Theoretische Mechanik - Übung 4

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Aufgabe 1

a)
$$\vec{F} = \vec{a} \times \vec{r}$$
 mit $\vec{a} = konst.$

$$\Rightarrow F^{x} = \alpha^{y} - \alpha^{2} y$$

$$F^{\gamma} = \alpha^2 x - \alpha^{\chi} z$$

$$F^{2} = \alpha^{x} y - \alpha^{y} x$$

-existert ein Potential gilt: rot
$$\vec{F} = 0$$

$$(rot \vec{F})^{x} = \frac{\partial F^{z}}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F^{y}}{\partial z} = \alpha^{x} - (-\alpha^{x}) = 2\alpha^{x}$$

$$(rot \vec{F})^{\gamma} = \frac{\partial F^{\chi}}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial F^{z}}{\partial x} = \alpha' - (-\alpha') = 2\alpha'$$

$$(rof F)^{2} = \frac{\partial F^{Y}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F^{X}}{\partial y} = \alpha^{2} - (-\alpha^{2}) = 2\alpha^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 rot $\vec{r} = 2\vec{c} \neq 0$ (in Allgomeinen)

b)
$$\vec{F} = \vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{r})$$
 mit \vec{a}, \vec{b} konst

$$\Rightarrow (rot \vec{F})' = (a^{\gamma} b^{2} - a^{2} b^{\gamma}, a^{2} b^{\chi} - a^{\chi} b^{2}, a^{\chi} b^{\gamma} - a^{\gamma} b^{\chi})$$

$$\Rightarrow rot \vec{F} = 0 \quad far \quad \vec{b} = \lambda \vec{a} \quad mid \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$Oann \quad gill: \vec{F} = -grad U$$

$$mit \quad \vec{F} = \lambda \vec{a} \quad (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{F}) - \lambda \vec{F} \vec{a}^2 \qquad a^2 := \vec{a}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad F^{\times} = \lambda \vec{a}^{\times} (\alpha^{\times} x + \alpha^{y} y + \alpha^{2} z) - \lambda \vec{a}^{\times} x \\
F^{y} = \lambda \vec{a}^{y} (\alpha^{\times} x + \alpha^{y} y + \alpha^{2} z) - \lambda \vec{a}^{x} y \\
F^{z} = \lambda \vec{a}^{z} (\alpha^{\times} x + \alpha^{y} y + \alpha^{2} z) - \lambda \vec{a}^{z} y \\
F^{z} = \lambda \vec{a}^{z} (\alpha^{\times} x + \alpha^{y} y + \alpha^{2} z) - \lambda \vec{a}^{z} y \\
\Rightarrow U = -\int F^{\times} dx = -\lambda \left[\vec{a}^{\times} \left(\vec{a}^{\times} \frac{x^{2}}{2} + \vec{a}^{\times} x y + \vec{a}^{\times} z \right) - \vec{a}^{z} \frac{x^{2}}{2} \right] + g(y)^{z}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad F^{y} = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial y} = \lambda \vec{a}^{y} (\vec{a}^{y} y + \vec{a}^{z} z) - \lambda \vec{a}^{y} y$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad -\frac{\partial x(y)^{z}}{\partial y} = \lambda \vec{a}^{y} (\vec{a}^{y} y + \vec{a}^{z} z) - \lambda \vec{a}^{z} y$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad g(y)^{z} = -\lambda \left(\vec{a}^{y} \vec{a}^{y} y + \vec{a}^{y} z - \vec{a}^{z} y \right) dy$$

$$= -\lambda \left(\vec{a}^{y} \vec{a}^{y} y + \vec{a}^{y} z - \vec{a}^{z} y \right) dy$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad -\frac{\partial x(y)^{z}}{\partial z} = \lambda \vec{a}^{x} \vec{a}^{x} x - \frac{\partial x(y)^{z}}{\partial z}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad -\frac{\partial x(y)^{z}}{\partial z} = \lambda \vec{a}^{z} (\vec{a}^{y} y + \vec{a}^{z} z) - \lambda \vec{a}^{z} z$$

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$$\Rightarrow \quad -\frac{\partial x(y)^{z}}{\partial z} = \lambda \vec{a}^{z} \vec{a}^{z} - \vec{a}^{z} \vec{$$

$$\Rightarrow g(y_{1}z) = -\lambda \int a^{y}a^{y} \frac{y^{2}}{2} + a^{2}a^{2} \frac{z^{2}}{2} + a^{y}a^{2}y^{2} - a^{2}\frac{y^{2}}{2}$$

$$-a^{2} \frac{z^{2}}{2} \int + C$$

$$\Rightarrow U = -\lambda \int \frac{1}{2} \left(a^{x}x^{2} + a^{y}a^{y}y^{2} + a^{2}a^{2}z^{2} \right) + a^{x}a^{y}xy + a^{x}a^{2}xz$$

$$+ a^{y}a^{2}y^{2} - \frac{a^{2}}{2} \left(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} \right) \int \int + C$$

Potential für F= Zax(axF)

- es existiert im Allgemeinen keln Potential

Arbeitsintogral:
$$\vec{a} = \alpha \vec{e_z} \implies (\vec{F})' = (-\alpha y, \alpha x, 0)$$

$$P_A = (1, 1, 1) \quad P_2 = (2, 2, 2)$$

$$1.) \quad far \quad \overrightarrow{P_AP_Z} : \implies \vec{F}(\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$far \quad \lambda \in [0, 1]$$

$$\implies W = \int_{P_A}^{P_Z} d\vec{F}' = \int_{0}^{1} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{F}' d\lambda$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (-\alpha(1+\lambda) + \alpha(1+\lambda)) d\lambda = \underline{0}$$

$$2.) \quad \overrightarrow{F_A}(\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 \\ 1 \end{cases} \quad (0) \quad \text{für } \lambda \in [0, 1]$$

2.)
$$\vec{F}_{\lambda}(\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \\ \lambda \\ \lambda \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{F}_{2}(\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ \lambda \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \lambda \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{F}_{3}(\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

Aufgabe 2

$$m\vec{r}' = -k\vec{r} - \beta\vec{r}$$
 $k_1\beta > 0$ and konst.

$$= \frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = -\frac{B}{m}\vec{L} \quad (wegen \vec{L} = m\vec{r} \times \vec{r})$$

Lösen durch Trennung der Varroblen für x-Komponente:

$$\frac{d\mathcal{L}^{\times}}{dt} + \frac{\mathcal{B}}{m}\mathcal{L}^{\times} = 0 \Rightarrow \int \frac{d\mathcal{L}^{\times}}{\mathcal{L}^{\times}} = \int -\frac{\mathcal{B}}{m} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|L^{\chi}| = -\frac{\beta}{m}\ell + C$$

=)
$$L^{\times}(t) = \kappa e^{-\frac{\beta}{m}t}$$
 (Vorzetchen und e^{c} follen in κ hinein)

=> Prehimpuls fallt exponentiell ab

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{t\to\infty} \vec{L}(t) = 0$$

Energlebilanz: mr = -kr - Br (Skalarprodukt mit r)

$$\Rightarrow m\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{m}{z} \vec{r}^2 \right) = -k\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r} - \beta \vec{r}^2$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} u \frac{2\beta}{m} \tau$$

$$\implies \frac{\sqrt{T}}{dt} = -\frac{d\mathcal{U}}{dt} - \frac{2B}{m}T$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt}(T+U) = -\frac{2B}{m}T$$
 Energiebilanz

cs muss hier getten:
$$\lim_{t\to\infty} T = 0$$
 (stehe Drehimpuls)

$$U(x) = \frac{E}{2} x^2 - \lambda \frac{m}{3} x^3 \quad \text{mit} \quad x(0) = 0$$

Fall
$$\lambda = 0$$
: $u(x) = \frac{k}{2} x^2$

$$=) \quad F = -\frac{d}{dx} U(x) = -kx$$

(Newfor
$$II$$
)
$$=) \qquad m\dot{x} = -kx \qquad \Longrightarrow \quad \ddot{x} + \frac{k}{m}x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $x(t) = A sin(\omega t + \varphi)$ for $\omega^2 = \frac{k}{m}$

$$x(0) \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \implies \varphi = 0 \implies x(t) = A \sin \omega t$$
 ist Lösung

$$Fall \lambda \neq 0$$
: $\chi_{(a)} = \chi(\ell)$

Ansotz:
$$x_{(1)} = x_{(0)} + \lambda x_1$$
, wober x_1 eine partikuläre Lisung 1st

$$= F = -\frac{dU(x)}{dx} = -kx + \lambda mx^{2}$$

(Newhow II)

$$\Rightarrow m\ddot{x} + kx - \lambda ux^{2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{x} + \frac{k}{m}x - \lambda x^{2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{x}_{(1)} + \frac{k}{m}x_{(1)} - \lambda x_{(1)}^{2}$$

$$= \ddot{x}_{(0)} + \frac{k}{m}x_{(0)} + \lambda \ddot{x}_{(1)} + \frac{k}{m}\lambda x_{(1)} - \lambda^{2}x_{(1)}^{2} - \lambda x_{(0)}^{2} = 0$$

$$= 0 \text{ outproud}$$

$$der ersten Lissung$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{x}_{1} + \frac{k}{m}x_{1} - \lambda x_{1}^{2} = x_{(0)}^{2} = \ddot{x}_{1} + \omega^{2}x_{1} - \lambda x_{1}^{2}$$

$$(\lambda \ll 1) \qquad \ddot{x}_{1} + \omega^{2}x_{1} = x_{(0)}^{2} = A^{2}\sin^{2}\omega t$$

$$= \frac{A^{2}}{2}(A - \cos 2\omega t) \quad (Theorem for $\sin^{2}x : \sin^{2}x : \sin^{2}x = \frac{A^{2}}{2}(A - \cos 2\omega t)$

$$\Rightarrow D61: \qquad \ddot{x}_{1} + \omega^{2}x_{1} = \frac{A^{2}}{2}(A - \cos 2\omega t)$$

$$Ansole for portivatione Lissung: x_{1}(t) = a \sin 2\omega t + b \cos 2\omega t + c \quad a_{1}b_{1}c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{x}_{1}(t) = -4a\omega^{2}\sin 2\omega t - 4b\omega^{2}\cos 2\omega t + c \quad a_{1}b_{1}c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow -4a\omega^{2}\sin 2\omega t - 4b\omega^{2}\cos 2\omega t + c \quad a_{2}\sin 2\omega t$$

$$\Rightarrow -4a\omega^{2}\sin 2\omega t - 4b\omega^{2}\cos 2\omega t + c \quad a_{3}\sin 2\omega t$$

$$\Rightarrow -4a\omega^{2}\sin 2\omega t - 4b\omega^{2}\cos 2\omega t + c \quad a_{4}\sin 2\omega t$$

$$\Rightarrow -4a\omega^{2}\sin 2\omega t - 4b\omega^{2}\cos 2\omega t + c \quad a_{5}\sin 2\omega t$$

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 $\Rightarrow -3\alpha\omega^2 \sin 2\omega t - 36\omega^2 \cos 2\omega t + c = \frac{A^2}{2} - \frac{A^2}{2} \cos 2\omega t$

$$= \begin{cases} \text{Koeffizientenvergleich}: & (\underline{T}) - 3a\omega^2 = 0\\ & (\underline{T}) - 3b\omega^2 = -\frac{1}{2}A^2\\ & (\underline{T}) & c & = \frac{1}{2}A^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow a=0 \qquad b=\frac{A^2}{6\omega^2} \quad c=\frac{A^2}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1(t) = \frac{A^2}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\omega^2} \cos 2\omega t + 1 \right)$$

=)
$$x_{(1)}(t) = A \sin \omega t + \lambda \frac{A^2}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\omega^2} \cos 2\omega t + 1 \right)$$