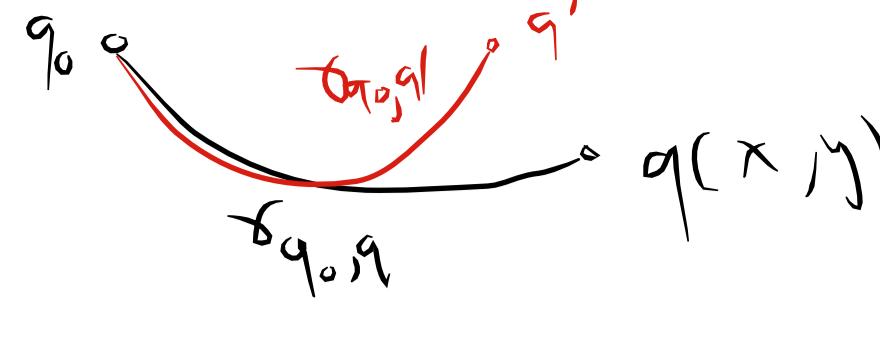


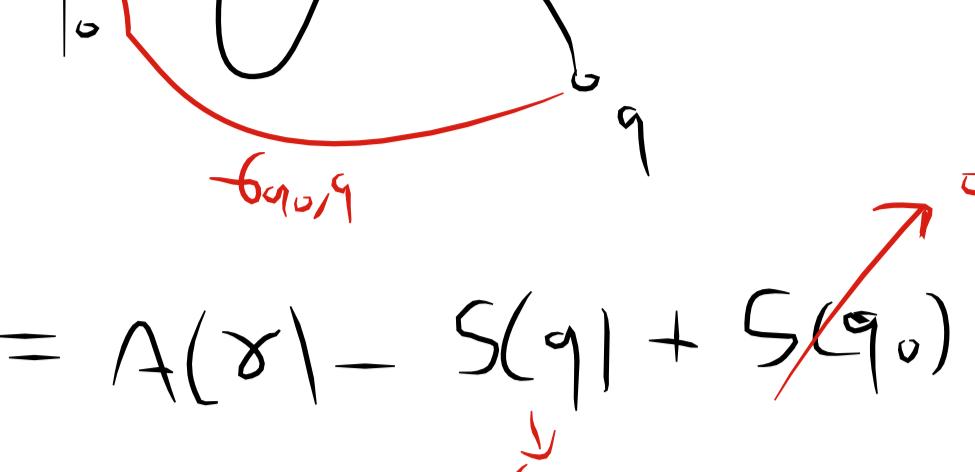
un método :
Suponer que tenemos unas curvas extremales (una familia de extremales)
las que sospechamos son mínimos y :
1. para cada q_0, q hay un tal curva de la familia conectandolos.



Tomando q_0 fijo, y dejá que $q(x,y)$ se mueve. Definimos :

$$S(x,y) := \int_{\gamma_{q_0,q}} L(\gamma, \dot{\gamma}) dt = A(\gamma_{q_0,q})$$

Pon $dS = S_x dx + S_y dy = (\underbrace{S_x \dot{x} + S_y \dot{y}}_{\Phi}) dt =: \Phi(\gamma, \dot{\gamma}) dt$
Si $L(\gamma, \dot{\gamma}) \geq \Phi(\gamma, \dot{\gamma})$ y $S(q_0) = 0$, entonces las curvas son mínimas.

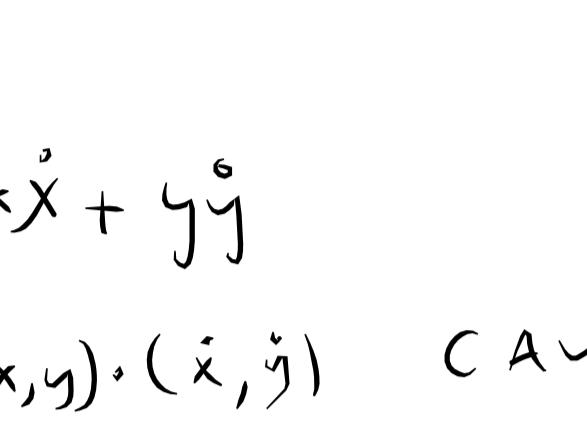


pf: $\square \leq \int_{\gamma} L - \Phi dt = A(\gamma) - \int_{\gamma} dS = A(\gamma) - S(q) + S(q_0)$

$$\Rightarrow A(\gamma_{q_0,q}) \leq A(\gamma) \quad \square$$

Ejemplo (lineas) :

$$L = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$



$$S(x,y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad dS = \frac{x dx + y dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{x \dot{x} + y \dot{y}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dt$$

$$L \stackrel{?}{\rightarrow} \Phi \quad \checkmark$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \stackrel{?}{\geq} x \dot{x} + y \dot{y}$$

$$|(x, \dot{x})| \cdot |(x, \dot{y})| \geq (x, \dot{x}) \cdot (x, \dot{y}) \quad \text{CAUCHY-SCHWARZ}$$

referencias :

Arnold - part 2

Gelfand, Fomin - Calculus of variations

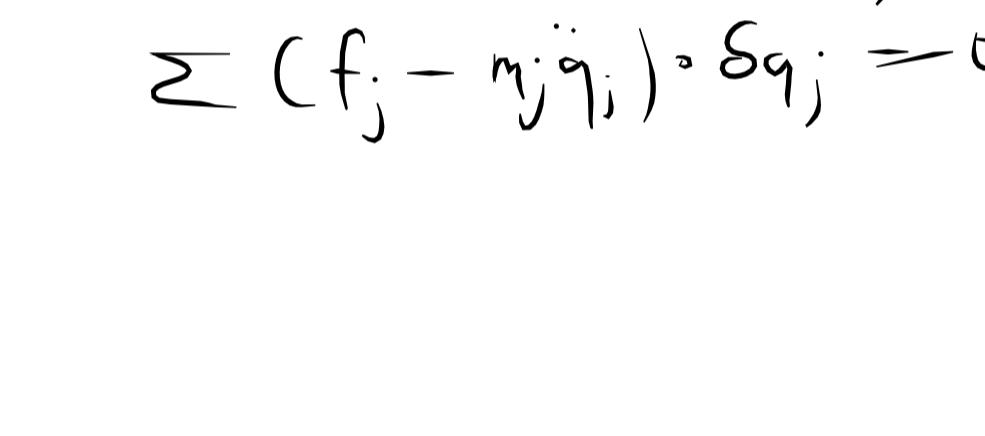
Young - Lectures on calculus of variations and optimal control

Ventajas de punto de vista Lagrangiano
para la dinámica de sistemas mecánicos

una situación general (masas puntuales que interactúan)

$$L = \sum m_j \frac{|\dot{q}_j|^2}{2} + U(q_1, \dots, q_N)$$

$$\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{p_0, p_1\} \quad \Gamma = \{1 \text{ o } \infty \text{ arcos}\}$$



$$A: \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

* mas fácil escribir las ecuaciones de movimiento :
en cualquier sistema de coordenadas,
hacer de frente con restricciones.
* tenemos un esquema para establecer la
existencia de ciertas soluciones :
minimizar la acción sobre un clase de curvas!

$$\sum (f_j - m_j \ddot{q}_j) \cdot \delta q_j = 0$$

Deja que $\mathbb{R}^M \ni (x^1, \dots, x^M) = x \mapsto q(x) \in \Sigma$
sea un parametrización (local) de Σ

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} S_p. \quad x(t) \quad s.t. \quad q(x(t)) \quad \text{sat.} \\ \Rightarrow x(t) \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \text{eqs} \quad \text{for } L(x, \dot{x}) = \sum m_j \frac{|\dot{q}_j|^2}{2} + U(q) \end{array} \right]$$

Calculamos :
 $\dot{q}_j = \partial_{x^k} q_j \dot{x}^k$
 $\delta q_j = \partial_{x^k} q_j \delta x^k$
 $\delta x = (\delta x^1, \dots, \delta x^M) \in \mathbb{R}^M$
ARBITRARIO

$$* \quad \sum \partial_{x^k} \dot{q}_j = \partial_{x^k} \dot{q}_j \quad *$$

$$U(q(x))$$

$$\partial_{x^k} U = \sum_j \partial_{q_j} U \partial_{x^k} q_j$$

$$T = \sum m_j \frac{|\dot{q}_j|^2}{2}$$

$$\partial_{x^k} T = \sum m_j (\dot{q}_j \cdot \partial_{x^k} \dot{q}_j)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \partial_{x^k} T = \sum m_j (\dot{q}_j \cdot \partial_{x^k} \dot{q}_j + \dot{q}_j \cdot \partial_{x^k} \dot{q}_j)$$

$$= \sum m_j (\dot{q}_j \cdot \partial_{x^k} \dot{q}_j) + \partial_{x^k} T$$



a' Alembert convierte a :

$$0 = \sum_{j,k} (\partial_{q_j} U \cdot \partial_{x^k} q_j - m_j \ddot{q}_j \cdot \partial_{x^k} \dot{q}_j) \delta x^k$$

desde $\delta x \in \mathbb{R}^M$ arbitraria, tenemos :

$$0 = \sum_j \partial_{q_j} U \cdot \partial_{x^k} q_j - m_j \ddot{q}_j \cdot \partial_{x^k} \dot{q}_j$$

cada k .

Es decir que :

$$0 = \partial_{x^k} U - \frac{d}{dt} (\partial_{x^k} T) + \partial_{x^k} L$$

$$\partial_{x^k} L = \frac{d}{dt} \partial_{x^k} T$$

con $L = T(x, \dot{x}) + U(x)$

$$0 = \frac{d}{dt} \partial_{x^k} T + \partial_{x^k} L$$

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