Al- Mustaqbal University

College of Science

Medical Physics Department

First Stage





Mechanics

Lecture Three: General Motion of a Particle in 3D

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1 Introduction

We now examine the general case of the motion of a particle in three dimensions. The vector form of the equation of motion for such a particle is

$$\vec{F} = \frac{d\vec{P}}{dt} \dots \dots (1)$$
 (Newton's 2nd Law)

in which $\vec{P} = mv$ is the linear momentum of the particle.

$$\vec{P} = \frac{d(m\,\vec{v})}{dt} \quad \dots \dots (2)$$

This vector equation is equivalent to *three scalar equations* in Cartesian coordinates.

$$F_{x}=rac{d}{dt}\;(m\dot{x})=m\ddot{x}$$
 يوصف بدلالة ثلاث مركبات عددية في الاحداثيات الكارتيزية $F_{y}=rac{d}{dt}\;(m\dot{y})=m\ddot{y}$ $F_{z}=rac{d}{dt}\;(m\dot{z})=m\ddot{z}$ $\cdots (3)$

لاتوجد طريقه عامة لايجاد الحلول لجميع الحالات الممكنه للقوة. لكن هناك انواع عديدة لدوال القوة يمكن حل معادلاتها التفاضليه بطرق بسيطه نسبياً.

2 The Work Principle

That means the work done on a particle causes it to gain or lose kinetic energy.

هذا يعنى أن الشغل المنجز على الجسيم يؤدي إلى اكتساب أو فقدان الطاقة الحركية.

Take the dot product of both sides of Eq.(1) with the velocity \vec{v} :

$$\vec{F} \cdot \vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{P}}{dt} \cdot \vec{v}$$

$$\vec{F} \cdot \vec{v} = \frac{d(m\vec{v})}{dt} \cdot \vec{v} \dots \dots (3)$$

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

$$= m \left(\vec{v} \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} + \vec{v} \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} \right)$$

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

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

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

$$\vec{v} \cdot \vec{v} = |v||v|\cos\theta = |\vec{v}|^2$$

$$\therefore \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{|\vec{v}|^2}{2\vec{v}} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\vec{v}}{2} \right) \dots (4)$$

Multiply Eq.(4) by (m)

$$\frac{d(m\,\vec{v})}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \frac{m\,\vec{v}}{2} \dots \dots (5)$$

Sub. Eq.(5) in Eq. (3)

$$\vec{F} \cdot \vec{v} = \frac{d}{dt} \frac{m \vec{v}}{2} \cdot \vec{v}$$

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

Where $(T = \frac{1}{2}m\vec{v}^2)$ is *kinetic energy*

$$\therefore \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v} = \frac{dT}{dt}$$

$$\vec{F} \cdot \vec{v} dt = dT$$

$$\vec{v} = \frac{dx}{dt} \implies \vec{v}dt = dx$$

$$\vec{F} \cdot d\vec{x} = dT \text{ (in one dimension)}$$

In general (Three dimension) $\vec{r} = (x, y, z)$

$$\vec{F}. d\vec{r} = dT (Differential Form)
\int \vec{F}. d\vec{r} = \int dT (Integral Form)$$
.....(6) Work Equation

The equation states that the work done on the particle is equal to the increment in the kinetic energy.

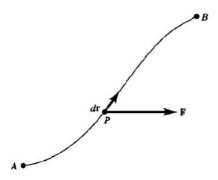
- الشغل المنجز على جسيم يساوي صافى التغير في الطاقه الحركيه او يساوي الزيادة في الطاقه الحركية.
- معادلة (6) هي تكامل خطي يمثل الشغل المنجز على جسم من قبل القوة عندما يتحرك الجسم على طول مسار الحركة.

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3 Conservative Forces and Force Fields

The line integral represents the work done on the particle by the force \vec{F} as the particle moves along its trajectory from A to B.





The work done by a force \vec{F} is the line integral $\int_A^B \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$

Eq. (6) states that the work done on a particle by the net force acting on it, in moving from one position in space to another, is equal to the *difference in the kinetic energy* of the particle at those two positions, which mean that the work done on the particle depend on the *particle path* in the space.

The work was done by a force in moving a particle from point A to point B equal to the difference in the kinetic energy of the particle at those two positions. This required a detailed knowledge of the motion of the particle from A to B to calculate the work done on it by a conservative force. Many of the physically important forces are conservative type.

- أذا كانت F دالة للموقع فقط عندها يكون لدينا مجال قوة استاتيكية (static force field) وهذه القوة تكون محفوظة.
 - $ec{F}.dec{r}$ ورياضياً المجال المحفوظ هو المجال الذي يعبر عنه بالعلاقه $ec{r}$
- فاذا كان الجسيم يتحرك في مجال محفوظ فيمكن حساب الشغل من تكامل المقدار \vec{F} . \vec{d} \vec{r} وبالتالي يمكن ان نحسب مقدار الزيادة في الطاقه الحركية.
- كون التكامل الخطي هنا يعتمد على المسار بين النقطتين A و B ، وهذا يتطلب معرفة تفصيلية لحركة الجسيم من النقطة A إلى النقطة B لحساب الشغل المنجز عليه من قبل القوة.
- عليه ستكون المعادلة فعالة في حالة القوى المحافظة، ولكون اغلب القوى المؤثرة حولنا هي من النوع المحافظة فلن نجد مشكلة في حساب الشغل المنجز من التكامل \vec{F} . \vec{d} \vec{r}

The tables below represent a comparison between conservative and non conservative forces with examples for each one of them.

Conservative forces	Non conservative forces
The force is called conservative if	The force is called non conservative
work done by force is dependent only	force if work is done by the force is
initial and final position of body not	depend on path followed by body.
depends on path followed by body.	
The work done by conservative force	The work done by non-
in close path is zero.	conservative force in a close path is
	not zero.

Conservative forces	Non conservative forces
Gravitational forces	Frictional forces
Magnetic force	Viscous forces
Elastic spring force	Air resistance force
Electric force	Tension in a string
	Propulsion force of the rocket

4 Potential Energy Function

The work integral in Cartesian coordinates given by:

$$\int F \cdot d\vec{r} = \int \left[F_x dx + F_y dy + F_z dz \right] \dots \dots (1)$$

$$F_{x} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x}$$

$$F_{y} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial y}$$

$$F_{z} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial z}$$

$$(2)$$

where V(x, y, z) is potential energy function (scalar function)

So, Eq.(1) become:

$$\int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int \left[-\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} dx - \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} dy - \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} dz \right]$$

$$\int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = -\int dV$$

$$: \iint \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int dV \dots (3)$$

By comparing with Eq.(6) in pervious section

$$\therefore \int dT = -\int dV$$

Or
$$T = -V$$

So, a general conservation of total energy principle:

$$T + V = Constant = E$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v^2 + V_{(x,y,z)} = E \dots \dots (4)$$

When a particle moves in a *conservative field* of a force the *sum of kinetic and potential* energies remains *constant* throughout the motion.

5 The Potential in a Uniform Gravitational Field

In the case of a projectile moving in a uniform field of force such as a particle acted upon by gravity near the surface of the earth, only the gravity acts on the projectile, vertical motion. Choosing the z-axis to be vertical, the following equation of motion:

$$F_{x} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$F_{y} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$F_{z} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial z} = -mg$$

$$.....(1)$$

اذا تحرك جسيم بتأثير مجال قوة منتظم مثل حركة جسيم بتأثير $F_x = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = 0$ قوة الجاذبيه الارضية قرب سطح الارض. فأذا كان الاتجاه العمودي بأتجاه محور Z فان مقدار القوة (mg) (قوة الجاذبية) $F_y = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} = 0$ $\mathbb{Z}_y = 0$ يكون بأتجاه محور Z السالب، فاذن يجب ان تحقق دالة الجهد (1).....

$$\therefore \int dV = mg \int dz$$

$$V_{(x,y,z)} = mgz + c$$
 (Potential Function)

where c is an arbitrary constant and it is equal to zero at the earth's surface. So ثابت التكامل هو ثابت اعتباطي وقيمته تساوي صفر عند the energy equation becomes: سطح الارض $\frac{1}{2}m(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2) + mgz = E \dots \dots (2)$

So, for any given case the total energy can be calculated from the knowledge of the initial conditions of the motion.

6 Conditions for the Existence of a Potential Function

One dimensional motion of a particle is always *conservative* if the force as a function of **position only**. That is, if we have a force, F(x), which is only a function of position, then F(x) dx is always a perfect differential. This means that we can define a potential function as

$$V = -\int F \, . \, dx$$
 الحركة في خط مستقيم (بعد واحد) تكون دائماً محافظة اذا كانت القوه دالة للموقع $V = -\int F \, . \, dx$ فقط. عليه يمكن حساب دالة الجهد من التكامل $V = -\int F \, . \, dx$

In two and three dimensions, we would, in principle, expect that any force which depends only on position, F(r), to be conservative. In general, this is **not** sufficient, unless satisfy certain criteria does a potential function exits

$$F_x = F_x(x,y,z)$$
 اما في حالة الحركة ببعدين او ثلاثه ابعاد نتوقع ان تكون اي قوة دالة للموقع فقط تكون محافظة. بشكل عام، هذا لا يكفي، إلا إذا $F_y = F_y(x,y,z)$ (1) $F_z = F_z(x,y,z)$ (1)

Assume that a potential function is exist:

نفترض دالة الجهد موجودة.

$$F_{x} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x}$$

$$F_{y} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial y}$$

$$F_{z} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial z}$$
......(2)

If we take the partial derivative of F_x with respect to y

$$\frac{\partial F_{x}}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial^{2} V}{\partial y \, \partial x} \dots \dots (3)$$
 $\frac{\partial F_{y}}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial^{2} V}{\partial x \, \partial y} \dots \dots (4)$
 $\therefore \frac{\partial^{2} V}{\partial y \, \partial x} = \frac{\partial^{2} V}{\partial x \, \partial y} \dots \dots (5)$
 $\therefore \frac{\partial F_{x}}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial F_{y}}{\partial x} \dots \dots (6)$
الطرف الايمن من المعادلتين (3) و (4) متساوى لان V دالة مستمرة وكذلك مشتقتها الاولى والثانيه

A similar argument can be made with the pairs (F_y, F_z) , (F_x, F_z)

$$\frac{\partial F_{x}}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial F_{y}}{\partial x}
\frac{\partial F_{y}}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial F_{z}}{\partial y}
\frac{\partial F_{x}}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial F_{z}}{\partial x}$$
.....(7)

These are the necessary conditions, on F_x , F_y and F_z for a potential function to exist. They express the condition that

 $\vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = F_x dx + F_y d_y + F_z d_z$ is an exact differential.

Then the force components are indeed derivable from a potential function, and the sum of the kinetic energy and potential energy is constant.

فاذا كانت المعادلات في (7) صحيحة فان مركبات القوه تكون فعلا مشتقه من دالة الجهد $V_{(x,y,z)}$ ويكون مجموع الطاقه الحركيه والكامنه مقداراً ثابتاً. وهذه المعادلات تدعى بشروط تحقق (exist) دالة الجهد.

7 Potential for the Inverse (Square Law of Force)

Gravitational force varies inversely as square of the distance measured from the earth's center. This inverse - square relation is also found to be the law of force for electric fields of elementary particles.

قوة الجذب بين جسمين تتناسب عكسياً مع مربع المسافه بينهما وفي حالة الجاذبيه الارضيه (في مجال الارض) فانها تتناسب مع مربع المسافه المقاسة من مركز الارض. ان علاقة التربيع العكسي هذه هي ايضاً قانون قوة مجال التنافر والتجاذب بين الشحنات الكهربائية.

The analytical form for the inverse – square law can be written as:

$$\vec{F} \alpha - \frac{1}{r^2}$$

$$\vec{F} = -k \frac{\vec{n}}{r^2} \dots \dots (1)$$
 (The inverse – square law)

Where n: unit vector in the direction of the radius vector r

k: constant proportionality

The negative sign indicates that the force is attractive or pointing toward the origin.

While positive sign denote a repulsive force pointing away from the origin.

$$\vec{n}$$
 :الوحدة الاتجاهيه للازاحة (نصف القطر اي باتجاه قيمه نصف القطر: \vec{n} : \vec{k} : ثابت التناسب والاشارة السالبه دلالة على ان القوه هي تجاذبيه متجه نحو نقطه الاصل. وتكون الاشارة موجية عندما تكون القوه تنافرية مبتعدة عن نقطه الاصل.

$$\vec{n} = \frac{r}{|\vec{r}|} = \frac{\vec{r}}{r} \dots \dots (2)$$

Thus the inverse – square law can also be written as:

$$\therefore \vec{F} = -k \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} \dots \dots (3) \quad \text{(Inverse square law of force)}$$

In Cartesian coordinate

$$: \vec{r} = ix + jy + kz \dots \dots (4)$$

and

$$r = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{1/2} \dots (5)$$

So when Sub. Eqns. (4) and (5) in eqn. (3)

 $\vec{F} = -k (ix + jy + kz)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-3/2}$ (6)Inverse-square law in rectangular coordinates

Consider that the potential function:

$$V(r) = -\frac{k}{r} \dots \dots (7)$$

Gives the correct force, that is:

$$F(r) = -\frac{dV}{dr} = -\frac{d}{dr} \left(-\frac{k}{r} \right) = -\frac{k}{r^2}$$
 [one dimension]

In three dimensions Eqn. (7) rewrite as:

$$V_{(x,y,z)} = \frac{-k}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{1/2}}$$

$$V_{(x,y,z)} = -k (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-1/2}$$

Then the force components needed to give the force function

$$F_{x} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -kx(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{-3}$$

$$F_{y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -ky(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{-3}$$

$$F_{z} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = -kz(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{-3}$$
... (8)

Note: k here is constant gravity while in the case of vibrational motion they were constant elastic (Stiffness Constant)