Sabemos que el principo D'Alambert es

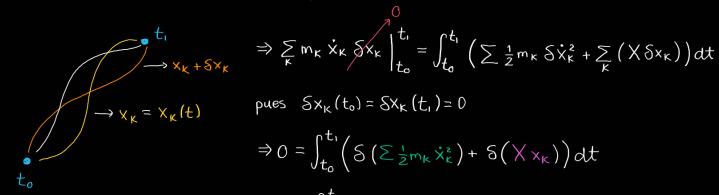
$$\sum_{k=1}^{3n} \left\{ m_k \ddot{x}_k - \chi \right\} \delta x_k \right\} = 0 \quad (1)$$

Por atro lado, note que $\delta x_k \ddot{x}_k = \frac{d}{dt} (\dot{x}_k \delta x_k) - \dot{x}_k \delta \dot{x}_k$. Tenemos que

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\sum_{k} m_{k} \dot{x}_{k} \delta x_{k} \right) = \sum_{k} \frac{1}{2} m_{k} \delta \dot{x}_{k}^{2} + \sum_{k} (X \delta x_{k})$$

Sxx: variación virtual de la trayectoria

$$\Rightarrow \int_{t_0}^{t_1} dt \frac{d}{dt} \left(\sum_{\kappa} m_{\kappa} \dot{x}_{\kappa} \delta x_{\kappa} \right) = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} m_{k} \delta \dot{x}_{k}^{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (X \delta x_{k}) \right) dt$$



$$\Rightarrow \sum_{K} m_{K} \dot{x}_{K} \delta x_{K} \Big|_{t_{0}}^{t_{1}} = \int_{t_{0}}^{t_{1}} \left(\sum_{k} \frac{1}{2} m_{K} \delta \dot{x}_{K}^{2} + \sum_{k} (X \delta x_{K}) \right) dt$$

pues
$$Sx_{K}(t_{0}) = SX_{K}(t_{1}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left(S\left(\sum_{k=1}^{1} m_k \dot{x}_k^2 \right) + S(X x_k) \right) dt$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} (ST + SW) dt$$

T: Energía cinética

W: trabajo

(i) Fuerzas conservativas: SW=≥XKSXK

$$X_{\kappa} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x_{\kappa}}, \quad SW = -\sum_{\kappa} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_{\kappa}} Sx_{\kappa} = -SV \quad (2)$$

de modo tal que (2) \Rightarrow $S \int (T-V) dt = 0$. Llamaremos por acción a

$$S = \int (T - V) dt = \int L dt$$

Notemos que T=T(v) y V=V(x). De modo tal que $L = L(x, \dot{x})$

Lectura recomendada: "Mecánica no holonómica"

Considere las coord. generalizadas $q_i = G_k(x_1, ..., x_K)$, K=1,..., f siendo f=3n-rel no. de grados de libertad y $q_{\kappa} = 1,...,f$. Entonces,

$$F_{K}(x_{1},...,x_{K})=0$$
, $K=f+1,...,3n$

Derivando qi se obtiene $\dot{q}_i = \sum \frac{\partial G_i}{\partial x_i} \dot{x}_i$. Notemos las dependencias signientes

$$X_{k} = X_{k} (q_{1},...,q_{f})$$
 Y $\dot{X}_{k} = \dot{X}_{k} (q_{1},...,q_{k},\dot{q}_{1},...,\dot{q}_{k})$

por lo que podemos considerar a L=L(q,q). Se sigue entonces que

$$SL = \sum \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{K}} Sq_{K} + \sum \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{K}} S\dot{q}_{K}$$
 (3)

Buscamos encontrar un extremo de la acción, es decir $SS = 0 = \int SL dt$. Integrando a (3) obtenemos

$$\int SL dt = 0 = \int \left\{ \sum_{k} \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{k}} Sq_{k} + \sum_{k} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{k}} S\dot{q}_{k} \right\} dt \quad (4)$$

pero $\int dt \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{K}} \delta \dot{q}_{K} = \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{K}} \delta \dot{q}_{K}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} - \int \delta q_{K} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{K}}\right) dt$. Sustituyendo esto último

$$\int_{K} \left\{ \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{K}} \delta q_{K} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{K}} \right) \right\} \delta q_{K} dt = 0$$

:
$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_k} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_k} = 0$$
 Ec. Lagrange 2° tipo

Ejercicio. Derivemos la segunda ley de Newton a partir del Lagrangiano

Pendiente...

Ejercicio. Suponga tenemos un péndulo

Minimula
$$T = \frac{1}{2} m \ell^{2} \dot{\theta}^{2}; \quad V(\theta) = mg \ell (1 - \cos \theta)$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2} m \ell^{2} \dot{\theta}^{2} - mg \ell (1 - \cos \theta) = \frac{1}{2} I - mg \ell (1 - \cos \theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = I \dot{\theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = I \dot{\theta} = -mg \ell \sin \theta$$

Observación. En coord. cartesianas $L=T(\dot{x})-V(x)$. Aplicando la ecuación de Lagrange de 2^e tipo se tiene

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left\{\frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{x}}\left(T(\dot{x})-V(x)\right)\right\} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(T(\dot{x})-V(x)\right) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{x}}\right) = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x}$$

Llamamos a $-\frac{\partial V}{\partial x}$ por fuerzas generalizadas.

Observación. Si tuese el caso en que L=T(q, q)-V(q) se tendría

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}}\right) + \frac{\partial T}{\partial q} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial q} = Q_{K}$$

donde QK son las fuerzas disipativas.

Ahora bien, suponga teremos la restricción geométrica

$$\sum_{k=1}^{f} F_{k\mu}(q_1,...,q_f) \delta q_k = 0, \quad \mu=1,...,r \quad \text{con ref}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \left(\int_{\kappa,\mu} \left(\int_{\kappa,\mu} \left(g_{1},...,g_{\xi} \right) \delta g_{\kappa} \right) dt = 0 \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{K} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{k}} \delta q_{k} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{k}} \right) \delta q_{k} + \sum_{M=1}^{r} \lambda_{M} F_{kM} \delta q_{k} \right) dt = 0$$