

$$f \cdot g = (f'g + f g')$$

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定理 1.23 $\mathcal{X}: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \in \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{X}_0, \mathcal{X}_1)$ に対し, 次の (i), (ii) は同値

(i) $x: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ はニュートンの運動方程式

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = - \text{grad } V \quad (1.26)$$

をみたす。

$$(ii) \quad x: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \quad \mathcal{L}(x) = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{\| \dot{x} \|^2}{2} - V(x) \right) dt$$

が極値をとる。

[証明] $\Delta x: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3, \Delta x(0) = \Delta x(1) = 0$

$$X_\delta(t) = X(t) + \delta \Delta X(t) \quad \text{とおく。}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{d\delta} \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}_\delta, \dot{\mathbf{x}}_\delta) &= \frac{d}{d\delta} \int_0^1 \left(\frac{\|\dot{\mathbf{x}}_\delta\|^2}{2} - V(\mathbf{x}_\delta) \right) dt \\ &= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{d\delta} \frac{d\mathbf{x}_\delta}{dt} \cdot \frac{d\mathbf{x}_\delta}{dt} - \frac{d\mathbf{x}_\delta}{d\delta} \cdot \text{grad } V(\mathbf{x}_\delta) \right) dt \\ &= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{d\Delta\mathbf{x}}{dt} \cdot \frac{d\mathbf{x}_\delta}{dt} - \Delta\mathbf{x} \cdot \text{grad } V(\mathbf{x}_\delta) \right) dt \quad (1.29) \end{aligned}$$

$$\delta = 0.267 \quad \text{部分積分,} \quad \Delta x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{d\delta} \mathcal{L}(x_\delta, \dot{x}_\delta) \Big|_{\delta=0} &= \underbrace{\left[\Delta x \cdot \frac{dx_\delta}{dt} \right]_0^1}_0 - \int_0^1 \Delta x \cdot \frac{d^2}{dt^2} x \, dt - \int_0^1 \Delta x \cdot \text{grad } V(x) \, dt \\ &= \int_0^1 \Delta x \cdot \left(-\frac{d^2}{dt^2} x - \text{grad } V(x) \right) dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{d\delta} \mathcal{L}(x_\delta, \dot{x}_\delta) \Big|_{\delta=0} = 0 \iff \frac{d^2}{dt^2} x = -\text{grad } V(x)$$

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