

$$\tan \delta = \tan \frac{\theta}{2}$$

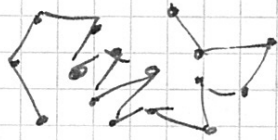
$$\delta = \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\sigma'(\delta) = 4 \cos \delta \sigma(2\delta)$$

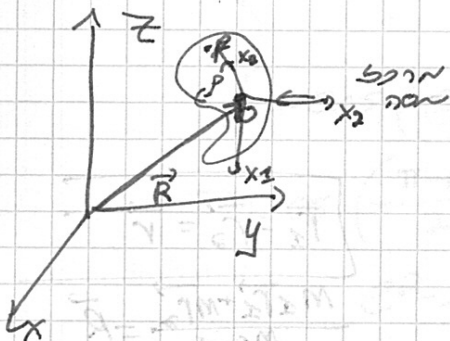
$$\sigma'(\delta) = \cos \delta \cdot \left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sin^2 \delta}$$

$$V(\alpha) = \frac{\alpha}{r}$$

דפי



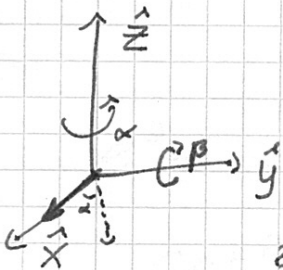
מרחב תלת-ממדי
[הצגת וקטורים]



המרחב התלת-ממדי
הוא מרחב וקטורי
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הצגת וקטורים

$$\vec{r} = r \hat{x}$$



$$\vec{r}_\alpha = r \cos \alpha \hat{x} + r \sin \alpha \hat{y}$$

הצגת וקטורים

$$\vec{r}_{\alpha\beta} = r \cos \alpha (\cos \beta \hat{x} - \sin \beta \hat{z}) + r \sin \alpha \hat{y}$$

$$\vec{r}_{\alpha\beta} = r \cos \alpha \cos \beta \hat{x} + r \sin \alpha \hat{y} - r \cos \alpha \sin \beta \hat{z}$$

$$\vec{r}_\beta = r \cos \beta \hat{x} - r \sin \beta \hat{z}$$

$$\vec{r}_{\beta\alpha} = r \cos \beta (\cos \alpha \hat{x} + \sin \alpha \hat{y}) - r \sin \beta \hat{z}$$

$$\vec{r}_{\beta\alpha} = r \cos \alpha \cos \beta \hat{x} + r \sin \alpha \cos \beta \hat{y} - r \sin \beta \hat{z}$$

$$\vec{r}_{\beta\alpha} \neq \vec{r}_{\alpha\beta}$$

$$\vec{r}_{\alpha\beta} = r \hat{x} + r \Delta \alpha \hat{y} - r \Delta \beta \hat{z}$$

הצגת וקטורים

$$\vec{r}_{\beta\alpha} = r \hat{x} + r \Delta \alpha \hat{y} - r \Delta \beta \hat{z}$$

$$\Delta \theta = \Delta \beta \hat{y} + \Delta \alpha \hat{z}$$

$$\Delta \vec{r} = \vec{r}_{\alpha\beta} - \vec{r} = r \Delta \alpha \hat{y} - r \Delta \beta \hat{z}$$

הקוסינוס הקטן $\Delta \vec{r} = \Delta \vec{\theta} \times \vec{r}$

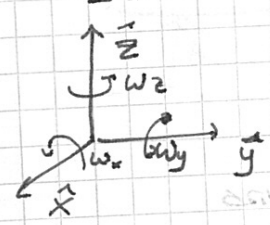
$$\lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{r}}{\Delta t} = \dot{\vec{r}}$$

בגודל
כיוון סיבוב

$$\dot{\vec{r}} = \frac{\Delta \vec{\theta}}{\Delta t} \times \vec{r} = \dot{\vec{\theta}} \times \vec{r}$$

הקואורדינטות הסיבוביות

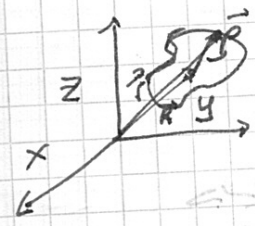
בהנחת סיבוב



$$\vec{\omega} = \omega \hat{z}$$

$$\vec{r} = r_x \hat{x} + r_y \hat{y} + r_z \hat{z}$$

מרחק
סיבובי

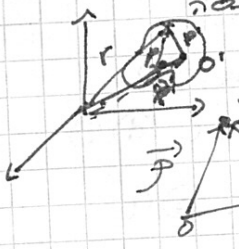


$$|\delta \vec{r}| = r \delta \phi$$

$$\vec{v} = \dot{\vec{r}} = (\dot{r} + \dot{\vec{p}})$$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{V} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{p}$$

הקוסינוס הקטן
ההפרש



בהנחת מרחק 0 שהיא נכונה עבור כל המסה

$$\vec{v} = \vec{V} + \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{a} + \vec{p}') = \vec{V} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{a} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{p}'$$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{V}' + \vec{\omega}' \times \vec{p}'$$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{V}' + \vec{\omega}' \times \vec{p}'$$

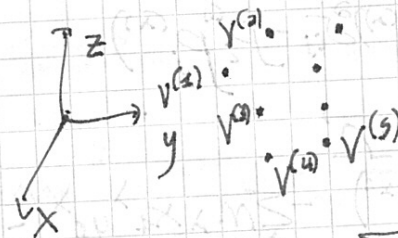
$$[\vec{V}' + \vec{\omega}' \times \vec{a} - \vec{V}] + [\vec{\omega}' - \vec{\omega}] \times \vec{p}' = 0$$

בהנחת $\vec{p}' = \vec{p}$ ושהקוסינוס הקטן של המרחק

$$I) \vec{V}' + \vec{\omega}' \times \vec{a} = \vec{V}$$

$$II) \vec{\omega}' = \vec{\omega}$$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{V} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{p}$$



$$T = \sum \frac{1}{2} m_\lambda (v^{(\lambda)})^2$$

$$v^{(\lambda)} = \vec{V} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{p}^{(\lambda)}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \sum_\lambda m_\lambda [\vec{V} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{p}^{(\lambda)}]^2$$

$$\sum m_\lambda = M$$

$$T = \sum_{\lambda} \frac{m_{\lambda}}{2} V^2 + \sum_{\lambda} m_{\lambda} \vec{V} \cdot (\vec{\Omega} \times \vec{p}^{(\lambda)}) + \sum_{\lambda} \frac{1}{2} m_{\lambda} (\vec{\Omega} \times \vec{p}^{(\lambda)})^2$$

$$\sum_{\lambda} m_{\lambda} \vec{V} \cdot (\vec{\Omega} \times \vec{p}^{(\lambda)}) = \sum_{\lambda} m_{\lambda} (\vec{V} \times \vec{\Omega}) \cdot \vec{p}^{(\lambda)}$$

$$= (\vec{V} \times \vec{\Omega}) \cdot \sum_{\lambda} m_{\lambda} \vec{p}^{(\lambda)} = (\vec{V} \times \vec{\Omega}) \cdot \vec{0} = 0$$

... ..

$$T = \frac{1}{2} M V^2 + \sum_{\lambda} \frac{1}{2} m_{\lambda} [\vec{\Omega} \times \vec{p}^{(\lambda)}]^2$$

$$(\vec{A} \times \vec{B})^2 = A^2 B^2 - (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B})^2$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} M V^2 + \left[\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\lambda} m_{\lambda} (\Omega^2 p^2 - (\vec{\Omega} \cdot \vec{p})^2) \right] \quad (*)$$

$$(\vec{p}^{(\lambda)})^2 = p_1^{(\lambda)^2} + p_2^{(\lambda)^2} + p_3^{(\lambda)^2}$$

... ..
 $\{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$ \hat{e}

$$\Omega^2 \cdot p^{(\lambda)^2} = \sum_{i=1}^3 \Omega_i^2 \cdot \sum_{j=1}^3 p_j^{(\lambda)^2}$$

$$(\vec{\Omega} \cdot \vec{p}^{(\lambda)})^2 = \left(\sum_{i=1}^3 \Omega_i p_i^{(\lambda)} \right) \left(\sum_{j=1}^3 \Omega_j p_j^{(\lambda)} \right)$$

$$(*) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\lambda} m_{\lambda} \left\{ \sum_i \sum_j \Omega_i^2 p_j^{(\lambda)^2} - \sum_i \Omega_i p_i \sum_j \Omega_j p_j \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\lambda} m_{\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^3 (\Omega_i^2 p_j^{(\lambda)^2} - \Omega_i p_i \Omega_j p_j)$$

$$= \sum_i \sum_j \sum_{\lambda} \frac{1}{2} m_{\lambda} (\Omega_i^2 p_j^{(\lambda)^2} - \Omega_i p_i \Omega_j p_j)$$

$$= \sum_i \sum_j \Omega_i \Omega_j \sum_{\lambda} \frac{1}{2} m_{\lambda} (p_j^{(\lambda)^2} \delta_{ij} - p_i p_j)$$

$$\downarrow \quad p_i p_j = p_i p_j \delta_{ij} \quad = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \sum_j \Omega_i \Omega_j \sum_{\lambda} m_{\lambda} \left(\sum_{l=1}^3 p_l^{(\lambda)^2} \delta_{ij} - p_i p_j \right) \quad I_{ij}$$

$$\delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0 & i \neq j \\ 1 & i = j \end{cases}$$

... ..

$$T = \frac{1}{2} M V^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \sum_j \Omega_i I_{ij} \Omega_j$$

$$I_{ij} = \sum_{\lambda} m_{\lambda} \left(\sum_{l=1}^3 p_l^{(\lambda)^2} \delta_{ij} - p_i p_j \right)$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} M V^2 + \frac{1}{2} \vec{\Omega} \cdot \mathbf{I} \cdot \vec{\Omega}$$

$$\mathbf{I} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{\lambda} m_{\lambda} (y_1^{\lambda^2} + z_1^{\lambda^2}) & -\sum_{\lambda} m_{\lambda} x_1^{\lambda} y_1^{\lambda} & -\sum_{\lambda} m_{\lambda} x_1^{\lambda} z_1^{\lambda} \\ -\sum_{\lambda} m_{\lambda} x_1^{\lambda} y_1^{\lambda} & \sum_{\lambda} m_{\lambda} (x_1^{\lambda^2} + z_1^{\lambda^2}) & -\sum_{\lambda} m_{\lambda} y_1^{\lambda} z_1^{\lambda} \\ -\sum_{\lambda} m_{\lambda} x_1^{\lambda} z_1^{\lambda} & -\sum_{\lambda} m_{\lambda} y_1^{\lambda} z_1^{\lambda} & \sum_{\lambda} m_{\lambda} (x_1^{\lambda^2} + y_1^{\lambda^2}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sum_i \sum_j \Omega_i^2 p_j^{(\lambda)^2}$$

$$= \sum_i \Omega_i^2 \sum_j p_j^{(\lambda)^2}$$

$$= \sum_i \sum_j \Omega_i \Omega_j \delta_{ij} \sum_{\lambda} p_j^{(\lambda)^2}$$

... ..

$$T = \frac{1}{2} M V^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_x \Omega_x^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_y \Omega_y^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_z \Omega_z^2$$