

$$\hat{r} = x\hat{x} + y\hat{y} + z\hat{z}$$

$$(z = a)$$

→ r=xx+yg+aê

superficies de constricción sucres. (superficie diferenciable)

m (xx+yg+y2).87

 $m(\ddot{x}\,\hat{x}+\ddot{y}\,\hat{y}+g\,\hat{t})\cdot\big(\,\delta_{x}\,\hat{x}+\,\delta_{y}\,\hat{y}\,\,\big)=0$

Desplazamiento viv Eual

4 Desplazamiento que

Podría ejewter una

Partial en un

tiempo to.

=> m x Sx + m y Sy = 0

 $m\ddot{x} = 0$ $n \ddot{y} = 0$

F. de constricción en la componente Z.

Fe=mg

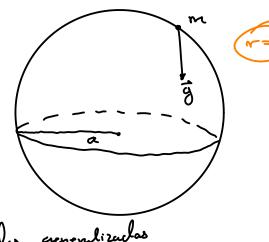
$$m(\dot{x}\dot{x}+\ddot{y}\dot{y}+\dot{y}\dot{z})\cdot\delta\dot{r} = \dot{f}_{c}\cdot\delta\dot{r} = 0$$

$$f(x,y,z,t) = cte = 0$$

$$f(x,y,t)$$

Para una estore de rudio a.

 $x^2+y^2+2^2=\alpha^2$



Coordinailes generalizades

$$S_1 = r$$
; $S_2 = \theta$; $S_3 = \phi$

$$X = r\cos\phi \sin\theta$$
 (x, y, z) $\frac{d}{dif. de0}$
 $y = r\sin\phi \sin\theta$ (x, y, z) $\frac{dif. de0}{dif. de0}$
 $2 = r\cos\theta$ (r, θ, ϕ)

$$\vec{r} = x\hat{x} + y\hat{y} + 2(\alpha, y, \pm)\hat{z}$$

$$\delta \vec{r} = \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial q} \delta q + \frac{\partial q}{\partial q} \delta q^2$$

$$\left(m\frac{d^2\vec{F}}{dt^2} - \vec{F}\right) \cdot S\vec{r} = \vec{F}_c \cdot S\vec{r} = 0$$

$$\left(m \frac{d^{2} + \dot{f}}{dt^{2}} - \dot{f}\right) \cdot d\dot{f} = 0$$

Eausion de Euler-lagunge forn el sistemai.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial J}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial J}{\partial \dot{q}_i} = 0$$

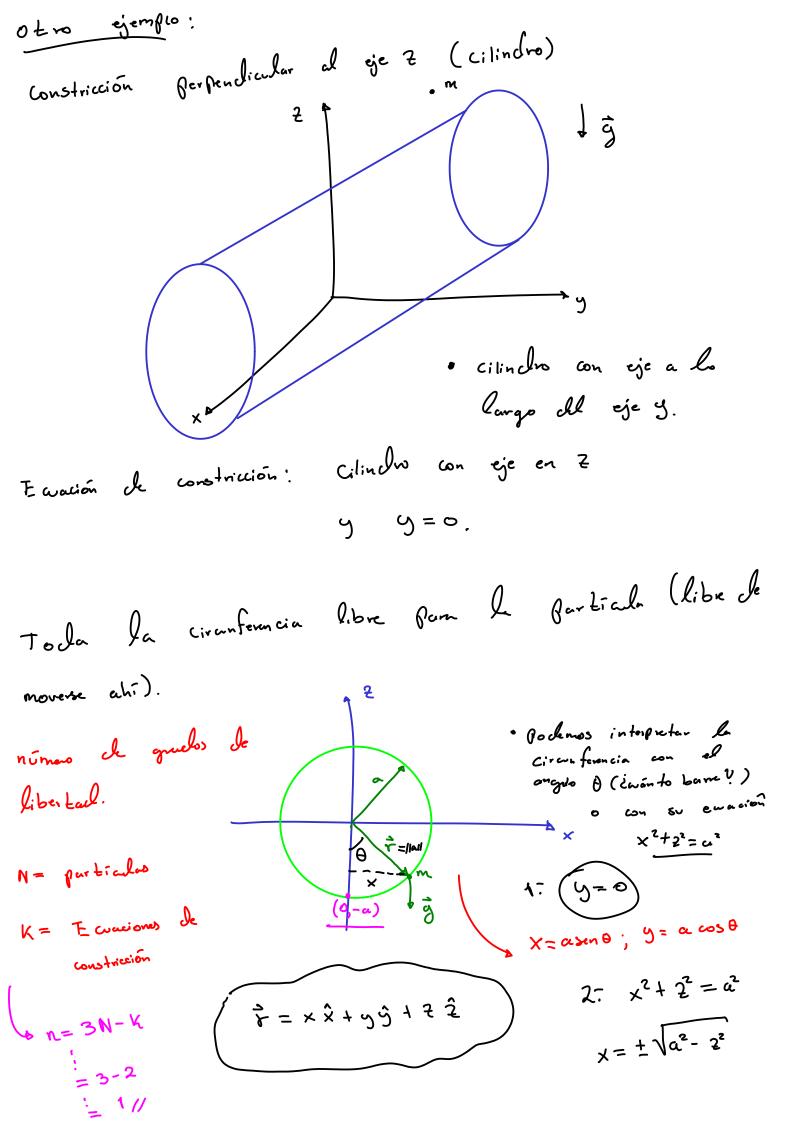
$$i = 1, 2$$

$$2 g^{\circ} de libertal$$

$$J = T - U$$
, $Q_i = \frac{d}{dk} \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial q_i} \right) - \frac{\partial U}{q_i}$

· Ocrtical libre

$$f'(x', \lambda', s', f) = C'$$



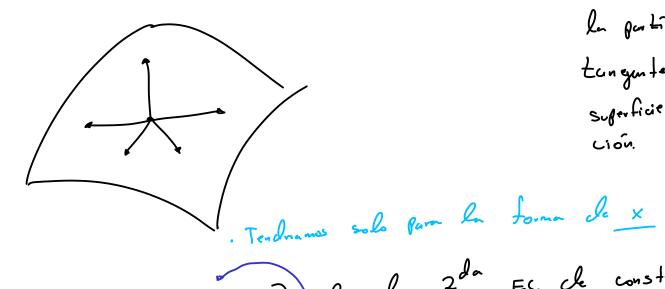
$$\vec{r} = \chi \hat{x} + 2\hat{z}$$
; $\hat{r} = \pm \sqrt{\alpha^2 - 2^2} \hat{x} + 2\hat{z}$; $\hat{r} = \chi \hat{x} \pm \sqrt{\alpha^2 - x^2} \hat{z}$

Usamos ahora asmo y a cost como coordinades quantizades:

$$r = \alpha \sin \theta \hat{x} - \alpha \cos \theta \hat{z}$$

Ahora, displazamientos virtuales permitidos...

$$S_{r}^{2} = \frac{3r}{3\theta} \delta \theta = \alpha \left(\cos \theta \hat{x} + \sin \theta \hat{z} \right) \delta \theta$$



. Todos los chaptara. mientos virtuales (Pun tos cucresibles a la partiale) son tungentes a la superficie de constinc-

 $f_1(x,y,2,t)=cte$ $f_2(x,y,2,t)=cte$ $f_2(x,y,2,t)=cte$ $f_2(x,y,2(x,y),t)=cte$

$$y = y(x, t)$$
 = ahora esta
la meternos

Tenemos

Todas como función de X.

$$\partial \vec{r} = \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial x} \delta x = \left[\hat{x} + \frac{d_{9}}{d x} \hat{y} + \frac{d_{2}}{d x} \hat{z} \right] \delta x$$

e Evolución

de la fartiala

la dictala

2^{nda} leg de

New tom

Tenemos

$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}(q, t) ; \quad \delta \vec{r} = \frac{\vec{r}}{3q} \delta q$$

Tonemos

$$m\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} = r + r_c$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\sqrt{3^2 + 1}}{\sqrt{3^2 + 1}} - \frac{1}{7} \right) \cdot \delta = \left(\frac{1}{7} \cdot \delta \right) = 0$$

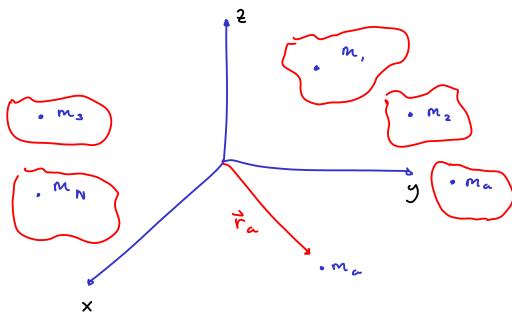
Eaución de euler-lagunge

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \dot{q}}\right) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial q} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial L} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}} \right) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}} = Q$$

Si tenemos 3 constricciones dadas como:

Ejemplo: sistema de voias porticulas.



$$\hat{r}_{a}(t) = X_{a}(t)\hat{x} + Y_{a}(t)\hat{y} + Z_{a}(t)\hat{z}$$
; $\{a\}_{i=1}^{N}$

$$\left\{ x_1, y_1, \xi_1, x_2, y_2, \xi_2, \ldots, x_N, y_N, \xi_N \right\}$$

$$\sum_{\alpha=1}^{N} \left[\left(m_{\alpha} \frac{d^{2} \dot{r}_{\alpha}}{d t^{2}} - \dot{f}_{\alpha} \right) \cdot \delta \dot{r}_{\alpha} \right] = 0$$
Signila ky de Newton

$$m_a \frac{d^2x_a}{dt^2} = F_{ax}$$

$$m \frac{d^2y_a}{dt^2} = F_{ay}$$

$$m \frac{d^2z_a}{dt^2} = F_{az}$$

$$\forall \left(m, \frac{d^2 \vec{r}_1}{dt^2} - \vec{F}_1\right) \cdot \delta \vec{r}_1 + \left(m_2 \frac{d^2 \vec{r}_2}{dt^2} - \vec{F}_2\right) \cdot \delta \vec{r}_2 = 0$$

Transformación de coordinadas (Jacobiano siembre distinto de 0)

$$3N \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} = x_{1}(q_{1}, q_{2}, ..., q_{3N}, t) \\ y_{1} = y_{1}(q_{1}, q_{2}, ..., q_{3N}, t) \\ \vdots \\ z_{N} = z_{1}(q_{1}, q_{2}, ..., q_{3N}, t) \\ \vdots \\ z_{N} = z_{N}(q_{1}, q_{2}, ..., q_{3N}, t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \dot{q}_{i}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{i}} = 0 ; \begin{cases} i \\ i \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} i \\ i = 1 \end{cases} \longrightarrow \text{core clock 1 has fa}$$

$$\begin{cases} a \\ i = 1 \end{cases} \longrightarrow \text{core clock 1 has fa}$$

$$N$$

$$\sum_{\alpha=1}^{N} \left(m_{\alpha} \frac{d^{2} \dot{r}_{\alpha}}{d t^{2}} \right) \cdot S \dot{r}_{\alpha} - \sum_{\alpha=1}^{N} \dot{r}_{\alpha} \cdot S \dot{r}_{\alpha} = 0$$

$$\dot{r}_{\alpha} = \dot{r}_{\alpha} (q_{i}, t) \implies S \dot{r}_{\alpha} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{3N} \frac{\partial \dot{r}_{\alpha}}{\partial q_{i}} S q_{i}$$

$$\sum_{\alpha=1}^{N} \overrightarrow{F}_{\alpha} \cdot \delta \overrightarrow{F}_{\alpha} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{N} \overrightarrow{F}_{\alpha} \cdot \left(\sum_{i=1}^{3N} \frac{\partial \overrightarrow{F}_{\alpha}}{\partial q_{i}} \right) \delta \overrightarrow{F}_{i}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{3N} \left(\sum_{\alpha=1}^{N} \overrightarrow{F}_{\alpha} \cdot \frac{\partial \overrightarrow{F}_{\alpha}}{\partial q_{i}} \right) \delta \overrightarrow{F}_{i}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{3N} Q_{i} \delta \overrightarrow{F}_{i}$$

$$Q_i = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{N} \vec{F}_{\alpha} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{r}_{\alpha}}{\partial q_i}$$

¿ Se puede escribir esta forza como un fotencial?

Lo Degende de Fa

$$\frac{N}{2} m_a \frac{d^2 \dot{f}_a}{dt^2} \cdot \delta \dot{f}_a = \begin{cases} \frac{N}{N} m_a \frac{d^2 \dot{f}_a}{dt^2} \cdot \frac{3N}{2} \frac{\partial \dot{f}_a}{\partial q_i} \delta q_i \\ a=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{3H}{2} \left(\sum_{\alpha = 1}^{N} n_{\alpha} \frac{d^{2} \vec{v}_{\alpha}}{a \vec{b}^{2}} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{v}_{\alpha}}{\partial a_{i}} \right) \delta \vec{q}_{i}$$

Pox clase venes esto