= Transformacions parivas y actuas = Ceno Q " Ta estén placemente Q > Q' ent. TQ +> (TQ)'=TQ' era transformación pontralur $q' = q \cdot \sum_{k \in Coorder} S_k$ $q' = q' \cdot \sum_{k \in Coorder} S_k$ $q' = q' \cdot \sum_{k \in Coorder} S_k$ tans bracen desplaza a les coordre des ciclices unicamete 2: (19:3, 12:3, 1) = 2(19:19:19:) {, {9:19:19:19:19:19:1 2' tione la misse borne que le pres la tons brucin es sobre condudes ciclies => Sole ourdreles que NO agreen en el legergieno => 32'E (19.3, 19:3, t) = 2(19.3, 19:3, t) { Morner borne heunel @ L's (49: 1, 49:3, 1) = L (49: 3, 19: 5, 1) Enlances, ne lemos que $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathcal{L}} = \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{3} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathcal{L}}}_{i} \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{3} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}_{i$ on @ sale + or Podus meineles a O o O de des bres destrates Lagragiano original Trus brucin achie se tons bre la Deción

abora, venes a gondiser le monir

le que homos disculido

Sup que les una tous breces messible y contra con un painetre E

$$q_{i}^{\prime} \longrightarrow q_{i} = q_{i}\left(\{q_{i}^{\prime}\}, \xi, \xi\right)$$

$$q_{i}^{\prime} \longrightarrow q_{i}^{\prime} = q_{i}^{\prime}\left(\{q_{i}^{\prime}\}, \xi\right)$$

$$q_{i}^{\prime} \longrightarrow q_{i}^{\prime} \longrightarrow q_$$

Ore adenis dia munante el legorgiono

Calcludo 32 beens

$$\frac{\partial \dot{L}_{\epsilon}}{\partial \epsilon} = \underbrace{\underbrace{\int \frac{\partial \dot{L}_{\epsilon}}{\partial q_{i}^{i}} \frac{\partial \dot{L}_{\epsilon}}{\partial \epsilon} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_{i}^{i}}{\partial \epsilon}}_{\text{Leage}} \underbrace{\frac{\partial \dot{L}_{\epsilon}}{\partial t} \frac{\partial \dot{L}_{\epsilon}}{\partial \epsilon}}_{\text{Leage}} = \underbrace{\underbrace{\int \frac{\partial \dot{L}_{\epsilon}}{\partial t} \frac{\partial \dot{L}_{\epsilon}^{i}}{\partial t^{i}} \frac{\partial \dot{L}_{\epsilon}}{\partial \epsilon}}_{\text{Leage}} \underbrace{\frac{\partial \dot{L}_{\epsilon}}{\partial t} \frac{\partial \dot{L}_{\epsilon}^{i}}{\partial \epsilon}}_{\text{Leage}} = \underbrace{\underbrace{\int \frac{\partial \dot{L}_{\epsilon}}{\partial t} \frac{\partial \dot{L}_{\epsilon}^{i}}{\partial \epsilon}}_{\text{Leage}} \underbrace{\frac{\partial \dot{L}_{\epsilon}}{\partial t} \frac{\partial \dot{L}_{\epsilon}^{i}}{\partial \epsilon}}_{\text{Leage}} = \underbrace{\underbrace{\int \frac{\partial \dot{L}_{\epsilon}}{\partial t} \frac{\partial \dot{L}_{\epsilon}^{i}}{\partial t^{i}} \frac{\partial \dot{L}_{\epsilon}^{i}}{\partial \epsilon}}_{\text{Leage}} \underbrace{\frac{\partial \dot{L}_{\epsilon}}{\partial t} \frac{\partial \dot{L}_{\epsilon}^{i}}{\partial \epsilon}}_{\text{Leage}} = \underbrace{\underbrace{\int \frac{\partial \dot{L}_{\epsilon}}{\partial t} \frac{\partial \dot{L}_{\epsilon}^{i}}{\partial t^{i}} \frac{\partial \dot{L}_{\epsilon}^{i}}{\partial \epsilon}}_{\text{Leage}} \underbrace{\underbrace{\int \frac{\partial \dot{L}_{\epsilon}}{\partial t} \frac{\partial \dot{L}_{\epsilon}^{i}}{\partial \epsilon}}_{\text{Leage}} = \underbrace{\underbrace{\int \frac{\partial \dot{L}_{\epsilon}}{\partial t} \frac{\partial \dot{L}_{\epsilon}^{i}}{\partial t^{i}} \frac{\partial \dot{L}_{\epsilon}^{i}}{\partial \epsilon}}_{\text{Leage}} \underbrace{\underbrace{\int \frac{\partial \dot{L}_{\epsilon}}{\partial t} \frac{\partial \dot{L}_{\epsilon}^{i}}{\partial \epsilon}}_{\text{Leage}} \underbrace{\underbrace{\int \frac{\partial \dot{L}_{\epsilon}}{\partial t} \frac{\partial \dot{L}_{\epsilon}^{i}}{\partial \epsilon}}_{\text{Leage}}}_{\text{Leage}} = \underbrace{\underbrace{\int \frac{\partial \dot{L}_{\epsilon}}{\partial t} \frac{\partial \dot{L}_{\epsilon}^{i}}{\partial t^{i}}}_{\text{Leage}} \underbrace{\underbrace{\int \frac{\partial \dot{L}_{\epsilon}}{\partial t} \frac{\partial \dot{L}_{\epsilon}^{i}}{\partial \epsilon}}_{\text{Leage}}}_{\text{Leage}} = \underbrace{\underbrace{\int \frac{\partial \dot{L}_{\epsilon}}{\partial t} \frac{\partial \dot{L}_{\epsilon}^{i}}{\partial t^{i}}}_{\text{Leage}}}_{\text{Leage}} \underbrace{\underbrace{\int \frac{\partial \dot{L}_{\epsilon}}{\partial t} \frac{\partial \dot{L}_{\epsilon}^{i}}{\partial \epsilon}}_{\text{Leage}}}_{\text{Leage}} = \underbrace{\underbrace{\int \frac{\partial \dot{L}_{\epsilon}}{\partial t} \frac{\partial \dot{L}_{\epsilon}^{i}}{\partial t^{i}}}_{\text{Leage}}}_{\text{Leage}} \underbrace{\underbrace{\int \frac{\partial \dot{L}_{\epsilon}}{\partial t} \frac{\partial \dot{L}_{\epsilon}^{i}}{\partial t}}_{\text{Leage}}}_{\text{Leage}}}_{\text{Leage}} = \underbrace{\underbrace{\int \frac{\partial \dot{L}_{\epsilon}}{\partial t} \frac{\partial \dot{L}_{\epsilon}^{i}}{\partial t^{i}}}_{\text{Leage}}}_{\text{Leage}}}_{\text{Leage}} + \underbrace{\underbrace{\int \frac{\partial \dot{L}_{\epsilon}}{\partial t} \frac{\partial \dot{L}_{\epsilon}^{i}}{\partial t}}_{\text{Leage}}}_{\text{Leage}}}_{\text{Leage}}_{\text{Leage}}}_{\text{Leage}}_{\text{Leage}}}_{\text{Leage}$$

$$= 3 \frac{\partial L_{\epsilon}}{\partial \epsilon} = \frac{1}{4t} \left(\frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon} \frac{\partial L_{\epsilon}}{\partial i_{i}^{i}} \frac{\partial q_{i}^{i}}{\partial \epsilon} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial \lambda'_{\varepsilon}}{\partial \varepsilon} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\underbrace{\frac{\partial \lambda'_{\varepsilon}}{\partial \dot{q}'_{\varepsilon}}}_{i} \underbrace{\frac{\partial q'_{\varepsilon}}{\partial \varepsilon}}_{\varepsilon=0} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\underbrace{\frac{\partial \lambda'_{\varepsilon}}{\partial \dot{q}'_{\varepsilon}}}_{\varepsilon=0} \underbrace{\frac{\partial q'_{\varepsilon}}{\partial \dot{q}'_{\varepsilon}}}_{\varepsilon=0} \right) \Big|_{\varepsilon=0}$$

le metra tous brecin des inverte al Legagino, entens l'e (q',q',t,c)= 2 (q,q,t)

=>
$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_j} \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial L'_2}{\partial \xi} = 0$$
 Nobre que $\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial d}{\partial q_j} \delta q_i \right) = \delta L_{\xi} = 0$

Production de l'appendix explication de ξ

Concluse de

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leandnes el auso del potenoiel central V=V(1)
    Sabines qu 1: m (il+1201+125000il) - N(r)
                                                => &-scondiela ciclicla => Pa= 21 = 12 sino 6 = Lz=cle
                                                                  ( = 4+90 ) deja invonut a meste sistems
Bio no ara obvio si L = \frac{\pi}{2} \left( \dot{x}^2 + \dot{z}^2 \right) - V \left( \sqrt{x^2 + z^2} \right) \longrightarrow \sin asi de le coplese que le zeche
 Olwa, surgans la signet hous brecin
           \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{1}q_{0} & snq_{0} & y' \\ -snq_{0} & snq_{0} & y' \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix}
= \begin{pmatrix} x_{1}q_{0}q_{0} & y' \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix}
= \begin{pmatrix} x_{2}q_{0}q_{0} & y' \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}
= \begin{pmatrix} x_{1}q_{0}q_{0} & y' \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}
= \begin{pmatrix} x_{1}q_{0}q_{0} & y' \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}
= \begin{pmatrix} x_{1}q_{0}q_{0} & y' \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}
= \begin{pmatrix} x_{1}q_{0}q_{0} & y' \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}
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= \begin{pmatrix} x_{1}q_{0}q_{0} & y' \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}
= \begin{pmatrix} x_{1}q_{0}q_{0} & y' \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}
= \begin{pmatrix} x_{1}q_{0}q_{0} & y' \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}
                                               = ( 1 ) = = [ ( 10 4 ) ( 2 ) )
                                                                                                                       =) (12+62+22= (21)2+(61)2+(2)2
                                                                = N_{e_0} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 5 \quad \dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2 = (\ddot{x}')^2 + (\ddot{y})^2 + (\ddot{z}^2)
   anhus N_0 = II \int 2(x,y,z) = 2(x,y,z) so a dus \frac{\partial N_{ij}}{\partial q_0} enste
                                                                               21 = mi , 2x | = (singox' + (a, q, y') | = y' | = y
      \Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \frac{\partial L}{\partial q} \frac{\partial L}{\partial l} = cle
                                                                                                            1 29 | = (-ces(0, x' - sn (0, y)) | = - x' | = - x
        => \frac{1}{\sqrt{375}} \frac{39}{395} = m \times y - m \times = [\vec{r} \wedge (m\vec{r})] \cdot \hat{e_z} = \underline{l_z} = che
 Entres, verus que si hay una trons Emecia que deja invenante al Legergiono
                                                                                           Jano rececito tenor inimale
                             3 32, Sq; = 2 9,87; = cte | a las aerodonedes gonvaligades éptimes.
                                                                                                               Eneurte les ous leutes ann son.
                                                                                                                          Large ve lecilité le resolución del
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Notemes que esto lie válido que

2: $\alpha \times 1 R \rightarrow 1 R$ 0 $\lambda = T \alpha \times R \rightarrow 1 R$ $1 = L[2] = T \alpha \cdot R \rightarrow 1 R$

Enlaces: 2 es inverent en ere ters breces

tambien 11 es marul an le tens brucción

= 5 L y 11 tionen las sinetrius geonétrius/Lisiens en su Lemn fineienal

Supli Constabe