Variaciossamitas & kinematika:

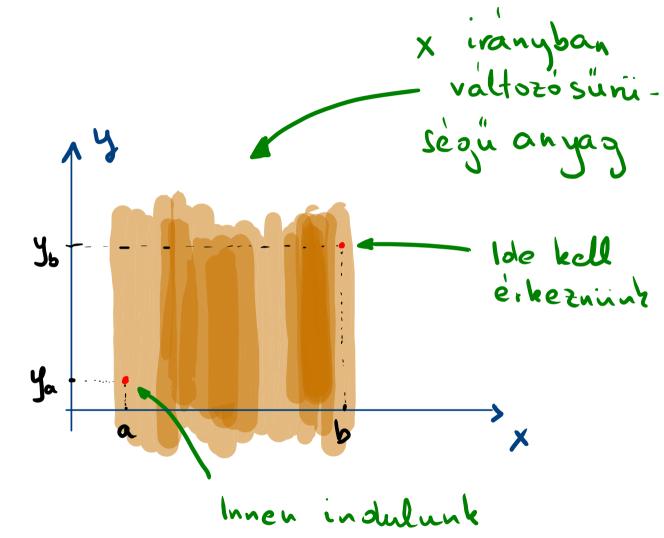
egy érdekes pelda.

Adott:

x 1- v(x) max sebesség

Kell:

legrövidebb menetidöt ado palya x -> f(x) függvenye



fuggveny grafikonjanak ivhossza

$$\Delta S^{2} \simeq \Delta X^{2} + \Delta y^{2} =$$

$$= \Delta X^{2} \left(1 + \left(\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta X} \right)^{2} \right)$$

$$\Delta S \sim \left(\left(1 + \left(\frac{f'(x)}{\Delta X} \right)^{2} \right) \Delta X$$

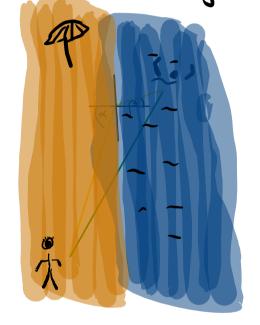
$$= \int_{a}^{b} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{f'(x)}{\Delta X} \right)^{2}} dx ds$$

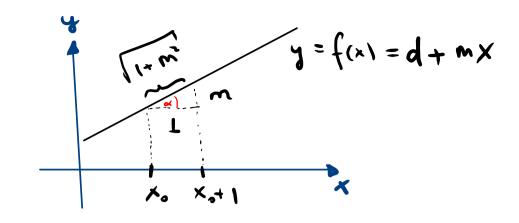
$$T(f) = \int_{a}^{b} \frac{\int_{a}^{b} f(x)^{2}}{\int_{a}^{b} f(x)} dx = \int_{a}^{b} \int_{a}^{b} \left(x_{i}f_{i}f_{i}^{t}\right)^{2} = \int_{a}^{b} \int_{a}^{b} \left(x_{i}f_{i}f_{i}^{t}\right)^{2} dx = \int_{a}^{b} \int_{a}^{b} \left(x_{i$$

diffegyenlet + peremfeltetelek

Extrem eset:

houde tenger





$$\frac{f'}{\sqrt{1+(f')^2}} = \frac{m}{\sqrt{1+m^2}} = \sin(\alpha)$$

$$\frac{C}{V_1} = C = \frac{\sin(3)}{V_2}$$

$$\leq \sin(x) = V_1$$
 $\sin(\beta) = V_2$

Fontos: az E-L egyenletek az optimum szükséges, de nem feltétlen clégséges feltételei!

Egy étdekes példa: leggen T>0. Az

• f(0) = 0, $f(T) = \sin(T)$ perenfeltételek mellet

mikor less min. $I(f) := \int_{0}^{T} ((f')^{2} - f^{2})$?

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial f} = -2f \frac{\partial Z}{\partial f'} = 2f' \text{ is}$$

$$E - L : \frac{2L}{2f} = \left(\frac{2L}{2f}\right)^{1} \longrightarrow -f = f'' \longrightarrow f(t) = A \sin(t + \varphi)$$

Peremfeltetel:
$$0 = f(0) = A \sin(\gamma)$$

$$\sin(\tau) = f(\tau) = A \sin(\tau + \gamma)$$

$$\pi \notin \mathbb{Z}$$

Vagyis tetszöleges T>0, Tit & Z esetén

 $E-L \longrightarrow f(t) = sin(t)$

Kerdes:

ez valoban optimum?

van egyatalan optimum?

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\widehat{Tfh}. & \widehat{f}(0) = 0, & \widehat{f}(T) = Sin(T). & Ekkor \\
\widehat{I}(\widehat{f}) = \widehat{I}(sin + \widehat{f} - sin) = \widehat{I}(sin + g) = \\
&= \overline{\int_{0}^{\pi} [(sin + g)^{2} - (sin + g)^{2}]} = \overline{\int_{0}^{\pi} [(sin)^{2} - sin^{2} + (g')^{2} - g^{2} + 2(g' sin' - gsin)]} = \\
&= \widehat{I}(sin) + \widehat{I}(g) + 2 \overline{\int_{0}^{\pi} (g' sin' - gsin)} & \text{ahol} \\
\widehat{\int_{0}^{\pi} [(sin' + g)^{2} - gsin)]} = \widehat{I}(g' sin' + gsin) = 0 & \text{vagyis} \\
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\widehat{I}(g' sin' + gs$$

$$I(\hat{f}) = I(\sin) + I(g)$$
 abol $g = \hat{f} - \sin$.

$$I(q) \geq 0 \iff \int_{0}^{T} q^{2} \leq \int_{0}^{T} (q^{2})^{2} = : C$$

Egy trukkös becslés:

$$\int_{0}^{x} g' = \left[g\right]_{0}^{x} = g(x) - g(0) = g(x) \Rightarrow g(x)^{2} = \left|\int_{0}^{x} 1 \cdot g'\right|^{2} \leq \left(\int_{0}^{x} 1^{2}\right) \int_{0}^{x} (g')^{2}$$

Azaz
$$\forall x \in [0,7]$$
:

$$g(x)^{2} \le x \int_{0}^{x} (g')^{2} \le x \int_{0}^{x} (g')^{2} = c x$$

$$\int_{0}^{T} g(x)^{2} dx \leq c \int_{0}^{T} x dx = \frac{1}{2} T^{2} c = \frac{1}{2} T^{2} \int_{0}^{T} (g'(x))^{2} dx$$

T² < 2 eseté n
$$\int_{0}^{T} g^{2} \leq \int_{0}^{T} (g^{2})^{2}$$



De hapl. $T = 2\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{5}{2}\pi$? La peremfeltetel: f(0) = 0, $f(\frac{5}{2}\pi) = 1$ Legyen $f(t) = \frac{t}{5\pi} + A \cdot t \cdot (1 - \frac{5\pi}{2\pi})$ Ex a vegpontokon minolig O Ez a végpontokon 0,1

Et az f fgv. tetstöleges "A" paramèter eseten kielègiti a peremfeltételeket,

viszont:

$$I(f) = \int_{0}^{5/\pi} \left[(f')^{2} - f^{2} \right] = \dots = \left(\frac{2}{5\pi} - \frac{5\pi}{6} \right) + \frac{(5\pi)^{3}}{48} + (5\pi)^{3} \left(\frac{1}{24} - \frac{5\pi^{2}}{192} \right) + \frac{5\pi^{2}}{192}$$
negative

I (f) étéke - még a megfelelő peremfeltételek mellett is - akarmennyire negativ" tuol lenni

C, most nins minimum!