INSTITUTO DE FÍSICA GLEB WATAGHIN - UNICAMP Prova III - F 315 (Diurno) 01/07/2010



RA:____Nome:___GABARITO

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

(Escolha apenas 3 das quatro questões da prova. Mostre claramente qual questão não deve ser considerada na correção!)

4) _____

Nota:____

Algumas equações úteis.

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y'} \right) = 0;$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dx} \left(f - y' \frac{\partial f}{\partial y'} \right) = 0;$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y_i} - \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y'_i} \right) + \sum_j \lambda_j \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial y_i} = 0 \quad \text{p/} \quad g_j \{y_i; x\} = 0;$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) = 0;$$

$$p_i = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i}; \, \dot{p}_i = \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i};$$

$$H = \sum_i p_i \dot{q}_i - L; \quad \dot{q}_i = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p}; \, \dot{p}_i = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q};$$

P1.- Considere um pêndulo duplo consistindo de uma massa m suspenso por um fio de comprimento d inextensível e massa desprezível e uma outra massa \mathbf{m} suspensa da massa \mathbf{m} por um outro fio de comprimento d inextensível e massa desprezível. Suponha que a oscilação do pêndulo, devida à ação da gravidade g, é restrita a um plano vertical.

Encontre as equações de movimento do sistema usando o formalismo de Lagrange (não assuma pequenos ángulos).

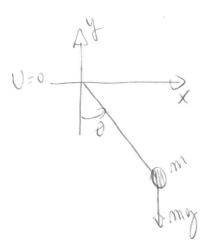
$$T = \frac{1}{2}m\left(\dot{x}_{1}^{2} + \dot{y}_{1}^{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}m\left(\dot{x}_{2}^{2} + \dot{y}_{2}^{2}\right)$$

$$X_{1} = d \log ; \quad \dot{x}_{3} = d \acute{e} \cos \vartheta \quad \dot{x}_{2} = x_{1} + d \cos \vartheta = \dot{x}_{1} + d \vartheta \cos \vartheta \quad \dot{x}_{2} = x_{2} + d \vartheta \cos \vartheta \quad \dot{x}_{3} = d \vartheta \cos \vartheta \quad \dot{x}_{2} = x_{2} + d \vartheta \cos \vartheta \quad \dot{x}_{3} = d \vartheta \cos \vartheta \quad$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^{2} + d^{2} + d$$

P2- Seja um pendulo simples de massa m e comprimento l inextensível que se move em um plano sob a ação da gravidade g.

- a) Escreva o Lagrangeano do problema em coordenadas polares.
- b) Encontre o Hamiltoniano do problema em coordenadas polares.
- c) Escreva as equação de movimento de Hamilton.
- Discuta o Hamiltoniano em termos da conservação de energia.



$$T = \frac{1}{2}m(1)^{2} + 1^{2}\theta^{2} = \frac{1}{2}m(1)^{2}\theta^{2}$$

a)
$$L = T - U = \frac{1}{\alpha} m l^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + mgl \omega l \theta$$

$$|+=\frac{p_0^2}{m\ell^2}-\frac{1}{2}\frac{m\ell^2p_0^2}{m^2\ell^4}-mg\ell\omega =)|+=\frac{p_0^2}{2m\ell^2}-mg\ell\omega =$$

c)
$$\dot{\theta} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial \rho \theta} = \frac{\rho \theta}{m \ell^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\dot{\theta}}{m \ell^2} = \frac{\rho \theta}{m \ell^2}$$

of
$$E \rightarrow H = T + U = E \rightarrow dE = 0$$
 f fortime construstive?

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P3.- Mostre que a geodésica sobre a superfície de um cilindro reto é o segmento de uma hélice.

$$d\ell = \sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2}$$

$$x = a coi \theta$$
 $dx = -a feno de$
 $y = a feno de$
 $dy = a coi \theta$

$$d\ell = \sqrt{a^2 d\theta^2 + dz^2}$$

$$d\ell = \sqrt{a^2 d\theta^2 + dz^2} = L = \int \sqrt{a^2 + (dz)^2} d\theta$$

$$L = \int \sqrt{a^2 + Z'^2} d\theta \quad \text{onde} \quad Z' = \frac{dZ}{d\theta}$$

oncle
$$Z' = \frac{\partial Z}{\partial R}$$

Aplicamolo a Eg de Euler na primiro forma:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z'} \right) = 0 \implies$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z'} \right) = 0 \implies \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z'} \right) = 0 \implies \frac{\partial}{\partial z'} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z'} \right) = 0 \implies \frac{\partial}{\partial z'} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z'} \right) = 0 \implies \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z'} \right) = 0 \implies \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z'} \right) = 0 \implies \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z'} \right) = 0 \implies \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z'} \right) = 0 \implies \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z'} \right) = 0 \implies \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z'} \right) = 0 \implies \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{\partial 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$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \frac{z'}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + z'^2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z'} = \frac{z'}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + z'^2}} = c \Rightarrow \int z'^2 - c^2(\alpha^2 + z'^2)$$

$$= \int (1 - c^2) z'^2 = c^2 \alpha^2$$

$$= \chi = dt$$

$$= \chi = dt$$

$$-h\left(1-C^{2}\right)Z^{2}=C^{2}a^{2}$$

$$0/z = x = di$$

$$= \int Z = \alpha \theta + b$$

$$d\theta = \frac{1}{Z} = X\theta + b \int Z$$
 cure and funço de

l'2 definique de uno hélice.

P4.- Considere uma partícula de massa m que parte do repouso no topo de um hemisfério de raio a.

- a) Encontre as equações de movimento usando o formalismo de Lagrange.
- b) Encontre a força de vinculo e o ângulo 6₀ onde a partícula abandona o hemisfério

U= mgr coo

$$A(n,e) = n-\alpha = 0$$

Sfera)

$$T = \frac{m}{2} \left(\dot{H}^2 + \dot{H}^2 \dot{\theta}^2 \right); \quad \dot{U} = mgn \ln \theta$$

$$L = T - U \Rightarrow \left[L = \frac{m}{2} \left(\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\theta}^2 \right) - mgr \cos \theta \right],$$

Se
$$\theta' = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{d\theta}{dt} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \theta = \frac{d}{d\theta} \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{\theta}{d\theta} \frac{d\theta}{d\theta}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\theta} d\theta' \dot{\theta} = \int_{0}^{\theta} \int_{0}^{\theta} \ln \theta' d\theta' \Rightarrow \left[\dot{\theta}^{2} = 2g(1 - \omega_{5}\theta) \right]$$

$$\theta^2 = \frac{2g(1-\omega_{5}\theta)}{a}$$

De lignoup de velociobale Amgulos

funço di O(t)

6) Austimo a porç de vinento: Vomos mentes o e o como apara voriaveis e inclui um multiplicados de lagronge e e ig de voulle g(1,0) $\frac{\partial L}{\partial n} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}} \right) + \frac{\partial J}{\partial r} = 0 \implies mr \dot{\theta}^2 - mg \, 4r\theta - m\dot{r}^2 + 7 = 0$ $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} \right) + \lambda \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = 0 \implies \text{Mg 4/sine-m 128} = 0$ 8/ M= a e n=0= n° trams: $|| \mathcal{M} \alpha \dot{\theta}^2 - mg \cos \theta + \eta = 0 || \text{ sat as ig-de movimuts, orde} || \\ || mga/uno - ma^2 \dot{\theta}^2 = 0 || \\ || \mathcal{A}.4 = N = \text{ forgs de vinculo} ||$ 6 = 29 (1-coso)] 0.5 -: md 29 (1-1010) - mg (000 + 2 = 0 :. mg (2-2450-COSD) + 7=0 $\lambda = N = mg \left(3 \cos \theta - 2 \right)$ $\rho / du \times \alpha = 0 \text{ humishing } N = 0 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)$