

Кинематика

- 1.
- a) $\vec{r} = x\vec{e}_x + y\vec{e}_y + z\vec{e}_z;$
 $\dot{\vec{r}} = \dot{x}\vec{e}_x + \dot{y}\vec{e}_y + \dot{z}\vec{e}_z;$
- b) $\vec{r} = \rho\vec{e}_\rho + z\vec{e}_z;$
 $\dot{\vec{r}} = \dot{\rho}\vec{e}_\rho + \rho\dot{\varphi}\vec{e}_\varphi + \dot{z}\vec{e}_z;$
- 2) $\vec{r} = r\vec{e}_r;$
 $\dot{\vec{r}} = \dot{r}\vec{e}_r + r\dot{\theta}\vec{e}_\theta + r\sin\theta\dot{\varphi}\vec{e}_\varphi;$

2.

$$J_{ij} = \int \rho dV (x_i^2 \delta_{ij} - x_i x_j);$$

a) $J_{11} = 0; J_{22} = J_{33} = \frac{M\ell^2}{12} \left(\frac{\ell}{3}\right)$

b) $J_{11} = J_{22} = \frac{MR^2}{4}; J_{33} = \frac{MR^2}{2};$

6) $J_{11} = J_{22} = J_{33} = \frac{2}{5}MR^2;$

$$T = \frac{M\vec{V}^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} J_{ik} \Omega_i \Omega_k$$

Механика Лагранжа

4. $\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial q_j} = Q_j^*$ ($j = 1, 2, \dots, s$)

5. $p_j = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{q}_j}$; Если $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{q}_j} = 0$ и $Q_j^* = 0$, то $p_j = p_{j0}$

6. $\mathcal{H}^{\text{ол}} = \sum_{j=1}^s \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \dot{q}_j - \mathcal{L}$
 Если $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial t} = 0$ и $Q_j^* (j=1, 2, \dots, s) = 0$, то $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{E}_0$

7.

a) $\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} m \vec{v}^2 - U(\vec{r}, t)$; $\vec{F} = -\text{grad } U$,

б) $\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2) - U(x, y, z, t)$;

в) $\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{\rho}^2 + \rho^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 + \dot{z}^2) - U(\rho, z, t)$;

г) $\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \theta \dot{\varphi}^2) - U(r, t)$;

8. a) $\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} m \vec{v}^2 - e\varphi + \frac{e}{c} \vec{A} \cdot \vec{v}$;

$\vec{H} = \text{rot } \vec{A}$; $\vec{E} = -\text{grad } \varphi - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t}$;

б) $\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2) - e\varphi + \frac{1}{2} \frac{e}{c} \kappa \text{H} \dot{\varphi}$;

в) $\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{\rho}^2 + \rho^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 + \dot{z}^2) - e\varphi + \frac{1}{2} \frac{e}{c} \rho^2 \text{H} \dot{\varphi}$;

базис ортогональных радиальным баз. вектор-

- нормализован

$$\vec{A} = \kappa \text{H} \vec{e}_\varphi; \varphi = -E_0 (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{n})$$

$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \theta \dot{\varphi}^2) - e\varphi + \frac{1}{2} \frac{e}{c} \text{H} \kappa r^2 \sin^2 \theta \dot{\varphi}^2$;

$\vec{A}_\theta = -\frac{1}{2} \kappa \text{H} \vec{e}_r$ и $\frac{1}{2} \kappa \text{H} \times \vec{e}_y$; $\vec{A}_\varphi = \frac{1}{2} \kappa \text{H} \rho^2 \vec{e}_\varphi$, $\vec{A}_{\text{оп}} = \frac{1}{2} \kappa \text{H} r \sin \theta \vec{e}_\varphi$

Теорема Колебаний.

9. q_0 - ТУР. $\left. \frac{\partial U}{\partial q} \right|_{q=q_0} = 0$ $\left. \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial q^2} \right|_{q=q_0} > 0$.

$$T = \frac{1}{2} T_0 \dot{x}^2 \quad x = q - q_0 \quad U = \frac{1}{2} U_0 x^2;$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} T_0 \dot{x}^2 - \frac{1}{2} U_0 x^2; \quad T_0 \ddot{x} + U_0 x = 0.$$

$$\ddot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = 0. \quad x = A \cos \omega_0 t + B \sin \omega_0 t$$

$$q = q_0 + A \cos \omega_0 t + B \sin \omega_0 t;$$

10. $f = -\alpha \dot{x}, \alpha > 0$.

$$T_0 \ddot{x} + U_0 x + \alpha \dot{x} = 0. \quad \lambda = \frac{\alpha}{2T_0};$$

$$\ddot{x} + 2\lambda \dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = 0.$$

$$x = A e^{-\lambda t} \cos(\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \lambda^2} t + \alpha).$$

11. $U_e(x, t); \quad \mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} T_0 \dot{x}^2 - \frac{1}{2} U_0 x^2 + x F(t)$

$$F(t) = - \left. \frac{\partial U_e}{\partial x} \right|_{x=0}. \quad \ddot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = \frac{1}{T_0} F(t)$$

высказ $F(t) = f \cos(\gamma t + \beta)$, тогда:

$$x = A \cos(\omega_0 t + \alpha) + \frac{f}{T_0(\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2)} \cos(\gamma t + \beta).$$

оно не резонирует, где
резонанс! ($\omega_0 = \gamma$).

12. q_{i0} - ТУР $\left. \frac{\partial U}{\partial q_i} \right|_{q_i=q_{i0}} = 0$ $\left. \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial q_i \partial q_k} \right|_{q_i=q_{i0}} > 0$
услов. кр. экстремума.

$$x_i = q_i - q_{i0}$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,k} (T_{0ik} \dot{x}_i \dot{x}_k - U_{0ik} x_i x_k)$$

$$i=1 \dots S \quad \sum_k T_{0ik} \ddot{x}_k + \sum_k U_{0ik} x_k = 0.$$

1. Угел б луге $A_k e^{i\omega t} = X_k$
2. Из $|T_{0ik} - \omega^2 V_{0ik}| = 0$ находим ω_0^2 . (*)
(собственные частоты).
3. составляем $\omega_\alpha \alpha = 1..5$ б (*).
4. $X_k = \sum_{\alpha} \Delta_{k\alpha} \Theta_{\alpha}$; $\Theta_{\alpha} = \text{Re}\{C_{\alpha} e^{i\omega_{\alpha} t}\}$.
 $\Delta_{k\alpha}$ - мнимы (*).

Нормальные колебания $\ddot{\Theta}_{\alpha} + \omega_{\alpha}^2 \Theta_{\alpha} = 0$.
где $\Theta_i \rightarrow X_i$

$$13. f_i = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i}, \text{ где } F = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,k} a_{ik} x_i x_k$$

F - гамильтониал ϕ -ид.

$$(*) \sum_k T_{0ik} \ddot{x}_k + \sum_k V_{0ik} x_k = f_i; \quad x_k = A_k e^{rt};$$

где $\det (A \leftarrow x_k) = 0$ находим r;

$$14. \mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} \dot{x}_i \dot{x}_j T_{0ij} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} x_i x_j V_{0ij},$$

тогда:

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_i \ddot{x}_i T_{0ij} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_i x_i V_{0ij} = f_i(t);$$

1. решаем однородную систему через нормальные колебания.
2. записываем уг-ид гомогенной через нормальные колебания.
3. решаем неоднородную систему. находим решение.

Механика Гамильтона.

15. $\mathcal{H}(q_i, \dot{q}_i \rightarrow p_i; t) = \mathcal{H}(q_i, p_i; t);$

$Q_i^d = 0$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} q_{i*} - \text{const.} \quad \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial q_{i*}} = 0 \right) \\ \Rightarrow \dot{p}_{i*} = 0 \Rightarrow p_{i*} = \text{const.} \\ \textcircled{2} \frac{d\mathcal{H}}{dt} = \frac{d\mathcal{H}^{\text{act}}}{dt}, \text{ если } \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial t} = 0 \Rightarrow \mathcal{H} = \text{const.} \end{array} \right.$

16. а) $\mathcal{H} = \frac{\vec{p}^2}{2m} + U(\vec{r}; t);$

б) $\mathcal{H} = \frac{p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2}{2m} + U;$

в) $\mathcal{H} = \frac{p_\rho^2 + \left(\frac{p_\varphi}{\rho}\right)^2 + p_z^2}{2m} + U,$

г) $\mathcal{H} = \frac{p_r^2 + \left(\frac{p_\theta}{r}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{p_\varphi}{r \sin \theta}\right)^2}{2m} + U.$

17. а) $\mathcal{H} = \frac{1}{2m} (\vec{p} - \frac{e}{c} \vec{A})^2 + e\varphi.$

б) $\mathcal{H} = \frac{1}{2m} (p_x^2 + p_z^2 + (p_y - \frac{e}{c} \frac{1}{2} H_0 x)^2) + e\varphi$

в) $\mathcal{H} = \frac{1}{2m} (p_\rho^2 + p_z^2 + (p_\varphi/\rho - \frac{1}{2} \frac{e}{c} H_0 \rho)^2) + e\varphi$

г) $\mathcal{H} = \frac{1}{2m} (p_r^2 + \left(\frac{p_\theta}{r}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{p_\varphi}{r \sin \theta} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{e}{c} H_0 r \sin \theta\right)^2) + e\varphi$

$\vec{E} = -\text{grad} \varphi - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t}; \quad \vec{A} = \frac{1}{2} [c \vec{H} \vec{r}].$

18. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dot{q}_i = \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial p_i} \\ \dot{p}_i = -\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial q_i} + Q_i^d \end{array} \right. \quad \text{25 уравнений.}$

19. $f(q_\alpha(t), p_\alpha(t), t); g(q_\alpha(t), p_\alpha(t), t), \alpha=1, \dots, s$
 $\{f, g\} = \sum_\alpha \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial q_\alpha} \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial p_\alpha} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_\alpha} \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial q_\alpha} \right)$
 $\{q_i, q_j\} = 0; \{p_i, p_j\} = 0.$
 $\{q_i, p_j\} = \delta_{ij}, i, j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, s$

21.

$$S = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L(q_i, \dot{q}_i, t) dt;$$

из всех возможных функций (вариаций) функций координат t_1 и t_2 система выберет такое, чтобы $\delta S = 0$.

①. $p_\alpha = \frac{\partial F}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha}; Q_\alpha = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial Q_\alpha}; H' = H + \frac{\partial F}{\partial t};$
 $F = F(q_\alpha, Q_\alpha, t)$ — произвольная функ.

②. $p_\alpha = +\frac{\partial G}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha}; Q_\alpha = \frac{\partial G}{\partial Q_\alpha}; H' = H + \frac{\partial G}{\partial t};$
 $G = G(q_\alpha, Q_\alpha, t);$

исполн. и дост. условия каноничности — сорп. значения функций аргумент. свобод.

20. $\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \{f, H\} = 0 \Rightarrow f$ — инт. фн.

22. H кп $H' = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{q}_i = 0 \\ \dot{p}_i = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} q_i = \alpha_i \\ p_i = \beta_i \end{cases}$

исполн. $G(q_i, p_i, t)$?

$p_i = \frac{\partial G}{\partial \dot{q}_i}$ (1) $q_i = \frac{\partial G}{\partial p_i}$ (2) $H' = H + \frac{\partial G}{\partial t}$

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial t} + H(q_i, p_i = \frac{\partial G}{\partial p_i}, t) = 0.$$

23.

1. yp. $\Gamma = \mathcal{G}$ б обшном буге, \mathcal{H} .2. hexogum uolubuu uuterpa: yp. ue (penumie gne $s+t$ const);

$$G = G(q_1, \dots, q_s, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{s+t}) + A.$$

3. Teopenie \mathcal{G} ko \mathcal{G} :

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial x_i} = p_i \Rightarrow q_i = q_i(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s, p_1, \dots, p_{s+t}).$$

Kak uocere uolubuu uuterpa:

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial t} + \mathcal{H}(q_i, p_i = \frac{\partial G}{\partial q_i}, t) = 0.$$

$$1. \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial t} = 0 \Rightarrow \mathcal{H} = E; \quad \frac{\partial G}{\partial t} + E = 0$$

$$G = -Et + \tilde{G}(q_i)$$

$$2. q_i - yuka. \Rightarrow p_i = \text{const};$$

$$p_i = \frac{\partial G}{\partial q_i} \Rightarrow$$

$$G = q_i p_i + f(q_1, \dots, q_{i-1}, q_{i+1}, \dots, q_{s+t});$$

$$3. \mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_1(q_i, p_i, t) + \tilde{\mathcal{H}}(q_1, p_1, \dots, \dots, t);$$

$$G = G_1(q_i, t) + \tilde{G}(q_1, \dots, t);$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{\partial G}{\partial t} + \mathcal{H}_1(q_i, \frac{\partial G}{\partial q_i}, t)}_{\lambda''} + \underbrace{\frac{\partial \tilde{G}}{\partial t} + \tilde{\mathcal{H}}(\dots)}_{-\lambda''} = 0$$