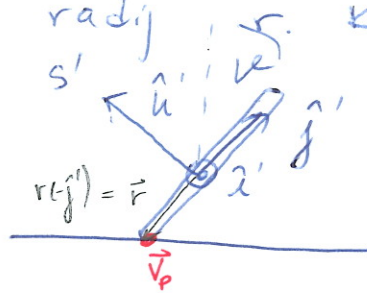
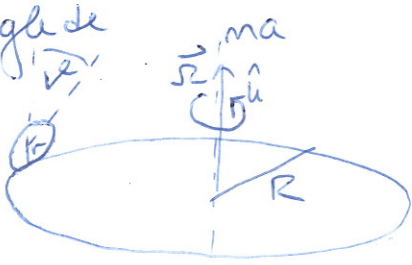


KROŽEČ

KOVANEC

Kovanec kroži po krožnici z radijem R z enako-
 merno kot. hitrostjo Ω . Za kolikšen kot ν je magneten
 gladki navpičnico? Kovanec ima maso m
 in radij s . Kotali se.



$$\underline{J} = \begin{pmatrix} J & & \\ & J & \\ & & J' \end{pmatrix}$$

$$J = \frac{1}{4}mr^2; J' = \frac{1}{2}ms^2$$

Delamo v koordinatnem sistemu S' - ta se vrh okrog
 središča krožnice z Ω , ne pa se okrog osi \hat{i} kovanca.

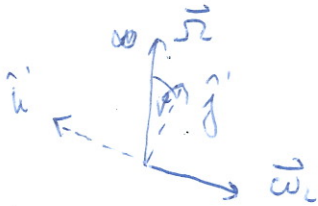
• Newtonov zakon: $\dot{\underline{L}} = \underline{M}$; $\underline{M} \neq 0$

$$\underline{L} = \underline{J} \underline{\omega}$$

$$\underline{\omega} = \underline{\Omega} + \underline{\omega}_L$$

$$\underline{\Omega} = \Omega (\cos \nu \hat{j}' + \sin \nu \hat{k}') \rightarrow \text{vrtenje kžišča okrog centra}$$

$$\underline{\omega}_L = \omega_L \hat{i}' \quad (\omega_L < 0 \text{ a } \Omega > 0) \rightarrow \text{lastno vrtenje da se kovanec ustali}$$



Pogoj za kotalenje je se: Hitrost na stiku s površino je 0:

$$\underline{v}_p = \underline{v}_T + \underline{\omega} \times \underline{r} = \Omega \hat{k}' \times \underline{e}_r (R - r \sin \nu) + (\omega_L \hat{i}' + \Omega \cos \nu \hat{j}' + \Omega \sin \nu \hat{k}') \times (-r) \hat{j}' = (*)$$

$$\dot{\underline{L}} = J \dot{\omega}_x \hat{i}' + J \dot{\omega}_y \hat{j}' + J' \dot{\omega}_z \hat{k}' + J \omega_x (\underline{\Omega} \times \hat{i}') + J \omega_y (\underline{\Omega} \times \hat{j}') + J' \omega_z (\underline{\Omega} \times \hat{k}')$$

$\hat{i}' = \underline{\Omega} \times \hat{k}'$ saj so koordinate izbrane tako, da se \hat{i}' le z $\underline{\Omega}$ vrtilo in \hat{i}' miso fiksirane na kovanec

$$\underline{\Omega} \times \hat{i}' = \Omega (-\cos \nu \hat{k}' + \sin \nu \hat{j}')$$

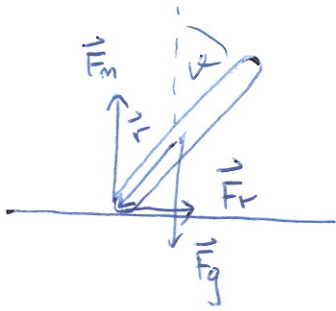
$$\underline{\Omega} \times \hat{j}' = -\Omega (\sin \nu \hat{i}' + \cos \nu \hat{k}')$$

$$\underline{\Omega} \times \hat{k}' = \Omega \cos \nu \hat{i}'$$

$$\dot{\underline{L}} = (J \dot{\omega}_x' - \Omega \sin \nu J \omega_y' + \Omega \cos \nu J' \omega_z') \hat{i}' + (J \dot{\omega}_y' + \Omega \sin \nu J \omega_x') \hat{j}' + (J' \dot{\omega}_z' - \Omega \cos \nu J \omega_x') \hat{k}'$$

(*) Pogoj ta kotalenje:
 $\Omega R - \Omega r \sin \nu + r \omega_L + \Omega \sin \nu R = 0$
 $\omega_L = -\frac{R}{r} \Omega$

Navori in sile:



sile:

$$F_g = mg \quad \text{sila teže}$$

$$\vec{F}_p = \vec{F}_m + \vec{F}_r \quad \text{sila podlage}$$

$$F_m = mg \quad \text{izenači silo teže}$$

$$\vec{F}_m = F_m (\cos\theta \hat{j}' + \sin\theta \hat{k}')$$

$$F_r = m\Omega^2 (R - r \sin\theta) \quad \text{centripetalna sila}$$

$$\vec{F}_r = F_r (\sin\theta \hat{j}' - \cos\theta \hat{k}') \quad \text{za vrtenje}$$

Navor gleda na težišče, vjer coord. sistem:

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{M} &= \vec{r} \times (\vec{F}_m + \vec{F}_r) \\ &= -r (mg \sin\theta - m\Omega^2 (R - r \sin\theta) \cos\theta) \hat{i}' \end{aligned}$$

Upoštevamo še, da je kroženje enakomerno, torej:

$$\dot{\omega}_x' = \dot{\omega}_y' = \dot{\omega}_z' = 0$$

Komponente so:

$$\omega_x' = 0$$

$$\omega_y' = \Omega \cos\theta$$

$$\omega_z' = \omega_z + \sin\theta \Omega = -\frac{R}{r} \Omega + \sin\theta \Omega$$

pogoj za kotaljenje

Vstavimo vse v \dot{L} :

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{L} &= \left[-\Omega^2 \sin\theta \cos\theta \underbrace{J \cos\theta}_{\omega_y'} + \Omega \cos\theta J' \left(-\Omega \frac{R}{r} + \Omega \sin\theta \right) \right] \hat{i}' + 0 \hat{j}' + 0 \hat{k}' \\ &= \left(-\Omega^2 \sin\theta \cos\theta \frac{1}{4} m r^2 - \Omega^2 \cos\theta r R m \frac{1}{2} + \Omega^2 \cos\theta \sin\theta \frac{1}{2} m r^2 \right) \hat{i}' \\ J &= \frac{1}{4} m r^2; J' = \frac{1}{2} m r^2 \end{aligned}$$

Izenačimo z navori in dobimo:

$$\begin{aligned} + \Omega^2 \sin\theta \cos\theta \frac{1}{4} m r^2 - \Omega^2 \cos\theta r R m \frac{1}{2} &= -r m g \sin\theta + m \Omega^2 r R \cos\theta \\ \frac{1}{4} \Omega^2 \sin\theta \cos\theta m r^2 + \frac{3}{2} \Omega^2 \cos\theta r R m &= -r m g \sin\theta + m \Omega^2 \sin\theta \cos\theta r^2 \end{aligned}$$

V približku $r \ll R$ zanemarimo 1. člen in:

$$\frac{3}{2} \Omega^2 \cos\theta r R m = r m g \sin\theta$$

$$\tan\theta = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\Omega^2 R}{g}$$