

Thornton & Marion 5th Edition Problem 2 – 43

A particle is under the influence of a force $F = -kx + \frac{k}{\alpha^2}x^3$ where k and α are constants and k is always positive. Determine the potential energy and discuss the motion. What happens when $E = \frac{1}{4}k\alpha^2$.

Define the function:

```
In[1]:= Force[x_] = -k*x +  $\frac{k}{\alpha^2}$ *x^3;
```

Force[x]

```
Out[2]= -k x +  $\frac{k x^3}{\alpha^2}$ 
```

Integrate to find the potential energy:

```
In[3]:= PotEnergy = -  $\int$  Force[x] dx
```

PotEnergy

```
Out[3]=  $\frac{k x^2}{2} - \frac{k x^4}{4 \alpha^2}$ 
```

```
Out[4]=  $\frac{k x^2}{2} - \frac{k x^4}{4 \alpha^2}$ 
```

Define the constants with random values:

```
In[5]:= k = 2;
```

```
 $\alpha$  = 3;
```

Force[x]

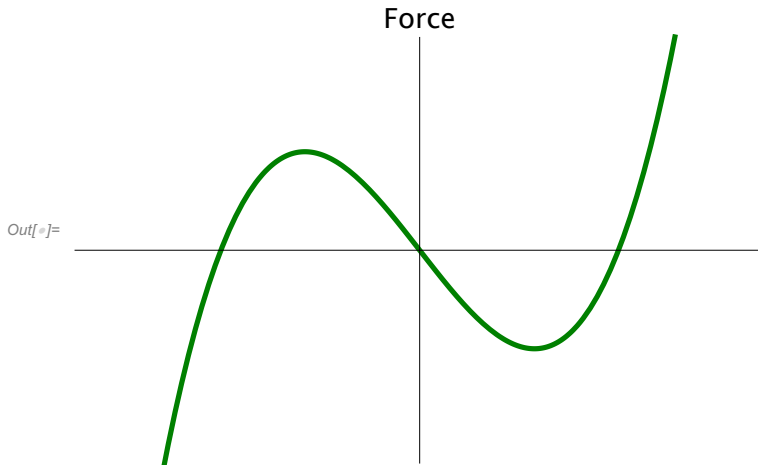
PotEnergy

```
Out[7]= -2 x +  $\frac{2 x^3}{9}$ 
```

```
Out[8]=  $x^2 - \frac{x^4}{18}$ 
```

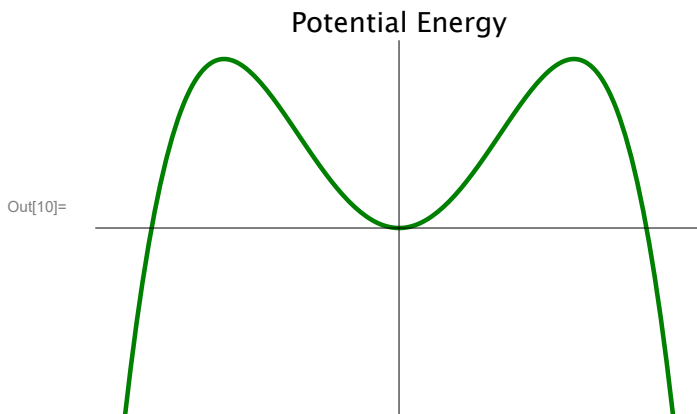
Plot the force.

```
In[9]:= pForce = Plot[Force[x], {x, -5, 5},
  BaseStyle -> {FontFamily -> Helvetica, FontSize -> 12, FontColor -> RGBColor[0, 0.5, 0]},
  Ticks -> None, PlotRange -> {-5, 5}, PlotPoints -> 100,
  PlotStyle -> {{RGBColor[0, 0.5, 0], Thickness[0.0075]}}, PlotLabel -> "Force"]
```



Plot U to show maxima and minima:

```
In[10]:= pPotEnergy =
  Plot[PotEnergy, {x, -5, 5}, BaseStyle -> {FontFamily -> Helvetica, FontSize -> 12, FontColor -> RGBColor[0, 0.5, 0]}, Ticks -> None,
  PlotRange -> {-5, 5}, PlotPoints -> 100, PlotStyle -> {{RGBColor[0, 0.5, 0], Thickness[0.0075]}}, PlotLabel -> "Potential Energy"]
```



Find the maxima and minima of the potential energy. Since these occur where $\frac{dU}{dx} = -F = 0$, find the values for this.

```
In[11]:= Clear[k, α]
  Solve[-k*x + (k/α^2)*x^3 == 0, x]
```

Out[12]= {{x -> 0}, {x -> -α}, {x -> α}}

The potential energy, $U(x) = \frac{kx^2}{2} - \frac{kx^4}{4\alpha^2}$, at the maxima, $U(x_{\max}) = U(\pm\alpha)$ and $U(0)$ are

$$U(\pm\alpha) = \frac{k\alpha^2}{2} - \frac{k\alpha^4}{4\alpha^2} = \frac{k\alpha^2}{4} \text{ and}$$

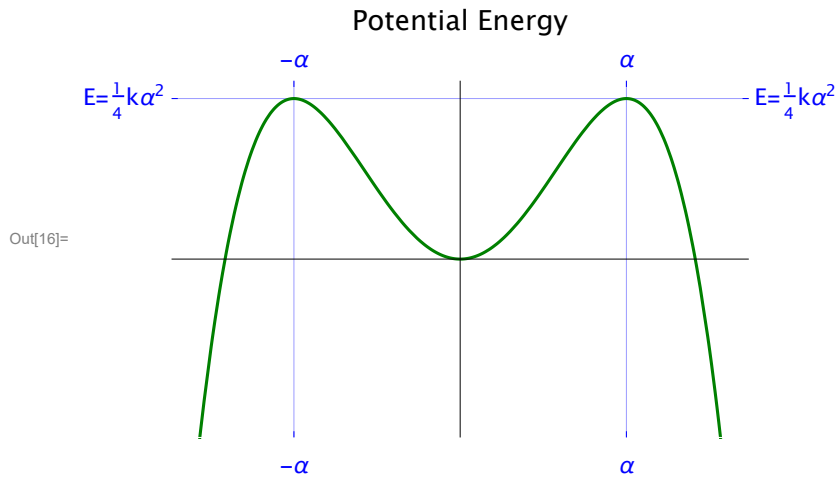
$$U(0) = 0.$$

Thus when $E = T + U = \frac{k\alpha^2}{4}$, $E = U(\pm\alpha)$ so that $T = 0$ at these points. Thus the particle is bound as shown in the plot below for the values of k and α above.

```
In[13]:= k = 2;  
alpha = 3;  
k*alpha^2  
4
```

```
Out[15]= 9  
2
```

```
In[16]:= p2PotEnergy = Plot[PotEnergy, {x, -5, 5}, BaseStyle -> {FontFamily -> Helvetica, FontSize -> 12, FontColor -> RGBColor[0, 0.5, 0]},  
PlotRange -> {-5, 5}, PlotPoints -> 20, Frame -> True, FrameStyle -> White,  
FrameTicks -> {{{{4.5, "E=1/4 k alpha^2"}}, {{4.5, "E=1/4 k alpha^2"}}}, {{{-3, "-alpha"}, {3, "alpha"}}, {{{-3, "-alpha"}, {3, "alpha"}}}},  
FrameTicksStyle -> Directive[Blue], GridLines -> {{{-3, Blue}, {3, Blue}}, {{4.5, Blue}}},  
PlotStyle -> {RGBColor[0, 0.5, 0]}, PlotLabel -> "Potential Energy"]
```



```
In[18]:= Export["TM5P2_43.pdf", SelectedNotebook[]]
```

```
Out[17]= TM5P2_43.pdf
```