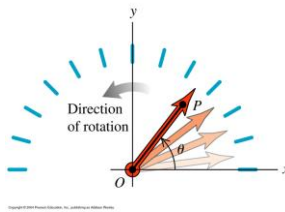


Kap 09 Rotasjon

Vinkel

$$\theta = \frac{s}{r}$$



Vinkelhastighet

$$\omega = \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$

Vinkelakse lerasjon

$$\alpha = \frac{d\omega}{dt}$$

Benevning

$\theta \leftrightarrow$ ubenevnt eller rad

$v \leftrightarrow$ m/s

$\omega \leftrightarrow$ s⁻¹ eller rad/s

$a \leftrightarrow$ s⁻² eller rad/s²

Bevegelses -ligninger

$$\omega(t) = \omega_0 + \int_0^t \alpha(t) dt$$

$$\theta(t) = \theta_0 + \int_0^t \omega(t) dt$$

Konstant vinkelaks.

$$\omega = \omega_0 + \alpha \cdot t$$

$$\theta = \theta_0 + \omega_0 \cdot t + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \alpha \cdot t^2$$

$$\omega^2 = \omega_0^2 + 2 \cdot \alpha \cdot (\theta - \theta_0)$$

Analogi mellom hastighet / akselerasjon og vinkelhastighet / vinkelakselerasjon

$$v = \frac{ds}{dt}$$

$$\omega = \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$

$$s \leftrightarrow \theta$$

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{d\omega}{dt}$$

$$v \leftrightarrow \omega$$

$$a \leftrightarrow \alpha$$

$$v(t) = v_0 + \int_0^t a(t) dt$$

$$\omega(t) = \omega_0 + \int_0^t \alpha(t) dt$$



Generelt

$$s(t) = s_0 + \int_0^t v(t) dt$$

$$\theta(t) = \theta_0 + \int_0^t \omega(t) dt$$

$$v(t) = v_0 + at$$

$$\omega(t) = \omega_0 + \alpha t$$



a konstant α konstant

$$s(t) = s_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} at^2$$

$$\theta(t) = \theta_0 + \omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2$$

$$v^2 = v_0^2 + 2a(s - s_0)$$

$$\omega^2 = \omega_0^2 + 2\alpha(\theta - \theta_0)$$

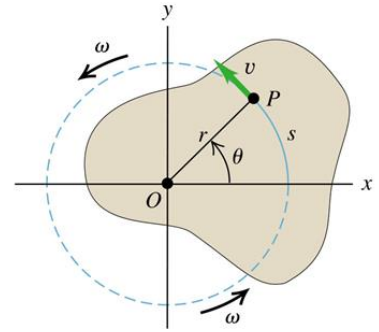
Kap 09 Rotasjon

Vinkelhastighet

$$\omega = \dot{\theta} = \frac{v}{r}$$

Hastighet

$$v = r\omega$$



Vinkelakselerasjon

$$\alpha = \dot{\omega} = \ddot{\theta} = \frac{a}{r}$$

Akselerasjon

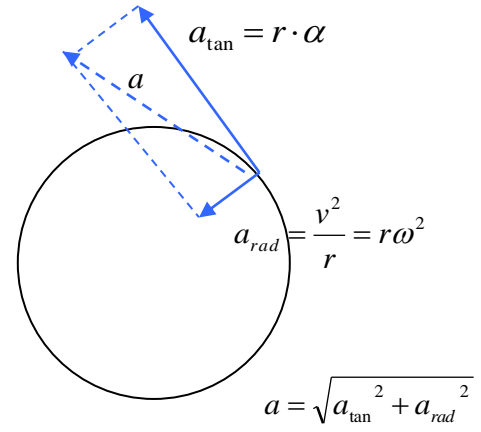
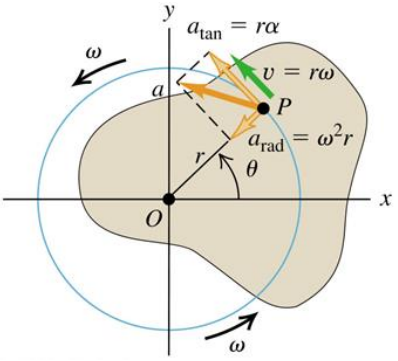
$$a_{\text{tan}} = r \cdot \alpha$$

$$a_{\text{rad}} = \frac{v^2}{r} = r\omega^2$$

Akselerasjon

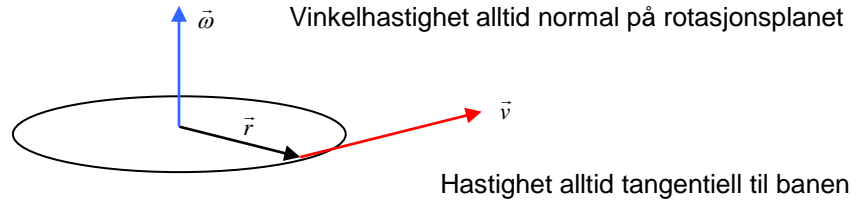
$$a_{\text{tan}} = \dot{v} = \frac{dv}{dt} = r \cdot \frac{d\omega}{dt} = r \cdot \alpha$$

$$a_{\text{rad}} = \frac{v^2}{r} = r\omega^2$$



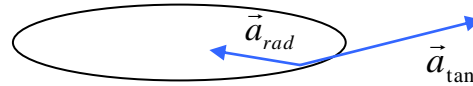
Vinkelhastighet og vinkelakselerasjon som vektor

Hastighet $\vec{v} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}$

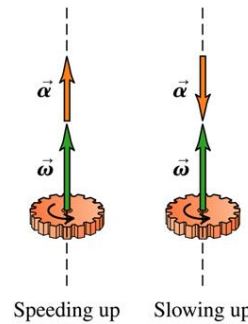
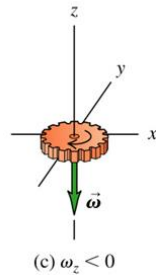
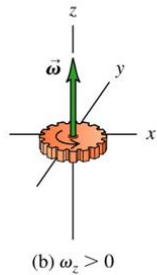
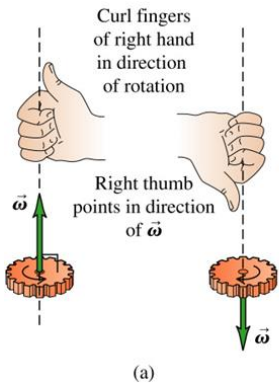
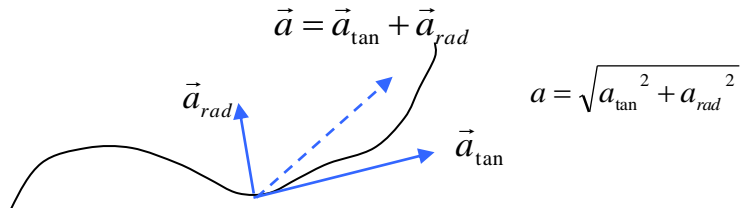


Akselerasjon $\vec{a} = \dot{\vec{v}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \dot{\vec{\omega}} \times \vec{r} + \vec{\omega} \times \dot{\vec{r}} \\
 &= \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{r} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{v} \\
 &= \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{r} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{v} \\
 &= \underbrace{\vec{\alpha} \times \vec{r}}_{\text{tan gensiell akselerasjon}} + \underbrace{\vec{\omega} \times \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}}_{\text{radiell akselerasjon}} \\
 &= \vec{a}_{\text{tan}} + \vec{a}_{\text{rad}}
 \end{aligned}$$



Tangentiell-akselerasjon alltid tangentiell til banen.
Radiell-akselerasjon alltid rettet inn mot sentrum.

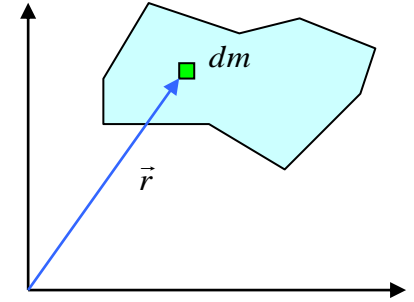
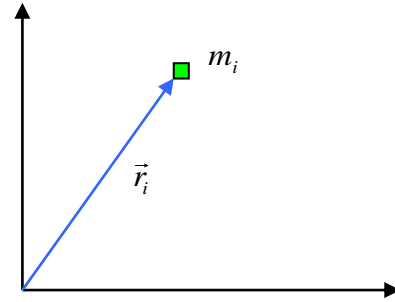


Kap 09 Rotasjon

Treghetsmoment

$$I = \sum_i m_i r_i^2$$

$$I = \int r^2 dm$$

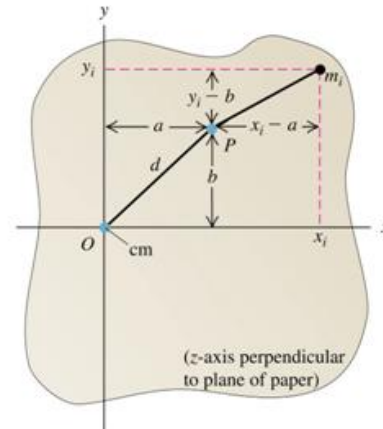


Kinetisk rotasjonsenergi

$$K = \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2$$

Parallela kse - teorem

$$I_p = I_{cm} + Md^2$$



Benevning

$$I \leftrightarrow \text{kgm}^2$$

$$K \leftrightarrow J$$

Normalakse - teorem

$$I_o = I_x + I_y$$

Kap 09 Rotasjon

Treghets-moment for noen spesielle legemer med akse gjennom sentrum

Stav med masse M og lengde L	$I = \frac{1}{12} ML^2$
Rektangulær plate med masse M og sider a og b	$I = \frac{1}{12} M(a^2 + b^2)$
Hul sylinder med masse M, indre radius R_1 , ytre radius R_2	$I = \frac{1}{2} M(R_1^2 + R_2^2)$
Massiv sylinder med masse M og radius R	$I = \frac{1}{2} MR^2$
Massiv kule med masse M og radius R	$I = \frac{2}{5} MR^2$
Tynnvegget kule med masse M og radius R	$I = \frac{2}{3} MR^2$

Table 9.2 Moments of Inertia of Various Bodies

