

N1

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Уравнение равновесия

$$\partial_\theta F_r = \partial_r (r F_\theta)$$

$$\partial_\theta F_r = \partial_r (r \sin \theta F_\theta)$$

$$\partial_\theta (r F_\theta) = \partial_\theta (r \sin \theta F_\theta)$$

$$1) \frac{\partial F_r}{\partial \theta} = -2r \cos \varphi \cos 2\theta \cdot 2 = -4r \cos \varphi \cos 2\theta$$

$$\frac{\partial (r F_\theta)}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (-2r^2 \cos \varphi (1 + \sin^2 \theta)) = -4r \cos \varphi (1 + \sin^2 \theta)$$

$$2) \frac{\partial F_r}{\partial \varphi} = \frac{\partial (-2r \cos \varphi \sin \theta)}{\partial \varphi} = 2r \sin \theta \sin 2\theta$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \sin \theta (-2r \cos \theta \sin \varphi)) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial r} (2r^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \sin \varphi) = -2r \sin 2\theta \sin \varphi$$

$$3) \frac{\partial (r F_\theta)}{\partial \varphi} = -2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} r^2 \cos \varphi (1 + \sin^2 \theta) = 2r^2 \sin \varphi (1 + \sin^2 \theta)$$

$$-\frac{\partial (r \sin \theta 2r \sin \varphi \cos \theta)}{\partial \theta} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial r^2 \sin \theta \sin 2\theta \cos \varphi}{\partial \theta} = -r^2 2 \cos 2\theta \sin \varphi$$

$$1) \Rightarrow \cos 2\theta = 1 + \sin^2 \theta$$

$$2) \Rightarrow \alpha = -\alpha$$

$$3) \Rightarrow 2r^2 (1 + \sin^2 \theta) = -r^2 \cos 2\theta$$

2 для случая $d = -d$ нахождение потенциала V и вектора \vec{F}

$$-\frac{\partial V}{\partial r} = F_r = -2r \cos \varphi \sin 2\theta$$

$$V = r^2 \cos \varphi \sin 2\theta + \Phi(\theta, \varphi) \quad (1)$$

$$-\frac{\partial V}{\partial \theta} = r F_\theta = -2r^2 \cos \varphi (1 + 2 \sin^2 \theta) = -2r^2 \cos \varphi \cos 2\theta$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow -\frac{\partial V}{\partial \theta} = -2r^2 \cos \varphi \cos 2\theta - \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \theta} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \theta} = 0 \Rightarrow \Phi(\theta, \varphi) = \Phi(\varphi)$$

$$-\frac{\partial V}{\partial \varphi} = r \sin \theta F_\varphi = r^2 \sin 2\theta \sin \varphi$$

$$(1), (2) \Rightarrow -\frac{\partial V}{\partial \varphi} = r^2 \sin \varphi \sin 2\theta - \frac{\partial \Phi(\varphi)}{\partial \varphi} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \varphi} = 0 \Rightarrow \Phi = \text{const}$$

$$V(r, \theta, \varphi) = r^2 \cos \varphi \sin 2\theta + C$$

Потенциал $V(r, \theta, \varphi)$ является 2-й производной по φ , а следовательно
вектор силы \vec{F} по φ заменяется консервативной силой O_z параллельной Oz и вектор
 \vec{F} потенциальная в \mathbb{R}^3

Однако: $d = -d$ $V = r^2 \cos \varphi \sin 2\theta + C$

N2

Найти все гладкие компоненты \bar{F} :

$$1) \partial_p(\rho F_\varphi) = 2\rho Y(\varphi) e^{-z^2}$$

$$\partial_\varphi(F_\rho) \stackrel{!!}{=} -\rho X(z) \sin\varphi$$

$$2) \partial_\varphi(F_z) = (\partial_\varphi V(\rho, \varphi)) z e^{-z^2}$$

$$\partial_z(F_\varphi) \stackrel{!!}{=} -\rho^2 z \cdot Y(\varphi) e^{-z^2}$$

$$3) \partial_z(F_\rho) = \rho X'(z) \cos\varphi$$

$$\partial_\rho(F_z) \stackrel{!!}{=} (\partial_\rho V(\rho, \varphi)) z e^{-z^2}$$

Очевидно

$$1) \Rightarrow 2Y(\varphi)e^{-z^2} = -\sin\varphi X(z)$$

$$\Rightarrow X(z) = -2e^{-z^2} \left(\frac{Y(\varphi)}{\sin\varphi} \right) \Rightarrow Y(\varphi) = C \text{-const}$$

$$2) \Rightarrow (\partial_\varphi V(\rho, \varphi)) = -\rho^2 z Y(\varphi)$$

$$3) \Rightarrow \rho \cos\varphi X'(z) = (\partial_\rho V(\rho, \varphi)) z e^{-z^2}$$

$$(\partial_\rho V(\rho, \varphi)) = -\rho^2 z \cos\varphi$$

$$V(\rho, \varphi) = \rho^2 z \cos\varphi + f(\rho)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(\sin\varphi e^{-z^2}) = \sin\varphi X(z)$$

$$X(z) = -2e^{-z^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho \cos\varphi \cdot 4z e^{-z^2} z = (\partial_\rho V(\rho, \varphi)) z e^{-z^2}$$

$$V(\rho, \varphi) = 2\rho^2 \cos\varphi z + g(\varphi)$$

Найдем $V(\rho, \varphi)$

$$f(g) = g(\varphi) = \text{const} = \tilde{c} \Rightarrow V(\rho, \varphi) = 2\rho^2 \cos\varphi z + \tilde{c}$$

$$\bar{F} \Big|_{\rho=0} = 0 \quad (\text{u.a } O_z)$$

$$F_p \Big|_{\rho=0, \vartheta=0} = p \quad (\text{u.a } O_x)$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = V(\rho, \vartheta) = \rho + \tilde{\rho} \Rightarrow \tilde{\rho} = 0$$

$$p = p \cos \vartheta (-2\vartheta) \Rightarrow \vartheta = -\frac{1}{2}$$

~~Abbildung:~~ $F_p = p \cos \vartheta e^{-\tilde{\rho}^2}$

$$F_\vartheta = -\frac{1}{2} p \sin \vartheta e^{-\tilde{\rho}^2}$$

$$F_z = -p^2 \cos \vartheta e^{-\tilde{\rho}^2}$$

2. Anwendung auf ω

$$-\frac{\partial V}{\partial \rho} = F_p = p \tilde{\rho} e^{-\tilde{\rho}^2} \cos \vartheta \Rightarrow V = -\frac{p^2}{2} \tilde{\rho} e^{-\tilde{\rho}^2} \cos \vartheta + f_1(z, \vartheta) \cdot \int \frac{\partial V}{\partial \vartheta} -$$

$$= f_\vartheta = \frac{1}{2} \sin \vartheta p e^{-\tilde{\rho}^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial V}{\partial \vartheta} = \frac{1}{2} \sin \vartheta p^2 e^{-\tilde{\rho}^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow V = -\frac{p^2}{2} \cos \vartheta e^{-\tilde{\rho}^2} + f_2(p, z)$$

Typen von V

$$f_1(z, \vartheta) = f_2(p, z) \Rightarrow f_1(z, \vartheta) = f_2(p, z) = f(z)$$

$$-\frac{\partial V}{\partial z} = F_z = p^2 \cos \vartheta z e^{-\tilde{\rho}^2} \Rightarrow f(z) \neq 0$$

$$\text{Ober: } V = \frac{1}{2} p^2 \cos \vartheta e^{-\tilde{\rho}^2}$$

N³

сингулярные коэффициенты

$F_\varphi = f(\rho, z) \cos \varphi$ - компонента нормальной силы \bar{F}

$f(\rho, z)$ - угловая

$$1) \partial_\rho (\rho F_\varphi) = \partial_\varphi (F_\rho) \Rightarrow \partial_\varphi (F_\rho) = \partial_\rho (\rho f(\rho, z) \cos \varphi)$$

$$2) \partial_\varphi (F_z) = \partial_z (\rho F_\varphi) \Rightarrow \partial_\varphi (F_z) = \partial_z (\rho f(\rho, z) \cos \varphi)$$

$$3) \partial_z (F_\rho) = \partial_\rho (F_z)$$

$$\text{или } F_\rho = \sin \varphi: f(\rho, z) + \sin \varphi \rho (\partial_\rho f(\rho, z)) + g(\rho, z)$$

$$F_z = \sin \varphi \rho (\partial_z f(\rho, z)) + h(\rho, z)$$

$$3) \Rightarrow \sin \varphi \partial_z f(\rho, z) + \sin \varphi \rho \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \rho \partial z} + \frac{\partial g(\rho, z)}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial h(\rho, z)}{\partial \rho} + \sin \varphi \partial_z f(\rho, z) + \sin \varphi \rho \frac{\partial f(\rho, z)}{\partial \rho \partial z} \Rightarrow \partial_z g(\rho, z) = \partial_\rho h(\rho, z)$$

$$-\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial V}{\partial \varphi} = F_\varphi = f(\rho, z) \cos \varphi$$

$$V = -\rho f(\rho, z) \sin \varphi + f_1(\rho, z)$$

$$-\frac{\partial V}{\partial z} = f_z = \sin \varphi \rho (\partial_z f(\rho, z)) + h(\rho, z)$$

$$-\frac{\partial V}{\partial z} = \rho (\partial_z f(\rho, z)) \sin \varphi - \partial_z f_1(\rho, z)$$

$$\Rightarrow h(\rho, z) = -\partial_z f_1(\rho, z) \Rightarrow f_1 = - \int h dz + \Phi(\rho)$$

$$-\frac{\partial V}{\partial \rho} = F_\rho = \sin \varphi f(\rho, z) + \sin \varphi \rho (\partial_\rho f(\rho, z)) + g(\rho, z)$$

$$-\frac{\partial V}{\partial \rho} = f(\rho, z) \sin \varphi + \rho (\partial_\rho f(\rho, z)) \sin \varphi - \partial_\rho f_1(\rho, z)$$

$$\Rightarrow g(\rho, z) = -\partial_\rho f_1(\rho, z) \Rightarrow f_1 = - \int g d\rho + \Phi_1(z)$$

$$-\frac{\partial^2 f_1}{\partial z \partial p} = \frac{\partial^2 f_1}{\partial z \partial p}$$

$$\Rightarrow V = - \int_0^p g dp - \int_0^z h dz - pf(p, z) \sin \varphi$$

Заметим, что фундаменталное уравнение на $\varphi \Rightarrow$ поле \vec{F} не
имеет замкнутого консервативного поля \vec{G} $\Rightarrow \vec{F}$ неизоморфно

Однако: $F_p = \sin \varphi (f(p, z) + p(\partial_p f(p, z))) + g(p, z)$

$$F_z = \sin \varphi p(\partial_z f(p, z)) + h(p, z), \text{ т.е. } \vec{F} \text{ имеет замкнутые консервативные}$$

$$V = - \int_0^p g dp - \int_0^z h dz - pf(p, z) \sin \varphi$$

№4

$$\vec{F} = F_\theta \vec{e}_\theta + F_\varphi \vec{e}_\varphi + D \cdot \vec{e}_r$$

a) $F_\theta = \frac{\sin \varphi \cos \theta}{r}$ $F_\varphi = \frac{\cos \varphi}{r}$

$$V = -\sin \varphi \sin \theta$$

1) $\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r F_\theta) = 0 \Rightarrow r \frac{\partial F_\theta}{\partial r} + F_\theta = 0 \Rightarrow F_\theta = \frac{f(\varphi, \theta)}{r}$

2) $\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r \sin \theta F_\varphi) = 0 \Rightarrow r \frac{\partial F_\varphi}{\partial r} + F_\varphi = 0 \Rightarrow F_\varphi = \frac{g(\varphi, \theta)}{r}$

3) $\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}(r F_\theta) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}(r \sin \theta F_\varphi) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial \varphi} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}(g \sin \theta) = \frac{\partial g}{\partial \theta} \sin \theta + g \cos \theta$

Решение уравн:

$$A_{\delta_0} = \int_{\delta_0}^r r F_\theta d\theta + r F_\varphi \sin \theta d\varphi = 0 \Leftrightarrow \int_{\delta_0}^r f d\theta + g \sin \theta d\varphi = 0$$

γ_0 — линия замкнутой кривой, осями которой являются Oz

б) не существует

правильное

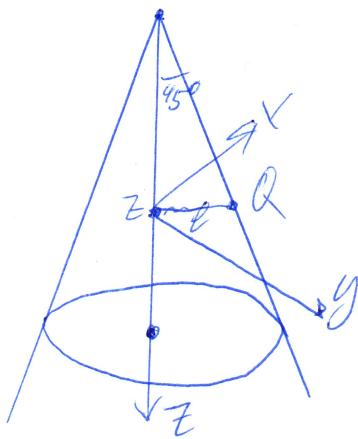
$$\delta(t) = \begin{cases} r = \text{const} \\ \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \varphi = t, \quad t \in [0, 2\pi] \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Тогда } A_J = \int_S f d\theta + g \sin \theta d\varphi = \int_0^{2\pi} c d\varphi = 2\pi c \neq 0$$

$$\text{из уравнения } g(\varphi, \frac{\pi}{2}) = C \neq 0$$

\Rightarrow Тогда не можно найти правильное, т.к. существует только замкнутая кривая вокруг Oz , радиуса не имеющая не равна 0

N5



$$\begin{aligned} z^2 &= x^2 + y^2 = r^2, \quad r = l \\ \text{a)} \quad V_{np} &= \frac{hl^2}{2} \quad T = \frac{m}{2} (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2) \\ L &= \frac{m}{2} (r\dot{\theta}^2 + l^2\dot{\varphi}^2) - \frac{hl^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= r \sin \theta & \dot{z}^2 &= \dot{r}^2 \\ x &= r \cos \theta & \dot{x}^2 &= r^2 \cos^2 \theta + r^2 \sin^2 \theta \dot{\theta}^2 \\ r &= l & \dot{y}^2 &= \dot{r}^2 \sin^2 \theta + l^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 \\ \dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2 &= 2\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\theta}^2 & &= 2\dot{r}^2 + l^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 \end{aligned}$$

5) Уравнение Лагранжа-Лапласа

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = 2ml \quad \frac{d}{dt} \circ \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = 2ml \ddot{\theta}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = ml^2 \ddot{\theta} - hl$$

$$h_l = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} \right) - \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = 2ml \ddot{\theta} + hl - ml^2 \ddot{\theta} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{б)} \quad L_Q &= \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial Q} \right) - \frac{\partial h}{\partial Q} = \frac{d}{dt} (ml^2 \dot{Q}) = 0 \Rightarrow ml^2 \ddot{Q} = 0 \Rightarrow \ddot{Q} = 0 \end{aligned}$$