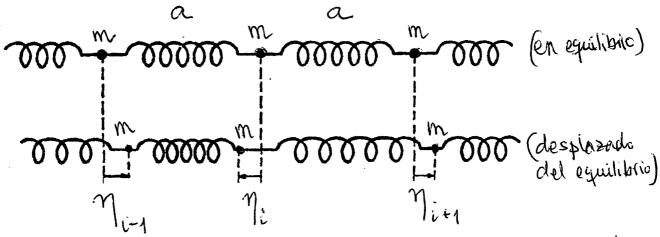
Formillación lagrangiana en un sistema continuo

Vermos con un ejemplo sencillo como pasar de un sistema con un conjunto numerable de grados de libertad a otro constituido por un conjunto no numerable de ellos. Se trata de las vibraciones longitadinales de una barra elástica. Se trata de un campo no relativista con velocidades pequeñas de propagación y que es además un campo escalar y en una dimención.



El sistema discreto será el signiente: Un conjunto de partículas de masa m unidas mediante muelles sin masa de constante recuperadora eláctica k. La separación de las masas en reposo es a y las masas solo sufren desplazamientos longitudina-les que, respecto a la posición de equilibrio, se designará por m. para la partícula i:

Partimba i 1 D desplazamiento n. (medido respecto a la porición de equilibrio)

La energia cinética es:

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} m \tilde{m}_{i}^{2}$$

Cada muelle sufre un cambio de longitud i jual a $\eta - \eta$ como se ve en la figura:

$$\eta_{i+1} + \alpha - \eta_i$$

An = (longitud del muelle) - (longitud inicial) = (tras el desplazamiento) - (eutre masas) =

$$= (\eta_{i+1} + \alpha - \eta_i) - \alpha = \eta_{i+1} - \eta_i$$

La <u>energia potencial</u> debido al cambio de longitud de los muelles (para un muelle es ½ kx²):

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} k (\eta_{i+1} - \eta_i)^2$$

Lagrangiano del sistema:

$$L = T - L = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i} \left[m \dot{\eta}^{2} - k (\eta - \eta)^{2} \right]$$

que tambien se puede escribir:

$$L = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i} a \left[\frac{m}{a} \dot{\eta}^{2} - ka \left(\frac{\eta_{i+1} \eta_{i}}{a} \right)^{2} \right] = \sum_{i} a L_{i}$$

Ecuaciones de Fuler-Lagrange:

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\eta}}\right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \eta} = 0$$

que nos dan:

$$\frac{m}{a} \dot{\eta}_{j} + ka \left(\frac{\eta_{j} - \eta_{j-1}}{a^{2}} - \frac{\eta_{j+1} - \eta_{j}}{a^{2}} \right) = 0$$

Para pasar al continuo consideramos:

$$m \rightarrow 0$$
? $a \rightarrow 0$

de modo que:

$$\lim_{a \to 0} \frac{m}{a} = \mu$$
 (masa por unidad de longitud)

Si f es la fuerza aplicada:

Para una barra elástica:

Y: módulo de Young

<u>AL</u>: alargamiento per unidad de longitud.

$$f = k(\eta_{i+1} - \eta_i) = k\alpha \frac{\eta_{i+1} - \eta_i}{\alpha} = k\alpha \frac{\Delta L}{L}$$

es deix:

En el límite combiamos i por la coordenada x para designar la posición de la particula, ya que a -> o y el minero de partículas es infinito. El sumato-rio se convertirá en una integral y además,

$$\lim_{\alpha \to 0} \frac{\eta_{i+1} - \eta_i}{\alpha} = \lim_{\alpha \to 0} \frac{\eta_{(x+\alpha)} - \eta_{(x)}}{\alpha} = \frac{\partial \eta_{(x)}}{\partial x}$$

Sustituyendo en Li:

$$\lim_{\alpha \to 0} L_i = \lim_{\alpha \to 0} \frac{1}{2} \left[m \dot{\eta}_i^2 - k (\eta_{i+1} - \eta_i)^2 \right]$$

$$\lim_{\alpha \neq 0} L_i = \frac{1}{2} \left[\mu \left(\frac{2\eta}{\partial t} \right)^2 - \gamma \left(\frac{2\eta}{\partial x} \right)^2 \right] = \mathcal{L}$$

y el langrangionnes:

$$L = \int dx$$

siendo L la denoidad lagramziana. Si tenemos en menta que:

$$\lim_{\alpha \to 0} \frac{1}{a} \left[\frac{\eta_{j+1} - \eta_{j}}{a} - \frac{\eta_{j} - \eta_{j-1}}{a} \right] =$$

$$= \lim_{\alpha \to 0} \frac{1}{\alpha} \left[\left(\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} \right)_{x+\alpha} - \left(\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} \right)_{x} \right] = \frac{\partial^{2} \eta(x)}{\partial x^{2}}$$

y la ecuación de movimiento será:

$$M \frac{\partial^2 \eta}{\partial t^2} - Y \frac{\partial^2 \eta}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

que queda ($\eta(x)$ es la emación del campo escalar); $\frac{2^{2}\eta}{2x^{2}} = \frac{\mu}{V} \frac{2^{2}\eta}{2t^{2}}$

$$\frac{3^2\eta}{3x^2} = \frac{\mu}{Y} \frac{3^2\eta}{3t^2}$$

que comparando con la <u>ecuación de onda</u>:

$$\frac{3^2\eta}{4x^2} = \frac{1}{1-2} \frac{3^2\eta}{4t^2}$$

nos da la rebuidad de propagación:

Formulación lagrangiana de un campo (una dimensión)

$$\eta(t) \rightarrow \eta(x,t)$$
 (campo escalar)

$$L(\eta_i, \dot{\eta}_i, t) \longrightarrow L = \int \propto (\eta_i \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t}; x, t) dx$$

densidad lagrangiana

Principio de minima acción $\delta I = 0$ (I es hacción)

$$I = \int L dt = \iint dx dx dt = I\left(\eta, \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t}\right)$$

Donde al hacer la acción extremal queda:

$$\delta I = \int dx \int dt \left[\frac{\partial x}{\partial \eta} \delta \eta + \frac{\partial x}{\partial (\partial \eta) \partial x} \delta \left(\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial x}{\partial (\partial \eta) \partial t} \delta \left(\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} \right) \right] = 0$$

Tenemos en cuentr que se cumple:

$$\mathcal{S}\left(\frac{2\eta}{3x}\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\delta\eta) \qquad \mathcal{S}\left(\frac{\partial\eta}{\partial t}\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\delta\eta)$$

y nos queda:

$$\int I = \int dx \int dt \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \eta} \delta \eta + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial \eta/\partial x)} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\delta \eta) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\delta \eta) \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \delta \eta + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\delta \eta) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\delta \eta) \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \delta \eta + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\delta \eta) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\delta \eta) \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \delta \eta + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\delta \eta) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\delta \eta) \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \delta \eta + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\delta \eta) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\delta \eta) \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} 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\delta \eta + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\delta \eta) \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \delta \eta + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\delta \eta) \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \delta \eta + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\delta \eta) \right] + \frac{\partial}$$

$$+\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial \eta / \partial t)} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\delta \eta) = 0$$

Integramos por partes el segundo sumando respecto a x y el tercero respecto a x:

$$\int dx \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial \eta / \partial x)} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\delta \eta) \right] =$$

$$= \left| u = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial \eta / \partial x)} \rightarrow du = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial \eta / \partial x)} \right) \right| =$$

$$= \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\delta \eta) dx \rightarrow U = \delta \eta \right|$$

$$= \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial (\partial \eta / \partial x)} \delta \eta \right]_{x,x}^{x_2} - \int dx \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial \eta / \partial x)} \right) \delta \eta \right]$$

$$\int dt \left[\frac{\partial Z}{\partial (\partial \eta / \partial t)} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\delta \eta) \right] =$$

$$= \left| \frac{\partial x}{\partial (\partial \eta / \partial t)} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial (\partial \eta / \partial x)} \right) \right| =$$

$$= \left| \frac{\partial x}{\partial (\partial \eta / \partial t)} \delta \eta \right|_{t=1}^{t=2} - \int dt \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial (\partial \eta / \partial t)} \right) \delta \eta$$

Sustituyendo en la expresión de SI nos queda:

$$\delta I = \int dt \left[\frac{\partial \chi}{\partial (\partial \eta/\partial x)} \delta \eta \right]_{\chi_1}^{\chi_2} + \int dx \left[\frac{\partial \chi}{\partial (\partial \eta/\partial t)} \delta \eta \right]_{t}^{t}$$

$$+ \int dx \int dt \left[\frac{\partial x}{\partial \eta} \delta \eta - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial (\partial \eta | \partial x)} \right) \delta \eta - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial (\partial \eta | \partial t)} \right) \delta \eta \right] = 0$$

Las des primeras integrales son nulas, ya que los puntos extremos se mantienen fijos:

Como En es arbitraria, para que E.I=o lo debe ser el integrando. Esto nos da la ecuación de Euler-Lagrange para un campo escular en ma dimensión:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial (\partial \eta / \partial x)} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial (\partial \eta / \partial t)} \right) - \frac{\partial x}{\partial \eta} = 0$$

Para la barra elástica la densidad lagrangiana es:

$$\mathcal{X} = \frac{1}{2} \mu \left(\frac{2\eta}{2\pi} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} Y \left(\frac{2\eta}{2x} \right)^2$$

resulta al aplicar la ecuación de Euler-Lagrange:

$$-\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(Y\frac{\partial 1}{\partial x}\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\left(\mu\frac{\partial 1}{\partial t}\right) = 0 \rightarrow \mu\frac{\partial^{2}\eta}{\partial t^{2}} = Y\frac{\partial^{2}\eta}{\partial x^{2}}$$

Formulación lagrangiana de un campo (tres dimensiones)

Consideremos el tetrapotencial compo AM:

$$A^{\mu} = (\frac{\phi}{c}, \overline{A})$$

entonces la devoidad lagrangiana dependerá de:

$$\chi(\eta,\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x},\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t};x,t) \mapsto \chi(A\mu,\partial\nu A\mu,\chi^{\mu})$$

$$(\mu,\nu=0,1,2,3)$$

La acción será:

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int d^4x$$

$$con d^4x = cdt dx dy dz = dx^0 dx^1 dx^2 dx^3$$

Integrando por partes el segundo sumando respecto a x' y teniendo en cuenta que los extremos son fijos y por lo tanto en ellos no hay variaciones en Au.

$$\delta I = \int \left[\frac{\partial x}{\partial A \mu} \delta A \mu - \partial v \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial (\partial v A \mu)} \right) \delta A \mu \right] d^{4}x = 0$$

y al ser 5 Ap variaciones arbitrarias queda:

$$\partial_{\gamma}\left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{X}}{\partial(\partial_{\gamma}A_{\mu})}\right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{X}}{\partial A_{\mu}} = 0$$

que son las ecuaciones de Euler-Lagrange para

Au:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x^{y}} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial y A \mu)} \right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial A \mu} = 0$$

dende recordemos que la densidad la grangiana es: