

PROSTA

SIMETRIČNA

VRTAVKA

Opis gibanje proste vrtavke v lastnem sistemu \hat{J} in v minijocem sistemu. Vrtavka je osmo simetrična.

NAMIGI

SISTEM VRTAVKE:

- $\hat{J} = \begin{pmatrix} J & J \\ J & J' \end{pmatrix}$, v Eulerjeve enačbe vstavi $\vec{M} = 0$, dobis:

$$J' \dot{\omega}_z = 0 \Rightarrow \omega_z = \text{konst}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad J \dot{\omega}_x + (J' - J) \omega_z \omega_y = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad J \dot{\omega}_y - (J' - J) \omega_z \omega_x = 0$$

- $\textcircled{1} + i \textcircled{2}$ im $\vec{\varphi} = \omega_x + i \omega_y$; $J \dot{\vec{\varphi}} - i \omega_z (J' - J) \vec{\varphi} = 0$.

Rешitev: $\omega_x(t) = |\varphi_0| \cos(\Omega_p t + \delta)$

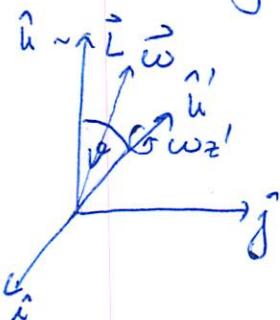
$$(*) \quad \omega_y(t) = |\varphi_0| \sin(\Omega_p t + \delta)$$

$$\Omega_p = \omega_z' \frac{J' - J}{J}$$

Precesija $\vec{\omega}$ okrog osi \hat{u}' .

GIBANJE V MIRUJOČEM SISTEMU:

- Minijoci sistem postavimo tako, da \hat{u} poravnani z $\hat{L} = L \hat{k}, \hat{h}$ se drža.



1: Pod kakšnim kotom glede na \hat{L} se uvede vrtavka?

$$\hat{L} \cdot \hat{u}' = \text{pohazi} = J' \omega_z' = \text{konst}$$

2: Kakšen kot oklepa $\vec{\omega}$ z $\hat{L} \times \hat{h}'$?

$$(\hat{L} \times \hat{h}') \cdot \vec{\omega} = \text{pohazi} = 0$$

$\Rightarrow \hat{L}, \vec{\omega}, \hat{h}'$ ležijo vedno v ravni.

3: Gibanje osi vrtavke:

$$\hat{u}' = \vec{\omega} \times \hat{h}' = -\omega_x \hat{j}' + \omega_y \hat{k}' \Rightarrow |\hat{u}'| = |\varphi_0|$$

1., 2. in 3. \Rightarrow os vrtavke \hat{u}' in $\vec{\omega}$ precepiata okrog \hat{L} .

• Frekvenca precesije $\Omega = ?$

$$\vec{\omega} = \Omega \hat{u} + \hat{\omega}_z \hat{h}' \quad \text{in} \quad \hat{u}' = \vec{\omega} \times \hat{h}' = \dots = \Omega \hat{h} \times \hat{h}' \Rightarrow |\hat{u}'| = \Omega |\hat{h}| = \Omega s \sin \theta = |\varphi_0|$$

$$\text{Ob mehem trenutku je } \omega_y' = |\varphi_0| (*) = \frac{\omega_y'}{J'} = \frac{L \sin \theta}{J}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Omega = \frac{L}{J}$$

$$\bullet \quad L = ? \quad \omega_z' = \frac{L \omega_z}{J} = \frac{L \cos \theta}{J} \Rightarrow \Omega = \frac{J'}{J} \omega_z' \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \approx \frac{J'}{J} \omega_z'$$

Prosta vrtavka precepiata t $\Omega = \frac{J'}{J} \omega_z'$ okrog vrhene kolicine.