

# 4 Hausaufgabe zu Theorie der höheren Mechanik zum Montag, den 17.5.2010

H7

a)

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_{1,z} &= \frac{\int_0^h \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{a/2} \rho z \, d\rho d\varphi dz}{\int_0^h \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{a/2} \rho \, d\rho d\varphi dz} = \frac{\frac{1}{8}a^2 h^2 \pi \rho}{\frac{1}{4}a^2 h \pi \rho} = \frac{h}{2} \\
 R_{2,z} &= \frac{\int_0^{2h} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{b/2} \rho z \, d\rho d\varphi dz}{\int_0^{2h} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{b/2} \rho \, d\rho d\varphi dz} = \frac{\frac{3}{8}b^2 h^2 \pi \rho}{\frac{1}{4}b^2 h \pi \rho} = \frac{3h}{2} \\
 R_{3,z} &= \frac{\int_0^{2h+d} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{(d/2)^2 - (z-2h-d/2)^2}} \rho z \, d\rho d\varphi dz}{\int_0^{2h+d} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{(d/2)^2 - (z-2h-d/2)^2}} \rho \, d\rho d\varphi dz} = \frac{\frac{1}{12}d^3(d+4h)\pi \rho}{\frac{d^3\pi}{6}\rho} = \frac{1}{2}d + 2h \\
 \vec{R}_z &= \frac{R_1 M_1 + R_2 M_2 + R_3 M_3}{M_1 + M_2 + M_3} = \frac{\frac{1}{8}a^2 h^2 \pi \rho + \frac{3}{8}b^2 h^2 \pi \rho + \frac{1}{12}d^3(d+4h)\pi \rho}{\frac{1}{4}a^2 h \pi \rho + \frac{1}{4}b^2 h \pi \rho + \frac{d^3\pi}{6}\rho} \\
 &= \frac{3h^2(a^2+3b^2)+2d^4+8d^3h}{6h(a^2+b^2)+4d^3} \approx 0.925m \\
 \Rightarrow R &= (0, 0, 0.925m)
 \end{aligned}$$

b)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi_1 &= -G\rho \int_0^h \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{a/2} \frac{\rho}{|\vec{r}|} \, d\rho d\varphi dz = -G\rho \int_0^h \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{a/2} \frac{\rho}{\sqrt{\rho^2 + z^2}} \, d\rho d\varphi dz \\
 &= -2\pi G\rho \int_0^h \int_0^{a/2} \frac{\rho}{\sqrt{\rho^2 + z^2}} \, d\rho dz = -2\pi G\rho \int_0^h \sqrt{\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + z^2} - z \, dz \\
 &= -2\pi G\rho \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( z \sqrt{z^2 + \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2} + \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 \log \left( z + \sqrt{z^2 + \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2} \right) \right) - \frac{1}{2}z^2 \right]_0^h \\
 &= -G\rho \pi \left( \frac{1}{2}h \sqrt{a^2 + 4h^2} + \frac{1}{4}a^2 \log \left( \sqrt{a^2 + 4h^2} + 2h \right) - \frac{1}{8}a^2 \log(a^2) - h^2 \right) \\
 &\approx -0.255455G\rho \\
 \phi_2 &= -2\pi G\rho \int_h^{2h} \sqrt{\left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2 + z^2} - z \, dz \\
 &= -2\pi G\rho \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( z \sqrt{z^2 + \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2} + \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2 \log \left( z + \sqrt{z^2 + \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2} \right) \right) - \frac{1}{2}z^2 \right]_h^{2h} \\
 &= -2\pi G\rho \frac{1}{8} \left( b^2 \left( \log \left( \sqrt{b^2 + 16h^2} + 4h \right) \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. - \log \left( \sqrt{b^2 + 4h^2} + 2h \right) \right) - 2h \left( \sqrt{b^2 + 4h^2} - 2\sqrt{b^2 + 16h^2} + 6h \right) \right) \\
 &\approx -0.134122G\rho
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi_3 = -G\rho \frac{\frac{4}{3}(\frac{d}{2})^3 \pi}{\frac{1}{2}d + 2h} = -G\rho \frac{\frac{d^3 \pi}{6}}{\frac{1}{2}d + 2h} = -\frac{\pi d^3 G \rho}{3(d + 4h)} \approx -0.0538342 G \rho$$

$$\phi = \phi_1 + \phi_2 + \phi_3 = -0.443411 G \rho$$

## H8

$$\phi_{innen} = -4\pi G \rho \int_{r_1}^{r_2} r' dr' = 2\pi G \rho (r_1^2 - r_2^2)$$

$$\phi_{aussen} = -4\pi G \rho \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \frac{r'^2}{r} dr' = \frac{4}{3}\pi G \rho (r_1^3 - r_2^3) \frac{1}{r}$$

$\phi$  in Gm

