

N 1

уравнения полярных координат

Мозговой
Взрыв

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$2) \Rightarrow \sin \varphi = -\sin \varphi$$

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

Для угла $\alpha = -2$ найдем потенциал V и \vec{F}

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Функция $V(r, \theta, \varphi)$ является 2π -периодической по φ , а следовательно работа силы \vec{F} по замкнутому контуру вокруг оси Oz равна 0 и сила \vec{F} потенциальна во всем \mathbb{R}^3

Ответ: $\alpha = -2$ $V = r^2 \cos \varphi \sin 2\theta + C$

N2

Несепаруе гадна сепаруемири F :

$$1) \partial_p(pF_\varphi) = 2pY(\varphi)e^{-z^2}$$

$$\parallel$$

$$\partial_\varphi(F_p) = pX(z)\sin\varphi$$

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

$$\parallel$$

$$\partial_z(pF_\varphi) = -p^2 z Y(\varphi) e^{-z^2}$$

$$3) \partial_z(F_p) = pX'(z)\cos\varphi$$

$$\parallel$$

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

Омгууа

$$1) \Rightarrow 2Y(\varphi)e^{-z^2} = -\sin\varphi X(z) \Rightarrow X(z) = -2e^{-z^2} \left(\frac{Y(\varphi)}{\sin\varphi} \right) \Rightarrow Y(\varphi) = \begin{matrix} \sin\varphi \\ c - \text{const} \end{matrix}$$

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

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

$$(\partial_\varphi V(p, \varphi)) = -p^2 z c \sin\varphi$$

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow p\cos\varphi \cdot 4c e^{-z^2} z = (\partial_p V(p, \varphi))z e^{-z^2}$$

$$V(p, \varphi) = 2p^2 \cos\varphi c + g(\varphi)$$

Тэгвэл $V(p, \varphi)$

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

$$F|_{\rho=0} = 0 \quad (\text{na } O_z)$$

$$F|_{\varphi=z=0} = \rho \quad (\text{na } O_x)$$

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

$$\rho = \rho \cos 0(-20) \Rightarrow c = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Alternativ: } F_\rho = \rho \cos \varphi e^{-z^2}$$

$$F_\varphi = -\frac{1}{2} \rho \sin \varphi e^{-z^2}$$

$$F_z = -\rho^2 \cos \varphi z e^{-z^2}$$

2. Aufgezeichnete Kurve nutzen

$$-\frac{\partial V}{\partial \rho} = F_\rho = \rho e^{-z^2} \cos \varphi \Rightarrow V = -\frac{\rho^2}{2} e^{-z^2} \cos \varphi + f_1(z, \varphi) \cdot \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial V}{\partial \varphi} =$$

$$= F_\varphi = -\frac{1}{2} \sin \varphi \rho e^{-z^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial V}{\partial \varphi} = -\frac{1}{2} \sin \varphi \rho^2 e^{-z^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow V = -\frac{\rho^2}{2} \cos \varphi e^{-z^2} + f_0(\rho, z)$$

Typannahme V

$$f_1(z, \rho) = f_2(\rho, z) \Rightarrow f_1(z, \varphi) = f_2(\rho, z) = f(\tilde{z})$$

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

$$\text{Ansatz: } V = \frac{1}{2} \rho^2 \cos \varphi e^{-z^2}$$

N3

вычисляем по формулам

 $F_\varphi = f(\rho, z) \cos \varphi$ - константа по углу φ - F $f(\rho, z)$ -未知

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow g(\rho, z) = -\partial_\rho f_1(\rho, z) \Rightarrow f_1 = -\int_0^\rho g dp + \Phi_2(z)$$

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

$$\Rightarrow V = - \int_0^{\rho} g dp - \int_0^z h dz - \rho f(\rho, z) \sin \varphi$$

Заметим, что функции 2π -периодичны по $\varphi \Rightarrow$ проблема или \bar{F} не имеет замкнутой кривой вокруг O_z радиуса $\rho \Rightarrow \bar{F}$ потенциальна

Ответ: $F_\rho = \sin \varphi (f(\rho, z) + \rho(\partial_\rho f(\rho, z))) + g(\rho, z)$

$F_z = \sin \varphi \rho(\partial_z f(\rho, z)) + h(\rho, z)$, где h и g функции радиуса ρ и высоты z

$$V = - \int_0^{\rho} g dp - \int_0^z h dz - \rho f(\rho, z) \sin \varphi$$

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$$\vec{F} = F_\theta \vec{e}_\theta + F_\varphi \vec{e}_\varphi + 0 \cdot \vec{e}_r$$

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

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

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

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

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

Рассмотрим условие:

$$A_{S_0} = \int_{S_0} r F_\theta d\theta + r F_\varphi \sin \theta d\varphi = 0 \Leftrightarrow \int_{S_0} f d\theta + g \sin \theta d\varphi = 0$$

S_0 - любой замкнутый контур, расположенный ось Oz

5) не существует

рационального

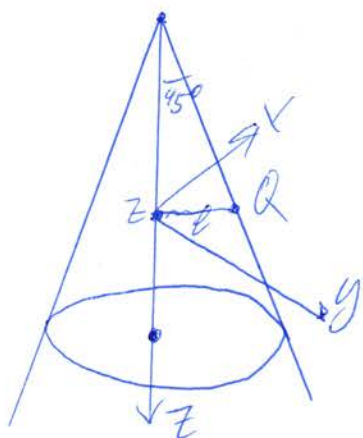
$$\gamma(t) = \begin{cases} r = \text{const} \\ \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \varphi = t, \quad t \in [0, 2\pi] \end{cases}$$

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

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

\Rightarrow поле не может быть потенциальным, т.к. существует маршрут замкнутого контура вокруг Oz , работа по которому не равна 0

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$$z^2 = x^2 + y^2 = r^2, \quad r = l$$

$$a) V_{\text{top}} = \frac{h l^2}{2} \quad T = \frac{m}{2} (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2)$$

$$L = \frac{m}{2} (r \dot{l}^2 + l^2 \dot{\varphi}^2) - \frac{h l^2}{2}$$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$

$$\dot{z}^2 = \dot{r}^2$$

$$x = r \cos \theta$$

$$\dot{x}^2 = \dot{r}^2 \cos^2 \theta + r^2 \sin^2 \theta \dot{\theta}^2$$

$$x = r$$

$$\dot{y}^2 = \dot{r}^2 \sin^2 \theta + r^2 \cos^2 \theta \dot{\theta}^2$$

$$\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2 = 2\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\theta}^2$$

5) Уравнение Эйлера-Лагранжа

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial l} = 2ml \quad \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{l}} = 2m\dot{l}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{l}} = m\dot{l}^2 - h$$

$$L_f = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{l}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial l} = 2m\dot{l} + h - m\dot{l}^2 = 0$$

$$b) L_Q = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{Q}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial Q} = \frac{d}{dt} (m l^2 \dot{Q}) = 0 \Rightarrow m l^2 \dot{Q} = \gamma = \text{const} \\ \Rightarrow \dot{Q} = \text{const}$$