## = Euneiones de Euler-Lagenge =

Opliquenos el cólulo de veruciones con el principio de Hamilton, es desir, minimisenos la acción:

Acción = 
$$S = \int 2(1q, 3, 4q, 1, t) dt$$

princho 

 $q = q(t, E)$  

Propuestos a  $t$   $y$  a  $E$  como independirentes 

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Propuestos a  $t$   $y$  a  $E$  como independirentes 

La idea es verior este praine to  $y$  minimizar a la acción

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Soleta 

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Ochrenes

Shows 
$$S = \frac{1}{4\epsilon} \int_{\epsilon=0}^{\epsilon} Salabar$$

$$= S = S = S \int_{\epsilon=0}^{\epsilon} 1 (49.3, 19.4, \epsilon) dt = \int_{\epsilon=0}^{\epsilon} S1 dt$$

Cene 
$$\lambda = \lambda(19.3,19.3,1) = \lambda = \lambda(\frac{1}{2}\lambda + \frac{1}{2}\lambda +$$

Vecnos que 
$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{i}} \leq \dot{q}_{i} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{i}} \left( \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \left( \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \dot{q}_{i} \right) \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{i}} \left( \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \left( \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \dot{q}_{i} \right) \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{i}} \left( \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \left( \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \dot{q}_{i} \right) \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{i}} \left( \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \left( \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \dot{q}_{i} \right) \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{i}} \left( \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \left( \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \dot{q}_{i} \right) \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{i}} \left( \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \left( \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \dot{q}_{i} \right) \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{i}} \left( \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \left( \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \dot{q}_{i} \right) \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{i}} \left( \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \left( \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \dot{q}_{i} \right) \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{i}} \left( \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \left( \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \dot{q}_{i} \right) \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{i}} \left( \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \left( \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \dot{q}_{i} \right) \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{i}} \left( \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \left( \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \dot{q}_{i} \right) \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{i}} \left( \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \left( \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \dot{q}_{i} \right) \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{i}} \left( \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \left( \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \dot{q}_{i} \right) \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{i}} \left( \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \left( \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \dot{q}_{i} \right) \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{i}} \left( \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \left( \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \dot{q}_{i} \right) \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{i}} \left( \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \left( \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \dot{q}_{i} \right) \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{i}} \left( \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \left( \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \dot{q}_{i} \right) \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{i}} \left( \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \left( \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \dot{q}_{i} \right) \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{i}} \left( \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \left( \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \dot{q}_{i} \right) \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{i}} \left( \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \left( \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \dot{q}_{i} \right) \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{i}} \left( \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \left( \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \dot{q}_{i} \right) \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{i}} \left( \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \dot{q}_{i} \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{i}} \left($$

=> 
$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial q_i} \delta q_i = \frac{\partial k}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \frac{d}{dt} \left( \delta q_i \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left[ \frac{\partial l}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \delta q_i \right] - \delta q_i \frac{d}{dt} \left[ \frac{\partial l}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta \lambda = \mathcal{E}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_1} \delta q_1 + \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_2} \delta q_1\right] - \delta q_1 \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_2}\right]\right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \left\{ \left[ \frac{31}{39} - \frac{1}{4!} \left( \frac{31}{39!} \right) \right] \delta_{q_1} + \frac{1}{4!} \left( \frac{31}{39!} \delta_{q_2} \delta_{q_3} \right) \right\}$$

$$-> \delta S = \int_{0}^{\infty} \delta L \, dt = 2 \left( \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{2L}{2\eta_{i}} - \frac{L}{dt} \left( \frac{2L}{2\eta_{i}} \right) \right] S_{i} dt + \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{L}{dt} \left[ \frac{2L}{2\eta_{i}} S_{i} \right] dt \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{2L}{2\eta_{i}} S_{i} dt = 0$$

=> 
$$SS = \mathcal{E} \int \left[ \frac{21}{21} - \frac{1}{21} \left( \frac{21}{21} \right) \right] Sq. lt \( \mathcal{E} \int \frac{1}{21} Sq. | \frac{1}{16} ds = 0 \)

Evenus Sissen squares que en los entrens de méndiles  $Sq. = 0$$$

Nada, sólo ne se jupt que squesine que debe vor que

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \Big|_{\dot{q}_a} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \Big|_{\dot{q}_a} = 0$$

= Multiplienbres & Legunge =

19:3 = [91,97, ..., 93N-R-S, 93N-R-SH, ..., 93N-R N particles
Integradures s-constriccions la constriccions habenémics
ne-habenémicas ete

linales -> ¿a; q; +b; =0 -> j=11,7,...,s?

Del principio de Hamilton:

 $SS = \underbrace{S} \left[ \frac{21}{29!} - \frac{1}{4!} \left( \frac{21}{29!} \right) \right] Sq. 1t = 0$ No ser care ps Sq: Le

Vanous estes expositions

podus metro este e la interpel

ξα; δά; = ξα; = [(δη;) = d (ξη; δη) = 0

Pour coda i predo multilien Di y somer, de bet forme que la enjosion va a socie sondo igal quero

7: dt ( : 9; 59:)= dt ( 27:9; 69:)=0 ξ = L(ξλ; α; δρ;) = 0 = 0 1 0 1 0 1 ...

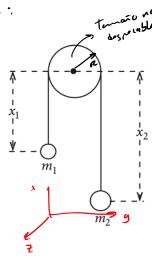
 $S = \frac{2}{3} \int_{0}^{1} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial q_{i}} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial q_{i}} \right), \sum_{i} \lambda_{i} \alpha_{i,i} \right) S_{i} dt \qquad \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{2}{3} \lambda_{i} \alpha_{i,i} \delta q_{i} \right) = 0$ 

Estén indepennels pro les long que se ante toto le me estimate 17

 $\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial q_i}\right) - \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial q_i} = \underbrace{\frac{2}{5}\lambda_j q_{ji}}_{j=1} \qquad \qquad i = \{1, \dots, 5\}$   $3N - \lambda - S = H \text{ de } q_e \text{ des} \text{ be what}$ 

por el rest de i={si1,...,3N-e} no len 1;'s pur en es caso las Sq; si sen internalientes... entenes. ya trens to de electron determinado

Ejemplo:



$$X_1 \perp X_2 \perp \pi R - \lambda = 0 = f_1 \longrightarrow S = 1 = \lambda$$

df= dx, +dxz = 0 = df= 2a: xi => a:= a;= 1

$$y_{z} = 2R$$

$$x_{1} \perp x_{2} \perp \pi R - l = 0 = f_{1} \longrightarrow S = 1 = 3 \quad \lambda_{j} = 1$$

$$\chi_{1} \perp x_{2} \perp \pi R - l = 0 = f_{1} \longrightarrow S = 1 = 3 \quad \lambda_{j} = 1$$

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$$\chi_{1} \perp x_{2} \perp \pi R - l = 0 = f_{1} \longrightarrow S = 1 = 3$$

$$\chi_{2} \perp x_{3} \perp x_{4} \longrightarrow \chi_{3} = 1$$

$$\chi_{3} \perp x_{4} \longrightarrow \chi_{4} \longrightarrow \chi_{4}$$