1. r: r(t), (x, y, z)(t), r(s).

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{r}}$$
: $\dot{\boldsymbol{r}}(t)$, $(\dot{\boldsymbol{x}}, \dot{\boldsymbol{y}}, \dot{\boldsymbol{z}})(t)$, $\boldsymbol{\tau}\dot{\boldsymbol{s}}$.

$$\ddot{\boldsymbol{r}}$$
: $\ddot{\boldsymbol{r}}(t)$, $(\ddot{\boldsymbol{x}}, \ddot{\boldsymbol{y}}, \ddot{\boldsymbol{z}})(t)$, $\ddot{\boldsymbol{s}}\boldsymbol{\tau} + \dot{\boldsymbol{s}}^2 k_1 \boldsymbol{n}$

2. В криволинейных координатах

$$\triangleright \mathbf{e}^{k} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{j} = \delta_{kj}, \ \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = \sum_{i} a^{i}b_{i}$$

$$\triangleright \xi_{k} = \mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{k} = \sum_{j} \xi^{j}g_{jk},$$

$$\xi^{k} = \mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{e}^{k} = \sum_{j} \xi_{j}g^{jk}$$

$$\triangleright \mathbf{e}^{k} = \sum_{j} g^{jk}e_{j}, \ \mathbf{e}^{k} = \sum_{j} g^{jk}e^{j}$$

$$\triangleright \sum_{i} g^{i\ell}g_{ik} = \delta_{\ell k}$$

3. Скорость и ускорение

$$v = \sum_{k} \dot{q}^{k} e_{k}$$

$$w = \sum_{k} \ddot{q}^{k} e_{k} + \sum_{k,i} \dot{q}^{k} \dot{q}^{i} \frac{\partial e_{k}}{\partial q^{i}}$$

$$w^{j} = \ddot{q}^{j} + \sum_{k,i} \dot{q}^{k} \dot{q}^{i} \Gamma_{ki}^{j}$$

$$\Gamma_{j,ki} = \frac{\partial e_{k}}{\partial q^{i}} \cdot e_{j} - \text{I рода}$$

$$\Gamma_{ki}^{j} = \frac{\partial e_{k}}{\partial q^{i}} \cdot e^{j} - \text{II рода}$$

$$w_{\ell} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}^{\ell}} \left(\frac{\dot{r}^{2}}{2} \right) \right) - \frac{d}{dq^{\ell}} \left(\frac{\dot{r}^{2}}{2} \right)$$

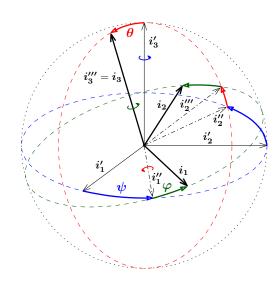
4. Про углы Эйлера

$$\triangleright \boldsymbol{\omega} = \dot{\boldsymbol{\psi}} \, \boldsymbol{i}_3' + \dot{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \, \boldsymbol{i}_1'' + \dot{\boldsymbol{\varphi}} \, \boldsymbol{i}_3$$

$$\triangleright \boldsymbol{R}(t) = \boldsymbol{R}_0(t) + \boldsymbol{r}(t) \qquad \qquad 8. \; \text{Энергия}$$

$$\triangleright \boldsymbol{v} = \boldsymbol{v}_0 + \boldsymbol{\omega} \times \boldsymbol{r} + \boldsymbol{v}_r$$

$$\triangleright \boldsymbol{w} = \boldsymbol{w}_0 + \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \times \boldsymbol{r} + \boldsymbol{\omega} \times (\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \boldsymbol{r}) + 2\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \boldsymbol{v}_r + \boldsymbol{w}_r \quad \triangleright \; T = \sum T_k, \, T_k = \frac{m_k(\boldsymbol{v}_k \cdot \boldsymbol{v}_k)}{2}$$



5. Динамика точки и систем точек

$$\begin{aligned} & \triangleright \ \boldsymbol{r}_{k} = \boldsymbol{r}_{k}(t, \{c_{\ell}\}), \ k \in 1 ... N, \ \ell \in 1 ... 6N \\ & \triangleright \ m_{k} \ddot{\boldsymbol{r}}_{k} = \boldsymbol{F}_{k}, \ m w_{\ell} = Q_{\ell} \\ & \triangleright \ \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}^{\ell}} \right) - \frac{\mathrm{d}T}{\mathrm{d}q^{\ell}} = Q_{\ell} \\ & \triangleright \ \boldsymbol{r}_{c} = \frac{\sum_{k} m_{k} \boldsymbol{r}_{k}}{\sum_{k} m_{k}}, \ \sum_{k} m_{k} = M \end{aligned}$$

6. Закон сохранения импульса

$$ho \; oldsymbol{p} = \sum_k oldsymbol{p}_k, \, oldsymbol{p}_k = m_k oldsymbol{v}_k \
ho \; oldsymbol{F} = \sum_k \left(oldsymbol{F}_k^{(e)} + oldsymbol{F}_k^{(i)}
ight) \ \mathrm{d} oldsymbol{p} \; \sum_k oldsymbol{F}_k^{(e)} \; oldsymbol{P}_k^{(e)} \; o$$

 $ho rac{\mathrm{d}m{p}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \sum m{F}_k^{(e)}$. Все сиды взаимодействия $ho m{w} = m{w}_0 + \dot{m{\omega}} imes m{r} + m{\omega} imes (m{\omega} imes m{r})$

7. Момент импульса

$$\triangleright \ \boldsymbol{\ell} = \sum_{k} \boldsymbol{\ell}_{k}, \ \boldsymbol{\ell}_{k} = \boldsymbol{r}_{k} \times \boldsymbol{p}_{k}$$

$$\triangleright \ \boldsymbol{L} = \sum_{k} \boldsymbol{r}_{k} \times \boldsymbol{F}_{k}^{(e)} + \sum_{k} \boldsymbol{r}_{k} \times \boldsymbol{F}_{k}^{(i)}$$

$$\triangleright \ \boldsymbol{F}_{kj}^{(i)} = \lambda(\boldsymbol{r}_{kj}) \boldsymbol{r}_{kj} \Rightarrow \frac{\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{\ell}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \sum_{k} \boldsymbol{L}_{k}^{(e)}.$$

8. Энергия

$$hiiiftarrow T = \sum_k T_k, \, T_k = rac{m_k(oldsymbol{v}_k \cdot oldsymbol{v}_k)}{2}$$

$$ho$$
 $\delta A_k = \pmb{F}_k \cdot \mathrm{d} \pmb{r}_k, \, A = \int_{\Gamma} \delta A, \, \mathrm{a} \,\, \mathrm{Boofine}$ -т интеграл от формы.

9. В поле центральной силы¬

$$\triangleright u = 1/\rho.$$

⊳ Формулы Бине

$$\begin{cases} v^2 = c^2 \left(\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}\varphi} \right)^2 + u^2 \right) \\ w_\rho = -c^2 u^2 \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 u}{\mathrm{d}\varphi^2} + u \right) \end{cases}$$

10. $\langle ? \rangle \langle :$ set aflame $\rangle Д$ вижение твёрдого тела -

$$\triangleright \omega = 0$$
 — поступательное

 $\triangleright v_0, w_0 = 0, \omega = \dot{\varphi} i_3$ — вращение вокруг неполвижной оси

$$\triangleright v_0 \! \uparrow \! \omega$$
 — винт

⊳ Как попало вокруг неподвижной

$$oldsymbol{\omega} = oldsymbol{i}_1(\dot{\psi}\sin\theta\sin\varphi + \dot{\theta}\cos\varphi) +$$
 точки 1 — $+oldsymbol{i}_2(\dot{\psi}\sin\theta\cos\varphi - \dot{\theta}\sin\varphi) +$ $+oldsymbol{i}_3(\dot{\psi}\cos\varphi + \dot{\varphi})$

11. Скорость и ускорение точек твердого

$$riangleright v = v_0 + \omega imes r$$

$$> w = w_0 + \dot{\omega} \times r + \omega \times (\omega \times r)$$

12. Сложение движений ТТ

$$egin{aligned} egin{aligned} oldsymbol{v_{r_n}} &= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left(oldsymbol{v_k} + oldsymbol{\omega_k} imes \overrightarrow{O_kO}
ight) + \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} oldsymbol{\omega_k} imes oldsymbol{r_0}, \ O_0 &= O_0. \end{aligned}$$
 $egin{aligned} oldsymbol{V} &= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left(oldsymbol{v_k} + oldsymbol{\omega_k} imes \overrightarrow{O_kO}
ight) \end{aligned}$
 $oldsymbol{O} &= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} oldsymbol{\omega_k} \quad \Rightarrow oldsymbol{v_{r_n}} = oldsymbol{V} + oldsymbol{\Omega} imes oldsymbol{r_0} oldsymbol{v_{r_0}}$

13. Кинематический винт

$$\triangleright \boldsymbol{\omega} \times \boldsymbol{v}_0 + \boldsymbol{\omega} \times (\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \boldsymbol{r}) = 0$$

14. Плоское движение

$$riangleright 0 = m{v}_0 + m{\omega} imes m{r}_c$$
 $riangleright r_* = \left(-rac{v_{0y}}{\omega}, +rac{v_{0x}}{\omega}
ight)$ —подвижная пентроида

ho $oldsymbol{r}_{\star}'=oldsymbol{r}_{*}+oldsymbol{r}_{0}$ — неподвижная центроида

$$ho \; \omega = rac{|oldsymbol{v}_B - oldsymbol{v}_A|}{|oldsymbol{r}_B - oldsymbol{r}_A|}$$

$$ho \ \omega = rac{|v_a imes r_{A*}|}{r_A^2}$$
 и то же с B .

⊳ центр ускорений: ⟨?⟩

15. Динамика вращения TT ²

$$\triangleright M = \int_{\tau} 1 \,\mathrm{d}\mu(r) \;,\; \boldsymbol{r}_{c} = \frac{\int_{\tau} \boldsymbol{r} \,\mathrm{d}\mu(r)}{\int_{\tau} 1 \,\mathrm{d}\mu(r)}$$

$$\triangleright \ell = \int_{\mathbf{I}} (\mathbf{r} \times (\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}) d\mu, \ell' = \int_{\mathbf{I}} (\mathbf{R} \times \boldsymbol{v}) d\mu$$

$$> \ell' =$$

$$m{R}_0 \times m{v}_0 \ M + m{r}_c \times m{v}_0 \ M + m{R}_0 \times (m{\omega} \times m{r}_c) M + \ell$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\tau} (\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \boldsymbol{r})^2 d\mu, T' = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\tau} \boldsymbol{v}^2 d\mu$$

$$T' = T + \frac{1}{2}Mv_0^2 + Mv_0 \cdot (\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \boldsymbol{r}_c)$$

$$\triangleright \ \ell_{\omega} = \omega J_{\omega}$$

$$\triangleright \ \ell_{\omega} = \omega J_{\omega}$$

$$\triangleright \ \ell = \widehat{J} \boldsymbol{\omega} = \sum_{j,k} J_{jk} \omega_{k} \, \boldsymbol{i}_{j},$$

$$J_{ik} = \int_{\tau} (r^2 \delta_{jk} - x_j x_k) \,\mathrm{d}\mu$$

$$T = \frac{J_{\omega}\omega^2}{2} = \frac{\widehat{J}\,\boldsymbol{\omega}\cdot\boldsymbol{\omega}}{2}$$

$$\triangleright L = \frac{\mathrm{d}\ell}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

Динамические уравнения Эйлера ¬

$$L_a = J_a \dot{\omega}_a + (J_c - J_b) \,\omega_c \omega_b$$

$$L_b = J_b \dot{\omega}_b + (J_a - J_c) \,\omega_a \omega_c$$

$$L_c = J_c \dot{\omega}_c + (J_b - J_a) \,\omega_b \omega_a$$

⊳ Кинематические уравнения Эйлера ¬

$$\omega_a = (\dot{\psi}\sin\theta\sin\varphi + \dot{\theta}\cos\varphi)$$

$$\omega_b = (\dot{\psi}\sin\theta\cos\varphi - \dot{\theta}\sin\varphi)$$

$$\omega_c = (\dot{\psi}\cos\varphi + \dot{\varphi})$$

16. Вращение вокруг неподвижной оси¬

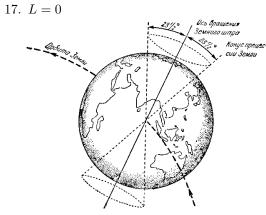
$$ho \ m rac{\mathrm{d} oldsymbol{v}_c}{\mathrm{d} t} = oldsymbol{F} + oldsymbol{N}_A + oldsymbol{N}_B, \, oldsymbol{v}_c = oldsymbol{\omega} imes oldsymbol{r}_c, \Rightarrow$$

$$m(-\ddot{\varphi}x_{c_{2}} + (\dot{\varphi})^{2}x_{c_{1}}) = F_{1} + N_{A_{1}} + N_{B_{1}}$$

$$m(\ddot{\varphi}x_{c_{1}} - (\dot{\varphi})^{2}x_{c_{2}}) = F_{2} + N_{A_{2}} + N_{B_{2}}$$

$$0 = F_{3} + N_{A_{3}} + N_{B_{3}}$$

$$\frac{d\ell}{dt} = \mathbf{L} + (\mathbf{r}_{A} \times \mathbf{N}_{A}) + (\mathbf{r}_{A} \times \mathbf{N}_{A}) \Rightarrow$$



18. Сила всего одна и приложена к центру масс

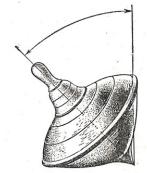
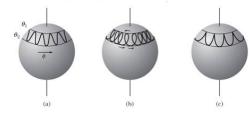


Рис. 10. Волчок.



19. Связи

$$\begin{aligned} & \triangleright \ \varphi(t, \boldsymbol{r}, \boldsymbol{v}) \geqslant 0 \ (\text{или} = 0) \\ & \triangleright \ \varphi(t, \boldsymbol{r}, \boldsymbol{v}) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f(t, \boldsymbol{r}) = 0 - \text{голономныe} \\ & \triangleright \ \boldsymbol{R}_i = \Lambda_i \nabla' \varphi_i + \boldsymbol{T}_i, \ ^3 \\ & \Lambda_i = -\frac{m \frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial t} + m \nabla \varphi_i \boldsymbol{v} + \nabla' \varphi_i \boldsymbol{F}}{|\nabla' \varphi_i|^2} \end{aligned}$$

20. По поверхности

$$primer = \mathbf{F} + \Lambda \nabla f + \mathbf{T}$$

$$primer = -kN\tau$$

$$primer = \mathbf{F} = 0, v^2 = v_0^2 e^{-\alpha(s)}$$

21. По кривой

$$ho \ m oldsymbol{w} = oldsymbol{F} + \Lambda_1
abla f_1 + \Lambda_2
abla f_2 + oldsymbol{T}$$
 $ho \ T = -k N oldsymbol{ au}$ ho катится мир к упадку

- 22. Принцип Даламбера-Лагранжа: Суммарная работа сил инерции и активных сил по виртуальным перемещениям равна нулю: $(M\ddot{\boldsymbol{y}} - \boldsymbol{Y}) \cdot \delta \boldsymbol{y} = 0$
- 23. При варьировании с фиксированными концами $\begin{pmatrix} \delta t_1 = \delta t_0 = 0, & \delta q^\ell|_{t_1} = 0 \\ & \delta q^\ell|_{t_2} = 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\delta S = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{a}^l} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial a^l} = 0$
- 24. Интегральный принцип Лагранжа:

$$\triangleright \delta W = \delta \int_{t_0}^{t_1} 2T, T = \frac{M}{2} \sum_{j,k} g_{ij} \dot{q}^j \dot{q}^k$$

$$b \delta q_0^{\ell} = \delta q_1^{\ell} = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta q|_{t_1} = \Delta q|_{t_0},$$

$$\Delta q^{\ell} = \delta q^{\ell} + \dot{q}^{\ell} \delta t \text{ (полная вариация)}$$

⊳ Лишь при этом условии работает принцип выше

25.
$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} + H\left(q^{\ell}, \frac{\partial S}{\partial q^{\ell}}, t\right) = 0$$

26.
$$\begin{cases} \dot{q}^k = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_k} \\ \dot{p}_k = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q^k} + Q_k \end{cases}$$

27. Теорема Якоби
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} + H\left(q^{\ell}, \frac{\partial S}{\partial q^{\ell}}, t\right) = 0, \\ \det\left(\frac{\partial^{2}S}{\partial q^{l} \partial a^{p}}\right) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \\ p_{\ell} = \frac{\partial S}{\partial q^{\ell}}, \ b_{k} = \frac{\partial S}{\partial a^{k}} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{q}^{k} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_{k}} \\ \dot{p}_{k} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q^{k}} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{q}^{k} = -\frac{\partial V_{3}}{\partial \tilde{p}_{k}}, \ p_{k} = -\frac{\partial V_{3}}{\partial q^{k}}, \ \tilde{H} = H - \frac{\partial V_{3}}{\partial t} \end{cases}$$
Выглядит не очень, но бывают вещи и похуже похуже

28. Инварианты

$$ho$$
 Ф. объём: $\int_M \rho \,\mathrm{d}\Omega,\,\mathrm{d}\Omega = \prod_i \mathrm{d}q^i\,\mathrm{d}p_i$

ightharpoonup Пуанкаре: $\oint_C p_k \, \mathrm{d}q^k$

$$\,\,\,\,\,$$
 Пуанкаре-Картане: $\oint_C p_k \, \mathrm{d} q^k - H \mathrm{d} t$

Злесь

M — сечение фазовой трубки, C — охватывающий её контур.

29. Канонические преобразования Когда нету зависимости от времени

$$\triangleright p_k = p_k(\widetilde{p}, \widetilde{q}), q^k = q^k(\widetilde{p}, \widetilde{q}),$$
$$\widetilde{H}(t, \widetilde{p}, \widetilde{q}) = H(t, p(\widetilde{p}, \widetilde{q}), q(\widetilde{p}, \widetilde{q}))$$

Когда есть порождающая функция V.

$$0^* \ \widetilde{L} = L + \frac{\mathrm{d}V}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$1^* V_1(t,q,\widetilde{q}) = V$$

$$2^* V_2(t, p, \widetilde{q}) = V + \sum_k p_k q^k$$

$$3^* V_3(t, \widetilde{p}, q) = V - \sum_k \widetilde{p}_k \widetilde{q}^k$$

$$4^* V_4(t, p, \widetilde{p}) = V + \sum_k p_k q^k - \sum_k \widetilde{p}_k \widetilde{q}^k$$

При этом

$$\langle 1 \rangle \ \widetilde{p}_k = + \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial \widetilde{q}^k}, \ p_k = + \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial q^k}, \ \widetilde{H} = H - \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial t}$$

$$\langle 2 \rangle \ \widetilde{p}_k = + \frac{\partial V_2}{\partial \widetilde{q}^k}, \ q^k = - \frac{\partial V_2}{\partial p_k}, \ \widetilde{H} = H - \frac{\partial V_2}{\partial t}$$

$$\langle 3 \rangle \ \widetilde{q}^k = -\frac{\partial V_3}{\partial \widetilde{p}_k}, \ p_k = -\frac{\partial V_3}{\partial q^k}, \ \widetilde{H} = H - \frac{\partial V_3}{\partial t}$$

$$\langle 4 \rangle \ \widetilde{q}^k = -\frac{\partial V_4}{\partial \widetilde{p}_k}, \ q^k = +\frac{\partial V_4}{\partial p_k}, \ \widetilde{H} = H - \frac{\partial V_4}{\partial t}$$

Заметки

¹У нас тут вроде косяк, а дальше снова как

²Здесь по-хорошему надо меру на многобра-

³Здесь вообще градиенты, но жирная набла выглядит некрасиво: $\nabla \varphi$