
1.4.2 Drehimpulssatz



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1.4.2 Drehimpulssatz

Definitionen:

- ▶ Gesamtdrehimpuls:
$$\vec{L} \equiv \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{L}^{(i)} = \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{r}^{(i)} \times \vec{p}^{(i)}$$
- ▶ gesamtes äußeres Drehmoment:
$$\vec{N}_{ex} \equiv \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{r}^{(i)} \times \vec{F}_{ex}^{(i)}$$

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$$\Rightarrow \dot{\vec{L}} = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{d}{dt} (\vec{r}^{(i)} \times \vec{p}^{(i)}) = \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\underbrace{\dot{\vec{r}}^{(i)} \times \vec{p}^{(i)}}_{\dot{\vec{r}}^{(i)} \times m_i \dot{\vec{r}}^{(i)} = \vec{0}} + \vec{r}^{(i)} \times \underbrace{\dot{\vec{p}}^{(i)}}_{\vec{F}^{(i)}} \right)$$

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$$\dot{\vec{L}} = \vec{N}_{ex} + \sum_{\substack{i,j=1 \\ i < j}}^N (\vec{r}^{(i)} \times \vec{F}^{(ij)} + \vec{r}^{(j)} \times \vec{F}^{(ji)})$$



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zentrale Zweiteilchen-Kräfte: $\vec{F}^{(ij)} \propto (\vec{r}^{(i)} - \vec{r}^{(j)})$



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\Rightarrow $\boxed{\dot{\vec{L}} = \vec{N}_{ex}}$ für zentrale Zweiteilchen-Kräfte



Zerlegung der Ortsvektoren in Schwerpunktsvektor + Rest: $\vec{r}^{(i)} = \vec{R} + \vec{r}^{(i) \prime}$



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$$M\dot{\vec{R}} = \sum_i m_i \dot{\vec{r}}^{(i)} = \sum_i m_i \dot{\vec{R}} + \sum_i m_i \dot{\vec{r}}^{(i) \prime} = M\dot{\vec{R}} + \sum_i m_i \dot{\vec{r}}^{(i) \prime} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \sum_i m_i \dot{\vec{r}}^{(i) \prime} = \vec{0}$$



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Def: $\vec{p}^{(i) \prime} \equiv m_i \dot{\vec{r}}^{(i) \prime}$



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$$\Rightarrow \vec{L} = \underbrace{\vec{R} \times \vec{P}}_{\text{„Bahn-Drehimpuls“}} + \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^N \vec{r}^{(i) \prime} \times \vec{p}^{(i) \prime}}_{\text{„innerer Drehimpuls“, „Eigendrehimpuls“}}$$

1.4.3 Energiesatz



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Annahme: zentrale Zweiteilchenkäfte

$$\vec{F}^{(ij)} = f^{ij}(r_{ij}) \frac{\vec{r}_{ij}}{r_{ij}}, \quad \vec{r}_{ij} = \vec{r}^{(i)} - \vec{r}^{(j)}, \quad r_{ij} = |\vec{r}_{ij}|, \quad f^{ij}(r) = f^{ji}(r)$$

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- ▶ lassen sich aus einem Potenzial ableiten, das nur vom Abstand abhängt:

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$$\frac{\partial r_{ij}}{\partial r_k^{(i)}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r_k^{(i)}} \left(\sum_\ell (r_\ell^{(i)} - r_\ell^{(j)})^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{r_k^{(i)} - r_k^{(j)}}{r_{ij}}$$

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► zentrale Zweiteilchenkräfte + externe Kräfte:

$$m_i \ddot{\vec{r}}^{(i)} \stackrel{N2}{=} \sum_{j \neq i} \left(-\vec{\nabla}^{(i)} V^{(ij)} \right) + \vec{F}_{ex}^{(i)}$$



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$$\sum_{i=1}^N m_i \dot{\vec{r}}^{(i)} \cdot \ddot{\vec{r}}^{(i)} = - \sum_{\substack{i,j=1 \\ i \neq j}}^N \dot{\vec{r}}^{(i)} \cdot \vec{\nabla}^{(i)} V^{(ij)} + \sum_{i=1}^N \dot{\vec{r}}^{(i)} \cdot \vec{F}_{\text{ex}}^{(i)}$$



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► $m_i \dot{\vec{r}}^{(i)} \cdot \ddot{\vec{r}}^{(i)} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{m_i}{2} \vec{v}^{(i)2} \right)$



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$$\sum_{i=1}^N m_i \dot{\vec{r}}^{(i)} \cdot \ddot{\vec{r}}^{(i)} = - \sum_{\substack{i,j=1 \\ i \neq j}}^N \dot{\vec{r}}^{(i)} \cdot \vec{\nabla}^{(i)} V^{(ij)} + \sum_{i=1}^N \dot{\vec{r}}^{(i)} \cdot \vec{F}_{\text{ex}}^{(i)}$$

► $m_i \dot{\vec{r}}^{(i)} \cdot \ddot{\vec{r}}^{(i)} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{m_i}{2} \vec{v}^{(i)2} \right)$

► $-\sum_{\substack{i,j=1 \\ i \neq j}}^N \dot{\vec{r}}^{(i)} \cdot \vec{\nabla}^{(i)} V^{(ij)} = -\sum_{i < j} \left(\dot{\vec{r}}^{(i)} \cdot \vec{\nabla}^{(i)} + \dot{\vec{r}}^{(j)} \cdot \vec{\nabla}^{(j)} \right) V^{(ij)} = -\sum_{i < j} \frac{d}{dt} V^{(ij)}$



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denn: $\frac{d}{dt} V^{(ij)} = \sum_{k=1}^3 \left(\frac{\partial V^{(ij)}}{\partial r_k^{(i)}} \dot{r}_k^{(i)} + \frac{\partial V^{(ij)}}{\partial r_k^{(j)}} \dot{r}_k^{(j)} \right) = \left(\dot{\vec{r}}^{(i)} \cdot \vec{\nabla}^{(i)} + \dot{\vec{r}}^{(j)} \cdot \vec{\nabla}^{(j)} \right) V^{(ij)}$



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→ Energiesatz:

$$\frac{dE}{dt} \equiv \frac{d}{dt} (T + V) = \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{v}^{(i)} \cdot \vec{F}_{\text{ex}}^{(i)}$$

- ▶ $T = \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\frac{m_i}{2} \vec{v}^{(i)2} \right)$ kinetische Energie des Gesamtsystems
- ▶ $V = \sum_{i<j} V^{(ij)}$ innere potenzielle Energie
- ▶ $E = T + V$ „innere Energie“



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$$(dW = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} \Rightarrow \frac{dW}{dt} = \vec{F} \cdot \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt})$$

1.4.4 Abgeschlossene Systeme



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abgeschlossen: $F_{ex}^{(i)} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{N}_{ex} = \vec{0}$

zusätzliche Annahme: zentrale innere Zweiteilchenkräfte

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→ Erhaltungsgrößen:

▶ Gesamtimpuls: $\frac{d\vec{P}}{dt} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{P} = const.$

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▶ innere Energie: $\frac{d}{dt} (T + V) = 0 \Rightarrow E = T + V = const.$

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 $\vec{P} = M\vec{R} \Rightarrow \vec{R}(t) = \vec{R}_0 + \frac{1}{M}\vec{P}t$
- ▶ Gesamtdrehimpuls: $\frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{L} = \text{const.}$
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- ▶ **Gesamtdrehimpuls:** $\frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{L} = \text{const.}$
 $\vec{L} = \vec{R} \times \vec{P} + \vec{L}_{in} \Rightarrow \vec{L} = \underbrace{\vec{R}_0 \times \vec{P}}_{=\text{const.}} + \frac{1}{M}t \underbrace{\vec{P} \times \vec{P}}_{=\vec{0}} + \vec{L}_{in} = \text{const.} \Rightarrow \vec{L}_{in} = \text{const.}$
- ▶ **innere Energie:** $\frac{d}{dt} (T + V) = 0 \Rightarrow E = T + V = \text{const.}$

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$$\vec{L} = \vec{R} \times \vec{P} + \vec{L}_{in} \Rightarrow \vec{L} = \underbrace{\vec{R}_0 \times \vec{P}}_{=\text{const.}} + \frac{1}{M}t \underbrace{\vec{P} \times \vec{P}}_{=\vec{0}} + \vec{L}_{in} = \text{const.} \Rightarrow \vec{L}_{in} = \text{const.}$$

▶ innere Energie: $\frac{d}{dt} (T + V) = 0 \Rightarrow E = T + V = \text{const.}$

→ 10 Erhaltungsgrößen: $\underbrace{\vec{R}_0, \vec{P}, \vec{L} \text{ (oder } \vec{L}_{in})}_{\text{jeweils 3 Komponenten}}, E$