

3) INTEGRACION DE LAS ECUACIONES DE MOVIMIENTO

Sistema de 1 GDL. Lagrangiano:

$$L = \frac{1}{2} a(q) \dot{q}^2 - U(q)$$

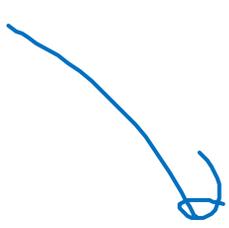
q : coord generalizada

En coord Cartesianas:

$$L = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 - U(x)$$

Las ecu de movimiento en ambos casos pueden integrarse e integrar.

Por ello, partiendo de la conservación de energía



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

$$\frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 \geq 0$$

$$E \geq U(x)$$

$$E = U(x) \text{ si } \dot{x} = 0$$

"turning points"

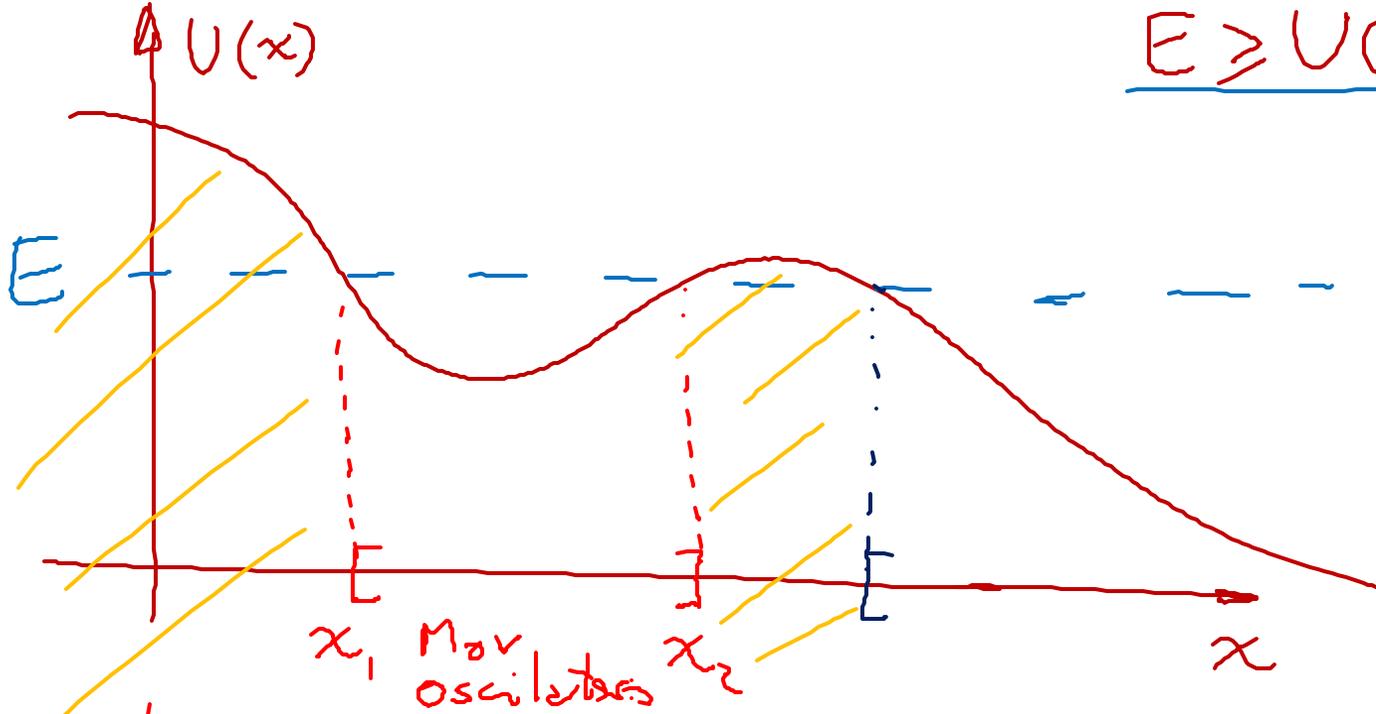
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{m} (E - U)}$$

$$\int dt = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{m} (E - U(x))}} \Rightarrow t = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{m} (E - U(x))}} + C$$

Hay 2 cosas a determinar $\Rightarrow E$

$C \Rightarrow$ Inicial

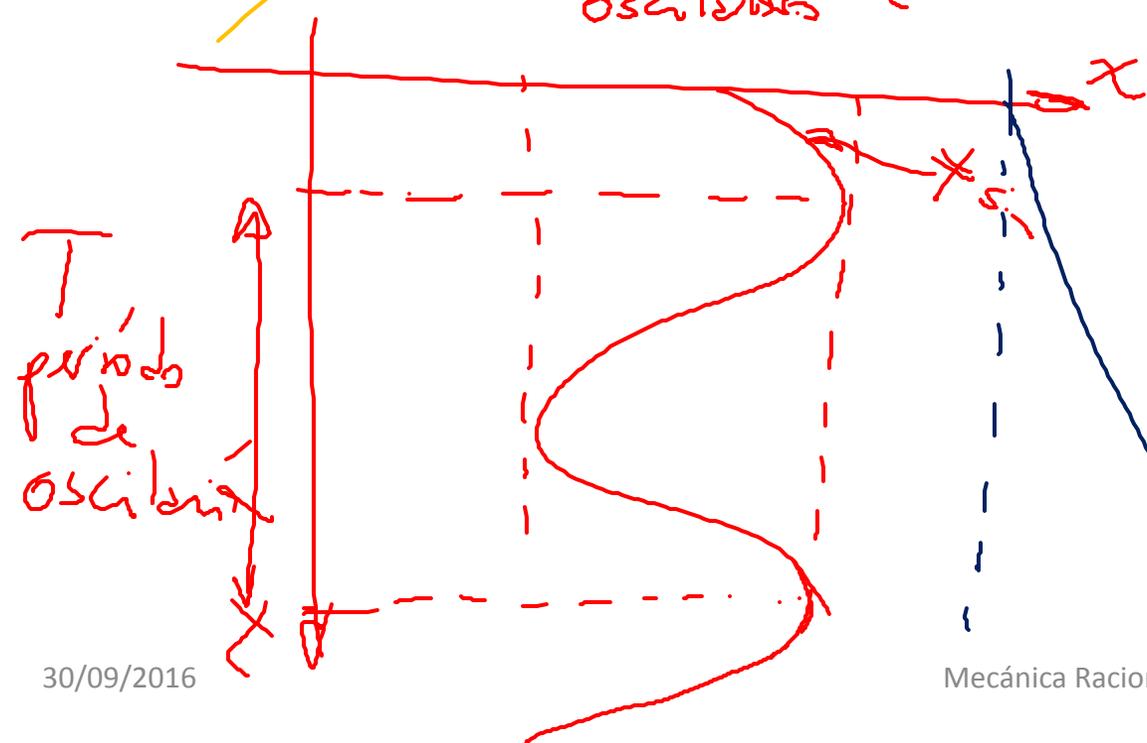
$E \geq U(x)$



$x_1, x_2, T = f(E)$

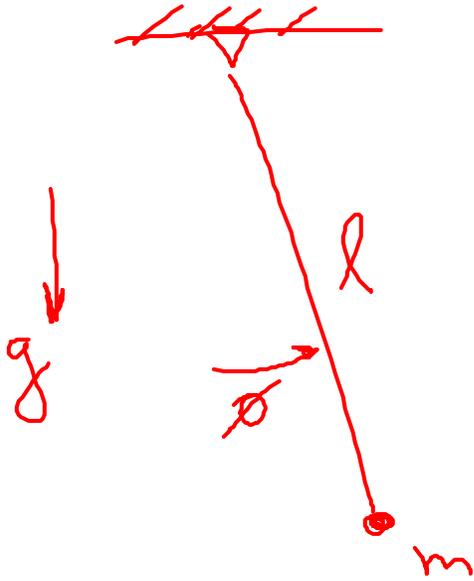
$t_{x_1 \rightarrow x_2} = t_{x_2 \rightarrow x_1}$

$$T(E) = \sqrt{2m} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{E - U}}$$



Ej: Período de oscilación de péndulo simple

ϕ_0 : máximo valor de ϕ



$$E = \frac{1}{2} \frac{m l^2 \dot{\phi}^2}{M} - \underbrace{m g l \cos \phi}_{U(\phi)} = -m g l \cos \phi_0$$

$$T(E) = \sqrt{2M} \int_{-\phi_0}^{\phi_0} \frac{d\phi}{\sqrt{E - U}} = \sqrt{2m l^2} \int_0^{\phi_0} \frac{d\phi}{\sqrt{-m g l \cos \phi + m g l \cos \phi_0}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2m l^2}{m g l}} \int_0^{\phi_0} \frac{d\phi}{\sqrt{\cos \phi - \cos \phi_0}}$$

$$= 4 \sqrt{\frac{l}{2g}}$$

$$\cos \phi - \cos \phi_0 = \sin^2 \frac{\phi_0}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\phi}{2}$$

$$\underbrace{\cos^2 \frac{\phi}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\phi}{2}}_{\cos(\frac{\phi}{2} + \frac{\phi}{2})} = \left(\cos^2 \frac{\phi_0}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\phi_0}{2} \right) = 1 - \sin^2 \frac{\phi_0}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\phi}{2} -$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\phi}{2} + \frac{\phi}{2}\right) - \left(1 - \sin^2 \frac{\phi_0}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\phi}{2}\right) =$$

$$= 2 \left(\sin^2 \frac{\phi_0}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\phi}{2} \right)$$

Define $\sin \xi = \frac{\sin \phi/2}{\sin \phi_0/2}$

$$T = \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \int_0^{\phi} \frac{d\phi}{\sqrt{\sin^2 \frac{\phi_0}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\phi}{2}}} = 2 \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \frac{1}{\sin \frac{\phi_0}{2}} \int_0^{\phi} \frac{d\phi}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \xi}}$$

$$T = 4 \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} K\left(\sin \frac{\phi_0}{2}\right)$$

$$K(k) = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{d\xi}{\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 \xi}}$$

Integral elíptica completa
de primer tipo.

ρ/ρ_0 oscilaciones:

$$\sin \frac{\phi_0}{2} \approx \frac{\phi_0}{2}$$

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \left(1 + \frac{\phi_0^2}{16} + \dots \right)$$

$$\text{Si } \phi_0 = 10^\circ \Rightarrow \phi_0 \approx 0.2 \Rightarrow \text{corrección } \frac{4}{1600}$$

```
> assume(phi,'real', phi0,'real', y0,'real', xi,'real', phi0 >= phi, phi0 <= phi, l > 0, g > 0)
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> ff := 4 * sqrt(l / (2 * g)) * int(1 / sqrt(cos(phi) - cos(phi0)), phi = 0 .. phi0)
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$$ff := \frac{4\sqrt{2} \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \operatorname{InverseJacobiAM}\left(\frac{1}{2} \phi_0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{-\cos(\phi_0) + 1}}\right)}{\sqrt{-\cos(\phi_0) + 1}}$$

```
> evalf(subs(phi0 = 0.001, ff));
```

$$6.282025012 \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$$

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> evalf(subs(phi0 = 0.2, ff));
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$$6.298738272 \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$$

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> evalf(subs(phi0 = 0.4, ff));
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$$6.346539048 \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$$

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> evalf(subs(phi0 = 0.6, ff));
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$$6.427480572 \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$$

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> evalf(subs(phi0 = 0.8, ff));
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$$6.544039572 \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$$

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

(6)

Ver determinar la energía pot a partir del período de oscilación.

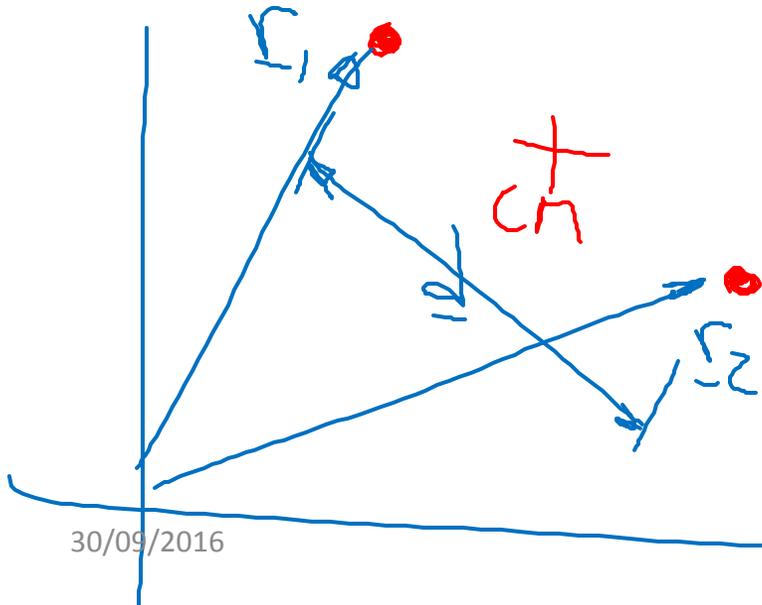
Masa reducida

Sistema de 2 partículas.

Puede simplificarse separando el movimiento del sistema e el movimiento del CM y el de las part relativas al CM.

La energía potencial de la interacción entre part depende únicamente de la distancia entre ellas.

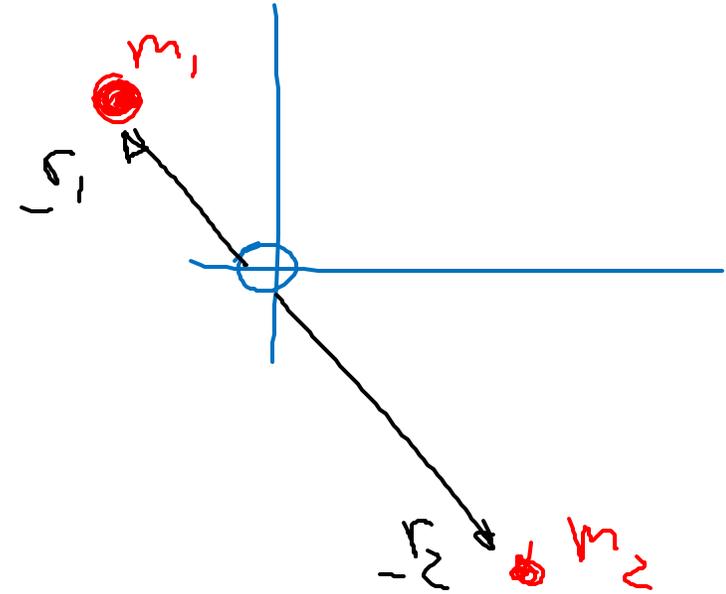
$$L = \frac{1}{2} m_1 \dot{r}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 \dot{r}_2^2 - U(|r_1 - r_2|)$$



$$\underline{r} = \underline{r}_1 - \underline{r}_2 \quad \text{pos relativas}$$

Supongamos q/ el origen de coord está en el CM

$$m_1 \underline{r}_1 + m_2 \underline{r}_2 = 0$$



$$\underline{r}_1 = -\frac{m_2}{m_1} \underline{r}_2 = -\frac{m_2}{m_1} (\underline{r}_1 - \underline{r}_2)$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{m_2}{m_1}\right) \underline{r}_1 = \frac{m_2}{m_1} \underline{r}_2$$

$$\underline{r}_1 = \frac{m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \underline{r}_2$$

$$\underline{r}_1 = \frac{m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \underline{r}_2$$

$$\underline{r}_2 = -\frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \underline{r}_1$$

$$\underline{r}_2 = -\frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \underline{r}_1$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2} m_1 \dot{r}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 \dot{r}_2^2 - U(|r|) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m_1 \frac{m_2^2}{(m_1+m_2)^2} \dot{r}^2 + \frac{m_2}{2} \frac{m_1^2}{(m_1+m_2)^2} \dot{r}^2 - U(|r|)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_1 m_2 (m_1+m_2)}{(m_1+m_2)^2} \dot{r}^2 - U(|r|) \quad \underline{r} = \underline{r}_1 - \underline{r}_2$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{r}^2 - U(|r|)$$

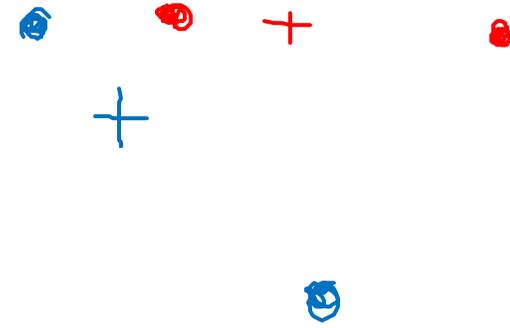
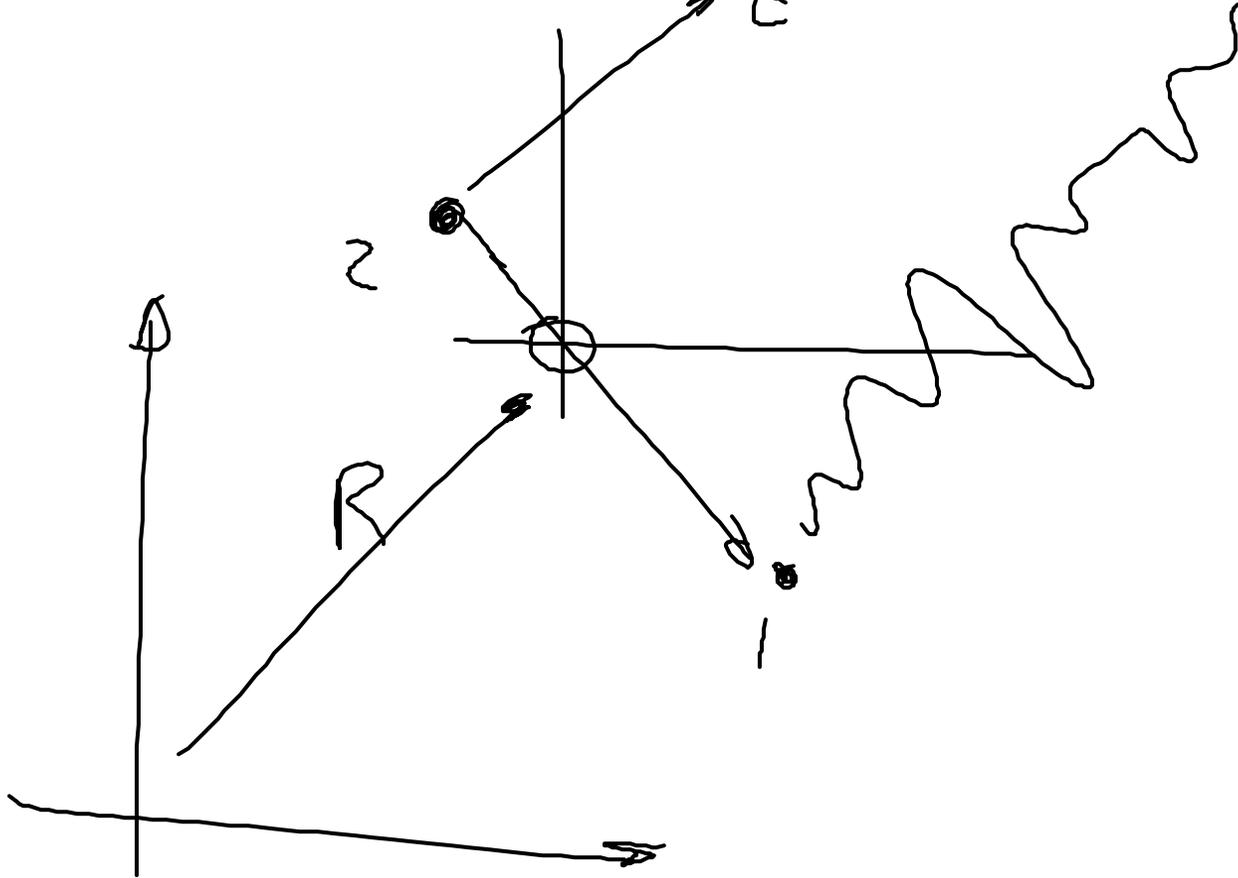
$$m = \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \quad \text{MASA REDUCIDA}$$

r : distancia entre partículas

Resolviendo $\underline{r} = \underline{r}(t)$ podemos calcular

$$\underline{r}_1 = \frac{m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \underline{r}(t), \text{ etc}$$

$$|\underline{r}(t)| \Rightarrow \underline{r}(t)?$$



Movimiento en un campo central

Al reducir el prob de 2 part al movimiento de un cuerpo único, llegamos al problema de determinar el movimiento de una partícula en un campo externo / la energía potencial depende de la distancia r .
Este es llamado "campo central".

La fuerza:

$$\underline{F} = - \frac{\partial U}{\partial \underline{r}} = - \frac{\partial U(r)}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial \underline{r}} = - \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} \frac{\underline{r}}{r}$$

$$r = \sqrt{\underline{r} \cdot \underline{r}}$$

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial \underline{r}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{r}} \cdot 2\underline{r} = \frac{\underline{r}}{r}$$

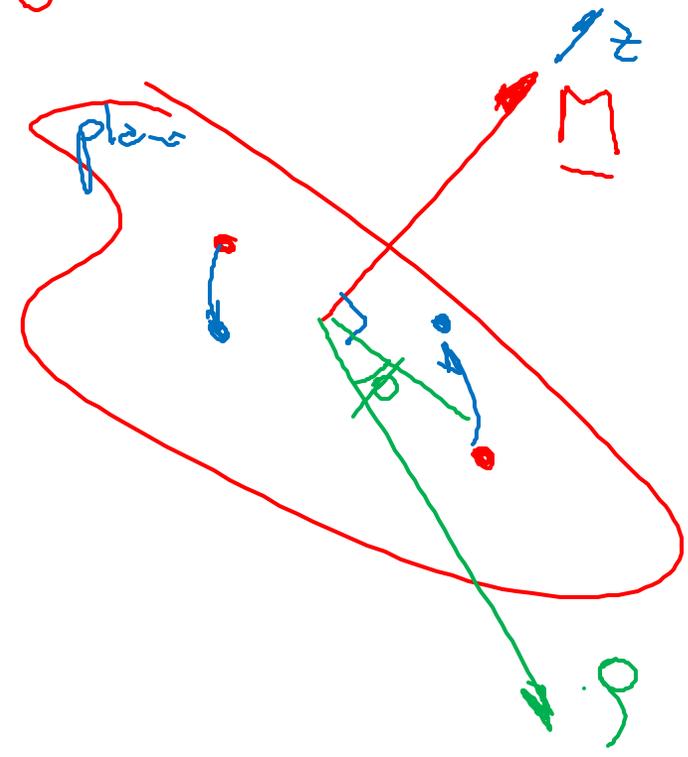
El momento angular de todo sistema respecto al centro del campo se conserva.

P/ una partícula

$$\underline{M} = \underline{r} \times \underline{p} \quad \therefore \underline{M} \perp \underline{r}, \underline{p}$$

Luego, \underline{M} cte \Rightarrow

el movimiento es tal que \underline{r} permanece en un plano $\perp \underline{M}$



\therefore El camino de una partícula pertenece a un plano. Usamos coord polares en ese plano

$$L = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{\rho}^2 + \rho^2 \dot{\phi}^2) - U(\rho)$$

↑
masa

Notar que el Lagrangiano no contiene explícitamente a \dot{q}

Toda coordenada generalizada q_i que no aparece explícitamente en el Lagrangiano es llamada "cíclica".

Notar:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad p_i = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \quad \text{constante}$$

\swarrow cíclica

(Integral del momento)

Esto permite hacer simplificaciones.

En este caso $p_\phi = m r^2 \dot{\phi} \left(= \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\phi}} \right)$

Coincide con el momento angular M_z (ver libro)

O sea $\dot{\phi}$ loguea la ley de conservación de momento angular:

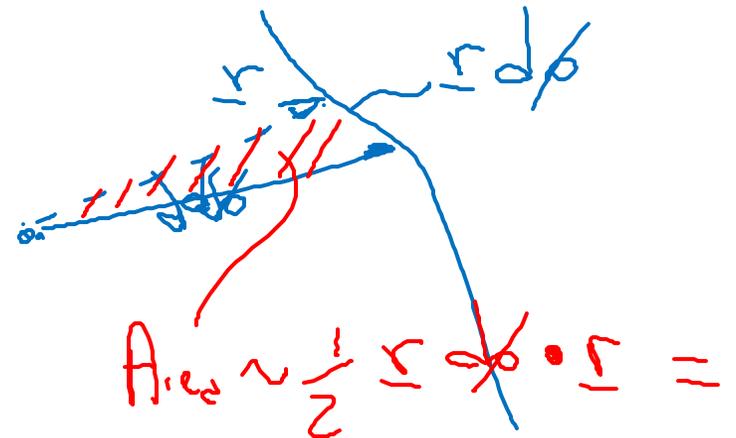
$$M = m r^2 \dot{\phi} = \text{cte.}$$

Interpretación geométrica:

En el dif tiempo $\Rightarrow d\phi = \dot{\phi} dt$

$$M = 2m A_{\text{az}} = \text{cte}$$

2° ley Kepler



Plataforma con un eje y un momento...

$$M = m r^2 \dot{\phi}$$

$$(*) \quad E = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\phi}^2) + U(r) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} m \dot{r}^2} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \frac{M^2}{m r^2}} + U(r)$$

$U_{\text{eff}}(r)$

$$\dot{r} = \frac{dr}{dt} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{m} (E - U(r)) - \frac{M^2}{m^2 r^2}}$$

$$\left[\frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{M}{m r^2} \right]$$

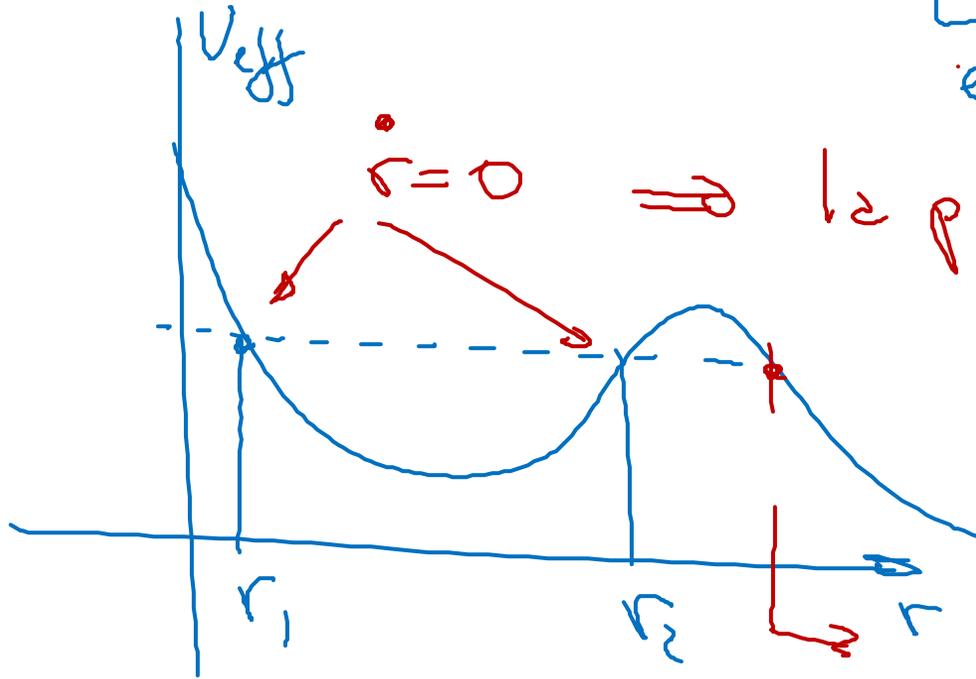
$$t = \int \frac{dr}{\sqrt{\dots}} + C$$

$$\frac{dr}{d\phi} = \frac{m r^2}{M} \sqrt{\dots} \Rightarrow \phi = \int \frac{M}{r^2 \sqrt{2m[E - U(r)] - \frac{M^2}{r^2}}} dr$$

$L \Rightarrow U_{eff}$

$$U_{eff} = U(r) + \underbrace{\frac{M^2}{2mr^2}}_{\text{energía centrífuga}}$$

energía centrífuga



\Rightarrow la partícula no está necesariamente en reposo ($\dot{\phi}$)

