3 Blue 1 Brown challenge

Steve's solution

 16^{th} of January, 2019

1 Tracking the Energy

1.1 Variables

• Masses: $\alpha < \beta$, $\alpha = 100^n \cdot \beta$

• Initial velocity of light block : $V_{\alpha 1}$

• Initial velocity of heavy block : $V_{\beta 1}$

• Final velocity of light block : $V_{\alpha 2}$

• Final velocity of heavy block : $V_{\beta 2}$

1.2 Conservation Laws

Energy Let us consider the Kinetic energy of each mass individually and as a whole. As a whole, the energy is conserved after each collision:

$$\alpha V_{\alpha 1}^2 + \beta V_{\beta 1}^2 = \alpha V_{\alpha 2}^2 + \beta V_{\beta 2}^2 = 2E$$
 (1)

The energy of mass β is $\frac{1}{2}\beta V_{\beta 1}^2 = E_{\beta}$

The energy of mass α is $\frac{1}{2}\alpha V_{\alpha}^{2}=E_{\alpha}$

Conservation of Momentum

$$\beta V_{\beta 1} - \alpha V_{\alpha 1} = \beta V_{\beta 2} + \alpha V_{\alpha 2} \tag{2}$$

Here we are taking our speed variables to be positive values. Though momentum is conserved upon every $\alpha > < \beta$ collision, momentum is lost (in the first half, gained in the second) by a factor of $2\alpha V_{\alpha}$ with every collision of α with the wall.

Solving for $V_{\alpha 2}$ we get:

$$V_{\alpha 2} = \frac{\beta (V_{\alpha 1} + 2V_{\beta 1}) - \alpha V_{\alpha 1}}{\alpha + \beta} \tag{3}$$

Similarly for $V_{\beta 2}$ we get:

$$V_{\beta 2} = \frac{\beta V_{\beta 1} - \alpha (2V_{\alpha 1} + V_{\beta 1})}{\alpha + \beta} \tag{4}$$

So

$$V_{\beta 2}^{2} = \frac{\beta^{2} V_{\beta 1}^{2} + \alpha^{2} (4V_{\alpha 1}^{2} + V_{\beta 1}^{2} + 4V_{\alpha 1}V_{\beta 1}) - 2\alpha\beta V_{\beta 1} (2V_{\alpha 1} + V_{\beta 1})}{\alpha^{2} + \beta^{2} + 2\alpha\beta}$$
(5)

And since

$$V_{\beta_1}^2 = \frac{\alpha^2 V_{\beta_1}^2 + \beta^2 V_{\beta_1}^2 + 2\alpha\beta V_{\beta_1}^2}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + 2\alpha\beta}$$
 (6)

Conjecture here we will investigate the relation. This is geometrically intuited from the circle graph...

$$\frac{\sqrt{\beta(V_{\beta 2} - V_{\beta 1})^2 + \alpha(V_{\alpha 2} - V_{\alpha 1})^2}}{E = \beta V_{\beta 1}^2 + \alpha V_{\alpha 1}^2} \cong \theta \text{ is constant}$$

$$(7)$$

Therefore the expression

$$\beta V_{\beta 2}^2 + \beta V_{\beta 1}^2 - 2\beta V_{\beta 1} V_{\beta 2} + \alpha V_{\alpha 2}^2 + \alpha V_{\alpha 1}^2 - 2\alpha V_{\alpha 1} V_{\alpha 2} = 2E - 2(\beta V_{\beta 1} V_{\beta 2} + \alpha V_{\alpha 2}^2 V_{\alpha 1})$$
(8)

must also be constant where $sin(\theta) \cong \theta$, so in the small angle approximation, or as $lim\ sin(\theta) \to \theta \to 0 \iff \beta >> \alpha$

Substituting equations (3) and (4) into the above we get

$$\beta V_{\beta 1} V_{\beta 2} + \alpha V_{\alpha 1} V_{\alpha 2} = \beta V_{\beta 1} \frac{\beta V_{\beta 1} - \alpha (2V_{\alpha_1} + V_{\beta 1})}{\alpha + \beta} + \alpha V_{\alpha 1} \frac{\beta (V_{\alpha 1} + 2V_{\beta 1}) - \alpha V_{\alpha 1}}{\alpha + \beta}$$
(9)

is a constant

Which gives

$$\beta V_{\beta 1}^2(\beta - \alpha) + \alpha V_{\alpha 1}^2(\beta - \alpha) \cong \beta (\beta V_{\beta 1}^2 + \alpha V_{\alpha 1}^2) = \beta E$$
(10)

So

$$\theta \cong 2\sqrt{\frac{E - \frac{\beta E}{\alpha + \beta}}{E}} = 2\sqrt{1 - \frac{\beta}{\alpha + \beta}} \tag{11}$$

The number of bounces it does before it can escape is therefore

$$N = \frac{2\pi}{\theta} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{\beta}{\beta + \alpha}}}\tag{12}$$

Plugging in certain values from the 3blue1brwon video to check that I am still sane

