

EX. 1

11

$$Q1) \begin{cases} x = r \cos \vartheta \\ y = r \sin \vartheta \\ z = \frac{r}{\tan \alpha} \end{cases} \quad \underline{v} = (\dot{x}, \dot{y}, \dot{z}) \quad \begin{cases} \dot{x} = \dot{r} \cos \vartheta - r \dot{\vartheta} \sin \vartheta \\ \dot{y} = \dot{r} \sin \vartheta + r \dot{\vartheta} \cos \vartheta \\ \dot{z} = \frac{\dot{r}}{\tan \alpha} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v^2 = |\underline{v}|^2 = \dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2 &= \dot{r}^2 \cos^2 \vartheta + r^2 \dot{\vartheta}^2 \sin^2 \vartheta - 2r\dot{r}\dot{\vartheta} \sin \vartheta \cos \vartheta + \\ &+ \dot{r}^2 \sin^2 \vartheta + r^2 \dot{\vartheta}^2 \cos^2 \vartheta + 2r\dot{r}\dot{\vartheta} \sin \vartheta \cos \vartheta + \\ &+ \frac{\dot{r}^2}{\tan^2 \alpha} = \\ &= \dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\vartheta}^2 + \frac{\dot{r}^2}{\tan^2 \alpha} \end{aligned}$$

Q2)

$$L = T - V$$

$$\begin{aligned} T = \frac{m}{2} v^2 &= \frac{m}{2} \left(\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\vartheta}^2 + \frac{\dot{r}^2}{\tan^2 \alpha} \right) = \frac{m}{2} \left[r^2 \dot{\vartheta}^2 + \dot{r}^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{\tan^2 \alpha} \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{m}{2} \left(r^2 \dot{\vartheta}^2 + \frac{\dot{r}^2}{\sin^2 \alpha} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$\underbrace{\left(\frac{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha} \right)}_1$

$$V = m g z = m g \frac{r}{\tan \alpha} \quad ; \quad f_z = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial z} = -m g$$

$$\Rightarrow L = T - V = \frac{m}{2} \left(r^2 \dot{\vartheta}^2 + \frac{\dot{r}^2}{\sin^2 \alpha} \right) - \frac{m g r}{\tan \alpha} \quad \text{LAGRANGIEN}$$

Q3)

$$L = L(r, \vartheta, \dot{r}, \dot{\vartheta})$$

2 DEGRÉS de LIBERTÉ : r, ϑ

CONTRAINTE: MOUVEMENT SUR la SURFACE

$$\text{du CÔNE} \Rightarrow z = \frac{r}{\tan \alpha}$$

Q4)

$$\begin{cases} p_r = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}} = \frac{m \dot{r}}{\sin^2 \alpha} \\ p_\vartheta = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\vartheta}} = m r^2 \dot{\vartheta} \end{cases}$$

MOMENTS CANONIQUES CONJUGUÉS

Q5)

$$H = \left[\sum_i p_i \dot{q}_i - L \right] \quad \dot{q}_i = \dot{q}_i(p_i)$$

[2]

$$\begin{cases} \dot{r} = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{m} p_r \\ \dot{\vartheta} = \frac{p_\vartheta}{m r^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H &= [p_r \dot{r} + p_\vartheta \dot{\vartheta} - L]_{\substack{\dot{r} = \dot{r}(p_r) \\ \dot{\vartheta} = \dot{\vartheta}(p_\vartheta)}} \\ &= \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{m} p_r^2 + \frac{p_\vartheta^2}{m r^2} - \frac{m}{2} \left(\frac{r^2 p_\vartheta^2}{m^2 r^4} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \alpha} \frac{\sin^4 \alpha}{m^2} p_r^2 \right) + \frac{m g r}{\tan \alpha} = \\ &= \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{2m} p_r^2 + \frac{p_\vartheta^2}{2m r^2} + \frac{m g r}{\tan \alpha} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow H(r, \vartheta, p_r, p_\vartheta) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{m} p_r^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{p_\vartheta^2}{m r^2} + \frac{m g r}{\tan \alpha} \quad \text{HAMILTONIEN}$$

Q6)

$$H \text{ INDEP. t EXPLICITEMENT} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dH}{dt} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} = 0 \Rightarrow H = \text{const}$$

$$\mathcal{D} \text{ ne figure pas dans } H \Rightarrow \mathcal{D} \text{ est CYCLIQUE : } \frac{\partial H}{\partial \vartheta} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow p_\vartheta = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\vartheta}} = \text{const}$$

H : ENERGIE MÉCANIQUE, $H = T + V$ p_ϑ : MOMENT ANGULAIRE (rotation d'un angle ϑ)

Q7)

$$\begin{cases} \dot{r} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_r} = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{m} p_r \\ \dot{p}_r = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial r} = \frac{p_\vartheta^2}{m r^3} - \frac{m g}{\tan \alpha} \\ \dot{\vartheta} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_\vartheta} = \frac{p_\vartheta}{m r^2} \\ \dot{p}_\vartheta = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial \vartheta} = 0 \end{cases}$$

EQUATIONS de
HAMILTON

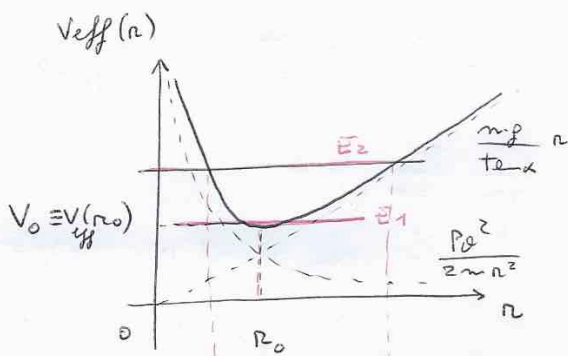
en accord avec le résultat précédent

Q8)

$$H = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{m} p_\alpha^2 + V_{\text{eff}}(r)$$

$$V_{\text{eff}}(r) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{p_\alpha^2}{m r^2} + \frac{m g r}{\tan \alpha} \quad \text{avec } p_\alpha = \text{const}$$

Donc, on peut maintenant penser au système en termes d'une particule en mouvement dans le potentiel $V_{\text{eff}}(r)$.



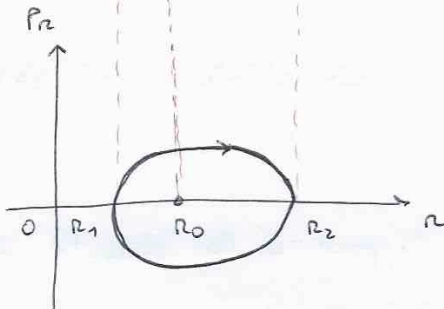
$$V_{\text{eff}}(r) = \frac{p_\alpha^2}{2m r^2} + \frac{m g r}{\tan \alpha}$$

$$V_{\text{eff}}(r) > 0 \quad \forall r$$

$$r \rightarrow 0 : V_{\text{eff}}(r) \approx \frac{p_\alpha^2}{2m r^2}$$

$$r \rightarrow \infty : V_{\text{eff}}(r) \approx \frac{m g}{\tan \alpha} r$$

Q9)



$E = H = \text{const}$ qui dépend des conditions initiales

$$r_0 : \frac{\partial V_{\text{eff}}}{\partial r} = 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{p_\alpha^2}{m r^3} + \frac{m g}{\tan \alpha} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r_0 = \left[\frac{\tan \alpha}{m g} p_\alpha^2 \right]^{1/3}$$

DIMENSIONS PHYSIQUES : $[r_0] = \left[\frac{p_\alpha^2}{m g} \right]^{1/3} = \left[\frac{M^2 L^2 T^{-2}}{M L T^{-2}} \right]^{1/3} = [L]$

AUTREMENT PAS PHYSIQUE

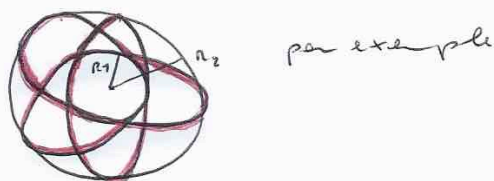
$$E \geq V_0 \equiv V_{\text{eff}}(r_0) = \min_r V_{\text{eff}}(r)$$

$$E = E_1 \Rightarrow r = r_0 ; p_\alpha = \text{const} \Rightarrow \dot{\varphi} = \frac{p_\alpha}{m r_0^2} = \text{const}$$

EQ. HAMILTON

MOUVEMENT CIRCULAIRE UNIFORME

$E = E_2 > V_0 \Rightarrow$ 2 POINTS D'INVERSION : r_1, r_2
MOUVEMENT LIMITE' avec $r_1 \leq r \leq r_2$



Q10)

$$[P_\vartheta, H] = 0 \quad \text{CROCHETS de POISSON}$$

Car on sait que $P_\vartheta = \text{const}$ et

$$0 = \dot{P}_\vartheta = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial \vartheta} = -[H, P_\vartheta] = [P_\vartheta, H]$$

Q11)

$$n=2$$

$$q_1 = r$$

$$q_2 = \vartheta$$

$$p_1 = P_r$$

$$p_2 = P_\vartheta$$

$$[P_\vartheta, H] = \sum_{j=1}^2 \left(\frac{\partial P_\vartheta}{\partial q_j} \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_j} - \frac{\partial P_\vartheta}{\partial p_j} \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_j} \right) =$$

$\neq 0$ si $j=2: P_2 = P_\vartheta$

$$= \frac{\partial P_\vartheta}{\partial p_2} \frac{\partial H}{\partial \vartheta} = 0$$

car H est INDÉPENDANT de ϑ

• REMARQUE :

SYSTÈME à $n=2$ DEGRÉS de LIBERTÉ

$n=2$ CONSTANTES du MOUVEMENT : H, P_ϑ

⇒ SYSTÈME INTÉGRABLE

AVEC $[P_\vartheta, H] = 0$

Cependant, si le cône est incliné par rapport à la gravité, le système est chaotique.

[cf. M. Argentine, P. Coulllet, J.-M. Gili, M. Monticelli, G. Rousseaux, "CHAOS in ROBERT HOOKE'S INVERTED CONE", PROC. R. SOC. A 463, 1259-1269 (2007)]

