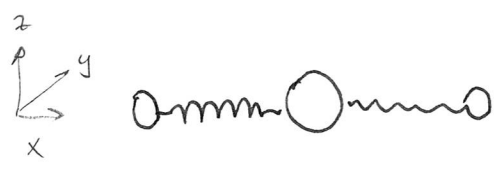


① A-B-A molekula rezgései



feltevések

- ellenáll a hajlításnak
- az erők rugalmasak
- nyugalomban vanunk mentén

Lagrange-fv. felírása:

$$L = K - V$$

$$K = \frac{m_a}{2} (\dot{x}_1^2 + \dot{y}_1^2 + \dot{z}_1^2 + \dot{x}_3^2 + \dot{y}_3^2 + \dot{z}_3^2) + \frac{m_b}{2} (\dot{x}_2^2 + \dot{y}_2^2 + \dot{z}_2^2)$$

az erők: valamilyen potenciál $V(x_i)$

egyensúlyban $\frac{\partial V}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial y_i} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial z_i} = 0$

→ so. fejtés

feltessük:
$$V = \frac{k_1}{2} ((x_2 - x_1 - l)^2 + (x_3 - x_2 - l)^2) + \frac{k_2 l^2 \delta^2}{2}$$

δ : meghajlás szöge → mindig síkban van (3 pont)
feltessük, hogy $z_i = 0$

$$\delta \approx \frac{(y_1 - y_2) + (y_3 - y_2)}{l}$$

erül:
$$V = \frac{k_1}{2} ((u_2 - u_1)^2 + (u_3 - u_2)^2) + \frac{k_2}{2} (y_1 + y_3 - 2y_2)^2$$

$u_i = x_i - x_{oi}$ egyensúlyi helyzetből való eltérés

$$L = K - V = \frac{m_a}{2} (\dot{u}_1^2 + \dot{y}_1^2 + \dot{u}_3^2 + \dot{y}_3^2) + \frac{m_b}{2} (\dot{u}_2^2 + \dot{y}_2^2) - \frac{k_1}{2} ((u_1 - u_2)^2 + (u_3 - u_2)^2) - \frac{2k_2}{2} (y_1 + y_3 - 2y_2)^2$$

morgásegyenletek:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} = m_a \ddot{u}_1 \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_2} = m_b \ddot{u}_2$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial y_1} = m_a \ddot{y}_1 \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial y_2} = m_b \ddot{y}_2$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial u_1} = -k_1 (u_1 - u_2)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial u_2} = k_1 (u_1 - u_2) + k_1 (u_3 - u_2) = k_1 (u_1 + u_3 - 2u_2)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial u_3} = -k_1 (u_3 - u_2)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial y_1} = -2k_2 (y_1 + y_3 - 2y_2) \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial y_3} = -2k_2 (y_1 + y_3 - 2y_2)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial y_2} = 2k_2 (y_1 + y_3 - 2y_2)$$

a morgásegyenletek mátrixalakba írhatóak

$$\begin{pmatrix} \ddot{u}_1 \\ \ddot{u}_2 \\ \ddot{u}_3 \\ \ddot{y}_1 \\ \ddot{y}_2 \\ \ddot{y}_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{k_1}{m_a} & \frac{k_1}{m_a} & & & & \\ \frac{k_1}{m_b} & -\frac{2k_1}{m_b} & \frac{k_1}{m_b} & & & \\ & \frac{k_1}{m_a} & -\frac{k_1}{m_a} & & & \\ & & & -\frac{2k_2}{m_a} & \frac{2k_2}{m_a} & -\frac{2k_2}{m_a} \\ & & & \frac{2k_2}{m_b} & -\frac{4k_2}{m_b} & \frac{2k_2}{m_b} \\ & & & -\frac{2k_2}{m_a} & \frac{2k_2}{m_a} & -\frac{k_2}{m_a} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \\ y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

a mátrix blokkdiagonális; megoldhatjuk az egyes blokkokat

külön-külön

$$\begin{pmatrix} \ddot{u}_1 \\ u_1 \\ \ddot{u}_2 \\ u_2 \\ \ddot{u}_3 \\ u_3 \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{k_1}{m_a} & \frac{k_1}{m_a} & 0 \\ \frac{k_1}{m_b} & -2\frac{k_1}{m_b} & \frac{k_1}{m_b} \\ 0 & \frac{k_1}{m_a} & -\frac{k_1}{m_a} \end{pmatrix}}_M \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$u_i = U_i e^{-i\omega t}$ alakú megoldást keresve:

$(M + \omega^2) U = 0$ sajátértékegyenlet

legyen $\omega_0^2 = \frac{k_1}{m_a}$ $c = \frac{m_a}{m_b}$

$$M = \omega_0^2 \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ c & -2c & c \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}}_{-A}$$

az egyenlet

$(\omega_0^2 A - \omega^2) U = 0$ alakba írható

ha $\det(A - \lambda I) = 0$ $\omega = \sqrt{\lambda} \omega_0$ sajátfrekv

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -c & 2c & -c \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A - \lambda I = \begin{pmatrix} 1-\lambda & -1 & 0 \\ -c & 2c-\lambda & -c \\ 0 & -1 & 1-\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

+ ~~ddd~~ - ~~ddd~~ Sarrus-szabály

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = \underbrace{(1-\lambda)(2c-\lambda)(1-\lambda)}_{+0+0} - (-1)(-c)(1-\lambda) - (1-\lambda)(-c)(-1)$$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = (1 - \lambda) \left[(2c - \lambda)(1 - \lambda) - 2c \right]$$

kifejtve a zárójelben

$$= (1 - \lambda) \left[2c - 2c\lambda - \lambda + \lambda^2 - 2c \right]$$

$$= (1 - \lambda) \lambda \left[-2c - 1 + \lambda \right]$$

a sajátértékek

$$\lambda_1 = 0 \quad \omega_1^2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_2 = 1 \quad \omega_2^2 = \omega_0^2 = \frac{k_1}{ma}$$

$$\lambda_3 = 2c + 1 \quad \omega_3^2 = (2c + 1)\omega_0^2 = \left(1 + 2 \frac{m_a}{m_b}\right) \frac{k_1}{ma}$$

sajátvektorok:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

v_1

előlás

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

v_2

$\vec{0} \rightarrow m \leftarrow \vec{0}$


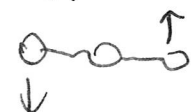
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2c \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

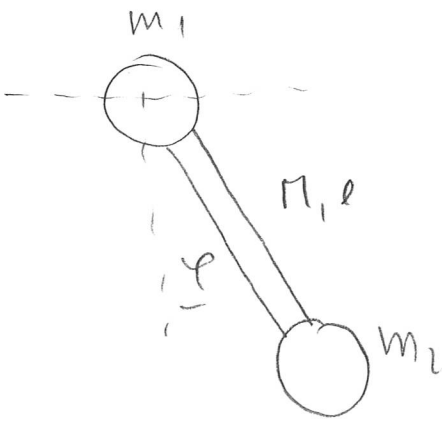
$\vec{0} \leftarrow m \vec{0} \rightarrow$

↳ ha van a rendszernek folyt. szimmetriája,
akkor tartózik hozzá egy zérómódus

$$q_i \rightarrow q_i + \delta q_i \quad \delta q_i = I_{ij}(q) \beta_j$$

$$0 = \sum_i \frac{\partial V}{\partial q_i} I_{ij}$$

Mj: $z_i = 0$ -val kidobtuk a  és a  HF: a másik blokk zérómódusokat is (1tr., 1 forg)



koordináták

x, φ

Hely-k koordináták

$$x_1 = x \quad y_1 = 0$$

$$x_2 = x + \frac{l}{2} \sin \varphi$$

$$y_2 = \frac{l}{2} \cos \varphi$$

$$x_3 = x + l \sin \varphi$$

$$y_3 = l \cos \varphi$$

$$L = K - V = \underbrace{\frac{m_1 + m_2 + M}{2}}_A \dot{x}^2 + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \left(m_2 + \frac{M}{2} \right) l^2}_{B} \dot{\varphi}^2$$

$$+ \underbrace{\left(m_2 + \frac{M}{2} \right) l}_{C} x \ddot{\varphi} \cos \varphi + \underbrace{\left(m_2 + \frac{M}{2} \right) g l}_{D} \cos \varphi$$

$$= A \dot{x}^2 + B \dot{\varphi}^2 + C x \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi + D \cos \varphi$$

impulzusok

$$\begin{pmatrix} P_x \\ P_\varphi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \partial L / \partial \dot{x} \\ \partial L / \partial \dot{\varphi} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2A & C \cos \varphi \\ C \cos \varphi & 2B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{\varphi} \end{pmatrix}$$

a mátrix inverze:

$$\left(\right)^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(\cdot)} \begin{pmatrix} 2B & -C \cos \varphi \\ -C \cos \varphi & 2A \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(\cdot) = 4AB - C^2 \cos^2 \varphi$$

azaz

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{\varphi} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{4AB - C^2 \cos^2 \varphi} \begin{pmatrix} 2B & -C \cos \varphi \\ C \cos \varphi & 2A \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} P_x \\ P_\varphi \end{pmatrix}$$

E-L egyenletek:

$$\dot{P}_x = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 0 \quad \dot{P}_x = 2A \ddot{x} + C \ddot{\varphi} \cos \varphi - C \dot{\varphi}^2 \sin \varphi = 0$$

$$P_x = 2A \dot{x} + C \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi = \text{all.}$$

$$\dot{P}_\varphi = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \varphi} = 2B \dot{\varphi} + C \dot{x} \cos \varphi$$

$$\dot{P}_\varphi = \frac{d}{dt} (2B \dot{\varphi} + C \dot{x} \cos \varphi) = 2B \ddot{\varphi} + C \ddot{x} \cos \varphi - C \dot{x} \dot{\varphi} \sin \varphi$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2A & C \cos \varphi \\ C \cos \varphi & 2B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \ddot{x} \\ \ddot{\varphi} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} C \dot{\varphi}^2 \sin \varphi \\ -D \sin \varphi \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\dot{P}_\varphi = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \varphi} = -D \sin \varphi \quad \# \quad C \dot{x} \dot{\varphi} \sin \varphi$$

itt is kell az invermátrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} \ddot{x} \\ \ddot{\varphi} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{4AB - C^2 \cos^2 \varphi} \begin{pmatrix} 2B & -C \cos \varphi \\ -C \cos \varphi & 2A \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C \dot{\varphi}^2 \\ -D \end{pmatrix} \sin \varphi$$

bis megérett: linearizáljuk

$$\begin{pmatrix} \ddot{x} \\ \ddot{\varphi} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{4AB - C^2} \begin{pmatrix} 2B & -C \\ -C & 2A \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -D \end{pmatrix} \sin \varphi$$

$$\ddot{x} = \frac{+CD}{4AB - C^2} \varphi$$

$$\ddot{\varphi} = \frac{-2AD}{\underbrace{4AB - C^2}_{\omega^2}} \varphi$$

x cil. koord.

$\dot{x} = \text{áll}$

Hamilton-egy. csak kis mozgásokra

$$L \approx A \dot{x}^2 + B \dot{\varphi}^2 + C \dot{x} \dot{\varphi} - \frac{1}{2} D \varphi^2$$

$$H = \dot{x} P_x + \dot{\varphi} P_\varphi - L = \frac{\mu_x}{2} P_x^2 + \frac{\mu_\varphi}{2} P_\varphi^2 + \mu P_x P_\varphi$$

~~$$\frac{1}{2} P_x^2 + \frac{1}{2} P_\varphi^2 + \mu P_x P_\varphi - D \cos \varphi$$~~

$$\mu_x = \frac{2B}{4AB - C^2 \cos^2 \varphi}$$

$$\mu_\varphi = \frac{2A}{4AB - C^2 \cos^2 \varphi}$$

$$\mu = - \frac{C \cos \varphi}{4AB - C^2 \cos^2 \varphi}$$

~~Kis mozgások: $H \approx \frac{1}{2} \mu_x P_x^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mu_\varphi P_\varphi^2 + \mu P_x P_\varphi + \frac{1}{2} D \varphi^2$~~

~~$\mu = \frac{1}{2} \cos \varphi$ 1-nél kisebb~~

kanonikus egy:

$$\dot{x} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_x} = \frac{2B}{4AB - C^2 \cos^2 \varphi} p_x - \frac{C}{4AB - C^2 \cos^2 \varphi} p_\varphi$$

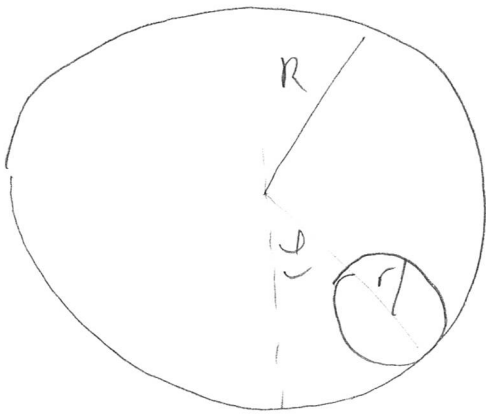
$$\dot{p}_x = - \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\dot{\varphi} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_\varphi} = \frac{2A}{4AB - C^2 \cos^2 \varphi} p_\varphi - \frac{C \cos \varphi}{4AB - C^2 \cos^2 \varphi} p_x$$

$$\dot{p}_\varphi = - \frac{\partial H}{\partial \varphi} = - D \sin \varphi$$

visszahelyezve a kanonikus egyenletbe a mozgásegyenletet

Emlélet fizikai példák 12.40



henger mozg hengerfelületen
csúszásmentesen

$$L = ?$$

kénszer: $v = r\omega = (R-r)\dot{\varphi}$ (Prp. seb.)

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 + \frac{1}{2} \theta \omega^2 = \frac{1}{2} m (R-r)^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 + \frac{1}{4} m (R-r)^2 \dot{\varphi}^2$$

$$\theta = \frac{m r^2}{2}$$

$$T = \frac{3}{4} m (R-r)^2 \dot{\varphi}^2$$

$$V = -m g (R-r) \cos \varphi$$

$$L = \frac{3}{4} m (R-r)^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 + m g (R-r) \cos \varphi$$

mozgásegyenlet:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} = \frac{3}{2} m (R-r)^2 \dot{\varphi}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \varphi} = -m g (R-r) \sin \varphi$$

$$\frac{3}{2} m (R-r)^2 \ddot{\varphi} = -m g (R-r) \sin \varphi$$

$$\ddot{\varphi} = -\frac{2g \sin \varphi}{3(R-r)}$$

ingá egyenlete

$$\omega_0^2 = \frac{2g}{3(R-r)}$$

a "meylepő" tulajdonság: még ha $r \rightarrow 0$, akkor is

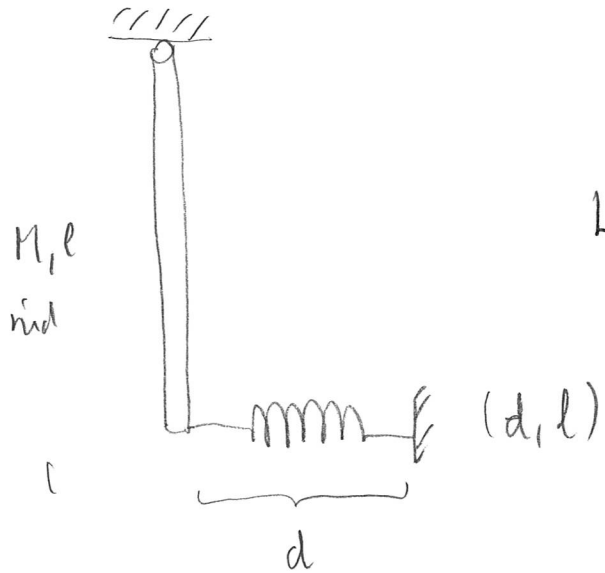
$$\omega^2 \rightarrow \frac{2g}{3R} \neq \frac{g}{R}$$

miért? mert így is van forgási energiája

$$E_{\text{forg}} = \frac{1}{2} \theta \omega^2 = \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\frac{m r^2}{2}}_{\theta} \underbrace{\left(\frac{R-r}{r} \dot{\varphi} \right)^2}_{\omega^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} m (R-r)^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{4} m R^2 \dot{\varphi}^2$$

Kis regh. frekv?



$$L = \frac{1}{2} \theta \dot{\varphi}^2 + Mg \frac{l}{2} \cos \varphi$$

$$- \frac{k}{2} \left[\sqrt{l^2 (\cos \varphi - 1)^2 + (l \sin \varphi - d)^2} - d \right]^2$$

$\theta(\varphi)^2 = \theta(\varphi)$

$$(l \sin \varphi - d)^2 = d^2 + l^2 \varphi^2 - 2ld\varphi$$

$$(\text{mag' hossu})^2 = l^2 (\cos \varphi - 1)^2 + (l \sin \varphi - d)^2 \quad \sqrt{\quad} \approx d - l\varphi$$

kis kitérések

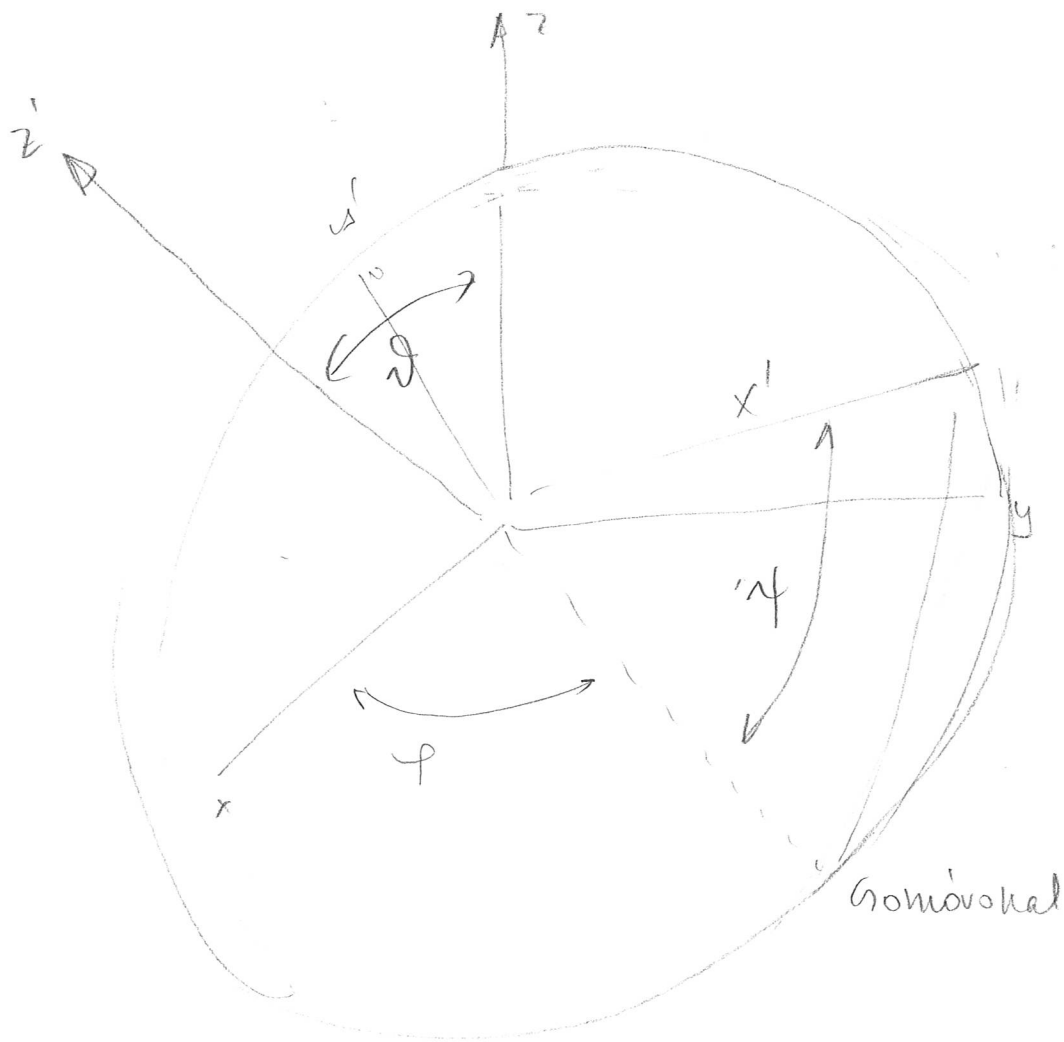
$$L \approx L_0 + \frac{1}{2} \theta \dot{\varphi}^2 - \frac{Mgl}{4} \varphi^2 - \frac{k}{2} l^2 \varphi^2$$

$$\theta = \frac{Ml^2}{3}$$

$$L \approx L_0 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{Ml^2}{3} \dot{\varphi}^2 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{Mgl}{2} + kl^2 \right) \varphi^2$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{3}{2} \frac{Mg + 2kl}{Ml}$$

Euler-szögek ismétlés:



ψ : x és homóvonal

θ : z' és z

φ : x és a homóvonal szöge

kis forgatások ezen tengelyek körül dt idő alatt

→ sígsebesség

kis $\delta\varphi$ forgatás \rightarrow ~~$\delta\varphi$~~

$$\delta\vec{r} = \delta\varphi \underline{e}_z \times \vec{r}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \underbrace{\dot{\varphi}}_{\underline{\omega}_z} \underline{e}_z \times \vec{r} \quad \#$$

kis $\delta\vartheta$ elforgatás a csomópont körül

$$\underline{e}_{cs} = ?$$

$$\delta\vec{r} = \delta\vartheta \underline{e}_{cs} \times \vec{r}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \underbrace{\dot{\vartheta}}_{\underline{\omega}_{cs}} \underline{e}_{cs} \times \vec{r}$$

és $\delta\varphi$ z' körül

$$\delta\vec{r} = \underbrace{\delta\varphi}_{\underline{\omega}_3} \underline{e}_3 \times \vec{r}$$

ha mindhárom sígvektorok

$$\underline{\omega} = \underline{\omega}_z + \underline{\omega}_{cs} + \underline{\omega}_3$$

az (x', y', z') rendszerben kifejtve:

$$\underline{\omega}_3 = (\cancel{0}, \cancel{0}, \dot{\varphi}) \quad (0, 0, \dot{\varphi})$$

$$\underline{\omega}_{cs} = \dot{\vartheta} (\cos\varphi, -\sin\varphi, 0)$$

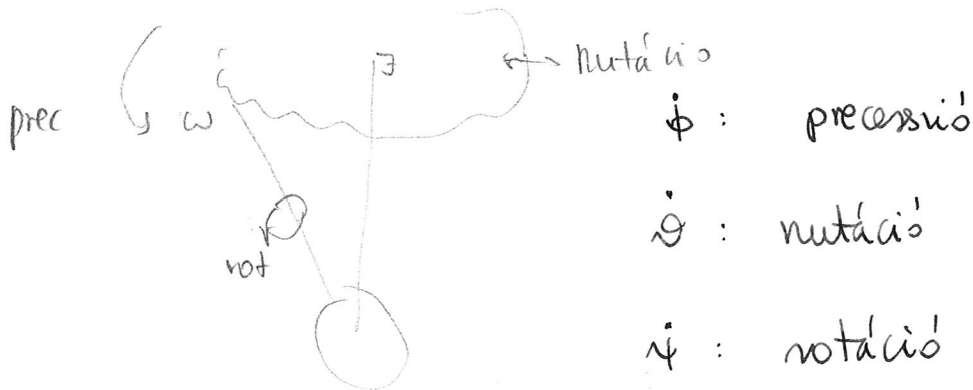
$$\underline{\omega}_z = \dot{\varphi} (\sin\vartheta \sin\varphi, \sin\vartheta \cos\varphi, \cos\vartheta)$$

inven

$$\omega_1 = \dot{\phi} \sin\vartheta \sin\psi + \dot{\vartheta} \cos\psi$$

$$\omega_2 = \dot{\phi} \sin\vartheta \cos\psi - \dot{\vartheta} \sin\psi$$

$$\omega_3 = \dot{\phi} \cos\vartheta + \dot{\psi}$$



rotációkhoz tartozó kinetikus energia

$$K = \frac{1}{2} (A \omega_1^2 + B \omega_2^2 + C \omega_3^2)$$

$$L = K - V$$

potenciál szimmetrikus súlyos pörgettyűre:

lep. s távolságra az origótól

$$A = A_{TKP} + Ms^2 \Rightarrow B \neq C$$

$$\omega_1^2 + \omega_2^2 = \dot{\phi}^2 \sin^2\vartheta + \dot{\vartheta}^2$$

$$\omega_3^2 = (\dot{\phi} \cos\vartheta + \dot{\psi})^2$$

$$V = mg s \cos\vartheta$$

$$L = K_{\text{rot}} - V = \frac{1}{2} [A \dot{\varphi}^2 \sin^2 \vartheta + A \dot{\vartheta}^2 + C(\dot{\varphi} \cos \vartheta + \dot{\psi})^2] - Mg s \cos \vartheta$$

E-L-egy

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \psi} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{d.h.} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\psi}} = C(\dot{\varphi} \cos \vartheta + \dot{\psi}) = N_3$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \varphi} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{d.h.} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} = A \dot{\varphi} \sin^2 \vartheta + \underbrace{C(\dot{\varphi} \cos \vartheta + \dot{\psi}) \cos \vartheta}_{N_3}$$

$$N_2 = A \dot{\varphi} \sin^2 \vartheta + N_3 \cos \vartheta = \text{d.h.}$$

innen $\dot{\varphi}$ kifejezhető $\dot{\varphi} = \frac{N_2 - N_3 \cos \vartheta}{A \sin^2 \vartheta}$

az ekkorinál az energiába:

$$K_{\text{rot}} = \frac{1}{2} [A \dot{\varphi}^2 \sin^2 \vartheta + A \dot{\vartheta}^2 + C(\dot{\varphi} \cos \vartheta + \dot{\psi})^2] - Mg s \cos \vartheta$$

$$= \frac{(N_2 - N_3 \cos \vartheta)^2}{2A \sin^2 \vartheta} + \frac{1}{2} A \dot{\vartheta}^2 + \frac{N_3^2}{2C}$$

$$V(\vartheta) = Mg s \cos \vartheta$$

effektív potenciál $V_{\text{eff}}(\vartheta) = Mg s \cos \vartheta + \frac{(N_2 - N_3 \cos \vartheta)^2}{2A \sin^2 \vartheta}$

$$E = \frac{N_3^2}{2C} + \frac{A}{2} \dot{\vartheta}^2 + V_{\text{eff}}(\vartheta) = \text{d.h.}$$

1D mozg: $A \ddot{\vartheta} = -V'_{\text{eff}}(\vartheta)$

$\vartheta \rightarrow 0$ $V_{\text{eff}}(\vartheta)$ divergál \rightarrow valahol van fordulópont -3-
 $\vartheta \rightarrow \pi$ szintén (ha $N_2 \neq N_3$ ~~akkor~~)

— * —

Erőmentes pörgettyű $\underline{N} \parallel e_z$ akkor $\vartheta = \vartheta^* = \text{áll.}$

eff. pot leírás $s = 0$

$$V_{\text{eff}} = \frac{(N_z - N_3 \cos \vartheta)^2}{2A \sin^2 \vartheta}$$

hol minimális a potenciál: $N_z = N_3 \cos \vartheta$

itt $V_{\text{eff}}'(\vartheta) = 0$ $\vartheta = \text{áll.}$

