

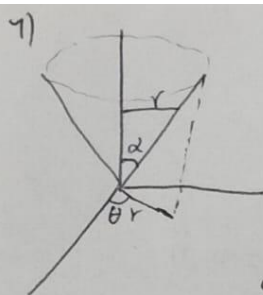
Los Problemas de los Viernes – Semana 2

Integrantes:

Jesús Arley Celis

Juan Verano Ramirez

1. Calcule la trayectoria que da la distancia más corta entre dos puntos sobre la superficie de un cono invertido, con ángulo de vértice α . Use coordenadas cilíndricas.



$$x = r \cos \theta$$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$

$$z = r \cot \alpha$$

$$dx = \cos \theta dr - r \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$dy = \sin \theta dr + r \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$dz = \cot \alpha dr$$

$$ds^2 = (1 + \cot^2 \alpha) dr^2 + r^2 d\theta^2$$

$$S = \int_a^b \sqrt{csc^2 \alpha dr^2 + r^2 d\theta^2} = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \sqrt{csc^2 \alpha + r^2 \dot{\theta}^2} dr$$

$$\dot{\theta} = \frac{d\theta}{dr}; \quad \mathcal{F}(r, \dot{\theta}) = \sqrt{csc^2 \alpha + r^2 \dot{\theta}^2}; \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial \theta} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = \text{const.}$$

$$\frac{r^2 \dot{\theta}}{\sqrt{csc^2 \alpha + r^2 \dot{\theta}^2}} = C_1 \Rightarrow r^2 \dot{\theta}^2 (r^2 - C_1^2) = C_1^2 csc^2 \alpha.$$

$$\dot{\theta} = \frac{C_1 csc \alpha}{r \sqrt{r^2 - C_1^2}}$$

$$\theta = \int \frac{C_1 csc \alpha}{r \sqrt{r^2 - C_1^2}} dr \quad u = \sqrt{r^2 - C_1^2}; \quad du = \frac{u}{r} dr$$

$$\theta = C_1 csc \alpha \int \frac{du}{u^2 + C_1^2} = \sqrt{C_1^2} csc \alpha \cdot \arctan\left(\frac{u}{C_1}\right) + C_2$$

$$\theta = \sqrt{C_1^2} csc \alpha \cdot \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{r^2 - C_1^2}}{C_1}\right) + C_2.$$

Por ende la curva será: sea $r = t$

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = t \cos\left(\sqrt{C_1^2} csc \alpha \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{r^2 - C_1^2}}{C_1}\right) + C_2\right) \hat{i}$$

$$+ t \sin\left(\sqrt{C_1^2} csc \alpha \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{r^2 - C_1^2}}{C_1}\right) + C_2\right) \hat{j}$$

$$+ t \cot \alpha \hat{k}$$

$$a \leq t \leq b.$$

2. Calcule el valor mínimo de la integral

$$I = \int_0^1 [(y')^2 + 12xy] dx$$

donde la función $y(x)$ satisface $y(0) = 0$ y $y(1) = 1$.

2)

$$I = \int_0^1 [\dot{y}^2 + 12xy] dx.$$

$$F(x, y, \dot{y}) = \dot{y}^2 + 12xy, \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 12x, \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial \dot{y}} = 2\dot{y}, \quad \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial \dot{y}} \right) = 2\ddot{y}$$

Por tanto la ecuación euler-lagrange queda:

$$2\ddot{y} - 12x = 0, \quad \ddot{y} = 6x$$

$$\dot{y} = 3x^2 + C_1, \quad y = x^3 + C_1x + C_2$$

$$y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_2 = 0, \quad y(1) = 1 \Rightarrow C_1 = 0$$

Por lo tanto

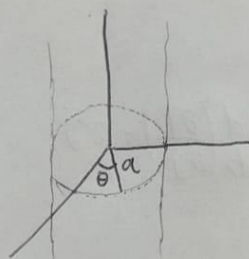
$$y(x) = x^3, \quad \dot{y} = 3x^2$$

$$I_{\min} = \int_0^1 [(3x^2)^2 + 12x(x^3)] dx = \int_0^1 (9x^4 + 12x^4) dx = \int_0^1 21x^4 dx = \left. \frac{21}{5} x^5 \right|_0^1$$

$$\underline{I_{\min} = \frac{21}{5}}$$

3. Encuentre la geodésica (i.e. la trayectoria de menor distancia) entre los puntos $P_1 = (a, 0, 0)$ y $P_2 = (-a, 0, \pi)$ sobre la superficie $x^2 + y^2 - a^2 = 0$. Use coordenadas cilíndricas.

3)



$$x = a \cos \theta$$

$$y = a \sin \theta$$

$$z = z$$

$$dx = -a \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$dy = a \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$dz = dz$$

$$ds^2 = a^2 d\theta^2 + dz^2$$

$$S = \int \sqrt{a^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + 1} dz, \quad \dot{\theta} = \frac{d\theta}{dz}$$

$$F(z, \dot{\theta}) = \sqrt{a^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + 1}, \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial \theta} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = \text{const.}$$

$$\frac{\dot{\theta}}{\sqrt{a^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + 1}} = C_1$$

$$\dot{\theta}^2 (1 - C_1^2 a^2) = C_1^2 \Rightarrow \dot{\theta} = \frac{C_1}{\sqrt{1 - C_1^2 a^2}}$$

$$\theta = \frac{C_1}{\sqrt{1 - C_1^2 a^2}} z + C_2$$

Si vamos de $P_1 = (a, 0, 0)$ y $P_2 = (-a, 0, \pi)$ en coordenadas cartesianas transformándolo a cilíndricas $\vec{p} = (r, \theta, z)$, tenemos que.

$$\vec{p}_1 = (a, 0, 0) \text{ y } \vec{p}_2 = (a, \pi, \pi)$$

$$\text{Usando } \theta(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_2 = 0 \text{ y } \theta(\pi) = \pi \Rightarrow \frac{C_1}{\sqrt{1 - C_1^2 a^2}} = K = 1.$$

$$\theta = z$$

Por tanto la geodésica es si $z = t$.

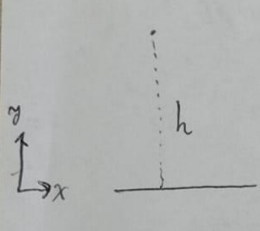
$$\vec{r}(t) = a \cos t \hat{i} + a \sin t \hat{j} + t \hat{k} \quad 0 \leq t \leq \pi$$

4. Un cuerpo se deja caer desde una altura h y alcanza el suelo en un tiempo T . La ecuación de movimiento concebiblemente podría tener cualquiera de las formas

$$y = h - g_1 t, \quad y = h - \frac{1}{2} g_2 t^2, \quad y = h - \frac{1}{4} g_3 t^3$$

donde g_1, g_2, g_3 son constantes apropiadas. Demuestre que la forma correcta es aquella que produce el mínimo valor de la acción.

4) tenemos que.



A diagram showing a vertical dashed line of height h from a horizontal ground line. A coordinate system is shown with a vertical y -axis pointing upwards and a horizontal x -axis pointing to the right.

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{y}^2 \quad V = mgy$$

$$\mathcal{L} = T - V$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y} = -mg \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{y}} = m\dot{y} \quad \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{y}} \right) = m\ddot{y}$$

$$S = \int_1^2 \mathcal{L}(t, \dot{y}, y) dt$$

es mínimo cuando $\frac{\delta S}{\delta y} = 0$ esto es cuando.

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{y}} \right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y} = 0$$

donde y es la función que minimiza S (la acción).
Para nuestro lagrangiano la ecuación euler-Lagrange queda:

$$m\ddot{y} + mg = 0$$

$$\dot{y} = -gt$$

$$y = h - \frac{1}{2} gt^2$$

Por ende y minimiza la acción.

5. El Lagrangiano de una partícula de masa m es

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{m^2 \dot{x}^4}{12} + m \dot{x}^2 f(x) - f^2(x)$$

donde $f(x)$ es una función diferenciable de x . Encuentre la ecuación de movimiento.

Handwritten solution on grid paper:

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{m^2}{12} \dot{x}^4 + m \dot{x}^2 f(x) - f^2(x)$$

Ecuación de Euler-Lagrange

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} = m \dot{x}^2 f'(x) - 2 f(x) f'(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{x}} = \frac{m^2}{3} \dot{x}^3 + 2 m \dot{x} f(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = m^2 \dot{x}^2 \ddot{x} + 2 m \ddot{x} f(x) + 2 m \dot{x} \frac{df(x)}{dt}$$

$$= m^2 \dot{x}^2 \ddot{x} + 2 m \ddot{x} f(x) + 2 m \dot{x}^2 f'(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} = m^2 \dot{x}^2 \ddot{x} + 2 m \ddot{x} f(x) + 2 m \dot{x}^2 f'(x) - m \dot{x}^2 f'(x) + 2 f(x) f'(x) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow m \ddot{x} (m \dot{x}^2 + 2 f(x)) + \dot{x}^2 f'(x) (m + 2 f(x)) = 0$$

$$m \ddot{x} = - \frac{\dot{x}^2 f'(x) (m + 2 f(x))}{m \dot{x}^2 + 2 f(x)}$$

6. Consideremos un sistema con n grados de libertad q^a , con $a = 1, \dots, n$. La forma más general para un Lagrangiano puramente cinético es

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} g_{ab}(q_c) \dot{q}^a \dot{q}^b$$

donde hemos utilizado la convención de suma de Einstein. Es decir: índices repetidos indican suma. Las funciones $g_{ab} = g_{ba}$ dependen de las coordenadas generalizadas. Supongamos también que $\det(g_{ab}) \neq 0$ de modo que la matriz inversa g^{ab} existe y $g^{ab}g_{bc} = \delta_c^a$. Demostrar que las ecuaciones de Lagrange para este sistema vienen dadas por,

$$\ddot{q}^a + \Gamma_{bc}^a \dot{q}^b \dot{q}^c = 0$$

donde

$$\Gamma_{bc}^a = \frac{1}{2} g^{ad} \left(\frac{\partial g_{bd}}{\partial q^c} + \frac{\partial g_{cd}}{\partial q^b} - \frac{\partial g_{bc}}{\partial q^d} \right)$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2} g_{ab} (\dot{q}^a) \dot{q}^b$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial q^a} \frac{\partial q^a}{\partial t}$$

Equations de Euler-Lagrange

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial q^a} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial g_{bc}}{\partial q^a} \dot{q}^b \dot{q}^c$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}^a} = \frac{1}{2} g_{ab} \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}^a} (\dot{q}^a \dot{q}^b) = \frac{1}{2} g_{ab} \left[\frac{\partial \dot{q}^a}{\partial \dot{q}^a} \dot{q}^b + \frac{\partial \dot{q}^b}{\partial \dot{q}^a} \dot{q}^a \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} g_{ab} [\delta^a_a \dot{q}^b + \delta^b_a \dot{q}^a] = \frac{1}{2} [g_{ab} \dot{q}^b + g_{ba} \dot{q}^a] = g_{ab} \dot{q}^b$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}^a} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} (g_{ab} \dot{q}^b)$$

$$= \frac{d g_{ab}}{dt} \dot{q}^b + g_{ab} \ddot{q}^b = \frac{\partial g_{ab}}{\partial q^c} \dot{q}^c \dot{q}^b + g_{ab} \ddot{q}^b$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}^a} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q^a} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial g_{ab}}{\partial q^c} \dot{q}^c \dot{q}^b + g_{ab} \ddot{q}^b - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial g_{bc}}{\partial q^a} \dot{q}^b \dot{q}^c = 0$$

$$g_{ab} \ddot{q}^b + \left[\frac{\partial g_{ab}}{\partial q^c} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial g_{bc}}{\partial q^a} \right] \dot{q}^b \dot{q}^c = 0$$

$$g^{ad} g_{db} \ddot{q}^b + \left[\frac{\partial g_{ab}}{\partial q^c} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial g_{bc}}{\partial q^a} \right] \dot{q}^b \dot{q}^c = 0$$

$$\delta^a_b \ddot{q}^b + g^{ad} \left[\frac{\partial g_{ab}}{\partial q^c} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial g_{bc}}{\partial q^a} \right] \dot{q}^b \dot{q}^c = 0$$

$$\ddot{q}^a + g^{ad} \left[\frac{\partial g_{ab}}{\partial q^c} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial g_{bc}}{\partial q^a} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial g_{ab}}{\partial q^c} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial g_{bc}}{\partial q^a} \right] \dot{q}^b \dot{q}^c = 0$$

$$\ddot{q}^a + \frac{1}{2} g^{ad} \left[\frac{\partial g_{ab}}{\partial q^c} + \frac{\partial g_{ab}}{\partial q^c} - \frac{\partial g_{bc}}{\partial q^a} \right] \dot{q}^b \dot{q}^c = 0$$

$$\ddot{q}^a + \frac{1}{2} g^{ad} \Gamma^a_{bc} \dot{q}^b \dot{q}^c = 0$$