

harmonic effect.

$$\vec{F}_L = - \frac{k_e q q'}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

1)

$$+ q \vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

Rotating coordinate system

$$\vec{a}_{in} = \vec{a}_{rot} + 2\vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}_{rot} + \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r})$$

$$m \vec{a}_{rot} + 2m \vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}_{rot} + \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r})$$

$$= - \frac{k_e q q'}{r^2} \hat{r} + q \vec{v}_{rot} \times \vec{B}$$

$$+ q (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}) \times \vec{B}$$

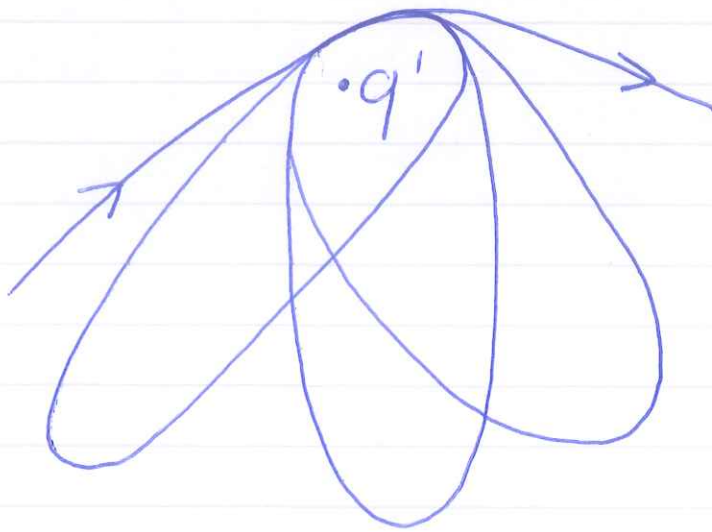
2) Choose $\vec{\omega} = - \frac{\vec{B} q}{2m}$

Then

$$\vec{a}_{rot} = - \frac{k_e q q'}{m r^2} \hat{r}$$

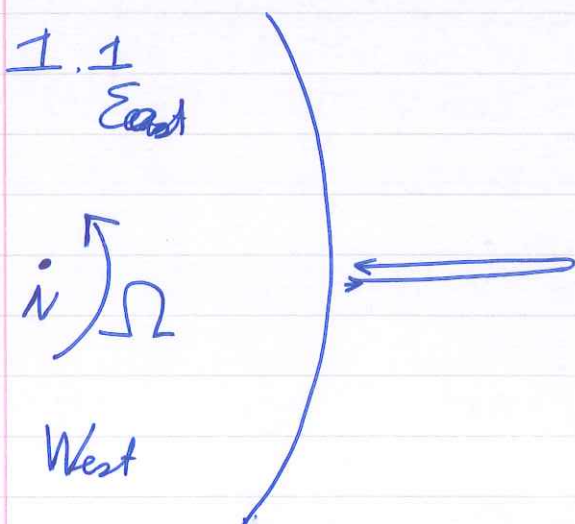
$$+ \left(\frac{q}{2m} \right)^2 \vec{B} \times (\vec{B} \times \vec{r})$$

3)



Homework 6 Solutions.

(1)



20 Seen from an inertial frame, the speed in the direction of $\hat{\theta}$ is smaller at smaller radii.
 \Rightarrow When thrown up, the particle starts to lag behind with surface of the earth
 \Rightarrow Deflection is to the west.

1.2. The Coriolis force is

$$\vec{F}_{\text{cor}} = -2m \vec{\Omega} \times \vec{v}_{\text{rel}}$$

$$= -2m \vec{\Omega} \times \dot{r} \hat{r} = -2m \Omega \dot{r} \hat{\theta}$$

10 $\Rightarrow r \ddot{\theta} + 2\dot{r} \dot{\theta} = -2\Omega \dot{r}$

Assume $\dot{\theta} \ll \Omega$. This can be verified later

$$\Rightarrow R_e \ddot{\theta} = -2\Omega \dot{r} = -2\Omega (v_0 - gt)$$

$$\Rightarrow R_e \dot{\theta} = -\Omega v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \Omega g t^2$$

10 $\Rightarrow R_e \theta(t) = -\frac{1}{2} \Omega v_0 t^2 + \frac{1}{6} \Omega g t^3$

The time T at which the particle

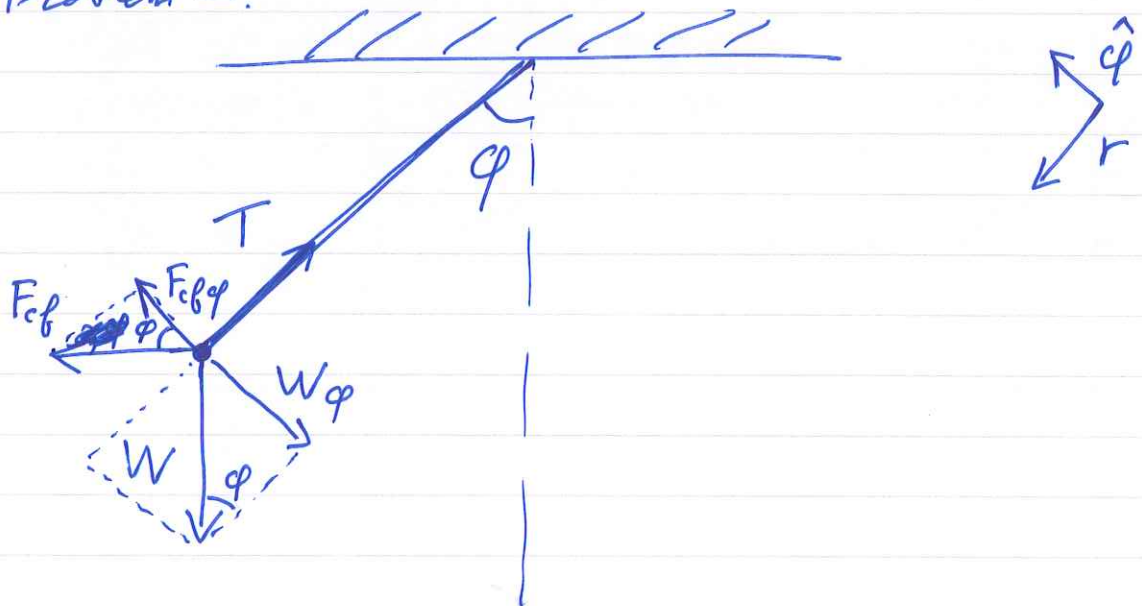
(2)

is given by $T = 2V_0/g$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Re } \Theta(T) &= -\frac{1}{2} \Omega V_0^3/g^2 + \frac{1}{6} \Omega V_0^3/g^2 \\ &= -\frac{2}{3} \Omega \frac{V_0^3}{g^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow d = \frac{2}{3} \Omega \frac{V_0^3}{g^2}$$

Problem 2.



$$F_\phi = |-m \vec{\Omega} \times (\vec{\Omega} \times \vec{r})|$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= m \Omega^2 l \sin \phi \\ W &= mg \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_\phi = -mg \sin \phi + m \Omega^2 l \sin \phi \cos \phi$$

\Rightarrow eq of motion

$$l \ddot{\phi} = (-g + \Omega^2 l \cos \phi) \sin \phi$$