

# Lagrangeův formalismus (pro $N$ hm. bodů v $\mathbb{R}^3$ v inerciální soustavě)

kartézské souřadnice  $\vec{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_{3N}) \in \mathbb{R}^{3N}$  Lagrangeova funkce v kartézských  $L(\vec{x}, \dot{\vec{x}}, t) = T(\dot{\vec{x}}) - U(\vec{x}, t)$

Kinetická energie  $T(\dot{\vec{x}}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{3N} m_i \dot{x}_i^2 = \frac{1}{2} \dot{\vec{x}}^T M \dot{\vec{x}}$   $M = \begin{pmatrix} m_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & m_{3N} \end{pmatrix}$  Zobecněný potenciál  $F_i = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \frac{\partial U}{\partial \dot{x}_i} \right)$

P. D. kvadratická forma, homogenní funkce stupně 2

$\pi$  nezávislých ideálních holonomních vazeb

Konfigurační prostor  $M(t) = \{ \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{3N} \mid f_k(\vec{x}, t) = 0 \ \forall k \in \hat{\pi} \}$

$(\nabla f_1, \dots, \nabla f_\pi)$  je LN na  $M(t)$

(varieta)  $\dim M(t) = 3N - \pi = \Delta$  počet stupňů volnosti

obecné souřadnice  $q_i, i \in \hat{\Delta}$   $\vec{q} = (q_1, \dots, q_\Delta)$   $\vec{x} = \vec{x}(\vec{q}, t)$   $f_k(\vec{q}, t) = f_k(\vec{x}(\vec{q}, t), t) = 0 \ \forall \vec{q} \ \forall t \ \forall k \in \hat{\pi}$

Lagrangeovy rovnice 1. druhu

d'Alembertův princip

$$M \ddot{\vec{x}} = \vec{F} + \sum_{k=1}^{\pi} \lambda_k \nabla f_k \Leftrightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{x}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial x_i} = F_i + \sum_{k=1}^{\pi} \lambda_k \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial x_i}$$

$$0 = \delta A_{d\vec{q}} = (\vec{F} - M \ddot{\vec{x}}) \cdot \delta \vec{x} = \sum_{i=1}^{3N} (F_i - m_i \ddot{x}_i) \delta x_i$$

$$f_k(\vec{x}, t) = 0 \ \forall k \in \hat{\pi} \quad \forall i \in \hat{3N}$$

$$f_k(\vec{x}, t) = 0 \ \forall k \in \hat{\pi} \quad \nabla f_k \cdot \delta \vec{x} = \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial x_i} \delta x_i = 0$$

Lagrangeovy rovnice 2. druhu

Hamiltonův princip skutečná trajektorie  $\vec{q}(t)$  holonomní soustavy, podrobené zobecněným potenciálním silám, v časovém intervalu  $\langle t_1, t_2 \rangle$  je extrémálou (stacionární hodnotou tj.  $\delta S[\vec{q}(t)] = 0$ )

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial \hat{L}}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial \hat{L}}{\partial q_i} = Q_i^{(nep)} \quad \forall i \in \hat{\Delta}$$

akce  $S[\vec{q}(t)] = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \hat{L}(\vec{q}(t), \dot{\vec{q}}(t), t) dt$  vzhledem k izochronním variacím s pevnými konci  $\delta \vec{q}(t_1) = 0 = \delta \vec{q}(t_2)$ .

$$\hat{L}(\vec{q}, \dot{\vec{q}}, t) = L(\vec{x}(\vec{q}, t), \dot{\vec{x}}(\vec{q}, \dot{\vec{q}}, t), t)$$

Důsledky Hamiltonova principu

1) Nezávislost na souřadnicích  $\vec{q} = \vec{q}(\vec{q}, t)$   $\det \left( \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial \tilde{q}_j} \right) \neq 0$

LR2D mají stejný tvar ve všech obecných souřadnicích

$$\tilde{L}(\vec{\tilde{q}}, \dot{\vec{\tilde{q}}}, t) = L(\vec{q}(\vec{\tilde{q}}, t), \dot{\vec{q}}(\vec{\tilde{q}}, \dot{\vec{\tilde{q}}}, t), t) \quad \tilde{S}[\vec{\tilde{q}}(t)] = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \tilde{L}(\vec{\tilde{q}}(t), \dot{\vec{\tilde{q}}}(t), t) dt = S[\vec{q}(t)]$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial \dot{\tilde{q}}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial \tilde{q}_i} = 0 \quad \forall i \in \hat{\Delta}$$

2) Nejednoznačnost Lagrangeovy funkce

$$L'(\vec{q}, \dot{\vec{q}}, t) = L(\vec{q}, \dot{\vec{q}}, t) + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} h(\vec{q}, t) \quad S'[\vec{q}(t)] = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L'(\vec{q}(t), \dot{\vec{q}}(t), t) dt = S[\vec{q}(t)] + \left[ h(\vec{q}(t), t) \right]_{t_1}^{t_2}$$

## Hamiltonův formalismus (pro holonomní soustavy a potenciální síly v obecných souřadnicích)

Pozn: Kanonický tvar obyčejných diferenciálních rovnic  $y_i' = \frac{dy_i}{dx} = f_i(x, y_1, \dots, y_\Delta) \quad \forall i \in \hat{\Delta}$

LR2D  $\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial q_j \partial \dot{q}_i} \dot{q}_i + \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial \dot{q}_j \partial \dot{q}_i} \ddot{q}_i + \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial t \partial \dot{q}_i} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} = 0 \quad \forall i \in \hat{\Delta}$

$\dot{q}_j = v_j \quad \forall j \in \hat{\Delta}$

$v_k = (\mathbb{L}^{-1})_{ki} \left[ \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial q_j \partial \dot{q}_i} v_j \right] \quad \forall k \in \hat{\Delta}$

$\det \mathbb{L} = \left| \left( \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial \dot{q}_j \partial \dot{q}_i} \right) \right| = \left| \left( \frac{\partial h_i}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \right) \right| \neq 0$

$\vec{q} = \vec{v}$

Jinak  $0 = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} = \dot{h}_i - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} \quad h_i = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i}(\vec{q}, \dot{\vec{q}}, t) \rightarrow \dot{q}_i = \hat{q}_i(\vec{q}, \vec{h}, t) \quad \forall j \in \hat{\Delta}$   $\Delta$  ODR 2. řádu

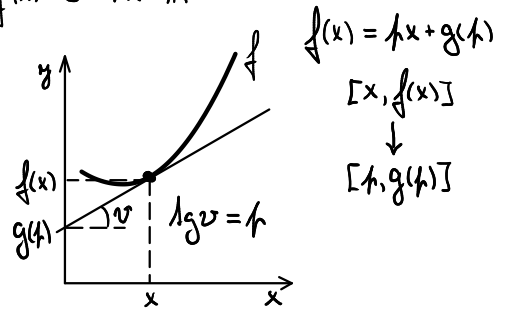
$h_i = \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} \Big|_{(\vec{q}, \vec{h}, t)} \quad \forall i \in \hat{\Delta}$   $2\Delta$  ODR 1. řádu

Přejdeme pomocí fce.  $L$  od nezávislých proměnných  $(\vec{q}, \dot{\vec{q}}, t) \xrightarrow{L} (\vec{q}, \vec{h}, t)$  k novým nezávislým proměnným a najdeme funkci  $H$ , která zprostředkuje přechod zpět  $\xleftarrow{H}$  a pomocí ní zapíšeme rovnice.

Legendreova duální transformace  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $f = f(x)$  (konvexní)  $f''(x) > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$x \xrightarrow{f} p \quad \hat{h} = \frac{df}{dx}(x) = f'(x) \quad \text{inverzní funkce} \quad df = \frac{df}{dx} dx = \hat{h} dx$$

$$p \xrightarrow{\pm X} \pm \hat{x} = \frac{dg}{dp}(p) = g'(p) \quad g(f'(x)) = \pm x \quad dg = \frac{dg}{dp} dp = \pm \hat{x} dp$$



$$d(f \pm g) = df \pm dg = p dx + x dp = d(p x) \Rightarrow f \pm g = p x + \text{konst.}$$

$$g(p) = \pm (p \hat{x}(p) - \hat{f}(p)) \quad \hat{f}(p) = f(\hat{x}(p))$$

$$\hat{f}(x) = \pm (\hat{h}(x) x - \hat{g}(x)) \quad \hat{g}(x) = g(\hat{h}(x))$$

dualita transformace  $x \xleftrightarrow{f} p \xleftrightarrow{g} x$

Legendreova transformace Lagrangeovy funkce  $\oplus f \rightarrow L \quad x \rightarrow \vec{q} \quad \frac{d}{dx} \rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial \vec{q}_i} \quad f \rightarrow \hat{f} \quad g \rightarrow H$

1) Obecná hybnost  $\hat{h}_i = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i}(\vec{q}, \dot{\vec{q}}, t) \Rightarrow \dot{q}_i = \hat{q}_i(\vec{q}, \hat{h}, t)$  lze pokud  $\det \left( \frac{\partial \hat{h}_i}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \right) = \det \left( \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial \dot{q}_i \partial \dot{q}_j} \right) \neq 0$  hessián

2) Hamiltonova funkce  $H(\vec{q}, \hat{h}, t) = \sum_{j=1}^n \hat{h}_j \hat{q}_j - \hat{L} = E(\vec{q}, \hat{q}(\vec{q}, \hat{h}, t), t)$  kde  $\hat{L}(\vec{q}, \hat{h}, t) = L(\vec{q}, \dot{\vec{q}}(\vec{q}, \hat{h}, t), t)$   
 $\leftarrow$  obecná energie v proměnných  $(\vec{q}, \hat{h}, t)$

3) Hamiltonovy kanonické rovnice (kanonický tvar LR2D)

I. sada  $\dot{q}_i = \frac{\partial H}{\partial \hat{h}_i}$  nemá dynamický obsah, je ekvivalentní definici obecné hybnosti  $\hat{h}_i = \hat{q}_i(\vec{q}, \hat{h}, t) = \frac{\partial H}{\partial \hat{h}_i}$   $\hat{H}(\vec{q}, \hat{q}, t) = H(\vec{q}, \hat{h}(\vec{q}, \hat{q}, t), t) = E(\vec{q}, \hat{q}, t)$

$$\dot{h}_i = \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} = \frac{\partial}{\partial q_i} (\hat{h}_j \dot{q}_j - \hat{H}) = \frac{\partial \hat{h}_i}{\partial q_i} \dot{q}_i - \frac{\partial \hat{H}}{\partial q_i} = \frac{\partial \hat{h}_i}{\partial q_i} \dot{q}_i - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial t_j} \frac{\partial \hat{h}_j}{\partial q_i} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i}$$

II. sada  $\dot{h}_i = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i}$  má dynamický obsah, nahrazuje Newtonovy rovnice  $\frac{\partial H}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\hat{h}_j \dot{q}_j - \hat{L}) = \hat{h}_j \frac{\partial \dot{q}_j}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_j}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial L}{\partial t}$   $\left[ \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial L}{\partial t} \right]_{\vec{q} = \hat{q}(\vec{q}, \hat{h}, t)}$

Př. Nabitá částice v elektromagnetickém poli  $L = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}_i^2 - e(\varphi(\vec{x}, t) - \dot{x}_i A_i(\vec{x}, t))$

obecná hybnost  $\hat{h}_j = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_j} = m \dot{x}_j - e A_j \Rightarrow \dot{x}_j = \frac{\hat{h}_j + e A_j}{m}$

obecná energie  $E = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_j} \dot{x}_j - L = (m \dot{x}_j + e A_j) \dot{x}_j - \left[ \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}_i^2 - e(\varphi - \dot{x}_i A_i) \right] = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}_j^2 + e \varphi$

Hamiltonova funkce  $H = \frac{1}{2m} (\hat{h}_j + e A_j)^2 + e \varphi$

Pozn. obecná energie  $E = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \dot{q}_i - L = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \dot{q}_i - \frac{\partial U}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \dot{q}_i - (T - U) = \dot{T} + 0 - T + U = T + U$   
 $\leftarrow$  pokud U na  $\vec{q}$  nezávisí

Př. Konzervativní soustava konzervativní síly  $F_i = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial x_i}$   $U = U(\vec{x})$  a skleronomní vazby  $f_a(\vec{x}) = 0 \quad \forall k \in \hat{n}$

$$L = \sum_{i=1}^{2N} \frac{1}{2} m_i \dot{x}_i^2 - U(\vec{x}) \quad x_i = \hat{x}_i(\vec{q}) \quad \dot{x}_i = \frac{d \hat{x}_i}{d t} = \frac{\partial \hat{x}_i}{\partial q_j} \dot{q}_j \quad \hat{U}(\vec{q}) = U(\vec{x}(\vec{q}))$$

$$\hat{L}(\vec{q}, \dot{\vec{q}}, t) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{2N} m_i \left( \frac{\partial \hat{x}_i}{\partial q_j} \right) \left( \frac{\partial \hat{x}_i}{\partial q_k} \right) \dot{q}_j \dot{q}_k - \hat{U}(\vec{q}) = \frac{1}{2} T_{jk} \dot{q}_j \dot{q}_k - \hat{U}(\vec{q}) \quad \text{obecná energie } E = \frac{1}{2} T_{jk} \dot{q}_j \dot{q}_k + \hat{U}(\vec{q})$$

obecná hybnost  $T_{jk}(\vec{q}) = T_{kj}(\vec{q}) \quad T = (T_{kj}(\vec{q}))$  symetrická pozitivně definitní matice

$$\hat{h}_i = \frac{\partial \hat{L}}{\partial \dot{q}_i} = \frac{1}{2} T_{jk} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_j \dot{q}_k}{\partial \dot{q}_i} + \frac{1}{2} T_{jk} \dot{q}_j \frac{\partial \dot{q}_k}{\partial \dot{q}_i} = \frac{1}{2} (T_{ik} \dot{q}_k + T_{ji} \dot{q}_j) = T_{ik} \dot{q}_k \quad / (T^{-1})_{ji} \Rightarrow (T^{-1})_{ji} \hat{h}_i = (T^{-1})_{ji} T_{ik} \dot{q}_k = \dot{q}_j$$

Hamiltonova funkce  $H = \frac{1}{2} T_{jk} (T^{-1})_{ji} (T^{-1})_{kl} \hat{h}_i \hat{h}_l + \hat{U}(\vec{q}) = \frac{1}{2} (T^{-1})_{ij} \delta_{jk} \hat{h}_i \hat{h}_k + \hat{U}(\vec{q}) = \frac{1}{2} (T^{-1})_{ij} \hat{h}_i \hat{h}_j + \hat{U}(\vec{q})$