Ziel:

Herleitung v. (LG2) aus einem Variationsprintip (VP), das sog. "Hamiltonsche VP". (siehe S. 67)

Mathematisches Rüstzeug: "Variationsrechnung"

Variation ohne Nebenbedingen (Fli

(Fließbach, Kap.12)

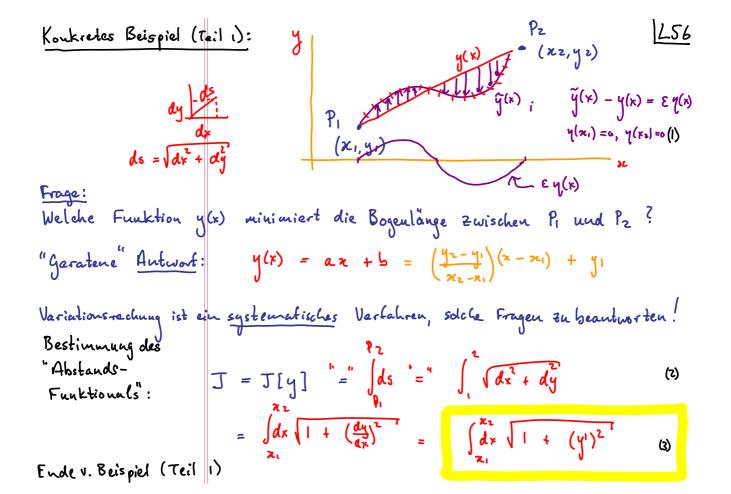
Allgemeine Problemstellung

Fin Fnuktional "J[y] [angedeutet durch eckige Klounmern] bildet Funktion y(x) anf Zahl ab.

F (y, y', x) sei eine gegebene Funktion v. y, y', x y = y(x) sei eine Funktion v. x, mit  $y' = y'(x) = \frac{\partial q(x)}{\partial x}$ 

Welche Funktion y(x) macht das Funktional  $J = J[y] = \int_{\alpha}^{\alpha} dx F(y(x), y'(x), x) \qquad (1)$ 

extremal, unter Randbedingungen  $y(x_1) = y_1 = y_2$  (2)



mit kandbedingung! 
$$y(x_i) = y(x_2) = 0$$
 (2)  
weil  $y(x_i)$ ,  $y(x_2) =$  fest vagegeben

Extremal beding ung:

$$\overline{J(\epsilon)} = \overline{J[y + \epsilon y]}$$
 sei extremal bei  $\epsilon = 0$  (3)

Mathematisch formuliert:

$$\frac{d T[y + \epsilon y]}{d\epsilon} \Big|_{\epsilon=0} = 0$$

$$J(z) = J[y+zy]$$

$$J(z)$$

$$minimal$$

$$J(z)$$

$$nichtminimal$$

$$\varepsilon$$

L57

Kousequenzen V.(57.4)

Taylor-Entwicklung in  $\varepsilon$  um  $\varepsilon=0$ :  $y(x) \quad \varepsilon y(y)$   $F = F(y_0 + \Delta y) = F(y_0) + (\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}) \Delta y + \cdots$   $(57.4) \Longrightarrow \qquad 0 = d \int [y + \varepsilon y] dy$ 

Pastielle Integration von Fy'y'(x) - Term:  $\int_{x}^{2} fg' = [fg]^{2} \int_{x}^{2} f'g$ 

(4) muss für beliebige Y(8) gelten: ⇒

$$J[y+\epsilon\eta] = \int_{x_{1}}^{x_{2}} dx F(y+\epsilon\eta, y'+\epsilon\eta', x) \qquad (1)$$

$$= \int_{x_{1}}^{x_{2}} F(y, y', x) + \frac{\partial F(y, y', x)}{\partial y} \epsilon\eta(x) + \frac{\partial F(y, y', x)}{\partial y} \epsilon\eta(x) \qquad (2)$$

$$= \int_{x_{1}}^{x_{2}} F(y, y', x) + \frac{\partial F(y, y', x)}{\partial y} \epsilon\eta(x) + \frac{\partial F(y, y', x)}{\partial y} \epsilon\eta(x) \qquad (3)$$

$$= \int_{x_{1}}^{x_{2}} F(y, y', x) + \frac{\partial F(y, y', x)}{\partial y} \epsilon\eta(x) + F(y, y', x) \qquad (4)$$

$$0 = \int_{x_{1}}^{x_{2}} f(x) \gamma(x) + \int_{x_{1}}^{x_{2}} \gamma(x) + \int_{x_{1}}^{x_{2}}$$

Mathematisdar Einsalub:

$$J[y+\epsilon y] = \int_{\infty}^{X_{2}} dx \ F(y+\epsilon y,y'+\epsilon y',x)$$

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$$F(u,w) = F(o_{i}o) + \left(\frac{\partial F(u,w)}{\partial u}\Big|_{u=o}\right) \Delta u + \left(\frac{\partial F(u,w)}{\partial w}\Big|_{u=o}\right) \Delta w$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^{2} F(u,w)}{\partial u}\Big|_{u=o}\left(\Delta u\right)^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^{2} F(u,w)}{\partial^{2}w}\Big|_{u=o}\left(\Delta w\right)^{2}$$

$$+ \frac{\partial^{2} F(u,w)}{\partial u}\Big|_{u=o}\left(\Delta u\right)^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^{2} F(u,w)}{\partial^{2}w}\Big|_{u=o}\left(\Delta w\right)^{2}$$

$$+ \frac{\partial^{2} F(u,w)}{\partial u}\Big|_{u=o}\left(\Delta u\right)^{2} + \cdots$$

Ansatz.

$$f(u,\omega) = F_{00} + F_{10} u + F_{01} w + F_{20} u^{2}$$

$$+ F_{02} w^{2} + F_{11} u w + ...$$

$$= \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n'=0}^{\infty} F_{nn'} u^{n} w^{n'}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial u}\Big|_{u=0} = F_{i0}, \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial w}\Big|_{u=0} = F_{0i}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial u}\Big|_{u=0} = F_{ii}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial w}\Big|_{u=0} = F_{0i}$$

Ende Mallematischer Einschub.

## Mathematischer Einschub: Partielle Integration

L58a

Betrachte:

kann wie folgt ungeformt werden

$$I = \int_{x}^{x_2} dx f(x) g'(x)$$

$$= \int_{\pi_i}^{\chi_2} \left\{ \frac{d}{dx} \left[ f(x) g(x) \right] - f'(x) g(x) \right\}$$

= 
$$\left[f(x)g(x)\right]_{x_1}^{x_2}$$
 -  $\int dx f'(x)g(x)$ 

Dies ist mitalich, falls f'(20) g(x) leichter zu integrieren ist als f(20)g'(n).

Beispiel:  

$$f(x) = x$$
  
 $g'(x) = e^{-x}$   
 $g(x) = -e^{-x}$ 

$$I = \int_{0}^{\infty} n \times e^{-x} = \int_{0}^{\infty} dx \left\{ \frac{d}{dx} \left[ n \left( -e^{-x} \right) \right] - 1 \cdot \left( -e^{-x} \right) \right\}$$

$$= \left[ x \left( -e^{-x} \right) \right]_{0}^{\infty} + \int_{0}^{\infty} dx \left( +e^{-x} \right) = \left[ -e^{-x} \right]_{0}^{\infty} = 1$$

$$F_{y} - \frac{d}{dx}F_{y'} = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{d}{dx} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{f(q, q', n)}{\partial q'} = \frac{\partial F(q, q', n)}{\partial q}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{d}{dx} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{f(q, q', n)}{\partial q'} = \frac{\partial F(q, q', n)}{\partial q'}$$
(1)

Funktion y(x)

vinimale Bogenlänge? 
$$F(y,y',x) = \sqrt{1 + y'^2}$$
 (2)

$$E\Gamma \partial : (i): \qquad \frac{q^{x}}{q^{x}} \left( \frac{1}{1 + \lambda_{1_{5}}} \right) = 0$$
 (3)

"Integration: 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y'(x) = konst. = x - unabhängig$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = ax + b = Gerade \checkmark (4)$$

Zusammenfassung der Herleitung in Kurznotation:

L60

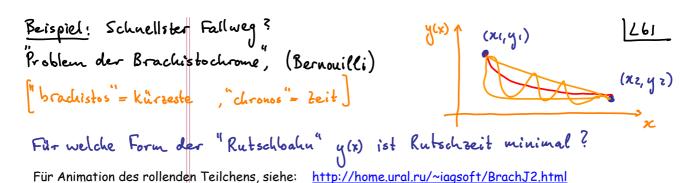
$$\delta J = J[y + \delta y] - J[y] \qquad (0)$$

$$\delta y \rightarrow 0: = \int_{x_i}^{x_L} \left\{ F_y \delta y + F_{y'} \delta y' \right\}$$
 (2)

(58.4)
$$= \int_{x_1}^{x_2} dx \quad (F_y - \frac{d}{dx} F_{y'}) \delta y + 0 \quad (3)$$

$$= \int_{x_1}^{x_2} dx \quad (F_y - \frac{d}{dx} F_{y'}) \delta y + 0 \quad (3)$$

$$SJ = 0 \iff \frac{d}{dx} F_{y'} = F_{y}$$
 (4)



Historie: <a href="http://www-groups.dcs.st-and.ac.uk/~history/HistTopics/Brachistochrone.html">http://www-groups.dcs.st-and.ac.uk/~history/HistTopics/Brachistochrone.html</a>
Excerpt from an article by: J J O'Connor and E F Robertson

The brachistochrone problem was posed by Johann Bernoulli in Acta Eruditorum in June 1696:

"I, Johann Bernoulli, address the most prilliant mathematicians in the world. Nothing is more attractive to intelligent people than an honest, challenging problem, whose possible solution will best ow fame and remain as a lasting monument. Following the example set by Pascal, Fermat, etc., I hope to gain the gratitude of the whole scientific community by placing before the finest mathematicians of our time a problem which will test their methods and the strength of their intellect. If someone communicates to me the solution of the proposed problem, I shall publicly declare him worthy of praise."

The problem he posed was the following:-

"Given two points A and B in a vertical plane, what is the curve traced out by a point acted on only by gravity, which starts at A and reaches B in the shortest time."

Now Johann Bernoulli and Leibniz deliberately tempted Newton with this problem. It is not surprising, given the dispute over the calculus, that Johann Bernoulli had included these words in his challenge:-

"...there are fewer who are likely to solve our excellent problems, aye, fewer even among the very mathematicians who boast that [they]... have wonderfully extended its bounds by means of the golden theorems which (they thought) were known to no one, but which in fact had long previously been published by others."

According to Newton's biographer Conduitt, he solved the problem in an evening after returning home from the Royal Mint. Newton:-

"... in the midst of the hurry of the great recoinage, did not come home till four (in the afternoon) from the Tower very much tired, but did not sleep till he had solved it, which was by four in the morning."

Für welche Form der "Rutschloahu" y(x)
ist Rutschzeit minimal?

 $y(x) \qquad \qquad | L62 \qquad \qquad | (x_2, y_2) \qquad \qquad | x_3 \qquad \qquad | x_4 \qquad \qquad | x_5 \qquad$ 

Bestimmung des "Rutschdauer-" Fruktionals:

$$t_{21} = \int_{1}^{2} dt = \int_{1}^{2} \frac{ds}{v}$$
 Mouentane gesolm. (1)

Wobei: 
$$ds = dr \sqrt{1 + y^{12}}$$
 (2)

Energie-Erhaltung:

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 + mg(y-y_i) = 0 \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{2g(y_i-y)}$$
 (3)

(3),(2) in (1): 
$$t_{21} = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} dx \frac{\int_{x_1}^{x_2} \frac{\int_{x_2}^{x_2} \frac{\int_{x_1}^{x_2} \frac{\int_{x_2}^{x_2} \frac$$

ELG:  
konkret für (62.4),  

$$F(y,y',x) = \frac{1+(y'x)^{2}}{(z_{3}(y_{1}-y_{x})^{2})}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \qquad (i)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[ \frac{1}{[zg(y_1 - y)]^{1/2}} \frac{+ \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2g'}{[1 + y'^2]^{1/2}} \right] = [1 + y'^2]^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{(-1/2)(-2g)}{[2g(y_1 - y)]^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\int_{x}^{y} y(x)$$

Diese Differentialgleichung bestimmt die Form der gesuchten Kurve y(x). Diese Difterentializationing Destination of the Lösung sei vollständigheitshalber (ohne Herleitung) erwähnt:

\_ k = k ( g; x, y, , x, ye)

Integration liefert:  $\left[1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2\right] y = k^2$ 

 $\mathcal{Z} = \frac{1}{2} k^2 (\Theta - \sin \Theta)$ 

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}k^2(1-\cos\theta)$$

Zykloid

Für eine Herleitung, siehe:

http://mathworld.wolfram.com/BrachistochroneProblem.html

Für Animation einer Zykloide, siehe: http://www.ies.co.jp/math/java/calc/cycloid/cycloid.html

Verallgemeinerung:

Funktional v. mehreren Fkt. J. (x), ..., yn(x)

Gesucht:

Vergleichsflit:

Extremal beding ung:

N mal dasselbe wie

$$y_i(x) + \epsilon_i \eta_i(x)$$
 (unabhäugige Variations parameter)
$$J[y_i + \epsilon_i \eta_i] \text{ sei minimal bei } \epsilon_i = 0$$

$$\frac{dJ[y_{i}+\epsilon_{i}\gamma_{i}]}{d\epsilon_{i}}\Big|_{\epsilon_{i}=0} = 0 \qquad \begin{cases} \forall i=1,...,N \\ \text{denn } \epsilon_{i} \leq \text{ind} \\ \text{unabhangis} \end{cases}$$
(3)

$$\frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial F(y_1,...,y_N; y_1',...,y_N'; y_1',...,y_N'; y_1',...,y_N')}{\partial y_i} = \frac{\partial F()}{\partial y_i} \forall i=1,...,N$$
(4)

N Flet. 
$$y_i(x_v) := y_i(x_1, ..., x_R), \quad \forall i=1,...,N$$

jeweils als Flet. v. R Variablen,  $x_v$ ,  $v = 1,...,R$  (1)

Fauktional:

$$J[y_i] := J[y_i, ..., y_N] = \int dx_i ... \int dx_k F[y_i, \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial x_\nu} \times \nu) (z)$$

$$\mathbb{S}_{\mathcal{R}} \subset \mathbb{R}^R$$

Randbedingungen:

Alle yi(x,) seien auf Rand von B fest vorgegeben

Gesucht:

Funktionen y:(xx), für die J [yi] extremel ist

Vergleichsfunktion:

yi(×1,...×2) + €; /;(x1,...×2)

(3)

mit Ableitungen:

$$0 = \frac{dJ(y; + z; y;)}{dz;} \Big|_{z_i = 0} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y^i} y^i \Big|_{\text{verelly.}}$$

Ei sindalle unabhängig:

$$0 = \int d\mathbf{r}_{i}...d\mathbf{r}_{N} \left\{ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y_{i}} \gamma_{i} + \sum_{k=1}^{R} \frac{\partial F}{\partial (\partial_{y_{i}}y_{i})} \partial_{y_{i}} \gamma_{i} \right\}$$

7; beliebig: ⇒

partielle

Totegration
$$\begin{cases}
-\frac{R}{2} \left( \frac{d}{dx_{y}} \frac{\partial F}{\partial (\partial_{y} y_{i})} \right) \right| Y_{i} + Rayd tenne
\end{cases}$$

$$0 = \int dr_{i} dr_{n} \left[ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y_{i}} \right] \left\{ -\frac{R}{2} \left( \frac{d}{dx_{y}} \frac{\partial F}{\partial (\partial_{y} y_{i})} \right) \right| Y_{i} + Rayd tenne$$

N - EL-Gleichungen:

$$\frac{R}{Z} \frac{d}{dxv} \frac{\partial F}{\partial (\partial_v y_i)} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial y_i}, \qquad \psi_{i=1} = 1, \dots, N$$

- (i) Höhere Ableitungen, z.s. F(y,y',y", y") ..
- (ii) keine Randbedingunga vorgeben ...
- (iii) Variation mit Nebenbedingungen ...

(1)

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

$$f(r) = \beta bach, 14$$

Das Funktional S[q] wird die

"Wirking" der Bahnkurve g(t) genaunt.

"action": Einheiten: Energie: Sekunde

Hamiltons che Prinzip (HP):

Wirking extremal wird, 8 S[q] = 0 unter Variation der Bahnkurve q(t),

mit Randbedingung Sq(t1) =0, Sq(t2) =0

(2)

**(2)** 

(3)

## Beweis:

$$\frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y_i} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial y_i};$$

Identifiziere! 
$$F \Leftrightarrow L$$
,  $y_i \Leftrightarrow q_i$ ,  $x \Leftrightarrow t$  (1)
$$y_i^{(i)} \Leftrightarrow \dot{q}_i$$

$$\delta S[q] = 0 \iff \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}i} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}i}, \forall i=1,..., f$$

ELG für Hamiltonsches Prinzip liefern Lg2!!

f Diff-Gl. z. Ordnung => Zf Integrationskonst. entweder: 91,..., 9f und q, ..., qf bei t = t, oder: 91,..., 9f bei t=t, und t=tz

