

```
(%i16) kill(all);
(%o0) done
```

1 Lagrangian (4)

```
(%i1) depends([r,phi,rdot,phidot], t);
(%o1) [r(t),phi(t),rdot(t),phidot(t)]
```

```
(%i2) Lg: 1/2*m*(rdot^2+r^2*phidot^2)+x^2/r-(x^2-1)*L^2/(2*m*r^2);
(%o2) 
$$\frac{(1-x^2)L^2}{2mr^2} + \frac{x^2}{r} + \frac{m(\text{rdot}^2 + \text{phidot}^2 r^2)}{2}$$

```

2 Lagrange equations (5-7)

```
(%i3) diff(Lg,r) = diff(diff(Lg,rdot),t);
(%o3) 
$$-\frac{(1-x^2)L^2}{mr^3} - \frac{x^2}{r^2} + m \text{phidot}^2 r = m \left( \frac{d}{dt} \text{rdot} \right)$$

```

```
(%i4) diff(Lg,phi) = diff(diff(Lg,phidot),t);
(%o4) 
$$0 = 2m \text{phidot} r \left( \frac{d}{dt} r \right) + m \left( \frac{d}{dt} \text{phidot} \right) r^2$$

```

3 Time integration

```
(%i11) t: 1/x*m*alpha^2/L*'integrate(1/((1+epsilon*cos(phi1))^2), phi1);
(%o11) 
$$\frac{\alpha^2 m \int \frac{1}{(\epsilon \cos(\text{phi1}) + 1)^2} d\text{phi1}}{x L}$$

```

```
(%i14) t1 :ev(t, integrate);
Is  $\epsilon^2 - 1.0$  positive or negative?n;
(%o14) 
$$\frac{2 \alpha^2 m \left( \frac{\text{atan}\left(\frac{(2\epsilon - 2) \sin(\text{phi1})}{2\sqrt{1-\epsilon^2}(\cos(\text{phi1}) + 1)}\right)}{\sqrt{1-\epsilon^2}(\epsilon^2 - 1)} - \frac{\epsilon \sin(\text{phi1})}{(\cos(\text{phi1}) + 1) \left( \frac{(\epsilon^3 - \epsilon^2 - \epsilon + 1) \sin(\text{phi1})^2}{(\cos(\text{phi1}) + 1)^2} - \epsilon^3 - \epsilon^2 + \epsilon + 1 \right)} \right)}{x L}$$

```

```
(%i15) fortran(t1);  
      2*alpha**2*m*(atan((2*epsilon-2)*sin(phi1)/(sqrt(1-epsilon**2)*(co  
1      s(phi1)+1))/2.0E+0)/(sqrt(1-epsilon**2)*(epsilon**2-1))-epsilon  
2      *sin(phi1)/((cos(phi1)+1)*((epsilon**3-epsilon**2-epsilon+1)*si  
3      n(phi1)**2/(cos(phi1)+1)**2-epsilon**3-epsilon**2+epsilon+1)))/  
4      (x*L)  
(%o15) done
```