Mécanique Analytique 2021 -2022 Exercices Complémentaires

Amaury Micheli amaury.micheli@ijclab.in2p3.fr

8 novembre 2021

A certain number of the following exercises are taken, and adapted, from exercises written by Cyril Falvo cyril. falvo@u-psud. fr and Jean-Marcel Rax jean-marcel. rax@ijclab. in2p3. fr for the Analytical Mechanics class that he is teaching at Universite Paris-Saclay in last year of Bachelor. They are marked by CF in their title. The questions and exercises considered as more difficult are marked with stars (\star) .

1 Champs de force centrale

Dans ces exercices complémentaires nous étudions plusieurs problèmes standard liés aux champs de forces centrales. Les exercices sont essentiellement indépendants à l'exception de l'utilisation de l'équation Eq. (1) du premier exercice dans les deux suivants.

1.1 Orbites dans un champ de force central (CF)

L'objectif de cet exercice est d'étudier les orbites d'une particule dans un champ de force centrale en général.

On considère une particule de masse m dont la position est repérée par \mathbf{r} par rapport à une origine O et se déplaçant dans le champ de force central U(r).

- 1. On définit l'énergie $E=1/2m\mathbf{v}^2+U(r)$ où $\mathbf{v}=\dot{\mathbf{r}}$. Montrer que E est une intégrale première du mouvement i.e. est constante le long des trajectoires du mouvement.
- 2. On définit le moment cinétique $\mathbf{L} = m\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{v}$. Montrer que \mathbf{L} est une constante du mouvement. En déduire que le mouvement est plan et décrire ce plan en fonction de la direction de \mathbf{L} .
- 3. En utilisant un repère polaire (r, θ) , montrer que la dynamique du système se résume au problème uni-dimensionnel d'une particule de masse m de position r se déplaçant dans un potentiel effectif $U_{\rm eff}(r)$. Donner l'expression du potentiel $U_{\rm eff}(r)$ en fonction de ${\bf L}$ et m.

- 4. Par une analyse graphique discuter des différentes orbites possibles en fonction de l'allure du potentiel effectif $U_{\rm eff}(r)$ et de la valeur de l'énergie E
- 5. On définit la variable u=1/r. Montrer que l'équation du mouvement s'écrit

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 u}{\mathrm{d}\theta^2} + u = -\frac{1}{\ell^2} \frac{\mathrm{d}V}{\mathrm{d}u} \tag{1}$$

où V=U/m est le potentiel par unité de masse et $\ell=L/m$ le moment cinétique par unité de masse.

1.2 Solution du problème à deux corps (CF)

L'objectif de cet exercice est de résoudre le problème à deux corps i.e. trouver la trajectoire dans système de deux corps liés par la force de gravitation, et de montrer que les trajectoires sont des coniques : ellipse dans pour les trajectoires bornées, hyperboles sinon.

On considère l'interaction entre deux masses ponctuelles m_1 et m_2 repérées par les vecteurs positions \mathbf{r}_1 et \mathbf{r}_2 . Les deux masses interagissent par le biais du potentiel central U(r) où $r = |\mathbf{r}_1 - \mathbf{r}_2|$ est la distance entre \mathbf{r}_1 et \mathbf{r}_2 . En fonction du choix de potentiel, cette situation générale peut par exemple modéliser l'interaction gravitationelle, électromagnétique ou via un ressort entre deux particules.

- 1. Montrer que le centre de masse, dont la position est définie par le barycentre des positions des deux masses $\mathbf{R} = \frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \mathbf{r}_1 + \frac{m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \mathbf{r}_2$, suit un mouvement de translation rectiligne uniforme.
- 2. Montrer que $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}_1 \mathbf{r}_2$ obéit a

$$m\ddot{\mathbf{r}} + \nabla U(r) = 0, \qquad (2)$$

où $m = m_1 m_2 / (m_1 + m_2)$.

La combinaison de \mathbf{r} et de \mathbf{R} détermine \mathbf{r}_1 et \mathbf{r}_2 de sorte que par l'équation précédente la dynamique du système à deux corps se résume à l'étude du mouvement d'une particule unique de masse réduite m et de position \mathbf{r} , se déplaçant dans le champ de force central U(r). Plaçons-nous maintenant dans le cas de la force de gravitation pour laquelle $V(r) = -\frac{1}{r}$.

3. À partir de l'Eq. (1), écrire l'équation du mouvement et montrer que la solution générale s'écrit sous la forme

$$r(\theta) = \frac{p}{1 + e\cos(\theta - \theta)} \tag{3}$$

4. Montrer que la trajectoire est une conique c'est à dire une courbe du type

$$Ax^{2} + By^{2} + Cxy + Dx + Ey + F = 0. (4)$$

5. Hyperbole, parabole, excentricité, application

1.3 Théorème de Bertrand : Orbites bornées et fermées (\star)

Cet exercice se base sur la démonstration donnée dans [2]. L'objectif de cet exercice est de montrer le théorème de Bertrand : les seules champs de forces centrales pour lesquels toutes les trajectoires bornées sont fermées sont

$$V(r) = -\frac{\alpha}{r}$$
 et $V(r) = \frac{\alpha r^2}{2}$. (5)

Ces potentiels correspondent respectivement à la force gravitationnelle, ou électromagnétique pour des charges opposées, et à l'oscillateur harmonique.

L'équation du mouvement Eq. (1) ne peut être résolue exactement que dans certains cas, dont celui de la gravitation étudier dans l'exercice Ex. 1.2. Cependant, elle permet d'analyser les propriétés des trajectoires en fonction de la forme du potentiel V.

1. Montrer que dans le cas d'une orbite circulaire $u = u_0$, le rayon u_0^{-1} doit vérifier la condition

$$u_0 = J(u_0) \equiv -\frac{1}{l^2} \frac{\mathrm{d}V}{\mathrm{d}u}|_{u=u_0}$$
 (6)

2. (*) On considère des trajectoires quasi-circulaires de rayon u_0^{-1} i.e. telles que $\eta = u - u_0$ soit petit. Développer le potentiel V en série de Taylor autour de u_0 jusqu'à l'ordre 4 en η . En déduire en utilisant Eq. (1) que η vérifie l'équation différentielle

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 \eta}{\mathrm{d}\theta^2} + \beta^2 \eta \approx \frac{1}{2} \eta^2 J''(u_0) + \frac{1}{6} \eta^3 J'''(u_0) , \qquad (7)$$

où l'on a définit $\beta^2 = 1 - J'(u_0)$.

3. En supposant négligeable le membre de droite de l'équation Eq. (7) on a

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 \eta}{\mathrm{d}\theta^2} + \beta^2 \eta \approx 0. \tag{8}$$

De quelle signe doit être β^2 pour que les orbites soient bornées? Sous ces hypothèses montrer que $\eta(\theta) = h_1 \cos(\beta \theta)$. Traduiser l'hypothèse de quasi-circularité en une condition sur h_1 et faire un schéma de la trajectoire de la particule.

- 4. Montrer que pour que la trajectoire soit fermée i.e. la particule passe de nouveau après un certain intervalle de temps par les même points, β doit être un nombre rationnel.
- 5. On suppose maintenant que pour un potentiel donné V toutes les trajectoires quasi-circulaires sont fermées quelque soit la valeur de u_0 satisfaisant 6 i.e. quelque soit la valeur de l^2 . En déduire que β ne peut pas dépendre de u_0 , puis en déduire que pour toutes les valeurs de u_0 , V satisfait l'équation différentielle :

$$V''(u_0) + (\beta^2 - 1) u_0^{-1} V'(u_0) = 0,$$
(9)

6. Résoudre cette équation et montrer qu'à une constante près le potentiel prend la forme

$$V(u) = \alpha \frac{u^{2-\beta^2}}{\beta^2 - 2}, \tag{10}$$

où α est un nombre réel.

7. Réécrire la condition sur u_0 pour avoir une trajectoire circulaire avec la forme de potentiel Eq. (10) et montrer qu'elle impose $\alpha > 0$. Dans ce cas la force est elle attractive ou répulsive?

Jusqu'ici nous avions considéré des trajectoires quasi-circulaires. Cela nous a permis de démontrer Eq. (10) i.e. que le potentiel est nécessairement attractif et de la forme d'une loi de puissance, dont la puissance est plus petite que 2. Pour conclure sur les valeurs de β^2 pour lesquelles toutes les orbites bornées sont aussi fermées il nous faut considérer les ordres suivants de l'équation Eq. (7).

8. $(\star\star)$ Développer $\eta(\theta)$ en modes de Fourier en se limitant aux trois premières harmoniques de β

$$\eta(\theta) = h_0 + h_1 \cos(\beta \theta) + h_2 \cos(2\beta \theta) + h_3 \cos(3\beta \theta) + \cdots$$
 (11)

En utilisant ce développement dans l'équation Eq. (7) et en identifiant les termes de même fréquences, déduire que

$$h_0 \approx h_1^2 \frac{J''(u_0)}{4\beta^2} ,$$

$$h_2 \approx -h_1^2 \frac{J''(u_0)}{12\beta^2} ,$$

$$h_3 \approx -\frac{1}{8\beta^2} \left[h_1 h_2 \frac{J''(u_0)}{2} + h_1^3 \frac{J'''(u_0)}{24} \right] .$$
(12)

où l'on n'a conservé que le premier ordre non-nul en h_1 . Remarquez qu'il est attendu que ces paramètres soient plus petits que h_1 qui est le seul non-nul dans le cas d'une orbite quasi-circulaire.

9. $(\star\star)$ En utilisant l'équation sur les termes de fréquence β montrer que

$$3\beta^2 J'''(u_0) + 5J''(u_0)^2 = 0.$$
 (13)

10. En utilisant l'expression de J(u) montrer que

$$\beta^2 (1 - \beta^2) (4 - \beta^2) = 0, \tag{14}$$

puis démontrer le théorème de Bertrand.

1.4 Diffusion sur un potentiel en $1/r^2$ (CF)

L'objectif de cet exercice est de calculer l'angle de diffusion d'une particule arrivant de l'infini soumise à une force centrale. Le calcul pourrait être répété

dans le cas de la gravitation pour calculer l'angle de diffusion d'une comète autour du Soleil ou dans le cas de la force de Coulomb pour la collision d'une particule avec un noyau. Dans ce dernier cas le calcul de l'angle de diffusion permet ensuite de déterminer la valeur classique de la section efficace de diffusion Coulombienne [3].

On considère une particule de masse m envoyée de l'infini vers une cible ponctuelle fixe située en O exerçant un potentiel central $V(r)=\frac{k^2}{r^2}$, où k est une constante et r est la distance entre la particule et la cible. On note \vec{v}_0 la vitesse de la particule à l'infini et b le paramètre d'impact. Le paramètre d'impact est défini comme la distance à laquelle la particule venue de l'infini serait passée du centre O en l'absence de force centrale.

- 1. La force d'interaction entre la particule et la cible est-elle attractive ou répulsive? En déduire qualitativement la forme de la trajectoire et faire un schéma faisant apparaître \mathbf{v}_0 et b.
- 2. Exprimer l'énergie E de la particule en fonction de son énergie cinétique et de V(r). Démontrer qu'elle est constante et exprimer cette constante en termes des paramètres de l'exercice.
- 3. Définir le moment cinétique \vec{L} de la particule. Démontrer qu'il est constant. En déduire que le mouvement est plan. Dans quel plan? On utilisera dans la suite les coordonnées polaires (r,θ) du plan du mouvement en choisissant l'axe Ox tel que $\vec{v}_0 = -v_0\vec{u}_x$, $v_0 > 0$.
- 4. Exprimer le moment cinétique **L** en fonction du paramètre d'impact b, de l'énergie E et de la masse m. En déduire $\dot{\theta}$ en fonction de b, E, m et r.
- 5. L'énergie E se met sous la forme $E = \frac{1}{2}m\dot{r}^2 + V_{\rm eff}(r)$. Donner l'expression du potentiel effectif $V_{\rm eff}(r)$ en fonction de r et des constantes. Sur le même graphe tracer les courbes de $V_{\rm eff}$ et de E en fonction de r. Démontrer qu'il existe une distance de plus courte approche r_0 telle que $r \geqslant r_0$ et la calculer en fonction de b, k et E. Montrer r_0 sur le graphe.
- 6. Exprimer \dot{r} en fonction de r et des constantes. En déduire $\frac{dr}{d\theta}$ en fonction de r et des seules constantes b et r_0 . Intégrer cette équation différentielle pour obtenir l'équation de la trajectoire. Il faut distinguer les cas $\dot{r} > 0$ et $\dot{r} < 0$. Vérifier que la trajectoire est symétrique par rapport à la droite passant par O et le point de plus courte approche. Tracer la trajectoire.
- 7. Calculer l'angle de diffusion θ en fonction de b, k et E.

1.5 Potentiel de paires : Théorème du viriel

L'objectif de cette exercice est de démontrer le théorème du viriel : Pour un système de N particules décrites par \mathbf{r}_i ayant une trajectoire bornée, dans la

limite des grands temps, on a

$$\left\langle \sum_{i=1}^{N} \dot{\mathbf{r}}_{i}^{2} \right\rangle = -\left\langle \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mathbf{F}_{i} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{i} \right\rangle, \tag{15}$$

où $\langle . \rangle \equiv \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t . dt$ sont des moyennes temporelles. L'exercice est principalement basé sur [17].

On considère un système de N particules de masse m interagissant via un potentiel de paire telle que l'interaction entre les particules i et j est décrite par $\phi(|\mathbf{r}_j - \mathbf{r}_i|)$ de sorte que le potentiel du système dans son ensemble est donnée par

$$V\left(\mathbf{r}_{1},...,\mathbf{r}_{N}\right) = \sum_{i < j} \phi\left(\left|\mathbf{r}_{j} - \mathbf{r}_{i}\right|\right). \tag{16}$$

- 1. Donner l'expression de la force exercée sur une particule i_0 par les autres particules du système.
- 2. Donner l'expression de l'énergie d'une particule i_0 . Est-elle conservée? Justifier d'un point de vue physique.
- 3. Donner l'expression de l'énergie du système dans son ensemble. Est-elle conservée ?

On définit le moment d'inertie du système autour de l'origine par $I = \sum_{i=1}^N m \mathbf{r}_i^2$.

4. Montrer que le moment d'inertie n'est pas conservé et évolue selon

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}I}{\mathrm{d}t} = 2\sum_{i=1}^{N} m\mathbf{r}_{i}.\dot{\mathbf{r}}_{i}.$$
(17)

5. Montrer que le membre de droite de l'équation précédente évolue selon

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{N} m \mathbf{r}_i . \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i \right] = 2 \sum_{i=1}^{N} m \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mathbf{F}_i . \mathbf{r}_i.$$
 (18)

- 6. En supposant que les trajectoires des particules sont bornées et dans la limite des grands temps i.e. $t\gg \tau$, où τ est le temps caractéristiques d'évolution du système, montrer le théorème du viriel.
- 7. Dans le cas de potentiel en loi de puissance $\phi(r) = r^{-n}$ montrer que le membre de droite du théorème du viriel est égal $nV(\mathbf{r}_1,...,\mathbf{r}_N)$. En particulier dans le cas de la gravitation n=1, l'énergie cinétique est en moyenne égale à deux fois l'opposé de l'énergie potentielle.

The virial theorem, under different forms, is often used in astophysics. We here give a simple application of it in this context [18].

- 8. We consider a purely gravitationally interacting system of N objects obeying the virial theorem. By analogy with a system of N particles in thermodynamical equilibrium we give a temperature \mathcal{T} such that $T = \alpha \mathcal{T}$. What is the sign of α and hence what is the effect of increasing the velocity of the objects? Using the virial theorem show that the heat capacity of the system defined by $C = \frac{\partial E}{\partial T}$ is negative.
- 9. We now assume that the previous N objects have a temperature T_1 and are surrounded by a second system of objects at temperature T_2 . We assume that this second system cannot be considered as only self-gravitating objects and therefore that its heat capacity C_2 is positive which for simplicity we take of the same order of the one of the first system $C_2 \simeq |C_1|$. We assume initially $T_1 > T_2$, using the second law of thermodynamics describe the exchange of energy and the evolution of temperature in both systems. How does the size of the first system evolve? ²

2 Oscillations

2.1 Two types of resonance (CF)

The goal of this exercise is to introduce and describe two different types of resonance, simple resonance of a driven harmonic oscillator, and parametric resonance. Parametric resonances appear in a wide-range of physical systems, from (quantum) optics [12] to early Universe cosmology (preheating) [7]. The figure is from figure Jean-Marcel Rax jean-marcel. rax@ijclab. in2p3. fr. Considérons la dynamique d'une masse ponctuelle m dans le plan euclidien décrit sur un repère affine cartésien d'origine O et de base cartésienne orthonormée directe ($\mathbf{e}_x, \mathbf{e}_y$). Cette masse m est suspendue à l'extrémité d'une tige rigide de longueur l et de masse nulle. Cette tige est articulée autour d'un pivot P et l'ensemble de ce système constitue un pendule pesant plongé dans un champ de pesanteur d'accélération $-g\mathbf{e}_y$.

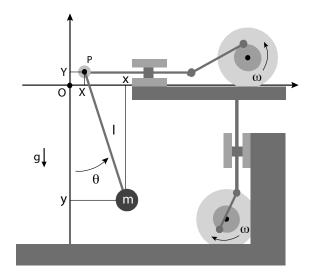
Le pivot P est repéré par ses coordonnées cartésiennes X et Y et on impose à ce pivot P un mouvement horizontal X(t) et un mouvement vertical Y(t) en fonction du temps t:

$$X = a\cos(\omega t)$$
, $Y = b\cos(\omega t)$

où les amplitudes constantes a et b sont des données structurelles du problème au mêmes titres que m, l et ω . La masse ponctuelle est repérée par ses coordonnées

^{1.} These assumptions are in particular well satisfied for globular clusters. These clusters are well-seperated from other structures, only made of stars i.e. no gas no dust, and where no active star formation occurs. Hence the assumption that we have a finite number of objects only interacting gravitationnally holds. In addition globular clusters are old systems that had time to reach equilibrium [6] [16]. I thank P. Boldrini for his insights on the matter [13].

^{2.} This scenario describes the collapse of the core of globular clusters whose core can be considered as purely self-gravitating but not necessarilly its outer region. The core can collapse and such clusters are called "core-collapsed". For a pedagogical explanation see E. Vitral's seminar [15] at 8:00.



cartésiennes x et y. La tige entre cette masse et le pivot fait un angle θ avec la verticale lorsque la masse est en (x, y) et le pivot en (X, Y).

- 1. Exprimer l'énergie cinétique T de la masse m en fonction de \dot{x} et \dot{y} .
- 2. Etablir les expressions de x et y en fonction de X, Y, θ et ℓ .
- 3. Exprimer l'énergie cinétique T de la masse m en fonction de $\dot{\theta}$, des données structurelles du problème $(a, b, \ell, \omega...)$ et du temps t.
- 4. Etablir, à une constante prés, l'expression de l'énergie potentielle U de la masse m dans le champs de pesanteur.
- 5. Exprimer le lagrangien L de la masse m en fonction de θ et $\dot{\theta}$ et des données du problème.
- 6. Etablir l'équation dynamique d'Euler-Lagrange vérifiée par θ et $\dot{\theta}$.
- 7. Considérer le cas $a \neq 0$ et b = 0, sous l'hypothèse des petites oscillations : $\sin \theta \approx \theta$, $\cos \theta \approx 1$, et mettre l'équation ainsi obtenue sous la forme canonique

$$\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} + \Omega^2\theta = A\cos\omega t. \tag{19}$$

Exprimer A et Ω en fonction des données du problème.

The above equation corresponds to a driven harmonic oscillator.

- 8. First assuming $\omega \neq \Omega$ find a particular solution of Eq. (19) and then solve the equation for $\theta(t=0) = \alpha$ and $\dot{\theta}(t=0) = \beta$. How does the amplitude of the oscillation behaves when $\omega \to \Omega$?
- 9. In the case $\omega = \Omega$ find a particular solution in the form $\theta(t) = \alpha t \sin{(\omega t)}$. We drive the oscillator at its resonance frequency and it leads to a growing amplitude.

- 10. In the solution found in question 8, write the difference $\cos(\omega t) \cos(\Omega t)$ as a product of sines and then take the limit $\omega \Omega \to 0$, show that we recover the solution of question 9.
- 11. We now consider the case a=0 and $b\neq 0$. Under the assumption that the oscillations are small: $\sin\theta\approx\theta$, $\cos\theta\approx1$ write down the equation of motion under the form

$$\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} + \Omega^2 \left[1 + h \cos \left[(2\Omega + \varepsilon) t \right] \right] \theta = 0, \qquad (20)$$

and express h, ε and Ω in terms of the parameters of the problem. This equation called a Matthieu equation, or for more general term a Hill-type equation, corresponds to an harmonic oscillator whose frequency is periodically time-varying a simple pendulum whose length is varied or someone on a swing pulling up and letting down their legs at regular. ³

- 12. Write the above differential equation in the form of an harmonic oscillator with a non-vanishing right-hand side. Explain what behavior should be expected for the amplitude of oscillation if, when θ is either at its maximum positive or minimum negative value, $\cos{(\omega t)}$ is close to 1. Notice that it would correspond to someone on a swing pulling-up their legs when closest to the ground and letting them down when highest up. Since typically θ oscillates at Ω when the right-hand side is small, what should be ω for the previous situation to occur?
- 13. We now assume that $\varepsilon/2\Omega \ll 1$, rewrite this condition in terms of the paremeters of the problem. Under this condition and given the discussion of question 12, we look for a solution of the form [11]

$$\theta(t) = e^{st} \left\{ u \cos \left[\left(\Omega + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right) t \right] + v \sin \left[\left(\Omega + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right) t \right] \right\}, \tag{21}$$

where u,v and s are real numbers. Find the link between these parameters for a solution of the above form. By computing s^2 , find the range of allowed ε for such a solution to exist i.e. the resonance window around $\omega=2\Omega$. This phenomenon of exponential amplification is called parametric resonance.

2.2 Regime of validity of a model and effective theory

The goal of this exercise is to show that we should not in general expect the models we can write for a system to be valid in any regime. The models we use are often only valid for a certain range of parameters describing the system. They are called effective models [5] as opposed to a complete model that would describe the system exactly for every values of the parameters. Nevertheless these models are very useful to understand the behavior of the system in a given regime. In

^{3.} For more details on the Mathieu equation see [8] and for the general analysis of such equation, called Floquet's theory, see for instance [1]

^{4.} There is exist other resonance windows around $\Omega^2 n^2 \omega^2 / 4$ for any integer n [8].

particular in particle physics effective field theories [4] are often used to describe the low-energy processes without having knowledge on the high energy physics.⁵ We illustrate this general principle using the example of the simple pendulum.

Let us consider a simple Lagrangian that is supposed to model a weakly non-linear oscillator

$$L = \frac{m\dot{x}^2}{2} - \frac{m\omega^2 x^2}{2} - \epsilon_3 m\omega^2 \frac{x^3}{3} - \epsilon_4 m\omega^2 \frac{x^4}{4} , \qquad (22)$$

where m is the mass of the oscillator, ω its fundamental frequency and ϵ_i are the parameters coding for the strength of the anharmonicity. Four our Lagrangian to model an oscillator which is only weakly non-linear, the higher order terms in the expression of the Lagrangian Eq. (22) have to only provide corrections to the trajectory computed using the harmonic term.

14. Compute the Euler-Lagrange equation of motion and comparing the terms coming from quadratic part of the potential to the higher order terms show that the latter are negligible if the amplitude of motion satisfies $x \ll \epsilon_4^{-1/2}$ and $x \ll \epsilon_3^{-1}$.

This defines the range of amplitude in which the Lagrangian Eq. (22) describes an oscillator with small anharmonicity. In this regime we it can be used to compute deviation to the harmonic motion. For larger values of the amplitude the Lagrangian could a priori model an highly non-linear oscillator. However depending on the values of ϵ_i this Lagrangian could lead to unbounded trajectories ruling it out as a complete model for an oscillator.

- 15. Taking $\epsilon_4 = 0$ show that for any value of the parameters there always exist unbounded trajectories for large enough values of the energy or the amplitude.
- 16. Similarly show that if $\epsilon_4 < 0$ there always exist unbounded trajectories for large enough values of the energy or the amplitude.

For $\epsilon_4 < 0$ the model cannot describe an oscillator with large energies, for example with large initial velocity, or large amplitudes. However in the regime where the dominant term is quadratic, the instability caused by higher order is irrelevant and we have an effective 'theory' for an oscillator. We illustrate these ideas in the case of the simple pendulum for which we have a 'complete theory' given by the Lagrangian

$$L = m\frac{\dot{\theta}^2}{2} - mgl\left[1 - \cos\left(\theta\right)\right], \qquad (23)$$

where m is the mass of the oscillator, g the gravity field, l length of the pendulum and ϵ_i are the parameters coding for the strength of the anharmonicity.

17. Plot the potential and show that all trajectories are bounded.

^{5.} For instance some of these theories, including General Relativity, are non-renormalizable [14] which is generally considered to a requirement for complete theory.

- 18. Expand the potential in the regime of small amplitude of oscillations $\theta \ll 1$ and truncate the expansion at the fourth order in θ . Give the values of ϵ_3 and ϵ_4 . Justify the value of ϵ_3 using a symmetry argument.
- 19. We forget for a moment the origin of the above simplified model and that θ is an angular variable, and take it as an abstract model of oscillator as the one defined earlier. Using the inequalities of question 14 compute the range of θ in which the anharmonicity of this simplified model can be considered weak.
- 20. Plot the effective potential thus obtained. Show that consistently with question 16 there are bounded and unbounded trajectories, i.e. spurious instabilities appear when truncating the potential. Show that the maximum energy for a trajectory to be bounded is $E_{\rm max}=6$. Check that the range of allowed θ for bounded trajectories is consistent with the range of amplitudes for small anharmonicity. Beyond this threshold this simplified model cannot be considered a satisfactory model of oscillator.
- 21. Finally check that in the range of validity of the small amplitude expansion the simplified model is free of instability.

The point of this example is to show that effective theories can be understood as limit in a certain regime of complete theories. Of course, while in this trivial example we have a complete theory of the system, effective theories are precisely used when we do not have one. We hope such complete theory exist and that our effective theories are valid approximation of it in a certain regime.

2.3 Non-linearities and oscillations: Harmonics generation and frequency shifts, failure of perturbation theory and Poincare-Lindstedt's method.

The goal of this exercise is to show that non-linearities lead in general to two features: the generation of harmonics of the unperturbed frequency and a shift of these frequencies, including the fundamental one. This allows also to show a simple case where perturbation theory fails to give a result valid on large times and how to correct it using the Poincare-Linstedt's method. The exercise is based on multiple sources and inspired by [11] paragraph 28.

Let us consider again the Lagrangian Eq. (22) of the previous exercise for a weakly non-linear oscillator. For simplicity we first set $\epsilon_3 = 0$ so that

$$L = \frac{m\dot{x}^2}{2} - \frac{m\omega_0^2 x^2}{2} - \epsilon m\omega_0^2 \frac{x^4}{4} \,. \tag{24}$$

m is the mass of the oscillator, ω its fundamental frequency and ϵ_4 controls the strength of the anharmonicity.

1. Write the Euler-Lagrange equation for this system and, by comparing the linear term to the anharmonic one, show that in order to treat the anharmonicity as a perturbation we have to consider motions with amplitude A such that $A^2\epsilon \ll 1$. We assume this conditon to be satisfied in the rest of the exercise.

- 2. We will now perform a naive perturbation theory at the level of the equation of motion and show that growing terms appear. We assume that the solution of this non-linear equation can be written as a power-series in $A^2\epsilon$, $x(t) = x_0(t) + A^2\epsilon x_1(t) + A^4\epsilon^2 x_2(t) + o(A^4\epsilon^2)$. For the terms of this series to be decreasing i.e. intuitively we gradually refine our solution, what should be the respective order of magnitude of the x_i s? Compute the 0th order solution $x_0(t)$ assuming that initially $x_0(0) = A$, $\dot{x}_0(0) = 0$.
- 3. Compute the equation of motion at first order in $A^2\epsilon$ and show that the 0th order solution acts as a source term for the first order.
- 4. Linearise the trigonometric functions. What is the new frequency appearing in the motion?
- 5. Considering only the term with the new frequency, compute the associated 1st order particular solution. Check that x_1 is indeed of the same order of magnitude as x_0 .
- 6. In addition to the new frequencies we have a term in the fundamental frequency ω_0 . Considering only this source term, find the solution of the equation of motion. How does this term behave on large times?

At 2nd order the equation of motion exhibits a resonance since we have a forcing term in ω_0 which is precisely the fundamental frequency appearing in this equation of motion i.e. we have a forced oscillator. This leads to a solution diverging linearly in t which limits the validity of our perturbation theory since we know the actual motion is bounded in the range of amplitudes considered here. Additional divergences would appear at higher orders. One could wonder if the features obtained above are specific to the quartic potential. Therefore we propose to repeat the computations in the case of a cubic anharmonicity x^3

$$L = \frac{m\dot{x}^2}{2} - \frac{m\omega_0^2 x^2}{2} - \epsilon m\omega_0^2 \frac{x^3}{3} \,. \tag{25}$$

to illustrate their generality. The small parameter is now $A\epsilon$ and the expansion reads $x\left(t\right)=x_{0}\left(t\right)+A\epsilon x_{1}\left(t\right)+A^{2}\epsilon^{2}x_{2}\left(t\right)+\mathrm{o}\left(\mathbf{A}^{2}\epsilon^{2}\right)$.

- 7. Compute the equation of motion at first order in $A\epsilon$. What are the new frequencies appearing in the motion? What would be the new frequencies appearing at first order for an anharmonicity in x^n ?
- 8. Compute the 1st order solution for these sources and show that no growing term appear at first order.
- 9. Show that as a consequence of the constant source term the motion is not centered around 0 anymore and justify it by analyzing the symmetry of the potential around 0.
- 10. Similarly compute the equation of motion at second order in $A\epsilon$ and by linearizing trigonometric functions, identify the new frequencies appearing in the motion. At this order a term in the fundamental frequency ω_0 appears that will generate a growing term as in the quartic case.

11. Predict what will be the harmonics $j\omega_0$ of the fundamental frequency included in the solution up to order i, first for x^3 then for the general case x^n .

The generality of the harmonic generation and of the divergences being now established (on a sample of two potentials), can we understand the origin of these spurious divergences and cure them?

12. Develop the function $\cos[(\omega + \delta\omega) t]$ in power series of $\delta\omega$. Notice that doing so we are expand this function on the trigonometric functions oscillating at ω_0 . Show that at first order appears a term similar to the one obtained in the equation of motion.

We have shown earlier that the naive perturbation theory we had develop lead to a sum of terms oscillating at frequencies which are exactly harmonics of the fundamental frequency $n\omega_0$ for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$. However, if the actual solution of our equations of motion were not oscillate exactly at such frequencies but at slightly shifted ones by a term in $A\epsilon$, what perturbation theory would give us would be an expansion of such solution on the trigonometric functions $\cos(n\omega_0 t)$ and $\sin(n\omega_0 t)$. The spurious divergences could therefore be understood as the first terms of an infinite series which can be resummed to a function oscillating at $\omega_0 + \delta\omega$ ($A^2\epsilon$). The Poincaré-Lindstedt method is precisely a modified perturbation theory based on the assumption that the divergences appearing are all of this type. We illustrate it in the case of $\epsilon_3 = 0$. We write the general solution of our equation of motion as $x(t) = x_0(t) + A^2 \epsilon x_1(t) + A^4 \epsilon^2 x_2(t) + o(A^4 \epsilon^2)$ but we now assume that x_0 takes the specific form $x_0(t) = A \cos \left[(\omega_0 + \delta \omega) t \right]$ where $\delta\omega$ is expanded as well $\delta\omega = \delta\omega^{(1)}A^2\epsilon + \delta\omega^{(2)}A^4\epsilon^2 + o(A^4\epsilon^2)$. Notice that therefore each term in the series now contains an infinite number of $A^2\epsilon$ terms due to the frequency but the amplitude is still of fixed order in $A^2\epsilon$.

- 13. Write the equation of motion up to second order, insert the form for x_0 and expand $\delta\omega$ in series of $A^2\epsilon$. Check that the 0th order vanishes. Show that the modified form of x_0 gives an infinite series in $A^2\epsilon$ of source terms proportional to $\cos\left[\left(\omega_0 + \delta\omega\right)t\right]$. These will be used to cancel the resonant terms.
- 14. Collect the first order term and show that we have to choose $\delta\omega^{(1)} = \frac{3}{8}\omega_0$ in order to cancel the resonant term.
- 15. Solve the equation of motion for x_1 at first order in $A^2\epsilon$ and show that $x_1(t) = \frac{A}{32}\cos\left[3\left(\omega_0 + \delta\omega\right)t\right]$. Notice that there will be terms coming from \ddot{x}_1 of higher orders that will have to be included as source terms for x_2 and so on.

One can check that the frequency shift using adiabatic perturbation theory at first order, i.e. by averaging the perturbation, is equal to the one we derived using the more pedestrian Poincaré-Lindsted method.

^{6. &}lt;u>Hint</u>: Check that the highest harmonic is generated by a product of a certain number of times the 0th order solution times the i-1th order one.

^{7.} Add a reference to the hypothesis for this to be true.

3 Fundamental assumptions of classical mechanics

3.1 Equation of motion of a free non-relativistic particle

The goal of this exercise is first to show the unicity of the equations of motion of a free particle when imposing invariance under the Galilean group. In the second part we consider the question of the unicity of the Lagrangian of a free particle. It is inspired by the wonderful discussion of the first chapter of [11]. This approach of using symmetries to derive unicity theorems is fundamental and has far-reaching consequences in theoretical physics. It can also be used for instance to derive the Lagrangian of a free relativistic particle [9] or classifies the possible quantum fields and see the spin appearing [19]

We want to describe the dynamics of a particle evolving in empty space. We assume that the dynamics can be obtained via the principle of least action for some Lagrangian L. We further assume that the knowledge of the position and velocity of the particle at any given time is enough to reconstruct the whole trajectory i.e. the Lagrangian depends only on the position, the velocity and time $L(\mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}, t)$, and that it is non-degenerate i.e. $\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 L}{\mathrm{d} \dot{\mathbf{q}}^2} \neq 0$.

1. Show that the equation of motion for the particle can be written in the form

$$\ddot{\mathbf{q}} = f(\mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}, t) , \qquad (26)$$

where the details of the function f depends on L.

- 2. Assuming that empty space is homogeneous i.e. wherever we put the particle in empty space it should have the same trajectory, show that $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{q}} = 0$ i.e. f does not depend on position \mathbf{q} . ⁸
- 3. Assuming that time is homogeneous show that $\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = 0$ i.e. f does not depend on time t.
- 4. Assuming that equation of motion are invariant under change of galilean referential i.e. $\dot{\mathbf{q}} \rightarrow \dot{\mathbf{q}} + \delta \dot{\mathbf{q}}_0$ where $\delta \dot{\mathbf{q}}_0$ is a constant, show that $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \dot{\mathbf{q}}} = 0$.
- 5. Assuming that empty space is isotropic show that the equations of motion are then unique

$$\ddot{\mathbf{q}} = 0. \tag{27}$$

The above equations of motions are nothing else than the standard Newton's equation of motion for a free particle. We proved that they are unique. One could also wonder about the unicity of the Lagrangian $L=m\frac{\dot{\mathbf{q}}^2}{2}$ giving rise to such equations.

6. Assuming again space and time to be homogeneous. If we impose, as for the equation of motion, invariance under the associated transformation show that $L(|\dot{\mathbf{q}}|)$.

^{8. &}lt;u>Hint</u>: Consider the modification of the equation of motion when shifting the origin of the referential by an infinitesimal quantity $\mathbf{q} \to \mathbf{q} + \delta \mathbf{q}_0$. Should the equations be modified?

7. Further imposing invariance of the Lagrangian under Galilean transformation, show that L must be a constant number.

The above discussion shows that we cannot impose strict invariance of the Lagrangian as we do with the equation of motion under the Galilean group. This is too restrictive as what we want to impose is only that physics is invariant under the Galilean group, here the equation of motion, but several Lagrangians can lead to the same equations of motion. For example two Lagrangian different by a total time derivative lead to the same equations of motion but it is more general.

8. Give a Lagrangian different from the free particle Lagrangian plus any total time derivative which still gives rise to the same equations of motion. ⁹

In fact one can show that the Lagrangian $L=m\frac{\dot{\mathbf{q}}^2}{2}$ is indeed unique if we impose that we want a Lagrangian which is only quasi-invariant, i.e. up to a total derivative, under the Galilean group. However every proof known to the author requires extensive and involved used of representation theory see for instance [10]. We only here give a partial proof of that result.

9. Show that if we require a lagrangian of the form $L(|\dot{\mathbf{q}}|)$ to be quasi-invariant under change of Galilean frame then it is equal to $L=m\frac{\dot{\mathbf{q}}^2}{2}$ up to a constant. In particular the Lagrangian found in question 8 is not quasi-invariant. This is the partial proof of [11].

Références

- [1] . Basic Floquet Theory. URL: https://personal.math.ubc.ca/~ward/teaching/m605/every2_floquet1.pdf.
- [2] Bertrand's Theorem. In: Wikipedia. 14 avr. 2021. URL: https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Bertrand%27s_theorem&oldid=1017669576 (visité le 02/10/2021).
- [3] Diffusion Rutherford. In: Wikipédia. 13 août 2020. URL: https://fr.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Diffusion_Rutherford&oldid=173797487 (visité le 02/10/2021).
- [4] Effective Field Theory. In: Wikipedia. 24 juil. 2021. URL: https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Effective_field_theory&oldid=1035265201 (visité le 16/10/2021).
- [5] Effective Theory. In: Wikipedia. 30 nov. 2020. URL: https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Effective_theory&oldid=991459796 (visité le 16/10/2021).
- [6] Globular Cluster. In: Wikipedia. 6 oct. 2021. URL: https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Globular_cluster&oldid=1048540236 (visité le 10/10/2021).

^{9. &}lt;u>Hint</u> : Consider Lagrangians of the form $L(|\dot{\mathbf{q}}|)$.

- [7] Inflation (Cosmology). In: Wikipedia. 12 sept. 2021. URL: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inflation_(cosmology)#Reheating (visité le 04/10/2021).
- [8] Ivana Kovacic, Richard Rand et Si Mohamed Sah. « Mathieu's Equation and Its Generalizations: Overview of Stability Charts and Their Features ». In: Applied Mechanics Reviews 70.2 (1er mar. 2018), p. 020802. ISSN: 0003-6900, 2379-0407. Doi: 10.1115/1.4039144. URL: https://asmedigitalcollection.asme.org/appliedmechanicsreviews/article/doi/10.1115/1.4039144/368765/Mathieus-Equation-and-Its-Generalizations-Overview (visité le 04/10/2021).
- [9] Lev Davidovič Landau et Evgeniĭ Mikhaĭlovich Lifshits. *The Classical Theory of Fields*. 4th rev. English ed. Course of Theoretical Physics v. 2. Oxford New York: Pergamon Press, 1975. ISBN: 978-0-08-025072-4.
- [10] Jean-Marc LÉVY-LEBLOND. « Galilei Group and Galilean Invariance ». In: Group Theory and Its Applications. Academic Press, 1er jan. 1971, p. 221-299. ISBN: 978-0-12-455152-7. DOI: 10.1016/B978-0-12-455152-7.50011-2. URL: https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/B9780124551527500112 (visité le 02/10/2021).
- [11] *Mechanics*. Elsevier, 1976. ISBN: 978-0-7506-2896-9. DOI: 10.1016/C2009-0-25569-3. URL: https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/C20090255693 (visité le 03/10/2021).
- [12] Optical Parametric Oscillator. In: Wikipedia. 1er mar. 2021. URL: https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Optical_parametric_oscillator&oldid=1009569789 (visité le 04/10/2021).
- [13] Pierre Boldrini. URL: https://www.iap.fr/useriap/boldrini/publications.html#main (visité le 10/10/2021).
- [14] Renormalization. In: Wikipedia. 1er sept. 2021. URL: https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Renormalization&oldid=1041791995 (visité le 16/10/2021).
- [15] SEMINÁRIOS DO DEPARTAMENTO DE ASTRONOMIA UFRGS, director. A Graveyard of Stars: Mass-Modelling of a Milky Way Globular Cluster. 2021. URL: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=79j0CUlzf5I (visité le 13/10/2021).
- [16] Statistical Mechanics Gross "Temperature" of a Globular Cluster. Physics Stack Exchange. URL: https://physics.stackexchange.com/questions/252489/gross-temperature-of-a-globular-cluster (visité le 02/10/2021).
- [17] Théorème du viriel. In: Wikipédia. 6 juin 2021. URL: https://fr.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Th%C3%A9or%C3%A8me_du_viriel&oldid=183599987 (visité le 03/10/2021).

- [18] Thermodynamics Are There Any Known Negative Heat Capacities? Physics Stack Exchange. URL: https://physics.stackexchange.com/questions/232990/are-there-any-known-negative-heat-capacities (visité le 02/10/2021).
- [19] Steven Weinberg. The Quantum Theory of Fields: Volume 1: Foundations. T. 1. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1995. ISBN: 978-0-521-67053-1. DOI: 10.1017/CB09781139644167. URL: https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/quantum-theory-of-fields/22986119910BF6A2EFE42684801A3BDF (visité le 18/10/2021).