

# CENTRALNI POTENCIAL - RAVNINSKI PROBLEM

Problema za problem dveh teles v centralnem potencialu poišči  $V(\varphi)$  in nato pokaži, da gre za ravninsko gibanje.

Lagrangian v sfernih koordinatah:

$$L = \frac{1}{2} \mu (\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\vartheta}^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \vartheta \dot{\varphi}^2) - V(r) \quad ; \quad \mu \text{ reducirana}$$

Ker mi odvisen od  $\varphi$ , je to cirkularna masa koordinata, pripada ji splošen impulz ali konstanta:

$$p_{\varphi} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} = \mu r^2 \sin^2 \vartheta \dot{\varphi} = \text{konst}$$

Oziroma: 
$$\dot{\varphi} = \frac{p_{\varphi}}{\mu r^2 \sin^2 \vartheta}$$

Euler-Lagrangeove enačbe za  $\vartheta$ :

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\vartheta}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \vartheta} = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (\mu r^2 \dot{\vartheta}) = \mu r^2 \sin \vartheta \cos \vartheta \dot{\varphi}^2$$

Ker želimo dobiti  $V(\varphi)$  in NE  $\vartheta(t)$ , naredimo preddelavo odvodov:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \rightarrow \frac{d}{d\varphi} \cdot \frac{d\varphi}{dt} \rightarrow \frac{d}{d\varphi} \dot{\varphi}$$

Dobimo:

$$\dot{\varphi} \frac{d}{d\varphi} (\mu r^2 \dot{\vartheta}) = p_{\varphi} \mu r^2 \sin \vartheta \cos \vartheta \dot{\varphi}^2$$

$$\frac{d}{d\varphi} (\mu r^2 \dot{\varphi} \frac{d\vartheta}{d\varphi}) = p_{\varphi} \cot \vartheta$$

Leva stran: 
$$\frac{d}{d\varphi} (\mu r^2 \dot{\varphi} \frac{d\vartheta}{d\varphi}) = \frac{d}{d\varphi} \left( \frac{p_{\varphi}}{\sin^2 \vartheta} \frac{d\vartheta}{d\varphi} \right) = -p_{\varphi} \frac{d}{d\varphi} \left( \frac{1}{\sin^2 \vartheta} \cot \vartheta \right)$$

$p_{\varphi}$  konst  
upostevamo  $\frac{d}{d\varphi} \cot \vartheta = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 \vartheta} \frac{d\vartheta}{d\varphi}$

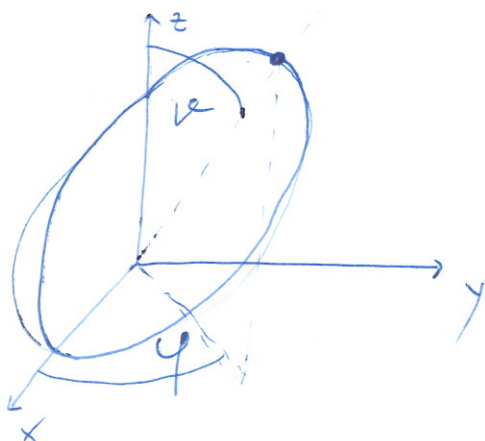
Imamo torej:

$$-p_{\varphi} \frac{d^2}{d\varphi^2} \cot \vartheta = p_{\varphi} \cot \vartheta$$

Oziroma 
$$\frac{d^2}{d\varphi^2} \cot \vartheta + \cot \vartheta = 0$$

lesitev je  $\cot \vartheta = A \cos(\varphi - \varphi_0)$ ;  $A, \varphi_0$  iz začetnih pogojev.

Pokažimo se, da je to ravninsko gibanje!



Če je to ravninsko gibanje (recimo neka majhna elipsa), potem obstaja nek <sup>konst.</sup> vektor  $\hat{n}$ , ki je vedno pravokoten na pozicijo:

$$\hat{n} \cdot \vec{r}(\varphi) = 0 \quad \text{za } \forall \varphi$$

$\Rightarrow \hat{n}$  je pač normala na ravnino gibanja.

$$\hat{n} = n_x \hat{i} + n_y \hat{j} + n_z \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{r} = x \hat{i} + y \hat{j} + z \hat{k}$$

Sferične koordinate:

$$x = r \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta$$

$$y = r \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta$$

$$z = r \cos \vartheta$$

$$\begin{aligned} n_x &= \cos \varphi_0 \sin \vartheta_0 \\ n_y &= \sin \varphi_0 \sin \vartheta_0 \\ n_z &= \cos \vartheta_0 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{nek.} \\ \text{poljuben} \\ \text{normiran} \\ \text{vektor, konst.} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\hat{n} \cdot \vec{r} = n_x r \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta + n_y r \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta + n_z r \cos \vartheta = 0 \quad | : r \cos \vartheta$$

$$n_x \tan \vartheta \cos \varphi + n_y \sin \varphi \tan \vartheta + n_z = 0 \quad | -n_z, : \tan \vartheta$$

$$n_x \cos \varphi + n_y \sin \varphi = -n_z \cot \vartheta$$

$$\cos \varphi_0 \sin \vartheta_0 \cos \varphi + \sin \varphi_0 \sin \vartheta_0 \sin \varphi = -n_z \cot \vartheta_0 \cot \vartheta$$

$$\cos \varphi_0 \cos \varphi + \sin \varphi_0 \sin \varphi = -\cot \vartheta_0 \cot \vartheta$$

$$\cos(\varphi - \varphi_0) = -\cot \vartheta_0 \cot \vartheta$$

Nasē gibanje  $\vartheta(\varphi)$  ustreza tej enačbi, torej je res ravninsko gibanje. začetni pogoji določajo  $\varphi_0, \vartheta_0$  in sistem ravninsko gibanja.