

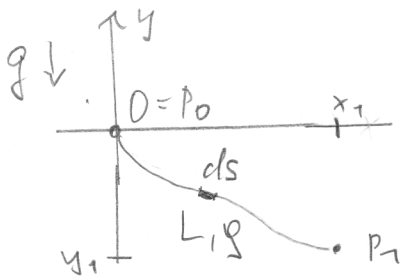
① Ann. $F = F(y, y')$ d.h. $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 0$ (Spezialfall)

② $\frac{d}{dx} (F - y' \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'}) = (y' \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} + y'' \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'}) - y'' \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} + y' \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'}$
 $= -y' \left(\frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} - \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \right) \stackrel{\text{Euler-Gl.}}{=} 0$

D.h. $F - y' \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} = C = \text{const.}$ mit Euler-Gleichung, falls

$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 0$, d.h. $F = F(y, y')$. $\left[y' \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \text{ zählt Potenzen in } y' \right]$
 Euler-Operator

② Variation mit Nebenbedingung: Kettenkurve



Linienhafte Dichte g [Dimensionen Masse/Länge]

L fest, Nebenbed.

$$ds^2 = dx^2 + dy^2 = dx^2 \left(1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 \right)$$

$$ds = dx \sqrt{1 + y'^2}$$

a) $J[y] = \int_1^2 ds g y = U_{\text{pot}}$ (in Vorlesung, cf. Blatt 6, 1. Lösung S. 2)

② $K[y] = \int_1^2 ds = L$ (Nebenbed. funktional)

$$J[y] = g g \int_0^{x_1} dx y \sqrt{1 + y'^2}, \quad F(y, y') := \frac{g}{L} \sqrt{1 + y'^2}$$

$$K[y] = \int_0^{x_1} dx \sqrt{1 + y'^2} = L, \quad G(y, y') := \sqrt{1 + y'^2}$$

Ersatzfunktional: $J^*[y, \lambda] := \int_0^{x_1} (F - \lambda G) dx = U_{\text{pot}} - \lambda (L - L)$

Eulergleichungen: $\frac{\delta J^*}{\delta \lambda} = 0: K[y] = L$, $\left(\frac{\delta J^*}{\delta y} = 0 \right)$ (da J^* : Länge λ dim. los)

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} 0 &= \frac{\delta J^*}{\delta y} = \frac{\partial (F - \lambda G)}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y'} (F - \lambda G) \right) \end{aligned} \right.$$

setze $F^* = F - \lambda G$, dann Eulergl. für F^* statt F .

F^* vom Typ Aufgabe 1: $\frac{\partial F^*}{\partial x} = 0$, also gilt (7)

$$F^*[y, y'] - y' \frac{\partial}{\partial y'} F^*[y, y'] = C \quad (x \text{ unabh.})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Also } C &= \frac{y}{L} \sqrt{1+y'^2} - d \sqrt{1+y'^2} - y' \left(\frac{y'}{\sqrt{1+y'^2}} \right) \left(\frac{y}{L} - d \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{y}{L} - d \right) \left[\sqrt{1+y'^2} - \frac{y'^2}{\sqrt{1+y'^2}} \right] = \left(\frac{y}{L} - d \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+y'^2}} \end{aligned}$$

b) DGL daraus: $C^2(1+y'^2) = \left(\frac{y}{L} - d \right)^2$,
 [3]

$$y'^2 = \frac{1}{C^2} \left(\frac{y}{L} - d \right)^2 - 1, \quad y' = \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{y/L - d}{C} \right)^2 - 1}$$

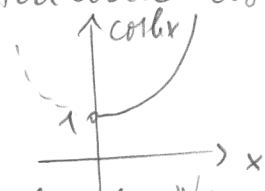
Setze $\frac{y/L - d}{C} = z$, $LC z' = \sqrt{z^2 - 1}$

Trennung der Variablen: $\int \frac{dz}{\sqrt{z^2 - 1}} = \frac{1}{LC} \int dx$ (Standardintegral)

$\text{Arch } z = \cosh^{-1} z = \frac{1}{LC} (x + a)$. Int. konstante $\frac{a}{LC} = A$ (drübes)

$$z = \left(\frac{y}{L} - d \right) \frac{1}{C} = \cosh \left(\frac{x}{LC} + A \right)$$

$$\frac{y/L - d}{C} = \cosh \left(\frac{x}{LC} + A \right) \quad \text{Wellenlinie } \cosh$$



c) $U[y] = \int_0^{x_1} dx \sqrt{1+y'^2} = L \cdot \left(\text{d-Gleichung} \right)$ (wahrer Name)

$$\sqrt{1+y'^2} \stackrel{\text{oben}}{=} \frac{1}{C} \left(\frac{y}{L} - d \right) = \cosh \left(\frac{x}{LC} + A \right)$$

$$U = \int_0^{x_1} dx \cosh \left(\frac{x}{LC} + A \right) = LC \sinh u \Big|_A^{A+x_1/LC}$$

$$= LC \left(\sinh \left(\frac{x_1}{LC} + A \right) - \sinh A \right) \quad \text{Add. Theorem von}$$

$$= LC \left(\sinh \frac{x_1}{LC} \cosh A + \left(\cosh \frac{x_1}{LC} - 1 \right) \sinh A \right)$$

D.h. A, C Zusammenhang aus Rand x_1/L :

Bed. an Wertanken C und A:

$$i) \quad \parallel \quad C \left(\sinh \frac{x_1}{LC} \cosh A + \left(\cosh \frac{x_1}{LC} - 1 \right) \sinh A \right) = 1$$

(Komplizierst)

Lagrange Multiplikator λ wird bestimmt von $y(0)=0$ Randbedingung: $iii) \quad -\frac{\lambda}{C} = \cosh A \quad \text{d.h.} \quad \underline{\underline{\lambda = -C \cosh A}}$

Dann noch Randbed. $y(x_1) = y_1$

$$\frac{y_1/L - \lambda}{C} = \cosh \left(\frac{x_1}{LC} + A \right) \quad (\text{Add. th.})$$

$$\text{D.h.} \quad y_1/L + C \cosh A = C \left(\cosh \frac{x_1}{LC} \cosh A + \sinh \frac{x_1}{LC} \sinh A \right)$$

$$iii) \quad \parallel \quad \underline{\underline{\frac{y_1}{L} = C \left(\left(\cosh \frac{x_1}{LC} - 1 \right) \cosh A + \sinh \frac{x_1}{LC} \sinh A \right)}}$$

würde $C \sinh A$, $C \cosh A$ aus i) und iii) aus $\frac{y_1}{L}$, $\frac{x_1}{LC}$ bekommen. So A durch C , y_1/L , x_1/LC zu erhalten.

Dann Gleichung für C alleine durch $C \sinh A$, $C \cosh A$ in i) bzw. iii) einsetzen.

3 2-Teilchenstoß elastischer

$$m_1, m_2, \quad \vec{v}_1 = v \frac{\vec{v}_1}{|\vec{v}_1|}, \quad \vec{v}_2 = -v \frac{\vec{v}_1}{|\vec{v}_1|} = -\vec{v}_1$$

Sei $\vec{v}_2' = \vec{0}$.

a) Impulssatz: $\vec{p}_1 + \vec{p}_2 = \vec{p}_1'$, $\vec{p}_1 = m_1 \vec{v}_1$, $\vec{p}_2 = m_2 \vec{v}_2$

1 $\vec{p}_1' = m_1 \vec{v}_1' = (m_1 - m_2) \vec{v}_1$

Energiesatz: $v_1^2 = v_1'^2 = v^2 = v_2^2$

$$\frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) v^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1'^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 \frac{1}{m_1^2} (m_1 - m_2)^2 v_1^2$$

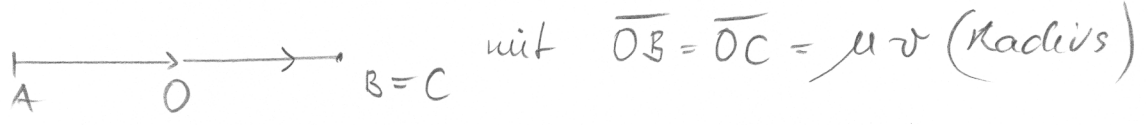
$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{m_1} (m_1 - m_2)^2 v^2$$

Also $m_1 (m_1 + m_2) = (m_1 - m_2)^2$, d.h. $3 m_1 m_2 = m_2^2$

$m_2 \neq 0$, $\underline{m_2/m_1 = 3}$, $\underline{\vec{v}_1' = (1 - \frac{m_2}{m_1}) \vec{v}_1 = -2 \vec{v}_1}$

b) Im Kreisdiagramm der Vorlesung (S.3 oben)

2 $\vec{p}_{2,L}' = 0$ d.h. B muß Kreispunkt C werden, d.h.



$$\overline{OB} = |\vec{OB}| = \frac{m_2}{M} |\vec{p}_{1,L} + \vec{p}_{2,L}| \stackrel{!}{=} mv = \frac{m_1 m_2}{M} |\vec{v}_{1,L} - \vec{v}_{2,L}|$$

$$= \frac{m_2}{M} |\vec{p}_{1,L}| \left| 1 - \frac{m_2}{m_1} \right| \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} = \frac{m_1 m_2}{M} 2 |\vec{v}_{1,L}| \\ \text{(da } m_2 \vec{p}_{2,L} = -m_1 \vec{p}_{1,L}) \end{array} \right| = \frac{2 m_2}{M} |\vec{p}_{1,L}|$$

Also: $\left| 1 - \frac{m_2}{m_1} \right| = 2$, Fall $m_2 > m_1$: $\underline{\frac{m_2}{m_1} = 3}$ (wie oben)

Fall $m_2 \leq m_1$: no go: $1 - \frac{m_2}{m_1} = 2$

$\frac{m_2}{m_1} = -1$

Dann: $\vec{p}_{1,L}' = \vec{AB} = \vec{AC} = \vec{AO} + \vec{OB}$

Richtung wie $\vec{p}_{1,L} + \vec{p}_{2,L}$ ✓ also wie oben: $\vec{p}_{1,L}' = m_1 \vec{v}_{1,L}'$

$$|\vec{p}_{1,L}'| = m_1 |\vec{v}_{1,L}'| = \frac{m_1}{M} |\vec{p}_1 + \vec{p}_2| + \frac{2 m_2}{M} |\vec{p}_{1,L}| \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} = -m_1 \vec{v}_{2,L} \\ = -\frac{m_1}{m_2} \vec{p}_2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$|\vec{p}'_{1L}| = |\vec{p}_{1L}| \left(\frac{u_1}{c} \left| 1 - \frac{u_2}{u_1} \right| + 2 \frac{u_2}{c} \right) = |\vec{p}_{1L}| \frac{1}{c} (u_1 + 2u_2) \quad (10)$$

$$= 2 |\vec{p}_{1L}|$$

Teil a): $\vec{v}'_1 = u_1 \vec{p}'_1 = -2 u_1 \vec{p}_1$, $\vec{p}_{1L} + \vec{p}_{2L} = \left(1 - \frac{u_2}{u_1}\right) \vec{p}_{1L}$
 (Richtung) $= -2 \vec{p}_{1L}$

④ zerfall in 2 Teilchen: $A \rightarrow B + C$
 (im Flug, Geschw. $\vec{v}$) (m_A, E_A) (m_B, E_B) (m_C, E_C)

a) Im System in dem A vor dem Zerfall ruht:

② $\vec{v}_{A,S} = 0$, E-Satz: $E_A = \frac{1}{2} m_B \vec{v}_{B,S}^2 + E_B + \frac{1}{2} m_C \vec{v}_{C,S}^2 + E_C$

d.h. $E_A - (E_B + E_C) = \frac{1}{2} m_B \vec{v}_{B,S}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_C \vec{v}_{C,S}^2 > 0$

(da $|\vec{v}_{B,S}|$ und $|\vec{v}_{C,S}| \neq 0$, somit kein Zerfall)

zerfallsenergie $E := E_A - E_B - E_C > 0$

Es sei $\vec{v}_{B,S} \equiv \vec{v}_S$ Teilchen B, Betrag der Geschw. im S-System

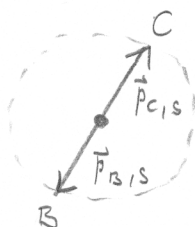
Impulssatz: $\vec{p}_{A,S} = 0 = \vec{p}_{B,S} + \vec{p}_{C,S} = m_B \vec{v}_S + m_C \vec{v}_{C,S}$

d.h. $\vec{v}_{C,S} = - \frac{m_B}{m_C} \vec{v}_S$

Energiesatz: $E = \frac{1}{2} m_B v_S^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_C \frac{m_B^2}{m_C^2} v_S^2$

$E = \frac{1}{2} v_S^2 m_B \left(1 + \frac{m_B}{m_C} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \vec{p}_S^2 \left(\frac{1}{m_B} + \frac{1}{m_C} \right)$
 $= \frac{1}{2\mu} \vec{p}_S^2$

Kugeldiagramm:
 Kugeldiametralpunkte
 C und B.



Richtung frei $\vec{p}_{B,S} \equiv \vec{p}_S$

b) Im L-System, in dem Teilchen A mit $\vec{v}$ fliegt:

③ Galilei-Transformation der Geschwindigkeiten.

$\vec{v}_L = \vec{v} + \vec{v}_S$ ($\vec{v} = \vec{0}$: $\vec{v}_L = \vec{v}_S$)

$\vec{v}_{A,L} = \vec{v}$, $\vec{p}_{A,L} = m_A \vec{v}$, $\vec{v}_{B,L} = \vec{v} + \vec{v}_S$,

$$\vec{v}_{C,L} = \vec{V} - \frac{u_B}{u_C} \vec{v}_S$$

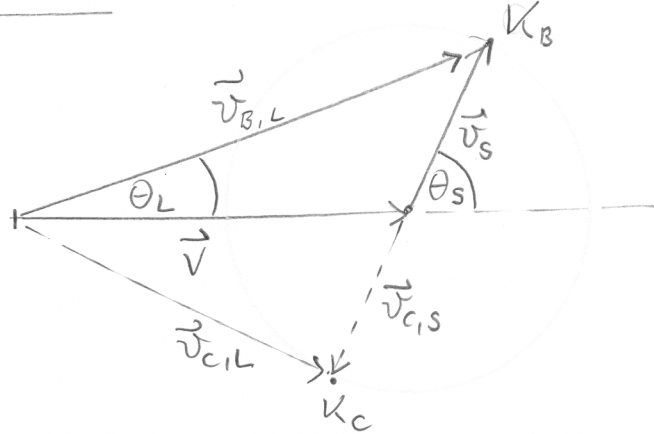
(11)

Geschwindigkeitsdiagramm (Kugeldiagramm) je nach $V > v_S$

ii) $V < v_S$ iii) $V = v_S$ (zeichne Querschnitt Ebene)
 $\vec{V}, \vec{v}_S$

Fall i) $V > v_S$

Radius v_S : Kugel

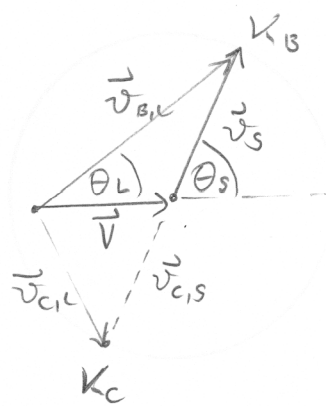


θ_S war frei, Kugelpunkt
mit Diametralpunkt K_B
 K_C (falls $u_B = u_C$)

θ_S gegen Einfalls-
richtung $\vec{V}$ (wie θ_L)
gemessen.

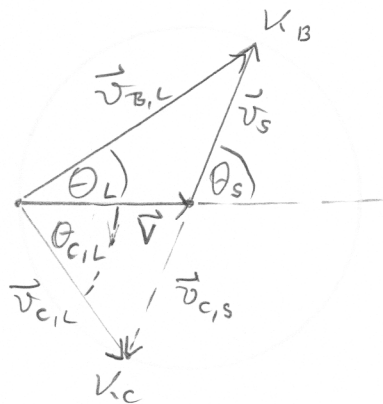
(in Ebene $\vec{V}, \vec{v}_S$)

Fall ii) $V < v_S$



Kugelradius $v_S = |\vec{v}_S| = |\vec{v}_{B,S}|$

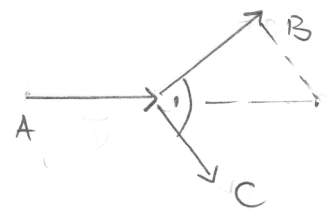
Fall iii) $V = v_S$



Kugelradius $|\vec{v}_S|$

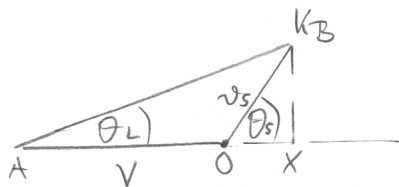
$$\theta_{C,L} + \theta_L = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

(Thales)



c) In jedem der drei Fälle:

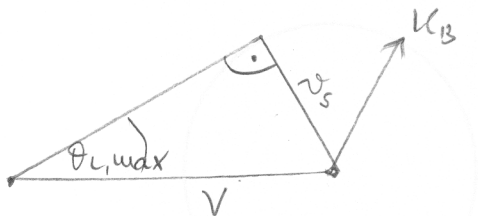
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$$\tan \theta_L = \frac{K_B X}{AO + OX} = \frac{v_s \sin \theta_s}{V + v_s \cos \theta_s}$$

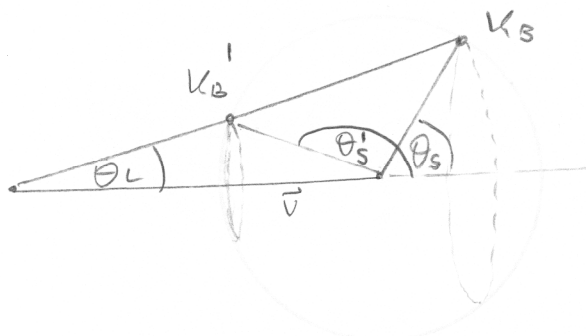
$$\theta_L = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\sin \theta_s}{V/v_s + \cos \theta_s} \right)$$

Im Fall i) $V > v_s$ gibt es $\theta_{L, \max}$ aus Tangente



$$\sin \theta_{L, \max} = \frac{v_s}{V}$$

Wenn in Fall i) θ_L vorgebt, gibt es neben dem gerechneten Kugelpunkt K_B mit θ_s auch die Kugelpunkte K_B' mit θ_s'



(immer zylindersymmetrisch um $\vec{V}$ Achse)

In den beiden anderen Fällen ist bei θ_L Vorgabe θ_s fixiert (d.h. K_B auf Kreis $\perp$ zu $\vec{V}$ Rtg.)

Formel dann aus oben umformen:

$$(v_s \cos \theta_s + V) \tan \theta_L = v_s \sin \theta_s \quad \text{quadrieren}$$

$$v_s^2 \cos^2 \theta_s + 2 v_s V \cos \theta_s + V^2 = \frac{v_s^2}{\tan^2 \theta_L} (1 - \cos^2 \theta_s)$$

$$v_s^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{\tan^2 \theta_L} \right) \cos^2 \theta_s + 2 v_s V \cos \theta_s + V^2 - \frac{v_s^2}{\tan^2 \theta_L} = 0$$

$$\cos^2 \theta_s + 2 \left(\frac{V}{v_s} \sin^2 \theta_L \right) \cos \theta_s + \left(\left(\frac{V}{v_s} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{\tan^2 \theta_L} \right) \sin^2 \theta_L = 0$$

$$\cos^2 \theta_s + 2 \left(\frac{V}{v_s} \sin^2 \theta_L \right) \cos \theta_s + \left(\frac{V}{v_s} \sin \theta_L \right)^2 - \cos^2 \theta_L = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\cos \theta_s)_\pm &= -\frac{v}{v_s} \sin^2 \theta_L \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{v}{v_s}\right)^2 \sin^4 \theta_L - \left(\frac{v}{v_s}\right)^2 \sin^2 \theta_L + \cos^2 \theta_L} \\
 &= -\frac{v}{v_s} \sin^2 \theta_L \pm \cos \theta_L \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{v}{v_s}\right)^2 \sin^2 \theta_L}
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{13}$$

Nach der Überlegung oben, nur im Fall $v/v_s > 1$ zwei Lösungen $\pm$. Sonst nur eine, die + Version, da $\theta_L = 0$ dann $\theta_s = 0$ gilt. $1 = \pm 1$