

Technische Mechanik

151-0223-10

Vorlesung 02

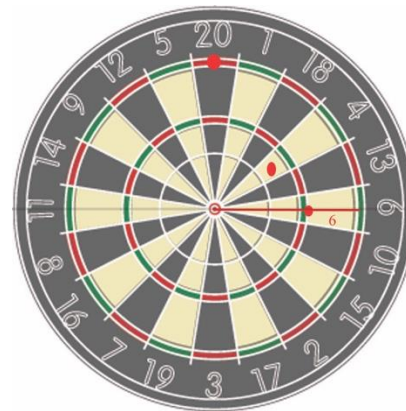
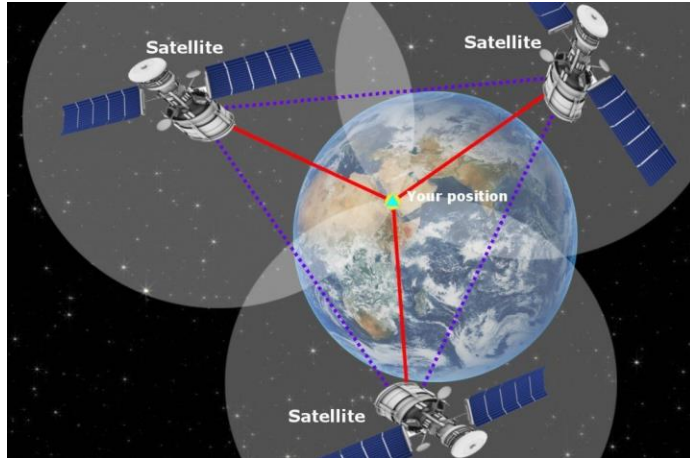
*Kinematik des materiellen Punktes
in zylindrischen Koordinaten*

Kinematic of material point in cylindircal coordinates

2.1 Zylinderkoordinaten

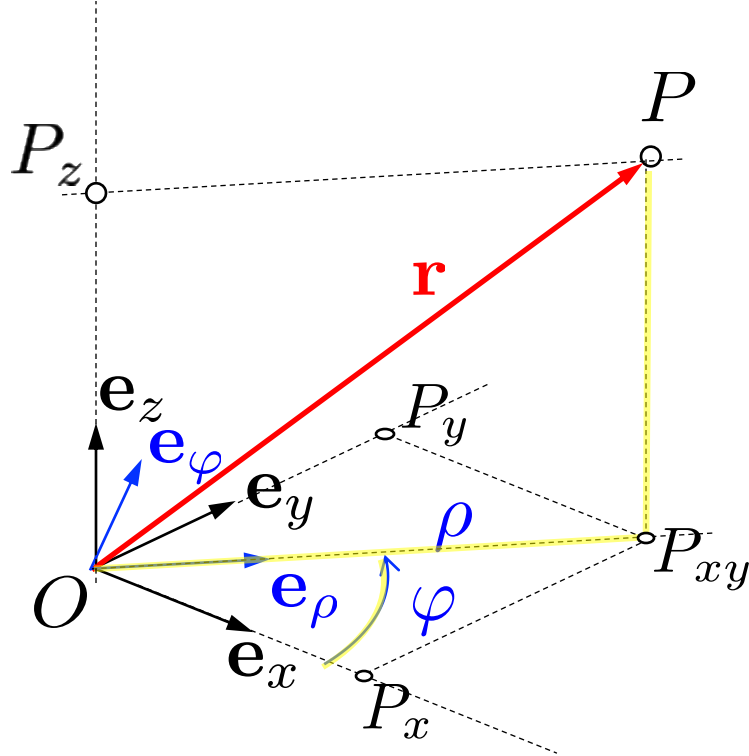
2.1 Cylindrical coordinates

Für bestimmte Probleme ist das kartesische Koordinatensystem nicht die beste Wahl.



2.1 Zylinderkoordinaten

2.1 Cylindrical coordinates



$$\mathcal{C} : \{0, \mathbf{e}_x, \mathbf{e}_y, \mathbf{e}_z\}$$

$$\mathcal{Z} : \{0, \mathbf{e}_\rho, \mathbf{e}_\varphi, \mathbf{e}_z\}$$

Definition

Kartesischen

$$\overline{OP_x} = x$$

$$\overline{OP_y} = y$$

$$\overline{OP_z} = z$$

$$\mathbf{e}_x \cdot \mathbf{e}_x = 1$$

$$\mathbf{e}_y \cdot \mathbf{e}_y = 1$$

$$\mathbf{e}_x \cdot \mathbf{e}_y = 0$$

$$\mathbf{e}_x \times \mathbf{e}_y = \mathbf{e}_z$$

Zylindrischen

$$\overline{OP_{xy}} = \rho$$

$$\widehat{P_x OP_y} = \varphi$$

$$\overline{OP_z} = z$$

$$\mathbf{e}_\rho \cdot \mathbf{e}_\rho = 1$$

$$\mathbf{e}_\varphi \cdot \mathbf{e}_\varphi = 1$$

$$\mathbf{e}_\varphi \cdot \mathbf{e}_\rho = 0$$

$$\mathbf{e}_\rho \times \mathbf{e}_\varphi = \mathbf{e}_z$$

Rechts
Koord.System

Transformationsregeln

$$\mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$$

$$x = \rho \cos \varphi$$

$$y = \rho \sin \varphi$$

$$z = z$$

$$\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$$

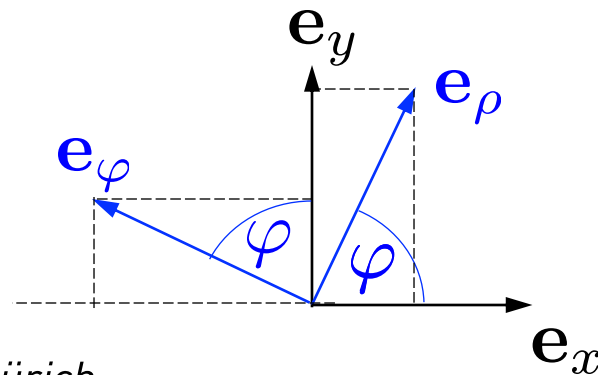
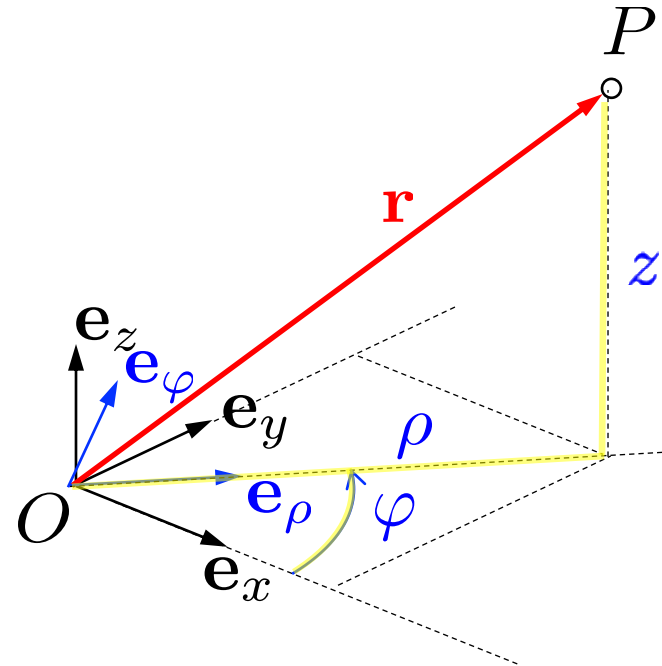
$$\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\varphi = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$$

$$z = z$$

2.1 Zylinderkoordinaten

2.1 Cylindrical coordinates



Ortsvektor $\mathbf{r} = \rho \mathbf{e}_\rho + z \mathbf{e}_z$

Lagekoordinaten $[\mathbf{r}]_Z = \begin{bmatrix} \rho \\ \varphi \\ z \end{bmatrix}$

2 Richtungen, aber 3 Koordinaten?

Zyl. Einheitsvektoren als Funktion des kart. Basis:

$$\mathbf{e}_\rho = \cos \varphi \mathbf{e}_x + \sin \varphi \mathbf{e}_y$$

$$\mathbf{e}_\varphi = -\sin \varphi \mathbf{e}_x + \cos \varphi \mathbf{e}_y$$

Funktion des Winkels

$$\mathbf{r} = \rho \mathbf{e}_\rho(\varphi) + z \mathbf{e}_z$$

2.1 Zylinderkoordinaten

2.1 Cylindrical coordinates

Beispiel: Red arrows Double Barrel maneuver



[Link](#)

[Link 2](#) (4:28)

2.1 Zylinderkoordinaten

2.1 Cylindrical coordinates

$$\rho_1(t) =$$

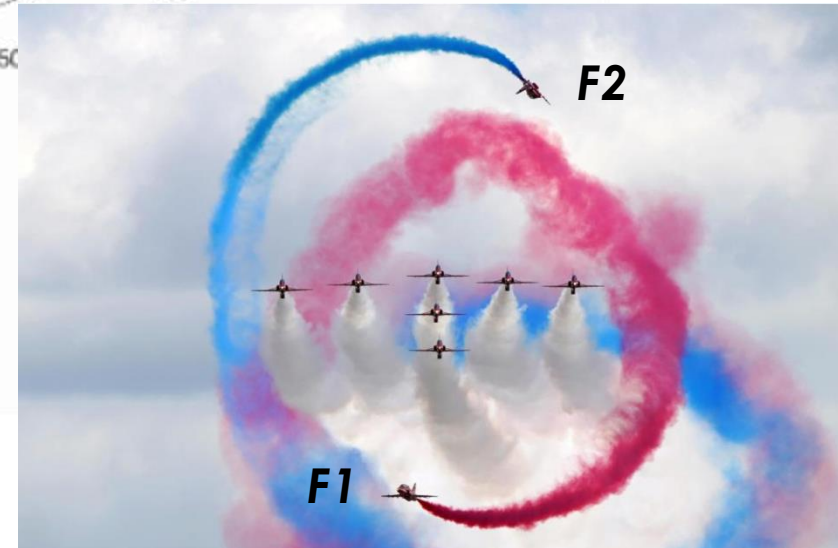
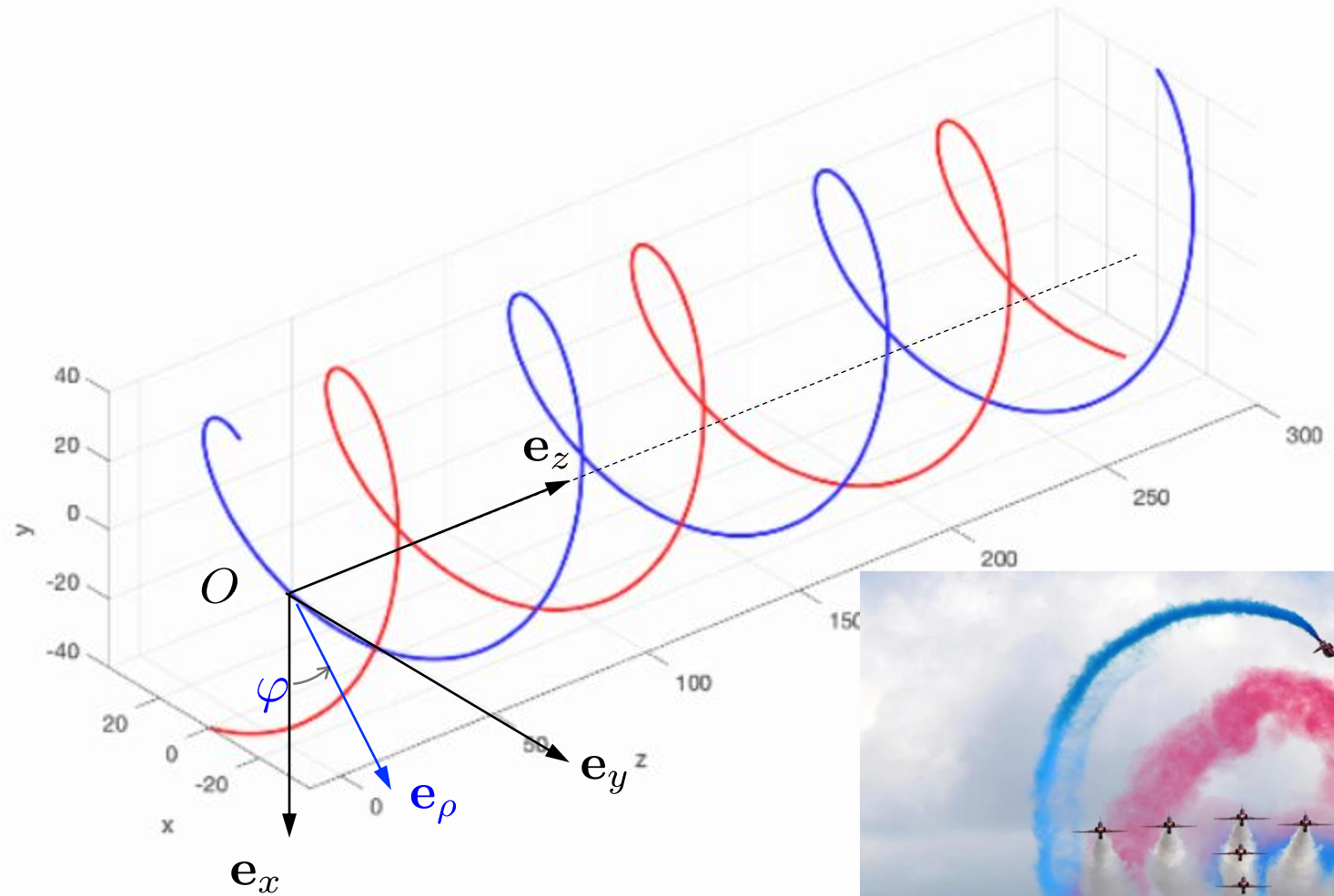
$$\varphi_1(t) =$$

$$z_1(t) =$$

$$\rho_2(t) =$$

$$\varphi_2(t) =$$

$$z_2(t) =$$

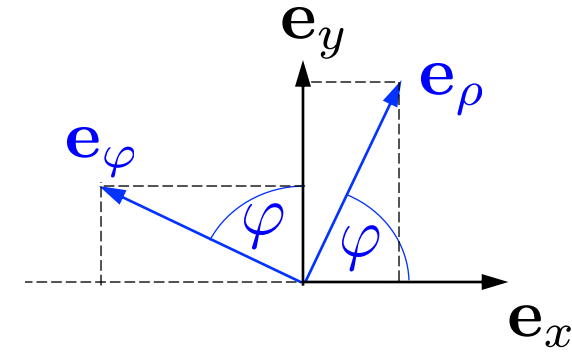


2.1 Zylinderkoordinaten

2.1 Cylindrical coordinates

$$\mathbf{e}_\rho = \cos \varphi \mathbf{e}_x + \sin \varphi \mathbf{e}_y$$

$$\mathbf{e}_\varphi = -\sin \varphi \mathbf{e}_x + \cos \varphi \mathbf{e}_y$$



Ortsvektor:

$$\mathbf{r} = \rho \mathbf{e}_\rho + z \mathbf{e}_z$$

Geschwindigkeit:

Nicht null!

$$\dot{\mathbf{r}} = \dot{\rho} \mathbf{e}_\rho + \rho \dot{\mathbf{e}}_\rho + \dot{z} \mathbf{e}_z + z \dot{\mathbf{e}}_z$$

Die Ableitung des \mathbf{e}_ρ ergibt einen Vektor von Betrag 1, der senkrecht zu \mathbf{e}_ρ steht:

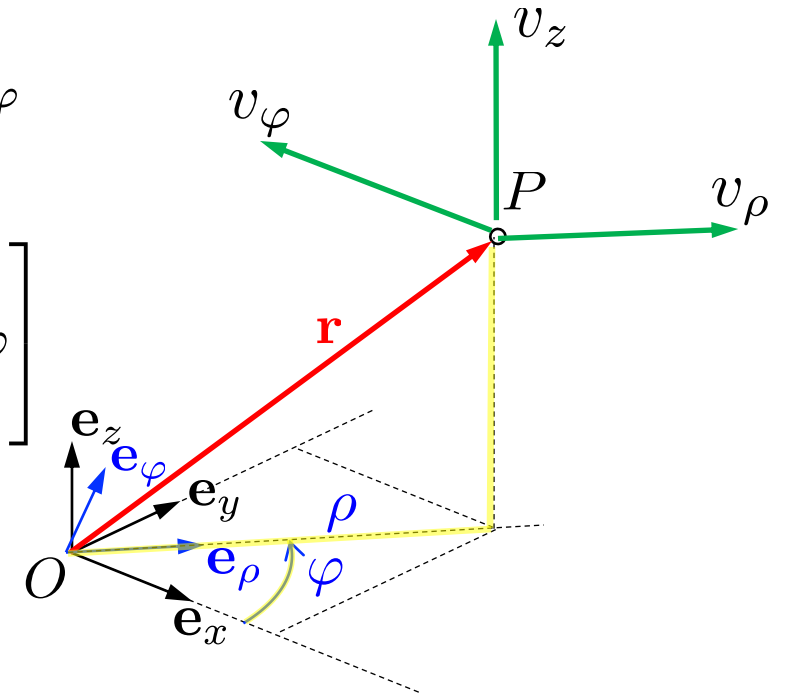
$$\dot{\mathbf{e}}_\rho = \frac{d \cos \varphi}{dt} \mathbf{e}_x + \frac{d \sin \varphi}{dt} \mathbf{e}_y = -\sin \varphi \dot{\varphi} \mathbf{e}_x + \cos \varphi \dot{\varphi} \mathbf{e}_y = \dot{\varphi} \mathbf{e}_\varphi$$

Geschwindigkeit in zylindrischen Koordinaten :

$$\mathbf{v} = \dot{\rho} \mathbf{e}_\rho + \rho \dot{\varphi} \mathbf{e}_\varphi + \dot{z} \mathbf{e}_z$$

Radiale Komp. Tangenziale Komp. Vertikale Komp.

$$[\mathbf{v}]_Z = \begin{bmatrix} v_\rho \\ v_\varphi \\ v_z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\rho} \\ \rho \dot{\varphi} \\ \dot{z} \end{bmatrix}$$



Schnelligkeit in zylindrischen Koordinaten :

$$v = |\mathbf{v}| = \sqrt{\dot{\rho}^2 + \rho^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 + \dot{z}^2}$$

Beispiel

$$\rho_1(t) = R$$

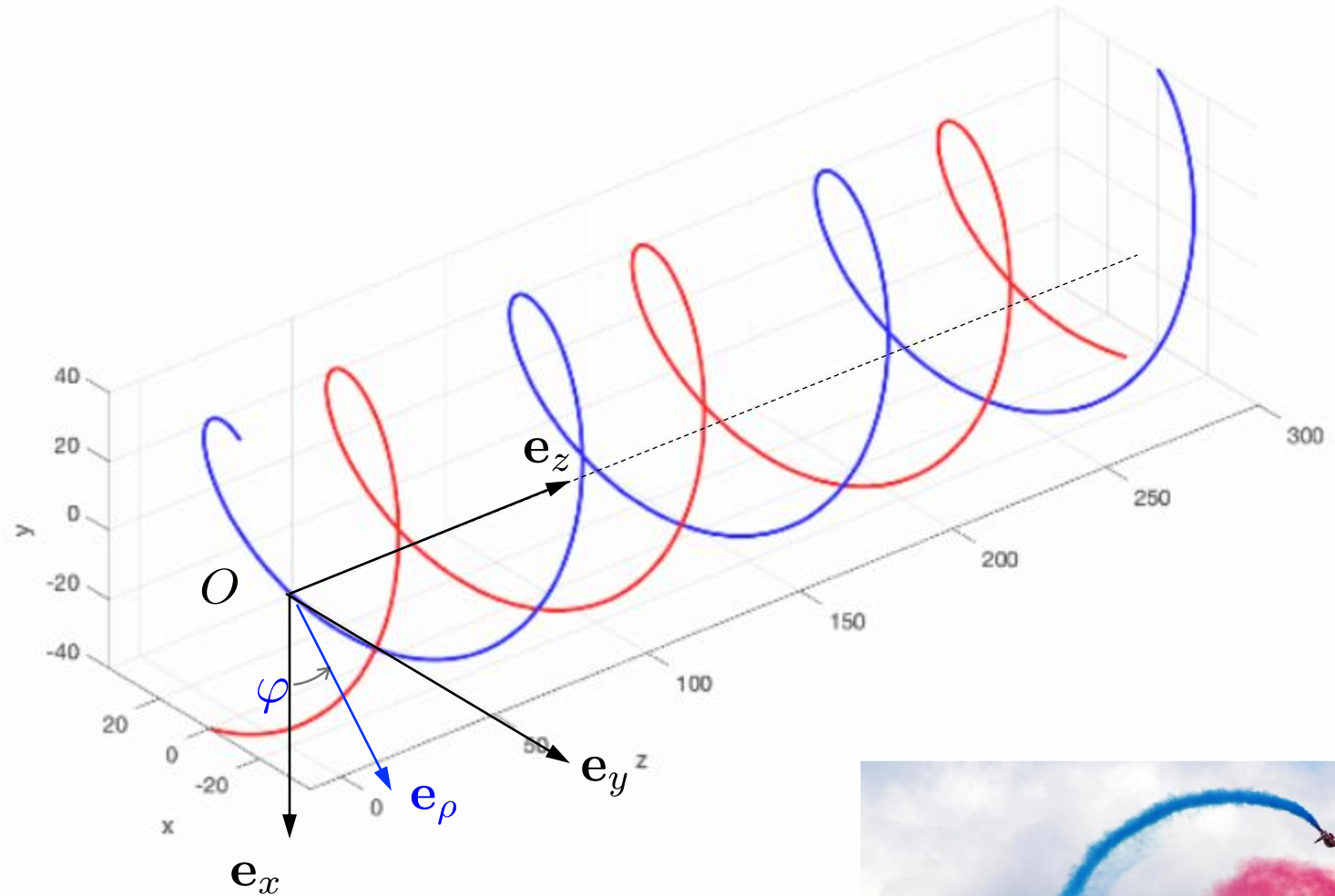
$$\varphi_1(t) = \omega t$$

$$z_1(t) = v_0 t$$

$$\rho_2(t) = R$$

$$\varphi_2(t) = \omega t - \pi$$

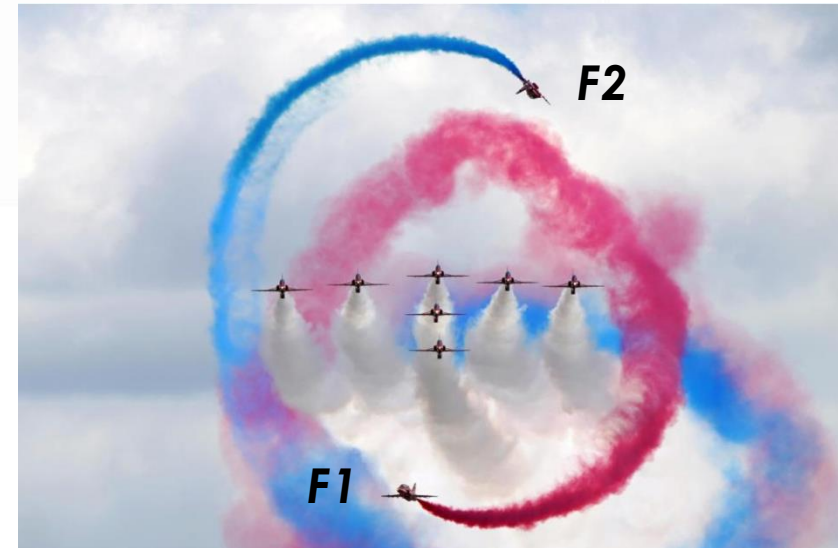
$$z_2(t) = v_0 t - d$$



Geschwindigkeit:

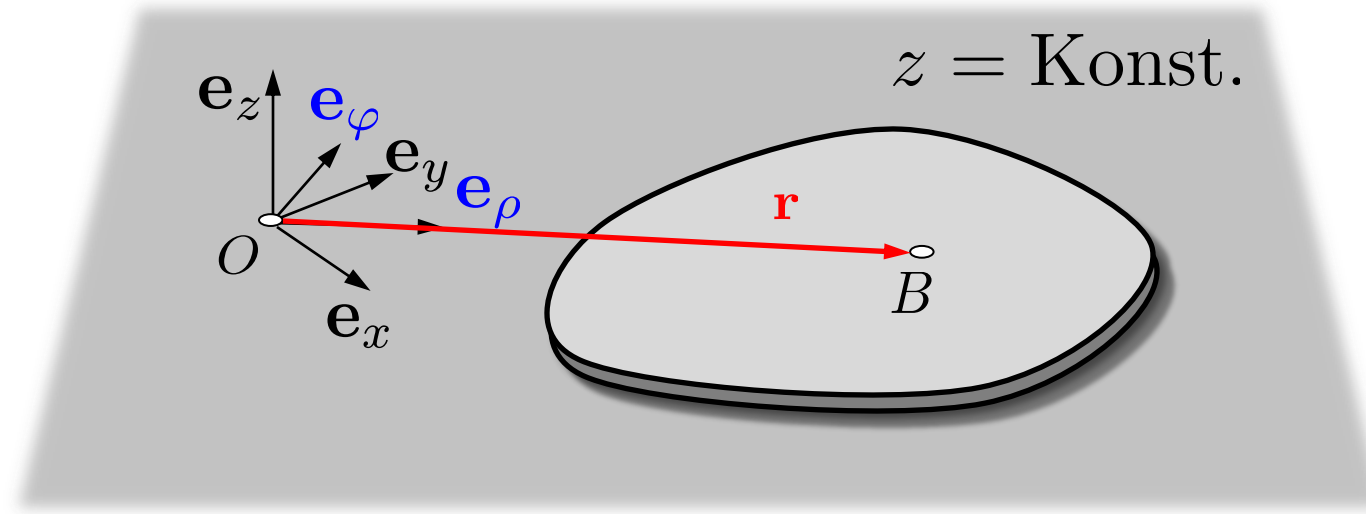
$$\mathbf{v}_1 = \dot{\rho}_1 \mathbf{e}_\rho + \rho_1 \dot{\varphi}_1 \mathbf{e}_\varphi + \dot{z}_1 \mathbf{e}_z =$$

$$\mathbf{v}_2 = \dot{\rho}_2 \mathbf{e}_\rho + \rho_2 \dot{\varphi}_2 \mathbf{e}_\varphi + \dot{z}_2 \mathbf{e}_z =$$



2.2 Ebene Polarkoordinaten

2.2 Planar polar coordinates



Ortsvektor: $\mathbf{r} = \rho \mathbf{e}_\rho + z \mathbf{e}_z$

Geschwindigkeit: $\mathbf{v} = \dot{\rho} \mathbf{e}_\rho + \rho \dot{\varphi} \mathbf{e}_\varphi$

Schnelligkeit: $v = |\mathbf{v}| = \sqrt{\dot{\rho}^2 + \rho^2 \dot{\varphi}^2}$

Winkelgeschwindigkeit: $\dot{\varphi}$

2.2 Ebene Polarkoordinaten

Beispiel 2.1

$$x(t) = R \cos \omega t$$

$$y(t) = R \sin \omega t$$

$$z(t) = a$$

Die entsprechende zyl. Koordinaten können durch die Transformationsregeln bestimmt werden:

$$\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{R^2 \sin^2 \omega t + R^2 \cos^2 \omega t} = R$$

$$\varphi = \arctan \frac{y}{x} = \arctan \frac{R \sin \omega t}{R \cos \omega t} = \arctan(\tan \omega t) = \omega t$$

Die Geschwindigkeit in kart. Koordinaten ist:

$$\mathbf{v} = \dot{x}\mathbf{e}_x + \dot{y}\mathbf{e}_y + \dot{z}\mathbf{e}_z = R\omega(-\sin \omega t\mathbf{e}_x + \cos \omega t\mathbf{e}_y)$$

Gemäss der Definition ist die Geschwindigkeit in zyl. Koordinaten:

$$\mathbf{v} = \dot{\rho}\mathbf{e}_\rho + \rho\dot{\varphi}\mathbf{e}_\varphi + \dot{z}\mathbf{e}_z$$

Wo:

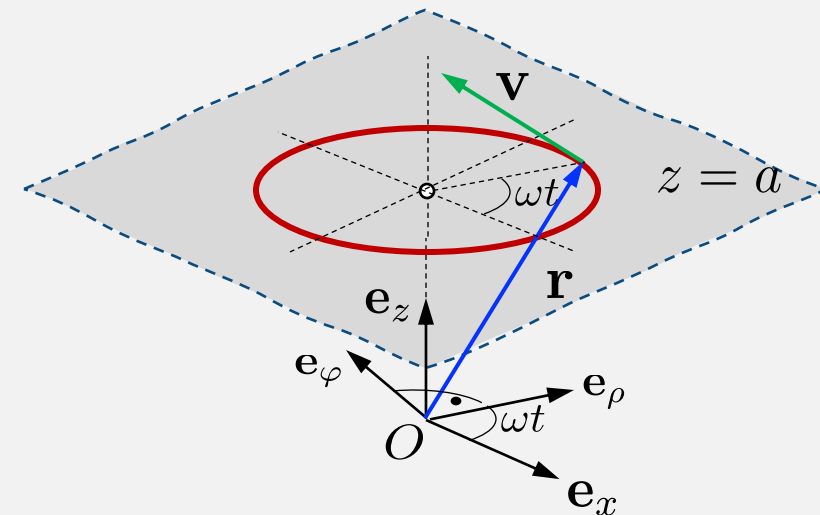
$$\dot{\rho} = \dot{R} = 0$$

$$\dot{\varphi} = \frac{d(\omega t)}{dt} = \omega$$

$$\dot{z} = \dot{a} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{v} = \dot{\rho}\mathbf{e}_\rho + \rho\dot{\varphi}\mathbf{e}_\varphi + \dot{z}\mathbf{e}_z = R\omega\mathbf{e}_\varphi$$

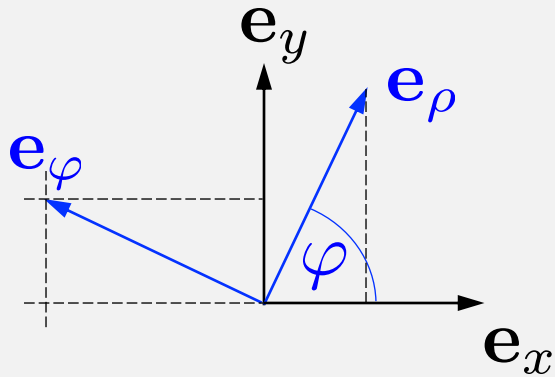
Nur tangenziale Komp.!



2.2 Ebene Polarkoordinaten

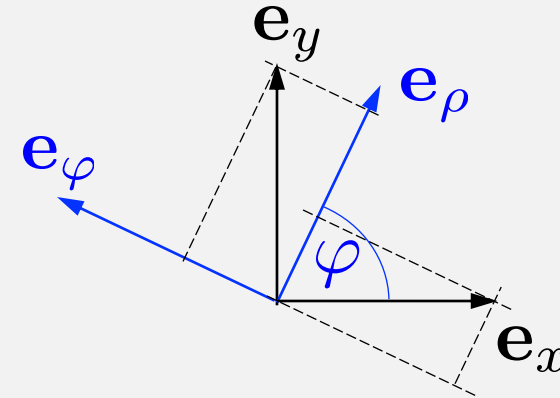
Beispiel 2.1 (vorts.)

Alternativ kann man die Kartesische Basis als Funktion der zylindrischen Basis ausdrücken:



$$\mathbf{e}_\rho = \mathbf{e}_x \cos \varphi + \mathbf{e}_y \sin \varphi$$

$$\mathbf{e}_\varphi = -\mathbf{e}_x \sin \varphi + \mathbf{e}_y \cos \varphi$$



$$\mathbf{e}_x = \mathbf{e}_\rho \cos \varphi - \mathbf{e}_\varphi \sin \varphi$$

$$\mathbf{e}_y = \mathbf{e}_\rho \sin \varphi + \mathbf{e}_\varphi \cos \varphi$$

Aus dem Ausdruck der Geschwindigkeit in kartesischen Koordinaten:

$$\mathbf{v} = R\omega(-\sin \omega t \mathbf{e}_x + \cos \omega t \mathbf{e}_y) =$$

$$= R\omega(-\sin \omega t(\mathbf{e}_\rho \cos \omega t - \mathbf{e}_\varphi \sin \omega t) + \cos \omega t(\mathbf{e}_\rho \sin \omega t + \mathbf{e}_\varphi \cos \omega t)) =$$

$$= R\omega((- \sin \omega t \cos \omega t + \sin \omega t \cos \omega t)\mathbf{e}_\rho + (\cos^2 \omega t + \sin^2 \omega t)\mathbf{e}_\varphi) = R\omega \mathbf{e}_\varphi$$