Freier 
$$fall$$
:

 $uz^2 = fall = -mg$ 
 $z^2 = -g$ 
 $z(t) = \int z(t) dt = -g(t-t_0) + V_0$ 
 $z^2(t) = \int_{t_0}^{t} z(t) = -g \int_{t_0}^{t} dt (t-t_0) + V_0(t-t_0) + Z_0$ 
 $z^2 = -\frac{1}{2}g(t-t_0)^2 + V_0(t-t_0) + Z_0$ 

## Lonsevatives Krafffeld:

1. Das Wegintegral über jeden geschlossenen Pfack C verschwindet & dr. = 0 Das Wegintegral Sadr. = ist unaklängig vom gewählten Pfack

2. Die Rolation des Feldes rot = Dx +

Verschwindet: rot = 0

3. Man Kaun ein Potential U(r) so bestimmen, daß = - TU. Drehimpulserhaltung:

$$\vec{l} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \vec{l} = \frac{d}{dt} (\vec{r} \times \vec{p}) = \vec{r} \times \vec{p} + \vec{r} \times \vec{p}$$

$$= m(\vec{r} \times \vec{r}) + \vec{r} \times (m\vec{r})$$

$$= m(\vec{r} \times \vec{r}) + \vec{r} \times (m\vec{r})$$

in Zentral potential:  $\overrightarrow{+} \propto \overrightarrow{r}$ (genaiser:  $\overrightarrow{+} = -\overrightarrow{r}U(r) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial r}U(r)\overrightarrow{e}_{r}$   $\overrightarrow{+} = -r \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial r}U(r) \overrightarrow{e}_{r} \times \overrightarrow{e}_{r}$   $\overrightarrow{d} \overrightarrow{l} = 0$ , do Drehimpils ist in Zentral potential echalter

25 satzlich (konsevative Kräfte): Energieerhaltung  $E = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{r}^2 + \mathcal{U}(r) = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{r}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m r^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 + \mathcal{U}(r)$   $= \frac{1}{2} m \dot{r}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\ell^2}{m r^2} + \mathcal{U}(r)$ 

Ealer Lagrange AD Newton

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \text{ m} \times^2$$
 $V = U(x)$ 

1-dimensionale Betregging

eine generalisiete Koordinate  $q = x$ 
 $= T - V = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ mod } 2$ 

$$L = \Upsilon - V = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{q}^2 - U(q)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} = m \dot{q} \qquad \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} = m \dot{q}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial q} = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial q}$$

Eile Lagrange:  $\frac{d^2 U}{dt^2 - \frac{\partial U}{\partial q}} = 0 \implies m\ddot{q} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial q} = 0$   $m\ddot{x} = -\frac{2}{x}U(x) = T_{x}$  Newton

Ritschendes Seil über Stange Zuei relevante Koordinaten 2, 2, Eine Zwangsbedinging Wegen Vorzeicherwahl 12x1+12x1-l=0 2 + 2 + l = 0 generalisiete Koordinate: 9 = ZR Ze = - l-9 potentielle Energie Thiele there?

Links:  $V_{\mathbf{c}} = \sum_{\text{Selbhidue}} \Delta m_{i}g.h_{i} = \sum_{i} \Delta Z_{i} L g Z_{i} =$ Links:  $= \int_{\mathbb{C}} dz \ KgZ = \frac{1}{2} L g Z_{i}^{2} = -\frac{1}{2} L g Z_{i}^{2}$   $= -\frac{1}{2} L g (l_{1}q)^{2}$ elseuso techts:  $V_R = -\frac{1}{2} kg Z_R^2 = -\frac{1}{2} kg g^2$ gesant:  $V = V_L + V_R = -\frac{1}{2} \text{Kg} \left( q^2 + (l+q)^2 \right)$ Kinetische Energie. das gesamte Seil nitscht mit Geschwindigkeit Ze = 9 T = 1 M z = 1 x l q 2 Lagrange Funktion:

 $L = T - V = \frac{1}{2} \kappa l_{q}^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \kappa g \left(q^{2} + (l+q)^{2}\right)$ 

K3

Ableitung de Lagrange Flunkhix.

DL = Klg; dOL = Klg

DL = ½ kg (2q + 2(l+q)) = 2 kg q + kgl

Etile Lagrange: dt OL OQ = O

= Q - 2 kgq - kgl = O

= Q - 2 kgq - kgl = O

= Q - 2 kgq - kgl = Q

wit 
$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{2}{6}}$$
  $q - \omega^2 q = g$ 

Vorgegebene Lissing:  $q(t) = Ae^{\omega t} + 3e^{\omega t} - \frac{1}{2}$ 

check:  $q(t) = Awe^{\omega t} - 3e^{\omega t}$ 

wit diese Lissing ich also

 $q - \omega^2 q = \omega^2 (Ae^{\omega t} + 3e^{-\omega t}) - \omega^2 (Ae^{\omega t} + 3e^{-\omega t} - \frac{1}{2}) = \omega^2 \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = g$ 

Dieses  $q(t)$  list die Differential zleichning und hat 2 Integrationskonstanten A and  $B$  allgemeine Lissing

Einschal: Und wie findst man diese bösing!

Löse die homogene DGL:  $\ddot{q} - 2\frac{3}{2}q = 0 \implies q_{4}(t) = Ae^{cot} + Be^{-cot}$ Finde eine spezielle Log du inhomogenen DGL  $\ddot{q} - 2\frac{3}{2}q = g \implies q_{2}(t) = -\frac{l}{2}$ Gesamte Lösing:  $q(t) = q_{4}(t) + q_{0}(t)$ 

$$= \Delta Z_0 e^{\omega t} + \Delta Z_0 e^{-\omega t} - \frac{\ell}{2}$$

$$= \Delta Z_0 \cosh \omega t - \frac{\ell}{2} \qquad \left(\cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}\right)$$

Zeitpunkt au welchen das Seil die Stange volässt

$$q(t_{\epsilon}) = -\ell$$

$$\Delta Z_{o} \cosh \omega t_{\epsilon} - \frac{\ell}{2} = -\ell$$

$$\Rightarrow t_{\epsilon} = \frac{1}{\omega} \operatorname{Arcosh} \left( \frac{-\ell}{2\Delta Z_{o}} \right)$$

Greschwindigkeit 25 diesem Zeitpanlet

$$\frac{g(t)}{g(t)} = \omega \cdot \Delta Z \sinh \omega t_{\epsilon} = \omega \cdot \Delta Z \sinh Arcosh \left(\frac{-\ell}{2\Delta z_{0}}\right)$$

$$= \omega \cdot \Delta Z \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\ell^{2}}{4\pi z_{0}^{2}}} - 1 = \sinh Arcosh \left(\frac{-\ell}{2\Delta z_{0}}\right)$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{g\ell}{2} - (\omega \Delta Z)^{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{g\ell}{2} - (\omega \Delta Z)^{2}}$$

Energieedaltingssatz

Anjangeze stand: 
$$V_{pot} = V_{e} + V_{r} = -\frac{1}{2} \kappa g ((k+k)^{2} + k^{2})$$

Thin - O

Endze stand:  $V_{pot} = \int_{-e}^{0} dz \, \kappa g z = -\frac{1}{2} \kappa g \ell^{2}$ 

Thin =  $\frac{1}{2} \kappa \ell^{2} \ell^{2}$ 

Bestimme Integrationskonstanten:

$$q(0) = A + B - \frac{1}{2} = Z_{RO}$$

$$q(0) = A - B = 0 \implies A = B$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{2}(Z_{RO} + \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}\Delta Z_{O}$$

$$\Rightarrow Q(t) = \Delta Z_{O} = \frac{\omega t}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \Delta Z_{O} \cosh \omega t - \frac{1}{2}$$

d) Abgleiten: 
$$q(t_E) = -\ell$$

$$\Delta Z_0 \cosh \omega t_E - \frac{\ell}{2} = -\ell \implies t_E = \frac{1}{\omega} \operatorname{Arcosh} \frac{-\ell}{2\Delta Z_0}$$

Geschwindigheit 
$$g(t) = \Delta Z_0 \omega \sinh \omega t$$
  
 $g(t_E) = \Delta Z_0 \omega \sinh \left( A_T \cosh \frac{-\ell}{2\Delta Z_0} \right) =$   
 $= \Delta Z_0 \omega \sqrt{\frac{\ell^2}{4\Delta Z_0^2} - 1} = \sqrt{\frac{g\ell}{2} - \frac{2g}{\ell}\Delta Z_0^2}$ 

e) Energieerhalting:

Anfangszüstand: 
$$V_{pot}^{i} = V_{L}^{i} + V_{R}^{i} = -\frac{1}{2} kg (Z_{RO}^{2} + (l + Z_{RO})^{2})$$

Twi = 0

Endzüstand:  $V_{pot}^{E} = \int_{-e}^{0} dz \, kg \, z = -\frac{1}{2} kg (z_{RO}^{2} + (l + Z_{RO})^{2})$ 
 $T_{kin}^{E} = \frac{1}{2} kg (z_{RO}^{2} + (l + Z_{RO})^{2})$ 
 $T_{kin}^{E} = \frac{1}{2} kg (z_{RO}^{2} + (l + Z_{RO})^{2})$ 

$$\frac{1}{2} \times g \left( \frac{2}{2} \frac{2}{R^{0}} + (\ell^{2} + 2_{R^{0}})^{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \times g \ell^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times \ell^{2} \frac{2}{R^{2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \left( g \ell - \frac{g}{\ell} \left( (\ell + 2_{R^{0}})^{2} + \frac{2}{2} \frac{2}{R^{0}} \right) \right)^{1/2}$$

$$= \left( g \ell - \frac{g}{\ell} \left( \left( \frac{\ell}{2} + \Delta Z_{0} \right)^{2} + \left( \frac{\ell}{2} - \Delta Z_{0} \right)^{2} \right) \right)^{1/2}$$

$$= \left( g \ell - \frac{g}{\ell} \left( \frac{\ell^{2}}{2} + 2 \Delta Z_{0}^{2} \right) \right)^{1/2}$$

$$= \left( g \ell - \frac{g}{\ell} \left( \frac{\ell^{2}}{2} + 2 \Delta Z_{0}^{2} \right) \right)^{1/2}$$
Side obs. (

## Teilchen im Magnetfeld

$$m\vec{r} = \vec{\mp} = e \vec{v} \times \vec{3}$$
  $\vec{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$   $\vec{3}_0 \geqslant 0$ 

a) 
$$\vec{V} \times \vec{B} = \begin{pmatrix} V_1 & 0 \\ V_2 & 0 \\ V_2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} V_1 & B_0 \\ -V_2 & B_0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} m \ddot{x} = e \dot{y} B_0 \\ m \ddot{z} = -e \ddot{x} B_0 \\ m \ddot{z} = 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

ii)

Integration GI i) 
$$m \times = e \times B_0 + v_0 = y B_0 + v_0$$

Integration GI ii)  $m y = -e \times B_0 + v_0 = -x B_0$ 

$$x = \omega y + v_0 = -x B_0$$

$$y = -\omega x$$
in ii)

mit  $\omega = e B_0$ 
in iii)

b) 
$$m\ddot{x} = -\omega \times B_0$$
  
 $m\ddot{y} = -(\omega y + v_0)B_0$   
 $m\ddot{z} = 0$   
 $\ddot{y} + \omega^2 y + \omega v_0 = 0$   
 $\ddot{z} = 0$ 

C) 
$$x(t) = A \cdot \cos(\omega t + \phi_0)$$

$$x(0) = A \cdot \cos\phi = 0$$

$$x(t) = A \cdot \cos \omega t + 3 \cdot \sin\omega t$$

$$x(0) = A = 0$$

$$x(0) = A = 0$$

$$x(0) = 3 \cdot \omega = \sqrt{6}$$

$$x(0) = 3 \cdot \omega = \sqrt{6}$$

$$y(t) = -\frac{V_0}{\omega}(1 - \cos \omega t) = \frac{V_0}{\omega}\cos \omega t - \frac{V_0}{\omega}$$

$$y = -V_0\sin \omega t$$

$$\ddot{z} = 0 \implies \ddot{z}(t) = V_{2o} = 0 \qquad \ddot{z}(t) = Z_{o} = 0$$

$$\implies \ddot{r}(t) = \frac{V_{o}}{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} \text{Sin}\,\omega t \\ \text{cos}\,\omega t - 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

