

1b)

Det sentrale kraftfeltet er gitt ved:

$$f(r) = -\frac{k}{r^2} + \frac{\beta}{r^3} \quad \Rightarrow \quad V(r) = -\frac{k}{r} + \frac{\beta}{2r^2}$$

Fra teorien er:

$$\theta = \int \frac{\frac{1}{r^2} dr}{\sqrt{\frac{2mE}{l^2} - \frac{2mV}{l^2} - \frac{1}{r^2}}} + \text{konst.}$$

Innsetting av V og innføring av $u = \frac{1}{r}$ gir når konstanten utelates

$$\theta = - \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{\frac{2mE}{l^2} - \frac{2mku}{l^2} - \gamma^2 u^2}}, \text{ hvor } \gamma^2 = 1 + \frac{\beta m}{l^2}$$

Benytter: $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a+bx+cx^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-c}} \arccos\left(-\frac{b+2cx}{\sqrt{q}}\right)$, hvor $q = b^2 - 4ac$

Her velges $a = \frac{2mE}{l^2}$, $b = \frac{2mk}{l^2}$, $c = -\gamma^2 \Rightarrow q = \left(\frac{2mk}{l^2}\right)^2 \left(1 + \frac{2E\gamma^2 l^2}{mk^2}\right)$.

$$-\frac{b+2cu}{\sqrt{q}} = \frac{\frac{\gamma^2 l^2 u}{mk} - 1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{2E\gamma^2 l^2}{mk^2}}}. \quad \text{Definerer } \varepsilon = \sqrt{1 + \frac{2E\gamma^2 l^2}{mk^2}}, \quad p = \frac{\gamma^2 l^2}{mk}$$

$$\text{Da blir } \theta = -\frac{1}{\gamma} \arccos \frac{\frac{p}{r} - 1}{\varepsilon},$$

Baneligningen er

$$(1) \quad \frac{p}{r} = 1 + \varepsilon \cos(\gamma\theta), \quad \text{hvor } \gamma = \sqrt{1 + \frac{m\beta}{l^2}} \approx 1 + \frac{m\beta}{2l^2}$$

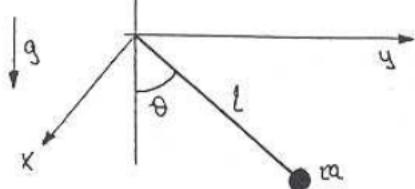
Antar $E < 0$. Da er ligning (1), ligningen for en ellipse med langsom presesjon.

Store halvakse: $a = \frac{p}{1-\varepsilon^2}$ (slik som når $\gamma = 1$) $\Rightarrow$

$$a = \frac{\frac{\gamma^2 l^2}{mk}}{1 - \left(1 + \frac{2E\gamma^2 l^2}{mk^2}\right)} = \frac{k}{2|E|}, \quad \text{som for } \gamma = 1.$$

vanlig litenhetsparameter er $\eta = \frac{\beta}{ka}$, dvs. $\gamma = 1 + \frac{m\eta ka}{2l^2}$

verdien $\eta = 1.42 \cdot 10^{-7}$ tilsvarer Merkurs perihelbevegelse, som er $43''$ per hundre år.



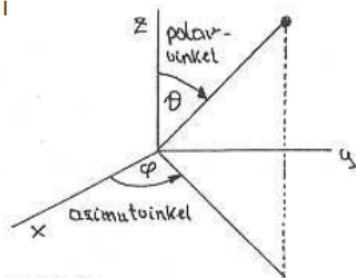
2) θ er supplementsvinkelen til ordinær polarvinkel

$$x = l \sin \theta \cos \varphi$$

$$y = l \sin \theta \sin \varphi$$

$$z = -l \cos \theta$$

$$V = -mgl \cos \theta, \quad V = 0 \text{ for } \theta = \frac{1}{2}\pi.$$



$$T = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2) = \frac{l^2}{2} m (\dot{\theta}^2 + \sin^2 \theta \dot{\varphi}^2).$$

$$L = T - V = \frac{l^2}{2} m (\dot{\theta}^2 + \sin^2 \theta \dot{\varphi}^2) + mgl \cos \theta$$

$$\text{Lagrangeligningen: } \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = 0$$

$$\text{Vi finner } \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = l^2 m \dot{\theta} \quad \text{og} \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = l^2 m \sin \theta \cos \theta \dot{\varphi}^2 - mgl \sin \theta$$

$$\text{Det gir bevegelsesligningen: } \ddot{\theta} - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \cdot \dot{\varphi}^2 + \frac{g}{l} \sin \theta = 0$$

$$\text{Tilsvarende for } \varphi: \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \varphi} = 0, \text{ hvor } \frac{\partial L}{\partial \varphi} = 0 \text{ som gir den andre}$$

$$\text{bevegelsesligningen: } \frac{d}{dt} (ml^2 \sin^2 \theta \cdot \dot{\varphi}) = 0, \quad p_{\varphi} = ml^2 \sin^2 \theta \dot{\varphi} = \text{konst.}$$

$$\text{Total energi er konstant: } E = T + V = \frac{1}{2} ml^2 (\dot{\theta}^2 + \sin^2 \theta \dot{\varphi}^2) - mgl \cos \theta$$

$$\text{Innsetting av } \dot{\varphi} = \frac{p_{\varphi}}{ml^2 \sin^2 \theta}$$

$$\text{gir: } E = \frac{1}{2} ml^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{p_{\varphi}^2}{2ml^2 \sin^2 \theta} - mgl \cos \theta \equiv \frac{1}{2} ml^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + V_{\text{eff}}(\theta),$$

$$\text{hvor } V_{\text{eff}}(\theta) = \frac{p_{\varphi}^2}{2ml^2 \sin^2 \theta} - mgl \cos \theta. \quad \text{Altså } \dot{\theta}^2 = \frac{2}{ml^2} (E - V_{\text{eff}})$$

$$t = \int dt = \sqrt{\frac{ml^2}{2}} \int \frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{E - V_{\text{eff}}(\theta)}}$$

$$\text{Av } \dot{\varphi} = \frac{p_{\varphi}}{ml^2 \sin^2(\theta)}, \text{ følger}$$

$$\varphi = \int \frac{p_{\varphi}}{ml^2 \sin^2 \theta} dt = \frac{p_{\varphi}}{\sqrt{2} ml^2} \int \frac{d\theta}{\sin^2 \theta \sqrt{E - V_{\text{eff}}(\theta)}}$$

$p_{\varphi} = 0$ gir $ml^2 \sin^2 \theta \dot{\varphi} = 0$, som har løsningen $\varphi = \text{konst.}$ som svarer til plan pendel.