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$$r^2 - \frac{\sigma}{E} = r_0^2 - \frac{\sigma}{E} + 2 \left[r_0^2 - \frac{\sigma}{E} \right]^{1/2} \sqrt{\frac{2E}{m}} (t-t_0)$$

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cont.

$$+ \frac{2E}{m} (t-t_0)^2 \Rightarrow$$

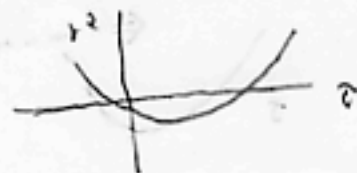
$$r^2 = r_0^2 + 2 \left[r_0^2 - \frac{\sigma}{E} \right]^{1/2} \sqrt{\frac{2E}{m}} (t-t_0) + \frac{2E}{m} (t-t_0)^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$r = \left\{ r_0^2 + 2 \left[r_0^2 - \frac{\sigma}{E} \right]^{1/2} \sqrt{\frac{2E}{m}} (t-t_0) + \frac{2E}{m} (t-t_0)^2 \right\}^{1/2}$$

Let us write r^2 in the form

$$r^2 = \underbrace{r_0^2}_a + 2 \underbrace{\left[r_0^2 - \frac{\sigma}{E} \right]^{1/2}}_b \underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{2E}{m}} (t-t_0)}_c + \underbrace{\frac{2E}{m} (t-t_0)^2}_c \Rightarrow$$

$$r^2 = a + b c + c c^2 \text{ with } c > 0 \Rightarrow$$



A parabola that opens upward.

$$\text{Find its minimum} \Rightarrow \frac{dr^2}{dc} = b + 2c c = 0 \Rightarrow c = -\frac{b}{2c}$$

$$\Rightarrow (r_{\min})^2 = a + b \left(\frac{-b}{2c} \right) + c \left(\frac{-b}{2c} \right)^2 = a - \frac{b^2}{4c} = \frac{1}{4c} [4ac - b^2]$$

$$\text{But } 4ac - b^2 = 4 r_0^2 \frac{2E}{m} - 4 \frac{2E}{m} \left[r_0^2 - \frac{\sigma}{E} \right]$$

$$= 4 \frac{2E}{m} \left[r_0^2 - r_0^2 + \frac{\sigma}{E} \right] = \frac{8E}{m} \left(\frac{\sigma}{E} \right) < 0 !$$

So, we get $r=0$ for finite c .