```
Trens formaciones conénicus \vec{y} = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{q} \\ \vec{p} \end{pmatrix} = \vec{q} = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{\varphi} \\ \vec{P} \end{pmatrix}
             Condiciones necessias pra Mamllon-Jac-bi: 1) P = 37 F -> lo conple
                                                                                                                                             F_= F_1(9, Q)
                                                                                                                                              Fz = Fz ( 9, E)
        3) S. F= Fr(1,Q), on Q= 2 Fr
S. F= Fr(1, E), on P= -2 Fr
 de Ceándo les T- Ceréniers e son ibles?

Ecacions

Ecacions

Maniller Jerebi

M(\vec{q}, \frac{\partial}{\partial \vec{q}} F, t) \perp \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial t} = 0
= Caso (i) q - Q -+- Q sm varybbs víclius (no apreen en K)
=> K= K(Z) => G= OK = OK = W
                                                                                                                                      (Z, B) - cls 6
                                                                                                                                                 intracin de
                                                                             シダンゴトル
                                                                                                                                                     11.3.
      Métade de resolution: Se paración de unables (aditiva)
                                                                                                                                             = V(a) t
           Prepagens F= Fz(q, e)=> Fz=S(q, e=a, t)=W(q; d) LV(t; x)
                                         5: \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = 0 = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} =  \mathcal{U} =  in teger de neumante 
=> \mathcal{U} = \alpha_1 de les 3N - 21 constats de 1 + \alpha_2 = 1 de les 3N - 21 constats de 1 + \alpha_3 = 1
              (mo S = S(\vec{q}, \vec{k}) \rightarrow \vec{Q} = \frac{\partial S}{\partial \vec{k}} = \frac{\partial S}{\partial \vec{\alpha}} = \frac{\partial (w + v)}{\partial \vec{\alpha}} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial \vec{\alpha}} + \frac{\partial v(\vec{\alpha})}{\partial \vec{\alpha}} \Delta c 
                           \vec{p} = \partial w/\partial \vec{q}

= u + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \cdot v = K

si en su leger proposes \vec{F}_z = W(\vec{q}; \vec{a})! musho problem es
              entines \vec{Q} = \frac{\partial W}{\partial \vec{a}}, \vec{p} = \frac{\partial W}{\partial \vec{a}}, \mathcal{H}_{\perp} = \frac{\partial W}{\partial t} = \mathcal{K} = \mathcal{K}_{\perp}
               => Manillon- Jacobi -> \( \frac{7}{9}, \frac{20}{69} \) = \( \lambda_1 = K \)
                                                        = \int \frac{\partial U}{\partial \vec{q}} \cdot \frac{\partial k}{\partial \vec{q}} \cdot \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial \vec{q}} = 0 = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{Q} \Rightarrow \vec{m} \text{ c(clisis)}
= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \vec{p} = \vec{\alpha} = -\frac{\partial k}{\partial \vec{q}} = 0
                                  1 cle & wholever de
3 N-C+1
                                                                                                        = 2 P = 0
                                                                                                       => Ē=ā=cts & integración
          Cone k= al y G= 2 K/0 E
                                => \dot{Q}_{i} = \frac{\partial k}{\partial E_{i}} = \frac{\partial k}{\partial \alpha_{i}} = \frac{\partial \alpha_{1}}{\partial \alpha_{i}} = \delta_{1} - \delta_{1} = 1
                                                                                          ( ; =0 ; i ; z
```

 $Q_1 = \Delta E + B_1 = \frac{\partial W}{\partial \alpha_1}$ $Q_1 = \frac{\partial W}{\partial \alpha_2}$ $Q_2 = \frac{\partial W}{\partial \alpha_2}$ $Q_3 = \frac{\partial W}{\partial \alpha_3}$ > Bj=clos de a Notons que sele Q1 = Q1(t, q) y Q1=Q1(q) = sile entre ms W=W(9; a) Es la que mosta es inventos la aplicar conducions Por a lley 1 veriable con Le pondenois tompel q(a, B, t), p(a, B, t) Ar @ Mas 3N-l que no dopada del turpo en esta finilación En todo este precodmento, de forme natural escegims M= de integración poro algues veres nos convone utilizar una función de à en lugar de Preparas a otro conjunto de constantes > = = = (x) tales que la relección sea mentible - = = a(x) Es deur si a= a(2), entens «1- 01(2)= H(a(2))= K(7) => $\overline{Q} = \frac{\partial K}{\partial \overline{\gamma}} = \overline{\omega}(\overline{\gamma})$ algue lucin $\overline{\omega}$ que dopad de $\overline{\gamma}$, es Integrade => Q = W(x) At + B - Notions que above Q = Q(+), Vi => \(\vec{\vec{\vec{v}}} = -\frac{\vec{v}}{\vec{v}} = -\frac{\vec{v}}{\vec{v}} = -\frac{\vec{v}}{\vec{v}} = \vec{v} \\ \ => P = 7 (a) = cts for comedical, italifiques 7 ()= E(à) Metadegia 1) Panter 11-5 -> 11(q, 3 m/) = E(a) z) Poscher H-J per W -> W=W(q; a) -3) Identifiar P= = = ts 4) Poselo, N-J $\vec{p} = \vec{p}(\vec{q};\vec{n}) = \frac{\partial W}{\partial \vec{q}}$ Deriven de en z) s) Proprior une forma para $E(\vec{a}) \longrightarrow \hat{Q} = \frac{\partial K}{\partial \vec{p}} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial \vec{a}}$ 6) Resolver > Q = D(Q) Dt = B = DW(q; Q) -== q(a,B,+) P = 2 / (9; A) 7) apprav condicions inicials y derjer 7 = 7/20, t)

El purto () l'acces E(a) es impulsate proque pobos pasor a la popusta
i) le ciando usar trasfericiones comónicis

Escapt a) Pierongans $E(\vec{a}) = \frac{\partial \vec{a}}{\partial \vec{a}} = \mathcal{U} = k = cle$ $= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \vec{a} = \frac{\partial k}{\partial \vec{a}} = \frac{1}{n} \vec{a} = \vec{a}$ $= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \vec{a} = \vec{a}$

b) Prepages $E(\vec{a}) = \alpha_{1} = E$ $= \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a}) \longrightarrow q_{i} = q_{i}(q_{i})_{j\neq i} + b$ $= \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a}) \longrightarrow q_{i} = q_{i}(q_{i})_{j\neq i} + b$ Cone conde con

Keep by reschuse V(6) per luper de V(6) got luper de