

## Horu Eulers

Ummyndun milli tveggja  
knítakerfa þar sem öðru  
kefur verið snúið m.v. kít  
má skrifa sem

$$\bar{x} = \Lambda \bar{x}'$$

Þessum  $\bar{x}'$  í fastakerfinu  
og  $\bar{x}$  í knítakerfi klutar

Ummyndunin  $\Lambda$  er háð  
þremur hornum

Sköðum framsetningu Eulers  
— byggist á hornum kennd við  
kann. Horu Eulers  $\phi, \theta, \psi$

(Sjá mynd á næstu síðu)

① Snúningur um  $\phi$  (antals) um  $x'_3$ -ás  
snýr  $x'_i \rightarrow x''_{ii}$ , gerist í  $x'_1$ - $x'_2$ -slattu

$$\Lambda_\phi = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\phi & \sin\phi & 0 \\ -\sin\phi & \cos\phi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x''_3 = x'_3$$

$$\bar{x}'' = \Lambda_\phi \bar{x}'$$

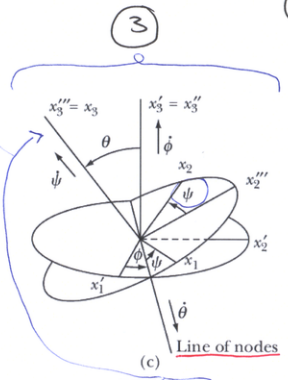
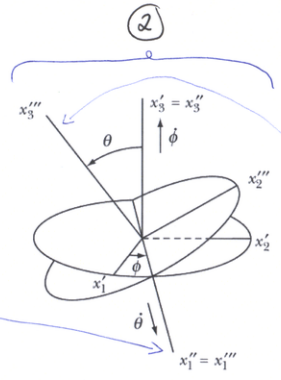
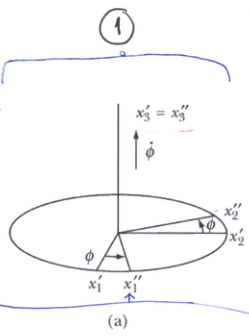
② Snúningur  
andsolis um  $\theta$   
um  $x_1''$ -ás

$x_i'' \rightarrow x_i'''$

Snúningur  
í  $x_2''-x_3''$ -slattu

$$\Lambda_{\theta} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ 0 & -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$\bar{x}''' = \Lambda_{\theta} \bar{x}''$



③ Snúningur andsolis um  $\psi$  um  $x_3'''$ -ás

$x_i''' \rightarrow x_i$ , snúningur í  $x_2'''-x_3'''$ -slattu

$$\Lambda_{\psi} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\psi & \sin\psi & 0 \\ -\sin\psi & \cos\psi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\bar{x} = \Lambda_{\psi} \bar{x}'''$

$$\bar{X} = \lambda_{\psi} \bar{X}''' = \lambda_{\psi} \lambda_{\theta} \bar{X}'' = \underbrace{\lambda_{\psi} \lambda_{\theta} \lambda_{\phi}}_{=\lambda} \bar{X}'$$

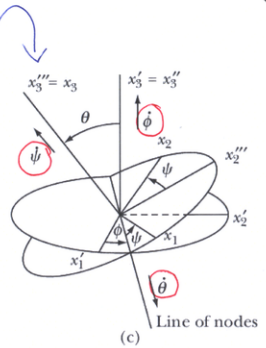
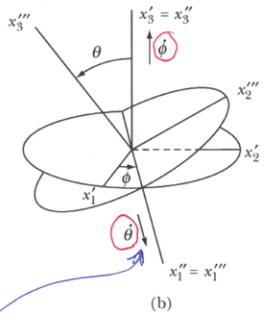
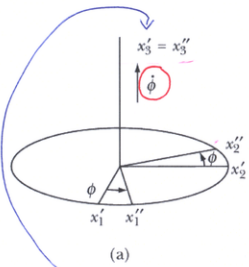
{	$\lambda_{11} = \cos\psi \cos\phi - \cos\theta \sin\phi \sin\psi$	Einfaldna og kafa í huga þællna $\lambda_{\psi}$ , $\lambda_{\theta}$ og $\lambda_{\phi}$
	$\lambda_{21} = -\sin\psi \cos\phi - \cos\theta \sin\phi \cos\psi$	
	$\lambda_{31} = \sin\theta \sin\phi$	
{	$\lambda_{12} = \cos\phi \sin\phi + \cos\theta \cos\phi \sin\psi$	
	$\lambda_{22} = -\sin\psi \sin\phi + \cos\theta \cos\phi \cos\psi$	
	$\lambda_{32} = -\sin\theta \cos\phi$	
{	$\lambda_{13} = \sin\psi \sin\theta$	
	$\lambda_{23} = \cos\psi \sin\theta$	
	$\lambda_{33} = \cos\theta$	

I samningnum greinum við  $\bar{\omega}$  þ.a.

$$\omega_\phi = \dot{\phi}$$

$$\omega_\theta = \dot{\theta}$$

$$\omega_\psi = \dot{\psi}$$



$\dot{\phi}$ : samstíða  $x_3'$ -ás

$\dot{\theta}$ : samstíða uðfallinum

$\dot{\psi}$ : samstíða  $x_3$ -ás

$$\dot{\phi}_1 = \dot{\phi} \sin\theta \sin\psi$$

$$\dot{\phi}_2 = \dot{\phi} \sin\theta \cos\psi$$

$$\dot{\phi}_3 = \dot{\phi} \cos\theta$$

$$\dot{\theta}_1 = \dot{\theta} \cos\psi$$

$$\dot{\theta}_2 = -\dot{\theta} \sin\psi$$

$$\dot{\theta}_3 = 0$$

$$\dot{\psi}_1 = 0$$

$$\dot{\psi}_2 = 0$$

$$\dot{\psi}_3 = \dot{\psi}$$

byrjaleikur

þetta er homogena  $\bar{z}$  kútaferfi hlutar

tökum saman

$$\omega_1 = \dot{\phi}_1 + \dot{\theta}_1 + \dot{\psi}_1 = \dot{\phi} \sin \theta \sin \psi + \dot{\theta} \cos \psi$$

$$\omega_2 = \dot{\phi}_2 + \dot{\theta}_2 + \dot{\psi}_2 = \dot{\phi} \sin \theta \cos \psi - \dot{\theta} \sin \psi$$

$$\omega_3 = \dot{\phi}_3 + \dot{\theta}_3 + \dot{\psi}_3 = \dot{\phi} \cos \theta + \dot{\psi}$$

Dæmi

Finnum ummyndan sem flytur

$x'_1$ -ás  $\bar{z}$   $x'_2$ - $x'_3$ -sléttu mitt

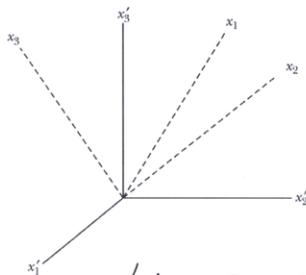
milli  $x'_2$  og  $x'_3$  og setur

$x'_1$  hornmött  $\bar{a}$   $x'_2$ - $x'_3$ -sléttu

Ádeins snúningur um  $\theta$  getur

föst  $x'_3 \rightarrow x_3$

Til að fá  $x'_1$ -ás mitt milli  $x'_2$  og  $x'_3$ -áss þarf  $45^\circ$  snúning um  $\theta$



$$\Lambda_\theta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

þessi snúningur er um  $x'_1$ -ás sem er líka  $x''_1$ -ás

$$\rightarrow \Lambda_\phi = 1$$

föst þá með snúningum  $\psi = 90^\circ$

$$\Lambda_\psi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{og} \quad \Lambda = \Lambda_\psi \Lambda_\theta \Lambda_\phi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \quad (5)$$

## Jöfnur Eulers fyrir stjörfluut

Byrjum með enga ytri krafta,  $U=0$

$L=T$ ,  $x_i$ -asarnir (kerfi hlutar) eru höfuð ásar

$$I_{ij} = I_i \delta_{ij}$$

pá fast

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i I_i \omega_i^2$$

veljum horn Eulers sem alhnit. Þá fast fyrir  $\psi$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial \psi} - \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\psi}} \right) = 0$$

Umkrifum sem

$$\sum_i \left\{ \frac{\partial T}{\partial \omega_i} \frac{\partial \omega_i}{\partial \psi} - \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial \omega_i} \frac{\partial \omega_i}{\partial \dot{\psi}} \right) \right\} = 0$$

Atlagnum aflecturvar

(7)

$$\frac{\partial \omega_1}{\partial \psi} = \dot{\phi} \sin \theta \cos \psi - \dot{\theta} \sin \psi = \omega_2$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial \omega_1}{\partial \dot{\psi}} = 0 \right.$$

$$\frac{\partial \omega_2}{\partial \psi} = -\dot{\phi} \sin \theta \sin \psi - \dot{\theta} \cos \psi = -\omega_1$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial \omega_2}{\partial \dot{\psi}} = 0 \right.$$

$$\frac{\partial \omega_3}{\partial \psi} = 0$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial \omega_3}{\partial \dot{\psi}} = 1 \right.$$

Þvíverður Euler-Lagrange jafnan

$$\left| \frac{\partial T}{\partial \omega_i} = I_i \omega_i \right.$$

$$I_1 \omega_1 \omega_2 + I_2 \omega_2 (-\omega_1) - \frac{d}{dt} (I_3 \omega_3) = 0$$

Það

$$(I_1 - I_2) \omega_1 \omega_2 - I_3 \dot{\omega}_3 = 0$$

Þetta rakur ekki suona vel upp fyrir  $\dot{\omega}_1$  og  $\dot{\omega}_2$

En, númeran ásanna og höfuðásanna er ekki einklit  
því verður að gilda

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$$(I_2 - I_3)\omega_2\omega_3 - I_1\dot{\omega}_1 = 0$$

$$(I_3 - I_1)\omega_3\omega_1 - I_2\dot{\omega}_2 = 0$$

$$(I_1 - I_2)\omega_1\omega_2 - I_3\dot{\omega}_3 = 0$$

← afvegðsamhverfu

Jöfnur Eulers fyrir  
hreyfingu án ytri  
krafts

Til að leida út jöfnur fyrir ytri kraft er einfaldast  
að nota

$$\left(\frac{d\vec{L}}{dt}\right)_{\text{fixed}} = \vec{N} \quad \rightarrow \quad \left(\frac{d\vec{L}}{dt}\right)_{\text{body}} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{L} = \left(\frac{d\vec{L}}{dt}\right)_{\text{fixed}}$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\frac{d\vec{L}}{dt}\right)_{\text{body}} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{L} = \vec{N}$$



pá fast fyrir  $x_3$ -ásinn (hletar)

$$\dot{L}_3 + \omega_1 L_2 - \omega_2 L_1 = N_3$$

og þar sem við völdum hnitakerfi eftir höfvaðum

$$L_i = I_i \omega_i \rightarrow I_3 \dot{\omega}_3 - (I_1 - I_2) \omega_1 \omega_2 = N_3$$

enduröðun ásammerkingar gefur

$$I_1 \dot{\omega}_1 - (I_2 - I_3) \omega_2 \omega_3 = N_1$$

$$I_2 \dot{\omega}_2 - (I_3 - I_1) \omega_3 \omega_1 = N_2$$

$$I_3 \dot{\omega}_3 - (I_1 - I_2) \omega_1 \omega_2 = N_3$$

Ef við notum Levi-Civita táknið í 3-viddum

$$E_{ijk} = \begin{cases} +1 & \text{ef } (1,2,3) (2,3,1) (3,1,2) \\ -1 & \text{ef } (3,2,1) (1,3,2) (2,1,3) \\ 0 & \text{ef } i=j \text{ eða } j=k \\ & \text{eða } k=i \end{cases}$$

$$(I_i - I_j) \omega_i \omega_j - \sum_k (I_k \dot{\omega}_k - N_k) E_{ijk} = 0$$

rásuð  
umróðum

Tveir mismumandi kletir með sömu kverfithrengjum um höfuðása hreyfast því eins

↑ engir viðnámskræftir

því er oft talað um jafngildir sporvökur (ellipsóid)

Skodum afturðæmi sem við tókum áður

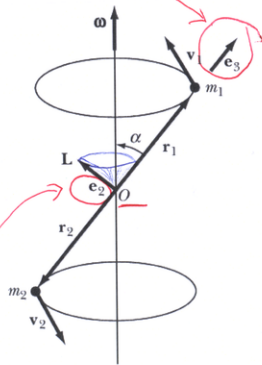
Tveir massar á massalæsnri stöng

Finnum  $\vec{L}$  fyrir kerfið og  $\vec{N}$  til að viðhalda hreyfingunni

$|\vec{r}_1| = |\vec{r}_2| = b$ ,  $x_3$  er samhvertuás kerfisins

$\vec{L} = \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} \vec{r}_{\alpha} \times \vec{v}_{\alpha}$  þvert á stöng og súst með

kerfinu  $\rightarrow$  setjum  $\vec{L} = L \hat{e}_2$



$\omega_1 = 0$  ← verður að vera þvert á  $\bar{\omega}$ , sjá mynd

$\omega_2 = \omega \sin \alpha$

$\omega_3 = \omega \cos \alpha$

Höfuðásarnir eru  $x_1, x_2, x_3$  og hverjéttur um þá eru

$I_1 = (m_1 + m_2) b^2$

$L_1 = I_1 \omega_1 = 0$

$I_2 = (m_1 + m_2) b^2$

$L_2 = I_2 \omega_2 = (m_1 + m_2) b^2 \omega \sin \alpha$

$I_3 = 0$

$L_3 = I_3 \omega_3 = 0$

höfuðum þú sett  $\bar{L} = L \hat{e}_2$  svo þetta ber saman

Jöfnur Eulers eru

$E_f \dot{\omega}_i = 0$

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 I_1 \dot{\omega}_1 - (I_2 - I_3) \omega_2 \omega_3 &= N_1 \\
 I_2 \dot{\omega}_2 - (I_3 - I_1) \omega_3 \omega_1 &= N_2 \\
 I_3 \dot{\omega}_3 - (I_1 - I_2) \omega_1 \omega_2 &= N_3
 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned}
 -I_2 \omega_2 \omega_3 &= N_1 \\
 0 &= N_2 \\
 0 &= N_3
 \end{aligned}$$

Ef snúningi er viðhaldið þá ~~fæst~~  $\dot{\omega}_i = 0$   
og frá jöfnum Eulers

$$- I_2 \omega_2 \omega_3 = N_1$$

~~þá~~

$$N_1 = - (m_1 + m_2) b^2 \omega^2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

