$V=m_2 gy_2$ ,  $T=\frac{1}{2}m_1\dot{\chi}_1^2+\frac{1}{2}m_2v_2^2$  [Manius HōHing, Matthias Jaeger Asta) L=T-V  $v_2 = \sqrt{x_2^2 + \hat{y}_z^2}$ E 20 =)  $\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}m_1\dot{x}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_2(\dot{x}_2^2 + \dot{y}_2^2) - m_2gy_2$ b)  $y_1 = 0$   $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_1$ Mit der links gezeigten Wahl des Kr gilt l2 = (e-y2)2+(x2-x1)2 l-g2 10 e =) 2 Eurangsbedingungen bei 4 unterschiedt. Koordinaten bricht das Problemary 2 unabhangig (a)  $x_2 = x_1 + \ell \sin \Theta = 1$   $x_2 = x_1 + \Theta \ell \cos \Theta$  wie ablehands

(b)  $x_2 = \ell - \ell \cos \Theta = 1$   $y_2 = \theta \ell \sin \Theta$ (b)  $y_2 = \ell - \ell \cos \Theta = 1$   $y_2 = \theta \ell \sin \Theta$ (c)  $y_2 = \ell - \ell \cos \Theta = 1$   $y_3 = \theta \ell \sin \Theta$ =)  $U_2 = \dot{x_1}^2 + 2\dot{x_1} \Theta l \cos \Theta + \dot{\Theta}^2 l^2$ =)  $\mathcal{L}(\chi_{1}, \chi_{1}, \theta, \theta) = \frac{1}{2}m_{1}\dot{x}_{1}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}m_{2}(\dot{x}_{1}^{2} + 2\dot{x}_{1}\theta \cos\theta + \dot{\theta}\dot{\theta}) - m_{2}g(\ell - \ell\cos\theta)$  $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{x}_{1}} \right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_{1}} = 0 = \ddot{X}_{1} \left( m_{1} + m_{2} \right) + m_{2} \left( \ddot{\theta} e \cos \theta - \dot{\theta}^{2} e \sin \theta \right)$ de ( ) - 2d - 0 = me ( x, cos \( \text{ - x, \text{ \text{ \text{ sin }} \( \text{ \text{ \text{ }}}) + \limbol{m}\_{\text{ \text{ \text{ }}} \( \text{ \text{ \text{ }}} \) = 0 = me ( \text{ x, \text{ cos } \( \text{ \text{ }} - \text{ x, \text{ \text{ }}} \) + \( \limbol{m}\_{\text{ \text{ }}} \text{ \text{ \text{ }}} \) - (-m\_2 (\text{ x, \text{ \text{ }}} \text{ \text{ }} \text{ \text{ }}) \) dt (39) 00 m²  $0 = m_2 \ell \ddot{x}_1 \cos \theta + \ell^2 m_2 \ddot{\theta} + m_2 g \ell \sin \theta$ d)  $\chi_1$  ist zyhlische Koordinake  $\ell = 0 = \ddot{x}_1 \cos \theta + \ell \ddot{\theta} + g \sin \theta$ =)  $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{x}_1} = const. = \dot{x}_1(m_1 + m_2) + m_2 \ell \dot{\theta} \cos \theta$ e) gesaintimpuls in x-Richtung = x, (m,+m,)+m, l &cos 0 =0  $\chi_1(m_1+m_2)+m_2 esin \Theta = const.$ 

Wähle Koordinatenursprung derast, dass A =0 gilt =)  $x_1 = -\frac{m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \ell \sin \Theta$ =)  $\chi_2 = \chi_1 + \ell \sin \Theta = \ell \sin \Theta \cdot \left(1 - \frac{m_2}{m_1 + m_2}\right) = \ell \sin \Theta \cdot \frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2}$ y2 = l-lcos 9 = l(1-cos 0) Dies ist die Bahn einer Ellipse mit Italbachsen  $\frac{m_1}{m_1+m_2}$  e und  $\ell$ . Insbesondere ergibt sich nahenngsweise eine Kreisbahn, falls  $m_1 >> m_2$ . 515

120

(a) 
$$G = \int_{0}^{\infty} \vec{r}_{1}^{2} + \vec{p}_{1}^{2} \vec{r}_{2}^{2} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \vec{r}_{1}^{2} + m_{1}^{2} \vec{r}_{2}^{2} = 2 \vec{r}_{1}^{2} \vec{r}_{2}^{2} + 2T$$

(b)  $(dG) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} dG = \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \vec{r}_{1}^{2} + \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \vec{r}_{1}^{2} + \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \vec{r}_{1}^{2} + \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} \int$ 

Bewegengsgleichung des harmon. Osz.:  $X + \omega^2 X = 0$  $X \rightarrow X' = X + \alpha \cos \omega t$  $\dot{X} = \frac{dx}{dt} = \dot{X} + \omega \alpha \sin \omega t$  $X = X' + \omega^2 \alpha \cos \omega t$ Eransformierte Bew.gl.:  $=) \times +\omega^2 \times -\omega^2 \times +\omega^2 \times =0$  $=\omega^2x'-\omega^2x$ (=)  $\ddot{x}' + \omega^2 x' = 0$ =) x' ist Symmetrietrafo der Lagrange-G.  $\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}'}{\partial \dot{x}'} \right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}'}{\partial x} = 0$  $= 1 \ \omega^2 x' = - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}'}{\partial x'}$ Es folgt durch verscha ftes Hingucken: L=m(x<sup>2</sup>/<sub>2</sub> - ½ω<sup>2</sup>x<sup>12</sup>) + C

Setglein: aberauch  $\mathcal{L} = m\left(\frac{\dot{x}^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\omega^2 x^2\right)$   $= \frac{\dot{x} = \dot{x}^1 + \alpha \omega \sin(\omega t)}{x = \dot{x}^1 - \alpha \cos(\omega t)}$  $= m\left(\frac{1}{2}x^{2} - \frac{1}{2}\omega^{2}x^{2}\right) + x^{2}\omega\omega\sin(\omega t) + \frac{1}{2}\omega^{2}\omega^{2}\sin^{2}(\omega t) + \omega^{2}\omega\cos(\omega t) - \frac{1}{2}a\omega^{2}\cos(\omega t)$  $\mathcal{L}'-c$  Cithung  $\frac{d}{dt}(\mathcal{X}(x',t,\alpha))=C$  $\chi(x',t,\alpha) = m \int_{\mathcal{X}} \langle x \, \omega \sin(\omega t) + x' \, \alpha \, \omega^2 \cos(\omega t) + \frac{1}{2} \alpha \, \omega^2 \left( \sin^2 \alpha t - \cos^2 \omega t \right) \right] dt$  $= \left[ x' \alpha \omega \sin(\omega t) - \frac{1}{4} \alpha^2 \omega \sin(2\omega t) \right] m$  $J = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{x}} \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} \right) \Big|_{\alpha=0} - \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \alpha} \right) \Big|_{\alpha=0} = m \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{2} \dot{x} \cos(\omega t) - x \cos(\omega t) - x \sin(\omega t) \right]$ mit  $\chi(x,t,\alpha)$ =  $X \propto \omega \sin \omega t + O(\omega^2)$  |  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial \dot{x}} = m\dot{x}$  $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \mathcal{X}}{\partial \alpha}\Big|_{\alpha=0} = x \omega sin(\omega t) \qquad \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} = -\cos(\omega t)$ 

b) x = Acos wt + Bsin wt V = ) ]=m (cos(wt) (Asin(ut) Bros(wt) w X = -WA sin wt + w Bcos wt - (Acosat) + Bsin (all) wsin (at) =-mBw Idee ist: x(x',a,t) hier einselzen
(ander Vorzeichen)  $\mathcal{L} = V - T = -mbx + \frac{1}{2}mx^2$ b: Grav. berehl.  $x' = x + \alpha t$   $\dot{x}' = \dot{x} + \alpha$  $\mathcal{L}' = mbx' + \frac{1}{2}mx'^2$ Bew.gl.:
mx = mg = $mb(x+\alpha t)+\frac{1}{2}m(x+\alpha t)^2$ x'=g  $= -mbx + \frac{1}{2}mx^2 - mbxt + mx\alpha + \frac{\alpha^2}{2}$ =) x' ist Symmetric transf. d de 2  $\mathcal{X}(\alpha_1 \times t) = \frac{\alpha^2}{2t} + \alpha \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}mbt^2 + mx\right)$  $J = \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial \dot{x}} \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} \right)_{\alpha=0} - \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{X}}{\partial \alpha} \right)_{\alpha=0} = \frac{4m\dot{x}t}{2m\dot{x}t} + \frac{1}{2m\dot{x}t} - m\dot{x}$ = t vier mussle dann ein + steeren des vorzeicher ist wicht, deur:  $\frac{dJ}{dt} = + m\ddot{x}t + m\dot{x} + mbt - m\dot{x}$ = mt(x+g)=0

40ce 515

Obenes Zentralkraftproblem: L= 1/4 (+2+ 1242)+ b.rn Lühre Transformation durch:  $= \int \mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} \mu \left( \left( \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \right)^2 \dot{r}^2 + \alpha^2 r^2 \frac{q^2}{\beta^2} \right) + \alpha^n b r^n = \int \left[ \frac{1}{2} \mu \left( \dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{q}^2 \right) + b r^n \right]$ Koeffizientenvergleich:  $y \cdot 1 = \left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta}\right)^2 / y \cdot 1 = \alpha^n$  $=) \frac{\alpha^2}{\beta^2} = \alpha^n = \beta^2 \sqrt{\alpha^2 - n} = \beta^2 \sqrt{\alpha^2 - n}$ Z.B. Keplesproblem: = 1 x3 = B2 (3. Kepler-gesetz) 515