

A zárthelyi feladatának a megoldása

$$1a) \quad \ddot{x} + \alpha \dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = \frac{F_0}{m} \sin^2(\Omega t)$$

trigonometriai átalakítás:

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(2\Omega t) &= \cos^2(\Omega t) - \sin^2(\Omega t) \\ &= (1 - \sin^2(\Omega t)) - \sin^2(\Omega t) \\ &= 1 - 2\sin^2(\Omega t) \end{aligned}$$

ahonnan  $\sin^2(\Omega t) = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos(2\Omega t))$

$$\ddot{x} + \alpha \dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = \frac{F_0}{2m} (1 - \cos(2\Omega t))$$

két tag összegére bontva:  $x(t) = x_0(t) + x_2(t)$

$$\ddot{x}_0 + \alpha \dot{x}_0 + \omega_0^2 x_0 = \frac{F_0}{2m}$$

$$\ddot{x}_2 + \alpha \dot{x}_2 + \omega_0^2 x_2 = -\frac{F_0}{2m} \cos(2\Omega t)$$

mindkettő harmonikus / áll. erővel genj. rezgés

$$x_0 = \frac{F_0}{2m\omega_0^2} = \frac{F_0}{2k} \quad k = m\omega_0^2 \text{ rugóállandó}$$

$$x_2 = A \cos(2\Omega t - \varphi) \quad \text{kényszerrezgés}$$

$$A = \frac{-F_0 / (2m)}{\sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - 4\Omega^2)^2 + \alpha^2 4\Omega^2}}$$

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{\alpha 2\Omega}{\omega_0^2 - 4\Omega^2}$$

1b.)

$$\ddot{x} + \alpha \dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = f(t)$$

$$f(t) = \frac{F(t)}{m} = \begin{cases} f_0 \sin^2(\Omega t) & 0 < t < \frac{2\pi}{\Omega} \\ 0 & \text{egyébként} \end{cases}$$

a megoldást most az alulcsillapított esetre írjuk fel  
(a többi eset teljesen hasonló)

$$G(t) = \frac{\theta(t)}{\omega} e^{-\alpha/2 t} \sin(\omega t)$$

$$\omega^2 = \omega_0^2 - (\alpha/2)^2$$

$$1) \quad x(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(t-t') f(t') dt' = \int_0^{\infty} G(t-t') f(t') dt'$$

mert  $f(t') = 0$  ha  $t' < 0$

ha  $t < 0$

$t-t' < 0$  a teljes ind. tartományban, így  $G(t-t') = 0$

$$\boxed{x(t) = 0 \quad \text{ha } t < 0}$$

$$2) \quad 0 < t < T = \frac{2\pi}{\Omega} \text{ -ra:}$$

$G(t-t') \neq 0$  ha  $t' < T$ ,  $t'$ -ig integrálunk

$$f(t) = f_0 \sin^2(\Omega t)$$

$$3) \quad t > T \quad \text{esetén } f(t) \neq 0 \text{ csak ha } t' < T, T\text{-ig integrálunk}$$

$$\sin^2(\Omega t) = \left( \frac{e^{i\Omega t} - e^{-i\Omega t}}{2i} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{4} (-e^{-2i\Omega t} - e^{2i\Omega t} + 2)$$

$t > 0 - \text{ra}$

-2-

$$G(t) = \frac{1}{\omega} e^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}t} \sin(\omega t) = \frac{1}{2i\omega} e^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}t} (e^{i\omega t} - e^{-i\omega t})$$

an integrandus:

$$G(t-t)H(t) = \frac{1}{2i\omega} e^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}(t-t')} (e^{i\omega(t-t')} - e^{-i\omega(t-t')}) \times \\ \times \frac{1}{4} (2 - e^{-2i\Omega t} - e^{-2i\Omega t'})$$

$$= \frac{1}{8i\omega} \sum_{k=1}^6 a_k e^{\lambda_k t'}$$

$$a_1 = 2 e^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}t} e^{i\omega t}$$

$$\lambda_1 = -i\omega + \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$a_2 = -e^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}t} e^{i\omega t}$$

$$\lambda_2 = -i\omega + \frac{\alpha}{2} - 2i\Omega$$

$$a_3 = -e^{i\frac{\alpha}{2}t} e^{i\omega t}$$

$$\lambda_3 = -i\omega + \frac{\alpha}{2} + 2i\Omega$$

$$a_4 = -2 e^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}t} e^{-i\omega t}$$

$$\lambda_4 = i\omega + \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$a_5 = e^{-i\frac{\alpha}{2}t} e^{-i\omega t}$$

$$\lambda_5 = i\omega + \frac{\alpha}{2} - 2i\Omega$$

$$a_6 = e^{i\frac{\alpha}{2}t} e^{-i\omega t}$$

$$\lambda_6 = i\omega + \frac{\alpha}{2} + 2i\Omega$$

aholnan  $0 < t < T$  esetén

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{8i\omega} \left[ \sum_{k=1}^6 \frac{a_k}{\lambda_k} e^{\lambda_k t'} \right]_{t'=0}^{t'=t}$$

és  $t > T - \text{re}$

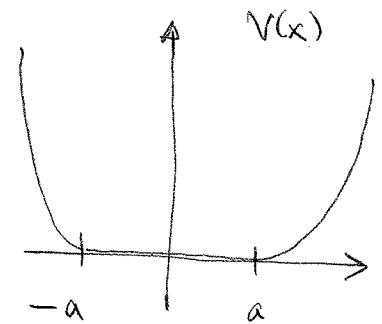
$$x(t) = \frac{1}{8i\omega} \left[ \sum_{k=1}^6 \frac{a_k}{\lambda_k} e^{\lambda_k t'} \right]_{t'=0}^{t'=T}$$

lehet egyszerűsíteni, ha valaki emlékszik a  
 gyakorlathoz az  $f(t) = \begin{cases} f_0 & 0 < t < T \\ 0 & \text{egyébként} \end{cases}$  esetre,

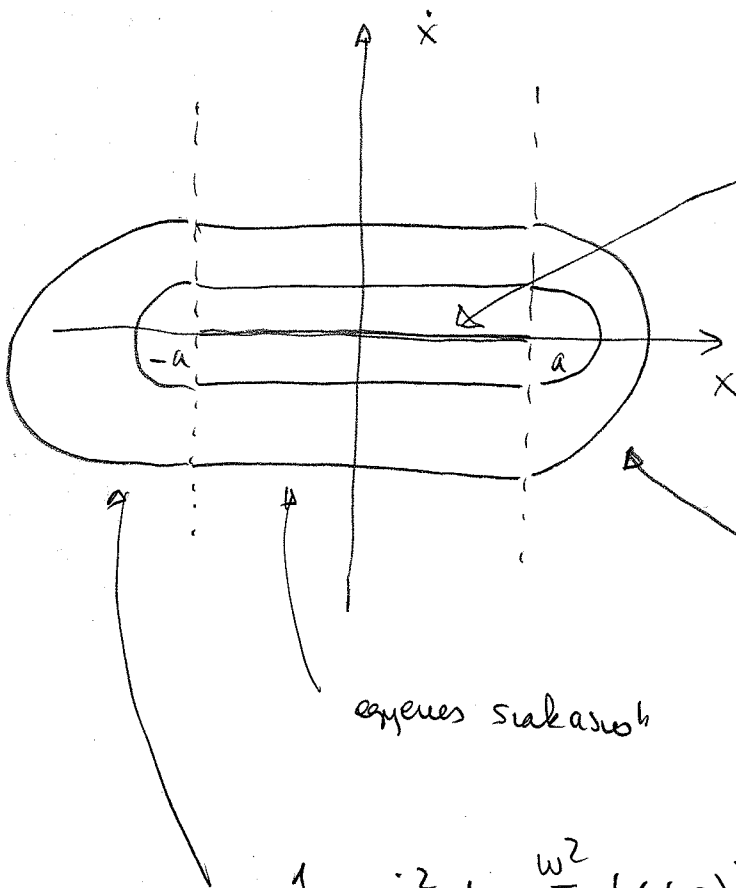
és ~~ha valaki emlékszik a~~ egyszerű sinus hullám  
 esetre. (Harmadik gyakorlat, ill. Laudau)

2.

$$V(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\omega^2}{2} (x+a)^2 & x < -a \\ 0 & -a < x < a \\ \frac{\omega^2}{2} (x-a)^2 & x > a \end{cases}$$



Fázis térbeli rajzok:



$$E = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 + V(x)$$

a  $[-a, a]$  szakasza

összes pontja egyszerű

$$\frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 + \frac{\omega^2}{2} (x-a)^2 = E = \text{all.}$$

ellipszisek jobb fele

(ell. középpontja:  $x=a, y=0$ )

$$\frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 + \frac{\omega^2}{2} (x+a)^2 = E = \text{all.}$$

ellipszisek bal fele

(ellipszisek középpontja:  $x=-a, y=0$ )

periódusidő meghatározása:

$|x| < a$ :

$$\frac{1}{2} m v^2 = E \quad v = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{m}} \quad - \text{mel, periódusonként}$$

4a utat ten meg

$$\rightarrow T_1 = \frac{4a}{v} = 4a \sqrt{\frac{m}{2E}}$$

$|x| > a$ : harmonikus rezgés darabra

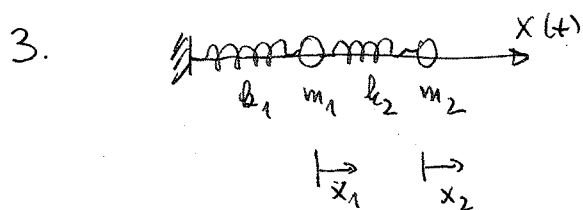
$$T_2 = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \quad \text{periódusidővel}$$

$\Rightarrow$  teljes periódusidő

$$T = T_1 + T_2 = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} + 4a \sqrt{\frac{m}{2E}}$$

a rezgés amplitúdója sosem kicsi, az egyensúlyok

egyike sem stabil.



$$m_1 \ddot{x}_1 = -k_1 x_1 + k_2 (x_2 - x_1)$$

$$m_2 \ddot{x}_2 = -k_2 (x_2 - x_1)$$

avagy

$$\begin{pmatrix} m_1 \ddot{x}_1 \\ m_2 \ddot{x}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -(k_1 + k_2) & k_2 \\ k_2 & -k_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \ddot{x}_1 \\ \ddot{x}_2 \end{pmatrix} = - \begin{pmatrix} (k_1 + k_2)/m_1 & -k_2/m_1 \\ -k_2/m_2 & k_2/m_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = - \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = (A_{11} - \lambda)(A_{22} - \lambda) + A_{12}A_{21} = 0$$

$$\omega_{1,2}^2 = \lambda_{1,2} =$$

$$\frac{A_{11} + A_{22} \pm \sqrt{(A_{11} + A_{22})^2 - 4A_{12}A_{21}}}{2}$$

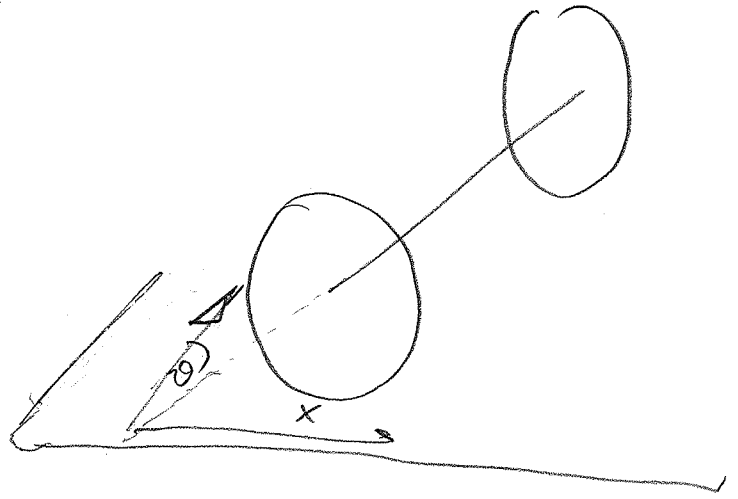
4.

 $x, y$ : középpont $\varphi_{1,2}$ : elfordulások $\vartheta$ : tengely szög

a felső kerék középpontjának helye:

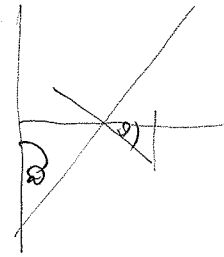
$$x_1 = x + \frac{l}{2} \sin \vartheta$$

$$y_1 = y + \frac{l}{2} \cos \vartheta$$



a kényszer:

$$a \dot{\varphi}_1 = \frac{\dot{x}_1}{\cos \vartheta} = - \frac{\dot{y}_1}{\sin \vartheta}$$



hasolósan a alsó keréknél

$$a \dot{\varphi}_2 = \frac{\dot{x}_2}{\cos \vartheta} = - \frac{\dot{y}_2}{\sin \vartheta}$$

$$x_2 = x - \frac{l}{2} \sin \vartheta$$

$$y_2 = y - \frac{l}{2} \cos \vartheta$$

egy felét

$$a \dot{\varphi}_1 = \frac{\dot{x} + \frac{l}{2} \cos \vartheta \dot{\vartheta}}{\cos \vartheta} = - \frac{\dot{y} - \frac{l}{2} \sin \vartheta \dot{\vartheta}}{\sin \vartheta}$$

$$a \dot{\varphi}_2 = \frac{\dot{x} - \frac{l}{2} \cos \vartheta \dot{\vartheta}}{\cos \vartheta} = - \frac{\dot{y} + \frac{l}{2} \sin \vartheta \dot{\vartheta}}{\sin \vartheta}$$

összeadva:

$$a (\dot{\varphi}_1 + \dot{\varphi}_2) = 2 \frac{\dot{x}}{\cos \vartheta} = 2 \frac{\dot{y}}{\sin \vartheta} \quad (\text{caulotonóm})$$

kivonva

$$a (\dot{\varphi}_1 - \dot{\varphi}_2) = l \dot{\vartheta}$$

integrálható!

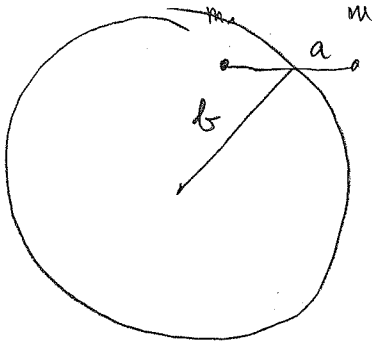
(holonóm)

$$\varphi_1 - \varphi_2 = \frac{l}{a} \vartheta$$

5.

a nid köréppontjának helye:

-4



$$X = b \cos \varphi_1$$

$$Y = b \sin \varphi_1$$

a két test helye a nid köréppontjához képest:

$$x_1' = a \cos \varphi_2$$

$$x_2' = -a \cos \varphi_2$$

$$y_1' = a \sin \varphi_2$$

$$y_2' = -a \sin \varphi_2$$

így a testek helye:

$$x_1 = X + x_1' = b \cos \varphi_1 + a \cos \varphi_2$$

$$\dot{x}_1 = -b \sin \varphi_1 \dot{\varphi}_1 - a \sin \varphi_2 \dot{\varphi}_2$$

$$y_1 = Y + y_1' = b \sin \varphi_1 + a \sin \varphi_2$$

$$\dot{y}_1 = b \cos \varphi_1 \dot{\varphi}_1 + a \cos \varphi_2 \dot{\varphi}_2$$

A kinetikus energia:

$$K = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{x}_1^2 + \dot{y}_1^2) + \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{x}_2^2 + \dot{y}_2^2) =$$

$$\frac{m}{2} \left[ b^2 \sin^2 \varphi_1 \dot{\varphi}_1^2 + a^2 \sin^2 \varphi_2 \dot{\varphi}_2^2 + ab \sin \varphi_1 \sin \varphi_2 \dot{\varphi}_1 \dot{\varphi}_2 \right. \\ \left. + b^2 \cos^2 \varphi_1 \dot{\varphi}_1^2 + a^2 \cos^2 \varphi_2 \dot{\varphi}_2^2 + ab \cos \varphi_1 \cos \varphi_2 \dot{\varphi}_1 \dot{\varphi}_2 \right]$$

$$+ \frac{m}{2} \left[ b^2 \sin^2 \varphi_1 \dot{\varphi}_1^2 + a^2 \sin^2 \varphi_2 \dot{\varphi}_2^2 - ab \sin \varphi_1 \sin \varphi_2 \dot{\varphi}_1 \dot{\varphi}_2 \right. \\ \left. + b^2 \cos^2 \varphi_1 \dot{\varphi}_1^2 + a^2 \cos^2 \varphi_2 \dot{\varphi}_2^2 - ab \cos \varphi_1 \cos \varphi_2 \dot{\varphi}_1 \dot{\varphi}_2 \right]$$

$$= m \left[ b^2 \dot{\varphi}_1^2 + a^2 \dot{\varphi}_2^2 \right]$$

$$L = K - V$$

## 6. Kiskocsi

ld. 6. gyakorlat, 2. feladat, Lagrange-féle előfeltétel M.E.

$$y = f(x) = l \cos\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)$$

$$x' = \frac{x}{a} - t, \quad y' = \frac{y}{a} - t \quad \text{bevetve, a vesszőket elhagyva}$$

$$y = l \cos(x)$$

$$\varphi(x, y) = y - f(x)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} m \ddot{x} &= -\lambda f'(x) \\ m \ddot{y} &= -mg + \lambda \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ mozg. egy.}$$

→  $\lambda$  kifejehető,  $x$  pedig

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

$$= mg \underbrace{(h - y)}_{(h - f(x))} - \text{hő}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{mg}{1 + f'(x)^2} \left( f''(x) \frac{2(h - f(x))}{1 + f'(x)^2} + 1 \right)$$

$$K = \lambda \sqrt{1 + f'(x)^2}$$

$$f(x) = l \cos x$$

$$f'(x) = -\operatorname{tg} x$$

$$f''(x) = -\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$1 + f'(x)^2 = 1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x = 1 + \frac{\sin^2(x)}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\overbrace{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}^1}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$\lambda = mg \cos^2 x \left( -2(h - f(x)) + 1 \right)$$

↑  $l \cos x$

$$K = \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \lambda = mg \cos x \left( 1 - 2(l - l \cos(x)) \right)$$



7.

$$V(r) = k \cdot \ln(r)$$

$$V_{\text{eff}}(r) = V(r) + \frac{N^2}{2mr^2} = k \ln(r) + \frac{N^2}{2mr^2}$$

körpálya sugara: egyensúlyi hely a eff. potenciálban

$$0 = V'_{\text{eff}}(r_c) = \frac{k}{r_c} - \frac{N^2}{mr_c^3}$$

$$kr_c^2 - \frac{N^2}{m} = 0$$

$$r_c = \sqrt{\frac{N^2}{km}}$$

rad. potenciálban való mozgás frekvenciája

$$\begin{aligned}
 V''(r_c) &= -\frac{k}{r_c^2} + \frac{3N^2}{mr_c^4} = -\frac{k^2 m}{N^2} + \frac{3N^2}{m} \frac{k^2 m}{N^4} \\
 &= -\frac{k^2 m}{N^2} + 3 \frac{k^2 m}{N^2} = \\
 &= 2 \frac{k^2 m}{N^2} > 0
 \end{aligned}$$

a körpálya tehát stabil,  $\omega^2 = \frac{V''(r_c)}{m} = 2 \frac{k^2}{N^2}$

$$\dot{\varphi} = \frac{N}{mr^2} = \frac{N}{m} \frac{k m}{N^2} = \frac{k}{N}$$

$$\frac{\omega}{\dot{\varphi}} = \sqrt{\frac{2k^2}{N^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{k/N} = \sqrt{2}$$

$\nearrow$   $r$ -tól független  
 $\nearrow$  irracionalitás  
 $\Downarrow$   
 semmilyen, a körpályától  
 kicsit eltérő pálya nem zárt.

$$8. a) S = \int L(x, \dot{x}, \ddot{x}, t) dt$$

$$\delta S = \int \left[ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} \delta x + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \delta \dot{x} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \ddot{x}} \delta \ddot{x} \right] dt$$

part. integrálás

$$\int \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \delta \dot{x} dt = \underbrace{\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \delta x}_{\text{határon}} \Big|_{t_1}^{t_2} - \int \left( \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) \delta x dt$$

$$\int \frac{\partial L}{\partial \ddot{x}} \delta \ddot{x} dt = \underbrace{\frac{\partial L}{\partial \ddot{x}} \delta \dot{x}}_{\text{határon legyen 0}} \Big|_{t_1}^{t_2} - \int \left( \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \ddot{x}} \right) \delta \dot{x} dt = \underbrace{\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \ddot{x}} \delta x}_{\text{határon } \delta x \text{ nulla}} \Big|_{t_1}^{t_2} + \int \left( \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \ddot{x}} \right) \delta x dt$$

(kétyszer parciális integrálás)

$$\delta S = \int \left[ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} + \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \ddot{x}} \right] \delta x dt$$

funkcionálderivált:  $\delta x$  együtthatója

$$\frac{\delta S}{\delta x} = \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \ddot{x}} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}$$

Euler-Lagrange-eg. megfelelőre:  $\frac{d^2}{dt^2} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \ddot{x}} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 0$

b.) pl.  $L = -\frac{m}{2} x \ddot{x} - \frac{k}{2} x^2$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \ddot{x}} = -\frac{m}{2} x \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = -\frac{m}{2} \ddot{x} - kx$$

mozg. egy.:  $-\frac{d^2}{dt^2} \left( \frac{m}{2} x \right) - \frac{m}{2} \ddot{x} - kx = 0$

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

Harmonikus oszcillátor

szokás:  $L' = \frac{m}{2} (\dot{x})^2 - kx^2$

különbég:  $L - L' = \frac{m}{2} (\dot{x})^2 + \frac{m}{2} x \ddot{x} = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{m}{2} x \dot{x} \right)$  teljes időderivált.