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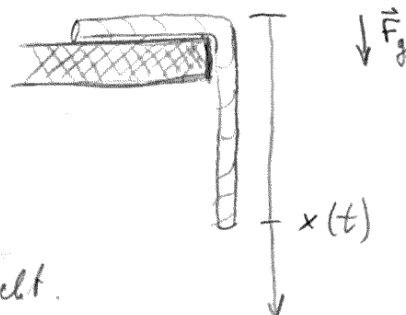
A1)

a) Beschleunigung wird durch Gewichtskraft des überhängenden Seilstückes bewirkt.

Massen im Überhang: $m_u = \frac{x(t)}{l} m$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{F} = m \ddot{x} = \frac{x}{l} m g, \quad t_0 < t < t_1$$

mit $t_0 = 0$, t_1 : Zeitpunkt zu dem das Seil ganz abrutscht.



(1) $\Rightarrow \ddot{x} = \frac{g}{l} x$; Bewegung in 1 Dim., deshalb ist einkomponentig:

Ansatz: $x(t) = A e^{\alpha t} \rightarrow \dot{x}(t) = \alpha A e^{\alpha t} \rightarrow \ddot{x}(t) = \alpha^2 A e^{\alpha t}$

in (1) $\Rightarrow \alpha^2 = \frac{g}{l} \Rightarrow \alpha_{\pm} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} \Rightarrow x(t) = A_+ e^{\alpha_+ t} + A_- e^{\alpha_- t}$

Anfangsbed: $x(0) = x_0 = A_+ + A_-$
 $\dot{x}(0) = 0 = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} (A_+ - A_-)$ $\left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} x(0) \\ \dot{x}(0) \end{matrix}} \right\} \Rightarrow A_+ = A_- = \frac{x_0}{2}$

$\Rightarrow$ Lösung: $x(t) = \frac{x_0}{2} (e^{\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} t} + e^{-\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} t}) = x_0 \cosh(\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} t)$

b) $\dot{x}(t_1)$? t_1 festgelegt durch $x(t_1) = l$

$$\dot{x}(t_1) = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} x_0 \sinh(\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} t_1)$$

$$\cosh^2(x) - \sinh^2(x) = 1$$

Betrachte nun $[\dot{x}(t_1)]^2 = \frac{g}{l} x_0^2 \sinh^2(\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} t_1) = \frac{g}{l} x_0^2 \{ \cosh^2(\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} t_1) - 1 \}$
 $= \frac{g}{l} [l^2 - x_0^2]$
 $= x(t_1)^2 = l^2$

$\Rightarrow \dot{x}(t_1) = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} \sqrt{l^2 - x_0^2}$

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A1F)

← gesamte Masse

bF) kinetische Energie $T = \frac{m}{2} \dot{x}(t)^2$

potentielle Energie gegeben durch überhängende Masse $\frac{x(t)}{e} m$ und
Lage des Schwerpunktes des überhängenden Stückes: $\frac{x(t)}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow U = -\frac{x(t)}{2} \frac{x(t)}{e} m g = -\frac{m}{2} \frac{g}{e} x(t)^2$$

$$\text{Vergleiche } \left. \begin{aligned} T(t_1) &= \frac{m}{2} \frac{g}{e} (l^2 - x_0^2) \\ U(t_1) &= -\frac{m}{2} \frac{g}{e} l^2 \end{aligned} \right\} E_{\text{ges}}(t_1) = T + U = \underline{\underline{-\frac{m}{2} \frac{g}{e} x_0^2}}$$

gilt zu jedem Zeitpunkt, denn:

$$\begin{aligned} E_{\text{ges}} &= T(t) + U(t) = \frac{m}{2} \left[\dot{x}(t)^2 - \frac{g}{e} x(t)^2 \right] = x_0^2 \frac{m}{2} \frac{g}{e} \left[\sinh^2\left(\sqrt{\frac{g}{e}} t\right) - \cosh^2(\dots) \right] \\ &= -\frac{m}{2} \frac{g}{e} x_0^2 = \underline{\underline{\text{const.}}} \end{aligned}$$

= -1

A21

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$$a) \vec{r} = r \begin{pmatrix} \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{e}_r = \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial r} \cdot \left| \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial r} \right|^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}, \quad \hat{e}_\theta = \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \theta} \cdot \left| \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \theta} \right|^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \cos \varphi \\ \cos \theta \sin \varphi \\ -\sin \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{e}_\varphi = \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \varphi} \cdot \left| \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \varphi} \right|^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin \varphi \\ \cos \varphi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{e}_r \cdot \hat{e}_\theta = 0, \quad \hat{e}_r \cdot \hat{e}_\varphi = 0, \quad \hat{e}_\theta \cdot \hat{e}_\varphi = 0, \quad \hat{e}_r \cdot \hat{e}_r = \hat{e}_\theta \cdot \hat{e}_\theta = \hat{e}_\varphi \cdot \hat{e}_\varphi = 1$$

$$b) \vec{r}(t) = r(t) \hat{e}_r$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{\vec{r}}(t) = \dot{r} \hat{e}_r + r \dot{\hat{e}}_r$$

$$\text{mit } \dot{\hat{e}}_r = \frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} = \dot{\theta} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \cos \varphi \\ \cos \theta \sin \varphi \\ -\sin \theta \end{pmatrix} + \dot{\varphi} \begin{pmatrix} -\sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \dot{\theta} \hat{e}_\theta + \sin \theta \dot{\varphi} \hat{e}_\varphi$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{\vec{r}}(t) = \dot{r} \hat{e}_r + r \dot{\theta} \hat{e}_\theta + r \sin \theta \dot{\varphi} \hat{e}_\varphi$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{\vec{r}}(t) = \ddot{r} \hat{e}_r + \dot{r} \dot{\hat{e}}_r + \dot{r} \dot{\theta} \hat{e}_\theta + r (\ddot{\theta} \hat{e}_\theta + \dot{\theta} \dot{\hat{e}}_\theta) + \dot{r} \sin \theta \dot{\varphi} \hat{e}_\varphi + r [\dot{\theta} \cos \theta \dot{\varphi} \hat{e}_\varphi + \sin \theta (\dot{\varphi} \dot{\hat{e}}_\varphi + \ddot{\varphi} \hat{e}_\varphi)]$$

$$\text{mit } \dot{\hat{e}}_\theta = \dot{\theta} \begin{pmatrix} -\sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ -\sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ -\cos \theta \end{pmatrix} + \dot{\varphi} \cos \theta \begin{pmatrix} -\sin \varphi \\ \cos \varphi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = -\dot{\theta} \hat{e}_r + \cos \theta \dot{\varphi} \hat{e}_\varphi$$

$$\dot{\hat{e}}_\varphi = \dot{\varphi} \begin{pmatrix} -\cos \varphi \\ -\sin \varphi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = -\dot{\varphi} \sin \theta \hat{e}_r - \dot{\varphi} \cos \theta \hat{e}_\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{\vec{r}}(t) = [\ddot{r} - r \dot{\theta}^2 - r \dot{\varphi}^2 \sin^2 \theta] \hat{e}_r + [2\dot{r} \dot{\theta} + r \ddot{\theta} - r \sin \theta \cos \theta \dot{\varphi}^2] \hat{e}_\theta$$

$$+ [2\dot{r} \dot{\varphi} \sin \theta + 2r \dot{\varphi} \dot{\theta} \cos \theta + r \ddot{\varphi} \sin \theta] \hat{e}_\varphi$$

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A2F1

$$c) \quad \vec{r} = \begin{pmatrix} \rho \cos \varphi \\ \rho \sin \varphi \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\rho \hat{e}_r}_{=\hat{e}_\rho} \Big|_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}} + \underbrace{z (-\hat{e}_\theta)}_{=\hat{e}_z} \Big|_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

wie zuvor $\hat{e}_\varphi = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin \varphi \\ \cos \varphi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

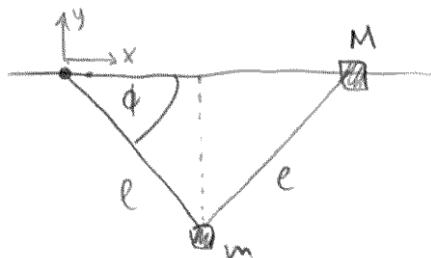
$$\Rightarrow \hat{e}_\rho \cdot \hat{e}_z = 0 = \hat{e}_\rho \cdot \hat{e}_\varphi = \hat{e}_z \cdot \hat{e}_\varphi, \quad \hat{e}_\rho \cdot \hat{e}_\rho = \hat{e}_\varphi \cdot \hat{e}_\varphi = \hat{e}_z \cdot \hat{e}_z = 1$$

Verwende Ergebnisse aus (b) für $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ (zusätzliche $z(t)$ Abhängigkeit)

$$\dot{\vec{r}}(t) = \dot{\rho} \hat{e}_\rho + \rho \dot{\varphi} \hat{e}_\varphi + \dot{z} \hat{e}_z$$

$$\ddot{\vec{r}}(t) = [\ddot{\rho} - \rho \dot{\varphi}^2] \hat{e}_\rho + [2\dot{\rho} \dot{\varphi} + \rho \ddot{\varphi}] \hat{e}_\varphi + \ddot{z} \hat{e}_z$$

A31



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a) verallgemeinerte Koordinate: $q = \phi(t)$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{x}_M = \begin{pmatrix} x_M \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 2l \begin{pmatrix} \cos \phi \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \dot{\vec{x}}_M = -2l \dot{\phi} \begin{pmatrix} \sin \phi \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{x}_m = \begin{pmatrix} x_m \\ y_m \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = l \begin{pmatrix} \cos \phi \\ -\sin \phi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \dot{\vec{x}}_m = -l \dot{\phi} \begin{pmatrix} \sin \phi \\ \cos \phi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

b) $T = T_M + T_m = \frac{M}{2} \dot{\vec{x}}_M^2 + \frac{m}{2} \dot{\vec{x}}_m^2 = \frac{M}{2} 4l^2 \dot{\phi}^2 \sin^2 \phi + \frac{m}{2} l^2 \dot{\phi}^2$

$$U = mgl(1 - \sin \phi)$$

$$\Rightarrow L = T - U = l^2 \dot{\phi}^2 \left(2M \sin^2 \phi + \frac{m}{2} \right) - mgl(1 - \sin \phi)$$

c) $\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\phi}} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left[2l^2 \dot{\phi} \left(2M \sin^2 \phi + \frac{m}{2} \right) \right] = 2l^2 \ddot{\phi} \left(2M \sin^2 \phi + \frac{m}{2} \right) + 8l^2 M \dot{\phi}^2 \sin \phi \cos \phi$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \phi} = 4l^2 M \dot{\phi}^2 \sin \phi \cos \phi + mgl \cos \phi$$

$$\Rightarrow l^2 \ddot{\phi} \left(4M \sin^2 \phi + m \right) + 4l^2 \dot{\phi}^2 M \sin \phi \cos \phi - mgl \cos \phi = 0$$

Betrachte Beitrag des Zusatzterms in Euler-Lagrange-Gleichung:

$$E = L - \text{cal.:} \quad \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial (L' - L)}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) = \frac{\partial (L' - L)}{\partial q_i}$$

(1)
(2)

(→ Satz von Schwarz)