

Uitwerking¹ Mechanica 2 (NS-350b) 3 februari 2005

Opgave 1

- a) mv_0D
- b) $\frac{mv_0^2}{D}$ en langs de stang naar buiten gericht (centrifugaalkracht)
- c) De kracht van de schaatser langs de stang is centraal gericht en dus geldt impulsmomentbehoud t.o.v. A.
 $mv(\alpha)[\alpha D] = mv_0D$, dus $v(\alpha) = \frac{v_0D}{\alpha D} = \frac{v_0}{\alpha}$
- d) $\frac{1}{2}mv^2(\alpha) - \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2 = \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2(\frac{1}{\alpha^2} - 1)$
 Met $v(x) = \frac{v_0D}{x}$ wordt de arbeid verricht door de schaatser.

$$= \int_D^{\alpha D} \left(\frac{-mv^2(x)}{x} \right) dx = -mv_0^2 D^2 \int_D^{\alpha D} \frac{dx}{x^3} = -mv_0^2 D^2 \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) \left[\frac{1}{(\alpha D)^2} - \frac{1}{D^2} \right] = \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2 \left(\frac{1}{\alpha^2} - 1 \right)$$

Opgave 2

- a) $\dot{x} = R\dot{\theta} - R \cos \theta \dot{\theta} = R\dot{\theta}(1 - \cos \theta) = 0$ voor $\theta = 0$ en $\dot{z} = -R \sin \theta \dot{\theta} = 0$ voor $\theta = 0$.
 De beginsnelheid is dus nul.

$$\begin{aligned} T &= \frac{1}{2}m\dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2}m\dot{z}^2 = \frac{1}{2}mR^2(\dot{\theta} - \cos \theta \dot{\theta})^2 + \frac{1}{2}mR^2(-\sin \theta \dot{\theta})^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2}mR^2\dot{\theta}^2 \{ (1 - \cos \theta)^2 + \sin^2 \theta \} = mR^2(1 - \cos \theta)\dot{\theta}^2 \\ V &= mgz = mgR(1 + \cos \theta) \quad \text{en} \quad L = T - V = mR^2(1 - \cos \theta)\dot{\theta}^2 - mgR(1 + \cos \theta) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = mR^2\dot{\theta}^2 \sin \theta + mgR \sin \theta - mR^2 \frac{d}{dt} (1 - \cos \theta) 2\dot{\theta} = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{of} \quad & \dot{\theta}^2 \sin \theta + \frac{g}{R} \sin \theta - 2(1 - \cos \theta)\ddot{\theta} - 2\dot{\theta} \sin \theta \dot{\theta} = 0 \\ & - \dot{\theta}^2 \sin \theta + \frac{g}{R} \sin \theta - 2(1 - \cos \theta)\ddot{\theta} = 0 \quad \text{of} \quad 2 \left(\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \right) \ddot{\theta} + \dot{\theta}^2 - \frac{g}{R} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

- b) $\theta = \sqrt{\frac{g}{R}}t$ dan $\dot{\theta} = \sqrt{\frac{g}{R}}$ en $\ddot{\theta} = 0$; $0 + \frac{g}{R} - \frac{g}{R} = 0$, oké.
 Ook op $t = 0$ is $\theta = 0$.

$$\text{Voor } t = \frac{1}{2}T \text{ is } \theta = 2\pi, \text{ dus } 2\pi = \sqrt{\frac{g}{R}} \left(\frac{1}{2}T \right) \text{ of } T = 4\pi \sqrt{\frac{R}{g}}.$$

- c) $(\cos \frac{\theta}{2}) = -(\sin \frac{\theta}{2}) \frac{1}{2}\dot{\theta} = (\sin \frac{\theta}{2})(-\frac{1}{2}\dot{\theta})$

$$(\cos \frac{\theta}{2}) = (-\frac{1}{2}\dot{\theta})(\cos \frac{\theta}{2}) \frac{1}{2}\dot{\theta} + (\sin \frac{\theta}{2})(-\frac{1}{2}\ddot{\theta}) = -\frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \ddot{\theta} - \frac{1}{4} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \dot{\theta}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{zodat} \quad & (\cos \frac{\theta}{2}) + \omega^2 (\cos \frac{\theta}{2}) = 0 = -\frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \ddot{\theta} - \frac{1}{4} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \dot{\theta}^2 + \omega^2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = 0 \\ \text{of} \quad & -\frac{1}{2} \tan \frac{\theta}{2} \ddot{\theta} - \frac{1}{4} \dot{\theta}^2 + \omega^2 = 0 \quad \text{of} \quad 2 \tan \frac{\theta}{2} \ddot{\theta} + \dot{\theta}^2 - 4\omega^2 = 0 \\ \text{zodat} \quad & 4\omega^2 = \frac{\sigma}{R} \quad \text{of} \quad \omega = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{g}{R}} \quad \text{en dus} \quad T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 4\pi \sqrt{\frac{R}{g}}, \text{ oké.} \end{aligned}$$

¹Deze uitwerkingen zijn met de grootste zorg gemaakt. In geval van fouten kan de \mathcal{TC} niet verantwoordelijk worden gesteld, maar wordt zij wel graag op de hoogte gesteld: tbc@A-Eskwadraat.nl

Algemene oplossing: $\cos \frac{\theta}{2} = A \sin \omega t + B \cos \omega t$, met A en B constanten.

Uit $\theta(0) = 0$ volgt $B = 1$ en uit $-\sin \frac{\theta}{2} \frac{\dot{\theta}}{2} = A \omega \cos \omega t - B \omega \sin \omega t$ volgt $A = 0$ voor $t = 0$.

Dan geldt $\cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \cos \omega t$ of $\theta = 2\omega t = \sqrt{\frac{g}{R}} t$, want op $t = 0$ is $\theta = 0$.

$$d) \frac{1}{2} m v^2(y) = m g (z_0 - z) \quad \rightarrow \quad v^2 = 2g(z_0 - z).$$

Uit de cycloïde volgt $\frac{dx}{d\theta} = R(1 - \cos \theta)$ en $\frac{dz}{d\theta} = -R \sin \theta$, zodat

$$1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dz}\right)^2 = 1 + \frac{(1 - \cos \theta)^2}{\sin^2 \theta} = \frac{\sin^2 \theta + 1 + \cos^2 \theta - 2 \cos \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} = \frac{2(1 - \cos \theta)}{1 - \cos^2 \theta} = \frac{2}{1 + \cos \theta} = \frac{2R}{z}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} T = \sqrt{\frac{R}{g}} \int_0^{z_0} \frac{dz}{\sqrt{z_0 z - z^2}} \quad \text{Substitueer } z = \eta z_0 \quad \text{met } 0 \leq \eta \leq 1 \quad \text{en } dz = z_0 d\eta, \text{ dan}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} T = \sqrt{\frac{R}{g}} \int_{\eta=0}^1 \frac{z_0 d\eta}{\sqrt{z_0^2 \eta - \eta^2 z_0^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{R}{g}} \underbrace{\int_0^1 \frac{d\eta}{\sqrt{\eta - \eta^2}}}_{\text{getal}}; \quad \text{onafhankelijk van } z_0.$$

Substitueer $\eta = \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + 1)$ dan

$$\int_{\eta=0}^1 \frac{d\eta}{\sqrt{\eta - \eta^2}} = \int_{\alpha=-1}^1 \frac{d\alpha}{\sqrt{1 - \alpha^2}} = [\arcsin \alpha]_{-1}^1 = \pi, \quad \text{dus } T = 4\pi \sqrt{\frac{R}{g}}.$$

Opgave 3

a)

$$\tilde{p}_{e,\text{voor}} = \frac{1}{c} E_0 (1, 0, 0, 0), \quad \tilde{p}_{f,\text{voor}} = \frac{1}{c} E_f (1, -1, 0, 0) \quad \text{en} \quad \tilde{p}_{f,\text{na}} = \frac{1}{c} E_{f,\text{na}} (1, 1, 0, 0)$$

$$(\tilde{p}_{e,\text{voor}}^2 = \frac{1}{c^2} E_0^2 = (\tilde{p}_{e,\text{na}}^2 \quad \text{en} \quad \tilde{p}_{f,\text{voor}}^2 = \tilde{p}_{f,\text{na}}^2 = 0.$$

b) Behoud van vierimpuls geeft het gestelde.

$$\tilde{p}_{e,\text{na}}^2 = \tilde{p}_{e,\text{voor}}^2 + (\tilde{p}_{f,\text{voor}} - \tilde{p}_{f,\text{na}})^2 + 2\tilde{p}_{e,\text{voor}} \cdot (\tilde{p}_{f,\text{voor}} - \tilde{p}_{f,\text{na}})$$

$$\frac{E_0^2}{c^2} = \frac{E_0^2}{c^2} + 0 + 0 - 2\tilde{p}_{f,\text{voor}} \cdot (\tilde{p}_{f,\text{voor}} - \tilde{p}_{f,\text{na}}), \text{ of}$$

$$\tilde{p}_{f,\text{voor}} \cdot \tilde{p}_{f,\text{na}} = \tilde{p}_{e,\text{voor}} \cdot (\tilde{p}_{f,\text{voor}} - \tilde{p}_{f,\text{na}})$$

$$\frac{1}{c^2} E_{f,\text{voor}} E_{f,\text{na}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{c} E_0 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{c} E_{f,\text{voor}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{c} E_{f,\text{na}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right]$$

$$\frac{2}{c^2} E_{f,\text{voor}} E_{f,\text{na}} = \frac{1}{c^2} E_0 E_{f,\text{voor}} - \frac{1}{c^2} E_0 E_{f,\text{na}}$$

$$E_{f,\text{na}} (2E_{f,\text{voor}} + E_0) = E_0 E_{f,\text{voor}}, \quad \text{oké}$$

$$E_{f,\text{na}} = \frac{1}{2} E_0 \quad \text{als } E_{f,\text{voor}} \gg E_0, \quad \text{en}$$

$$E_{f,\text{na}} = E_{f,\text{voor}} \quad \text{als } E_{f,\text{voor}} \ll E_0.$$

c) $E'_{f,\text{na}} = k E_{f,\text{na}}$ en $E'_{f,\text{voor}} = \frac{1}{k} E_{f,\text{voor}}$ Substitutie geeft dan $\frac{1}{k} E'_{f,\text{na}} = \frac{E_0 k E'_{f,\text{voor}}}{E_0 + 2k E'_{f,\text{voor}}}$ of $E'_{f,\text{na}} =$

$$E'_{f,\text{voor}} \frac{k^2}{1 + 2k \left(\frac{E'_{f,\text{voor}}}{E_0} \right)}$$

d) $\gamma = 500 \rightarrow k = 1000$ en dus

$$E'_{f,\text{na}} = (2, 5 \text{ eV}) \frac{10^6}{1 + 2 \cdot 10^3 \frac{2,5}{(500)10^3}} = (2, 5 \text{ eV}) \frac{10^6}{1 + \frac{1}{100}} = \frac{2,5}{1,01} \text{ MeV} = 2, 48 \text{ MeV}.$$