

ESERCIZI

ES. 2 19.02.2020

$$V = \frac{\alpha}{mR(x,y,z)} - \frac{4\beta}{3mR(x,y,z)^{3/2}}$$

$$R(x,y,z) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$\alpha, \beta > 0$

1) Moto avviene su un piano:

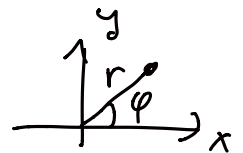
R è inv. per rotazioni $\Rightarrow V$ è inv. per rotat. \Rightarrow

$T = \frac{m}{2}(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2)$ $\Rightarrow T$ è inv. in rotat.

$\Rightarrow \vec{M}$ è una cost. del moto.

Ed $\vec{\Gamma} = \vec{r} \times m\vec{\dot{r}} \leftarrow \vec{\Gamma}$ cost. \Rightarrow vett. ortogonale
a \vec{r} e $\vec{\dot{r}}$ è cost. \Rightarrow piano $\langle \vec{r}, \vec{\dot{r}} \rangle$ è cost.
cioè \vec{r} e $\vec{\dot{r}}$ giacciono sempre nel piano
ortogonale a $\vec{\Gamma}$.

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



$$R(x,y,z) = R(x,y,0) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = r \Rightarrow V = \frac{\alpha}{mr} - \frac{4\beta}{3mr^{3/2}}$$

\uparrow
pt. di massa
nel piano $z=0$

$$L = \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{r}^2 + r^2\dot{\varphi}^2) - \frac{\alpha}{mr} + \frac{4\beta}{3mr^{3/2}}$$

3) Coord. ciclica : φ

Relative cost. del moto: $P_\varphi = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} = mr^2\dot{\varphi} \equiv l \Rightarrow \dot{\varphi} = \frac{l}{mr^2}$

Legn. ridotta: $L^* = L - P_\varphi\dot{\varphi} \Big|_{\dot{\varphi} = \frac{l}{mr^2}} =$

$$L^* = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{r}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \frac{l^2}{(m r^2)^2} - \frac{\alpha}{m r} + \frac{4\beta}{3 m r^{3/2}} - l \left(\frac{l}{m r^2} \right)$$

$$L^* = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{r}^2 - \frac{\alpha}{m r} + \frac{4\beta}{3 m r^{3/2}} - \frac{l^2}{2 m r^2} = T_{eff} - V_{eff}$$

4) Pti di equilibrio del problema ridotto e loro stabilit 

$$V_{eff} = \frac{\alpha}{m r} - \frac{4\beta}{3 m r^{3/2}} + \frac{l^2}{2 m r^2}$$

$$V'_{eff} = -\frac{\alpha}{m r^2} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{4\beta}{3 m r^{5/2}} - \frac{2 l^2}{m r^3} =$$

$$= -\frac{\alpha}{m r^3} \left[r - \frac{2\beta}{\alpha} r^{3/2} + \frac{l^2}{\alpha} \right] = 0$$

  un'equazione di secondo grado in $r^{1/2}$

$$r^{1/2}_{1,2} = \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \pm \sqrt{\frac{\beta^2}{\alpha^2} - \frac{l^2}{\alpha}} = \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \pm \frac{1}{\alpha} \sqrt{\beta^2 - \alpha l^2}$$

queste soluzioni esistono ($r \in \mathbb{R}$) se $\Delta \geq 0$, cio  se

$$\boxed{\beta^2 \geq \alpha l^2}$$

Per studiare la stabilit  dovremmo calcolare V''_{eff} e valutare in $r_{1,2}$

$$V''_{eff} = \frac{2\alpha}{m r^3} - \frac{5\beta}{m r^{7/2}} + \frac{3l^2}{m r^4} = \frac{2\alpha}{m r^4} \left(r - \frac{5}{2} \frac{\beta}{\alpha} r^{3/2} + \frac{3l^2}{\alpha} \right)$$

  dovremmo sostituire $r_{1,2}$ in questa espressione e vedere se essa risulta positiva (MIN) o negativa (MAX) ; ma il conto   complicato   Usiamo un altro metodo per capire se $r_{1,2}$ sono min o max.

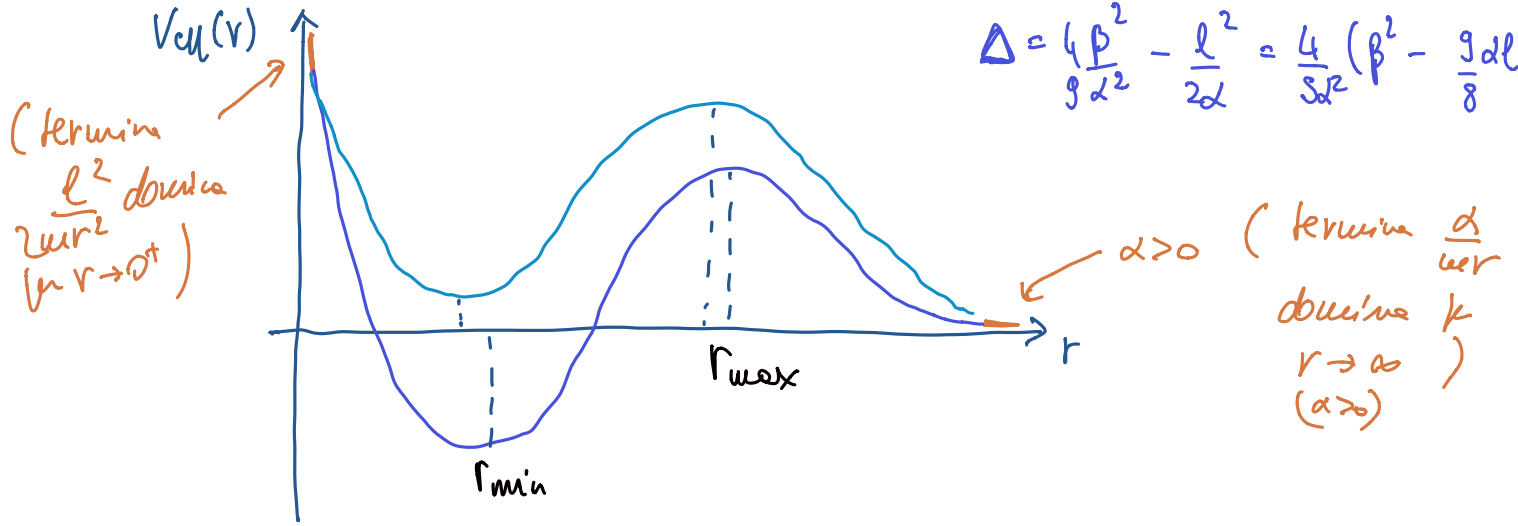
tracciamo grafico del pt. efficace

$$\begin{cases} V' < 0 & \text{in } r < r_- \quad r > r_+ \quad \text{dec.} \\ V' > 0 & \text{in } r_- < r < r_+ \quad \text{cresc.} \end{cases}$$



$$V_{\text{eff}} = \frac{\alpha}{ur} - \frac{4}{3ur^{3/2}} + \frac{l^2}{2ur^2} = \frac{\alpha}{ur^2} \left[r - \frac{4\beta}{3\alpha} r^{1/2} + \frac{l^2}{2\alpha} \right]$$

$$\Delta = \frac{4\beta^2}{9\alpha^2} - \frac{l^2}{2\alpha} = \frac{4}{9\alpha^2} \left(\beta^2 - \frac{9\alpha l^2}{8} \right)$$



- Se i pt. stazionari (eq) esistono, essi sono due.

- V_{eff} ha due zeri perché i pt. stat. esistono.

→ Tra $r_{1,2}$, il min è il valore minore tra r_1 e r_2
 ↑
 pt. eq. stab

$$r_{1,2}^{1/2} = \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \pm \sqrt{\frac{\beta^2}{\alpha^2} - \frac{l^2}{\alpha}} = \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \pm \frac{1}{\alpha} \sqrt{\beta^2 - \alpha l^2} \geq 0$$

perché esistono
 i pt. stat. perché
 termine $\leq \beta$

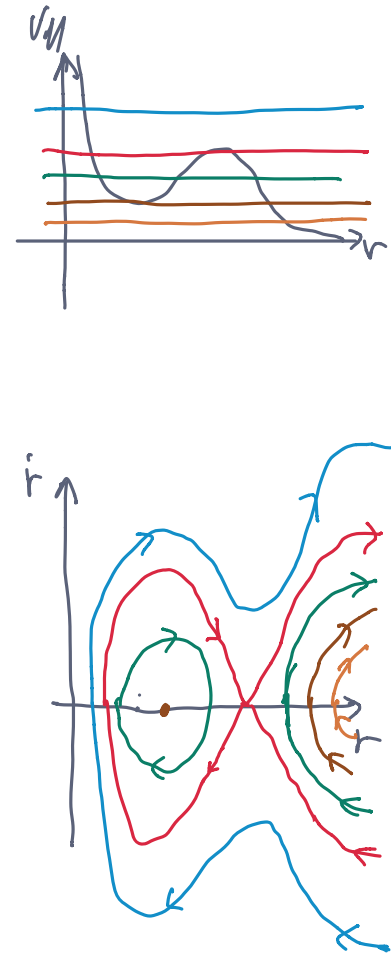
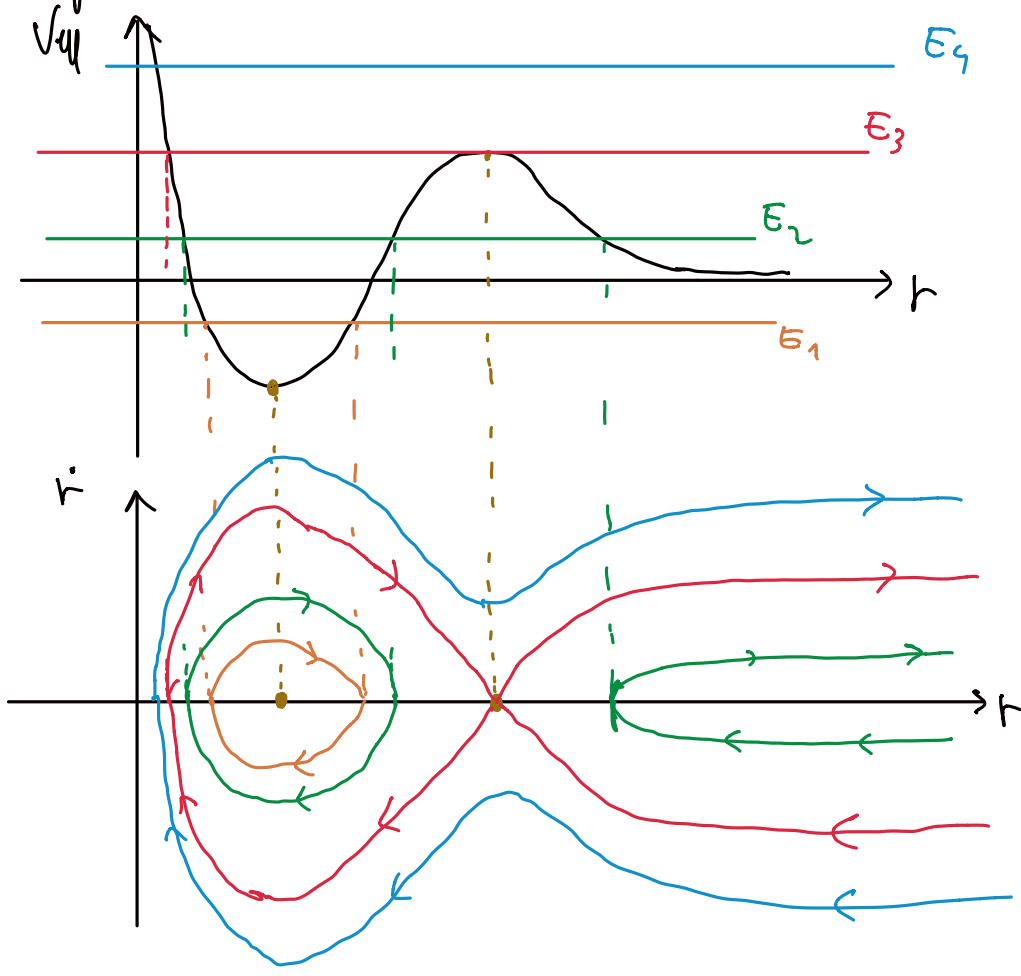
$$r_{\text{min}} = \frac{\beta}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\alpha} \sqrt{\beta^2 - \alpha l^2} \quad \text{STAB}$$

$$r_{\text{max}} = \frac{\beta}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\alpha} \sqrt{\beta^2 - \alpha l^2} \quad \text{INST.}$$

→ r_{min} con $l > 0$ corrisponde a un'orbita che è una circonferenza $\dot{\varphi} = \frac{l}{ur^2}$

→ r_{max} con $l > 0$ corrisponde anch'esso a una circonferenza nel piano x, y .

5) Diagramma d'ione



6) $\beta = 5h^{1/2}\alpha$ $l = 3h^{1/2}\alpha^{1/2}$ (h è una lunghezza)

$$r_{min}^{1/2} = \frac{\beta}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\alpha} \sqrt{\beta^2 - l^2 \alpha^2} \quad l^2 = 9h\alpha \quad \beta^2 = 25h\alpha^2$$

$$= \frac{5h^{1/2}\alpha}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\alpha} \sqrt{\frac{25h\alpha^2 - 9h\alpha^2}{16\alpha^2 h}} = 5h^{1/2} - \frac{4\alpha}{\alpha} h^{1/2} = h^{1/2}$$

$$V_{eff}'' = \frac{2\alpha}{wr^3} - \frac{5\beta}{wr^{7/2}} + \frac{3l^2}{wr^4} = \frac{2\alpha}{wr^4} \left(r - \frac{5\beta}{2\alpha} r^{1/2} + \frac{3l^2}{\alpha} \right)$$

$$V_{eff}''(r) = \frac{2\alpha}{wr^3} - \frac{25h^{1/2}\alpha}{wr^{7/2}} + \frac{27h\alpha}{wr^4} =$$

$$= \frac{\alpha}{wr^3} \left[2 - \frac{25h^{1/2}}{r^{1/2}} + \frac{27h}{r} \right] \quad r_{min} = h$$

$$V_{eff}''(r_{min}=h) = \frac{\alpha}{wh^3} [2 - 25 + 27] = \frac{4\alpha}{wh^3}$$

$$\hat{L}^2 = \frac{1}{2} \bar{q} \cdot A \bar{q} - \frac{1}{2} \bar{q} \cdot B \bar{p}$$

$$A = u$$

$$B = V_{eff}(r_{min}) = \frac{4\alpha}{u h^3}$$

$$0 = \det(B - \lambda A) \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{B}{A}$$

$$\rightarrow \omega^2 = \frac{4\alpha}{u^2 h^3}$$

$$\omega = \frac{2}{u h} \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{h}}$$

7)

$$r(t) = r_{min} + L \cos(\omega t + b)$$

$$L \ll r_{min}$$

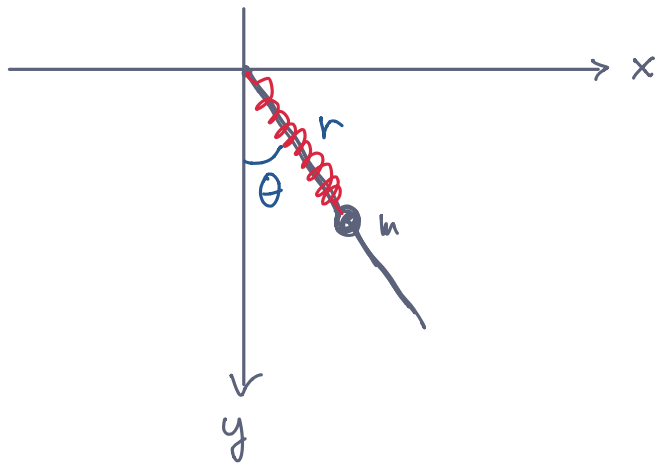
$$\dot{\varphi} = \frac{l}{u r^2} = \frac{l}{u (r_{min} + L \cos(\omega t + b))^2} = \frac{l}{u r_{min}^2} \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{L}{r_{min}} \cos(\omega t + b)\right)^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{(1+\epsilon)^2} = 1 - 2\epsilon + O(\epsilon^2)$$

$$\approx \frac{l}{u r_{min}^2} \left(1 - \frac{2L}{r_{min}} \cos(\omega t + b)\right)$$

$$\rightarrow \varphi(t) \approx \varphi_0 + \frac{l t}{u r_{min}^2} - \frac{2l L}{u r_{min}^3} \sin(\omega t + b)$$

Esercizio



$\downarrow \bar{g}$

Molla di cost. elast. k
e lungh. a riposo l_0

Sistema a

2 gradi di libertà

$$\begin{aligned} x &= r \sin \theta \\ y &= r \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

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

1) Scrivere $L(r, \theta, \dot{r}, \dot{\theta})$

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

$$V_{\text{grav.}} = - mgy = - mgr \cos \theta$$

$$V_{\text{elast.}} = \frac{1}{2} k (r - l_0)^2$$

$$L = \frac{m}{2} (\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\theta}^2) + mgr \cos \theta - \frac{1}{2} k (r - l_0)^2$$

2) Ci sono coord. CICLICHE? No: sia r che θ compaiono esplicitamente in L .

3) Eq. di Lagrange:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}} = \frac{d}{dt} m \dot{r} = m \ddot{r} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \ddot{r} = g \cos \theta - \frac{k}{m} (r - l_0) + r \dot{\theta}^2$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial r} = mg \cos \theta - k(r - l_0) + m r \dot{\theta}^2$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = \frac{d}{dt} (m r^2 \dot{\theta}) = m r^2 \ddot{\theta} + 2 m r \dot{r} \dot{\theta} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \ddot{\theta} = - \frac{2 \dot{r} \dot{\theta}}{r} - \frac{g \sin \theta}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = - mgr \sin \theta$$

4) Pti di equilibrio e loro stabilita'

$$V(r, \theta) = - mgr \cos \theta + \frac{1}{2} k (r - l_0)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial r} = -mg \cos \theta + k(r - l_0) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial \theta} = mgr \sin \theta = 0 \rightarrow \theta = 0, \pi$$

$$1^a \text{ ep. } \theta = 0 : -mg + kr - kl_0 = 0 \Rightarrow r = l_0 + \frac{mg}{k} \equiv r_0$$

$$\theta = \pi : mg + kr - kl_0 = 0 \Rightarrow r = l_0 - \frac{mg}{k} \equiv r_\pi$$

esiste sempre

esiste sol
se $kl_0 > mg$

$$b = \partial^2 V = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial r^2} & \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial \theta \partial r} \\ \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial r \partial \theta} & \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial \theta^2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} k & mg \sin \theta \\ mg \sin \theta & mgr \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b(r_0, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} k & 0 \\ 0 & mgr_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

def. positive $\Rightarrow (r_0, 0)$ e pt
ep. stab.

$$b(r_\pi, \pi) = \begin{pmatrix} k & 0 \\ 0 & -mgr_\pi \end{pmatrix}$$

non-def. $\Rightarrow (r_\pi, \pi)$ e pt
ep. instabile

5) Le equazioni linearizzate e freq. dei modi normali di oscill.

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} m & \\ & mr^2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A = Q(r_0, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} m & 0 \\ 0 & mr_0^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = b(r_0, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} k & \\ & mgr_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$0 = \det(B - \lambda A) = (k - \lambda m)(mgr_0 - \lambda mr_0^2)$$

$$\omega_1^2 = \lambda_1 = \frac{k}{m}$$

$$\omega_2^2 = \lambda_2 = \frac{g}{r_0}$$

$$\lambda = r - r_0$$

$$\hat{L} = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{\lambda}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m r_0^2 \dot{\theta}^2 - \frac{1}{2} k \lambda^2 - \frac{1}{2} m g r_0 \theta^2$$

6) Eq. del moto delle Lagr. l'im.:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\lambda}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = 0 \Rightarrow \ddot{\lambda} + \frac{k}{m} \lambda = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = 0 \Rightarrow \ddot{\theta} + \frac{g}{r_0} \theta = 0$$

7) Verifichiamo che le eq. di Lagr. trovate in 2) si linearizzano
 e quelle trovate in 6

$$\ddot{r} = g \cos \theta - \frac{k}{m} (r - r_0) + r \dot{\theta}^2$$

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

→ Espandiamo attorno a $(r_0, 0)$ con vel. piccole
 È comodo def. $\lambda = r - r_0$

$\ddot{\vec{x}} = \vec{f}(\vec{x}, \dot{\vec{x}})$
 espandere e tenere solo termini lineari (termine cost. si annulla nel pto di equil.)

$$r_0 + \frac{mg}{k} = r_0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \ddot{\lambda} &= g \cos \theta - \frac{k}{m} (\lambda + r_0 - r_0) + (\lambda + r_0) \dot{\theta}^2 \\ \ddot{\theta} &= - \frac{2 \dot{\lambda} \dot{\theta}}{\lambda + r_0} - \frac{g}{\lambda + r_0} \sin \theta \end{aligned} \right.$$

ora espandiamo attorno $(\lambda, \theta, \dot{\lambda}, \dot{\theta}) = (0, 0, 0, 0)$

Partiamo dalla seconda

$$\ddot{\theta} = - \frac{2 \dot{\lambda} \dot{\theta}}{\lambda + r_0} - \frac{g}{\lambda + r_0} \sin \theta \approx - \frac{g}{r_0} \theta \quad \checkmark$$

trascurabile
 perché il numero
 prochetico

$$\frac{g}{r_0} + O(\lambda)$$



$$\frac{1}{\lambda + r_0} = \frac{1}{r_0} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\lambda}{r_0}}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 + \epsilon} \sim 1 - \epsilon + \dots$$

$$\ddot{\lambda} = g \cos \theta - \frac{k}{\omega} (\lambda + r_0 - l_0) + (\lambda + r_0) \dot{\theta}^2$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\frac{\omega g}{k}}$

$$= g \cos \theta - g - \frac{k}{\omega} \lambda + \cancel{(\lambda + r_0) \dot{\theta}^2} \approx \cancel{g} - \cancel{g} - \frac{k}{\omega} \lambda \quad \checkmark$$

$$1 - \frac{\dot{\theta}^2}{2} + \dots$$

è quadratico
e quindi trascurabile

trascurabile perché è
almeno quadratico