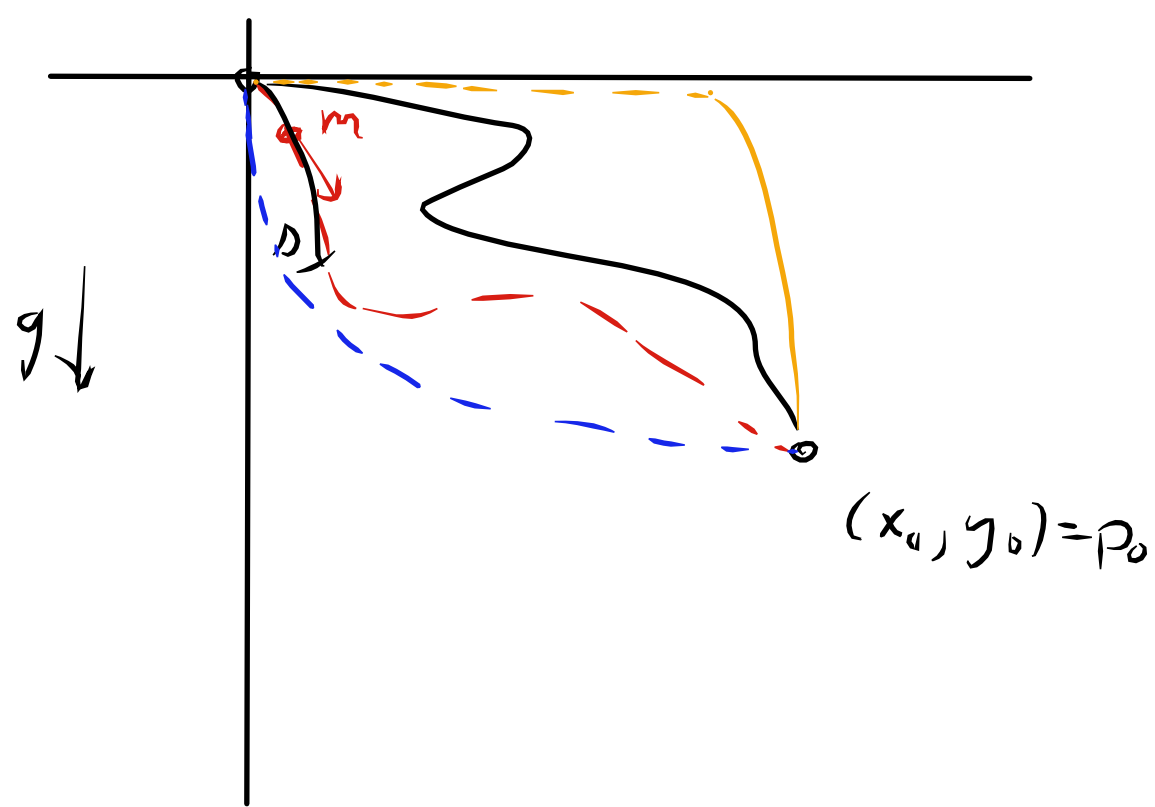


1. Brachistrone



$$\Gamma = \{ \gamma: [0, x_0] \xrightarrow{C^1} \mathbb{R}^2 : \gamma(0) = 0, \gamma(x_0) = y_0 \} \quad (x, y(x))$$
$$y \mapsto T(y) = \int_0^{x_0} dt = \int_0^{x_0} \frac{ds}{v} = \int_0^{x_0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + (y')^2}}{\sqrt{-2gy}} dx$$
$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} x(t), y(t) \rightarrow v(t) = \sqrt{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2} \\ s(t) = \int_0^t v dt \quad ds = v dt \\ E = \frac{mv^2}{2} + mgy = 0 \Rightarrow v^2 = -2mgy \quad (y \leq 0) \end{array} \right]$$

Que curva minimiza el tiempo de descenso?

Una curva que es una gráfica,  $(x, y(x))$ , tiene tiempo de descenso :

$$\int_0^{x_0} \sqrt{\frac{1 + (y')^2}{-2gy}} dx = \int_0^{x_0} L(y, y') dx$$

$$* \frac{d}{dx} \partial_{y'} L = \partial_y L \quad (E-L eq)$$
$$e = y' \cdot \partial_{y'} L - L \quad \text{cst. over ext's.}$$

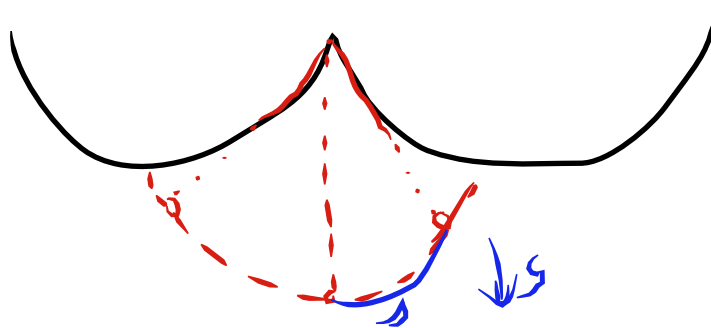
$$(y')^2 = -\frac{k^2 + y}{y}$$
$$\sqrt{\frac{-y}{k^2 + y}} dy = -dx$$
$$y = -k^2 Y$$
$$\sqrt{\frac{Y}{1-Y}} dY = \frac{dx}{k^2}$$
$$Y = \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$
$$\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta = \frac{dx}{k^2} = \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2} d\theta$$

sub.

$$\partial_y L = \frac{y'}{\sqrt{-2gy(1 + y'^2)}}$$
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = -\frac{k^2}{2} (1 - \cos \theta) \\ x = \frac{k^2}{2} (\theta - \sin \theta) \end{array} \right. \quad \text{cicloide!}$$

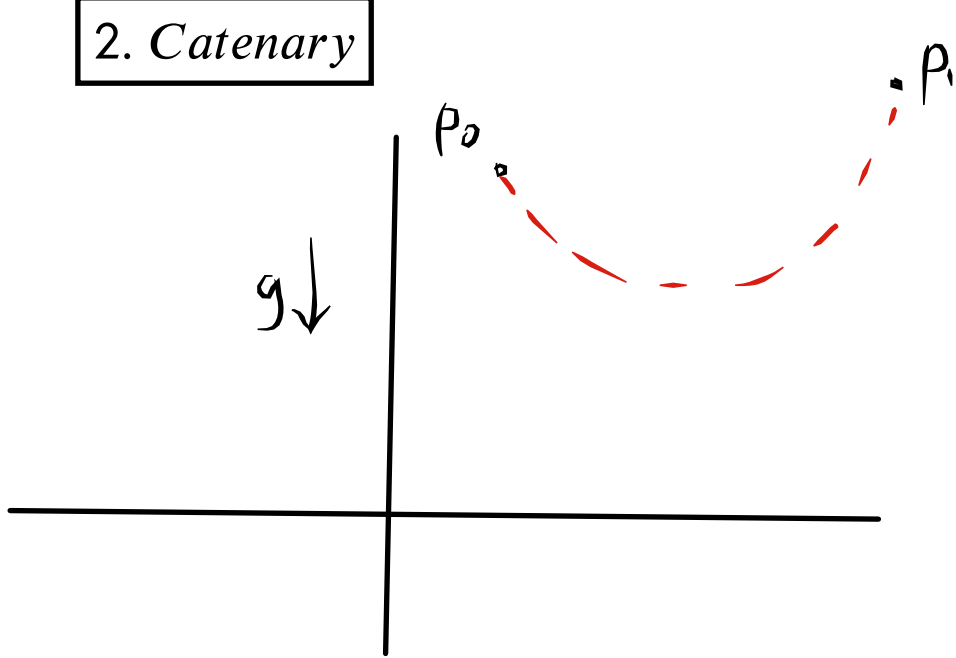
Propiedades de cicloide

- \* la evolvente de una cicloide es una cicloide
- \* la cicloide es una curva tautochrone
- \* la cicloide es una curva brachistrone



$$\ddot{s} = -k^2 s$$
$$D(t) = A \cos(kt + \phi)$$

2. Catenary



$$\Gamma = \{ \gamma : [x_0, x_1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2, \gamma(x_j) = y_j, \text{ suave} \}$$
$$\Gamma_\ell \subset \Gamma$$

$$\text{fixed} \rightarrow \ell = \int_{x_0}^{x_1} \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx \quad (\ell \rightarrow \text{dist}(P_0, P_1))$$

$$\{ \dot{u} = \partial_y u = 0 \quad \text{c.p.s of } u \}$$

$$u(y) = \int_{x_0}^{x_1} \rho g y \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx \quad (\rho = \text{cst.})$$

Deja que  $\Gamma_c \subset \Gamma$  sea definida por un condición de la forma  $\Gamma_c = \{ \gamma \in \Gamma \text{ t.q. } B(\gamma) = c \}$  donde  $c$  es un constante. Considera un funcional  $\Gamma \ni \gamma \mapsto A(\gamma) \in \mathbb{R}$ .

$$B: \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

prf:  $\gamma_s \in \Gamma_c$  var. of  $\gamma^*$

$$0 = \frac{d}{ds} \Big|_0 A(\gamma_s) + \underbrace{\lambda}_{\lambda \cdot c} \frac{d}{ds} \Big|_0 B(\gamma_s) = \frac{d}{ds} \Big|_0 A(\gamma_s) \quad 0$$

Entonces :

$\gamma^* \in \Gamma_c \subset \Gamma$  es un extremal de  $A + \lambda B : \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  para algún  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $\Rightarrow$   
 $\gamma^*$  es un extremal de  $A|_{\Gamma_c} : \Gamma_c \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Para la cadena buscamos extremales de :

$$e = y' \partial_{y'} L - L$$

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_1} \rho g (y - \lambda) \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx = \int_{x_0}^{x_1} L(y, y') dx$$

sobre  $\Gamma$ .

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(y - \lambda)^2}{k^2} = 1 + (y')^2$$
$$\text{subst. } \cosh u = \frac{y - \lambda}{k} \quad u = \frac{x + a}{k}$$
$$\Rightarrow dx = k du$$
$$\Rightarrow y = \lambda + k \cosh \frac{x + a}{k} \quad \text{cat. curve.}$$

\* un otra opción para introducir la restricción de longitud constante \*

$$\Gamma = \{ (x(s), y(s)), s \in [0, \ell] \text{ t.q. } (x(0), y(0)) = P_0, (x(\ell), y(\ell)) = P_1 \}$$
$$\Gamma_1 \subset \Gamma$$

$$\int_0^\ell \rho g y ds + \lambda (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2)$$

$$\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 = 1 \quad u = \int_0^\ell \rho g y ds$$

Buscamos extremales de

$$\int_0^\ell \rho g y + \lambda (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2) ds = \int_0^\ell L(s, x, y, \dot{x}, \dot{y}) ds, \text{ sobre } \Gamma$$

$$\gamma^* \in \Gamma_1 \subset \Gamma \text{ extremal de}$$
$$\Gamma \ni \gamma \mapsto \int_0^\ell \rho g y + \lambda(s) (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2) ds, \text{ por algún } \lambda : [0, \ell] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
$$\Rightarrow$$
$$\gamma^* \text{ extremal de}$$
$$\Gamma_1 \ni \gamma \mapsto \int_0^\ell \rho g y ds$$

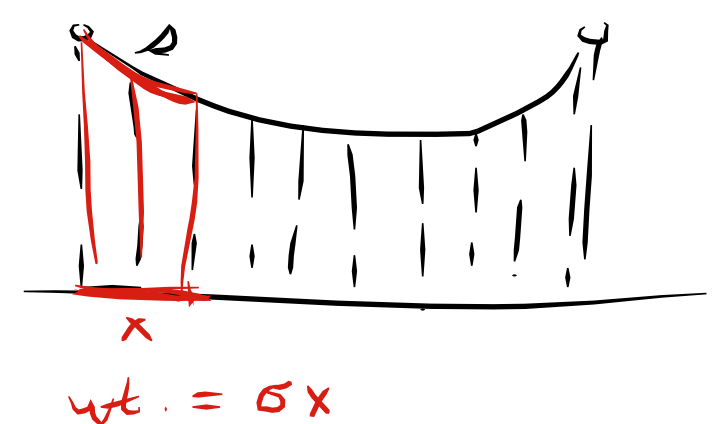
$$\frac{d}{ds} \partial_{\dot{x}} L = \partial_x L = 0 \Rightarrow 2\lambda \dot{x} = k \quad 2\lambda = \frac{k}{\dot{x}}$$
$$\frac{d}{ds} \partial_{\dot{y}} L = \partial_y L = \rho g = \frac{d}{ds} (2\lambda \dot{y})$$
$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\text{at } \gamma^* \in \Gamma_1 \quad 1 + (y')^2 = \left( \frac{ds}{dx} \right)^2$$

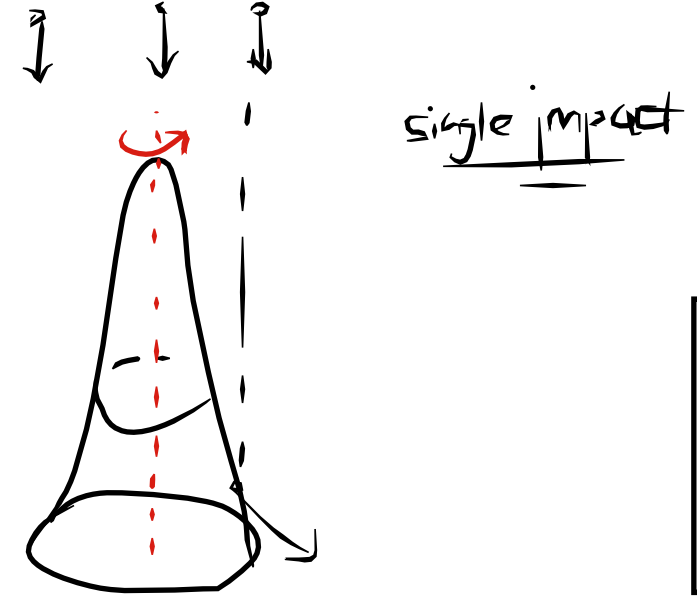
$$\Rightarrow \frac{\rho g}{k} = \frac{d}{ds} \frac{\dot{y}}{\dot{x}} = \frac{d}{ds} y' = \frac{dx}{ds} y''$$
$$\Rightarrow c = \frac{y''}{\sqrt{1 + y'^2}}$$

subst.  $y' = \sinh u \quad (y'' = \cosh u \cdot u')$   
 $\Rightarrow c dx = du$   
 $\Rightarrow y' = \sinh c(x + a)$   
 $\Rightarrow y = b + \frac{1}{c} \cosh c(x + a)$

"loaded chain"



$$\int_0^\ell \rho(s) ds = \sigma x(s)$$



comentario : problema de Newton sobre 'resistencia minimal'

\* al asumiendo que la superficie es uno de revolución, se reduce a una problema del tipo que consideramos arriba.

\* tales soluciones son extremales, pero no son mínimos!