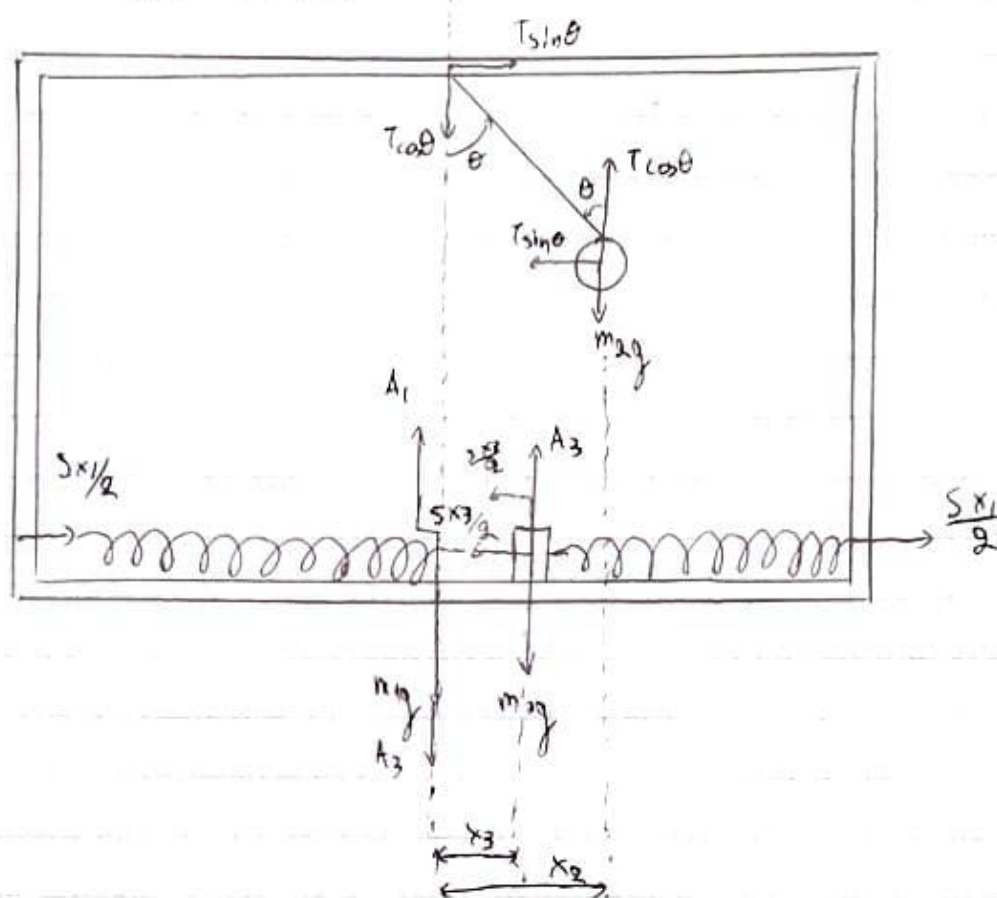


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α) Για το σώμα 3: $\sum F_{x3} = -\frac{Sx_3}{2} - \frac{Sx_3}{2} = m_3 \ddot{x}_3 \Rightarrow$

$-Sx_3 = m_3 \ddot{x}_3 \Rightarrow \ddot{x}_3 + \frac{S}{m_3} x_3 = 0 \quad (1)$

Για το σώμα 2: $\sum F_{x2} = 0$ (θεωρούμε ότι $\sin \theta \approx \tan \theta \approx \theta$) \Rightarrow

$T \cos \theta = m_2 g \Rightarrow T = \frac{m_2 g}{\cos \theta}$ $\Rightarrow -m_2 g \tan \theta = m_2 \ddot{x}_2 \Rightarrow$

$\sum F_{x2} = -T \sin \theta = m_2 \ddot{x}_2$

$-g \sin \theta = \ddot{x}_2 \Rightarrow \ddot{x}_2 + g \frac{x_2 - x_3}{L} = 0 \Rightarrow \ddot{x}_2 + \frac{g}{L} x_2 - \frac{g}{L} x_3 = 0 \quad (2)$

Esow $x_2 = B \cos(\omega t + \varphi) \Rightarrow \dot{x}_2 = -B\omega \sin(\omega t + \varphi) \Rightarrow \ddot{x}_2 = -B\omega^2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$
 Quora, $x_3 = \Gamma \cos(\omega t + \varphi) \Rightarrow \ddot{x}_3 = -\Gamma\omega^2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$

(1) $\Rightarrow -\Gamma\omega^2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi) + \frac{S}{m_3} \Gamma \cos(\omega t + \varphi) = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\left(-\omega^2 + \frac{S}{m_3}\right) \Gamma = 0 \quad (3)$$

(2) $\Rightarrow -B\omega^2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi) + \frac{g}{L} B \cos(\omega t + \varphi) - \frac{g}{L} \Gamma \cos(\omega t + \varphi) = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\left(-\omega^2 + \frac{g}{L}\right) B - \frac{g}{L} \Gamma = 0 \quad (4)$$

Apoi, p2 $\frac{S}{m_3} = 2\omega_0^2, \quad \frac{g}{L} = 2\omega_0^2 :$

(3) (4) $\Rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} (-\omega^2 + 2\omega_0^2) \Gamma + 0 \cdot B &= 0 \\ (-\omega^2 + 2\omega_0^2) B - 2\omega_0^2 \Gamma &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & -\omega^2 + 2\omega_0^2 \\ -\omega^2 + 2\omega_0^2 & -2\omega_0^2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow -(-\omega^2 + 2\omega_0^2)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \omega^2 = 2\omega_0^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{2} \omega_0$$

Fia zo $\zeta_1: \zeta_{Fx1} = m_1 \ddot{x}_1 \Rightarrow T \sin \theta + S x_1 = m_1 \ddot{x}_1 \Rightarrow m_1 g \tan \theta - S x_1 = m_1 \ddot{x}_1 \Rightarrow$

$$\ddot{x}_1 = \frac{m_1 g}{m_1} \frac{x_2 - x_1}{L} - \frac{S}{m_1} x_1 \Rightarrow \ddot{x}_1 + \frac{S}{m_1} x_1 - \frac{m_1 g}{m_1} \frac{g}{L} x_2 + \frac{m_1 g}{m_1} \frac{g}{L} x_1 = 0$$

$x_1 = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$
 $\ddot{x}_1 = -A\omega^2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$

$$\rightarrow -A\omega^2 + \frac{g}{m_1} A - \frac{m_2}{m_1} \frac{g}{L} B + \frac{m_2}{m_1} \frac{g}{L} A = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$-A\omega^2 + \frac{\omega_0^2}{2} A - \frac{\omega_0^2}{2} B + \frac{\omega_0^2}{2} A = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$(-\omega^2 + \omega_0^2) A - \frac{\omega_0^2}{2} B = 0$$

2

a) Το σώμα ισορροπεί όταν $\frac{dU}{dx} = 0$

$$\dot{U}(x) = \frac{-5Ax^4(B+x^6) + Ax^5 6x^5}{(B+x^6)^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\dot{U}(x) = \frac{-5ABx^4 - 5Ax^{10} + 6Ax^{10}}{(B+x^6)^2} = \frac{Ax^{10} - 5ABx^4}{(B+x^6)^2}$$

$$\dot{U}(x_0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{Ax_0^4(x_0^6 - 5B)}{(B+x_0^6)^2} = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} x_0 > 0 \\ A > 0 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow x_0^6 = 5B \Leftrightarrow x_0 = \sqrt[6]{5B}$$

Το είδος της ισορροπίας προκύπτει από το $\ddot{U}(x_0)$.

$$\ddot{U}(x) = \frac{(10Ax^9 - 20ABx^3)(B+x^6)^2 - (Ax^{10} - 5ABx^4)2(B+x^6)}{(B+x^6)^4}$$

$$6x^5 \Rightarrow$$

$$\ddot{U}(x) = \frac{10ABx^9 + 10Ax^{15} - 20AB^2x^3 - 20ABx^9 - 12Ax^{15} + 60ABx^9}{(B+x^6)^3}$$

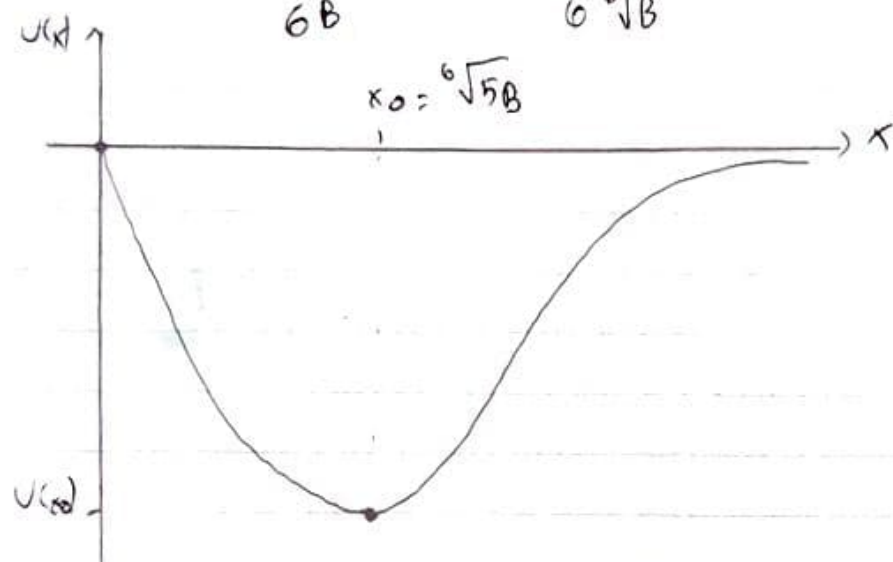
$$\Rightarrow \ddot{U}(x) = \frac{50ABx^5 - 2Ax^{15} - 20AB^2x^3}{(B+x^6)^3}$$

$$\ddot{U}(\sqrt[6]{5B}) = \frac{250AB^2\sqrt{5B} - 50AB^2\sqrt{5B} - 20AB^2\sqrt{5B}}{(6B)^3}$$

$$\ddot{U}(\sqrt[6]{5B}) = \frac{180AB^2\sqrt{5B}}{6^3B^3} = \frac{30A\sqrt{5B}}{36B} > 0 \Rightarrow \text{η ισορροπία είναι ευσταθής}$$

Για την $U(x)$: Παρασίσταται στο $x_0 = \sqrt[6]{5B}$ ελάχιστο με

$$U(x_0) = \frac{-A(5B)^{5/6}}{6B} = \frac{-A5^{5/6}}{6\sqrt[6]{B}}$$



β) $U_{\min} = U(x_0) = \frac{-A5^{5/6}}{6\sqrt[6]{B}}$, όπως φαίνεται και από το σκαρίφημα του ερωτήματος (α).

γ) ΑΔΕ από το x_0 στο $+\infty$:

$$K(x_0) + U(x_0) = K_{+\infty} + U_{+\infty} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 - \frac{A \cdot 5^{5/6}}{6\sqrt[6]{B}} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 = \frac{A \cdot 5^{5/6}}{6\sqrt[6]{B}} \Rightarrow v_0 = \sqrt{\frac{A \cdot 5^{5/6}}{3m\sqrt[6]{B}}}$$

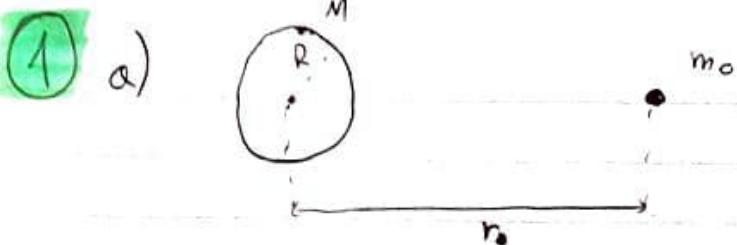
δ) ΑΔΕ από το x_0 στο $+\infty$:

$$K(x_0) + U(x_0) = K_{+\infty} + U_{+\infty} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m \cdot (2v_0)^2 + \frac{A \cdot 5^{5/6}}{6\sqrt[6]{B}} = \frac{1}{2} m v_{+\infty}^2$$

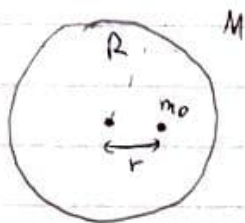
$$2m v_0^2 + \frac{A \cdot 5^{5/6}}{6\sqrt[6]{B}} = \frac{1}{2} m v_{+\infty}^2 \Rightarrow 2m \frac{A \cdot 5^{5/6}}{3m\sqrt[6]{B}} + \frac{A \cdot 5^{5/6}}{6\sqrt[6]{B}} = \frac{1}{2} m v_{+\infty}^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{5A^{5/6}}{6\sqrt{B}} - \frac{1}{2} m v_{+00}^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$V_{+00} = \frac{5A^{11/6}}{3m\sqrt{B}}$$



$$F_1(r) = - \frac{G M \cdot m_0}{r^2}, \quad r \geq R$$



$$F_2(r) = 0 \quad (\text{γιατί είναι στο εσωτερικό της σφαίρας, από νόμο του Νεύτωνα}), \quad r \in [0, R)$$