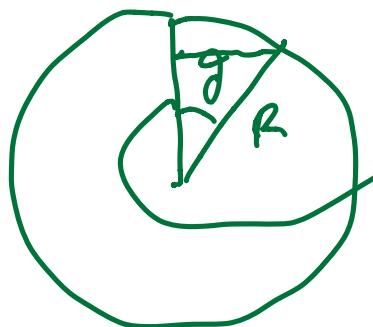


Anvurziori) orzi
 σtipi A, Max. I.F
 26/6/2020

Nelto tipu

1.



$$R \cos \theta \\ h = \frac{1}{2} R^2 (\dot{\theta}^2 + \sin^2 \theta \dot{\phi}^2) - mgR \cos \theta$$

2. $\dot{x} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} = e^{-\beta t} \frac{p}{m}$

$$\dot{p} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} = 0 \sim 42 \quad p = p_0$$

$$\frac{dp}{dt} \quad \dot{x} = e^{-\beta t} \frac{p_0}{m}$$

Eg' duri $\ddot{x} = -\beta \dot{x}$ $\ddot{x} = -\beta^2 x$ n f'it p'ath
 Kirha suka? dir pi'it y'atku'ki
 & v'it o'dam.

$$3. \text{ Einsetzen } \dot{x} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} = p + x$$

$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x}$ $p = \dot{x} - x$
in der E-L-Gleichung Legendre zu einsetzen

p & \dot{x} , $\frac{\partial L}{\partial p}$

$$L(x, \dot{x}) = \dot{x}p - \mathcal{G}(x, p), \text{ ohne}$$

Term $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x}$ aus x, \dot{x} entfernen

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Also } L(x, \dot{x}) &= \dot{x}(p - \mathcal{G}(x, p)) - \frac{1}{2}[(p+x)^2 + x^2] \\ &= \dot{x}(p - \mathcal{G}(x, p)) - \frac{1}{2}(\dot{x}^2 + x^2) \\ &= \frac{\dot{x}^2}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2} - x\dot{x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Also } \dot{x}\ddot{x} = \frac{d}{dt}(x^2/2) \quad \text{für das x. Bspf. verifizieren}$$

die L-Gleichung ist erfüllt

$$\text{Für } \mathcal{L} = \frac{\dot{x}^2}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2},$$

$$\text{für } \mathcal{H} = \frac{p^2}{2} + \frac{x^2}{2} \quad (\text{dynamik} / \text{kinetik})$$

4. E_{kin}

$$V = \frac{1}{2} (2x_1^2 - 2x_1 x_2 + 2x_2^2)$$

5. $V = \frac{1}{2} K_{ij} x_i x_j, \text{ für}$

$$K = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{(di)} M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Eg. kinetisch $M \ddot{x} + Kx = 0$

(dynamik) $e^{int} \hat{x}$ ist nicht
 $x \in \mathbb{C}^{n+1}$: $(-\omega^2 M + K) \hat{x} = 0$

Suppose α and γ are eigenvalues, then

$$\text{If } f \neq 0, \det(K - \tilde{\omega}^2 M) = 0$$
$$\therefore \begin{vmatrix} 2 - \tilde{\omega}^2 - 1 \\ -1 & 2 - \tilde{\omega}^2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(2 - \tilde{\omega}^2)^2 = 1, 2 - \tilde{\omega}^2 = \pm 1, \tilde{\omega}^2 = 2 \pm 1$$

$$\text{Hence } \tilde{\omega} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 3 \end{cases}$$

when $\tilde{\omega} = 1$ $(2 - \tilde{\omega}^2)x_1 = x_2$

Suppose $x_1 = x_2$, then $x_1 = x_2 = 1$

when $\tilde{\omega} = 3$ $x_1 = -x_2$ $\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$
This is a eigenvector.

Եթե պիտի բառու է ձեռնարկ
ի ձևադառն ու ըստ գործիքներ

$$f(x_1, x_2) = 0$$

Հետո այս է ուղարկած
քանի ու ուղարկած

քանի ուղարկած է առաջ և
քանի ուղարկած է առաջ և

լուսավոր

$$\text{5/} \quad \begin{aligned} & \text{Եթե առաքած աշխատանքը} \\ & \text{սահմանափակ է ու } \sqrt{(x+y-z)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Ա. } x' \\ \text{Բ. } y' \\ \text{Գ. } z' \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow x + \varepsilon \\ y \rightarrow y - \varepsilon \\ z \rightarrow z \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{P_x - P_y}{\delta \text{աշխատանք}}$$

$$\text{աշխատանք} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow x \\ y \rightarrow y + \varepsilon \\ z \rightarrow z + \varepsilon/2 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{P_y + \frac{P_z}{2}}{\delta \text{աշխատանք}}$$

$$\text{աշխատանք} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow x + \varepsilon \\ y \rightarrow y + \varepsilon \\ z \rightarrow z / \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{P_x + P_y + P_z}{\delta \text{աշխատանք}}$$

$$\hat{L} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ x & y & z \\ p_x & p_y & p_z \end{pmatrix}, \quad L_x = y p_z - z p_y$$

$$\{ y p_z, p_z \} = 0$$

$$\{ z p_y, p_z \} = \frac{\partial (z p_y)}{\partial z} - p_z = p_y$$

$$\text{da } \{ L_y, p_z \} = -p_y$$

$$\frac{d h_x}{dt} = \{ h_x, \mathcal{H} \} = \{ h_x, p_z^2 \}$$

$$= 2 p_z \{ h_x, p_z \} = -2 p_y p_z$$

A) aggiungi doni in $H \propto p_x^2 + 2 p_y p_z$

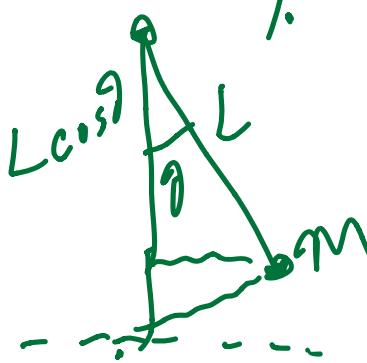
$$\dot{p}_y = \{ p_y, p_z^2 \} = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{da } p_y, p_y \\ \text{da } p_z^2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{da } \dot{p}_z = \{ p_y, p_z^2 \} = 0$$

$$\text{da } \frac{d h_x}{dt} \text{ è facile da scrivere.}$$

D.E.F.

Tippunkt



$$L = \frac{m}{2} (r^2 + r^2 \dot{\theta}^2) - m g r (1 - \cos \theta) + \lambda (r - h)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial r} = \frac{m}{r} \dot{r}^2, \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}} = m r \dot{\theta}^2 - m g (1 - \cos \theta) + \lambda$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = m r^2 \dot{\theta}, \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = -m g r \sin \theta$$

Ergebnis in E-L-Gleichung

$$\text{1)} m \dot{r} = m r \dot{\theta}^2 - m g (1 - \cos \theta) + \lambda$$

$$\text{2)} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (m r^2 \dot{\theta}) = -m g r \sin \theta \quad (1)$$

$$\text{3)} r = h$$

$$\text{4.) } d \sin \theta (\beta) \text{ f/w: } \ddot{\theta} = -\frac{g}{L} \sin \theta$$

$$\text{d2) } \ddot{\theta} \dot{\theta} = -\frac{g}{L} \sin \theta \dot{\theta}^2$$

$$\text{ii} \quad \frac{1}{2} \dot{\theta}^2 - \frac{g}{L} \cos \theta = -\frac{1}{2} \dot{\theta}(0) - \frac{g}{L} \cos \theta(0)$$

$$\text{At } \theta(0) = \pi/2, \cos \theta(0) = 0, \dot{\theta}(0) = 0$$

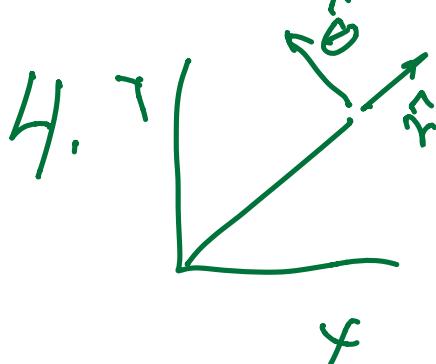
At initial time $\theta = 0$, $\dot{\theta}$ is finite

$$\dot{\theta} = \sqrt{\frac{2g}{L}}$$

Horizontal speed at initial time

$$J = -mL \left(\sqrt{\frac{2g}{L}} \right)^2 = -2mg$$

So going to follow this path



$$\hat{\theta} = (-\sin \theta, \cos \theta)$$

$$\hat{r} = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$$

$$\text{At } \vec{A} = -\frac{B}{2} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} [-\sin \theta, \cos \theta, 0]$$

$$A \vec{B} = \frac{B}{2} \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ \partial_x & \partial_y & \partial_z \\ y & -x & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{B}{2} \hat{z}$$

Συντομιστική σχέση

$$L = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\theta}^2) - mg r (1 - \cos \theta) - \frac{qB}{2} (y \dot{x} - x \dot{y}) + \lambda$$

$\lambda > 0$

$$y \dot{x} - x \dot{y} = - \frac{\lambda z}{m} = - r^2 \dot{\theta}$$

μάθηση $y = r \sin \theta$
 $\dot{y} = \dot{r} \sin \theta + r \dot{\theta} \cos \theta$

$$y \dot{x} = r \dot{r} \sin \theta \cos \theta - r^2 \dot{\theta} \sin \theta$$

$$x \dot{y} = r \cos \theta (\dot{r} \sin \theta + r \dot{\theta} \cos \theta)$$

$$\lambda r = r \dot{r} \cos \theta \sin \theta + r^2 \dot{\theta} \cos^2 \theta$$

$$\text{λ} \quad y \dot{x} - x \dot{y} = - r^2 \dot{\theta}$$

συντομιστικό:

$$L = \frac{1}{2} m [\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\theta}^2] - mg r (1 - \cos \theta) + \frac{qB}{2} r^2 \dot{\theta} + \lambda (r - L)$$

$$P_\theta = m r^2 \dot{\theta} + \frac{qB}{2} r^2$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(m r \dot{\theta} + \frac{qB}{2} r^2 \right) = -m g r \sin \theta$$

ka: $r=L$

näxi fvw $\ddot{\theta} = -\frac{g}{L} \sin \theta$

ka: σ_{vvfnni} näxi

$$\dot{\theta}_{\theta=0} = \sqrt{\frac{2g}{L}}$$

kinetic ffw

$m \ddot{r} = m r \ddot{\theta}^2 - mg(1 - \cos \theta) + qBr \dot{\theta} + \lambda$

ka: $r=L$

λ $\lambda(\theta=0) = -mh\left(\frac{2g}{L}\right) - qBl\sqrt{\frac{2g}{L}}$

$= -2mg + qB\sqrt{2gL}$

