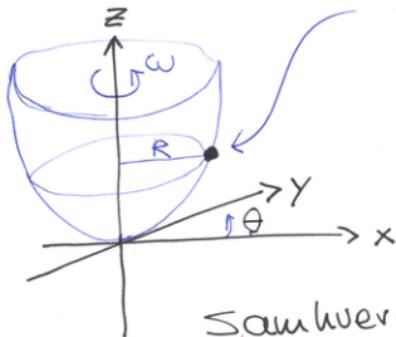


skóðum eum af fræði Lagrange

Demi



$$\text{fleygbogi } z = cr^2$$

Massi m getur runnið eftir fleygbogannum þegar hraðinu er ω og massinu suðst með gleisla R fnum c

samkvæta \rightarrow notum sívalningshátt (r, θ, z)

$$\rightarrow T = \frac{m}{2} \left\{ \dot{r}^2 + \dot{z}^2 + (r\dot{\theta})^2 \right\}$$

$$\text{og } U = mgz$$

Háttin (r, θ, z) eru ekki óhæð vegna fleygboga skóðu

$$z = cr^2 \rightarrow \dot{z} = 2cr\dot{r} \quad \text{og } \theta = \omega t \rightarrow \dot{\theta} = \omega$$

þú er sinn óhæsta hnitid r

(2)

$$L = T - U = \frac{m}{2} \left\{ \dot{r}^2 + (2cr\dot{r})^2 + (r\omega)^2 \right\} - mgcr^2$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{\partial L}{\partial r}}_{\text{---}} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}} \right) = 0$$

$$m \left\{ 4C^2r\dot{r}^2 + r\omega^2 - 2gcr \right\} - \underbrace{\frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{m}{2} (2\dot{r} + 8C^2r^2\ddot{r}) \right]}_{\text{---}} = 0$$

$$= m \left\{ \ddot{r} + 8C^2r\dot{r}^2 + 4C^2r^2\ddot{r} \right\}$$

$$= \boxed{\ddot{r} \left\{ 1 + 4C^2r^2 \right\} + \dot{r}^2 \left\{ 4C^2r \right\} + r \left\{ 2gc - \omega^2 \right\} = 0}$$

Hreyfijatuse fyrir Kerfið

Ef massum snýst með $r = R = \text{fasti}$ $\rightarrow \dot{r} = 0, \ddot{r} = 0$
og hreyfijafnan er þá

$$R [2gc - \omega^2] = 0 \rightarrow C = \frac{\omega^2}{2g}$$

Jófuu Lagrange með óákvæðum meðföldurum

Ein svá viðbót

vegra hraða

skoður af tegund $f(x_{k,i}, \dot{x}_{k,i}, t) = 0$ eru ekki heil nefndar
nema þær megi heilda t.a. geta $f(x_{k,i}, t) = 0$

þá eru þær nefndar hálft heil nefndar (half nefndar?)

Athugum $\sum_i A_i \dot{x}_i + B = 0$ ↪ almennt ekki heildanleg

nema ef

$$A_i = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}, \quad B = \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}, \quad f = f(x_i, t)$$

bui þá eru skordurnar

$$\sum_i \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \frac{dx_i}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = 0 \leftrightarrow \frac{df}{dt} = 0$$

og heildun leidir til

$$f(x_i, t) - C = 0$$

heildunarfasti

bui eru skordur

$$\boxed{\sum_j \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial q_j} dq_j + \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial t} dt = 0} \quad (*)$$

$$\boxed{f_k(x_{\alpha,i}, t) = 0}$$

Jafngildar

Aðjur sáum við ðæt skordur

$$\sum_j \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial q_j} dq_j = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} j = 1, 2, \dots, s \\ k = 1, 2, \dots, m \end{array} \right\}$$

leidatil

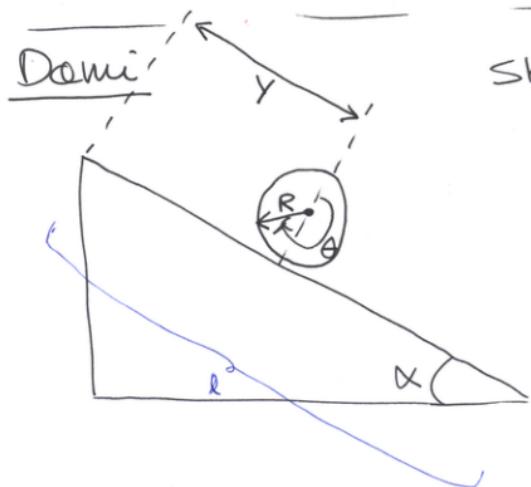
$$\boxed{\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_j} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \right) + \sum_k \lambda_k^{(t)} \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial q_j} = 0} \quad (**)$$

Vegna þess að hnitunum krefst að byrjun og endir ferils séu við fastan tíma (eittir (**)) til símu jöfum Lagrange (**)

I jöfum (**) eru

$$Q_j = \sum_k \lambda_k \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial q_j}$$

alKraftar vegna skorða



skifaveltur miður skábretti

$$T = \frac{1}{2} M \dot{y}^2 + \frac{1}{2} I \dot{\theta}^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} M \dot{y}^2 + \frac{1}{4} M R^2 \dot{\theta}^2$$

því $I = \frac{1}{2} M R^2$

$$U = Mg(l-y) \sin \alpha$$

$$\rightarrow L = T - U = \frac{1}{2} M\dot{y}^2 + \frac{1}{4} MR^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + Mg(y-l) \sin \alpha$$

En hnitin y og θ eru hæfð gegnum veltiskordur

$$f(y, \theta) = y - R\theta = 0$$

þú stunda tuor leidir til bæða

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| <p>① { við getum <u>notæt</u> skordurnar til
æf fokka hnitum í eitt, y $\&$ θ
eda</p> | <p>Regnum bæðar</p> |
| <p>② { Notæt <u>bæði</u> hnitin, y $\&$ θ, með
Lagrange margföldurum</p> | |

2

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{y}}\right) + \lambda \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0 \rightarrow Mg \sin x - M\ddot{y} + \lambda = 0 \quad \boxed{7}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} - \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}}\right) + \lambda \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} = 0 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}MR^2\ddot{\theta} - \lambda R = 0$$

og frá stöðnum

$$y = R\theta$$

3jólfur, 3 óþekktar
stærdir, y, θ, λ

$$\ddot{\theta} = \frac{\ddot{y}}{R}$$

$$\lambda = -\frac{1}{2}M\ddot{y}$$

$$\ddot{y} = \frac{2g \sin x}{3}$$

ðæta líka

$$\lambda = -\frac{Mg \sin x}{3}$$

$$\ddot{\theta} = \frac{2g \sin x}{3R}$$

hlreyfijafna

Ef skifan veltur ekki (rennar) þá fast

$$\ddot{y} = g \sin \alpha$$

→ veltan minnkar hröðunina í $\frac{2}{3}$

búi hlýtur viðnámskræfturinn sem veldur veltunni

eftir verð

$$\boxed{-\frac{Mg}{3} \sin \alpha} \quad \leftarrow = \lambda$$

skodum alkrafta

$$Q_y = \lambda \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \lambda = -\frac{Mg}{3} \sin \alpha \quad \leftarrow \text{Viðnámskrafter}$$

$$Q_\theta = \lambda \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} = -\lambda R = \frac{MgR}{3} \sin \alpha \quad \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{vogi hana,} \\ \text{endur tengt } \theta \end{array}$$

1

$$L = \frac{1}{2} M \dot{y}^2 + \frac{1}{4} M R^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + Mg(y-l) \sin \alpha$$

↑ engin $\dot{\theta}$ kemur fyrir

Veltustakarur $y - R\theta = 0 \rightarrow \dot{\theta} = \frac{\dot{y}}{R}$
 setjum inn í L

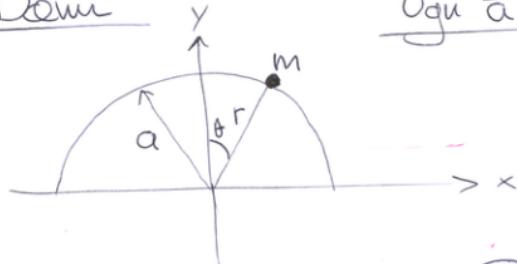
$$\rightarrow L = \frac{3}{4} M \dot{y}^2 + Mg(y-l) \sin \alpha$$

ein breyta eftir, y er heppilegt alhnit

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{y}} \right) = 0 \rightarrow Mg \sin \alpha - \frac{3}{2} M \ddot{y} = 0$$

ðæta $\ddot{y} = \frac{2g}{3} \sin \alpha$

sama hreyfijalma og öður, en sugar
upplýsingar um al Krafta

Demi"Ogu á kúlukveli

Viljum finna hornd fyrir
óginum losuvar frá kvelinu.

"Oginum þarf öð gæta losuad → alhuit r, θ

skotaur: á kveli $f(r, \theta) = r - a = 0$

$$L = T - U = \frac{m}{2} \left\{ \dot{r}^2 + (r\dot{\theta})^2 \right\} - mgr\cos\theta$$

Notum

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial r} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}} \right) + \lambda \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} = 0 \rightarrow mr\ddot{\theta}^2 - mgr\cos\theta - m\ddot{r} + \lambda = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} \right) + \lambda \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} = 0 \rightarrow mgr\sin\theta - mr^2\ddot{\theta} - 2mr\dot{r}\dot{\theta} = 0$$

skorður $r=a \rightarrow \dot{r}=0, \ddot{r}=0$

$$\rightarrow m\ddot{\theta}^2 - mg\cos\theta + \lambda = 0$$

$$mga\sin\theta - ma^2\ddot{\theta} = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\ddot{\theta} = \frac{g}{a}\sin\theta$$

sem við getum heildat

Notum

$$\ddot{\theta} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{d\theta}{dt} \right) = \frac{d\dot{\theta}}{dt} = \frac{d\dot{\theta}}{d\theta} \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \underbrace{\dot{\theta} \frac{d\dot{\theta}}{d\theta}}$$

$$\dot{\theta} \frac{d\dot{\theta}}{d\theta} = \frac{g}{a} \sin\theta \quad \text{síða} \quad \dot{\theta} d\dot{\theta} = \frac{g}{a} \sin\theta \cdot d\theta$$

keildum

$$\int_0^{\dot{\theta}} \dot{\theta} d\dot{\theta} = \frac{g}{a} \int_0^{\theta} d\theta \sin\theta$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\dot{\theta}^2}{2} = -\frac{g}{a} \{ \cos\theta - 1 \}$$

En, Síð fengum aður $ma\ddot{\theta}^2 - mg\cos\theta + \lambda = 0$

Eftum $\ddot{\theta}^2$ úr þessum tengimur jöfum

$$2ma\left\{\frac{g}{a} - \frac{g}{a}\cos\theta\right\} - mg\cos\theta + \lambda = 0$$

$$\rightarrow 2mg\{1-\cos\theta\} - mg\cos\theta = -\lambda$$

$$\rightarrow \lambda = mg\{3\cos\theta - 2\}$$

Síð er alkvættur
vegna skorðu

\rightarrow ögnin losnar þegar $\lambda = 0$

$$\text{þegar } \cos\theta_0 = \frac{2}{3} \quad \rightarrow \theta_0 = \arccos\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \approx 0,84 \text{ rad}$$

Lesa sjálf um það gildi Newtons og Hamiltons
framsetningu af línfræði í 7.6

Newton

krafter, hröði,
hverfi þengi
→ vigrar

Aflætur framsetning



Orsaka lögual

Hamiltons

skalarstöðir í stöðurvolum
orka
hnikun, tagnörku keilis

Eindurspeglast í mism.

framsetningum á staunalefði