

$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{c}{l}x - v_0$  ↗ Inhomogen előrendű differenciálegyenlet.

$$\underline{\underline{x = \frac{c}{l}x - v_0}}$$

$$x(t) = A e^{\gamma t} + B \quad \gamma = \frac{c}{l}$$

$$x(t) = A \frac{e^{\frac{c}{l}t}}{l} + \frac{l}{c} v_0$$

$$x(0) = x_0$$

$$x_0 = A + \frac{l}{c} v_0 \Rightarrow A = (x_0 - \frac{l}{c} v_0)$$

$$\boxed{x(t) = \left(x_0 - \frac{l}{c} v_0\right) e^{\frac{c}{l}t} + \frac{l}{c} v_0}$$

I.  $x_0 < \frac{l}{c} v_0 \quad x(t_\infty) = 0 \quad$  megmenekül

II.  $x_0 > \frac{l}{c} v_0 \quad x(t'_\infty) = l \quad$  nem menekül meg

↑

Az elso grilantban mere indul el.

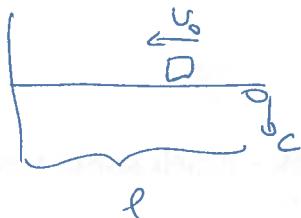
→ Kezdőfeltétel nerepe = differenciálegyenletekben.

↳ Deterministaus világkép (Mechanikai kúns)

↳ Kvantummechanika miatt veletlen is van.

↳ Kaotikus viselkedés miatt készítek esetben is.

↳ A fent ígyenletben is, ha a logikai pontok adébban indul, teljesen meghal lehet ki.

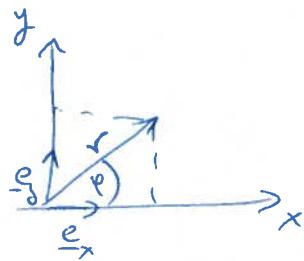


↗ Működés hizsza a gumiabroncsból

- 2 -

$$\underline{r} = x \underline{e}_x + j \underline{e}_y + z \underline{e}_z$$

$$\underline{v} = \dot{x} \underline{e}_x + j \underline{e}_y + \dot{z} \underline{e}_z$$



$$(x, y) \leftrightarrow (r, \varphi)$$

$$x = r \cdot \cos \varphi$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$y = r \cdot \sin \varphi$$

$$\varphi = \operatorname{ctg} \frac{x}{y}$$

$$\underline{e}_r = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \varphi \\ \sin \varphi \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{e}_\varphi = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin \varphi \\ \cos \varphi \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{r}(t) = r(t) \cdot \underline{e}_r(t)$$

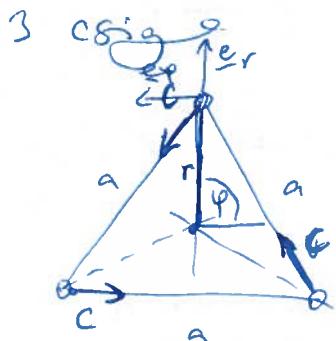
$$\underline{e}_r \perp \underline{e}_\varphi$$

$$\boxed{\underline{v}(t) = \dot{\underline{r}}(t) = \dot{r} \underline{e}_r + r \dot{\underline{e}}_r = \dot{r} \underline{e}_r + r \cdot \dot{\varphi} \underline{e}_\varphi}$$

$$\dot{\underline{e}}_r = \dot{\varphi} \underline{e}_\varphi$$

$$\boxed{\underline{\alpha}(t) = \ddot{\underline{r}} \underline{e}_r + \dot{r} \dot{\varphi} \underline{e}_\varphi + \dot{r} \ddot{\varphi} \underline{e}_\varphi + r \ddot{\varphi} \underline{e}_\varphi + -r \dot{\varphi}^2 \underline{e}_r = (\ddot{r} - r \dot{\varphi}^2) \underline{e}_r + (2 \dot{r} \dot{\varphi} + r \ddot{\varphi}) \underline{e}_\varphi}$$

$$\dot{\underline{e}}_\varphi = -\dot{\varphi} \underline{e}_r$$



→ polárkoordinátafelben

$$\Leftrightarrow \underline{v} = v_r \cdot \underline{e}_r + v_\varphi \underline{e}_\varphi$$

$$\hookrightarrow v_r = -c \cdot \cos 30^\circ = \dot{r} \Rightarrow \boxed{r(t) = r_0 - (c \cdot \cos 30^\circ) \cdot t}$$

$$v_\varphi = c \cdot \sin 30^\circ = r \dot{\varphi}$$

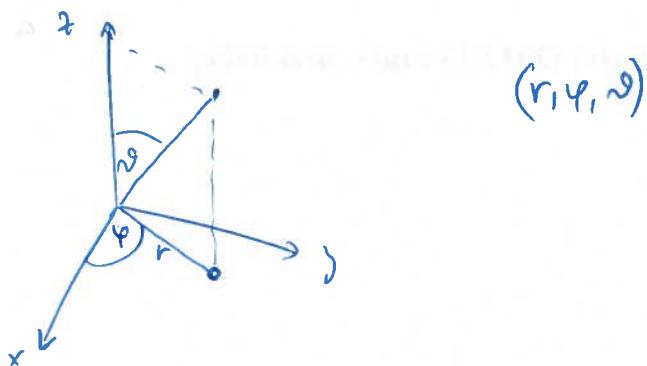
$$\hookrightarrow \dot{\varphi} = \frac{c \cdot \sin 30^\circ}{r} = \frac{c \cdot \sin 30^\circ}{r_0 - (c \cdot \cos 30^\circ) \cdot t}$$

$$\boxed{\varphi(t) = -\dot{\varphi} 30^\circ \cdot \ln \left( \frac{r_0}{r_0 - (c \cos 30^\circ) \cdot t} \right) + \varphi_0 = \frac{\dot{\varphi} 30^\circ \cdot \ln \frac{r_0}{r(t)}}{\dot{\varphi} 30^\circ \cdot \ln r_0}}$$

↳ logaritmikus spirál

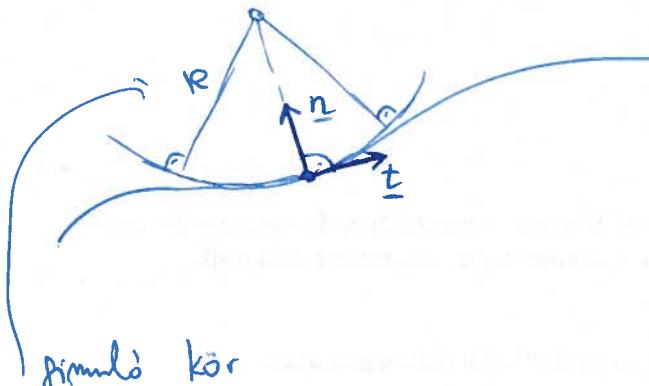
→ A szigetfordulás vezetőn → fizikaileg nem lehet bejeges  
↳ Rossz berde's, hogy mennyit fordultak el.

## Gömbkoordinatik



$(r, \varphi, \vartheta)$

## Kisénő triéder



gyűrűs kör

$$\underline{v} = v \cdot \underline{t}$$

$$\underline{a} = \dot{v} \underline{t} + v \dot{\underline{t}}$$

$$\dot{\underline{t}} = -\dot{\varphi} \cdot \underline{n} = -\frac{v}{R} \cdot \underline{n}$$

$$\underline{a} = \dot{v} \underline{t} - \frac{v^2}{R} \cdot \underline{n}$$

## Dinamika

Kísérletek:  $\rightarrow F = ma$ : kiskocsival

$\rightarrow$  Erők vektornas összeadása rugós erő merőkkel



$\rightarrow$  legpáros a szablon ütközépek

$\rightarrow$  Papírkihúzás, Lemerklöket

## Newton - axiómok

I.  $\hookrightarrow$  Van inercierendők

$\hookrightarrow$  mindegyik jó, eggyel bázis hatalig

II.  $\hookrightarrow$

$$\underline{m\ddot{a} = F} \Rightarrow \ddot{a} = \frac{F}{m} = f(\quad)$$

az így nem ideális formát

$\hookrightarrow$  ide mit ink be?

$\hookrightarrow$  Azt állítás: A f hasábban nincs  $\ddot{x}_i, \ddot{v}_i, \dots$

$$\ddot{a} = f(r, v, t)$$

$\hookrightarrow$  A mögöt mindig egy ponton minden meghadrendű differenciálegyenlet rögzít le.

$\hookrightarrow$  Tömegpont esetén 6 paramétert el hatalozunk meg

III.  $\hookrightarrow \frac{a_1}{a_2} = \text{all} = \frac{m_2}{m_1} \Rightarrow m_1 \ddot{a}_1 = -m_2 \ddot{a}_2$

$\hookrightarrow$  Tömeg + törek definiálni

Ezremlé  $m_1 \ddot{a}_1 = E_{12}(r_1, v_1, t) = -E_{21}$

Mi van ha sok ~~test~~ van?

Q Q

• •

○

$\hookrightarrow$  A superpozíciós elve nem minélkülik többé

## Tömegpont fügelménye

↳ A Newton axiómek csak pontozású kötelese igazak.

Üserlet

Atomos irányú és frekvenciájú rezgésök összeadása

$$x_1 = A_1 \sin(\omega t + \varphi_1)$$

$$x_2 = A_2 \sin(\omega t + \varphi_2)$$

$$x = x_1 + x_2$$

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \cdot \sin \beta$$

$$x = A_1 \cdot \sin \omega t \cdot \cos \varphi_1 + A_1 \cdot \sin \varphi_1 \cdot \cos \omega t + A_2 \cdot \cos \varphi_2 \sin \omega t + A_2 \cdot \sin \varphi_2 \cos \omega t$$

$$x = \underbrace{[A_1 \cos \varphi_1 + A_2 \cos \varphi_2]}_{A \cdot \cos \varphi} \sin \omega t + \underbrace{[A_1 \sin \varphi_1 + A_2 \sin \varphi_2]}_{A \cdot \sin \varphi} \cos \omega t =$$

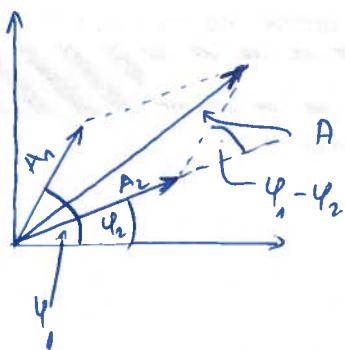
$$= A \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

Ezt lehet-e?

$$\text{I. } \tan \varphi = \frac{A_1 \sin \varphi_1 + A_2 \sin \varphi_2}{A_1 \cos \varphi_1 + A_2 \cos \varphi_2}$$

$$\text{II. } A^2 = (A_1 \sin \varphi_1 + A_2 \sin \varphi_2)^2 + (A_1 \cos \varphi_1 + A_2 \cos \varphi_2)^2 =$$

$$= A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2 A_1 A_2 \underbrace{(\sin \varphi_1 \sin \varphi_2 + \cos \varphi_1 \cos \varphi_2)}_{\cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)}$$



$$\hookrightarrow A \cdot \sin(\omega t + \varphi) + \text{Im} (A e^{i(\omega t + \varphi)}) \quad i^2 = -1$$

$$e^{i\varphi} = \cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi$$

$$\hookrightarrow \varphi_1 = \varphi_2 \Rightarrow A = A_1 + A_2$$

$$\varphi_1 = \varphi_2 + 180^\circ \Rightarrow A = A_1 - A_2$$

Harmonikus rezgőmozgás

$$\omega_0^2 = \frac{D}{m} \quad g = \frac{G}{m}$$

$$m\ddot{x} = -Dx + mg = -Dx + Q \quad \rightarrow \quad \ddot{x} = -\omega_0^2 \cdot x + g$$

$$\text{Szerkes: } x(t) = A \cdot \sin(\omega t + \varphi) + B$$

$$\ddot{x}(t) = -A\omega^2 \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$-\omega^2 \cdot A \sin(\omega t + \varphi) = -\omega_0^2 A \sin(\omega t + \varphi) - \omega_0^2 B + g$$

||

$$\omega = \omega_0$$

$$B = \frac{g}{\omega_0^2} = -\frac{G}{D}$$

↓

$$x(t) = A \cdot \sin(\omega_0 t + \varphi) + \frac{G}{D}$$

↑ 2 db. is merek

Kísérlet: Helyére jövőben lassan leüljedne.

$$m\ddot{x} = F - 2\beta v$$

$$\ddot{x} = g - 2\beta v$$

$$2\beta := \frac{\gamma}{m}$$

$$\boxed{\ddot{v} = g - 2\beta v}$$

u.a. mint a gyakorlatban

Állítás:  $v = v_0 \cdot e^{\alpha t} + v_\infty$

$$\dot{v} = v_0 \alpha e^{\alpha t} \rightarrow v_0 \alpha e^{\alpha t} = g - 2\beta v_0 e^{\alpha t} - 2\beta v_\infty$$

$$\hookrightarrow \alpha = -2\beta$$

$$v_\infty = \frac{g}{2\beta}$$

$$v(t) = v_0 e^{-2\beta t} + \frac{g}{2\beta}$$

$$v(0) = 0 \Rightarrow v(t) = \frac{g}{2\beta} \left( 1 - e^{-2\beta t} \right)$$

Kezdeti feltétel

Ha  $t \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $v(t) \rightarrow \frac{g}{2\beta}$  - elfelejtő a kezdeti feltételek

$$v \sim F$$

$$\tau := \frac{1}{2\beta} \Rightarrow v(t) = v_0 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} + \frac{g}{2\beta}$$

Beregningstest Spa de kban

$$m\ddot{x} = -Dx - 2\mu \dot{x} \quad \text{Z}$$

$$\ddot{x} = -\omega_0^2 x - 2\beta \dot{x}$$

$$\boxed{\ddot{x} + 2\beta \dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = 0}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1(t) \text{ megoldés} \\ x_2(t) \text{ nincs megoldás} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow x(t) = C_1 x_1(t) + C_2 x_2(t) \text{ nincs megoldás}$$

It van a keit integracio's allende



homogen lineáris differenciálegyenlet.  
maisodrendű

$$ma = -Dx - \gamma v \quad \frac{D}{m} = \gamma, \quad \omega^2 = \frac{D}{m}$$

$$\ddot{x} + 2\gamma \dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = 0$$

$$x(t) = A(t) \cdot \sin(\omega t)$$

l Kisirklet alapján szítesz  
!!



"rezgő" test köpüli a vizet

$$\dot{x}(t) = \dot{A} \sin(\omega t) + A \omega \cos(\omega t)$$

$$\ddot{x}(t) = \ddot{A}(t) \cdot \sin(\omega t) + 2\dot{A}\omega \cos(\omega t) - A\omega^2 \sin(\omega t)$$

$$\underbrace{[\ddot{A}(t) - A\omega^2 + 2\gamma\dot{A} + \omega_0^2 A]}_{\downarrow} \sin(\omega t) + \underbrace{[2\dot{A}\omega + 2\gamma A\omega]}_{\dot{A} = -2\gamma A} \cos(\omega t) = 0$$

$$\dot{A} = -2\gamma A$$

$$A(t) = A_0 e^{-\gamma t}$$



$$\cancel{\gamma^2 A_0 e^{-\gamma t}} - \cancel{\omega^2 A_0 e^{-\gamma t}} - 2\gamma^2 A_0 e^{-\gamma t} + \omega_0^2 \cdot A_0 e^{-\gamma t} = 0$$

$$\cancel{\gamma^2} \cdot \omega^2 = \omega_0^2 - \gamma^2$$

$$\underline{x(t) = A_0 e^{-\gamma t} \sin(\omega t + \varphi)}$$

2 nábold parameter  $\Rightarrow$  ez a teljes megoldás

Az  $x(t) = A(t) \cdot \sin(\omega t)$  feltéves csak akkor minősítik,

ha  $\omega^2 = \omega_0^2 - \beta^2 > 0$ .

Mátrik feltéves:  $x(t) = A_0 e^{-\alpha t}$

↓

$$\left[ \ddot{x} + 2\beta \dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = 0 \right]$$

$$\alpha^2 x(t) - 2\beta \alpha x(t) + \omega_0^2 x(t) = 0$$

$$\underbrace{[\alpha^2 - 2\beta \alpha + \omega_0^2]}_{=0} x(t) = 0$$

$$\alpha^2 - 2\beta \alpha + \omega_0^2 = 0$$

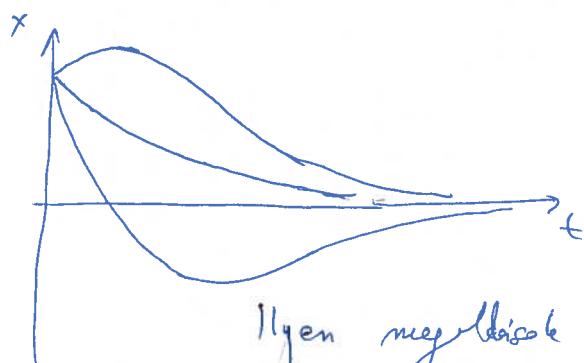
$$\alpha_{1,2} = \frac{\beta \pm \sqrt{\beta^2 - \omega_0^2}}{2} = \beta \pm \sqrt{\beta^2 - \omega_0^2}$$

Ha  $\omega_0 < \beta$ , akkor  $\alpha_{1,2}$  valós

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = A_1 e^{(-\beta + \sqrt{\beta^2 - \omega_0^2})t} + A_2 e^{(-\beta - \sqrt{\beta^2 - \omega_0^2})t} \quad (\omega_0 < \beta)$$

↳ Hogy néz ki a megoldás?

↳ Hosszú tévon csak az egységek tag meared



Ilyen megoldások lehetségek.

Wat van ha  $\omega_0 = \beta$ ?

↳ Houdt dat ook een parameter van  $A_2$  nemt leeft.  
Hoe dan magik?

↳  $x(t) = (A + Bt)e^{-\beta t}$  ← Heterotekind leeft  
     $\underbrace{A, B}_{2 \text{ parameter}}$   $\beta$  immobi.

↳ Ha  $\omega_0 < \beta$  mikt bij  $A_2$ , ha  $A_2$  exponenten complex  
    beta'm van? Punt eggnes komplex konjugat'fjai.

$$x(t) = A_1 e^{-\alpha t} + A_1^* e^{-\alpha^* t} \in \mathbb{R} \quad (\omega_0 < \beta)$$

↳ Lebben 2 stabiel parameter van

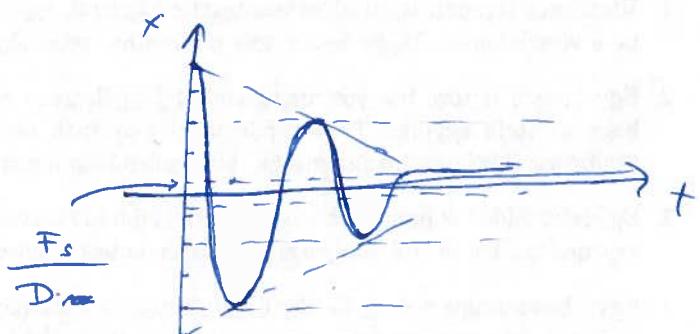
↳ Er punt na. o mogelis, mint korabban.

### Gilloptas csh'Aifi girddeissal

$$ma = -Dx - F_s \frac{v}{|v|}$$

$$ma = -Dx + F_s \quad v < 0 \quad \left. \right\}$$

$$ma = -Dx - F_s \quad v > 0$$



↳ Pici kofis nemik esti fuljak

Berjesselt rezgés - Keimperezségek [kisírel + Takoma - híd]

$$m\ddot{x} = -Dx - 2\gamma v + F(t)$$

$$F(t+T) = F(t)$$

$$F(t) = F_0 \sin(\omega t)$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

$$\boxed{\ddot{x} + 2\beta \dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = f_0 \sin(\omega t)} \quad \text{külső paraméter}$$

↳ Ez az egynelű nem lineáris.

$$\ddot{x} + 2\beta \dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = f_0 \sin(\omega t)$$

$$x(t) = A(\omega) \sin(\omega t + \varphi(\omega))$$

$$\dot{x}(t) = \omega A \cdot \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$\ddot{x}(t) = -\omega^2 A \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$x(t) = A \sin(\varphi) \cdot \cos(\omega t) + A \cos(\varphi) \sin(\omega t)$$

$$\dot{x}(t) = \omega A \cos(\varphi) \cdot \cos(\omega t) - \omega A \sin(\varphi) \cdot \sin(\omega t)$$

$$\ddot{x}(t) = -\omega^2 A \sin(\varphi) \cos(\omega t) - \omega^2 A \cos(\varphi) \sin(\omega t)$$

$$[-\omega^2 \cdot \cos(\varphi) - 2\beta\omega \sin(\varphi) + \omega_0^2 \cos(\varphi)] A \cdot \sin(\omega t) +$$

$$+ [-\omega^2 \sin(\varphi) + 2\beta\omega \cos(\varphi) + \omega_0^2 \sin(\varphi)] \cdot A \cos(\omega t) = f_0 \sin(\omega t)$$

||

$$\begin{cases} [(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2) \cos(\varphi) - 2\beta\omega \sin(\varphi)] A = f_0 \\ (\omega_0^2 - \omega^2) \sin(\varphi) + 2\beta\omega \cos(\varphi) = 0 \end{cases}$$

→

$$(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2) \sin(\varphi) = -2\beta\omega \cos(\varphi)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\tan \varphi = -\frac{2\beta\omega}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2} = \frac{2\beta\omega}{\omega^2 - \omega_0^2}}$$

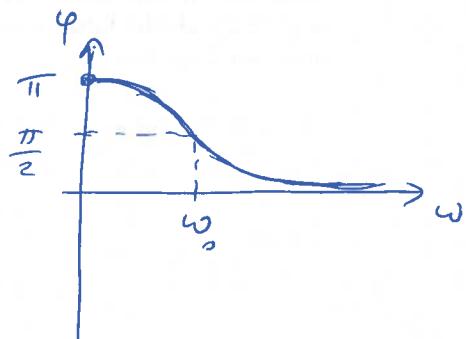
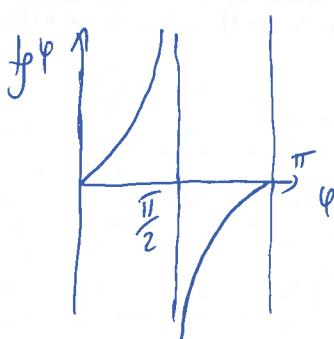
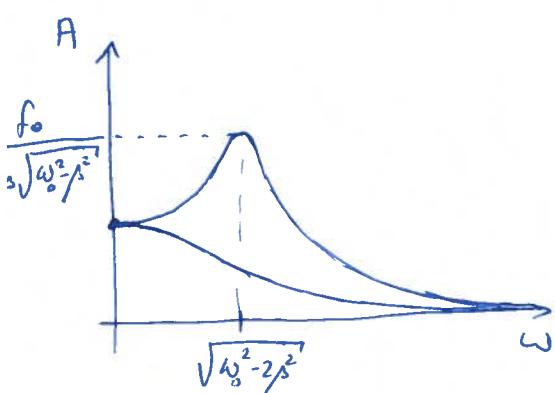
$$(\cancel{\sin \varphi})^2 = \left[ (\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 \cos^2(\varphi) + 4\beta^2 \omega^2 \sin^2(\varphi) - 4\beta\omega(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2) \sin(\varphi) \cos(\varphi) \right] A^2 = f_0^2$$

$$(\cancel{\sin \varphi})^2 = \left[ (\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 \sin^2(\varphi) + 4\beta^2 \omega^2 \cos^2(\varphi) + 4\beta\omega(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2) \sin(\varphi) \cos(\varphi) \right] A^2 = 0$$

$$+ \left[ (\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\beta^2 \omega^2 \right] A^2 = f_0^2$$

$$A(\omega) = \frac{f_0}{\sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\beta^2\omega^2}}$$

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{2\beta\omega}{\omega^2 - \omega_0^2}$$



$$\frac{d}{d\omega} A(\omega) = 0$$

↑

$$\frac{d}{d\omega} \left[ (\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\beta^2\omega^2 \right] = -2 \cdot 2 \cdot (\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)\omega + 8\beta^2\omega = 0$$

$$\omega [2\beta^2 - \omega_0^2 + \omega^2] = 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \omega = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \omega_r^2 = \omega_0^2 - 2\beta^2 \quad (\text{rezonancia-frekvencia})$$

↳ Csak akkor lesz  $\omega > 0$  megoldás, ha  $\omega_0^2 > 2\beta^2$



Itt volt elrontva a Tacoma-hídval  
↳ mivel kicsi volt.

Milyen magas a maximum?

$$A(\omega_r) = \frac{f_0}{\sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - \omega_r^2 + 2\beta^2)^2 + 4\beta^2 \cdot (\omega_0^2 - 2\beta^2)}} = \frac{f_0}{\sqrt{4\beta^4 + 4\beta^2(\omega_0^2 - 2\beta^2)}} = \frac{f_0}{2\beta\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \beta^2}}$$

Mivel kisebb a  $\beta$ , annel negatív a maximális amplitúda.

Miben részes a csíkos?

$$A(\omega) = \frac{A(\omega_r)}{\sqrt{2}} \equiv$$

↓

$$\frac{f_0}{\sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\beta^2\omega^2}} = \frac{f_0}{\sqrt{2} \cdot 2\beta \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \beta^2}}$$

$$(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\beta^2\omega^2 = 2 \cdot 4\beta^2(\omega_0^2 - \beta^2)$$

$$\omega^4 - 2\omega_0^2\omega^2 + \omega_0^4 + 4\beta^2\omega^2 + \omega_0^4 - 8\beta^2(\omega_0^2 - \beta^2) = 0 \quad \leftarrow \text{Mekkkora a két gyök törvénnye?}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_1^2 - \omega_2^2 &= \sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - 2\beta^2)^2 - 4(\omega_0^4 - 8\beta^2(\omega_0^2 - \beta^2))} = \\ &= \sqrt{16\beta^4 - 16\beta^2\omega_0^2 + 4\omega_0^4 - 4\omega_0^4 + 32\beta^2\omega_0^2 - 32\beta^4} = \\ &= \sqrt{16\beta^2\omega_0^2 - 32\beta^4} = 4\beta\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \beta^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\omega_1^2 - \omega_2^2 = (\omega_1 + \omega_2)(\omega_1 - \omega_2) \approx 2\omega_r \cdot \Delta\omega$$

$$\Delta\omega \approx \beta \quad (\text{ha } \beta \text{ kicsi})$$

↳ Homogén egyenlet megoldása + egy parti körülség megoldása

↳ Transziszens jelenségek.

$$\underline{m}\underline{a} = \underline{F}$$

$$\underline{r} \times \underline{m}\underline{a} = \underline{r} \times \underline{F} = \underline{M}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\underline{a} \times \underline{b}) = \dot{\underline{a}} \times \underline{b} + \underline{a} \times \dot{\underline{b}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\underline{r} \times \underline{m}\underline{v}) = \underline{v} \times \underline{m}\underline{v} + \underline{r} \times \underline{m}\underline{a}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\underline{r} \times \underline{m}\underline{v}) = \underline{M}$$

$$\frac{d\underline{N}}{dt} = \underline{M}$$

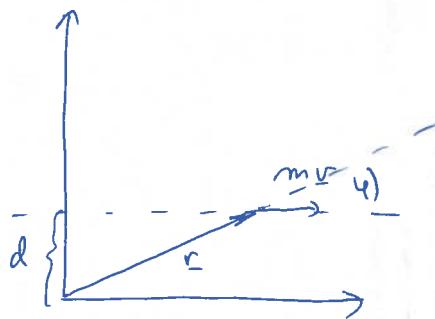
$$\underline{F}(r) \parallel \underline{r} \Rightarrow \underline{N} = \text{all.}$$

$$m \underline{a} = \underline{F}$$

$$\underline{r} \times m \underline{a} = \underline{r} \times \underline{F} =: \underline{M}$$

$$\underline{N} := \underline{r} \times m \underline{v}$$

$$\frac{d\underline{N}}{dt} = \underline{\tau}$$



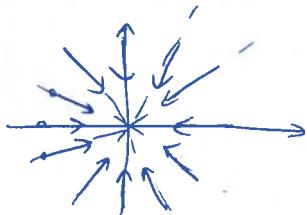
$$|\underline{N}| = |\underline{r}| |m \underline{v}| \sin \phi = m |\underline{v}| \cdot d$$

↳ egynes vonali egyenleteken mög' testre jd.

$$\underline{F}(r) - \text{erőir}$$

↳ Ha centrális:  $\underline{F}(r) = \pm \underline{F}(r) \cdot \underline{r}$

$$\underline{F}(r) \parallel \underline{r}$$



$$\Downarrow \underline{r} \times \underline{F} = \underline{M}(r) = 0$$

$$\Downarrow \dot{\underline{r}} = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{r} = \text{all.}$$

$$\underline{r} \cdot \underline{N} = \underline{r} \cdot (\underline{r} \times m \underline{v}) = 0$$

↳ A test keightelen az  $\underline{N}$ -re mindenkor rögtön megogni.

Siklóbeli poláris koordinádatér

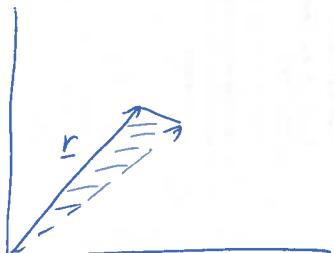
$$\underline{r} = r \underline{e}_r, \quad \underline{v} = \dot{r} \underline{e}_r + r \dot{\phi} \underline{e}_\phi \Rightarrow \underline{r} \times \underline{v} = r^2 \dot{\phi} (\underline{e}_r \times \underline{e}_\phi)$$

$$|\underline{N}| = mr^2 \cdot \dot{\varphi} = \text{all.}$$

$\uparrow$   
 $\omega$

2. Kiseinlet: A Első mozgás minősége

Geometriai értelmezés



$$\Delta T = \frac{r^2 \Delta \varphi}{2}$$

$$\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta t} = \frac{r^2}{2} \frac{\Delta \varphi}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow \dot{T} = \frac{r^2 \dot{\varphi}}{2} = \text{all}$$

↳ termikus sebesség

Kepler II. törvénye (de nem csak gravitációs csökkentenijez)

$$\underline{m a} = \underline{F}$$

$$\underline{v m a} = \underline{v F} = \underline{P}(t) \quad \text{teljesítmény}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \right) = \underline{v m a} \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \right) = \underline{P}(t)$$

$$\int_{t_0}^t \underbrace{\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \right)}_{E_{kin}} dt = \int_{t_0}^t \underline{P}(t) dt = \underline{W}$$

$$\underline{E_{kin}(t)} - \underline{E_{kin}(t_0)} = \underline{W} \quad \leftarrow \text{munkatétel}$$

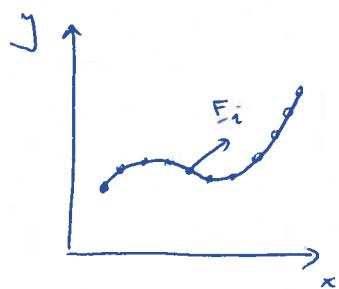
! - Ha  $\underline{F} \perp \underline{v}$  (pl. megnöves ter), akkor  $E_{kin}(t) = \text{all.}$

- 3 -

$$W = \int_{t_0}^t F(r(+)) v(+ dt$$

↑  
csak erőterekkel folyik közöttük

$$W \approx \sum_{i=1}^N F(r(t_i)) v(t_i) (t_i - t_{i-1}) \approx \sum_{i=1}^N F(r(t_i)) \frac{r(t_i) - r(t_{i-1})}{t_i - t_{i-1}} (t_i - t_{i-1})$$



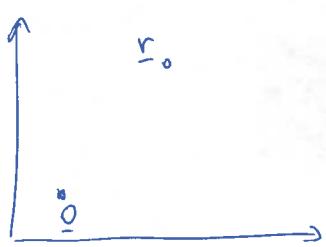
$$W \approx \sum_{i=1}^N F(r_i) \underbrace{(r_i - r_{i-1})}_{\Delta r_i}$$

$$W = \int_G F(r) dr$$

- Valószínűen parametrikus a görbe:  $r(t)$

↳ Nem függ az időnál töl, ha  $\oint_C F(r) dr = 0$  bármely  $C$ -re

$\Leftrightarrow$  Konzervatív erő



$$\phi(r) = - \int_0^r F(r) dr \quad \leftarrow \text{nem egyenlőben, mert függ } \Omega \text{ meghatározásától}$$

$\curvearrowright$  Potenciális energia

$$\phi(r_2) = - \int_0^{r_1} F(r) dr - \int_{r_1}^{r_2} F(r) dr = \phi(r_1) + W \Rightarrow \phi(r_1) - \phi(r_2) = W$$

Konservatív erőkben:

$$E_{kin}(t) - E_{kin}(t_0) = W = -\phi(r_{\phi}(t)) + \phi(r_{\phi}(t_0))$$

$$E_{kin}(t) + \phi(r(t)) = E_{kin}(t_0) + \phi(r(t_0)) = E = \text{áll.}$$

- ↳ Centrális konservatív erőkben megnövekedik
- impulzusmomentum (3 mennyiségi)
  - energia (1 mennyiségi)

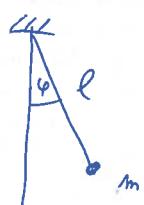
$\underline{F} = m\underline{a} \rightarrow$  Cikk. elsofokú differenciálegyenlet



Összesen 6-3=3 arányosan növekedik.

Kiseirlet: Inga ugyanaddig lendül fel, akkor az ha van egy általános a madzag rögzítéssel.

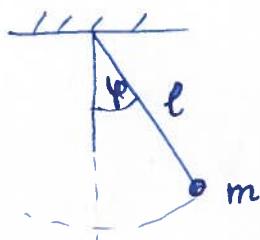
$$\underline{E} = \text{áll.} \quad \phi = Gl$$



$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + Gl = \\ & = \frac{1}{2}m\ell^2\dot{\varphi}^2 + g(1-\cos\varphi)\ell = \\ & = ml\left(\frac{\ell}{2}\dot{\varphi}^2 + g(1-\cos\varphi)\right) = E \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Lév. } \frac{\ell}{2}\dot{\varphi}^2 + g(1-\cos\varphi) = \omega = \frac{E}{ml}$$

$$\dot{\varphi} = \pm \sqrt{\omega^2 - 2\frac{\omega - g(1-\cos\varphi)}{l}}$$



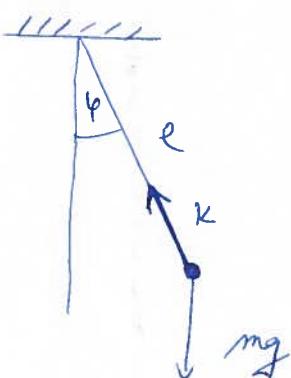
$$E = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{\varphi})^2 + mg(1 - \cos \varphi) l$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) mogaos koncentrik erörörben: elasfikus diff. eq.} \\ 0 = ml^2 \ddot{\varphi} + mgl \sin \varphi \cdot \dot{\varphi} \end{aligned}$$

$$l \ddot{\varphi} + g \sin \varphi = 0 \quad \downarrow \quad \varphi \text{ kicsi: } \sin \varphi \approx \varphi$$

$$\ddot{\varphi} = - \frac{g}{l} \cdot \varphi \Rightarrow \varphi(t) = A \sin(\omega t + \alpha) \quad \omega^2 = \frac{g}{l}$$

A frekencia nem fiz.  $A \rightarrow 1$   
nem egzakt

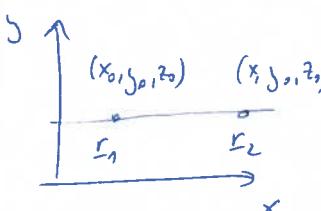


A kegyezes a megadott  $\rho$ -ban tartj.  
a testet es merőleges a lehetséges  
elmozdulásra  $\Rightarrow$  nem vélez munkát.

$$\phi(r) = - \int_0^r F(r) dr \quad - \text{Hogy kell ezt a kepletet megfordítani.}$$

$$\phi(r_2) - \phi(r_1) = - \int_{r_1}^{r_2} F(r) dr \quad r_2 - r_1 \text{ legyen párhuzamos } x\text{-val:}$$

$$\phi(x_1, y_0, z_0) - \phi(x_0, y_0, z_0) = - \int_{x_0}^{x_1} F_x(x, y_0, z_0) dx$$



$$F_x(x_1, y_0, z_0) = - \frac{d \phi(x_1, y_0, z_0)}{dx}$$

$$F_x(x_1, y_1, z) = - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} ; \quad F_y(x_1, y_1, z) = - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} ; \quad F_z(x_1, y_1, z) = - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z}$$

$$\underline{F} = - \left( \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \right) = - \text{grad } \phi$$

$$\underline{E} = - \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \phi = - \nabla \phi$$

$$\phi(r_2) - \phi(r_1) = - \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \underline{E} d\underline{r}$$

$$\phi(r + \underline{h}) - \phi(r) \approx - \underline{E} \cdot \underline{h} = + \text{grad } \phi \cdot \underline{h}$$

$$\phi(r + \underline{h}) \approx \phi(r) + \text{grad } \phi \cdot \underline{h}$$

→ A leggyorsabb valtozás irányába mutat.

$\phi = \text{all. felületek} \Rightarrow \text{a grad } \phi \text{ ekkor mindenfelé}$

↳  $\nabla \phi$  mindenfelé mindenfelé az elektrikalis felületekre.

Példa:

$$\text{grad } |r| \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \cdot 2x = \frac{x}{|r|}$$

$$\text{grad } |r| = \left( \frac{x}{|r|}, \frac{y}{|r|}, \frac{z}{|r|} \right) = \frac{r}{|r|} = \underline{e}_r$$

$$\boxed{\text{grad } f(|r|) = f'(|r|) \cdot \underline{e}_r}$$

1D mozgás:

$$m\ddot{x} = F(x)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \phi(x) = E$$

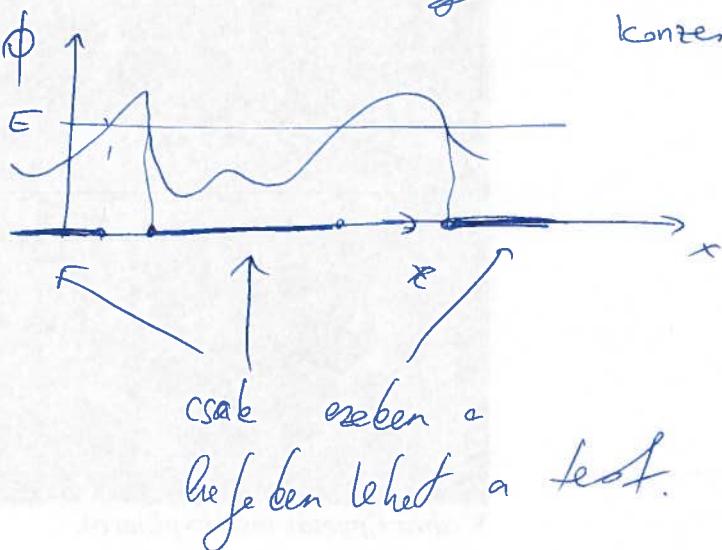
- 3 -

$$-\frac{d}{dx}\phi(x) = F(x)$$

MECHANIKA - EMELT

X. 9.

~~2~~ ~~1D~~ 1D esetén minden konzervatív



A minimum környékben  $\phi$  parabola:

$$F(x) = -D(x-x_0) = -\frac{d\phi}{dx} \Rightarrow D = \left.\frac{d^2\phi}{dx^2}\right|_{x_0}$$

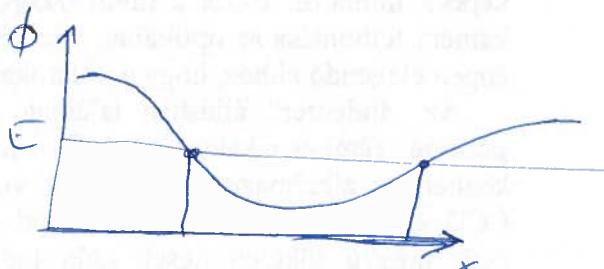
$$\phi(x) = \phi(x_0) + \frac{D}{2}(x-x_0)^2$$

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

$$\dot{x} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2}{m}(E - \phi(x))}$$

$$1 = \frac{\dot{x}}{\pm \sqrt{\frac{2}{m}(E - \phi(x))}}$$

$$\int_{t_0}^t dt = \pm \int_{x_0}^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{m}(E - \phi(x))}} dx$$



$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \pm \int_{x(t_0)}^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{m}(E - \phi(x))}} dx$$

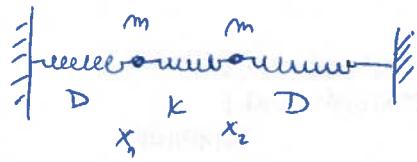
A határokat is  
ki kell szerelni

$$t - t_0 = \pm \int_{x_0}^x \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{m}(E - \phi(x))}}$$

Menüji idő alett er  $x_0$ -ból  $x$ -be.

L'sírelt : csatolt ingik

Csatolt rezetek



$$m\ddot{x}_1 = -Dx_1 + k(x_2 - x_1)$$

$$\omega_0^2 := \frac{D}{m}$$

$$m\ddot{x}_2 = -Dx_2 - k(x_2 - x_1)$$

$$\sqrt{\omega^2} = \frac{k}{m}$$

$$\ddot{x}_1 = -\omega_0^2 x_1 + \sqrt{\omega^2}(x_2 - x_1)$$

$$\ddot{x}_2 = -\omega_0^2 x_2 - \sqrt{\omega^2}(x_2 - x_1)$$

Elösör részére amikor egységes megnéz az ingik vagy eppen gyorsulásokban:

$$x_1(t) = A_1 \sin(\omega t)$$

$$x_2(t) = A_2 \sin(\omega t)$$

$$\text{Megoldások: I } A_1 = A_2 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{II } A_1 = A_2 \\ \omega^2 = \omega_0^2 \\ \text{III } A_1 = -A_2 \\ \omega^2 = \omega_0^2 + 2\sqrt{\omega^2} \end{cases}$$

2db nem triviális megoldás

$$\text{vagy } A_1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{aligned} -\omega^2 A_1 &= -\omega_0^2 A_1 + \sqrt{\omega^2}(A_2 - A_1) \\ -\omega^2 A_2 &= -\omega_0^2 A_2 - \sqrt{\omega^2}(A_2 - A_1) \\ (\omega_0^2 + \sqrt{\omega^2} - \omega^2) A_1 &= \sqrt{\omega^2} A_2 \Rightarrow A_2 = \frac{\omega_0^2 + \sqrt{\omega^2} - \omega^2}{\sqrt{\omega^2}} A_1 \\ (\omega_0^2 + \sqrt{\omega^2} - \omega^2) A_2 &= \sqrt{\omega^2} A_1 \\ (\omega_0^2 + \sqrt{\omega^2} - \omega^2)^2 A_1 &= \sqrt{\omega^2} A_1 \\ ((\omega_0^2 + \sqrt{\omega^2} - \omega^2)^2 - \sqrt{\omega^2}) A_1 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$(\omega_0^2 + \sqrt{\omega^2} - \omega^2)^2 = \sqrt{\omega^2}$$

$$\omega_0^2 + \sqrt{\omega^2} - \omega^2 = \pm \sqrt{\omega^2}$$

$$\omega_1^2 = \omega_0^2 \rightarrow A_2 = \frac{\omega_0^2 + \sqrt{\omega^2} - \omega_0^2}{\sqrt{\omega^2}} A_1 = A_1$$

$$\omega_2^2 = \omega_0^2 + 2\sqrt{\omega^2} \rightarrow A_2 = \frac{\omega_0^2 + \sqrt{\omega^2} - \omega_0^2 - 2\sqrt{\omega^2}}{\sqrt{\omega^2}} A_1 = -A_1$$

$$-\omega^2 \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\omega_0^2 - \Omega^2 & \Omega^2 \\ \Omega^2 & -\omega_0^2 - \Omega^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

↳ szimmetrik probleme

[Kisírásban különböző frekvenciájú rezgésre összefügg. legegy]

$$x_1(t) = A \sin(\omega_1 t + \varphi_1) + B \sin(\omega_2 t + \varphi_2)$$

$$x_2(t) = A \cdot \sin(\omega_1 t + \varphi_1) - B \sin(\omega_2 t + \varphi_2)$$

Ha az  $A=B$  esetben viszonyít...

$$\sin + \sin = 2 \sin \frac{\omega_1 t + \varphi_1}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{\omega_2 t + \varphi_2}{2}$$

$$x_1(t) = A (\sin(\omega_1 t) + \sin(\omega_2 t)) = 2A \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\omega_1 + \omega_2}{2} t\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\omega_1 - \omega_2}{2} t\right)$$

↑

lásd működő amplitudójú rezgés

[Kísérlet: egymétra merőleges rezgés összetétele:  
Mikroszkóp + oszcilloszkóp]

$$x = A_1 \sin(\omega t)$$

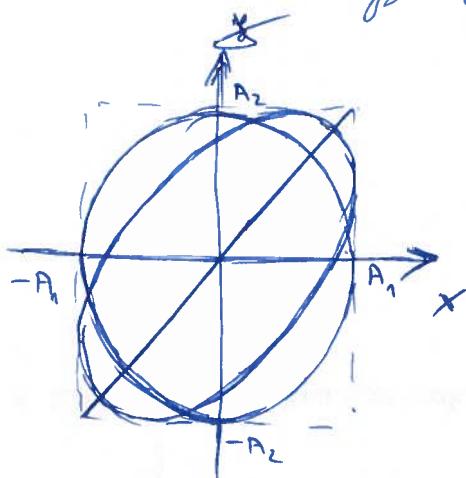
$$y = A_2 \sin(\omega t + \varphi) = A_2 \left[ \cos \varphi \cdot \sin(\omega t) + \sin \varphi \cos(\omega t) \right]$$

$$\frac{y}{A_2} = \frac{x}{A_1} \cos \varphi + \sin \varphi \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x}{A_1}\right)^2}$$

$$\left( \frac{y}{A_2} - \cos \varphi \frac{x}{A_1} \right)^2 = \sin^2 \varphi \left( 1 - \left( \frac{x}{A_1} \right)^2 \right) \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{y^2}{A_2^2} + \frac{x^2}{A_1^2} - 2 \cos \varphi \frac{xy}{A_1 A_2} = \sin^2 \varphi}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 1$$

↳ Ez ugy parabola, ugy hiperbol ugy ellipsis.



$$\varphi=0: \left( \frac{x}{A_1} - \frac{y}{A_2} \right)^2 = 0$$

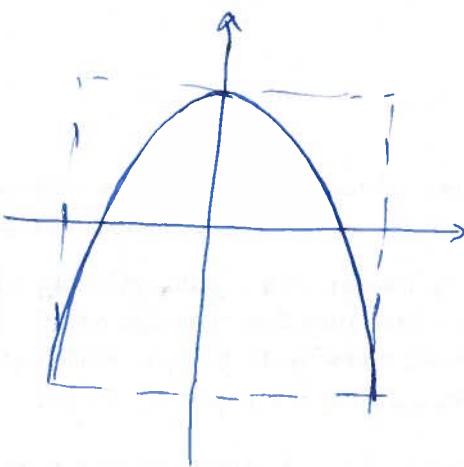
$$\varphi=90^\circ \quad \frac{y^2}{A_2^2} + \frac{x^2}{A_1^2} = 1$$

$$x = A_1 \sin(\omega t)$$

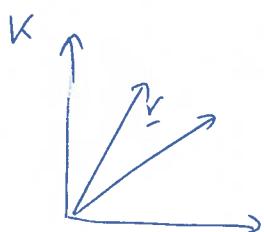
$$y = A_2 \cos(2\omega t) = A_2 (\cos^2(\omega t) - \sin^2(\omega t)) = A_2 (1 - 2 \sin^2(\omega t))$$

$$\frac{y}{A_2} = 1 - 2 \left( \frac{x}{A_1} \right)^2$$

Parabola



Kisidíték: gyorsulásokban kicsi kicsi, kiss kicsi, Földi fülek  
Sínen kicsi, elkarjárda



$$(x, y, z)$$

$$\begin{matrix} & K' \\ \nearrow & \searrow \\ (x', y', z') \end{matrix}$$

$$r = \hat{\Omega} r'$$

$$r(t) = \hat{\Omega}(t) r'(t)$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = \dot{\hat{\Omega}}(t) \cdot r' + \hat{\Omega} \dot{r}' \quad / \tilde{\hat{\Omega}}$$

$$\underline{v}' = \underbrace{\tilde{\hat{\Omega}} \hat{\Omega}}_{\tilde{\hat{\Omega}}} \underline{r}' + \underbrace{\frac{d\underline{r}'}{dt}}_{/\tilde{\hat{\Omega}}}$$

$$\tilde{\hat{\Omega}} \hat{\Omega} = \hat{1}$$

$$\tilde{\hat{\Omega}} \hat{\Omega} + \hat{\Omega} \tilde{\hat{\Omega}} = 0$$

$$\tilde{\hat{\Omega}} \hat{\Omega} + \hat{\Omega} \tilde{\hat{\Omega}} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \tilde{\hat{\Omega}} = -\hat{\Omega}$$

$$\tilde{\hat{\Omega}} \cdot \underline{v}$$

$\hat{\Omega}$  egy antiszimmetrikus tensor

Δ

3 db. félén komponense  
van.  $\rightarrow \underline{\omega}$

$$\underline{v}' = \underline{\omega} \times \underline{r}' + \cancel{\frac{d\underline{r}'}{dt}}$$

$$\left( \frac{d}{dt} \underline{A} \right)' = \underline{\omega} \times \underline{A} + \frac{d}{dt} \quad \frac{d}{dt}' = \underline{\omega} \times + \frac{d}{dt}$$

$$\underline{a}' = \left( \underline{\omega} \times + \frac{d}{dt} \right) \left( \underline{\omega} \times \underline{r}' + \frac{d\underline{r}'}{dt} \right) =$$

$$= \underline{\omega} \times (\underline{\omega} \times \underline{r}') + 2 \underline{\omega} \times \frac{d\underline{r}'}{dt} + \underline{\beta} \times \underline{r}' + \frac{d^2 \underline{r}'}{dt^2}$$

$$\underline{F}' = m \underline{\omega} \times (\underline{\omega} \times \underline{r}') + 2m \underline{\omega} \times \frac{d\underline{r}'}{dt} + m \underline{\beta} \times \underline{r}' + m \frac{d^2 \underline{r}'}{dt^2}$$

Behagyan a ' $\dot{r}$ '-ket, mert mer minden a ' $\dot{s}$ '-

Görbültszövökben van:

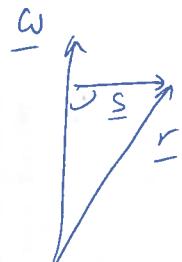
$$\underline{F} = \underline{m}\underline{a} + \underline{m}\underline{\omega} \times (\underline{\omega} \times \underline{r}) + 2\underline{m}\underline{\omega} \times \underline{v} + \underline{m}\underline{\beta} \times \underline{r}$$

$$\underline{m}\underline{a} = \underline{F} - \cancel{\underline{m}\underline{\beta}\underline{\omega} \times (\underline{v} \times \underline{r})} + 2\underline{m}\underline{v} \times \underline{\omega} + \underline{m}\underline{r} \times \underline{\beta} \quad \left( \underline{m}\underline{a}_0 \right)$$

ha miatt gyakorlat  
is a  $K'$  k.r.

$$\underline{a} \times (\underline{b} \times \underline{c}) = (\underline{a} \cdot \underline{c}) \underline{b} - (\underline{a} \cdot \underline{b}) \underline{c}$$

$$-\underline{\omega} \times (\underline{\omega} \times \underline{r}) = -(\underline{\omega} \cdot \underline{r}) \underline{\omega} + |\underline{\omega}|^2 \underline{r} = \omega^2 \underline{s}$$



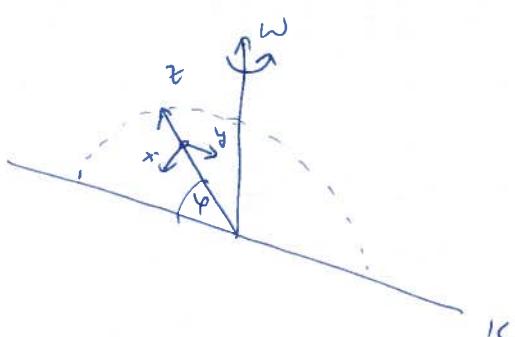
Kísérlet:  $\vartheta$  Foucault - ijesztáj

Foucault ijesztáj kísérlete



vak a Coriolis - es teremt.

$$\underline{\alpha} = \underline{g} + 2\underline{v} \times \underline{\omega}$$



$$g = f + 2u x w$$

$$\Omega = (\ddot{x}, \ddot{y}, \ddot{z})$$

$$g = (0, 0, -g)$$

$$v = (x, y, z)$$

$$\underline{\omega} = (-\omega \cos \psi, 0, \omega \sin \psi)$$

$$\underline{v} \times \underline{\omega} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \underline{k} \\ \dot{x} & \dot{y} & \dot{z} \\ -\omega \cos \psi & 0 & \omega \sin \psi \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \dot{y} \omega \cdot \sin \psi \\ -\dot{z} \omega \cos \psi - \dot{x} \omega \sin \psi \\ \dot{x} \omega \cos \psi \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\ddot{x} = 2\dot{y}\omega \sin \psi$$

$$\ddot{y} = -2\omega (\dot{z} \cos \varphi + \dot{x} \sin \varphi)$$

$$\ddot{z} = 2\dot{y}w \cos\varphi - g$$

→  $x, y, z$  nem stoppel benne  
↳ därendi gegenliefek

$$\ddot{y} = -2\omega \left( \ddot{x} \cos \varphi + \ddot{y} \sin \varphi \right) = -2\omega \left( 2j\omega \cos^2 \varphi - g \cos \varphi + 2j\omega \sin^2 \varphi \right) =$$

$$= -4\omega^2 \dot{y} + 2\omega g \cos\psi$$

$$\ddot{v}_y = -4\omega^2 v_y + 2g\omega \cos \varphi \Rightarrow v_y(t) = A \cdot \sin(\omega_0 t + \varphi) + B$$

$$-\omega_0^2 A \sin(\omega_0 t + \varphi) = -4\omega^2 A \sin(\omega_0 t + \varphi) - 4\omega^2 B + 2g_a \cos \varphi$$

$$\omega_0 = 2\omega; \quad B = \frac{2 \cdot \cos \alpha}{\pi}$$

$$v_y(t) = A \sin(2\omega t + \varphi) + \frac{g \cdot \cos \varphi}{2\omega}$$

↳ Kezdeti feltételek?

"Látható" 3 db. kell.

↳ De  $\ddot{y}(0) = -2\omega(\dot{z}(0) \cos \varphi + \dot{x}(0) \sin \varphi) = 0$

↑  $v(0) = 0$

$$a_y(t) = A \cdot 2\omega \cdot \cos(2\omega t + \varphi)$$

↳  $a_y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$

↓

$$\boxed{v_y(t) = A \cdot \cos(2\omega t) + \frac{g \cdot \cos \varphi}{2\omega} =}$$

$$v_y(0) = 0 \rightarrow = \frac{g \cos \varphi}{2\omega} (1 - \cos(2\omega t))$$

! Az eredeti gyenlethez  $\omega^2$ -es tagok le hárva vannak, mivel  $\varphi = \text{const}$   $\Rightarrow$  A mo. csak akkor jövő, ha  $\omega t \ll 1$ .

$$\cos x \approx 1 - \frac{x^2}{2}, \text{ ha } x \text{ kicsi}$$

↳  $v_y(t) = \frac{g \cos \varphi}{2\omega} (1 - 1 + \frac{g}{2} 2\omega^2 t^2) = g \omega \cdot \cos \varphi \cdot t^2$

$$y(t) = g \omega \cos \varphi \cdot \frac{t^3}{3}$$

$$\ddot{z} \approx g - g \quad (\text{A következő tag } \omega^2\text{-es})$$

$$z(t) = h - \frac{g}{2} t^2$$

$$\ddot{x}(+) \approx 0 \quad (\cos k \omega^2\text{-es tagok vannak})$$

$$x(t) = 0$$

L h = 100 m esetén y = 1,5 cm

Kísérlet: Foucault - ~~igaz~~ inge

A kötélről hosszúkell venni az egységeket.

$$\begin{cases} \overset{\circ}{x} = 2j\omega \sin \psi + \gamma_x \\ \overset{\circ}{y} = -2\omega(z \cos \psi + x \sin \psi) + \gamma_y \\ \overset{\circ}{z} = 2j\omega \cos \psi - g + \gamma_z \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = l^2 \Rightarrow z = \pm \sqrt{l^2 - x^2 - y^2} = \pm l \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2 + y^2}{l^2}} \approx -l \end{cases}$$

↓

$$g \approx \gamma_z \Rightarrow \gamma = -\cancel{\frac{g}{l}} - \frac{g}{l}$$

$$\dot{x} = 2j\omega \sin \psi - \frac{g}{l} x$$

$$\dot{y} = -2\dot{x}\omega \sin \psi - \frac{g}{l} y$$

$$\omega_1 := \omega \cdot \sin \psi$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{I. } \left| \begin{array}{l} \dot{x} = 2j\omega_1 - \frac{g}{l} x \\ \dot{y} = -2\dot{x}\omega_1 - \frac{g}{l} y \end{array} \right. \\ \text{II. } \left| \begin{array}{l} \end{array} \right. \end{array}$$

- 4 -

$$\tilde{z} := x + iy$$

$$\text{I} + i \cdot \text{II} : \quad \ddot{\tilde{z}} = -2i\omega_1 \dot{\tilde{z}} - \frac{g}{\ell} \tilde{z}$$

$$\tilde{z}(t) = A e^{i\omega_1 t}$$

$$(i\omega_1)^2 \cdot \tilde{z}(t) = 2\omega_1 \omega_1 \tilde{z}(t) - \frac{g}{\ell} \tilde{z}(t)$$

$$-\omega_1^2 = 2\omega_1 \omega_1 - \frac{g}{\ell} \Rightarrow \omega_1^2 + 2\omega_1 \omega_1 - \frac{g}{\ell} = 0$$

$$\omega_{1,2} = \frac{-2\omega_1 \pm \sqrt{4\omega_1^2 + 4\frac{g}{\ell}}}{2} = -\omega_1 \pm \sqrt{\frac{g}{\ell} + \omega_1^2}$$

$$\tilde{z}(t) = A_1 e^{-i(\omega_1 + \sqrt{\frac{g}{\ell} + \omega_1^2})t} + A_2 e^{-i(\omega_1 - \sqrt{\frac{g}{\ell} + \omega_1^2})t}$$

Közdetű feltételek:  $x(0) = a$ ;  $\dot{x}(0) = 0$

$$y(0) = 0 \quad j(0) = 0$$

↓

$$\tilde{z}(0) = a$$

$$\dot{\tilde{z}}(0) = 0$$

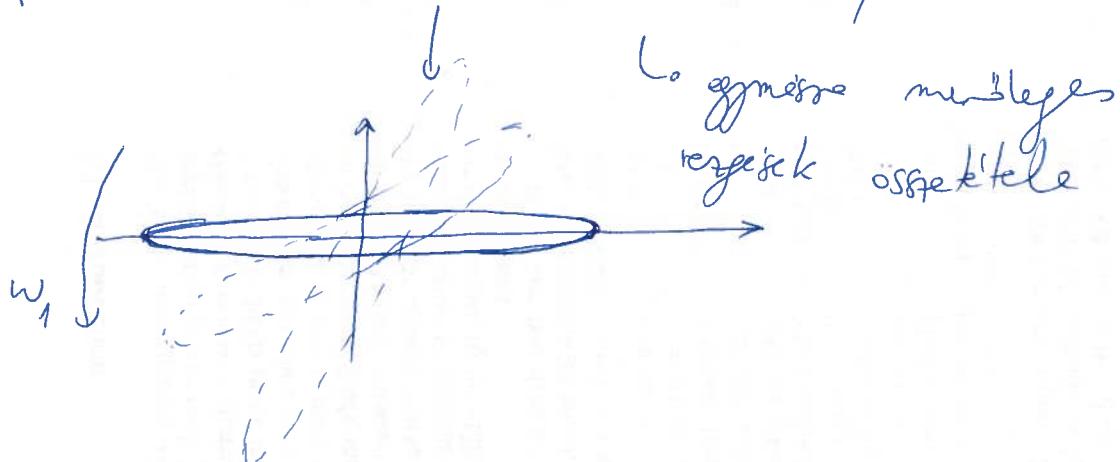
$$\underline{A_1 + A_2 = a}$$

$$\dot{\tilde{z}}(t) = -i A_1 \left( \omega_1 + \sqrt{\frac{g}{\ell} + \omega_1^2} \right) e^{-i(\omega_1 + \sqrt{\frac{g}{\ell} + \omega_1^2})t} - i A_2 \left( \omega_1 - \sqrt{\frac{g}{\ell} + \omega_1^2} \right) e^{-i(\omega_1 - \sqrt{\frac{g}{\ell} + \omega_1^2})t}$$

$$\dot{\tilde{z}}(0) = -i(A_1 + A_2)\omega_1 - i(A_1 - A_2)\sqrt{\frac{g}{\ell} + \omega_1^2} = -iaw_1 - i(A_1 - A_2)\sqrt{\frac{g}{\ell} + \omega_1^2} = 0$$

$$A_1 - A_2 = -\frac{aw_1}{\sqrt{\frac{g}{\ell} + \omega_1^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 z(t) &= e^{-i\omega_1 t} \cdot \left( A_1 e^{-i\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} + \omega_1^2 \cdot t} + A_2 e^{i\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} + \omega_1^2 \cdot t} \right) = \\
 &= e^{-i\omega_1 t} \left( (A_1 + A_2) \cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} + \omega_1^2 \cdot t\right) + i(A_2 - A_1) \sin\left(\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} + \omega_1^2 \cdot t\right) \right) = \\
 &= e^{-i\omega_1 t} \left( a \cdot \cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} + \omega_1^2 \cdot t\right) + i \frac{\omega_1 \cdot a}{\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} + \omega_1^2} \sin\left(\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} + \omega_1^2 \cdot t\right) \right) = \\
 &= e^{-i\omega_1 t} \left( a \cdot \cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} + \omega_1^2 \cdot t\right) + i \frac{\omega_1 \cdot a}{\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}} \sin\left(\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} + \omega_1^2 \cdot t\right) \right)
 \end{aligned}$$



[Video: Eötös-mirage]

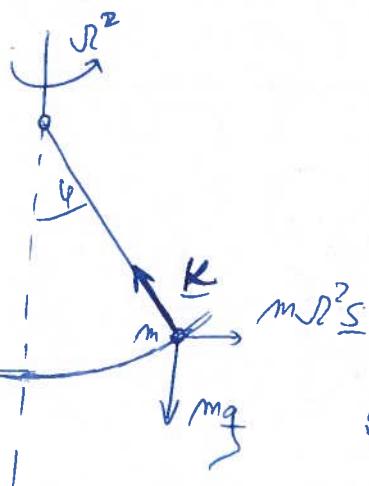
$$\underline{F} = -\gamma \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2} \frac{\underline{r}}{r} \quad \underline{F} = m \underline{a}$$

↳ ūj s eis lehetetlen formap ekivalenciaja

Eötös-mirage

$$\underline{F} = m_s g + m_f \omega^2 \underline{s}$$

Kilendülő fizikai ing - kiselettel



$$m a_\varphi = m l \ddot{\varphi} = -mg \sin \varphi + m R^2 l \sin \varphi \cos \varphi$$

$$\ddot{\varphi} = -\frac{g}{l} \sin \varphi + R^2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi$$

$$s = l \sin \varphi$$

$$\ddot{\varphi} = -\omega_0^2 \sin \varphi + R^2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi =: f_l$$

Eigenföldi helyzet:  $\dot{\varphi} = 0 \Rightarrow \cancel{\sin \varphi} \sin \varphi (\sqrt{l^2 \cos \varphi - \omega_0^2}) = 0$

$$\text{I} \quad \sin \varphi_e = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi_{e,1} = 0$$

$$\text{II} \quad l^2 \cos \varphi_e - \omega_0^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \cos \varphi_{e,2} = \frac{\omega_0^2}{R^2} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Nincs mű} \\ \text{ha } R < \omega_0 \end{array}$$

$$f(\varphi_0 + \Delta\varphi) = f(\varphi_0) + \frac{df}{d\varphi} \Big|_{\varphi_0} \Delta\varphi$$

$$\ddot{\varphi} = (\varphi_0 + \Delta\varphi)'' = \Delta\ddot{\varphi} = \left[ \frac{df}{d\varphi} \Big|_{\varphi_0} \right] \Delta\varphi$$

$\curvearrowleft - \cancel{\omega^2}$

↳ Lineinis stabilitas analizis

$$f'(\varphi) = -\omega_0^2 \cos\varphi + \sqrt{2}^2 (\cos^2\varphi - \sin^2\varphi) = -\omega_0^2 \cos\varphi + \sqrt{2}^2 (2\cos^2\varphi - 1)$$

$$f'(0) = -\omega_0^2 + \sqrt{2}^2 = (\cancel{\sqrt{2}^2 - \omega_0^2})$$

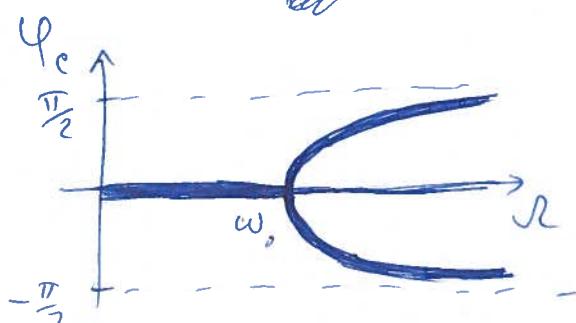
Hc  $\sqrt{2} < \omega_0$   $f'(0) < 0$  stabil

Hc  $\sqrt{2} > \omega_0$   $f'(0) > 0$  instabil

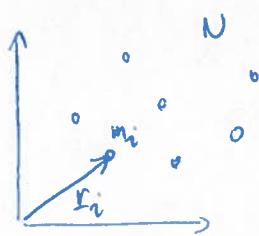
$$f'(\varphi_{e1,2}) = -\omega_0^2 \cdot \frac{\omega_0^2}{\sqrt{2}^2} + \sqrt{2}^2 \left( 2 \frac{\omega_0^4}{\sqrt{2}^4} - 1 \right) = -\frac{\omega_0^4}{\sqrt{2}^2} + \frac{2\omega_0^4 - \sqrt{2}^4}{\sqrt{2}^2} =$$

$$= \frac{\omega_0^4 - \sqrt{2}^4}{\sqrt{2}^2} < 0 \quad (\text{amikor leírásik exaz gyorsító hozzá})$$

$\cancel{-\omega^2}$



Sok tömegponttal illes rendszer



→ Superpozíciós elve

$$m_i \ddot{r}_i = \underline{F}_i + \sum_{j=1}^N \underline{K}_{ij} \quad \underline{K}_{ii} = 0$$

$$\sum_i m_i \ddot{r}_i = \sum_i \underline{F}_i + \sum_{ij} \cancel{\underline{K}_{ij}} \quad \rightarrow \text{molekula dinamika}$$

$$\boxed{\sum_i m_i \ddot{r}_i = \sum_i \underline{F}_i}$$

$$\sum_{ij} \underline{K}_{ij} = - \sum_{ij} \cancel{\underline{K}_{ji}} = - \sum_{ij} \underline{K}_{ij} = 0 \quad \text{visszaholatlan}$$

$$M := \sum_i m_i$$

$$\underline{r}_o = \frac{\sum_i m_i \underline{r}_i}{M} \quad \leftarrow \text{Tömeg középpont}$$

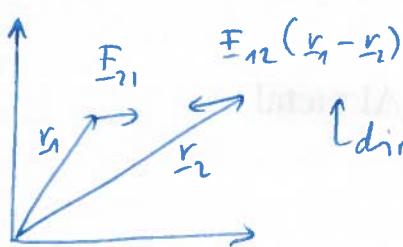
$$\ddot{\underline{r}}_o = \underline{v}_o = \frac{\sum_i m_i \underline{v}_i}{M} = \frac{\sum_i \underline{F}_i}{M} \Rightarrow M \underline{v}_o = \sum_i \underline{F}_i$$

$$\ddot{\underline{r}}_o = \ddot{\underline{v}}_o = \underline{a}_o = \frac{\sum_i m_i \ddot{r}_i}{M}$$

$$M \underline{a}_o = \sum_i \underline{F}_i$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \sum_i \underline{F}_i \right) = \sum_i \underline{F}_i$$

At összimultust csak a kinetikai erők eredője változtatható meg.



direct & figura's működés

$$\left. \begin{aligned} m_1 \ddot{r}_1 &= \underline{F}_{12} (\underline{r}_1 - \underline{r}_2) \\ m_2 \ddot{r}_2 &= -\underline{F}_{12} (\underline{r}_1 - \underline{r}_2) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad m_1 \ddot{r}_1 + m_2 \ddot{r}_2 = M \ddot{r}_o = 0$$

$$\ddot{\underline{r}}_1 - \ddot{\underline{r}}_2 = \left( \frac{1}{m_1} + \frac{1}{m_2} \right) \underline{F}_{12} (\underline{r}_1 - \underline{r}_2)$$

$$\frac{1}{m^*} = \frac{1}{m_1} + \frac{1}{m_2} \quad \left( m^* = \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right)$$

redukált tömeg

$$m^* \ddot{\underline{r}} = \underline{F}_{12} (\underline{r})$$

$$\underline{r} := \underline{r}_1 - \underline{r}_2$$

relatív koordináta

Kísérlet: leggyűrűs asztalon két rugós összekötött, atomos tömegű test.

$$m_1 \ddot{\underline{r}}_1 = \underline{F}_{12} (\underline{r}_1 - \underline{r}_2) \Rightarrow M \ddot{\underline{r}}_0 = 0$$

$$m_2 \ddot{\underline{r}}_2 = -\underline{F}_{12} (\underline{r}_1 - \underline{r}_2) \quad m^* \ddot{\underline{r}} = \underline{F}_{12} (\underline{r})$$

2 üj kudarcszere

Gravitációs váltás:

$$m^* \ddot{\underline{r}} = -\gamma \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2} \cdot \frac{\underline{r}}{r}$$

$$\ddot{\underline{r}} = -\gamma \frac{m_1 + m_2}{r^2} \frac{\underline{r}}{r}$$

Korábban:

$$\ddot{\underline{r}} = -\gamma \frac{m_2}{r^2} \frac{\underline{r}}{r}$$

az ellipszis görbe egzakt eredmény, akkor is az lesz, ha

a Nap mozog

Léletron kerül a proton körről - pár kilönböző az energiában a redukált tömeg körről

↳ Többi ... mint 0 1 ... 101 ...

$$\textcircled{2} \quad m_i \ddot{r}_i = \underline{F}_i + \sum_{\textcircled{j}} \underline{K}_{ij} \quad / r_i \times$$

$$\underbrace{\dot{r}_i \times m_i \ddot{r}_i}_{\textcircled{1}} = \underbrace{\dot{r}_i \times \underline{F}_i}_{\textcircled{2}} + \sum_j \dot{r}_i \times \underline{K}_{ij}$$

$$\frac{d\underline{W}_i}{dt} = \underline{M}_i + \sum_j \dot{r}_i \times \underline{K}_{ij} \quad / \sum$$

$$\ddot{\underline{U}} = \sum_i \underline{M}_i + \sum_{ij} \dot{r}_i \times \underline{K}_{ij}$$

$$\sum_{ij} \dot{r}_i \times \underline{K}_{ij} \stackrel{\text{uIII}}{=} - \sum_{ij} \dot{r}_i \times \underline{K}_{ji} = - \sum_{ij} \dot{r}_j \times \underline{K}_{ij}$$

$$\sum_{ij} \dot{r}_i \times \underline{K}_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \sum_{ij} \dot{r}_i \times \underline{K}_{ij} - \sum_{ij} \dot{r}_j \times \underline{K}_{ij} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{ij} (\dot{r}_i - \dot{r}_j) \times \underline{K}_{ij} =$$

Centrális telősszerűk:  $\underline{K}_{ij} \parallel \dot{r}_i - \dot{r}_j$

$$= 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{d\underline{W}}{dt} = \underline{M} = \sum_i \underline{M}_i}$$

(Ha eltolom a koordináterendszert középpontjáról, megrakom a gyengeléseket a töreplő mennyiségek)

$$\frac{d\underline{N}}{dt} = \sum_{i=1}^n \underline{M}_i$$

$$\underline{N} = \sum_{i=1}^n \underline{r}_i \times m_i \underline{v}_i$$

$$\underline{r}_i = \underline{r}_o + \underline{s}_i \quad \underline{v}_i = \underline{v}_o + \dot{\underline{s}}_i$$

$$\underline{N} = \sum_i (\underline{r}_o + \underline{s}_i) \times m_i (\underline{v}_o + \dot{\underline{s}}_i) = \underline{r}_o \times M \underline{v}_o + \cancel{\left( \sum_i m_i \cancel{\underline{s}_i} \right)} \times \underline{v}_o + \\ + \underline{r}_o \times \cancel{\left( \sum_i m_i \dot{\underline{s}}_i \right)} + \sum_i \underline{s}_i \times (m_i \dot{\underline{s}}_i)$$

„A TIKP sebeszége a TIKP-i rendszerek nélle

$$\underline{N} = \underline{r}_o \times M \underline{v}_o + \sum_i \underline{s}_i \times (m_i \dot{\underline{s}}_i) = \underline{r}_o \times M \underline{v}_o + \underline{N}_s$$

„saját impulzusmomentum -  $\underline{N}_s$

$\int \underline{r} \times \underline{F} dt$  impulzusmomentum.

A másik oldal:

$$\sum_i \underline{M}_i = \sum_i \underline{r}_i \times \underline{F}_i = \sum_i (\underline{r}_o + \underline{s}_i) \times \underline{F}_i =$$

$$= \underline{r}_o \times \left( \sum_i \underline{F}_i \right) + \underbrace{\sum_i \underline{s}_i \times \underline{F}_i}_{\underline{M}'_i}$$

$$\frac{d\underline{N}}{dt} = \cancel{\underline{r}_o \times M \underline{v}_o} + \underline{r}_o \times M \dot{\underline{v}}_s + \frac{d\underline{N}_s}{dt} = \underbrace{\underline{r}_o \times \left( \sum_i \underline{F}_i \right)}_{\underline{M}'_i} + \sum_i \underline{M}'_i$$

$$\boxed{\frac{d\underline{N}_s}{dt} = \sum_i \underline{M}'_i}$$

„Meglepő”, mert a TIKP-i rendszerek nem rendgör.

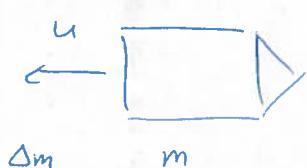
$$m_i \ddot{r}_i = F_i + \sum_{j=1}^N K_{ij}$$

$$m_i v_i \cdot a_i = v_i F_i + \sum_{j=1}^N v_i K_{ij} = P_i + \sum_{j=1}^N v_i K_{ij}$$

$$\Delta E_{kin}^2 = W_i^k + \sum_{j=1}^N W_{ij}^d$$

↑  
Ha csak körözésre van elegendő energia, akkor  $\sum_{ij} W_{ij}^d = 0$

Iriszálás: rakéta bázisfelület



$$m \Delta v - \Delta m u = 0$$

de a  $\Delta m$  negatív, mert  $\Delta m$  a rakéta tömegének megrövidítését jelöl.

A rebolta  $\rightarrow m \Delta v + \Delta m u = 0 \quad (\Delta m < 0)$

Koordinátarendszereiben

$$\frac{dv}{dm} = -\frac{u}{m}$$

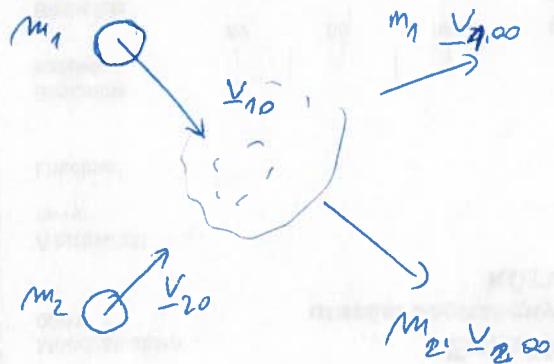
$$\int_{m_0}^m \frac{dv}{dm} dm = - \int_{m_0}^m \frac{u}{m} dm$$

$$v - v_0 = -u \cdot \ln \frac{m}{m_0} = u \cdot \ln \frac{m_0}{m}$$

$$v = v_0 + u \cdot \ln \frac{m_0}{m}$$

↳ Ez idő implicit módon, az m-en keresztül jelenik meg

## Ütközések



6 adott paraméterek kiszámolni

3 - impulzum.

1 - energiamegm.

2 mennyiség fog függni a kölcsönhetőségl.

TKP-i rendszer:

$$\dot{\underline{v}}_1 = \underline{v}_1 - \frac{m_1 \underline{v}_{10} + m_2 \underline{v}_{20}}{m_1 + m_2} = \underline{v}_1 - \frac{m_1 \underline{v}_1 + m_2 \underline{v}_2}{m_1 + m_2} = m_2 \frac{\underline{v}_1 - \underline{v}_2}{m_1 + m_2} = \frac{m_2}{m_1 + m_2} (\underline{v}_1 - \underline{v}_2)$$

$$\dot{\underline{v}}_2 = \underline{v}_2 - \frac{m_1 \underline{v}_{10} + m_2 \underline{v}_{20}}{m_1 + m_2} = \frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} (\underline{v}_2 - \underline{v}_1)$$

$$m_1 \dot{\underline{v}}_1 = m^* (\underline{v}_1 - \underline{v}_2)$$

$$m_2 \dot{\underline{v}}_2 = -m^* (\underline{v}_1 - \underline{v}_2)$$

A TKP-i rendszerben a 2 test összimpulzusa nulla.

$$\dot{\underline{v}}_1 = \underline{v}_1 - \frac{m_1 \underline{v}_1 + m_2 \underline{v}_2}{m_1 + m_2} = \frac{m_2}{m_1 + m_2} (\underline{v}_1 - \underline{v}_2)$$

$$\dot{\underline{v}}_2 = \underline{v}_2 - \frac{m_1 \underline{v}_1 + m_2 \underline{v}_2}{m_1 + m_2} = \frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} (\underline{v}_2 - \underline{v}_1)$$

$$m_1 \dot{\underline{v}}_1 = m^* (\underline{v}_1 - \underline{v}_2) = \underline{F}_1^t$$

$$m_2 \dot{\underline{v}}_2 = m^* (\underline{v}_2 - \underline{v}_1) = \underline{F}_2^t = -\underline{F}_1^t$$

$$\text{Energy: } \frac{m}{2} \underline{v}^2 = \frac{1}{2m} \underline{P}^2$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{1}{2m_1} \underline{P}_{01}^{t^2} + \frac{1}{2m_2} \underline{P}_{02}^{t^2}}_{\text{Energy}} = \frac{1}{2m_1} \underline{P}_{001}^{t^2} + \frac{1}{2m_2} \underline{P}_{002}^{t^2}$$

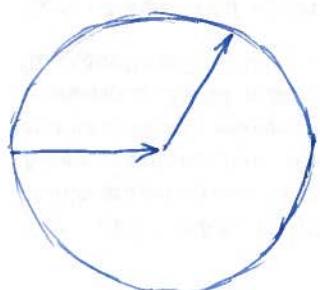
az

$$\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{m_1} + \frac{1}{m_2} \right) \underline{P}_{01}^{t^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{m_1} + \frac{1}{m_2} \right) \underline{P}_{001}^{t^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2m^*} \underline{P}_{01}^{t^2} = \frac{1}{2m^*} \underline{P}_{001}^{t^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |\underline{P}_{001}^t| = |\underline{P}_{01}^t|$$

$$\underline{P}_{01}^t = m^* (\underline{v}_{01} - \underline{v}_{02})$$



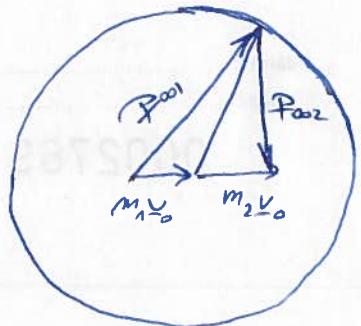
$$\underline{P}_{001}^t = m^* |\underline{v}_{01} - \underline{v}_{02}| \frac{\underline{n}}{\underline{n}}$$

z. náhod. parameter az áthközeli parameter

$$F_{001} = m^* |v_{01} - v_{02}| n + m_1 \frac{m_1 v_{01} + m_2 v_{02}}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$F_{002} = -m^* |v_{01} - v_{02}| n + m_2 \frac{m_1 v_{01} + m_2 v_{02}}{m_1 + m_2}$$

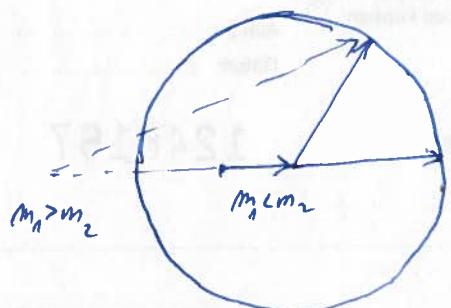
$v_o$



$$\underline{v_{02} = 0} \quad \Rightarrow \quad v_o = \frac{m_1 v_{01}}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$m_2 v_o = m^* v_{01}$$

II

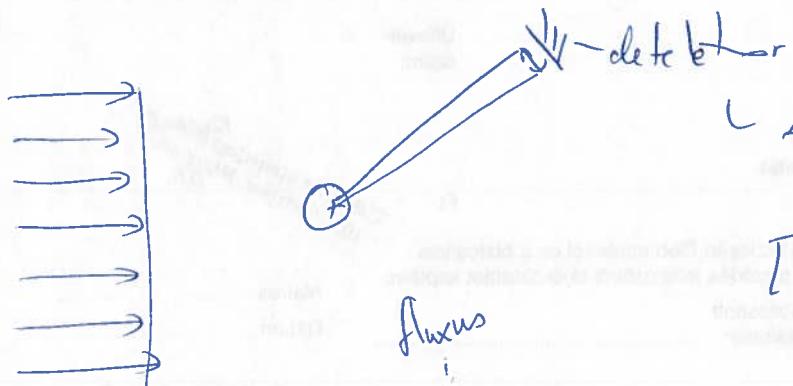


$m_1 < m_2$  : könön belül

$m_1 > m_2$  : könön kívül  $\rightarrow$  van heterogén

$m_1 = m_2$  : könön  $\rightarrow$  dírekcionális

## Hatáskezelés metről



l  $\Delta n$  - szigeteljű idő alatt detektálható részecskék száma

$$[\Delta n] = \frac{1}{S}$$

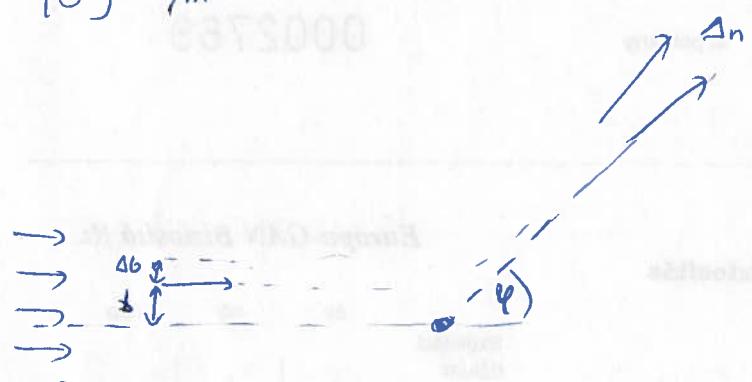
$n_0$  - szigeteljű felületen szigeteljű idő alatt kör részecskéi  $[n_0] = \frac{1}{\pi r^2 c}$

$$\Delta G = \frac{\Delta n}{n_0} \quad - \text{differenciális heteroszestmetrét} \quad [\Delta G] = \cancel{\text{m}}^2$$

$\{\Delta\}$  = teljes heteroszestmetrét

↳ Az ábrának következőképpen rekonstrukciója:

$$[\Delta G] = m^2$$



$$\Delta n = 2\pi b \Delta b \cdot n_0$$

$$\Delta G = 2\pi b \Delta b$$

$$b(\varphi) \quad \Delta b = \frac{db}{d\varphi} \cdot \Delta \varphi$$

$$\Delta G = 2\pi b(\varphi) \frac{db}{d\varphi} \Delta \varphi = \frac{b(\varphi) \frac{db}{d\varphi}}{\sin \varphi} \Delta \varphi$$

terület  $\Delta \varphi = 2\pi \sin \varphi \Delta \varphi$

↳ Rutherford kísérletben a  $b(\varphi)$ -t kimeríték és ez az  $1/r$ -es kölcsönhatásra volt jellemző

↳ csak véletlen, hogy az  $1/r$ -re a kölcsönhatás e's a kvantumos részszámos molek's ugyanazt az eredményt adja.

### Merenet



Tettszéges 2 pontjának nem vállzik meg a távolsága, - Ez agg közelítés.

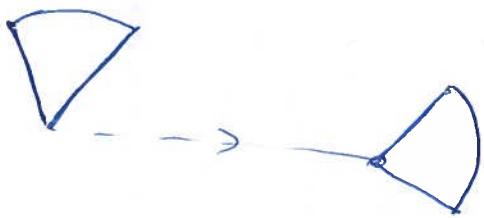
Hány adottal lehet jellemzni az messz test mozgását?

3 pont (3 adot) birtokban elég

De a 3 függelő fix:  $3 \times 3 - 3 = 6$  szükséges adot

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \vec{F}_i = \vec{0} ; \quad \frac{d\vec{N}}{dt} = \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{M}_i$$

3 eg. + 3 eg.  $\Rightarrow$  6 gyakorlat legyen



$$\Delta \underline{r} = \Delta \underline{r}_0 + \Delta \varphi \times (\underline{r} - \underline{r}_0)$$

$$\frac{\Delta \underline{r}}{\Delta t} = \frac{\Delta \underline{r}_0}{\Delta t} + \frac{\Delta \varphi}{\Delta t} \times (\underline{r} - \underline{r}_0)$$

mozgás = transzláció + rotáció

$$\underline{v} = \underline{v}_0 + \underline{\omega} \times (\underline{r} - \underline{r}_0)$$

$$\underline{N}_s = \sum_{i=1}^n \underline{s}_i \times m_i \underline{\dot{s}}_i$$

Ha ott a tömegközpontra injek fel.

$$\underline{\dot{s}}_i = \underline{\omega} \times \underline{s}_i$$

$$\underline{N}_s = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \underline{s}_i \times (\underline{\omega} \times \underline{s}_i)$$

$\underline{N}_s$  lineáris függ az  $\underline{\omega}$ -nkt.

$$\underline{N}_s = \hat{\omega} \underline{\omega} \quad \leftarrow \underline{N}_s \text{ e's } \underline{\omega} \text{ nem feltétlenül egyszerű.}$$

telítetlenségi miattuk török.

$$\underline{v} = \underline{v}_0 + \underline{\omega} \times (\underline{r} - \underline{r}_0)$$

$$\underline{N_s} = \sum_{i=1}^n \underline{p_i} \times m_i \dot{\underline{p_i}} = \quad \leftarrow \dot{\underline{p_i}} = \underline{\omega} \times \underline{p_i}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \underline{p_i} \times (m_i \underline{\omega} \times \underline{p_i}) = \hat{\Theta} \underline{\omega}$$

$$\underline{a} \times (\underline{b} \times \underline{c}) = (\underline{a} \cdot \underline{c}) \underline{b} - (\underline{a} \cdot \underline{b}) \underline{c}$$

$$\underline{N_s} = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \left( (\underline{p_i} \cdot \underline{p_i}) \underline{\omega} - (\underline{p_i} \cdot \underline{\omega}) \underline{p_i} \right) = \underbrace{\left[ \sum_{i=1}^n m_i ((\underline{p_i} \cdot \underline{p_i}) \hat{\underline{I}} - \underline{p_i} \circ \underline{p_i}) \right]}_{\hat{\Theta}} \underline{\omega}$$

$(\underline{p_i} \cdot \underline{p_i}) \hat{\underline{I}}$  =>  $(\underline{p_i} \circ \underline{p_i}) \underline{\omega}$

$$\underline{p_i} := (x_i, y_i, z_i)$$

$$\hat{\Theta} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n m_i (y_i^2 + z_i^2) & -\sum_{i=1}^n m_i x_i y_i & -\sum_{i=1}^n m_i x_i z_i \\ -\sum_{i=1}^n m_i x_i y_i & \sum_{i=1}^n m_i (x_i^2 + z_i^2) & -\sum_{i=1}^n m_i y_i z_i \\ -\sum_{i=1}^n m_i x_i z_i & -\sum_{i=1}^n m_i y_i z_i & \sum_{i=1}^n m_i (x_i^2 + y_i^2) \end{pmatrix}$$

↳ simmetrikus mátrix  $\Rightarrow$  egész térfelkre valófak

$\underline{A} \otimes \hat{\Theta} \underline{A} \geq 0$   $\Leftarrow$  pozitív definit

$$\underline{N_s} = \hat{\Theta} \underline{\omega}$$

$$\frac{d\bar{N}_s}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} (\hat{\Theta} \bar{\omega}) = \\ = \frac{d}{dt} \hat{\Theta} \cdot \bar{\omega} + \hat{\Theta} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \bar{\omega}$$

$$\frac{d\bar{N}_s}{dt} = \sum_{i=1}^n M_i'$$

$$E_{kin} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n m_i v_i^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n m_i (v_0 + \bar{\omega} \times \underline{s}_i) (v_0 + \bar{\omega} \times \underline{s}_i) = \begin{cases} \text{most a TKG.} \\ v_i = v_0 + \bar{\omega} \times \underline{s}_i \end{cases} \\ = \frac{1}{2} M v_0^2 + \cancel{\sum_{i=1}^n m_i v_0 (\bar{\omega} \times \underline{s}_i)} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n m_i (\bar{\omega} \times \underline{s}_i) (\bar{\omega} \times \underline{s}_i) = \\ \sum_i m_i \underline{s}_i = 0 \quad C(\bar{\omega} \times \underline{s}_i) = \bar{\omega} (\underline{s}_i \times C)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} M v_0^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \cdot \bar{\omega} (\underline{s}_i \times (\bar{\omega} \times \underline{s}_i)) = \frac{1}{2} M v_0^2 + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\omega} \cancel{N_s} = \frac{1}{2} M v_0^2 + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\omega} \hat{\Theta} \bar{\omega}$$

$$E_{kin} = \frac{1}{2} M v_0^2 + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\omega} N_s = \frac{1}{2} M v_0^2 + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \bar{\omega} \hat{\Theta} \bar{\omega}}_{>0, \text{ mert } \hat{\Theta} \text{ pozitív definit}} \\ \text{fizikai energia}$$

$$M \ddot{r}_0 = \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{F}_i$$

$$\frac{d\bar{N}}{dt} = \sum_{i=1}^n M_i'$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{F}_i'$$

$\sum_{i=1}^n M_i'$  ← Ha az összeget ugyniük,  
akkor a teljes ugynivaló fog  
megjni.

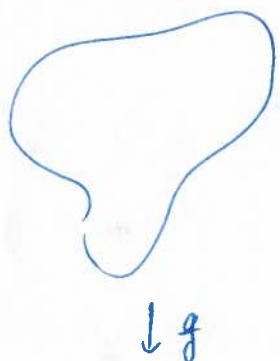
↳ Az enő a hatalmasra menten eltolható.

↳ Mikor lehet egyszerűbbleg egyszerűbbel kezdeni?

$$\sum_i F_i \quad t \sum_i D_i \\ F, \quad r \times F$$

↳  $\sum (r \times F) = 0 \Rightarrow (\sum_i F_i)(\sum_i D_i) = 0$  es ~~es~~ nem félkörig.

Testek gravitációs erőiről:



$$F = M \cdot g$$

$$M = \sum_{i=1}^n r_i \times \left( \frac{m_i}{m} \cdot g \right) = \underbrace{\left( \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \cdot r_i \right)}_{m \cdot r_0} \times g = r_0 \times M \cdot g$$

Ha nem homogen az erőter, akkor ez a levezetés nem jó.

↳ Síppont ≠ fön

↳ Kísérletek: egyszerűen megold

- ebből erős erőpárral húzásra tesztelte

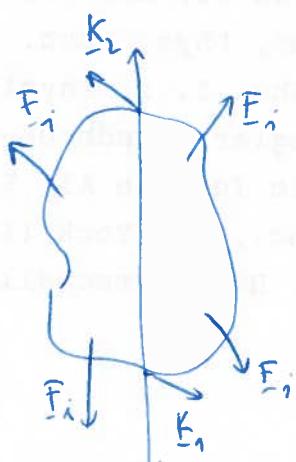
Rögzített tengely körül forgás

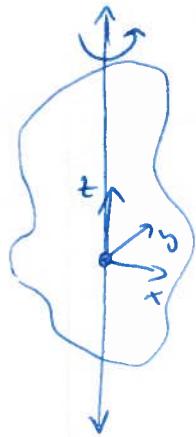
3+3 eggyel, de csak

1 stabosztig. f.k.

↳ A függőleges tengelyirányú komponenseiben nem szerepelhet a keringésirány.

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{dN_z}{dt} = \sum_{i=1}^n M_z}$$





$$\begin{aligned} M \ddot{r}_0 &= \sum_{i=1}^n F_i \\ \frac{dN}{dt} &= \sum_{i=1}^n M_i \\ \boxed{\frac{dN_z}{dt} = \sum_{i=1}^n M_{iz}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_s &= \hat{\Theta} \omega \\ N_s &= \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \times (m_i \omega \times r_i) \end{aligned}$$

Ne a TIKP-re injek fel, hogy  $v = v_0 + \omega \times (r - r_0)$ ,  
henev a tengely gy pontjai:

$$v = \cancel{x_0} + \omega \times (r - \cancel{x_0}) = \omega \times r$$

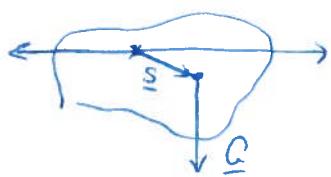
$$N = \sum_{i=1}^n r_i \times (m_i \omega \times r_i) = \hat{\Theta}^* \omega \quad \omega = (0, 0, \omega) \Rightarrow N_z = \Theta_{zz}^* \omega$$

$$\Theta_{zz}^* = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \underbrace{(x_i^2 + y_i^2)}_{\ell_i^2} \quad \leftarrow \text{ez alkond az időben}$$

$$\Theta_{zz}^* = \text{all.}$$

$$\frac{dN_z}{dt} = \Theta_{zz}^* \frac{d\omega}{dt} = \Theta_{zz}^* \beta = \Theta_{zz}^* \ddot{\varphi} = \sum_{i=1}^n M_{iz}$$

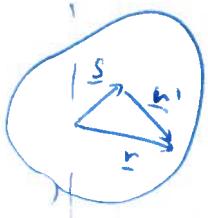
Fizikai ing



$$\begin{aligned} M_z &= -s \cdot G \cdot \sin \varphi \\ \text{z műf vizetintes} & \quad \Theta_{zz}^* \ddot{\varphi} = -sG \sin \varphi \approx -sG \varphi \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Elterel: alenkiscserek + bolbas fizikai ind.} \quad \omega_0^2 = \frac{sG}{\tau^*} = \frac{sMg}{\tau^*}$$

Steiner-tétel



$$r = s + r'$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Theta_{zz}^* &= \sum_{i=1}^n m_i (x_i^2 + y_i^2) = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i [(x'_i + s_1)^2 + (y'_i + s_2)^2] = \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n m_i (x'^2_i + y'^2_i) + \underbrace{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n m_i\right) (s_1^2 + s_2^2)}_{\ell^2} + 2 \underbrace{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n m_i x'_i\right) s_1}_{0} + \dots\end{aligned}$$

$$\Theta_{zz}^* = \Theta_{zz} + M\ell^2$$

$$\Theta_{zz} = \sum_i \hat{\Theta}_i$$

z irány

[kísérlet: függesztés kísérletek]

Merenet test sikmájára

$$M\ddot{r}_o = \sum_i F_i \quad \frac{dN}{dt} = \sum_i M_i$$



↳ 3 db. ábrázolásra fér.

Van 3 eggyel, melyben a kegyeszerűség nem jelentik meg

$$M\ddot{r}_o = \sum_i F_i \Big|_{x_{ij}}$$

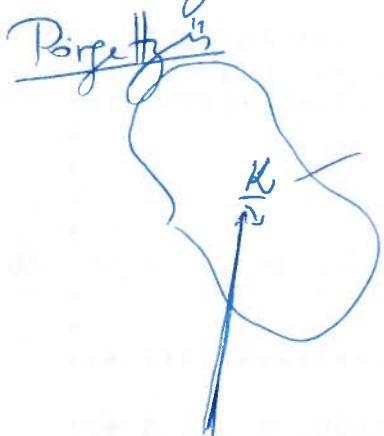
$$\frac{dN_z}{dt} = \sum_{i=1}^n M_{iz}$$

$$\omega = (0, 0, \omega) \rightarrow N_z^s = \Theta_{zz} \omega$$

$$\frac{dN_z^s}{dt} = \Theta_{zz} \beta = \sum M_{zz} \text{ felirat}$$

A függelék  
többeket c  
TKP-ra kell  
felírni

[Kísérlet: legnélküli henger + albras, lejtőre felgyűrűsítve tesztelhető.



[Kísérlet: sifthalom Törzsgyűrű]

$$\underline{M} \ddot{\underline{r}}_o = \sum_{i=1}^N \underline{E}_i \quad \frac{d\underline{N}}{dt} = \sum_{i=1}^N \underline{M}_i$$

Q

3 stabadásjának fók van.

$$V = \underline{r}_o \times \underline{\omega} + \underline{\omega} \times (\underline{r} - \underline{r}_o)$$

$$\underline{N} = \hat{\Theta}^* \underline{\omega}$$

Cez függ az idővel

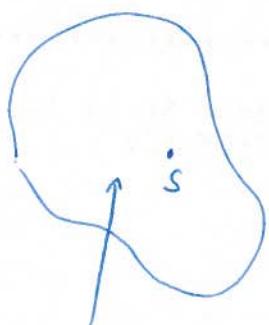
$$\underline{N}(t) = \hat{\Theta}^*(t) \cdot \underline{\omega}(t)$$

Teszthető rögzített koordináarendszerek

$$\frac{d\underline{A}}{dt} = \frac{d'\underline{A}}{dt} + \underline{\omega} \times \underline{A}$$

$$\frac{d\underline{N}}{dt} = \frac{d'\underline{N}}{dt} + \underline{\omega} \times \underline{N} = \sum_i \underline{M}_i$$

$$\frac{d\bar{N}}{dt} = \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{M}_i$$



$$\bar{N} = \hat{\Omega} \bar{\omega}$$

$\uparrow \uparrow$   
mindkettő időfüggő

Folyó koordinátarendszerek:

$$\frac{d\bar{A}}{dt} = \frac{d\bar{A}'}{dt} + \bar{\omega} \times \bar{A}$$

$$6) \frac{d\bar{N}}{dt} + \bar{\omega} \times \bar{N} = \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{M}_i$$

$$\bar{N} = \hat{\Omega} \bar{\omega}$$

$\downarrow$  az más nem folyó oz. időföl.

6) Olyan koordinátarendszerrel dolgozunk, melyben  $\beta$  általánosít

$$\bar{N} = \begin{pmatrix} \Theta_1 \omega_1 \\ \Theta_2 \omega_2 \\ \Theta_3 \omega_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{dN_1}{dt} + \omega_2 N_3 - \omega_3 N_2 = M_1$$

$$\Theta_1 \frac{d\omega_1}{dt} + \omega_2 \omega_3 (\Theta_3 - \Theta_2) = M_1$$

$$\frac{dN_2}{dt} + \omega_3 N_1 - \omega_1 N_3 = M_2$$

$$\Theta_2 \frac{d\omega_2}{dt} + \omega_1 \omega_3 (\Theta_1 - \Theta_3) = M_2$$

$$\frac{dN_3}{dt} + \omega_1 N_2 - \omega_2 N_1 = M_3$$

$$\Theta_3 \frac{d\omega_3}{dt} + \omega_1 \omega_2 (\Theta_2 - \Theta_1) = M_3$$



$\omega$ -ban nemlineáris egységek,  
nagyon bonyolult

Erdmertes forgattyú:  $\underline{M} = 0$

$$\frac{d\underline{N}}{dt} = 0 \quad \underline{N} = \text{all.} \leftarrow \text{Az inerciarendszerekben.}$$

$$\text{és} \quad \Theta_1 \frac{d\omega_1}{dt} + \omega_2 \omega_3 (\Theta_3 - \Theta_1) = 0$$

$$\Theta_2 \frac{d\omega_2}{dt} + \omega_1 \omega_3 (\Theta_1 - \Theta_3) = 0$$

$$\Theta_3 \frac{d\omega_3}{dt} + \omega_1 \omega_2 (\Theta_2 - \Theta_1) = 0$$

↳ szimmetrikus forgattyú: 2  $\Theta_i$  megegyezik:  $\Theta_1 = \Theta_2$

$$\text{↳} \quad \frac{d\omega_3}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow \omega_3 = \text{all.}$$

↳

$$\Theta_1 \omega_1 \frac{d\omega_1}{dt} + \omega_1 \omega_2 \omega_3 (\Theta_3 - \Theta_1) = 0$$

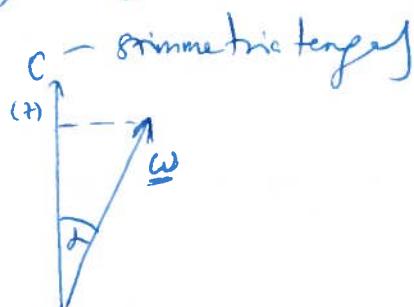
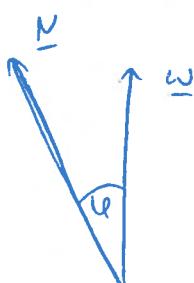
$$\Theta_1 \omega_2 \frac{d\omega_2}{dt} + \omega_1 \omega_2 \omega_3 (\Theta_1 - \Theta_3) = 0$$

$$\Theta_1 \left( \omega_1 \frac{d\omega_1}{dt} + \omega_2 \frac{d\omega_2}{dt} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{\Theta_1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (\omega_1^2 + \omega_2^2) = 0 \Rightarrow \omega_1^2 + \omega_2^2 = \text{all.}$$

↳ A forgás nem tud lelassulni vagy felgyorsulni  $|\underline{\omega}| = \text{all.}$

$$E_{kin} = \frac{\underline{\omega} \cdot \underline{N}}{2} = \text{all.}$$



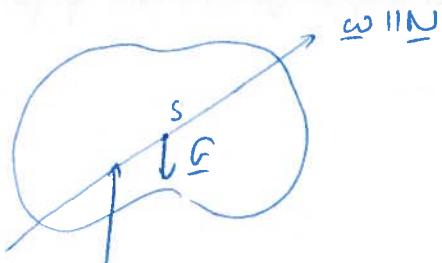
[kísérlet: sífsz forgatási nyomaték]

Sífsz forgatási nyomaték:

$$\frac{d\bar{N}}{dt} = \underline{M} \rightarrow \frac{d\bar{N}_z}{dt} = 0$$
$$\underline{N} \frac{d\underline{\omega}}{dt} = \underline{N} \underline{M}$$

$\downarrow$

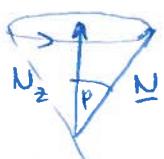
$$\underline{N}_t = \alpha \underline{\omega}.$$



$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (\underline{N}^2) = \underline{N} \underline{M}$$

is a függvény körül forgatott meg

Ha perspektivikus  $\underline{\omega} \parallel \underline{N}$ ,  $\underline{M} \perp \underline{N} \Rightarrow |\underline{N}| = \alpha \underline{\omega}.$



[kísérletek: visszaforgatási + maradó tengely stabilitás]

$$\dot{\theta}_1 \ddot{\omega}_1 + \omega_2 \omega_3 (\theta_3 - \theta_2) = 0$$

$$\underline{\omega}_0 = (0, 0, \omega_3) \quad \text{z. gg. mo.}$$

$$\dot{\theta}_2 \ddot{\omega}_2 + \omega_1 \omega_3 (\theta_1 - \theta_3) = 0$$

$$\dot{\theta}_3 \ddot{\omega}_3 + \omega_1 \omega_2 (\theta_2 - \theta_1) = 0$$

Die perturbations  $\underline{\omega} = (\delta\omega_1, \delta\omega_2, \omega_0 + \delta\omega_3)$

$$\dot{\theta}_1 \frac{d\delta\omega_1}{dt} + \delta\omega_2 \omega_0 (\theta_3 - \theta_2) = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \delta\omega_1 \\ \delta\omega_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \end{pmatrix} e^{\lambda t}$$

$$\dot{\theta}_2 \frac{d\delta\omega_2}{dt} + \delta\omega_1 \omega_0 (\theta_1 - \theta_3) = 0$$

$$\cancel{\dot{\theta}_3 \frac{d\delta\omega_3}{dt} + \omega_0 (\theta_2 - \theta_1) = 0} \Rightarrow \delta\omega_3 = \text{const}$$

↓

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} \theta_1, \delta\omega_1 \\ \theta_2, \delta\omega_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \omega_0(\theta_3 - \theta_2) \\ \omega_0(\theta_1 - \theta_3) & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \delta\omega_1 \\ \delta\omega_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

↓

$$\lambda \begin{pmatrix} \theta_1, \delta\omega_1 \\ \theta_2, \delta\omega_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \omega_0(\theta_3 - \theta_2) \\ \omega_0(\theta_1 - \theta_3) & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \delta\omega_1 \\ \delta\omega_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \rightarrow \text{sajtstellen gelöst}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda\theta_1 & \omega_0(\theta_3 - \theta_2) \\ \omega_0(\theta_1 - \theta_3) & \lambda\theta_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \delta\omega_1 \\ \delta\omega_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\lambda^2 \theta_1 \theta_2 = \omega_0^2 (\theta_3 - \theta_2)(\theta_1 - \theta_3)$$

$H_2 \omega^2 (\Theta_3 - \Theta_2)(\Theta_1 - \Theta_3) \leq 0 \Rightarrow$   $\rightarrow$  hárter kezdetes  
 $\hookrightarrow$  stabilitás

$\hookrightarrow$  Ez mikor lehet? :

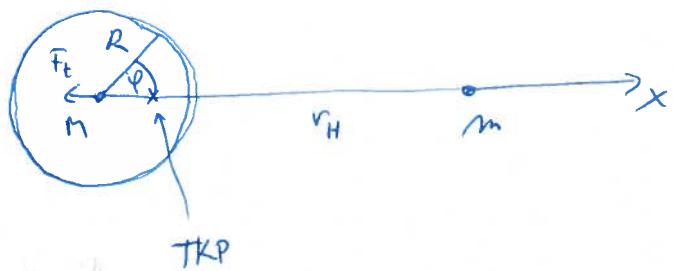
$\rightarrow H_2 \Theta_3$  a legnagyobb.

$\rightarrow H_2 \Theta_1$  a legkisebb.

[kísérlet: a körgyűrű instabil - ~~visszatérés~~  
 teglalatot feldobja]

$\hookrightarrow$  lineáris stabilitás analízis

Arapishy



Földhöz nézett koordinátrendezés.

$$F_t = \gamma \frac{m M_p}{|r_H|^2}$$

$$V_t = \gamma \frac{m M_p}{r_H^2} x = \gamma \frac{m M_p}{r_H^2} \cdot R \cdot \cos \varphi$$

gradiens

elhelyezési erő

$$Y_g = -\gamma \frac{M_m p}{R} - \gamma \frac{m m_p}{\sqrt{R^2 + r_H^2 - 2 R r_H \cos \varphi}}$$

$$V(R, \varphi) = \gamma \frac{\frac{m m_p}{r_H^2} R \cos \varphi - \gamma \frac{M m_p}{R}}{1} - \gamma \frac{\frac{m m_p}{r_H}}{\sqrt{R^2 + r_H^2 - 2 R r_H \cos \varphi}}$$

$$r_H > R$$

$$-\gamma \frac{m m_p}{r_H} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{R^2}{r_H^2} - 2 \frac{R}{r_H} \cos \varphi}}$$

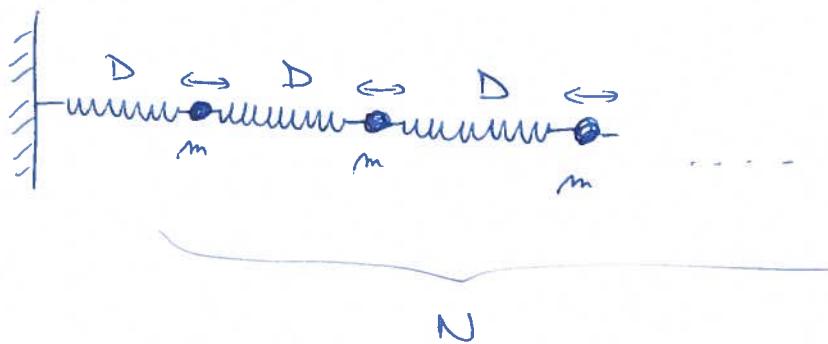
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}} \approx 1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{3}{8}x^2$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{R^2}{r_H^2} - 2 \frac{R}{r_H} \cos \varphi}} \approx 1 - \frac{\frac{R^2}{2 r_H^2}}{1} + \frac{R}{r_H} \cos \varphi + \frac{3}{8} \left( \frac{R^2}{r_H^2} - 2 \frac{R}{r_H} \cos \varphi \right)^2$$

$$V(R, \varphi) = \cancel{\gamma \frac{m m_p}{r_H^2} R \cos \varphi} - \gamma \frac{M m_p}{R} - \gamma \frac{m m_p}{r_H} + \gamma \frac{m m_p}{r_H} \cdot \frac{R^2}{2 r_H^2} + \cancel{\gamma \frac{m m_p}{r_H} \cdot \frac{R}{r_H} \cos \varphi} - \cancel{- \gamma \frac{m m_p}{r_H} \frac{3}{8} \left( \frac{R^2}{r_H^2} - 2 \frac{R}{r_H} \cos \varphi \right)^2}$$

↳ ebben van  $\varphi$

$$V(R, \varphi) = V_o(R) - \gamma \frac{m m_p}{r_H} \frac{3}{8} \frac{n^2}{r_H^2} \cos^2 \varphi$$

lineáris hár

1. megoldásjelések:

$$m\ddot{u}_i = D(u_{i+1} - u_i) + D(u_{i-1} - u_i)$$

$$\boxed{\ddot{u}_i = \omega_0^2 (u_{i+1} - 2u_i + u_{i-1})}$$

$$\dot{\omega}^2 = -1$$

$$u_i(t) = A_i e^{j\omega t}$$

$$-\omega^2 A_i e^{j\omega t} = \omega_0^2 e^{j\omega t} (A_{i+1} - 2A_i + A_{i-1})$$

$$-\omega^2 A_i = \omega_0^2 (A_{i+1} - 2A_i + A_{i-1})$$

$$-\omega^2 \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ \vdots \\ A_N \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & & & \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & & \\ & 1 & -2 & 1 & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ \vdots \\ A_N \end{pmatrix} \cdot \omega_0^2$$

periodikus heterofaktif.

$$A_i = A_0 e^{j\varphi}$$

$$-\omega^2 A_0 e^{j\varphi} = \omega_0^2 (e^{j(i+1)\varphi} - 2e^{j i \varphi} + e^{j(i-1)\varphi}) =$$

$$= \omega_0^2 A_0 (e^{j\varphi} - 2 + e^{-j\varphi}) e^{j\varphi}$$

$$-\omega^2 = \omega_0^2 (e^{j\varphi} + e^{-j\varphi} - 2) = -\omega_0^2 \cdot 2(1 - \cos \varphi)$$

$$\boxed{\omega^2 = \omega_0^2 \cdot 2(1 - \cos \varphi)} \quad \leftarrow \text{dispersion's relation}$$

$$\Downarrow u_i(t) = A_0 e^{j(\omega t + \varphi)}$$

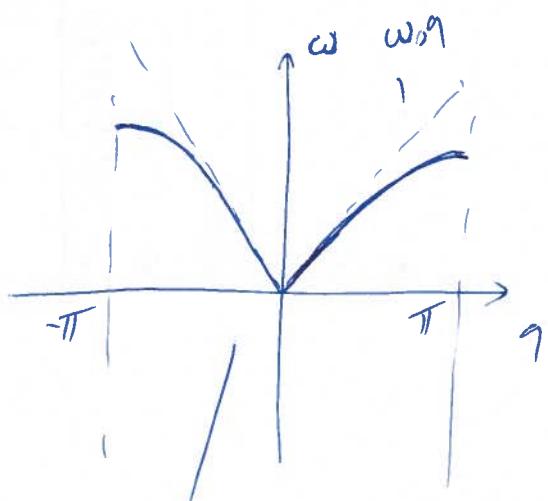
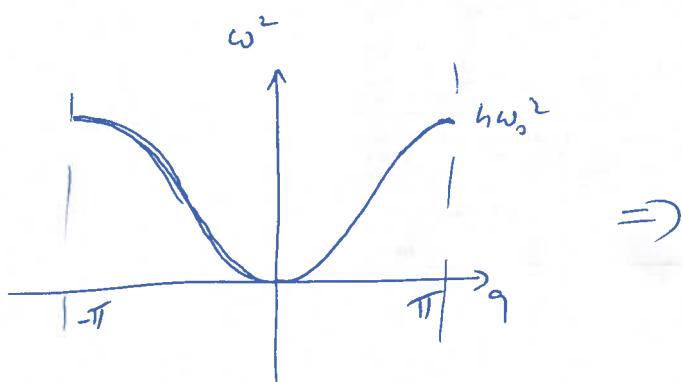
$$\therefore u_i(t) = |A_0| \cdot \cos(\omega t + \varphi_0 + \varphi_0)$$

2 nullam.

$$v_o(t) = A_0 e^{j\omega t} = A_0 e^{j(\omega t + N\varphi)}$$

$$\rightarrow e^{jN\varphi} = 1 \Rightarrow N\varphi = n \cdot 2\pi \quad 0 \leq n < N$$
$$\varphi = n \frac{2\pi}{N}$$

$$1 - \cos \varphi \approx \frac{\varphi^2}{2}$$



O fórmula Dara