El Lagrangiano

Considerence un sistemen con N portrales y l constracions holonomicas

=> 19:3 - dun 19:3 = 310-e Condua des generalisadas

Consibrance la segonde des de Newton y el procipio de d'Alembat:

Todo le autror esté en conductes especules, form escribir le en conductes

Si en la Zer ley de Menta
$$\begin{cases} \frac{3N}{5} & \frac{3N}{5} & \frac{3N-3}{5} \\ \frac{3}{5} & -m \\ \frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{5$$

Empleremes las signentes i butidedes es les proteces neis adelente.

$$O \frac{\partial d!}{\partial c!} = \frac{\partial \dot{d}!}{\partial c!} = \frac{\partial \dot{d}!}{\partial c!} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial c!} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial r_i}{\partial q_i} \right) = \frac{\partial \dot{r}_i}{\partial q_i}$$

(3)
$$\frac{\partial q}{\partial q} = 0$$
 Los relacidos geneelizados $\frac{\partial q}{\partial q} = 0$ g los relacidos generalizados sun linelinado independentes

(4) Recondences que les combredes yenoraliza des son linelmetr independents 29: Si; - Der the Lo Kienecher

Qn =
$$\frac{3N}{3q_n}$$
 Findr: _ (Fc1) T.] = Franzes gonordize des

transformers'n gernétics de los

do : zes explicades en el especie

de on liquiciens

Enlans
$$-2m_{i}r_{i}\frac{\partial r_{i}}{\partial q_{n}}=-2m_{i}\frac{d}{dt}\left(\dot{r}_{i}\frac{\partial \dot{r}_{i}}{\partial \dot{q}_{n}}\right)+2m_{i}\dot{r}_{i}\frac{\partial \dot{r}_{i}}{\partial q_{n}}$$
 y Notans que $\frac{\partial \dot{r}_{i}^{2}}{\partial \dot{q}_{n}}=2\frac{\partial \dot{r}_{i}}{\partial \dot{q}_{n}}\dot{r}_{i}$, $\frac{\partial \dot{r}_{i}^{2}}{\partial q_{n}}=2\frac{\partial \dot{r}_{i}}{\partial q_{n}}\dot{r}_{i}$. (2)

Br lo que (2) & reasonbe une
$$-\frac{1}{2}m_{j}r_{j}\frac{\partial r_{j}}{\partial t}=-\frac{2}{3}\frac{d}{dt}\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t_{j}}\left(\frac{1}{2}m_{j}r_{j}^{2}\right)\right]+\frac{2}{3}\frac{\partial}{\partial t_{j}}\left(\frac{1}{2}m_{j}r_{j}^{2}\right)$$

$$=-\frac{d}{dt}\frac{\partial}{\partial t_{j}}\left(\frac{2}{3}\frac{1}{2}m_{j}r_{j}^{2}\right)\frac{\partial}{\partial t_{j}}\left(\frac{2}{3}\frac{1}{2}m_{j}r_{j}^{2}\right)$$

$$=T=Emgin chikica$$

Par la tenta, (1) se recscribe como
$$\frac{3}{3}$$
 and $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}$

Entenos, terons 3N-l ecureious de la forma Enoión de las velocidades gondizades y del hompo

[[d(\frac{3}{34n})-\frac{3}{34n}] \ Thigi3,t) = [in[T(1\frac{1}{4n}\frac{1}{n},t)] = Qn \ Trusgos goneralizades

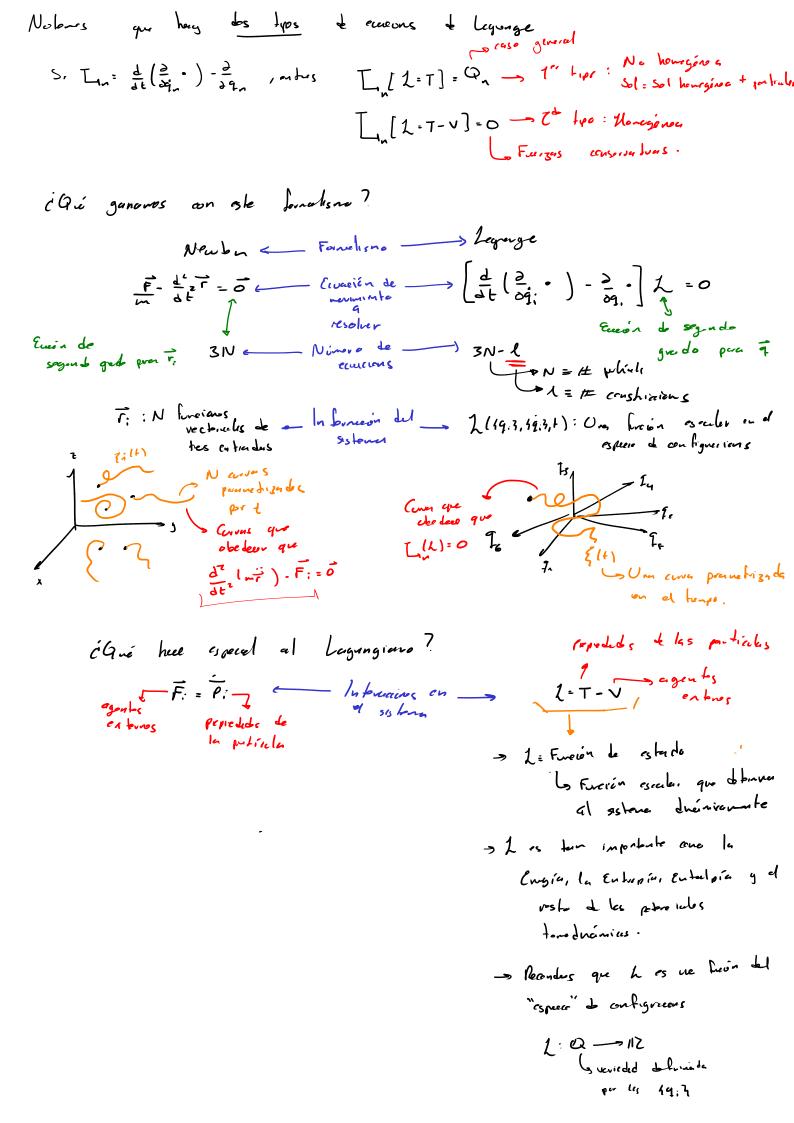
[in : Opendo de la recepción de la george

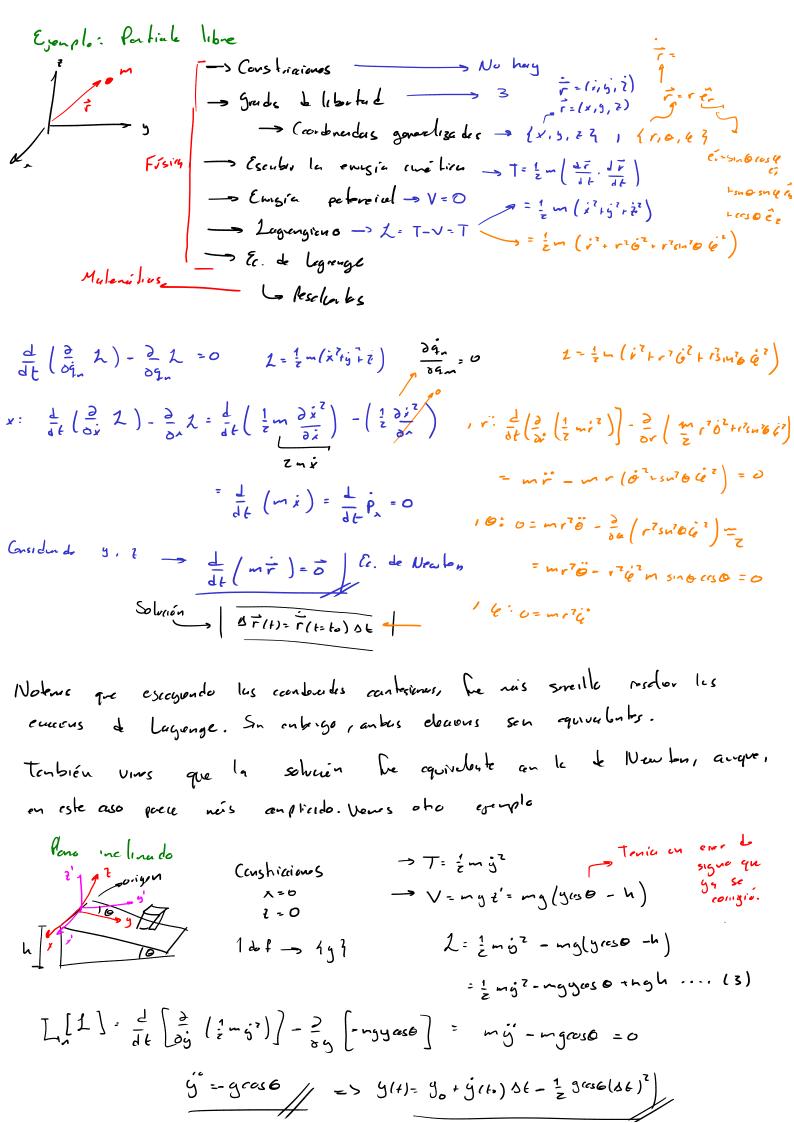
$$E_{i}^{(a)} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial r_{i}} V(ir_{i}; r_{i}) = 0$$

$$V(ir_{i}; r_{i$$

Enbros, par la coreión de legenge se escribo con 6

L $T = T_n [V(49;3)]$ L $T = T_n [V] = V T_n [V] = 0$





las propiedutes que obliganos sonoldog $\underbrace{\partial c_{i}}_{\partial q_{i}} = \underbrace{\frac{\partial c_{i}}{\partial q_{i}}}_{\partial q_{i}} = \underbrace{\frac{\partial c_{i}}{\partial q_{i}}}_{\partial q_{i}} \left(\underbrace{\frac{\partial c_{i}}{\partial q_{i}}}_{\partial q_{i}} \right) = \underbrace{\frac{\partial c_{i}}{\partial q_{i}}}_{\partial q_{i}} = \underbrace{\frac{\partial c_{i}}{\partial q_{i}}$ 3) $\frac{\partial q}{\partial q} = 0$ les velectedes generalizades $\frac{\partial q}{\partial q} = 0$ morcons go rotalizades (1) -> Sea f=f(19:1,+) le cluse (2 => sus lovales parades conzules Deriver de : fabel y ngla de la radora $\frac{\partial \dot{q}}{\partial \dot{q}} = \frac{\partial \dot{q}}{\partial \dot{q}} \left(\frac{\partial \dot{q}}{\partial \dot{q}} \right) = \frac{\partial \dot{q}}{\partial \dot{q}} \left[\begin{array}{c} \dot{q} & \dot{q} \\ \dot{q} & \dot{q} \end{array} \right]$ _____s Regla del producto de s = $\mathcal{E}\left[\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial q_i}, \partial q_i, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial q_i}, \frac{\partial^2 f$ $= \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial q_{i}}}_{i} \underbrace{\frac{\partial$ cComo llegenos a que $\frac{1}{2t}f(49.3,t) = \frac{3N-1}{21}\frac{2f}{29.9}\frac{2}{1}\frac{2f}{2t}$? (4) Pensenos en $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$, so divada es $\frac{1}{dt} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x-h) - f(x)}{h}$ S. S. M. -> IR, las boundes parcules son $f(x,0) = \int \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x,h,y) - f(x,0)}{h}$ (c) devocates parceles $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x,g-h) - f(x,0)}{h}$ son centres on $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x,g-h) - f(x,0)}{h}$ La divinder complete es $1 \sum [f(x,y)] = (\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}) = \nabla f$ f: 18n - 18m, en pros D[t] & M(W) . +- [O[t]] := 3x? Para el ceso de f(19:1, E), si quero calabr II, tropo que boar regla de la cadema, pus q:=9,(+). en brees En 10 df di dx dt, entres en gereel $\frac{dt}{dt} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1+1}} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \left(\vec{q}, t \right) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial q}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial q}, \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial q}, \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{dq}{dt}, \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \right)$ = \frac{9}{24} \frac{9}{24} \frac{1}{14} \frac{9}{24}

Describence
$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dt}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{dt}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial dv}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial dv}{\partial x} \right) +$$

(3) 9; y 9; son linebrache indepondules, i.e.
$$\frac{\partial \hat{q}_j}{\partial q_j} = 0$$

Prime, we have
$$q_{i} = r_{i}(q_{i}, t)$$
, no en general $r_{i} = r_{i}(t)$

$$= s \quad q_{i} = q_{i}(t), \text{ en bancs} \quad \frac{dq_{i}}{dt} = q_{i} = \frac{\partial q_{i}}{\partial t} \quad \text{page solo depends de } t \text{ si}$$

$$= s \quad \frac{\partial q_{i}}{\partial q_{i}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial q_{i}} \left(\frac{dq_{i}}{dt}\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial q_{i}} \left(\frac{\partial q_{i}}{\partial t}\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial q_{i}}{\partial q_{i}}\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial q_{i}}{\partial q_{i}}\right) = 0$$

Asigne adaje