

## Moderne Theoretische Physik für Informatiker SS 2014

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## 1. Alternativen zur Newton'schen Mechanik:

(a) "Die Lagrangefunktion"

Die Lagrangefunktion eines freien Teilchens

$$L(x, \dot{x}; t) = \frac{m\dot{x}^2}{2}$$

Die Euler-Lagrange-Gleichung

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 0$$

Die Bewegungsgleichung des freien Teilchens

$$m\ddot{x} = 0.$$

(b) "Die Hamilton-Funktion"

Die kinetische Energie

$$K = \frac{m\dot{x}^2}{2}$$

Der Impuls

$$p = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = m\dot{x}$$

Die kinetische Energie in Abhängigkeit des Impulses

$$K(p) = \frac{p^2}{2m}$$

Die Hamilton-Funktion

$$H(x, p; t) = \frac{p^2}{2m}$$

Die Bewegungsgleichungen

$$\dot{p} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \dot{p} = 0,$$

$$\dot{x} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \dot{x} = \frac{p}{m}$$

(c) "Newton'schen Gleichungen"

Die Newton'sche Gleichung

$$ma = F$$

Die Newton'sche Gleichung eines freien Teilchens

$$F = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad ma = 0$$

Die Beschleunigung durch die Geschwindigkeit

$$a = \ddot{x}$$

Äquivalenz zu der Lagrange-Gleichung

$$ma = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad m\ddot{x} = 0$$

Beschleunigung durch den Impuls

$$a = \ddot{x} = \frac{\dot{p}}{m}$$

Äquivalenz zu den Hamilton-Gleichungen

$$ma = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \dot{p} = 0, \quad p = m\dot{x}$$

## 2. Hamilton-Funktion:

(a) "Zwei Massen"

Im Blatt 3 haben wir die Lagrangefunktion gefunden

$$L = \frac{m_1 + m_2}{2} \dot{x}^2 + \frac{m_2}{2} [l^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 + 2l\dot{x}\dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi] + m_2 g l \cos \varphi$$

Die Impulse

$$p_x = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = (m_1 + m_2)\dot{x} + m_2 l \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi,$$

$$p_\varphi = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} = m_2 l^2 \dot{\varphi} + m_2 l \dot{x} \cos \varphi$$

Geschwindigkeiten als Funktionen von Impulsen

$$\begin{pmatrix} p_x \\ p_\varphi/l \end{pmatrix} = \widehat{M} \begin{pmatrix} \dot{x} \\ l\dot{\varphi} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \widehat{M} = \begin{pmatrix} m_1 + m_2 & m_2 \cos \varphi \\ m_2 \cos \varphi & m_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x} \\ l\dot{\varphi} \end{pmatrix} = \widehat{M}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} p_x \\ p_\varphi/l \end{pmatrix}, \quad \widehat{M}^{-1} = \frac{1}{m_2(m_1 + m_2 \sin^2 \varphi)} \begin{pmatrix} m_2 & -m_2 \cos \varphi \\ -m_2 \cos \varphi & m_1 + m_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\dot{x} = \frac{p_x - (p_\varphi/l) \cos \varphi}{m_1 + m_2 \sin^2 \varphi}$$

$$l\dot{\varphi} = \frac{(m_1 + m_2)p_\varphi/l - p_x m_2 \cos \varphi}{m_2(m_1 + m_2 \sin^2 \varphi)}$$

Die Hamilton-Funktion

$$H = \sum p_q \dot{q} - L = p_x \dot{x} + p_\varphi \dot{\varphi} - L = p_x \dot{x} + (p_\varphi/l)l\dot{\varphi} - L$$

$$\begin{aligned} H &= p_x \frac{p_x - (p_\varphi/l) \cos \varphi}{m_1 + m_2 \sin^2 \varphi} + (p_\varphi/l) \frac{(m_1 + m_2)p_\varphi/l - p_x m_2 \cos \varphi}{m_2(m_1 + m_2 \sin^2 \varphi)} - L = \\ &= \frac{p_x^2}{m_1 + m_2 \sin^2 \varphi} - \frac{2p_x p_\varphi \cos \varphi}{(m_1 + m_2 \sin^2 \varphi)l} + \frac{(m_1 + m_2)p_\varphi^2}{m_2(m_1 + m_2 \sin^2 \varphi)l^2} - L \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \frac{m_1 + m_2}{2} \left[ \frac{p_x - (p_\varphi/l) \cos \varphi}{m_1 + m_2 \sin^2 \varphi} \right]^2 + \frac{m_2}{2} \left[ \frac{(m_1 + m_2)p_\varphi/l - p_x m_2 \cos \varphi}{m_2(m_1 + m_2 \sin^2 \varphi)} \right]^2 \\ &\quad + m_2 \frac{p_x - (p_\varphi/l) \cos \varphi}{m_1 + m_2 \sin^2 \varphi} \frac{(m_1 + m_2)p_\varphi/l - p_x m_2 \cos \varphi}{m_2(m_1 + m_2 \sin^2 \varphi)} \cos \varphi + m_2 g l \cos \varphi \\ &= \frac{p_x^2}{2(m_1 + m_2 \sin^2 \varphi)} - \frac{p_x p_\varphi \cos \varphi}{l(m_1 + m_2 \sin^2 \varphi)} + \frac{(m_1 + m_2)p_\varphi^2}{2m_2(m_1 + m_2 \sin^2 \varphi)l^2} + m_2 g l \cos \varphi \end{aligned}$$

$$H = \frac{p_x^2}{2(m_1 + m_2 \sin^2 \varphi)} - \frac{p_x p_\varphi \cos \varphi}{l(m_1 + m_2 \sin^2 \varphi)} + \frac{(m_1 + m_2)p_\varphi^2}{2m_2(m_1 + m_2 \sin^2 \varphi)l^2} - m_2 g l \cos \varphi$$

Die Bewegungsgleichungen

$$\dot{p}_x = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \dot{p}_x = 0$$

$$\dot{x} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_x} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \dot{x} = \frac{p_x}{m_1 + m_2 \sin^2 \varphi} - \frac{p_\varphi \cos \varphi}{l(m_1 + m_2 \sin^2 \varphi)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{p}_\varphi = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial \varphi} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \dot{p}_\varphi &= -m_2 g l \sin \varphi - \frac{p_x p_\varphi \sin \varphi}{l(m_1 + m_2 \sin^2 \varphi)} \\ &\quad + \frac{m_2 p_x^2 l^2 - 2m_2 p_x p_\varphi l \cos \varphi + (m_1 + m_2)p_\varphi^2}{m_2(m_1 + m_2 \sin^2 \varphi)^2 l^2} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{\varphi} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_\varphi} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \dot{\varphi} = \frac{(m_1 + m_2)p_\varphi}{m_2(m_1 + m_2 \sin^2 \varphi)l^2} - \frac{p_x \cos \varphi}{l(m_1 + m_2 \sin^2 \varphi)}$$

(b) "Zwei gekoppelte Pendel"

Im Blatt 3 haben wir die Lagrangefunktion gefunden

$$L = \frac{m_1 + m_2}{2} l_1^2 \dot{\varphi}_1^2 + \frac{m_2}{2} l_2^2 \dot{\varphi}_2^2 + m_2 l_1 l_2 \dot{\varphi}_1 \dot{\varphi}_2 \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) + (m_1 + m_2) g l_1 \cos \varphi_1 + m_2 g l_2 \cos \varphi_2$$

Die Impulse

$$p_{\varphi_1} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\varphi}_1} = (m_1 + m_2) l_1^2 \dot{\varphi}_1 + m_2 l_1 l_2 \dot{\varphi}_2 \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)$$

$$p_{\varphi_2} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\varphi}_2} = m_2 l_2^2 \dot{\varphi}_2 + m_2 l_1 l_2 \dot{\varphi}_1 \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)$$

Geschwindigkeiten als Funktionen von Impulsen

$$\begin{pmatrix} p_{\varphi_1} \\ p_{\varphi_2} \end{pmatrix} = \widehat{M} \begin{pmatrix} \dot{\varphi}_1 \\ \dot{\varphi}_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \widehat{M} = \begin{pmatrix} (m_1 + m_2) l_1^2 & m_2 l_1 l_2 \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) \\ m_2 l_1 l_2 \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) & m_2 l_2^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{\varphi}_1 \\ \dot{\varphi}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \widehat{M}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} p_{\varphi_1} \\ p_{\varphi_2} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\widehat{M}^{-1} = \frac{1}{m_2 l_1^2 l_2^2 [m_1 + m_2 \sin^2(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)]} \begin{pmatrix} m_2 l_2^2 & -m_2 l_1 l_2 \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) \\ -m_2 l_1 l_2 \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) & (m_1 + m_2) l_1^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\dot{\varphi}_1 = \frac{m_2 l_2^2 p_{\varphi_1} - m_2 l_1 l_2 p_{\varphi_2} \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)}{m_2 l_1^2 l_2^2 [m_1 + m_2 \sin^2(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)]}$$

$$\dot{\varphi}_2 = \frac{(m_1 + m_2) l_1^2 p_{\varphi_2} - m_2 l_1 l_2 p_{\varphi_1} \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)}{m_2 l_1^2 l_2^2 [m_1 + m_2 \sin^2(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)]}$$

Die Hamilton-Funktion

$$H = \sum p_q \dot{q} - L = p_{\varphi_1} \dot{\varphi}_1 + p_{\varphi_2} \dot{\varphi}_2 - L$$

$$\begin{aligned} H &= p_{\varphi_1} \frac{m_2 l_2^2 p_{\varphi_1} - m_2 l_1 l_2 p_{\varphi_2} \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)}{m_2 l_1^2 l_2^2 [m_1 + m_2 \sin^2(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)]} \\ &\quad + p_{\varphi_2} \frac{(m_1 + m_2) l_1^2 p_{\varphi_2} - m_2 l_1 l_2 p_{\varphi_1} \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)}{m_2 l_1^2 l_2^2 [m_1 + m_2 \sin^2(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)]} - L \\ &= \frac{p_{\varphi_1}^2}{l_1^2 [m_1 + m_2 \sin^2(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)]} - \frac{2 p_{\varphi_1} p_{\varphi_2} \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)}{l_1 l_2 [m_1 + m_2 \sin^2(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)]} \\ &\quad + \frac{(m_1 + m_2) p_{\varphi_2}^2}{m_2 l_2^2 [m_1 + m_2 \sin^2(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)]} - L \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
L &= \frac{m_1 + m_2}{2} l_1^2 \left[ \frac{m_2 l_2^2 p_{\varphi_1} - m_2 l_1 l_2 p_{\varphi_2} \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)}{m_2 l_1^2 l_2^2 [m_1 + m_2 \sin^2(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)]} \right]^2 + (m_1 + m_2) g l_1 \cos \varphi_1 \\
&\quad + \frac{m_2}{2} l_2^2 \left[ \frac{(m_1 + m_2) l_1^2 p_{\varphi_2} - m_2 l_1 l_2 p_{\varphi_1} \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)}{m_2 l_1^2 l_2^2 [m_1 + m_2 \sin^2(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)]} \right]^2 + m_2 g l_2 \cos \varphi_2 \\
&\quad + m_2 l_1 l_2 \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) \frac{m_2 l_2^2 p_{\varphi_1} - m_2 l_1 l_2 p_{\varphi_2} \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)}{m_2 l_1^2 l_2^2 [m_1 + m_2 \sin^2(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)]} \\
&\quad \quad \quad \times \frac{(m_1 + m_2) l_1^2 p_{\varphi_2} - m_2 l_1 l_2 p_{\varphi_1} \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)}{m_2 l_1^2 l_2^2 [m_1 + m_2 \sin^2(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)]} \\
&= \frac{p_{\varphi_1}^2}{2l_1^2 [m_1 + m_2 \sin^2(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)]} - \frac{p_{\varphi_1} p_{\varphi_2} \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)}{l_1 l_2 [m_1 + m_2 \sin^2(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)]} \\
&\quad + \frac{(m_1 + m_2) p_{\varphi_2}^2}{2m_2 l_2^2 [m_1 + m_2 \sin^2(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)]} + (m_1 + m_2) g l_1 \cos \varphi_1 + m_2 g l_2 \cos \varphi_2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
H &= \frac{p_{\varphi_1}^2}{2l_1^2 [m_1 + m_2 \sin^2(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)]} - \frac{p_{\varphi_1} p_{\varphi_2} \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)}{l_1 l_2 [m_1 + m_2 \sin^2(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)]} \\
&\quad + \frac{(m_1 + m_2) p_{\varphi_2}^2}{2m_2 l_2^2 [m_1 + m_2 \sin^2(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)]} - (m_1 + m_2) g l_1 \cos \varphi_1 - m_2 g l_2 \cos \varphi_2
\end{aligned}$$

Die Bewegungsgleichungen

$$\dot{p}_{\varphi_1} = - \frac{\partial H}{\partial \varphi_1} \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{p}_{\varphi_1} &= - (m_1 + m_2) g l_1 \sin \varphi_1 - \frac{p_{\varphi_1} p_{\varphi_2} \sin(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)}{l_1 l_2 [m_1 + m_2 \sin^2(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)]} \\
&\quad + \frac{m_2 l_2^2 p_{\varphi_1}^2 - 2m_2 l_1 l_2 p_{\varphi_1} p_{\varphi_2} \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) + (m_1 + m_2) l_1^2 p_{\varphi_2}^2}{2m_2 l_1^2 l_2^2 [m_1 + m_2 \sin^2(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)]^2} \sin 2(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{\varphi}_1 = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_{\varphi_1}} \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$\dot{\varphi}_1 = \frac{p_{\varphi_1}}{l_1^2 [m_1 + m_2 \sin^2(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)]} - \frac{p_{\varphi_2} \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)}{l_1 l_2 [m_1 + m_2 \sin^2(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)]}$$

$$\dot{p}_{\varphi_2} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial \varphi_2} \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$\dot{p}_{\varphi_2} = -m_2 g l_2 \sin \varphi_2 + \frac{p_{\varphi_1} p_{\varphi_2} \sin(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)}{l_1 l_2 [m_1 + m_2 \sin^2(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)]}$$

$$- \frac{m_2 l_2^2 p_{\varphi_1}^2 - 2m_2 l_1 l_2 p_{\varphi_1} p_{\varphi_2} \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) + (m_1 + m_2) l_1^2 p_{\varphi_2}^2}{2m_2 l_1^2 l_2^2 [m_1 + m_2 \sin^2(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)]^2} \sin 2(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)$$

$$\dot{\varphi}_2 = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_{\varphi_2}} \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$\dot{\varphi}_2 = \frac{(m_1 + m_2) p_{\varphi_2}}{m_2 l_2^2 [m_1 + m_2 \sin^2(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)]} - \frac{p_{\varphi_1} \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)}{l_1 l_2 [m_1 + m_2 \sin^2(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)]}$$

### 3. Lagrange und Hamilton am Kegel:

(a) "Die Lagrangefunktion"

Unabhängige Koordinaten -  $z$  und  $\varphi$ . Kartesische Koordinaten:

$$x = z \tan \alpha \cos \varphi, \quad y = z \tan \alpha \sin \varphi$$

Die Lagrange-Funktion:

$$L = \frac{m \dot{z}^2}{2} (1 + \tan^2 \alpha) + \frac{m z^2 \dot{\varphi}^2}{2} \tan^2 \alpha - mgz$$

(b) "Die Bewegungsgleichungen"

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{z}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad m (1 + \tan^2 \alpha) \ddot{z} + mg - m z \dot{\varphi}^2 \tan^2 \alpha = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \varphi} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad m (z^2 \ddot{\varphi} + 2z \dot{z} \dot{\varphi}) \tan^2 \alpha = 0$$

(c) "Die Impulse"

$$p_z = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{z}} = m (1 + \tan^2 \alpha) \dot{z}$$

$$p_\varphi = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} = m z^2 \dot{\varphi} \tan^2 \alpha$$

(d) “Die Hamilton-Funtion”

$$H = \frac{p_z^2}{2m(1 + \tan^2 \alpha)} + \frac{p_\varphi^2}{2mz^2 \tan^2 \alpha} + mgz$$

Die Hamilton-Gleichungen

$$\dot{p}_z = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial z} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \dot{p}_z = -mg + \frac{p_\varphi^2}{2mz^3 \tan^2 \alpha}$$

$$\dot{z} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_z} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \dot{z} = \frac{p_z}{m(1 + \tan^2 \alpha)}$$

$$\dot{p}_\varphi = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial \varphi} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \dot{p}_\varphi = 0$$

$$\dot{\varphi} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_\varphi} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \dot{\varphi} = \frac{p_\varphi}{mz^2 \tan^2 \alpha}$$

(e) “Äquivalenz der Bewegungsgleichungen”

Von die letzten zwei Hamilton-Gleichungen

$$p_\varphi = \dot{\varphi} m z^2 \tan^2 \alpha, \quad \dot{p}_\varphi = 0$$

findet man die letzten Lagrange-Gleichung.

Die erste Lagrange-Gleichung folgt von:

$$p_\varphi = \dot{\varphi} m z^2 \tan^2 \alpha, \quad p_z = m(1 + \tan^2 \alpha) \dot{z}$$

und die erste Hamilton-Gleichung