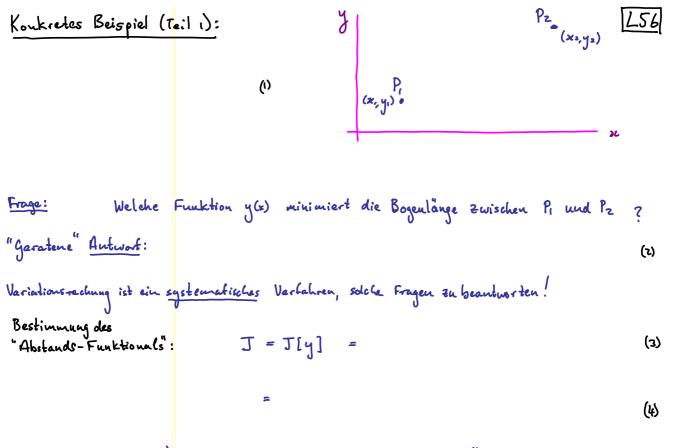
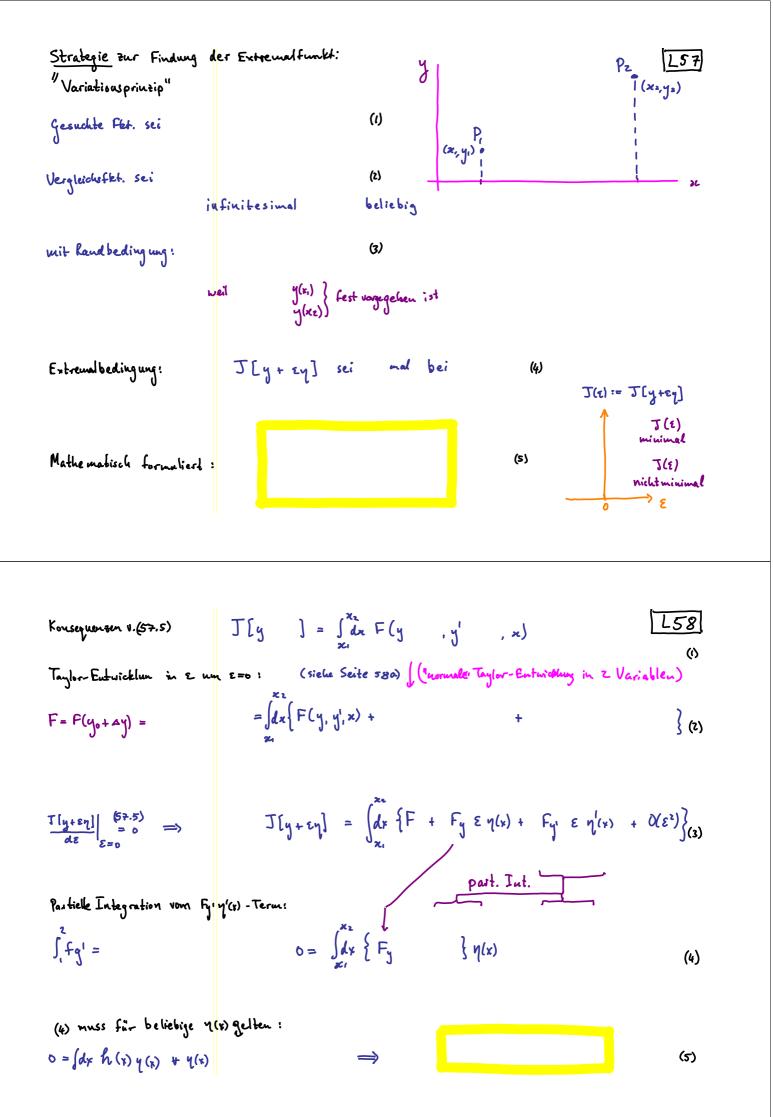
## VARIATIONSPRINZIPIEN

LSS

Ziel:	Herleitung v. (LGZ) aus einem Variationsprintip (VP) das sog. "Hamiltonsche VP". (siehe S. 67)	,
	Mathematisches Rüstzeng: "Variationsrechnung"	
Variation ohne Nebenbedingen (Fließbach, Kep.12)		
<u>Allgemeine</u> Problemstellung	F(y,y',x) sei eine gegebene Funktion v. y,y',x y = sei eine Funktion v. x, mit y' =	
Fin Funktional "J[y] [angedeutet durch eckige Klammern] bildet <u>Funktion</u> y(x) auf <u>Zahl</u> ab.	Welche Funktion y(x) macht das Funktional J = J[y] = <u>extremel</u> , unter Randbedingungen ?	(1) (2)



wir werden bald (Seitesa) zeigen : Minimierung von liefert !! Ender. Beispiel (Teil 1)



$$\frac{MaHemphisder Einsduds:}{J[y+ey]} = \int_{x_{1}}^{x_{1}} F(y+ey, y'+ey', x) \qquad (5)$$

$$Taylor Eubwicklung in e um e=0: \qquad \int ("normally Taylor - Entwicklung in e Variablen) \qquad (9)$$

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

$$+ O(s^{2})$$

$$Wisdowe chuneses: F(U, w, x) sei Funktion v. drei Variablen
Belvachte: F(U, 4au, w + awr, x) , [U = ey, w = ey']
Taylor - Entre in arstein and zweiten Argument,
ann U (in Botenen v. AU) und um W (in Botenen v. AW) , liefert:
$$F(U, u, x) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial u} (u, w, x) \int_{u}^{u} Au + \frac{\partial F(u, w, x)}{\partial u} Aw$$

$$+ O(au^{2}, aw^{2}, au aw)$$

$$\rightarrow (1) V.$$$$

$$J = \int_{x_i}^{x_2} dx F(y, y', x)$$
 (1)

$$\delta \mathcal{I} = \mathcal{I} \delta$$

$$= \int_{x_{1}}^{x_{2}} dx \quad (F_{y}) \quad \delta_{y} \qquad (4)$$

<u>Beispiel</u>: Schnellster Fallweg? "Problem der Brachistochrome", (Bernouilli) ["brachistos" = kürzeste , "chronos" = Zeit] (x2, y z) Für welche Form der "Rutschloahn" y(x) ist Rutschzeit minimal?

Für Animation des rollenden Teilchens, siehe: <u>http://home.ural.ru/~iagsoft/BrachJ2.html</u>

Historie: <u>http://www-groups.dcs.st-and.ac.uk/~history/HistTopics/Brachistochrone.html</u> 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 brilliant mathematicians in the world. Nothing is more attractive to intelligent people than an honest, challenging problem, whose possible solution will bestow 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

Fitr welche Form der "Rutschloalu" 
$$y(x)$$
  
ist Rutschseit minimal?  
Bestimmung des "Rutschlauer-" Fucktionals:  
 $t_{21} = \int_{1}^{2} dt = 0$   
 $(3)$   
 $(3)$   
 $(3)$   
 $(3)$   
 $(3)$ 

ELG:  

$$\frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \qquad (i)$$
konkret für (b2.4), mit

$$F(y,y',z) = \frac{\sqrt{1+(y'z_1)^2}}{\left(z_3(y'-y_{z_1})\right)^2} : \frac{d}{d\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{\left[z_3(y_1-y)\right]^{1/2}} \frac{+\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2g'}{\left[1+y'^2\right]^{1/2}} \right] = \left[1+y'^2\right]^{1/2} \frac{(1+y'^2)^{1/2}}{\left[2g(y'-y)\right]^{3/2}}$$
(2)

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

Jutegration liefert: 
$$\left[1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^{2}\right]y = k^{2}$$
  
Parametrische Lösung:  $\varkappa = \frac{1}{2}k^{2}(\Theta - \sin\Theta)$   
 $\left(= \frac{1}{2}ytloid\right)$   $y = -\frac{1}{2}k^{2}(1 - \cos\Theta)$ 

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

Weitere  
Veralige meinerung:  
(eur Kenntuisnalune)N FER.  
$$ji(xy)$$
:=Lest  
(Lost)Funktional:JEyi):=JEyi..., yN) =(1)Funktional:JEyi):=JEyi..., yN) =(2)Randbedingungen :Alle yi(xy) seien auf Rand von B Fest vorgegeben(2)Cyssecht:Funktionen yi(xy), für die JEyi) extremel ist(3)Vergleichsfunktion:  
wit Ableitunger:Yi(xr, ) + Ei Yi(xr, )  
Yi + Ei d Yi(3)

$$\frac{E \text{ where adbeding ung:}}{[we (cl. (s)]} \qquad O = \frac{d \operatorname{J}[\underline{\gamma}_{i} + z_{i} \underline{\gamma}_{i}]}{d z_{i}} \sum_{z_{i} = 0} \qquad (i) \quad [\underline{L}Gb]$$

$$E_{i} \text{ sind alle} \qquad O = \int dz_{i}, \dots dz_{N} \left\{ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y_{i}} \operatorname{J}^{i} + \frac{Z}{y_{z_{i}}} \frac{\partial F}{\partial (\partial_{y} y_{i})} \partial_{y} \operatorname{J}^{i} \right\} \qquad \forall i = 1, \dots, N$$

$$(2)$$

$$patielle Integration \qquad (2)$$

$$N - EL - G \text{ bichunge:} \qquad \sum_{y_{z_{i}}} \frac{d}{dz_{v}} \frac{\partial F}{\partial (\partial_{y} y_{i})} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial y_{i}}, \quad \psi = 1, \dots, N$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$\frac{Verallg.:}{Verallg.:} \qquad (i) \quad Hillhere Ableibungen, \quad z.e. \quad F(y, y', y', y'') \quad (i)$$

$$(i) \quad keine Rand bedingungen vorgeben \quad \dots$$

$$(ii) \quad Variabion \quad mit Nebenbedingungen - \dots$$

<u>Beweis</u>:

ELS(64.4):  $\frac{d}{dx}\frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} =$ 

Quentenmechanik à la Feynman  
Freies Teldon: 
$$S = \int_{t}^{t} \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^{2}(t)$$
  
Klassisch:  
Weg ist bestimmt durch:  
Quomtenmedonisch:  
Wahrscheinlichteit, von R nach P2 in Zeit  $t = t_{2} - t_{1}$  zu gelangen, ist:  
Wahrscheinlichteit, von R nach P2 in Zeit  $t = t_{2} - t_{1}$  zu gelangen, ist:  
 $W_{1 \rightarrow 2} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum e \\ alle weg \\ Dwischen 1 \rightarrow 2 \end{bmatrix}^{2} t_{T} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \sum e \\ alle weg \\ Dwischen 1 \rightarrow 2 \end{bmatrix}^{2} t_{T} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \sum e \\ alle weg \\ Dwischen 1 \rightarrow 2 \end{bmatrix}^{2} t_{T} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \sum e \\ alle weg \\ Dwischen 1 \rightarrow 2 \end{bmatrix}^{2} t_{T} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \sum e \\ alle weg \\ Dwischen 1 \rightarrow 2 \end{bmatrix}^{2} t_{T} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \sum e \\ alle weg \\ Dwischen 1 \rightarrow 2 \end{bmatrix}^{2} t_{T} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \sum e \\ alle weg \\ Dwischen 1 \rightarrow 2 \end{bmatrix}^{2} t_{T} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \sum e \\ alle weg \\ Dwischen 1 \rightarrow 2 \end{bmatrix}^{2} t_{T} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \sum e \\ alle weg \\ Dwischen 1 \rightarrow 2 \end{bmatrix}^{2} t_{T} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} E \\ Bindel unden \\ Bindel unden \\ Hamiltonsche Prinzip \end{bmatrix}$