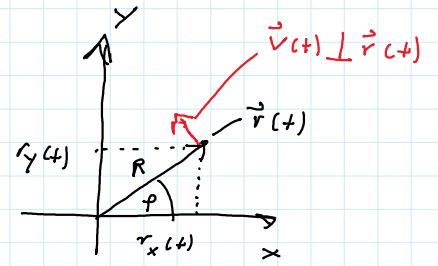


Gleichförmige Kreisbewegung

in Polarkoordinaten $(r, \varphi) = \vec{r}(t)$

$$(R, \omega t)$$

in kartesischen Koordinaten (r_x, r_y)



$\omega =$ Winkelgeschwindigkeit

$$r_x(t) = R \cos(\varphi) = R \cos(\omega t)$$

$$r_y(t) = R \cdot \sin(\varphi) = R \sin(\omega t)$$

$$\vec{r}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} R \cdot \cos(\omega t) \\ R \cdot \sin(\omega t) \end{pmatrix} = R \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\omega t) \\ \sin(\omega t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{v}(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \vec{r}(t) = R \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -\omega \sin(\omega t) \\ \omega \cos(\omega t) \end{pmatrix} \quad \cancel{f(\omega t)}$$

$$\vec{v}(t) = R \cdot \omega \begin{pmatrix} -\sin(\omega t) \\ \cos(\omega t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{r}(t) \perp \vec{v}(t) \quad ?$$

$$\vec{r}(t) \cdot \vec{v}(t) = -\omega \cos(\omega t) \sin(\omega t) + \omega \cos(\omega t) \sin(\omega t) = 0$$

$$\vec{a}(t) = R \omega^2 \begin{pmatrix} -\cos(\omega t) \\ -\sin(\omega t) \end{pmatrix} = -R \omega^2 \begin{pmatrix} \cos \omega t \\ \sin \omega t \end{pmatrix} = -\omega^2 \cdot \vec{r}(t)$$

$$f = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} \Leftrightarrow \omega = 2\pi f$$

Newton'sches Axiom - II $\vec{F} = m \vec{a}$

Gewichtskraft: $F_G = m_s \cdot g$ /
 Endbeschleunigung
 $g = 9.81 \cdot m/s^2$

Einheit der Kraft $[N] = \left[\frac{kg \cdot m}{s^2} \right]$

Gewichtskraft auf Masse $m = 100 \text{ kg}$ $g \approx 10 \text{ m/s}^2$

A = 100 N

B = 10000 N

C = 10000 m kg/s^2

Beweisprüfung, wenn $\vec{F} \neq 0$

$$\rightarrow \vec{a} = \frac{\vec{F}}{m_T}$$

$$F_G = m_S g$$

$$F_G = m_T \cdot a = m_S g \Leftrightarrow g = a$$

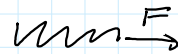
III. Newtons Axiom: "Actio = Reactio" $\frac{d}{dt} (m_1 \vec{v}_2)$

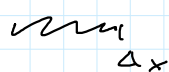
$$\vec{F}_{12} = -\vec{F}_{21} \Rightarrow \vec{F}_{12} + \vec{F}_{21} = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left[m_1 \vec{v}_1(t) + m_2 \vec{v}_2(t) \right] = 0$$

const = "Impulserhaltung"

Kraftmessung

 \vec{F}

 Δx

Federkonstante $\left[\frac{N}{m} \right]$

$F = D \Delta x$ "Hookesche Gesetz"