Analytic Mechanics

Force as a function of a particle

Fifth lecture

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bysubstituting (2) in (2)

$$\overrightarrow{F}(x) = mv \frac{dv}{dx} \implies F(x) = \frac{m}{2} \frac{dv^{3}}{dx} = \frac{dT}{dx}$$
* The Force as a function of Position is derivative
of Kinetic energy
is a construction of Position is derivative
of Kinetic energy
is a construction

$$F(x) = \frac{dT}{dx} = ---3$$

$$\boxed{T = -\frac{1}{2}mv^{2} - ---3}$$
Kinetic energy
of the particle
is bis is but

$$T = kg \cdot m's' = kg \cdot$$

* let us define a function V(X) potential energy $\frac{-\frac{dv}{dx} = F(x) - \frac{6}{2}$ The work integral is $W = \int_{X_0}^{X} F(x) dx = -\int_{X_0}^{X} dv = -V(x) + V(x_0) = T - T_0$ $T + V = \frac{1}{2}mV^2 + V(x) = E - \frac{1}{2} - \frac$ * It is equal to the Sour of the Kinetic and potentia) energy and is constant throughout the motion of particle, the force in this case is said to be conservative * اذا كانت القود المؤثر والم الموجع ققل المركة على فلامستق قان مجوع اطاقة الحكية والكامنة سفه التي فلال الحركة وسم العوك في هذه الحالم العوم المحافظة الما العوة العرج اقطة التي تستواجر ما دالم کامت قرد اعتسادیا من النوع الند بر من الا عمال

.: The motion of particle cambe obtained by solveing the energy equation $\frac{1}{2}mv^{2} = E - \overline{U}(x) \Rightarrow V^{2} = \frac{2}{m} [E - U(x)]$ $\overline{\nabla V} = \overline{T} \int \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \left[E - V(x) \right]$ Example: The motion of a freely falling body is an example of conserventive notion stiger seitenszi die If we choose the X direction to be positive upword then the gravitational force is equal to -ma ان حرجه الجسم الحرالسقوم الحالم التي تكون قرم القوة الثانية عرمالم خاصة الحرجة الحاقظة اذا الممتر الخله x موت الى (ما) تأن قوة جند (لا من الام) ... The potential energy $\neq \frac{dv}{dx} = \neq mg \implies dv = \int mg dx$: V= mgx+C cis constant and cequal <= 0 $E = T + V \implies E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + mgX \qquad when X = 0$ The body projected upword with initial speed to from The origin X=0

$$E = \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 - ...$$

eq. 0 and eq. 1 $\frac{1}{2} m v^2 + r g x = \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 \frac{1}{3} x 2$

 $V^2 = v_0^2 - 2g x - ...$

The maximum height is given by U=0

0 = U2 - 29X max

 $X_{max} = \frac{V_o^2}{.29} - maximum height$

Newton's Law of gravity: - The force of gravity between two particles is directly proportional to the product of their masses and inversely proportional to the squarof distance between them

× قانون الحين العام ا وقانون شون للجذو بنائ كال ال قوة التجاذن برى اي مينا شامع طرحاً مع هامل من و تحليهما وعكام موم يوالمساق من محزيها The grow itational force that the earth exerts of mass of mass m is given by $F = -\frac{GMm}{V_2}$

where G is Newton's constant of gravitation 6 Mis the mass of earth uputats r is the distance from the center of earth to the body property Security The force F = - May * when body is at the surface of earth : + pray = + G - Mor : g=GM is the acceleration = y2 - F gravity at the earth's Surface Ve is the radius of earth vertes