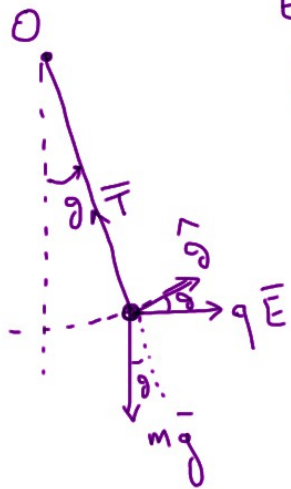


Θεμα 2 εξίσωση 26/4/2010



$$E = E_0 \sin(\omega t)$$

Αρχικά ($t=0$) $v=0, \theta=0$.

$$(\alpha) \quad \vec{v} = R \dot{\theta} \hat{e}_\theta, \quad \vec{a} = R \ddot{\theta} \hat{e}_\theta - R \dot{\theta}^2 \hat{e}_r$$

Νόμος Νεύτωνα πάνω στο \hat{e}_θ :

$$mR\ddot{\theta} = -mg \sin\theta + qE \cos\theta \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{\ddot{\theta} + \frac{g}{R} \sin\theta = \frac{qE_0}{mR} \cos\theta \sin(\omega t)} \quad (*)$$

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{g}{R}}, \quad \omega = 3\omega_0, \quad |\theta(t)| \ll 1$$

$$(b) \quad \theta(t) = ;$$

$$\sin(3\varphi) = 3\sin\varphi - 4\sin^3\varphi$$

περίοδος = ;

$\theta_{max} = ;$

Για $|\theta| \ll 1$, $\sin\theta \approx \theta$, $\cos\theta \approx 1 - \frac{\theta^2}{2} \approx 1$

$$(*) \rightarrow \ddot{\theta} + \omega_0^2 \theta = \frac{qE_0}{mR} \sin(3\omega_0 t)$$

$$\theta_{\text{rep}} = A \sin(3\omega_0 t) \quad \text{π.ε.} \quad -9\omega_0^2 A + \omega_0^2 A = \frac{qE_0}{mR} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A = -\frac{qE_0}{8mR\omega_0^2}$$

$$\text{Άρα γενικά λύση } \theta = C_1 \sin(\omega_0 t) + C_2 \cos(\omega_0 t) - \frac{qE_0}{8mg} \sin(3\omega_0 t)$$

$$\vartheta|_{t=0} = 0 \Leftrightarrow c_2 = 0, \quad \dot{\vartheta}|_{t=0} = 0 \Leftrightarrow c_1 \omega_0 - \frac{3qE_0}{8mg} = 0 \Leftrightarrow c_1 = \frac{3qE_0}{8mg}$$

$$\text{δυνα. } \vartheta(t) = \frac{qE_0}{8mg} \left[\underbrace{3 \sin(\omega_0 t)}_{\text{περίοδος } \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0}} - \underbrace{\sin(3\omega_0 t)}_{\text{περίοδος } \frac{2\pi}{3\omega_0}} \right] = \frac{qE_0}{2mg} \sin^3(\omega_0 t)$$

$$\text{Περίοδος: } T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0}$$

$$\vartheta_{\max} = \frac{|qE_0|}{8mg} (3+1) = \frac{|qE_0|}{2mg} \quad \text{για } \omega_0 t = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

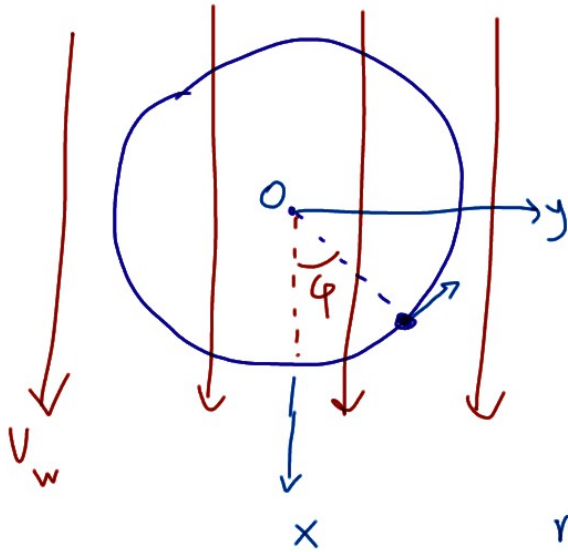
$$\text{Για να είναι } |\vartheta| \ll 1 \text{ σε κάθε χρόνο πρέπει } |E_0| \ll \frac{2mg}{|q|}$$

(γ) Στο διάστημα $0 < t < t$ το πεδίο \vec{E} έχει δώδη ενέργεια
 (και χρόνο) $\int_0^t q \vec{E} \cdot \vec{v} dt$ με $\vec{v} = R \dot{\vartheta} \hat{\vartheta}$, $\vec{E} \cdot \vec{v} \approx E_0 \sin(\omega t) \cdot \underbrace{\cos \vartheta}_{\approx 1} \cdot R \dot{\vartheta}$

$$\text{Πλο εύκολα: η μέγιστη έργο } \Delta E_{\max} = \Delta \left(\frac{mv^2}{2} - mgR \cos \vartheta \right) = \frac{mv^2}{2} - mgR \underbrace{\cos \vartheta}_{\approx 1 - \vartheta^2/2} - (0 - mgR) =$$

$$= m \frac{R^2 \dot{\vartheta}^2}{2} + mgR \frac{\vartheta^2}{2}$$

Θέμα 2 επίλυση 2/9/2010.



$$\bar{F} = -c \bar{v}_{\phi x} = -c (\bar{v} - \bar{v}_w)$$

(α) επίλυση κίνησης για τον φ :

Σε πολικές $\bar{U}_w = U_w \hat{x}$

$r = R$, $\bar{v} = R \dot{\phi} \hat{\phi}$, $\bar{a} = R \ddot{\phi} \hat{\phi} - R \dot{\phi}^2 \hat{r}$

$m \bar{a} = m \bar{g} + \bar{N} + \bar{F}$ στην $\hat{\phi}$ κατεύθυνση

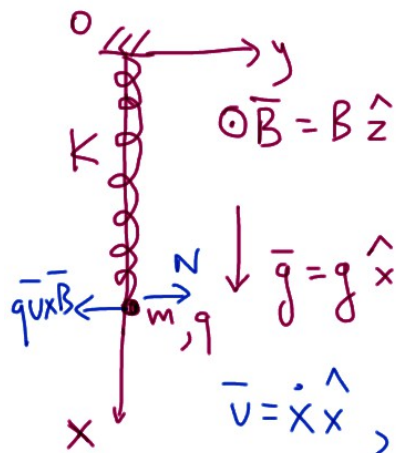
$$m R \ddot{\phi} = \bar{F} \cdot \hat{\phi} = -c (R \dot{\phi} \hat{\phi} - U_w \hat{x}) \cdot \hat{\phi}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\phi} &= -\sin\phi \hat{x} + \cos\phi \hat{y} \\ \hat{x} \cdot \hat{\phi} &= -\sin\phi \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\ddot{\phi} + \frac{c}{m} \dot{\phi} + \frac{c U_w}{m R} \sin\phi = 0}$$

(β) Για $|\phi| \ll 1$, $\sin\phi \approx \phi$ και $\ddot{\phi} + \frac{c}{m} \dot{\phi} + \frac{c U_w}{m R} \phi = 0$
 δn). ζαλιάρωμα με αριστερά.

1^η άσκηση από 7^η εργασία 2015-2016 :



$$K = m\omega^2$$

τριβή ολίσθησης ανηλεής κ.

{ξίωση κίνησης}

$$m\bar{\alpha} = m\bar{g} + \bar{F}_{\epsilon\lambda} + q\bar{v} \times \bar{B} + \bar{N} + \bar{T}$$

$$\bar{v} = \dot{x}\hat{x}, \quad \bar{\alpha} = \ddot{x}\hat{x}, \quad \bar{g} = g\hat{x}, \quad \bar{F}_{\epsilon\lambda} = -m\omega^2(x-l_0)\hat{x}, \quad q\bar{v} \times \bar{B} = q\dot{x}B\hat{x} \times \hat{z} = -q\dot{x}B\hat{y}$$

$$\bar{T} = -|\bar{T}| \frac{\bar{v}}{|\bar{v}|} = -\mu |\bar{N}| \frac{\dot{x}}{|\dot{x}|} \hat{x}, \quad \bar{N} = N\hat{y}$$

Νόμος Ντιζονα \hat{y} : $0 = -q\dot{x}B + N \Leftrightarrow N = q\dot{x}B$ ①

— — — \hat{x} : $m\ddot{x} = mg - m\omega^2(x-l_0) - \mu |\bar{N}| \frac{\dot{x}}{|\dot{x}|}$ ②

② $\xrightarrow{①}$ $m\ddot{x} = mg - m\omega^2(x-l_0) - \mu |qB| \dot{x}$

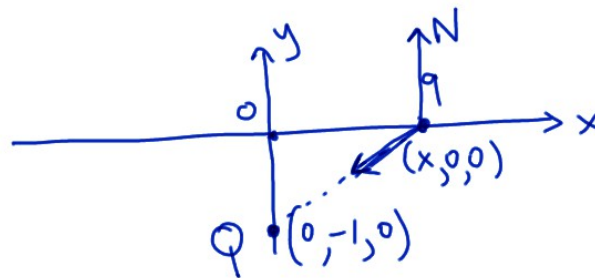
$$\Leftrightarrow \ddot{x} + \frac{\mu |qB|}{m} \dot{x} + \omega^2 x = g + \omega^2 l_0$$

βρίσκουμε τα άκρα με αυτό το λο-προσπίδι του $x_{ref} = \frac{g + \omega^2 l_0}{\omega^2}$.

Θέμα 2 2ης εξέτασης 26/9/2016

$$m=1 \quad \vec{F} = \frac{Qq}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\vec{r} - \vec{r}_Q}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_Q|^3} =$$

$$= - \frac{x\hat{x} + \hat{y}}{(x^2+1)^{3/2}} \quad \text{αφού} \quad \vec{r} = x\hat{x}, \quad \vec{r}_Q = -\hat{y}$$



$$\vec{N} = N\hat{y}$$

Τελική \vec{T} συντήρησης μ.

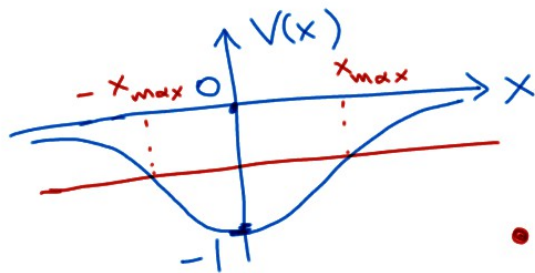
(α) Αν $T=0$ ποιο το οριζόντιο ενέργημα;

$$m\vec{a} = \vec{N} + \vec{F} + \cancel{\vec{T}} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \ddot{x} = \frac{-x}{(x^2+1)^{3/2}} = F_x(x) & \textcircled{1} \\ 0 = N - \frac{1}{(x^2+1)^{3/2}} & \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

Η $\textcircled{1}$ μοδώνεται με $\frac{\dot{x}^2}{2} + V(x) = E$ με $V(x) = - \int F_x(x) dx =$

$$= \int \frac{x dx}{(x^2+1)^{3/2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} + \text{const} \quad \left(\text{όπως περιμένα } V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Qq}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_Q|} \right)$$

$$V(x) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} \quad \text{,} \quad V'(x) = \frac{x}{(x^2+1)^{3/2}} > 0 \text{ για } x > 0 \text{ (αύξουσα)}$$



$$\frac{v_0^2}{2} + \underbrace{V(0)}_{-1} = E \Leftrightarrow v_0 = \sqrt{2(E+1)}$$

- $E = -1 \Leftrightarrow v_0 = 0$: ακινητοί στο $x=0$

- $-1 < E < 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 < v_0 < \sqrt{2}$: ταλαντώσεις

$$|x| \leq x_{\max} \text{ όπου } V(x_{\max}) = E \Leftrightarrow x_{\max} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{E^2} - 1}$$

- $E > 0 \Leftrightarrow v_0 > \sqrt{2}$: μη γράφει στο $+\infty$.

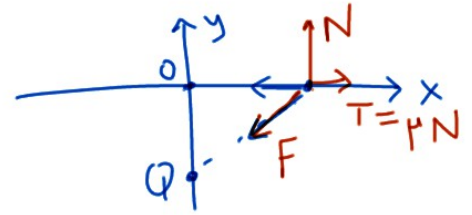
- $E = 0 \Leftrightarrow v_0 = \sqrt{2}$: μη γράφει στο $+\infty$ (φτάει εκεί με $v_0=0$)

Για $v_0 \ll 1$ μικρές ταλαντώσεις. $V'(x) \approx x$ άρα $m\ddot{x} = -V'(x)$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ddot{x} = -x \Leftrightarrow \ddot{x} + x = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} x &= C_1 \sin t + C_2 \cos t \\ \dot{x} &= C_1 \cos t - C_2 \sin t \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Αρχικά $x|_{t=0} = 0 \Leftrightarrow C_2 = 0$, $\dot{x}|_{t=0} = v_0 \Leftrightarrow C_1 = v_0$ άρα $x = v_0 \sin t$, $\boxed{v = v_0 \cos t}$

(b) μ ∈ [0, 1]: $x|_{t=0} = 1, \dot{x}|_{t=0} = 0$
 Av $\dot{x}|_{x=0} = 0$ also $\omega = \mu$



$$m \ddot{\hat{x}} = N \hat{y} + \overline{T} + \overline{F}$$

$$\overline{T} = -|\overline{T}| \frac{\dot{\hat{x}} \hat{x}}{|\dot{\hat{x}}|} \quad \mu \in |\overline{T}| = \mu |\overline{N}| \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \hat{x}: \ddot{x} = -\mu |N| \frac{\dot{x}}{|\dot{x}|} - \frac{x}{(x^2+1)^{3/2}} \quad (1)$$

$$\hat{y}: 0 = N - \frac{1}{(x^2+1)^{3/2}} \quad (2)$$

(2) $\rightarrow N = \frac{1}{(x^2+1)^{3/2}}$ via (1) \rightarrow $\ddot{x} = -\mu \frac{1}{(x^2+1)^{3/2}} \frac{\dot{x}}{|\dot{x}|} - \frac{x}{(x^2+1)^{3/2}}$ (*)

(*) $\dot{x} < 0 \rightarrow \ddot{x} = \frac{\mu - x}{(x^2+1)^{3/2}}$

Erzw $\ddot{x} = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{dv}{dx} \frac{dx}{dt} = v \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{d(v^2/2)}{dx}$ use Erzw

$$\int_0^1 d(v^2/2) = \int_1^0 \frac{\mu - x}{(x^2+1)^{3/2}} dx \Leftrightarrow \int_0^1 \frac{x dx}{(x^2+1)^{3/2}} = \mu \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^{3/2}} \Leftrightarrow \mu = \sqrt{2} - 1$$

(γ) Με ζήτησι δείξτε $\frac{mv^2}{2} + V_{\pm}(x) = \sigma \omega$ για $x > 0$ και $x < 0$.
 $V_{\pm}(x)$ για $x > 0$ και $x < 0$.

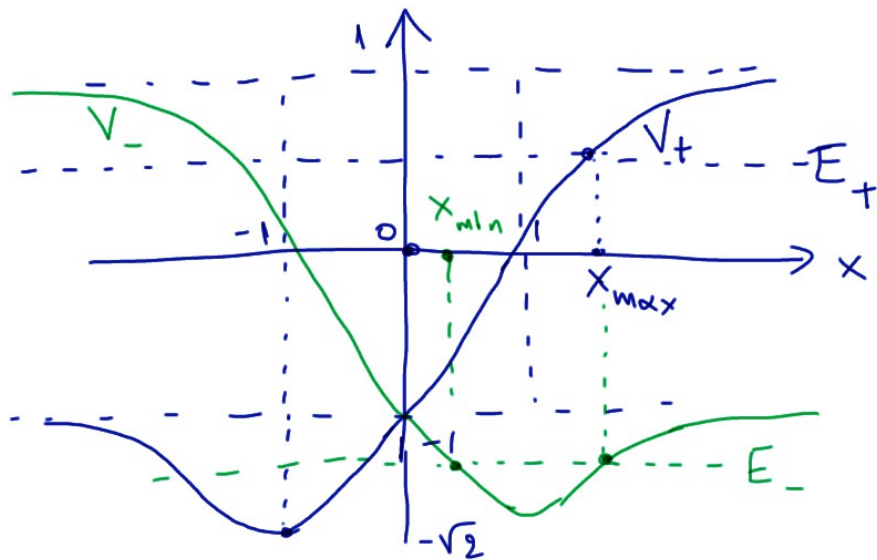
$$\ddot{x} = \mp \frac{\mu}{(x^2+1)^{3/2}} - \frac{x}{(x^2+1)^{3/2}} = F_{\pm}(x) \quad \left(\text{όπου } \frac{\dot{x}}{|\dot{x}|} = \pm 1 \right)$$

Από το δυνάμει $\frac{mv^2}{2} + V_{\pm}(x) = \sigma \omega$ οπου $V_{\pm}(x) = - \int F_{\pm}(x) dx$

$$\Leftrightarrow V_{\pm}(x) = \frac{-1 \pm \mu x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} + C$$

$$\text{Αν } \mu=1, \quad x|_{t=0} = 0, \quad \dot{x}|_{t=0} = \sqrt{3}$$

Με τη βοήθεια των $V_{\pm}(x)$ περιγράψτε την κίνηση.



$$V_+(x) = \frac{-1+x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

$$V_-(x) = \frac{-1-x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} = V_+(-x)$$

Αρχικά $x=0$, $\dot{x} > 0$, $\dot{x} = \sqrt{3}$

$$\frac{\dot{x}^2}{2} + V_+(x) = E_+ = \frac{3}{2} + V_+(0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

Το σύστημα φτάνει στο x_{max} :

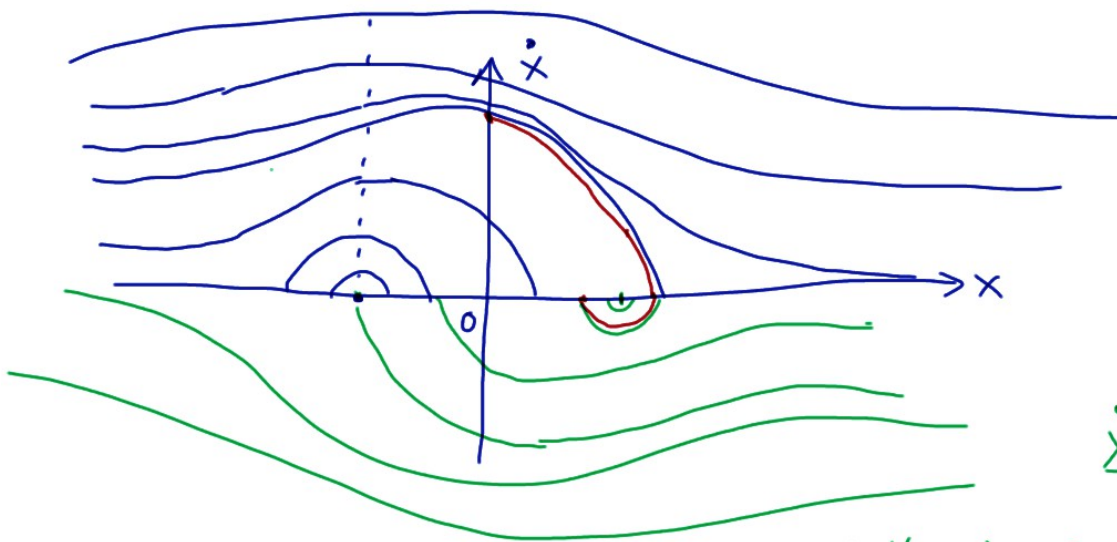
$$V_+(x_{max}) = E_+ \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{-1+x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow x_{max} = \frac{4+\sqrt{7}}{3}$$

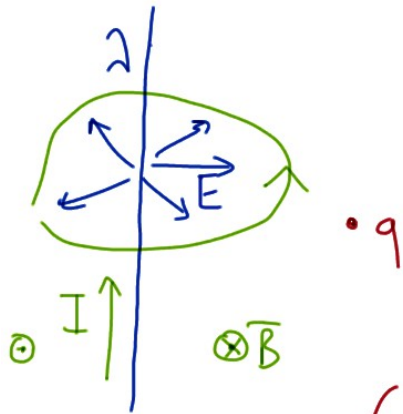
$$\frac{\dot{x}^2}{2} + V_-(x) = E_- = 0 + V_-(x_{max})$$

$$V_-(x_{min}) = E_- = V_-(x_{max}) = V_+(-x_{max}) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_{min} = \frac{4-\sqrt{7}}{3}$$



1° πίνακας εξισώσεων 6/7/2012



$$\vec{E} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 a} \hat{\omega}$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi a} \hat{\varphi}$$

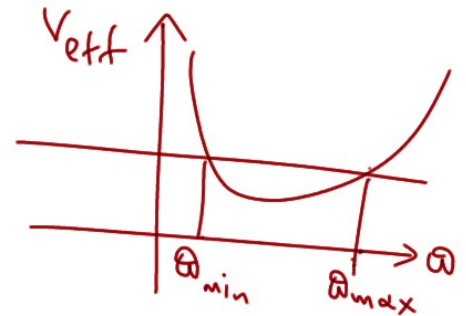
$$\mu \left(\Phi = -\frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln a \right)$$

$$m\vec{\alpha} = q\vec{E} + q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m\vec{\alpha} = \frac{q\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \hat{\omega} + q\vec{v} \times \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi a} \hat{\varphi}$$

$$\frac{q\mu_0 I}{2\pi a} \begin{vmatrix} \hat{\omega} & \hat{\varphi} & \hat{z} \\ 0 & a\dot{\varphi} & z \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} m(\ddot{\omega} - a\dot{\varphi}^2) = \frac{\lambda q}{2\pi\epsilon_0 a} - \frac{\mu_0 I q}{2\pi a} \dot{z} & (1) \\ \frac{d}{dt}(m a^2 \dot{\varphi}) = 0 & (2) \\ m\dot{z} = \frac{\mu_0 I q a}{2\pi} \dot{\omega} & (3) \end{cases}$$



(2) \rightarrow ολική ροπή ως προς το κέντρο $L = m a^2 \dot{\varphi} \Leftrightarrow \dot{\varphi} = \frac{L}{m a^2}$

(3) $\rightarrow \frac{d}{dt}(m\dot{z}) = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\mu_0 I q}{2\pi} \ln a\right) \Leftrightarrow m\dot{z} - \frac{\mu_0 I q}{2\pi} \ln a = p_z = \text{const} \Leftrightarrow \dot{z} = \frac{p_z}{m} + \frac{\mu_0 I q}{2\pi m} \ln a$

(1) $\xrightarrow{(2),(3)}$ $m\ddot{\omega} = f(\omega) \Leftrightarrow \frac{m\dot{\omega}^2}{2} + V_{\text{eff}}(\omega) = E, V_{\text{eff}} = -\int f d\omega$