

RACHUNEK WARIACJI - PODSTAWY

(??)

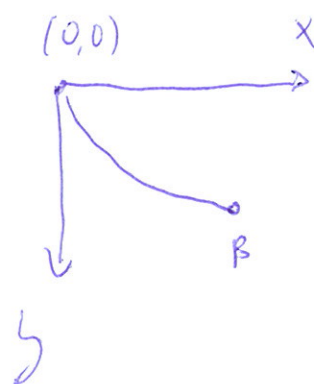
1) NAD KRÓTSZĄ KŁZTWA ŁĄCZĄCĄ 2 PUNKTY?

$$I = \int_{(x_A, y_A)}^{(x_B, y_B)} ds = \min \quad - ?$$

$$ds = \sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2} = \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx$$

2) TOR NAD KRÓTSZEGO SPADKU

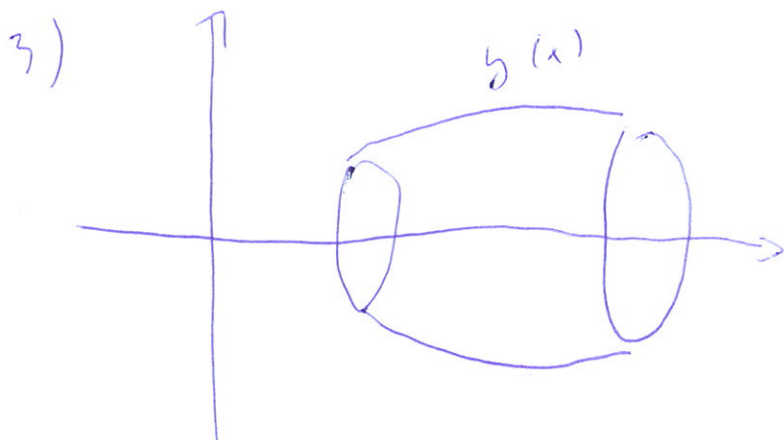
$$I = \int_A^B \frac{ds}{v} = \int_{x_A}^{x_B} \frac{\sqrt{1 + y'^2}}{v} dx$$



$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = mgy$$

$$I = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2g}} \int_0^{x_B} \sqrt{\frac{1 + y'^2}{y}} dx$$

$$y(x_B) = y_B$$



NADKROTWSZA POW. OBRÓTOWA

$$I = 2\pi \int_{x_A}^{x_B} y ds = 2\pi \int_{x_A}^{x_B} y \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx$$

$$y(x_A) = y_A$$

$$y(x_B) = y_B$$

PROBLEM - MINIMUM FUNKCJONALU $I(y)$ (23)

PRZY ZADANYCH WAR. BRZEGOWYCH $y(x_A) = y_A$
 $y(x_B) = y_B$

$$I(y) = \int_{x_A}^{x_B} f(x, y, y') dx$$

ROZWIĄZANIE - RÓWNANIA EULERA-LAGRANGE'A
 - RÓŻNICZKOWE!

MINIMUM - DLA $y(x)$

BADAMY 1-PARAMETROWĄ RODZ. FUNKCJĘ PORÓW-
 NIAW CZYCH $\bar{y}(x, \varepsilon)$ T. J. E:

$$\bar{y}(x_A, \varepsilon) = y_A$$

$$\bar{y}(x, 0) = y(x)$$

$$\bar{y}(x_B, \varepsilon) = y_B$$

$\bar{y}, \bar{y}', \bar{y}''$ SA CIĄGŁE $\forall x \in \Sigma$



$$I = I(\varepsilon) = \int_{x_A}^{x_B} f(x, \bar{y}, \bar{y}') dx \quad - \text{minimum dla } \varepsilon = 0$$

WARUNEK KONIECZNY $\left[\frac{dI}{d\varepsilon} \right]_{\varepsilon=0} = 0$

(25)

$$\frac{dF}{d\epsilon} = \int_{x_A}^{x_B} \left[\frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{d\epsilon} + \frac{\partial t}{\partial y'} \frac{dy'}{d\epsilon} \right] =$$

$$= \int_{x_A}^{x_B} \left[\frac{\partial t}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial t}{\partial y'} \right] \frac{dy}{d\epsilon} + \left[\frac{dy}{d\epsilon} \frac{\partial t}{\partial y'} \right]_{x_A}^{x_B}$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{d\epsilon} \right|_{x_A} = \left. \frac{dy}{d\epsilon} \right|_{x_B} = 0$$

ORAZ, OZNACZMY $\left. \frac{dy}{d\epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} = \eta(x)$, $\eta(x_A) = \eta(x_B) = 0$

$$\left. \frac{dF}{d\epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} = \int_{x_A}^{x_B} \left[\frac{\partial t}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial t}{\partial y'} \right] \eta(x) = 0 \quad \text{minimum}$$

RÓWNANIE E-L:

$$\frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial t}{\partial y'} - \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} = 0 \quad \text{POSTATECZNOŚĆ?}$$

TRUDNE WIELIWIERNE RÓW. RÓŻ. IŻ RZYSU!

CZĘSTO PRZYPADK $t = t(y, y')$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} \left(y' \frac{\partial t}{\partial y'} - t \right) &= \cancel{y'' \frac{\partial t}{\partial y'}} + y' \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial t}{\partial y'} - \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} y' - \cancel{\frac{\partial t}{\partial y'} y''} \\ &= y' \left(\frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial t}{\partial y'} - \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$\neq$ SPĘTANIA REL 1 $t \neq t(x) \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(y' \frac{\partial t}{\partial y'} - t \right) = 0$$

$$y' \frac{\partial t}{\partial y'} - t = \text{const}$$

CAŁKA PIERWSZA (w MECH. KLASYCZNEJ)
CAŁKA ENERGII)

NASZE PRZTKADY

1) NADKROŚZONA LINIA

$$t = \sqrt{1 + y'^2}$$

$$t \neq t$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \frac{y'}{\sqrt{1 + y'^2}} =$$

INNY WARIANT $\rightarrow t$ NIE ZALĘŻY OD y

$$\frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial t}{\partial y'} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial t}{\partial y'} = \text{const} \quad (\text{ZACH. PĘDU})$$

NASZE PRZYKŁADY

(2)

(1) NAJKRÓTSZA LINIA

$$\frac{\partial t}{\partial y'} = C = \sqrt{1+y'^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial t}{\partial y'} = C = \frac{y'}{\sqrt{1+y'^2}}$$

$$y' = \text{const} \Rightarrow y = ax + b !$$

(2) BRACHISTOCHRONA

$$t = \frac{\sqrt{1+y'^2}}{y}$$

$$y' \frac{\partial t}{\partial y'} - t = C$$

$$y' \frac{y'}{\sqrt{y(1+y'^2)}} - \frac{\sqrt{1+y'^2}}{y} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{y(1+y'^2)}} = C$$

$$y(1+y'^2) = C^2 \equiv \frac{2a}{y}$$

$$y'^2 = \frac{\frac{2a}{y}}{y} - 1 = \frac{2a}{y^2} - 1$$

$$y' = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2a-y}{y}}$$

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{y}{2a-y}} dy = x - x_0$$

$$y = a(1 - \cos \theta)$$

$$dy = a \sin \theta d\theta = 2a \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta \quad (27)$$

$$2a - y = a(1 + \cos \theta)$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{y}{2a-y}} = \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos \theta}{1+\cos \theta}} = \sqrt{\frac{2\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}{2\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}}$$

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{y}{2a-y}} dy = 2a \int \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta = a \int (1 - \cos \theta) d\theta =$$

$$= a(\theta - \sin \theta)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + a(\theta - \sin \theta) \\ y = a(1 - \cos \theta) \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{CYKLOIDA!}$$

$$y(x=0) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 = x_0 + a(\theta - \sin \theta) \\ 0 = 1 - \cos \theta \Rightarrow \theta = \pi \end{cases}$$

$$x_0 = -a\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1\right)$$

BERNOULLI 1697

a 2 warunki $y(x_B) = y_D - R$. PRZESZTĘPNIE

3) WADMIĘSZA POWIERZCHNIA

$$\psi = y \sqrt{1 + y'^2}$$

$$-1 = y' \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y'} - \psi$$

$$\frac{y}{\sqrt{1+y'^2}} = b$$

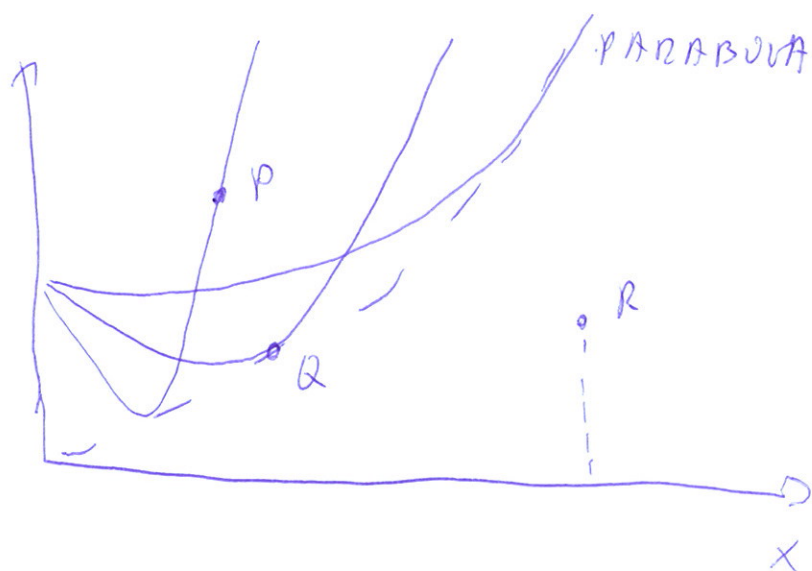
$$x - x_0 = \int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{\frac{y^2}{b^2} - 1}} = b \operatorname{ar} \operatorname{ch} \left(\frac{y}{b} \right)$$

$$y = b \cosh \frac{x - x_0}{b}$$

$$y_A = b \cosh \frac{x_A - x_0}{b}$$

$$x_0 = x_A - b \operatorname{ar} \cosh \frac{y_A}{b}$$

$$y = b \cosh \left[\frac{x - x_A}{b} + \operatorname{ar} \cosh \left(\frac{y_A}{b} \right) \right]$$



$R \rightarrow$ DWA OKRĘGI + OS', NIE MA KRZYWYCH Z-
KROTNIE RÓZNICZKOWALNYCH, $S = \pi(y_A^2 + y_P^2)$

WIELE ZMIENNYCH

(29)

$$J = J(k, y_1, y_1', y_2, y_2', \dots, y_n, y_n')$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial J}{\partial y_i'} - \frac{\partial J}{\partial y_i} = 0 \quad \text{~ UKŁAD R-E-L.}$$

ALE NIESTĘTY TYLKO

$$\left(\sum_i y_i' \frac{\partial J}{\partial y_i'} \right) - J = \text{CONST, TYLEKU 1}$$

CATEKA PIERWSZA

PROBLEM 2 WIFIZAMI

$$I = \int_{x_A}^{x_B} J(k, y, y') dx = \text{EKSTREMUM}$$

$y(x_A) = y_A \quad y(x_B) = y_B$

PRZY WARUNKU

$$J = \int_{x_A}^{x_B} J(k, y, y') dx = J_0 = \text{CONST} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{MOŻE BYĆ} \\ \text{WIFCE} \\ \text{WIFZÓW} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\bar{y} = \bar{y}(x, z_1, z_2) \quad \bar{y}(x_A) = y_A \quad \bar{y}(x_B) = y_B$$

$$\bar{y}(x, 0, 0) = 0$$

$$I(z_1, z_2) = \text{EKSTR.}$$

$$J(z_1, z_2) = \text{CONST.} \rightarrow z_1, z_2 \text{ ZALEŻNE DLA}$$

USTALONEGO J_0 !

$$K(q_1, q_2) = I(q_1, q_2) + \lambda J(q_1, q_2)$$

λ - "MNOZNIK LAGRANGE'A"

$$\left. \frac{\partial K}{\partial q_1} \right|_{q_1, q_2=0} = \left. \frac{\partial K}{\partial q_2} \right|_{q_1, q_2=0} = 0 \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{TO SATISFY} \\ \text{CONSTRAINT} \end{array} \right)$$

$$h = f + \lambda g$$

$$\frac{d}{dq_1}, \frac{d}{dq_2} \Rightarrow \int_{x_A}^{x_B} \left[\frac{\partial h}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial y'} \right) \right] q_i(x) = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial h}{\partial y'} - \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} = 0 \Rightarrow y = y(x, \lambda, q_1, q_2)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y(x_A, \lambda) = y_A \\ y(x_B, \lambda) = y_B \\ J = \int_{x_A}^{x_B} g dx = J_0 \end{array} \right\} \text{3 BOUNDARY, 3 STATE - OK!}$$

WIRTSCHAFTS WIRTSCHAFTS

$$h = f + \lambda_1 y_1 + \lambda_2 y_2 + \dots + \lambda_n y_n$$

SZNUREK:

$$E_p = \rho g \int_A^B y ds = \rho g \int_{x_A}^{x_B} y \sqrt{1+y'^2} dx = \pi l N$$

$$L = \int_A^B \sqrt{1+y'^2} dx = L_0 = \text{const}$$

$$\lambda = -\rho g y_0$$

$$h = \rho g (y - y_0) \sqrt{1+y'^2} \rightarrow (y - y_0) \sqrt{1+y'^2}$$

$$\eta = y - y_0 \quad h(\eta) = \eta \sqrt{1+\eta'^2}$$

$$\eta = b \operatorname{ch}\left(\frac{x-x_0}{b}\right)$$

$$y = y_0 + b \operatorname{ch}\left(\frac{x-x_0}{b}\right)$$

x_0, y_0, b - NUMERYCZNIKI, ZITW SZKIE DĄ SIĘ Z NALEŻC'

INNI TIP WIF ZOLW, TYPO WT DLA
MECHANIKI KLASYCZNEJ

$$\left. \begin{aligned} g_1(x, y_1, \dots, y_n) &= 0 \\ \dots \dots \dots \\ g_n(x, y_1, \dots, y_n) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{WIFZI LOKALNE}$$

$$F = \int_{x_a}^{x_b} f(x, y_1, \dots, y_n, y_1', \dots, y_n') dx = 0$$

ZACZNIEMY OD ZEDWIEGO $g(x, y_1, \dots, y_n) = 0$

WPROWADZAMY $\bar{y}_i(x, \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2)$ JAK ZWYKLE

WPROWADZAMY

$$\gamma(x) = \int_{x_a}^{x_b} \Phi(x) g(x, \bar{y}_1, \dots, \bar{y}_n) dx = 0$$

$\Phi(x)$ DOWOLNE $\Rightarrow g(x, \dots) \equiv 0$

$$K = I + \lambda \gamma$$

$$h = f + \lambda \Phi(x) g \equiv f + \lambda(x) g$$

$$\eta_j^{(i)}(x) = \left[\frac{\partial \bar{y}_i}{\partial \epsilon_j} \right]_{\epsilon_1 = \epsilon_2 = 0}$$

$$(x) \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{x_a}^{x_b} \left[\frac{\partial h}{\partial y_i} - \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial y_i'} \right) \right] \eta_j^{(i)}(x) dx = 0 \quad j=1,2$$

ALE TERAZ $\eta_j^{(i)}$ NIE SA, NIEZALAZNE, $g \neq 0!$

$$\frac{dy}{dy_j} = 0 = \frac{\partial y}{\partial y_1} \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial y_j} + \dots + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y_n} \frac{\partial y_n}{\partial y_j} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial y}{\partial y_i} \eta_j^{(i)}(x) \quad (33) \quad j=1,2$$

(*) + y NIE ZALEŻY OD POCHODNYCH:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \int_{x_a}^{x_b} \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y_i} - \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y_i'} \right) + \lambda(x) \frac{\partial y}{\partial y_i} \right] \eta_j^{(i)} dx = 0$$

$\lambda(x)$ dowolne, wybieramy Γ -zł

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y_1} - \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y_1'} \right) + \lambda \frac{\partial y}{\partial y_1} = 0$$

wtedy $\sum_{i=1}^n \rightarrow \sum_{i=2}^n$, $\eta_j^{(i)}$ $i=2, \dots, n$ nie zależne

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y_i} - \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y_i'} \right) + \lambda \frac{\partial y}{\partial y_i} = 0 \quad i=2, \dots, n$$

$$\boxed{i=1}$$

Czyli, m. widzów

$$h = f + \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i(x) g_i$$

h dowolne

$$\frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial h}{\partial y_i'} - \frac{\partial h}{\partial y_i} = \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y_i'} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y_i} - \sum \lambda_i \frac{\partial y}{\partial y_i} = 0$$

+ war. brzegowe + widz.