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8a) Lagrange - Fkt:

$$L(r, \dot{r}) = T - U$$

kin. Energie

$$\text{pot. Energie } U = mgz = mgr \cos \theta$$

kin. Energie:

$$\begin{aligned} T &= \frac{m}{2} \dot{\vec{r}}^2 = \frac{m}{2} (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2) \\ &= \frac{m}{2} \left((\dot{r} \cos(\omega t) - r\omega \sin(\omega t))^2 \sin^2 \theta \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (\dot{r} \sin(\omega t) + r\omega \cos(\omega t))^2 \sin^2 \theta \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \dot{r}^2 \cos^2 \theta \right) \\ &= \frac{m}{2} \left(\dot{r}^2 \sin^2 \theta + r^2 \omega^2 \sin^2 \theta + \dot{r}^2 \cos^2 \theta \right) \\ &= \frac{m}{2} \left(\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \omega^2 \sin^2 \theta \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow L = \frac{m}{2} (\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \omega^2 \sin^2 \theta) - mgr \cos \theta$$

b) Euler-Lagrange - GL.

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial r} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}} = m \dot{r}$$

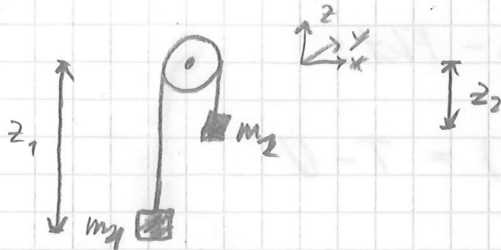
$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial r} = m r \omega^2 \sin^2 \theta - mg \cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow m \ddot{r} - m r \omega^2 \sin^2 \theta + mg \cos \theta = 0$$

$$\ddot{r} - r \omega^2 \sin^2 \theta + g \cos \theta = 0$$

$$\text{für } \sin \theta = 1, \cos \theta = 0: \quad \ddot{r} - r \omega^2 = 0 \quad \text{wie vorher}$$

9) Skizze:



a) 5 holonom-skleronome Zwangsbedingungen:

$$x_1 = x_2 = y_1 = y_2 = 0$$

$$z_1 + z_2 = l, \text{ Länge der Schnur}$$

Also $2 \cdot 3 - 5 = 1$ Freiheitsgrad

Passende generalisierte Koordinate z.B. $q = z_1$
($z_2 = l - q$)

b) Lagrange-Fkt.

$$T = \frac{m_1}{2} \dot{z}_1^2 + \frac{m_2}{2} \dot{z}_2^2 = \frac{m_1}{2} \dot{q}^2 + \frac{m_2}{2} \dot{q}^2 \\ = \frac{m_1 + m_2}{2} \dot{q}^2$$

$$U = m_1 g z_1 + m_2 g z_2 = m_1 g q + m_2 g (l - q) \\ = g(m_1 - m_2)q + m_2 g l$$

$$L(q, \dot{q}) = T - U = \frac{m_1 + m_2}{2} \dot{q}^2 - g(m_1 - m_2)q - m_2 g l$$

$$\text{Bew.gl. } \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} = (m_1 + m_2) \dot{q} ; \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial q} = -g(m_1 - m_2)$$

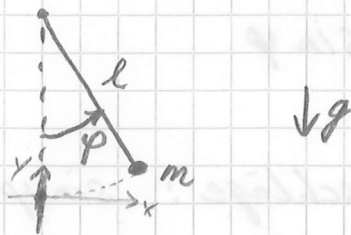
$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q} = (m_1 + m_2) \ddot{q} + g(m_1 - m_2) = 0$$

$$\ddot{q} = - \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} g$$

verzögerter freier Fall (freier Fall: $\ddot{q} = -g$)

10) Das mathematische Pendel

Skizze:



Polarkoord.: $x = l \sin \varphi$
 $y = l(1 - \cos \varphi)$

a) verallg. Koordinate: φ

$$T = \frac{m}{2} (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2) = \frac{m}{2} [(l \cos \varphi \dot{\varphi})^2 + (l \sin \varphi \dot{\varphi})^2]$$
$$= \frac{m}{2} l^2 \dot{\varphi}^2$$

$$U = m \cdot g \cdot y = m \cdot g \cdot l \cdot (1 - \cos \varphi)$$

$$L = T - U = \frac{m}{2} l^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 - m \cdot g \cdot l (1 - \cos \varphi)$$

b) Bew. gl.:

Benutze Lagrange gl. 2. Art:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \varphi} = 0$$

hier: $q = \varphi$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} = \frac{m}{2} l^2 2 \dot{\varphi}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} = m l^2 \ddot{\varphi}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \varphi} = m \cdot g \cdot l \cdot (-\sin \varphi)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} \right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \varphi} = m l^2 \ddot{\varphi} + m g l \sin \varphi = 0$$

$$\ddot{\varphi} = - \frac{g}{l} \sin \varphi$$

c) kleine Pendelausschläge: $\sin \varphi \approx \varphi$

→ harm. Oszillator

$$\ddot{\varphi} = - \frac{g}{l} \varphi$$

Ansatz: $\varphi(t) = A \cdot \sin(\omega t + \mathcal{I})$ (oder: $\varphi(t) = A \cdot \sin(\omega t) + B \cdot \cos(\omega t)$)

$$\dot{\varphi}(t) = A \omega \cos(\omega t + \mathcal{I})$$

$$\ddot{\varphi}(t) = -A \omega^2 \sin(\omega t + \mathcal{I})$$

eingesetzt: $-A \omega^2 \sin(\omega t + \mathcal{I}) = -\frac{g}{l} A \sin(\omega t + \mathcal{I})$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{g}{l}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{g/l}$$

$A, \mathcal{I}$ aus Anfangsbed: $\varphi(t=0) = \varphi_0 : A \sin \mathcal{I} = \varphi_0$

$$\dot{\varphi}(t=0) = \dot{\varphi}_0 : A \omega \cos \mathcal{I} = \dot{\varphi}_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \mathcal{I} = \omega \frac{\varphi_0}{\dot{\varphi}_0}$$

$$\mathcal{I} = \arctan \left(\omega \frac{\varphi_0}{\dot{\varphi}_0} \right)$$

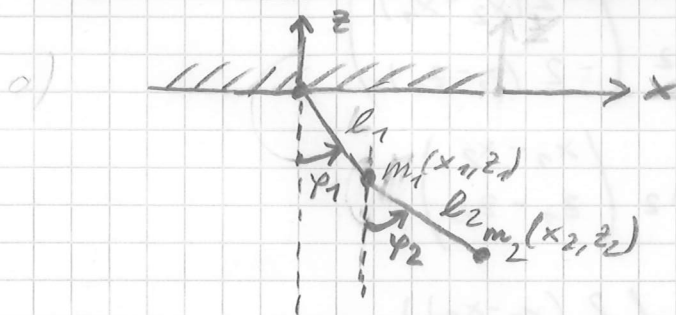
$$\Rightarrow A = \varphi_0 \left(\sin \left(\arctan \left(\omega \frac{\varphi_0}{\dot{\varphi}_0} \right) \right) \right)^{-1}$$

auch hier Kleinwinkelnäherung (als Lösung beides ok, eines davon reicht)

$$\arctan x \approx x : \mathcal{I} \approx \omega \frac{\varphi_0}{\dot{\varphi}_0}$$

$$A \approx \varphi_0 \frac{1}{\omega \frac{\varphi_0}{\dot{\varphi}_0}} = \frac{\dot{\varphi}_0}{\omega}$$

11) Ebenes mathematisches Doppelpendel



a) Zwangsbedingungen:

$$A_1: \text{ feste Länge Pendel 1: } x_1^2 + z_1^2 - l_1^2 = 0$$

$$A_2: \text{ — " — } 2: (x_2 - x_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2 - l_2^2 = 0$$

(Aufhängepunkt fest; Keine Translation längs
x-Richtung betrachtet

$y = y_1 = y_2 \equiv 0$ ebenes Pendel)

$$\Rightarrow N_2 = 2 \quad \Rightarrow f = \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \# \text{ Massen}}}{2} \cdot \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \# \text{ Dimensionen}}}{2} - 2 = 2$$

Zwangsbed. holonom ($A_\mu = 0$)

und skleronom ($\frac{\partial A_\mu}{\partial t} = 0$)

$$b) \vec{F}_i(\vec{r}) = -m_i g \cdot \vec{e}_z$$

$$\text{Zwangskräfte } \vec{Z}_i = \sum_\mu \lambda_\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial \vec{r}_i} A_\mu(\vec{r})$$

mit $\vec{r}_i = \begin{pmatrix} x_i \\ z_i \end{pmatrix}$ (t-Unabh. von A_μ bereits verwendet)

2/ Einsetzen:

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{z}_1 &= \lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 \\ 2z_1 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} -2(x_2 - x_1) \\ -2(z_2 - z_1) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= 2\lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ z_1 \end{pmatrix} + 2\lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - x_2 \\ z_1 - z_2 \end{pmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{z}_2 &= \lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2(x_2 - x_1) \\ 2(z_2 - z_1) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= 2\lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} x_2 - x_1 \\ z_2 - z_1 \end{pmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}c) \quad m_1 \ddot{\vec{r}}_1 &= \vec{F}_1 + \vec{z}_1 = -m_1 g \vec{e}_2 + 2\lambda_1 \vec{r}_1 + 2\lambda_2 (\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2) \\ \begin{pmatrix} \ddot{x}_1 \\ \ddot{z}_1 \end{pmatrix} &= g \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{2\lambda_1}{m_1} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ z_1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{2\lambda_2}{m_1} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - x_2 \\ z_1 - z_2 \end{pmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}m_2 \ddot{\vec{r}}_2 &= \vec{F}_2 + \vec{z}_2 \\ \begin{pmatrix} \ddot{x}_2 \\ \ddot{z}_2 \end{pmatrix} &= g \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{2\lambda_2}{m_2} \begin{pmatrix} x_2 - x_1 \\ z_2 - z_1 \end{pmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

gekoppelte inhomogene DGL 2. Ordnung
Lösung später mit Lagrange gl. 2. Art

$$d) \quad \text{aus VL: } \frac{dE}{dt} = - \sum_{\mu} \lambda_{\mu}(t) \frac{\partial}{\partial t} A_{\mu}(\vec{r}, t)$$

$$\text{skleronome Z.} \Rightarrow \frac{dE}{dt} = 0$$

$$\text{Energie: kin. } T_i = \frac{m_i}{2} (\dot{\vec{r}}_i)^2$$

$$\text{pot: } \vec{F}_i = - \frac{\partial}{\partial \vec{r}_i} U \Rightarrow U = \sum_i (m_i \cdot g \cdot z_i) (+ \text{const.})$$

Nullpunkt des Potentials
beliebig wählbar, hier = 0

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$$\Rightarrow E = \sum_i T_i + U = \frac{m_1}{2} \dot{\vec{r}}_1^2 + \frac{m_2}{2} \dot{\vec{r}}_2^2 + g(m_1 z_1 + m_2 z_2)$$

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = \frac{m_1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \dot{\vec{r}}_1 \cdot \ddot{\vec{r}}_1 + m_2 \dot{\vec{r}}_2 \cdot \ddot{\vec{r}}_2 + g(m_1 \dot{z}_1 + m_2 \dot{z}_2)$$

$$= m_1 \dot{x}_1 \left(\frac{2\lambda_1}{m_1} x_1 + \frac{2\lambda_2}{m_1} (x_1 - x_2) \right) + m_1 \dot{z}_1 \left(2 \frac{\lambda_1}{m_1} z_1 + \frac{2\lambda_2}{m_1} (z_1 - z_2) - g \right)$$

$$+ m_2 \dot{x}_2 \left(\frac{2\lambda_2}{m_2} (x_2 - x_1) \right)$$

$$+ m_2 \dot{z}_2 \left(\frac{2\lambda_2}{m_2} (z_2 - z_1) - g \right)$$

$$+ \cancel{g m_1 \dot{z}_1} + \cancel{g m_2 \dot{z}_2}$$

$$= 2\lambda_1 (\dot{x}_1 x_1 + \dot{z}_1 z_1)$$

$$+ 2\lambda_2 \left(\dot{x}_1 (x_1 - x_2) + \dot{x}_2 (x_2 - x_1) + \dot{z}_1 (z_1 - z_2) + \dot{z}_2 (z_2 - z_1) \right)$$

Totale Zeitableitungen der Zwangsbed.:

$$0 = \frac{d}{dt} A_1 = 2x_1 \dot{x}_1 + 2z_1 \dot{z}_1$$

$$0 = \frac{d}{dt} A_2 = 2(x_2 - x_1)(\dot{x}_2 - \dot{x}_1) + 2(z_2 - z_1)(\dot{z}_2 - \dot{z}_1)$$

entspricht gerade Ausdrücken in Klammern

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dE}{dt} = 0$$