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Kennslubok: Variational Principles in Classical Mechanics, eftir Douglas Cline, endurauflit 2. útgáfa, 2019. Bókin er til fjaðs á vernum: <http://classicalmechanics.lib.rochester.edu/>

Til blöðsíða: Classical Dynamics of Particles and Systems eftir Thornton & Marion (5. útg. 2004).

Allar upplýsingar um námskeið munu birtast á vefsíðu:

<https://notendur.hi.is/vidar/Nam/Afl/index.html>

Gróf kennsluaflum og lesefi:

Þittu	Efti	Kaflar í bók Douglas Cline
1	Hreyfjófnumur	2.2, 2.12.1, 2.12.2, 2.12.5
2	Límlægðumnumur	3.1 – 3.6, 3.9
3	Ófingar með ófingum	4.1 – 4.2
4	Brygðarfærð, hukum	2.14, 2.15, 5.1 – 5.12
5	Euler – Lagrange	6.1 – 6.14
6	Jólfur Hamiltons	7.1, 7.2, 7.5 – 7.14, 8.1 – 8.5
7	Miðtag metti	11.1 – 11.7, 11.8 – 11.8.3, 11.9.1, 11.10
8	Agakérfi	2.8 – 2.10, 2.12.8
9	Hreyfing utan tregðakerfis	12.1 – 12.8, 12.10 – 12.14
10	Aflfræði sjárfhluta	13.1 – 13.12
11	Horn Eulers og hreyfjofnur	13.13 – 13.23
12	Tengdar Sveiflur	14.1 – 14.9

Skipulag: 2+2 fyrilestrar og dæmumini einu sinni í viku. Þemini verða lögð fyrir á miðvirkudögum fyrir kl. 17 á vefsíðu námskeiðisins: <https://notendur.hi.is/vidar/Nam/Afl/index.html>

Um er að ræða tímaðemi þar sem nemendur eru hvatir til að ekina upp á töflu (engin skiladæmi). Hver nemandi velur sér dæmhop sem ber abgyð að einu demni í hverjum dæmum.

Heimapróf: Verður haldin séint í október. Ekki er skylda að taka prófið; nemendur geta valið að gera það ekki en mun þá vægi jölaprófs í lokaeinkunn verða 100%. Á prófinu verða svipuð demni í dæmumann og á lokaprófi. Nemendur fá nægan próftíma og aðlast er til þess að þeir að gosun frágang og framsetningu á tveimur reiknuðum demnum.

Vægi heimaprófs í lokaeinkunn er 20% til hækkanar.

Jölapróf: Skriftegð þriggja stundu próf. Prófið verður með svipuðu sniði og fyrir að allar þekur og notur eru lykleg protógn. Þemini munu svipa til tímaðema yfir

misserið.
Vægi jölaprófs í lokaeinkunn er 80-100%

Lögunál Newtons

(I) Hraði hukar breytist
æðeins ef Kraftur
verðar á hau

(II) $\bar{F} = \frac{d\bar{p}}{dt}$

(III) $\begin{array}{ccc} \bar{F}_1 & \rightarrow & -\bar{F}_2 \\ \circ & & \circ \end{array}$
 $\bar{F}_1 = -\bar{F}_2$

$\bar{F} = m\ddot{\bar{r}}, \bar{p} = m\bar{v} = m\dot{\bar{r}}$

Tregðu kerfi: i þeim
gáðar Lögunál Newtons→ Kerfi i faturchreyfingu
eugur hroðan
 $F = m\ddot{r}$ eins i þeim öllumGildir æðeins um
miðloga krefta
(Central forces)Öhaddir hreða, og versta eftir
tengiliðum hukumána{
þess vegna gætt mónum illa
sig að að segul fræsi
} sig að að segul fræsi

Inskot um vidd

Allar edlisfræðilegar
stærdir mā takna
við lengd L, massa M
og tímumá T

{vidd t} = [t] = T

Æðeins er hægt að taka
exp af krefni földu

→ [kt] = 1

því er {vidd kt} = $\frac{1}{T}$

ðæta $[k] = \frac{1}{T}$

V(t → ∞) = 0

Hversu langt kemst öguin?

$v = \frac{dx}{dt}$

→ dx = v dt

x(0) = $\int_0^t dt' v(t')$
= $v_0 \int_0^t dt' \exp[-kt']$

x(0) = $- \frac{v_0}{k} \left\{ \exp[-kt] - 1 \right\}$

Hvað með ln?

Hreyfijófnumur

Einuð hreyfing i efü með $u=1$ Skóðum hreyfingu agnar
i loft og notum einföllt
likan fyrir loftfniðum

$\bar{F} = mg - mkv u^n \frac{dv}{v}$

n = 1 (ðæta 2)
m til fregrunda, breyfir
æðeins skilgreinimugu
á k
stefna hukumáskrafts
máti hreða

ma = m \ddot{v} = -kv v

$\frac{dv}{dt} = -kv$

$\int_{v_0}^{v(t)} \frac{dv}{v} = -k \int_0^t dt$

$\ln\left(\frac{v(t)}{v_0}\right) = -kt$

→ $v(t) = v_0 \exp\{-kt\}$

Setta

$$x(t) = \frac{v_0}{k} \left\{ 1 - e^{-kt} \right\}$$

$$\rightarrow v \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{dv}{dt} = -kv \quad (5)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{dv}{dx} = -k$$

sjá:

$$\left[\frac{v_0}{k} \right] = \frac{L}{T} = L$$

og

$$x(t \rightarrow \infty) = \frac{v_0}{k}$$

ef $k > 0$

$$dv = -kd x$$

$$\int_{v_0}^v dv' = -k \int_0^x dx'$$

$$\rightarrow v - v_0 = -kx$$

$$v = v_0 - kx$$

$$\left\{ [kx] = \frac{L}{T} \right\}$$

Þig getum tengt x og v

$$\frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{dv}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{dv}{dt} \cdot \frac{1}{v}$$

$$v(t \rightarrow \infty) = -\frac{g}{k} \quad \text{markhradi}$$

$$\left[\frac{g}{k} \right] = \frac{L}{T^2} T = \frac{L}{T}$$

Kostreyfing, 2D

Fyrst án Loftmotsföldu

$$\bar{F} = mg$$

$$x\text{-átt: } 0 = m\ddot{x}$$

$$y\text{-átt: } -mg = m\ddot{y}$$

Setjum upphaf

$$x(0) = 0, y(0) = 0$$

$$\text{upphafsförð: } |\bar{v}(0)| = v_0$$

$$\ddot{x} = 0$$

$$\dot{x} = v_0 \cos \theta$$

$$x = v_0 t \cos \theta$$

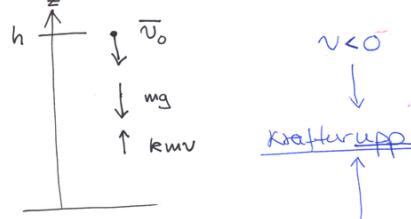
$$\ddot{y} = -g$$

$$\dot{y} = -gt + v_0 \sin \theta$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2} g t^2 + v_0 t \sin \theta$$

tinakeildum + upphafssk.

Löðnett fall í lofti



$$F = m \frac{dv}{dt} = -mg - kv$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = -g - kv$$

$$\frac{dv}{kv + g} = -dt$$

Setjum $v_0 < 0$

$$\int_{v_0}^{v(t)} \frac{dv'}{kv' + g} = - \int_0^t dt'$$

$$\frac{1}{k} \ln \left\{ kv' + g \right\} \Big|_{v_0}^{v(t)} = -t$$

$$\ln \left\{ \frac{kv(t) + g}{kv_0 + g} \right\} = -kt$$

$$kv(t) + g = \left\{ kv_0 + g \right\} e^{-kt}$$

$$v(t) = -\frac{g}{k} + \frac{kv_0 + g}{k} e^{-kt}$$

Seilið (orange) má finna frá

tímarum + sem getur $y(\tau) = 0$

$$y(\tau) = \tau \left\{ -g \frac{\pi}{2} + v_0 \sin \theta \right\} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \tau = \frac{2v_0}{g} \sin \theta \quad \text{flugtími}$$

$$R = x(\tau) = \frac{2v_0^2}{g} \sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{v_0^2}{g} \sin(2\theta)$$

Hæf Loftvidduámi

upphaf

$$x(0) = 0, y(0) = 0$$

$$\dot{x}(0) = v_0 \cos \theta = U$$

$$\dot{y}(0) = v_0 \sin \theta = V$$

hreyfijóftur

$$\begin{aligned} m\ddot{x} &= -km\dot{x} \\ m\ddot{y} &= -km\dot{y} - mg \end{aligned}$$

sömu tegundar og í dömmum
á undan

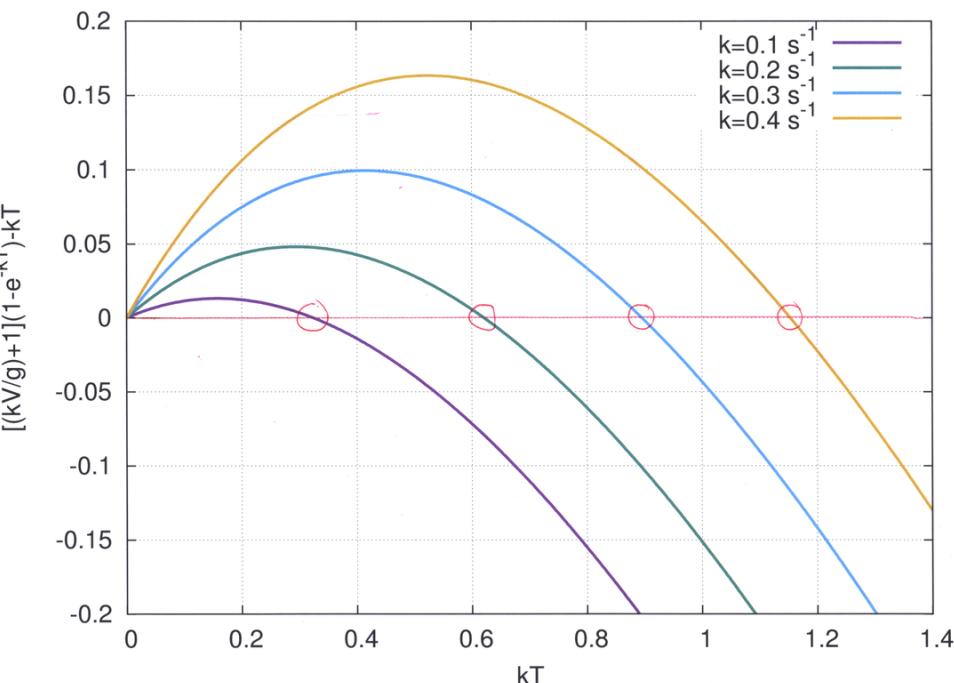
{Í tíma eru x- og y-hreyfingar
óhæðar}

því fast

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \frac{v}{k} \left\{ 1 - e^{-kt} \right\} \\ y(t) &= -\frac{gt}{k} + \frac{(kv+g)}{k^2} \left\{ 1 - e^{-kt} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

Hér er ekki einfalt
at finna jötun
fyrir $y(x)$, en
einfalt at teikna
 y sem fall af x
með því at
teikna punkta
fyrir mismi t

skodum græt
ðæmis seimna



(9)

flugtumi → Seilni

$$y(T) = -\frac{gI}{k} + \frac{(kv+g)}{k^2} \left\{ 1 - e^{-kT} \right\} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow T = \frac{(kv+g)}{gk} \left\{ 1 - e^{-kT} \right\}$$

ðæmja fyrir T

T má finna með rötarleit á

$$\left\{ \frac{kv+g}{g} \right\} \left\{ 1 - e^{-kT} \right\} - kT = 0$$

Breytan er kT (viddarlaus)

k kemur fyrir sem frjálsstíki

Sjá mynd
á næstu
 síðu:

(11)

skodum truflanaréttning
og tölulega at ferð

Athugið at stórd með vidd
getur ðæmis verið smá
í samanburði við óhæð
með sömu vidd

Truflan

$$[kT] = 1$$

viddarlaus stíki

setjum $kT \ll 1$

$$kT = \frac{kv+g}{g} \left\{ 1 - e^{-kT} \right\}$$

T verður endanlegt
→ til eru gildi á k
f. a. $kT \ll 1$

$$kT \approx \frac{kv+g}{g} \left\{ kT - \frac{1}{2}(kT)^2 + \frac{1}{6}(kT)^3 \dots \right\}$$

þá má nota kT sem
truflanarstíka

$$1 \approx \frac{kv+g}{g} \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{2}kT + \frac{1}{6}(kT)^2 \right\}$$

$$-\frac{kv}{g} = \frac{kv+g}{g} kT \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6}kT \right\}$$

(12)

$$-\frac{kV}{kV+g} = kT \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{3} kT - 1 \right\} \quad (13)$$

$$\rightarrow kT = \frac{2kV}{kV+g} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{kT}{3}} \approx \frac{2kV}{kV+g} \left\{ 1 + \frac{kT}{3} + \frac{(kT)^2}{9} + \dots \right\}$$

$$kT \left\{ 1 - \frac{2kV}{3(kV+g)} \right\} = \frac{2kV}{kV+g} \left\{ 1 + \frac{(kT)^2}{9} \right\}$$

$$kT \left\{ kV + 3g \right\} = 6kV \left\{ 1 + \frac{(kT)^2}{9} \right\}$$

$$kT = \frac{6kV}{kV+3g} \left\{ 1 + \frac{(kT)^2}{9} \right\}$$

nälgum högra margin $T \approx T_0 = \frac{2V_0}{g} \sin \theta = \frac{2V}{g}$

lidum

$$R = \frac{U}{k} \left\{ kT - \frac{1}{2} (kT)^2 + \dots \right\} \quad (15)$$

setjum inn kT og fáum

$$R \approx 2 \left(\frac{UV}{g} \right) \left\{ 1 - \frac{4}{3} \frac{kV}{g} \right\} = R_o \left\{ 1 - \frac{4}{3} \left(\frac{kV}{g} \right) \right\}$$

Nälgum á seilni fyrir ögu í „lofti“, línumleg
í k

Berum saman á mynd 10 nákvæmalausn

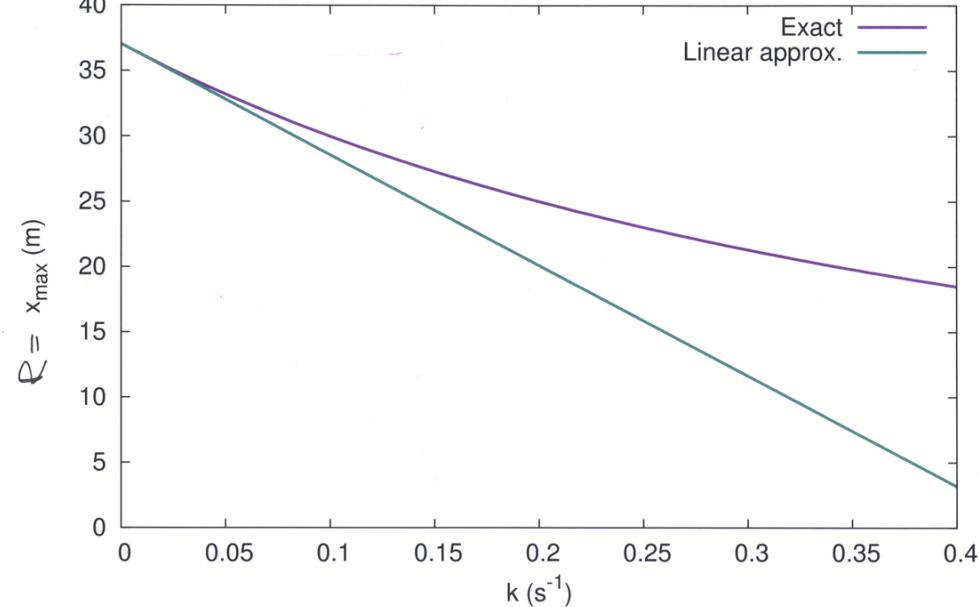
Lidum síðar hvernig nákvæmalausn er fundin

$$\begin{aligned} kT &= \frac{6kV}{kV+3g} \left\{ 1 + \frac{4}{9} \left(\frac{kV}{g} \right)^2 \right\} \\ &= \frac{2 \left(\frac{kV}{g} \right)}{1 + \frac{1}{3} \frac{kV}{g}} \left\{ 1 + \frac{4}{9} \left(\frac{kV}{g} \right)^2 \right\} \\ &\approx 2 \left(\frac{kV}{g} \right) \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{kV}{g} \right) \right\} \left\{ 1 + \frac{4}{9} \left(\frac{kV}{g} \right)^2 \right\} \\ &\approx 2 \left(\frac{kV}{g} \right) - \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{kV}{g} \right)^2 = 2 \left(\frac{kV}{g} \right) \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{kV}{g} \right)^2 \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

Sidan er

$$x = \frac{U}{R} \left\{ 1 - e^{-kT} \right\} \rightarrow x(T) = R = \frac{U}{R} \left\{ 1 - e^{-kT} \right\}$$

$v_0 = 20 \text{ m/s}, \theta = 1.0 \text{ rad}$



Kosthreyfing með loftmötstöðu \leftrightarrow töluleg lausn

(1)

Við fengum nákuða lausu með greini reikningi, en þarfum nálgun t.p.a. seikna sérlni

Hvernig mætti nálgast lausu fyrir flákunara litan af mótmóðu? (Síða almenna aðferð fyrir flestar hreyfijófnum sem verða óregi ófær í fossu námsstedi)

Ekkir i bók

Skötum fyrir kosthreyfingu
Hreyfijófnum voru

$$\ddot{x} = -k\dot{x}$$

$$\ddot{y} = -ky - g$$

Tvar óháðar annarsstigs
aflæðu jöfnur. Þær getu
verið háðar og fleiri og
flóknari, líka ólinulegar

Breytum þeim í hneppi 1. stigs aflæðu jafna

(2)

Hér þarfum við 4 breytur, köllum y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4
setjum

$$y_1 = x \rightarrow \dot{y}_1 = \dot{x} = y_2$$

$$y_2 = \dot{x} \rightarrow \dot{y}_2 = \ddot{x} = -k\dot{x} = -ky_2$$

$$y_3 = y \rightarrow \dot{y}_3 = \dot{y} = y_4$$

$$y_4 = \dot{y} \rightarrow \dot{y}_4 = \ddot{y} = -k\dot{y} - g = -ky_4 - g$$

Hneppid er þú

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{y}_1 &= y_2 \\ \dot{y}_2 &= -ky_2 \\ \dot{y}_3 &= y_4 \\ \dot{y}_4 &= -ky_4 - g\end{aligned}$$

Hneppi 1. stigs
aflæðu jafna
línubigt
lausn getur
 $x(t), y(t), \dot{x}(t), \dot{y}(t)$

Eg nota undirstefjuna „ddrv1.f“ úr opna statec

forritasafnum (www.netlib.org/slatec) til að leysa
hneppid í stuttu FORTRAN forriti sem ég þýði með
gfortran \leftarrow opid og til fyrir öll skýrilegti

fyrir þá sem hafa teknug
dreifti ég notknum forritum,
þuddu statec-safnum og
skrifnum fyrir gnuplot og
keyrslu forritana á
veftíðu námsstedi

Val forritunarmáls, opid
mikill hræði, allar keyrslur
sýndar hér á eftir fyrir
lausnir í $4 \times 30,000$ punktum
tata sekundubræt

Berum saman lausnir fyrir
 V - og V^2 - loftmötstöðu

Athugið að fyrir V^2 - loftmötstöðu þarf

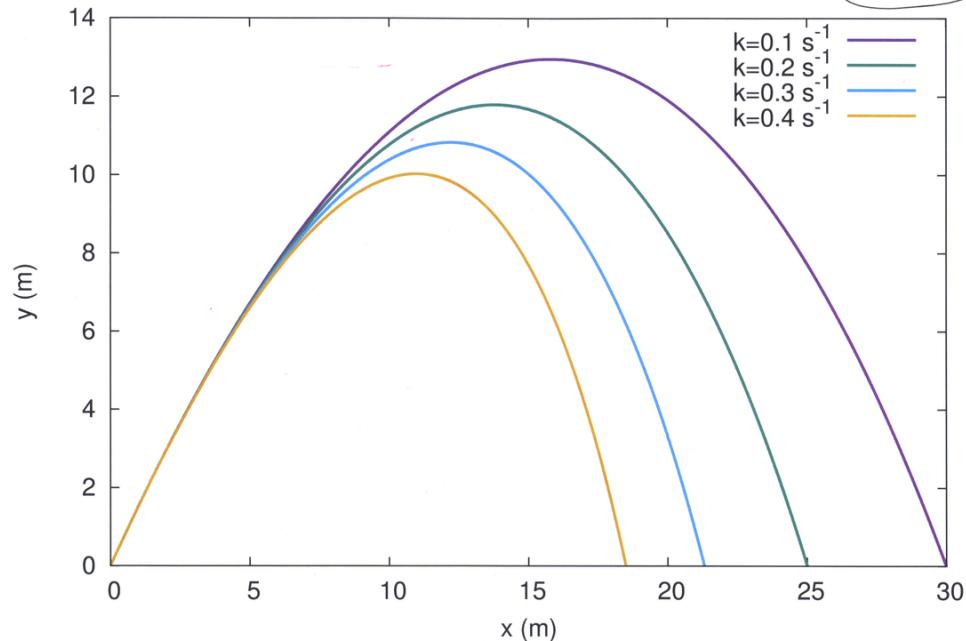
$$F = mg - mD \frac{V^2}{U} \frac{\dot{v}}{v}$$

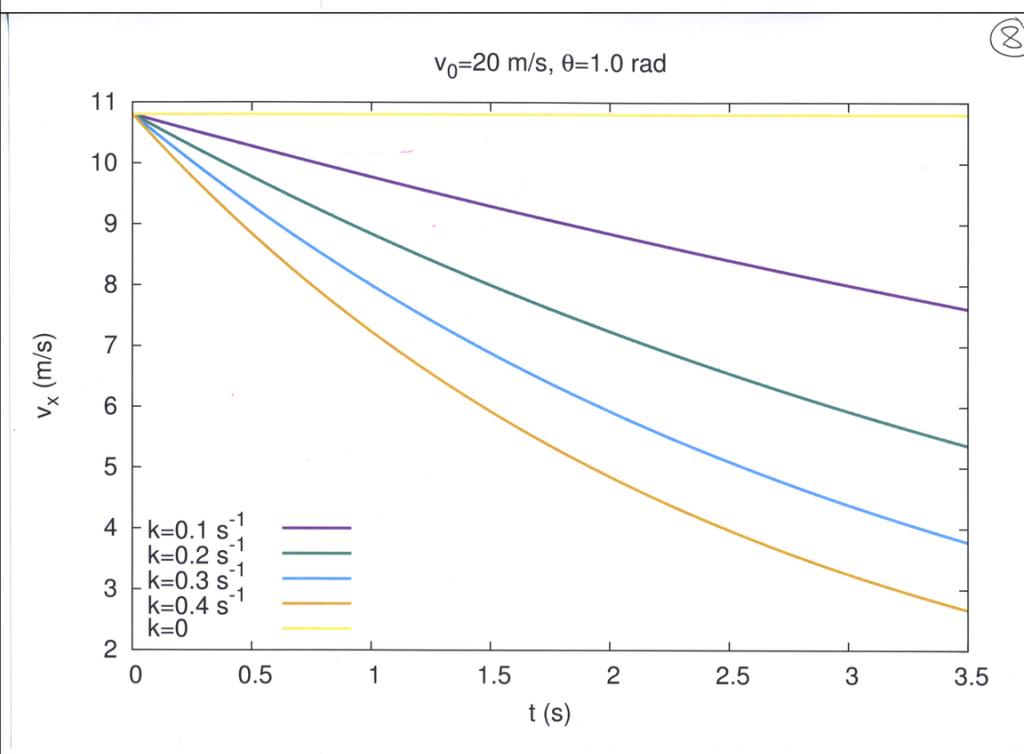
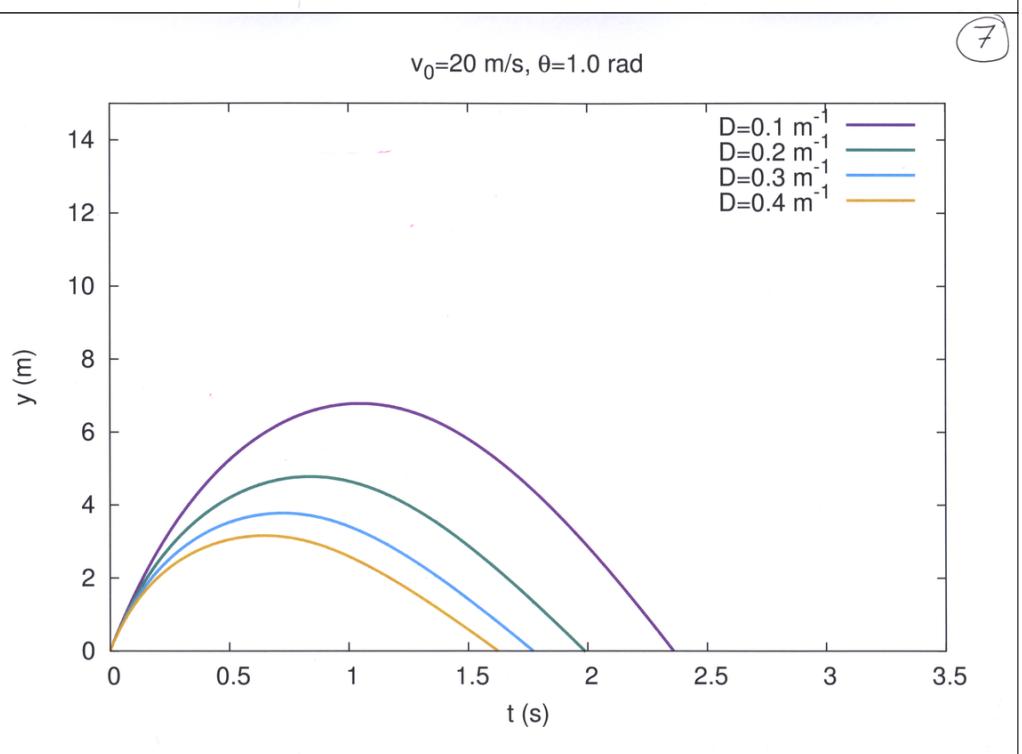
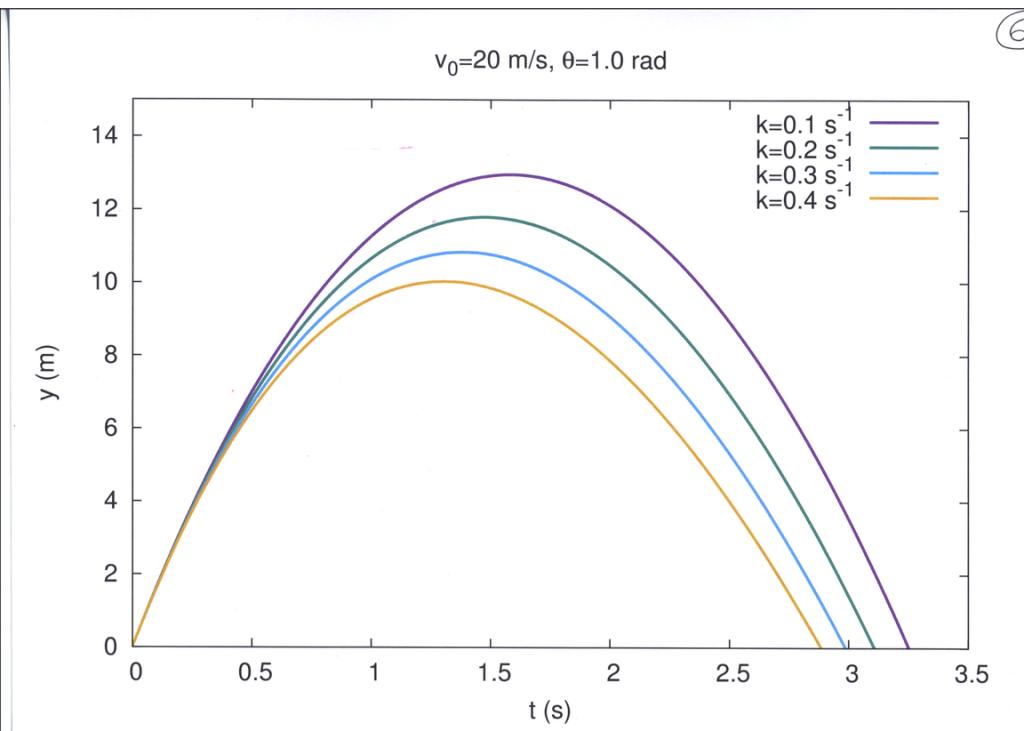
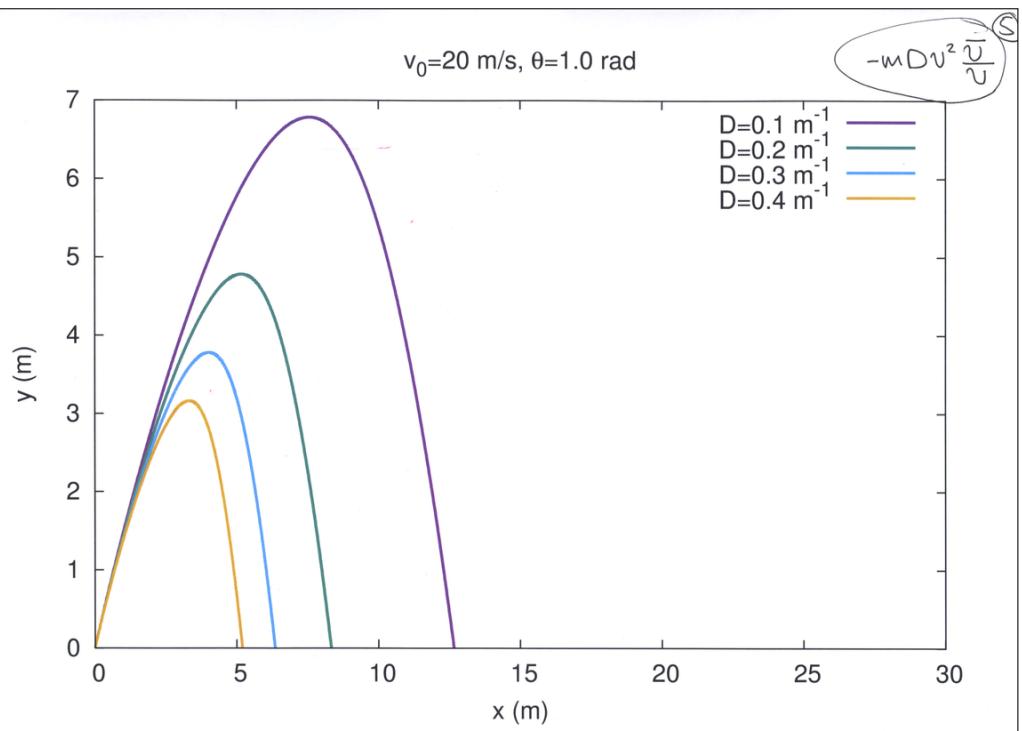
$$[k] = \frac{1}{U}$$

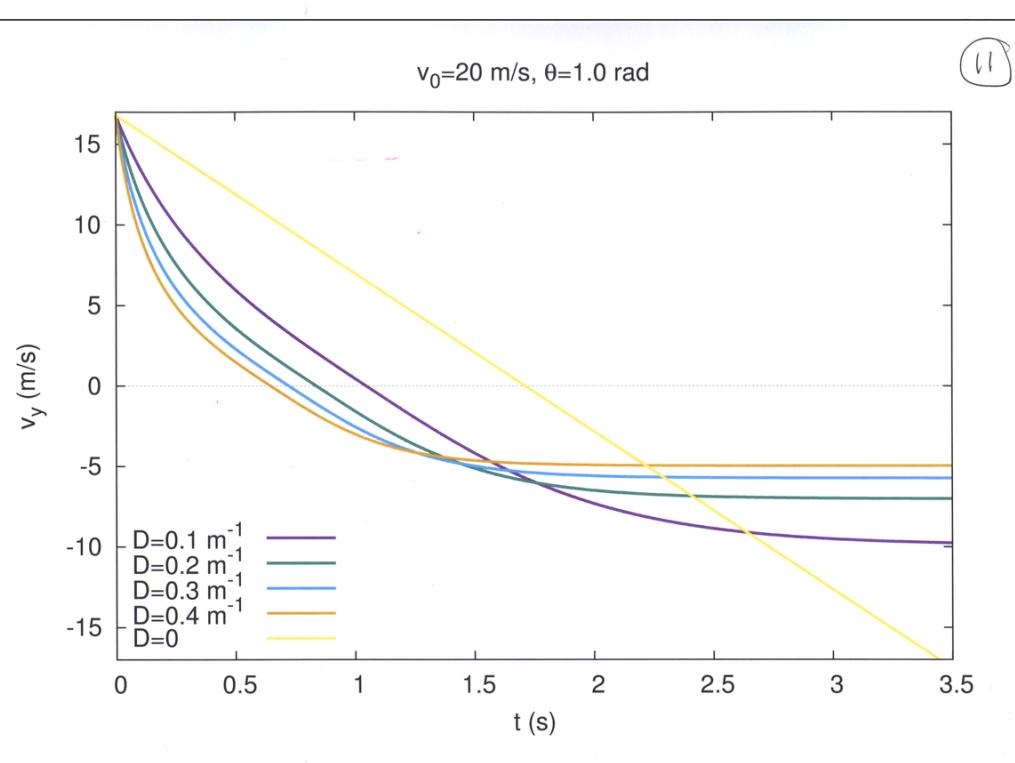
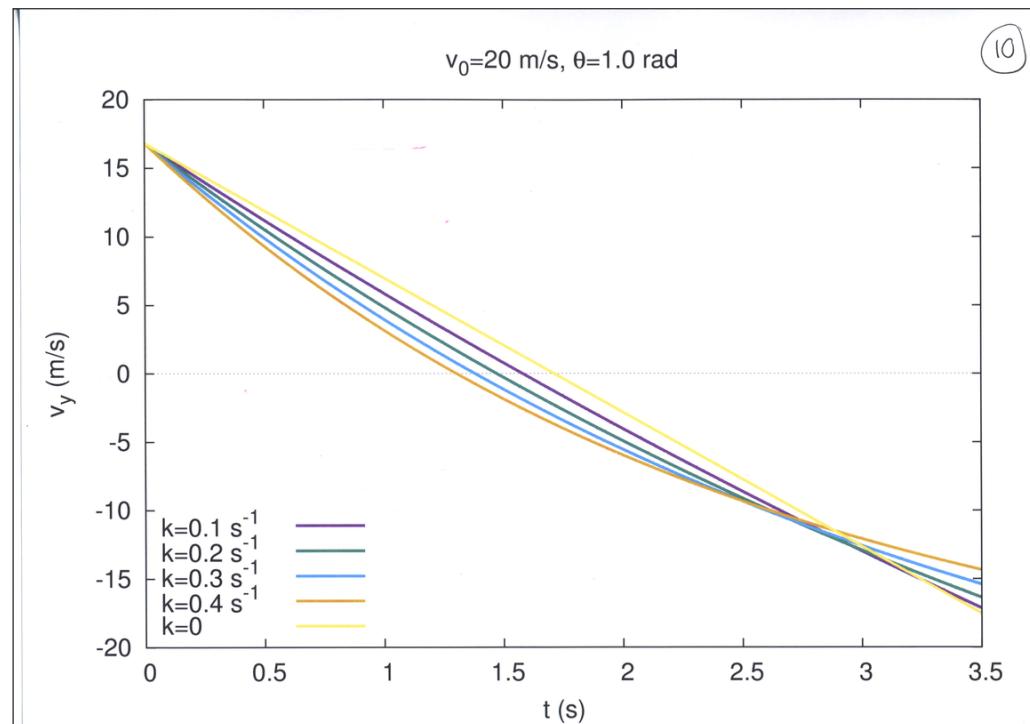
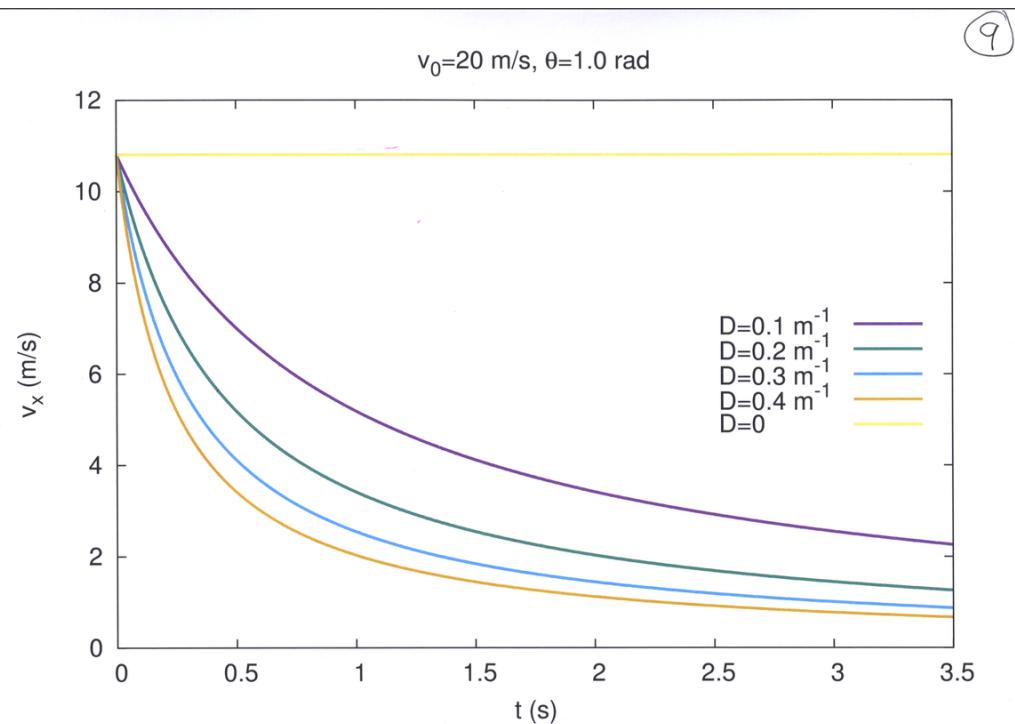
$$[D] = \frac{1}{U}$$

$$v_0 = 20 \text{ m/s}, \theta = 1.0 \text{ rad}$$

$$-m \ddot{v} / v$$







(12)

Första lagmålet

$$\frac{d\bar{p}}{dt} = \bar{F} \Rightarrow \bar{F} = 0 \rightarrow \dot{\bar{p}} = 0,$$

Hverförfung:

$$\bar{L} = \bar{F} \times \bar{p}$$

$\bar{N} = \bar{F} \times \bar{F}$

Vagi Krafts möde vid

$$\dot{\bar{L}} = \frac{d}{dt}(\bar{F} \times \bar{p}) = (\dot{\bar{F}} \times \bar{p}) + (\bar{F} \times \dot{\bar{p}})$$

$$= \dot{\bar{F}} \times \bar{m}\bar{v} + \bar{F} \times \dot{\bar{p}}$$

$$= (\dot{\bar{F}} \times \dot{\bar{F}})\bar{m} + \bar{F} \times \dot{\bar{p}} = \bar{F} \times \bar{F} = \bar{N}$$

\bar{L} är fördekt om ej enkelt vägiv vektorer är ögonvisa

Orka

Vinna \bar{F} á ögn er stiggreind sem

$$W_{12} = \int_1^2 \bar{F} \cdot d\bar{r}$$

Ef \bar{F} er heildarkrafturinn á ögnum

$$\rightarrow \bar{F} \cdot d\bar{r} = \left(m \frac{d\bar{v}}{dt} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{d\bar{r}}{dt} dt \right) = m \frac{d\bar{v}}{dt} \cdot \bar{v} dt$$

$$= \frac{m}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (\bar{v} \cdot \bar{v}) dt = \frac{m}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (v^2) dt = d\left(\frac{1}{2}mv^2\right)$$

$$\rightarrow W_{12} = \left[\frac{1}{2}mv^2 \right]_1^2 = \frac{1}{2}m(v_2^2 - v_1^2) = T_2 - T_1$$

þar sem $T = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$ er kreyftorka endurinver

(13)

\bar{F} verkar á ögnum og breytir hreyfiorku hennar

Vinna \bar{F} berist við ðæa degst frá hreyfiorku og vinum

Ef vinna \bar{F} á ögnum er óháð leid þá kallast krafturinn geyminn (conservative) og

$$\oint \bar{F} \cdot d\bar{r} = 0$$

{Athugið ót heildit getur aldrei horfitt fyrir vidhämskift}

þá er til mættifall $U(r)$ b. a.

$$\bar{F} = -\nabla U(r)$$

opin ðæa
Lokud Kerfi

þar $\bar{F} \cdot d\bar{r} = -dU$ er eina leidin t.p.a. W_{12} sé ðæins hæð endapunkta leidarins

þar fóst fyrir geyminn Kerfi \square

(15)

$$W_{12} = T_2 - T_1$$

$$W_{12} = U_1 - U_2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} T_2 - T_1 = U_1 - U_2 \\ T_2 + U_2 = T_1 + U_1 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow E_2 = E_1$$

Heildarkrafa geymis Kerfið er fóst

U er óháð tíma.

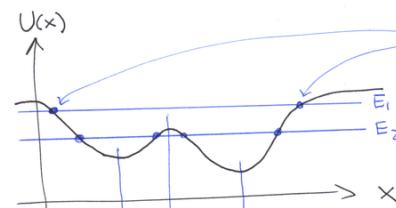
Stórum ðæins hreyfingu i 1D

$$E = T + U = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + U(x)$$

$$U(x) = \frac{dx}{dt} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2}{m} \{ E - U(x) \}}$$

$$\rightarrow dt = \frac{\pm dx}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{m} \{ E - U(x) \}}}$$

$$\rightarrow t - t_0 = \int_{x_0}^{x(t)} \frac{\pm dx'}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{m} \{ E - U(x') \}}}$$



Formleg lausn fyrir
öll geymin 1D-Kerfi

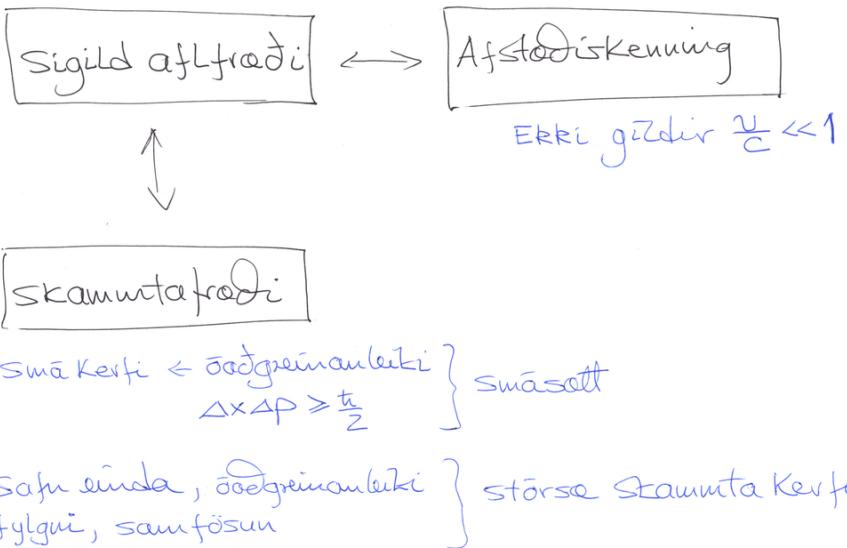
Vidhäuningspunktar
Stöðugt Jafnvagi
Óstöðugt -II-

$$U(x) = U_0 + x \left(\frac{dU}{dx} \right)_0 + \frac{x^2}{2!} \left(\frac{d^2U}{dx^2} \right)_0 + \dots$$

(16)

Takmörk sigildar aflfröði

(17)



Við skóðum

Sveiflur

deyfinu

þróun

fasaráum

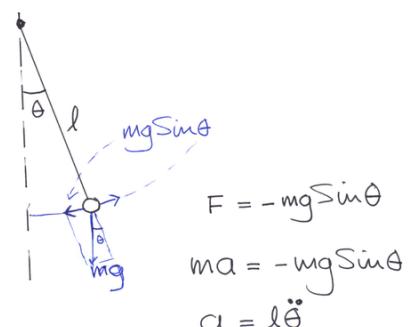
Byrjun með límlægt $F(x)$,
en nálgunst ólinuleg
Kerfi (nesti Kofli)

Í einni vidd er
hreyfijaman

$$\ddot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = 0$$

þar sem ω_0^2 er grunntönni ②
Kerfisins. Kerfið er hreintöna
sveifill, sigildur

Tökum sem sýnidæmi einfaldan
sveifil, stöðutslag getur haldið
honum límlægum, seda gert ólinul.

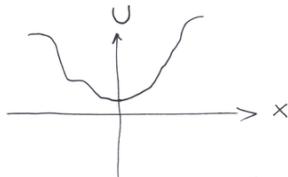


Sveiflur

mannan

Atóm i grind,
bill á fjöldum,....

Allt um kring eru Kerfi
sem sveiflast, t.d. um
lägmark í stöðvariku



Kerfið frætt frá jahvogi - ①
punktumum i $x=0$ hefur
Kraft sem leitast við ótök koma
þui aðferð i jahvogi

$$F(x) = F_0 + x F'(0) + \frac{x^2}{2!} F''(0) + \dots$$

Jahvogi i $x=0 \rightarrow F_0 = 0$

þui er (og staða nálgunin
ða)

$$F(x) = -kx$$

$$\text{með } k = \left. \frac{dF}{dx} \right|_{x=0} = F'(0)$$

þui er hreyfijaman

$$\ddot{\theta} + \frac{g}{l} \sin\theta = 0 \quad ①$$

og fyrir lítil horn

$$\sin\theta \approx \theta$$

$$\rightarrow \ddot{\theta} + \omega_0^2 \theta = 0 \quad ②$$

$$\text{með } \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$$

Límlægi sveifillinn
er eins og hreintöna
sveifilt með lausu

$$\theta(t) = \theta_0 \sin(\omega_0 t - \delta)$$

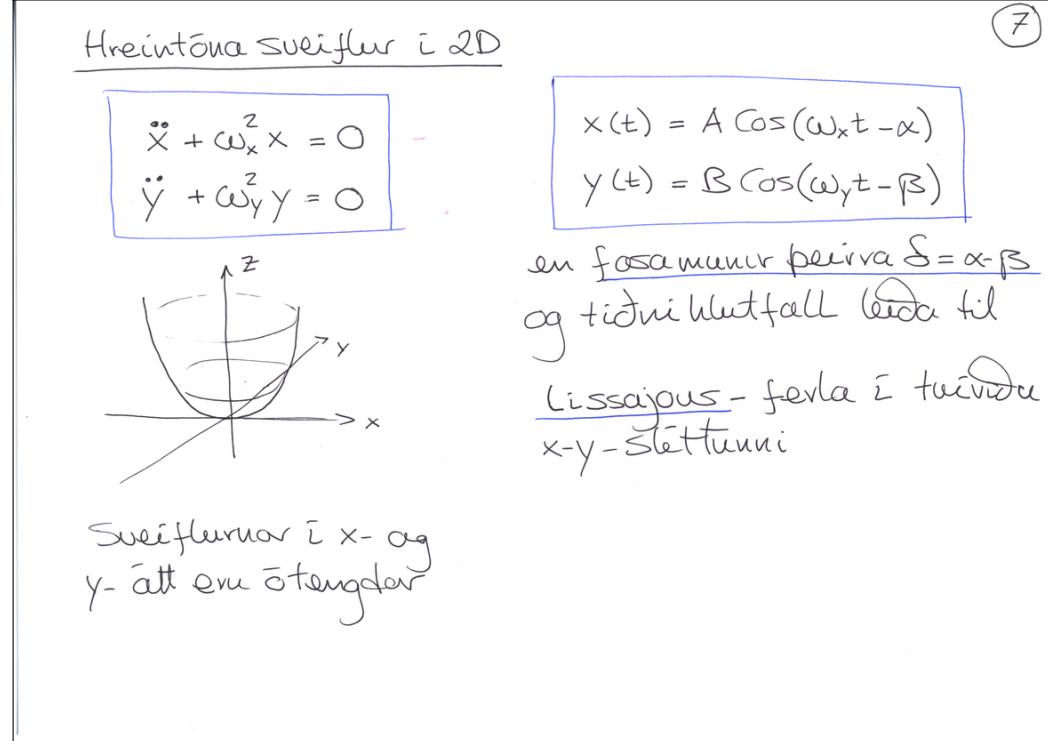
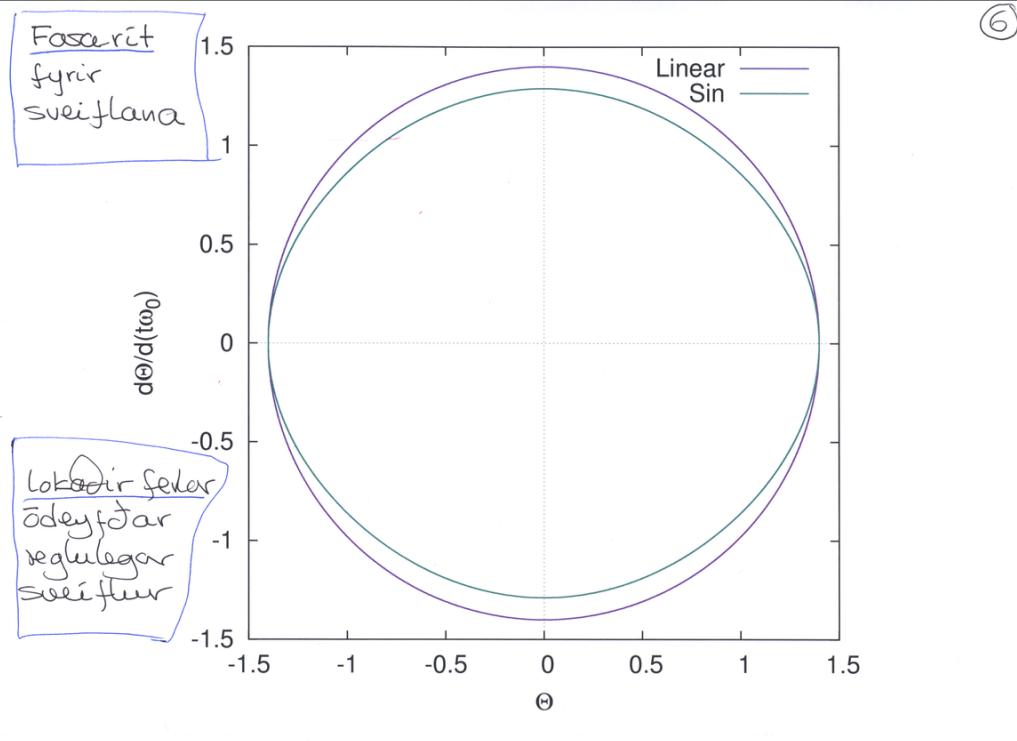
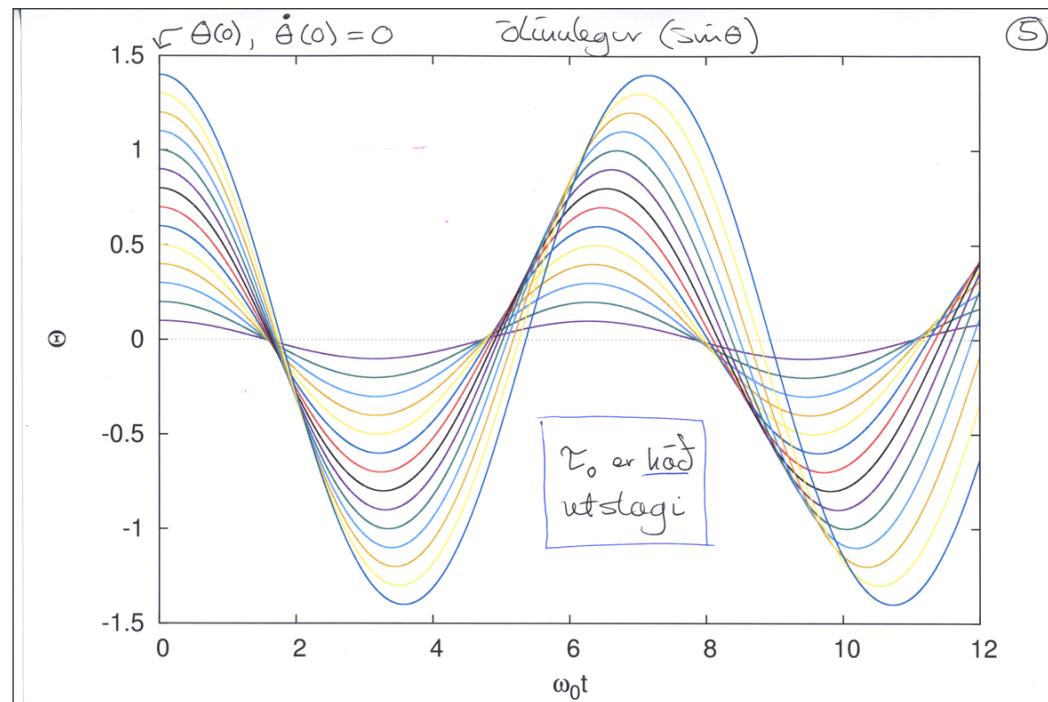
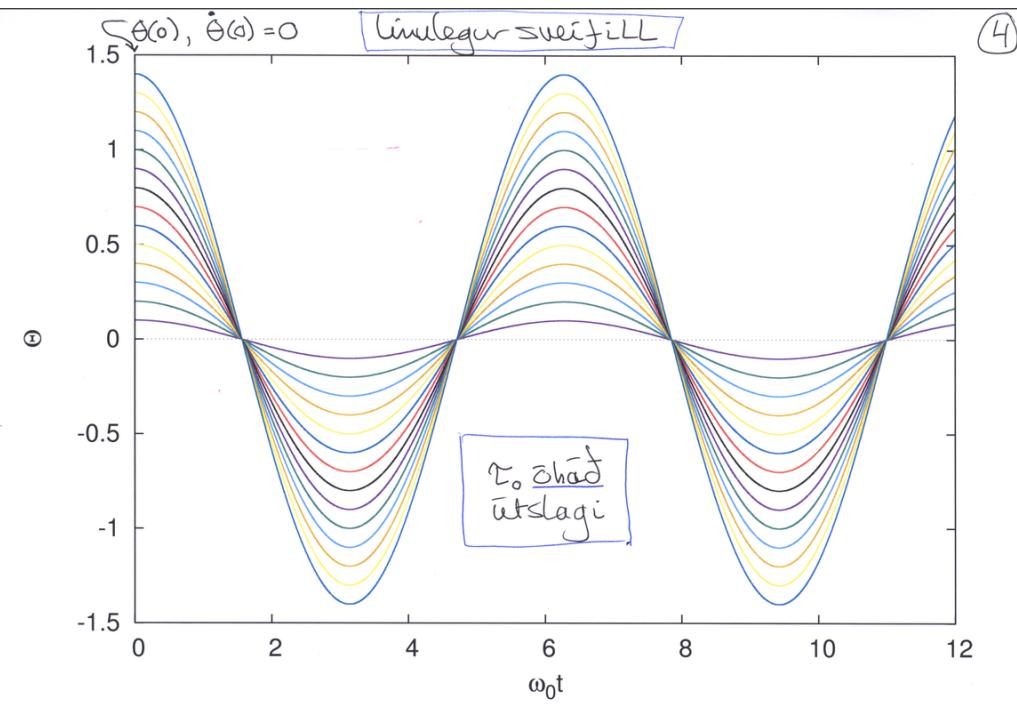
ða)
 $\theta(t) = \theta_0 \cos(\omega_0 t - \phi)$ ③

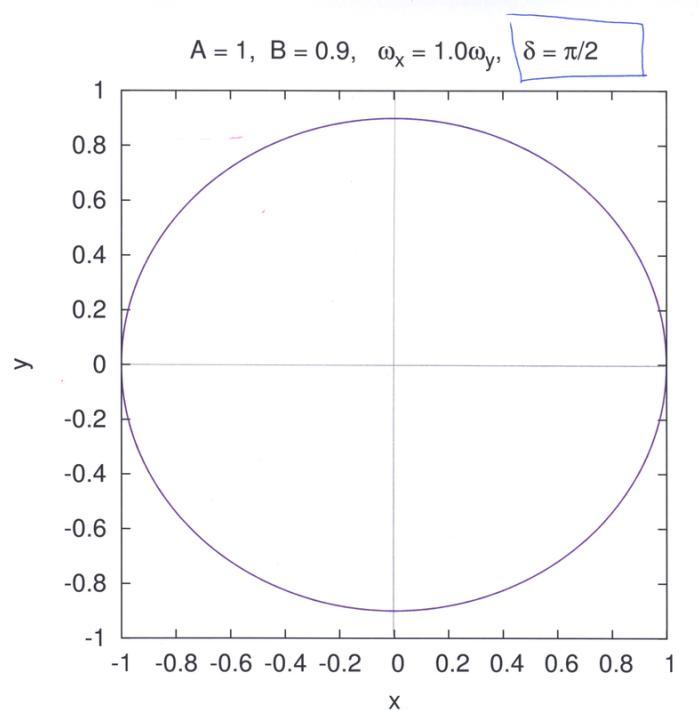
þ.s. útslagið θ_0 og fasakonuð
ákvæðast at upphafsskiptigrun

Jafna ① hefur líka þekkta lausu
i sporbaungsföllum, en hér
berum við saman tölvulegar
lausnir þeirra fyrir voxandi
útslag

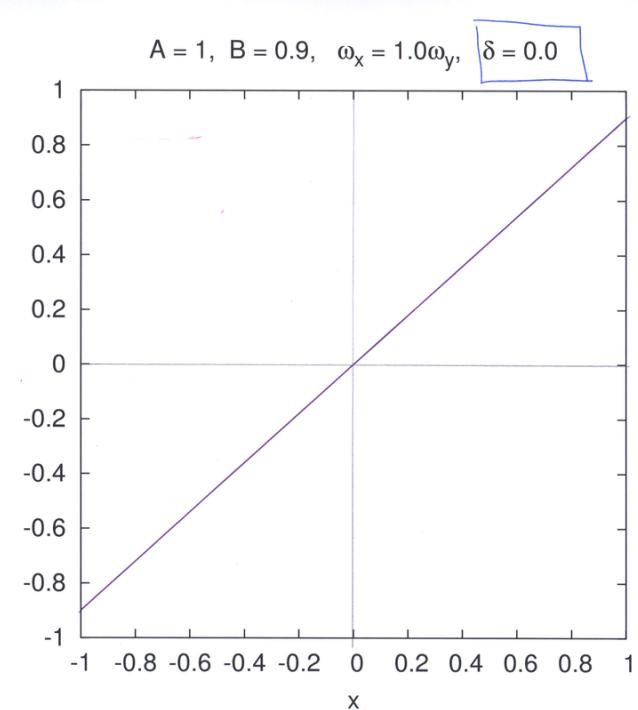
Fyrir límlæga sveifillinn fæst
Lötlængd $\omega_0 T_0 = 2\pi$

$$\Rightarrow T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0}$$

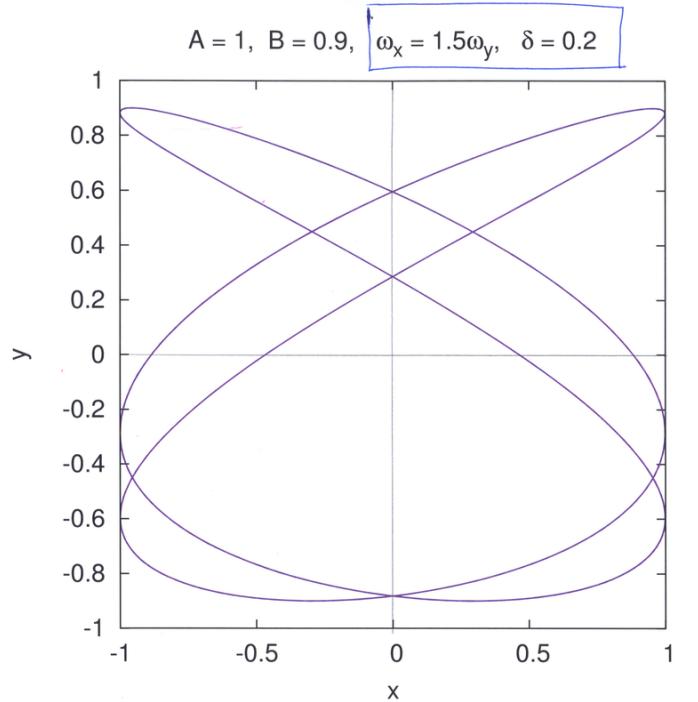




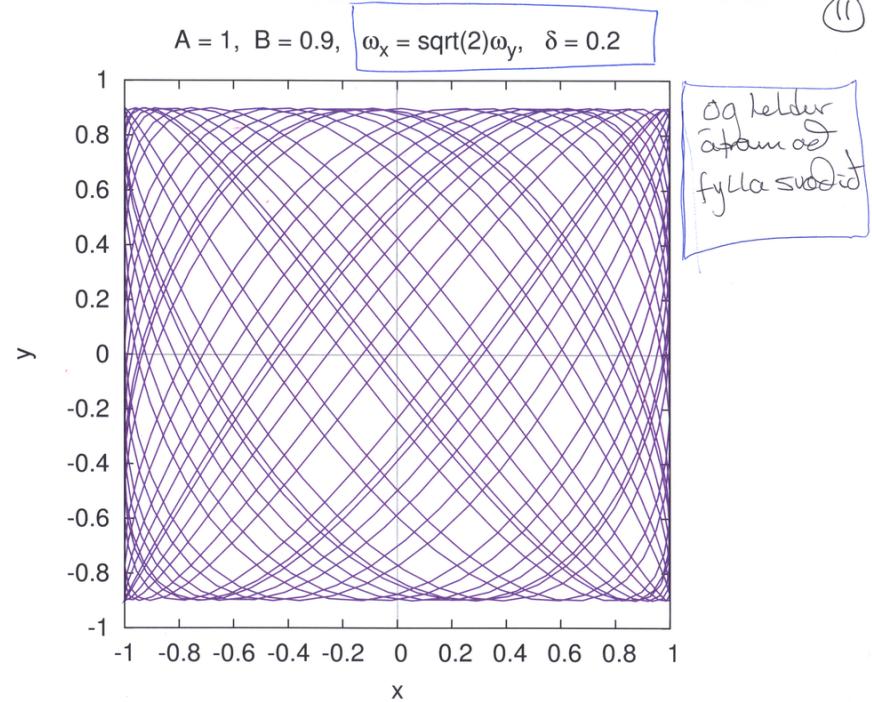
(8)



(9)



(10)



(11)

Deyftar sveiflu

Könum sveifil með viðvæntum
i réttu klutfalli við ferd

$$\ddot{\theta} + 2\beta\dot{\theta} + \omega_0^2\theta = 0$$

þegar lausn á forminu e^{rt}

er regnd finnast tvær ókætar
lausir sem taka mið saman
sem (linuleg jafna)

$$\theta(t) = e^{-\beta t} \left\{ A_1 e^{\alpha t} + A_2 e^{-\alpha t} \right\}$$

með $\alpha = \sqrt{\beta^2 - \omega_0^2}$

þrjú mismunandi tilvik (12)

① $\omega_0^2 > \beta^2 \rightarrow \alpha$ er það tala

Köllum $\omega_1^2 = \omega_0^2 - \beta^2$ og
lausnir verður

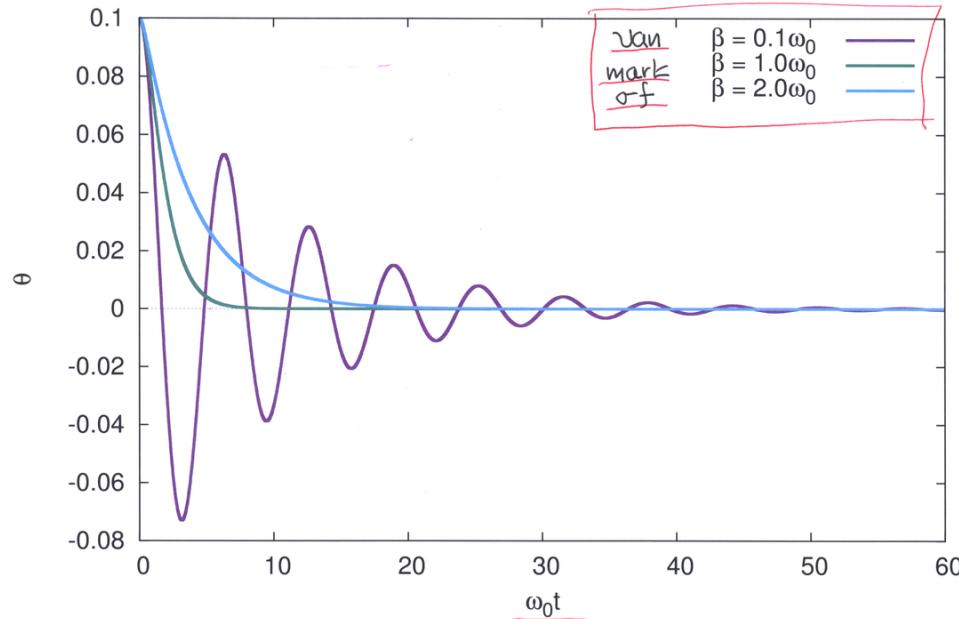
$$\theta(t) = e^{-\beta t} \left\{ A_1 e^{i\omega_1 t} + A_2 e^{-i\omega_1 t} \right\}$$

sem mið umrita

$$\theta(t) = A e^{-\beta t} \cos(\omega_1 t - \delta)$$

lausnir eru deyfta sveiflu og kallaſt
því vandeyft

H.O., $\theta_0=0.1$, $\theta_{t\omega_0}(0)=0$



(14)

takið eftir að tið nái
hlutfest vegna deyfingar

$$\omega_1 = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \beta^2}$$

og sveiflurnar fá
metaða aði

② $\omega_0^2 < \beta^2 \rightarrow \alpha$ er rauntala

$$\theta(t) = e^{-\beta t} \left\{ A_1 e^{\alpha t} + A_2 e^{-\alpha t} \right\}$$

$$\alpha = \sqrt{\beta^2 - \omega_0^2}$$

Erigar sveiflu, ofdeyftar
sveiflu

(3) $\omega_0^2 = \beta^2 \quad \alpha = 0$ (13)

og lausnirnar eru eðli
ókætar!

Rétt lausu þá er

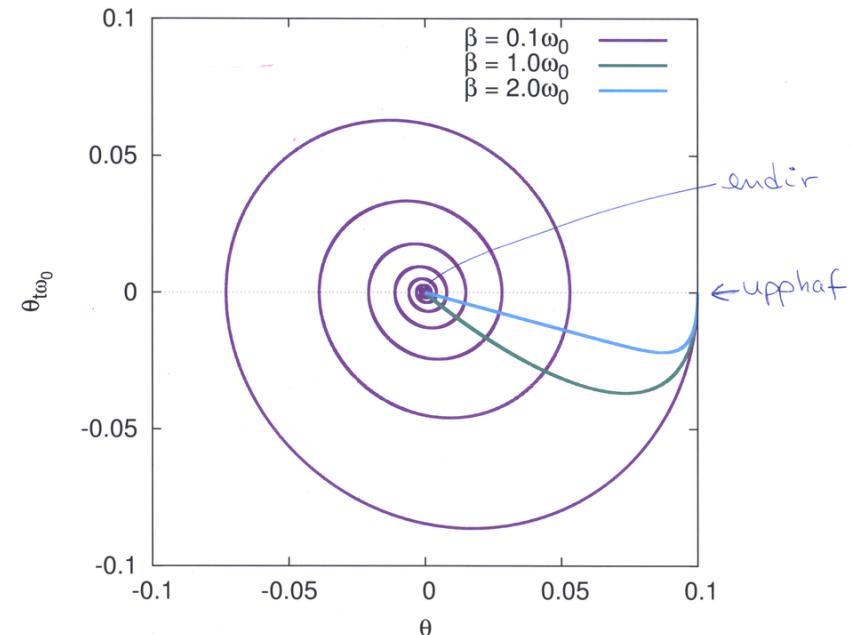
$$\theta(t) = \{A + Bt\} e^{-\beta t}$$

Hún kallast mark-deyft sveifla

skotum tölulegar lausir
áður en við könum
til bata að fersum
lausnum

I fasarúminu

H.O., $\theta_0=0.1$, $\theta_{t\omega_0}=0$



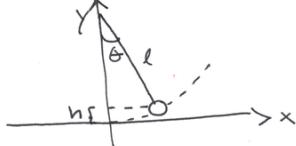
(15)

Heildar orka

$$E = T + V$$

Hreyfiorka + Stöðuorka

$$E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + mgh$$



$$h = l - l \cos \theta$$

$$= l(1 - \cos \theta)$$

$$= l\left\{1 - \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta}\right\}$$

$$\approx l\left\{1 - 1 + \frac{1}{2}\sin^2 \theta + \dots\right\}$$

$$\rightarrow h \approx \frac{l}{2}\sin^2 \theta \approx \frac{l\theta^2}{2} \quad (16)$$

$$v = l\dot{\theta}$$

því fórt

$$\begin{aligned} E &\approx \frac{1}{2}m(l\dot{\theta})^2 + \frac{mgl}{2}\theta^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2}m(l\dot{\theta})^2 + \frac{1}{2}m\frac{g}{l}(l\theta)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2}m\left(\dot{\theta}^2 + \omega_0^2(l\theta)^2\right) \end{aligned}$$

Hér eru við komin uqrí falli Hamiltons, sem við reðum síðar

$$\frac{2}{ml^2}E = \dot{\theta}^2 + \omega_0^2\theta^2$$

Deyfurinn kemur ekki þeim fyrir her

Of deyst „sveifla“

$$\theta(t) = e^{-\beta t} \left\{ A_1 e^{\kappa t} + A_2 e^{-\kappa t} \right\}$$

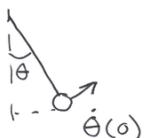
$$\textcircled{2} \quad \dot{\theta}(0) < 0$$

Bæðir líðirnir eru í lausn, það skiptir máli hvernig $\dot{\theta}(0)$ er

en samt nögu litill hradi sveðhamra feller beint ónúll

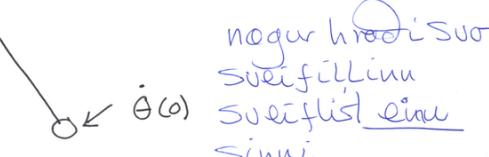
þrjú tilfelli

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \dot{\theta}(0) > 0$$



hámark fyrst sveifillum að nálli

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \dot{\theta}(0) < -(\beta + \kappa)\theta(0)$$



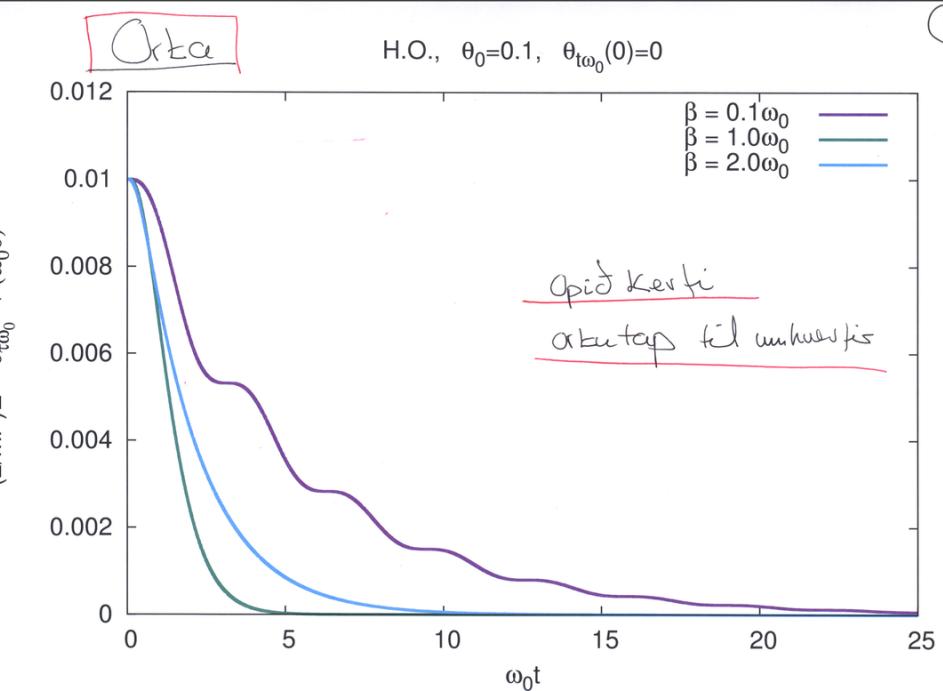
nogur hradi sveifillum sveiflist einu sinu

H.O., $\theta_0=0.1$, $\theta_{t\omega_0}(0)=0$

$\beta = 0.1\omega_0$
 $\beta = 1.0\omega_0$
 $\beta = 2.0\omega_0$

Opjd kerfi

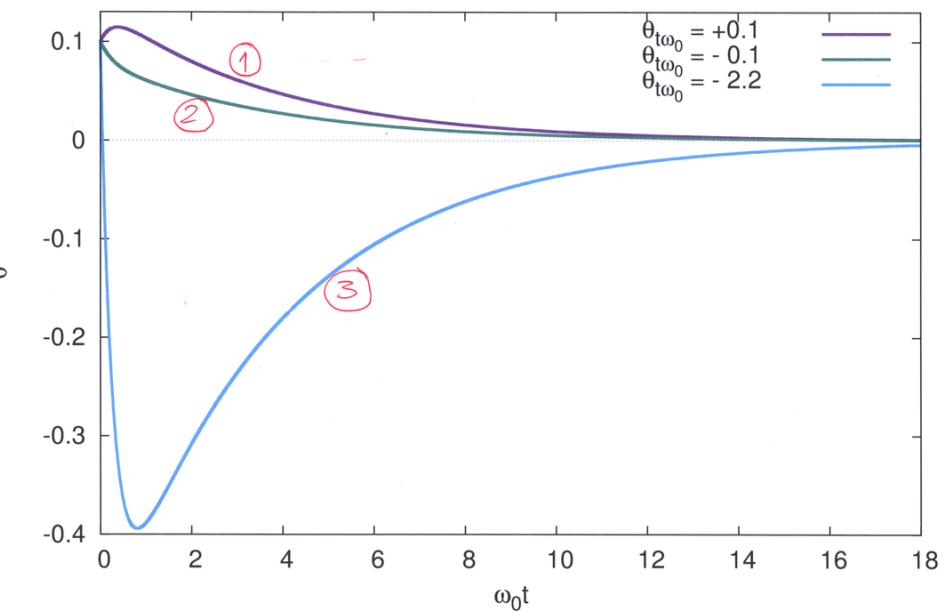
ábutap til umhverfis



(17)

H.O., $\beta = 2\omega_0$

$\theta_{t\omega_0} = +0.1$
 $\theta_{t\omega_0} = -0.1$
 $\theta_{t\omega_0} = -2.2$

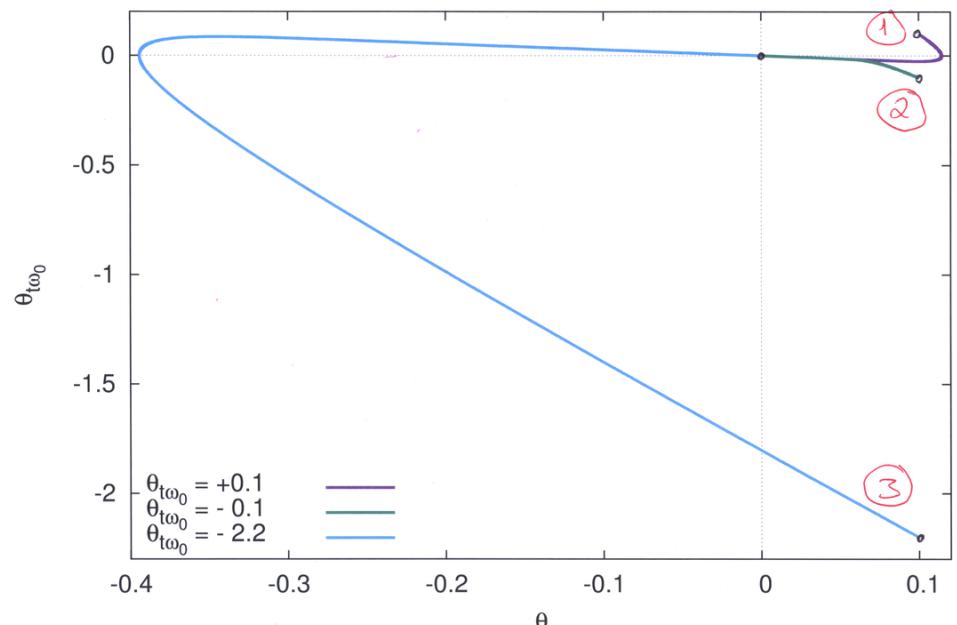


(19)

Fossarit

H.O., $\beta = 2\omega_0$

(20)



$$\begin{aligned}\theta_{t\omega_0} &= +0.1 \\ \theta_{t\omega_0} &= -0.1 \\ \theta_{t\omega_0} &= -2.2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}L(x_c) &= 0 \\ L(x_p) &= f\end{aligned}$$

$$L(x_c + x_p) = L(x_c) + L(x_p) = 0 + f$$

Stoflarnir A_1 og A_2 nögja til að uppfylla upphafstytindum

Giskum á sérlausu

$$x_p(t) = D \cos(\omega t - S)$$

taðið eftir að hér sést ekki döfnum í x_p

Sefjum inn i hreyfijóftun. Dog S eru ekki einn ákvörðud

$$\begin{aligned} -\omega^2 D \cos(\omega t - S) - 2\beta\omega D \sin(\omega t - S) \\ + \omega_0^2 D \cos(\omega t - S) = A \cos(\omega t - S) \end{aligned}$$

we have terms with \cos and \sin therefore we use

$$\cos(\omega t - S) = \cos(\omega t) \cos(S) - \sin(\omega t) \sin(S)$$

$$\sin(\omega t - S) = \sin(\omega t) \cos(S) - \cos(\omega t) \sin(S)$$

Söfnum saman $\sin(\omega t)$ og $\cos(\omega t)$ - líðum

$$\begin{aligned} \left\{ -A - D[\omega^2 - \omega_0^2] \cos(S) - 2\omega\beta \sin(S) \right\} \cos(\omega t) \\ - \left\{ D[\omega_0^2 - \omega^2] \sin(S) - 2\omega\beta \cos(S) \right\} \sin(\omega t) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

bvingardar sveifflur (Driven)

skóðum sveifil sem óverkar krafturinn

$$F = -kx - b\dot{x} + F_0 \cos(\omega t)$$

Kraftur til bæta í járhugi
Pótum
Þungum

Hreyfijóftan verður

$$\ddot{x} + 2\beta\dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = A \cos(\omega t)$$

$$\beta = \frac{b}{m}, \quad \omega_0^2 = \frac{k}{m}$$

$$[\beta] = \frac{1}{T}, \quad [\omega_0^2] = \frac{1}{T^2}$$

$$[A] = \left[\frac{F_0}{m} \right] = \frac{L}{T^2}$$

Hreyfijóftan er hlíðræd
(inhomogeneous)

Grunlausn óhlíðrædu jöfnumnar

$$\ddot{x} + 2\beta\dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = 0$$

$$x_c(t) = \bar{e}^{\beta t} \left\{ A_1 e^{\alpha t} + A_2 e^{-\alpha t} \right\}$$

$$\text{med } \alpha = \sqrt{\beta^2 - \omega_0^2}$$

okkur nögjir að finna líma sérlausu á hlíðrædu jöfnumni til að fá almennumlausu hlíðrædu jöfnumar

seintöðins er høgt að uppfylla ef

$$D = \frac{A}{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2) \cos(S) + 2\omega\beta \sin(S)}$$

$$\tan(S) = \frac{\sin(S)}{\cos(S)} = \frac{2\omega\beta}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2}$$

Hic vitum að

$$\sin \theta = \pm \frac{\tan \theta}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \theta}}$$

$$\cos \theta = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \theta}}$$

Setjan þú

$$\sin S = \frac{2\omega\beta}{\sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\omega^2\beta^2}}$$

$$\cos S = \frac{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2}{\sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\omega^2\beta^2}}$$

þú verður

$$D = \frac{A}{\sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\omega^2\beta^2}}$$

$$S = \arctan \left\{ \frac{2\omega\beta}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2} \right\}$$

Við höfum ákvæðueit D og S og þú almennumlausina

tökum van deyfðar sveifil

Lausnir er

$$x(t) = x_c(t) + x_p(t)$$

→ Grunlausnir er með veldisvisirs
deyfingur $e^{-\beta t}$

$$\rightarrow x(t \gg 1/\beta) \rightarrow x_p(t)$$

Sviðulausnir (transient) x_c
hverfur þ. t $\rightarrow \infty$ ($\beta t \gg 1$)

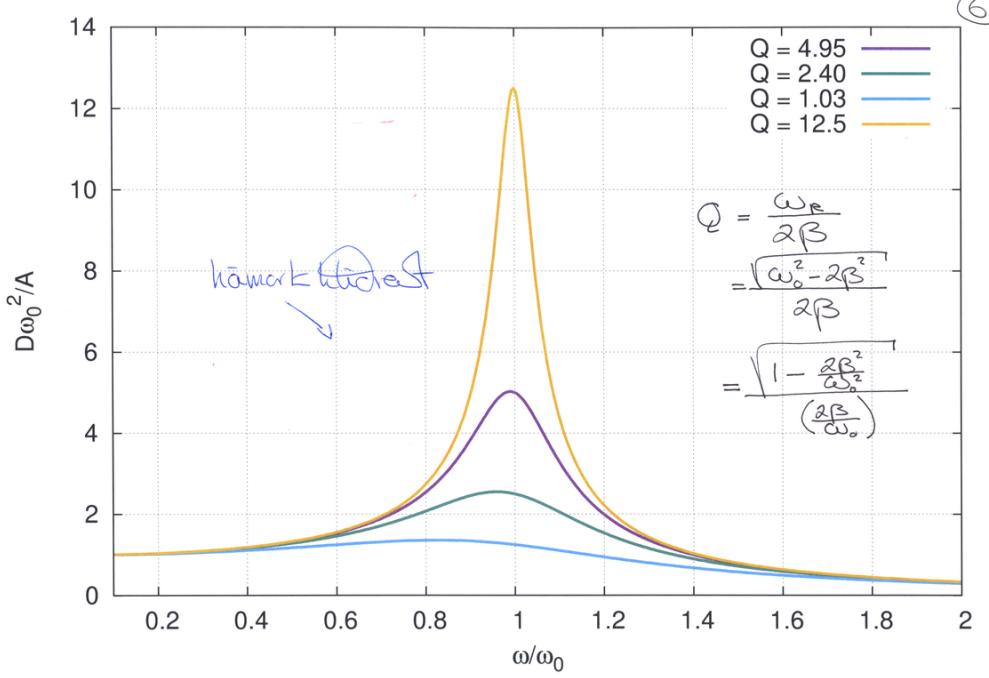
Eftir verður sistöðla lausnir
 $x_p(t)$, sem er því með ót utan

4)
Sistöðla lausnir er
þáð þriði hvernig vor
Kveikt á kerfinu

Innbyrðis klutföll
 $x(0), \dot{x}(0), A, \omega_0, \omega, \beta$

Breyta mjög úthli
lausnar $x(t)$ fyrir
 $\beta t < 1$

Sjá mynd 3-15
í Þólk Marcus
og 3-8 í D. Cline
og Lausnir 1G 2018-02-06



Hermur

Vandeyfður sveifill

$$\Omega = \frac{A}{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\omega^2\beta^2}$$

útslag i sistöðri lausu,
lotubundin, er ekki
með hámark fyrir
 $\omega = \omega_0$

Hámarkið fæst þegar

$$\frac{dD}{d\omega} \Big|_{\omega=\omega_R} = 0$$

Hermuföldni

$$\rightarrow \omega_R = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - 2\beta^2}$$

Kerfið með frjálsar ódeyfðar
sveifler sveiflast með

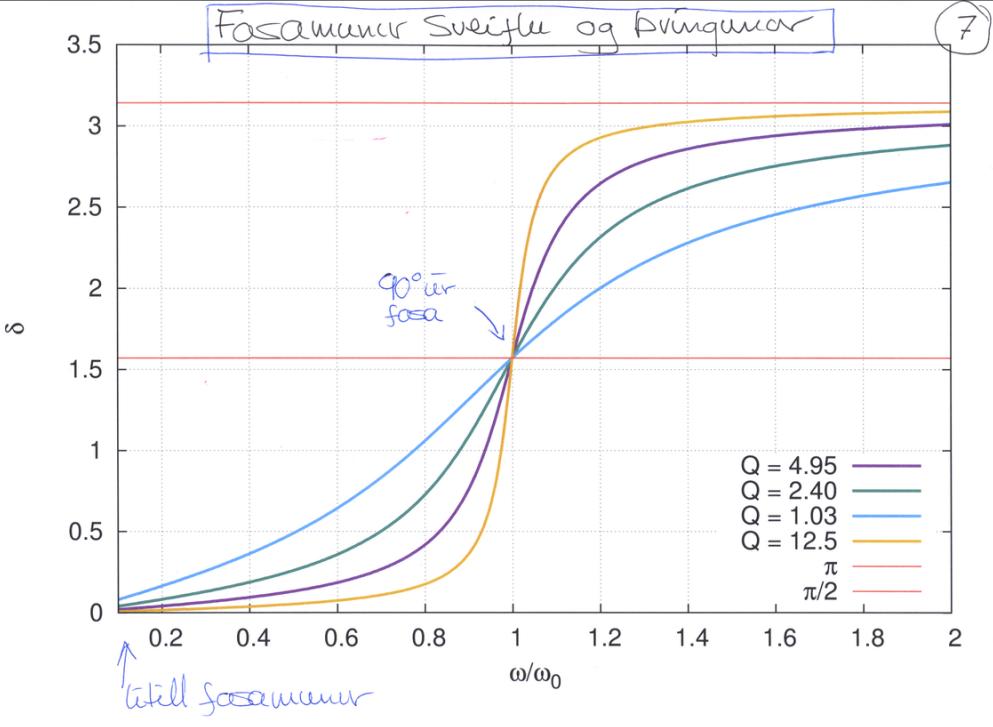
$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

Frjálsar deyfðar sveifler

$$\omega_1 = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \beta^2}$$

Buingðar sveifler, deyfðar

$$\omega_R = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - 2\beta^2}$$



Hreyfiorða - Stöðuorða

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2$$

$$\dot{x} = \sqrt{\frac{-\Delta\omega}{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\omega^2\beta^2}} \sin(\omega t - \delta)$$

$$\rightarrow T = \frac{m A^2}{2} \frac{\omega^2}{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\omega^2\beta^2} \sin^2(\omega t - \delta)$$

Vid minnummum ðæt $U = \frac{1}{2} m \omega_0^2 x^2$ og þú suliðst T og U
90° er fasa, en

$$\begin{aligned} \langle T \rangle &= \frac{m A^2}{2} \frac{\omega^2}{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\omega^2\beta^2} \left\{ \frac{\omega}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi/\omega} dt \sin^2(\omega t - \delta) \right\} \\ &= \frac{m A^2}{4} \frac{\omega^2}{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\omega^2\beta^2} \end{aligned}$$

Samlogeining lausua

Vid ráðum um flóknari þuringumarkaði
skoðum lotubundna $F(t+\tau) = F(t)$,
 $\tau = 2\pi/\omega$.

linilegur virki taknar af leitjöfumuna

$$\mathbb{L}x(t) = F(t)$$

$$\rightarrow \mathbb{L}(x_1 + x_2) = \mathbb{L}x_1 + \mathbb{L}x_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{L}(\alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2) = \alpha_1 F_1(t) + \alpha_2 F_2(t)$$

Þetta almennt

$$\mathbb{L} \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^N \alpha_n x_n(t) \right\} = \sum_{n=1}^N \alpha_n F_n(t)$$

(8)

þú fæst ðæt

$$\left. \frac{d\langle T \rangle}{d\omega} \right|_{\omega=\omega_E} = 0$$

gefur

$$\omega_E = \omega_0$$

Herman i hreyfiorðunni
er við $\omega = \omega_0$

Stöðuorðan $\sim A^2$, þú
er herman i stöðuorðunni
við

$$\omega = \omega_E = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - 2\beta^2}$$

(9)
Aðstæðan fyrir þessu er ðæt
kerfið er opíð, orkuð er eytt
úr þú með ríðámslöðnum
og dælt inn í þæt með
þuringumarkaðnum

Kerfi

Mekanist Kerfi

Rafraðir

{Í domi Ex. 3.4 er sagt ðæt sagja
ðæt Kirchhoff-regla gildi ..., þær
er lögmal faraddys}

Geistlandi Kerfi

Atóm ...

(10)

þess vegna ef

$$F(t) = \sum_n \alpha_n \cos(\omega_n t - \phi_n)$$

þá fæst síða lausun

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_n \frac{\alpha_n \cos(\omega_n t - \phi_n - \delta_n)}{(\omega_0^2 - \omega_n^2)^2 + 4\omega_n^2\beta^2}$$

$$\delta_n = \text{Arctan} \left\{ \frac{2\omega_n \beta}{\omega_0^2 - \omega_n^2} \right\}$$

Fourier fann ðæt lotubundin föll, $F(t+\tau) = F(t)$, með
lotu $\tau = 2\pi/\omega$ má skrifa sem

$$F(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[a_n \cos(\omega_n t) + b_n \sin(\omega_n t) \right]$$

(11)

b.s.

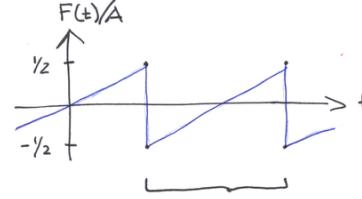
$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} dt' F(t') \cos(n\omega t')$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} dt' F(t') \sin(n\omega t')$$

(12)

Til gamans má athuga segtawarfallit

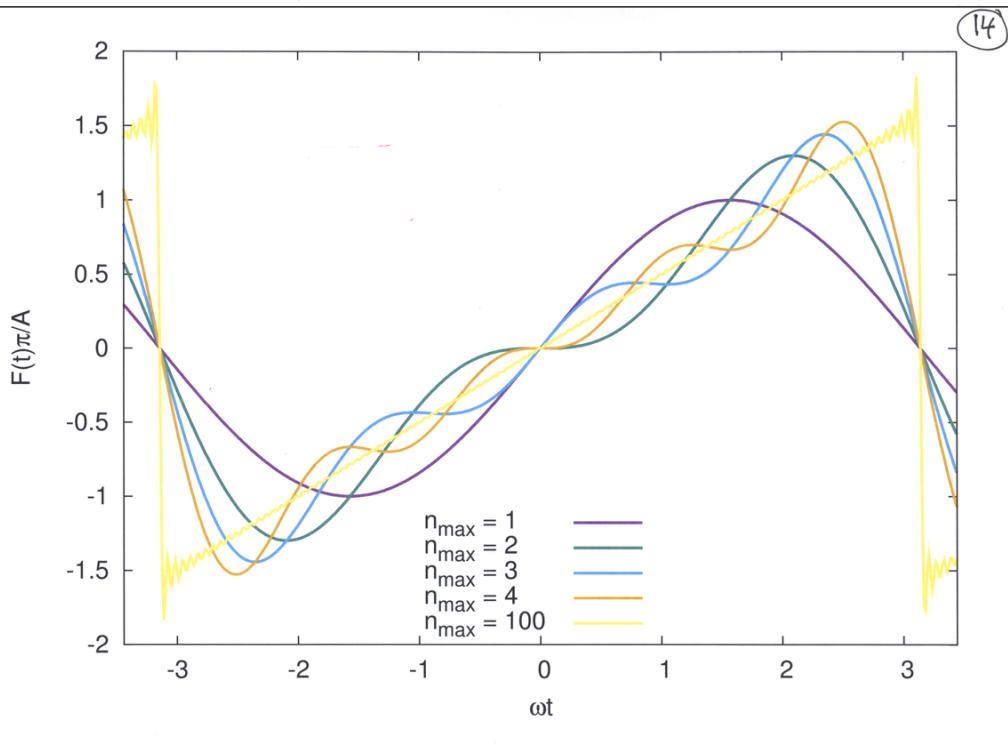
$$F(t) = A \frac{t}{\pi} \quad \text{ef } -\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$$



betta er vegna þess að föllin $\cos(n\omega t)$ eru komrætt

$$\int_0^{\pi} dt' \cos(2\pi n \frac{t'}{\pi}) \cos(2\pi m \frac{t'}{\pi}) = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\pi} dt' \left[e^{2\pi n \frac{t'}{\pi}} + e^{-2\pi n \frac{t'}{\pi}} \right] \left[e^{2\pi m \frac{t'}{\pi}} + e^{-2\pi m \frac{t'}{\pi}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\pi} dt' \left[e^{2\pi \frac{t'}{\pi}(n-m)} + e^{-2\pi \frac{t'}{\pi}(n-m)} \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} S_{n,m} = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} & \text{ef } n=m \\ 0 & \text{ef } n \neq m \end{cases}$$



(14)

'Ólinulegar sveiflur og ringl

þingoda og deyfta sveiflinum
vox ljóst með hreyfijónum sem
er eitt tilfelli af almennum
jöjunum

$$m\ddot{x} + f(\dot{x}) + g(x) = h(t)$$

f(x) og g(x) geta verið ólinuleg
föll, ef svar þá eru

ekki til almennar lausuar
áfærðir fyrir greini ríkninga

Tölulegarlausir

(13)

oddstætt $\rightarrow a_n = 0$

$$b_n = \frac{\omega^2 A}{2\pi^2} \int_{-\pi/\omega}^{\pi/\omega} t' \sin(n\omega t')$$

$$= \frac{\omega^2 A}{2\pi^2} \left\{ -\frac{t' \cos(n\omega t')}{n\omega} + \frac{\sin(n\omega t')}{n^2 \omega^2} \right\}_{-\pi/\omega}^{\pi/\omega} = 0$$

$$= \frac{\omega^2 A}{2\pi^2} \left\{ -\frac{2\pi}{\omega^2 n} \cos(n\pi) \right\} = \frac{A}{n\pi} (-1)^{n+1}$$

$$\rightarrow F(t) = \frac{A}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\sin(n\omega t)}{n} (-1)^{n+1} \right\}$$

P.S. ob Laplace \leftrightarrow framkvæði ①
Henri Poincaré (1854-1912)

\rightarrow Ringl (chaos)

Tölur - tölulegarlausir

\rightarrow Fermi-Pasta-Ulam (1953)

1970 - 1980

Nænni á upphofsbástand

:

skammta fræði

Ólinulegur sueiflur

Við settjum heintóna-sueiflurnar sem fást í móttinu

$$U(x) = \frac{1}{2} kx^2$$

og Kraft þess

$$F(x) = -kx$$

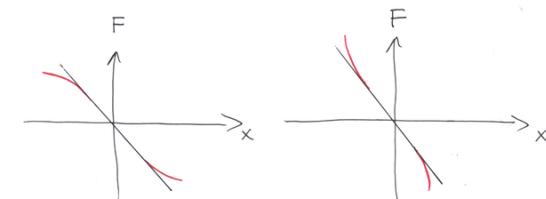
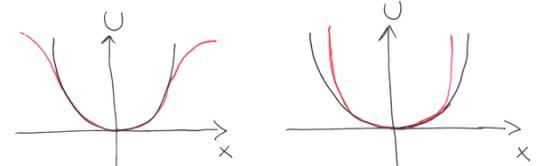
þetta er oft nálgun við rænkerfi

innlokum

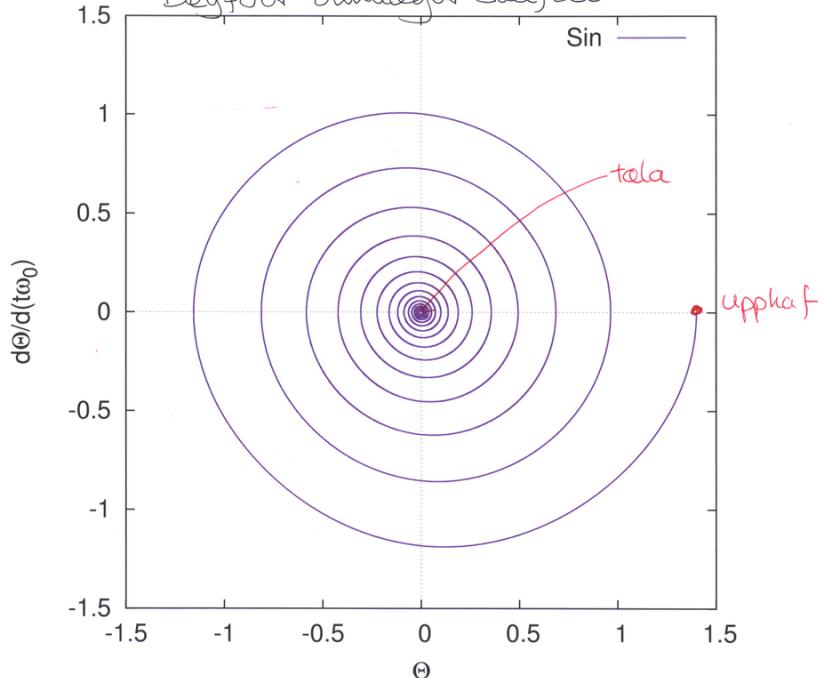
Mörg kerfi sýja veitningu eða styrkingu innlokunar

$$F(x) \approx -kx \mp \varepsilon x^3$$

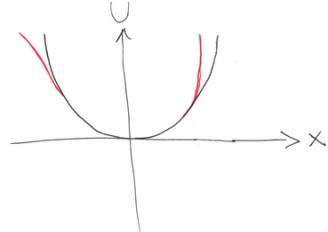
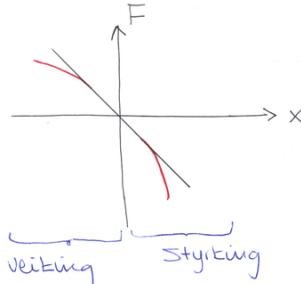
$$U(x) \approx \frac{1}{2} kx^2 \pm \frac{1}{4} \varepsilon x^4$$



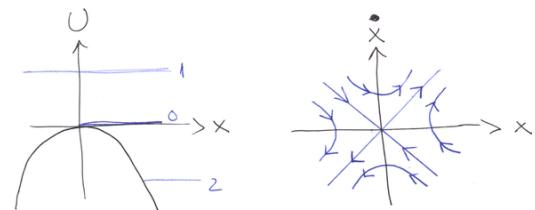
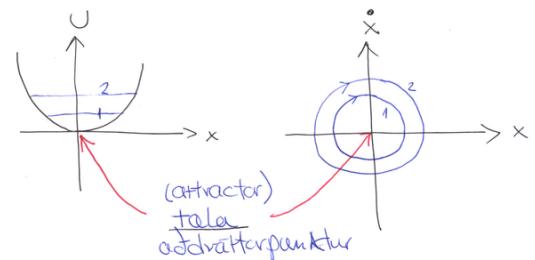
Deyftur ólinulegur sueifill



eda ósamkvæft

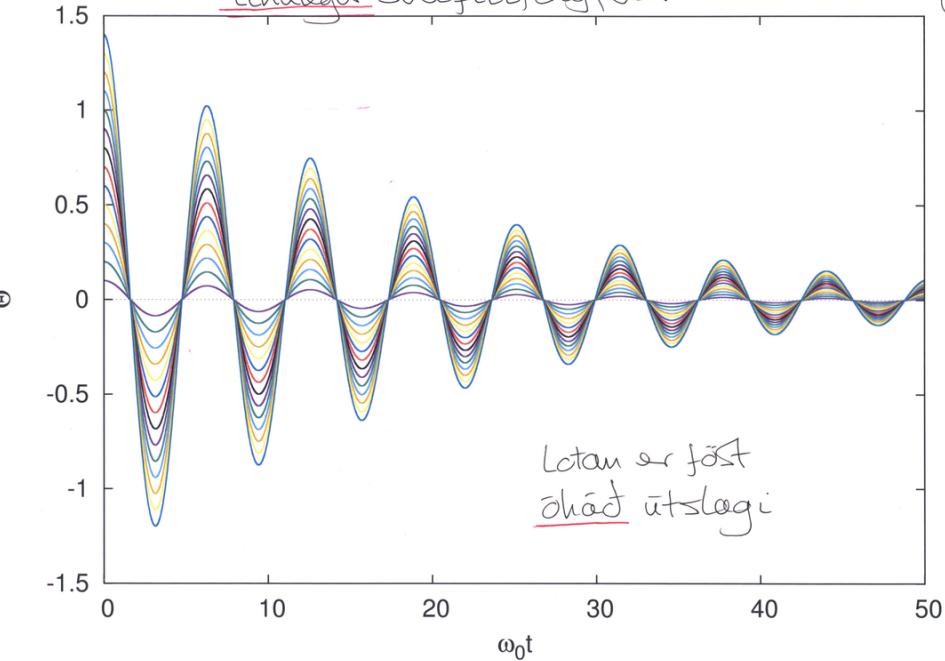


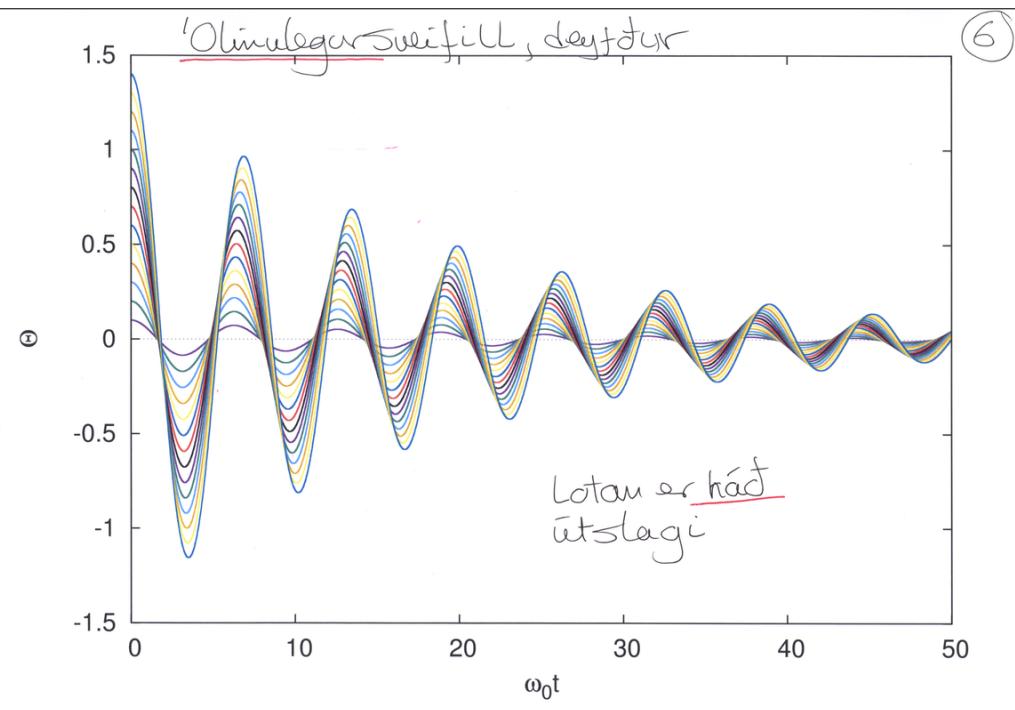
Heffilegt eð skoda fasart



(Fela?) Ferilstíl (separatrix)

Línulegur sueifill, deyftur





7) Ölinnlegi sveitill van der Pol

B. van der Pol skoðaði ölinnlegor sveitir i rás með útvarpslampa. Jafnan sem lýstí þeim er

$$\ddot{x} + \mu(x^2 - a^2)\dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = 0$$

μ er jákvæður fasti (litill, en þó hefur ekki meinkun nema við gerum þann vildarlausum sér berum saman við aðrar stærdir).

Útslag (x) miðað við 1.1. ráður þú hvort x -liðurinn sé deyfing sér Styrking

skoðum tölulega lausn, en fyrst þarfði stala jöfnumatil

$$\ddot{x} + \mu(x^2 - a^2)\dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = 0$$

Eru fimmun er eindætt flotjast fyrir

$$\frac{\ddot{x}}{a} + \mu a^2 \left(\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 - 1\right) \frac{\dot{x}}{a} + \omega_0^2 \frac{x}{a} = 0 \quad \leftarrow$$

Setjum $t \rightarrow \omega_0 t$ vildarlaust og $\frac{df}{dt(\omega_0 t)} = f''$, $z = \frac{x}{a}$

$$\omega_0^2 z'' + (\mu a^2 \omega_0) \{z^2 - 1\} z' + \omega_0^2 z = 0$$

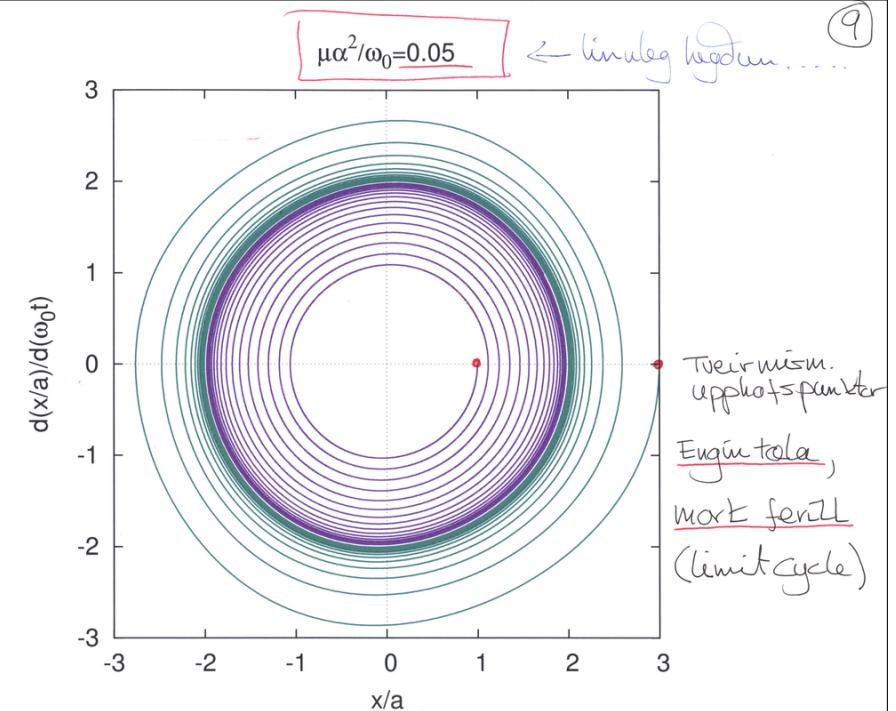
séða

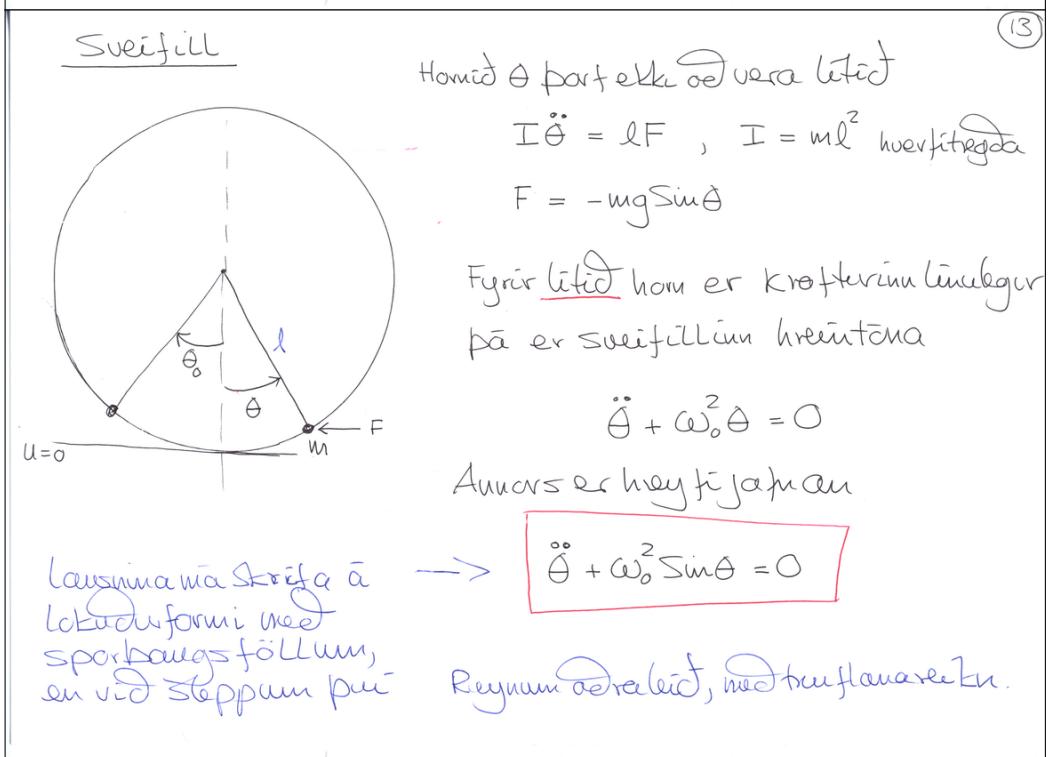
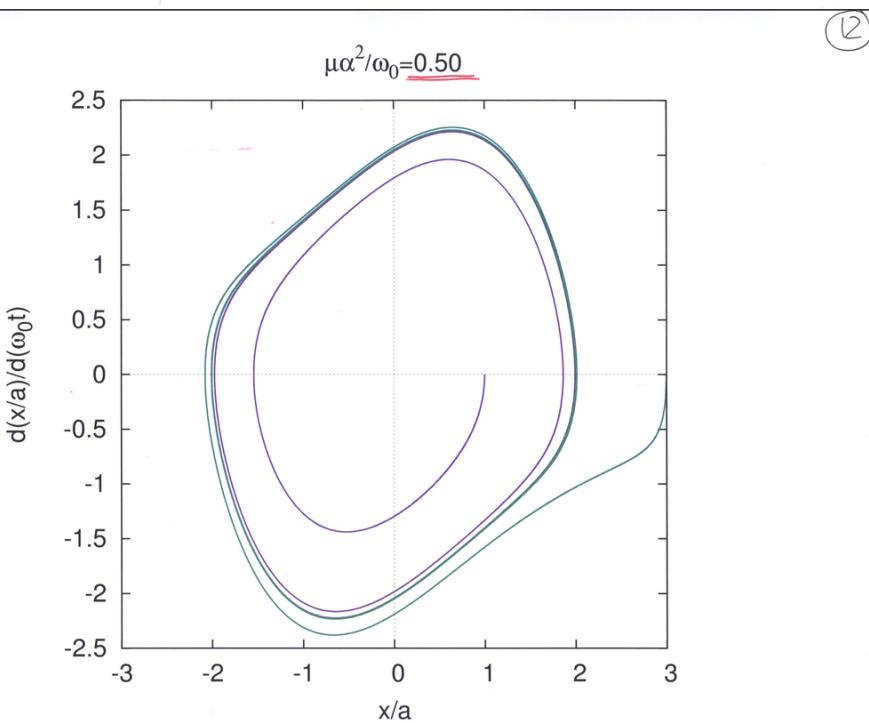
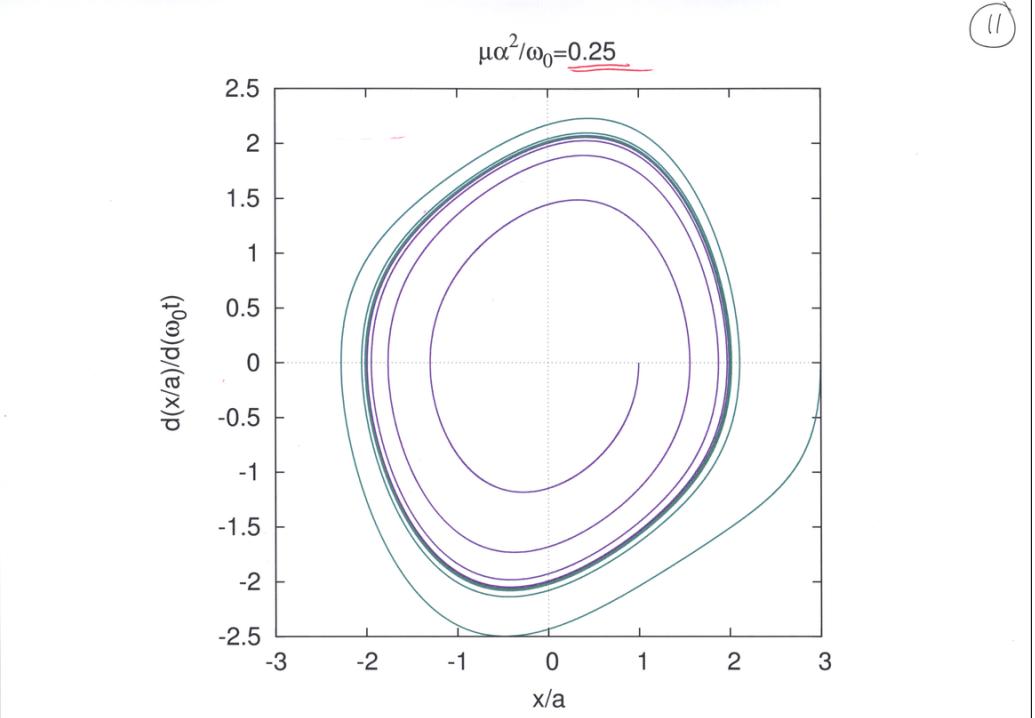
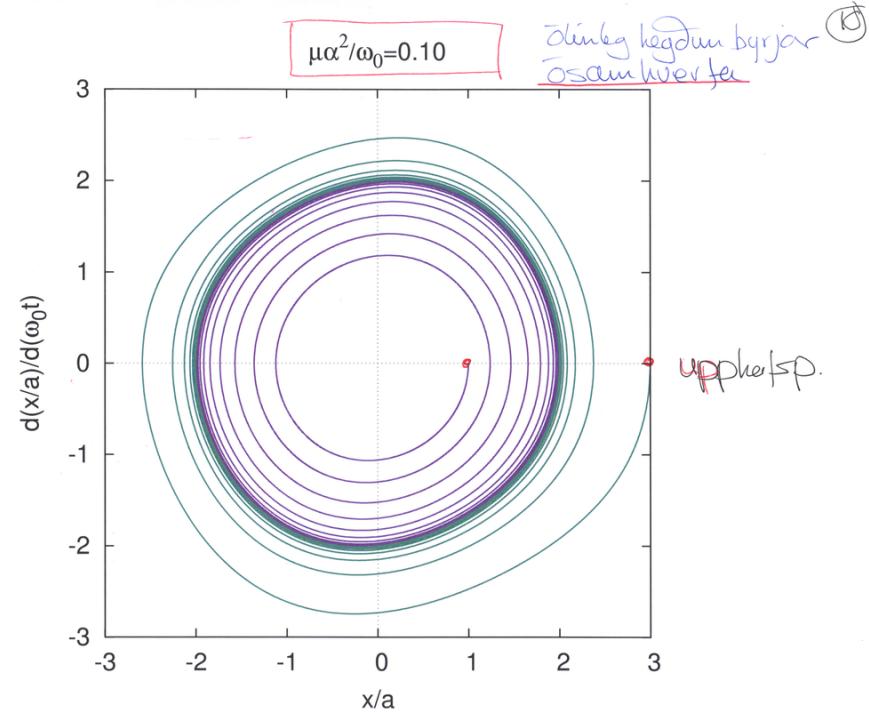
$$z'' + \left(\frac{\mu a^2}{\omega_0}\right)(z^2 - 1) z' + z = 0$$

Næst hæð er litlit, allir líðir eru vildarlausir hér

$$[z] = 1, [s] = 1 \quad \left[\frac{\mu a^2}{\omega_0}\right] = 1$$

Hæð þú hæða línu og x kafði í uppliti





Gegneid Kerti $\rightarrow T + U = E$ fasti

$$T = \frac{1}{2} I \dot{\theta}^2 = \frac{1}{2} m l^2 \dot{\theta}^2$$

$$U = mgl(1 - \cos\theta)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$T(\theta_0) = 0 \quad \text{upphafspanktur}$$

$$U(\theta_0) = mgl(1 - \cos\theta_0)$$

$$\cos\theta = 1 - 2\sin^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \rightarrow E = U(\theta_0) = 2mgl \sin^2\left(\frac{\theta_0}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{og } U = 2mgl \sin^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)$$

$$T = E - U = 2mgl \left\{ \sin^2\left(\frac{\theta_0}{2}\right) - \sin^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \right\} = \frac{1}{2} m l^2 \dot{\theta}^2$$

$$\rightarrow \dot{\theta} = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} \sqrt{\left\{ \sin^2\left(\frac{\theta_0}{2}\right) - \sin^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \right\}} = \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$

$$\geq 0$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{T = 4\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \int_0^1 \frac{dz}{\sqrt{(1-z^2)(1-k^2z^2)}}}$$

nákvæm lausn
 τ er hætt θ_0 í
gegnum k

ðórum

$$(1-(kz)^2)^{-1/2} = 1 + \frac{(kz)^2}{2} + \frac{3}{8}(kz)^4 + \dots, \quad kz < 1$$

$$\tau = 4\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \int_0^1 \frac{dz}{\sqrt{1-z^2}} \left\{ 1 + \frac{(kz)^2}{2} + \frac{3}{8}(kz)^4 + \dots \right\}$$

$$= 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \left\{ 1 + \frac{k^2}{4} + \frac{9}{64}k^4 + \dots \right\} \quad k = \sin\left(\frac{\theta_0}{2}\right)$$

$$\tau = 4\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} F(k, 1)$$

(14)

Til ðeir nálgast lotunum mytum við

$$dt = \frac{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} d\theta}{\sqrt{\sin^2\left(\frac{\theta_0}{2}\right) - \sin^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\tau}{4} = \frac{4\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}}{2} \int_0^{\theta_0} \frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{\sin^2\left(\frac{\theta_0}{2}\right) - \sin^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}}}$$

venjaer ðeir gera breytu til því

$$z = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\theta_0}{2}\right)}, \quad k = \sin\left(\frac{\theta_0}{2}\right)$$

$$\rightarrow dz = \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}{2\sin\left(\frac{\theta_0}{2}\right)} d\theta = \frac{\sqrt{1-k^2 z^2}}{2k} d\theta$$

(16)

3.4

EllipticK(k)

3.2

3.0

2.8

2.6

2.4

2.2

2.0

1.8

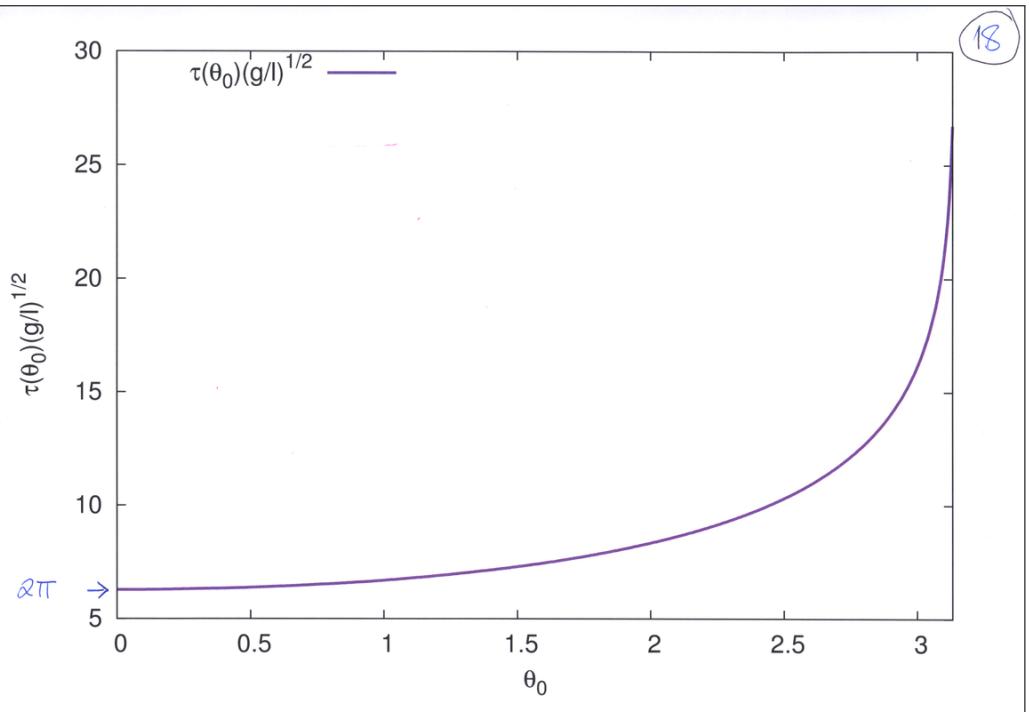
1.6

1.4

(17)

0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9

k



Ringl

Litum á deyftan og þvungðan sveifil
Hann er þvungður með vagi $N_d \cos(\omega_d t)$

$$N = I \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = I\ddot{\theta} = -b\dot{\theta} - mgl \sin\theta + N_d \cos(\omega_d t)$$

Hreyfijahau er

$$\ddot{\theta} + \frac{b}{ml^2}\dot{\theta} + \frac{g}{l} \sin\theta = \frac{N_d}{ml^2} \cos(\omega_d t)$$

Skórum $S = t\omega_o$, $\omega_o = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$

Köllum $x = \theta$, $F = \frac{N_d}{ml^2\omega_o^2}$

$$C = \frac{b}{ml^2\omega_o}$$

$$x'' = \frac{\ddot{\theta}}{\omega_o^2}$$

$$\omega_d t = \frac{\omega_d}{\omega_o} S = \omega S$$

$$x' = \frac{dx}{ds} = \frac{d\theta}{dt} \frac{dt}{ds} = \frac{d\theta}{dt} \frac{1}{\omega_o}$$

Hreyfijahau er þá

$$x'' + Cx' + \sin(x) = F \cos(\omega s)$$

Tölubeg lausu, breytum í tvær 1. stigs jöfnur

$$y_1 = x$$

$$y_2 = x'$$

$$y_1' = x' = y_2$$

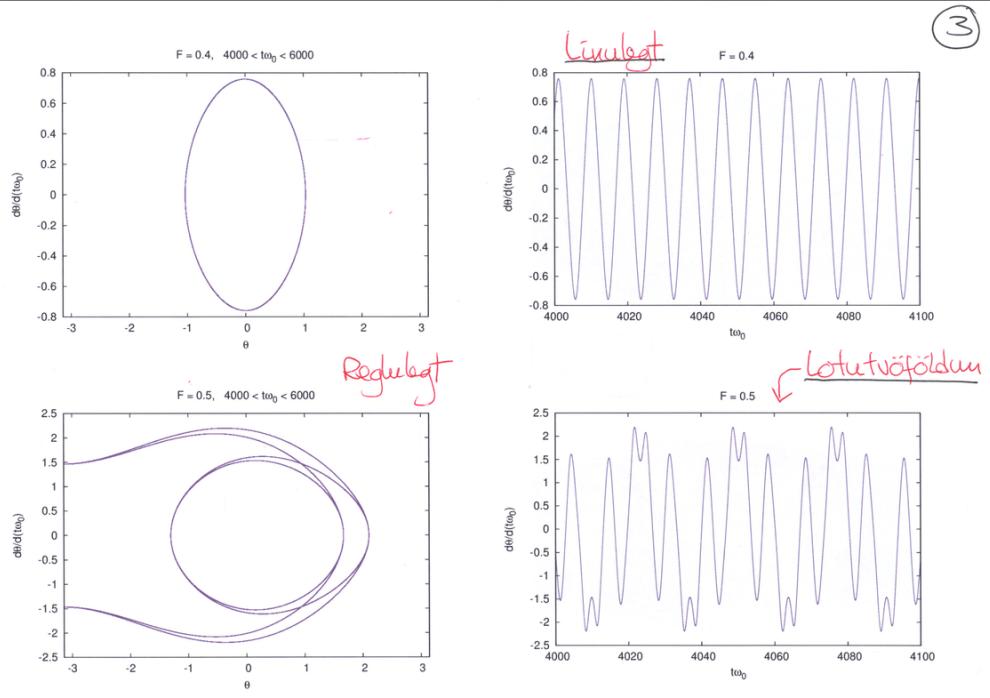
$$y_2' = x'' = -Cx' - \sin(x) + F \cos(\omega s) = -Cy_2 - \sin(y_1) + F \cos(\omega s)$$

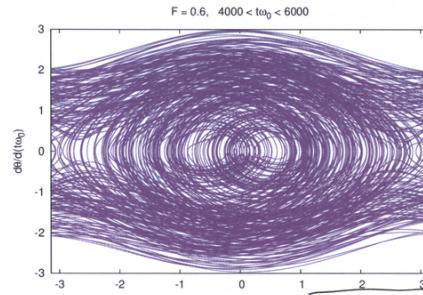
$$\text{Setjum } C = 0.05$$

$$\omega = 0.7$$

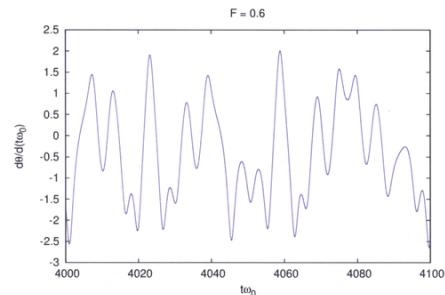
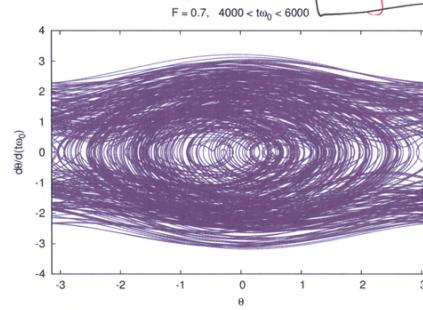
og breytum aðeins F

og kendum upplýsingum um svípuðu lausina

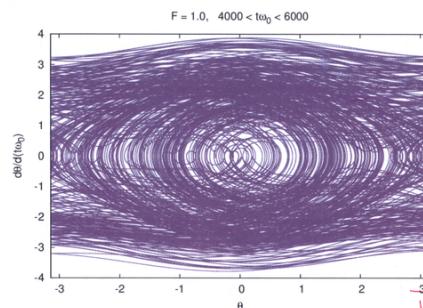
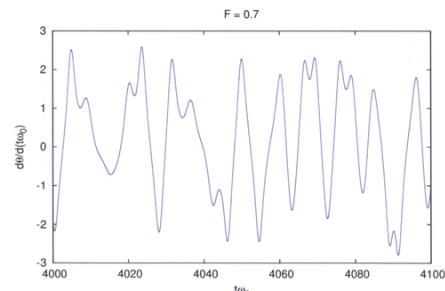
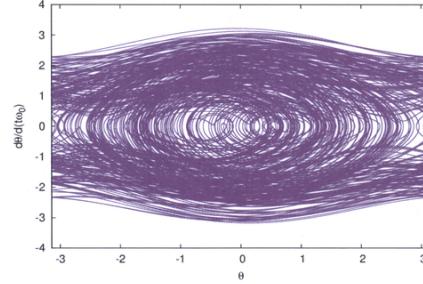




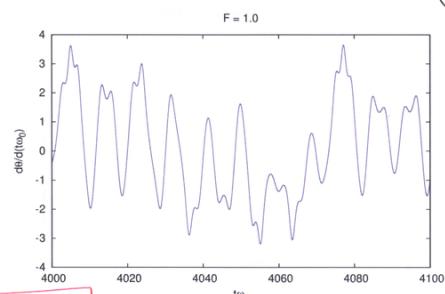
Ringl



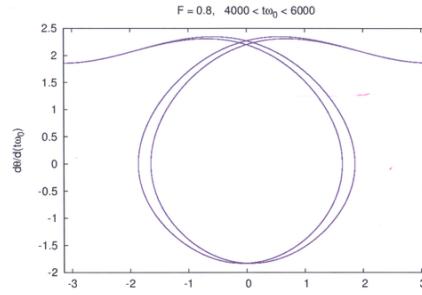
(4)



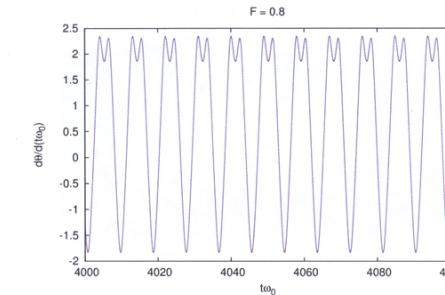
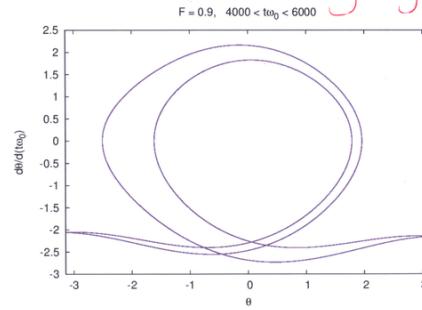
Ringlaef



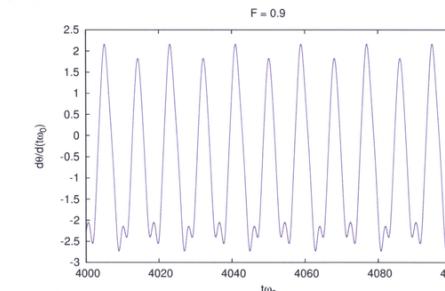
(6)



Regulægt



(5)



Hér takast á tveir tímastálar sem erukvæðast af ω_d og ω_0

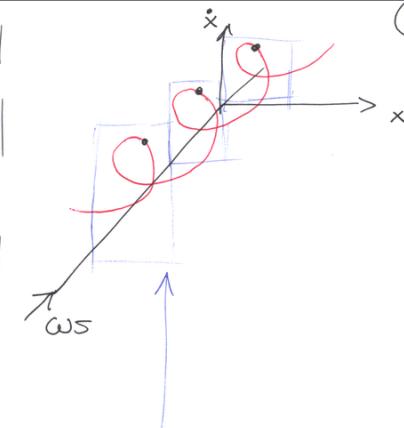
Fyrir lítið útslag ($F \leq 0.4$) eru því meðal annars fáum

því skoðaði Poincaré suð i tíma af (\dot{x}, x) ða $(\theta, \dot{\theta})$

með

$$\omega_S = 2\pi n$$

þá ótti ótubandin hæfing með einfarla lotu að benda alltaf á sama stað í $(\dot{\theta}, \theta)$



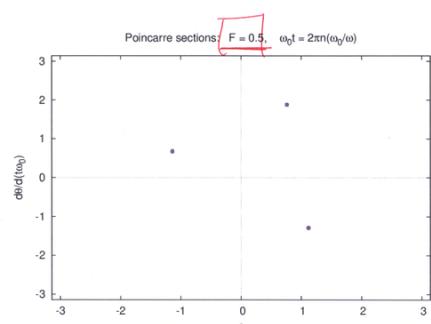
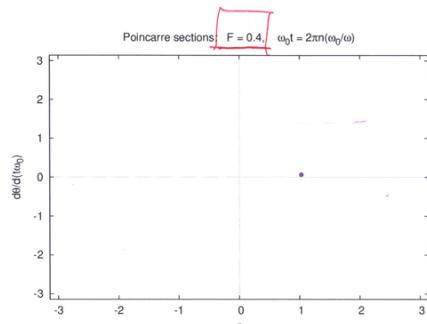
Poincaré-suð

Staðum fyrirsveifilum

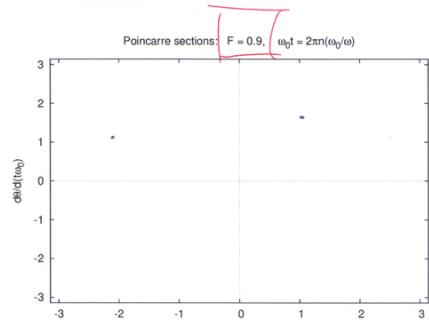
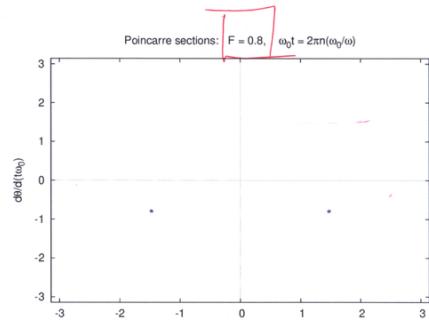
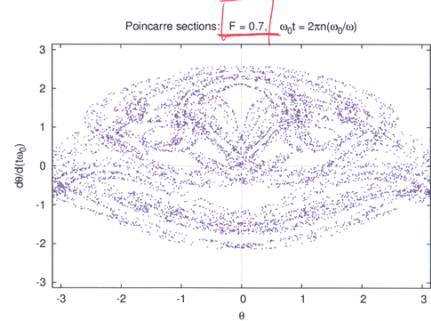
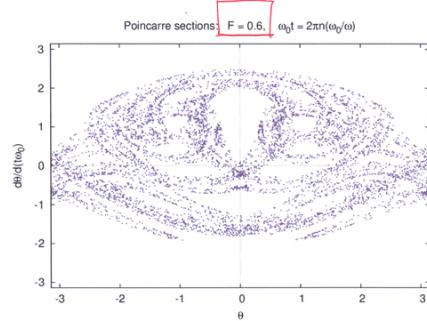
$$\omega_S = 2\pi n, \quad S = t\omega_0$$

$$\alpha(\omega_0 t) = 2\pi n$$

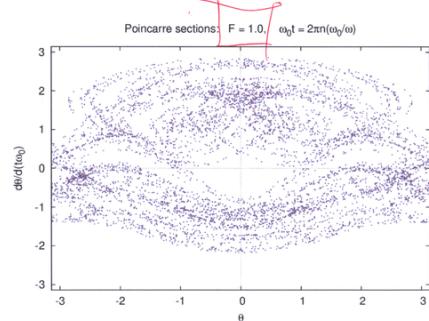
$$\omega_0 t = 2\pi n / \omega = 2\pi n \frac{\omega_0}{\omega d}$$



(8)



(9)



Hvað með skammtakerfi

sigild rafeind i segulflöði
fer á hringheyfingu í
slættu þvert á segulflöðum

Geislinn er káður B , $r \sim \frac{1}{B}$

Rafeind liggst með skammta
frædi í þverstæðu segulflöði
för orkuröf

$$E_n = \hbar \omega_c \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\hbar \omega_c = \frac{\hbar e B}{m}$$

$$n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

Landau-stig
strjált orkuröf
Í kjörkerfi eru landau-
stigir óendanlega grónn

Ef rafeindin er í
tvi lotu bandum meðli
Klofnar hvert Landau-
stig sem brota fall
af $1/B$

\hookrightarrow Orkuröf Hofstadter
Fidrildi Hofstadter

Sjá myndir

(10)

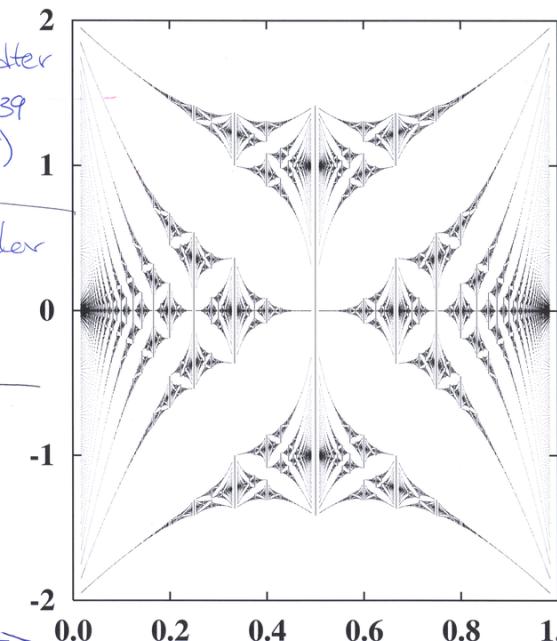
Fundid af
Douglas R. Hofstadter
Phys. Rev. 14, 2239
(1976)

Tveir lengdarstalar
takast á
 l_B og a

energy

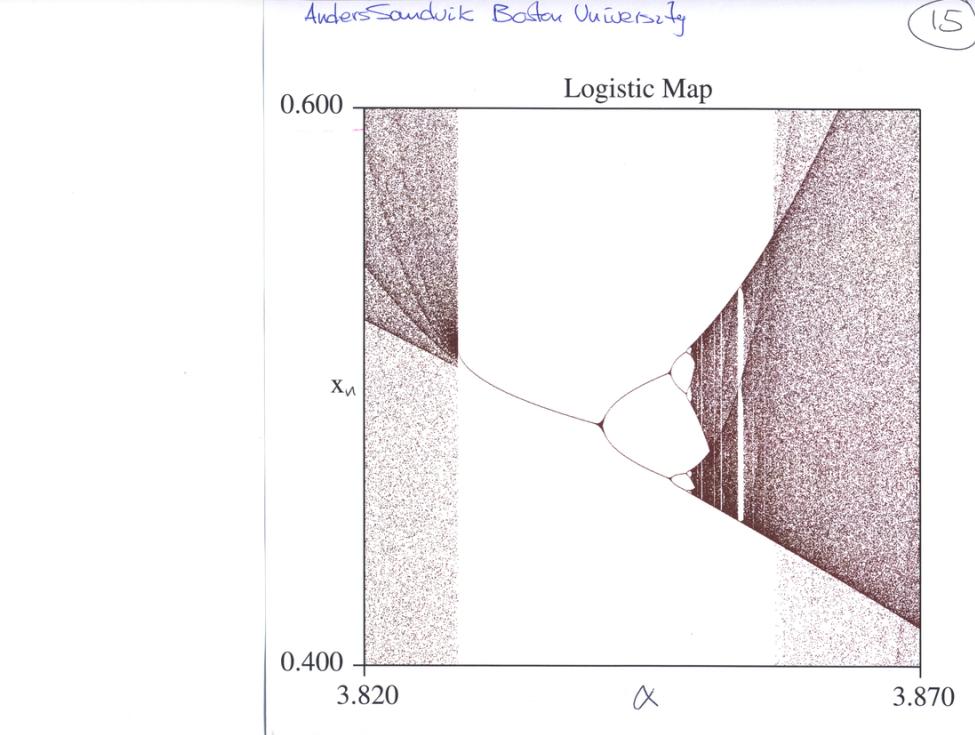
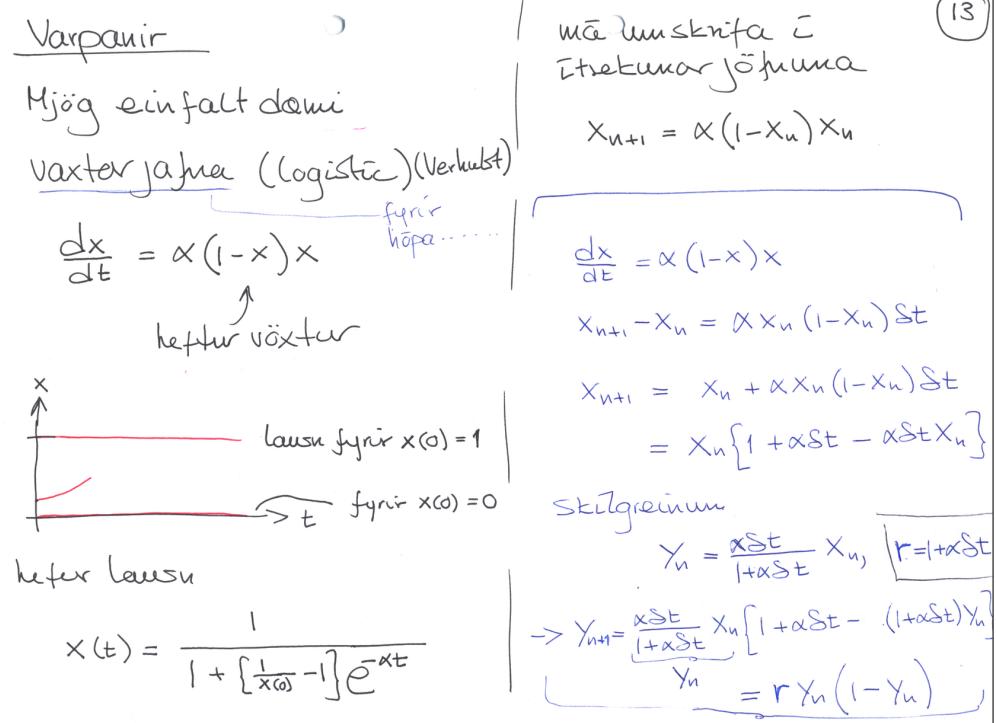
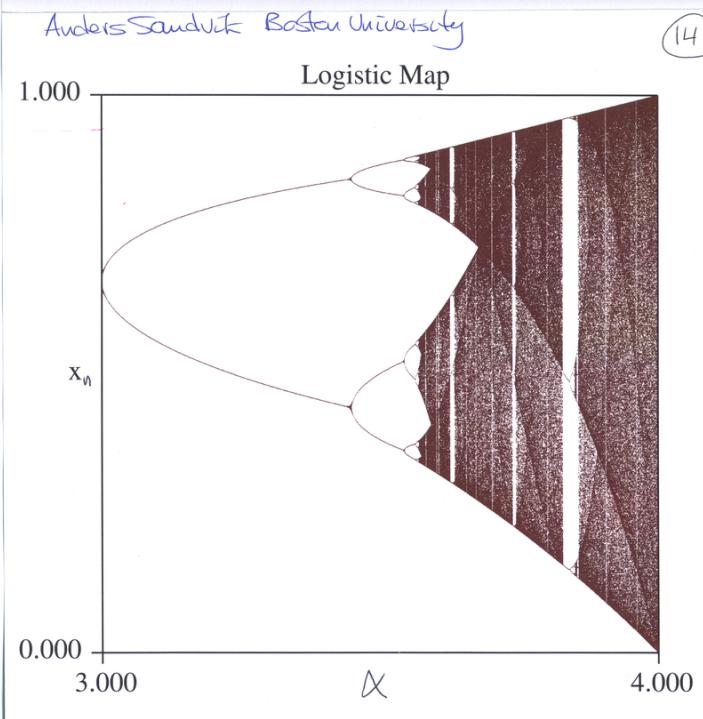
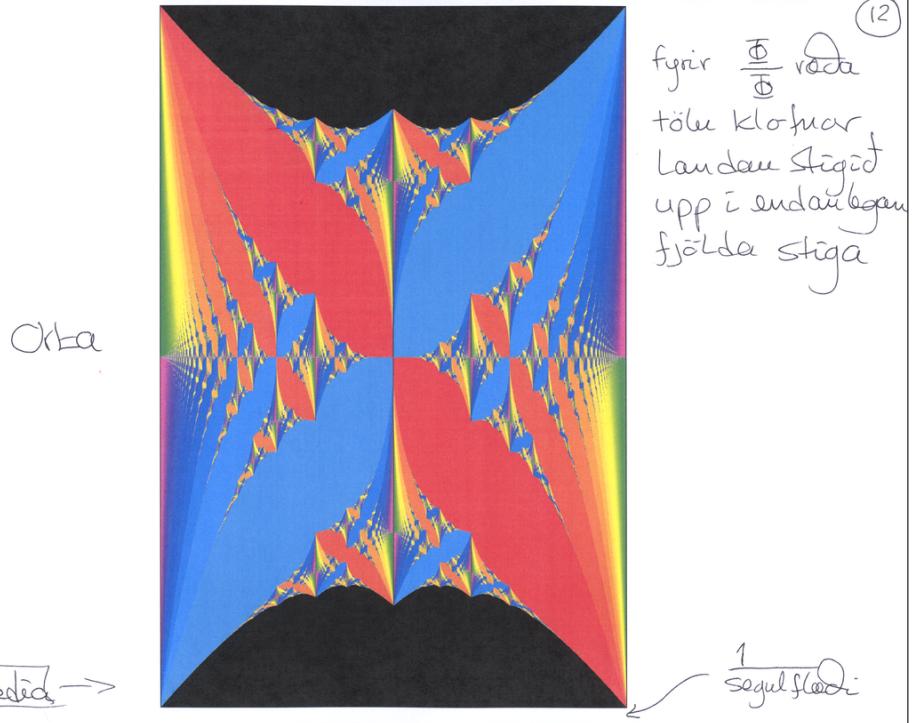
Φ/Φ_0

$\sim 1/\text{segulflöði}$



einn flöt-
skammtur
um lotu-
einingu

(11)



Lyapunov visir

upphafsstönd með líkumnum

$$\text{setjum } d_0 = \epsilon \quad (16)$$

$$d_1 = f(x_0 + \epsilon) - f(x_0) \approx \epsilon \frac{df}{dx} \Big|_{x_0}$$

x_0

$x_0 + \epsilon$

Vísir Lyapunovs λ er stórtull
fyrir mechtal veldivissisvöxt
fyrir ástöndin á einungartuna.

Eftir n ítretanir er munur

$$d_n = \epsilon e^{n\lambda}$$

líkum á vörpun

$$x_{n+1} = f(x_n)$$

$\lambda < 0$: samleitni

$\lambda > 0$: Sunderleitni

skilgreiningin gefur þá

$$d_n = f^n(x_0 + \epsilon) - f^n(x_0) = \epsilon e^{n\lambda}$$

b.s. $f^n(x_0) = f(f(\dots f(x_0)\dots))$

$$\rightarrow \ln \left\{ \frac{f^n(x_0 + \epsilon) - f^n(x_0)}{\epsilon} \right\} = n\lambda$$

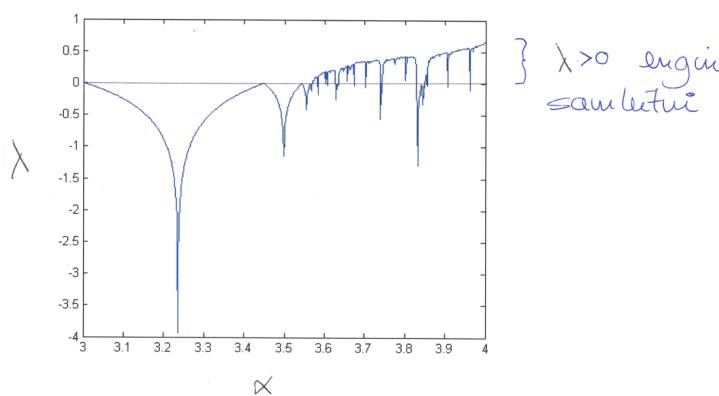
ϵ er smátt \rightarrow

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{n} \ln \left\{ \frac{f^n(x_0 + \epsilon) - f^n(x_0)}{\epsilon} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \ln \left| \frac{df^n(x)}{dx} \Big|_{x_0} \right|$$

)) (

(18)



$$\left. \frac{df^n(x)}{dx} \right|_{x_0} = \left. \frac{df}{dx} \right|_{x_{n-1}} \cdot \left. \frac{df}{dx} \right|_{x_{n-2}} \cdots \left. \frac{df}{dx} \right|_{x_0}$$

$$\rightarrow \lambda = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \ln \left| \frac{df(x_i)}{dx} \right|$$

skoðum myndir fyrir „logistic map“

(17)

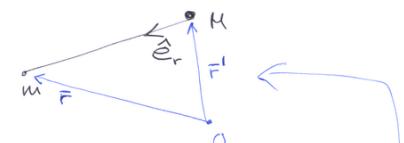
þungdarfræði

(1)

Newton: milli tveggja punkta með þegátta-kraftrum

$$\vec{F} = -G \frac{mM}{r^2} \hat{e}_r$$

$$G = 6,673 \pm 0,010 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ Nm}^2/\text{kg}^2$$



Ef kleturum með massa M er með samfélldar dreifingar

$$\rightarrow M = \int dv g(\vec{r})$$

og

$$\vec{F}(F) = -Gm \int \frac{g(\vec{r}')}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^2} \frac{\vec{r} - \vec{r}'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} dr' \quad \begin{array}{l} \vec{F} : \text{Aflugandi} \\ \vec{r}' : \text{Uppspættar} \end{array}$$

↑ þungdar kraftur

sinningrvígr

þyngdarsvið

$$\bar{g} = \frac{\bar{F}}{m} = -G \frac{M}{r^2} \hat{e}_r$$

ðæta

$$\bar{g}(r) = -G \int_{\text{outer}}^{r'} d\tau' \frac{g(r') \hat{e}_r}{|r-r'|^2} \frac{\bar{F}-\bar{F}'}{|r-r'|}$$

þyngdarsvið er sambærilegt við refsvið í rafstöðufræði

Það er geymt

$$\nabla \times \bar{g} = 0$$

ðæta

$$\oint d\ell \cdot \bar{g} = 0$$

c

þyngdarmötti

Samanbindur við rafstöðufræðina, geymum kraftar....

Til er mötti þ.s.a.

$$\bar{g} = -\nabla \Phi$$

$$[\bar{g}] = [\bar{a}] = \frac{L}{T^2} \rightarrow [\Phi] = \frac{L^2}{T^2} \quad ([\nabla] = \frac{1}{L})$$

$$\rightarrow [m\Phi] = M \frac{L^2}{T^2} : \text{Viðl orku}$$

Fyrir punktmassa

$$\bar{g} = GM \frac{\hat{e}_r}{r^2}$$

ef punktmassum eru i
meðju hinskriftarverjissus

↳ sléppum heildumarka
Minnum óvalt hofa óhuga
á $\Delta \Phi$

$$\bar{g} = -\nabla \Phi \rightarrow \Phi = -GM \frac{1}{r}$$

(2)

Til gamans: Hva langt nær samanbindur á þyngdarfræði
og refsvulfræði?

Maxwell

$$\nabla \cdot \bar{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \bar{B} = 0$$

$$\nabla \times \bar{E} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \bar{B}$$

$$\nabla \times \bar{H} = \bar{J} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \bar{D}$$

$$\bar{D} = \epsilon \bar{E}$$

$$\bar{H} = \frac{1}{\mu} \bar{B}$$

$$\bar{F}_e = q(\bar{E} + \bar{J} \times \bar{B})$$

Almennum svíðs jöfuvir Einstein ->
göður línulegar

$$\bar{F}_g = m(\bar{g} + 4\bar{v} \times \bar{b})$$

$$\nabla \cdot \bar{g} = -4\pi G \rho$$

$$\nabla \cdot \bar{b} = 0$$

$$\nabla \times \bar{g} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \bar{b}$$

$$\nabla \times \bar{b} = -\frac{4\pi G}{c^2} \bar{J}g + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \bar{g}$$

segulhleiti þyngdar svíðs
GPS
þyngdarbylgjur?

En við höldum okkur
við stöðu fræðina

(4)

$$\bar{\Phi}(r) = -G \int_{\text{outer}}^r d\tau' \frac{\rho(r')}{|r-r'|}$$

fyrir samfelliða massagreiningu

Vinnu ytri krafts/massa til ðe flytja hann um $d\bar{r}$

$$dw' = -\bar{g} \cdot d\bar{r} = (\nabla \bar{\Phi}) \cdot d\bar{r} = \sum_i \frac{\partial \bar{\Phi}}{\partial x_i} dx_i = d\bar{\Phi}$$

Stöðuorka

$$U = m \bar{\Phi}$$

$$(U = qV)$$

$$\bar{F} = -\nabla U$$

(5)

Lögmál Gauß og jafna Poissns

(6)

Í bökinni er leitt út lögmál Gauß

$$\nabla \cdot \bar{g} = -4\pi G g \quad \text{ðæta}$$

$$\oint_s \bar{g} \cdot d\bar{s} = -4\pi G M$$

$$\text{Aður var komið} \quad \bar{g} = -\nabla \Phi$$

$$\rightarrow \nabla \cdot (\bar{\nabla} \Phi) = 4\pi G g \quad \text{ðæta} \quad \nabla^2 \Phi = 4\pi G g$$

jafna Poissns gefur Φ ef g er þekkt

skalar jafna og því oft myög handleg í stað végurjötum en lausnar sefjdir því að eftast og lövast G-IV.

Útan skeljar $R > a$

$$\Phi(R, 0, 0) = -\frac{2\pi G g}{R} \int_b^a r' dr' \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r+r' \\ r-r' \end{array} \right\} (R+r'-R+r') = 2r'$$

$$= -\frac{4\pi G g}{R} \int_b^a r'^2 dr' = -\frac{4\pi G g}{3R} (a^3 - b^3)$$

$$\text{Háni skeljar } M = \frac{4\pi}{3} (a^3 - b^3) g \rightarrow \Phi(R, 0, 0) = -\frac{GM}{R}$$

útan skeljar er meðstöðum óhæð massacheitningu svo frenti henni sér óhæð ϕ og θ

↑ mæsja með lögmáli Gauß

stæðsetningur θ my.t.
 ϕ og θ á eru
því meðal, valin til
bogundar

Domi: Þyngdar meðir um aði kúlukel

Notum

$$\Phi(r) = -G \int_{r'}^r \frac{dr'}{r'^2} \frac{\rho(r')}{|r-r'|}$$

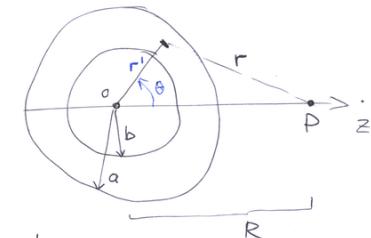
Setjum meðju kúlukerfi í innan skel
og ute um þa samhverfu

$$\Phi(R, 0, 0) = -2\pi g G \int_b^a r'^2 dr' \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sin \theta \\ 0 \end{array} \right\} \frac{1}{r}$$

$$r^2 = r'^2 + R^2 - 2r' R \cos \theta$$

$$\rightarrow 2r dr = 2r' R \sin \theta d\theta \rightarrow \sin \theta d\theta \frac{1}{r} = \frac{dr}{r' R}$$

$$\rightarrow \Phi(R, 0, 0) = -\frac{2\pi g G}{R} \int_b^a r'^2 dr' \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r_{\max} \\ r_{\min} \end{array} \right\} dr$$



Innan skeljar: $R < b$

$$\Phi(R, 0, 0) = -\frac{2\pi g G}{R} \int_b^a r'^2 dr' \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r_{\max} = r' + R \\ r_{\min} = r' - R \end{array} \right\} dr$$

$$= -4\pi g G \int_b^a r'^2 dr' = -8\pi g G (a^2 - b^2) \quad \text{fasti óhæder}$$

R innan skeljar

Inni í skel: $b < R < a$

$$\Phi(R, 0, 0) = -\frac{2\pi g G}{R} \int_b^a r'^2 dr' \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r+r' \\ R \\ R-r' \end{array} \right\} dr$$

$$= -4\pi g G \left\{ \frac{a^2}{2} - \frac{b^2}{3R} - \frac{R^2}{6} \right\}$$

(7)

Reynum skrári

Notum káluhvit (r, ϕ, θ) með miðju
i meðju steljum

Getum notað Gauß og reiknað þygðar svæði \bar{g} , en
við höfum

$$\nabla^2 \Phi = 4\pi G g$$

g er fasti óháður ϕ og θ , stelin feller Φ káluhvitum
 $\rightarrow \Phi$ er líka óháð ϕ og θ . Í káluhvitum er það með
því

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left\{ r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \Phi(r) \right\} = 4\pi G g$$

Ein dreyta oftir skrifum því

$$\frac{d}{dr} \left\{ r^2 \frac{d}{dr} \Phi(r) \right\} = 4\pi r^2 G g$$

heildum óákvæði
á þremur svæðum

$\rightarrow g \neq 0$ ðæmis á (II)

Krefjumst samfellið Φ

Skeytum saman í $r=a$, $r=b$

$$Véljum $\Phi_{III}(r \rightarrow \infty) = 0 \rightarrow C_4 = 0$$$

$$r=a \quad \Phi_{III}(a) = \Phi_{II}(a) \rightarrow -\frac{C_3}{a} = \frac{4\pi a^2 G g}{6} - \frac{C_5}{a} + C_6$$

$$r=b \quad \Phi_I(b) = \Phi_{II}(b) \rightarrow C_2 = \frac{4\pi b^2 G g}{6} - \frac{C_5}{b} + C_6$$

4 fastar, tveir jöfuar, þarfum líka samfelli $\bar{g} = -\nabla \Phi$
 \bar{g} er ðæmis með útfætt (radial) $\bar{g} \cdot \hat{e}_r = -\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \Phi$

$$r=a \quad \Phi'_{III}(a) = \Phi'_{II}(a) \rightarrow \frac{C_3}{a^2} = \frac{4\pi a G g}{3} + \frac{C_5}{a^2}$$

$$r=b \quad \Phi'_I(b) = \Phi'_{II}(b) \rightarrow 0 = \frac{4\pi b G g}{3} + \frac{C_5}{b^2}$$

(I):

$$\frac{d}{dr} \left\{ r^2 \frac{d}{dr} \Phi(r) \right\} = 0$$

$r < b$

$$\rightarrow r^2 \frac{d}{dr} \Phi(r) = C_1 : \text{fasti}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{d}{dr} \Phi(r) = \frac{C_1}{r^2} \rightarrow \Phi_I(r) = -\frac{C_1}{r} + C_2 = C_2$$

ðæmis með
lausun ferir punkt
með $\Phi = C_1 = 0$

(III)

samskóðar lausu fyrir $r > a$, en með óákvæðum
föstuðum

$$\Phi_{III}(r) = -\frac{C_3}{r} + C_4$$

(II)

$$\frac{d}{dr} \left\{ r^2 \frac{d}{dr} \Phi(r) \right\} = 4\pi r^2 G g$$

$b < r < a$

$$\rightarrow r^2 \frac{d}{dr} \Phi(r) = \frac{4\pi}{3} r^3 G g + C_5, \quad \frac{d}{dr} \Phi(r) = \frac{4\pi}{3} r^2 G g + \frac{C_5}{r}$$

$$\rightarrow \Phi_{II}(r) = \frac{4\pi}{6} r^3 G g - \frac{C_5}{r} + C_6$$

(13)

$$-C_3 + C_5 - aC_6 = \frac{4\pi a^3 G g}{6} \quad C_5 = -\frac{4\pi b^3 G g}{3}$$

$$C_2 + \frac{C_5}{b} - C_6 = \frac{4\pi b^2 G g}{6} \quad C_3 = \frac{4\pi G g}{3} \left\{ a^3 - b^3 \right\} = M$$

$$C_3 - C_5 = \frac{4\pi a^3 G g}{3}$$

$$-C_5 = \frac{4\pi b^3 G g}{3}$$

$$-aC_6 = \frac{4\pi a^3 G g}{6} + C_3 - C_5 = \frac{4\pi G g}{6} \left\{ a^3 + 2a^3 \right\} = 2\pi G g a^3$$

$$\rightarrow C_6 = -2\pi G g a^2$$

$$C_2 = \frac{4\pi b^2 G g}{6} + C_6 - \frac{C_5}{b} = \frac{4\pi G g}{6} \left\{ b^2 - \frac{6}{2} a^2 + 2b^2 \right\}$$

$$= 2\pi G g \left\{ b^2 - a^2 \right\}$$

því er lausunum

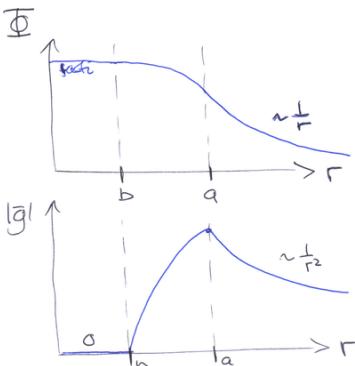
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Phi_I(r) = -2\pi G \rho \left\{ a^2 - b^2 \right\} \quad r < b \\ \Phi_{II}(r) = -4\pi G \rho \left\{ -\frac{r^2}{6} - \frac{b^3}{3r} + \frac{a^2}{2} \right\} \quad b < r < a \\ \Phi_{III}(r) = -\frac{4\pi G \rho}{3r} \left\{ a^3 - b^3 \right\} = -\frac{GM}{r} \quad r > a \end{array} \right.$$

og þú

$$\bar{g}_I(r) = 0$$

$$\bar{g}_{II}(r) = \frac{4\pi G \rho}{3} \left\{ \frac{b^3}{r^2} - r \right\} \hat{e}_r$$

$$g_{III}(r) = -\frac{GM}{r^2} \hat{e}_r$$



"Óll möguleg föll $y = y(x, \alpha)$ b.a.

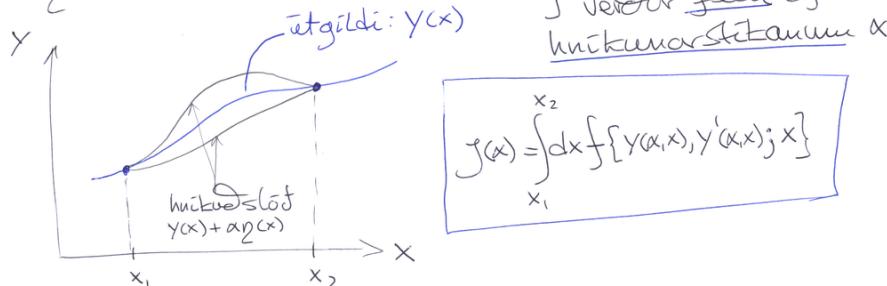
$$y(x, \alpha) = y_0(x) + \alpha \eta(x)$$

b.s. $y_0(x)$ er fallið sem við eru með líta at

$$y_0(x) = y(x)$$

$$\eta(x_1) = 0$$

$$\eta(x_2) = 0$$



(14)

Hukum → Hukareikningur

feikilega vitt svið ... längsaga tölur.

Við höfum ákuga á verkefnum þar sem f.d. spurt er hvaða fall $y(x)$ gefur hérðum

$$J = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f\{y(x), y'(x); x\} dx$$

útgáde? Lög- Óðra hægildi með mótmum x_1 og x_2 venjulega föst

J: felli

$$y'(x) = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

y(x) er hukkað til óðra líta óðra lausu

x: óðra breyta

y(x): hæð breyta, hæf x -i

Ef við leitem að lögmarki þá munu öll föll $y(x)$ geta hennar gildi fyrir en réttla lausun

(2)

Þa er nauðsynlegt óð

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \alpha} \Big|_{\alpha=0} = 0$$

þýðir líka óð J er ekki fall að α , en hærri veldi koma fyrir

til þess óð J hafi útgáldi fyrir $\alpha=0$

skotum

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} dx f\{y, y'; x\} = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} dx \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y'} \frac{\partial y'}{\partial \alpha} \right]$$

bond saman við skotumina

$$y(x, \alpha) = y(x) + \alpha \eta(x) \rightarrow \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} = \eta(x), \quad \frac{\partial y'}{\partial \alpha} = \eta'(x) = \frac{d\eta}{dx}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial J}{\partial \alpha} = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} dx \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \eta(x) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y'} \frac{d\eta}{dx} \right]$$

hukareikningum
Sudu = $uv - \int u du$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y'} \eta(x) - \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y'} \right) \eta(x) dx$$

(3)

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial J}{\partial x} = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} dx \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \eta(x) - \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y'} \right) \eta(x) \right] \quad (4)$$

$$= \int_{x_1}^{x_2} dx \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y'} \right) \right] \eta(x)$$

y og y' eru ein föll af x , $\eta(x)$ er høgda fallsem er med viss styrði

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y'} \right) = 0}$$

ákvæðar f

Jafna Eulers (1744)

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = v$$

$$t = \int_{(x_1, y_1)}^{(x_2, y_2)} \frac{ds}{dx} = \int_{(x_1, y_1)}^{(x_2, y_2)} \frac{\sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2}}{v g x} = \int_{x_1=0}^{x_2} \sqrt{\frac{1+v'^2}{2g x}} dx$$

fasti v
stiptin $\frac{1}{2g x}$
ekki vali

viljum lögmarkatímann

fallid sem áður heilda er

$$f(y'; x) = \sqrt{\frac{1+y'^2}{x}}$$

Jafna Eulers vor

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y'} = 0$$

her $-\frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y'} = 0$

ða $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y'} = \text{fasti}$

þar sem a er myr fasti

Brachistochrone (stysturtími)

"Ogn í föstu kraftsudi
kyrr upp hafðagei (x_1, y_1)

Getum við fundið lögum brautar milli (x_1, y_1) og (x_2, y_2) sem gefi stystan ferdatíma?

Eigin móttóða, orðaðorveitt
 $\rightarrow T+U = \text{fasti}$

$T=0$, og veljum $U=0$

Nóttar $T=\frac{1}{2}mv^2$ og $U=-mgx$

Þyngdar kraftrar

$$\begin{aligned} T+U &= 0 \\ \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}v^2 &= gx \\ \text{ða } v &= \sqrt{2gx} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y'} = \frac{y'}{\sqrt{1+y'^2} \sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}} \quad \text{ða } \frac{y'^2}{x(1+y'^2)} = \frac{1}{2a}$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 = \frac{x}{2a} \left\{ 1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 \right\} \rightarrow \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 = \frac{x}{2a-x} = \frac{x^2}{2ax-x^2}$$

$$\rightarrow dy = \sqrt{\frac{x dx}{2ax-x^2}} \quad \text{ða } y = \int \sqrt{\frac{x dx}{2ax-x^2}}$$

Stiptum á breytu

$$x = a(1-\cos\theta) \rightarrow dx = a\sin\theta d\theta$$

$$y = \int \frac{a(1-\cos\theta)a\sin\theta d\theta}{\sqrt{2a^2(1-\cos\theta)-\{a(1-\cos\theta)\}^2}} = \int \frac{a(1-\cos\theta)a\sin\theta d\theta}{\sqrt{a^2(1-\cos^2\theta)}}$$

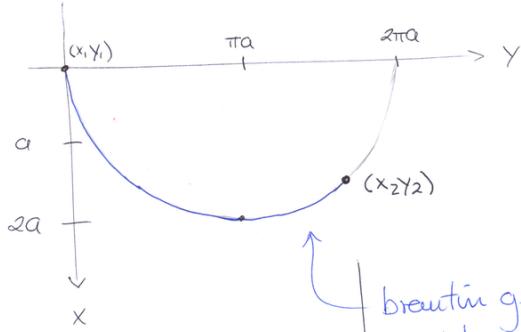
$$= \int a\{1-\cos\theta\} d\theta = a\{\theta - \sin\theta\} + C$$

↑ heildunarfasti

stíkðu jöfuu hjólboga (Cycloid) eða

$$\begin{aligned} x &= a(1 - \cos\theta) \\ y &= a(\theta - \sin\theta) \end{aligned}$$

því $C=0$ eftir $(x_1, y_1) = (0,0)$



brautin gætur verið þ.a. logisti
punktur hennar liggi næðar
en endapunkturum (x_2, y_2)

$$\frac{xy'}{1+y'^2} = a \rightarrow y'^2 = \left(\frac{a}{x}\right)^2 (1+y'^2) \rightarrow \left\{1 - \left(\frac{a}{x}\right)^2\right\} y'^2 = \left(\frac{a}{x}\right)^2 \quad (10)$$

$$\rightarrow y' = \frac{a}{x^2 - a^2} \quad \text{ða } y = \int \frac{adx}{x^2 - a^2}$$

með leinum $y = a \operatorname{Arcosh}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + b$ heildunarfati



$$x = a \cosh\left(\frac{y-b}{a}\right)$$

lysir cateroid
yfirbordi
(Kedjuför, Kedjuför)

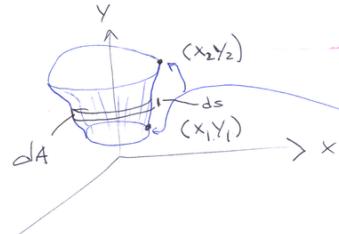
Er lausun altaf útgildi,
lög ða hámark?

sjá: Calculus of Variations
Robert Weinstock, Dover (1952)
Kafli 3-7, bls 30-31.

lausu líka fyrir
kedjuhangandi
miðli tengjagja
punktum

(8)

Auncið frægtalomi



$$dA = 2\pi x ds = 2\pi x \sqrt{(dx)^2 + (dy)^2}$$

$$\rightarrow A = 2\pi \int_{x_1}^{x_2} dx \times \sqrt{1+y'^2}$$

Veljum $f = x\sqrt{1+y'^2}$ og regnum i $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y'} = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} &= 0 \quad \text{en } \frac{\partial f}{\partial y'} = \frac{xy'}{\sqrt{1+y'^2}} \quad \frac{d}{dx} \left\{ \frac{xy'}{\sqrt{1+y'^2}} \right\} = 0 \\ &\rightarrow \frac{xy'}{1+y'^2} = a \text{ fasti} \end{aligned}$$

Nokkrar hæðurbreytir

$$\text{Ef } f = f\{y_1(x), y'_1(x), y_2(x), y'_2(x), \dots; x\}$$

þá fast

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial x} = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} dx \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y_i} - \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y'_i} \right) p_i(x)$$



$$Y = R\theta$$

$$g(y_i; \theta) = y - R\theta = 0$$



$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_i} - \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y'_i} = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

ytri skorður lesa sjálf 6.6

Ef ytri skorður tengja breyturnar (hæð) $g_j\{y_i; x\} = 0$

þá fast

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y_i} - \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y'_i} \right) + \sum_j \lambda_j(x) \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial y_i} = 0$$

Lagrange
óskvæðaðar margfeldsdeildar

(9)

Tveimur punktum (x_1, y_1) og (x_2, y_2)
síðum um x -ás - hvort er
minnsta yfirbordið sem tengir
hringina sem myndast?

Sépu himur, (catenoid)

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

(11)

sköldar geta lika verit sem

$$\sum_i \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial y_i} dy_i = 0$$

ðæta föst lengd jöðors (isoperimetric)

$$J[y] = \int_a^b f\{y, y'; x\} dx \quad y(a) = A \\ y(b) = B$$

með sköldum $K[y] = \int_a^b g\{y, y'; x\} dx = l$ lengd jöðors

$y(x)$ er útgildi $\int_a^b (f + \lambda g) dx$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y'}\right) + \lambda\left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx}\frac{\partial g}{\partial y'}\right) = 0 \quad y(a) = A \\ y(b) = B \quad K[y] = l$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}\left\{\frac{y'}{\sqrt{1+y'^2}}\right\} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \quad \rightarrow \frac{\lambda y'}{\sqrt{1+y'^2}} = x + C_1 \quad \text{fæsti}$$

$$\rightarrow dy = \frac{\pm(x-C_1)dx}{\sqrt{\lambda^2 - (x-C_1)^2}} \quad \rightarrow y = \mp\sqrt{\lambda^2 - (x-C_1)^2} + C_2$$

$$\rightarrow (x-C_1)^2 + (y-C_2)^2 = \lambda^2 \quad \text{jöður hring}$$

$$C_1 = 0 \quad \lambda = a \quad \rightarrow \text{vagna jöðarskilgreða}$$

$$C_2 = 0$$

S-töknum

Verkefni

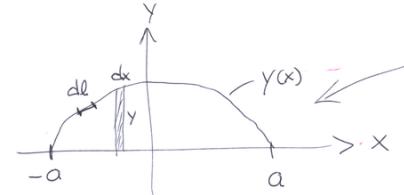
$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial x} dx = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} dx \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y'} \right) \right) dy$$

styttnum skrift

$$S_y = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} dx \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y'} \right) \right) dy$$

(12)

Verkefni Didoar (sin útgáfa)



jöðar lengd l

hverða $y(x)$ getur mestan flöt?

$$J = \int_{-a}^a y dx \quad y(-a) = 0 \quad y(a) = 0$$

$$K = \int_{-a}^a dl = l$$

$$K = \int_{-a}^a \sqrt{(dx)^2 + (dy)^2} = \int_{-a}^a dx \sqrt{1+y'^2} = l$$

$$y(x) = y = f \\ g(x) = \sqrt{1+y'^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 1, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y'} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial g}{\partial y'} = \frac{y'}{\sqrt{1+y'^2}}$$

$$(*) \rightarrow 1 - \lambda \frac{d}{dx} \left\{ \frac{y'}{\sqrt{1+y'^2}} \right\} = 0$$

(14)

með

$$S_J = \frac{\partial J}{\partial x} dx$$

$$S_y = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} dx$$

útgildi

$$S_J = S \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f\{y, y'; x\} dx = 0$$

Ef mörkin eru föst

$$S_J = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \delta f dx = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} S_y + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y'} \frac{d}{dx} S_y \right) dx$$

$$S_y = S \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} (S_y)$$

$$\rightarrow S_J = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} S_y + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y'} \frac{d}{dx} S_y \right) dx \quad \text{klutheildum}$$

$$= \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y'} \right) \right) S_y dx$$

(15)

Lögunael Hamiltons - Aflfroði Lagrange

①

Af öllum mögulegum leidum fyrir kertí frá einum punkti til annars á ókevndu tunabili (með skordum), er raunverulega leidin sú sem Lögurðar tunaheldi munar hreyfj- og stöðuvörku

$$\delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \{T - U\} dt = 0$$

Ef $T = T(\dot{x}_i)$, $U = U(x_i)$

$$L = T - U = L(x_i, \dot{x}_i)$$

$$\rightarrow \delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L(x_i, \dot{x}_i) dt = 0$$

Síðum eru því vísustkjú ír síðasta fyrirlestari, huetum og sjáum að hreyfijólfurnar fást með

②

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

Hreyfijólfur Lagrange

L: fall Lagrange

* skordum dömu \leftarrow t.p.a sjá að þetta verður

* Kynnum alhnit

* skordum flökundum

generalized coordinates

sjáum að jöfum lagrange með alhnitum einfaldar
viðfangsefni afhlodunar fyrir okkar

Hreintónesveifill

$$L = T - U = \frac{1}{2}m\dot{x}^2 - \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = -kx, \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = m\dot{x}$$

$$\text{og } \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = m\ddot{x}$$

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

$$\rightarrow -kx - m\ddot{x} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow m\ddot{x} + kx = 0$$

þótt við urðuðu

Pendull

$$L = \frac{1}{2}ml^2\dot{\theta}^2 - mgl(1 - \cos\theta)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = -mgl\sin\theta, \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = ml^2\dot{\theta}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} \right) = ml^2\ddot{\theta}$$

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

$$\rightarrow -mgl\sin\theta - ml^2\ddot{\theta} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \ddot{\theta} + \frac{g}{l}\sin\theta = 0$$

þarfum ekki að athuga $\dot{\theta}$, það var með höndlað eins og x !

Eiginum kraftar með flöknum vigastruktur! Einungis um θ með stólarstöður!

Gervum dæ eins bætar - Alhnit

Hegsum okkar n-agrir \rightarrow 3n hnit í 3D-rámi

m-af þessum hnitem eru ekki óháð, einhverjar ogir gátu verið fáar sáum, $\rightarrow S = 3n - m$ óhæð hnít (fleisigráður)

m - skordur

Veljum éinkver S - óhæð hnít, ekki til einkvænt val

$\rightarrow q_i$: alhnit \leftarrow þarfa ekki sömu vildi, x, θ, \dots

\rightarrow alhröðar q_i : stólarstöður

④

$$q_j = q_j(x_{\alpha,i}, t)$$

$$\dot{q}_j = \dot{q}_j(x_{\alpha,i}, \dot{x}_{\alpha,i}, t)$$

$$+ \text{sköldur } f_k(x_{\alpha,i}, t) = 0 \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

Domi um hrit

Eind á hælfhveli

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - R^2 = 0, \quad z \geq 0$$

$$\text{Getum segt } q_1 = \frac{x}{R}, \quad q_2 = \frac{y}{R}, \quad q_3 = \frac{z}{R}$$

$$\rightarrow q_1^2 + q_2^2 + q_3^2 = 1 \quad \leftarrow \text{ekki óháð}$$

$$\text{Veljum þá t.d. } q_1 \text{ og } q_3 \text{ og éina jöfum fyrir sköldur}$$

$$z = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$$

enda hreyfing á
2D-fleti

Fyrir 1D pendul eru xogt vaxt → alhrit θ

* Krefjumst (ekki veðsyn, en annars þarf útveikan)

at allir kraflar, meina sköldur sér geymni

* Krefjumst skölda $f_k(x_{\alpha,i}, t) = 0$

\uparrow heilnefndar sköldur
hæmonic

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

\uparrow fastarsköldur (fixed)

stjartnefndar (sclermonic)

annars með t eru þær flöðinefndar (rheonomic)

sköldum domi

(5)

$$\begin{array}{l} x = 1, 2, \dots, n \\ i = 1, 2, 3 \quad (x, y, z) \\ j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, s \end{array}$$

Lagrange i alhritum

$$L \text{ er stakarfall} \quad + \quad L = T - U$$

→ L er værtið hita stipti

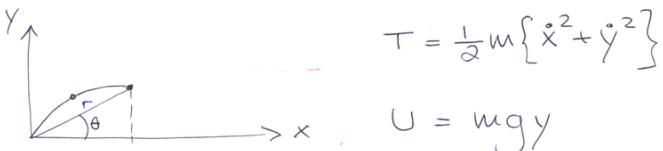
{Til em um myndar a L sem værtið hreyfijöfumor}

Breyting a vélþátti U breytir ekki hreyfijöfum

$$L = L(q_j, \dot{q}_j, t)$$

$$S \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L(q_j, \dot{q}_j, t) dt = 0 \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_j} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \right) = 0 \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, s$$

Fallhreyfing, 2D, i tvær hritakerfi



$$T = \frac{1}{2}m\{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2\}$$

$$U = mg y$$

$$L = T - U = \frac{1}{2}m\{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2\} - mg y$$

$$x: \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad 0 - \ddot{x} = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \ddot{x} = 0$$

$$y: \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{y}} \right) = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad -mg - m\ddot{y} = 0 \\ \rightarrow \quad \ddot{y} + g = 0$$

(6)

Eru í pölkum?

$$\text{Ritjum upp } \vec{v} = \dot{r}\hat{e}_r + r\dot{\theta}\hat{e}_\theta = \dot{r}\hat{e}_r + r\ddot{\theta}\hat{e}_\theta \\ \rightarrow v^2 = \vec{v} \cdot \vec{v} = \dot{r}^2 + (r\ddot{\theta})^2$$

Því fast

$$L = \frac{1}{2}m \left\{ \dot{r}^2 + (r\ddot{\theta})^2 \right\} - mgr\sin\theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} r: \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial r} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}} \right) &= 0 \rightarrow +mr\ddot{\theta}^2 - mgr\sin\theta - m\ddot{r} = 0 \\ &\rightarrow \ddot{r} - r\ddot{\theta}^2 + g\sin\theta = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\theta: \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} \right) = 0 \rightarrow -mgr\cos\theta - 2r\dot{r}\dot{\theta} - r^2\ddot{\theta} = 0$$

Hér er gumið θ þá ðað er
þogibgreið nota x og y
sem alhvit

$$\rightarrow r^2\ddot{\theta} + 2r\dot{r}\dot{\theta} + mgr\cos\theta = 0$$

$$U = mgz = mgr\cot\alpha$$

skofðurur hafa skilt
eftir tvö alhvit, enda
heytinu á yfirborði, ða í

$$\rightarrow L = \frac{1}{2}m \left\{ \dot{r}^2 \frac{1}{\sin^2\alpha} + (r\ddot{\theta})^2 \right\} - mgr\cot\alpha$$

$$\theta: \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} \right) = 0 \rightarrow 0 - \frac{d}{dt}(mr^2\dot{\theta}) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow mr^2\ddot{\theta} = C \leftarrow \text{fasti}$$

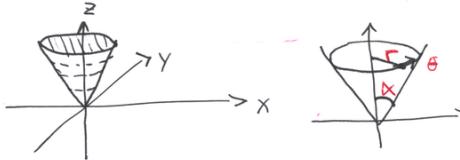
↑ hverfibusgi aðgerðinnar um z -áss

$$r: \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial r} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}} \right) = 0 \rightarrow +r\ddot{\theta}^2 - mg\cot\alpha - m\frac{\ddot{r}}{\sin^2\alpha} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \ddot{r} - r\ddot{\theta}^2 \sin^2\alpha + g \frac{1}{2} \sin(2\alpha) = 0$$

(9)

Domi "Ögu hreyfist í þygðarsviði inni í Keilugjörðari



Edlilegt að nota sívalnings-
hvit r, θ, z sem alhvit
Við höfum skordur



$$\begin{aligned} l\cos\alpha &= z \\ l\sin\alpha &= r \end{aligned} \rightarrow \frac{z}{r} = \cot\alpha \quad \text{ða} \quad z = r\cot\alpha$$

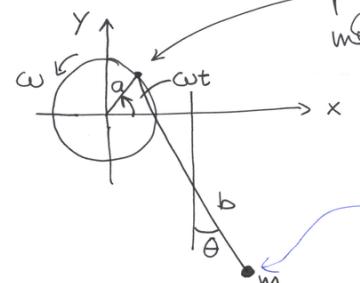
$$(10) \quad \vec{v} = \dot{r}\hat{e}_r + r\dot{\theta}\hat{e}_\theta + \dot{z}\hat{e}_z$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow v^2 &= \dot{r}^2 + (r\dot{\theta})^2 + \dot{z}^2 = \dot{r}^2 + (r\dot{\theta})^2 + \dot{r}^2 \cot^2\alpha \\ &= \dot{r}^2 \{1 + \cot^2\alpha\} + (r\dot{\theta})^2 = \dot{r}^2 \frac{1}{\sin^2\alpha} + (r\dot{\theta})^2 \end{aligned}$$

Hér sést $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}$ gefur einnig 2D-Kerfi í slættu

(11)

Domi



pendull festur við jáðar hjóls sem súgist
með jafni komfarð ω

{ Hver vill regna aðfuna krefha hér? }

$$x = a\cos(\omega t) + b\sin\theta$$

$$y = a\sin(\omega t) - b\cos\theta$$

$$\dot{x} = -a\omega\sin(\omega t) + b\dot{\theta}\cos\theta$$

$$\dot{y} = a\omega\cos(\omega t) + b\dot{\theta}\sin\theta$$

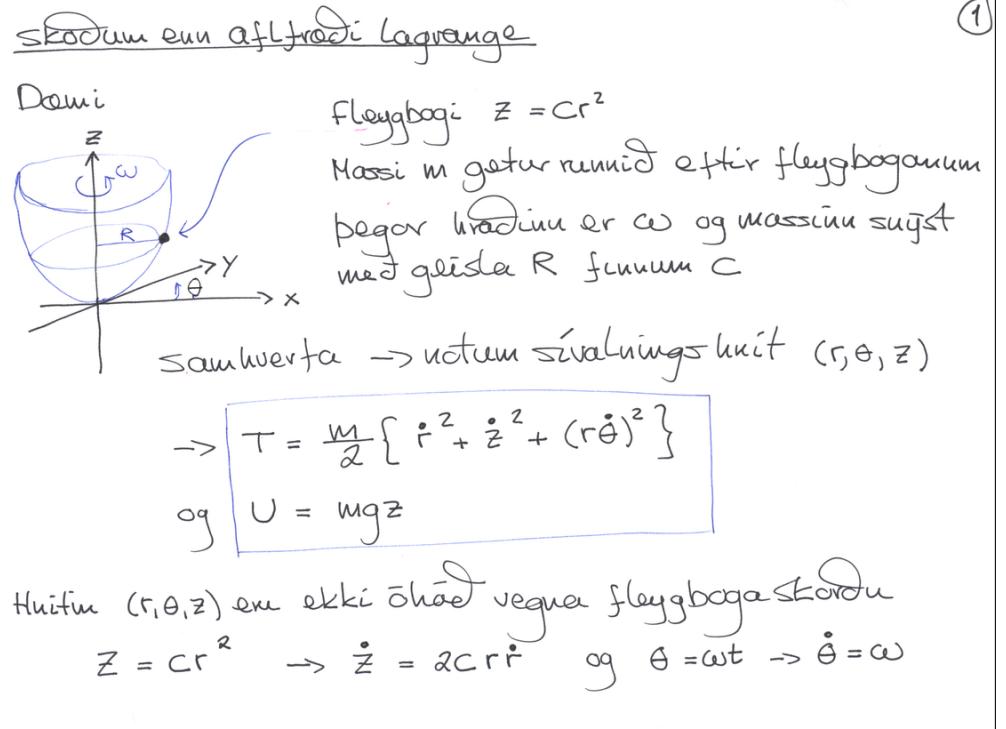
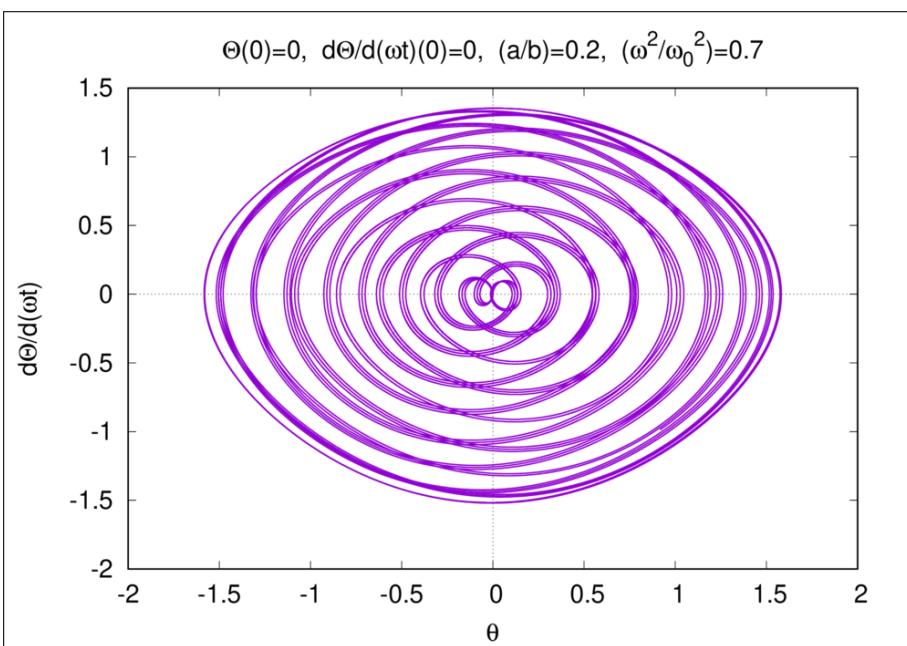
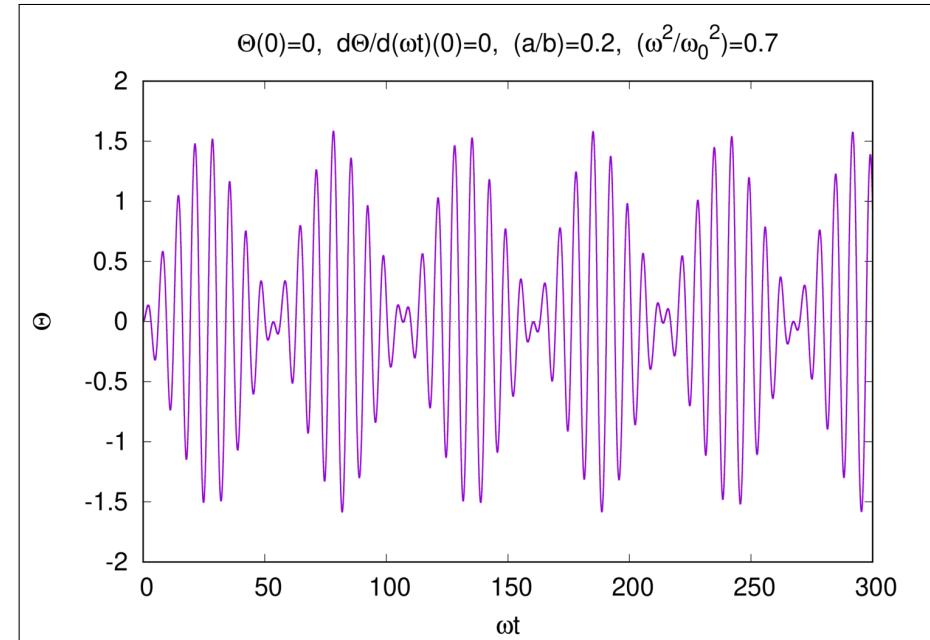
$$\ddot{x} = -a\omega^2\sin(\omega t) + b\{\ddot{\theta}\cos\theta - \dot{\theta}^2\sin\theta\}$$

$$\ddot{y} = -a\omega^2\cos(\omega t) + b\{\ddot{\theta}\sin\theta + \dot{\theta}^2\cos\theta\}$$

því er θ
eina alhvitid
hér

(12)

$$\begin{aligned}
 L &= T - U = \frac{1}{2}m\{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2\} - mgx \\
 &= \frac{m}{2}\left\{a^2\dot{\omega}^2 + b^2\dot{\theta}^2 + 2b\dot{\theta}a\omega[-\sin(\omega t)\cos\theta + \cos(\omega t)\sin\theta]\right\} \\
 &\quad - mg\{a\sin(\omega t) - b\cos\theta\} \quad \left|\begin{array}{l} \text{Ef } \omega = 0 \\ \text{f\u00f6rum vid} \\ \ddot{\theta} + \frac{g}{b}\sin\theta = 0 \end{array}\right. \\
 \Rightarrow L &= \frac{m}{2}\left\{a^2\dot{\omega}^2 + (b\dot{\theta})^2 + 2b\dot{\theta}a\omega\sin(\theta - \omega t)\right\} \\
 &\quad - mg\{a\sin(\omega t) - b\cos\theta\} \\
 \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} - \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}}\right) &= 0 \rightarrow m\dot{\theta}a\omega\cos(\theta - \omega t) - mgb\sin\theta \\
 &\quad - mb^2\ddot{\theta} - mb\omega(\dot{\theta} - \omega)\cos(\theta - \omega t) \\
 \Rightarrow \ddot{\theta} - \frac{a^2\omega}{b}\cos(\theta - \omega t) + \frac{g}{b}\sin\theta &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$



þú er sína óhæta hnitt r

(2)

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} m \left\{ 4C^2 r \dot{r}^2 + r\omega^2 - 2gcr \right\} - \frac{d}{dt} \left\{ \frac{m}{2} (2\dot{r} + 8C^2 r^2 \dot{r}) \right\} &= 0 \\ &= m \left\{ \ddot{r} + 8C^2 r \dot{r}^2 + 4C^2 r^2 \ddot{r} \right\} \\ &= \boxed{\ddot{r} \left\{ 1 + 4C^2 r^2 \right\} + \dot{r}^2 \left\{ 4C^2 r \right\} + r \left\{ 2gc - \omega^2 \right\} = 0} \end{aligned}$$

Hreyfijafjáre fyrir Kertid

nema ef

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

þú þá eru skordurnar

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

keildunarfasti

og heildum lídir til

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

þú eru skordur

$$\boxed{\sum_j \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial q_j} dq_j + \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial t} dt = 0} \quad (*) \quad \text{og} \quad \boxed{f_k(x_{x,i}, t) = 0} \quad (**)$$

Jafngildar

Aður sáum við ðæt skordur

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

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

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

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

Jöfnur Lagrange með óákvæðum margföldurum

Ein smá viðbót

vegna hæda

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

Fá eru þær nefndar hæft heilnefndar (hæftnefndar?)

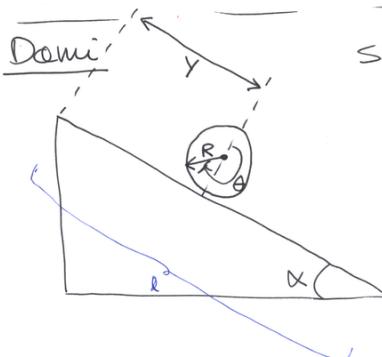
Athugum $\sum_i A_i \dot{x}_i + B = 0$ ↪ almennt ekki heildanleg

Vegna þess ðæt hnittum krefst ðæt byrjun og endir
ferils séu við fastan túna lídir (*) til Sómu
jöfnu Lagrange (**)

I jöfnu (*) eru

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

al Kraftar vegna
skorda



Skifa velturinnur skábretti

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

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

$$\text{þú} \quad I = \frac{1}{2} M R^2$$

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

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

En hnitin y og θ eru hægt gegnum veltiskordur

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

búi standa tuor ledjur til boda

- ① Við getum notað skordurar til að fokka hnitum í eitt, y eða θ | Regnum báðar eda
- ② Notað bæði hnitin, y eða θ , með Lagrange margföldurum

Ef skifan veltur ekki (rennar) þá fast

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

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

búi hlytur viðhámskrafturinn sem veldur veltunni

að vera $-\frac{Mg}{3} \sin\alpha \leftarrow = \lambda$

skodum alkræfta

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

$$Q_\theta = \lambda \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} = -\lambda R = \frac{MgR}{3} \sin\alpha \leftarrow \text{vagi hrað, enda tengt } \theta$$

⑥

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

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

og frá skordumum $y = R\theta$

3jófur, 3 óþekktar stærdir, y, θ, λ

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

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

$\ddot{y} = \frac{2g \sin\alpha}{3}$ ðæta líka $\lambda = -\frac{Mg \sin\alpha}{3}$

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

⑧

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

↑ engin θ kemur fyrir

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

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

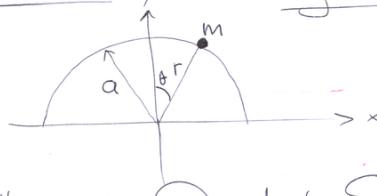
ein breyta eftir, y er heppilegt alhnít

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

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

sama hreyfijafna og öður, en engar upplýsingar um alkræfta

Demi



"Ogu á kúlukvæli

Viljum finna hornic þegar
ögnin losnar frá kvelinu

(10)

"Ögnin þarf að geta losnað → alhuit r, θ

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

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

Notum

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

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

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 heildad

Notum

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

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

keildum

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

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

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

Eyðum $\dot{\theta}^2$ úr þessum tveimur jöfnum

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

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

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

Síðan er allkraftur
vegna skorðu

→ ögnin losnar þegar $\lambda = 0$

$$\text{þegar } \cos \theta_0 = \frac{2}{3} \rightarrow \theta_0 = \arccos \left(\frac{2}{3} \right) \approx 0.84 \text{ rad}$$

(12)

Lesa sjálf um það gildi Newtons og Hamiltons
framsetningu af línóri i 7.6

Newton

krafter, hröði,
hverfi þungi

→ Vígrær

Aflidu framsetning



Orsaker lögunál

Hamiltons

skalar standir í stöðurvinnu
orka

hnikun, lagmörkun keildis

Eindurspeglast í nismi.

framsetningum á staumitefrði

(11)

Um Hreyfjörku

Munum tengsl hrita \ddot{x} í alhnið

$$x_{\alpha,i} = x_{\alpha,i}(q_j, t) \quad \begin{aligned} \alpha &= 1, 2, \dots, n \\ i &= 1, 2, 3 \\ j &= 1, 2, \dots, s \end{aligned}$$

I fästum kartistum hritum

er hreyfjörku

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^3 m_\alpha \dot{x}_{\alpha,i}^2$$

$$\dot{x}_{\alpha,i} = \sum_{j=1}^s \frac{\partial x_{\alpha,i}}{\partial q_j} \dot{q}_j + \frac{\partial x_{\alpha,i}}{\partial t}$$

$$\rightarrow \dot{x}_{\alpha,i}^2 = \sum_{j,k} \frac{\partial x_{\alpha,i}}{\partial q_j} \frac{\partial x_{\alpha,i}}{\partial q_k} \dot{q}_j \dot{q}_k + 2 \sum_j \frac{\partial x_{\alpha,i}}{\partial q_j} \frac{\partial x_{\alpha,i}}{\partial t} \dot{q}_j + \left(\frac{\partial x_{\alpha,i}}{\partial t} \right)^2$$

skónum

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_l} = \sum_k a_{lk} \dot{q}_k + \sum_j a_{jl} \dot{q}_j$$

$$\rightarrow \sum_l \dot{q}_l \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_l} = \sum_{kl} a_{lk} \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_l + \sum_{jl} a_{jl} \dot{q}_j \dot{q}_l$$

og því

$$\boxed{\sum_l \dot{q}_l \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_l} = 2T}$$

notum með skónum

sétilfelli

Sæting Eulers

Ef $f(y_k)$ er öldum fall af y_k af graðun

$$\rightarrow \sum_k y_k \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_k} = n f$$

(1)

því verður hreyfjörku

$$T = \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{ijk} \left[\frac{m_\alpha}{2} \frac{\partial x_{\alpha,i}}{\partial q_j} \frac{\partial x_{\alpha,i}}{\partial q_k} \dot{q}_j \dot{q}_k \right] + \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{ij} \left[m_\alpha \frac{\partial x_{\alpha,i}}{\partial q_j} \frac{\partial x_{\alpha,i}}{\partial t} \dot{q}_j \right] + \sum_{\alpha} \sum_i \left[\frac{m_\alpha}{2} \left(\frac{\partial x_{\alpha,i}}{\partial t} \right)^2 \right]$$

sem hefur formið

$$T = \sum_{j,k} a_{jk} \dot{q}_j \dot{q}_k + \sum_j b_j \dot{q}_j + C \quad \text{engin tími} \downarrow$$

Ef Kerfið er stjartnefut (Scleronomic) svo $x_{k,c} = x_{\alpha,i}(q_j)$

þá er $\frac{\partial x_{\alpha,i}}{\partial t} = 0$ og $b_j = 0$, $C = 0$

$$\rightarrow T = \sum_{jk} a_{jk} \dot{q}_j \dot{q}_k$$

öldum óannarsígs
jafna af ferdum
í alhniðum

(3)

Vatnveistulögual

Ef tíminu er alls stærðar einsleitir

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{dL}{dt} = \sum_j \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_j} \dot{q}_j + \sum_j \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \ddot{q}_j$$

notum jöfuu Lagrange

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

og því

$$\frac{dL}{dt} = \sum_j \left\{ \dot{q}_j \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \right) + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \ddot{q}_j \right\} = \sum_j \frac{d}{dt} \left(\dot{q}_j \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \left\{ L - \sum_j \dot{q}_j \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \right\} = 0 \quad \text{fátt í tíma}$$

(4)

Köllum

$$H = \sum_j \dot{q}_j \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_j} - L = \text{fasti}$$

Veljum

$$U = U(x_{\alpha,i}) \quad \text{óhæð } \dot{x}_{\alpha,i}$$

höfum
valið

$$\begin{aligned} x_{\alpha,i} &= X_{\alpha,i}(q_j) \quad \text{óhæð tūna} \\ q_j &= q_j(x_{\alpha,i}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow U = U(q_j) \quad \text{og } \frac{\partial U}{\partial q_j} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_j} = \frac{\partial(T-U)}{\partial \dot{q}_j} = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_j}$$

$$H = \sum_j \dot{q}_j \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_j} - \{T-U\} = T+U = \text{fasti}$$

FALL
Hamiltons

Ummyndanir hūta óhæð tūna
U er óhæð hræða

Við sjáum því ðæt

$$P_i = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_i}$$

Í þessum hūtum er jöfuu Lagrange

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

$$\rightarrow \dot{P}_i = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_i}$$

Í kartistum hūtum eru þessar jöfuu jaðugildar jöfuu Lagrange

Í einsleitilegum rūmum, má með örsmæddar svæningi

$$SF = S \hat{e} \times \hat{r}$$

Sýna ðæt

$$F \times \vec{p} = \text{fasti}$$

Hverfi þingin er jörvættur

Tregðukerfi

	Tími einsbatur	rūm einsbatt	rūm einsleitt
L	óhæð t	óhæð örsmæddar færslu	óhæð örsmæddar svæningi
Vordveit			
Emmy Noether	Heildar- Orka	skrif- þungi	hverfi- þungi

(5)

skrifþungi

Rúmid er einsleitt í tregðukerfi

$\rightarrow L$ fyrir lokad kerfi er óbreytt

af rúminu er hnikad $\bar{r}_\alpha \rightarrow \bar{r}_\alpha + SF$

$$S \dot{x}_i = S \left(\frac{dx_i}{dt} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} (S x_i) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow SL = \sum_i \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_i} S x_i = 0 \quad \text{óhæðar hnikanir } S x_i$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_i} = 0 \rightarrow \text{Lagrange jöfuu} \rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_i} \right) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_i} = \text{fasti} = \frac{\partial (T-U)}{\partial \dot{x}_i} = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{x}_i} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{x}_i} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} m \sum_i \dot{x}_i^2 \right\} = m \dot{x}_i = p_i = \text{fasti}$$

(6)

Nötum kartisk hūt
hér $L = L(x_i, \dot{x}_i)$

$$SF = \sum_i \hat{e}_i S x_i$$

↑ Lagarlega óhæð t

Jöfuu Hamiltons

Í Kartistum hūtum
höfum við

$$P_i = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_i}$$

Samtímis verður

$$\begin{aligned} H &= \sum_j \dot{q}_j \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_j} - L \\ &= \sum_j P_j \dot{q}_j - L \end{aligned}$$

Við vökum þetta ut fyrir alhūt

$$P_j = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_j}$$

Jöfuu Lagrange verða þú

$$\dot{P}_j = \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_j}$$

$$H(q_k, p_k, t) = \sum_j P_j \dot{q}_j - L(q_k, \dot{q}_k, t)$$

hūta skipti (Legende ummyndun)

(7)

(8)

$$\rightarrow dH = \sum_k \left\{ \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_k} dq_k + \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_k} dp_k \right\} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} dt \quad (9)$$

Eru samkvæmt (*)

$$dH = \sum_k \left\{ \dot{q}_k dp_k + p_k d\dot{q}_k - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_k} dq_k - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_k} d\dot{q}_k \right\} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} dt$$

$$= \sum_k \left\{ \dot{q}_k dp_k - p_k d\dot{q}_k \right\} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{q}_k &= \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_k} \\ -\dot{p}_k &= \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_k} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{og } -\frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} \text{ og } \frac{dH}{dt} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial t}$$

Hreyfijóftur Hamiltons
Körjófur hreyfingar

Kerfið er lokað, geymid
og hrita skiptu eru ólokað
túna

$$\begin{aligned} H(z, p_\theta, p_z) &= T + U \\ &= \frac{p_\theta^2}{2mR^2} + \frac{p_z^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}kz^2 \end{aligned}$$

Lögunum $\frac{1}{2}kz^2$ er sleppt, því
kanu er fasti

Reynum hreyfijóftur
Hamiltons

$$\dot{p}_\theta = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial \theta} = 0$$

$$\dot{p}_z = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial z} = -pz$$

$$\dot{\theta} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_\theta} = \frac{p_\theta}{mR^2}$$

$$\dot{z} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_z} = \frac{p_z}{m}$$

$$\rightarrow p_\theta = mR^2\dot{\theta} = \text{fasti}$$

Hverfipungum um z-áss er fasti

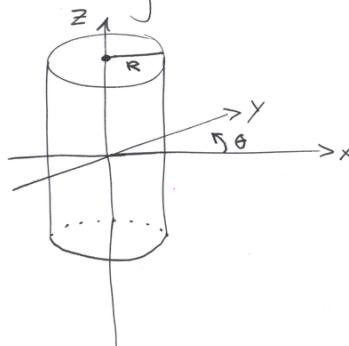
$$\rightarrow m\ddot{z} + kz = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \ddot{z} + \frac{k}{m}z = 0$$

$$\omega_0^2$$

skötum tvö domi

1 "Ögu hreyfist á yfirborði
sívalnings"



$$\begin{aligned} v^2 &= \dot{r}^2 + (R\dot{\theta})^2 + \dot{z}^2 \\ &= (R\dot{\theta})^2 + \dot{z}^2 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$L = T - U = \frac{m}{2} \left\{ (R\dot{\theta})^2 + \dot{z}^2 \right\} - \frac{k}{2} [R^2 + z^2]$$

allhūtin eru θ og z og alskrif-
þungarnir eru

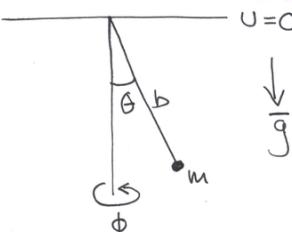
$$P_\theta = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = mR^2\dot{\theta}$$

$$P_z = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{z}} = m\dot{z}$$

$$\text{í mótti } U = \frac{1}{2}kr^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} r^2 &= x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \\ &= R^2 + z^2 \end{aligned}$$

2 Kálupendull



Alskrifþungar

$$P_\theta = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = mb^2\dot{\theta}$$

$$P_\phi = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\phi}} = mb^2\sin^2\theta \cdot \dot{\phi}$$

$$\rightarrow \dot{\theta} = \frac{P_\theta}{mb^2} \text{ og } \dot{\phi} = \frac{P_\phi}{mb^2\sin^2\theta}$$

Allhūtin eru θ og ϕ

$$T = \frac{m}{2} \left\{ (b\dot{\theta})^2 + (b\sin\theta\dot{\phi})^2 \right\}$$

$$U = -mgb\cos\theta$$

notum í T

$$H = T + U$$

$$= \frac{P_\theta^2}{2mb^2} + \frac{P_\phi^2}{2mb^2\sin^2\theta} - mgb\cos\theta$$

$$\dot{\theta} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial P_\theta} = \frac{P_\theta}{mb^2}$$

$$\dot{\phi} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial P_\phi} = \frac{P_\phi}{mb^2 \sin^2 \theta}$$

$$\dot{P}_\theta = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial \theta} = \frac{P_\phi^2 \cos \theta}{mb^2 \sin^3 \theta} - mgb \sin \theta$$

$$\dot{P}_\phi = \frac{\partial H}{\partial \phi} = 0$$

(13)

ϕ kemur ekki fyrir í H
 $\rightarrow P_\phi$ er fasti um
 samhverfjuássinu,
hverfifungi pendulsins er fasti

Sem watti líka fíma
 með jöfnum Lagrange
 eða
 litum á jöfnun Hamitins
 sem fyrsta stegs
 jöfnun heppi . . .

$$\ddot{\theta} = \frac{P_\phi^2 \cos \theta}{(mb^2)^2 \sin^3 \theta} + \frac{g}{b} \sin \theta =$$

$$\rightarrow \bar{r}_1 = \frac{m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \bar{r}$$

$$\bar{r}_2 = -\frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \bar{r}$$

notum í

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ m_1 |\dot{\bar{r}}_1|^2 + m_2 |\dot{\bar{r}}_2|^2 \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{m_1 m_2^2}{(m_1 + m_2)^2} + \frac{m_2 m_1^2}{(m_1 + m_2)^2} \right\} |\dot{\bar{r}}|^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{(m_1 + m_2) m_1 m_2}{(m_1 + m_2)^2} \right\} |\dot{\bar{r}}|^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{m_1 m_2}{(m_1 + m_2)} \right\} |\dot{\bar{r}}|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \mu |\dot{\bar{r}}|^2$$

fyrir

$\mu \equiv \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2}$

ef

μ er kallaður skertur massi (e. reduced mass)

því verður nái

$$L = \frac{1}{2} \mu |\dot{\bar{r}}|^2 - U(r)$$

einungis unibyrdis hundid F kemur

Hreyfing í unibyrgum krafti

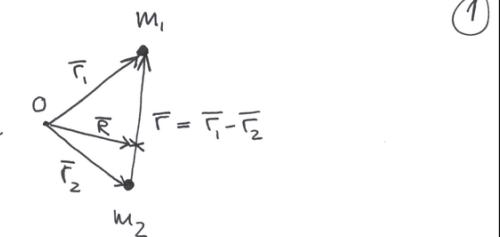
Tveir massar - skertur massi

tveir massar $\rightarrow 3$ hnit $\times 2$
 $\rightarrow 6$ breytur

bogibigt æt nota massamjóu-hnit \bar{r} og unibyrdishnit

$$\bar{F} = \bar{F}_1 - \bar{F}_2$$

Móttin er óteins fall af
 $r = |\bar{r}_1 - \bar{r}_2|$



$$L = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ m_1 |\dot{\bar{r}}_1|^2 + m_2 |\dot{\bar{r}}_2|^2 \right\} - U(r)$$

Ef við höfum ekki ákvega
 á hreyfingu \bar{r} (cm)
 notum

$$m_1 \bar{F}_1 + m_2 \bar{F}_2 = 0$$

$$\bar{F} = \bar{F}_1 - \bar{F}_2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} m_1 & m_2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{F}_1 \\ \bar{F}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \bar{F} \end{pmatrix}$$

Vardveista - fyrsti heildifasti hreyfingarinnar

(e. first integral of motion)

Vegna þess að $U = U(r)$ með lengd en ekki stefnu

\rightarrow suðningur um ás í gegnum móttinum
 breytir engu

$L = \bar{F} \times \bar{p} = \text{fasti} \rightarrow$ hreyfing í stættu því \bar{F} og
 \bar{p} verða þó liggja í sömu stættu
 þaum á L

$$\rightarrow L = \frac{1}{2} \mu \left\{ \dot{r}^2 + (r \dot{\theta})^2 \right\} - U(r)$$

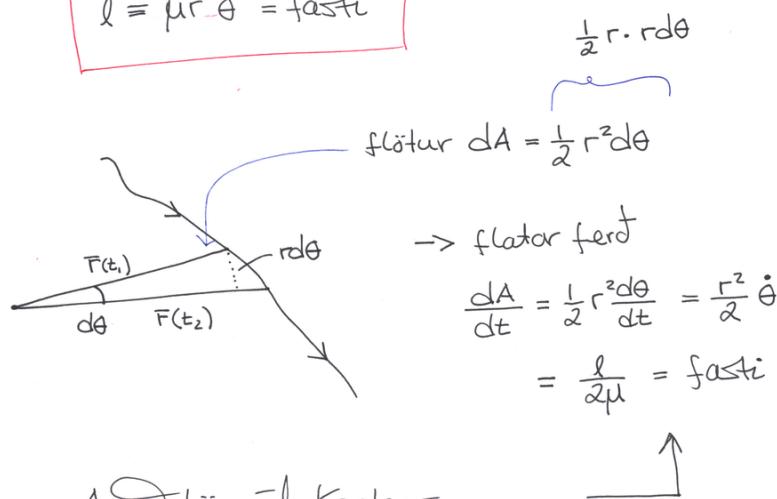
↳ Lagrange fall

$$\rightarrow \dot{P}_\theta = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = 0 = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} \right) \rightarrow P_\theta = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = \mu r^2 \dot{\theta} = \text{fasti}$$

P_0 er fyrsti heildisfostinn, gefum nafn

$$l = \mu r^2 \dot{\theta} = \text{fasti}$$

en



Arunad lögnáð Keplers

Ekkir vegna $\frac{1}{r^2}$ krafts

$$\Theta(r) = \int \frac{\pm \frac{l}{r^2} dr}{\mu \left\{ E - U(r) - \frac{l^2}{2\mu r^2} \right\}}$$

Formuleg lausun, nákvæm greiðlausun er óteins þekkt fyrir óköttr sér til felli. T.d. fyrir $F(r) \sim \frac{1}{r^n}$ eru lausurí þekktar í elliptískum heildum og föllum. $n=1, -2, -3$ gefur lausurí í hornta föllum H.O. og $\frac{1}{r^2}$

EKKI þogilegt form fyrir tölulega reikninga. Þær eru hreyfijafarar ó afleidu formi betri

l : fasti
 $\Rightarrow \dot{\theta}$ hefur alltaf sama formerkot
 $\Rightarrow \theta$ vex með minnkari einháli með tímuna

má myta til $\dot{\theta}$
 stöðva samkvæmt
 og vissu eiginkerta

(4)

Eiginum viðnaðskrafftur

$$\rightarrow T + U = E = \text{fostি}$$

$$\rightarrow E = \frac{\mu}{2} \left\{ \dot{r}^2 + (r\dot{\theta})^2 \right\} + U(r)$$

$$= \frac{\mu}{2} \dot{r}^2 + \frac{l^2}{2\mu r^2} + U(r)$$

Sem við getum nyttr í hreyfijafar

$$\dot{r} = \frac{dr}{dt} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2}{\mu} (E - U(r)) - \frac{l^2}{\mu^2 r^2}}$$

$$\rightarrow d\theta = \frac{\pm \frac{l}{r^2} dr}{\mu \sqrt{\frac{2}{\mu} (E - U(r)) - \frac{l^2}{\mu^2 r^2}}}$$

(5)

Skodum

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

með

$$L = \frac{\mu}{2} \left\{ \dot{r}^2 + (r\dot{\theta})^2 \right\} - U(r)$$

bá fórt hreyfijafar

$$\mu \left\{ \ddot{r} - r\ddot{\theta}^2 \right\} = - \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} = F(r)$$

sem er hópilegt til tölulega reikninga með $\dot{\theta} = \frac{l}{\mu r^2}$

En, skodum breytustipti

$$U = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{notum} \\ d\theta &= \frac{d\theta}{dt} \frac{dt}{dr} dr \\ &= \frac{\dot{\theta}}{r} dr \\ \text{notum } \dot{\theta} &= \frac{l}{\mu r^2} \\ \rightarrow d\theta &= \frac{l}{\mu r^2} \frac{dr}{r} \end{aligned}$$

(6)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{du}{d\theta} &= - \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{dr}{d\theta} \\ &= - \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{dr}{dt} \frac{dt}{d\theta} = - \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\dot{r}}{\dot{\theta}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{du}{d\theta} = - \frac{\mu}{l} \dot{r}$$

ef notoð er $\dot{\theta} = \frac{l}{\mu r^2}$

$$\frac{du}{d\theta^2} = \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(- \frac{\mu}{l} \dot{r} \right)$$

$$= \frac{dt}{d\theta} \frac{d}{dt} \left(- \frac{\mu}{l} \dot{r} \right) = - \frac{\mu \ddot{r}}{l \dot{\theta}}$$

$$= - \frac{\mu^2}{l^2} r^2 \ddot{r}$$

(7)

Umritum þú

$$\ddot{r} = -\frac{l^2}{\mu^2} u^2 \frac{du}{d\theta^2}$$

$$r\dot{\theta}^2 = \frac{l^2}{\mu^2} u^3$$

$$\mu \left\{ \ddot{r} - r\dot{\theta}^2 \right\} = F(r)$$

$$\frac{d^2 u}{d\theta^2} + u = -\frac{\mu}{l^2 u^2} F(\mu u)$$

$$\frac{d^2}{d\theta^2} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) + \frac{1}{r} = -\frac{\mu r^2}{l^2} F(r)$$

Dæmi

þekkum brent $r(\theta)$
hverða kraftur veldur
heuni?

$$r(\theta) = k e^{x\theta}$$

Logaritmur spá mynd
á næstu síðu

Hvernig er brentin hæktað tóma?

$$\ddot{\theta} = \frac{l}{\mu r^2} = \frac{l}{\mu k^2} e^{2x\theta} \rightarrow e^{2x\theta} d\theta = \frac{l}{\mu k^2} dt$$

keildum

$$\frac{e^{2x\theta}}{2x} = \frac{lt}{\mu k^2} + \frac{C}{2x} \rightarrow e^{2x\theta} = \frac{2xlt}{\mu k^2} + C$$

Setta

$$\theta(t) = \frac{1}{2x} \ln \left\{ \frac{2xlt}{\mu k^2} + C \right\}$$

$$r(\theta) = k e^{x\theta}$$

$$r(t) = \sqrt{\frac{2xl}{\mu} t + k^2 C}$$

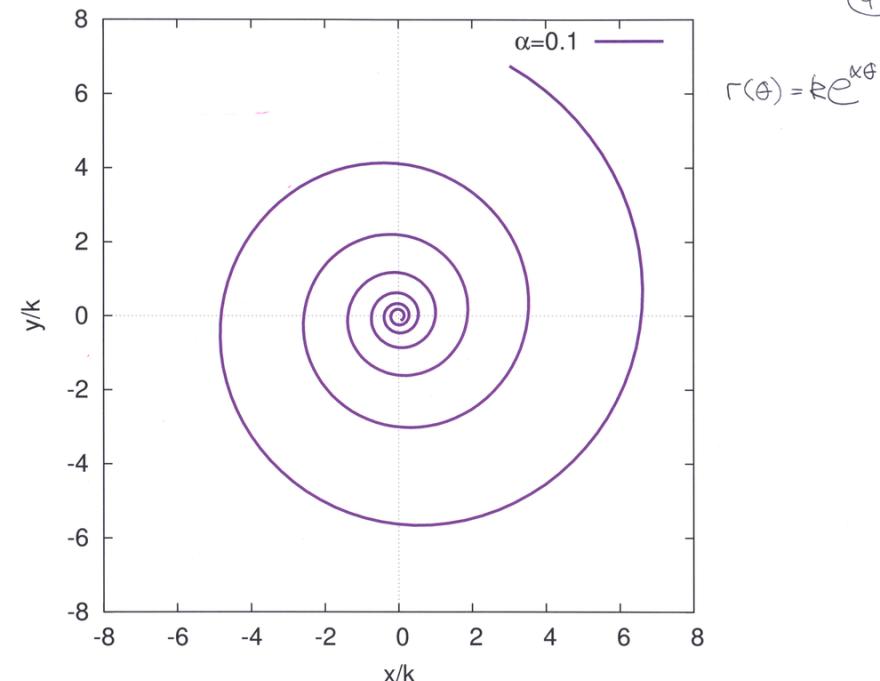
$$U(r) = -\frac{l^2(x^2+1)}{2\mu r^2}$$

ef $U(r) \rightarrow 0$

pá fæt $E = 0$

sem kemur ekki á óvart þegar
brentin er ~~skoðud~~, meðan eru
ekki bundunum,

(8)



(10)

Brautir í undregi motti

fyrir útpaft hæðans
fíkkst

$$\ddot{r} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2}{\mu} (E-U) - \frac{l^2}{\mu^2 r^2}}$$

$$\rightarrow \ddot{r} = 0 \text{ þegar}$$

$$E - U(r) - \frac{l^2}{2\mu r^2} = 0$$

Vidsumningspunktar

venjulegir tvær röðir

$\rightarrow r_{\max}$ og r_{\min}

Ef einrót \rightarrow hrungbraut

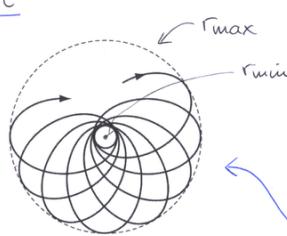


Fig 8-4 Thornton/Marion

$$\Delta \theta = 2 \int_{r_{\min}}^{r_{\max}} \frac{ldr}{r^2 \sqrt{2\mu(E-U-\frac{l^2}{2\mu r^2})}}$$

ef $\Delta \theta$ er $2\pi (\frac{n}{m})$ með n, m heildum
 \rightarrow lokuer braut

fyrir $U(r) \sim r^{n+1}$ fæst lokuer ekki
hringlaga brentir fyrir $n = -2, 0, 1$

(11)

Mjöflötta....

I stöðumni $E - U - \frac{l^2}{2\mu r^2}$ er súðstíðurinn með

Vidd orku

$$\frac{l^2}{2\mu r^2} = \frac{1}{2} \mu r^2 \dot{\theta}^2$$

Ef vidd litum á fólla sem kluta af "stöðumorku"

$$U_c = \frac{l^2}{2\mu r^2}$$

pá fast "kræftur"

$$F_c = - \frac{\partial U_c}{\partial r} = \frac{l^2}{\mu r^3} = \mu r \dot{\theta}^2$$

gerði kræfur - meðföflakræfur, þá verður virka
stöðumorkan

$$V(r) = U(r) + \frac{l^2}{2\mu r^2}$$

vex með
hverfipunga

Hreyfing reikistjörnu - Kepler

$$\Theta(r) = \int \frac{l^2 dr}{2\mu(E + \frac{k}{r} - \frac{l^2}{2\mu r^2})} + C$$

$$U = \frac{l^2}{r}, \text{ skilgreinum}$$

$$\Theta \text{ p.a. } \Theta(r_{\min}) = 0$$

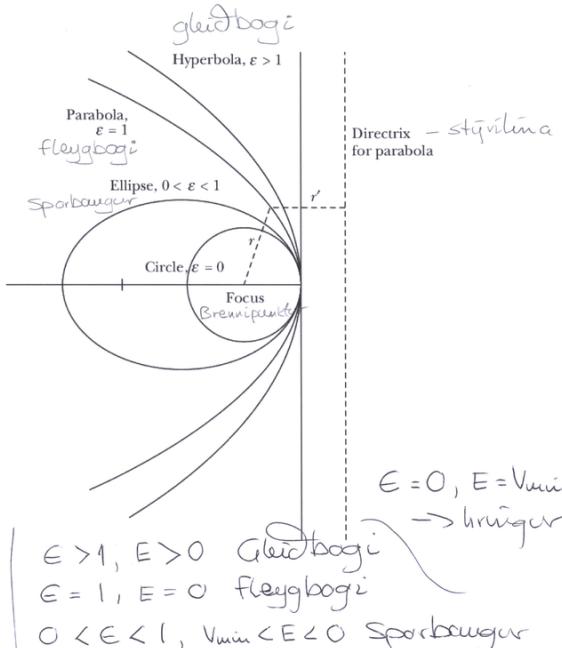
$$\rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{l^2}{\mu k} \cdot \frac{1}{r} - 1$$

$$\text{ef } \alpha = \frac{l^2}{\mu k}, E = \sqrt{1 + \frac{2El^2}{\mu k^2}}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{x}{r} = 1 + E \cos \theta$$

E : hringvirk

$2x$: þverbreiunistrængur



(12)

$$E - U - \frac{l^2}{2\mu r^2} = V_c(r)$$

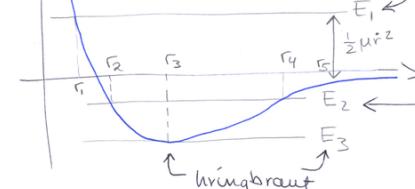
$V(r)$

$$-\frac{k}{r} = U(r)$$

V(r)

Tjóðsúninguspunktar

öbundin hreyfing með næmd r_1



brennlin braut með
mánd $r_2 < r < r_4$
firð

(1)

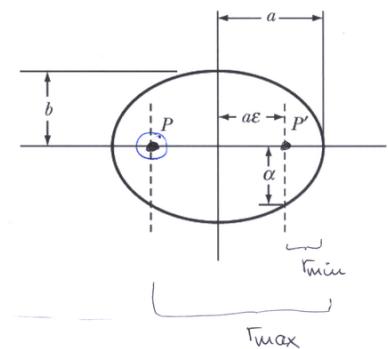
Reikistjörnur - sporbægur

$$\text{Langás } a = \frac{\alpha}{1 - \epsilon^2} = \frac{k}{2|E|}$$

$$\text{Skammas } b = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2}} = \frac{l}{\sqrt{2\mu|E|}}$$

$$\text{Námand } r_{\min} = a(1 - \epsilon) = \frac{\alpha}{1 + \epsilon}$$

$$\text{firð } r_{\max} = a(1 + \epsilon) = \frac{\alpha}{1 - \epsilon}$$



Lota flótahræði

$$dt = \frac{2\mu}{l} dA$$

I einni lotu τ er allur flóter sporbægsins þekinu

$$\rightarrow \int dt = \frac{2\mu}{l} \int dA'$$

$$\rightarrow \tau = \frac{2\mu}{l} A = \frac{2\mu}{l} (\pi a b)$$

$$= \frac{2\mu \cdot \pi \cdot R}{l} \cdot \frac{l}{2\mu|E|} = \frac{l}{2\mu|E|}$$

$$= \pi R \sqrt{\frac{M}{2}} |E|^{-3/2}$$

(13)

$$\text{en } b = \sqrt{xa}$$

$$\rightarrow T^2 = \frac{4\pi^2 k}{\mu} a^3$$

3. Lögmael Keplers

$$\text{Nu er } F(r) = -\frac{GM_1 M_2}{r^2} = -\frac{k}{r^2}$$

$$\rightarrow k = GM_1 M_2$$

$$\rightarrow T^2 = \frac{4\pi^2 a^3}{G(M_1 + M_2)}$$

Lögmael Keplers

① sporbrautir með
SOL i öðrum
brennispunktum

② fletarhöðun er fasti

$$③ T^2 = \frac{4\pi^2 k}{\mu} a^3$$

stöðugleiki kringbrauta

Allar kraftlagundir

$$F(r) = -\frac{k}{r^2}$$

leifa kringbrautar, en hversu
stöðugar?

Máthu or þá

$$U(r) = -\frac{k}{n-1} \frac{1}{r^{n-1}}$$

gerum röð tefnir

$$\frac{x}{g} \ll 1$$

$$\rightarrow \left\{1 + \left(\frac{x}{g}\right)\right\}^3 \approx 1 - 3\frac{x}{g} + \dots$$

$$g(g+x) \approx g(g) + xg'(g) + \dots$$

þú fast

$$\ddot{x} - \frac{l^2}{\mu^2 r^3} \left\{1 - \frac{3x}{g}\right\} \approx \{-g(g) + xg'(g)\}$$

$$\text{í upphafi } \dot{r} \Big|_{r=g} = 0$$

$$\dot{r} \Big|_{r=g} = 0$$

$$g(g) = \frac{l^2}{\mu^2 g^3}$$

$$F(r) = -\mu g(r) = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial r}$$

$$\rightarrow \ddot{r} - r\dot{\theta}^2 = -g(r)$$

er kretstjóra, og hvertibundanum

$$\ddot{r} - \frac{l^2}{\mu^2 r^3} = -g(r)$$

skránum með þeim um kringbraut
með geðla \mathcal{S}

$$r \rightarrow g + x, \quad \text{þar fasti}$$

$$\rightarrow \ddot{r} \rightarrow \ddot{x}$$

$$\rightarrow \ddot{x} - \frac{l^2}{\mu^2 g^3} \left\{1 + \left(\frac{x}{g}\right)^3\right\} = -g(g+x)$$

Virkamöld er þá

$$V(r) = -\frac{k}{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{r^{n-1}} + \frac{l^2}{2\mu r^2}$$

$$\rightarrow \mathcal{S}^{n-3} = \frac{\mu k}{l^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=g} = -\frac{nk}{g^{n+1}} + \frac{3l^2}{\mu g^4} > 0$$

$$\rightarrow -\frac{nk}{g^{n-3}} + \frac{3l^2}{\mu} > 0$$

$$(3-n) \frac{l^2}{\mu} > 0$$

þar sem g er geðla kring-
brautar

þú er ljóst að stöðugkri-
ngbraut fast ef $n < 3$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=g} = \frac{k}{g^n} - \frac{l^2}{\mu g^3} = 0$$

en er þetta vög?

$$\text{Ef } \omega_0^2 < 0$$

er lausun með vaxandi
og umhunkandi $x(t)$
 \rightarrow óstöðug lausun

$$\rightarrow \text{þarfum } \omega_0^2 > 0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{3g(g)}{g} + g'(g) > 0$$

$$\omega_0^2 = \frac{3g(g)}{g} + g'(g)$$

$$\rightarrow \ddot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = 0$$

með lausun

$$x(t) = A e^{i\omega_0 t} + B e^{-i\omega_0 t}$$

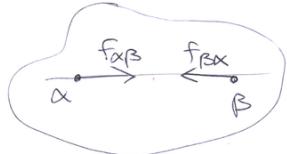
$$\text{Setjum inn } F(r) = -\frac{k}{r^n}$$

$$\rightarrow (3-n) \frac{1}{g} > 0$$

svo eins og ðaður $n < 3$

Afl fræði ogna kerfis

Innri kraflar ogna kerfis



Um krafla tveggja ogna á hvorðra gildir 3. lögráð Newtons

$$\bar{F}_{\alpha\beta} = -\bar{F}_{\beta\alpha} \quad \text{verða utgáfan}$$

og Sterkri útgáfan

Kraftarinn liggja á tengilinnu ognauna

Sterkri útgáfan er ekki rétt fyrir t-d. raf segul krafta

(7)

$$\bar{F}_\alpha = \sum_{\beta} \bar{F}_{\alpha\beta} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{verða hinn} \\ \text{ognauna á í} \\ \text{kervfinnu} \end{matrix}$$

Massa midja

Um heildar massa kerfis gildir

$$M = \sum_{\alpha=1}^n m_\alpha$$

Eigin eftir ðeð sjáð er massa midja

$$\bar{R} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{\alpha=1}^n m_\alpha \bar{r}_\alpha$$

Óða

$$\bar{R} = \frac{1}{M} \int \bar{F} dm$$

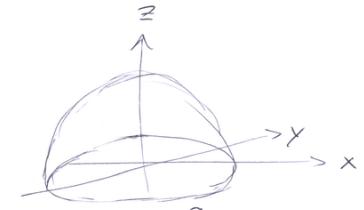
um líka mikilvagt klettvert.

Domi

Finnum massa midju gegn heils hálfs kúlu hvels með einsleitan þett líka

$$S = \frac{M}{V} = \frac{M}{\frac{4\pi}{3} a^3}$$

þar sem a er gerði hvelsins

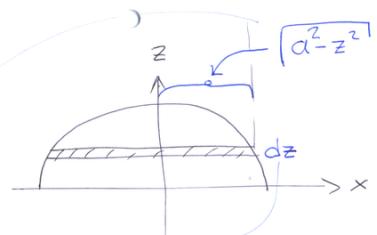


$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{M} \int_{-a}^a x dm = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} \text{verða} \\ \text{samhverf} \end{matrix}$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{M} \int_{-a}^a y dm = 0$$

en

$$\bar{z} = \frac{1}{M} \int_0^a z dm$$



$$dm = gdV = g\pi(a^2 - z^2)dz \quad (\text{"verða hinn"})$$

$$\rightarrow \bar{z} = \frac{1}{M} \int_0^a z g\pi(a^2 - z^2)dz = \frac{\pi g a^4}{4 M} = \frac{3}{8} a$$

Skrifþungi

Tökum ógu númer α í kerfinu á hana verðar yfir kraflar $\bar{F}_\alpha^{(e)}$ og innri kraflar

$$\bar{F}_\alpha = \sum_{\beta} \bar{F}_{\alpha\beta} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{verða hinn} \\ \text{ognauna á í} \\ \text{kervfinnu} \end{matrix}$$

(9)

Heildar kraflar á ógu α er þá

$$\bar{F}_\alpha = \bar{F}_\alpha^{(e)} + \bar{f}_\alpha$$

$$3. \text{ lögráð Newtons} \rightarrow \bar{F}_{\alpha\beta} = -\bar{F}_{\beta\alpha}$$

2. lögráð Newtons

$$\dot{\bar{P}}_\alpha = m_\alpha \ddot{\bar{r}}_\alpha = \bar{F}_\alpha^{(e)} + \bar{f}_\alpha$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{d^2}{dt^2} (m_\alpha \bar{r}_\alpha) = \bar{F}_\alpha^{(e)} + \sum_{\beta} \bar{F}_{\alpha\beta}$$

Sænumum yfir α

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} \sum_{\alpha} m_\alpha \bar{r}_\alpha = \sum_{\alpha} \bar{F}_\alpha^{(e)} + \sum_{\alpha, \beta} \bar{F}_{\alpha\beta} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{verða} \\ \text{hinn} \\ \text{ognauna á í} \\ \text{kervfinnu} \end{matrix}$$

(10)

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} \ddot{F}_{\alpha} = M \ddot{R}$$

$$\sum_{\alpha} \ddot{F}_{\alpha}^{(e)} = \ddot{F}, \quad \sum_{\substack{\alpha, \beta \\ \alpha \neq \beta}} f_{\alpha \beta} = \sum_{\alpha < \beta} \left\{ \ddot{f}_{\alpha \beta} + \ddot{f}_{\beta \alpha} \right\} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow M \ddot{R} = \ddot{F}$$

Massa með kerfisins hreyfist eins og ógu með heildarkrafftum á haua

$$\ddot{P} = \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} \ddot{F}_{\alpha} = \frac{d}{dt} \left\{ \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} \ddot{F}_{\alpha} \right\} = \frac{d}{dt} \left\{ M \ddot{R} \right\} = M \ddot{R}$$

$$\text{og } \ddot{P} = M \ddot{R} = \ddot{F}$$

(2) Notum orku, gerum ráð fyrir værdi

$$U(t=0) = U_0 = -\frac{ggb^2}{4} = \left\{ -Mg \frac{b}{4} \right\}$$

Eftir fallum um x

$$\begin{aligned} U &= -g \left(\frac{b+x}{2} \right) \left(\frac{b+x}{4} \right) \\ &\quad - g \left(\frac{b-x}{2} \right) \left(x + \frac{b-x}{4} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} U &= -g \left\{ \frac{b^2 + 2bx + x^2}{2 \cdot 4} + \frac{b^2 - 2bx + x^2}{2 \cdot 4} + \frac{bx - x^2}{2} \right\} \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} g \left\{ b^2 + 2bx - x^2 \right\} \end{aligned}$$

(11)

Dannim um leidju

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lengd } b, M & \rightarrow \dot{P} = \frac{g}{2} \left\{ -\dot{x}^2 + \ddot{x}(b-x) \right\} \\ S = \frac{M}{b} & \text{Frjálast fall } \rightarrow x = \frac{gt^2}{2} \\ \dot{x} = gt & = \sqrt{2gx} \\ \ddot{x} = g & \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \dot{P} &= \frac{g}{2} \left\{ -2gx + g(b-x) \right\} \\ &= \frac{g}{2} \left\{ gb - 3gx \right\} = Mg - T \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ① \quad \dot{P} &= Mg - T \rightarrow T = Mg - \frac{g}{2} \left\{ gb - 3gx \right\} \\ &= Mg - \frac{M}{2b} \left\{ gb - 3gx \right\} \\ P &= S \left\{ \frac{b-x}{2} \right\} \dot{x} \\ &= \frac{Mg}{2} \left\{ \frac{3x}{b} + 1 \right\} \end{aligned}$$

(13)

Hreyfiorða hogni hlestans í falli

$$K = \frac{g}{4} (b-x) \dot{x}^2$$

Orkan er værdi

$$K + U = \frac{g}{4} (b-x) \dot{x}^2 - \frac{1}{4} g \left\{ b^2 + 2bx - x^2 \right\} = U_0 = -\frac{g}{4} b^2$$

$$\rightarrow \dot{x}^2 = \frac{g(2bx - x^2)}{b-x} \quad \rightarrow 2\ddot{x}\dot{x} = \frac{g(2b\dot{x} - 2x\dot{x})}{b-x} + \frac{g(2b\dot{x} - 2x\dot{x})}{(b-x)^2} \dot{x}$$

$$\rightarrow \ddot{x} = g + \frac{g(2bx - x^2)}{2(b-x)^2}$$

Notum í

$$\dot{P} = \frac{g}{2} \left\{ -\dot{x}^2 + \ddot{x}(b-x) \right\} = Mg - T$$

(14)

$$\rightarrow T = \frac{Mg}{4b} \frac{1}{(b-x)} \left\{ 2b^2 + 2bx - 3x^2 \right\} \quad (15)$$

Þó umkunnið ókort fyrir meðurstöður

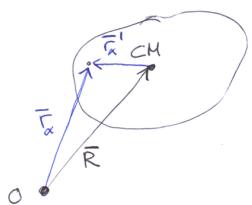
$$T = \frac{Mg}{2} \left\{ \frac{3x}{b} + 1 \right\} \quad (1)$$

Athugið á grafi

$$\frac{Mg}{2} \left\{ \frac{b^2}{b(b-x)} \left[1 + \frac{x}{b} - \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{x}{b} \right)^2 \right] \right\}$$

$\frac{1}{1-\frac{x}{b}}$

Hverfipungin í segulkerfi



Heppilag er òð greina stöðuvígar
águva α í massamindju stöðu.

$$\bar{F}_\alpha = \bar{R} + \bar{r}_\alpha' \quad \text{m.v. CM}$$

Hverfipungin águva α

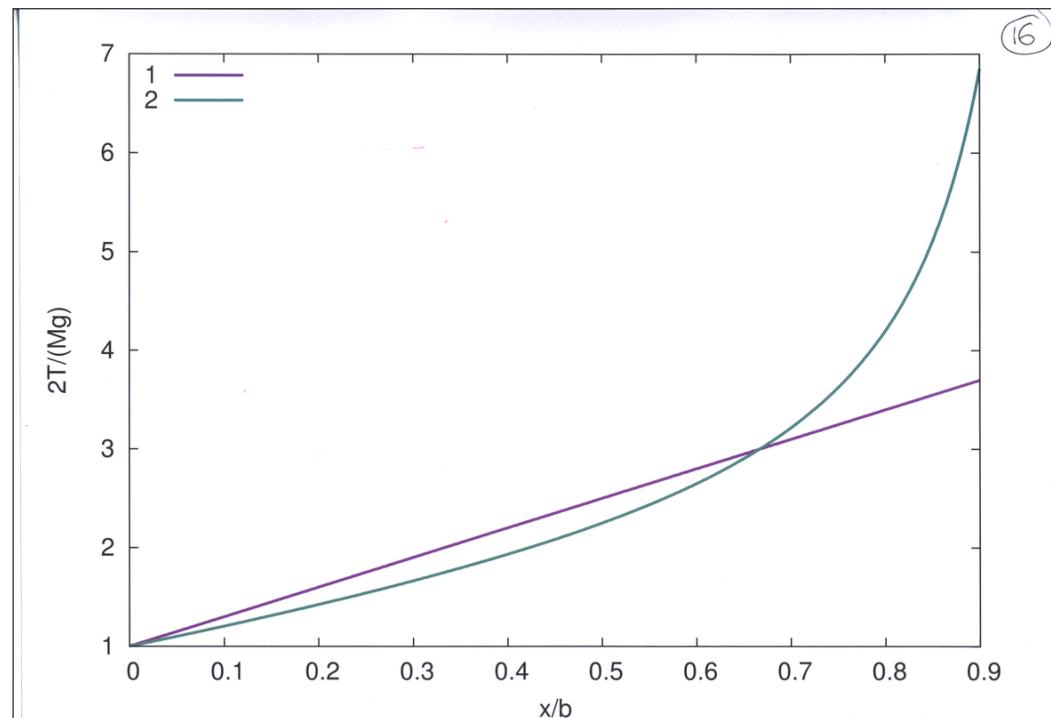
$$\bar{L}_\alpha = \bar{r}_\alpha' \times \bar{P}_\alpha$$

\rightarrow Heildar hverfipungin

$$\bar{L} = \sum_{\alpha} \bar{L}_{\alpha} = \sum_{\alpha} \left\{ \bar{r}_{\alpha}' \times M_{\alpha} \dot{\bar{r}}_{\alpha} \right\}$$

notum

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{L} &= \sum_{\alpha} (\bar{r}_{\alpha}' + \bar{R}) \times M_{\alpha} (\dot{\bar{r}}_{\alpha}' + \dot{\bar{R}}) \\ &= \sum_{\alpha} M_{\alpha} \left\{ (\bar{r}_{\alpha}' \times \dot{\bar{r}}_{\alpha}') + (\bar{r}_{\alpha}' \times \dot{\bar{R}}) + (\bar{R} \times \dot{\bar{r}}_{\alpha}') + (\bar{R} \times \dot{\bar{R}}) \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$



$$(1) = \left\{ \sum_{\alpha} M_{\alpha} \bar{r}_{\alpha}' \right\} \times \dot{\bar{R}} + \bar{R} \times \frac{d}{dt} \left\{ \sum_{\alpha} M_{\alpha} \bar{r}_{\alpha}' \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{en} \quad \sum_{\alpha} M_{\alpha} \bar{r}_{\alpha}' &= \sum_{\alpha} M_{\alpha} (\bar{r}_{\alpha} - \bar{R}) = \sum_{\alpha} M_{\alpha} \bar{r}_{\alpha} - \bar{R} \sum_{\alpha} M_{\alpha} \\ &= M\bar{R} - \bar{R}M = 0 \end{aligned}$$

massamindju kerfinn
í massamindjunum

$$\rightarrow \bar{L} = M\bar{R} \times \dot{\bar{R}} + \sum_{\alpha} \bar{r}_{\alpha}' \times \bar{P}_{\alpha}' = \bar{R} \times \bar{P} + \sum_{\alpha} \bar{r}_{\alpha}' \times \bar{P}_{\alpha}'$$

\rightarrow Heildarhverfipunginu

= Hverfipungi CM um 0
+ Summa hverfipunga hvernig águva um CM

skóðum breytingar á hvetfipanga

(3)

$$\dot{\bar{L}}_x = \dot{\bar{F}}_x \times \bar{P}_x + \bar{F}_x \times \dot{\bar{P}}$$

fyrir heildina

$$\rightarrow \dot{\bar{L}} = \sum_{\alpha} \dot{\bar{L}}_{\alpha} = \sum_{\alpha} \left\{ \bar{F}_{\alpha} \times \bar{F}_{\alpha}^{(e)} \right\} + \sum_{\alpha \neq \beta} \left\{ \bar{F}_{\alpha} \times \bar{F}_{\beta} \right\}$$

$$= \sum_{\alpha < \beta} \left\{ (\bar{F}_{\alpha} \times \bar{F}_{\beta}) + (\bar{F}_{\beta} \times \bar{F}_{\alpha}) \right\}$$

Notum $\bar{F}_{\alpha\beta} = \bar{F}_{\alpha} - \bar{F}_{\beta}$ og 3. Löguáldi $\bar{f}_{\alpha\beta} = -\bar{f}_{\beta\alpha}$

$$\sum_{\alpha \neq \beta} \left\{ \bar{F}_{\alpha} \times \bar{F}_{\beta} \right\} = \sum_{\alpha < \beta} (\bar{F}_{\alpha} - \bar{F}_{\beta}) \times \bar{f}_{\alpha\beta} = \sum_{\alpha < \beta} (\bar{F}_{\alpha\beta} \times \bar{F}_{\alpha\beta})$$

Orta aguakerfis

(5)

Hugsun tvö östönd aguakerfis, 1 og 2.

Til þess að breyta tilstandi kerfisins þarf við unni + a. fyltja ogur til, þa

$$W_{12} = \sum_{\alpha} \int_1^2 \bar{F}_{\alpha} \cdot d\bar{r}_{\alpha}$$

þar sem \bar{F}_{α} er heildar krafturinn á ögum α

skóðum fyrir fram hveðu þú gjáum

Það getum heildar og fundið W_{12} á meðanum að hafi

Ef ytri og innri krafter eru geymir þá sýnum við að lokum að heildarótan er verða nullt, $\Delta T = -\Delta U$

En ef við notum sterku útgáfu 3. Löguáldisins

p.e. $\bar{F}_{\alpha\beta}$ sé í steffum $\pm \bar{F}_{\alpha\beta}$ fóst $\bar{F}_{\alpha\beta} \times \bar{f}_{\alpha\beta} = 0$

$$\rightarrow \dot{\bar{L}} = \sum_{\alpha} \left\{ \bar{F}_{\alpha} \times \bar{F}_{\alpha}^{(e)} \right\} = \sum_{\alpha} \bar{N}_{\alpha}^{(e)} = \bar{N}^{(e)}$$

\rightarrow Ef heildar ytre vogið á ogur kerfi um ós er 0. → hvetfipungi kerfisins um ósinu er fastur

Einnig

$$\sum_{\alpha \neq \beta} (\bar{F}_{\alpha} \times \bar{f}_{\alpha\beta}) = \sum_{\alpha < \beta} (\bar{F}_{\alpha\beta} \times \bar{F}_{\alpha\beta}) = 0$$

\rightarrow heildar innri vögjð = 0 ef innri kraftarnir eru með lagi. $\dot{\bar{L}}$ -i verður ekki breytt án ytri krafla

En, kerfi t.d. var eindir tengdar með garni

$$m_1 \bullet \text{---} \bullet m_2$$

Ef við teygjum á garninum þá getur $\Delta T = 0$, en $\Delta U \neq 0$... en ótak kraftur er ekki geyminn og --- lokar opa ... (massanur og garninu í þyngdrumalíðum)

Byggum því aftur

$$\begin{aligned} W_{12} &= \sum_{\alpha} \int_1^2 \bar{F}_{\alpha} \cdot d\bar{r}_{\alpha} \\ &= \sum_{\alpha} \int_1^2 d \left\{ \frac{1}{2} m_{\alpha} \dot{v}_{\alpha}^2 \right\} = T_2 - T_1 \end{aligned}$$

Notum

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial} \bar{F}_{\alpha} &= \bar{F}_{\alpha}^1 + \bar{R} \quad \rightarrow \dot{\bar{F}}_{\alpha} \cdot \dot{\bar{F}}_{\alpha} = \dot{v}_{\alpha}^2 = (\dot{F}_{\alpha}^1 + \bar{R}) \cdot (\dot{F}_{\alpha}^1 + \bar{R}) \\ &= (\dot{F}_{\alpha}^1 \cdot \dot{F}_{\alpha}^1) + 2(\dot{F}_{\alpha}^1 \cdot \bar{R}) + (\bar{R} \cdot \bar{R}) \\ &= \dot{v}_{\alpha}^2 + 2(\dot{F}_{\alpha}^1 \cdot \bar{R}) + V^2 \end{aligned}$$

\bar{V} er CM hodi

$$T = \sum_{\alpha} \frac{1}{2} m_{\alpha} v_{\alpha}^2 = \sum_{\alpha} \frac{m_{\alpha}}{2} v_{\alpha}^2 + \sum_{\alpha} \frac{m_{\alpha}}{2} V^2 + \vec{R} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} \vec{r}_{\alpha} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow T = \sum_{\alpha} \frac{m_{\alpha}}{2} v_{\alpha}^2 + \frac{1}{2} M V^2$$
(7)

Hreyfjarta kerfis er jöfn sumum hreyfjorku.
CM og hreyfjarta kvarar óg eru meðan við CM

skánum aftrur

$$W_{12} = \sum_{\alpha} \int_1^2 \vec{F}_{\alpha} \cdot d\vec{r}_{\alpha}$$

heildar
ytri
inni

$$= \sum_{\alpha} \int_1^2 \vec{F}_{\alpha}^{(e)} \cdot d\vec{r}_{\alpha} + \sum_{\alpha \neq \beta} \int_1^2 \vec{F}_{\alpha \beta} \cdot d\vec{r}_{\alpha}$$

$$\bar{U}_{\alpha \beta} = \bar{U}_{\alpha \beta} (\vec{r}_{\alpha} - \vec{r}_{\beta})$$
(8)

$$\begin{aligned} d\bar{U}_{\alpha \beta} &= \sum_i \left\{ \frac{\partial \bar{U}_{\alpha \beta}}{\partial x_{\alpha i}} dx_{\alpha i} + \frac{\partial \bar{U}_{\alpha \beta}}{\partial x_{\beta i}} dx_{\beta i} \right\} \\ &= (\bar{\nabla}_{\alpha} \bar{U}_{\alpha \beta}) \cdot d\vec{r}_{\alpha} + (\bar{\nabla}_{\beta} \bar{U}_{\alpha \beta}) \cdot d\vec{r}_{\beta} \\ &\quad - \vec{f}_{\alpha \beta} \\ &= -\vec{f}_{\alpha \beta} \cdot (\vec{r}_{\alpha} - \vec{r}_{\beta}) \\ &= -\vec{f}_{\alpha \beta} \cdot d\bar{U}_{\alpha \beta} \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \sum_{\alpha \neq \beta} \int_1^2 \vec{f}_{\alpha \beta} \cdot d\vec{r}_{\alpha} = - \sum_{\alpha < \beta} \int_1^2 d\bar{U}_{\alpha \beta} = - \sum_{\alpha < \beta} \bar{U}_{\alpha \beta}$$

Krafternar eru geymir

m.t.t. $x_{\alpha i}$

$$\vec{F}_{\alpha}^{(e)} = -\bar{\nabla}_{\alpha} U_{\alpha}$$

ekki sömu stakar fóllin

$$\sum_{\alpha} \int_1^2 \vec{F}_{\alpha}^{(e)} \cdot d\vec{r}_{\alpha} = - \sum_{\alpha} \int_1^2 (\bar{\nabla}_{\alpha} U_{\alpha}) \cdot d\vec{r}_{\alpha} = - \sum_{\alpha} U_{\alpha}$$

$$\sum_{\alpha < \beta} \int_1^2 \vec{F}_{\alpha \beta} \cdot d\vec{r}_{\alpha} = \sum_{\alpha < \beta} \left(\vec{f}_{\alpha \beta} \cdot d\vec{r}_{\alpha} + \vec{f}_{\beta \alpha} \cdot d\vec{r}_{\beta} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{\alpha < \beta} \vec{f}_{\alpha \beta} \cdot (d\vec{r}_{\alpha} - d\vec{r}_{\beta}) = \sum_{\alpha < \beta} \vec{f}_{\alpha \beta} \cdot d\bar{U}_{\alpha \beta}$$
(9)

því fóst

$$W_{12} = - \sum_{\alpha} U_{\alpha} - \sum_{\alpha < \beta} \bar{U}_{\alpha \beta}$$
(10)

því er til heildar meðan órta
kerfisins

$$U = \sum_{\alpha} U_{\alpha} + \sum_{\alpha < \beta} \bar{U}_{\alpha \beta}$$

inni órta

$$\rightarrow W_{12} = -U = U_1 - U_2$$

og með fefnri meðan órda

$$T_2 - T_1 = U_1 - U_2$$

$$T_1 + U_1 = T_2 + U_2$$

$$E_1 = E_2$$

heildar órta geymis kerfis er fóst

Domi, reipi ákjöli
í þyngdarsvæði

upphafssíða

Finnum hinn fyrst
hjóls

þyngdar kraftr
frá m koma
vinna

Hversu mikla vinna þarfum
við óð frá koma til óð
vefja reipid aftur óð
hjólinu?

$$\text{Vinna sefir} \rightarrow W(\theta) = \int_0^{\theta} g g \left\{ x - R \sin\left(\frac{x}{R}\right) \right\} dx$$

Offfærandi æretslur

$$m_1 \rightarrow \bar{u}_1$$

$$m_2 \rightarrow \bar{u}_2$$

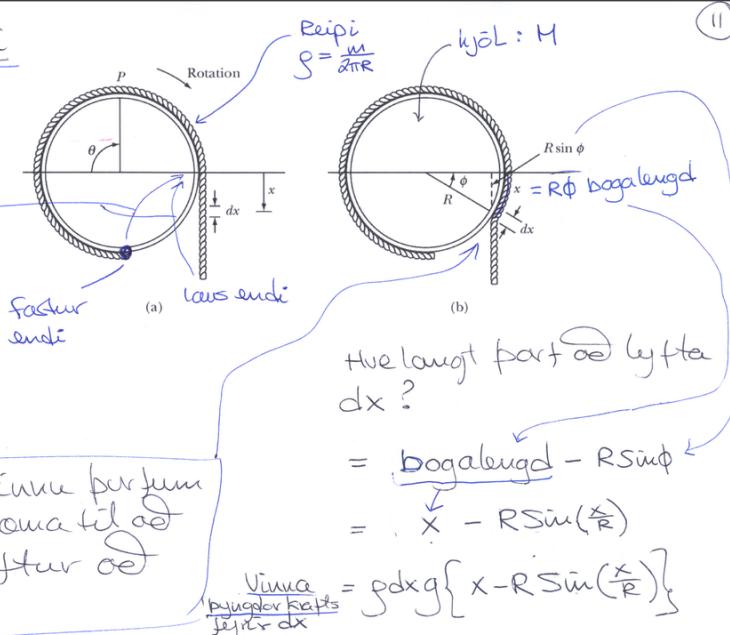
upphaf



$Q=0$: færandi, hreyfjata eru óvætt (engin motkrafter)

$Q>0$: örzungarfer æretslur, hreyfjata eru egypt

$Q<0$: örku krafar æretslur, hreyfjata minnkor



Hvað langt þarf óð lyfta
 dx ?

$$= \text{bogaleið} - R \sin\left(\frac{x}{R}\right)$$

$$= x - R \sin\left(\frac{x}{R}\right)$$

$$\text{Vinna} = g dx g \left\{ x - R \sin\left(\frac{x}{R}\right) \right\}$$

$$W(\theta) = g g R \left\{ \frac{\theta^2}{2} + \cos\theta - 1 \right\}$$

Þessi vinna þyngdar krafts fer óð í hreyfiorlu

$$T = \frac{1}{2} M (R \dot{\theta})^2 + \frac{1}{2} m (R \dot{\theta})^2$$

hjól

reipi

$$\rightarrow \frac{mgR}{2\pi} \left\{ \frac{\theta^2}{2} + \cos\theta - 1 \right\} = \frac{1}{2} (m+M) (R \dot{\theta})^2$$

$$\rightarrow \dot{\theta}^2 = \frac{mg(\theta^2 + 2\cos\theta - 2)}{2\pi R (m+M)}$$

Huli á hjólinu og annar
sem hangir. Þádir
en hér þú v^2 og
þóð skoða um og með
í θ -átt og x -átt sá
samei $R\dot{\theta}$

(13)

Aflag (impulse)

2. lögmał Newtons gildir allan æretslurnu,
en krafturnu er ekki nákvæmlega þekkt

$$\bar{F} = \frac{d}{dt} (\bar{m} \bar{v})$$

en af lagid

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \bar{F} dt = \bar{P}, \quad \Delta t = t_2 - t_1$$

má mola út frá breytningum á stendunga

skoðum domi

(14)

Danni

Hver er krafturinn á bordið þegar reipid hefur feltað um x

Vegna reipis á bordinu

$$mg = g \times g$$

en krafan er allogið
ða atlagskraftinu

$$\bar{F}_{\text{impulse}} = \frac{dp}{dt}$$

á dt feller g vöt á bordið

$$\rightarrow dp = (g v dt) v = g v^2 dt$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{dp}{dt} = g v^2 = F_{\text{impulse}}$$

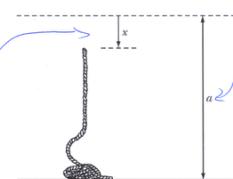
fyrir fallið g2dir
 $v^2 = 2gx$

$$\rightarrow F_{\text{impulse}} = g v^2 = 2g \times g$$

keiðan krafturinn á bordið er þú

$$F = F_g + F_{\text{impulse}} = g \times g + 2g \times g$$

Reipi með lengd a og massanef g fellur á bord



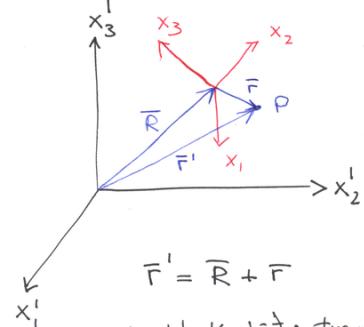
$$F = 3pxg$$

Síðan er 3-faldur kraftur þess sem liggur á bordinu

Hreyfingu lyst utan tregðukerfis

Aðallega hér kerfi sem suðst við tregðukerfi - yfirborð jöldar

Setjum upp tvö huitakerfi



$$\bar{F}' = \bar{R} + \bar{F}$$

merkt kerfið: tregðukerfi

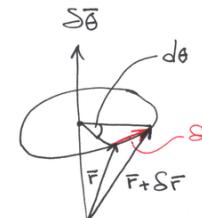
ómerkt kerfið: ekki tregðukerfi

$$d\bar{F} = d\bar{\theta} \times \bar{F}$$

t.d. hjól sem veltur
c auguvalksás

\bar{R} : staðsettning sunningshni
-kerfis

Örswæðar hæðun mā
alltaf liggja sem örswæðar
suðning um auguvalksás



$$(d\bar{F})_{\text{fixed}} = d\bar{\theta} \times \bar{F}$$

Genom röð fyrir ð Þ sé fast
i x_i -kerfi

$$\rightarrow \left(\frac{d\bar{r}}{dt} \right)_{\text{fixed}} = \frac{d\bar{\theta}}{dt} \times \bar{F} = \bar{\omega} \times \bar{F}$$

Ef \bar{F} er með hæða $(\frac{d\bar{F}}{dt})_{\text{rot}}$ miðað við x_i -kerfi

$$\rightarrow \left(\frac{d\bar{r}}{dt} \right)_{\text{fixed}} = \left(\frac{d\bar{F}}{dt} \right)_{\text{rot}} + \bar{\omega} \times \bar{F}$$

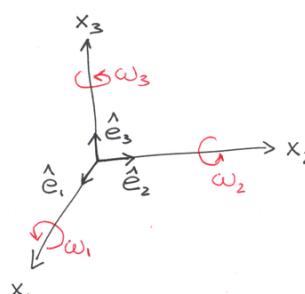
skoðum öðruins betur

$$\text{Setjum } \bar{F} = x_1 \hat{e}_1 + x_2 \hat{e}_2 + x_3 \hat{e}_3$$

og $\bar{R} = 0$ ← huitakerfin eru með sama upphafspunkt

$$\rightarrow \left(\frac{d\bar{r}}{dt} \right)_{\text{fixed}} = \frac{d}{dt} \left\{ \sum_i x_i \hat{e}_i \right\} = \sum_i \{ \dot{x}_i \hat{e}_i + x_i \dot{\hat{e}}_i \}$$

$$\left(\frac{d\bar{F}}{dt} \right)_{\text{fixed}} = \frac{\dot{\bar{r}}}{\bar{r}_{\text{rot}}} + \sum_i x_i \dot{\hat{e}}_i$$



$$\frac{d\hat{e}_1}{dt} = \omega_3 \hat{e}_2 - \omega_2 \hat{e}_3$$

$$\frac{d\hat{e}_2}{dt} = -\omega_3 \hat{e}_1 + \omega_1 \hat{e}_3$$

$$\frac{d\hat{e}_3}{dt} = \omega_2 \hat{e}_1 - \omega_1 \hat{e}_2$$

$$\dot{\hat{e}}_i = \bar{\omega} \times \hat{e}_i$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\frac{d\bar{r}}{dt} \right)_{\text{fixed}} = \frac{\dot{\bar{r}}}{\bar{r}_{\text{rot}}} + \sum_i \bar{\omega} \times x_i \hat{e}_i = \dot{\bar{r}}_{\text{rot}} + \bar{\omega} \times \bar{r}$$

Almennt gildir fyrir vígur \bar{Q}

$$\left(\frac{d\bar{Q}}{dt}\right)_{\text{fixed}} = \left(\frac{d\bar{Q}}{dt}\right)_{\text{rot}} + \bar{\omega} \times \bar{Q}$$

Byrgum after með

$$\bar{F}' = \bar{R} + \bar{F}$$

$$\left(\frac{d\bar{F}'}{dt}\right)_{\text{fixed}} = \left(\frac{d\bar{R}}{dt}\right)_{\text{fixed}} + \left(\frac{d\bar{F}}{dt}\right)_{\text{fixed}}$$

T.d. fyrir hornhröðum

$$\left(\frac{d\bar{\omega}}{dt}\right)_{\text{fixed}} = \left(\frac{d\bar{\omega}}{dt}\right)_{\text{rot}} + \bar{\omega} \times \bar{\omega} = \dot{\bar{\omega}}$$

hornhröðunin er sú sama í þóðum kerfum

$$\left(\frac{d\bar{F}'}{dt}\right)_{\text{fixed}} = \left(\frac{d\bar{F}}{dt}\right)_{\text{rot}} + \bar{\omega} \times \bar{F}$$

$$\bar{V}_f = \dot{\bar{r}}_f \equiv \left(\frac{d\bar{r}'}{dt}\right)_{\text{fixed}}$$

$$\bar{V} = \dot{\bar{R}}_f \equiv \left(\frac{d\bar{R}}{dt}\right)_{\text{fixed}}$$

$$\bar{U}_r = \dot{\bar{r}}_{\text{rot}} = \left(\frac{d\bar{r}}{dt}\right)_{\text{rot}}$$

$$\rightarrow \bar{U}_f = \bar{V} + \bar{U}_r + \bar{\omega} \times \bar{F}$$

Gervi kraftar

Aðeins í tengdum kerfi gildir

$$\bar{F} = m\bar{a}$$

því er høgt óð finna

$$\bar{F} = m\bar{a}_f = m\left(\frac{d\bar{v}_f}{dt}\right)_{\text{fixed}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{d\bar{v}_f}{dt}\right)_{\text{fixed}} &= \left(\frac{d\bar{v}}{dt}\right)_{\text{fixed}} + \left(\frac{d\bar{U}_r}{dt}\right)_{\text{fixed}} + \dot{\bar{\omega}} \times \bar{F} + \bar{\omega} \times \left(\frac{d\bar{F}}{dt}\right)_{\text{fixed}} \\ &= \ddot{\bar{r}}_f \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\omega} \times \left(\frac{d\bar{F}}{dt}\right)_{\text{fixed}} &= \bar{\omega} \times \left(\frac{d\bar{F}}{dt}\right)_{\text{rot}} + \bar{\omega} \times (\bar{\omega} \times \bar{F}) \\ &= \bar{\omega} \times \bar{U}_r + \bar{\omega} \times (\bar{\omega} \times \bar{F}) \end{aligned}$$

(4)

\bar{U}_f : Hraði m.v. fasta kerfið

\bar{V} : Hraði miðju suðningskerfis m.v. fasta kerfið

\bar{U}_r : Hraði m.v. suðningskerfi

$\bar{\omega}$: Suðningur suðningskerfis

$\bar{\omega} \times \bar{F}$: Hraði vegna suðnings suðningskerfis

(5)

$$\left(\frac{d\bar{F}'}{dt}\right)_{\text{fixed}} = \left(\frac{d\bar{R}}{dt}\right)_{\text{fixed}} + \left(\frac{d\bar{F}}{dt}\right)_{\text{rot}} + \bar{\omega} \times \bar{F}$$

$$\bar{U}_f = \bar{V} + \bar{U}_r + \bar{\omega} \times \bar{F}$$

samantekit

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{F} &= m\bar{a}_f = m\ddot{\bar{r}}_f + m\bar{a}_r + m\bar{\omega} \times \bar{U}_r + m\dot{\bar{\omega}} \times \bar{F} + m\bar{\omega} \times \bar{U}_r + m\bar{\omega} \times (\bar{\omega} \times \bar{F}) \\ &= m\ddot{\bar{r}}_f + m\bar{a}_r + m\dot{\bar{\omega}} \times \bar{F} + m\bar{\omega} \times (\bar{\omega} \times \bar{F}) + 2m\bar{\omega} \times \bar{U}_r \end{aligned}$$

Fyrir athuganda í suðningskerfinu

$$\bar{F}_{\text{eff}} = m\bar{a}_r = \bar{F} - m\ddot{\bar{r}}_f - m\dot{\bar{\omega}} \times \bar{F} - m\bar{\omega} \times (\bar{\omega} \times \bar{F}) - 2m\bar{\omega} \times \bar{U}_r$$

Höldrunarkröðum

Hornhröðum

Suðningskerfi
m.v. fasta kerfið

Miðflöttakraftar

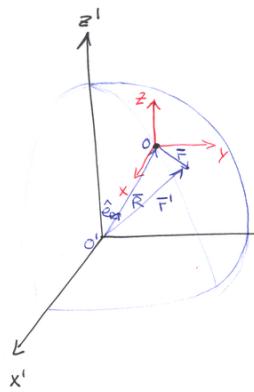
Corioliskraftar (1835)

Gervikraftar

(6)

(7)

Hreyfing m.v. Jörd



Helt i fasta kerfinu

$$\bar{F} = \bar{S} + m\bar{g}_0$$

\bar{S} : ytri krafter, rafsegul, vetrurum, ...

$$\bar{g}_0 = -G \frac{M_E}{R^2} \hat{e}_r$$

I

sumungs-kerfinu

$$\bar{F}_{\text{eff}} = \bar{S} + m\bar{g}_0 - m\dot{\bar{R}}_f - \underbrace{m\ddot{\omega} \times \bar{r}}_{\sim 0} - m\bar{\omega} \times (\bar{\omega} \times \bar{r}) - 2m\bar{\omega} \times \bar{v}_r$$

en

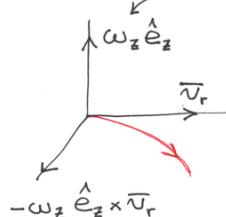
$$\left(\frac{d\bar{Q}}{dt} \right)_f = \left(\frac{d\bar{Q}}{dt} \right)_r + \bar{\omega} \times \bar{Q}$$

$$\therefore \ddot{\bar{R}}_f = 0 + \bar{\omega} \times \dot{\bar{R}}_f = 0 + \bar{\omega} \times (\bar{\omega} \times \bar{r})$$

Krafter Coriolis á jörd

$$-2m\bar{\omega} \times \bar{v}_r$$

I suertislettu á jörd, Nordurkveli



Sterkastur við
Nordurstaut
minukar í aft
á midbaugi
þar sem henn
hverfur

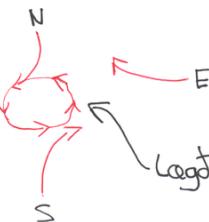
Suyt við á
Sudurkveli

I suertislettu á
Sudurkveli → vinsti baygja

I suertislettu á
Sudurkveli → vinsti baygja

N-kvel

Loft flödi frá háþrystingu
á lagum



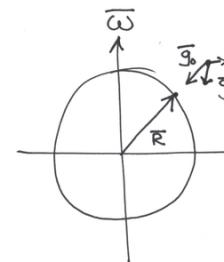
(8)

$$\rightarrow \bar{F}_{\text{eff}} = \bar{S} + m\bar{g}_0 - m\bar{\omega} \times (\bar{\omega} \times (\bar{r} + \bar{R})) - 2m\bar{\omega} \times \bar{v}_r$$

því er heppilegt að tilgreina

$$\bar{g} = \bar{g}_0 - \bar{\omega} \times \{ \bar{\omega} \times (\bar{r} + \bar{R}) \}$$

midflóttakrafturinn
lefur áhrif á þyngdr
hröðunina
breyfir lögun jörðar



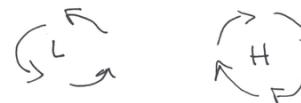
$$- \bar{\omega} \times (\bar{\omega} \times \bar{R})$$

$$\omega^2 R \approx 0.034 \text{ m/s}^2$$

(9)

N-kvel

söð ofan frá á suertislettu

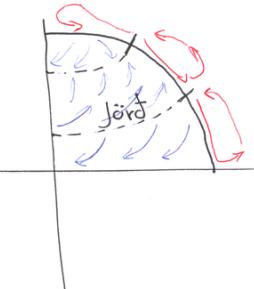


Rett norðan Íslands

NV-vindrur

Rett sunnan Ísland

sudvestan-vindrur



Öfugt á Sudur kveli

Erigor sterkar legdir
á midbaug

Stofuvindrur

Eru flökumeri vegna hitumar
frá yfirborði

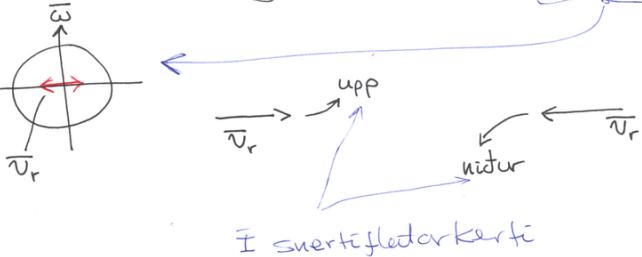
Spöglað fyrir S-kvel

(10)

(11)

En hreyfing við yfirborð er ekki óteins í snertistefnu

T.d. á móðung er $\omega_z = 0$, en $\bar{\omega} \times \bar{v}_r \neq 0$



Eldflægor fyrir sporbraut eru sendar austur

Eötvös - krit

Veljum hnitakerti þ.a.

$$\hat{e}_z \parallel (-\bar{g})$$

Gerað ræð fyrir að g sé fasti í fallinu. (ginniheldur meðflatthetan)

$$\begin{aligned} N\text{-hel} \rightarrow & \left. \begin{aligned} \omega_x &= -\omega \cos \lambda \\ \omega_y &= 0 \\ \omega_z &= \omega \sin \lambda \end{aligned} \right\} \\ \text{Hestur hraðinur} &\text{ er i } \hat{e}_z\text{-stefnu} \end{aligned}$$

Coriolis \rightarrow hraður í \hat{e}_x og \hat{e}_y stefnum mögulegir, en

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} \approx 0 \\ \dot{y} \approx 0 \\ \dot{z} \approx -gt \end{cases}$$

(12)

Fallhreyfing með krafti Coriolis - Dömi

Við yfirborð jöldur (kerti sem súgt) höfðum við leitt út

$$\begin{aligned} F_{\text{eff}} &= \bar{s} + m\bar{g} - \cancel{m\bar{\omega} \times \bar{v}_r} \\ \bar{g} &= \bar{g}_0 - \bar{\omega} \times \{ \bar{\omega} \times (\bar{r} + \bar{E}) \} \end{aligned}$$

r: rotation - kringrun kerti
Coriolis
málförharkraftur vegar hryggsumungs

Kraftar sem jöldast verka í kerti sem er ekki fregrukerti

Setjum $\bar{s} = 0$, og til ðæt skoda hreyfingu $\bar{F}_{\text{eff}} = m\bar{a}_r$

$$\rightarrow \bar{a}_r = \bar{g} - 2\bar{\omega} \times \bar{v}$$

$$\bar{\omega} \times \bar{v}_r = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{e}_x & \hat{e}_y & \hat{e}_z \\ -\omega \cos \lambda & 0 & \omega \sin \lambda \\ 0 & 0 & -gt \end{vmatrix} = -\hat{e}_y wgt \cos \lambda$$

$$\bar{g} = (0, 0, -g)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{a}_r &= \bar{g} - 2\bar{\omega} \times \bar{v} \\ &= (0, wgt \cos \lambda, -g) \end{aligned}$$

\rightarrow Kraftur Coriolis ledir til hröðunar í \hat{e}_y -stefnu, í austur

Hreyfijajvan fyrir \hat{e}_y -stefnu er

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{y} &= 2wgt \cos \lambda \\ \ddot{z} &= -g \end{aligned}$$

og í \hat{e}_z -stefnu

upphaf $y(0) = 0$
 $\dot{y}(0) = 0$

$z(0) = h$
 $\dot{z}(0) = 0$

$z(t) = h - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$
feller í $z = 0$

ó ferma $t_u = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}}$

$$y(t) = \frac{wgt^3}{3} \cos \lambda$$

$$y(t) = \frac{\omega g t^3}{3} \cos(\lambda) \quad \text{og} \quad t_h = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}} \quad (4)$$

$$\rightarrow y(t_h) = \frac{\omega g}{3} \cos(\lambda) \cdot \left(\frac{2h}{g}\right)^{3/2} = \frac{\omega}{3} \cos(\lambda) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{8h^3}{g}}$$

$$[y(t_h)] = \frac{\frac{3}{2} \frac{T}{L} \frac{T}{L^2}}{T} = L, \quad \omega = 7.3 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ rad/s}, \quad h = 100 \text{ m}$$

$$d = y(t_h) - 0 = 1.55 \text{ cm} \quad \text{fyrir } \lambda = 45^\circ \quad (\text{bólt})$$

$$\approx 0.96 \text{ cm} \quad \text{fyrir } \lambda = 64^\circ$$

A Norðurstautime verður ekert frá vísu frá töðum, og þar voru líka meðflötakrafturinn σ $\bar{g} = \bar{g}_0$.

Gætuð við samanlegt ðæt lýsingin líkast faman í „ekki-tengdu kerti“ gefi sömu meðstöðver og hreyfing í meðlogu meði í tengdu kerti?

$$\frac{\frac{x}{r}}{r} = 1 - \epsilon \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{x}{R+h} = 1 - \epsilon \rightarrow x = (1-\epsilon)(R+h)$$

$$\rightarrow r = \frac{(1-\epsilon)(R+h)}{1 - \epsilon \cos \theta} \quad (6)$$

Aður felkt

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} r^2 \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{l}{2m} = \text{fasti}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{m}{l} r^2 d\theta = dt \quad \text{og} \quad l = m(R+h)^2 \omega \cos \lambda$$

$$\rightarrow t - 0 = \frac{m}{l} \int_0^\theta r^2 d\theta = \frac{1}{\omega \cos \lambda} \int_0^\theta \left\{ \frac{1-\epsilon}{1-\epsilon \cos \theta} \right\}^2 d\theta$$

Massa sleppt í hæð h yfir yfirborði

Bílast má vid hreyfingu eftir fleygbaga
með undjujörðar í brennuspunkt $\epsilon \approx 1$

þegar ögu er sleppt fer líkun
lærettan hæða til hogni

$$V_{hor} = r\omega \cos \lambda = (R+h)\omega \cos \lambda$$

þú \rightarrow kerfiþanginn um skúningsós

$$l = m r V_{hor} = m(R+h)^2 \omega \cos \lambda$$

Jafnað brautorimur er

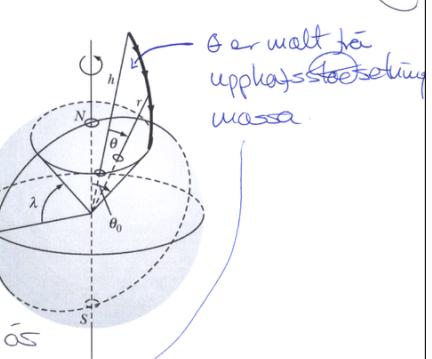
$$\frac{x}{r} = 1 - \epsilon \cos \theta$$

$$x = \frac{l^2}{mr}$$

þegar $t=0, \theta=0$

$$\frac{x}{r} = 1 - \epsilon$$

$$\frac{x}{R+h} = 1 - \epsilon$$



Töknum með $\theta = \theta_0$ horfð þegar massinn fellur á yfirborð jörðar ($r = R$)

$$r = \frac{(1-\epsilon)(R+h)}{1 - \epsilon \cos \theta_0} \rightarrow \frac{r}{R+h} = \frac{1 - \epsilon}{1 - \epsilon \cos \theta_0}$$

$$\text{og} \quad \frac{R}{R+h} = \frac{1 - \epsilon}{1 - \epsilon \cos \theta_0}$$

$$\rightarrow 1 + \frac{h}{R} = \frac{1 - \epsilon \cos \theta_0}{1 - \epsilon} = \frac{1 - \epsilon \{1 - 2 \sin^2(\frac{\theta_0}{2})\}}{1 - \epsilon}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{2\epsilon}{1-\epsilon} \sin^2(\frac{\theta_0}{2}) \rightarrow \frac{h}{R} = \frac{2\epsilon}{1-\epsilon} \sin^2(\frac{\theta_0}{2})$$

Brautin er notum lodrett, θ breifst myög litid, $\theta \approx 0$ ⑧

$$\rightarrow \frac{h}{R} = \frac{\omega^2}{1-\epsilon} \sin^2\left(\frac{\theta_0}{2}\right) \approx \frac{\epsilon \theta_0^2}{2(1-\epsilon)}$$

$$t = \frac{1}{\omega \cos \lambda} \int_0^{\theta} d\theta \left\{ \frac{1-\epsilon}{1-\epsilon \cos \theta} \right\}^2 = \frac{1}{\omega \cos \lambda} \int_0^{\theta} \frac{d\theta}{\left\{ 1 + \frac{2\epsilon}{1-\epsilon} \sin^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \right\}^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\frac{1-\epsilon \cos \theta}{1-\epsilon}} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{1-\epsilon(1-2\sin^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right))} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{2\epsilon}{1-\epsilon} \sin^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)} \right)^2$$

θ litid

$$\rightarrow t \approx \frac{1}{\omega \cos \lambda} \int_0^{\theta} \frac{d\theta}{\left\{ 1 + \frac{\epsilon \theta^2}{2(1-\epsilon)} \right\}^2} \quad \frac{\epsilon}{2(1-\epsilon)} = \frac{h}{R \theta_0^2}$$

$$t(\theta = \theta_0) = T \text{ falltimið}$$

Aður sáum við θ $T \approx \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}}$ \leftarrow nálgan hér... ⑨

$$\rightarrow d \approx \frac{2}{3} \omega T \cos \lambda \approx \frac{1}{3} \omega \cos \lambda \cdot \sqrt{\frac{8h^3}{g}}$$

sins og ðetur

Pendill Foucault

Sveiglusleitta pendils sem er rétt hengdur opp suðst vegna svünningfjöldar

frekar flökkið fyrirbeiðni \rightarrow sáum síðar sveiflur

setjum \hat{e}_z samstæða stofrandinni Lóðlina

$$\rightarrow \dot{z} \ll \dot{x}, \dot{y} \rightarrow \dot{z} \approx 0 \quad x, y \ll l$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \frac{1}{\omega \cos \lambda} \int_0^{\theta_0} \frac{d\theta}{\left\{ 1 + \left(\frac{h \theta^2}{R \theta_0^2} \right) \right\}^2} \approx \frac{1}{\omega \cos \lambda} \int_0^{\theta_0} d\theta \left\{ 1 - \frac{2h \theta^2}{R \theta_0^2} \right\} ⑩$$

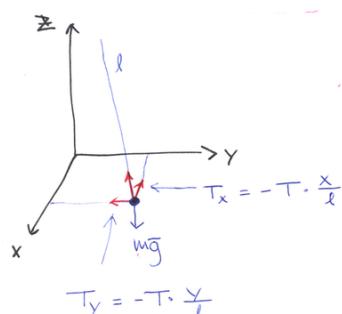
$$= \frac{1}{\omega \cos \lambda} \left\{ 1 - \frac{2h}{3R} \right\} \theta_0$$

$$\rightarrow \theta_0 = \frac{\omega T \cos \lambda}{1 - \frac{2h}{3R}} \approx \omega T \cos \lambda \cdot \left\{ 1 + \frac{2h}{3R} \right\}$$

I falltimi suðst jörðin um AST \rightarrow punkturinn undir massanum kirkjanum $t=0$ færst í austur um $(T R \omega \cos \lambda)$. Á sama tímuna liggr braut massans í austur um $R \theta_0$. Því er klodrunin í austur

$$d = R \theta_0 - R \omega T \cos \lambda \\ \approx \frac{2}{3} h \omega T \cos \lambda$$

$$\bar{a}_r = \bar{g} + \bar{\frac{T}{m}} - 2\bar{\omega} \times \bar{v}_r$$



$$\begin{aligned} T_z &\approx T && \sim \sin \theta_x \\ T_x &= -T \frac{x}{l} && \sim \sin \theta_y \\ T_y &= -T \frac{y}{l} && \sim \sin \theta_z \end{aligned}$$

$$g_x = 0$$

$$g_y = 0$$

$$g_z = -g$$

$$\omega_x = -\omega \cos \lambda$$

$$\omega_y = 0$$

$$\omega_z = \omega \sin \lambda$$

$$(\bar{v}_r)_x = \dot{x}$$

$$(\bar{v}_r)_y = \dot{y}$$

$$(\bar{v}_r)_z = \dot{z} \approx 0$$

$$\bar{\omega} \times \bar{v}_r = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{e}_x & \hat{e}_y & \hat{e}_z \\ -\omega \cos \lambda & 0 & \omega \sin \lambda \\ \dot{x} & \dot{y} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (12)$$

$$= (-\dot{y} \omega \sin \lambda, \dot{x} \omega \sin \lambda, -\dot{z} \omega \cos \lambda)$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{aligned} (ar)_x &= \ddot{x} \approx -\frac{T}{m} \frac{x}{\ell} + 2\dot{y} \omega \sin \lambda \\ (ar)_y &= \ddot{y} \approx -\frac{T}{m} \frac{y}{\ell} - 2\dot{x} \omega \sin \lambda \end{aligned}$$

Sváarsveiflur $T \approx mg$, setjum $\alpha^2 = \frac{T}{m\ell} \approx \frac{g}{\ell}$
og $\omega_z = \omega \sin \lambda$

þá fást

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{x} + \alpha^2 x &= 2\omega_z \dot{y} \\ \ddot{y} + \alpha^2 y &= -2\omega_z \dot{x} \end{aligned} \quad \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{Tengdir 2. stegs} \\ \text{jöfnur} \end{array}$$

Sveiflan er miklu hraðari en svünningurinn $\alpha \gg \omega_z$ (14)

$$\rightarrow q(t) \approx e^{-i\omega_z t} \left\{ A e^{i\alpha t} + B e^{-i\alpha t} \right\}$$

Lausu óhlutfarðu jöfnunnar er

$$q'(t) = x'(t) + i y'(t) = A e^{i\alpha t} + B e^{-i\alpha t}$$

$$\rightarrow q(t) = q'(t) \cdot e^{-i\omega_z t}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow x(t) + i y(t) &= \{x'(t) + i y'(t)\} \cdot e^{-i\omega_z t} \\ &= (x' + i y') \{ \cos(\omega_z t) - i \sin(\omega_z t) \} \\ &= \{x' \cos(\omega_z t) + y' \sin(\omega_z t)\} + i \{-x' \sin(\omega_z t) + y' \cos(\omega_z t)\} \end{aligned}$$

bessar jöfnur má „aftengja“ með (leggja saman ...) (13)

$$(\ddot{x} + i \ddot{y}) + \alpha^2 (x + iy) = -2\omega_z (ix - \dot{y}) = -2i\omega_z (\dot{x} + iy)$$

og skilgreina $q \equiv x + iy$

þúi hæppið verður þá

$$\ddot{q} + 2i\omega_z \dot{q} + \alpha^2 q = 0$$

svipst eftir skrifnum

$$\text{lausum} \quad q(t) = e^{-i\omega_z t} \left\{ A e^{\sqrt{-\omega_z^2 - \alpha^2} t} + B e^{-\sqrt{-\omega_z^2 - \alpha^2} t} \right\}$$

Ef jörðin varí kyrr fengist

$$\ddot{q}' + \alpha^2 q' = 0 \quad \text{þar } \omega_z = 0$$

Þa sem hæppi (15)

$$\begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \cos(\omega_z t) & \sin(\omega_z t) \\ -\sin(\omega_z t) & \cos(\omega_z t) \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{svünningur í slættu}} \begin{pmatrix} x'(t) \\ y'(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

svünningur í slættu

slætta pendulums snýst með

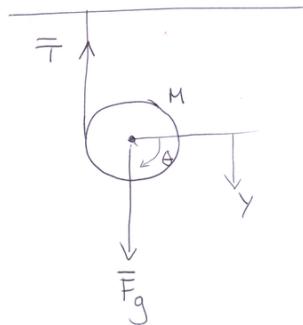
$$\omega_z = \omega \sin \lambda$$

Snýst með á skautnum og allt ekki á miðþang

Aflsverði Stjarthluta

Lórum viðja ðæfenda frödi hér, en til uppritjunar skodum við fyrst tuð dæmi

① Fallandi trissa



① CM-hreyfing

$$M\ddot{y} = F_g - T \\ = Mg - T$$

Hringssúningurinn er vegna T

$$T = RT = I\ddot{\theta}, \quad I = \frac{1}{2}MR^2$$

upphafstílýði

$$y(0) = 0$$

$$\theta(0) = 0$$

$$y = R\theta \rightarrow \dot{y} = V = R\dot{\theta} \\ \ddot{y} = g - \frac{I}{M} = g - \frac{I\ddot{\theta}}{MR} \\ = g - \frac{1}{2}R\ddot{\theta} = g - \frac{\ddot{y}}{2}$$

③ Tregðubínum (Inertia tensor)

Byrjun með Stjarthlut settan saman í n águm með massa m_α , $\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, n$

Notum fast hnitakerfi óköt hlut (fixed), og annan fast í hlutnum (r)

$$v_{fx} = \bar{V} + \bar{v}_{rx} + \bar{\omega} \times \bar{r}_x$$

águm eru fastar í hnitakerfi hlutar

$$\rightarrow \bar{v}_{rx} = \left(\frac{dr_\alpha}{dt} \right)_{rot} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \bar{v}_x = \bar{V} + \bar{\omega} \times \bar{r}_x$$

hreði í fast kertfni (fixed)

fyrir heyrja ögu

$$T_x = \frac{1}{2}m_x v_x^2$$

Í heild fyrir Stjarthlutinn

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} \left\{ \bar{V} + \bar{\omega} \times \bar{r}_{\alpha} \right\}^2 \\ = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} \left\{ V^2 + (\bar{\omega} \times \bar{r}_{\alpha})^2 \right. \\ \left. + 2\bar{V} \cdot (\bar{\omega} \times \bar{r}_{\alpha}) \right\}$$

en

$$\sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} \bar{r}_{\alpha} = MR$$

$\stackrel{=0}{\text{---}}$ Í hnitakerfi
stjarthlutar með
miðju í CM

①

$$\rightarrow \ddot{y} = g - \frac{\ddot{y}}{2}$$

ðæta

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

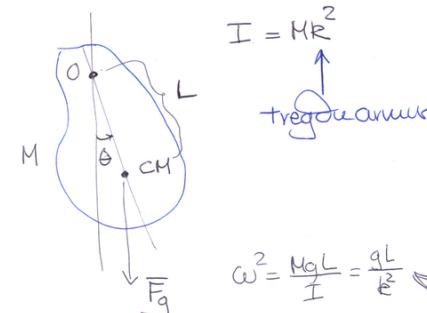
T má súðan finna -

$$T = \frac{I}{R} \ddot{\theta} = \frac{Mg}{3}$$

$$V = \dot{y} = \frac{2gt}{3}$$

$$\omega = \frac{2gt}{3R}$$

② Raumpendull



$$I = MR^2$$

smaðarsveitir

$$U = -MgL \cos\theta \approx -MgL \left\{ 1 - \frac{\theta^2}{2} \right\}$$

$$L = T - U = \frac{1}{2}I\dot{\theta}^2 + MgL \left\{ 1 - \frac{\theta^2}{2} \right\}$$

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

$$\ddot{\theta} + \frac{MgL}{I} \theta = 0$$

③

$$\sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} \bar{V} \cdot (\bar{\omega} \times \bar{r}_{\alpha}) = \bar{V} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\bar{\omega} \times \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} \bar{r}_{\alpha} \right)}_{=0}$$

$$\sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} V^2 = V^2 \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} = MV^2$$

$$\rightarrow T = \frac{1}{2}MV^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} (\bar{\omega} \times \bar{r}_{\alpha})^2 = T_{trans} + T_{rot}$$

Athugið

$$(\bar{A} \times \bar{B})^2 = (\bar{A} \times \bar{B}) \cdot (\bar{A} \times \bar{B}) = \begin{cases} A^2 B^2 \sin^2 \theta & = A^2 B^2 (1 - \cos^2 \theta) \\ A^2 B^2 - (\bar{A} \cdot \bar{B})^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow T_{rot} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} \left\{ \omega^2 r_{\alpha}^2 - (\bar{\omega} \cdot \bar{r}_{\alpha})^2 \right\}$$

④

Umuritum

$$T_{\text{rot}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} \left[\omega_{\alpha}^2 r_{\alpha}^2 - (\vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{r}_{\alpha})^2 \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} \left[(\sum_i \omega_i^2) (\sum_k x_{k,\alpha}^2) - (\sum_i \omega_i x_{\alpha,i}) (\sum_j \omega_j x_{j,\alpha}) \right] \quad (5)$$

notum

$$\omega_i = \sum_j \omega_j S_{i,j}$$

$$\rightarrow T_{\text{rot}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{i,j} m_{\alpha} \left\{ \omega_i \omega_j S_{i,j} \left(\sum_k x_{k,k}^2 \right) - \omega_i \omega_j x_{\alpha,i} x_{\alpha,j} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} \omega_i \omega_j \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} \left\{ S_{i,j} \sum_k x_{\alpha,k}^2 - x_{\alpha,i} x_{\alpha,j} \right\}$$

Ef

$$I_{ij} = \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} \left\{ S_{i,j} \sum_k x_{\alpha,k}^2 - x_{\alpha,i} x_{\alpha,j} \right\} \rightarrow T_{\text{rot}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} I_{ij} \omega_i \omega_j$$

Bætta má umrita med $(x_{\alpha}, y_{\alpha}, z_{\alpha}) = (x_{\alpha,1}, x_{\alpha,2}, x_{\alpha,3})$

$$r_{\alpha}^2 = x_{\alpha}^2 + y_{\alpha}^2 + z_{\alpha}^2$$

$$I = \begin{Bmatrix} \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} (r_{\alpha}^2 - x_{\alpha}^2) & -\sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} x_{\alpha} y_{\alpha} & -\sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} x_{\alpha} z_{\alpha} \\ -\sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} y_{\alpha} x_{\alpha} & \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} (r_{\alpha}^2 - y_{\alpha}^2) & -\sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} y_{\alpha} z_{\alpha} \\ -\sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} z_{\alpha} x_{\alpha} & -\sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} z_{\alpha} y_{\alpha} & \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} (r_{\alpha}^2 - z_{\alpha}^2) \end{Bmatrix}$$

I_{11} , I_{22} og I_{33} eru tregðuvögur um x -, y -, eða z -áss (Moments of inertia)

I_{ij} með $i \neq j$ eru tregðumargfeldir (Products of inertia)

II með stök I_{ij} litur út fyrir óvera fylki (3×3)
við munum síðar komast ór því ór II er þinur (tensor)
{vegna þess hvernig hænnum myndast milli hnitakerfa}

II er tregðubinur (inertia tensor) (í bokum er $\bar{I} = \{I\}$)

$$I_{ij} = \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} \left\{ S_{i,j} \sum_k x_{\alpha,k}^2 - x_{\alpha,i} x_{\alpha,j} \right\}$$

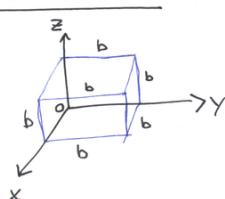
$$II = \begin{Bmatrix} \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} (x_{\alpha,2}^2 + x_{\alpha,3}^2) & -\sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} x_{\alpha,1} x_{\alpha,2} & -\sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} x_{\alpha,1} x_{\alpha,3} \\ -\sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} x_{\alpha,2} x_{\alpha,1} & \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} (x_{\alpha,1}^2 + x_{\alpha,3}^2) & -\sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} x_{\alpha,2} x_{\alpha,3} \\ -\sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} x_{\alpha,3} x_{\alpha,1} & -\sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} x_{\alpha,3} x_{\alpha,2} & \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} (x_{\alpha,1}^2 + x_{\alpha,2}^2) \end{Bmatrix}$$

binurinn er samkvæfur með $I_{ij} = I_{ji}$

→ II er með 6 óhæð stök, hæn er samleggjölbegur
því fóst fyrir massaheitingu $\rho(F)$

$$I_{ij} = \int_V \rho(F) \left\{ S_{i,j} \sum_k x_k^2 - x_i x_j \right\}$$

skotundanum



Tenúngur með fasta dreitingu ρ , $M = \rho b^3$
notum hnitakerfi a myndunni, hér er
O ekki í CM

$$I_{11} = \rho \int_0^b \int_0^b \int_0^b dy (y^2 + z^2) dx = \frac{2}{3} \rho b^5 = \frac{2}{3} MB^2 \quad (9)$$

$$I_{12} = -\rho \int_0^b \int_0^b \int_0^b dx \times dy y dz = -\frac{1}{4} \rho b^5 = -\frac{1}{4} MB^2$$

skilgreinum $\beta = MB^2$ þá fast

$$I_{11} = I_{22} = I_{33} = \frac{2}{3} \beta$$

$$I_{12} = I_{13} = I_{23} = -\frac{1}{4} \beta$$

$$\text{og } II = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \beta & -\frac{1}{4} \beta & -\frac{1}{4} \beta \\ -\frac{1}{4} \beta & \frac{2}{3} \beta & -\frac{1}{4} \beta \\ -\frac{1}{4} \beta & -\frac{1}{4} \beta & \frac{2}{3} \beta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\boxed{L_i = \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} \sum_j \left\{ \omega_j S_{ij} \sum_k x_{\alpha k}^2 - \omega_j x_{\alpha i} x_{\alpha j} \right\}}$$

$$= \sum_j \omega_j \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} \left\{ S_{ij} \sum_k x_{\alpha k}^2 - x_{\alpha i} x_{\alpha j} \right\} = \sum_j I_{ij} \omega_j$$

þú fast

$$\boxed{\bar{L} = \bar{I} \cdot \bar{\omega}}$$

þú er opnað fyrir þann möguleika ðeit $\bar{\omega}$ og \bar{L}
séu ekki alltaf samsíða

↳ líkur á eins og margfeldi fylkis og dálkvígurs $\begin{pmatrix} I & \omega \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$

Hverfipungi

$$L = \sum_{\alpha} F_{\alpha} \times \bar{P}_{\alpha}$$

midar við O í hnitakerfi klutor
verjubega eru O valinn sem punktur
sem er kyrr í ytha fastakerfinni
ðæta CM klutor

$$\bar{P}_{\alpha} = m_{\alpha} \bar{r}_{\alpha} = m_{\alpha} (\bar{\omega} \times \bar{r}_{\alpha})$$

$$\Rightarrow L = \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} \left\{ \bar{F}_{\alpha} \times (\bar{\omega} \times \bar{r}_{\alpha}) \right\}$$

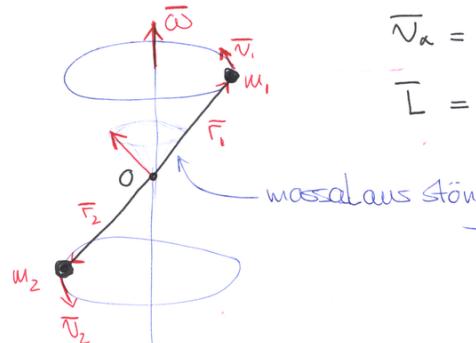
$$\Rightarrow L = \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} \left\{ \bar{r}_{\alpha}^2 \bar{\omega} - \bar{r}_{\alpha} (\bar{r}_{\alpha} \cdot \bar{\omega}) \right\}$$

notum $\bar{A} \times (\bar{B} \times \bar{A}) = \bar{A}^2 \bar{B} - \bar{A}(\bar{A} \cdot \bar{B})$

Wö sömu seti og þær fast

$$L_i = \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} \left\{ \omega_i \sum_k x_{\alpha k}^2 - x_{\alpha i} \left(\sum_j x_{\alpha j} \omega_j \right) \right\}$$

skotum domi



$$\bar{r}_{\alpha} = \bar{\omega} \times \bar{r}_{\alpha}$$

$$\bar{L} = \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} (\bar{F}_{\alpha} \times \bar{r}_{\alpha})$$

\bar{L} er horvætt á stöngina
ekki fasti (stefvan),
súgst um sunningsás
og slíker keilusflöt

Ender þarf vegi til ðeit vðthalda fórum sunningi

$$\dot{\bar{L}} = \bar{N}$$

Einnig

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_i \omega_i L_i = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{ij} I_{ij} \omega_i \omega_j = T_{rot}$$

$$\rightarrow T_{\text{rot}} = \frac{1}{2} \bar{\omega} \cdot \bar{L}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \bar{\omega} \cdot \bar{I} \cdot \bar{\omega}$$

(13)

$$\bar{I} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & m_1 b^2 + m_2 \frac{b^2}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & m_1 b^2 + m_2 \frac{b^2}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

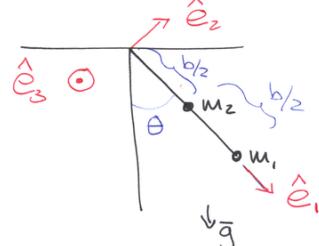
(14)

$$L_i = \sum_j I_{ij} \omega_j \rightarrow \begin{cases} L_1 = 0 \\ L_2 = 0 \\ L_3 = I_{33} \omega_3 = \left\{ m_1 b^2 + m_2 \frac{b^2}{4} \right\} \dot{\theta} \end{cases}$$

$$\bar{L} = \bar{N} \rightarrow \left\{ m_1 b^2 + m_2 \frac{b^2}{4} \right\} \ddot{\theta} \hat{e}_3 = \sum_k \bar{F}_k \times \bar{r}_k$$

$$\bar{g} = g \cos \theta \cdot \hat{e}_1 - g \sin \theta \cdot \hat{e}_2 \quad \bar{r}_1 \times \bar{F}_1 = b \hat{e}_1 \times (\cos \theta \hat{e}_1 - \sin \theta \hat{e}_2) m_1 g$$

$$\bar{F}_2 \times \bar{F}_2 = \frac{b}{2} \hat{e}_1 \times (\cos \theta \hat{e}_1 - \sin \theta \hat{e}_2) m_2 g \quad = -m_2 g \frac{b}{2} \sin \theta \cdot \hat{e}_3$$

Aruned domi

Massalans stöng med två massa

$$\bar{\omega} = \omega_3 \hat{e}_3 = \dot{\theta} \hat{e}_3$$

Allra massan liggur i \hat{e}_1 -stefnu

$$x_{z,1} = \frac{b}{2} \text{ og } x_{z,2} = b$$

Öll önnur huit $x_{x,k}$ huerter

$$I_{ij} = m_1 \left\{ S_{ij} x_{1,i}^2 - x_{1,i} x_{1,j} \right\} + m_2 \left\{ S_{ij} x_{2,i}^2 - x_{2,i} x_{2,j} \right\}$$

þú verður hreyfið jafnan

$$b^2 \left\{ m_1 + \frac{m_2}{4} \right\} \ddot{\theta} = -bg \sin \theta \cdot \left\{ m_1 + \frac{m_2}{2} \right\}$$

$$\rightarrow \omega_0^2 = \frac{\left(m_1 + \frac{m_2}{2} \right) g}{\left(m_1 + \frac{m_2}{4} \right) b}$$

Audið er kefni verð skýthrið hér æðu nota
 $T + U \rightarrow L$ og Euler-Lagrange

$$\text{Ef } m_1 \gg m_2 \rightarrow \omega_0^2 = \frac{m_1}{m_1} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{m_2}{2m_1} \right) g}{\left(1 + \frac{m_2}{4m_1} \right) b}$$

$$\approx \frac{g}{b} \quad \text{ens og löast með inn}$$

(15)

Höfuðasar hvertítegdu (principal axes of inertia)

Við köftum leitt út

$$L_i = \sum_j I_{ij} \omega_j$$

Sæ

$$\bar{L} = \bar{I} \cdot \bar{\omega}$$

Ef \bar{I} varí á komatínum

$$I_{ij} = I_i S_{ij}$$

með

$$\bar{I} = \begin{pmatrix} I_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

þá ver

$$L_i = \sum_j I_i S_{ij} \omega_j = I_i \omega_i$$

og

$$T_{\text{rot}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{ij} I_i S_{ij} \omega_i \omega_j = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i I_i \omega_i^2$$

Verkefnið er þú æfið finna ósa
b.a. stök \bar{I} utan komatínum hvertí

→ áskrár kallað höfuðasar
hvertítegdu

Munum ðæt II er samhverft
þ.a. $I_{ij} = I_{ji}$

Ef klutur snygt um höfuðás
þá eru \bar{L} og $\bar{\omega}$ samseða

$$\bar{L} = I \bar{\omega}$$

p.s. I er hverfitegðan um
ásinu. En, þetta má skrifa
sem

$$\bar{L} = \bar{I} \cdot \bar{\omega} = I \bar{\omega}$$

\rightarrow eigingildi verkefni

Eigingildin eru hverfitegðar
höfudóssana

Höfudóssarnir eru í rettaklutfalli ②
við eiginvígrana

Höfudóssarnir eru horuðir

Ef við útbáum fylki með stöðvum
eiginvígramum í dálkum

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ | & | & | \end{pmatrix}$$

þá fást einota ummyndun

$$I_d = \begin{Bmatrix} I_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I_3 \end{Bmatrix} = U^+ I I U$$

tengjum betur við hútaþipti þráðum

Ef klutur er með einu
suðnings samhverfjuáss

og hverfitegðu I_1
um kann

þá eru $I_2 = I_3$

Tuðfalt eigingildi
og nákvæm stæðseli
hina tengja ásanna skiptir
okki mæti, en þeir eru
horuðir á samhverfjuássinu

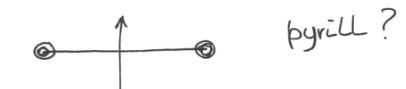
↑ Ónnur ræt kennýjunnar fyrir
eigingildin er tuðföld

| Kálusnáður: $I_1 = I_2 = I_3$ ③

| Samhverfusnáður: $I_1 = I_2 \neq I_3$

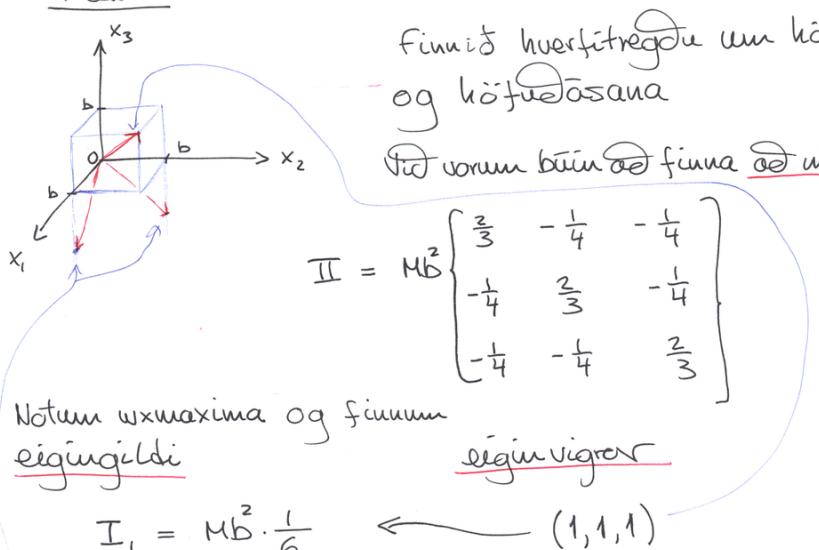
| Ósamhverfusnáður: $I_1 \neq I_2 \neq I_3$

$I_1 = 0, I_2 = I_3$ rotor



þyrill?

Dæmi



④

Fyrst einu ás er með $I_1 = M b^2 \cdot \frac{1}{6}$

og hinir $I_2 = I_3 = M b^2 \cdot \frac{11}{12}$ þá

er I_1 hverfitegða um samhverfjuáss

sem er $(1,1,1)$

Hinir höfudóssarnir þarf ekki ðæt vera nákvæmlega
 $(1,0,-1)$ eða $(0,1,-1)$, en þeir eru almennt horuðir
saman tekt þessora vígra

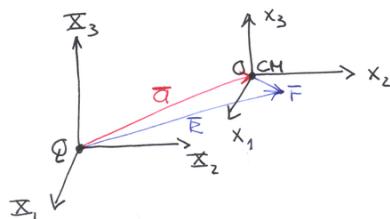
og þar með líka horuðir á $(1,1,1)$

⑤

Hverfjögður fyrir miðumandi
hinta kerfi í hletnum

Til ðæt skilja ðat Trott og Trenus
settum við miðju hintakerfis
hlutar í CM

Athugum tvö hintakerfi með
samsíða ósa, en annað
er hlettað í CM



Eru

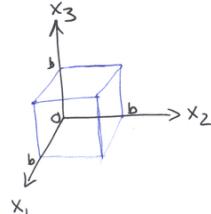
$$\sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} = M \quad \text{og} \quad \sum_k a_k^2 = a^2$$

$$\rightarrow I_{ij} = J_{ij} - M \left\{ a^2 \delta_{ij} - a_i a_j \right\}$$

Setning Jacob Steiner
um samsíða ósa

Skráttun tengingum aftur

Við fundum J_{ij} um 0 sem var ekki CM



$$J = M b^2 \begin{Bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{2}{3} \end{Bmatrix}$$

CM er $(\frac{b}{2}, \frac{b}{2}, \frac{b}{2})$
 $\rightarrow a_1 = a_2 = a_3 = \frac{b}{2}$
 $\Rightarrow I_{ii} = \frac{1}{6} M b^2$
 $I_{ij} = 0$ ef $i \neq j$

$$\frac{1}{R} = \bar{a} + \bar{F}$$

$$\bar{x}_i = a_i + x_i$$

(6)

Miððum við \bar{x} -kerfið er

$$J_{ij} = \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} \left\{ S_{ij} \sum_k \bar{x}_{\alpha,k}^2 - \bar{x}_{\alpha,i} \bar{x}_{\alpha,j} \right\}$$

$$= \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} \left\{ S_{ij} \sum_k (x_{\alpha,k} + a_k)^2 - (x_{\alpha,i} + a_i)(x_{\alpha,j} + a_j) \right\}$$

$$J_{ij} = \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} \left\{ S_{ij} \sum_k x_{\alpha,k}^2 - x_{\alpha,i} x_{\alpha,j} \right\}$$

$$+ \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} \left\{ S_{ij} (2x_{\alpha,k} a_k + a_k^2) - (a_i x_{\alpha,j} + a_j x_{\alpha,i} + a_i a_j) \right\}$$

$$= I_{ij} + \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} \left\{ S_{ij} \sum_k a_k^2 - a_i a_j \right\} + \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} \left\{ 2S_{ij} \sum_k x_{\alpha,k} a_k - a_i x_{\alpha,j} - a_j x_{\alpha,i} \right\}$$

Miðum

$$\sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} \bar{F}_{\alpha} = 0 \quad \leftarrow \text{CM} \equiv 0 \quad \rightarrow \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} x_{\alpha,k} = 0$$

$$\sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} 2S_{ij} \sum_k x_{\alpha,k} a_k = 2S_{ij} \sum_k a_k \left\{ \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} x_{\alpha,k} \right\} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow J_{ij} = I_{ij} + \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} \left\{ S_{ij} \sum_k a_k^2 - a_i a_j \right\}$$

burí fast

$$I = M b^2 \begin{Bmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{6} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{6} \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{M b^2}{6} I = \frac{M b^2}{6} \begin{Bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{Bmatrix}$$

eiginvegrarnir eru $(1,0,0)$, $(0,1,0)$ og $(0,0,1)$
sem liggja þvert á hlutar tengingssins

↑ ekki er hægt að gera upp á milli hluta
tengingsamkvæma

I rann ef CM er
væð geta höfud
óscarir miððum við
CM kraft hæða
steffur sem er
svo lengi sem
þér eru hornettilur

↑
enfá samskalar

og II heldur ófam
ætlaða á horne
línukamm.

Athugið fretar hvernig tilgreindum

Höfum leitt út

$$L_k = \sum_l I_{kl} \omega_l$$

Bæta er vigtigstana, þú verður
ðæt gilda i hnitakerfi sem er
suðin m.v. það týrra

$$L'_i = \sum_j I'_{ij} \omega'_j$$

L og ω eru vagnar og þú
gildir

$$x_i = \sum_j \lambda_{ij} x'_j = \sum_j \lambda_{ji} x'_j$$

Að meint fyrir viga

$$\rightarrow L_k = \sum_m \lambda_{mk} L'_m$$

$$\omega_l = \sum_j \lambda_{jl} \omega'_j$$

$\bar{\lambda}$ er suðning fylki
med $\sum_j \lambda_{ij} \lambda_{kj} = S_{ik}$

ða

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda \lambda^t &= 1 \\ \lambda^t &= \lambda^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

komrætt fylki \leftarrow útvirkun
á þeim eru einaka fylki

Endurritum

$$I'_{ij} = \sum_{k,l} \lambda_{ik} I_{kl} \lambda_{lj}^t$$

það sem ummyndast á þennan hátt er tilgreint
sem 2. stigs þinur

$$I' = \lambda I \lambda^{-1}$$

Einslögunar ummyndunum
(similarity transformation)

Við vorum bæn um sjá ðæt fyrirtæring m.v. CM-hnit
fókkt

$$I = \frac{1}{6} M^2 \mathbb{1} \quad \text{það vegna fók fyrir hvoða suðning}$$

sem er að

$$I' = \frac{1}{6} M^2 \lambda I \lambda^{-1} = \frac{1}{6} M^2 \lambda \lambda^{-1} = \frac{1}{6} M^2 \mathbb{1} = I$$

(10)

$$\begin{aligned} L_k &= \sum_l I_{kl} \omega_l \\ \rightarrow \sum_m \lambda_{mk} L'_m &= \sum_l I_{kl} \sum_j \lambda_{jl} \omega'_j \end{aligned}$$

Margföldum bæðarhlíðar med λ_{ik} og summu myndir k

$$\sum_m \left\{ \sum_k \lambda_{ik} \lambda_{mk} \right\} L'_m = \sum_j \left\{ \sum_{k,l} \lambda_{ik} \lambda_{jl} I_{kl} \right\} \omega'_j$$

$= S_{im}$

$$\rightarrow L'_i = \sum_j \left\{ \sum_{k,l} \lambda_{ik} \lambda_{jl} I_{kl} \right\} \omega'_j$$

$$\rightarrow I'_{ij} = \sum_{k,l} \lambda_{ik} \lambda_{jl} I_{kl}$$

(12)

Fyrir samhvert fylki gædir
ðæt sigungildin eru ræntölur
og sigungrígrannir eru komrættir

samanburður um bls 2 í þessum
háttum sýnir ðæt ummyndunum
til λ nái II á komatíuhánum
má hugas sem suðninga í
3-væða rúminu.

Example 11.8 í bók
sýnir hvernig U fyrir
teininginn má skráða sem
tvo suðningar

$$U = \lambda_2 \lambda_1$$

og

$$I_d = U^+ I U$$

↑

á komatíuhánum

Bæta gildir fyrir öll samhvert
fylki ða hér tilk í hvoða
vild sem er

(11)

Horn Eulers

Ummyndun milli tveggja hnitakerfa þar sem ðóne kétur veitir sunnt m.v. kift má skrifar sem

$$\bar{x} = \mathbb{A} \bar{x}'$$

legsum \bar{x}' í fastakerfum og \bar{x} í hnitakerfi klutar

Ummyndunin \mathbb{A} er hæð þremur hornum

- | skóðum fræsetningu Eulers
| — byggist á komum kevnd við
| hau. Horn Eulers ϕ, θ, ψ
(sjá mynd á næstu síðu)
- | ① Súningur um ϕ (andalsis) um x_3' -ás
| suðr $x_i' \rightarrow x_{ii}'$, gerist í $x_1'-x_2'$ -slættu

$$\mathbb{A}_\phi = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\phi & \sin\phi & 0 \\ -\sin\phi & \cos\phi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_3'' = x_3'$$

$$\bar{x}'' = \mathbb{A}_\phi \bar{x}'$$

$$\bar{x} = \mathbb{A}_\psi \bar{x}''' = \mathbb{A}_\psi \mathbb{A}_\theta \bar{x}'' = \underbrace{\mathbb{A}_\psi \mathbb{A}_\theta}_{= \mathbb{A}} \mathbb{A}_\phi \bar{x}'$$

$$\lambda_{11} = \cos\psi \cos\phi - \cos\theta \sin\phi \sin\psi$$

$$\lambda_{21} = -\sin\psi \cos\phi - \cos\theta \sin\phi \cos\psi$$

$$\lambda_{31} = \sin\theta \sin\phi$$

$$\lambda_{12} = \cos\psi \sin\phi + \cos\theta \cos\phi \sin\psi$$

$$\lambda_{22} = -\sin\psi \sin\phi + \cos\theta \cos\phi \cos\psi$$

$$\lambda_{32} = -\sin\theta \cos\phi$$

$$\lambda_{13} = \sin\psi \sin\theta$$

$$\lambda_{23} = \cos\psi \sin\theta$$

$$\lambda_{33} = \cos\theta$$

Einfaldar ót hafa

i huga þotnua

$\lambda_\psi, \lambda_\theta$ og λ_ϕ

Súningur

andalsis um θ

Um x_1'' -ás

$$x_i'' \rightarrow x_i'''$$

Súningur í $x_2''-x_3''$ -slættu

$$(a)$$

$$x_3''' = x_3''$$

$$\dot{\phi}$$

$$\dot{\theta}$$

$$\dot{\psi}$$

$$\ddot{\phi}$$

$$\ddot{\theta}$$

$$\ddot{\psi}$$

$$\ddot{\phi}$$

$$\ddot{\theta}$$
</div

tökum saman

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\omega}_1 &= \dot{\phi} + \dot{\theta}_1 + \dot{\psi} = \dot{\phi} \sin \theta \sin \psi + \dot{\theta}_1 \cos \psi \\ \dot{\omega}_2 &= \dot{\phi}_2 + \dot{\theta}_2 + \dot{\psi}_2 = \dot{\phi} \sin \theta \cos \psi - \dot{\theta}_1 \sin \psi \\ \dot{\omega}_3 &= \dot{\phi}_3 + \dot{\theta}_3 + \dot{\psi}_3 = \dot{\phi} \cos \theta + \dot{\psi}\end{aligned}$$

Dæmi

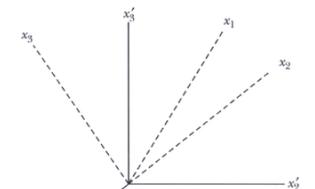
Finnum ummugunum sem flytur

x'_1 -ás í $x'_2-x'_3$ -slættu mitt milli x'_2 og x'_3 og setur

x'_2 horntött á $x'_2-x'_3$ -slættu

Aðeins suðningur um θ getur
fost $x'_3 \rightarrow x_3$

Til að fá x'_1 -ás mitt milli x'_2 og x'_3 -áss þarf 45° suðning
um θ



$$\mathbb{A}_\theta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

Þessi suðningar eru um x'_1 -ás
sem er líka x''_1 -ás

$$\rightarrow \mathbb{A}_\phi = 1$$

fost þá með suðningum $\psi = 90^\circ$

Athugið afleidurnar

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial \omega_1}{\partial \psi} &= \dot{\phi} \sin \theta \cos \psi - \dot{\theta} \sin \psi = \omega_2 \\ \frac{\partial \omega_2}{\partial \psi} &= -\dot{\phi} \sin \theta \sin \psi - \dot{\theta} \cos \psi = -\omega_1 \\ \frac{\partial \omega_3}{\partial \psi} &= 0\end{aligned}$$

því með Euler-lagrange jafnan

$$I_1 \omega_1 \omega_2 + I_2 \omega_2 (-\omega_1) - \frac{d}{dt}(I_3 \omega_3) = 0$$

ðæða

$$(I_1 - I_2) \omega_1 \omega_2 - I_3 \dot{\omega}_3 = 0$$

Betta rakað ekki súna
vel upp fyrir $\dot{\omega}_1$ og
 $\dot{\omega}_2$

(5)

$$\mathbb{A}_\phi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{og } \mathbb{A} = \mathbb{A}_\phi \mathbb{A}_\theta \mathbb{A}_\phi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \quad (5)$$

Jöfnur Eulers fefrir Stjórhlut

Burjum með euga yfir krafta, $V=0$

$L = T$, x_i -asauir (kerkihlutar) eru
höfud ásar

$$I_{ij} = I_i \delta_{ij}$$

þá fost

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i I_i \omega_i^2$$

Veljum horn Eulers sem
alltum. Þá fost fefrir ψ

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

Unskrifum sem

$$\sum_i \left[\frac{\partial T}{\partial \omega_i} \frac{\partial \omega_i}{\partial \psi} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\omega}_i} \frac{\partial \dot{\omega}_i}{\partial \psi} \right) \right] = 0$$

(7)

En, númerum ósanna og höfudásanna er ekki einhít
því verður $\dot{\omega}_i$ gilda

$$(I_2 - I_3) \omega_2 \omega_3 - I_1 \dot{\omega}_1 = 0$$

$$(I_3 - I_1) \omega_3 \omega_1 - I_2 \dot{\omega}_2 = 0$$

$$(I_1 - I_2) \omega_1 \omega_2 - I_3 \dot{\omega}_3 = 0$$

athugið samkvæmt

jöfnur Eulers fyrir
hreyfingu án yfir
krafts

Til að leda út jöfnurðar fyrir yfir kraft er einfaldast
að nota

$$\left(\frac{dL}{dt} \right)_{\text{fixed}} = \bar{N} \quad \rightarrow \left(\frac{dL}{dt} \right)_{\text{body}} + \bar{\omega} \times \bar{L} = \left(\frac{dL}{dt} \right)_{\text{fixed}}$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\frac{dL}{dt} \right)_{\text{body}} + \bar{\omega} \times \bar{L} = \bar{N}$$

pá fóst fyrir x_3 -ásinu (klutar)

$$\dot{L}_3 + \omega_1 L_2 - \omega_2 L_1 = N_3$$

og þar sem $\vec{\omega}$ völdum línukerfi eftir höfðasum

$$L_i = I_i \omega_i \rightarrow I_3 \dot{\omega}_3 - (I_1 - I_2) \omega_1 \omega_2 = N_3$$

endurköldun ásamerkingar getur

$$I_1 \dot{\omega}_1 - (I_2 - I_3) \omega_2 \omega_3 = N_1$$

$$I_2 \dot{\omega}_2 - (I_3 - I_1) \omega_3 \omega_1 = N_2$$

$$I_3 \dot{\omega}_3 - (I_1 - I_2) \omega_1 \omega_2 = N_3$$

$$(I_i - I_j) \omega_i \omega_j - \sum_k (I_k \dot{\omega}_k - N_k) E_{ijk} = 0$$

Ef völdum Levi-Civita
táknið i 3-víddum

$$E_{ijk} = \begin{cases} +1 & \text{ef } (i, j, k) \text{ (2,3,1)(3,1,2)} \\ -1 & \text{ef } (3,2,1)(1,3,2)(2,1,3) \\ 0 & \text{ef } i=j \text{ eða } j=k \\ & \text{eða } k=i \end{cases}$$

rásug
unröðum

$$\omega_1 = 0 \quad \leftarrow \text{verður Þó vera þvert á } \vec{\omega}, \text{ sjá mynd}$$

$$\omega_2 = \omega \sin \alpha$$

$$\omega_3 = \omega \cos \alpha$$

Höfðasor mir eru x_1, x_2, x_3 og hverfitegurum þá með

$$I_1 = (m_1 + m_2) b^2$$

$$I_2 = (m_1 + m_2) b^2$$

$$I_3 = 0 \rightarrow L_3 = I_3 \omega_3 = 0$$

Jöfurið Euler's eru

$$\left. \begin{aligned} I_1 \dot{\omega}_1 - (I_2 - I_3) \omega_2 \omega_3 &= N_1 \\ I_2 \dot{\omega}_2 - (I_3 - I_1) \omega_3 \omega_1 &= N_2 \\ I_3 \dot{\omega}_3 - (I_1 - I_2) \omega_1 \omega_2 &= N_3 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} -I_2 \omega_2 \omega_3 &= N_1 \\ 0 &= N_2 \\ 0 &= N_3 \end{aligned}$$

(9)

Tveir nismunandi klutar með sömu hverfitegundar um höfðasæ hreyfast því eins

Engir vísuvirkir

því er oft talið um jafngildar sparuður (ellipsoids)

skodum afturðum sem við tökumður

Tveir massar á massalæsní stöng

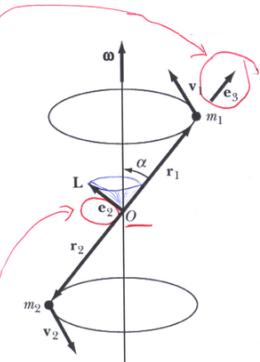
Finnum \vec{L} fyrir kerfcið og \vec{N}

til ðó viðhalda hreyfinguini

$|r_1| = |r_2| = b$, x_3 er samhverfjuáskerfið

$\vec{L} = \sum_k m_k \vec{r}_k \times \vec{v}_k$ þvert á stöng og suðst með

Kerfinn \rightarrow setjum $\vec{L} = L \hat{e}_2$



(11)

Ef sunningi er viðhaldit þá fóst $\dot{\omega}_i = 0$

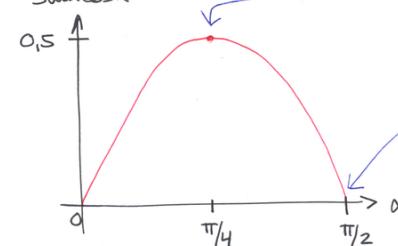
og frájöfum Euler's

$$-I_2 \omega_2 \omega_3 = N_1$$

ða

$$N_1 = -(m_1 + m_2) b^2 \omega^2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

$\sin \alpha \cos \alpha$



max vægi fyrir $\alpha = 45^\circ$

$N = 0$ fyrir 90°

(12)

(10)

Hreyfing sunðs áu yfir krafts, samhverfusunður

①

$$\text{Samhverf} \quad I_1 = I_2 \neq I_3$$

Jöfuvur Euler's verða í kerfi klutar

$$(I_1 - I_3)\omega_2\omega_3 - I_1\dot{\omega}_1 = 0$$

$$(I_3 - I_1)\omega_3\omega_1 - I_1\dot{\omega}_2 = 0$$

$$I_3\dot{\omega}_3 = 0$$

Notum högðása til að skilgreina hnitakerfi klutar

Gerum fæt fyrir òð $\bar{\omega}$ liggi ekki eftir högðássunðs

$$\text{veljum } \Omega \equiv \frac{I_3 - I_1}{I_1} \omega_3 \text{ fasti}$$

bæ fast

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{\omega}_1 + \Omega\omega_2 = 0 \\ \ddot{\omega}_2 - \Omega\omega_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\omega_3(t) = \text{fasti}$$

Eiginn ytri kraftar

\bar{L} : fasti í fasta kerfinu

CM er fast $\Rightarrow 0$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \bar{\omega} \cdot \bar{L} = \text{fasti}$$

$\bar{\omega}$ veltur um \bar{L}

með fóstu horri

$\bar{L}, \bar{\omega}$, og x_3 -asini

liggja í sömu slettu

Athugum

$$\bar{\omega} \times \hat{\mathbf{e}}_3 = \omega_2 \hat{\mathbf{e}}_1 - \omega_1 \hat{\mathbf{e}}_2$$

Í fasta kerfinu er CM
kyrr ðóra á jafni hreyfingu

setjum CM í O -ið á
fasta kerfinu

L er fasti í fasta kerfinu
b.s. engir kraftar verða
á sunðum

leggjum meyfið jöfnumar saman

$$(\dot{\omega}_1 + i\dot{\omega}_2) - i\Omega(\omega_1 + i\omega_2) = 0$$

skilgreinum

$$\Omega \equiv \omega_1 + i\omega_2$$

$$i^2 - i\Omega^2 = 0$$

með lausu

$$\Omega(t) = A e^{i\Omega t}$$

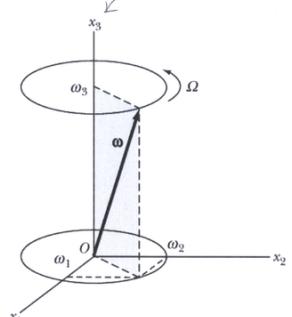
$$\rightarrow \omega_1 + i\omega_2 = A \cos(\Omega t) + iA \sin(\Omega t)$$

$$\omega_1(t) = A \cos(\Omega t)$$

$$\omega_2(t) = A \sin(\Omega t)$$

$$\omega_3 = \text{fasti}$$

Hnitakerfi sunðs



$$|\omega| = \omega = \sqrt{\omega_1^2 + \omega_2^2 + \omega_3^2}$$

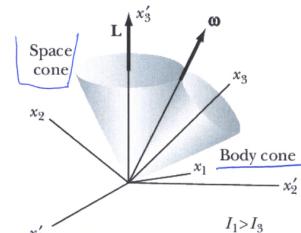
$$= \sqrt{A^2 + \omega_3^2} = \text{fasti}$$

x_3 -ás \leftarrow samhverf

$\bar{\omega}$ veltur um

samhverfarskota

med horufeld Ω , $\bar{\omega}$ teikuar
Keiluhlutar (body cone)



$$\begin{aligned} \bar{L} \cdot (\bar{\omega} \times \hat{\mathbf{e}}_3) &= \bar{L} \cdot (\omega_2 \hat{\mathbf{e}}_1 - \omega_1 \hat{\mathbf{e}}_2) \\ &= L_1 \omega_2 - \omega_1 L_2 \\ &= I_1 \omega_1 \omega_2 - I_2 \omega_1 \omega_2 \\ &= 0, \text{ því } I_1 = I_2 \end{aligned}$$

\bar{L} er ísléttu á eiginum

Dæmi

skáðum fyrir langur

sunð $I_1 > I_3$ ðóra

flatan $I_3 > I_1$

$\bar{L} \parallel x_3$ -ás

bær er Euler horuð θ

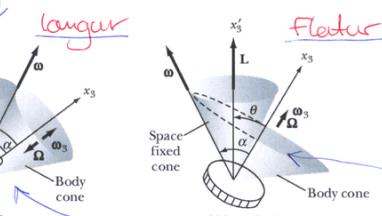
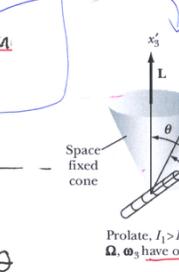
horuð milli \bar{L} og x_3

Avissum tímarenti er

$\hat{\mathbf{e}}_2$ í sléttu $\bar{L}, \bar{\omega}$ og $\hat{\mathbf{e}}_3$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} L_1 = 0 \\ L_2 = L \sin \theta \\ L_3 = L \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

Ef horuð milli $\bar{\omega}$ og x_3 -oss
er α



$$\begin{cases} \omega_1 = 0 \\ \omega_2 = \omega \sin \alpha \\ \omega_3 = \omega \cos \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$L_i = I_i \omega_i$$

$$L_1 = I_1 \omega_1 = 0$$

$$L_2 = I_2 \omega_2 = I_2 \omega \sin \alpha$$

$$L_3 = I_3 \omega_3 = I_3 \omega \cos \alpha$$

$$\frac{L_2}{L_3} = \tan \theta = \frac{I_2}{I_3} \tan \alpha$$

langur : $I_1 > I_3$

$$\rightarrow \theta > \alpha$$

flatur : $I_3 > I_1$

$$\rightarrow \alpha > \theta$$

\bar{I} er fasti \rightarrow rúmkílan er föst

Kíla smíðs veltur innan seða utan á rúmkílunni

Snekkílan er standarsnúningsás hreyfingarinnar

$\vec{\omega}$ kenni liggur $\vec{\omega}$ sem stigleirv kílunar

Dæmi Hæð kíla horfða snæst x_3 og $\vec{\omega}$ um \bar{I} ?

$\hat{e}_3, \vec{\omega}$ og \bar{I} í sömu stéttu $\rightarrow \hat{e}_3$ og $\vec{\omega}$ hafa sama hæð um I

$\dot{\phi}$ er kontrahéðum um x_3^1 á sama vísstánum og hér á undan (\hat{e}_2 í stéttu $\hat{e}_3, \vec{\omega}$ og \bar{I}) $\rightarrow \dot{\phi} = 0 \rightarrow \omega_2 = \dot{\phi} \sin \theta \rightarrow \dot{\phi} = \frac{\omega_2}{\sin \theta}$

hæð undan sækkt $\omega_2 = \omega \sin \alpha \rightarrow \dot{\phi} = \frac{\omega \sin \alpha}{\sin \theta}$

$$\dot{\phi} = \frac{\omega \sin \alpha}{\sin \theta} = \omega \frac{L_2 L}{I_1 \omega L_2} = \frac{L}{I_1}$$

fra síðu ④

og því

$$T = \frac{I_1}{2} \left\{ \dot{\phi}^2 \sin^2 \theta + \dot{\theta}^2 \right\} + \frac{I_3}{2} \left\{ \dot{\phi} \cos \theta + \dot{\psi} \right\}^2$$

$$L = T - Mgh \cos \theta$$

L er (cyclic) ókádrur ϕ og ψ , því eru korsknölpangar þessara breyta voru eittar stofdir

$$P_\phi = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\phi}} = \left\{ I_1 \sin^2 \theta + I_3 \cos^2 \theta \right\} \dot{\phi} + I_3 \dot{\psi} \cos \theta = \text{fasti } (*)$$

$$P_\psi = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\psi}} = I_3 \left\{ \dot{\psi} + \dot{\phi} \cos \theta \right\} = \text{fasti } (**)$$

sem allt horn $\rightarrow P_\phi$ og P_ψ eru hverfipangar

Hverfipangorinnar um x_3^1 og x_3 -ás eru fastir

⑤

Samhverfusnúdur

með fastan punkt (Lagrange)

Heppilegt er nota "fast" oddinum sem upphaf beggja hættakerta

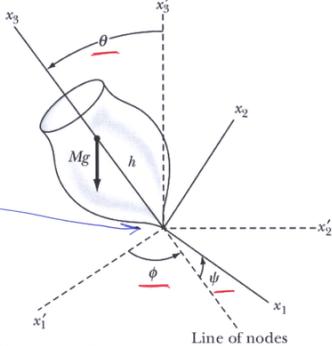
\rightarrow Euler hornin eru mjög þogilegðar nota

$I_1 = I_2$, gerum ráð fyrir $I_3 \neq I_1$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i I_i \omega_i^2 = \frac{I_1}{2} \left\{ \omega_1^2 + \omega_2^2 \right\} + \frac{I_3}{2} \omega_3^2$$

Eru óður vor leitt út

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_1 &= \dot{\phi} \sin \theta \sin \psi + \dot{\theta} \cos \theta \\ \omega_2 &= \dot{\phi} \sin \theta \cos \theta - \dot{\theta} \sin \theta \\ \omega_3 &= \dot{\phi} \cos \theta + \dot{\psi} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \omega_1^2 + \omega_2^2 = \dot{\phi}^2 \sin^2 \theta + \dot{\theta}^2 \\ \omega_3^2 = (\dot{\phi} \cos \theta + \dot{\psi})^2 \end{array} \right\}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \omega_1^2 + \omega_2^2 &= \dot{\phi}^2 \sin^2 \theta + \dot{\theta}^2 \\ \omega_3^2 &= (\dot{\phi} \cos \theta + \dot{\psi})^2 \end{aligned}$$

⑦

Vid notum voru eittar hverfipangarinnar (*) og (**) til að losa óður vorði $\dot{\phi}$ og $\dot{\psi}$

$$(*) \rightarrow \dot{\phi} = \frac{P_\phi - I_3 \dot{\psi} \cos \theta}{I_3}$$

notum i (*)

$$\left[I_1 \sin^2 \theta + I_3 \cos^2 \theta \right] \dot{\phi} + \left[P_\phi - I_3 \dot{\psi} \cos \theta \right] \cos \theta = P_\phi$$

$$\rightarrow I_1 \sin^2 \theta \cdot \dot{\phi} + P_\phi \cos \theta = P_\phi$$

$$\rightarrow \dot{\phi} = \frac{P_\phi - P_\psi \cos \theta}{I_1 \sin^2 \theta}$$

$$\dot{\psi} = \frac{P_\psi}{I_3} - \frac{\{P_\phi - P_\psi \cos \theta\} \cos \theta}{I_1 \sin^2 \theta}$$

⑧

Kerfð er geymt)

$$\rightarrow E = \frac{I_1}{2} \left\{ \dot{\phi}^2 \sin^2 \theta + \dot{\theta}^2 \right\} + \frac{I_3}{2} \omega_3^2 + Mgh \cos \theta = \text{fasti}$$

berum saman

$$P_\phi = I_3 (\dot{\phi} + \dot{\theta} \cos \theta) = \text{fasti}$$

$$\text{og } \omega_3 = \dot{\phi} \cos \theta + \dot{\theta}$$

$$\text{Getur } P_\phi = I_3 \omega_3 = \text{fasti} \quad \text{ða } I_3 \omega_3^2 = \frac{P_\phi^2}{I_3} = \text{fasti}$$

$$\text{því er } E - \frac{I_3}{2} \omega_3^2 = E' \quad \text{vært velt start}$$

$$E' \equiv E - \frac{I_3}{2} \omega_3^2 = \frac{I_1}{2} \left\{ \dot{\phi}^2 \sin^2 \theta + \dot{\theta}^2 \right\} + Mgh \cos \theta = \text{fasti}$$

$$E' = \frac{I_1 \dot{\theta}^2}{2} + \frac{(P_\phi - P_\phi \cos \theta)^2}{2 I_1 \sin^2 \theta} + Mgh \cos \theta$$

* Halli sunnið með E' takmarkast við bilið $\theta_1 \leq \theta \leq \theta_2$

* Fyrir $E' = E'_2 = V_{\min}$ er ðæmis síthom mögulegt θ_0
og sunnurinn er í stöðugri veltu

↳ Högt er óf fima θ_0

$$\left. \frac{\partial V}{\partial \theta} \right|_{\theta=\theta_0} = - \frac{\cos \theta_0 [P_\phi - P_\phi \cos \theta_0]^2 + P_\phi \sin^2 \theta_0 [P_\phi - P_\phi \cos \theta_0]}{I_1 \sin^3 \theta_0}$$

$$- Mgh \sin \theta_0 = 0$$

$$\text{Ef } \beta = P_\phi - P_\phi \cos \theta_0.$$

þá fast

$$\cos \theta_0 \cdot \beta^2 - P_\phi \sin^2 \theta_0 \cdot \beta + Mgh I_1 \sin^4 \theta_0 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \beta = \frac{P_\phi \sin^2 \theta_0}{2 \cos \theta_0} \left\{ 1 \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{4 Mgh I_1 \cos \theta_0}{P_\phi^2}} \right\}$$

(9)

Vid getum skilgreint
virkt motti (effective potential)

$$\{ E' = \frac{I_1 \dot{\theta}^2}{2} + V(\theta)$$

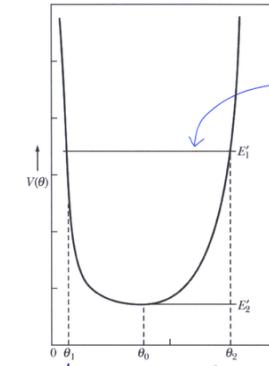
með

$$V(\theta) = \frac{(P_\phi - P_\phi \cos \theta)^2}{2 I_1 \sin^2 \theta} + Mgh \cos \theta$$

$$\rightarrow \dot{\theta}^2 = \frac{2}{I_1} (E' - V(\theta))$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{I_1} (E' - V(\theta))}$$

$$\rightarrow t(\theta) = \sqrt{\frac{d\theta}{\frac{2}{I_1} (E' - V(\theta))}}$$



þreyfing með
 E' er tátvirkj
á fersse suði
↓
Vært sunnungs
þam tilteir

getur formulega nákvæmalaðu
en vid getum kort gmislegt með
athugið um á hreyfi jöfnunum

(11)

$\beta \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\rightarrow P_\phi^2 \geq 4 Mgh I_1 \cos \theta_0. \quad \text{og} \quad \text{ðar } P_\phi = I_3 \omega_3$$

$$\rightarrow \omega_3 \geq \frac{2}{I_3} \sqrt{Mgh I_1 \cos \theta_0}$$

stöðug velta er ðæmis möguleg við fast korn θ_0 ef
spuna hæðinn er mögilegur

Adur ver komið

$$\dot{\phi} = \frac{P_\phi - P_\phi \cos \theta}{I_1 \sin^2 \theta}$$

fyrir $\theta = \theta_0$ er þetta

$$\dot{\phi} = \frac{\beta}{I_1 \sin^2 \theta_0}$$

því getar returnar farið $\beta \pm$
tværskorar veltu

$\dot{\phi}_0(+)$ → hröð velta

$\dot{\phi}_0(-)$ → hög velta

(12)

Ef ω_3 (ðe P_ϕ) sýnir hæðan spina, má nálgja

$$\dot{\phi}_{(+) \approx \frac{I_3 \omega}{I_1 \cos \theta_0}}, \quad \dot{\phi}_{(-) \approx \frac{Mgh}{I_3 \omega_3}}$$

sæt venjulega

Vid höftum skoðað allt hér fyrir $\theta_0 < \pi/2$

Ef $\theta_0 > \pi/2$ þá er stóðan innan rötar í β alltaf > 0

→ engin mörk á ω_3 og hoga og hæða veltan verða í súthvora áttina

CM fyrir hæðan fastan punkt

(13)

Vagg (mutation)

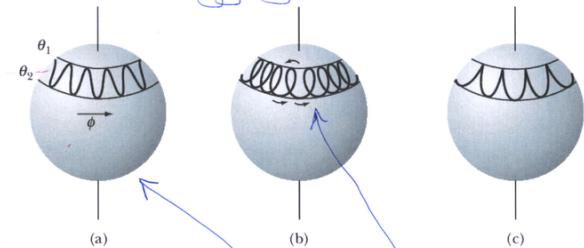
$\theta_1 < \theta < \theta_2$
almennum til fellid

$$\dot{\phi} = \frac{P_\phi - P_\theta \cos \theta}{I_1 \sin^2 \theta}$$

→ $\dot{\phi}$ getur skipt um formerkí þegar θ fer milli markana θ_1 og θ_2
(er hæð gildum á P_ϕ og P_θ)

{ Ef $\dot{\phi}$ skiptir ekki um formerkí → stöðugelta
en swept milli θ_1 og θ_2 → vagg

{ Ef $\dot{\phi}$ skiptir um formerkí þá fer $\dot{\phi}$ mismunandi stefnu vid θ_1 og θ_2
→ vagg með lykkjum
Ef hutfall P_ϕ og P_θ er $(P_\phi - P_\theta \cos \theta)|_{\theta=\theta_1} = 0$ → $\dot{\phi}|_{\theta=\theta_1} = 0, \dot{\theta}|_{\theta=\theta_1} = 0$
venjulega → snúði sleppt þaumig ← tog undur vaga þyngdar



(14)

Tölubeylaðun fyrir suð

(15)

EKKI er heppilegt set veta E og E' . Í stöð þess er hreyfijafrau út frá L best, notum Euler-lagrange

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

$$\rightarrow \ddot{\theta} = \frac{Mgh}{I_1} \sin \theta - \frac{I_3}{I_1} \left\{ \dot{\phi} \cos \theta + \dot{\psi} \right\} \dot{\phi} \sin \theta + \dot{\psi}^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

auk

$$\dot{\phi} = \frac{S_z - B_3 \cos \theta}{I_1 \sin^2 \theta}, \quad \dot{\psi} = \frac{B_3}{I_3} - \frac{(S_z - B_3 \cos \theta) \cos \theta}{I_1 \sin^2 \theta}$$

þar sem

$$B_3 = P_\phi = \text{festi}, \quad S_z = P_\psi = \text{festi}$$

Veljum

$$I_3 = \frac{2}{5} M R^2, \quad M = 0.1 \text{ Kg}, \quad R = 0.04 \text{ m},$$

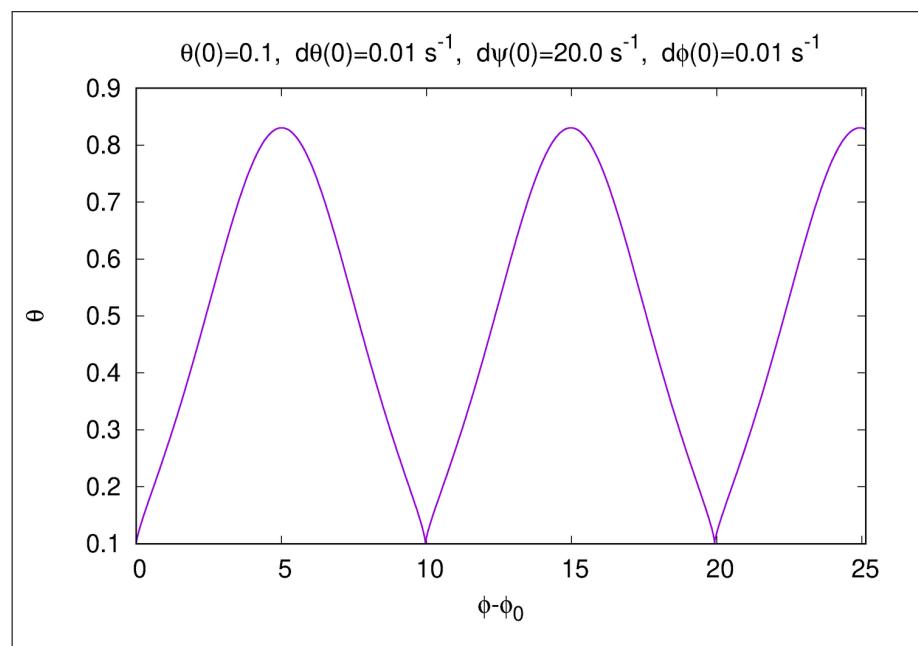
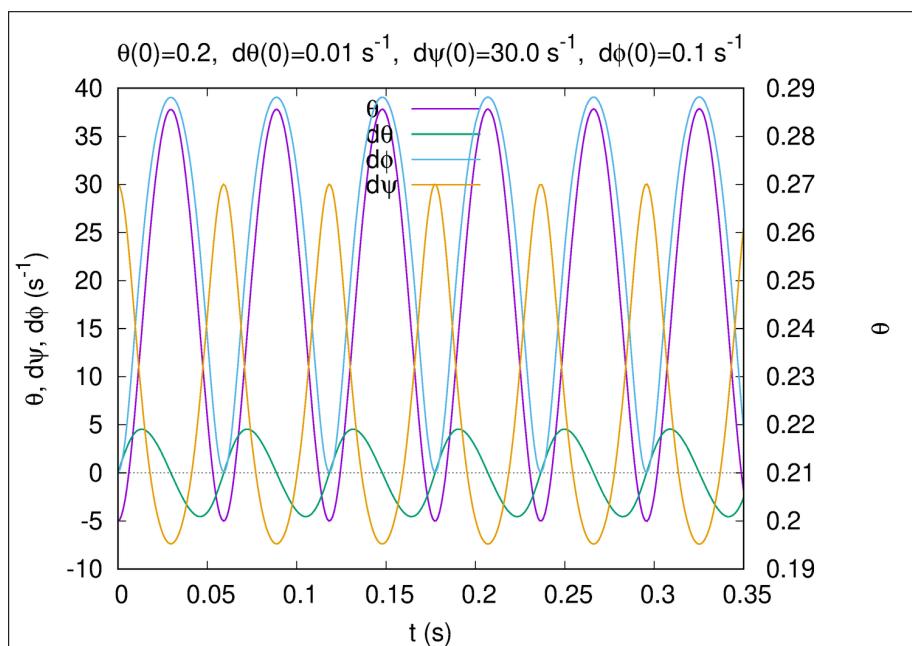
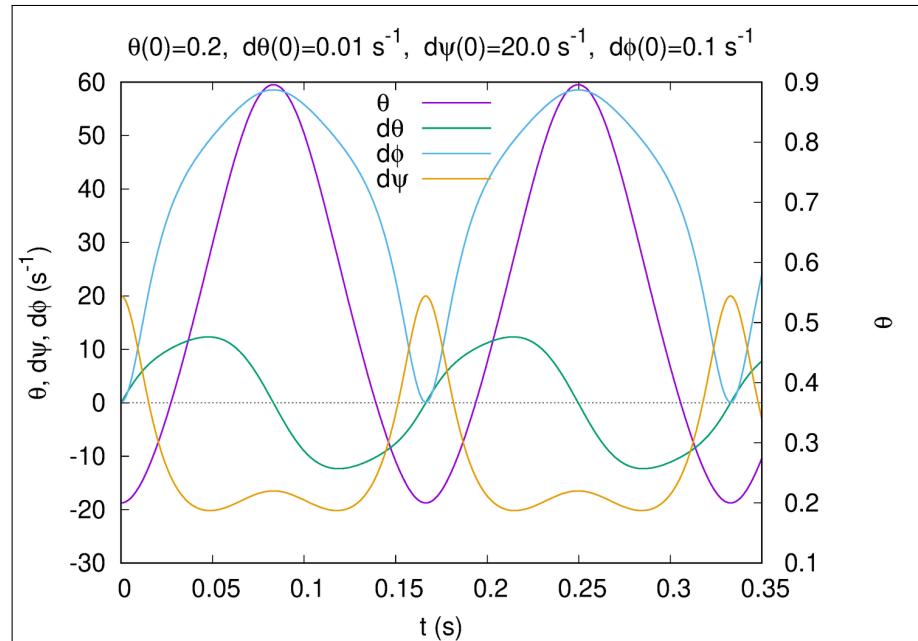
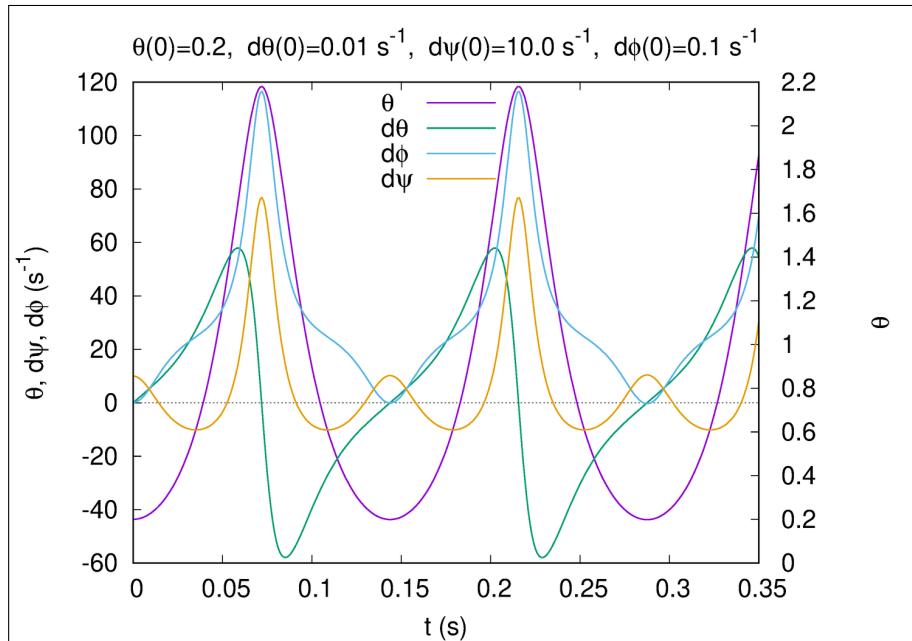
$$I_2 = I_1 = \frac{I_3}{5}$$

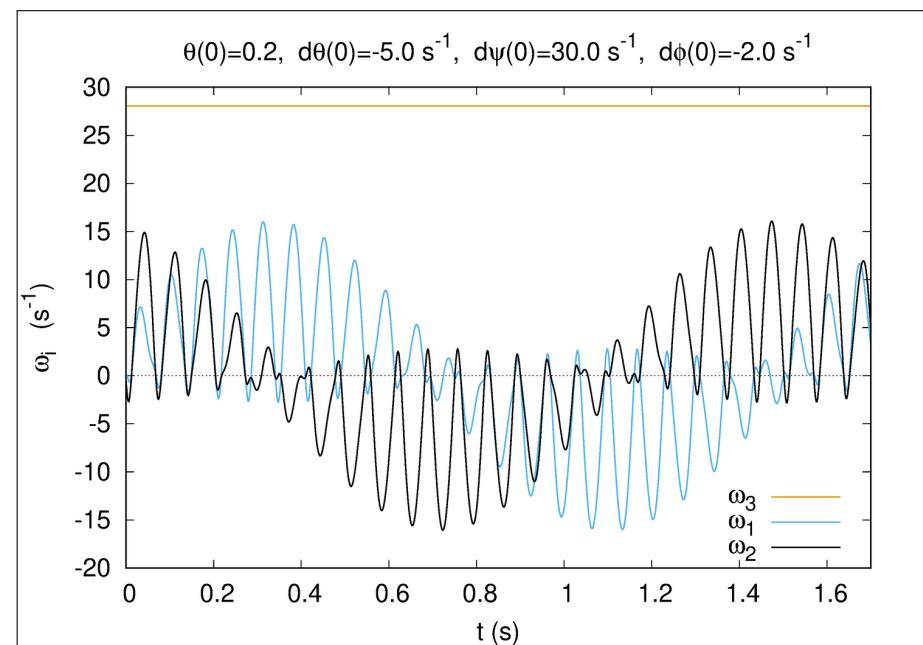
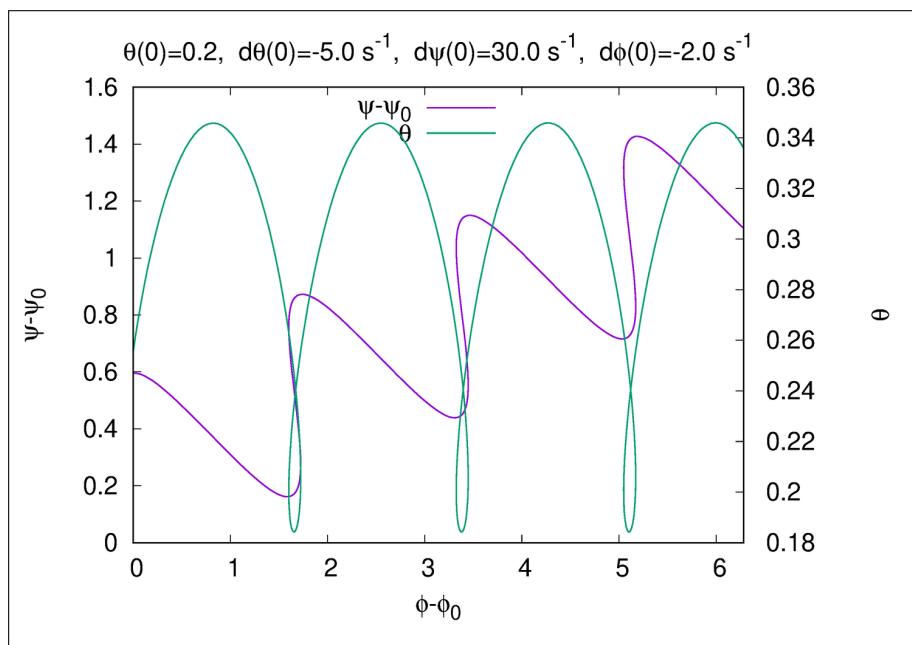
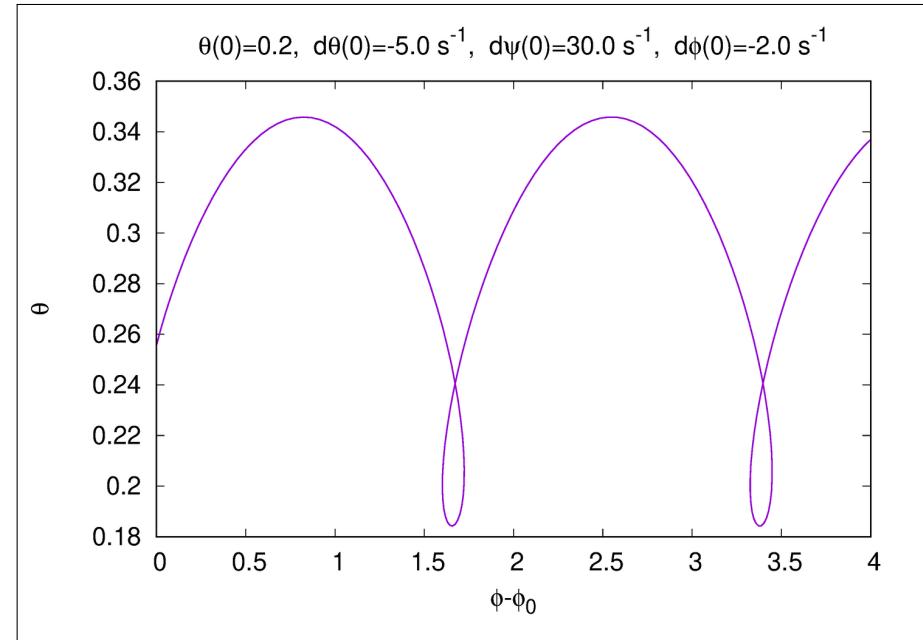
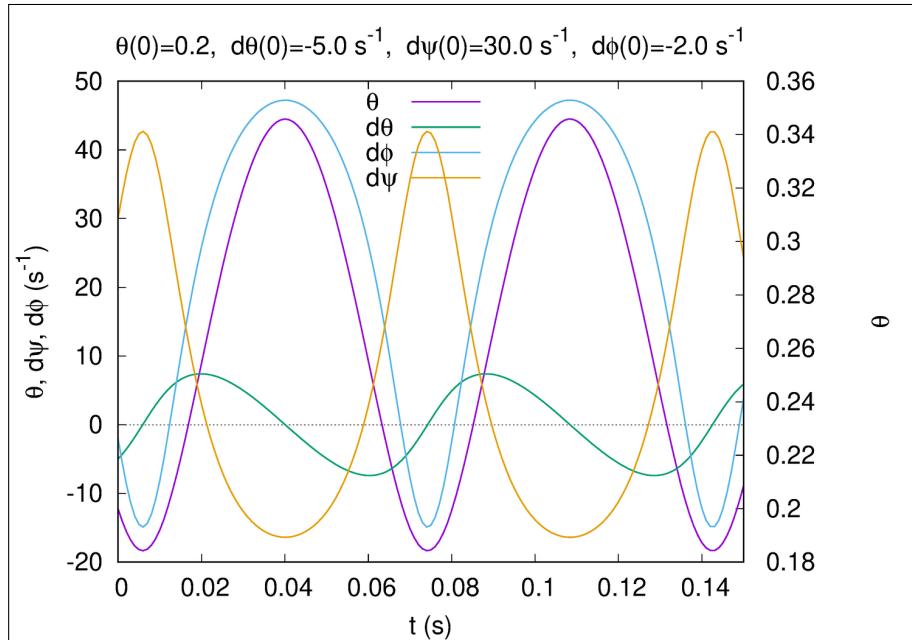
$$h = R + S, \quad S = 0.01 \text{ m}$$

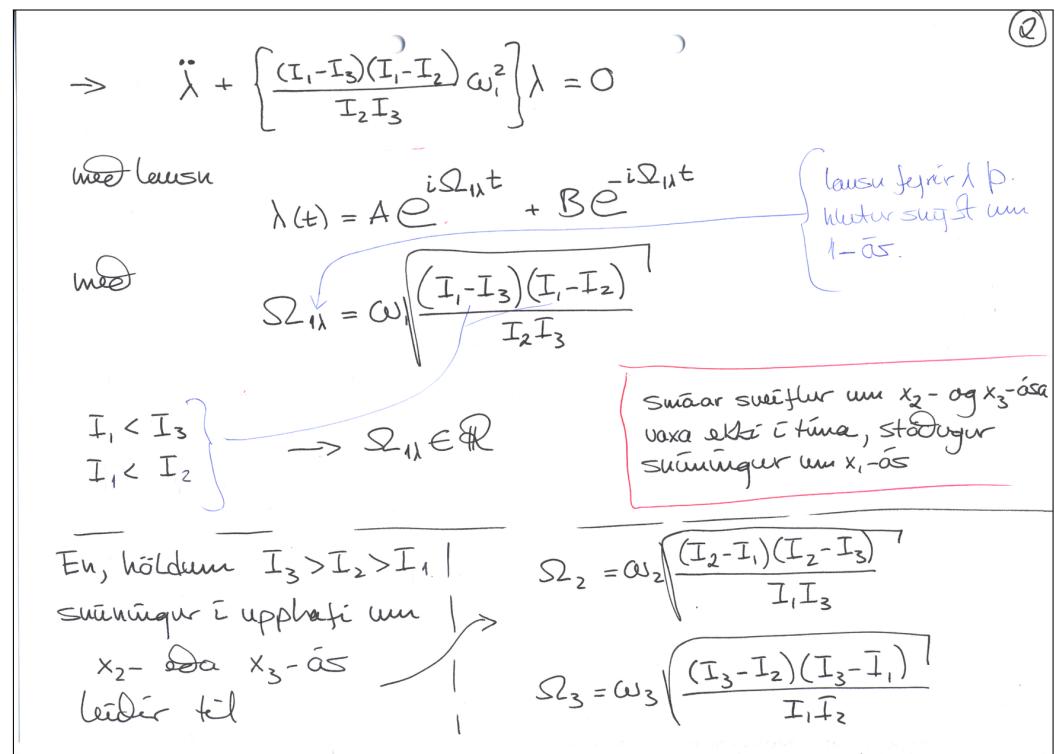
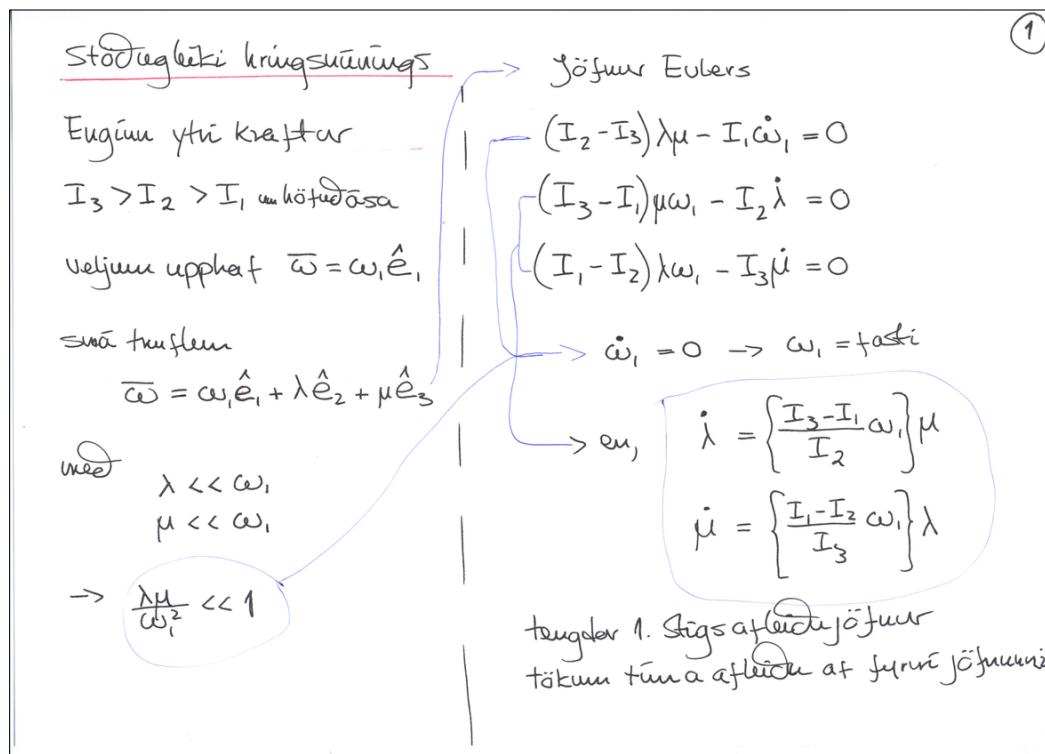
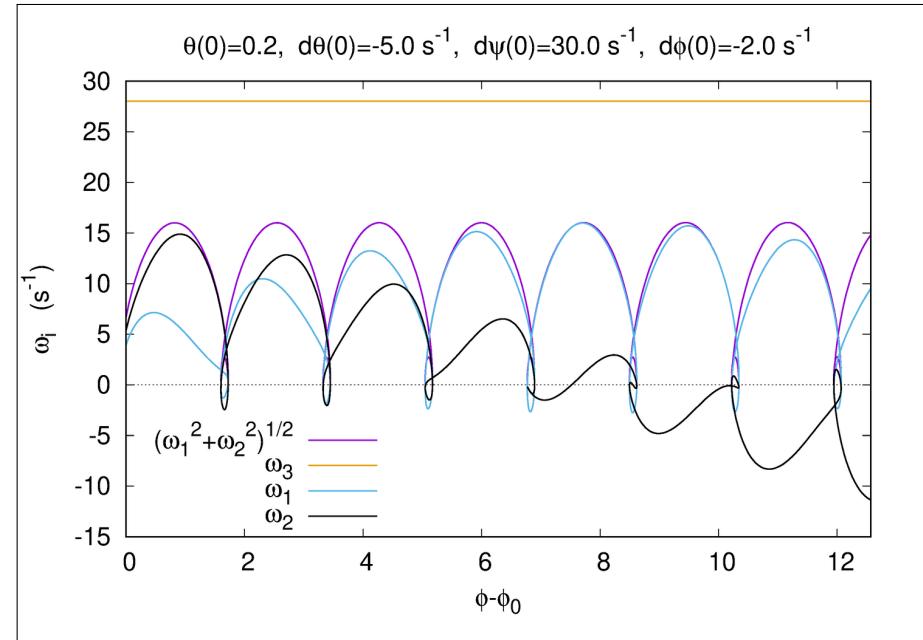
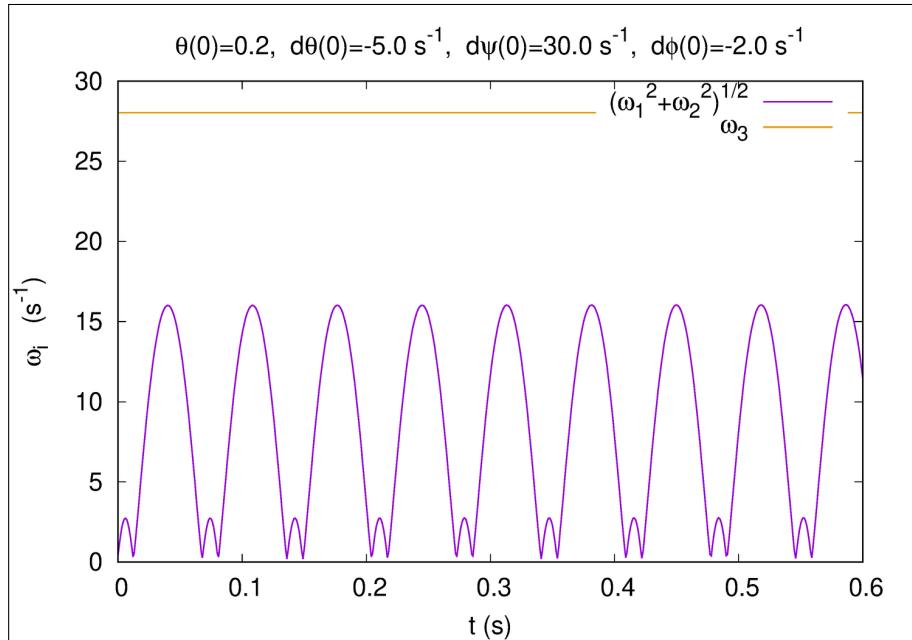
Notum síðan formulið goda af heimosku málastofu til að reikna fúna þróun kerfisins þegar við getum

$\dot{\psi}(0), \dot{\phi}(0), \theta(0), \dot{\theta}(0)$ → B_3 og S_z eru festir
Notker gróf birtist á næste síðum
Umfjöldun í Goldstein et al., Third Ed.
classical Mechanics, hypercube val a
upplaus gildum

(16)







$$\rightarrow \Sigma_2 \notin \mathbb{R}$$

\rightarrow sunningar um x_1 - og x_3 -ás
en stöðugur

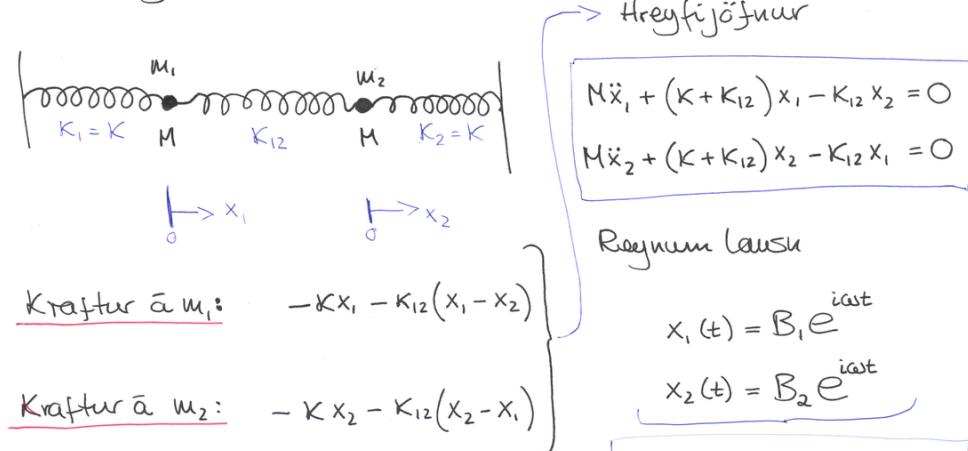
Eru sunningar um x_2 -ás er ekki stöðugur

Sunningar um höfðása með minsta óæta eru stöðugur
hverfi þunga er stöðugur

Ef $I_1 = I_2 + I_3$ þá fóður allir sunningar um x_3 eru stöðugur, hvort sem I_3 er meiri en minni en $I_2 = I_1$

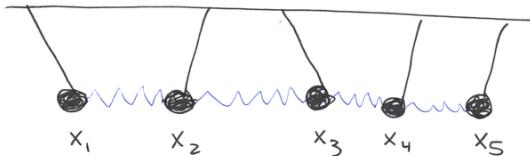
Skulum dæmiður en við setjum fram allmennar opferdir

Tveir tengdir hreintöna sveiflar



Tengdar sveiflar

skulum kerfi tengdra sveifla t.d.



Burjum með huit þeirra \rightarrow N-tengdar 2. stig afleidu jöfnur

Komumst ðað því að i slagi N-tengdr "pendula" eru heppilegir að fjalla um N-óháða sveiflakottí

Hlöðstöða

N-virkluvertandi súndir \iff N-fnörlar sýgðar súndir

Regnum lausnir

$$-M\omega^2 B_1 e^{i\omega t} + (K + K_{12})B_1 e^{i\omega t} - K_{12}B_2 e^{i\omega t} = 0$$

$$-M\omega^2 B_2 e^{i\omega t} + (K + K_{12})B_2 e^{i\omega t} - K_{12}B_1 e^{i\omega t} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} K + K_{12} - M\omega^2 & -K_{12} \\ -K_{12} & K + K_{12} - M\omega^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad (*)$$

Umstriknum þetta sem

$$\begin{pmatrix} K + K_{12} & -K_{12} \\ -K_{12} & K + K_{12} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 \end{pmatrix} = \omega^2 M \begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$Ab = \lambda b$
eiginverketni

Eigingildin eru

$$\lambda = \begin{cases} K + 2K_{12} \\ K \end{cases}$$

ðóða

$$\omega^2 = \begin{cases} \frac{K+2K_{12}}{M} \\ \frac{K}{M} \end{cases}$$

Eigintíðir kerfisins eru þúi

$$\omega_1 = \sqrt{\frac{K+2K_{12}}{M}}$$

$$\omega_2 = \sqrt{\frac{K}{M}}$$

Lausuvær fyrir stöðurhitt sveiflana

$$x_1(t) = \{\eta_2(t) + \eta_1(t)\}$$

og

$$x_2(t) = \{\eta_2(t) - \eta_1(t)\}$$

eru ekki óhlæðar

Samhverfur

$$\text{Ef } x_1(0) = -x_2(0)$$

$$\dot{x}_1(0) = -\dot{x}_2(0)$$



Eiginvegrarnir eru

$$b_1 = B_1(1, -1)$$

$$b_2 = B_2(1, 1)$$

Heildarlausn á hreyfijöfnunum má finna, en ðóður útbúnum við

$$U = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

einokan ummyndun

$$\rightarrow UU^t = 1$$

$$U^t A U = \begin{pmatrix} K+2K_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & K \end{pmatrix} = A_{\text{diag}}$$

(7)

Skötum after hreyfijöfnunar

$$M \ddot{x}_1 + (K + K_{12})x_1 - K_{12}x_2 = 0$$

$$M \ddot{x}_2 + (K + K_{12})x_2 - K_{12}x_1 = 0$$

Um náttum sem

$$M \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \bar{x} = A \bar{x}$$

þar sem

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ummyndun með U

$$M \frac{d^2}{dt^2} (U^t \bar{x}) = U^t A U (U^t \bar{x})$$

$$M \frac{d^2}{dt^2} (U^t \bar{x}) = A_{\text{diag}} (U^t \bar{x})$$

$$U^t \bar{x} = \left(\begin{array}{c} x_1 - x_2 \\ x_1 + x_2 \end{array} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= (\eta_1, \eta_2)$$

Grunnlausvær eru þúi

$$\eta_1(t) = C_1^+ e^{i\omega_1 t} + C_1^- e^{-i\omega_1 t}$$

$$\eta_2(t) = C_2^+ e^{i\omega_2 t} + C_2^- e^{-i\omega_2 t}$$

sem eru ótengdu eiginsveitir
hottir Kerfisins (normal hottir)

andlu hreyfijöfnunar fyrir U\bar{x}

(9)

Almennt gildir ðat samfara sveiflháttur

er með logri orku en samsvaraandi andsamhverfur

Euga orku þarf í miðgörumum kér fyrir samfara sveiflur

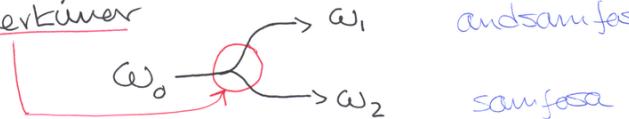
Ef þid festum m₂ og láttum m₁ sveiflast þá gerst þa

$$\text{með tóðri } \sqrt{\frac{K+K_{12}}{M}}$$

sama tóðri fast fyrir m₁ fastan og m₂ lausum

$$\text{Köllum } \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{K+K_{12}}{M}}$$

grann fröðina fyrir ótengdu massana, þa fast klofnum
regnar við Lverkvæmer



Veik tenging

Fengum hér óð frá man

$$\omega_1 = \sqrt{\frac{K+2K_{12}}{M}}$$

$$\omega_2 = \sqrt{\frac{K}{M}}$$

Ef $K_{12} \ll K$

$$\begin{aligned}\omega_1 &= \sqrt{\frac{K}{M} \left(1 + \frac{2K_{12}}{K}\right)} \\ &\approx \sqrt{\frac{K}{M}} \left(1 + \frac{2K_{12}}{K}\right)^{1/2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\omega_1 &\approx \sqrt{\frac{K}{M}} \left(1 + \frac{K_{12}}{K} \dots\right) \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{K}{M}} \left(1 + 2\epsilon\right)\end{aligned}\quad \text{⑪}$$

$$\text{ef } \epsilon = \frac{K_{12}}{2K} \ll 1$$

pá fóst líka

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{K+K_{12}}{M}} \approx \sqrt{\frac{K}{M}} (1+\epsilon)$$

óða

$$\sqrt{\frac{K}{M}} \approx \omega_0 (1-\epsilon)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\omega_1 &= \sqrt{\frac{K}{M}} (1+2\epsilon), \quad \omega_2 = \sqrt{\frac{K}{M}} \\ &\approx \omega_0 (1-\epsilon)(1+2\epsilon) \quad \approx \omega_0 (1+\epsilon)\end{aligned}$$

Tengdarsveifur, almein nölgum

n-freisigræfur, geymd kerti

alhrit $q_k \quad k=1, 2, \dots, n$

Jafnvogistástand er til:

$$q_k = q_{k0} \quad \text{med}$$

$$\dot{q}_k = 0, \quad \ddot{q}_k = 0$$

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

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_k} \Big|_0 = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_k} \Big|_0 - \frac{\partial U}{\partial q_k} \Big|_0 = 0$$

unumgdaður hafa óhæt +

$$x_{x,i} = x_{x,i}(q_j)$$

$$q_j = q_j(x_{x,i})$$

því fóst eins og við sáum ðer óð
T er óhæt 2. stigs fall af
alhritnum

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j,k} m_{jk} \dot{q}_j \dot{q}_k$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rightarrow \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_k} \Big|_0 &= 0 \quad k=1, 2, \dots, n \\ \text{og því} \quad \frac{\partial U}{\partial q_k} \Big|_0 &= 0\end{aligned}$$

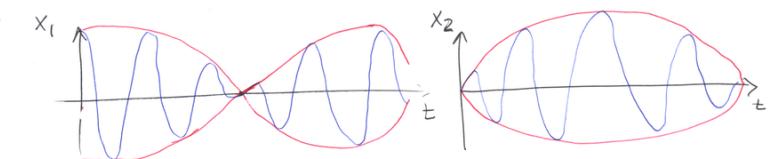
Hreyfum óð eins aðan sveifum upphaflega

$$x_1(0) = D \quad \dot{x}_1(0) = 0$$

$$x_2(0) = 0 \quad \dot{x}_2(0) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rightarrow x_1(t) &= \frac{D}{4} \left\{ (e^{i\omega_1 t} + e^{-i\omega_1 t}) + (e^{i\omega_2 t} + e^{-i\omega_2 t}) \right\} \\ &= \frac{D}{2} \left\{ \cos(\omega_1 t) + \cos(\omega_2 t) \right\} \\ &= D \cos\left(\frac{\omega_1 + \omega_2}{2} t\right) \cos\left(\frac{\omega_1 - \omega_2}{2} t\right) = \left\{ D \cos(\epsilon \omega_0 t) \right\} \cos(\omega_0 t) \\ &= \omega_0 t \\ &= \epsilon \omega_0 t\end{aligned}$$

veik tenging
högar flættungrar
orkumilli
sveifluna



Veljum óð alhritum sén með óð jafnvogistánum

$$\rightarrow q_{k0} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow U(q_1, \dots, q_n) = U_0 + \sum_k \underbrace{\frac{\partial U}{\partial q_k} \Big|_0}_{=0} q_k + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j,k} \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial q_j \partial q_k} \Big|_0 q_j q_k + \dots$$

veljum o-punt p.a. $U_0 = 0$

$$\rightarrow U = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j,k} A_{jk} q_j q_k \quad \text{med} \quad A_{jk} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial q_j \partial q_k} \Big|_0$$

$$U > 0$$

$$T > 0$$

A er samkvæmt í joykt

þar fóst

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j,k} m_{jk} \dot{q}_j \dot{q}_k$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j,k} A_{jk} q_j q_k$$

(3)
m þarf ekki sé örver konstantum
flýkti

mrs $\dot{q}_j q_k$ teknar vixlvertunum
í gegnum hreðu

Nærum í hreyfijófnum

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

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial \dot{q}_k} = \sum_j A_{jk} q_j$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_k} = \sum_j m_{jk} \dot{q}_j$$

$$\rightarrow \sum_j \{ A_{jk} q_j + m_{jk} \dot{q}_j \} = 0$$

n. 2. stigs límlagar tengdar
afleidu jófnum með fóstum
stötum

Gökum á leusu $q_j(t) = a_j e^{i\omega t}$

tíðið ókostir fóster

Almenna lesunin er

$$q_j(t) = \sum_r a_{jr} e^{i(\omega_r t - S_r)}$$

↳ berá saman við
almenna lesun á jöfum
Schrödingers
summað eftir alla
sveigflekkott

$$\text{ðe}(q_j(t)) = \sum_r a_{jr} \cos\{\omega_r t - S_r\}$$

Eigin gildin geta verið meargföld, og aftur má nýta
eiginvígrena til að útbúa ummyndanir milli upplaflegu
alhintauna og nýju alhintauna fyrir u-ókosta sveifla

$$A\bar{a} = \omega^2 M\bar{a}$$

er venjulega ekki leyst sem $(M^{-1}A)\bar{a} = \omega^2 \bar{a}$

þar sem hverfð getur tapast

og andhverfur eru dýrar í reikningum.

(4)
I þessu geymna (lotða) krefi getur að óens verd
raumstöð $w \in \mathbb{R}$

Innsæting getur jöfnu knappið

$$\sum_j \{ A_{jk} - \omega^2 m_{jk} \} a_j = 0$$

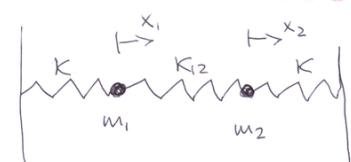
Sem hefur ekki leusu vana ákvæðan sé 0, en um rétum

$$A\bar{a} = \omega^2 M\bar{a}$$

Sem er almenni eigin gildi disjapa sem má nota til að
ákvæða eigin gildin ω^2 og eiginvígrena \bar{a} sem lejja
sveigflekkotnum

Eindurleikið kemur um tvö tengdu sveifla

Notum U í stað krafta



$$U = \frac{K}{2} x_1^2 + \frac{K_{12}}{2} (x_2 - x_1)^2 + \frac{K}{2} x_2^2$$

$$= \frac{K+K_{12}}{2} x_1^2 + \frac{K+K_{12}}{2} x_2^2$$

↳ $K_{12} x_1 x_2$
vixlvertunum
milli m_1 og m_2

$$A_{11} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x_1^2} \Big|_0 = K + K_{12}$$

$$A_{22} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x_2^2} \Big|_0 = K + K_{12}$$

$$A_{12} = A_{21} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \Big|_0 = -K_{12}$$

$$T = \frac{M}{2} \ddot{x}_1^2 + \frac{M}{2} \ddot{x}_2^2$$

$$\text{bera saman við } T = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j,k} m_{jk} \ddot{x}_j \ddot{x}_k$$

$$\rightarrow m_{11} = m_{22} = M$$

$$m_{12} = m_{21} = 0$$

því fórt

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} K+K_{12} & -K_{12} \\ -K_{12} & K+K_{12} \end{pmatrix} \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} M & 0 \\ 0 & M \end{pmatrix}$$

(7)

$$\rightarrow A\bar{a} = \omega^2 M \bar{a} = \omega^2 M \bar{a}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} K+K_{12} & -K_{12} \\ -K_{12} & K+K_{12} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \omega^2 M \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

og við fáum eins ogðar ót og tvo eiginvigrar

$$\bar{a}_1 = a \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\omega_1 = \sqrt{\frac{K+2K_{12}}{M}}$$

$$\omega_2 = \sqrt{\frac{K}{M}}$$

$$\bar{a}_2 = a \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Eiginklitt \leftrightarrow (normal coordinates)

(9)

Allmenna leissun var

$$q_j(t) = \sum_r a_{jr} e^{-i(\omega_r t - \delta_r)}$$

Síðan sáum við ót (dimensiónstökin) eiginvigrana má skoða. Ef við setjum ót þeir séu skoðaðir verðum við ót bota við heildarstíka fyrir hvern eiginvigi þ.e. kogg sé ót uppfylla upphafsskilyrði

$$q_j(t) = \sum_r \alpha_r a_{jr} e^{i(\omega_r t - \delta_r)}$$

Einföldum táknumina

$$q_j(t) = \sum_r \beta_r a_{jr} e^{i\omega_r t} \quad \beta_r = \alpha_r e^{-i\delta_r}$$

A og M eru samkvæmt raungild jákvætt ákvæðin „fylki“ (þvíur).

Eigingildin eru raungild

Ef við tókum meira eiginvigrana og töðum saman í fylki

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \bar{a}_1 & \bar{a}_2 & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (a_1)_1 & \dots & (a_n)_1 \\ (a_1)_2 & \dots & (a_n)_2 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ (a_1)_n & \dots & (a_n)_n \end{pmatrix}$$

Þá fórt

$$A^t M A = I$$

$$A^t A A = \Omega^2$$

$$\Omega^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \omega_1^2 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \omega_n^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ummynduninn A hornmálin er A , en $A A^t = M$

því eru ekki hornréttir fyrir allmenna
eiginvildis vekefni

Stílgreinum svo

$$\eta_r(t) \equiv \beta_r e^{i\omega_r t}$$

$$\rightarrow q_j(t) = \sum_r \alpha_r \eta_r(t)$$

η_r er stórt sem sveiflast óteins með leinni frá mið
litum á η_r sem ný klunt, eiginklint

þau uppfylla jöfuar

$$\ddot{\eta}_r + \omega_r^2 \eta_r = 0$$

Sem eru n-tölur, n-óháðar jöfuar fyrir eiginklutun

Domi (athugið er $\dot{\eta}_r$ erstafjárhús fyrir $\ddot{\eta}_r$)

$$\dot{\eta}_j = \sum_r a_{jr} \eta_r \rightarrow \dot{\eta}_j = \sum_r a_{jr} \dot{\eta}_r$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{jk} m_{jk} \dot{\eta}_j \dot{\eta}_k = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{jk} m_{jk} \left\{ \sum_r a_{jr} \dot{\eta}_r \right\} \left\{ \sum_s a_{ks} \dot{\eta}_s \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{rs} \left\{ \sum_{jk} m_{jk} a_{jr} a_{ks} \right\} \dot{\eta}_r \dot{\eta}_s = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{rs} \dot{\eta}_r \dot{\eta}_s S_{rs}$$

$$(\Lambda^t M \Lambda = I)_{rs} = S_{rs} \quad = \frac{1}{2} \sum_r \dot{\eta}_r^2$$

Hvernig er best að leyfa eiginleidsluvefnið

$$A\bar{a} - \omega^2 M \bar{a} = 0$$

þegar $M \neq \propto I$. Erfitt getur regust að finna Λ þ.a.

$$\Lambda^t M \Lambda = I \quad \text{og} \quad \Lambda^t A \Lambda = \Omega^2$$

Fyrir til vertefnið að færðir bokanatveggja og vinna með

$$\det\{A - \omega^2 M\} = 0$$

EKKI er gott að velta M^{-1} vegna samhverfumássis, en heppilægt er að minna effektiv Cholesky LU-þættun

L : Logra þríhyrning fyrki, U : efra þríhyrning fylki

(11)

Eins fyrst

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{jk} A_{jk} \eta_j \eta_k = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{rs} \left\{ \sum_{jk} A_{jk} a_{jr} a_{ks} \right\} \eta_r \eta_s$$

$$(\Omega^2)_{rs} = \omega_s^2 S_{rs}$$

$$\rightarrow U = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{rs} \omega_s^2 \eta_r \eta_s S_{rs}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_r \omega_r^2 \eta_r^2$$

$$\rightarrow L = T - U = \frac{1}{2} \sum_r \left\{ \dot{\eta}_r^2 - \omega_r^2 \eta_r^2 \right\}$$

$$\text{Notum } \frac{\partial L}{\partial \eta_r} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\eta}_r} \right) = 0$$

$$\ddot{\eta}_r + \omega_r^2 \eta_r = 0$$

(13)

Þetta er eins høgt fyrir jákvætt ákvæðin fylki, sem M er því fyrir alla vega η gildir

$$U^T M U > 0$$

meinförðan er jákvætt

funnum þá

$$L L^T = M \quad \text{i raun kvadratrot } M$$

$$\rightarrow A \bar{a} = \omega^2 M \bar{a} = \omega^2 L L^T \bar{a} = \omega^2 L (\bar{L}^T \bar{a})$$

$$\rightarrow \bar{L}^T A \bar{a} = \omega^2 (\bar{L}^T \bar{a})$$

$$\rightarrow \bar{L}^T A (\underbrace{\bar{L}^T}_{\bar{L}^T \bar{a}})^{-1} (\bar{L}^T \bar{a}) = \omega^2 (\bar{L}^T \bar{a})$$

höfum unngagnað
vertefnið í samhverft
vertefni

(14)

Einfalt algðum má finna á vefnum.

Í wxMaxima er til cholesky-páttun fyrir töluþeg fylki

Í Intel MKL eru til FORTRAN og C undirstefjur (með samhitaðavinnslu) sem gera þetta fyrir stórr verkefni

$$\underline{A}\bar{\alpha} = \omega^2 M \bar{\alpha} \quad \text{ekki á horvalinukum}$$

$$U^t A U (\underline{U^t \bar{\alpha}}) = \omega^2 M (\underline{U^t \bar{\alpha}}) \quad \bar{\alpha} \text{ horvalinukum}$$

Bíðum með stöðum á U

$$\bar{\alpha} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow U^t \bar{\alpha} = \begin{pmatrix} \eta_1 \\ \eta_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - x_2 \\ x_2 + x_1 \end{pmatrix} = \bar{\eta}$$

$$U^t \bar{\alpha} = \bar{\eta} \rightarrow \bar{\alpha} = U \bar{\eta} = \begin{pmatrix} \eta_1 + \eta_2 \\ \eta_2 - \eta_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

η_r eru eiginleusur með eiginstöðum ω_r
setjum $\eta_r(t) = \beta_r e^{i\omega_r t}$

(15)

Tveir tengdir seiflir eru

þarfum ótleysa

$$\begin{pmatrix} K & M_1 & M_2 \\ M_1 & K_{12} & M \\ M_2 & M & K \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} & & \\ \downarrow x_1 & \downarrow x_2 & \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} & & \\ & & \end{pmatrix}$$

Höfum séð að

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} K+K_{12} & -K_{12} \\ -K_{12} & K+K_{12} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} M & 0 \\ 0 & M \end{pmatrix} = M \mathbb{I}$$

Eigingildin eru

$$\omega_1^2 M = K + 2K_{12} \rightarrow \omega_1 = \sqrt{\frac{K+2K_{12}}{M}}$$

$$\omega_2^2 M = K \rightarrow \omega_2 = \sqrt{\frac{K}{M}}$$

með eiginrigra (ósteðða)

$$\bar{\alpha}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{og} \quad \bar{\alpha}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

stæðsett ummygðum

$$U = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2)

Því er leusum

$$\begin{cases} x_1(t) = \eta_1(t) + \eta_2(t) = \beta_1 e^{i\omega_1 t} + \beta_2 e^{i\omega_2 t} \\ x_2(t) = \eta_2(t) - \eta_1(t) = -\beta_1 e^{i\omega_1 t} + \beta_2 e^{i\omega_2 t} \end{cases}$$

sem er høgt að bæði saman við almenna leusuer formið

$$\{ q_j(t) = \sum_r a_{jr} \eta_r(t)$$

$$\eta_r(t) = \beta_r e^{i\omega_r t}$$

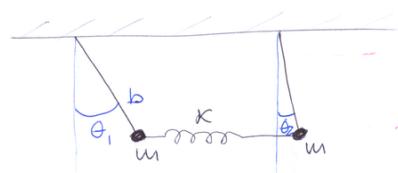
$$\eta_1 = 0 \quad \text{ef} \quad x_1 = x_2 \rightarrow \text{samfosa seifla með } \omega_2 = \sqrt{\frac{K}{M}}$$

$$\eta_2 = 0 \quad \text{ef} \quad x_1 = -x_2 \rightarrow \text{andfosa seifla með } \omega_1 = \sqrt{\frac{K+2K_{12}}{M}}$$

í andfosa reynir á K_{12} -görumum!

(3)

Domi, tveir tengdir pendular



Í jafnvægi þ. $\theta_1 = 0$
og $\theta_2 = 0$ eru gomurum
óteygðar og óþappadr

$$T = \frac{m}{2} (\dot{\theta}_1)^2 + \frac{m}{2} (\dot{\theta}_2)^2$$

$$U = mgb(1 - \cos\theta_1) + mgb(1 - \cos\theta_2) + \frac{Kb^2}{2} \left\{ b\sin\theta_1, -b\sin\theta_2 \right\}^2$$

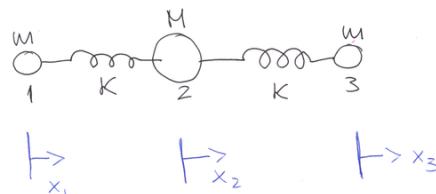
Gevum ráð fyrir litlum sveiflum, $\sin\theta \approx \theta$, $\cos\theta \approx 1 - \frac{\theta^2}{2} + \dots$

$$\rightarrow U = \frac{mgb}{2} \left\{ \theta_1^2 + \theta_2^2 \right\} + \frac{Kb^2}{2} (\theta_1 - \theta_2)^2$$

$$\rightarrow M = \begin{pmatrix} mb^2 & 0 \\ 0 & mb^2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial \theta_1^2} & \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial \theta_1 \partial \theta_2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial \theta_2 \partial \theta_1} & \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial \theta_2^2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} mgb + Kb^2 & -Kb^2 \\ -Kb^2 & mgb + Kb^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Domi

skötum linulega sveiglu kotti sem geta komið upp í t.d. CO_2



Þó viljum sérstaka gája
hér hvernig mismunandi
massor koma inn

Eigin líðum CM \rightarrow sköndur

$$m\{x_1 + x_3\} + Mx_2 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow x_2 = -\frac{m}{M} \{x_1 + x_3\}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}_3^2 + \frac{1}{2} M \dot{x}_2^2$$

$$= \frac{m}{2} \left\{ \dot{x}_1^2 + \dot{x}_3^2 \right\} + \frac{m^2}{2M} \left\{ \dot{x}_1^2 + \dot{x}_3^2 + 2\dot{x}_1 \dot{x}_3 \right\}$$

höfða vaxvertun

(4)

þú fást eigaingildin

$$\omega_1^2 mb^2 = mgb + Kb^2 \rightarrow \omega_1 = \sqrt{\frac{g}{b} + \frac{2K}{m}}$$

$$\omega_2^2 mb^2 = mgb \rightarrow \omega_2 = \sqrt{\frac{g}{b}} \quad U \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

með eigainguðra

$$\bar{a}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{og} \quad \bar{a}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\theta}_1 &= \theta_1 - \theta_2 \\ \bar{\theta}_2 &= \theta_1 + \theta_2 \end{aligned}$$

Dæ

$$\theta_1 \sim \bar{\theta}_1 + \bar{\theta}_2$$

$$\theta_2 \sim \bar{\theta}_2 - \bar{\theta}_1$$

$$\bar{a} = U\bar{\theta}$$

$$\bar{\theta}_1 = 0 \quad \text{ef} \quad \theta_1 = \theta_2$$

$$\rightarrow \bar{\theta}_2 \quad \text{er vikr með} \quad \omega_2 = \sqrt{\frac{g}{b}}$$

samfosa sveifla b.a.
K kemur ekki í sögum

(6)

Viljum losna við hraðatengsl,

notum við hnít

$$T = \frac{m}{4} \dot{q}_2^2 + \frac{mM+2m^2}{4M} \dot{q}_1^2$$

$$q_1 = x_3 + x_1$$

$$q_2 = x_3 - x_1$$

$$\Rightarrow x_3 = \frac{q_1 + q_2}{2}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{q_1 - q_2}{2}$$

$$U = \frac{K}{2} (x_2 - x_1)^2 + \frac{K}{2} (x_3 - x_2)^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{2m+M}{2M} \right)^2 K q_1^2 + \frac{K}{4} q_2^2$$

$$\rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{K}{2} \left(\frac{2m+M}{M} \right)^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{K}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{m}{M} \{x_1 + x_3\} = -\frac{m}{M} q_1$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{mM+2m^2}{2M} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{m}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

(7)

Hér er ekki hagt að nota eigin vigrana þennt til að mynduðu hornréttu ummyndun. Fötaví um myndun þarf sýnir alla vigrana

En $\bar{a}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ má tengja við sam fosa sveiflu allra sveiflanna, og lína má tengja við sveiflur úr fosa.

Hér þarf almennari til að finna kometta eiginvígra sem myndar geta kometta ummyndun

I tölvugum reikningum má stækja kerfið örleitið, og vinna með aðferð Jacobis: sjá James Demmel og Krešimir Veselić, SIAM J. Matrix Anal. & Appl., 13 (4), 1204 (2006)

Normal hóllirnar eru súðan

$$\bar{\eta} = U^T \bar{\theta} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \\ \theta_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\theta_1, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\theta_2, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\theta_3 \\ 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\theta_2, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\theta_3 \\ -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\theta_1, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\theta_2, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\theta_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

allir komettir

sam fosa sveifla með logt fótum

tveir í and fosa

tveir í fosa og sá þrðji úr fosa með tvöfaldar sveiflu

CM-sveiflu án innri sveiflu

Eigin CM-sveifla bora innri sveiflu

Svá tilkramnumina sýnir að við getum haldið

$$\bar{a}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

og endurheimt lína p.a.

$$\bar{a}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{og } \bar{a}_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sem verða þá komettir, $\bar{a}_2 \cdot \bar{a}_3 = 0$
og eru líka komettir á \bar{a}_1
 $\bar{a}_1 \cdot \bar{a}_2 = 0$
 $\bar{a}_1 \cdot \bar{a}_3 = 0$

útbúum

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}$$

og fengið

$$U^T A U = \begin{pmatrix} 1-2\epsilon & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1+\epsilon & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1+\epsilon \end{pmatrix}$$

Til samanþóðar (tunnaða $\alpha(t)$) sem tengdar afleituð jöfur

Hugsun okkur hreintóna sveifil i skammta fræði

$$H_0 = t \omega \left\{ \alpha^T + \frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

þórum við kann

$$H_I = t \omega f(\alpha^T)$$

p.a. í gumi eiginástanda $H_0, \{ \alpha \}$ er $H = H_0 + H_I$ ekki komalinn fylki

Tíma bróun kerfisins er líst með

$$it \partial_t (\alpha^T) = H(\alpha^T)$$

Í gumi H_0 útseft þetta sem

$$it \partial_t (U^T \alpha(t)) = H(U^T \alpha(t))$$

p.s. H_{diag} er á komalinn kann með eigin gildi H á komalinni

$$U^T H U = H_{\text{diag}}$$

p.s. H_{diag} er á komalinn kann með eigin gildi H á komalinni

$$it \partial_t (U^T \alpha(t)) = U^T H U (U^T \alpha(t))$$

$$p.s. \quad in) e^{-i\omega t} = \sum_{\alpha} C_{\alpha n} |\alpha(t)\rangle$$

Sem má sunna við

$$\sum_n C_{\alpha n}(u) e^{-i\omega_n t} = |\alpha(t)\rangle$$

Hér eru

$$H(u) = \hbar\omega_n(u)$$

$$U^+ H U = \begin{pmatrix} \hbar\omega_0 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \hbar\omega_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U^+ U = \mathbb{1}$$

Her var ekki "explicit" notoð (14)

ðó
 $H_0(u) = E_n^0(u)$
 $n=0, 1, \dots$

með $E_n^0 = \hbar\omega(n + \frac{1}{2})$

Vid gafum ókvar einger upplýsingar um örkuð af H , $\hbar\omega_n$