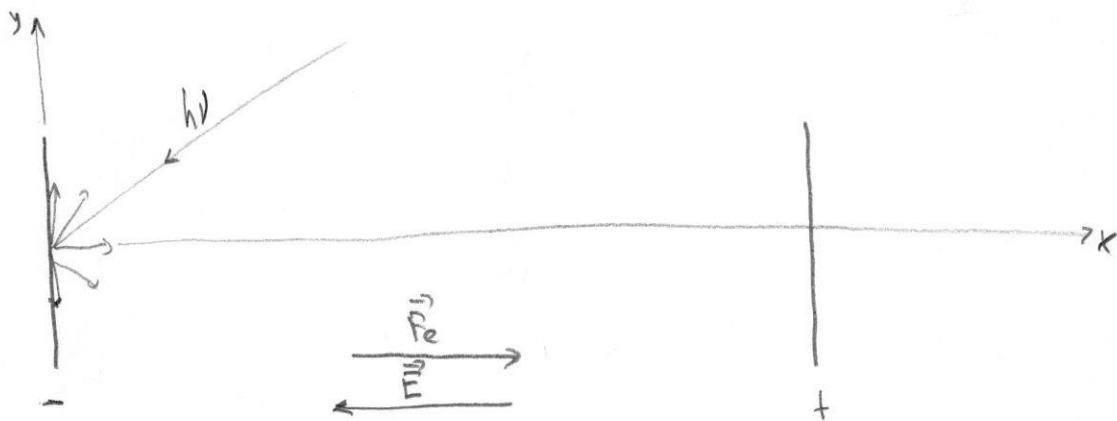


Зрачење аргона пасера је фокусирано у центар равне фотокатоде  
 вакуумског фотоелемента. Између равне аноде, паралелне фотокатоди, и  
 фотокатоде прикључен је систем напон  $U$ . Изlazни рад електрона из  
 фотокатоде износи  $A$ , шапаста дужина зрачења пасера износи  $\lambda$ , док  
 је  $D$  растојање аноде и фотокатоде. Одредили полуиручник круга  
 $r$  на аноди, у који падару фотоелектрони када електрично  
 поље извора убрзава фотоелектроне.



$$\vec{E} = -E \vec{e}_x$$

$$\vec{F} = q \vec{E}$$

$$\vec{F} = -e (E) \vec{e}_x$$

$$\vec{F} = eE \vec{e}_x$$

$$h\nu = A + T$$

$$h\nu = A + \frac{m\vartheta^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{m\vartheta^2}{2} = h\nu - A$$

$$\vartheta = \sqrt{\frac{2(h\nu - A)}{m}}$$

Од интереса су  $e^-$  који излазе подешеном фреквенцијом  
 паралелном катоди. Они ће бити најдаље од осе

$$\vec{D}_0 = \vartheta \vec{e}_y$$

$$m \frac{d^2 \vec{r}}{dt^2} = \sum \vec{F}_i$$

$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = eE$$

$$m \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = \frac{e}{m} E$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{d v_x}{dt} = \frac{e}{m} E$$

$$\frac{d v_y}{dt} = 0$$

$$d v_x = \frac{e}{m} E dt \quad | \int$$

$$d v_y = 0 \quad | \int$$

$$v_x = \frac{e}{m} E t + C_1$$

$$v_y = C_2$$

$$t=0 \quad v_x=0 \Rightarrow C_1=0$$

$$t=0 \quad v_y=v_0 \Rightarrow C_2=v_0$$

$$v_x = \frac{e}{m} E t \quad | \int$$

$$v_y = v_0 \quad | \int$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{e}{m} E t$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = v_0$$

$$dx = \frac{e}{m} E t dt \quad | \int$$

$$dy = v_0 dt \quad | \int$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \frac{e}{m} E t^2 + C_3$$

$$y = v_0 t + C_4$$

$$t=0; x=0 \Rightarrow C_3=0$$

$$t=0; y=0 \Rightarrow C_4=0$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \frac{e}{m} E t^2$$

$$y = v_0 t$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \frac{e}{m} E t^2 \quad | \int$$

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{2(h\nu - A)}{m}} t \quad | \int$$

$$x=D \Rightarrow y=r$$

$$D = \frac{1}{2} \frac{e}{m} E t^2$$

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{2(h\nu - A)}{m}} t$$

$$t = r \sqrt{\frac{m}{2(h\nu - A)}}$$

$$D = \frac{1}{2} \frac{e}{m} E r^2 \frac{m}{2(h\nu - A)}$$

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{4 D (h\nu - A)}{e E m}}$$

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{4 D (h\nu - A)}{e E}}$$

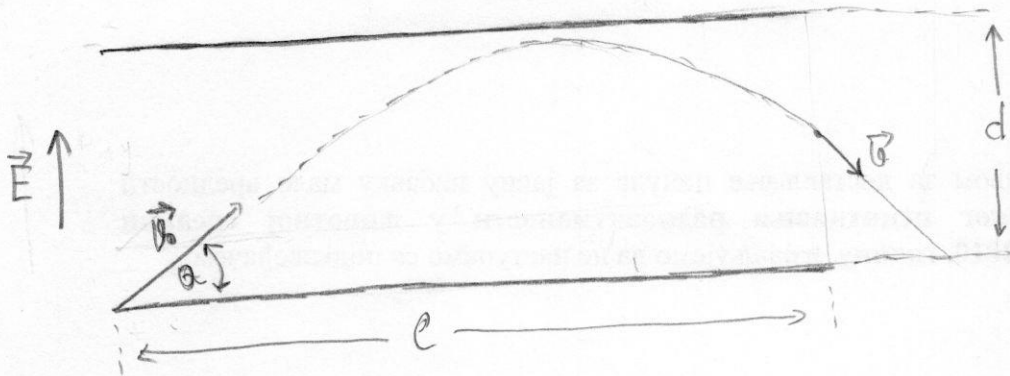
$$E = \frac{U}{D}$$

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{4 D (h\nu - A)}{e \frac{U}{D}}}$$

$$r = 2D \sqrt{\frac{(h\nu - A)}{eU}} \quad | \int$$

Скоп електрона енергије  $E_k$  улази у хомогено електрично поље ~~јачине~~ јачине  $E$ , као на слици:

Кoliko спреда да буде растојање између плоча,  $d$ , да не ударе у горњу плочу кондензатора? Колика мора бити дужина плоча  $l$ , да би  $e^-$  наишла у кондензатор. Одредити угао по којем  $e^-$  наишла у кондензатор.

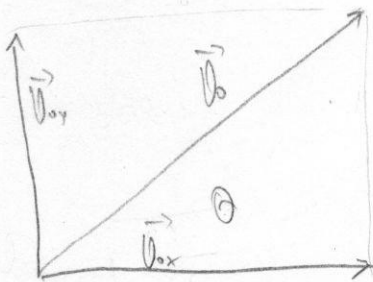


$$\vec{E} = E \vec{e}_y$$

$$\vec{F}_e = -eE \vec{e}_y$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2$$

$$v_0 = \sqrt{\frac{2 E_k}{m}}$$



$$v_{0x} = v_0 \cos \theta$$

$$v_{0y} = v_0 \sin \theta$$

$$m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = 0$$

$$m \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = -eE$$

$$\frac{dV_x}{dt} = 0$$

$$V_x = \text{const}$$

$$t=0 \quad V_x = V_{0x}$$
$$\text{const} = V_{0x}$$

$$\underline{V_x = V_{0x} \parallel}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = V_{0x}$$

$$dx = V_{0x} dt$$

$$x = V_{0x} t + c$$

$$t=0 \quad x=0 \quad c=0$$

$$\underline{x = V_{0x} t \parallel}$$

$$m \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = -eE$$

$$m \frac{dV_y}{dt} = -eE$$

$$dV_y = -\frac{eE}{m} dt \parallel \int$$

$$V_y = -\frac{eEt}{m} + c$$

$$t=0 \quad V_y = V_{0y} \Rightarrow c = V_{0y}$$

$$\underline{V_y = -\frac{eEt}{m} + V_{0y} \parallel}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -\frac{eEt}{m} + V_{0y}$$

$$dy = -\frac{eEt}{m} dt + V_{0y} dt \parallel \int$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2m} eEt^2 + V_{0y} t + c$$

$$t=0 \quad y=0 \quad c=0$$

$$\underline{y = V_{0y} t - \frac{1}{2m} eEt^2 \parallel}$$

kada  $\bar{e}$  gođe go topkbe anoye upeda ga je.

$$v_y = 0$$

$$0 = -\frac{eEt_d}{m} + v_{oy}$$

$$v_{oy} = \frac{eEt_d}{m}$$

$$t_d = \frac{v_{oy} m}{eE}$$

$$d = v_{oy} t_d - \frac{1}{2} \frac{eE}{m} t_d^2$$

$$d = v_{oy} \frac{v_{oy} m}{eE} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{eE}{m} \frac{v_{oy}^2 m^2}{e^2 E^2}$$

$$d = \frac{v_{oy}^2 m}{eE} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{v_{oy}^2 m}{eE}$$

$$d = \frac{1}{2} \frac{v_{oy}^2 m}{eE}$$

$$d = \frac{m v_{oy}^2}{2eE} //$$

$e^-$  ће угађивати у горњу тачку када је  $y=0$

$$v_{0y}t - \frac{1}{2m} eEt^2 = 0$$

$$t(v_{0y} - \frac{eE}{2m}t) = 0$$

$$t=0 \quad v_{0y} - \frac{eE}{2m}t = 0$$

$$\frac{eE}{2m}t = v_{0y}$$

$$t = \frac{2mv_{0y}}{eE}$$

За време  $t_0$  до  $x$ -осу ће урети растојање  $l$

$$l = x_1 = v_{0x} \cdot t_0$$

$$x_1 = v_{0x} \frac{2mv_{0y}}{eE}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{2mv_{0x}v_{0y}}{eE}$$

1°  $l > x_1$  угађиваће у горњу тачку кондензатора

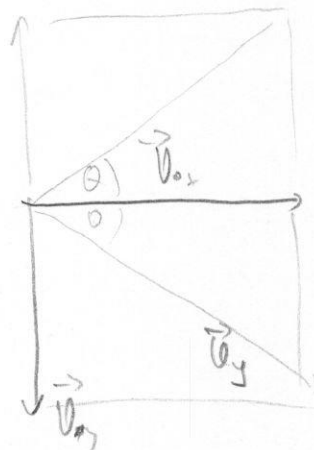
$$v_x = v_{0x}$$

$$v_y = -\frac{e}{m}Et_0 + v_{0y}$$

$$v_y = -\frac{e}{m}E \frac{2mv_{0y}}{eE} + v_{0y}$$

$$v_y = -2v_{0y} + v_{0y}$$

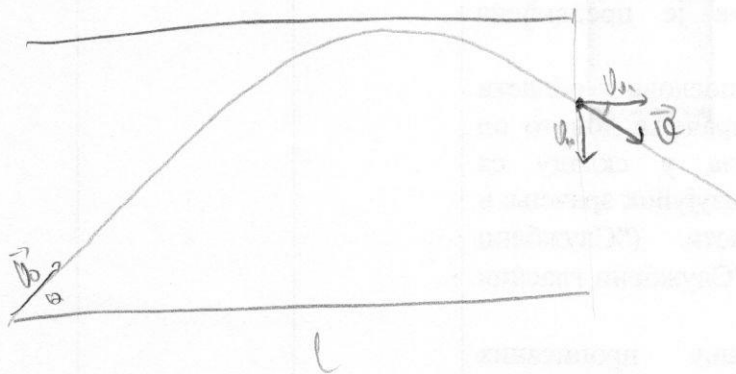
$$v_y = -v_{0y}$$



$$\tan \theta_1 = \frac{v_y}{v_x} = \frac{-v_{0y}}{v_{0x}} = -\tan(\theta)$$

$$\tan \theta_1 = \tan(-\theta) \quad \theta_1 = -\theta$$

$$2^\circ \quad l < x_e$$



$$x = l = v_{0x} t_e$$

$$t_e = \frac{l}{v_{0x}}$$

$$v_x(t_e) = v_{0x}$$

$$v_y(t_e) = -\frac{eE}{m} t_e + v_{0y}$$

$$v_y(t_e) = -\frac{eE}{m} \frac{l}{v_{0x}} + v_{0y}$$

$$v_y(t_e) = v_{0y} - \frac{eEl}{mv_{0x}}$$

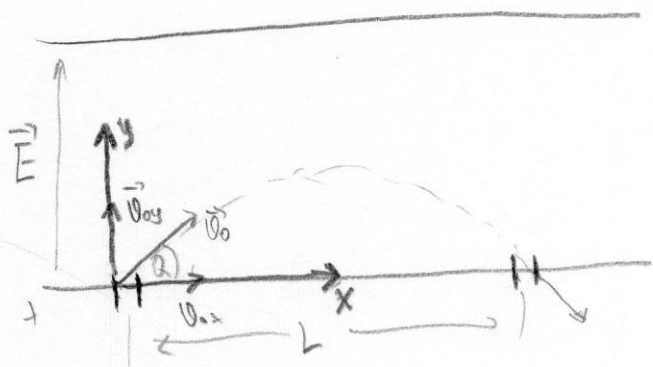
$$\operatorname{tg} \theta_1 = \frac{v_y(t_e)}{v_x(t_e)} = \frac{v_{0y} - \frac{eEl}{mv_{0x}}}{v_{0x}}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \theta_1 = \frac{v_{0y}}{v_{0x}} - \frac{eEl}{mv_{0x}^2}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \theta_1 = \operatorname{tg} \theta - \frac{eEl}{mv_{0x}^2}$$

Изmeđu тача равнот кондензатора (d) на који је прикључен напон U, упуће кроз отвор на дужици тачи електрон. Електрична сила утиче од  $\theta$ . На растојању L од отвора налази се група отвора. Израчунај енергију коју електрон морају имати да би у свом кретању прошао кроз групу отвора.

$$E = \frac{U}{d}$$



$$\vec{E} = E_0 \vec{e}_y$$

$$\vec{F} = -e E_0 \vec{e}_y$$

$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = 0$$

$$m \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = -e E_0$$

$$1^o \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = 0$$

$$2^o \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = -\frac{e}{m} E_0$$

$$1^o \frac{dv_x}{dt} = 0$$

$$v_x = \text{const}$$

$$t=0 \quad v_x = v_{0x} = v_0 \cos \theta$$

$$v_x = v_0 \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = v_0 \cos \theta$$

$$x = v_0 t \cos \theta$$

$$2^o \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = -\frac{e}{m} E_0$$

$$\frac{dv_y}{dt} = -\frac{e}{m} E_0$$

$$v_y = -\frac{e}{m} E_0 t + c$$

$$t=0 \quad v_y = v_{0y} = v_0 \sin \theta$$

$$v_y = -\frac{e}{m} E_0 t + v_0 \sin \theta$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{e}{m} E_0 t^2 + v_0 t \sin \theta$$



$$x = L$$

$$y = 0$$

$$L = v_0 t \cos \theta$$

$$0 = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{e}{m} E_0 t^2 + v_0 t \sin \theta$$

$$t = \frac{L}{v_0 \cos \theta}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{e}{m} E_0 \frac{L^2}{v_0^2 \cos^2 \theta} = \frac{v_0 L \sin \theta}{v_0 \cos \theta}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{e}{m} E_0 \frac{1}{v_0^2} = \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{1}{2} e E_0 = m v_0^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \frac{1}{L}$$

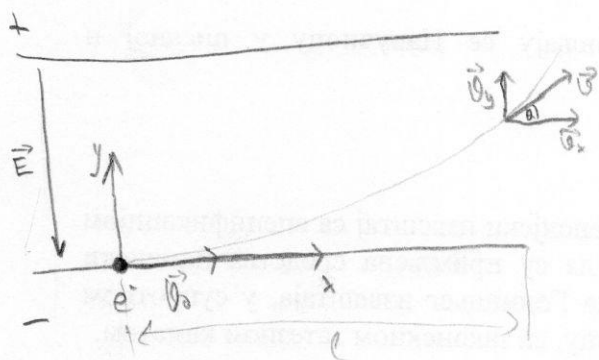
$$\frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 = \frac{1}{4} \frac{e E_0}{\sin \theta \cos \theta}$$

$$\sin \theta \cos \theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 = \frac{e E_0}{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}$$

$$E_{\text{K0}} = \frac{e E_0}{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}$$

6. Механика се описује кретање дуги Хосе брзином  $\vec{v}_0$ , у електричном пољу  $\vec{E}$  равних кондензатора. Израчунајте угао  $\theta$  за који се скрене у односу на почетни правац где пролази кроз кондензатор дужине  $l$ .



$$\vec{v} = \vec{v}_x + \vec{v}_y$$

$$\vec{F} = -e\vec{E}$$

$$\vec{F} = eE\vec{e}_y$$

$$\vec{E} = -E\vec{e}_y$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{v_y}{v_x}$$

$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = 0$$

$$m \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = eE$$

$$m \frac{dv_x}{dt} = 0$$

$$m \frac{dv_y}{dt} = eE$$

$$\frac{dv_x}{dt} = 0$$

$$\frac{dv_y}{dt} = \frac{e}{m} E$$

$$v_x = \text{const}$$

$$dv_y = \frac{e}{m} E dt$$

$$t=0 \quad v_x = v_0$$

$$\text{const} = v_0$$

$$v_x = v_0$$

$$\int dv_y = \frac{e}{m} E \int dt + c$$

$$v_y = \frac{e}{m} Et + c$$

$$t=0; \quad v_y=0 \Rightarrow c=0$$

$$\boxed{\begin{matrix} v_y = \frac{e}{m} Et \\ v_x = v_0 \end{matrix}}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{v_y}{v_x}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\frac{e}{m} Et}{v_0}$$

$$\boxed{\tan \theta = \frac{eEt}{mv_0}}$$

$$t = \frac{l}{v_0}$$

$$\boxed{\tan \theta = \frac{eEl}{mv_0^2}}$$

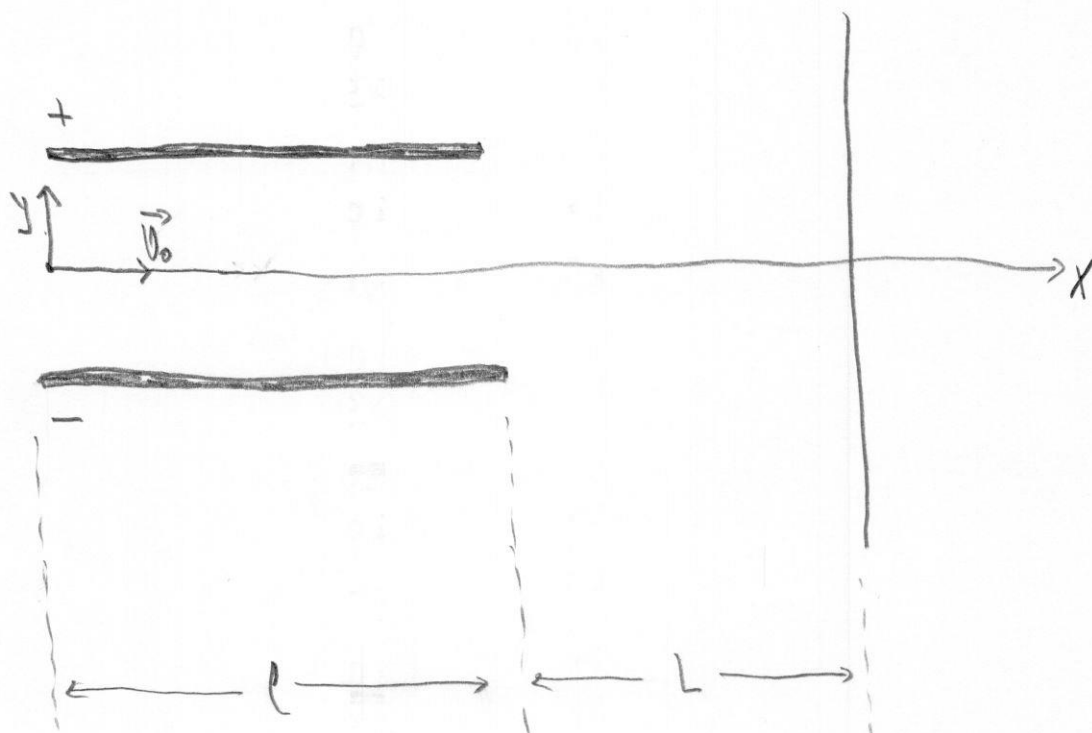
Плак електриона је усмерен између плоча равнот кондензатора између којих влада потенцијална разлика  $U$ .

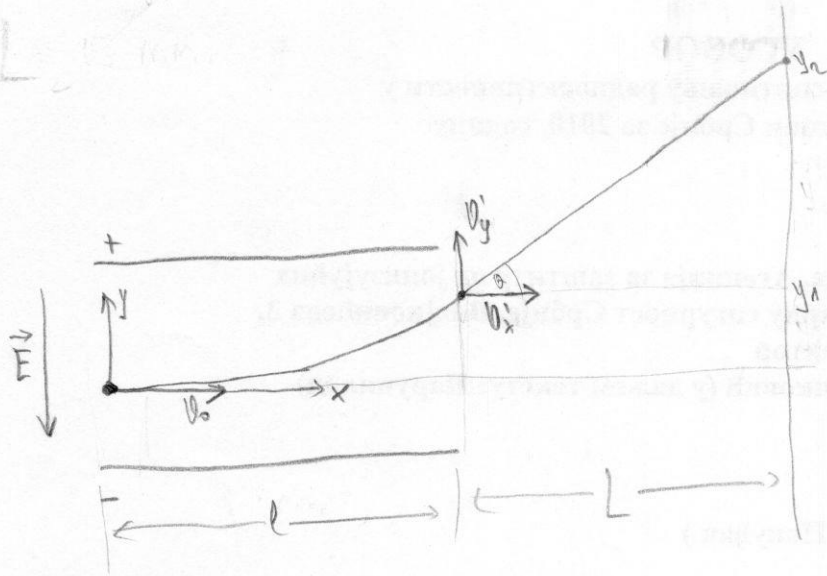
Брзина којом електриони улазе у простор кондензатора је  $v_0$  у правцу нормалном на електрично поље. Дужина плоча кондензатора је  $l$ , а почетна брзина је довољна да електриони пређу растојање  $l$  и напусте кондензатор.

На растојању  $L$  од кондензатора постављен је екран.

Одредиши тачку на екрану у којој се детектују електриони.

Ефекте крајева кондензатора занемориши.





$$E = \frac{U}{d}$$

$$m \frac{dx}{dt^2} = 0$$

$$\vec{E} = -E \vec{e}_y$$

$$\vec{F} = eE \vec{e}_y$$

$$m \frac{dy}{dt^2} = eE$$

$$\begin{cases} v_x = v_0 \\ v_y = \frac{e}{m} E t \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = v_0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{e}{m} E t$$

$$dx = v_0 dt$$

$$dy = \frac{e}{m} E t dt$$

$$\int dx = v_0 \int dt + C_1$$

$$\int dy = \frac{e}{m} E \int t dt + C_2$$

$$x = v_0 t + C_1$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \frac{e}{m} E t^2 + C_2$$

$$t=0 \quad x=0 \quad C_1=0$$

$$t=0 \quad y=0 \quad C_2=0$$

$$x = v_0 t$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \frac{e}{m} E t^2$$

$$x = l$$

$$t = \frac{l}{v_0}$$

↓

$$y_1 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{e}{m} E \frac{l^2}{v_0^2}$$

$$v'_x = v_0$$

$$v'_y = \frac{e}{m} E \frac{l}{v_0}$$

$$m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = 0$$

$$m \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = 0$$

$$v_x = \text{const}$$

$$v_y = \text{const}$$

not y<sub>0</sub> v<sub>x</sub> = v<sub>x</sub>  
v<sub>y</sub> = v<sub>y</sub>

$$v_x = v_x' = v_0$$

$$v_y = v_y'$$

$$v_x = v_0$$

$$v_y = \frac{e}{m} E \frac{l}{v_0}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = v_0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{e}{m} E \frac{l}{v_0}$$

$$x = v_0 t + c$$

$$y = \frac{e}{m} E \frac{l}{v_0} t + c$$

$$t = \frac{l}{v_0}; x = l$$

$$l = v_0 \frac{l}{v_0} + c$$

$$c = 0$$

$$t = \frac{l}{v_0}; y = \frac{1}{2} \frac{e}{m} E \frac{l^2}{v_0^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{e}{m} E \frac{l^2}{v_0^2} = \frac{e}{m} E \frac{l}{v_0} \frac{l}{v_0} + c$$

$$c = - \frac{1}{2} \frac{e}{m} E \frac{l^2}{v_0^2}$$

$$x = v_0 t$$

$$y = \frac{e}{m} E \frac{l}{v_0} t - \frac{1}{2} \frac{e}{m} E \frac{l^2}{v_0^2}$$

$$(l+l) = v_0 t_L$$

$$t_L = \frac{L+l}{v_0}$$

$$y_2 = \frac{e}{m} E \frac{l}{v_0} \frac{L+l}{v_0} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{e}{m} E \frac{l^2}{v_0^2}$$

$$y_2 = \frac{e}{m} E \frac{l}{v_0^2} (L+l - \frac{1}{2}l) = \frac{e}{m} E \frac{l}{v_0^2} (L + \frac{1}{2}l)$$

$$\text{tg } \theta = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{L}$$

$$\text{tg } \theta = \frac{v_y'}{v_x'}$$

$$\frac{y_2 - y_1}{L} = \frac{v_y'}{v_x'}$$

$$y_2 - y_1 = L \frac{v_y'}{v_x'}$$

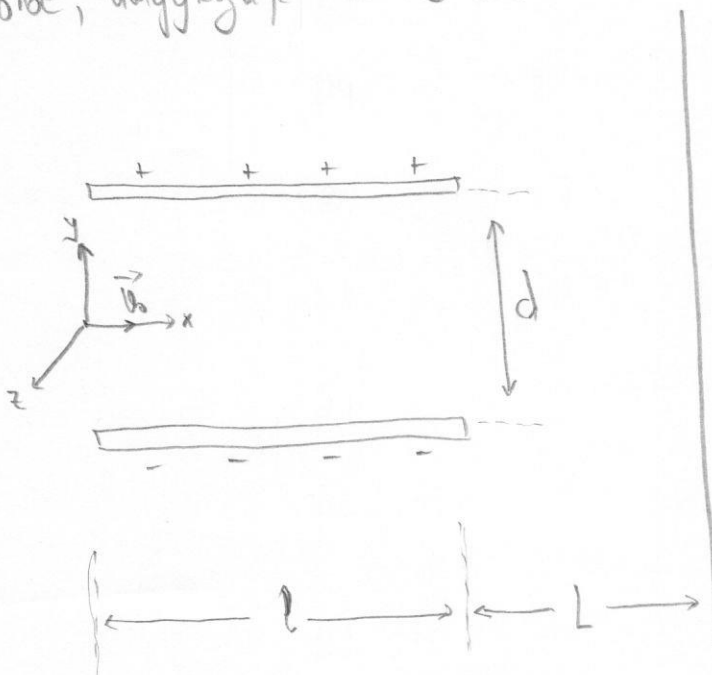
$$y_2 - y_1 = L \frac{\frac{e}{m} E \frac{l}{v_0}}{v_0} = \frac{e}{m} E \frac{Ll}{v_0^2}$$

$$y_2 = \frac{e}{m} E \frac{Ll}{v_0^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{e}{m} E \frac{l^2}{v_0^2}$$

$$y_2 = \frac{e}{m} E \frac{l}{v_0^2} (L + \frac{1}{2}l)$$

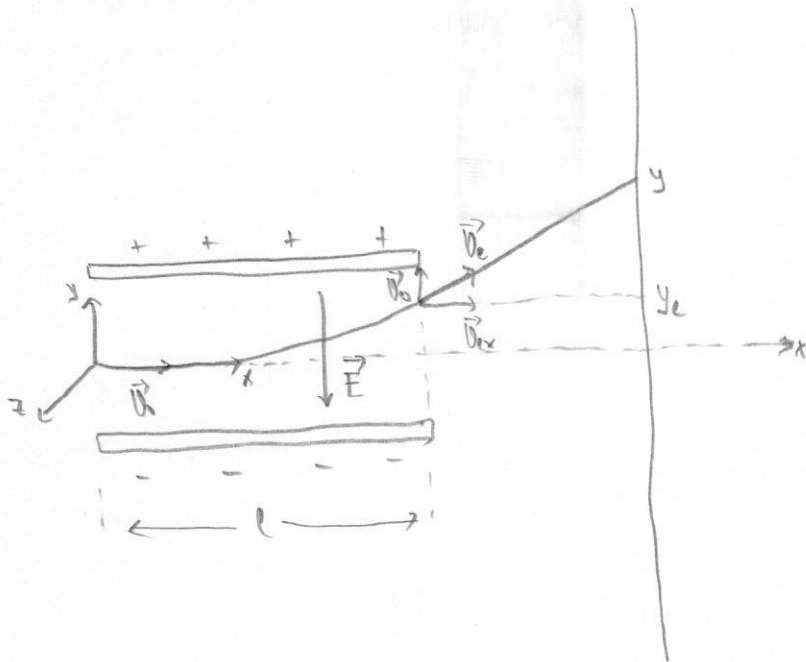
## Задатак

Плаз електрона је усмерен између плоча работ кондензатора између којих влада потенцијална разлика  $U$ . Брзина којом електрони улазе у простор између кондензатора је  $\vec{v}_0 = v_0 \vec{e}_x$ , као на слици. Дужина плоча кондензатора је  $l$ , а почетна брзина је довољна да електрони напусте кондензатор. На растојању  $L$  од кондензатора постављен је екран. Одредиши тачку на екрану у којој се детектију електрони. Ефекте крајева кондензатора занемариши. Одредиши тачку на екрану у којој би се детектовали електрони, уколико се у простору између кондензатора и екрана уклучи константно и хомогено магнетно поље, индукције  $\vec{B} = B \vec{e}_x$ .



Решение:

a)  $B=0$



- Ускорения точки конденсатора

$$\vec{E} = -E \vec{e}_y$$

$$\vec{F} = -e \cdot \vec{E}$$

$$\vec{F} = eE \vec{e}_y$$

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

$$m \ddot{y} = eE$$

$$m \ddot{z} = 0$$

$$\ddot{x} = 0$$

$$\ddot{y} = \frac{e}{m} E$$

$$\ddot{z} = 0$$

$$v_x = C_1$$

$$v_y = \frac{e}{m} Et + C_2$$

$$v_z = C_3$$

$$t=0 \quad v_x = v_0$$

$$C_1 = v_0; C_2 = 0; C_3 = 0$$

$$v_x = v_0$$

$$v_y = \frac{e}{m} Et$$

$$v_z = 0$$

$$\dot{x} = v_0$$

$$\dot{y} = \frac{e}{m} Et$$

$$\dot{z} = 0$$

$$x = v_0 t + C_4$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \frac{e}{m} Et^2 + C_5$$

$$z = C_6$$

$$t=0 \quad \vec{r} = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$C_4 = 0, C_5 = 0, C_6 = 0$$

$$x = v_0 t$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \frac{e}{m} Et^2$$

$$z = 0$$

- Uzmetu kondenzatoru u ekranu  $\vec{E}=0$ ,  $\vec{F}=0 \Rightarrow$  računamo paraboličko kretanje.

Na izlasku iz kondenzatora  $e^{-}$  ima  $v_{0x}, v_{0y}, v_{0z}$ ;  $x_e, y_e, z_e$

$$x_e = L, \quad v_{0x} = v_0$$

$$y_e = \frac{1}{2} \frac{e}{m} E t_e^2$$

$$z_e = 0$$

$$v_{0x} = \frac{x_e}{t_e}$$

$$v_{0y} = \frac{e}{m} E t_e$$

$$v_{0z} = 0$$

$$t_e = \frac{L}{v_0} \quad ||$$

$$\vec{v}_e = (v_0, \frac{e}{m} E \frac{L}{v_0}, 0)$$

$$\vec{r}_e = (L, \frac{1}{2} \frac{e}{m} E \frac{L^2}{v_0^2}, 0)$$

Do ekrana na x-osi  $e^{-}$  upeda ga upete rastojanje  $L$ , brzinom  $v_0$

$t_L = \frac{L}{v_0}$ , tje je  $t_L$  vreme sa koje  $e^{-}$  upete  $L$  do x-osi.

$$x = L + L$$

$$y = y_e + v_{0y} \cdot t_L = y_e + \frac{e}{m} E t_e \cdot t_L = \frac{1}{2} \frac{e}{m} E t_e^2 + \frac{e}{m} E t_e t_L =$$

$$= \frac{e}{m} E t_e \left( \frac{1}{2} t_e + t_L \right) = \frac{e}{m} E \frac{L}{v_0} \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{L}{v_0} + \frac{L}{v_0} \right) = \frac{e}{m} E \frac{L^2}{2v_0^2} \left( 1 + \frac{2L}{e} \right)$$

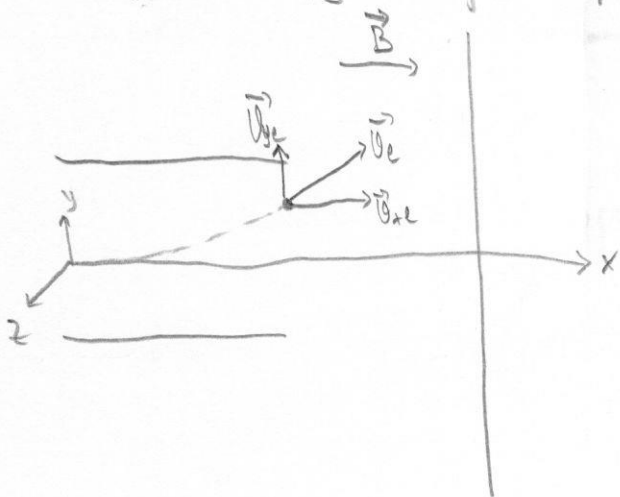
$$z = z_e + v_{0z} \cdot t_L = 0 + 0 \cdot t_L = 0$$

Tačka u kojoj se gemekuju  $e^{-}$  ima koordinate

$$\left( L+L, \frac{e}{m} E \frac{L^2}{2v_0^2} \left( 1 + \frac{2L}{e} \right), 0 \right) \quad ||$$



8)  $\vec{B} = B \vec{e}_x$  между кондензатора и екрана



Решити умови при вильску из кондензатора ( $t=0$ )

$$\vec{r}'_0 = (e, \frac{1}{2} \frac{e}{m} E \frac{e^2}{\omega^2}, 0) \equiv (x'_0, y'_0, z'_0)$$

$$\vec{v}'_0 = (v_{0x}, \frac{e}{m} E \frac{e}{\omega_0}, 0) \equiv (v'_{0x}, v'_{0y}, v'_{0z})$$

$$\vec{B} = B \vec{e}_x$$

$$\vec{F} = -e \vec{v} \times \vec{B} = -e \begin{vmatrix} \vec{e}_x & \vec{e}_y & \vec{e}_z \\ v_x & v_y & v_z \\ B & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -e(0-0)\vec{e}_x - eBv_z \vec{e}_y + eBv_y \vec{e}_z$$

$$\vec{F} = (0, eBv_z, eBv_y)$$

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

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

$$m \ddot{z} = eBv_y$$

$$\ddot{x} = 0$$

$$\ddot{y} = -\frac{eB}{m} v_z$$

$$\ddot{z} = \frac{eB}{m} v_y$$

$$\omega = \frac{eB}{m}$$

$$\ddot{x} = 0$$

$$\ddot{y} = -\omega v_z$$

$$\ddot{z} = \omega v_y$$

$$\ddot{x} = 0$$

$$\ddot{y} = -\omega \dot{z}$$

$$\ddot{z} = \omega \dot{y}$$

$$\dot{x} = C_1$$

$$\frac{d\dot{y}}{dt} = -\omega \frac{dz}{dt}$$

$$\ddot{z} = \omega \dot{y}$$

$$t=0 \quad C_1 = \dot{x}'_0$$

$$\dot{x} = v_0$$

$$\int d\dot{y} = -\omega \int dz + C_2$$

$$\ddot{z} = \omega \dot{y}$$

$$\dot{x} = v_0$$

$$\dot{y} = -\omega z + C_2$$

$$\ddot{z} = \omega \dot{y}$$

$$t=0 \quad C_2 = v'_{0y} = 0$$

$$z=z'_0=0 \quad \dot{y}=\dot{y}'_0=v'_{0y}$$

$$\dot{x} = U_0$$

$$\dot{y} = -\omega z + U_{0y}'$$

$$\ddot{z} = \omega \dot{y}$$

$$\ddot{z} = -\omega^2 z + \omega U_{0y}'$$

$$\ddot{z} + \omega^2 z = \omega U_{0y}'$$

$$z = z_h + z_p$$

$$z_h = A \sin \omega t + B \cos \omega t$$

$$z_p = C$$

Заменим  $y$  гуд. жны:

$$\omega^2 z_p = \omega U_{0y}'$$

$$z_p = \frac{U_{0y}'}{\omega}$$

$$z = A \sin \omega t + B \cos \omega t + \frac{U_{0y}'}{\omega}$$

$$t=0 \quad z = z_0 = 0$$

$$0 = B + \frac{U_{0y}'}{\omega}$$

$$B = -\frac{U_{0y}'}{\omega}$$

$$z = A \sin \omega t - \frac{U_{0y}'}{\omega} \cos \omega t + \frac{U_{0y}'}{\omega}$$

$$\dot{z} = \omega A \cos \omega t + U_{0y}' \sin \omega t$$

$$t=0 \quad \dot{z} = \dot{z}_0 = U_{0z}' = 0$$

$$0 = \omega A$$

$$A = 0$$

$$z(t) = \frac{U_{0y}'}{\omega} (1 - \cos \omega t)$$

$$\dot{y} = -\omega z + U_{0y}'$$

$$\dot{y} = -U_{0y}' (1 - \cos \omega t) + U_{0y}'$$

$$\dot{y} = \cancel{-U_{0y}'} + U_{0y}' \cos \omega t + \cancel{U_{0y}'}$$

$$\dot{y} = U_{0y}' \cos \omega t$$

$$y = \frac{1}{\omega} U_{0y}' \sin \omega t + C_3$$

$$t=0 \quad y = y_0' \Rightarrow C_3 = y_0'$$

$$y(t) = \frac{U_{0y}'}{\omega} \sin \omega t + y_0'$$

$$\dot{x} = U_0$$

$$x = U_0 t + C_4$$

$$t=0 \quad x = x_0' \Rightarrow C_4 = x_0'$$

$$x(t) = U_0 t + x_0'$$

По x-оси  $e^-$  се крећу константном брзином  $U_0$ .

Расшијање  $L$  преносе за време  $\frac{L}{U_0}$

Почна на екрану ( $t = \frac{L}{U_0}$ )

$$x_E = U_0 \frac{L}{U_0} + x_0'$$

$$x_0' = l$$

$$x_E = L + l$$

$$\underline{x_E = l + L}$$

$$y_E = \frac{U_0'}{\omega} \sin \omega \frac{L}{U_0} + y_0'$$

$$y_E = \frac{1}{\omega} \frac{e}{m} E \frac{c}{U_0} \sin \left( \omega \frac{L}{U_0} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{e}{m} E \frac{c^2}{U_0^2}$$

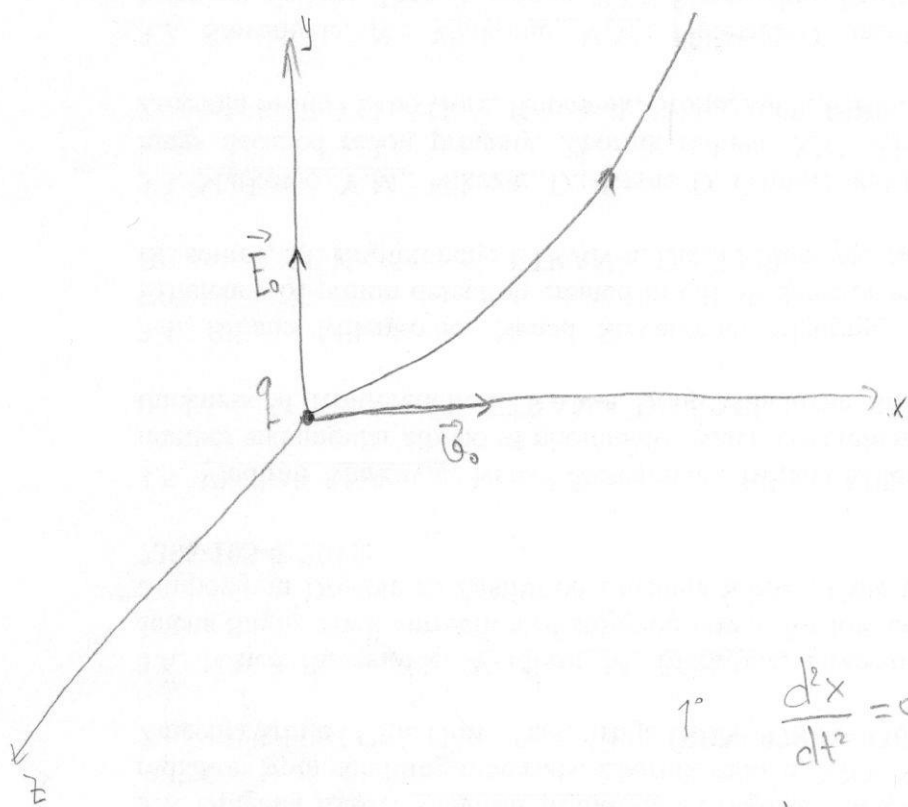
$$z_E = \frac{U_0'}{\omega} \left( 1 - \cos \left( \omega \frac{L}{U_0} \right) \right)$$

$$z_E = \frac{1}{\omega} \frac{e}{m} E \frac{c}{U_0} \left( 1 - \cos \left( \omega \frac{L}{U_0} \right) \right)$$

$$d = \frac{eE}{m}$$

$$T_E \left( l + l, \frac{d}{\omega} \frac{e}{U_0} \sin \left( \omega \frac{L}{U_0} \right) + \frac{d}{2} \frac{c^2}{U_0^2}, \frac{d}{\omega} \frac{e}{U_0} \left( 1 - \cos \left( \omega \frac{L}{U_0} \right) \right) \right)$$

5. Установити једначине кретања електрона који улазе у хомогено ел. поље, брзином  $v_0$  која је нормална на линије поља.



$$m\vec{a} = \sum \vec{F}_i$$

$$m \frac{d^2 \vec{r}}{dt^2} = \vec{F}_e$$

$$1^\circ \quad \frac{m d^2 x}{dt^2} = 0$$

$$2^\circ \quad \frac{m d^2 y}{dt^2} = qE$$

$$3^\circ \quad \frac{m d^2 z}{dt^2} = 0$$

$$1^\circ \quad \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = v_x$$

$$\frac{dv_x}{dt} = 0$$

$$v_x = C_1$$

$$t=0 \quad v_x = v_0$$

$$v_x = v_0$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = v_0$$

$$dx = v_0 dt \int$$

$$x = v_0 t + C_2$$

$$t=0; x=0 \Rightarrow C_2 = 0$$

$$x = v_0 t$$

равномерно  
кретање

$$2^{\circ} \quad m \frac{dy}{dt} = qE$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{qE}{m}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dy}{dt} \right) = \frac{qE}{m}$$

$$d \left( \frac{dy}{dt} \right) = \frac{qE}{m} dt \int$$

$$\int d \left( \frac{dy}{dt} \right) = \int \frac{qE}{m} dt$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{qE}{m} t + C_1$$

$$t=0; \quad v_y=0 \Rightarrow C_1=0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = v_y = \frac{qE}{m} t$$

$$dy = \frac{qE}{m} t dt \int$$

$$\int dy = \int \frac{qE}{m} t dt$$

$$y = \frac{qE}{m} \frac{1}{2} t^2 + C$$

$$t=0 \quad y=0 \Rightarrow C=0$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \frac{qE}{m} t^2$$

једначина параболе

$$3^{\circ} \quad \frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dz}{dt} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{dv_z}{dt} = 0$$

$$v_z = \text{const}$$

$$t=0 \quad v_z=0 \Rightarrow \text{const}=0$$

$$v_z=0$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = 0$$

$$z = \text{const}$$

$$t=0 \quad z=0 \Rightarrow \text{const}=0$$

$$z=0$$

Нема кретања по путу z осе

као у  $xO_y$  равни

$$x = v_0 t$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \frac{qE}{m} t^2$$

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

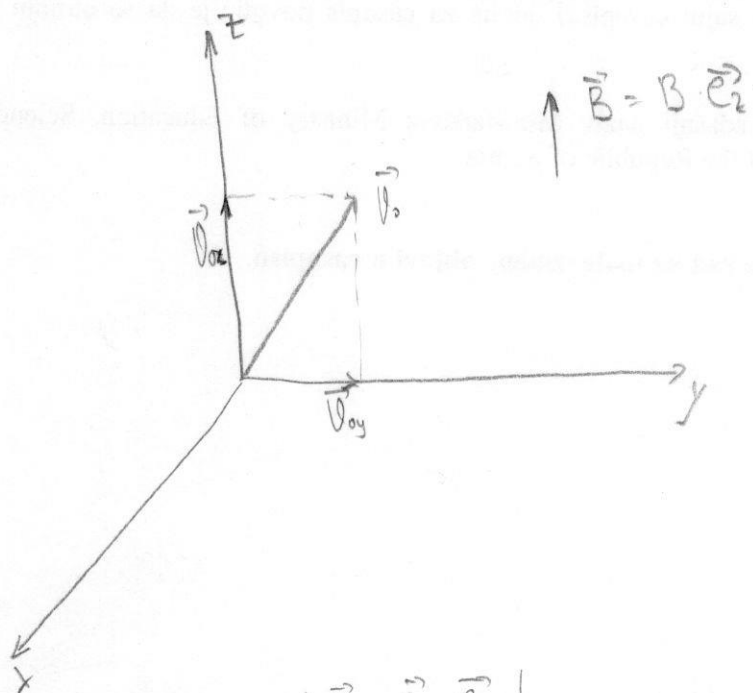
$$y = \frac{1}{2} \frac{qE}{m} \frac{x^2}{v_0^2}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \frac{qE}{m v_0^2} x^2$$

$$x^2 = 2 \left( \frac{m v_0^2}{qE} \right) y$$

$$x^2 = 2py$$

10) Најлакши једначине кретања наелектрисане честице чије је наелектрисање  $q$ , ако улетје у хомогено магнетно поље магнетне индукције  $\vec{B}$ . Честица се у почетном тренутку налази у координатном почетку и има брзину  $v_0$  у  $yOz$  равни. Вектор индукције магнетног поља је усмерен дуж  $z$  осе.



$$\vec{F} = q \vec{v} \times \vec{B} = q \begin{vmatrix} \vec{e}_x & \vec{e}_y & \vec{e}_z \\ v_x & v_y & v_z \\ 0 & 0 & B \end{vmatrix} = q \left[ \vec{e}_x (v_y B - v_z \cdot 0) - \vec{e}_y (v_x B - v_z \cdot 0) + \vec{e}_z (v_x \cdot 0 - v_y \cdot 0) \right]$$

$$\vec{F} = q v_y B \vec{e}_x - q v_x B \vec{e}_y + 0 \vec{e}_z$$

$$m \frac{d^2 \vec{r}}{dt^2} = \sum_{i=1}^3 \vec{F}_i \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{cases} 1. & m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = q v_y B \\ 2. & m \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = -q v_x B \\ 3. & m \frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$2. \quad m \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = -q v_x B$$

$$3. \quad m \frac{d^2 z}{dt^2}$$

$$1^{\circ} \quad m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = q v_y B$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = \frac{q}{m} v_y B$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = \frac{qB}{m} \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dx}{dt} \right) = \frac{qB}{m} \frac{dy}{dt} / dt$$

$$d \left( \frac{dx}{dt} \right) = \frac{qB}{m} dy / dt$$

$$\int d \left( \frac{dx}{dt} \right) = \frac{qB}{m} \int dy + C$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{qB}{m} y + C$$

$$v_x = \frac{qB}{m} y + C$$

$$t=0 \quad v_x = v_{0x} = 0$$

$$v_x = \frac{qB}{m} y$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{qB}{m} y$$

$$2^{\circ} \quad m \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = -q v_x B$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = -\frac{q}{m} v_x B$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = -\frac{qB}{m} \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = -\frac{qB}{m} \frac{qB}{m} y$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = -\left( \frac{qB}{m} \right)^2 y$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + \left( \frac{qB}{m} \right)^2 y = 0$$

$$\ddot{y} + \omega^2 y = 0$$

$$\omega = \frac{qB}{m}$$

характеристическое уравнение

$$y = c_1 e^{-\lambda t} + c_2 e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$\ddot{x} = \lambda^2 x$$

$$\dot{x} = \lambda x$$

$$x = 1$$

$$\lambda^2 + \omega^2 = 0$$

$$\lambda = \pm i\omega$$

$$\lambda = \pm i\omega$$

$$3^{\circ} \quad m \frac{d^2z}{dt^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2z}{dt^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2z}{dt^2} = 0$$

$$y = c_1 e^{i\omega t} + c_2 e^{-i\omega t}$$

7.

$$e^{\pm i\omega t} = \cos \omega t \pm i \sin \omega t$$

$$y = c_1 (\cos \omega t + i \sin \omega t) + c_2 (\cos \omega t - i \sin \omega t)$$

$$y = \underbrace{(c_1 + c_2)}_{C_A} \cos \omega t + \underbrace{i(c_1 - c_2)}_{C_B} \sin \omega t$$

$$y = C_A \cos \omega t + C_B \sin \omega t$$

$$t=0 \quad y=0$$

$$0 = C_A$$

$$y = C_B \sin \omega t$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = C_B \omega \cos \omega t$$

$$t=0 \quad \dot{y} = \dot{y}_0$$

$$\dot{y}_0 = C_B \omega$$

$$C_B = \frac{\dot{y}_0}{\omega}$$

$$y = \frac{\dot{y}_0}{\omega} \sin \omega t$$

$$y = \frac{\dot{y}_0}{\omega} \cos \theta \sin \omega t$$

$$y = \frac{M \dot{y}_0}{g_B} \cos \theta \sin \left( \frac{g_B}{m} t \right)$$

$$y = \frac{M \dot{y}_0}{g_B} \sin \left( \frac{g_B}{m} t \right)$$



$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2B}{m} y$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \omega y$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \omega \frac{V_0}{\omega} \cos \theta \sin \omega t$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = V_0 \cos \theta \sin \omega t$$

$$dx = V_0 \cos \theta \sin \omega t dt \int$$

$$\int dx = V_0 \cos \theta \int \sin \omega t dt + C$$

$$x = -V_0 \cos \theta \frac{1}{\omega} \cos \omega t + C$$

$$t=0 \quad x=0$$

$$0 = -V_0 \cos \theta \frac{1}{\omega} + C$$

$$C = \frac{V_0}{\omega} \cos \theta$$

$$x = -\frac{V_0}{\omega} \cos \theta \cos \omega t + \frac{V_0}{\omega} \cos \theta$$

$$x = \frac{V_0}{\omega} \cos \theta (1 - \cos \omega t)$$

$$x = \frac{V_0}{\frac{2B}{m}} \cos \theta (1 - \cos \frac{2B}{m} t)$$

$$x = \frac{m V_{0x}}{2B} (1 - \cos \frac{2B}{m} t)$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = 0$$

$$\frac{dV_z}{dt} = 0$$

$$V_z = \text{const}$$

$$V_z = V_{z0}$$

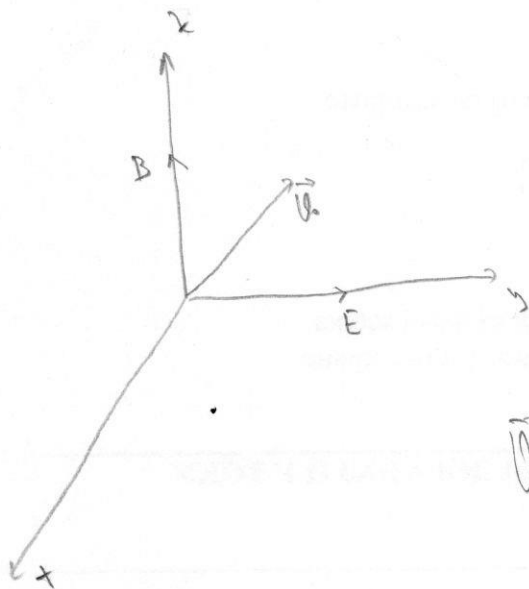
$$\frac{dz}{dt} = V_{z0}$$

$$dz = V_{z0} dt$$

$$z = V_{z0} t + C$$

$$z = V_{z0} t$$

Најлакше решити кретања наспектралне честиче у цилиндричној  
 хомогеном магнетном пољу и електричном пољу које се мења са  
 временом  $E = E_0 \cos \omega t$ , при чему је магнетно поље нормално  
 на електричном пољу.



$$\vec{v}_0 = (v_{0x}, v_{0y}, v_{0z})$$

$$m \frac{d^2 \vec{r}}{dt^2} = \vec{F}_E + \vec{F}_B$$

$$\vec{F}_E = q \vec{E} = q E_0 \cos \omega t \vec{e}_y$$

$$\vec{F}_B = q \vec{v} \times \vec{B} = q \begin{vmatrix} \vec{e}_1 & \vec{e}_2 & \vec{e}_3 \\ v_x & v_y & v_z \\ 0 & 0 & B \end{vmatrix} = q B v_y \vec{e}_1 - q B v_x \vec{e}_2$$

$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = q B v_y$$

$$m \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = -q B v_x + q E_0 \cos \omega t$$

$$m \frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} = 0$$

$$m \frac{dx}{dt^2} = 2B \theta y$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt^2} = \frac{2B}{m} \frac{dy}{dt} \Big|_{dt}$$

$$d\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right) = \frac{2B}{m} dy \Big|_y$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2B}{m} y + C$$

$$t=0 \quad y=0 \quad v_x = v_{0x}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2B}{m} y + v_{0x}$$

$$v_x = \frac{2B}{m} y + v_{0x}$$

$$m \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = -2B \theta y + 2E_0 \cos \omega t$$

$$m \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = -2B \left( \frac{2B}{m} y + v_{0x} \right) + 2E_0 \cos \omega t \quad | \cdot m$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = -\left(\frac{2B}{m}\right)^2 y - \frac{2B}{m} v_{0x} + \frac{2E_0}{m} \cos \omega t$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + \left(\frac{2B}{m}\right)^2 y = -\frac{2B}{m} v_{0x} + \frac{2E_0}{m} \cos \omega t$$

$$y = y_{\text{hom}} + y_{\text{part1}} + y_{\text{part2}}$$

$$y_{\text{hom}} = C_1 \cos \frac{2B}{m} t + C_2 \sin \frac{2B}{m} t$$

$$y_{\text{part1}} = A$$

$$\frac{d^2 y_{\text{part1}}}{dt^2} + \left(\frac{2B}{m}\right)^2 y_{\text{part1}} = -\frac{2B}{m} v_{0x}$$

$$\left(\frac{2B}{m}\right)^2 A = -\frac{2B}{m} v_{0x}$$

$$A = -\frac{m v_{0x}}{2B}$$

$$y_{\text{part1}} = -\frac{m v_{0x}}{2B}$$

характеристическое уравнение:

$$r^2 + \left(\frac{2B}{m}\right)^2 = 0$$

$$r_{1,2} = \pm i \frac{2B}{m}$$

$$f(x) = e^{\alpha t} (P_1(t) \cos \beta t + Q_2(t) \sin \beta t)$$

$$r_{1,2} \neq \alpha \pm i\beta$$

характеристическое уравнение имеет корни

$$y_p = A e^{\alpha t} \sin \beta t + B e^{\alpha t} \cos \beta t$$

$$r_{1,2} = \pm i \frac{2B}{m}$$

$$y_{part2} = C_A' \cos \omega t + C_B' \sin \omega t$$

$$\frac{d^2 y_{part2}}{dt^2} + \frac{q^2 B^2}{m^2} y_{part2} = \frac{q E_0}{m} \cos \omega t$$

$$-C_A' \omega^2 \cos \omega t - C_B' \omega^2 \sin \omega t + \left(\frac{qB}{m}\right)^2 (C_A' \cos \omega t + C_B' \sin \omega t) = \frac{q E_0}{m} \cos \omega t$$

$$\underbrace{(-C_A' \omega^2 + \left(\frac{qB}{m}\right)^2 C_A')}_{= \frac{qE}{m}} \cos \omega t + \underbrace{(-C_B' \omega^2 + \left(\frac{qB}{m}\right)^2 C_B')}_{= 0} \sin \omega t = \frac{qE}{m} \cos \omega t$$

$$C_A' \left( \left(\frac{qB}{m}\right)^2 - \omega^2 \right) = \frac{qE}{m}$$

$$C_B' \left( \left(\frac{qB}{m}\right)^2 - \omega^2 \right) = 0$$

$$C_A' = \frac{\frac{qE}{m}}{\left(\frac{qB}{m}\right)^2 - \omega^2}$$

$$C_B' = 0$$

$$y_{part2} = \frac{\frac{qE}{m}}{\left(\frac{qB}{m}\right)^2 - \omega^2} \cos \omega t$$

$$y = y_h + y_{part1} + y_{part2}$$

$$y = \cancel{C_A} \cos \frac{qB}{m} t + C_B \sin \frac{qB}{m} t - \frac{m_0 v_{0x}}{2B} + \frac{\frac{qE}{m}}{\left(\frac{qB}{m}\right)^2 - \omega^2} \cos \omega t$$

$$y(0) = 0$$

$$0 = C_A - \frac{m_0 v_{0x}}{2B} + \frac{\frac{qE}{m}}{\left(\frac{qB}{m}\right)^2 - \omega^2}$$

$$C_A = \frac{m_0 v_{0x}}{2B} - \frac{\frac{qE}{m}}{\left(\frac{qB}{m}\right)^2 - \omega^2}$$

$$y = \left( \frac{m v_{0x}}{2B} - \frac{\frac{qE}{m}}{\left(\frac{2B}{m}\right)^2 - \omega^2} \right) \cos \frac{2B}{m} t + C_B \sin \frac{2B}{m} t - \frac{m_0 v_{0x}}{2B} + \frac{\frac{qE}{m}}{\left(\frac{2B}{m}\right)^2 - \omega^2} \cos \omega t$$

$$y'(0) = v_y(0) = v_{0y}$$

$$v_y = - \left( \frac{m v_{0x}}{2B} - \frac{\frac{qE}{m}}{\left(\frac{2B}{m}\right)^2 - \omega^2} \right) \frac{2B}{m} \sin \frac{2B}{m} t + C_B \frac{2B}{m} \cos \frac{2B}{m} t - \omega \frac{\frac{qE}{m}}{\left(\frac{2B}{m}\right)^2 - \omega^2} \sin \omega t$$

$$v_y(0) = v_{0y}$$

$$v_{0y} = C_B \frac{2B}{m}$$

$$C_B = \frac{m v_{0y}}{2B}$$

$$y = \left( \frac{m v_{0x}}{2B} - \frac{\frac{qE}{m}}{\left(\frac{2B}{m}\right)^2 - \omega^2} \right) \cos \frac{2B}{m} t + \frac{m v_{0y}}{2B} \sin \frac{2B}{m} t - \frac{m_0 v_{0x}}{2B} + \frac{\frac{qE}{m}}{\left(\frac{2B}{m}\right)^2 - \omega^2} \cos \omega t$$

$$m \frac{dz}{dt} = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} = 0$$

$$z = v_{0z} t$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dz}{dt} \right) = 0$$

$$v_z = C_5$$

$$t=0 \quad v_z = v_{0z}$$

$$v_z = v_{0z}$$

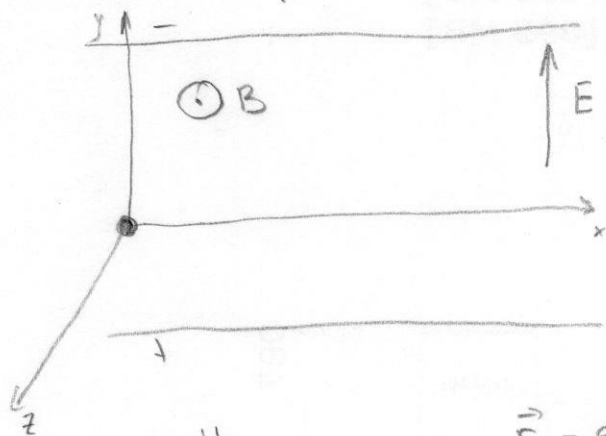
$$\frac{dz}{dt} = v_{0z}$$

$$z = v_{0z} t + C_6$$

$$t=0 \quad z=0$$

$$C_6 = 0$$

Одредити једначице кретања наелектрисане честице у равном кондензатору која је изложена попречном магнетном пољу индукције  $\vec{B}$ . Потенцијална разлика између плоча је  $U$ , а растојање између плоча је  $d$ . Почетна брзина честице је једнака нули.



$$E = \frac{U}{d}$$

$$\vec{E} = E \vec{e}_y$$

$$\vec{B} = B \vec{e}_z$$

$$\vec{F}_e = q E \vec{e}_y$$

$$\vec{F}_B = q \vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

$$m \frac{d^2 \vec{r}}{dt^2} = \vec{F}_e + \vec{F}_B$$

$$\vec{F}_B = q \vec{v} \times \vec{B} = q \begin{vmatrix} \vec{e}_x & \vec{e}_y & \vec{e}_z \\ v_x & v_y & v_z \\ 0 & 0 & B \end{vmatrix} = q (v_y B \vec{e}_x - v_x B \vec{e}_y + 0 \vec{e}_z)$$

$$= q v_y B \vec{e}_x - q v_x B \vec{e}_y$$

$$\begin{cases} m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = q B v_y \\ m \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = q E - q B v_x \\ m \frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = qBv_y$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{q}{m} B v_y$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dx}{dt} \right) = \frac{q}{m} B \frac{dy}{dt} / dt$$

$$d \left( \frac{dx}{dt} \right) = \frac{q}{m} B dy / dt$$

$$\int d \left( \frac{dx}{dt} \right) = \frac{q}{m} B \int dy + C$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{q}{m} B y + C$$

$$v_x = \frac{q}{m} B y + C$$

$$t=0 \quad y=0 \quad v_x=0 \Rightarrow C=0$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{q}{m} B y$$

$$v_x = \frac{q}{m} B y$$

$$m \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = qE - qBv_x / m$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = \frac{qE}{m} - \frac{qB}{m} v_x$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = \frac{qE}{m} - \frac{qB}{m} \frac{qB}{m} y$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = \frac{qE}{m} - \left( \frac{qB}{m} \right)^2 y$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + \left( \frac{qB}{m} \right)^2 y = \frac{qE}{m}$$

$$y = y_{hom} + y_{part}$$

hom:

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + \left( \frac{qB}{m} \right)^2 y = 0$$

$$y_{hom} = C_1 e^{\lambda t} + C_2 e^{2\lambda t}$$

$$\lambda^2 + \left( \frac{qB}{m} \right)^2 = 0$$

$$\lambda = \pm i \frac{qB}{m}$$

$$y_{hom} = C_1 e^{i \frac{qB}{m} t} + C_2 e^{-i \frac{qB}{m} t}$$

$$y_{hom} = C_1 \left( \cos \frac{qB}{m} t + i \sin \frac{qB}{m} t \right) + C_2 \left( \cos \frac{qB}{m} t - i \sin \frac{qB}{m} t \right)$$

$$y_{hom} = \underbrace{(C_1 + C_2)}_{C_A} \cos \frac{qB}{m} t + i \underbrace{(C_1 - C_2)}_{C_B} \sin \frac{qB}{m} t$$

$$y_{hom} = C_A \cos \frac{qB}{m} t + C_B \sin \frac{qB}{m} t$$

Одним параметром уравнения не является:

$$y_r = A$$

$$y_p = A$$

$$A'' + \frac{2B^2}{m^2} \cdot A = \frac{2E}{m}$$

$$A = \frac{mE}{2B^2}$$

$$y = y_{hom} + y_{part}$$

$$y = C_A \cos \frac{2B}{m}t + C_B \sin \frac{2B}{m}t + \frac{mE}{2B^2}$$

$$t=0, \cos 0 = 1, \sin 0 = 0, y=0$$

$$0 = C_A + \frac{mE}{2B^2}$$

$$C_A = -\frac{mE}{2B^2}$$

$$y = \frac{mE}{2B^2} \left( 1 - \cos \frac{2B}{m}t \right) + C_B \sin \frac{2B}{m}t$$

$$y(0) = 0$$

$$y'(0) = v_0 = 0$$

$$\dot{y} = \frac{mE}{2B^2} \left( \sin \frac{2B}{m}t \cdot \frac{2B}{m} \right) + C_B \cos \frac{2B}{m}t \cdot \frac{2B}{m}$$

$$t=0, \dot{y}=0$$

$$0 = 0 + C_B \cdot \frac{2B}{m}$$

$$C_B = 0$$



$$y = \frac{mE}{2B^2} \left( 1 - \cos \frac{2B}{m}t \right)$$

$$V_x = \frac{2B}{m} \cdot y$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2B}{m} \cdot \frac{mE}{2B^2} \left( 1 - \cos \frac{2B}{m}t \right)$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{E}{B} - \frac{E}{B} \cos \frac{2B}{m}t$$

$$\int dx = \int \frac{E}{B} dt - \int \frac{E}{B} \cos \frac{2B}{m}t + C_3$$

$$x = \frac{E}{B}t - \frac{m}{2B} \frac{E}{B} \sin \frac{2B}{m}t + C_3$$

$$t=0 \quad x=0 \Rightarrow C_3=0$$

$$x = \frac{E}{B}t - \frac{mE}{2B^2} \sin \frac{2B}{m}t$$

$$m \frac{d^2z}{dt^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2z}{dt^2} = 0$$

$$V_z = C_4$$

$$t=0 \quad V_z=0 \Rightarrow C_4=0$$

$$V_z = 0$$

$$z = C_5$$

$$t=0 \quad z_0=0$$

$$z = 0$$

Електрон се креће у хомогеном магнетном пољу  
индукује  $\vec{B} = B_0 \vec{e}_z$  и радијалном електричном пољу са  
потенцијалом  $\varphi = \frac{U_0}{2R^2} (x^2 + y^2)$ , где су  $U_0$  и  $R$  познате  
константе. У почетном тренутку времена нека је  
 $x(0) = a \cos \alpha$ ,  $y(0) = a \sin \alpha$ ,  $z(0) = 0$ ,  $\vec{v}(0) = 0$ .  
Наћи закон кретања електрона уколико је  
 $\left(\frac{eB_0}{m}\right)^2 > \frac{4eU_0}{mR^2}$ .

Решење:

Јачина ел. поља можемо наћи као:

$$\vec{E} = -\text{grad } \varphi = -\frac{U_0}{2R^2} (2x + 2y)$$

$$\vec{v} \times \vec{B} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{e}_x & \vec{e}_y & \vec{e}_z \\ v_x & v_y & v_z \\ 0 & 0 & B \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\vec{E} = -\frac{U_0}{R^2} x \vec{e}_x - \frac{U_0}{R^2} y \vec{e}_y$$

$$\vec{v} \times \vec{B} = B v_y \vec{e}_x - B v_x \vec{e}_y$$

$$\frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = -e\vec{E} - e\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

$$m \vec{a} = +\frac{eU_0}{R^2} x \vec{e}_x + \frac{eU_0}{R^2} y \vec{e}_y - eB v_y \vec{e}_x + eB v_x \vec{e}_y$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \ddot{x} &= \frac{eU_0}{mR^2} x - \frac{eB}{m} \dot{y} \\ \ddot{y} &= \frac{eU_0}{mR^2} y + \frac{eB}{m} \dot{x} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \ddot{x} - \omega_0^2 x + \Omega \dot{y} &= 0 \\ \ddot{y} - \omega_0^2 y - \Omega \dot{x} &= 0 \\ \ddot{z} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\ddot{z} = 0$$

$$\omega_0^2 = \frac{eU_0}{mR^2}; \quad \Omega = \frac{eB}{m}$$

Помножимо  $\dot{y}$  са  $i$  и саберимо са  $i\dot{x}$

$$\left(\ddot{x} - \omega_0^2 x + \Omega \dot{y}\right) + i \left(\dot{y} - \omega_0^2 y - \Omega \dot{x}\right) = 0$$

$$\left(\ddot{x} + i\dot{y}\right) - \omega_0^2 (x + iy) + \Omega (\dot{y} - i\dot{x}) = 0$$

$$\left(\ddot{x} + i\dot{y}\right) - \omega_0^2 (x + iy) - i\Omega (\dot{x} + i\dot{y}) = 0$$

$$\dot{y} - i\dot{x} = -i\left(-\frac{\dot{y}}{i} + \dot{x}\right) =$$

$$= -i\left(\dot{x} - \frac{\dot{y}}{i}\right) =$$

$$= -i(\dot{x} + i\dot{y})$$

$$\xi = x + iy$$

$$\dot{\xi} = \dot{x} + i\dot{y}$$

$$\ddot{\xi} = \ddot{x} + i\ddot{y}$$

$$\ddot{\xi} - \omega_0^2 \xi - i\Omega \dot{\xi} = 0$$

Општице решење је облика:

$$\xi = C e^{i\omega t}$$

$$\dot{\xi} = i\omega C e^{i\omega t}$$

$$\ddot{\xi} = -\omega^2 C e^{i\omega t}$$

$$-\omega^2 C e^{i\omega t} - \omega_0^2 C e^{i\omega t} - i\Omega i\omega C e^{i\omega t} = 0$$

$$-\omega^2 - \omega_0^2 + \Omega \omega = 0 \quad | \cdot (-1)$$

$$\omega^2 - \Omega \omega + \omega_0^2 = 0$$

$$\omega_{1,2} = \frac{\Omega \pm \sqrt{\Omega^2 - 4\omega_0^2}}{2}$$

$$\omega_{1,2} = \frac{\Omega}{2} \left[ 1 \pm \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{2\omega_0}{\Omega}\right)^2} \right]$$

По условию задания:

$$\Omega > 2\omega_0$$

Подкоренная величина  $> 0$

Решения  $\xi$  реальные

$$\xi = C e^{i\omega t}$$

$$\xi_1 = C_1 e^{i\omega_1 t} \quad \xi_2 = C_2 e^{i\omega_2 t}$$

$$\xi = \xi_1 + \xi_2$$

$$\xi = C_1 e^{i\omega_1 t} + C_2 e^{i\omega_2 t}$$

$$t=0 \quad \xi(0) = x(0) + iy(0)$$

$$\xi(0) = a \cos \alpha + i a \sin \alpha$$

$$\xi(0) = a e^{i\alpha}$$

$$\dot{\xi}(0) = 0$$

$$\xi = c_1 e^{i\omega_1 t} + c_2 e^{i\omega_2 t}$$

$$\dot{\xi} = i\omega_1 c_1 e^{i\omega_1 t} + i\omega_2 c_2 e^{i\omega_2 t}$$

$$t=0$$

$$a e^{id} = c_1 + c_2$$

$$0 = i(\omega_1 c_1 + \omega_2 c_2)$$

---

$$c_1 + c_2 = a e^{id}$$

$$\omega_1 c_1 + \omega_2 c_2 = 0$$

---

$$c_1 = -\frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1} c_2$$

$$-\frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1} c_2 + c_2 = a e^{id}$$

$$c_2 \left( 1 - \frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1} \right) = a e^{id}$$

$$\boxed{c_2 = \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_1 - \omega_2} e^{id}}$$

$$c_1 = -\frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1} \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_1 - \omega_2} e^{id}$$

$$c_1 = -\frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1 - \omega_2} e^{id}$$

$$\xi = -\frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1 - \omega_2} e^{i(\omega_1 t + \phi)} + \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_1 - \omega_2} e^{i(\omega_2 t + \phi)}$$

$$\xi = \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_1 - \omega_2} e^{i(\omega_1 t + \phi)} - \frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1 - \omega_2} e^{i(\omega_2 t + \phi)}$$

$$\xi(t) = x(t) + i y(t)$$

$$x(t) = \operatorname{Re} \xi$$

$$y(t) = \operatorname{Im} \xi$$

$$x(t) = \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_1 - \omega_2} \cos(\omega_1 t + \phi) - \frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1 - \omega_2} \cos(\omega_2 t + \phi)$$

$$y(t) = \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_1 - \omega_2} \sin(\omega_1 t + \phi) - \frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1 - \omega_2} \sin(\omega_2 t + \phi)$$

Напоказати да се  $q$  креће се у хомогеном магнетном пољу  
 индукције  $\vec{B}$ . Наћи зависности брзине и кинетичке енергије  
 напоказати зависности од времена, уколико уградуемо  
 утицај силе „шретер“ (услед зрачења),  $\vec{F} = -\gamma \vec{v}$  и уколико  
 је  $\vec{v}(0) = \vec{v}_0$

Решение:

Нека је  $\vec{B} = B \vec{e}_z$

$$\vec{v} \times \vec{B} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{e}_x & \vec{e}_y & \vec{e}_z \\ v_x & v_y & v_z \\ 0 & 0 & B \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= B v_y \vec{e}_x - B v_x \vec{e}_y$$

$$m \vec{a} = q (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) - \gamma \vec{v}$$

$$m \vec{a} = + \frac{qB}{m} v_y \vec{e}_x - \frac{qB}{m} v_x \vec{e}_y - \gamma v_x \vec{e}_x - \gamma v_y \vec{e}_y - \gamma v_z \vec{e}_z$$

$$\omega = \frac{qB}{m}$$

$$\ddot{x} = \omega \dot{y} - \frac{\gamma}{m} \dot{x}$$

$$\ddot{y} = -\omega \dot{x} - \frac{\gamma}{m} \dot{y}$$

$$\ddot{z} = -\frac{\gamma}{m} \dot{z}$$

$\left. \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \cdot i \\ \downarrow \end{matrix} \right\}$

$$\ddot{x} + i\ddot{y} = \omega (\dot{y} - i\dot{x}) - \frac{\gamma}{m} (\dot{x} + i\dot{y})$$

$$\ddot{x} + i\ddot{y} = -i\omega (\dot{x} + i\dot{y}) - \frac{\gamma}{m} (\dot{x} - i\dot{y})$$

$$U(t) = \dot{x}(t) + i \dot{y}(t)$$

$$\dot{U} = \ddot{x} + i\ddot{y}$$

$$\dot{U} = \left(-i\omega - \frac{\gamma}{m}\right) U$$

$$\ddot{U} - \left(-i\omega - \frac{r}{m}\right)U = 0$$

$$\omega' = -\frac{r}{m} - i\omega$$

$$\dot{U} - \omega' U = 0$$

$$\lambda - \omega' = 0$$

$$\lambda = \omega'$$

$$U = C e^{\lambda t}$$

$$U = C e^{(-i\omega - \frac{r}{m})t}$$

$$t=0 \quad U(0) = U_0$$

$$U(0) = \dot{x}(0) + i\dot{y}(0)$$

$$C = U(0)$$

$$U(t) = U(0) e^{-i\omega t - \frac{r}{m}t}$$

$$U^2(t) = |U(t)|^2 + \dot{z}^2$$

$$U^2(t) = |U(0)|^2 |e^{-i\omega t - \frac{r}{m}t}|^2 + \dot{z}(0) e^{-2\frac{r}{m}t}$$

$$|e^z| = e^{\operatorname{Re}z}$$

$$U^2(t) = |U(0)|^2 e^{-2\frac{r}{m}t} + \dot{z}(0) e^{-2\frac{r}{m}t}$$

$$\ddot{z} = -\frac{r}{m} \dot{z}$$

$$\frac{d\dot{z}}{dt} = -\frac{r}{m} \dot{z}$$

$$\frac{d\dot{z}}{\dot{z}} = -\frac{r}{m} dt$$

$$\ln \dot{z} = -\frac{r}{m} t + C_1$$

$$t=0 \quad \dot{z} = \dot{z}(0)$$

$$\ln \dot{z}(0) = +C_1$$

$$\ln \dot{z} = -\frac{r}{m} t + \ln \dot{z}(0)$$

$$\ln \frac{\dot{z}}{\dot{z}(0)} = -\frac{r}{m} t$$

$$\dot{z} = \dot{z}(0) e^{-\frac{r}{m}t}$$



$$v^2(t) = (|v(0)|^2 + \dot{z}(0)^2) e^{-2\frac{\gamma}{m}t}$$

$$v^2(t) = (\dot{x}(0)^2 + \dot{y}(0)^2 + \dot{z}(0)^2) e^{-2\frac{\gamma}{m}t}$$

$$v^2(t) = v_0^2 e^{-2\frac{\gamma}{m}t}$$

$$v(t) = v_0 e^{-\frac{\gamma}{m}t}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v^2(t) = \mathcal{T}(t) = \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 e^{-2\frac{\gamma}{m}t}$$

$$\mathcal{T}(t) = \mathcal{T}_0 e^{-2\frac{\gamma}{m}t}$$

II. Lösung:

$$m \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = q_h (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) - \gamma \vec{v} \quad | \cdot \vec{v}$$

$$m \vec{v} \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \underbrace{q_h \vec{v} (\vec{v} \times \vec{B})}_0 - \gamma v^2$$

$$\vec{v} \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = -\frac{\gamma}{m} v^2$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}) = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} \cdot \vec{v} + \vec{v} \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (v^2) = 2 \vec{v} \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt}$$

$$\vec{v} \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{1}{2} v^2 \right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{1}{2} v^2 \right) = -\frac{\gamma}{m} v^2 \quad | \cdot m$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \right) = -\frac{\gamma}{m} 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$\frac{d\mathcal{T}}{dt} = -2 \frac{\gamma}{m} \mathcal{T}$$

$$\int \frac{d\mathcal{T}}{\mathcal{T}} = -2 \frac{\gamma}{m} \int dt + C$$

$$\ln \mathcal{T} = -2 \frac{\gamma}{m} t + C$$

$$t=0 \quad \mathcal{T} = \mathcal{T}(0)$$

$$\mathcal{T}(0) = \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2$$

$$C = \ln \mathcal{T}(0)$$

$$\ln \mathcal{T} = -2 \frac{\gamma}{m} t + \ln \mathcal{T}(0)$$

$$\mathcal{T} = \mathcal{T}(0) e^{-2 \frac{\gamma}{m} t}$$

$$\boxed{\mathcal{T} = \mathcal{T}_0 e^{-2 \frac{\gamma}{m} t}}$$

У простору где делују електрично поље рачине  $\vec{E} = E \vec{e}_y$   
 и магнетно поље индукције  $\vec{B} = B \vec{e}_z$  крета се честица  
 наелектрисања  $q$ . Нека се у почетном тренутку честица  
 налази у координатном почетку са почетном брзином  
 $\vec{v}_0 = \dot{x}_0 \vec{e}_x + \dot{y}_0 \vec{e}_y$ . Наћи релативну трајекторије  $x(t)$ ,  $y(t)$  и  $z(t)$ .

Решавање:

$$m \frac{d^2 \vec{r}}{dt^2} = q \vec{E} + q \vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

$$\vec{v} \times \vec{B} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{e}_x & \vec{e}_y & \vec{e}_z \\ v_x & v_y & v_z \\ 0 & 0 & B \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= B v_y \vec{e}_x - B v_x \vec{e}_y$$

$$\frac{d^2 \vec{r}}{dt^2} = \underbrace{\frac{q}{m} E \vec{e}_y}_a + \underbrace{\frac{qB}{m} v_y \vec{e}_x}_\omega - \underbrace{\frac{qB}{m} v_x \vec{e}_y}_\omega$$

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = \omega \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = a - \omega \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \omega \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$\int dx = \omega \int dy + C_1$$

$$\dot{x} = \omega y + C_1$$

$$t=0 \quad \dot{x} = \dot{x}_0 \quad y_0 = 0$$

$$C_1 = \dot{x}_0$$

$$\dot{x} = \omega y + \dot{x}_0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = d - w \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\ddot{y} = d - w(\omega y + \dot{x}_0)$$

$$\ddot{y} + \omega^2 y = d - w\dot{x}_0$$

$$y = y_h + y_p$$

$$\ddot{y}_h + \omega^2 y_h = 0$$

$$y_h = A \cos \omega t + B \sin \omega t$$

$$y = A \cos \omega t + B \sin \omega t + \frac{d}{\omega^2} - \frac{\dot{x}_0}{\omega}$$

$$t=0 \quad y=0$$

$$0 = A + \frac{d}{\omega^2} - \frac{\dot{x}_0}{\omega}$$

$$A = \frac{\dot{x}_0}{\omega} - \frac{d}{\omega^2}$$

$$y = \left( \frac{\dot{x}_0}{\omega} - \frac{d}{\omega^2} \right) \cos \omega t + B \sin \omega t + \frac{d}{\omega^2} - \frac{\dot{x}_0}{\omega}$$

$$t=0 \quad \dot{y} = \dot{y}_0$$

$$\dot{y} = -\omega \left( \frac{\dot{x}_0}{\omega} - \frac{d}{\omega^2} \right) \sin \omega t + \omega B \cos \omega t$$

$$\dot{y}_0 = \omega B$$

$$y = \left( \frac{\dot{x}_0}{\omega} - \frac{d}{\omega^2} \right) \cos \omega t + \frac{\dot{y}_0}{\omega} \sin \omega t + \frac{d}{\omega^2} - \frac{\dot{x}_0}{\omega}$$

$$y_p = C_2$$

$$\omega^2 C_2 = d - w\dot{x}_0$$

$$C_2 = \frac{d}{\omega^2} - \frac{\dot{x}_0}{\omega}$$

$$y(t) = \frac{d}{\omega^2} \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{\omega x_0}{d} - 1 \right) \cos \omega t + \frac{y_0 \omega}{d} \sin \omega t - \frac{\omega x_0}{d} \right]$$

$$y(t) = \frac{d}{\omega^2} \left[ \frac{\omega y_0}{d} \sin \omega t + \left( 1 - \frac{\omega x_0}{d} \right) (1 - \cos \omega t) \right]$$

$$\dot{x} = \omega y + \dot{x}_0$$

$$\dot{x} = \frac{d}{\omega^2} \left[ \frac{\omega y_0}{d} \sin \omega t + \left( 1 - \frac{\omega x_0}{d} \right) (1 - \cos \omega t) \right] + \dot{x}_0$$

$$x = \frac{d}{\omega} \left[ -\frac{y_0}{d} \cos \omega t + \left( 1 - \frac{\omega x_0}{d} \right) \left( -\frac{1}{\omega} \sin \omega t \right) \right] + \dot{x}_0 t + C_3$$

$$t=0$$

$$x_0 = \frac{d}{\omega} \left[ -\frac{y_0}{d} \right] + C_3$$

$$C_3 = \cancel{x_0} + \frac{y_0}{\omega}$$

$$C_3 = \frac{y_0}{\omega}$$

$$x = \frac{d}{\omega} \left[ -\frac{y_0}{d} \cos \omega t - \left( 1 - \frac{\omega x_0}{d} \right) \left( \frac{1}{\omega} \sin \omega t + \frac{\omega x_0}{d} t + \frac{y_0}{d} \right) \right]$$

$$x = \frac{d}{\omega^2} \left[ -\frac{\omega y_0}{d} \cos \omega t - \left( 1 - \frac{\omega x_0}{d} \right) \sin \omega t + \frac{\omega^2 x_0}{d} t + \frac{\omega y_0}{d} \right]$$

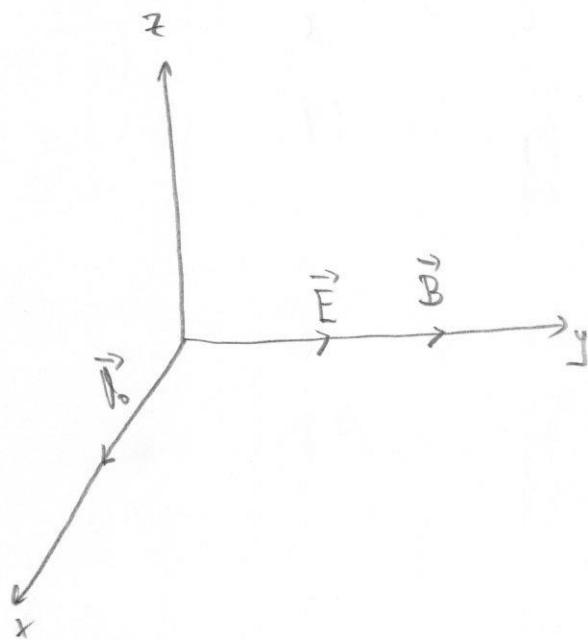
$$x = \frac{d}{\omega^2} \left[ \frac{\omega x_0}{d} t - \left( 1 - \frac{\omega x_0}{d} \right) \sin \omega t + \frac{\omega y_0}{d} (1 - \cos \omega t) \right]$$

exercice

Протон се креће у простору где истовремено паралелно делују електрично поље  $\vec{E}$  и магнетно поље индукције  $\vec{B}$ .

Ако је почетна брзина протона нормална на векторе  $\vec{E}$  и  $\vec{B}$ , наћи једначину трајекторије  $x(t)$ ,  $y(t)$ ,  $z(t)$ .

Решение:



$$m\vec{a} = \sum \vec{F}$$

$$\vec{F} = e\vec{E} + e\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

$$\vec{v} \times \vec{B} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{e}_x & \vec{e}_y & \vec{e}_z \\ v_x & v_y & v_z \\ 0 & B & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -B \begin{vmatrix} \vec{e}_x & \vec{e}_z \\ v_x & v_z \end{vmatrix} = -B (v_z \vec{e}_x - v_x \vec{e}_z) =$$

$$= -Bv_z \vec{e}_x + Bv_x \vec{e}_z$$

$$\vec{F} = e\vec{E} + e\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

$$\vec{F} = eE\vec{e}_y - e\omega_z B \vec{e}_x + e\omega_x B \vec{e}_z$$

$$m\vec{a} = \vec{F}$$

$$\vec{a} = -\frac{eB}{m}\omega_z \vec{e}_x + \frac{eE}{m}\vec{e}_y + \frac{eB}{m}\omega_x \vec{e}_z$$

$$\omega = \frac{eB}{m} \quad d = \frac{eE}{m}$$

$$\vec{a} = -\omega\omega_z \vec{e}_x + d\vec{e}_y + \omega\omega_x \vec{e}_z$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -\omega\omega_z$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = d$$

$$\frac{d^2z}{dt^2} = \omega\omega_x$$

$$t=0$$

$$x_0 = y_0 = z_0 = 0$$

$$v_{0x} = v_0$$

$$v_{0y} = v_{0z} = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -\omega\omega_z$$

$$\frac{dv_x}{dt} = -\omega \frac{dz}{dt}$$

$$\int dv_x = -\omega \int dz + C_1$$

$$v_x = -\omega z + C_1$$

$$t=0, z_0=0 \quad v_{0x} = v_0$$

$$v_0 = C_1$$

$$v_x = -\omega z + v_0$$

$$\frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} = \omega \omega_0 x$$

$$\frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} = \omega (-\omega z + \omega_0)$$

$$\frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} = -\omega^2 z + \omega \omega_0$$

$$\frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} + \omega^2 z = \omega \omega_0$$

$$z = z(t)$$

$$z'' + \omega^2 z = \omega \omega_0 \quad (1)$$

$$z = z_h + z_p$$

$$z_h'' + \omega^2 z_h = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + \omega^2 = 0$$

$$\lambda = \pm i\omega$$

$$z_h = C_2 e^{i\omega t} + C_3 e^{-i\omega t}$$

$$z_h = C_2 (\cos \omega t + i \sin \omega t) + C_3 (\cos \omega t - i \sin \omega t)$$

$$z_h = (C_2 + C_3) \cos \omega t + i(C_2 - C_3) \sin \omega t$$

$$C_2 + C_3 = C_4$$

$$i(C_2 - C_3) = C_5$$

$$z_h = C_4 \cos \omega t + C_5 \sin \omega t$$

$$z_p = ?$$

$$h(t) = \omega \omega_0 = \text{const}$$

$$z_p = C_6$$

Занедем у (1)

$$\omega^2 C_6 = \omega \omega_0$$

$$C_6 = \frac{\omega_0}{\omega}$$

$$z = z_h + z_p$$

$$z = C_4 \cos \omega t + C_5 \sin \omega t + \frac{\omega_0}{\omega}$$

$$t=0 \quad z = z_0 = 0$$

$$0 = C_4 + \frac{\omega_0}{\omega}$$

$$C_4 = -\frac{\omega_0}{\omega}$$

$$z = -\frac{\omega_0}{\omega} \cos \omega t + C_5 \sin \omega t + \frac{\omega_0}{\omega}$$

$$v_z = +\frac{\omega_0}{\omega} \omega \sin \omega t + \omega C_5 \cos \omega t$$

$$t=0 \quad v_z = v_{z0} = 0$$

$$0 = 0 + \omega C_5$$

$$C_5 = 0$$

$$z = \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} (1 - \cos \omega t)$$



$$v_x = -\omega z + v_0$$

$$z = \frac{v_0}{\omega} (1 - \cos \omega t)$$

$$v_x = -\cancel{v_0} \cdot \frac{v_0}{\cancel{\omega}} (1 - \cos \omega t) + v_0$$

$$v_x = -v_0 + \cos \omega t + v_0$$

$$\boxed{v_x = \cos \omega t}$$

$$\int dt = \int \cos \omega t dt + C_6$$

$$x = \frac{v_0}{\omega} \sin \omega t + C_6$$

$$t=0 \quad x_0=0 \Rightarrow C_6=0$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{v_0}{\omega} \sin \omega t}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = a$$

$$\frac{d v_y}{dt} = a$$

$$\int d v_y = \int a dt + C_7$$

$$v_y = a t + C_7$$

$$t=0 \quad v_y = v_{y0} = 0 \Rightarrow C_7 = 0$$

$$\boxed{v_y = a t}$$

$$\int d y = \int a t dt + C_8$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} a t^2 + C_8$$

$$t=0 \quad y = y_0 = 0 \Rightarrow C_8 = 0$$

$$\boxed{y = \frac{1}{2} a t^2}$$

Протон се креће у простору где делују узајамно нормална хомогена променљива електрична поља:

$$\vec{E}_1 = \vec{e}_x E_1 \cos \omega t$$

$$\vec{E}_2 = \vec{e}_y E_2 \sin \omega t$$

При каквим почетним условима и вредностима амплитуда  $E_1$  и  $E_2$  трајекторија протона ће бити обична циклоида?

Решение:

$$m \ddot{\vec{r}} = q \vec{e}_x E_1 \cos \omega t + q \vec{e}_y E_2 \sin \omega t$$

$$\frac{d\dot{\vec{r}}}{dt} = \frac{qE_1}{m} \vec{e}_x \cos \omega t + \frac{qE_2}{m} \vec{e}_y \sin \omega t \quad | \int$$

$$\dot{\vec{r}} = \frac{qE_1}{m\omega} \vec{e}_x \sin \omega t - \frac{qE_2}{m\omega} \vec{e}_y \cos \omega t + \vec{C}_1$$

$$d\vec{r} = \frac{qE_1}{m\omega} \vec{e}_x \sin \omega t dt - \frac{qE_2}{m\omega} \vec{e}_y \cos \omega t dt + \vec{C}_1 dt \quad | \int$$

$$\vec{r} = -\frac{eE_1}{m\omega^2} \vec{e}_x \cos \omega t - \frac{eE_2}{m\omega^2} \vec{e}_y \sin \omega t + \vec{C}_1 t + \vec{C}_2$$

$$\vec{C}_1 = (C_{1x}, C_{1y}, C_{1z})$$

$$\vec{C}_2 = (C_{2x}, C_{2y}, C_{2z})$$

$$x = -\frac{eE_1}{m\omega^2} \cos \omega t + C_{1x}t + C_{2x}$$

$$t=0 \quad x = x_0$$

$$x_0 = -\frac{eE_1}{m\omega^2} + C_{2x}$$

$$C_{2x} = x_0 + \frac{eE_1}{m\omega^2}$$

$$x = \frac{eE_1}{m\omega^2} (1 - \cos \omega t) + C_{1x}t + x_0$$

$$\dot{x} = \frac{eE_1}{m\omega^2} \omega \sin \omega t + C_{1x} + \dot{x}_0$$

$$t=0 \quad \dot{x} = \dot{x}_0$$

$$\dot{x}_0 = C_{1x}$$

$$x = \frac{eE_1}{m\omega^2} (1 - \cos \omega t) + \dot{x}_0 t + x_0 \quad \text{από το ίδιο:}$$

$$y = \frac{eE_1}{m\omega^2} (\omega t - \sin \omega t) + \dot{y}_0 t + y_0$$

$$z = \dot{z}_0 t + z_0$$

Προβλεπόμενη ηε δυναμ  
υπολογισμα y παθη

$$z = z_0 \text{ ακο ηε}$$

$$\dot{x}_0 = \dot{y}_0 = \dot{z}_0 = 0$$

$$E_1 = E_2$$