

# **MEHANIKA KRUTOG TIJELA**

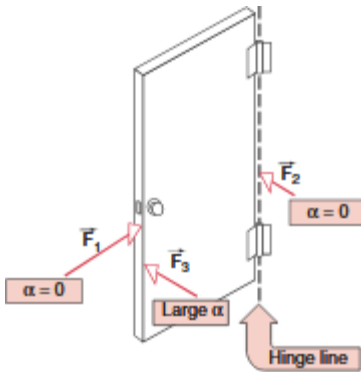
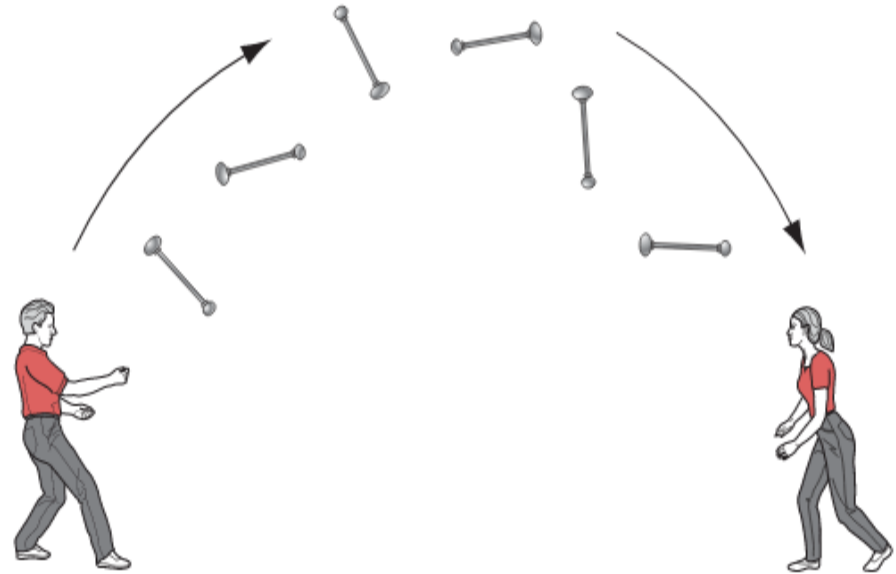
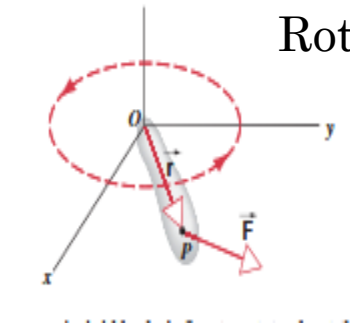
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TRANSLATORNO –SVE TACKE TIJELA IMAJU ISTU BRZINU I UBRZANJEI (MODEL MATERIJALNE TACKE)

ROTACIONO KRETANJE- TACKE NEMAJU ISTU BRZINU I UBRZANJE, ALI IMAJU ISTU UGAONU BRZINU I UGAONO UBRZANJE

MODEL APSOLUTNO CVRSTO TIJELO-TIJELO KOJE SE POD DEJSTVOM SPOLJASNJIH SILA NE DEFORMISE

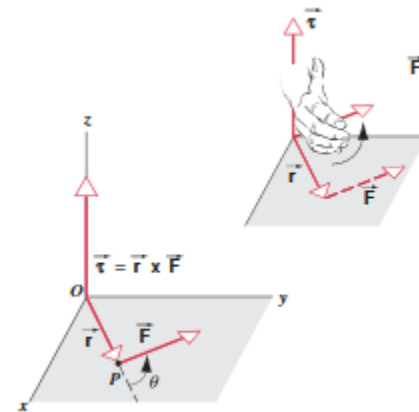
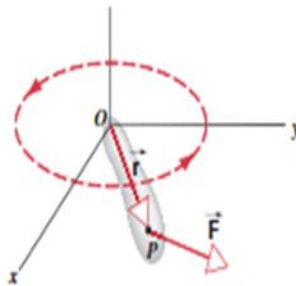
## Rotacija oko nepokretne ose



## MOMENT SILE

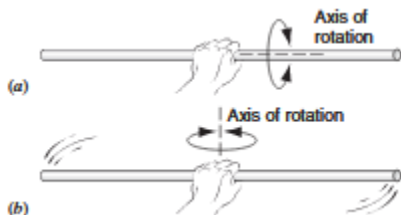
$$\vec{M} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$$

$$M = rF \sin \theta$$

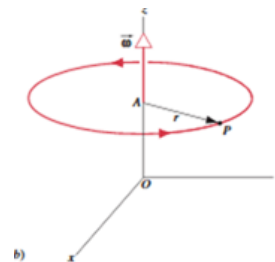


Moment sile je nula kada je  $r$  paralelno sa  $F$  ili kada je napadna tacka sile na osi, tada je  $r$  jednako 0.

## Moment inercije



$$I = mr^2$$

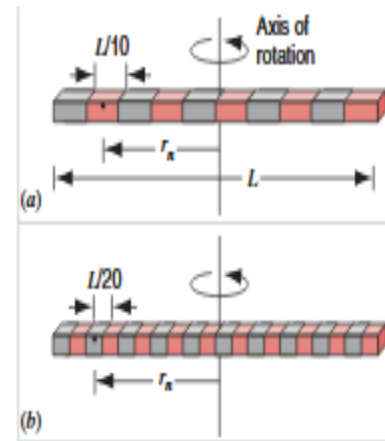


Moment inercije materijalne tacke mase  $m$  koja kruzi po kruznicu poluprecnika  $r$



## MOMENT INERCIJE KRUTOG TIJELA

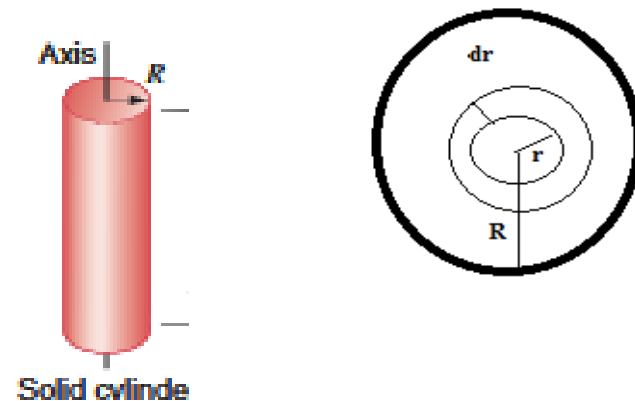
$$I = \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta m_i r_i^2 = \int r^2 dm = \int \rho r^2 dV$$



Odredimo moment inercije valjka mase  $m$ , poluprecnika  $R$  oko ose prikazane na slici..

$$dV = dB \cdot H = 2r\pi dr H$$

$$I = \int \rho 2r\pi dr \cdot r^2 H = 2\pi\rho H \int_0^R r^3 dr = 2\pi\rho H \frac{R^4}{4} = \frac{mR^2}{2}$$



Njegova vrijednost zavisi od izbora ose rotacije.

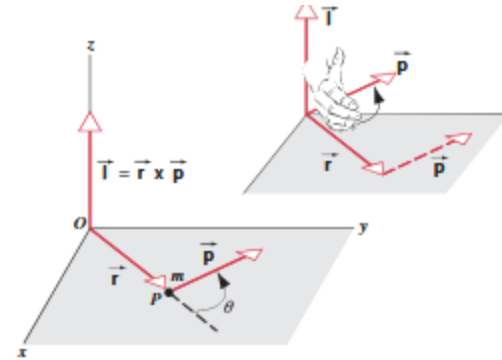


## MOMENT KOLICINE KRETANJA

Uglavnom

$$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p}.$$

$$l = rp \sin \theta,$$



Ako se čestica kreće po kružnici,  $r$  i  $v$  su međusobno normalni i tada  $l$  ima oblik

$$l = rmvr = mr^2\omega = I\omega$$

Za kruto tijelo koje rotira oko neke ose moment kol kretanja oko te ose  $L$  dobijamo na sledeći način:

$$L = \sum L_i = \sum I_i \omega = \omega \sum I_i = I\omega$$

$I$  je moment inercije krutog tijela a  $\omega$  njegova ugaona brzina



## OSNOVNI ZAKON DINAMIKE KRUTOG TIJELA

$$\vec{F}_{ri} = \Delta m_i \vec{a}_{ri}$$

$$M_i = \Delta m_i r_i a_{ri}$$

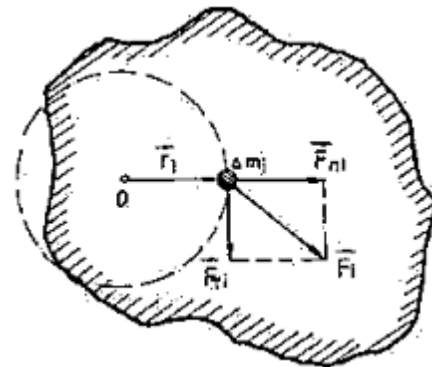
$$M_i = \Delta m_i r_i^2 \alpha$$

$$M = \sum_i M_i = \alpha \sum_i \Delta m_i r_i^2$$

$$M = I\alpha$$

Osnovni zakon dinamike krutog tijela

$$M = I\alpha = I \frac{d\omega}{dt} = \frac{d(I\omega)}{dt} = \frac{dL}{dt}$$



# ZAKON O ODRZANJU MOMENTA KOLICINE KRETANJA

$$M = \frac{dL}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow L = \text{const} = I\omega = \text{const}$$

