

DINAMIKA

dynamis (gr.) = sila



The human hip joint is a common site of trauma and disease. Since the disease of the hip joint yields to immobility of the patient a considerable research has been directed toward understanding its development. It is acknowledged that the excessive mechanical loading may induce joint degeneration. The main biomechanical parameters which have been used to determine biomechanical status of the hip are the hip joint reaction force and the contact stress distribution in the hip joint articular surface. This book provides overview of methods that can be used to assess biomechanical variables acting in the human hip joint with emphasis on application of the results in practice. Described mathematical model of the hip joint reaction force is based on the static optimization approach while the hip contact stress distribution is estimated from the elasticity analysis. Mathematical modeling is applied to study normal and dysplastic hips during routine activities and to assess the stress distribution in hips subjected to avascular necrosis of the femoral head.

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Human hip joint loading - mathematical modeling

Reaction forces and contact pressures



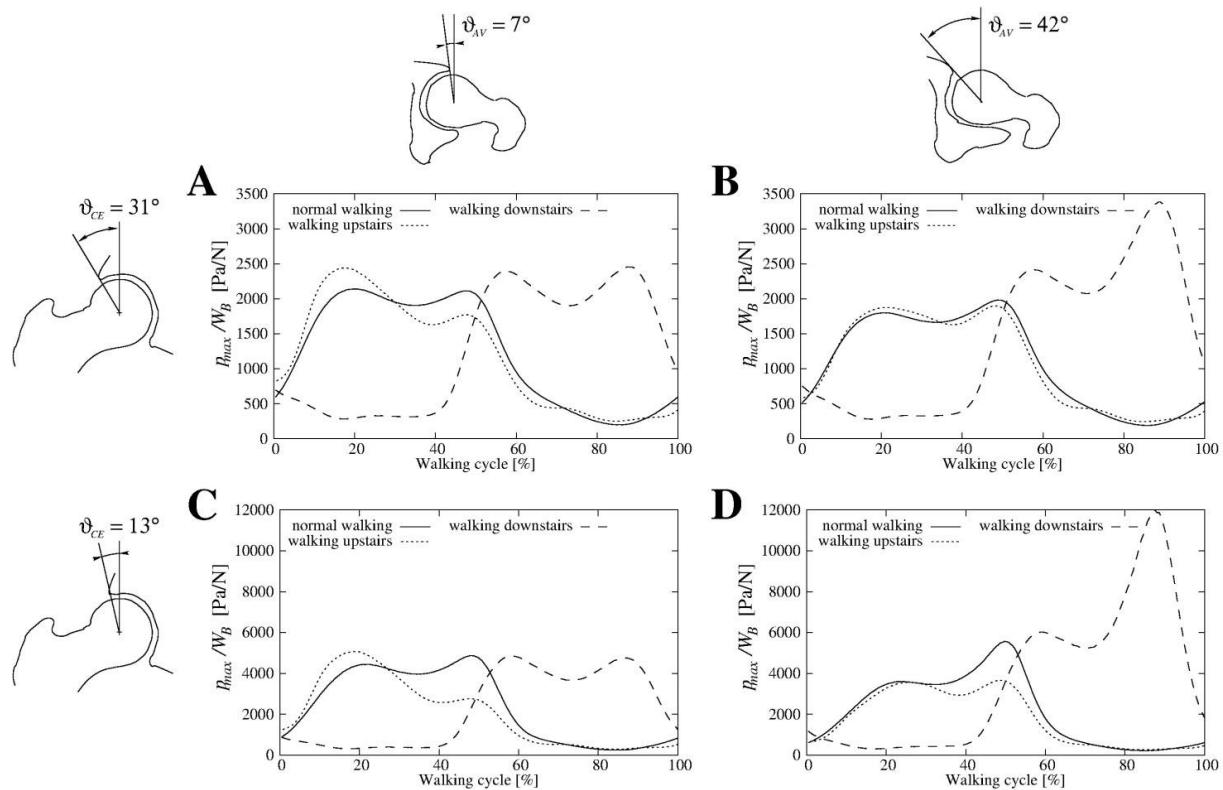
9 783639 261202 978-3-639-26120-2

Human hip joint loading



Ipavec M., Brand R.A., Pedersen D.R, Mavčič B., Kralj-Iglič V., Iglič A.: Mathematical modelling of stress in the hip during gait. J. Biomechanics 32 (1999) 1229-1235
<http://physics.fe.uni-lj.si/publications/pdf/ipavec99.pdf>

Daniel M., Iglič A., Kralj-Iglič V.: **Hip contact stress during normal and staircase walking - influence of acetabular anteversion angle and lateral coverage of acetabulum**, J. App. Biomech. 24 (2008) 88-93



Newton-ovi zakoni



sir Isaac Newton

(1643– 1727)

-telesa se gibljejo zaradi vpliva drugih teles na obravnavano telo

-vzrok gibanja torej običajno leži v interakciji med telesi (sile)

-v okolini opazovanega telesa je navadno mnogo teles, kar otežuje analizo

Newton-ovi zakoni

Vsako telo vztraja v stanju mirovanja ali enakomernega gibanja po ravni črti, če ne deluje nanj nobena sila

Spremembra gibanja telesa je sorazmerna sili, ki deluje na telo in ima smer te sile.

K vsaki sili (akciji) ostaja vedno nasprotno enaka sila (reakcija); ali drugače, če deluje prvo telo na drugo telo z neko silo, deluje drugo telo na prvo telo z enako veliko silo v nasprotni smeri.

Sila je količina, ki meri vpliv enega telesa na drugo telo.

Telo je vsak del snovi, ki ga lahko vsaj teoretično ločimo od okolice.

Točkasto telo

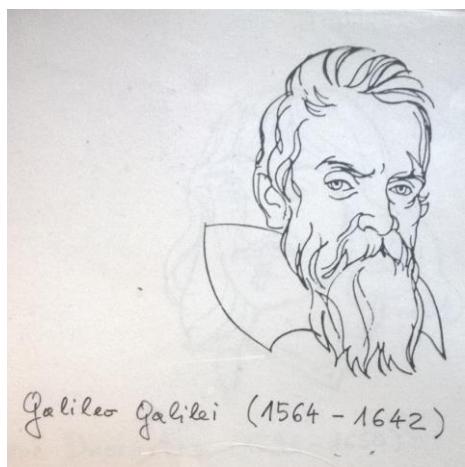
PHILOSOPHIÆ
NATURALIS
PRINCIPIA
MATHEMATICA

Autore J S. NEWTON, Trin. Coll. Cantab. Soc. Matheſeos
Professore Lucasiano, & Societatis Regalis Sodali.

IMPRIMATUR.
S. P E P Y S, Reg. Soc. PRÆSES.
Julii 5. 1686.

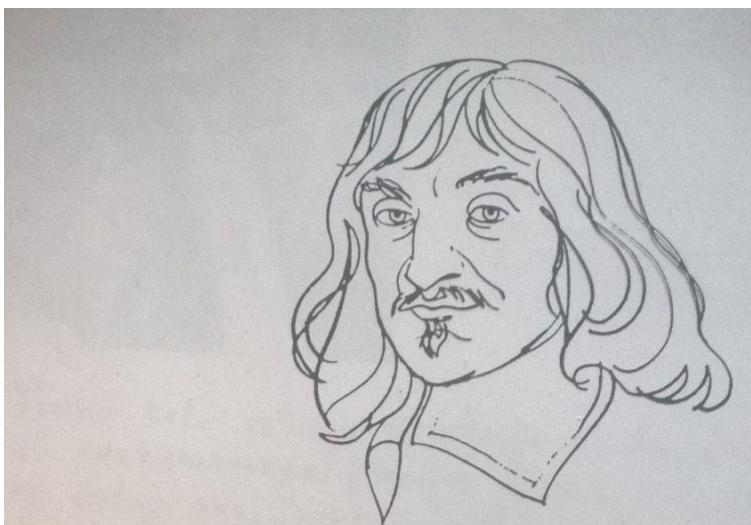
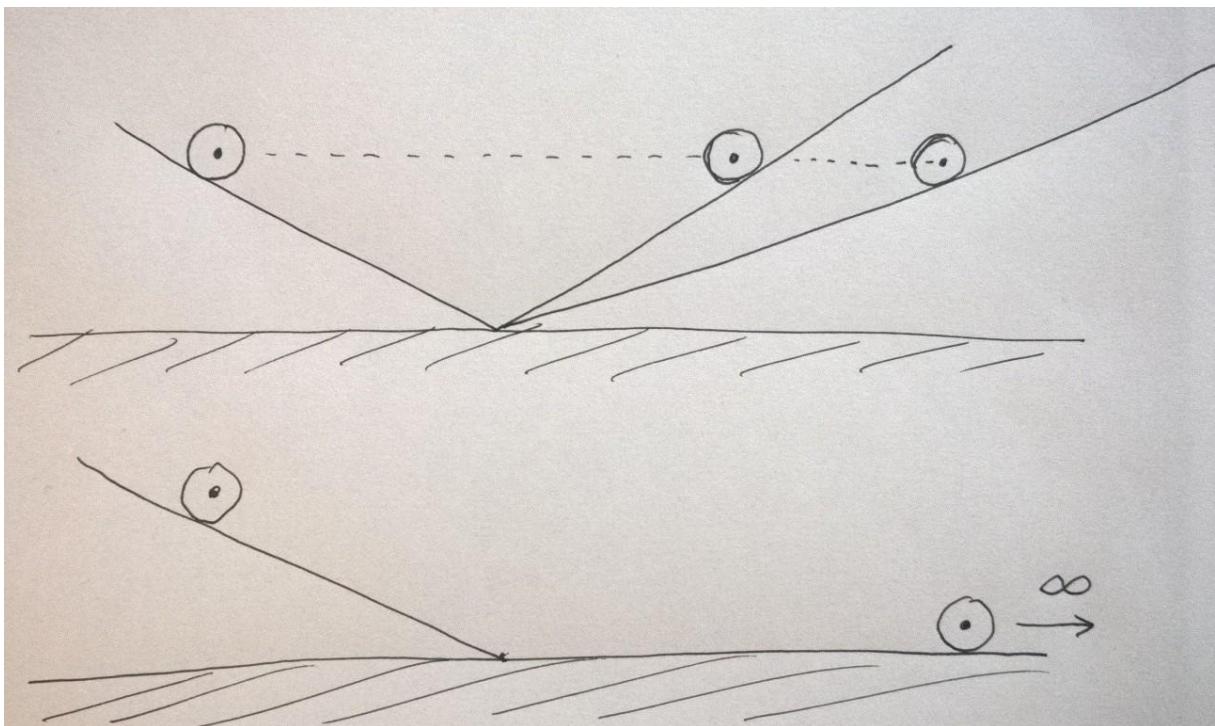
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Jussu Societatis Regiae ac Typis Josephi Streater. Prostant Vena-
les apud Sam. Smith ad insignia Principis Walliae in Cœmiterio
D. Pauli, aliosq; nonnullos Bibliopolas. Anno MDCLXXXVII.

Prvi Newton-ov zakon (za točkasto telo)



Galileo Galilei (1564 - 1642)





René Descartes (1596–1650)

Telo se giblje po ravni črti
enakomerno ali miruje, če nauj
ne delujejo druga telesa.

II. Newton-ov zakon za točkasto telo :

$$\vec{F} = m \vec{a} \quad \vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt}$$

druga oblika :

$$\vec{F} = \frac{d(m\vec{v})}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{G}}{dt}$$

gibalna količina točkastega telesa

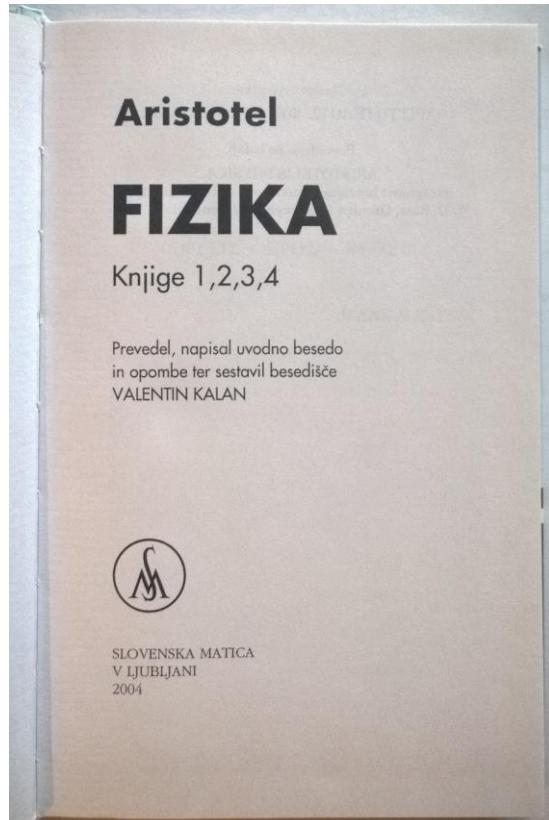
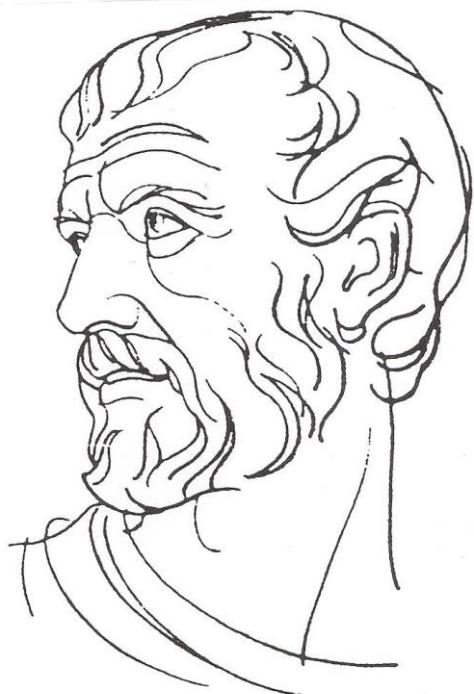
$$\vec{G} = m \vec{v}$$

m = (vztrajnostna) masa točkastega telesa, ki meri vztrajnost telesa pri spremembi hitrosti telesa. Masa je aditivna.

Masivnejšemu telesu težje spremenimo hitrost, od tod »vztrajnostna masa«



Aristotelov zakon gibanja



Aristotel (384 – 322 pred n. št.)

Očitno je tudi [220b], da se času ne reče hiter in počasen, pač pa mnogo in malo, dolg in kratek.

/14/ Toda ne merimo samo ($\mu\circ\nu\nu$) gibanja s časom, temveč tudi čas z gibanjem, ker se gibanje in čas medsebojno določata, saj čas določa gibanje,

Aristotel: gibanje teles so **naravna** in **vsiljena** gibanja

Naravna gibanja, a primer gibanje planetov, za vzdrževanje ne potrebuje nobene sile.

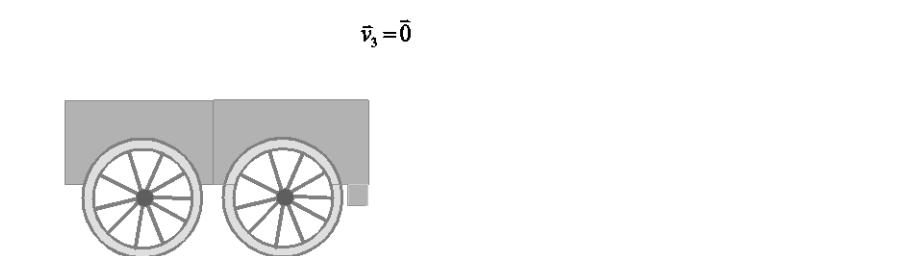
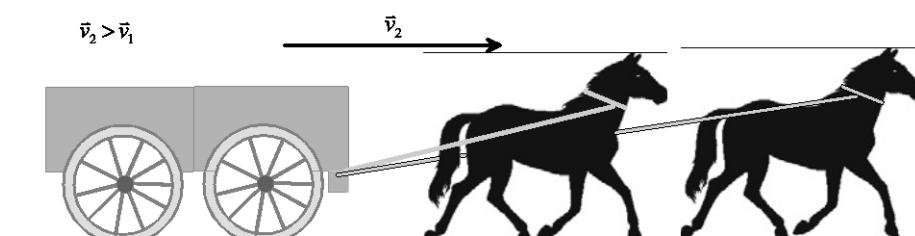
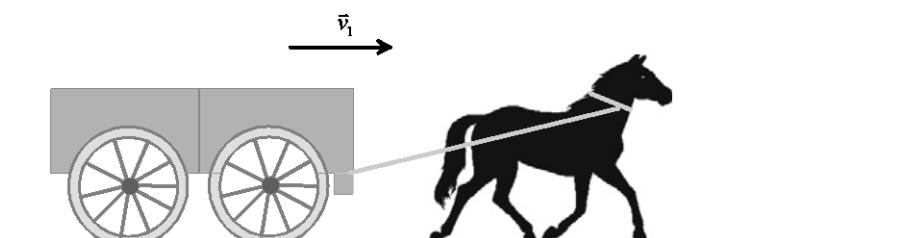
Vsiljeno gibanje, na primer premikanje voza, pa vedno potrebuje za svoje vzdrževanje od nič različno zunanjega sila (zunanji vzrok).

$$F \propto v$$

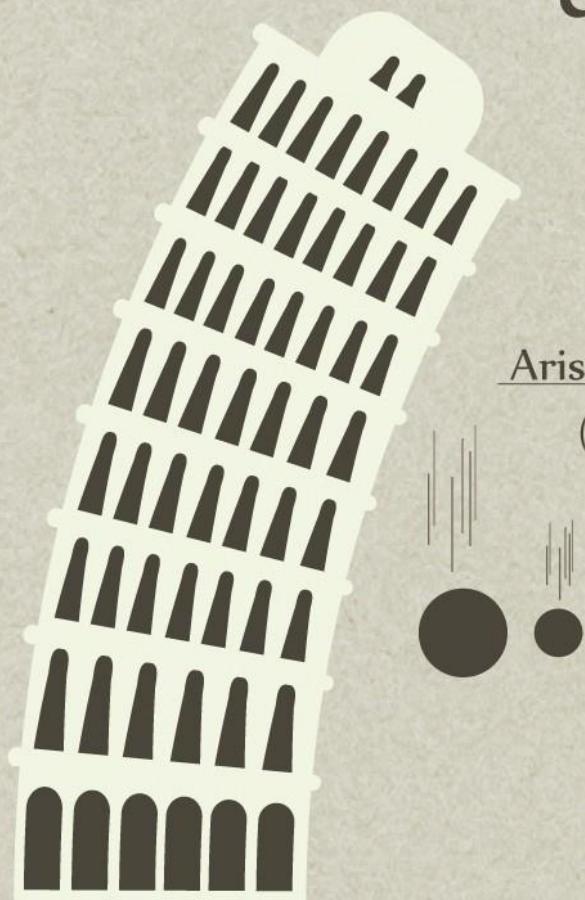
$$v \propto F$$

$$F = m a$$

Aristotel pozabil na sile upora in silo trenja



Galileo's Leaning Tower of Pisa experiment



Aristotle's theory of gravity
(which states that objects
fall at speed
relative to their mass)
proved false

Apollo 15 astronaut David Scott
re-created the famous experiment
on the Moon by dropping
a hammer and a feather.



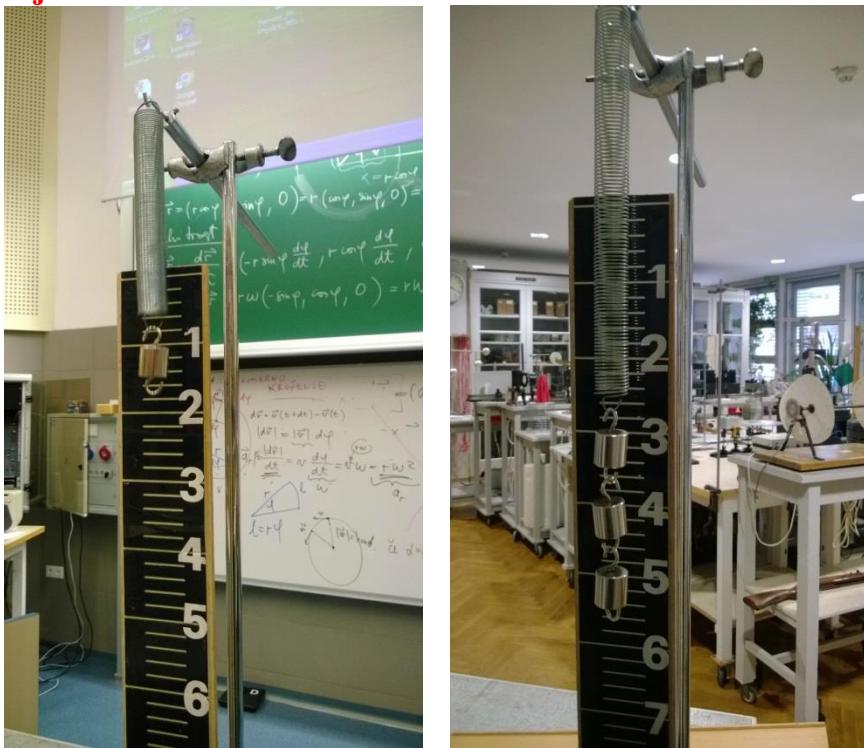
$$ma = mg - F_{upora}$$

$$a = g - F_{upora} / m$$

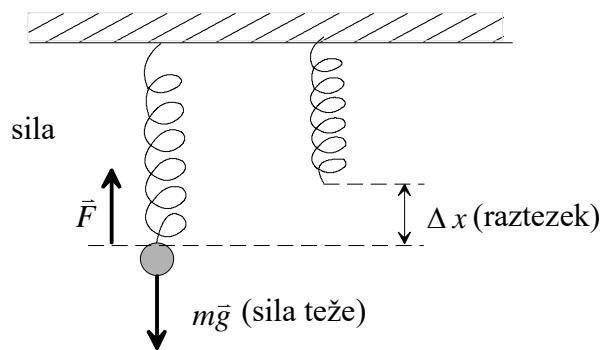
Zaključek : v okviru Newtonovega opisa gibanje teles za vzdrževanje stalne hitrosti ni potrebna sila.

Sila ne spreminja le hitrosti telesa, ampak lahko telo tudi **deformira**.

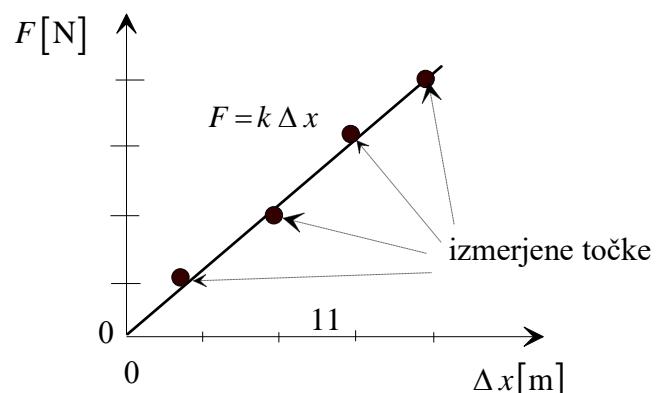
vijačna vzmet



Hookov zakon: merjenje sil z vijačno vzmetjo (natezanje vzmeti)



V ravovesju velja: $\bar{F} + m \bar{g} = 0 \Rightarrow \bar{F} = -m \bar{g}$



silomer (dinamometer)



ravnovesje sil - tri vzetne tehnice/dinamometri + uteži



Sile med telesi so običajno **centralne**, to se pravi, da delujejo na zveznici, ki povezuje dve točkasti telesi.

Coulombska elektrostatska sila :

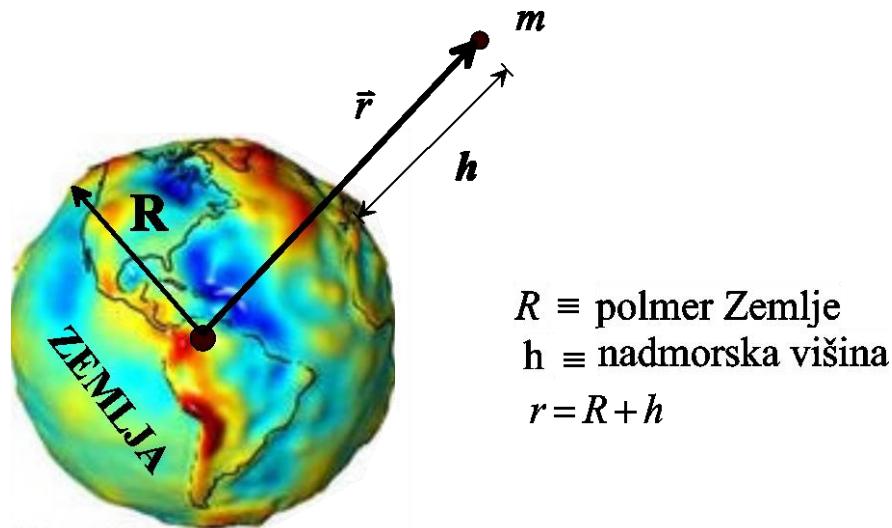
$$\vec{F} = \frac{e_1 e_2}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2} \frac{\vec{r}}{r}$$

Gravitacijska privlačna sila med dvema točkastima masama m_1 in m_2 :

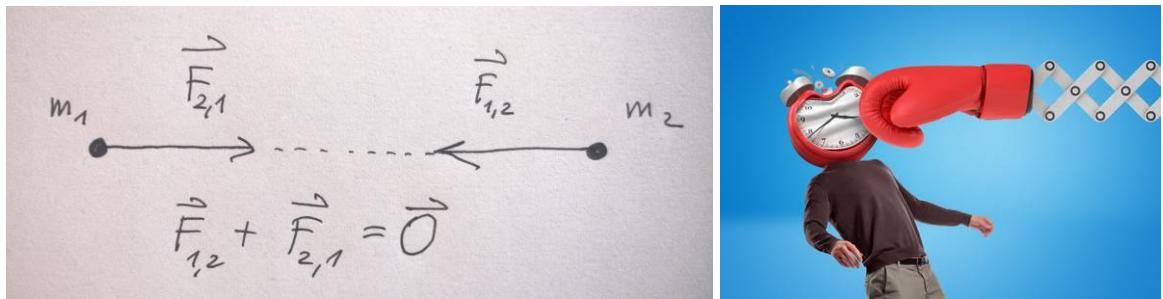
$$\vec{F} = -G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2} \frac{\vec{r}}{r}$$

Gravitacijska sile med Zemljjo (ni točkasto telo !) z maso M_Z in točkastim telesom z maso m :

$$\vec{F}_g = -G \frac{M_Z m}{r^2} \frac{\vec{r}}{r} \quad F_g = G \frac{M_Z m}{r^2} = G \frac{M_Z m}{(R+h)^2} = mg$$



III. Newtonov zakon



$$\vec{F}_{2,1} = m_1 \vec{a}_1 \quad \vec{F}_{1,2} = m_2 \vec{a}_2$$

$$m_1 \frac{d\vec{v}_1}{dt} + m_2 \frac{d\vec{v}_2}{dt} = \vec{0}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (m_1 \vec{v}_1 + m_2 \vec{v}_2) = \vec{0}$$

$$m_1 \vec{v}_1 + m_2 \vec{v}_2 = \text{konst.}$$

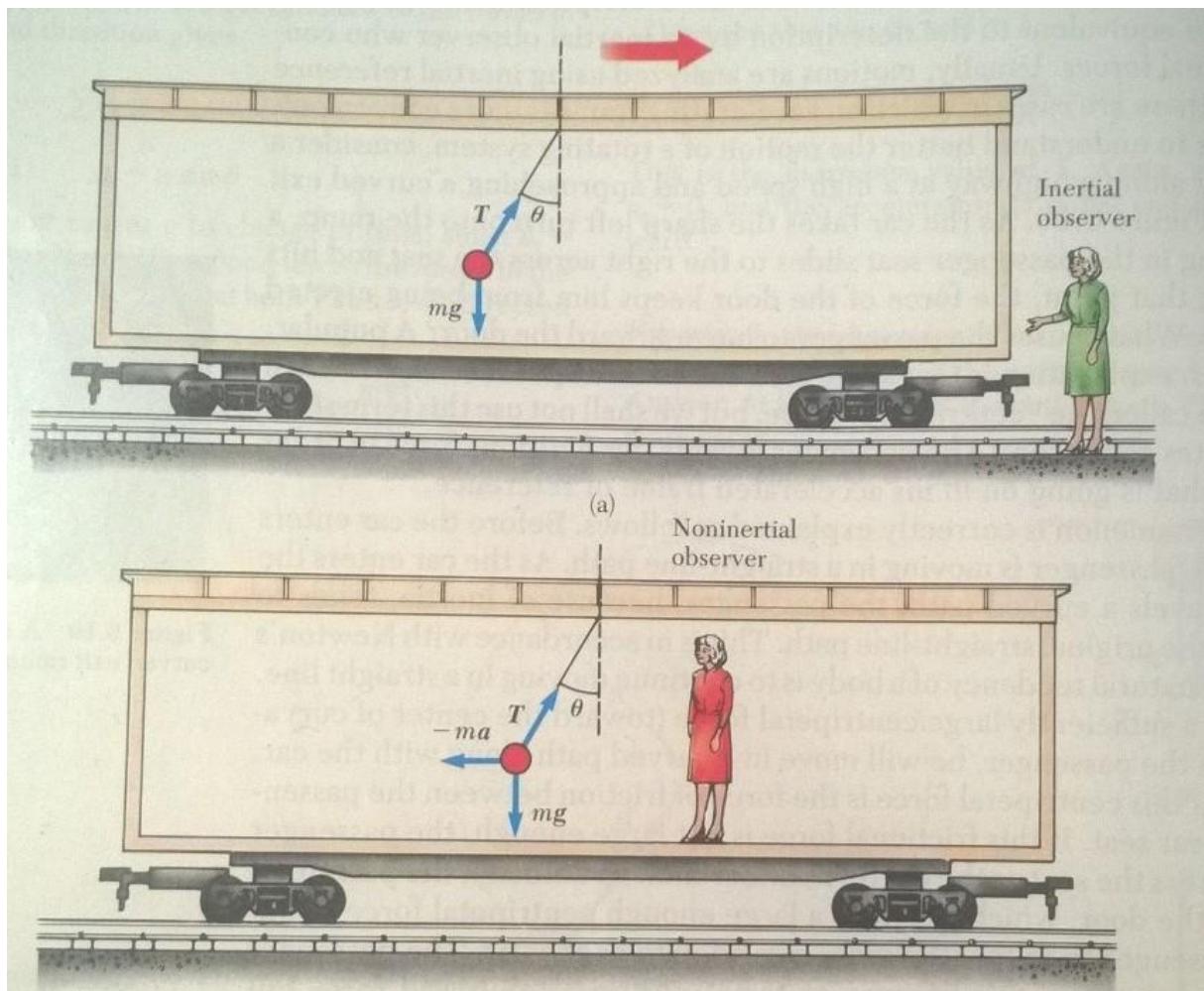
Primer: popoluňme nepravidelné
z točivostí těles

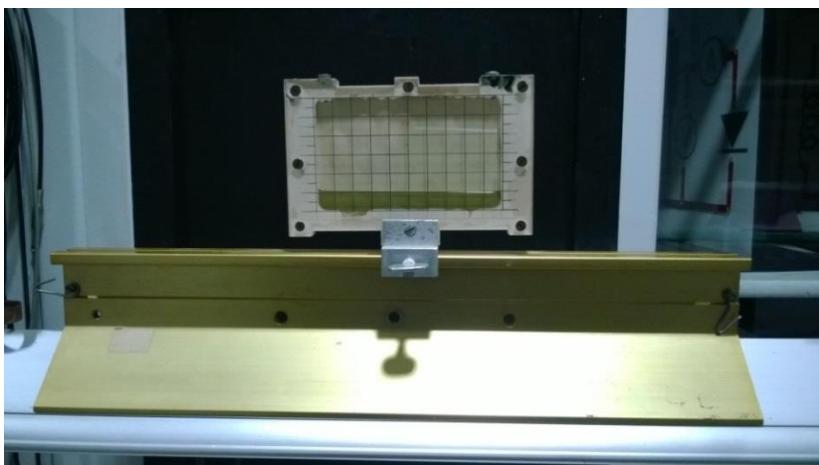
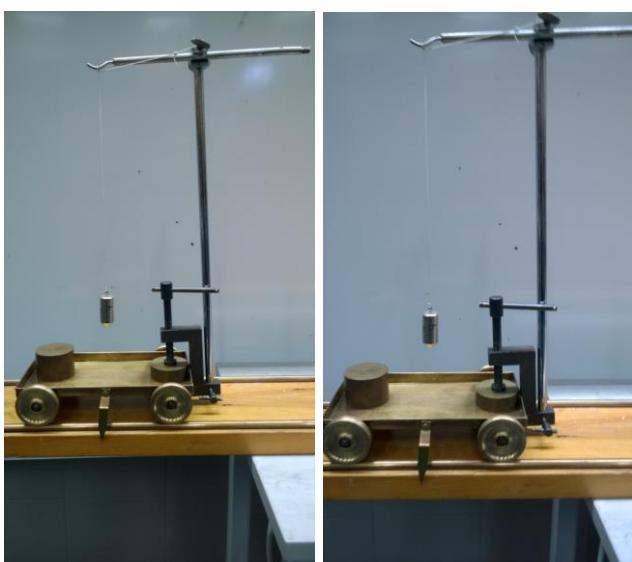
$$m_1 \vec{v}_1 + m_2 \vec{v}_2 = (m_1 + m_2) \vec{v}_s$$

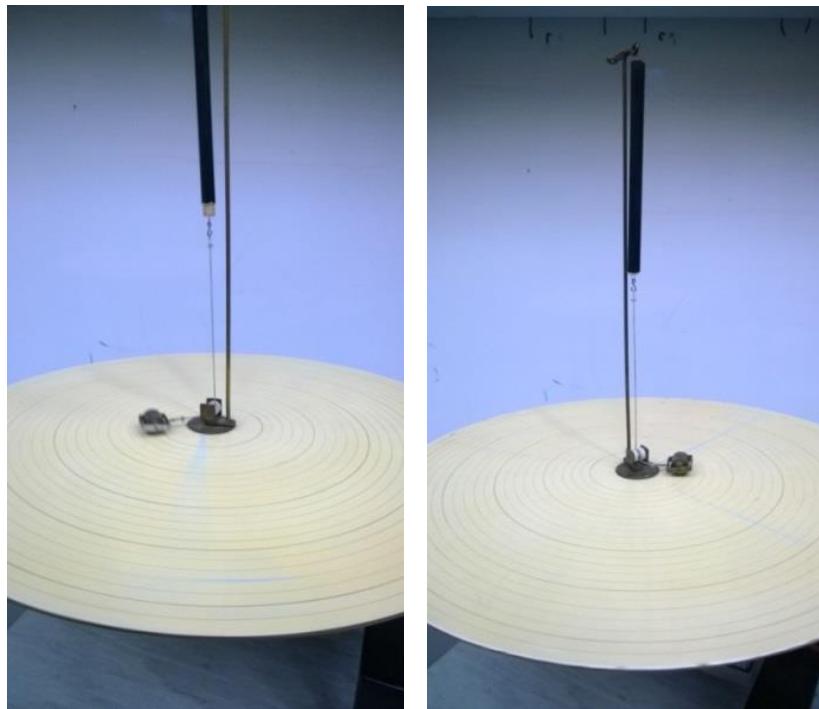
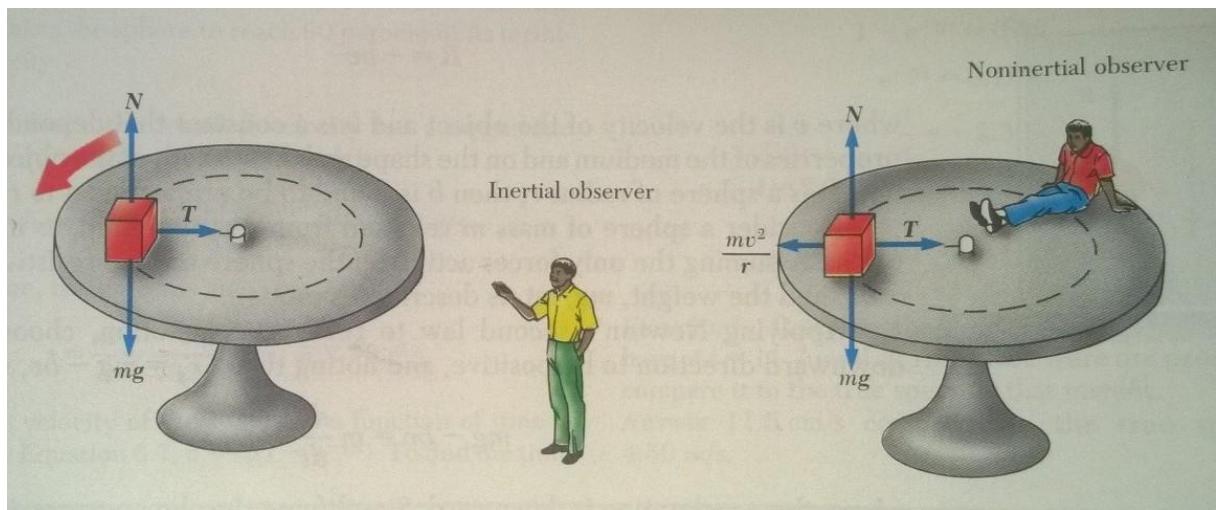
$$\vec{v}_s = \frac{m_1 \vec{v}_1 + m_2 \vec{v}_2}{(m_1 + m_2)}$$

VELJAVNOST II. Newtonovega zakona in zakaj rabimo I. Newtonov zakon

II. Newtonov zakon velja le **inercialnih** (nepospešenih) sistemih





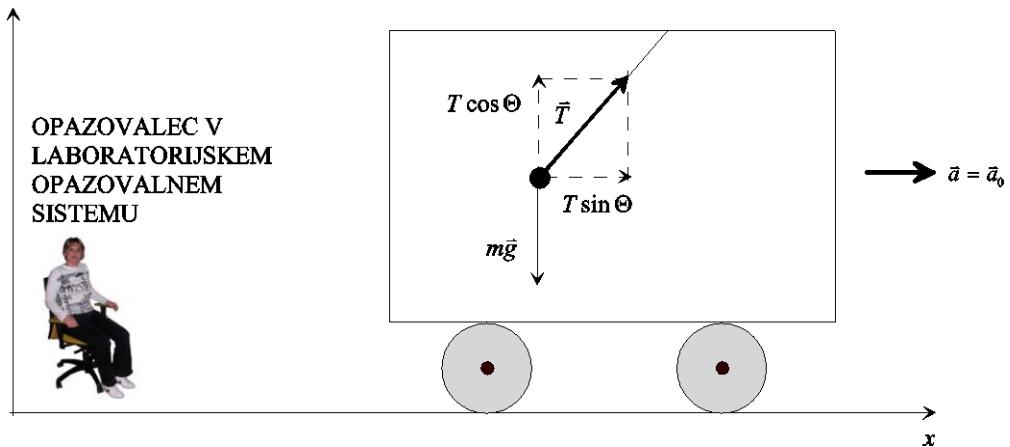


II. Newtonov zakon **velja** za **opazovalca** v laboratorijskem inercialnem sistemu

$$x : T \sin \Theta = m a_0$$

$$y : T \cos \Theta = m g$$

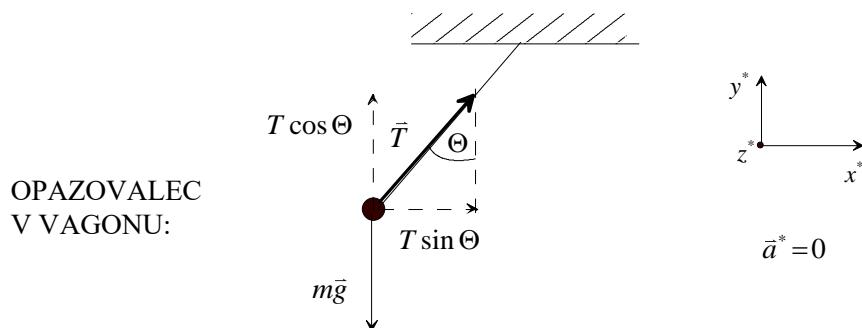
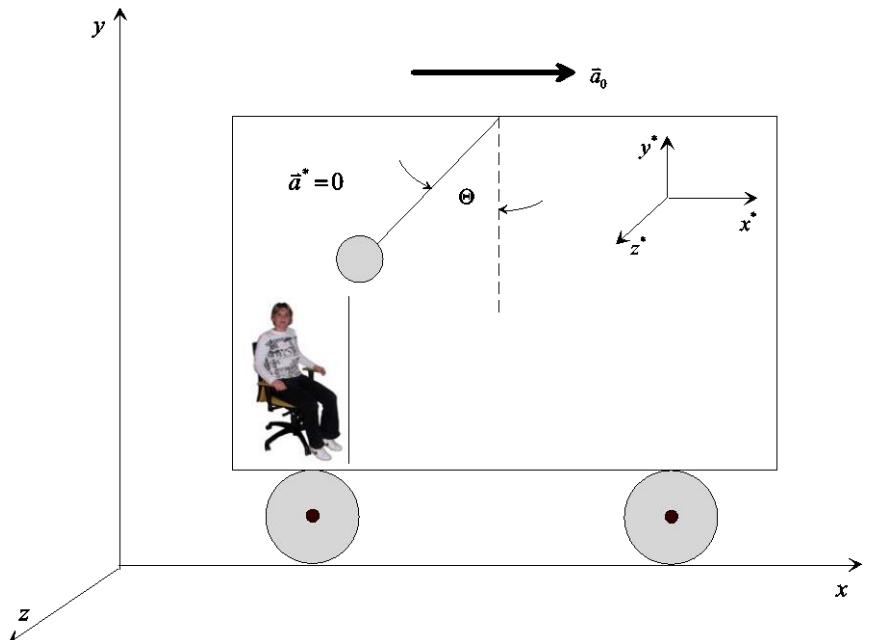
kjer je m masa na nitki viseče kroglice, g pa gravitacijski pospešek.



II. Newtonov zakon **ne velja** za opazovalca v neinercialnem sistemu vagona

OPAZOVALEC v zaprtem vagonu, ki se giblje s pospeškom \vec{a}_0 v smeri x osi izmeri :

- v smeri x^* - osi deluje na visečo kroglico sila $T \sin \Theta$
- pospešek kroglice za opazovalca v vagonu $\vec{a}^* = 0$

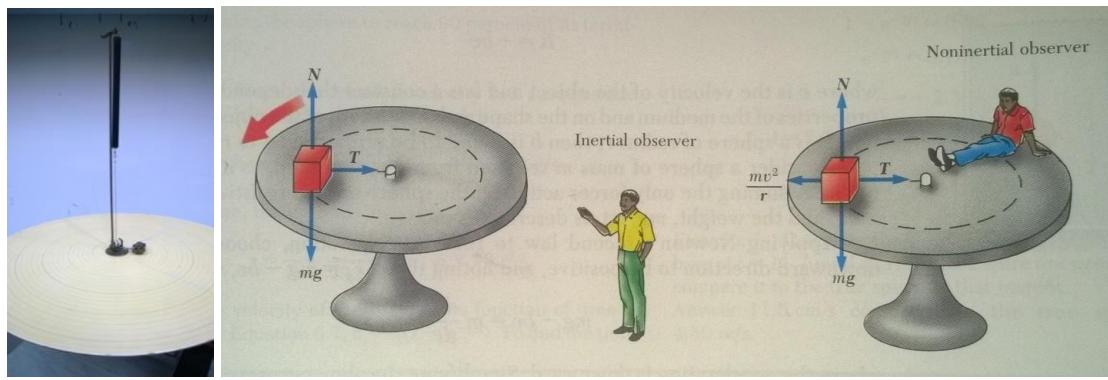


Če hočemo, da II. Newtonov zakon velja formalno tudi v vagonu, moramo vpeljati tako imenovano **sistemsko silo** \vec{F}_s

$$\vec{F}_s = -m\vec{a}_0$$

$$m\vec{g} + \vec{T} + \vec{F}_s = m\vec{a}^* = \vec{0}$$

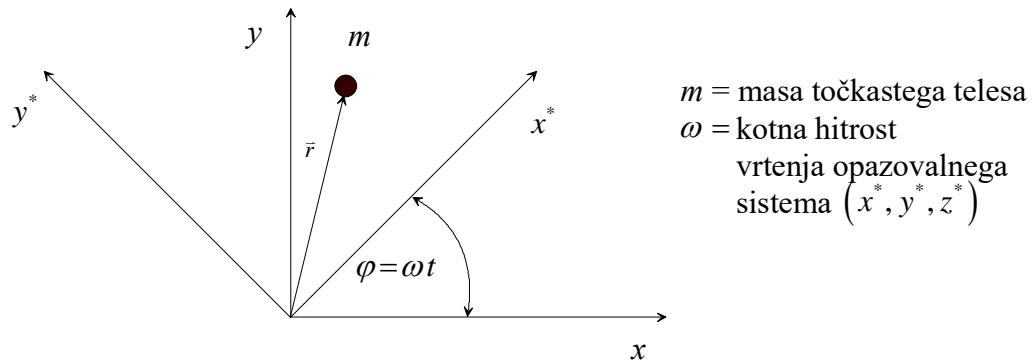
Centrifugalna sistemská sila



laboratorijski inercialni opazovalni sistem (x, y, z)

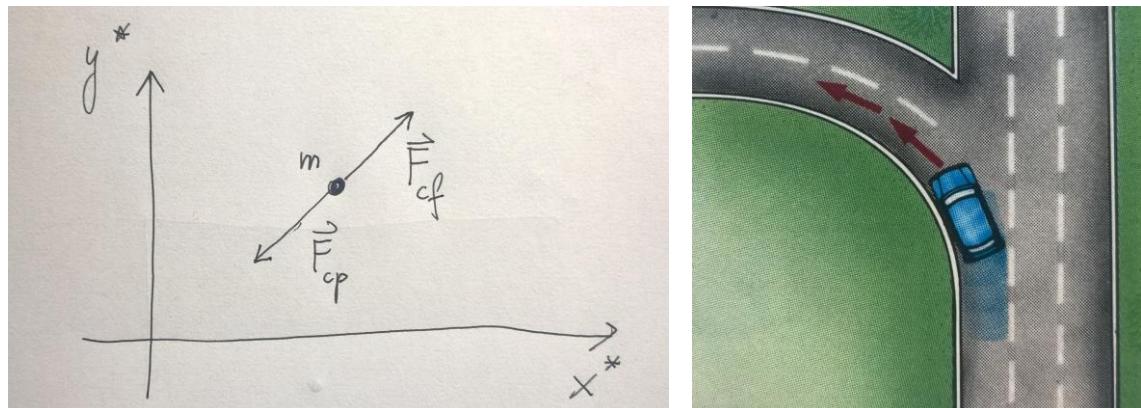
$$\vec{F}_{cp} = -m \omega^2 \vec{r}$$

enakomerno vrteči se opazovalni sistem (x^*, y^*, z^*)

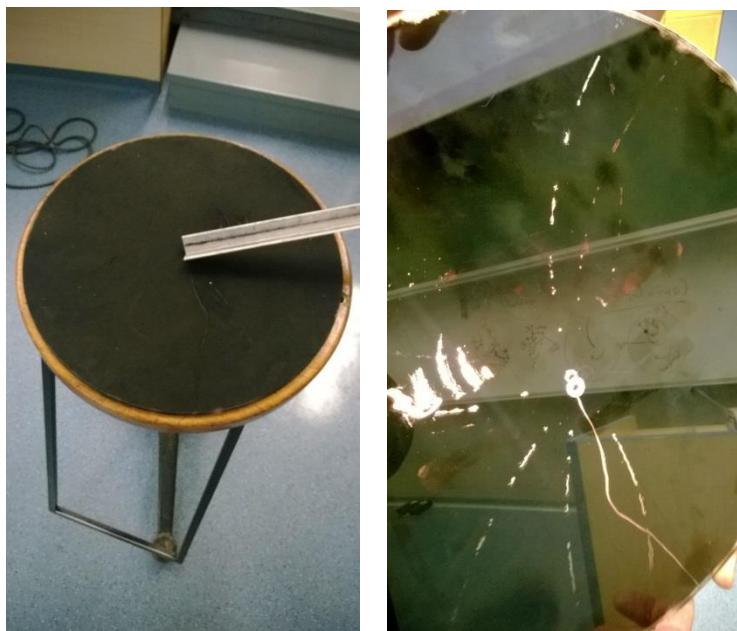


v **vrtečem** (neinercialnem) sistemu je pospešek mirujoče mase enak nič :

$$\vec{F}_{cp} + \vec{F}_{cf} = m \vec{a}^* = 0 \quad \vec{F}_{cf} = -\vec{F}_{cp} = m \omega^2 \vec{r}$$

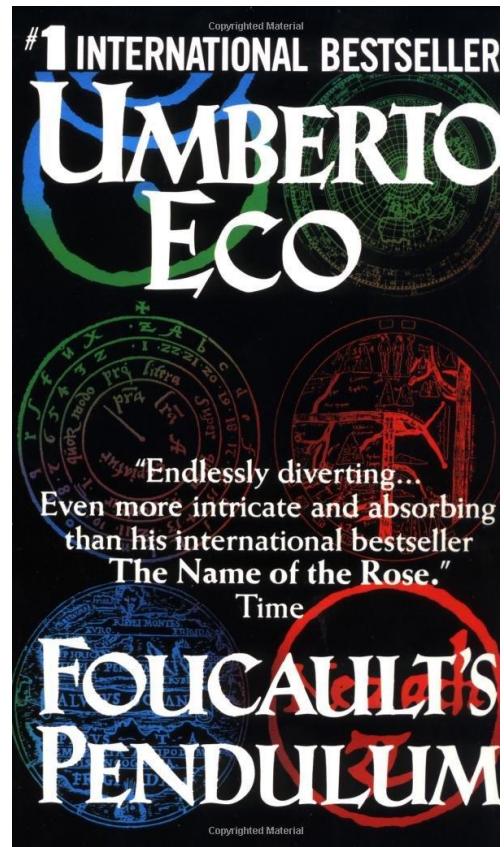
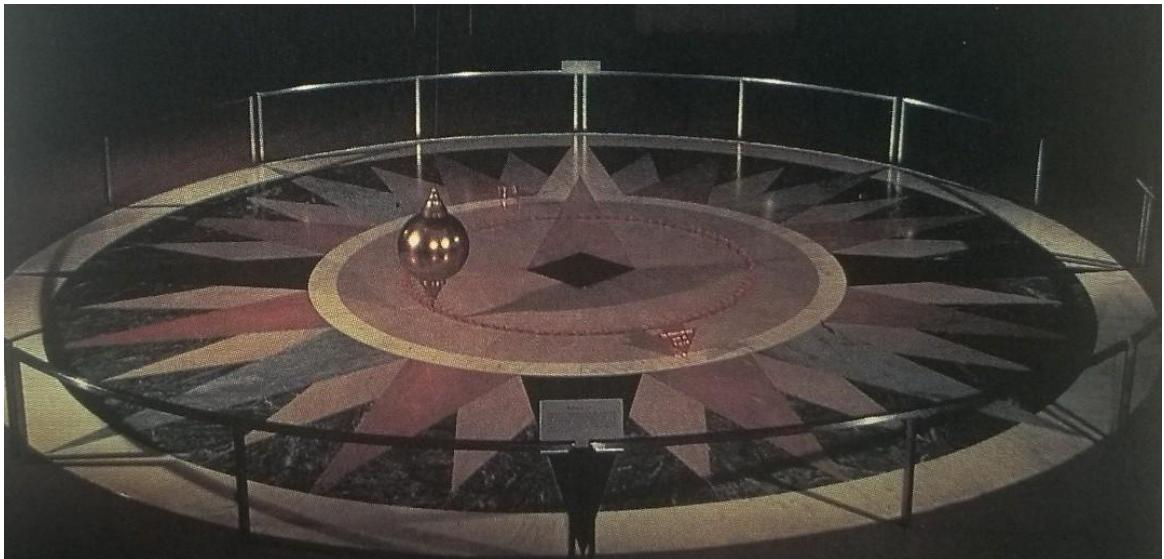


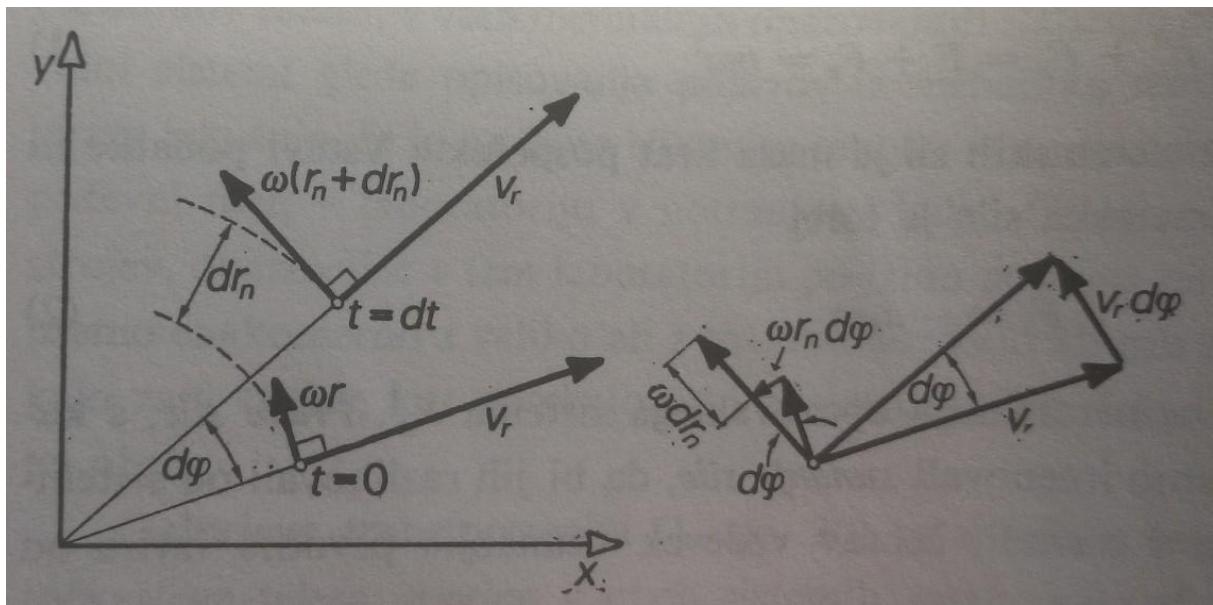
še ena sila v vrtečem se neinercialnem sistemu : **Coriolisova sila** (če se masa m v vrtečem koordinatnem sistemu giblje tako, da se spreminja njena razdalja od izhodišča (x^*, y^*, z^*)).



Foucaultovo nihalo





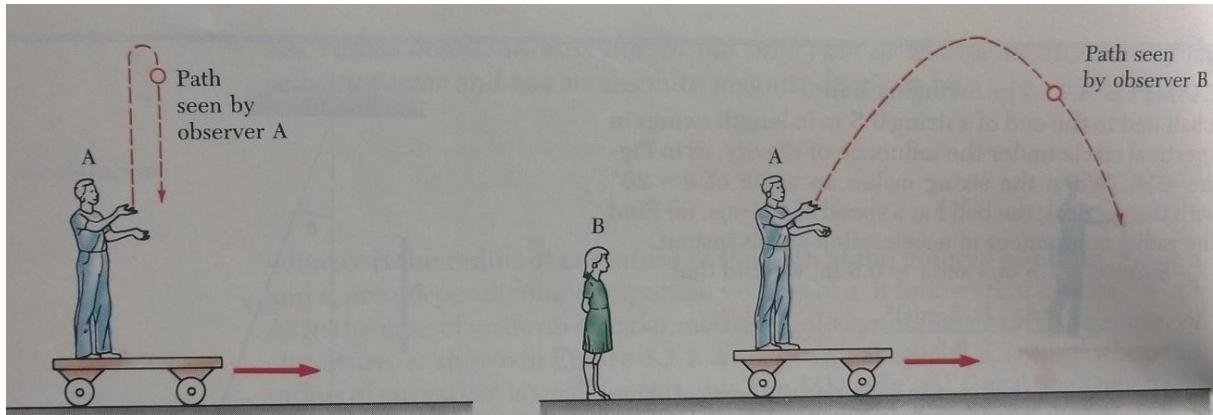


Inercialni opazovalni sistem pa je definiran s prvim Newtonovim zakonom. Opazovalni sistem v katerem velja I. Newtonov zakon je torej **inercialni** opazovalni sistem. Vidimo torej, da je I. Newtonov zakon samostojni zakon, ki definira inercialni opazovalni sistem v katerem velja II. Newtonov zakon.

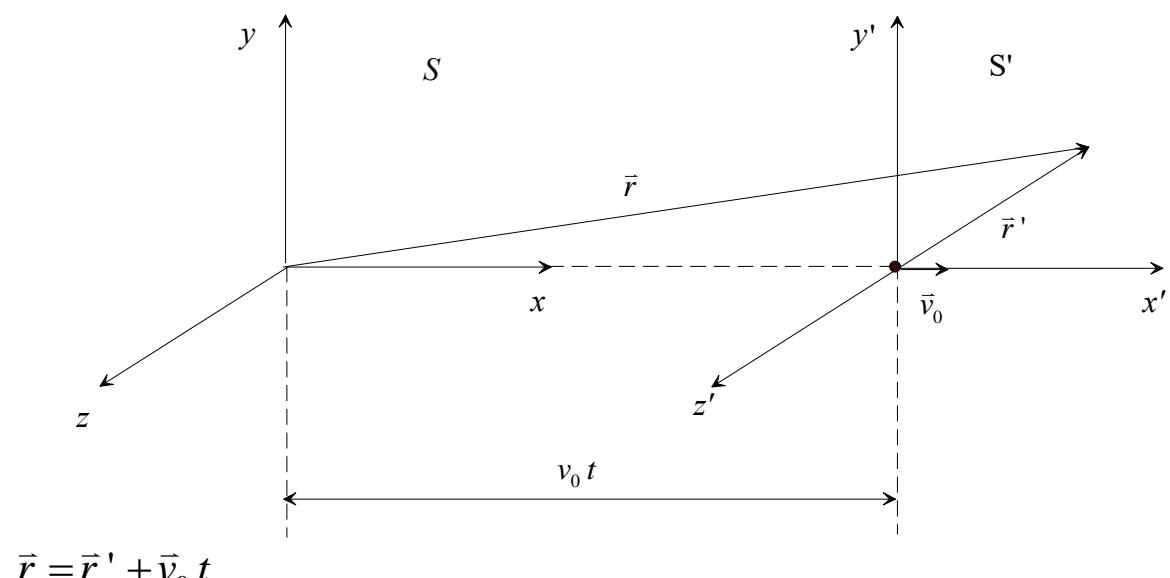
Galilejevo načelo :

zakoni klasične fizike imajo enako obliko v vseh inercialnih sistemih

Galilejeve transformacije



- koordinatne osi in izhodišči obeh sistemov ob času $t = 0$ se pokrivajo
- koordinatne osi paroma vzporedne
- izhodišče koordinatnega sistema S' se giblje s konstantno hitrostjo v_0 glede na S v smeri x-osi



$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}' + \vec{v}_0 t$$

$$x = x' + v_0 t$$

$$y = y'$$

$$z = z'$$

$$t = t'$$

$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}' + \vec{v}_0 t \quad \vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \vec{v}' + \vec{v}_0$$

$$x = x' + v_0 t \quad v_x = \frac{dx}{dt} = v'_x + v_0$$

$$y = y' \quad v_y = \frac{dy}{dt} = v'_y$$

$$z = z' \quad v_z = \frac{dz}{dt} = v'_z$$

