F 315 C III Prova (30-06-2010) PROF. CLETTENTO

Nome:

RA:

Equação de Euler

1 Forma:
$$\frac{\partial f(y,y',x)}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial f(y,y',x)}{\partial y'} = 0 ;$$

II forma:
$$\frac{\partial f(y,y',x)}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dx} \left[f(y,y',x) - y' \frac{\partial f(y,y',x)}{\partial y'} \right] = 0$$

Equações de Lagrange:
$$L(q_j, \dot{q}_j, t) = T - U \implies \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_j} = \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_j}$$

Equações de Lagrange com multiplicadores associados às relações de vínculo do tipo $\mathbf{f}_{\mathrm{m}}(q_{j},t)=0$:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{j}} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{j}} + \sum_{m} \lambda_{m}(t) \frac{\partial f_{m}}{\partial q_{j}} = 0$$

$$Q_{j} = \sum_{m} \lambda_{m} (t) \frac{\partial f_{m}}{\partial q_{j}}$$

Função Hamiltoniana:
$$p_j = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \implies H(q_j, p_j, t) = \sum_{j=1}^s p_j \dot{q}_j - L$$

Equações de Hamilton:
$$\dot{q}_{j}=rac{\partial H}{\partial p_{j}}\;;\;\;\dot{p}_{j}=-rac{\partial H}{\partial q_{j}}$$

- (3 pontos) Uma corda inextensível, de massa M e comprimento L, está suspensa (sob a ação da gravidade) entre dois suportes na mesma altura e separados por uma distância menor que o comprimento da corda.
 - a) Determine um funcional que descreva a energia potencial da corda.
 - b) Obtenha a equação de Euler correspondente ao mínimo desse funcional, verifique que uma possível solução é do tipo y(x)= a cosh(x/b) e deterrmine a/b.

Enlar I forme:

$$\frac{1}{3} \left[y \sqrt{1 + y^{12}} - y^2 y - \sqrt{1 + y^{12}} \right] = 0 \implies$$

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su fondo
$$y(x) = a \cosh(x) \rightarrow y'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sinh(\frac{x}{2})$$

como consh'(x) - cenh'(x) = 1 $\rightarrow \frac{2^2}{k^2} = \frac{2^2}{b^2} = 1$ $\rightarrow \frac{1}{k^2 = 2^2}$

- 2) (3,5 pontos) Uma partícula de massa M se move sob a ação da gravidade ao longo de uma hélice definida em coordenadas cilíndricas por i=R e $z=k\varphi$ com R e k constantes e z na
 - a) Obtenha a lagrangiana correspondente sem utilizar os vínculos.
 - b) Utilizando a técnica dos multiplicadores de Lagrange indeterminados (neste caso serão 2), obtenha as correspondentes equações de Lagrange.
 - c) Determine as acelerações associadas ao movimento da partícula (para isso tem que

utilizar as equações dos vinculos) e com isso as forças generalizadas associadas aos vinculos.

a)
$$L = \frac{M}{2} \left(\dot{r}^2 + \dot{r}^2 \dot{\varrho}^2 + \dot{z}^2 \right) - \frac{M}{2} \dot{z}$$

$$V, \dot{\varphi}, \dot{z} \quad correct.$$

$$citruduicos$$
b) $\dot{q} = r - k = 0$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{dr} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \dot{r}}{\partial r} = 0$$

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N2=Mg+M2°=Q2 > subtituido na eq. de cime 1/2°6°=-kH(012°) - k /2 = Qp = HRZ º MR° (=-kM(g+2°) prem ž=ký e ž=ký -> (°(22+k²)=-gk → 6=-kβ → 2=-kβ

- 3) (3,5 pontos) Considere um pêndulo simples (sob a ação da gravidade) composto por uma massa puntual M, na extremidade de um haste rígido, de massa desprezível e comprimento b, com o ponto de suspensão se movendo verticalmente com aceleração constante a para cima
 - a) Calcule a função Lagrangiana correspondente.
 - b) Obtenha a correspondente equação de Lagrange e calcule a frequência de pequenas oscilações do pêndulo.
 - c) Calcule a Hamiltoniana do pêndulo (em termos de coordenada e momento generalizados) e determine se é conservada.

generalizados) e determine se é conservada.

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$$\frac{P_0^2}{2nb^2}$$
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