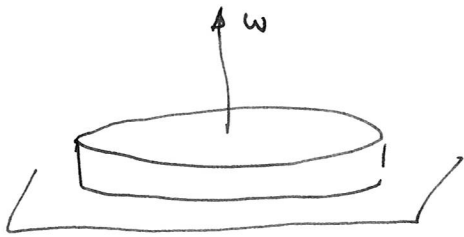


Elm. Fiz. Példatár 12.33



z tengely körül forgó  
korong, súrlódással

R: sugár

M: tömeg

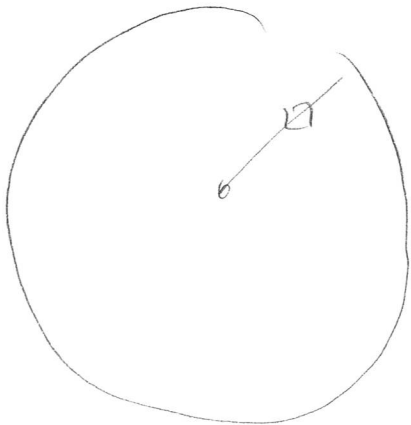
$\mu$ : súrl. együt.

$\omega_0$ : kezdeti szögsebesség

Megye:  $M \ddot{r} = - \mu k \frac{v \dot{r}}{|v|}$  ez ismét

$$\Theta \ddot{\omega} = M_z$$

súrlódási erő forgatónyomatéka:



teljes nyomaték:  $Mg$

ebből  $dA$  felületen  $dF = \frac{Mg\mu}{A} dA$

$$A = R^2 \pi$$

forgatónyomaték

$$dM_z = r dF = \mu \frac{Mg}{R^2 \pi} r dA$$

$$dA = r dr d\theta$$

$$M_z = \int_0^R r dr \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\theta \frac{Mg r}{R^2 \pi} = \frac{2Mg\mu}{R^2} \int_0^R r^2 dr$$

$$= \frac{Mg\mu}{R^2} \frac{2}{3} R^3 = \frac{2}{3} \mu Mg R$$

és  $M$   $N$ -nel ellentétes irányú

$$I = \frac{1}{2} MR^2$$

$$I \dot{\omega} = M_z$$

$$\frac{1}{2} MR^2 \dot{\omega} = -\frac{2}{3} \mu MgR$$

$$\dot{\omega} = -\frac{4}{3} \frac{\mu g}{R}$$

$$\omega = \omega_0 \quad \text{-völ}$$

$$T = -\frac{\omega}{\dot{\omega}} = \frac{3R\omega_0}{4\mu g} \quad \text{idö miðva}$$

áll mef

Emlékeztető: Hamilton-féle kanonikus egyenletek:

$$\dot{q}_i = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} \quad \dot{p}_i = - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i}$$

a fázistérben értelmezett  $f(q, p, t)$  függvényre:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} f(q(t), p(t), t) &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \sum_{i=1}^F \left[ \frac{\partial f(q, p, t)}{\partial q_i} \dot{q}_i + \frac{\partial f(q, p, t)}{\partial p_i} \dot{p}_i \right] \\ &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \sum_{i=1}^F \left[ \frac{\partial f(q, p, t)}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} - \frac{\partial f(q, p, t)}{\partial p_i} \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} \right] \\ &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \{f, H\} \end{aligned}$$

ahol

$$\{f, g\} = \sum_{i=1}^F \left[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial g}{\partial p_i} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_i} \frac{\partial g}{\partial q_i} \right]$$

emlékeztető:

$\{, \}$  bilineáris, antiszimmetrikus

$$\{f, g, h\} = f \{g, h\} + \{f, h\} g \quad \text{Leibniz}$$

$$\{\{f, g\}, h\} + \{\{g, h\}, f\} + \{\{h, f\}, g\} = 0 \quad \text{Jacobi}$$

megj: Lie-algebra

Példa:  $f = f(q_j)$  (mivel  $p_j$ , egy adott  $j$ )

$$\{f, g\} = \sum_{i=1}^F \left[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial g}{\partial p_i} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_i} \frac{\partial g}{\partial q_i} \right]$$

$$i=j \rightarrow f'(q_j)$$

$$i \neq j \rightarrow 0$$

$$= f'(q_j) \frac{\partial g}{\partial p_j}$$

Mj:  $\{q_i, q_j\} = \{p_i, p_j\} = 0$

$$\{q_i, p_j\} = \delta_{ij}$$

Adottól expl. nem függő mennyiségek:

$$\dot{f} = \{f, H\} \quad f = f(q, p)$$

$f$  megmarad:  $\{f, H\} = 0$

All (Poisson kétéle):  $\{f, H\} = 0$ ,  $\{g, H\} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \{f, g\} \text{ is megmarad}$$

$$\{\{f, g\}, H\} = - \left( \underbrace{\{\{g, H\}, f\}}_0 + \underbrace{\{\{H, f\}, g\}}_0 \right) = 0$$

Runge - Lenz - vektor

centrális potenciál

$$V(x) = - \frac{\alpha m}{|r|}$$

potenciálal  
(gravitációs, Coulomb)

$$\underline{L} = \underline{\dot{r}} \times \underline{N} - \alpha m \underline{e}_r$$

$$\underline{e}_r = \frac{\underline{r}}{r}$$

mutassuk meg, hogy ez megmarad!

$$H = K + V = \frac{p_r^2}{2m} + \frac{p_\varphi^2}{2mr^2} - \frac{\alpha m}{r}$$

síkmozgás:

$$\underline{N} = p_\varphi$$

$$\underline{\dot{r}} = \dot{r} \underline{e}_r + r \dot{\varphi} \underline{e}_\varphi = \frac{p_r}{m} \underline{e}_r + \frac{r p_\varphi}{m r^2} \underline{e}_\varphi$$

$$\underline{\dot{r}} \times \underline{N} = \frac{p_r}{m} \underline{e}_r \times \underline{e}_z p_\varphi + \frac{p_\varphi^2}{m r} \underline{e}_\varphi \times \underline{e}_z =$$

$$\underline{e}_r \times \underline{e}_z = -\underline{e}_\varphi$$

$$\underline{e}_\varphi \times \underline{e}_z = \underline{e}_r$$

$$\underline{\dot{r}} \times \underline{N} = -\frac{p_r p_\varphi}{m} \underline{e}_\varphi + \frac{p_\varphi^2}{m r} \underline{e}_r$$

$$H = \frac{p_r^2}{2m} + \frac{p_\varphi^2}{2mr^2} - \frac{\alpha m}{r}$$

$$\underline{L} = \underline{\dot{r}} \times \underline{N} - \alpha m \underline{e}_r = -\frac{p_r p_\varphi}{m} \underline{e}_\varphi + \left( \frac{p_\varphi^2}{m r} - \alpha m \right) \underline{e}_r$$

idiot explicit neue tatalmann

$$\underline{L} = \{L, H\}$$

elher hell:

$$\{e_\varphi, H\} = -\dot{\varphi} e_r = -\frac{p_\varphi}{mr^2} e_r$$

$$\{e_r, H\} = r\dot{\varphi} e_\varphi = +\frac{p_\varphi}{mr} e_\varphi$$

$$\underline{L} = -\frac{p_r p_\varphi}{m} e_\varphi + \left(\frac{p_\varphi^2}{mr} - \alpha m\right) e_r$$

$$\{L, H\} = -\frac{p_r p_\varphi}{m} \{e_\varphi, H\} + \left(\frac{p_\varphi^2}{mr} - \alpha m\right) \{e_r, H\}$$

$$= -\frac{p_r p_\varphi}{m} \{e_\varphi, H\} + e_r \left\{ \frac{p_\varphi^2}{mr} - \alpha m, H \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{p_r p_\varphi}{m}, H \right\} = -\frac{p_\varphi}{m} \frac{\partial H}{\partial r} - \frac{p_r}{m} \frac{\partial H}{\partial \varphi}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{p_\varphi^2}{mr}, H \right\} = -\frac{p_\varphi^2}{mr^2} \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_r} - \frac{2p_\varphi}{mr^2} \frac{\partial H}{\partial \varphi}$$

$$\dot{r} = \frac{p_r}{m}$$

$$\{L, H\} = +\frac{p_r p_\varphi}{m} \frac{p_\varphi}{mr^2} e_r + \left(\frac{p_\varphi^2}{mr} - \alpha m\right) \frac{p_\varphi}{mr} e_\varphi$$

$$+ e_\varphi \frac{p_\varphi}{m} \left(-\frac{p_\varphi^2}{mr^2} + \frac{\alpha m}{r^2}\right) + e_r \left(-\frac{p_\varphi^2}{mr^2} \frac{p_r}{m}\right) = 0$$

# Harmonikus oszcillátor megoldása kanonikus transzformációval

Emlékeztető: kanonikus transzformáció:

$$Q_i = Q_i(q_i, p_i, t) \quad P_i = P_i(q_i, p_i, t)$$

hoogy:

$$\dot{Q}_i = \frac{\partial H'}{\partial P_i} \quad \dot{P}_i = -\frac{\partial H'}{\partial Q_i}$$

de: kanonikus egyenlet

$$\delta \int \left( \sum_i p_i dq_i - H dt \right) = 0 \quad \text{variációs eq.}$$

$$\delta \int \left( \sum_i P_i dQ_i - H' dt \right) = 0$$

egek ekvivalensek, ha

$$\sum p_i dq_i - H dt = \sum P_i dQ_i - H' dt + dF$$

↑  
teljes diff.

azaz

$$dF = \sum p_i dq_i - \sum P_i dQ_i - (H' - H) dt$$

innen

$$P_i = \frac{\partial F}{\partial q_i} \quad p_i = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial Q_i} \quad H' = H + \frac{\partial F}{\partial t}$$

ha  $F = F(Q, q, t)$

(de lehet más változókkal kifejezve, Legendre-trf.)

$$d \underbrace{\left( F + \sum_i P_i Q_i \right)}_{\Phi} = \sum p_i dq_i + \sum_i Q_i dP_i - (H' - H) dt$$

$$p_i = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial q_i} \quad Q_i = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial P_i} \quad H' = H^{\#} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}$$

stb., lehet még Legendre - transzformáció

Példa: találjuk ki, hogy milyen kanonikus transzformációt kell alkalmazni a harmonikus oszcillátorra, hogy  $Q$  ciklikus legyen

$$H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + m\omega^2 x^2$$

$$p = \frac{\partial F}{\partial q} \quad P = - \frac{\partial F}{\partial Q} \quad H' = H + \frac{\partial F}{\partial t}$$

$$Q \text{ ciklikus} \quad \frac{\partial H'}{\partial Q} = 0 \quad P = - \frac{\partial F}{\partial Q} = \text{áll.}$$

de mi legyen ehhez  $F(q, Q)$

$$x(t) = A \cdot \sin(\omega t + \delta)$$

$$p(t) = m\omega A \cos(\omega t + \delta) = \frac{\partial F}{\partial q}$$

$$P = \text{áll.} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial Q}$$

$$p = \frac{\partial F}{\partial q} = f(p) \cos Q$$

sejtsük meg  $F$ -et:

$$F = \frac{m\omega}{2} q^2 \operatorname{ctg} Q$$

$$P = - \frac{\partial F}{\partial Q} = \frac{m\omega}{2} \frac{x^2}{\sin^2 Q}$$

$$p = \frac{\partial F}{\partial q} = m\omega q \operatorname{ctg} Q$$

keressük

$$p = f(p) \cos Q$$

$$x = \frac{f(p)}{m\omega} \sin Q$$

alább

$$H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + m\omega^2 x^2 =$$

$$= \frac{f^2(p)}{2m}$$

$$P = - \frac{\partial F}{\partial Q}$$



## Scaladesés

$$m\ddot{y} = -mg \quad y(t) = y_0 + v_0 t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

$$S = \int \mathcal{L} dt \quad \mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}m\dot{y}^2 - mgy$$

$$S = m \int \left( \frac{1}{2}\dot{y}^2 - gy \right) dt = \frac{m}{2} \left\{ y\dot{y} \Big|_0^t - \int_0^t y\ddot{y} - 2g \int_0^t y dt \right\}$$

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

$$S = \frac{m}{2} \left\{ y\dot{y} \Big|_0^t - g \int_0^t y dt \right\}$$

$$y(t) = y_0 + v_0 t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

határozzuk ki fejezetű

$$y(0) = y_0$$

$$y(t_1) = y_1 = y_0 + v_0 t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

$$y_1 - y_0 + \frac{1}{2}gt^2 = v_0 t$$

$$v_0 = \frac{y_1 - y_0}{t} + \frac{1}{2}gt$$

$$S = \frac{m}{2} \left\{ \frac{(y_1 - y_0)^2}{t} - g t (y_1 + y_0) - \frac{g^2}{12} t^3 \right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = -\frac{m}{2} \left\{ \frac{(y_1 - y_0)^2}{t^2} + g(y_1 + y_0) + \frac{g^2}{4} t^2 \right\}$$

$$= -\frac{m}{2} \left\{ \frac{(y_1 - y_0)^2}{t^2} + g(y_1 - y_0) + \frac{g}{4} t^2 + 2gy_0 \right\}$$

$$= -\frac{m}{2} v_0^2 - mgy_0 = H$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial y_1} = \frac{m(y_1 - y_0)}{t} - \frac{1}{2}mgt = mv_0 - mgt = p$$

$$y_1 = y_0 + v_0 t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

$$m(y_1 - y_0) = mv_0 t - \frac{1}{2}mgt^2$$

## Hatás- és sűrűváltások

$$S = \int \mathcal{L} dt \quad \text{ha} \quad \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\text{akkor} \quad \mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}(q, \dot{q}) \quad H = \sum p_i \dot{q}_i - L$$

$$L = \sum p_i \dot{q}_i - H$$

$$S = \int L dt = \int \sum p_i \dot{q}_i - \underbrace{Ht}_{Et}$$

$$S_0 = \int \sum p_i \dot{q}_i dt = \int \sum p_i dq_i$$

$$\text{egy változóban:} \quad S_0 = S_0(q, E)$$

végül érkezik az alkotófüggvény-ek kanonikus transzformációját!

$$I = \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint p dq \quad \text{legyen az új impulzus}$$

$S_0$ -t felírjuk  $q$  és  $I$  függvényeként

$$p = \frac{\partial S_0(q, I)}{\partial q}$$

$$w = \frac{\partial S_0}{\partial I} \quad \text{új koordináta}$$

$$\dot{I} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial w} = 0$$

$$\dot{w} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial I} = \frac{dE(I)}{dI}$$

$I$  hatásváltó

sűrűváltó

$$w = \frac{dE(I)}{dI} t + \text{const.}$$

