

Одношерное движение. Устраньное поле

$$U(\overline{z}) = -\int_{-\infty}^{\pi} f(z') d\overline{z}'$$

$$x = l cos \varphi$$

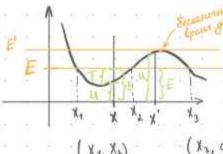
 $y = -l sing$

$$E = T + U(x) = m\overline{v}^2 + U(x) = m\dot{x}^2 + U(x)$$

$$\dot{X} = \frac{d\dot{X}}{dt} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2}{m}(E - U(\dot{X}))}$$

$$\int_{t_0}^{t} J dt = \pm \int_{x_0}^{x} \frac{dx'}{\left[\frac{2}{m} \left(E - u(x)\right)\right]}$$

$$dt = \pm \frac{dx}{\int_{m}^{2} (E - \frac{kx^{2}}{2})} = \pm \int_{\frac{m}{2E}}^{\frac{y_{min} + kx^{2}}{m}} \frac{dx}{1 - \frac{x^{2}}{2E/k}}$$



- время, затранинее (Увираво) на дв. в этом потеще.

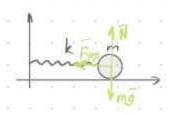
опр: центр пеле — сила, действующах вдоль радичен в центр $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}$ $-7U(z) = \overline{f} - b$ copep. ucopg: $(d_z, 0, 0)$ $U(z) = \pm \frac{d}{2} - \mu y n en obenoe none$ Задага: найти траентерино для $U(r) = -\frac{\lambda}{2}$, $\lambda = 6 Mm$ $E = \frac{m\tilde{v}^2}{2} + U(z) = \frac{mz^2}{2} + \frac{mz^2\dot{\phi}^2}{2} + U(z) = \frac{mz^2}{2} + \frac{M^2}{2mz^2} + U(z) \quad (ngueuephas)$ M = [2xp] - menant munyosca $\frac{dM}{dt} = \left[\frac{d\bar{z}}{dt} \times P\right] + \left[2 \times \frac{d\bar{p}}{dt}\right] = \left[\mathcal{D} \times m\mathcal{V}\right] + \left[2 \times \bar{f}\right] = \left[\bar{z} \times \bar{f}\right] = 0 \Rightarrow \bar{M} = const$ поэтему и трекмерной гадаги - двумерную 2 = 2· E2 $\mathcal{D}_2 = 2$ 2 = V = 2 = + (24) Eq Dy = 2.4 $\overline{\mathcal{D}}^{z} = \dot{2}^{2} + (2\dot{\gamma})^{2} \bigcirc$ $dt = \pm \frac{dz}{\int_{m}^{2} (E - U_{3qq})}$ $dy = \pm \frac{M}{m2^2} d2$ m(E-Uapp) $T = 2 \int \frac{dz}{\int \frac{2}{m} (E - U_{2pp})}$ траситория движения в поле Солица $2(\varphi) = \frac{P}{1 + e\cos(\gamma - \varphi_0)}$ $\rho = \frac{M^2}{m\lambda} , e = 1 + \frac{2EM^2}{m\lambda^2}$

$$E>0$$
: $e>1$ runupõena.
 $E=0$: $e=1$ napaõona
 $E_0 < E < 0$: $e<1$ enune
 $E=E_0$: $e=0$ oup-To

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = \frac{2 \cdot 2d\varphi}{2} = \frac{mz^2 d\varphi}{2m dt}$$

$$mz^2 \varphi = M = const$$

Ручиция Лагранна и ур-е Лагранна. Принцип Гаминьтона.



возможно пи прохоледение за одинановог время разных траенторий? zagara Narpaurica:

$$L(x,x) = \frac{m v^2}{2} - U(x) = \frac{m x^2}{2} - U(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = m \dot{x}; \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = F$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt}(mx) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = mx - F(x) = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{3}H Horozona$$

$$-\frac{1}{3}H Horozona$$

= X2-X1

верническ к (к):

$$\Delta L = L - L = (\chi_{A} - \chi_{A}) - (\chi_{20} - \chi_{10}) = (\chi_{A} - \chi_{20}) - (\chi_{1} - \chi_{10}) = (\chi_{10} - \chi_{1$$

$$U = \frac{k \Delta l^2}{2} = \frac{k (x_2 - x_1)^2}{2}$$

$$L_{141} = \frac{m\chi_{1}^{2}}{2} + \frac{M\dot{\chi}_{1}^{2}}{2} + \frac{2m\chi_{3}^{2}}{2} + \frac{3M\chi_{4}^{2}}{2} - \left(\frac{k(\chi_{4} - \chi_{3})^{2}}{2} + \frac{k(\chi_{3} - \chi_{2})^{2}}{2} + \frac{k(\chi_{2} - \chi_{4})^{2}}{2} + \frac{k\chi_{4}^{2}}{2}\right)$$

4:
$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_4} = -\frac{k}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_4} (x_4 - x_3)^2 = -\frac{k}{2} \cdot 2(x_4 - x_2) \cdot 1$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{4}} = -\frac{k}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{4}} (x_{3} - x_{4})^{2} = -\frac{k}{2} \cdot 2(x_{3} - x_{4})(-1)$$

о при написания ф. Лаграниса можно выбирать обобщиные координаты (независилине пар-пы, одногнагно описивающие систему)

 $\frac{l_1\cos d_1 + l_2\cos d_2 - L = x}{mx^2} = \frac{(l_1\cos d_1 + l_2\cos d_2 + L)^{12}}{2}$

$$U(z) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$L = \frac{m\overline{J}^{2}}{2} + \frac{L}{2} = \frac{mz^{2}}{2} + \frac{mz^{2}\dot{y}^{2}}{2} + \frac{L}{2} = \frac{mz^{2}}{2} + \frac{L}{2} + \frac{M^{2}}{2mz^{2}} = L(z,z)$$

$$\overline{J}^{2} = \dot{z}^{2} + 2\dot{y}^{2} ; \quad H = mz^{2}\dot{y}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \dot{z}^{2} + 2\dot{y}^{2} ; \quad H = mz^{2}\dot{y}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial z}\right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt}\left(mz\right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\left(-\frac{\lambda}{z} + \frac{M^2}{2mz^2}\right) = 0$$

принцип Ганшавнена:

$$S = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L(\dot{q}, q, t) dt - \begin{cases} beniuma \\ gettabus \end{cases}$$

по разым путки пришич в г за одинан время

$$\begin{array}{c} 2(t) - ue \pi u n n \alpha s \\ 2(t) - n p c b a p r u p c b a n n a s : \widetilde{q}(t) = 2(t) + \delta q \\ L\left(\frac{d}{dt} q(t), q(t)\right) & L\left(\frac{d}{dt} \widetilde{q}(t), \widetilde{q}(t)\right) \end{array}$$

= $\int L\left(\frac{d}{dt}(q+\delta q), q+\delta q\right) dt - \int L\left(\frac{d}{dt}q, q\right) dt =$ 8S = 1 Idt - 1 Ldt

$$= \frac{\partial L}{\partial Q} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} + \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{Q}} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} \right) - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{Q}} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} = \left(\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{Q}} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial Q} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{Q}} \right) \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial Q} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{Q}} \right) \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} = \left(\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{Q}} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial Q} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{Q}} \right) \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} = \left(\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{Q}} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial Q} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{Q}} \right) \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} = \left(\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{Q}} \right) \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} + \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \dot{Q}} \right) \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} = \left(\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \dot{Q}} \right) \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} + \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \dot{Q}} \right) \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} = \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} \right) \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} + \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} \right) \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} = \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} \right) \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} = \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} \right) \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} = \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} \right) \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} = \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} \right) \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} = \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} \right) \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} = \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} \right) \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} = \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} \right) \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} = \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} \right) \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} = \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} \right) \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} = \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} \right) \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} = \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} \right) \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} = \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} \right) \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} = \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} \right) \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} = \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} \right) \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} = \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} \right) \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} = \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} \right) \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} = \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} \right) \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} = \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} \right) \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} = \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} \right) \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} = \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} \right) \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} = \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} \right) \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} = \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} \right) \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} = \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} \right) \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} = \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} \right) \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} = \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} \right) \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} = \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} \right) \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} = \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} \right) \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} = \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial$$

9/3: для емыст веринины действия

Сечение расселния на малые учны

сетение ~ вереятности рассеяться

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & & & & \\ \hline & & \\$$

$$\theta \approx \frac{\Delta p}{p_o} = \frac{\sqrt{Fdt}}{mv_o} = \frac{1}{mv_o} \int \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dt = -\frac{2 p}{mv_o^2} \int \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{\sqrt{z^2 - p^2}} = 0$$

Pyrungus Napanzea & JM none.

3)
$$\left[\overline{\nabla} \times \overline{E} \right] = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \overline{B}}{\partial z}$$

T.K.
$$\overline{E} = -\nabla \varphi(x, y, z) \iff vot \overline{E} = 0$$

HO US 2)
$$\nabla \cdot \overline{B} = 0 \Rightarrow \overline{B} = 20t\overline{A} \Rightarrow \overline{E} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} = -\overline{\nabla} \gamma (x, y, z)$$

beginner X-nominoming: FA =

$$\left[\mathcal{V} \times \left[\bar{\gamma} \times \bar{A} \right] \right]_{x} = \mathcal{V}_{y} \left[\bar{\gamma} \times \bar{A} \right]_{2} - \mathcal{T}_{2} \left[\bar{\gamma} \times \bar{A} \right]_{y} = \mathcal{V}_{y} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} A_{y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} A_{x} \right) - \mathcal{V}_{3} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} A_{y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} A_{x} \right) - \mathcal{V}_{3} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} A_{y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} A_{x} \right) - \mathcal{V}_{3} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} A_{y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} A_{x} \right) - \mathcal{V}_{3} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} A_{y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} A_{x} \right) - \mathcal{V}_{3} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} A_{y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} A_{x} \right) - \mathcal{V}_{3} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} A_{y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} A_{x} \right) - \mathcal{V}_{3} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} A_{y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} A_{x} \right) - \mathcal{V}_{3} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} A_{y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} A_{x} \right) - \mathcal{V}_{3} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} A_{y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} A_{x} \right) - \mathcal{V}_{3} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} A_{y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} A_{x} \right) - \mathcal{V}_{3} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} A_{y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} A_{x} \right) - \mathcal{V}_{3} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} A_{y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} A_{x} \right) - \mathcal{V}_{3} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} A_{y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} A_{x} \right) - \mathcal{V}_{3} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} A_{y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} A_{x} \right) - \mathcal{V}_{3} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} A_{y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} A_{x} \right) - \mathcal{V}_{3} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} A_{y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} A_{x} \right) - \mathcal{V}_{3} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} A_{y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} A_{x} \right) - \mathcal{V}_{3} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} A_{y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} A_{x} \right) - \mathcal{V}_{3} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} A_{y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} A_{x} \right) - \mathcal{V}_{3} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} A_{y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} A_{x} \right) - \mathcal{V}_{3} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} A_{y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} A_{x} \right) - \mathcal{V}_{3} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} A_{y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} A_{x} \right) - \mathcal{V}_{3} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} A_{y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} A_{x} \right) - \mathcal{V}_{3} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} A_{y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} A_{x} \right) - \mathcal{V}_{3} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} A_{y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} A_{x} \right) - \mathcal{V}_{3} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} A_{y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} A_{x} \right) - \mathcal{V}_{3} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} A_{y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} A_{x} \right) - \mathcal{V}_{3} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} A_{y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} A_{x} \right) - \mathcal{V}_{3} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} A_{y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} A_{x} \right) - \mathcal{V}_{3} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} A_{y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} A_{x} \right) - \mathcal{V}_{3} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} A_{y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} A_{x} \right) - \mathcal{V}_{3} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} A_{y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} A_{x} \right) - \mathcal{V}_{3} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} A_{y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} A_{x} \right) - \mathcal{V}_{3} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} A_{y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} A_{x} \right) - \mathcal{V}_{3} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} A_{y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} A_{x} \right) - \mathcal{V}_{3} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} A_{y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} A_{x} \right) - \mathcal{V}_{3} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} A_{y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} A_{x} \right) - \mathcal{V$$

$$- \mathcal{T}_{2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} A_{z} - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} A_{x} \right) (-1) = \mathcal{T}_{y} \frac{\partial A_{y}}{\partial x} - \mathcal{T}_{y} \frac{\partial A_{x}}{\partial y} + \mathcal{T}_{z} \frac{\partial A_{z}}{\partial x} - \mathcal{T}_{z} \frac{\partial A_{y}}{\partial z} \pm \mathcal{T}_{x} \frac{\partial A_{y}}{\partial x} =$$

(V, V, V, V) (Ax, Ay, Az)

$$\overline{\mathcal{V}} \cdot \underline{\partial} \overline{A} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\overline{A} \cdot \overline{\mathcal{V}}) - \overline{A} \cdot \frac{\partial \overline{\mathcal{D}}}{\partial x}$$
 cheeper as usage.

(a)
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\bar{A}\cdot\bar{v}) - \frac{dA_x}{dt} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$$

$$F_{\Lambda_{x}} = 2 \left[- \nabla y_{x} - \frac{1}{C} \frac{\partial \bar{A}}{\partial t_{x}} \right] + \frac{2}{C} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\bar{A} \cdot \bar{v} \right) - \frac{dA_{x}}{dt} + \frac{\partial A_{x}}{\partial t} \right] =$$

$$F_{A_{x}} = -\frac{\partial \widetilde{U}}{\partial x} + \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \widetilde{U}}{\partial \dot{x}}$$

$$L(x,\dot{x},t)=T-u=T(\dot{x})-u(x,\dot{x})\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt}\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}}-\frac{\partial L}{\partial x}=\emptyset=F$$

grangers Narrannea:
$$L = T - \psi(x,y,z) Q + \overline{c}(\overline{v}.\overline{A})$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\frac{\partial}{\partial\dot{x}}(T-u-\tilde{u})-\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(T-u-\tilde{u})=0$$

gre perembuernoù zaerwen :
$$L = -mc^2 \int_{1-\frac{\overline{U}^2}{C^2}} - 2g + \frac{2}{C}(\overline{U}, \overline{A})$$

$$L \rightarrow L' = L + dF(q, \dot{q}, \dot{t})$$

$$S' = \int \left(L + \frac{dF}{dt}\right) dt = S + F \Big|_{t}^{2}$$

$$A \rightarrow \overline{A}' = \overline{A} + \overline{\nabla} f$$

1 noncianity 2 noncia repetitog no to vancii-io

Уминичение косрдинатов

пар-в механиг. системы, поторах остается const 1. интеграл движение -

мехоничиская связь - ороничиние, нашладываемое на носрединство и спорости мехоничиской систамы, которые должим вып-ся при ес движении.

связи не наполены → свободная имеютя коть одна свян → несвободна

 $f(t, \overline{z}_u, \overline{V}_k) = 0$, k = 1, ..., N f-qpynuyus or (6N+1) aprynumob rpegn-as, $f \in C^2$ В общим смугае ур-ние свези задаетья нак:

· cons ches & buge yp- a (x), To chezo - gbyxcroponus (ygepunbarousas)

· ecrus class b bage $J(t, \bar{t}_k, \bar{V}_k) \ge 0 \Rightarrow ognocroponnes (neggepreubanous as),$ $reputeu rosga non-cs "=" <math>\rightarrow$ class nanparcens

расси-ист телько удерживающие связи, т.к. неудерживающие можемо разбить на участи: а) сеть напражение → удерж связь б) нет напражение → св. дв. сист

класторикация типов сведей

1) f = f(t, 2) => ronone unas

2) $f = f(1, \overline{2}, \overline{2}) \Rightarrow \text{kunemannewas}$ (gupgi-nas)

1) f = f(2/t), v(t)) → curenonomune

2) f= f(£, z, v) → peonounue

Cnegarbue:

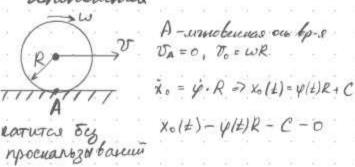
а) при чениетр. связи сист-на не может в 4± запимать Уположение в пр-ве констия ческаетр-кая связь накладывает ограничения на возможение положения

б) при дирор-и связи система в 44 может нох-ся в произвольном положе. в произвольной

пришеры

гопоненная

киниможения



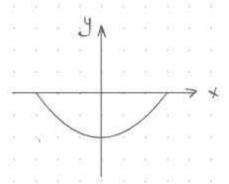
$$\frac{d}{dt} \left[f(t, \overline{z}_k(t)) = 0 \right] \Rightarrow \frac{df}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \underbrace{\frac{\partial f}{\partial z_k}}_{\partial z_k} \cdot \frac{\partial \overline{z}_k}{\partial t} = 0 \quad \text{f.u. 6 2 momens}$$

$$= \underbrace{\text{unserpappeness gappeness claye}}_{z_k} \cdot \underbrace{\text{fit, } z_k) = \text{const}}$$

Связи приносья в решение задаг механили нен особенности:

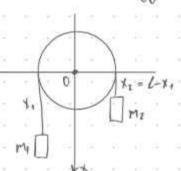
• симы реализии связи гаще неизвестим, их надо искать

$$\frac{dp_i}{dt} = M_i \frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \overline{F_i}^{out} + \underbrace{\xi \overline{F_{ij}}}_{Walker to the interest of the i$$



Примеры постоения Лограничина (со связами)

а) машина Альуда



$$T = \frac{m_1 \dot{x}_1^2}{2} + \frac{m_2 \dot{x}_2^2}{2}, \quad \text{class}: \quad \dot{x}_1 + \dot{x}_2 = \ell \Rightarrow T = \frac{(m_1 + m_2) \dot{x}_1^2}{2}$$

$$U = -m_2 \dot{x}_1 - m_2 g \dot{x}_1 = -m_1 g \dot{x}_1 - m_2 g (\ell - \dot{x}_2)$$

$$\dot{\lambda}_1 = \frac{m_1 + m_2}{2} \dot{x}_1^2 + m_1 g \dot{x}_1 + m_2 g (\ell - \dot{x}_1) = \lambda_1 / \dot{x}_1 \dot{y}_1$$

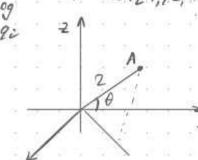
$$\frac{\partial \dot{\lambda}_1}{\partial \dot{x}_1} = [m_1 - m_2) g, \quad \frac{\partial \dot{\lambda}_2}{\partial \dot{x}_1} = [m_1 + m_2) \dot{x}_1 \Rightarrow \dot{x}_1 = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} g$$

$$T = \sum m_i \overline{v_i}^2$$

neperog

22.03.23

Зашчание к прошлой Лекции



$$f(x,2,0) = X - 2\sin\theta\cos\theta = 0$$

Ортогональность и нермальные поординаты

$$U(\bar{q}) = U(q_0) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{\partial U(q_0)}{\partial q_i} (\bar{q}_i - \bar{q}_0) + \sum_{i,m=1}^{N} \frac{\partial^2 U(q_0)}{\partial q_1 \partial q_m} (q_c - q_0)(q_m - q_0)$$

$$T = \underbrace{\frac{a_{ij}(\bar{q})\dot{q}_{i}\dot{q}_{j}}{2}}_{2} = \underbrace{\frac{a_{o_{ij}}\dot{q}_{i}\dot{q}_{j}}{2}}_{2}$$

$$L(\mathbf{x},\dot{\mathbf{x}}) = \frac{1}{2}(\dot{\mathbf{x}},\,\hat{\mathbf{m}}\dot{\mathbf{x}}) - \frac{1}{2}(\bar{\mathbf{x}},\,\hat{\mathbf{k}}\dot{\mathbf{x}}),\, \begin{bmatrix} m_{ij} \geq 0 \\ k_{ij} \geq 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{m}\vec{X} + \hat{k}\vec{\chi} = 0 = 7$$
 70004 permits 300 Heodregumo: $\|-w^2\hat{m} - \hat{k}\| = 0$
 $X = A\cos(wt + y)$

regressesses
$$w_i$$
, $\overline{A}_i = w_j$, $\overline{A}_j = \lambda_j / w_i^2 \widehat{A}_i = \widehat{k} \overline{A}_i \Rightarrow w_i^2 (\overline{A}_j, \widehat{m} \overline{A}_i) = (\overline{A}_j, \widehat{k} \overline{A}_j)$
 $(w_i^2 - w_j^2) (\overline{A}_j, m \overline{A}_i) = 0$

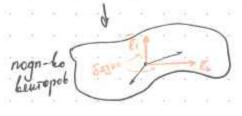
$$(w_i^2 - w_j^2) (\overline{A}_j, m \overline{A}_i) = 0$$

$$(w_i^2 - w_j^2) (\overline{A}_j, m \overline{A}_i) = 0$$

$$(w_i^2 - w_j^2) (\overline{A}_j, m \overline{A}_i) = 0$$

Az LA; в митрине масе или жистностей

1) Оргогонализнам в-раму модпр - ва и подставил в общее решение



$$\bar{X} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \bar{A}_{i} \operatorname{dicos}(w_{i}t + y_{i})$$

$$\bar{Q}_{i} - u_{i}u_{i} \operatorname{odolin}_{u} u_{eopy}$$

$$\bar{A}_{i} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_{i} \bar{A}_{i} \cdot \hat{Q}_{i}, \hat{m} \geq A_{i} \cdot \hat{Q}_{i} \right] - \frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_{i} A_{i} \cdot Q_{i}, \hat{k} \geq A_{i} \cdot Q_{i} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\sum_{i} \bar{A}_{i}, m \bar{A}_{i}}_{\delta_{i}i \neq j} \hat{Q}_{i} \cdot \hat{Q}_{i} - \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\sum_{i} \left(\hat{A}_{i}, \hat{k} \hat{A}_{i} \right) Q_{i} \cdot Q_{i}}_{\delta_{i}i \neq j} = \underbrace{\sum_{i} \frac{1}{2} \left(\hat{A}_{i}, \hat{m} \hat{A}_{i} \right) \hat{Q}_{i}^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\hat{A}_{i}, \hat{k} \hat{A} \right) \hat{Q}_{i}^{2}}_{\delta_{i}i \neq j}$$

$$= \underbrace{\sum_{i} \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\hat{A}_{i}}_{i} \hat{Q}_{i}^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \hat{\mathcal{L}}_{i} \hat{Q}_{i}^{2}}_{\delta_{i}i \neq j}$$

$$= \underbrace{\sum_{i} \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\hat{A}_{i}}_{i} \hat{Q}_{i}^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \hat{\mathcal{L}}_{i} \hat{Q}_{i}^{2}}_{\delta_{i}i \neq j}$$

нормальний колебания колебания с одинановой гастотой, но с разней амплитудей

Bringregennice konedamine
$$L(x,\dot{x},t) = \frac{m\dot{x}^2}{2} - \frac{kx^2}{2} + x \cdot f(x,t) \rightarrow \ddot{x} + \frac{k}{m}\dot{x} = \frac{f(x,t)}{m}$$

$$X(t) = X_0 cos(wt) + \frac{y_0}{w_0} sin(wt) + \int \frac{f(x)sin(w(t-x))}{mw} dt$$

Tygen were
$$X = A\cos\Omega t = 7 - \Omega^2 A\cos\Omega t + \omega^2 \cos\Omega t \cdot A = \frac{f_0}{m}\cos\gamma t + \omega^2 \cos\Omega t \cdot A = \frac{f_0}{m}\cos\gamma t$$

Sygcia we wast
$$X = A\cos\Omega t \Rightarrow -N^2A\cos\Omega t + w^2\cos\Omega t \cdot A = \frac{to}{m}\cos\gamma t$$

 $(-N^2 + w^2)A\cos\Omega t = \frac{to}{m}\cos\gamma t$
 $(-N^2 + w^2)A\cos\Omega t = \frac{to}{m}\cos\gamma t$

$$L(\bar{X}, x, t) = \frac{1}{2}(\bar{X}, \hat{n}\bar{X}) - \frac{1}{2}(\bar{X}, k\bar{X}) + \bar{\chi} \cdot \bar{F}(t) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{Z(\bar{A}_i, \hat{m}\bar{A}_i)}_{G_i} \bar{Q}_i^2 - \underbrace{Z(\bar{A}_i, \hat{k}\bar{A}_i)}_{F_i} \bar{Q}_i^2 + \underbrace{Z(\bar{A}_i, \bar{F})}_{f_i} \bar{Q}_i =$$

$$Q_i + \frac{\tilde{k}_i}{\tilde{m}_i} Q_i = \frac{f_i}{m}$$

myon
$$F = F_0 \cdot \cos f t$$
: $Q_i = \frac{\int_{i_0}^{i_0} /\widetilde{m}_i}{w_i^2 - f^2} \cos f t$

$$\bar{\chi}_i = \sum_{i=1}^N \bar{A}_i Q_i = \sum_{i} \frac{(\bar{A}_{i,i}\bar{F}_{b}) A_i \cdot cost}{(w_i^2 - r^2)(A_i, \hat{m}A_i)}$$

$$\hat{S} \cdot \hat{S} = \hat{I}$$

genyerим нашки одно решение \overline{X} : $S\overline{X} = C \cdot \overline{X}$ =>

$$\hat{S}(\hat{S}\overline{X}) = \hat{S}(c \cdot \overline{X}) = c \hat{S} \times = c^2 \overline{X}$$

$$\hat{T}\overline{X} = c^2 \overline{X} \Rightarrow c^2 = 1$$

$$\hat{S}_{\overline{X}} = \pm \overline{\chi}$$
: ecan a) $+$ " - anthem-nee δ) " - " - anthem-nee

если ми нашли решение x = Acos (wt+4), где A - негравиальный, невырожд в-р амплитуд, соответсяв. гастоге w +0, тогда SX - тоже решение

cnegations:

δ) ετην
$$W=0$$
, τοισα $(\bar{\chi}\pm\hat{S}\bar{\chi})$ - more pemerune

в) если на систему действует сила
$$\overline{F}(t)$$
 и она сими-на (т.е. $\hat{S}\overline{F}=\overline{F}$), тогда, еели у нас есть ангисими-е решение \overline{X}_{0} (т.е. $\hat{S}\overline{X}_{0}=-\overline{X}_{0}$) \Rightarrow

$$(\hat{S}\bar{F},\hat{S}\bar{\chi}_{\alpha}) = (\bar{F},\bar{\chi}_{\alpha}) = -(\bar{F},\bar{\chi}_{\alpha})$$
, no tauxee $(\hat{S}\bar{F},\hat{S}\bar{\chi}_{\alpha}) = (S^{T}(S\bar{F}),\bar{\chi}_{\alpha}) = (S^{T}S\bar{F},\bar{\chi}_{\alpha}) = (F,\bar{\chi}_{\alpha}) = (F,\bar$

Колебания пиненных ценочн

$$y_{i}(t) = ? \frac{1}{k} \frac{k}{2} \frac{k}{2} \frac{m}{2} \frac{m}{2}$$

ygnuneuwe upyneuwn:
$$\Delta = \int l^2 - y_i^2 - l = l^2 \left(\left(1 + \left(\frac{y_i}{L} \right)^2 \right)^{1/2} - l = l \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{y_i^2}{L^2} \right) - l = \frac{y_i^2}{2L}$$

$$\int_{i+1} = k \cdot \Delta_i = \lambda \left(\int_{i+1}^{2} y_i \right) = k \Delta_i \text{ Sind}_i = \int d_i < 1 = k \Delta_i d_i = \frac{k y_i^2}{2L} \cdot y_i = \frac{2}{L}$$

blegen you yenokune:

$$L = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{m_i y_i^2} \frac{k(y_{i+1} - y_i)^2}{2} \implies m_i y_i + k(2y_i - y_{i+1} - y_{i-1}) = 0$$

$$(4)$$

$$WWG = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{m_i y_i^2} \frac{k(y_{i+1} - y_i)^2}{2} \implies m_i y_i + k(2y_i - y_{i+1} - y_{i-1}) = 0$$

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$$WWG = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{m_i y_i^2} \frac{k(y_{i+1} - y_i)^2}{2} \implies m_i y_i + k(2y_i - y_{i+1} - y_{i-1}) = 0$$

museur pennenne yn(t) = Re[fn.e-iwt] = fn coswt (cenn Imfn=0) (2)

 $f_{n+1} = C \cdot f_n = C \cdot (C \cdot f_{n-1}) = C \cdot C \cdot (C \cdot f_{n-2}) = C \cdot f_1$

negoralum 2 8 1: Re[-mid: w2eint+k(2. Ineint-In+eint-In-1eint)] = 0

$$-mw^{2} + k(2-c-\frac{1}{c}) = 0$$

$$-mw^{2} + k(2c-c^{2}-1) = 0$$

$$- \omega^{2}C + \omega_{0}^{2} \left(2C - C^{2} - I \right) = 0$$

$$- \omega^{2}C + 2C\omega_{0}^{2} - \omega_{0}^{2}C^{2} - \omega_{0}^{2} = 0$$

$$C \left(2\omega_{0}^{2} - \omega^{1} \right) - \omega_{0}^{2}C^{2} - \omega_{0}^{2} = 0$$

$$C^{2} + \left(\frac{\omega^{2} - 2\omega_{0}^{2}}{\omega_{0}^{2}}\right)C + I = 0$$

$$c^2 + \left(\frac{\omega^2}{\omega_0^2} - 2\right)c + 1 = 0$$

•
$$C_1 \cdot C_2 = 1$$

• $C_{1,2} = \left(1 - \frac{\omega^2}{2\omega_0^2}\right) \pm \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{\omega^2}{2\omega_0^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1}$
• $C_1 + C_2 = -\left(\frac{\omega^2}{\omega_0^2} - 2\right)$

•
$$C_1 = C_2^{x} = e^{iy} = \left(1 - \frac{\omega^2}{2 u b^2}\right) < 1$$

$$C = \cos y + i \sin y = e^{iy}$$

$$1 - \frac{\omega^2}{2\omega_0^2} = \cos y \implies 1 - \cos y = \frac{\omega^2}{2\omega_0} = 2\sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}$$

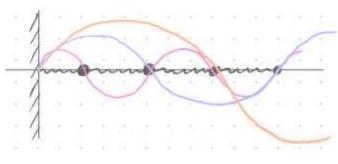
 $\varphi_{k} = \frac{\Pi k}{N+1}$

no ananoun c di A' (cos (wit + 4):

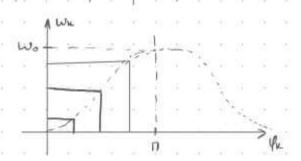
$$\begin{vmatrix}
A_{i}^{k} \\
A_{N}^{k}
\end{vmatrix} = \overline{A}^{(k)} = \begin{vmatrix}
Sin y_{k} \\
Sin y_{k}
\end{vmatrix}$$

$$Sin y_{k}$$

$$Sin y_{k}$$



5	1000								
k	0	1	2	. 0: 5	N-1	N	N+1	N+2	N+3
Ψĸ	0	N+1	217 N→1	gibia.	$\frac{\Pi(N-1)}{N+1} = \prod -\frac{2\Pi}{N+1}$	17N N+1	17 (N+1) N+1	$\frac{\prod(N+l+1)}{N+1} = \prod + \frac{\prod}{N+1}$	Π + <u>2Π</u> N+1
Wĸ	0	Wa	W.	8	WN-1	WN	W#+1 Wo	$Sim\left(\frac{R}{A} - \frac{\Pi}{A(N+1)}\right) = cos\left(\frac{\Pi}{A(N+1)}\right)$	0 11 11 1)
%	5		8	1.57	T H 20 12 25	8 8	N H T	FR'V K RE S	N H T H
30 1				10.0		1.5 5	20 0. 0		20 0 0 1



npogonneeuce:

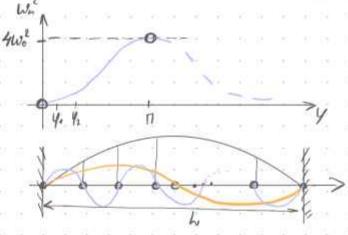
$$w_n^2 = 2w_0^2 \sin^2 \frac{y_0}{2}, \quad w_0^2 = \frac{k}{m}, \quad n = 1, ..., N$$

$$\bar{y} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} d_{n} \begin{pmatrix} sin y_n \\ sin y_n \end{pmatrix} \cdot cos(w_n \pm + \xi_n)$$

$$sin Ny_n \end{pmatrix}$$

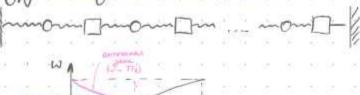
$$\bar{A}^n \bar{\omega}$$

$$J_n = \frac{2\Pi}{k_n} = \frac{2\Pi}{V_n/I} = \frac{2L}{D}$$

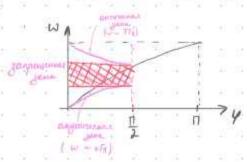


в простешиах модель вырдого тела - беси ценота

другая модет с симиорией.

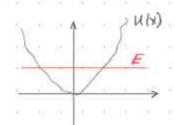






Ангармоничение почебания (поправин к гастете)

$$L_{1} = \frac{m\dot{\chi}^{2}}{2} - U(h) = \frac{m\dot{\chi}^{2}}{2} - U(\chi_{0}) - U'(\chi_{0})(\chi - \chi_{0}) - \frac{U''(\chi_{0})}{2}(\chi - \chi_{0})^{2} + ... + \underbrace{\delta U_{1}(\chi)}_{\frac{m_{1}d\chi^{1}}{2}} + \underbrace{\delta U_{2}(\chi)}_{\frac{m_{1}d\chi^{1}}{2}}$$



represtagnamen: (x-x0) = x (nepeneru + x. b narone pabn.), crutaen d. sec 1

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}}\right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 0 \implies m\ddot{x} + kx - mdx^2 - m/sx^3 = 0$$

$$\ddot{x} + k/m x = dx^2 + \beta x^3 \quad (4)$$

$$w_0^{t} = \frac{k}{m},$$

$$X(t) = a\cos(\omega t + y)$$

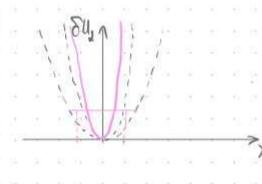
$$T_0 = \frac{2\Pi}{w_0} = \frac{2\Pi}{\sqrt{k/m}}$$

ведем меру малости колебаний · (немонейные силы по сравнично с линейными)

пул >> время движения >> w<<

$$\frac{\mathcal{E}U_{1}}{U_{10ph}} = \frac{md^{\frac{\chi^{3}}{3}}}{kx^{2}/2} = \frac{2}{3} \frac{d\chi^{3}}{k/mx^{2}} \sim \frac{d\chi}{w_{0}^{2}} \leq \frac{d\cdot a}{w_{0}^{2}} << \frac{1}{2} \qquad (a - aunnique a kone danum)$$

nonpabua u zacrore:
$$w = w_0 + C_1 \cdot E_1 + C_2 \cdot E_2$$



Her wantithot

$$F = -\frac{Qu_1}{QX} = -mdX^2$$

Mutog pemenus gupgypa (x)

$$X(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_n \cos(n\omega t)$$

$$F = -\frac{QU_1}{QX} = + mdX^2 = + md(a_1\cos\omega t)^2 = + mda_1^2 \cdot \frac{1 + \cos\omega t}{2} = + \frac{mda_1^2}{2} + \frac{mda_1^2}{2}\cos\omega t$$

$$\ddot{y} + \frac{\dot{k}}{m}X = \frac{da_1^2}{2} + \frac{da_1^2}{2}\cos\omega t$$

$$\dot{x}(t) = -a_1 w_{sinwt} - 2a_2 w_{sin2wt} - 2a_3 w_{sin3wt}$$

 $\ddot{x}(t) = -a_1 w_{coswt} - 4a_3 w_{sin2wt} - 9w_{a_ssin3wt}$

$$-Q_{1}\omega^{2}\cos\omega t - 4a_{1}\omega^{2}\cos2\omega t - 9a_{2}\omega^{2}\cos3\omega t + \omega_{0}^{2}(a_{0} + a_{1}\cos\omega t + a_{2}\cos2\omega t + a_{3}\cos3\omega t) = \frac{4a_{i}^{2}}{2} + \frac{4a_{i}^{2}}{2}\cos2\omega t$$

$$w_0 - 2w_0 = w_0 - 2w_0 = -w_0 \left(c_{yresoms} \delta w_1 = 0 \right) \Rightarrow a_2 = \frac{da^2}{6w_0^2} = \frac{a\xi_1}{6} \approx \xi_1 a$$

$$F_{2} = -\frac{\partial \mathcal{U}_{1}}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[-\frac{m_{s}x^{9}}{4} \right] = m_{s}x^{3} = m_{s}a_{t}coswt \left(\frac{1+cos2wt}{2} \right)a_{t}^{2} =$$

$$F_{2} = -\frac{\partial \delta U_{1}}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[-\frac{m_{1} \delta y^{4}}{4} \right] = m_{1} \delta x^{3} = m_{1} \delta a_{1} \cos \omega t \left(\frac{1 + \cos 2\omega t}{2} \right) a_{1}^{2} = \frac{m_{1} \delta a_{1}^{3}}{2} \left[\cos \omega t + ... \cos 2\omega t \right] = \frac{da^{2}}{2} \left[\cos \omega t + ... \cos 2\omega t \right] = \frac{da^{2}}{2} \left[\cos \omega t + ... \cos 2\omega t \right] = \frac{da^{2}}{2} \left[\cos \omega t + ... \cos 2\omega t \right] = \frac{da^{2}}{2} \left[\cos \omega t + ... \cos 2\omega t \right] = \frac{da^{2}}{2} \left[\cos \omega t + ... \cos 2\omega t \right] = \frac{da^{2}}{2} \left[\cos \omega t + ... \cos 2\omega t \right] = \frac{da^{2}}{2} \left[\cos \omega t + ... \cos 2\omega t \right] = \frac{da^{2}}{2} \left[\cos \omega t + ... \cos 2\omega t \right] = \frac{da^{2}}{2} \left[\cos \omega t + ... \cos 2\omega t \right] = \frac{da^{2}}{2} \left[\cos \omega t + ... \cos 2\omega t \right] = \frac{da^{2}}{2} \left[\cos \omega t + ... \cos 2\omega t \right] = \frac{da^{2}}{2} \left[\cos \omega t + ... \cos 2\omega t \right] = \frac{da^{2}}{2} \left[\cos \omega t + ... \cos 2\omega t \right] = \frac{da^{2}}{2} \left[\cos \omega t + ... \cos 2\omega t \right] = \frac{da^{2}}{2} \left[\cos \omega t + ... \cos 2\omega t \right] = \frac{da^{2}}{2} \left[\cos \omega t + ... \cos 2\omega t \right] = \frac{da^{2}}{2} \left[\cos \omega t + ... \cos 2\omega t \right] = \frac{da^{2}}{2} \left[\cos \omega t + ... \cos 2\omega t \right] = \frac{da^{2}}{2} \left[\cos \omega t + ... \cos 2\omega t \right] = \frac{da^{2}}{2} \left[\cos \omega t + ... \cos 2\omega t \right] = \frac{da^{2}}{2} \left[\cos \omega t + ... \cos 2\omega t \right] = \frac{da^{2}}{2} \left[\cos \omega t + ... \cos 2\omega t \right] = \frac{da^{2}}{2} \left[\cos \omega t + ... \cos 2\omega t \right] = \frac{da^{2}}{2} \left[\cos \omega t + ... \cos 2\omega t \right] = \frac{da^{2}}{2} \left[\cos \omega t + ... \cos 2\omega t \right] = \frac{da^{2}}{2} \left[\cos \omega t + ... \cos 2\omega t \right] = \frac{da^{2}}{2} \left[\cos \omega t + ... \cos 2\omega t \right] = \frac{da^{2}}{2} \left[\cos \omega t + ... \cos 2\omega t \right] = \frac{da^{2}}{2} \left[\cos \omega t + ... \cos 2\omega t \right] = \frac{da^{2}}{2} \left[\cos \omega t + ... \cos 2\omega t \right] = \frac{da^{2}}{2} \left[\cos \omega t + ... \cos 2\omega t \right] = \frac{da^{2}}{2} \left[\cos \omega t + ... \cos 2\omega t \right] = \frac{da^{2}}{2} \left[\cos \omega t + ... \cos 2\omega t \right] = \frac{da^{2}}{2} \left[\cos \omega t + ... \cos 2\omega t \right] = \frac{da^{2}}{2} \left[\cos \omega t + ... \cos 2\omega t \right] = \frac{da^{2}}{2} \left[\cos \omega t + ... \cos 2\omega t \right] = \frac{da^{2}}{2} \left[\cos \omega t + ... \cos 2\omega t \right] = \frac{da^{2}}{2} \left[\cos \omega t + ... \cos 2\omega t \right] = \frac{da^{2}}{2} \left[\cos \omega t + ... \cos 2\omega t \right] = \frac{da^{2}}{2} \left[\cos \omega t + ... \cos 2\omega t \right] = \frac{da^{2}}{2} \left[\cos \omega t + ... \cos 2\omega t \right] = \frac{da^{2}}{2} \left[\cos \omega t + ... \cos 2\omega t \right] = \frac{da^{2}}{2} \left[\cos \omega t + ... \cos 2\omega t \right] = \frac{da^{2}}{2} \left[\cos \omega t + ... \cos 2\omega t \right] = \frac{da^{2}}{2} \left[\cos \omega t + ... \cos 2\omega t \right] = \frac{da^{2}}{2} \left[\cos \omega t + ... \cos 2\omega t \right] = \frac{da^{2}}{2}$$

Параметрический резонане. Ур-ние Може, Хиппа.

$$h = \frac{m(t)\dot{y}^2 - mg(t)y^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(l^2t)\frac{dy}{dt} - g\cdot l(t)y = 0$$

$$dt' = \frac{dt}{l^2t} = g\cdot l^2(t)$$

$$dt' = \frac{dt}{l^2t} = g\cdot l^2(t)$$

12.04.23

 $w^2(t) = w^2(t+T)$, rge et nepulog ne objectement colinagat c T'konedamui paccu-u chetierba yp-a Kuma;

- если
$$x_1$$
 и x_2 - gba разных решений $W = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ \dot{x}_1 & \dot{x}_2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$

1)
$$W = const$$
, $\tau e \cdot \frac{dW}{dt} = 0 = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\chi_1 \dot{\chi}_2 - \dot{\chi}_1 \chi_2 \right) = \dot{\chi}_1 \dot{\chi}_2 - \ddot{\chi}_2 \chi_1 - \dot{\chi}_2 \dot{\chi}_1 = 0$
 $\chi_1 \left(-\omega^2 \chi_2 \right) - \chi_2 \left(-\omega^2 \chi_1 \right) = 0$

2)
$$\dot{x} = A(t) \overline{x}$$
, rych $\dot{x} = \rho$ $\dot{x$

remua 2: een
$$\bar{X} = (X_1, ..., X_n)$$
, $y = \sum_{i=1}^{N} C_i X_i - monee permenus$

Teopana Proce: ecan
$$\bar{X} = A(t) \bar{Y}$$
, $A(t) = A(t+T)$, $Q(t) - QMP$

a) $\psi(t) = P(t+T) - monec$ pemenure

δ) $P(t+T) = CP(t)$

b) $\psi(t) = S(t) \cdot \exp(t+B)$, $2ge B co P(t)$, $S(t) - T$ -regulary, marpunga

 $P(t+T)$

3) ecan $X(t) - pemenuce Y.X. \rightarrow X(t+T) - πρωεc pemenuc

4) congerbuc $\iota_{X} = 3$: $(X_1(t+T)) = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X_1(t) \\ X_2(t) \end{pmatrix} \underset{yearst.}{\longrightarrow} \frac{X_1(t+T)}{2ge position.}$

5) $W(Y_1(t+T))$, $X_2(t+T)) = M_1 \cdot M_2 W(Y_1, Y_2) \underset{mond.}{\longrightarrow} W_1 \cdot M_2 = 1$
 $A_{11} - M = A_{12} = 0 \Rightarrow M^2 - (A_{11} + A_{12})M + (A_{11}A_{21} - A_{12}A_{21} + 1) = 0$
 $M_1 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} + A_{12} \end{bmatrix} \pm \sqrt{\frac{(A_{11} + A_{12})^2}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} A_{21} + \frac{1}{2} A_{21} + 1} = 0$
 $M_1 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} + A_{12} \end{bmatrix} \pm \sqrt{\frac{(A_{11} + A_{12})^2}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} A_{21} + 1} = 0$
 $M_1 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} + A_{12} \end{bmatrix} \pm \sqrt{\frac{(A_{11} + A_{12})^2}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} A_{21} + 1} = 0$
 $M_2 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} + A_{12} \end{bmatrix} \pm \sqrt{\frac{(A_{11} + A_{12})^2}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} A_{21} + 1} = 0$
 $M_1 \cdot M_2 = 1$; $\frac{1}{2} \pm 2\pi A = \cos y < 1$, $M_1 - M_2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

2.1/2 =1

3/2

4.1/2=1

2111

3:17

4111

```
paccu-u n=1: j=2wo u u=-1
uzyuwu ganee E-04p-76: j=2wo+E, E--wo
 1/2 to A > 1; будан искать решение YM как и YX:
    X = \mu^{4/7} \prod t
\tilde{\Xi}_{an} e^{injt}
\tilde{\Xi}_{an} e^{injt}
                                                                                    U=-est, 2ge s-manuti nap-p
  x = e^{(sT-L\Pi)t/T} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n e^{inyt} = e^{st} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n e^{inyt-it\frac{t}{2}}
                                                                                   u = e^{-i\theta} e^{st}
 X = e^{st} \stackrel{\text{def}}{\underset{-1}{\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}}} a_n e^{4t(2n-1)/2}
    добовили прение:
                                                      = x(t) = e^{st} \stackrel{\text{st}}{=} e^{iyt(2n-1)/2} \cdot a_n
 \ddot{X} + 2u\dot{x} + \omega^2(1 + heosyt)x = 0
e^{ut} + e^{ut}
(w2+[S+il2n-1)(w0+=)]2) an +2N(S+il2n-1)(w0+=)/an+wo2h=/(an-1+an+1)=0
 x(t) = A\cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi) = \frac{A}{a}e^{i\varphi}e^{i\omega_0 t} + \frac{A}{a}e^{-i\varphi}e^{-i\omega_0 t}
    X + wo2 (1+hcost) X + 2dx = 0
   X(t) = u^{t/\tau}. \Pi(t) = |u| > 1 \Rightarrow monexegur Hapaeranie
  \Pi(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{inyt}, u^{Th} = e^{sT-iH}
  W_o^2 + S^2 + 2Si(2n-1)(w_o^2 + \frac{\epsilon}{2}) - (2n-1)^2(w_o + \frac{\epsilon}{2})^2 \int a_n + 2A(S+i(2n-1)(\frac{\epsilon}{2}+w_o)a_n + \frac{w_o^2h}{2}(a_{n-1} + a_{n+1}) = 0
  h~S, S~1 << 1
                                       x/t = a\cos(\omega_0 t + y) = \frac{1}{2}ae^{i\omega_0 t + y} + e^{-i\omega_0 t + y}) =
= \frac{1}{2}ae^{iy}e^{i\omega_0 t} + \frac{1}{2}ae^{-iy}e^{-i\omega_0 t}
A^{\dagger}
 основное решение:
 A+, A - cample Forsumee

a-1, a+1 ~ h°

a-2, a+2 ~ h'
 n=0: a0 = -22 wo (S+1) - wo E) + hwo (a-+ + a++) =0
```

n = 1! $a_1(2\omega_0(S+u) - \omega_0 E) + \frac{h\omega_0^2}{2}(a_0 + a_1) = 0$

$$n = -1: -8\omega_0^2 a_{-1} + 3\omega_0 \cdot E \cdot a_{-1} - 2i\omega_0 (S + 1) a_{-1} + \frac{h\omega_0^2}{2} (a_{-2} + a_{-2}) = 0 \Rightarrow a_{-1} = \frac{ha_0}{16}$$

$$n = 2: -8\omega_0^2 a_2 - 3\omega_0 \cdot E a_2 + 2i \cdot 3\omega_0 (S + 1) a_2 + \frac{h\omega_0^2}{2} (a_1 + a_2) = 0 \Rightarrow a_2 = \frac{ha_1}{16}$$

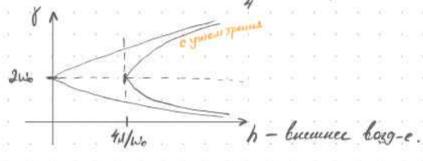
$$[-2i\omega_0 (S + 1) - \omega_0 E] a_0 + \frac{h\omega_0^2}{16} \cdot \frac{h}{2} a_0 + \frac{h\omega_0^2}{2} a_1 = 0$$

$$[2i\omega_0 (S + 1) a_1 - \omega_0 E] a_1 + \frac{h\omega_0^2}{16} \cdot \frac{h}{2} a_1 + \frac{h\omega_0^2}{2} a_2 = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
Q_{0} \\
Q_{1}
\end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{1} h^{2} w^{2} - 4E^{2}$$

$$S = -1 \pm \sqrt{h^{2} w^{2} - 4E^{2}} = S \ge 0: -\sqrt{-1 + 1} < E < \sqrt{\frac{h^{2} w^{2}}{2} - 4I^{2}}$$

$$\det = 4us^{2} (S + I)^{2} + w^{2} E^{2} - \frac{h^{2} w^{3}}{4} = 0 \quad f = 2w_{0} + E = 2w_{0} \pm \frac{hw_{0}}{2} \int_{0}^{1 + 1} \frac{4I}{hw_{0}} \int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{hw_{0}} dx$$



Гаминьтонов подход в механике

$$nycro F = F(u_1, u_2, ..., u_N)$$

$$v_i = \frac{OF}{OU_i}$$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{Fecenary } \neq 0}$ $U_i = U_i(v_i)$

$$F = 3U^2$$
, $\mathcal{V} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial u} = 6U \Rightarrow U(\mathcal{V}) = \frac{\mathcal{V}}{6}$

cocrabus
$$G = \sum_{i} U_{i} \mathcal{V}_{i} - F(U_{i}) = G(\mathcal{V}_{i})$$

$$\mathcal{S}(\leq u_i \, v_i - F(u_i)) = \leq \mathcal{S}u_i \, v_i + \leq u_i \, \mathcal{S}\, v_i - \leq \frac{\partial F(u_i)}{\partial u_i} \, \mathcal{S}u_i = \leq (v_i - \frac{\partial F}{\partial u_i}) \mathcal{S}u_i + \leq u_i \, \mathcal{S}\, v_i$$

1) blegen
$$p_i = \frac{\partial h}{\partial q_i}$$

2) cocrabuu
$$H(p, q, t) = \sum p_i \dot{q}_i - \lambda(q, \dot{q}, t)$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} = -\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} = -\dot{p}_i$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial L}{\partial t}$$

проверим эквиванитость методов:

$$\begin{aligned} &\delta S = \delta \left(H - \sum p_i q_i \right) dt = \int \left[\delta H - \sum \delta p_i \dot{q}_i + p_i \delta \dot{q}_i \right) \right] dt = \sum \int \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} \delta p_i + \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} \delta q_i - \\ &- \dot{q}_k \delta p_k - p_k \delta \dot{q}_i \int dt = \sum \int \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} - \dot{q}_k \right) \delta p_k + \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} + \dot{p}_k \right) \delta q_k \int dt = 0 \\ &- \int p_k \delta q_k dt = \int \dot{p}_k \delta q_k dt = -p_k \end{aligned}$$

HIP, 2, t) u
$$f(p, 2, t) \Rightarrow ld, g3 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_k} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_k} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_k}$$

 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial p} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_k} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_k}$

managecito Sucou: {1, 19, h}}+ {9, 1h, +3}+ {h, 4, 9}}

Teopena Myaccena: $f(p,q,\pm) = C_1 \Rightarrow \{4,g\} = G$ $g(p,q,\pm) = G$

gen-to: $\{H, \{1,93\} + \{1, \{9, H\}, \} + \{9, \{H, 1\}\}\} = 0$ if $f = const \Rightarrow \frac{df}{dt} = 0 = \frac{0}{0}t + \left\{H, +\right\}$

 $[1, \frac{\partial g}{\partial t}] - [g, \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}] = [1, \frac{\partial e}{\partial t}] + [\frac{\partial f}{\partial t}, g] = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} [f, g]$

(a) {H, {+,933+ 0 1+,93 = d 1+,93 => {+,91 = const

$$f(p,q,t)=const$$

 $H(p,q,t)=b = const = H=const$ $= 0$ $=$

св-ва спобок Пуассона:

3) {t.g, h3 = f {g, h3 + {d, h}g

4) [f (q, q, q, q, p, p, p, p,), g, 3 0ps 09s

Производящая фуниция

 $\dot{X} + \omega^2 x = 0$ $\rho = X \Rightarrow [\dot{X} = \rho + dx^3 \rho]$

$$H(x,y,z,p_x,p_x,p_z) = g_1 = g_1 = 0 \Rightarrow g_1 = const$$

$$H(z,y,0,p_x,p_y) = g_1 = g_1 = 0 \Rightarrow g_1 = const$$

$$H(z,y,0,p_x,p_y) = g_1 = g_1 = 0 \Rightarrow g_1 = const$$

$$H(z,y,0,p_x,p_y) = g_1 = g_1 = 0 \Rightarrow g_1 = const$$

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$$H(z,y,0,p_x,p_y) = g_1 = g_1 = 0 \Rightarrow g_1 = const$$

$$H(z,y,0,p_x,p_y) = g_1 = g_2 = g_1 = 0 \Rightarrow g_1 = g_2 = g_2 = g_1 = g_2 = g$$

F3 (9,P) = 9P+ 2P3+ 692P

primile :
$$F_1 \mid q, Q \rangle = \frac{m\omega}{2} q^2 \cot \theta$$

$$H = \frac{D^2}{2m} + \frac{kq^2}{2} - \text{occurrence} \Rightarrow q(t) = A\cos(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t + \varphi)$$

$$L = \frac{m\dot{q}^2}{2} - \frac{kq^2}{2}$$

$$P = m \omega_{Q} c t g Q$$

$$Q = \int \frac{2P}{m \omega} sin Q \qquad =$$

$$\widetilde{I} I = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P^{n} E$$

Manual Mar
$$F_{2}(\varrho, P, t) = \varrho \cdot P + \partial z \cdot H(P, \varrho, t)$$

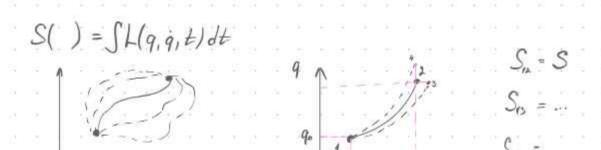
$$dF_{2} = +p d\varrho + Q dP \Rightarrow P = \frac{\partial F_{2}}{\partial \varrho}, \quad Q = \frac{\partial F_{2}}{\partial P}$$

$$P = P + \delta z \frac{\partial H(P, q, t)}{\partial q}, \quad Q(t) = q + \delta z \frac{\partial H(P, q, t)}{\partial P}$$

$$V$$

$$P(t) = p - \delta z \frac{\partial H(P, q, t)}{\partial q}$$

$$\dot{P} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial \varrho} \left| \widetilde{H}(P,Q,t) - H(P,q,t) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} = H - \frac{\partial H(P,q,t)}{\partial t} \partial z \right|$$



$$S_{ts} = S_{ts} + S_{ss} = S_{ts} + \int_{1}^{3} (-H)dt \Rightarrow S_{ts} - S_{ts} = \int_{1}^{2} (-H)dt$$

$$\frac{\partial S(q,t)}{\partial t} = \frac{S(q,t+dt) - S(q,t)}{\partial t} = \frac{\int_{1}^{2} (-H)dt}{\partial t}$$