

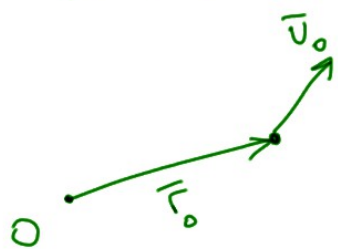
Κεντρικές δυνάμεις

$$\vec{F} = f(r) \hat{r}$$

(μέτρο εξαρτάται μόνο από το  $r$ ).



Κίνηση επίπεδου



$$\vec{v}(t+\Delta t) = \vec{v}(t) + \vec{a}(t)\Delta t$$

$$\vec{r}(t+\Delta t) = \vec{r}(t) + \vec{v}(t)\Delta t$$

Δεν υπάρχει ατμο να διαφέρει το σωμα από το επίπεδο που ορίζουν τα  $\vec{r}_0, \vec{v}_0$ .

Αλλιώς:  $\vec{N} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F} = 0$  άρα  $\vec{L} = \text{σταθ}$  (διότι  $\dot{\vec{L}} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$ )

$\vec{L} \cdot \vec{r} = 0$  εξίσωση επίπεδου κάθετου στο  $\vec{L}$ , το οποίο περνά από το  $O$ .

Χρησιμοποιώ πολικές  $(r, \varphi)$  στο επίπεδο της κίνησης.

$$\vec{r} = r \hat{r}, \quad \vec{v} = \dot{r} \hat{r} + r \dot{\varphi} \hat{\varphi}, \quad \vec{a} = (\ddot{r} - r \dot{\varphi}^2) \hat{r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dt} (r^2 \dot{\varphi}) \hat{\varphi}$$

Νόμος Νεύτωνος  $m \vec{a} = \vec{F} = f(r) \hat{r} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} m(\ddot{r} - r \dot{\varphi}^2) = f(r) & \textcircled{1} \\ \underbrace{m r^2 \dot{\varphi}}_{r m v_{\varphi}} = L = \text{const} & \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$

$$\textcircled{2} \rightarrow \dot{\varphi} = \frac{L}{m r^2} \quad \textcircled{2}' \quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{f_{\text{eff}}(r)}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \xrightarrow{\textcircled{2}'} m \ddot{r} = \frac{L^2}{m r^3} + f(r) \quad \textcircled{3} \quad : \text{ "πονοδίασταν" κίνηση}$$

$\nabla \times \vec{F} = 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $\vec{F}$  συντηρητική  $\Leftrightarrow V(r) = - \int f(r) dr$

Υπάρχει ολοκλήρωμα ενέργειας  $\frac{1}{2} m v^2 + V(r) = E \Leftrightarrow$  *περιοριστική κίνηση ενέργεια*

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} m \dot{r}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m r^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 + V(r) = E \quad \textcircled{2}' \quad \frac{1}{2} m \dot{r}^2 + \underbrace{\frac{L^2}{2 m r^2}}_{V_{\text{eff}}(r)} + V(r) = E$$

$V_{\text{eff}}(r) (= - \int f_{\text{eff}}(r) dr)$

Δηλ.  $\Leftrightarrow V_{\text{eff}}(r) = \frac{L^2}{2 m r^2} + V(r)$  οπότε  $\frac{1}{2} m \dot{r}^2 + V_{\text{eff}}(r) = E \quad \textcircled{4}$

Από σχέση  $V_{\text{eff}}(r) \leq E \rightarrow$  οπότε  $|\dot{r}| = \frac{2}{m} [E - V_{\text{eff}}(r)]$ ,  $t = \int \frac{dr}{\dot{r}} = \pm \int \frac{dr}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{m} [E - V_{\text{eff}}(r)]}}$

Εξίσωση τροχίας (αξόνιο  $r - \varphi$ ):

A' ζήτησης: Ορίσω  $u = \frac{1}{r}$  και το θεωρώ  $u = u(\varphi)$ .

$$\dot{r} = \frac{dr}{d\varphi} \frac{d\varphi}{dt} = \frac{dr}{d\varphi} \frac{L}{mr^2} = -\frac{L}{m} \frac{du}{d\varphi} = -\frac{L}{m} u'$$

$$\ddot{r} = \frac{d}{d\varphi}(\dot{r}) \frac{d\varphi}{dt} = -\frac{L}{m} u'' \frac{L}{mr^2} \stackrel{r=1/u}{=} -\frac{L^2}{m^2} u^2 u''$$

τοίχοι αλληλ-  
κτα αλ  $f = f(r, \varphi)$

Άρα (3)  $\rightarrow m \left( -\frac{L^2}{m^2} u^2 u'' \right) = \frac{L^2}{m} u^3 + f\left(\frac{1}{u}\right) \Leftrightarrow \boxed{u'' + u = -\frac{m}{L^2 u^2} f\left(\frac{1}{u}\right)} \quad (5)$

B' ζήτησης: (4)  $\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m \left( \frac{L}{m} u' \right)^2 + \frac{L^2}{2mr^2} + V = E \Leftrightarrow \frac{L^2}{2m} (u'^2 + u^2) + V = E \quad (6)$

Γ' ζήτησης:  $\varphi = \int d\varphi = \int \left( \frac{d\varphi}{dt} \right) \frac{dr}{\dot{r}} = \pm \int \frac{L dr}{mr^2 \sqrt{\frac{2}{m} [E - V_{\text{eff}}(r)]}}$   
 $\frac{L}{mr^2}$   $\rightarrow$  συνάρτηση του  $r$  από (4)

Άσκηση: Σώμα  $m=1$  κινείται στο πεδίο κεντρικής δύναμης  $\vec{F} = -625 \hat{r}$ .  
 Αρχικά βρίσκεται στο  $\vec{r}_0 = -3\hat{x} + 4\hat{y}$  και έχει ταχύτητα  $\vec{v}_0 = 4\hat{x} + 3\hat{y}$ .

Ποιες οι αψίδες της τροχιάς;

Λύση:

$$\vec{r}_0 = -3\hat{x} + 4\hat{y} \quad \text{αρα} \quad r_0 = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 5$$

και  $\varphi_0$  κοινή λύση των  $\cos\varphi_0 = \frac{x}{r} = \frac{-3}{5}$ ,  $\sin\varphi_0 = \frac{y}{r} = \frac{4}{5}$

δηλ.  $\varphi_0 = \arccos(-3/5)$ . Δίνει άμεσα στο 2<sup>ο</sup> τεταρτημόριο.

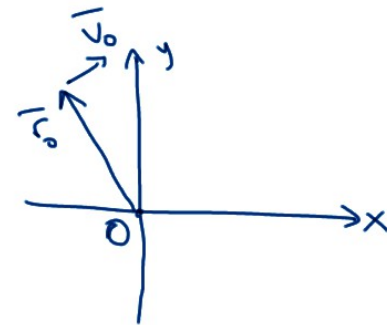
$$\dot{r}_0 = \vec{v}_0 \cdot \hat{r}_0 = \vec{v}_0 \cdot \frac{\vec{r}_0}{r_0} = 0, \quad \vec{L} = m \vec{r}_0 \times \vec{v}_0 = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ -3 & 4 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -25 \hat{z}, \quad \dot{\varphi}_0 = \frac{L}{m r_0^2} = -1$$

$$\text{(αλλιώς)} \quad v_{\varphi_0} = \vec{v}_0 \cdot \hat{\varphi}_0 = \vec{v}_0 \cdot (-\sin\varphi_0 \hat{x} + \cos\varphi_0 \hat{y}) = \vec{v}_0 \cdot \left(-\frac{y_0}{r_0} \hat{x} + \frac{x_0}{r_0} \hat{y}\right) = (4\hat{x} + 3\hat{y}) \cdot \left(-\frac{4}{5} \hat{x} - \frac{3}{5} \hat{y}\right) = -5$$

και  $L = m r_0 v_{\varphi_0} = -25$ ,  $\dot{\varphi}_0 = \frac{v_{\varphi_0}}{r_0} = \frac{-5}{5} = -1$ .

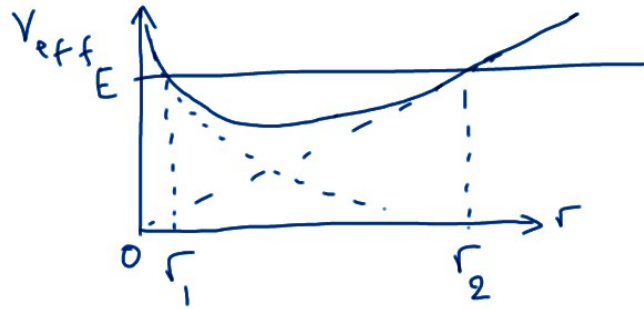
$$V = -\int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = -\int (-625) \hat{r} \cdot \frac{d\vec{r}}{dr} = 625 r + C$$

και  $V_{\text{eff}} = \frac{L^2}{2mr^2} + V = \frac{625}{2r^2} + 625 r$





$$V_{\text{eff}} = \frac{625}{2r^2} + 625r$$



όρια περιοχής  $V_{\text{eff}}(r) \leq E$

$$\mu \dot{r} = \left[ \frac{m \dot{r}^2}{2} + V_{\text{eff}}(r) \right]_{t=0} = V_{\text{eff}}(r_0) = V_{\text{eff}}(5) = 251 \cdot \frac{25}{2}$$

Η για αψίδα είναι  $r_0 = 5$ .

$$0_1 \text{ αψιδας } \dot{r} = 0 \Leftrightarrow V_{\text{eff}}(r) = E \Leftrightarrow \frac{625}{2r^2} + 625r = 251 \cdot \frac{25}{2} \Leftrightarrow r^3 - \frac{251}{50}r^2 + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} r^3 - \frac{251}{50}r^2 + \frac{1}{2} \\ -r^3 + 5r^2 \\ \hline -\frac{r^2}{50} + \frac{1}{2} \\ +\frac{r^2}{50} - \frac{r}{10} \\ \hline -\frac{r}{10} + \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{r} r-5 \\ \hline r^2 - \frac{r}{50} + \frac{1}{10} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Διψ. } (r-5)\left(r^2 - \frac{r}{50} - \frac{1}{10}\right) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow r = 5 \text{ ή } \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1001}}{100}$$

Δεξιά λύση (αετικής) 01:

$$r_1 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1001}}{100} = 0.326 \text{ και } r_2 = 5.$$

Αδυναμία: όπως εψιδης  $\dot{r} = 0$  άρα  $L = m r v$  } αλλαίειw  $v = \frac{L}{m r}$   
 $\frac{m v^2}{2} + V = E$  }  $\frac{L^2}{2 m r^2} + V = E$   
 (δλ).  $V_{eff}(r) = E$

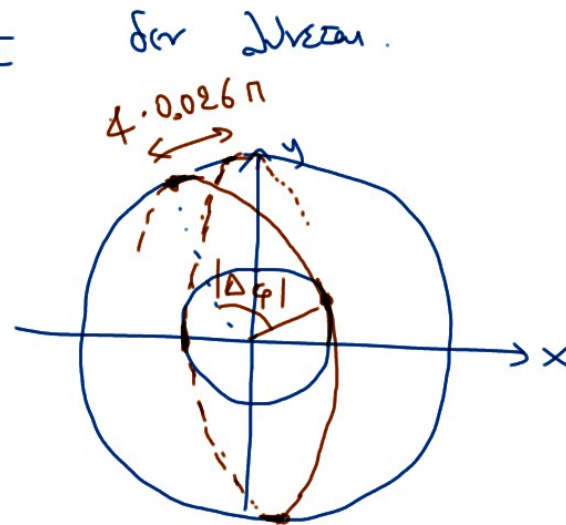
Εξίσωση τροχίας  $u'' + u = -\frac{m F}{L^2 u^2} = \frac{1}{u^2}$

Όσο το  $r$  αλλιάει από  $r_1$  σε  $r_2$   
 το  $\varphi$  αλλιάει κατά  $r_2$

$$\Delta\varphi = \int d\varphi = \int \frac{d\varphi}{dt} \frac{dt}{dr} dr = \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \frac{\frac{L}{m r^2} dr}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{m}(E - V_{eff})}} =$$

$$= \int_{0.326}^5 \frac{-25 dr}{r^2 \sqrt{251.25 - \frac{625}{r^2} - 625 r}} = -0.526 \pi$$

↑  
αριθμητική



Η κίνηση γίνεται στο διακωλύο  $r_1 \leq r \leq r_2$

δλw  $|\Delta\varphi| = \frac{\pi}{2} + 0.026 \pi$

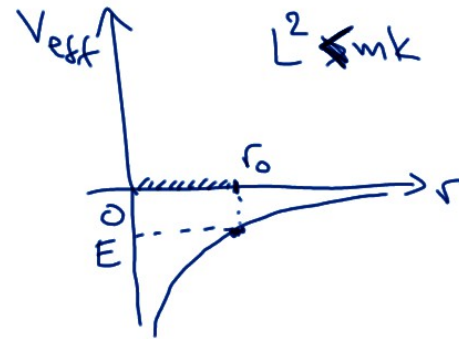
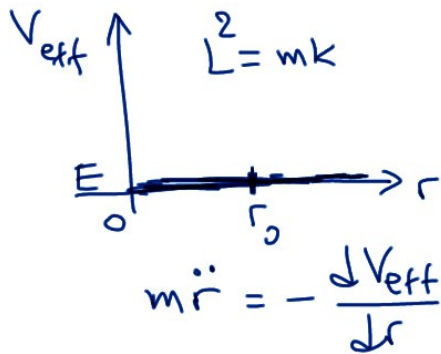
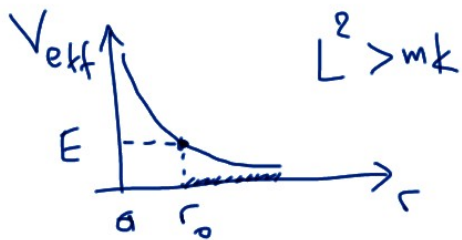
Άσκηση: Κίνηση σε  $\vec{F} = -\frac{k}{r^3} \hat{r}$ ,  $k > 0$

Αρχικά  $\varphi=0$ ,  $r=r_0$ ,  $\vec{v}=v_0 \hat{\varphi}$  ( $\dot{r}_0=0$ ,  $\alpha\psi\delta\alpha$ )

- (α) Για ποίες  $v_0$  πάει στο κέντρο; Ποια η τροχιά; Σε πόσο χρόνο  $r=0$ ;  
 (β) Για ποίες  $v_0$  πάει στο άπειρο;  $\rightarrow$  Ποια η  $\vec{v}_\infty$ ; Ποια η  $\vec{r}(t)$ ;

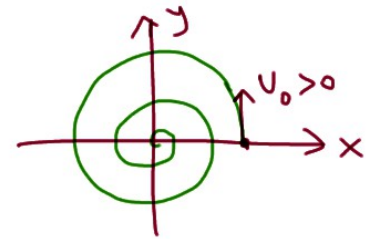
Λύση:  $V = -\int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int \frac{k}{r^3} dr = -\frac{k}{2r^2} + C$

$L = m r_0 v_0$ ,  $E = \frac{m v_0^2}{2} - \frac{k}{2r_0^2}$ ,  $V_{\text{eff}} = \frac{L^2}{2mr^2} - \frac{k}{2r^2} = \frac{L^2 - mk}{2mr^2}$  ( $E = V_{\text{eff}}(r_0)$ )



$V_{\text{eff}}(r) \leq E$

$$(\alpha) \quad L^2 < mk \Leftrightarrow m^2 v_0^2 r_0^2 < mk \Leftrightarrow v_0 < \sqrt{\frac{k}{m r_0^2}}$$



(β) ιωναν περιοχας  $u'' + u = -\frac{mF}{L^2 u^2} = \frac{mk u^3}{L^2 u^2} \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow u'' - \underbrace{\left(\frac{mk}{L^2} - 1\right)}_{\lambda^2 > 0} u = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad u = C_1 e^{\lambda \varphi} + C_2 e^{-\lambda \varphi}, \quad \lambda = \sqrt{\frac{mk}{L^2} - 1}$$

Αρχικες συνθηκες:  $u|_{\varphi=0} = \frac{1}{r_0}, \quad u'|_{\varphi=0} = 0$  (αφοι  $\dot{r}_0 = 0$  και  $u' = \frac{d(1/r)}{d\varphi} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\dot{r}}{\dot{\varphi}} = -\frac{\dot{r}}{\frac{L}{m}}$ )

$$\delta n). \quad \begin{cases} \frac{1}{r_0} = C_1 + C_2 \\ 0 = \lambda C_1 - \lambda C_2 \end{cases} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad C_1 = C_2 = \frac{1}{2r_0} \quad \text{και} \quad u = \frac{e^{\lambda \varphi} + e^{-\lambda \varphi}}{2r_0}$$

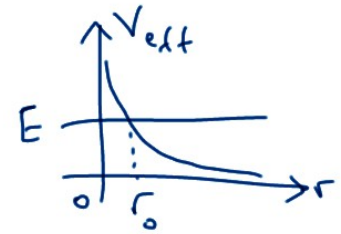
$$\Leftrightarrow r = \frac{2r_0}{e^{\lambda \varphi} + e^{-\lambda \varphi}} = \frac{r_0}{\cosh(\lambda \varphi)}$$

$$t = \int_0^{r_0} \frac{dr}{\dot{r}} \quad \text{και} \quad \dot{r} = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{m} [E - V_{\text{eff}}(r)]}, \quad \delta n). \quad t = \frac{1}{\lambda v_0} \int_0^{r_0} \frac{dr}{\sqrt{\frac{r_0^2}{r^2} - 1}} = \frac{1}{\lambda v_0} \int_0^{r_0} \frac{r dr}{\sqrt{r_0^2 - r^2}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\lambda v_0} \left[ -\sqrt{r_0^2 - r^2} \right]_0^{r_0} = \frac{r_0}{\lambda v_0} \quad \text{και} \quad t = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{d\varphi}{\dot{\varphi}} = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{d\varphi}{L/mr^2} = \frac{mr_0^2}{L} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{d\varphi}{\cosh^2(\lambda \varphi)} = \frac{mr_0^2}{2L} \left[ \tanh(\lambda \varphi) \right]_0^{\infty} =$$



$$(b) L^2 > mk \Leftrightarrow v_0 > \sqrt{\frac{k}{m r_0^2}}$$

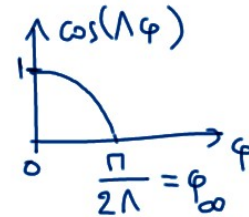


Εξίσωση τροχιάς  $u'' + u = \frac{mk}{L^2} u \Leftrightarrow u'' + \underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{mk}{L^2}\right)}_{\Lambda^2 > 0} u = 0$

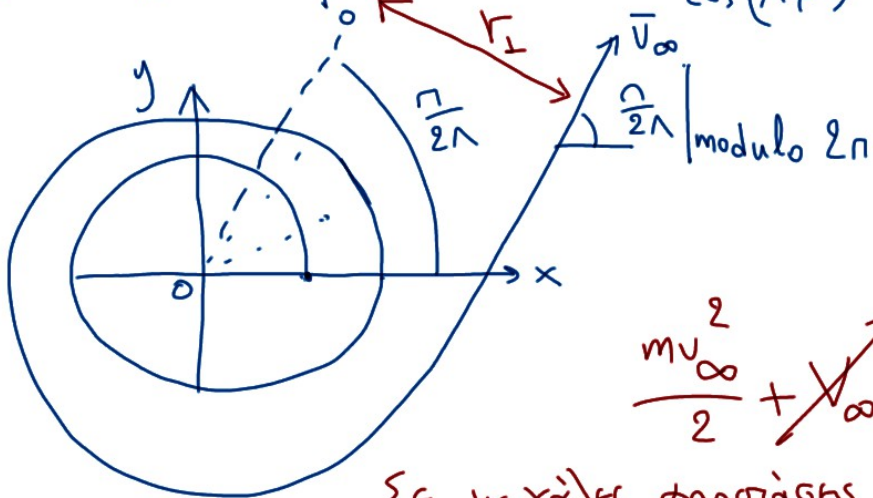
$$\Leftrightarrow u = C_1 \cos(\Lambda \varphi) + C_2 \sin(\Lambda \varphi), \quad \text{με} \quad \Lambda = \sqrt{1 - \frac{mk}{L^2}}$$

Αρχικές συνθήκες  $u|_{\varphi=0} = \frac{1}{r_0} \Leftrightarrow C_1 = \frac{1}{r_0}$

και  $u'|_{\varphi=0} = 0$  (αφαι  $\dot{r}_0 = 0$ )  $\Leftrightarrow C_2 = 0$



οπότε  $u = \frac{\cos(\Lambda \varphi)}{r_0} \Leftrightarrow r = \frac{r_0}{\cos(\Lambda \varphi)}$

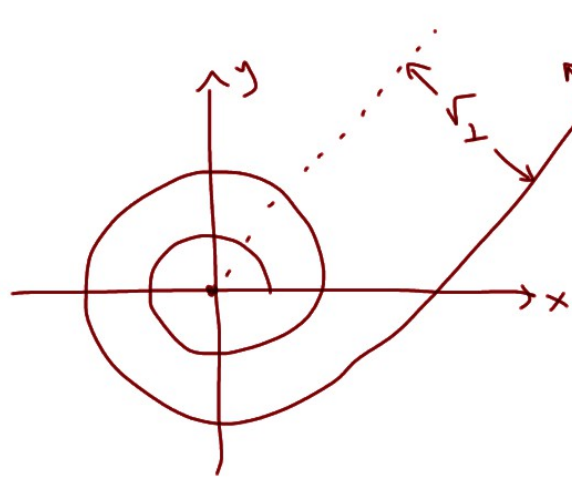


$\Gamma_{\alpha} \quad \varphi \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2\Lambda}, \quad r \rightarrow \infty$

$\Delta n) \quad \varphi \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi}{2\Lambda} = \frac{\pi}{2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{mk}{L^2}}}$

$\frac{mv_{\infty}^2}{2} + V_{\infty} = E \Leftrightarrow v_{\infty} = \sqrt{v_0^2 - \frac{k}{m r_0^2}}$

Σε μεγάλες αποστάσεις  $v_{\varphi} = \frac{L}{m r} \rightarrow 0$  και  $v_r \rightarrow v_{\infty}$



$$\varphi_\infty = \frac{\pi}{2\Lambda} \text{ modulo } 2\pi$$

$$\vec{v}_\infty = v_\infty (\cos \varphi_\infty \hat{x} + \sin \varphi_\infty \hat{y})$$

$$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times m \vec{v} = m (\vec{r}_\parallel + \vec{r}_\perp) \times \vec{v} = m \vec{r}_\perp \times \vec{v}$$

$$\Rightarrow L = m r_\perp v_\infty \Leftrightarrow r_\perp = \frac{L}{m v_\infty} = \frac{r_0}{\Lambda}$$

(To idio ano  $\vec{v}_\infty = v_\infty \hat{\varepsilon}$  y  $\hat{\varepsilon} = \cos \varphi_\infty \hat{x} + \sin \varphi_\infty \hat{y}$  kau

$$\vec{r}_\perp = \hat{\varepsilon} \times (\vec{r} \times \hat{\varepsilon}) \quad \text{y} \quad \vec{r} = r \hat{r} = \frac{r_0}{\cos(\Lambda \varphi)} (\cos \varphi \hat{x} + \sin \varphi \hat{y})$$

$$\text{onozt} \quad \vec{r}_\perp = -r_0 \frac{\sin(\varphi_\infty - \varphi)}{\cos(\Lambda \varphi)} \left( \underbrace{-\sin \varphi \hat{x} + \cos \varphi \hat{y}}_{\hat{\varphi}} \right) \stackrel{0/0}{=} -\frac{r_0}{\Lambda} \hat{\varphi}_\infty$$

$$\dot{\varphi} = \frac{L}{m r^2} = \frac{L}{m r_0^2} \cos^2(\Lambda \varphi) \Leftrightarrow \int_0^\varphi \frac{d\varphi}{\cos^2(\Lambda \varphi)} = \int_0^t \frac{L}{m r_0^2} dt \Leftrightarrow \tan(\Lambda \varphi) = \frac{\Lambda v_\infty t}{r_0} \Leftrightarrow \varphi = \frac{1}{\Lambda} \arctan\left(\frac{\Lambda v_\infty t}{r_0}\right)$$

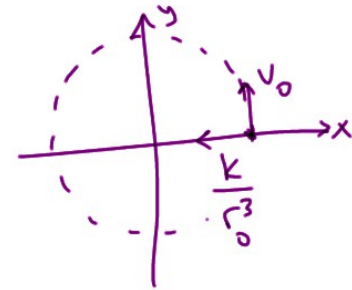
$$r = \frac{r_0}{\cos(\Lambda \varphi)} = r_0 \sqrt{\frac{\sin^2(\Lambda \varphi) + \cos^2(\Lambda \varphi)}{\cos^2(\Lambda \varphi)}} = r_0 \sqrt{\tan^2(\Lambda \varphi) + 1} = \sqrt{r_0^2 + \Lambda^2 v_\infty^2 t^2}$$

(To idio ano  $t = \int_{r_0}^r \frac{dr}{\dot{r}}$  y  $\dot{r} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{m}(E - V_{\text{eff}})} = \frac{\sqrt{L^2 - m k}}{m r_0 r} \sqrt{r^2 - r_0^2} \dots$ )

Αν  $L^2 = mk$  τότε

$$\frac{mv_0^2}{r_0} = |F| \Leftrightarrow \frac{mv_0^2}{r_0} = \frac{k}{r_0^3} \Leftrightarrow mv_0^2 r_0^2 = mk$$

$$\Leftrightarrow L^2 = mk$$

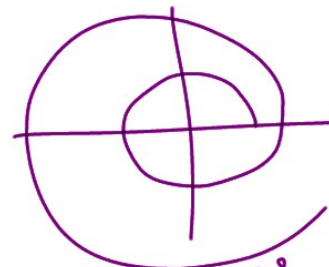


να το ατκ  $\propto$  ατξξξ κκκξξξ κκκξξξ.

Η F δίνει ατξξξξ ξξξ κκκξξξξξ ξξξ ξξξξξξ.

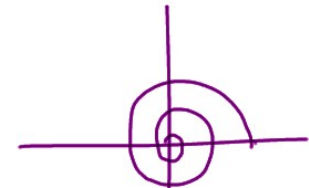
$$m(\ddot{r} - r\dot{\varphi}^2) = -|F|$$

$$m\ddot{r} = m r \dot{\varphi}^2 + F = \frac{L^2}{m r^3} + F$$



$$|F|_0 < \frac{L^2}{m r_0^3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow km < L^2$$



$$|F|_0 > \frac{L^2}{m r_0^3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow km > L^2$$

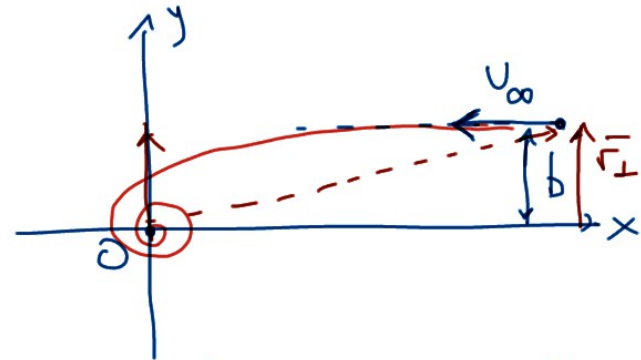
Άσκηση: Κίνηση σε πεδίο  $\vec{F} = -\frac{k}{r^3} \hat{r}$ ,  $k > 0$ .

Αρχικά  $r = r_\infty \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $\varphi = 0$ ,  $v = v_\infty$ , παράμετρος κρούσης  $b = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m v_\infty^2}}$ .

Ποια η τροχιά;

Λύση:

$$\vec{L} = m \vec{r} \times \vec{v} = m \vec{r}_\perp \times \vec{v} = m b v_\infty \hat{z}$$



$$u'' + u = -\frac{m F}{L^2 u^2} = \frac{-m (-k u^3)}{(m b v_\infty)^2 u^2} = u \Leftrightarrow u'' = 0 \Leftrightarrow u = C_1 + C_2 \varphi$$

Αρχικά  $\varphi = 0, u = 0$  άρα  $C_1 = 0$ ,  $u' = \frac{d(1/r)}{d\varphi} = \frac{d(1/r)}{dt} = \frac{-\dot{r}/r^2}{L/mr^2} = -\frac{\dot{r}}{L/m}$

$$= \frac{-(-v_\infty)}{m b v_\infty / m}$$

(δίνου  $\dot{r}|_0 = -v_\infty$ )  
 $\varphi = L/mr = 0$

δηλ.  $u' = 1/b \Leftrightarrow C_2 = 1/b$

$$u = \frac{\varphi}{b} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$r = b/\varphi$$

Αλλάζω:  $V_{\text{eff}} = \frac{L^2}{2mr^2} + V = \dots = 0$  άρα  $\frac{m\dot{r}^2}{2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \dot{r} = -v_\infty$   
 $\Leftrightarrow r = r_\infty - v_\infty t$  και  $\dot{\varphi} = \frac{L}{mr^2} = \frac{L}{m(r_\infty - v_\infty t)^2} \Leftrightarrow \varphi = \frac{b}{r} - \frac{b}{r_\infty} \approx \frac{b}{r}$