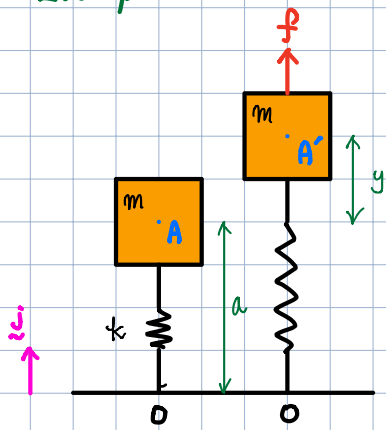


Example >



Step 1. The position vector

$$\vec{r}_A = (a+y)\vec{j} \longrightarrow \dot{\vec{r}}_A = \dot{y}\vec{j}$$

Step 2. The kinetic energy

$$T = \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{\vec{r}}_A \cdot \dot{\vec{r}}_A) = \frac{1}{2}m\dot{y}^2$$

Step 4. Nonconservative work

$$\delta W_{\text{noncons}} = \vec{f} \cdot \delta \vec{r}_A = f \cdot \delta(a+y) = f \cdot \delta y$$

$$Q_y = f$$

Step 3. The potential energy

$$V = V_{\text{spring}} + V_{\text{gravity}}$$

$$V_{\text{spring}} = \int_y^0 (-ky\vec{j}) \cdot d\vec{r}_A = \int_y^0 -ky dy = \frac{1}{2}ky^2$$

$$= d(\frac{1}{2}ky^2)\vec{j}$$

$$= d(\frac{1}{2}ky^2)\vec{j}$$

$$V_{\text{gravity}} = \int_y^0 -mg dy = mgy$$

Step 5. Euler-Lagrange's Equation of Motion

$$Q_i = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i}$$

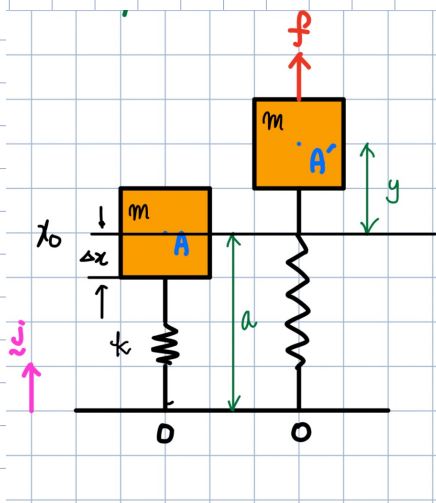
$$m\ddot{y} + ky + mg = f$$

Ans.

$$L = T - V = \frac{1}{2}m\dot{y}^2 - \frac{1}{2}ky^2 - mgy$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{y}} = m\dot{y}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = -ky - mg$$



1. position vector

$$\vec{r}_A = (a+y)\vec{j}$$

$$\dot{\vec{r}}_A = \dot{y}\vec{j}$$

2. kinetic energy

$$T = \frac{1}{2}m\dot{r}_A^2 = \frac{1}{2}m\dot{y}^2$$

$$\therefore L = T - U = \frac{1}{2}m\dot{y}^2 - \frac{1}{2}ky^2 + kax - mgy$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} = m\dot{y} \longrightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{y}} \right) = m\ddot{y}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = -ky + kax - mg \longleftarrow kx - mg = 0 \text{ for force balance}$$

$$Q_i = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} \longrightarrow m\ddot{y} + ky = f$$

Ans

we don't have to consider gravity terms if the system started from static position

3. potential energy

$$V_{\text{spring}} = \int_y^0 -k \cdot (y - ax) dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}ky^2 - kaxy$$

$$V_{\text{gravity}} = \int_y^0 -mg \cdot dy = mgy$$