1 fallende Punts mit Riston ez A A F = -/v=-/vzez t F = -mgez vzez F = -mgez Masse un, EndSeschleungung Stoles's du lidangs levast Fs = -AV AZO Luffreily: /=/2 > 0 Gericustraft FG = - my ez a) Benezus a leveling Endinensionale Beingn in 7 - Richten: F = zez V = Vzez = zez $m = F = f_a + f_s$ m žez = - mg ez - Avzez D m = - mg - / = Z = Vz Z = Vz ~ o eignetlich une eine Del 1.00dus! = -g - a= $\frac{1}{2} \qquad \qquad \dot{v}_z = -g - \frac{1}{m} v_z$ b) Løsung de Denegungsgliding derde lutegration Separation de Variablen V=Vz $\int_{0}^{t} \frac{\dot{v}(t')}{s^{+}} \frac{\dot{v}(t')}{s^{+}} = \int_{0}^{t} u \dot{v}(t') = -t + 0 = -t$ $\Lambda = \frac{m}{A} \int_{0}^{t} \frac{\dot{v}(t')}{m_{\alpha} + v(t')} = \frac{m}{A} \log \left(\frac{m_{\alpha}}{A} + v(t') \right) \begin{vmatrix} t' = t \\ t' = 0 \end{vmatrix}$

$$= \frac{u_1}{A} \left[\log \left(\frac{u_2}{A} + V(1) \right) - \log \left(\frac{u_2}{A} + V(0) \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{u_1}{A} \log \left[\frac{A}{A} + V(1) \right] = -4$$

1 Aupassan au die Aufangs Sedingry V(0) = Vo und Auflösen vach V(1):

Exponention:

$$\frac{ma}{A} + V(1) = \exp(-\frac{A}{m}t)$$

$$(\frac{ma}{A} + \sqrt{6})$$

1 (7

d) Max-malgeschmindighit: für t -0 6

dalw

die ereicht woder leaun!

(Solet vorans, dass hatislich nicht anfänglich Ivol > |VEI und die Geschwindighit danit exponentiell adubunt...)

Einselzen:

$$v(t) \approx -\frac{ma}{A} + \left(v_0 + \frac{ma}{A}\right) \left(1 - \frac{A}{m}t\right) = -\frac{ma}{A} + v_0 + \frac{ma}{A} - gt$$

$$= v_0 - at$$

なくしょ しょなーか なくな モー なくる モロ

vesdow indet

= 0 da llreuzprodukt van Veletor mit sich sellet Vosderindet

$$= \stackrel{?}{\rightarrow} \times (u\vec{r}) = \stackrel{?}{\rightarrow} \times (-d\vec{r})$$

Einsoteer de Benegys glidy

$$= -d\left(\overrightarrow{r} + \overrightarrow{r}\right) = 0 \qquad \text{mas fu Feigur now!}$$

Enny icertally and gold var de Benegus glidy

unde Auberty: Shalesprodukt mit de beschwindighit i dildu

Erlennen, dass dies eine totale Alleity doestellt:

1 Evin Epot

3 Danit ist gerugt d(E) =0 -0 Europie zuitlich houstent

-> Europie ehalter!

Benegus glidunen in elan Polor boordinater m= = F(+) 产工作产生产生产生产生产生 न = मंद्र सम्बंद सम्पंद्य सम्पंद्य सम्पंद्य = i i, + i (eq + i (eq + r (eq + r (l - (er) = (r - r q 2) er + (zr q + r q) eq m == m (i - r 4) er + m (Zi 4 + r 4) ea = F(F) = -drer Burgan sqlidugen in llon pounter (llost var é, und iéq) m (i'- r4') = -2r m (Z, 4, +4) = 0 Delimpuls I = mrigiez | II = l = mrig (schou gerwy), Drelesupulso halfy!) dalo: r[m(2; 4+4)]=0 ~ To Zurik Chiday ist kloss Dreletupulse hally und wird

Doch En pulsebutus! de l = d (mrzq) ez = (d ez =0) = m (Zri 4+ r q) == mr (Zi4+ r q) == 0

gelöst dwdr [l= mrzq = const.]

Das um in dût este Colidury einschzur, um i im eliminseren $\ddot{q} = \frac{l}{mr^2}$ $ur \ddot{q}^2 = ur \left(\frac{l}{mr^2}\right) = ur \frac{l^2}{u^2r^4} = \frac{l^2}{mr^3}$

Radial glidy: $u\ddot{r} - ur\ddot{q}^2 = u\ddot{r} - \frac{l^2}{ur^2} = - dr$ (6) L= mr2 q = coust.

enthoppelte 6l. for Radial los diruh! 61. for Windelboordinate.

2-4 f) Lösung de Bengusgliden fir. die Radialleordinate fir du Spezialfell |Î|= l=0 dan Benezus glidg: mi - L + dr = 0 D (mi + dr = 0) (wir ignoriven jetet einnal Problem wit der Longulariteit der -00 4 1 4 00 Parameterisary Lir = 0 und clandar statt 05 r < 00 mes positiv) no éndin homonischer Osoillator! (hamonische Schwinger) Losussansatz r(+) = Cet + C* = -lt ill) = \(\(\ce^{\frac{1}{2}} - \ce^{\frac{1}{2}} - \ce^{\frac{1}{2}} \)
i (1) - \(\ce^{\frac{1}{2}} - \ce^{\frac{1}{2}} - \ce^{\frac{1}{2}} + \ce^{\frac{1}{2}} - \ce^{\frac{1}{2}} \) (x + d) ((e t + (e -) = 0 -> (12+ d) =0) = + i/d = + iw Aupassu av die Antangs bedingungar r (+=0)=ro i(+=0) = vro $r(t) = \left(e^{i\omega t} + \left(t - i\omega t\right) - \left(t\right) = \left(t - t\right) + \left(t - i\omega t\right) - \left(t - t\right) = \left(i\omega t\right) + \left(t - t$ $r(0) = 2Re(0) = r_0$ - $Re(0) = \frac{1}{2}r_0$ $r(0) = -2w lm(0) = v_0 - lm(0) = -\frac{1}{2w} v_0$ $C = \frac{1}{2}(r_0 - i\frac{v_0}{w})$ Clude: C+C* = \frac{1}{2} \, \tau - \frac{1} iw ((-C*) = iw[-i\frac{v_0}{2\omega} - (i\frac{v_0}{2\omega})] = iw(-i\frac{v_0}{\omega}) = v_0 altonativ: +(+) = A cos cut + B sin w+ r(0) = A = Fo F(+) = - WA sin w+ + WB cos w+ · (0) = WB = V,

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \text{ in } \vec{v} + \text{U}(r) = \text{const.} \quad \text{Encycerhally}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \text{ in } (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r} + r \cdot \vec{u} \cdot \vec{r}_{0})^{2} + \text{U}(r)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \text{ in } r^{2} \cdot \vec{r} + \text{const.} \quad \text{Delsin pulso bally}$$

$$E = \text{in side con in } \quad \text{Encyce obally};$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \text{ in } r^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \text{ in } r^{2} \left(\frac{\theta}{\text{un } r^{2}}\right)^{2} + \text{U}(r)$$

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$$= \frac{1}{2} \text{ in } r^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \text{ in } r^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \text{ in } (E - \text{U}(r)) - \frac{1}{r^{2}} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \text{ in } \left[\text{ Tin } (E - \text{U}(r)) - \frac{1}{r^{2}} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

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$$= \frac{1}{2} \text{$$

(3)

Auflüsen nach de Bahubave 1(4)

$$\cos(74) = \left(\frac{mE}{e} - \frac{l}{r^2}\right)$$

$$\left(\left(\frac{mE}{e}\right)^2 - \lambda m\right)^{1/2}$$

$$mE - \frac{l}{l^2} = \left(\frac{(e)^2 - \lambda m}{2} \right)^{1/2} \cos(2\ell)$$

$$\frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{e}{e} - \left(\left(\frac{e}{e} \right)^2 - dm \right)^{1/2} \cos(2a)$$

$$\mathbf{r}^{2} = \frac{\ell}{\left(\frac{\pi}{L}\right)^{2} - \left(\frac{mE}{L}\right)^{2} - dm} = \frac{\left(\frac{\ell^{2}}{mE}\right)}{1 - \left(1 - \frac{dm}{mE}\right)^{2} \ell^{2}} \int_{0.5(24)}^{1/2} \cos(24)$$

$$=\frac{\left(\frac{l^{2}}{mE}\right)}{1-\left(1-\frac{d}{m}\left(\frac{l}{E}\right)^{2}\right)^{1/2}\cos(2\alpha)}$$

$$r(\alpha) = \left[\frac{\left(\frac{l^{2}}{mE}\right)}{1-\left(1-\frac{d}{m}\left(\frac{l}{E}\right)^{2}\right)^{1/2}\cos(2\alpha)}\right]^{1/2}$$

Mrisbalm: r(le) = l= couxt. no douf will ven 4 ashången!

Danit: Vorfalitor muß vers denindu:

$$\frac{1}{\left(\frac{E}{\epsilon}\right)^{2}} = \frac{d}{m} - \frac{E^{2}}{\epsilon^{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{m}$$

$$\frac{(E)^{7}}{(E)^{7}} = \frac{d}{dx} - e^{2} = e^$$

$$P_{o} = \frac{1}{(mE)} = \frac{1}{(m^{2}l^{2}\omega^{2})^{4}q} = \frac{1}{(m^{2}\omega^{2})^{4}q} = \frac{1}{(m^{2}\omega^{2}$$