

4 הרצאה

$$I = \int_{t_A}^{t_B} L dt \quad \text{כסוף}$$

Variational Calculus

הטורן ואיטרציות

$$I = \int_{t_A}^{t_B} f_\alpha(x(t)) dt$$

f_α - הטורציה של המסלול השנים

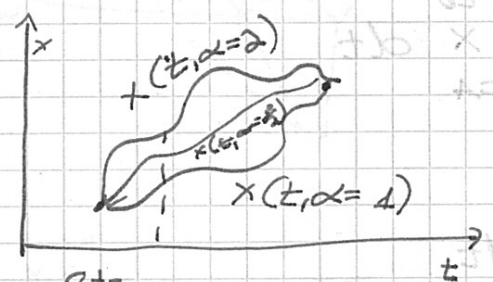
$$\delta I = \delta \int_{t_A}^{t_B} f_\alpha(x(t)) dt$$

δ -שינוי טיפה של הטורציה

$$f_\alpha \rightarrow f_{\alpha+\delta\alpha}$$

$$\delta \int_{t_A}^{t_B} f_\alpha(x, \dot{x}, t) dt = 0$$

הגדרה של ה-אקסטרימום



α הוא משנה רציף

$$I = \int_{t_A}^{t_B} f(x(t, \alpha), \dot{x}(t, \alpha), t) dt$$

$$\delta I = \frac{\partial I}{\partial \alpha} d\alpha = 0$$

האקסטרימום

$$\frac{\partial I}{\partial \alpha} = \int_{t_A}^{t_B} \frac{\partial f(x, \dot{x}, t)}{\partial \alpha} dt = \int_{t_A}^{t_B} \left\{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \dot{x}} \frac{\partial \dot{x}}{\partial \alpha} \right\} dt$$

$$\int_{t_A}^{t_B} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \dot{x}} \frac{\partial \dot{x}}{\partial \alpha} dt = \int_{t_A}^{t_B} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \dot{x}} \left(\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} \right) dt$$

$$= \int_{t_A}^{t_B} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \dot{x}} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} \Big|_{t_A}^{t_B} - \int_{t_A}^{t_B} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} dt$$

מכיוון שה- x ו- \dot{x} זהים ב- t_A ו- t_B לכן האינטגרל הראשון מתאפס

$$\delta I = \frac{\partial I}{\partial \alpha} d\alpha = \int_{t_A}^{t_B} \left\{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) \right\} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} d\alpha dt$$

$$0 = \delta I = \int_{t_A}^{t_B} \left\{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) \right\} \delta x dt$$

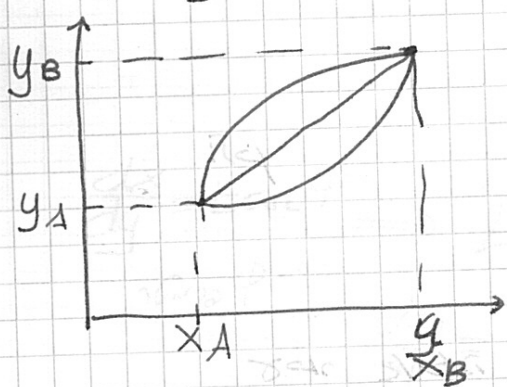
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0$$

וקיבולו את E-L

השאלה: איך מציבים את הפונקציה f?

אם נתון (x_A, y_A) ו- (x_B, y_B) אז הפונקציה צריכה להיות:



$$ds = \sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2} dx$$

$$S = \int_{x_A, y_A}^{x_B, y_B} ds = \int_{x_A, y_A}^{x_B, y_B} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2} dx$$

$$f \rightarrow \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2}$$

$$t \rightarrow x$$

$$x \rightarrow y$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)} \right) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dx}}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\frac{dy}{dx}}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2}} \right) = 0$$

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{y'}{\sqrt{1 + y'^2}} = \text{const}$$

$$(y')^2 = c^2 (1 + y'^2)$$

$$y'^2 (1 - c^2) = c^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y' = \frac{c}{\sqrt{1 - c^2}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{1 - c^2}} \Rightarrow$$

$$y = \frac{c}{\sqrt{1 - c^2}} x + B$$

$$y = Ax + B$$

Brachistochrone



$$ds = v dt$$

$$\Rightarrow dt = \frac{ds}{v}$$

$$t_{AB} = \int_{t_A}^{t_B} dt = \int_{x_A, y_A}^{x_B, y_B} \frac{ds}{v}$$

$$= \int \frac{\sqrt{1+y'^2}}{v} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v^2 = m g y$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \sqrt{2gy'}$$

$$t_{AB} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2g}} \int_{x_A}^{x_B} \frac{\sqrt{1+y'^2}}{\sqrt{y'}} dx$$

Find t_{AB} $y(x)$ such that

$$f \leftrightarrow \sqrt{\frac{1+y'^2}{y}}$$

$$x \leftrightarrow y$$

$$t \leftrightarrow x$$

E-L \rightarrow minimize

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y'} \right) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{1+y'^2}}{y^{3/2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y'} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y'}} \frac{y'}{\sqrt{1+y'^2}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{y'}{\sqrt{y'} \sqrt{1+y'^2}} \right) = \frac{y''}{\sqrt{y'} \sqrt{1+y'^2}} + y' \left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(y(1+y'^2))^{3/2}} \cdot \left[\frac{d}{dx} (y(1+y'^2)) \right] \right)$$

$$y'' = -\frac{1+y'^2}{2y}$$

minimize the time between two points

$$I = \int_{t_A}^{t_B} f(x, \dot{x}, t) dt \leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \dot{x}} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$y'' = -\frac{1+(y')^2}{2y}$$

$$2yy'' + 1 + (y')^2 = 0 \quad / \cdot y'$$

$$2yy'y'' + (y')^3 + y' = 0$$

$$[y(1+y'^2)]' = y'^3 + y' + 2yy'y''$$

$$y(1+y'^2) = c$$

$$y'^2 = \frac{c}{y} - 1$$

$$y' = \sqrt{\frac{c-y}{y}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{\frac{c-y}{y}}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \sqrt{\frac{y}{c-y}}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \tan \varphi \Rightarrow \tan \varphi = \sqrt{\frac{y}{c-y}} \Rightarrow y = c \sin^2 \varphi$$

נכנסת φ

$$\frac{dy}{d\varphi} = 2c \sin \varphi \cos \varphi$$

$$\frac{dx}{d\varphi} = \frac{dx}{dy} \frac{dy}{d\varphi} = \sqrt{\frac{y}{c-y}} \cdot 2c \sin \varphi \cos \varphi$$

$$\frac{dx}{d\varphi} = c(1 - \cos 2\varphi)$$

$$x = \int c(1 - \cos 2\varphi) d\varphi$$

$$\text{הקויות} = \left[x = \frac{c}{2} (2\varphi - \sin 2\varphi), y = \frac{c}{2} (1 - \cos 2\varphi) \right]$$



$$\text{Action} = \int_{t_A}^{t_B} L dt$$

Action \leftrightarrow עבודה

עקרונות המינימום \leftrightarrow עקרונות המכניקה הקלאסית

Hamilton minimal action

$$I = \int_{t_A}^{t_B} L(q_1, q_2, \dots, j, \dot{q}_1, \dot{q}_2, \dots, | t) dt$$

$\{q_i\}_{i=1}^n \rightarrow$ קואורדינטות כלליות

$$\delta I = \frac{\partial I}{\partial \alpha} d\alpha = \int_{t_A}^{t_B} \sum_i \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) \delta q_i dt$$

$E = L$ מנוחה על הקו

$$\forall_i \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} = 0$$