

Klassische Teilchen und Felder

Präsenzübung, Blatt 06

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[P12] Lorentz force – generalized potentials

Later in this course we will see that a particle moving with velocity \vec{v} in an electromagnetic field is acted upon by the so-called Lorentz force

$$\vec{F} = Q(\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B})$$

with \vec{E} the electrical field and \vec{B} the magnetic induction.

We will see as well that \vec{E} and \vec{B} can be written as

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{B} &= \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A} \\ \vec{E} &= -\vec{\nabla}\phi - \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\vec{A}\end{aligned}$$

where \vec{A} is a vector potential and ϕ is a scalar potential.

a) Show that

$$F_{x_j} = \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} U - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} U \quad \text{with } x_{j=1,2,3} = x, y, z$$

where $U = Q(\phi - \vec{v} \cdot \vec{A})$.

b) Show that the D'Alembert principle $\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{x}_j} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial x_j} = F_{x_j}$ is again of the form $\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_j} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_j} = 0$ (even though $\vec{F} \neq -\vec{\nabla}U$).

U is a so called *generalized potential* and L is now a *generalized Lagrange function*.

[P13] friction

We consider a system with holonomic constraints. Conservative forces (with associated potential V) exist as well as friction (with generalized force $Q_j^{(R)}$). As you know friction is not a conservative force, a typical form of it is $Q_j^{(R)} = -\sum_{l=1}^s \beta_{jl} \dot{q}_l$.

a) Show that for such type of systems

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_j} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_j} + \frac{\partial D}{\partial \dot{q}_j} = 0$$

where D is the so called dissipation function which you have to derive.

b) Derive $\frac{d}{dt} E = -2D$ where $E = T + V$ is the total energy.

Meldungszeitraum für Bachelorstudiengang beachten: 12.-28. November