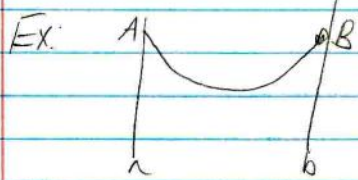
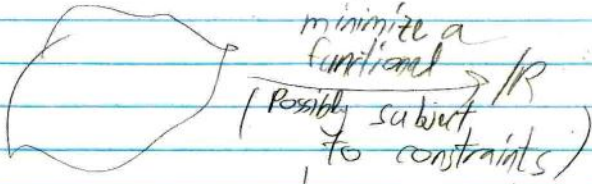


Math 115, Nov 27 1991.

I have an extra book ↓



Ex:  $F = \int_a^b m y \sqrt{1+y'^2} dx$   
 constraint:  $l = \int dx \sqrt{1+y'^2}$   
 bdy:  $y(a)=A \quad y(b)=B$

derive Euler Lagrange:  $F_y - \frac{d}{dx} F_{y'} = 0$   
 (by adding eh,  $h(x) = h(b) = 0$ )

- 1. F indep of y  $F_{y'} = \text{const}$
- " " "  $F_y = 0$
- F indep of x:

$$\square \quad 0 = F_y - (F_{y'})' = F_y - F_{y'y} y' - F_{y'y'} y'' = 0 \quad / \cdot y'$$

$$\Rightarrow y F_y - F_{y'y} y'^2 - F_{y'y'} y'' y' = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} (F - y' F_{y'}) = 0 \Rightarrow F - y' F_{y'} = \text{const.}$$

In our case  $y \sqrt{1+y'^2} - y' \frac{y y'}{\sqrt{1+y'^2}} = C$   
 $\Rightarrow y'^2 = \frac{y^2 - C^2}{C^2} \Rightarrow y = C \cosh \frac{x-C}{C}$   
 what's wrong here?

HW: read 1-4 Do  $\square$  explicitly, 1.14, 15, 61d

Math 115, Dec 2 1991.

Return Exams: 80+ A 60+ B 40+ C  
Av: 74

Review:  $J(y) = \int_a^b F(x, y, y') dx$   $y(a) = A; y(b) = B$

$F_y - \frac{d}{dx} F_{y'} = 0$  (Euler Lagrange)

H/W:  
 $F = y$   
 $F = xyy'$   
 $F = (y')^2/x^3$

Power Lines:  $F = y\sqrt{1+y'^2}$  (EL is too hard)

If F is indep of x:  $0 = F_y - F_{y'} y'' - F_{y'} y''$  / y'  
 $y' F_y - F_{y'} y'' - F_{y'} y'' y' = 0$



$(F - y' F_{y'})' = 0 \Rightarrow F - y' F_{y'} = C_1$   
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = g(y) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{g(y)} = dx \Rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{g(y)} = x + C_2$

Our case:  $y\sqrt{1+y'^2} - y' \frac{yy'}{\sqrt{1+y'^2}} = C_1$

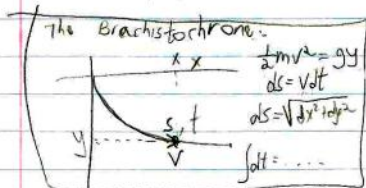
$y \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+y'^2}} = C_1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{1+y'^2} = \frac{y}{C_1}$

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

$C_1 \int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{y'^2}{y^2}}} = x + C_2 \Rightarrow C_1 \cdot \cosh^{-1} \frac{y}{C_1} = x + C_2$

$y = C_1 \cosh \frac{x + C_2}{C_1}$

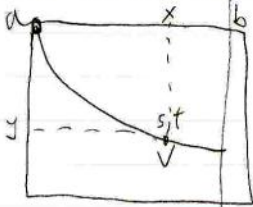
If time, generalities about gradients & Free ends



H/W: redo  $\square$  For 1.  $F = y\sqrt{1+y'^2}$   
 & 2.  $F = \sqrt{1+y'^2}$   
 \* Solve EL for 2.  
 do 15, 6, 8 or 20 if time permitted

Math 115, Dec 4 1991

The Brachistochrone:



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

$$ds = v dt$$

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

$$\int dt \dots \quad J(y) = \int \sqrt{\frac{1+y'^2}{y}} dx$$

Conditions:  $y(0) = 0$

$$F_y|_b = 0$$

$$F - y'F_y = C_1$$

derive by first doing a finite dim analog.

$$F - y'F_y = \sqrt{\frac{1+y'^2}{y}} - y' \frac{y'}{\sqrt{1+y'^2}y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y(1+y'^2)}} = C_1^{-1/2}$$

$$y(1+y'^2) = C_1$$

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{C_1}{1+y'^2}} \quad \frac{dy}{\sqrt{\frac{C_1}{1+y'^2}}} = dx$$

Snell's Law:



$$\frac{v_1}{\sin \alpha_1} = \frac{v_2}{\sin \alpha_2}$$

$$\frac{v}{\sin \alpha} = \text{const}$$

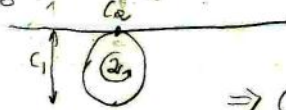
$$v = \sqrt{y} \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+y'^2}}$$

$$x - c_2 = \int \sqrt{\frac{y}{C_1 - y}} dy \dots \text{in principle soluble, in practice hard}$$

trick:  $\Rightarrow y = C_1 \sin^2 t = \frac{C_1}{2}(1 - \cos 2t) \quad dy = \dots$

$$x = c_2 + \frac{C_1}{2}(2t - \sin 2t)$$

this is the cycloid



center =  $(\frac{c_2}{2}, \frac{c_1}{2})$

disp =  $\frac{c_1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \cos 2t \\ -\sin 2t \end{pmatrix}$

at  $2t = \pi$

$\Rightarrow c_2 = 0$ ;  $b = \frac{c_1}{2}\pi$

$F_y = 0 \Rightarrow y' = 0$

! Problem solved!

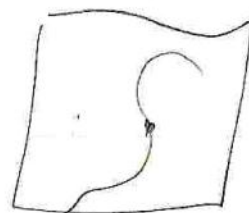
HW: 1. complete details 2. read 6 3. Do 18, 20.

Math 115, Dec 6 1991

The isoperimetric inequality:

"Among all domains with boundary length  $l$  the disk has the most area."

Lagrange multipliers: maximize  $F(x,y)$  under  $g(x,y)=0$



stupid way:

smart way  $h_\lambda(x,y) = f(x,y) + \lambda g(x,y) \begin{cases} \nabla h_\lambda = 0 \\ g(x,y) = 0 \end{cases}$

Example: Find the point nearest to the origin on the curve  $x^2 + xy + y^2 = 1$

$$h_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 + \lambda(x^2 + xy + y^2 - 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial h_\lambda}{\partial x} &= 2x + 2\lambda x + \lambda y = 0 \\ \frac{\partial h_\lambda}{\partial y} &= 2y + \lambda x + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ x^2 + xy + y^2 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= -2(1+\lambda)x & y &= x & 3x^2 &= 1 \\ x &= -2(1+\lambda)y & y &= -y & x^2 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Example

$$J = \int_a^b y dx \quad G = \int_a^b \sqrt{1+y'^2} dx = l$$

$$J + \lambda G = \int_a^b (y + \lambda \sqrt{1+y'^2}) dx \quad F_\lambda = y + \lambda \sqrt{1+y'^2}$$

Rare case! Euler-Lagrange is simpler than its simplification:

$$0 = F_y - \frac{d}{dx} F_{y'} = 1 - \lambda \frac{d}{dx} \frac{y'}{\sqrt{1+y'^2}} \Rightarrow \frac{\lambda y'}{\sqrt{1+y'^2}} = x - c_1$$

$$\text{solve for } y', \text{ get } y' = \frac{x-c_1}{\sqrt{\lambda^2 - (x-c_1)^2}} \Rightarrow y - c_2 = \sqrt{\lambda^2 - (x-c_1)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-c_1)^2 + (y-c_2)^2 = \lambda^2$$



HW. 2.17-19, 22

Requiring the action to be stationary leads to the generalized Euler-Lagrange equations

copied from Itzykson-Zuber  $\frac{\delta I}{\delta \phi_i(x)} \equiv \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(x)}{\partial \phi_i(x)} - \partial_\mu \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(x)}{\partial [\partial_\mu \phi_i(x)]} = 0$  (1-44)

1996 24 יולי 1996 קבוצת הספרים והקונטקסט

$1 - e^{-(\frac{y}{\sqrt{1+y^2}} - 8.00)}$  תוצאות תרגילים 4-5 פרק 13

"סוף" = מסתגל. זהו תגובה למהלך זה.

Gelfand-Fomin  $y \mapsto J(y) = \int_a^b F(x, y, y') dx$   
 $y(a) = A, y(b) = B$   
 $F = \int_a^b m y \sqrt{1+y^2} dx$

$0 = h'(a) = h'(b)$  או  $\epsilon h$

$F_y - \frac{d}{dx} F_{y'} = 0$

$\frac{d}{dx} F_{y'} \Leftarrow m a = -V'(y) \Leftarrow F(y) = \frac{1}{2} m y^2 + V(y)$   
 $0 = F_y : y \rightarrow$   
 $0 = F_{y'} : y' \rightarrow$   
 $0 = F_x : x \rightarrow$

$0 = F_y - (F_{y'})' = F_y - F_{yy'} y' - F_{y'y'} y''$

$\frac{d}{dx} (F - y' F_{y'}) = y' F_y - F_{yy'} y y'^2 - F_{y'y'} y'' y' = 0$

$F - y' F_{y'} = 0 \Leftarrow$   
 $y \sqrt{1+y^2} - y' \frac{y y'}{\sqrt{1+y^2}} = C$

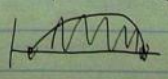
$y^2 = \sqrt{C^2 - 1}$

$y = C \cosh \frac{x-C}{C}$

$F(x, y) = \dots$   
 $g(x, y) = 0$

$\nabla h_\lambda = 0$  שם  $h_\lambda = F + \lambda g$

$F_y = y + \lambda \sqrt{1+y^2}$   
 $0 = F_y - \frac{d}{dx} F_{y'} = 1 - \lambda \frac{y}{\sqrt{1+y^2}}$   
 $J = \int_a^b y dx$   
 $G = \int \sqrt{1+y^2} k = l$



$$0 = 1 - \lambda \frac{d}{dx} \frac{y'}{\sqrt{1+y'^2}}$$

$$\frac{\lambda y'}{\sqrt{1+y'^2}} = x - c_1$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$y' = \frac{x - c_1}{\sqrt{\lambda^2 - (x - c_1)^2}}$$

$$y = c_2 - \sqrt{\lambda^2 - (x - c_1)^2}$$

$$(x - c_1)^2 + (y - c_2)^2 = \lambda^2$$

מכניקה קלאסית וקוואנטום למתמטיקה חלק 1

24/10/96  
28/13/99

המרחב  $F_t: L^2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow L^2(\mathbb{R})$  הוא  $\mathbb{C}$ -ליניאר ו- $F_0 = I$ ,  $F_{t_1+t_2} = F_{t_1} \circ F_{t_2}$

$$F_{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \text{המרה ספייגל}$$

2. חקור את ההתנהגות של הפונקציה  $y(x)$  (עזר:  $\int_0^1 y^2 dx = 2$ )

$y(0) = 0, y(1) = 1 \quad y \mapsto \int_0^1 y' dx \quad 1$

$y(0) = 0, y(1) = 1 \quad y \mapsto \int_0^1 y y' dx \quad 2$

$y(0) = 0, y(1) = 1 \quad y \mapsto \int_0^1 x y y' dx \quad 2$

$y \mapsto \int_a^b \frac{y^2}{x^3} dx \quad 3$

$y \mapsto \int_a^b (y^2 + y'^2 + 2y e^x) dx \quad 4$

$y(0) = 0, y(1) = 1 \quad \int_0^1 y^2 dx = 2 \quad y \mapsto \int_0^1 (y'^2 + x^2) dx \quad 1$

3. פתור את בעיית גבולות זו:  $y'' + y = 0$ ,  $y(0) = 0$ ,  $y(\pi) = 0$

4. (אנדר עגנון) יהי  $D^2$  זימן הריבוע  $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$

יהי  $S$  שטח ויהי  $R \rightarrow S$  פונקציה חלקה

מקו כל הנקודות  $\mathbb{R}^3$  הנטות  $D^2$  הן  $y: D^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  המקיימות  $|y'| = 1$

אנחנו רוצים למצוא את הפונקציה  $y$  הזו

סוף עזרה קטנה הסבון

1999 Problem 11 (Euler-Lagrange according to Itzykson Zuber)

$L(q) = \int_a^b L(t, q, \dot{q}) dt$  :  $F(x+\delta x) = F(x) + \langle \nabla F, \delta x \rangle$   
 $\delta F = \langle \nabla F, \delta x \rangle$

$\delta L = \langle EL_q(L), \delta q \rangle \quad EL_q L = \frac{\partial L}{\partial q} - \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \right)$

$0 = \delta L = \int_a^b C(t, x, \dot{x}) dx$  :  $L(q)$  is a functional of  $q$ .  
 The constraint is  $EL_q(C) \neq 0$  if  $\lambda$  is a Lagrange multiplier.

$EL_q(L) + \lambda EL_q(C) = 0$

$L = \int_a^b \sqrt{1+y'^2} dx \quad C = \int_a^b y dx$  :  $\lambda$  is a Lagrange multiplier.

$\frac{\lambda y'}{\sqrt{1+y'^2}} = x - c_1 \Leftrightarrow 1 - \lambda \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{y'}{\sqrt{1+y'^2}} \right) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow y = c_2 - \sqrt{x^2 - (x-c_1)^2} \Leftrightarrow y' = \frac{x-c_1}{\sqrt{x^2 - (x-c_1)^2}} \Leftrightarrow$

$(x-c_1)^2 + (y-c_2)^2 = \lambda^2$

$\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_1} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_1} = 0$  (Euler-Lagrange for  $L$ )

1996 Problem 11 (Euler-Lagrange according to Itzykson Zuber)