

Vaje 20. oktober 2020

1. Za eliptične koordinate $x = a \cosh u \cos v$, $y = a \sinh u \sin v$:

- določi koordinatne krivulje;
- krivočrtne bazne vektorje;
- Christoffelove simbole.

$$x = a \cosh u \cos v$$

$$u = \operatorname{arccosh} \frac{x}{a \cos v}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{(a \cosh u)^2} - \frac{y^2}{(a \sin v)^2} = \cosh^2 u - \sinh^2 u = 1$$

$\vec{g}_u = \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial u}$ je tangenta
na KK $u = \text{konst.}$
 $\vec{r} = x \vec{e}_1 + y \vec{e}_2$

$$A = a \cosh u, \quad B = a \sin v$$

$$\frac{x^2}{A^2} - \frac{y^2}{B^2} = 1$$

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{A^2} - 1}$$

$$\vec{g}_u = a \sinh u \cos v \vec{e}_1 + a \cosh u \sin v \vec{e}_2$$

$$\vec{g}_v = \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial v} = -a \cosh u \sin v \vec{e}_1 + a \sinh u \cos v \vec{e}_2$$

$$0 = \vec{g}_u \cdot \vec{g}_v = a^2 (-\sinh u \cosh u \cos v \sin v + \sinh u \cosh u \cos v \sin v) = 0$$

$$\vec{g}_u \cdot \vec{g}_u = a^2 (\sinh^2 u \cos^2 v + \cosh^2 u \sin^2 v) = a^2 (\sinh^2 u + \sin^2 v (\cosh^2 u - \sinh^2 u))$$

$$\cos^2 v = 1 - \sin^2 v \quad |\vec{g}_u|^2 = a^2 (\sinh^2 u + \sin^2 v) = |\vec{g}_v|^2$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial \vec{g}_u}{\partial u} = \alpha \vec{g}_u + \beta \vec{g}_v \right] \quad \alpha = \Gamma_{uu}^u \quad \beta = \Gamma_{uu}^v$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{g}_u}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial^2 \vec{r}}{\partial u^2} = \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial u \partial v} = \frac{\partial \vec{g}_v}{\partial u}$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{g}_u}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial^2 \vec{r}}{\partial v \partial u} = \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial u \partial v} = \frac{\partial \vec{g}_u}{\partial v}$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{g}_u}{\partial u} = a \cosh u \cos v \vec{e}_1 + a \sinh u \sin v \vec{e}_2 \quad | \cdot \vec{g}_u$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{g}_u}{\partial u} \cdot \vec{g}_u = \alpha |\vec{g}_u|^2 \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{|\vec{g}_u|^2} \frac{\partial \vec{g}_u}{\partial u} \cdot \vec{g}_u = \frac{1}{|\vec{g}_u|^2} (a^2 \sinh u \cosh u \cos^2 v + a^2 \sinh u \cosh u \sin^2 v)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sinh^2 u + \sin^2 v} \sinh u \cosh u = \frac{\sinh 2u}{2(\sinh^2 u + \sin^2 v)}$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{g}_u}{\partial v} \cdot \vec{g}_v = \beta |\vec{g}_v|^2 \quad \beta = \dots = \Gamma_{uv}^v$$

$$\text{DN} \quad \Gamma_{uv}^u, \quad \Gamma_{uv}^v$$

$$\Gamma_{uv}^u, \quad \Gamma_{uv}^v$$

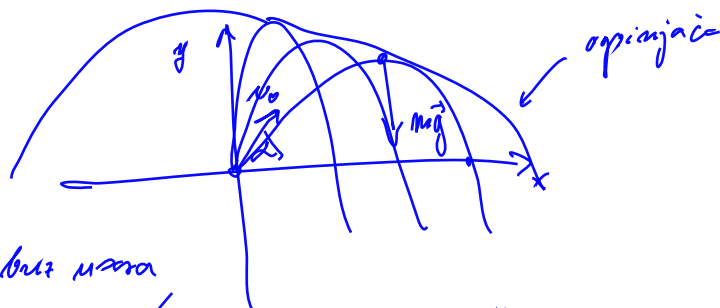
$$\left(\frac{\partial \vec{g}_v}{\partial v} \right) \vec{a} = \alpha_u \vec{g}_u + \alpha_v \vec{g}_v$$

$$1 \quad a_{uv} = i i + \Gamma_{uu}^u i i + \Gamma_{uv}^u i i + 2 \Gamma_{uv}^u i i$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{g}_i}{\partial x^j} = \Gamma_{ij}^k \vec{g}_k = \sum_{k=1}^3 \Gamma_{ij}^k \vec{g}_k$$

$$u \leftrightarrow 1$$

$$v \leftrightarrow 2$$



2. Za poševni met: *brz maza*

- določi trajektorijo gibanja; ✓ $x = x(t), y = y(t)$
- tir gibanja; $y = y(x)$
- metni prostor.

$$m \vec{a} = \vec{F} = m \vec{g} = -m g \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{a} = \ddot{x} \vec{i} + \ddot{y} \vec{j}$$

$$m \ddot{x} = 0 \Rightarrow \dot{x} = \text{konst} = v_0 \cos \alpha$$

$$m \ddot{y} = -m g$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$x = v_0 \cos \alpha t$$

$$\ddot{y} = -g, \quad \dot{y} = -gt + v_0 \sin \alpha, \quad y = -\frac{1}{2} g t^2 + v_0 \sin \alpha t$$

$$t = \frac{x}{v_0 \cos \alpha}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2} g \frac{x^2}{v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha} + v_0 \sin \alpha \frac{x}{v_0 \cos \alpha} = -\frac{g}{2 v_0^2} (1 + \tan^2 \alpha) x^2 + \tan \alpha x = f(x, \alpha)$$

Izračun oprimjače $\hat{y}(x)$

v vsaki točki se $\hat{y}(x)$ dotika $f(x, \alpha)$

" skupna točka + skupna tangenta

$$\hat{y}(x) = f(x, \alpha(x))$$

$$\hat{y}' = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, \alpha(x))$$

$$\hat{y}' = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, \alpha(x)) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \alpha} \alpha'$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\partial f}{\partial \alpha} = 0} + y = f(x, \alpha)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \alpha} = -\frac{g}{2 v_0^2} 2 \tan \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} x^2 + \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} x = 0$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{v_0^2}{g} \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\hat{y} = -\frac{g}{2 v_0^2} \left(1 + \frac{v_0^4}{g^2} \frac{1}{x^2} \right) x^2 + \frac{v_0^2}{g} = -\frac{g}{2 v_0^2} x^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{v_0^2}{g}$$

Oprimjača je parabola.

max. višina $\frac{1}{2} \frac{v_0^2}{g}$

Apexna dolžina

$$\hat{y}(x_0) = 0$$

$$x_0^2 = \frac{v_0^2}{g^2}; \quad x_0 = \pm \frac{v_0^2}{g}$$

3. Poševni met z linearnim uporom.

$$m\vec{a} = m\vec{g} + \vec{F}_u$$

$$\vec{F}_u \parallel \vec{v} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\vec{F}_u \cdot \vec{v} < 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\vec{F}_u = -k\vec{v}; \quad k > 0$$

Sprejeto $\vec{F}_u = -f(v) \frac{\vec{v}}{|\vec{v}|} \quad f(v) > 0$

linearni zakon $f(v) = kv$; $v = |\vec{v}|$

kvadratni $f(v) = kv^2 \Rightarrow \vec{F}_u = -k|\vec{v}|\vec{v}$

$$m\vec{a} = m\vec{g} - k\vec{v}$$

$$\vec{g} = -g\vec{j} \quad \vec{a} = \vec{g} - \frac{k}{m}\vec{v}$$

$$\frac{k}{m} = \mu$$

$$\ddot{x} = -\mu\sqrt{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2} \quad \dot{x}$$

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{x} = -\mu\dot{x} \\ \ddot{y} = -g - \mu\dot{y} \end{cases}$$

linearni + separabilni

$$\ddot{x} = -\mu\dot{x}$$

$$u = \dot{x}$$

$$\dot{u} = -\mu u \Leftrightarrow u = C_1 e^{-\mu t}$$

$$u(t=0) = C_1$$

$$\dot{x}(t=0) = v_0 \cos \alpha \quad \dot{x} = u = v_0 \cos \alpha e^{-\mu t}$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{\mu} v_0 \cos \alpha e^{-\mu t} + C_2$$

$$x(t=0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_2 = \frac{v_0 \cos \alpha}{\mu}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{\mu} v_0 \cos \alpha (1 - e^{-\mu t})$$

$$x < \frac{1}{\mu} v_0 \cos \alpha$$

$$\ddot{y} = -g - \mu\dot{y}$$

$$\dot{v} + \mu v = -g$$

$$v = \dot{y}$$

$$\dot{v}_0 + \mu v_0 = 0$$

$$|\dot{v}_0 + \mu v_0 = -g|$$

$$v_0 = C_1 e^{-\mu t}$$

$$v_1 = -\frac{g}{\mu}$$

$$v = C_1 e^{-\mu t} - \frac{g}{\mu}$$

$$v(t=0) = v_0 \sin \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1 - \frac{g}{\mu} = v_0 \sin \alpha$$

$$\dot{y} = v = \left(\frac{g}{\mu} + v_0 \sin \alpha \right) e^{-\mu t} - \frac{g}{\mu}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{\mu} \left(\frac{g}{\mu} + v_0 \sin \alpha \right) e^{-\mu t} - \frac{g}{\mu} t$$

$$x = x(t)$$

$$y = y(t)$$

$$t \gg 1 \quad \dot{y} \approx -\frac{g}{\mu}$$

$$|\dot{y}| < \frac{g}{\mu}$$

4. Prosti pad s kvadratnim uporom.

$$\ddot{y} = -g - k \dot{y}^2$$

5. Določi kot poševnega meta tako, da izstrelek zadane tarčo, ki jo spustimo v prosti pad v trenutku sprožitve izstrelka.