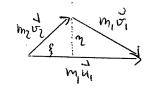
Eine Masse mi mit Gerdundegtheit ui stoße auf eine Masse mz im Rate Dann piet:

$$\frac{1}{2}m_1 U_1^2 = \frac{1}{2}m_1 U_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_2 U_2^2$$
 Englishalling (1)  
 $m_1 U_1 = m_1 U_1 + m_2 U_2^2$  Impulse halfing (2)

wober of, or die Enderschundigherten von m, und mz sind wähle Kockmaten syptem so doß stoß in xy-Ebene statt findet mit  $U_1 = U_1 \tilde{e}_X$ ,  $U_2 = P_2 = m_2 \tilde{v}_2 \cdot \tilde{e}_X$ ;  $U_3 = P_2 = m_2 \tilde{v}_2 \cdot \tilde{e}_X$ ;  $U_4 = P_2 = m_2 \tilde{v}_2 \cdot \tilde{e}_X$ 



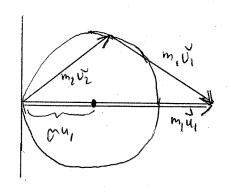
=) 
$$\xi^2 + \eta^2 = m_2^2 U_2^2$$
 (3);  $(m_1 u_1 - \xi)^2 + \eta^2 = m_1^2 U_1^2$  (4)

Nun ist 
$$m_1^2 u_1^2 = m_1^2 \left( u_1^2 - \frac{m_2}{m_1} u_2^2 \right) = m_1^2 u_1^2 - \frac{m_1}{m_2} \left( \xi^2 + \eta^2 \right)$$
(1)

Education (4) lie per

$$(\S^{2} + \eta^{2})(1 + \frac{m_{1}}{m_{2}}) - 2m_{1}u_{1}\S = 0$$
  
Multiplihaha m't  $\frac{m_{2}}{m_{1} + m_{2}}$  Sibt  $\S^{2} + \eta^{2} - 2m_{1}\S = 0$  ode

Wobai  $\Gamma = \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2}$  die reduzierte Masse ist



alle Lösingen hiegen out einem Krais mit Radius pry, um den Punht (x,y) = (pu,, o) 1. tentrale Stors: Alle Imputse heyen out de x-Achke; sodoss

m, 4, = m, 5, + mz vz

Anwendung von't Fijur errist (abgerehen van der hivialen Lösung  $U_1 = u_1, U_2 = 0$ )  $m_2 U_2 = 2 m_1$   $m_2 U_3 = 2 m_1$   $m_3 = 0$   $m_4 = 0$   $m_4 = 0$   $m_4 = 0$   $m_5 = 0$ 

2. m, = m2 = m (sleidre Massen)

=)  $C = \frac{m}{2}$   $C = \frac{m}{2}u_1 = \frac{m_1u_1}{2} =$   $C = \frac{m}{2}$   $C = \frac{m}{2}$  C =

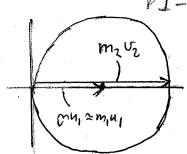
### 3. m1 >> m2

=1 mam2 mu, ccmu,

für linen penhale staß halt man  $m_2 v_2 \approx 2 m_2 u_1 = 1 v_2 \approx 2 u_1$   $m_1 v_1 \approx m_1 u_1 - m_2 2 u_1 = 1 v_1 \approx u_1$ Der Eurgie-überhaj ist  $\frac{1}{2} \frac{m_2 v_2^2}{m_1 u_1^2} \approx 4 \frac{m_2}{m_1} < < 1$ 

### 4. m, << m2

=)  $\nabla^2 m_1$   $\int u_1 \simeq m_1 u_1$ for eine rentrate Stass ist  $m_2 v_2 \simeq 2 m_1 u_1 = 1$   $v_2 \simeq 2 \frac{m_1}{m_2} u_1$   $m_1 v_1 \simeq m_1 u_1 - 2 m_1 u_1 = 1$   $v_1 \simeq -u_1 = 1$  Reflexion  $v_1 = 1$  Impulsibertay  $\Delta p \simeq -2 m_1 u_1 \rightarrow u_1 + 1$   $u_1 \rightarrow u_2 \rightarrow u_3 \rightarrow u_4$   $u_1 \rightarrow u_4 \rightarrow u_5 \rightarrow u_5$  in der hinetischen Gastheerie



# Penhale inelæshister Stoffs zweier gleider Mussen

$$\frac{m}{2}u_1^2 = \frac{m}{2}v_1^2 + \frac{m}{2}v_2^2 + Q(1) + u_1 = v_1 + v_2$$

$$v_2^2 - v_2 u_1 + \frac{Q}{m} = 0$$
 =)  $v_2 = \frac{u_1}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{u_1^2}{4} - \frac{Q}{m}}$ 

$$= \frac{u_1}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{u_1^2}{4} - \frac{u_2}{m}}$$

Ans de Wurred Foly and

Untral- Symmetriches System V(i) = V(r)

$$F(7) = - \overrightarrow{\nabla} V(7) = - \frac{dV}{d7} \overrightarrow{e}_{7}$$

Er haltung größen:

$$E = E_{mn} + E_{pot} = \frac{m}{2} \ddot{x}^2 + V(\ddot{x}) \qquad E_{neple}$$

$$L = \ddot{x} \times \ddot{p} = m \ddot{x} \times \ddot{x} \qquad D_{rehimpuls}$$

In elem Polarhocidmaten ist = reg + rieg

$$= \frac{m}{2} \left( \mathring{n} \mathring{e}_{\Upsilon} + n \mathring{q} \mathring{e}_{\varphi} \right)^{2} + V(\Upsilon) = \frac{m}{2} \left( \mathring{n}^{2} + n^{2} \mathring{\varphi}^{2} \right) + V(\Upsilon)$$

$$\stackrel{\sim}{L} = m \mathring{\gamma} \times \left( \mathring{n} \mathring{e}_{\Upsilon} + n \mathring{q} \mathring{e}_{\varphi} \right) = m n^{2} \mathring{q} \mathring{e}_{\chi}$$

Subrecht zu Bahnebene

Mit L2 = (mr24)2 = const. hann man die Energie schreiben als

$$V_{\text{ey}}(x) = V(x) + \frac{L^2}{2mx^2}$$

-) ellethir ein dimensionales Problem

Drehimpulbanier!

=) 
$$\dot{\gamma} = \frac{dr}{dt} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{m}(E - V_{eff}(r))}$$

$$=) \quad t(x) - t(x_0) = \int_{t(x_0)}^{t(x)} dt' = \int_{r_0}^{\infty} \frac{dx'}{r'(x')} = \int_{r_0}^{\infty} \frac{dx'}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{m}(E-Vey_{(M)})}}$$

About it have man den Azimuth wintel & at Funtha van y and driven:

$$\begin{aligned}
\varphi(r) - \varphi(r_0) &= \int d\varphi' &= \int \frac{d\varphi}{dt} \frac{dt}{dr} dr' &= \int \varphi' \frac{1}{r'(q')} dr' \\
&= \frac{L}{\sqrt{2m}} \int_{r_0}^{r} \frac{dr'}{r'^2 \sqrt{E} - V_{eh}(r')} \\
L &= mr^2 \dot{\varphi} = confr.
\end{aligned}$$

Ju allgeneinen liem V(x) = 0, abre and Vey (x) -) 0 fin x-) as

=) Fire ungebundene Buhnen ist EZO

Fire gebundere Buhnen: Vin Ex Ever und die Umlant leit,ist

$$T = 2 \int \frac{dr'}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{m} (E - VeW[n])}}$$

Nu wenn der dansite derid confine Azimuth with sel

en vielfordes van 211 ist, AG=211h, NEIN, 1st die Bahn gerklossen
Typische Polenhiale: Abstofender Ken
Antichung

$$V(r) = \alpha \left[ \left( \frac{r_0}{r} \right)^{12} - 2 \left( \frac{r_0}{r} \right)^6 \right]$$
 lennard-Sona Potential for Webselwishung zwisten Atomen

Keple publem

Zwei Massin M, in (ida. M>sm)

Wähle Irechal system in wedden de Schwerpung mit:

$$\vec{R} = \frac{\vec{M} \cdot \vec{n}_1 + \vec{m} \cdot \vec{n}_2}{\vec{M} + \vec{m}} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \vec{n}_1 = -\frac{\vec{m} \cdot \vec{n}_2}{\vec{M}}$$

$$\vec{\gamma} := \vec{\gamma}_2 - \vec{\gamma}_1 = \frac{M_{tm}}{M} \vec{\gamma}_2 = ) \quad \vec{\gamma}_2 = \frac{M}{M_{tm}} \vec{\gamma} \qquad \vec{\gamma}_1 = \frac{m}{M_{tm}} \vec{\gamma}$$

$$V(x) = -\frac{G_N M_{on}}{T} = -\frac{G_N (M_{fm})_{0}}{T}$$

$$C = \frac{M_{on}}{M_{fm}} \quad \text{redurieste}$$

$$M_{onste}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} = \frac{G}{2} \dot{r}^2 + Veh(r) = const. \quad Veh(r) = -\frac{GMm}{r} + \frac{L^2}{2mr^2}$$

$$L = \frac{G}{2} \dot{r}^2 + Veh(r) = const.$$

Ferner ist fin diese spenielle Poturbial der lenz-Runge-Chliter
PI-39

exhalten:

$$\dot{A} = \dot{x} \times \dot{L} + \frac{G_{N}M_{m}}{r^{2}} \dot{x} - \frac{G_{N}M_{m}}{r} \dot{x}$$

$$= \frac{G_{N}M_{m}}{r} \left( -\frac{\ddot{x}}{c^{2}r^{2}} \times \left( c^{2}r^{2} \times \ddot{x}^{2} \right) + \frac{\ddot{x}}{r} \dot{x}^{2} - \frac{\ddot{x}}{r} \right)$$

$$\dot{c} = \dot{c}(\dot{x}) = -\ddot{v} V(\dot{x}) = -\frac{G_{N}M_{m}}{r^{3}} \dot{x}^{2}$$

$$= \frac{G_{N}M_{m}}{r} \left( \dot{x} + \frac{\ddot{x}}{r} \dot{x}^{2} + \frac{\ddot{x}}{r} \dot{x}^{2} - \frac{\ddot{x}}{r} \right) = 0$$

$$\dot{x} \times (\ddot{x} \times \ddot{x}) = \ddot{x} \cdot (\ddot{x} \cdot \ddot{x}) - \ddot{x} \cdot (\ddot{x} \cdot \ddot{x}) = \ddot{x} \cdot r \dot{x} - r^{2} \ddot{x}$$

$$\dot{d}(\dot{x}) = 2r \dot{x} = \frac{\dot{d}}{dt} (\ddot{x} \cdot \ddot{x}) = 2\ddot{x} \cdot \ddot{x}$$

$$\dot{d}(\dot{x}) = 2r \dot{x} = \frac{\dot{d}}{dt} (\ddot{x} \cdot \ddot{x}) = 2\ddot{x} \cdot \ddot{x}$$

Bolras:

$$A^{2} = \overrightarrow{A} \cdot \overrightarrow{A} = \left( \overrightarrow{\tau} \times \overrightarrow{L} - \frac{G_{N}M_{m}}{\gamma} \overrightarrow{\gamma} \right)^{2} = \overrightarrow{\gamma}^{2} \overrightarrow{L}^{2} - \frac{2G_{N}M_{m}}{\gamma} \left( \overrightarrow{\gamma} \times \overrightarrow{L} \right) \cdot \overrightarrow{\gamma} + \left( G_{N}M_{m} \right)^{2}$$

$$|\overrightarrow{\gamma} \times \overrightarrow{L}| = \overrightarrow{\gamma}^{2} \overrightarrow{L}^{2} \quad \text{well} \quad \overrightarrow{\gamma} \cdot \overrightarrow{L} = 0$$

$$= L^{2}(\ddot{x}^{2} - \frac{2G_{N}\Pi_{m}}{\sigma x}) + (G_{N}\Pi_{m})^{2} = \frac{2L^{2}}{\sigma} E + (G_{N}\Pi_{m})^{2}$$

$$(\ddot{x} \chi \ddot{L}) \cdot \ddot{x} = (\ddot{x} \chi \ddot{x}) \cdot \ddot{L} = \frac{\ddot{L}^{2}}{\sigma}$$

Delinière numerische Extentizität

$$E := \sqrt{1 + \frac{2L^2E}{\sigma(G_N M_m)^2}}$$
 (1)

-) Senhedt zur Ebene de Kepterbahn

$$b = \sqrt{a^2 - e^2} = \alpha \sqrt{1 - e^2} = \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{a}} \cdot a = \sqrt{h} \cdot a = \sqrt{2}$$

$$= \frac{L}{\sqrt{-2}\sigma^{E}} \qquad (4)$$

Er gilt de Flächer soch i Der Radius vetrtor überstreicht in gleichen Zeiten gleiche Flächen (Zweiter Kepleischer Geselt):

$$d\vec{r} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{n} \times d\vec{n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \vec{n} \times d\vec{n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \vec{n} \times \vec{n} = \frac{1}{2$$

$$F = \overline{11ab} = \overline{11a}$$

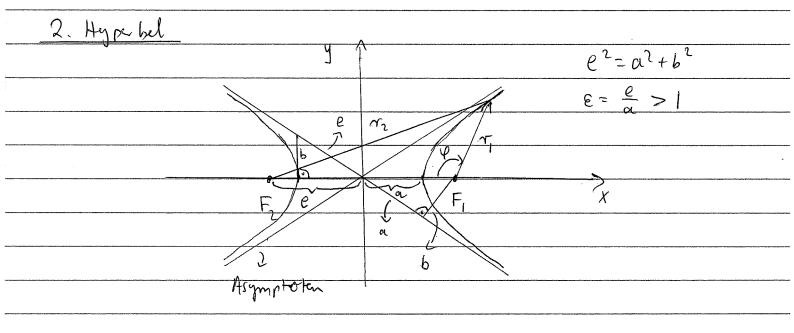
$$V = \overline{17ab} = \overline{17a}$$

$$A = \overline{17ab} = \overline{17ab} = \overline{17a}$$

$$A = \overline{17ab} = \overline$$

=) 
$$T = \pi \alpha \sqrt{\frac{2\sigma}{E}} = 2\pi a \sqrt{\frac{\sigma \alpha}{G_N M_m}}$$
  
=)  $\frac{T^2}{\alpha^3} = \frac{4\pi^2 G}{G_N M_m} = \frac{4\pi^2}{G_N (M+m)} \simeq \frac{4\pi^2}{G_N M}$ 

-) drittes Keplerishes Geretz

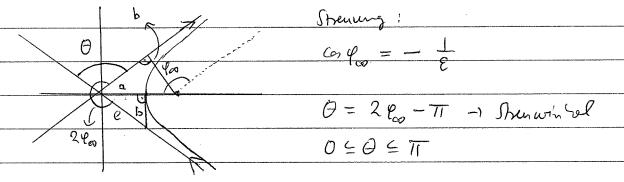


Ohne defaillierte Beweist:

1. Definition: 
$$\frac{\chi^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$$=) \quad \gamma_{1} = \frac{h}{1 + \epsilon c_{5} \varphi} \qquad h = \frac{b^{2}}{a}$$

$$a = \frac{G_N M_m}{2F} > 0 \qquad b = \frac{L}{\sqrt{2mE1}}$$



$$=) \quad \text{Sin } \frac{1}{2} = \text{Sin} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) = - \text{Cos } \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

=) 
$$\tan \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2{\theta}h}} = (\sin^{-2}{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 1)^{-1/2} = (\varepsilon^2 - 1)^{-1/2} =$$

$$=\left(\frac{e^2}{a^2}-1\right)^{-1/2}=\left(\frac{b^2}{a^2}\right)^{-1/2}=\frac{a}{b}=\frac{G_NMm}{2bE}$$

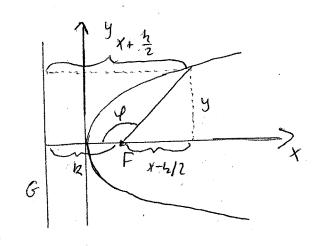
=) 
$$\theta(b) = 2 \operatorname{arcten} \frac{GNMm}{2bE}$$

= "Stops parameter"

3. Parabel -) Riche friher übung anfgabe

Annehung: Keple bahnen sind gestrlessen o wenn das Pohnhal mitt et to wie E.B. in allgemeine Relativiteits thearie, dann sind Bahnen mitt gestrlossen 4.B. Periheldrehung des Mertsur

#### 3. Parabeli



Menge alle Purthe, die vom Brennpunter Fund einer Genden & den gleiden Abstand haben

$$x + \frac{h}{2} = \sqrt{y^2 + (x - \frac{h}{2})^2}$$
 (=)  $(x + \frac{h}{2})^2 = y^2 + (x - \frac{h}{2})^2$  (=)  $y^2 = 2hx$ 

In Polarhourdinaters: 
$$\gamma(\varphi) = \chi + \frac{h}{2} = \frac{h}{2} - \gamma \cos \varphi + \frac{h}{2} = h - \gamma \cos \varphi$$

$$= 1 \quad \gamma(\varphi) = \frac{h}{1 + \cos \varphi}$$

Ensammen fassens:

- 1. Keplerste Gesetz: Gebundene Planete bewegungen (zweiherpe problem)
  ond Ellippen
- 2. Keplershe Olsetz: Der Fahrshahl üboerstreicht in gleichen Zeiten gleiche Flüchen
- 3. Replesibles begin :  $\frac{T^2}{q^3} = const. = \frac{4\pi^2}{6\pi(Mm)}$

## Wirhung gurschnitt und Menung

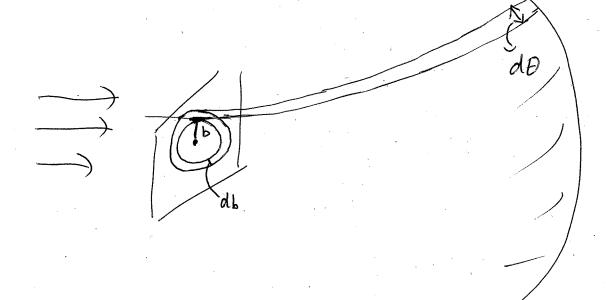
Stromdichte j = # enfallende Teilchen pro Zeit und Fläche Raum win helelement dN = sind dodg

Wirhunpquesdnitt do= do da =

= # Teilohen gestrent in dol pro ?eit =

= is jbabdy = bolbay

"impact parameter" b



$$=) \frac{d\sigma}{d\Lambda} = \frac{b \, db \, d\varphi}{s \, m \, \theta \, d\theta \, d\varphi} = \frac{b}{s \, m \, \theta} \frac{db}{d\theta}$$

Shenverinhel & wird mid wadendem impact b hleine

 $\frac{db}{d\theta} = \frac{d\sigma}{d\eta} = \frac{b}{sn\theta} \left[ \frac{db}{d\theta} \right]$ 

hie:  $b = \frac{G_N M_m}{2E} cot \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{G_N M_m}{d\theta} = -\frac{G_N M_m}{4E} \frac{1}{\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}$ 

=) 
$$\frac{d\sigma}{dN} = \frac{(G_N M_m)^2}{16E^2} \frac{1}{\sin^4 \frac{\theta}{2}}$$

Pently fordstall Strupped (im Shwe punth system) 2 Contomb Strenung Pently ford sches Atommodell