

12. Vorlesung: Starre Körper

Starre Körper = näherungsweise unverformbare K .

Newton: aufgebaut aus Massenpunkten (Atome)
mit konstanten Abstand

2 Koordinatensysteme

i) Laborsystem

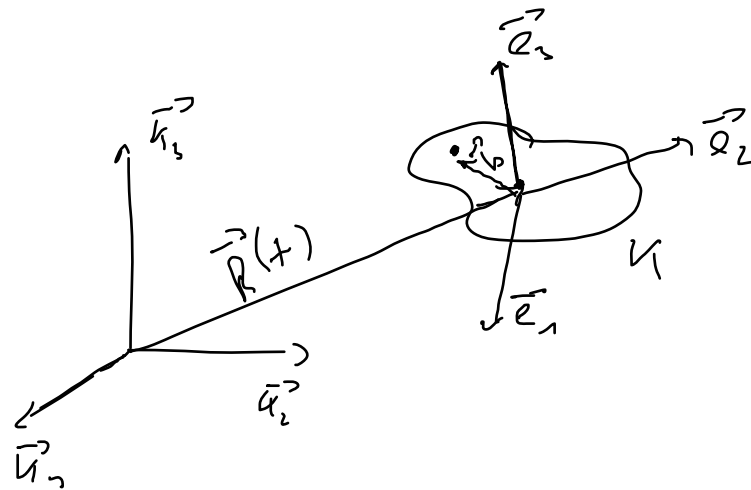
$$\vec{u}_i \quad \text{mit} \quad \vec{u}_i \cdot \vec{u}_j = \delta_{ij}$$

$$i, j = 1, 2, 3 \quad \dot{\vec{u}}_i = 0$$

ii) Körperfestes K.S.

$$\vec{e}_i(t), \quad \vec{e}_i \cdot \vec{e}_j = \delta_{ij}$$

$$\dot{\vec{e}}_i \neq 0$$



Ortsvektor jedes Teilchens in K

$$\vec{r}(t) = \vec{R}(t) + \vec{b}(t)$$

↑
Schwerpunkt

$$\vec{b}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^3 b_i \vec{e}_i(t), \quad \dot{b}_i = 0 \quad (\text{Konstanten})$$

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ausgedrückt in L.S.:

$$\vec{e}_i(t) = \sum_{j=1}^3 \vec{K}_j D_{ji}(t) \Rightarrow \vec{K}_j = \sum_{k=1}^3 \vec{e}_k D_{kj}^{-1}$$

$$\text{mit } \sum_j D_{kj}^{-1} D_{ji} = \delta_{ik}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{e}_i \cdot \vec{e}_l &= \delta_{il} = \left(\sum_{j=1}^3 \vec{K}_j D_{ji} \right) \cdot \left(\sum_{k=1}^3 \vec{K}_k D_{kl} \right) = \sum_j \sum_k \underbrace{\vec{K}_j \cdot \vec{K}_k}_{=\delta_{jk}} D_{ji} D_{kl} \\ &= \sum_j D_{ji} D_{jl} = \sum_j D_{ij}^T D_{jl} \end{aligned}$$

Matrixnotiz $\mathbb{1} = \mathbb{D}^T \mathbb{D}$ \Rightarrow u.S. sind durch vertikal zugeordnete orthogonale Matrizen verbunden!

$$\text{Es gilt: } \frac{d}{dt} \underbrace{\sum_k D_{ki} D_{kj}}_{= D_{ij}} = \sum_k (\dot{D}_{ki} D_{kj} + D_{ki} \dot{D}_{kj}) = 0 \quad (**)$$

$$\text{Def: } \omega_{ij} := \sum_k D_{ki} \dot{D}_{kj} \quad \wedge \quad (**): \quad \omega_{ji} + \omega_{ij} = 0$$

$\Rightarrow \omega_{ij} = -\omega_{ji}$, d.h. ω ist antisym. 3x3 Matrix

$$\omega = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \omega_{12} & \omega_{13} \\ -\omega_{12} & 0 & \omega_{23} \\ \omega_{13} & -\omega_{23} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Def: 16: Der Vektor } \vec{\Omega} = \sum_e \Omega_e^{(+)} \vec{e}_e(+)$$

$$\text{mit } \Omega_1 = -\omega_{23}, \quad \Omega_2 = \omega_{13}, \quad \Omega_3 = -\omega_{12}$$

heißt momentane Winkelgeschwindigkeit

Satz 16: Es gilt $\dot{\vec{e}}_i = \vec{\Omega} \times \vec{e}_i$

Beweis: $\dot{\vec{e}}_i = \sum_j \vec{k}_j \dot{D}_{ji} = \sum_j \sum_k \vec{e}_k \underbrace{\dot{D}_{kj}}_{= \dot{D}_{kj}^T = \dot{D}_{jk}} \dot{D}_{ji} = \sum_j \sum_k \vec{e}_k \dot{D}_{jk} \dot{D}_{ji}$

$$= \sum_k \vec{e}_k \omega_{ki} =$$

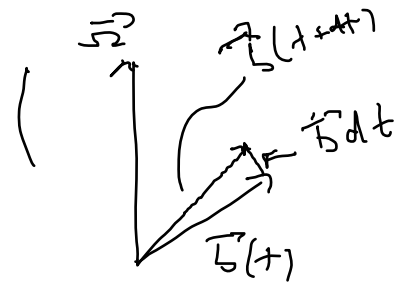
$$\dot{\vec{e}}_1 = \vec{e}_2 \underbrace{\omega_{21}}_{\Omega_3} + \vec{e}_3 \underbrace{\omega_{31}}_{-\Omega_2} = \Omega_3 \vec{e}_2 - \Omega_2 \vec{e}_3 = \vec{\Omega} \times \vec{e}_1$$

analog $\dot{\vec{e}}_2 = \vec{\Omega} \times \vec{e}_2$, $\dot{\vec{e}}_3 = \vec{\Omega} \times \vec{e}_3$ ~~1~~

$$\Rightarrow \dot{\vec{b}} = \sum_i b_i \dot{\vec{e}}_i = \sum_i b_i \vec{\Omega} \times \vec{e}_i = \vec{\Omega} \times \vec{b}$$

phys. Bedeutung von $\vec{\Omega}$

$$\vec{b}(t+dt) = \vec{b}(t) + \dot{\vec{b}} dt$$



$$\vec{\Omega} = |\vec{\Omega}| \cdot \vec{u}(t)$$

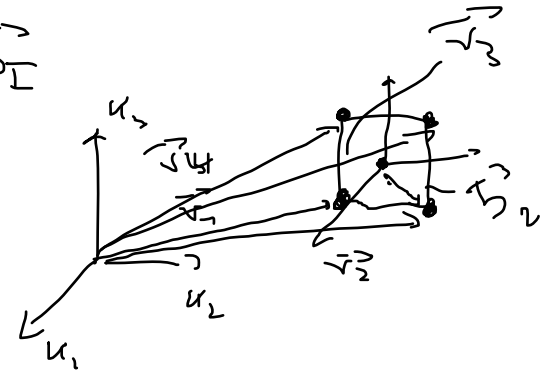
\vec{u} momentaner Drehachsen
 Betrag des
 Winkelgesch.

Falls $\dot{\vec{\Omega}} = 0 \Rightarrow$ Rotation in Ebene

Körper aufgebaut aus N Teilchen (Atome)

Ortsvektor des I -ten Teilchen $\vec{r}_I = \vec{R} + \vec{b}_I$

$$I = 1, \dots, N$$



kin Energie $T = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{I=1}^N m_I \dot{r}_I^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{I=1}^N m_I (\dot{\vec{r}} + \dot{\vec{b}}_I)^2$

$$= \dot{\vec{r}} \times \dot{\vec{b}}_I$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \frac{1}{2} \sum_I m_I \left[\dot{\vec{r}}^2 + 2 \dot{\vec{r}} \cdot (\dot{\vec{r}} \times \dot{\vec{b}}_I) + (\dot{\vec{r}} \times \dot{\vec{b}}_I)^2 \right]$$

Es gilt i) $\dot{\vec{r}} \cdot (\dot{\vec{r}} \times \dot{\vec{b}}_I) = \dot{\vec{r}} \cdot (\dot{\vec{b}}_I \times \dot{\vec{r}}) = \dot{\vec{b}}_I \cdot (\dot{\vec{r}} \times \dot{\vec{r}})$

ii) $(\dot{\vec{r}} \times \dot{\vec{b}}_I)^2 = \dot{\vec{r}}^2 \dot{\vec{b}}_I^2 - (\dot{\vec{r}} \cdot \dot{\vec{b}}_I)^2$

$$\hookrightarrow T = \frac{1}{2} \sum_I m_I \dot{\vec{r}}^2 + \underbrace{\left(\sum_I m_I \dot{\vec{b}}_I \right)}_{=0} (\dot{\vec{r}} \times \dot{\vec{r}}) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_I m_I (\dot{\vec{r}}^2 \dot{\vec{b}}_I^2 - (\dot{\vec{r}} \cdot \dot{\vec{b}}_I)^2)$$

$$M = \sum_I m_I, \quad \vec{R} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_I m_I \vec{r}_I = \frac{1}{M} \sum_I m_I (\vec{r} + \vec{b}_I) = \vec{r} + \frac{1}{M} \sum_I m_I \vec{b}_I$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_I m_I \vec{b}_I = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow T = T_S + T_{\text{rot}}, \quad T_S = \frac{1}{2} M \dot{\vec{R}}^2$$

$$T_{\text{rot}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mathbb{I}} m_{\mathbb{I}} \left(\dot{\vec{R}}^2 \vec{b}_{\mathbb{I}}^2 - (\dot{\vec{R}} \cdot \vec{b}_{\mathbb{I}})^2 \right)$$

anderer Schreibweise für T_{rot}

$$T_{\text{rot}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mathbb{I}} m_{\mathbb{I}} \left[\underbrace{\left(\sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{\mu=1}^3 \Omega_i \Omega_{\mu} \delta_{i\mu} \right)}_{\sum_i \Omega_i \Omega_i = \dot{\vec{R}}^2} \vec{b}_{\mathbb{I}}^2 - \underbrace{\left(\sum_{i=1}^3 \Omega_i b_{\mathbb{I}i} \right)}_{=\dot{\vec{R}} \cdot \vec{b}_{\mathbb{I}}} \left(\sum_{\mu=1}^3 \Omega_{\mu} b_{\mathbb{I}\mu} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \sum_{\mu} \sum_{\mathbb{I}} m_{\mathbb{I}} \left(\vec{b}_{\mathbb{I}}^2 \delta_{i\mu} - b_{\mathbb{I}i} b_{\mathbb{I}\mu} \right) \Omega_i \Omega_{\mu}$$

$$\Rightarrow T_{\text{rot}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{\mu=1}^3 I_{i\mu} \Omega_i \Omega_{\mu}$$

$$I_{i\mu} = \sum_{\mathbb{I}=1}^N m_{\mathbb{I}} \left(\vec{b}_{\mathbb{I}}^2 \delta_{i\mu} - b_{\mathbb{I}i} b_{\mathbb{I}\mu} \right) = I_{\mu i}$$

I_{ik} ist symmetrische 3×3 Matrix und heißt
Trägheitstensor, $\dot{I}_{ik} = 0$

Bei hom. Massenverteilung gilt

$$M = \int_{\mathcal{V}} \rho(\vec{b}) d^3b, \quad \rho(\vec{b}) = \text{Massendichte}$$

$$I_{ik} = \int_{\mathcal{V}} \rho(\vec{b}) (\vec{b}^2 \delta_{ik} - b_i b_k) d^3b$$

Beweis

i) Rotation um feste Achse \vec{u} mit $\vec{\omega} = \Omega(t) \vec{u}$, $\dot{\vec{u}} = 0$

$$\hookrightarrow T_{\text{rot}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \sum_k I_{ik} \omega_i \omega_k \Omega^2 = \frac{1}{2} I_{\vec{u}} \Omega^2$$

und $I_{\vec{u}} := \sum_i \sum_k I_{ik} u_i u_k$ heißt Trägheitsmoment
um \vec{u}

ii) Jede symm. Matrix lässt sich diagonalisieren
durch eine orth. Matrix

$$\vec{e}_i' = \sum_j R_{ij} \vec{e}_j, \quad \text{aus } \vec{e}_i' \cdot \vec{e}_k' = \delta_{ik}$$

$$\Rightarrow R^T R = \mathbb{1}$$

$\Rightarrow R$ ist orthogonale Drehmatrix

$$\vec{e}_j = \sum_k R_{kj}^{-1} \vec{e}_k' = \sum_k R_{jk}^T \vec{e}_k'$$

$$\vec{\Omega} = \sum_i \Omega_i \vec{e}_i = \sum_i \sum_k \Omega_i R_{ik}^T \vec{e}_k' = \sum_k \Omega_k' \vec{e}_k'$$

$$\text{mit } \Omega_k' = \sum_i \Omega_i R_{ik}^T, \quad \Omega_i = \sum_k \Omega_k' R_{ki}$$

$$\downarrow T_{\text{rot}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{e=1}^3 \sum_{m=1}^3 I_{em} \Omega_e \Omega_m$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_e \sum_m I_{em} \left(\sum_k \Omega_k' R_{ke} \right) \left(\sum_i \Omega_i' R_{im} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_k \sum_i I_{ki}' \Omega_k' \Omega_i'$$

$$\text{mit } I_{ki}' = \sum_e \sum_m R_{ke} I_{em} \underbrace{R_{mi}}_{R_{mi}^T}$$

$$\text{Matrixform: } \mathbf{I}' = \mathbf{R} \mathbf{I} \mathbf{R}^T$$

Satz aus Math.: Jede sym. Matrix lässt sich durch
 orth. Matrix auf Diagonalforn transf., d.h.
 es existiert ein R mit

$$\overline{I}' = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{I}'_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \overline{I}'_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \overline{I}'_3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overline{I}'_{ik} = \overline{I}'_i \delta_{ik}$$

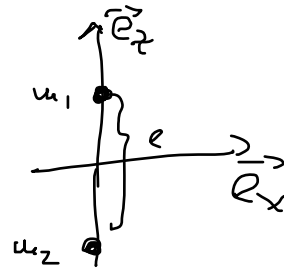
$\overline{I}'_1, \overline{I}'_2, \overline{I}'_3$ heißen Hauptwertnummern λ

Sind genau die Eigenwert der Matrix \overline{I}

R ist orthogonal aus den Eigenvektoren von \overline{I}

$$Sp(\overline{I}') = \sum_k \overline{I}'_{kk} = Sp(R\overline{I}R^T) = Sp(\underbrace{\overline{I}R^T R}_I) = Sp(\overline{I})$$

Beispiel: Hartel molekül



$$\text{Schwerpunkt } \vec{Q} = \frac{m_1 \vec{b}_1 + m_2 \vec{b}_2}{M} = \vec{0}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \vec{b}_1 = z_1 \vec{e}_z, \quad \vec{b}_2 = z_2 \vec{e}_z, \quad l = z_1 - z_2 \\ \vec{Q} = \frac{1}{M} (m_1 z_1 + m_2 z_2) \vec{e}_z = \vec{0} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} z_1 = \frac{m_2}{M} e \\ z_2 = -\frac{m_1}{M} e \end{array}$$

$$I_{ik} = \sum_{I=1}^N m_I (b_{I2}^2 \delta_{ik} - b_{Ii} b_{Ik})$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_{11} &= \sum_{I=1}^2 m_I (\cancel{b_{I1}^2} + b_{I2}^2 + b_{I3}^2 - b_{I1} \cancel{b_{I1}}) = \sum_{I=1}^2 m_I (\underbrace{b_{I2}^2 + b_{I3}^2}_{=0}) \\ &= m_1 z_1^2 + m_2 z_2^2 = \frac{m_1 m_2}{M} e^2 = \mu e^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\overline{I}_{22} = \dots = \overline{I}_{11}, \quad \overline{I}_{33} = 0$$

$$\overline{I}_{12} = - \sum_{\mathbb{I}} m_{\mathbb{I}} b_{\mathbb{I}1} b_{\mathbb{I}2} = 0$$

$$\overline{I}_{13} = - \sum_{\mathbb{I}} m_{\mathbb{I}} b_{\mathbb{I}1} b_{\mathbb{I}3} = 0$$

$$\overline{I}_{23} = - \sum_{\mathbb{I}} m_{\mathbb{I}} b_{\mathbb{I}2} b_{\mathbb{I}3} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{I} = \mu e^2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$