

معادلات حرکت لگرانژ در مختصات کروی

(r, θ, ϕ) , $(\dot{r}, \dot{\theta}, \dot{\phi})$

$$\mathbf{v} = \dot{r} \mathbf{e}_r + r \dot{\theta} \mathbf{e}_\theta + r \dot{\phi} \sin \theta \mathbf{e}_\phi$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{r}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m r^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m r^2 \dot{\phi}^2 \sin^2 \theta$$

$$Q_r = F_x \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + F_y \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} + F_z \frac{\partial z}{\partial r}$$

$$x = r \sin \theta \cos \phi, \quad y = r \sin \theta \sin \phi$$

$$z = r \cos \theta$$

$$Q_r = F_x \sin \theta \cos \phi + F_y \sin \theta \sin \phi + F_z \cos \theta$$

$$Q_\theta = F_x \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} + F_y \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} + F_z \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta}$$

$$= r F_x \cos \theta \cos \phi + r F_y \cos \theta \sin \phi - r F_z \sin \theta$$

$$Q_\phi = -r F_x \sin \theta \sin \phi + r F_y \sin \theta \cos \phi$$

$$Q_k = \frac{d p_k}{dt} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_k}$$

$$Q_r = \frac{d p_r}{dt} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{r}} = \frac{d p_r}{dt} + 2 m r \dot{\theta}^2 + 2 m r \dot{\phi}^2 \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\frac{d\vec{p}_k}{dt} = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_k}$$

$$\vec{p}_r = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_r} = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{r}} = m\dot{r}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} p_r = m\ddot{r}$$

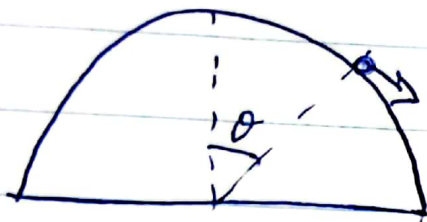
$$Q_r = m\ddot{r} + m r \dot{\theta}^2 + r \dot{\phi}^2 \sin^2 \theta$$

$$Q_\phi = \frac{dp_\phi}{dt} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial \phi}$$

$$Q_\phi = \frac{dp_\phi}{dt} - 0 = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\phi}} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} (2mr^2 \sin^2 \theta \dot{\phi})$$

$$Q_\phi = 2r\dot{r} \sin^2 \theta \dot{\phi} + 2r^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \dot{\theta} \dot{\phi} + r^2 \sin^2 \theta \ddot{\phi}$$

$$Q_\theta = \frac{dp_\theta}{dt} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial \theta} = \frac{dp_\theta}{dt} -$$



معارف وکے

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial r} = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (m\dot{r}) - m r \dot{\theta}^2 + mg \cos \theta = 0 \Rightarrow m\ddot{r} - m r \dot{\theta}^2 + mg \cos \theta = 0$$

$$m\ddot{r} = m r \dot{\theta}^2 - mg \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = 0$$

$$m r \ddot{\theta} + 2 m \dot{r} \dot{\theta} = mg \sin \theta$$

$$r \ddot{\theta} + 2 \dot{r} \dot{\theta} = g \sin \theta$$

لکھتے ہیں

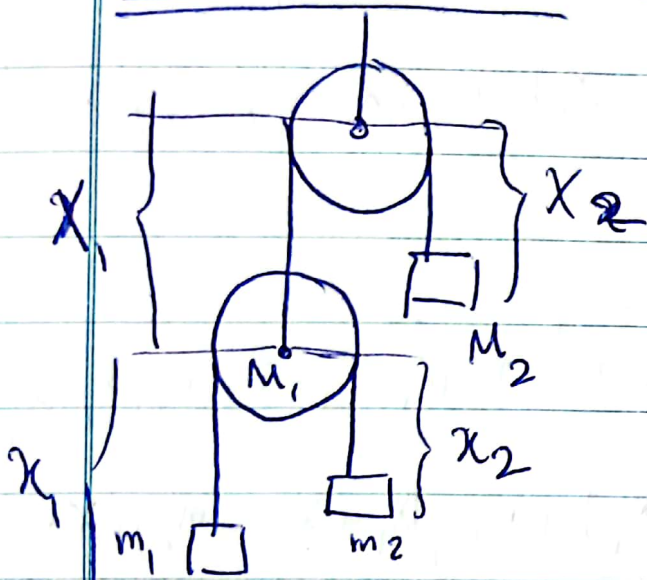
$$m\ddot{r} - m r \dot{\theta}^2 + mg \cos \theta = F_N \quad r = R$$

$$F_N = mg \cos \theta - m R \dot{\theta}^2 \Rightarrow F_N = 0$$

$$\dot{\theta} = \sqrt{\frac{g}{R} \cos \theta}$$

آئیں

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{\cos\theta}} = \sqrt{\frac{g}{r}} t$$



معارل وکت رابریبید

$$x_1 + x_2 = a \Rightarrow \dot{x}_1 = -\dot{x}_2$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = b \quad \dot{x}_2 = -\dot{x}_1$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} V_{M_1} &= \dot{x}_1 \\ V_{M_2} &= \dot{x}_2 = -\dot{x}_1 \\ V_{m_1} &= \dot{x}_1 + \dot{x}_1 \\ V_{m_2} &= \dot{x}_1 + \dot{x}_2 = \dot{x}_1 - \dot{x}_1 \end{aligned} \right\} T = \frac{1}{2} M_1 \dot{x}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} M_2 \dot{x}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_1 (\dot{x}_1 + \dot{x}_1)^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 (\dot{x}_1 - \dot{x}_1)^2$$

$$V_{m_2} = \dot{x}_1 + \dot{x}_2 = \dot{x}_1 - \dot{x}_1$$

الزخم الزاوي ثابت؛ فقرة ٥٤

$$V = -M_1 g x_1 - M_2 g x_2 - m_1 g (x_1 + x_2) - m_2 g (x_1 + x_2)$$

$$V = -M_1 g x_1 - M_2 g (a - x_1) - m_1 g (x_1 + x_1) - m_2 g (x_1 + b - x_1)$$

$$L = T - V = \frac{1}{2} M_1 \dot{x}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} M_2 \dot{x}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_1 (\dot{x}_1 + \dot{x}_1)^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 (\dot{x}_1 - \dot{x}_1)^2 \\ + M_1 g x_1 + M_2 g (a - x_1) + m_1 g (x_1 + x_1) + m_2 g (x_1 + b - x_1)$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2} (M_1 + M_2 + m_1 + m_2) \dot{x}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) \dot{x}_1^2 + (m_1 - m_2) \dot{x}_1 \dot{x}_1$$

$$+ (M_1 - M_2 + m_1 + m_2) g x_1 + (m_1 - m_2) g x_1 + M_2 g a + m_2 g b$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_1} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} = 0, \quad \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_1} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left[(M_1 + M_2 + m_1 + m_2) \dot{x}_1 + (m_1 - m_2) \dot{x}_1 \right] - (M_1 - M_2 + m_1 + m_2) g = 0$$

$$(M_1 + M_2 + m_1 + m_2) \ddot{x}_1 + (m_1 - m_2) \ddot{x}_1 = (M_1 - M_2 + m_1 + m_2) g$$

(1)

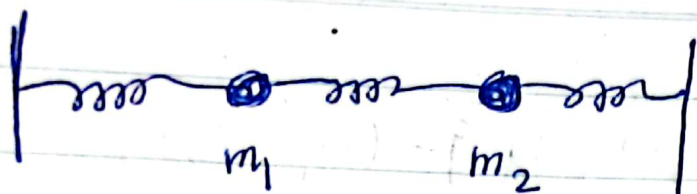
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} ((m_1 + m_2) \dot{x}_1 + (m_1 - m_2) \dot{x}_2) - (m_1 - m_2)g = 0$$

$$(m_1 + m_2) \ddot{x}_1 + (m_1 - m_2) \ddot{x}_2 = (m_1 - m_2)g \quad (2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{I, II} \Rightarrow \ddot{x}_1 = \frac{(M_1 - M_2)(m_1 + m_2) + 4m_1 m_2}{(M_1 + M_2)(m_1 + m_2) + 4m_1 m_2} g$$

$$\ddot{x}_1 = \frac{2M_2(m_1 - m_2)}{(M_1 + M_2)(m_1 + m_2) + 4m_1 m_2} g$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{x}_2 = -\ddot{x}_1$$



سارلاں وکت سہ
/ / / باب سہ

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m_1 \dot{x}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 \dot{x}_2^2$$

$$V = \frac{1}{2} k_1 x_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} k_2 (x_2^2) + \frac{1}{2} k (x_2 - x_1)^2$$

$$L = T - V = \frac{1}{2} m_1 \dot{x}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 \dot{x}_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} k_1 x_1^2 - \frac{1}{2} k_2 x_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} k (x_2 - x_1)^2$$

$$k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = k$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_1} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} \Rightarrow \Rightarrow m_1 \ddot{x}_1 + k x_1 + k (x_2 - x_1) = 0$$

$$m_1 \ddot{x}_1 + k (x_2 - 2x_1) = 0$$

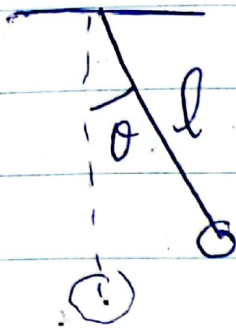
$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_2} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_2} \Rightarrow \Rightarrow m_2 \ddot{x}_2 + k (2x_2 - x_1) = 0$$

$$m_1 \ddot{x}_1 = -k (x_2 - 2x_1)$$

$$m_2 \ddot{x}_2 = -k (x_1 - 2x_2)$$

آئیں

حرکت ایکٹیف سادہ واکوئٹ فنڈر

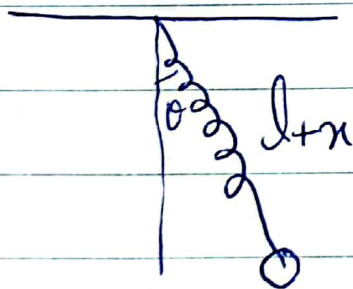


$$T = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{1}{2} m (l \dot{\theta})^2 = \frac{1}{2} m l^2 \dot{\theta}^2$$

$$V = m g l (1 - \cos \theta)$$

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

$$\frac{d}{dt} (m l^2 \dot{\theta}) - m g l \sin \theta = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\ddot{\theta} = \frac{g}{l} \sin \theta}$$



$$T = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{x}^2 + (l+x)^2 \dot{\theta}^2)$$

$$V = -m g (l+x) \cos \theta + \frac{1}{2} k x^2$$

$$L = T - V = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{x}^2 + (l+x)^2 \dot{\theta}^2) + m g (l+x) \cos \theta - \frac{1}{2} k x^2$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 0 \Rightarrow m \ddot{x} + m (l+x) \dot{\theta}^2 + m g \cos \theta - k x = 0$$

$$m \ddot{x} = -m (l+x) \dot{\theta}^2 + m g \cos \theta - k x$$

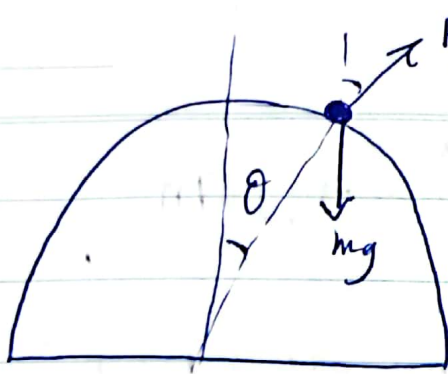
آزاد

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{m}{2} (l+x)^2 \dot{\theta}^2 \right) + m g (l+x) \sin \theta = 0$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$m(l+x)^2 \ddot{\theta} + 2m(l+x)\dot{x}\dot{\theta} = -mg(l+x)\sin\theta$$

$$m(l+x)\ddot{\theta} + 2m\dot{x}\dot{\theta} = -mg\sin\theta$$



با استفاده از هادامکس لاگرانژ نشان دهیم
درجه زائده از سطح از روی سطح کره معلوم شود

$$x = r \sin \theta, \quad y = r \cos \theta$$

$$F_x = F_N \sin \theta$$

$$F_y = F_N \cos \theta - mg$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\theta}^2)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{r}} \right) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} = Q_r \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\theta}} \right) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial \theta} = Q_\theta \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} Q_r = m\ddot{r} - mr\dot{\theta}^2 \\ Q_\theta = 2mr\dot{\theta} + mr^2\ddot{\theta} \end{cases}$$

$$Q_r = \sum F_i \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial r} = F_x \sin \theta + F_y \cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow Q_r = F_N \sin^2 \theta + F_N \cos^2 \theta - mg \cos \theta = F_N - mg \cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow m\ddot{r} - mr\dot{\theta}^2 = F_N - mg \cos \theta$$

$$r = R, \dot{r} = \ddot{r} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{F_N = mg \cos \theta - mR\dot{\theta}^2}$$

$$Q_\theta = F_N \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} + F_y \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} = F_N \sin \theta (r \cos \theta) + F_N \cos \theta (r \sin \theta) + mgr \sin \theta$$

آزید

$$\Rightarrow Q_\theta = -mgr \cos \theta \Rightarrow 2mr\dot{\theta} + mr^2\ddot{\theta} = -mgr \cos \theta$$

$$r = R, \dot{r} = 0, \ddot{r} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{mR\ddot{\theta} = mg \sin \theta}$$

$$\text{و اگر } F_N = 0 \Rightarrow mg \cos \theta = mR\dot{\theta}^2$$

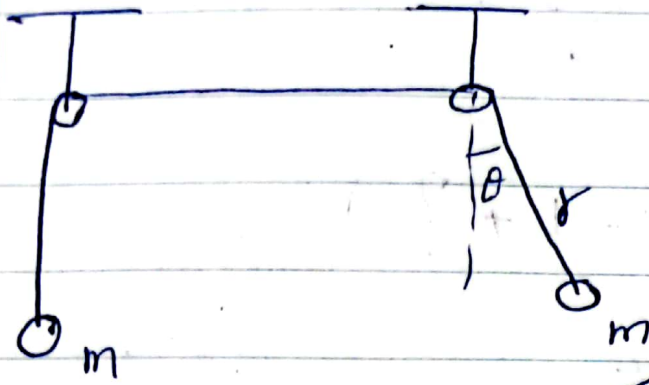
$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\dot{\theta} = \sqrt{\frac{g}{R} \sin \theta}} \Rightarrow \ddot{\theta} = \sqrt{\frac{g}{R \sin \theta}} \frac{\cos \theta}{2}$$

$$\ddot{\theta} = \frac{g}{R} \cos \theta = \sqrt{\frac{g}{R \sin \theta}} \cdot \frac{\cos \theta}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\sin \theta = \frac{4R}{g}} \Rightarrow \theta = \sin^{-1} \frac{4R}{g}$$

در این زاویه جسم از سطح جدا می شود.

دو جسم یک طرفه:



همه است راست آزادانه نوسان کنند و همه است فقط در راست
 و نوسان کنند که همه است حرکت برای θ را ببینید
 اگر دامنه نوسان کوچک باشد - می‌توانیم اولین جزء است
 همه است؟ در درجه راستی؟

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial r} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\ddot{r} = r\dot{\theta}^2 - g(1 - \cos \theta)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(r^2 \dot{\theta}) = -gr \sin \theta$$

$$2r\dot{r}\dot{\theta} + r^2\ddot{\theta} = -gr \sin \theta$$

$$t=0 \Rightarrow \dot{r}(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \dot{r} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{\theta} = -\frac{g}{r} \sin \theta \quad \theta \ll 6^\circ \Rightarrow \ddot{\theta} \approx -\frac{g}{r} \theta$$

آینده

$$\Rightarrow \theta(t) = A \cos(\omega t + \phi), \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{r}}$$

$$\theta \ll 6^\circ \Rightarrow \cos \theta = 1 + \frac{\theta^2}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\ddot{r} = r\dot{\theta}^2 - g(1 - 1 + \frac{\theta^2}{2})$$

$$2\ddot{r} = r\dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{1}{2}g\theta^2$$

$$2\ddot{r} = A^2g \left(\sin^2(\omega t + \phi) - \frac{1}{2} \cos^2(\omega t + \phi) \right)$$

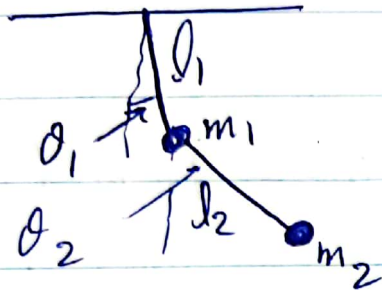
$$\ddot{r}_{avg} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \ddot{r} dt = A^2g \left[\underbrace{\int_0^T \sin^2(\omega t + \phi) dt}_{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\int_0^T \cos^2(\omega t + \phi) dt}_{\frac{1}{2}} \right]$$

$$\boxed{\ddot{r}_{avg} = \frac{A^2g}{8}}$$

سوال ۱۴: آونگ دوگانه

معادلات حرکت آونگ دوگانه زیر را با استفاده از روش

لاگرانژ بیابید.



فصلیات تکمیل یافته θ_1 و θ_2

$$x_1 = l_1 \sin \theta_1, \quad y_1 = -l_1 \cos \theta_1$$

$$x_2 = l_1 \sin \theta_1 + l_2 \sin \theta_2, \quad y_2 = -l_1 \cos \theta_1 - l_2 \cos \theta_2$$

$$v_1^2 = l_1^2 \dot{\theta}_1^2, \quad v_2^2 = l_1^2 \dot{\theta}_1^2 + l_2^2 \dot{\theta}_2^2 + 2l_1 l_2 \dot{\theta}_1 \dot{\theta}_2$$

$$(\cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 + \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} m_1 l_1^2 \dot{\theta}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 (l_1^2 \dot{\theta}_1^2 + l_2^2 \dot{\theta}_2^2 + 2l_1 l_2 \dot{\theta}_1 \dot{\theta}_2 \cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2))$$

$$+ m_1 g l_1 \cos \theta_1 + m_2 g (l_1 \cos \theta_1 + l_2 \cos \theta_2)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\theta}_1} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \theta_1} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (m_1 + m_2) l_1^2 \ddot{\theta}_1 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 l_1 l_2 \ddot{\theta}_2 \cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2) + m_2 l_1 l_2 \dot{\theta}_2^2 \sin(\theta_1 - \theta_2)$$

$$+ (m_1 + m_2) g l_2 \sin \theta_1 = 0$$

آیند

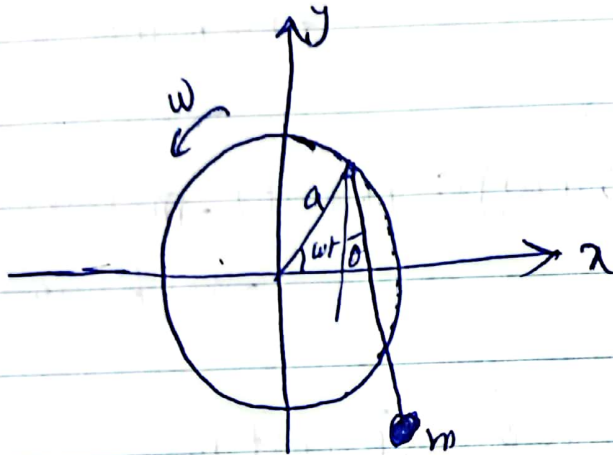
$$\Rightarrow (m_1 + m_2) l_1 \ddot{\theta}_1 + m_2 l_2 \ddot{\theta}_2 + (m_1 + m_2) g \theta_1 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \dot{\theta}_2} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta_2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m_2 l_2 \ddot{\theta}_2 + m_2 l_1 l_2 \ddot{\theta}_1 \cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2) - m_2 l_1 l_2 \dot{\theta}_1^2 \sin(\theta_1 - \theta_2) + m_2 g l_2 \sin \theta_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow l_2 \ddot{\theta}_2 + l_1 \ddot{\theta}_1 + g \theta_2 = 0$$

نقطه آویز اکوف ساده ای به طول b به حلقه بدون مرکز متصل است. حلقه با سرعت زاویه ای ω حول محور تقارن خود می‌چرخد. حرکت خود را بررسی کنید.



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

$$y = a \sin \omega t - b \cos \theta \quad \dot{y} = a\omega \cos \omega t + b\dot{\theta} \sin \theta$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2) \quad \text{و} \quad V = mgy$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} m & \left(a^2 \omega^2 \sin^2 \omega t + b^2 \dot{\theta}^2 \cos^2 \theta - 2ab\omega \dot{\theta} \sin \theta \sin \omega t \right. \\ & \left. + a^2 \omega^2 \cos^2 \omega t + b^2 \dot{\theta}^2 \sin^2 \theta + 2ab\omega \dot{\theta} \sin \theta \cos \omega t \right) \\ & - mg(a \sin \omega t - b \cos \theta) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} m & \left[a^2 \omega^2 + b^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + 2ab\omega \dot{\theta} \sin(\theta + \omega t) \right] \\ & - mg a \sin \omega t + mg b \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

آزید

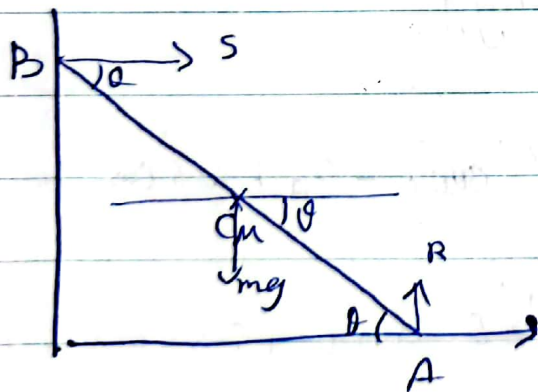
$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \dot{\theta}} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{m}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (2b^2 \dot{\theta} + 2ab\omega \sin(\theta + \omega t)) - mab\omega \dot{\theta} \cos(\theta + \omega t) - mgb \sin \theta = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow mb^2 \ddot{\theta} + mab\omega (\dot{\theta} + \omega) \cos(\theta + \omega t) - mab\omega \dot{\theta} \cos(\theta + \omega t) - mgb \sin \theta = 0$$

$$\ddot{\theta} + \frac{g}{b} \sin \theta + \frac{a}{b} \omega \dot{\theta} \cos(\theta + \omega t) = 0$$

نریانی، طول 2a و جرم m مطابق شکل از یک طرف دیوار
و از طرف دیگر مرکزین کلید دارد از مرکز با یک مقدار تغییر
چسب



$$\begin{aligned} x &= a \cos \theta & \Rightarrow & \dot{x} = -a \dot{\theta} \sin \theta \\ y &= -a \sin \theta & \Rightarrow & \dot{y} = -a \dot{\theta} \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m (a^2 \dot{\theta}^2 \sin^2 \theta + a^2 \dot{\theta}^2 \cos^2 \theta) + \frac{1}{2} I_{cm} \omega^2$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} (m a^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + I_{cm} \dot{\theta}^2), \quad V = -mga \sin \theta$$

آزید

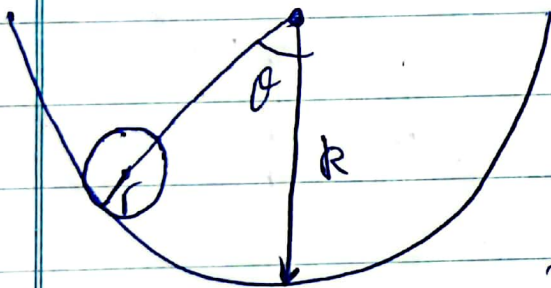
$$L = \frac{1}{2} m a^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_{cm} \dot{\theta}^2 + m g a \sin \theta$$

$$L = \left(\frac{m a^2 + I_{cm}}{2} \right) \dot{\theta}^2 + m g a \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = 0 \Rightarrow (m a^2 + I_{cm}) \ddot{\theta} - m g a \cos \theta = 0$$

$$\ddot{\theta} = \frac{m g a}{m a^2 + I_{cm}} \cos \theta$$

کره کوچکی به شعاع r داخل کره بزرگی به شعاع R دارای نوسانات
کوچک حول نقطه تعادل است. زمان تناوب و گشت کره توپ را بدست آورید.



اگر کره کوچک به اندازه ϕ بچرخد و مرکز آن
به اندازه $(R-r)\theta$ حرکت می کند بدون
بدین غرض کامل حرکت می کند.

$$r\phi = (R-r)\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \frac{1}{2} m v_{cm}^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_{cm} \dot{\phi}^2$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m (R-r)^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2}{5} m r^2 \right) \dot{\phi}^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m r^2 \dot{\phi}^2 + \frac{1}{5} m r^2 \dot{\phi}^2 = \frac{7}{10} m r^2 \dot{\phi}^2$$

$$\text{آینده} \quad T = \frac{7}{10} m (R-r)^2 \dot{\theta}^2, \quad V = -m g (R-r) \cos \theta$$

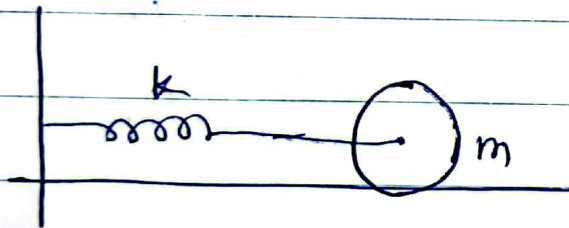
$$L = T - V = \frac{7}{10} m (R-r)^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + mg(R-r) \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{7}{5} m (R-r)^2 \ddot{\theta} + mg(R-r) \sin \theta = 0$$

$$\sin \theta \approx \theta \Rightarrow \ddot{\theta} = \frac{-5g}{7(R-r)} \theta \Rightarrow \ddot{\theta} + \frac{5g}{7(R-r)} \theta = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{5g}{7(R-r)}} \Rightarrow T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{7(R-r)}{5g}}$$

محصن قوی به هم m توسط فنری به ثابت k به دیوار متصل است
این قرص بر روی یک سطح افقی می‌غلتد دوره تناوبش
چقدر است؟



$$I_{cm} = \frac{1}{2} m r^2$$

$$\omega = \frac{\dot{x}}{r}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m v_{cm}^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_{cm} \omega^2$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} m r^2 \right) \left(\frac{\dot{x}}{r} \right)^2 = \frac{3}{4} m \dot{x}^2$$

$$V = \frac{1}{2} k x^2 \quad L = \frac{3}{4} m \dot{x}^2 - \frac{1}{2} k x^2$$

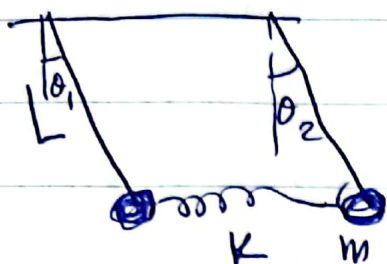
$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{3}{2} m \ddot{x} - kx = 0$$

$$\ddot{x} - \frac{2}{3} \frac{k}{m} x = 0 \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3} \frac{k}{m}}$$

آزید

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{3m}{2k}}$$

دو کُتله متساوی به طول L و جرم m توسط فنری با جرم ناچیز و ثابت فنر k هم متصل اند. حرکت را بر سر کشند به این زوایای کوچک



$$T = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}_2^2$$

$$x_1 = L \sin \theta_1 \approx L \theta_1$$

$$x_2 = L \sin \theta_2 \approx L \theta_2$$

$$\dot{x}_1 =$$

$$V = -mgL \cos \theta_1 - mgL \cos \theta_2$$

$$= -mgL \left[\left(1 - \frac{\theta_1^2}{2}\right) + \left(1 - \frac{\theta_2^2}{2}\right) \right]$$

$$= -2mgL + \frac{mg}{2L} (L^2 \theta_1^2 + L^2 \theta_2^2)$$

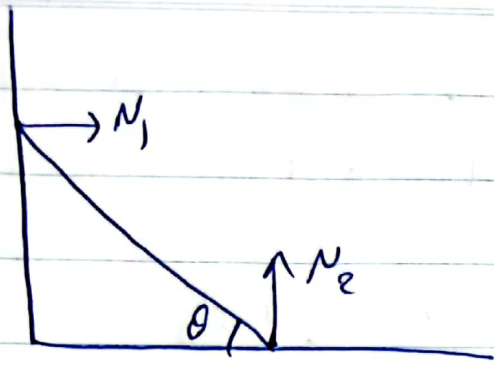
$$V = -2mgL + \frac{mg}{2L} (x_1^2 + x_2^2) + \frac{1}{2} k (x_1 - x_2)^2$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}_2^2 + 2mgL - \frac{mg}{2L} (x_1^2 + x_2^2) - \frac{1}{2} k (x_1 - x_2)^2$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_1} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} = 0 \Rightarrow m \ddot{x}_1 - \frac{mg}{L} x_1 + k(x_1 - x_2) = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_2} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_2} = 0 \Rightarrow m \ddot{x}_2 - \frac{mg}{L} x_2 + k(x_1 - x_2) = 0$$

آزید $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \ddot{x}_1 - \left(\frac{g}{L} + \frac{k}{m} \right) x_1 + \frac{k}{m} x_2 = 0 \\ \ddot{x}_2 - \left(\frac{g}{L} + \frac{k}{m} \right) x_2 + \frac{k}{m} x_1 = 0 \end{cases}$



نزدیک به دیوار صاف می‌گردد.
 ما فرض کنیم نزدیک تمام خود را به دیوار
 حفظ کند معادلات حرکت را
 به دست آوریم.

اگر زاویه اولیه نزدیک به صفر درجه زاویه این
 از دیوار جدا شود

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2) + \frac{1}{2} I_{cm} \omega^2$$

$$x = \frac{l}{2} \cos \theta, \quad y = \frac{l}{2} \sin \theta$$

$$\dot{x} = -\frac{l}{2} \dot{\theta} \sin \theta, \quad \dot{y} = \frac{l}{2} \dot{\theta} \cos \theta$$

$$\ddot{x} = -\frac{l}{2} (\ddot{\theta} \sin \theta + \dot{\theta}^2 \cos \theta), \quad \ddot{y} = \frac{l}{2} (\ddot{\theta} \cos \theta - \dot{\theta}^2 \sin \theta)$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m \left(\frac{l^2}{4} \dot{\theta}^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{l^2}{4} \dot{\theta}^2 \cos^2 \theta \right) + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} m l^2 \dot{\theta}^2$$

$$T = \frac{1}{6} m l^2 \dot{\theta}^2, \quad V = mgy = \frac{1}{2} mgl \sin \theta$$

$$L = T - V = \frac{1}{6} m l^2 \dot{\theta}^2 - \frac{1}{2} mgl \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} m l^2 \ddot{\theta} + \frac{1}{2} mgl \cos \theta = 0$$

$$\ddot{\theta} + \frac{3g}{2l} \cos \theta = 0 \quad (1)$$

آزید

با ضرب طرفین در $\dot{\theta}$ داریم

$$\ddot{\theta} + \frac{3g}{2l} \dot{\theta} \cos \theta = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{3g}{2l} \sin \theta \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{3g}{2l} \sin \theta = C$$

در لحظه $t=0$ ، $\theta = \alpha$ ، $\dot{\theta} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3g}{2l} \sin \alpha = C$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{3g}{2l} \sin \theta = \frac{3g}{2l} \sin \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{3g}{l} (\sin \alpha - \sin \theta) = 0 \quad (۲)$$

در لحظه قطع نخاس N_1 یعنی تحت شرایطی که مرکز فواید

$$\ddot{x} = 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{l}{2} (\ddot{\theta} \sin \theta + \dot{\theta}^2 \cos \theta) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \cancel{\dot{\theta}^2 \cos \theta} \Rightarrow \ddot{\theta} \sin \theta + \dot{\theta}^2 \cos \theta = 0 \quad (۳)$$

$$\ddot{\theta} - \frac{3g}{2l} \cos \theta \sin \theta + \dot{\theta}^2 \frac{3g}{l} (\sin \alpha - \sin \theta) \cos \theta = 0$$

آریه

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{2} \sin \theta = \sin \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{2}{3} \sin \alpha \Rightarrow \theta = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{2}{3} \sin \alpha \right)$$

در دستگاه مختصات دکارتی با محورهای x و y و z به سرعت زاویه‌ای
 یکسان ω حول محور z می‌چرخد. ذره‌ای به جرم m
 تحت تأثیر پتانسیل $V(x, y, z)$ حرکت می‌کند

الف: معادلات حرکت لاکرانژ را برای این سیستم
 ب: نشان دهید این معادلات را می‌توان معادلات حرکت ذره‌ای
 را در دستگاه مختصات جزیی تحت تأثیر نیرو $V(x, y, z)$
 و نیروی ناشی از یک پتانسیل وابسته به سرعت $V(x, y, z, \dot{x}, \dot{y}, \dot{z})$
 از این جا از ω پتانسیل وابسته به سرعت را برای نیرو
 های لگرنیژ از حرکت و کوریولیس به دست آورد

ج: ω را در مختصات کروی r, θ, ϕ و $\dot{r}, \dot{\theta}, \dot{\phi}$ بنویس

سرعت در دستگاه مختصات متحرک به صورت زیر است:

$$\vec{v}' = \vec{v} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r} \quad \text{و} \quad \vec{\omega} = \omega \hat{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{v}' &= (\dot{x}\hat{i} + \dot{y}\hat{j} + \dot{z}\hat{k}) + \omega\hat{k} \times (x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}) \\ &= (\dot{x} - \omega y)\hat{i} + (\dot{y} + \omega x)\hat{j} + \dot{z}\hat{k} \end{aligned}$$

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

آذین

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m \mathbf{v}' \cdot \mathbf{v}' = \frac{1}{2} m [\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2]$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m [(\dot{x} - \omega y)^2 + (\dot{y} + \omega x)^2 + \dot{z}^2]$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m [\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2 + 2\omega(x\dot{y} - \dot{x}y) + \omega^2(x^2 + y^2)]$$

$$L = T - V = \frac{1}{2} m [\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2 + 2\omega(x\dot{y} - \dot{x}y) + \omega^2(x^2 + y^2)] - V(x, y, z)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 0 \Rightarrow m\ddot{x} - m\omega\dot{y} - m\omega\dot{y} - m\omega^2 x + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{m\ddot{x} - 2m\omega\dot{y} - m\omega^2 x + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = 0} \quad (1)$$

(2)

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{y}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{m\ddot{y} + 2m\omega\dot{x} - m\omega^2 y + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} = 0}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{z}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{m\ddot{z} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} = 0} \quad (3)$$

$$m(\ddot{x}\mathbf{i} + \ddot{y}\mathbf{j} + \ddot{z}\mathbf{k}) + \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} \mathbf{k} \right) - (2m\omega\dot{y}\mathbf{i} - 2m\omega\dot{x}\mathbf{j}) - (m\omega^2 x\mathbf{i} + m\omega^2 y\mathbf{j}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m\ddot{\mathbf{r}} + \nabla V - 2m\vec{\omega} \times \dot{\mathbf{r}} - m\vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}) = 0$$

در این رابطه (رابطه تن) دو وجه اول مربوط به حرکت
 یکنسلی V است و دو وجه بعدی مربوط به حرکت
 یکنسلی وابسته به سرعت V است

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = -2m\omega y - m\omega^2 x$$

$$U = 2m\omega y x + \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 x^2 + U_1(y)$$

$$-\frac{\partial U}{\partial y} = 2m\omega x - m\omega y \Rightarrow U = -2m\omega xy + \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 y^2 + U_2(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow U = \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 (x^2 + y^2) + 2m\omega (y x - xy)$$

$$x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \Rightarrow \dot{x} = \dot{r} \sin \theta \cos \varphi + r \dot{\theta} \cos \theta \cos \varphi - r \sin \theta \dot{\varphi} \sin \varphi$$

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

$$\Rightarrow U = \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 r^2 \sin^2 \theta + 2m\omega r^2 \dot{\varphi} \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow U = \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 r^2 \sin^2 \theta (1 + 4\dot{\varphi})$$

ها میلتونی توضیح کنی تحت تأثیر گرانش همونتر قرار دارند و همون
تحت تأثیر است یعنی قرار دارند را به دست آوریم
درستگاه دهیم دوماً صراحتاً (هوک با یک درجه آزادی) باقی
می ماند می توان آن را (از نظر اصول) با استفاده از روش
انرژی حل کرد و تابع انرژی را بنویسیم و کمترین چیست؟

$$L = T - V = \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} (\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + \dot{\phi}^2 r^2 \sin^2 \theta) \\ + G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2} + (m_1 + m_2) g z$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{H} = \sum p_k \dot{q}_k - L$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{H} = x \dot{p}_x - y \dot{p}_y + z \dot{p}_z + r \dot{p}_r + \theta \dot{p}_\theta + \phi \dot{p}_\phi - L$$

$$\mathcal{H} = \dot{x} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} + \dot{y} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{y}} + \dot{z} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{z}} + r \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}} + \dot{\theta} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} + \dot{\phi} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\phi}} - L$$

$$\mathcal{H} = \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} (\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + \dot{\phi}^2 r^2 \sin^2 \theta) \\ - G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r} - (m_1 + m_2) g z$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \dot{x}} = (m_1 + m_2) \dot{x}, \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \dot{y}} = (m_1 + m_2) \dot{y}, \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \dot{z}} = (m_1 + m_2) \dot{z}$$

$$\text{آزادی} \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \dot{r}} = \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \dot{r}, \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} r^2 \dot{\theta}, \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \dot{\phi}} = \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} r^2 \sin^2 \theta \dot{\phi}$$

چون لاگرانژی تابع همیچون از x و y و ϕ نسبت می
 P_x و P_y و P_ϕ ثابت حرکت هستند

$$\Rightarrow P_x = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{x}} = (m_1 + m_2) \dot{x} \Rightarrow \dot{x} = \frac{P_x}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$P_y = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{y}} = (m_1 + m_2) \dot{y} \Rightarrow \dot{y} = \frac{P_y}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$P_\phi = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\phi}} = \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \dot{\phi} r^2 \sin^2 \theta \Rightarrow \dot{\phi} = \frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1 m_2} \frac{P_\phi}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta}$$

و x و y و ϕ ثابت حرکت هستند

$$\Rightarrow P_z = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{z}} = (m_1 + m_2) \dot{z} \Rightarrow \dot{z} = \frac{P_z}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$P_r = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{r}} = \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \dot{r} \Rightarrow \dot{r} = \frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1 m_2} P_r$$

$$P_\theta = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} r^2 \dot{\theta} \Rightarrow \dot{\theta} = \frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1 m_2} \frac{P_\theta}{r^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) \left[\left(\frac{P_x}{m_1 + m_2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{P_y}{m_1 + m_2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{P_z}{m_1 + m_2} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \left[\left(\frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1 m_2} P_r \right)^2 + r^2 \left(\frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1 m_2} \frac{P_\theta}{r^2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1 m_2} \frac{P_\phi}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \right)^2 r^2 \sin^2 \theta \right]$$

$$- \frac{G m_1 m_2}{r} - (m_1 + m_2) g z$$

آزیر

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{H} = \frac{p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2}{2(m_1 + m_2)} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1 m_2} \left(p_r^2 + \frac{p_\theta^2}{r^2} + \frac{p_\phi^2}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \right) - G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r} - (m_1 + m_2) g z$$

$$\mu = \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \quad , \quad m_1 + m_2 = M$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{H} = \frac{p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2}{2m} - (m_1 + m_2) g z + \frac{p_r^2}{2\mu} + \frac{p_\theta^2}{2\mu r^2} + \frac{p_\phi^2}{2\mu r^2 \sin^2 \theta} - G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r}$$

$$\mathcal{H} = \frac{1}{2M} (p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2) - M g z$$

$$\mathcal{H}_r = \frac{p_r^2}{2\mu} + \frac{p_\theta^2}{2\mu r^2} + \frac{p_\phi^2}{2\mu r^2 \sin^2 \theta} - \frac{G m_1 m_2}{r}$$

دو حركتوں کے متعلق H_r , H_z

$$\dot{p}_r = -\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial r} \Rightarrow \dot{p}_r = + \frac{p_\theta^2}{\mu r^3} + \frac{p_\phi^2}{\mu r^3 \sin^2 \theta} - \frac{G m_1 m_2}{r^2}$$

$$p_r = \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \dot{r} = \mu \dot{r} \Rightarrow \dot{p}_r = \mu \ddot{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu \ddot{r} = \frac{p_\theta^2}{\mu r^3} + \frac{p_\phi^2}{\mu r^3 \sin^2 \theta} - \frac{G m_1 m_2}{r^2}$$

آئیں

$$\dot{p}_\theta = - \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \theta} = \frac{p_\varphi^2 \cos \theta}{\mu r^2 \sin^3 \theta}$$

$$\dot{p}_\theta = \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} r^2 \ddot{\theta} \Rightarrow p_\theta = \mu r^2 \dot{\theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{p}_\theta = \mu r^2 \ddot{\theta} + 2\mu r \dot{r} \dot{\theta} = \mu (2r \dot{r} \dot{\theta} + r^2 \ddot{\theta})$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\mu r \dot{r} \dot{\theta} + \mu r^2 \ddot{\theta} = \frac{p_\varphi^2 \cos \theta}{\mu r^2 \sin^3 \theta}$$

$$\dot{p}_z = - \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial z} \Rightarrow \dot{p}_z = Mg$$

$$p_z = M \dot{z} \Rightarrow M \ddot{z} = Mg \Rightarrow \ddot{z} = g$$