



$$= \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \left[ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \eta - \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) \eta \right] dx + \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \eta \right) \Big|_{x_1}^{x_2} \quad (2.3-21)$$

$$\underbrace{\eta(x_1) = \eta(x_2) = 0}_{\text{}} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \left[ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) \right] \eta dx = 0 \quad (2.3-22)$$

حال با توجه به اینکه  $\eta(x_1) = \eta(x_2) = 0$  و مقدار داخل انتگرال بی‌وسه است برای هر  
 قضیه اساسی حاب تغییرات می‌توان نتیجه گرفت که:

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) = 0} \quad (2.3-23)$$

برای معادله، معادله اولی که می‌بینیم در دینامیک بر آن معادله لاگرانژ  
 گفته می‌شود. این معادله شرط لازم برای تابع  $g(x)$  است که بتواند اکتومال  
 باشد.

## 2.4\_ Essential & Natural Boundary Conditions

دیدیم که برای مسئله  $\text{variational}$  اکسرم کردن فانکشنال زیر

$$I(y) = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} F(x, y, y') dx \quad (2.4-1)$$

صنعتی شد:

$$\left( \frac{dI}{d\epsilon} \right) \Big|_{\epsilon=0} = 0 \quad (2.4-2)$$

و از آنجا صفتی رابطه (2.3-2)

$$\int_{x_1}^{x_2} \left[ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) \right] \eta dx + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \Big|_{x=x_2} \eta(x_2) - \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \Big|_{x=x_1} \eta(x_1) = 0$$

$$(2.4-3)$$

در حالت کلی این رابطه نیز قابل حل است که:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) = 0 \quad (2.4)$$

و همینی

$$\text{either } \eta(x_1) = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad \left. \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right|_{x=x_1} = 0 \quad (2.4-10a)$$

and

$$\text{either } \eta(x_2) = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad \left. \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right|_{x=x_2} = 0 \quad (2.4-10b)$$

از طرفین جوں  $\tilde{y} = y + \epsilon \eta$  می توان شرایط مرزی را همین  
نویسے.

either  $y(x_1) = y_1$  or  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \Big|_{x=x_1} = 0$  (2.4-11a)

and

either  $y(x_2) = y_2$  or  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \Big|_{x=x_2} = 0$  (2.4-11b)

essential b.c.

natural b.c. طبیعی

solid  
mech.

geometric b.c. هندسی

force b.c. نیروی

kinematic

## 2.5 Functionals Involving Higher-order Derivatives

extremizing 
$$I(y) = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} F(x, y, y', y'') dx \quad (2.5-1)$$

دوباره فرض می‌کنیم  $\tilde{y}(x) = y(x) + \epsilon \eta(x)$  لذا رسم می‌بند:

$$\delta^{(1)} I = \epsilon \left( \frac{d\tilde{I}}{d\epsilon} \right) \Big|_{\epsilon=0} = \epsilon \left[ \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} F(x, \tilde{y}, \tilde{y}', \tilde{y}'') dx \right] \Big|_{\epsilon=0} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[ \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \tilde{y}}{\partial \epsilon} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \frac{\partial \tilde{y}'}{\partial \epsilon} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y''} \frac{\partial \tilde{y}''}{\partial \epsilon} \right) dx \right] \Big|_{\epsilon=0} = 0 \quad (2.5-2) \quad (2.5-3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \eta + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \eta' + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y''} \eta'' \right) dx = 0 \quad (2.5-4)$$

باستفاده از انتگرال جزء به جزء

$$\int_{x_1}^{x_2} \left[ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) + \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y''} \right) \right] \eta(x) dx + \left[ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \eta'(x) \right]_{x_1}^{x_2} + \left[ \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} - \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y''} \right) \eta(x) \right]_{x_1}^{x_2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) + \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y''} \right) = 0$$

(2.5-5)  
لذا این را به صفر می‌توانیم  
(2.5-7)

either  $\eta = 0$  or  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) + \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y''} \right) = 0$  (2.5-7a)

معنی

and

either  $\eta' = 0$  or  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y''} = 0$  (2.5-7b)

at  $x = x_1$  and  $x = x_2$

## 2.6 - Functionals with several Dependent Variables

فرض کنیید ما له ما آتو کم کرن فانکشنل زیر باشد:

$$I(y, z, \dots) = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} F(x, y, z, \dots, y', z', \dots) \quad (2.6-1)$$

$y(x), z(x), \dots$  : dependent variables

$x$  : independent variable

در حالت کلی می توان فانکشنل را چنین نوشت:

$$I(q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n) = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} F(t, q_1, \dots, q_n, \dot{q}_1, \dots, \dot{q}_n) dt \quad (2.6-2)$$

که فرض می شود  $q_i$  ها با هم وابسته نیستند.



برای راحتی کار، ساده‌تری حالت را در نظر می‌گیریم:

$$I(q_1, q_2) = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} F(t, q_1, q_2, \dot{q}_1, \dot{q}_2) dt \quad (2.6-3)$$

اکتربال

$$\tilde{q}_1(t) = q_1(t) + \epsilon_1 \eta_1(t)$$

$$\tilde{q}_2(t) = q_2(t) + \epsilon_2 \eta_2(t)$$

در نظر می‌گیریم

$$(2.6-4)$$

$$I(\tilde{q}_1, \tilde{q}_2) = \tilde{I}(\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2) = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} F(t, \tilde{q}_1, \tilde{q}_2, \dot{\tilde{q}}_1, \dot{\tilde{q}}_2) dt \quad (2.6-5)$$

$$\tilde{I}(\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2) = \left[ \tilde{I}(\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2) \right] \Big|_{\substack{\epsilon_1=0 \\ \epsilon_2=0}} + \epsilon_1 \left( \frac{\partial \tilde{I}}{\partial \epsilon_1} \right) \Big|_{\substack{\epsilon_1=0 \\ \epsilon_2=0}} + \epsilon_2 \left( \frac{\partial \tilde{I}}{\partial \epsilon_2} \right) \Big|_{\substack{\epsilon_1=0 \\ \epsilon_2=0}} + \dots \quad (2.6-6)$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{I}(\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2) - I = \epsilon_1 \left( \frac{\partial \tilde{I}}{\partial \epsilon_1} \right) \Big|_{\substack{\epsilon_1=0 \\ \epsilon_2=0}} + \epsilon_2 \left( \frac{\partial \tilde{I}}{\partial \epsilon_2} \right) \Big|_{\substack{\epsilon_1=0 \\ \epsilon_2=0}} + \dots \quad (2.6-7)$$

$$\delta^{(T)} I = \tilde{I}(\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2) - I \quad (2.6-8a)$$

$$\delta^{(1)} I = \epsilon_1 \left( \frac{\partial \tilde{I}}{\partial \epsilon_1} \right) \Big|_{\substack{\epsilon_1=0 \\ \epsilon_2=0}} + \epsilon_2 \left( \frac{\partial \tilde{I}}{\partial \epsilon_2} \right) \Big|_{\substack{\epsilon_1=0 \\ \epsilon_2=0}} \quad (2.6-8b)$$

حال بحث می‌کنیم که آثر  $q_1, q_2$  توابع الکترمال باشند یا نه.

$$\delta^{(1)} I = 0 \quad (2.6-9)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left( \frac{\partial \tilde{I}}{\partial \epsilon_1} \right) \Big|_{\substack{\epsilon_1=0 \\ \epsilon_2=0}} = 0 \\ \left( \frac{\partial \tilde{I}}{\partial \epsilon_2} \right) \Big|_{\substack{\epsilon_1=0 \\ \epsilon_2=0}} = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad (2.6-10a)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left( \frac{\partial \tilde{I}}{\partial \epsilon_1} \right) \Big|_{\substack{\epsilon_1=0 \\ \epsilon_2=0}} = 0 \\ \left( \frac{\partial \tilde{I}}{\partial \epsilon_2} \right) \Big|_{\substack{\epsilon_1=0 \\ \epsilon_2=0}} = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad (2.6-10b)$$

یا قرار دادن رابطه (2.6-5) در درایه‌های فوق داریم:

$$\left. \left( \frac{\partial \tilde{I}}{\partial \epsilon_i} \right) \right|_{\substack{\epsilon_1=0 \\ \epsilon_2=0}} = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left[ \frac{\partial F}{\partial \tilde{q}_i} \eta_i + \frac{\partial F}{\partial \tilde{p}_i} \eta_i' \right] \Big|_{\substack{\epsilon_1=0 \\ \epsilon_2=0}} dt = 0$$

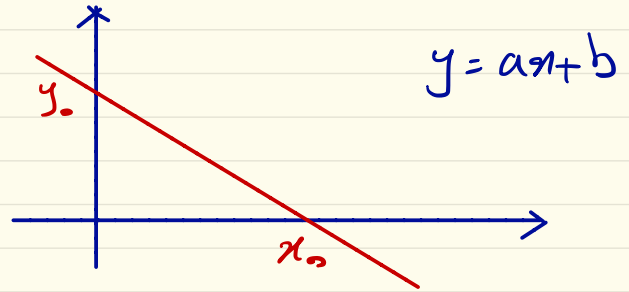
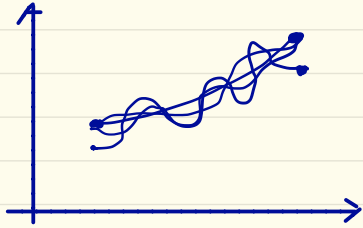
$$\Rightarrow \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial \tilde{q}_i} \eta_i + \frac{\partial F}{\partial \tilde{p}_i} \eta_i' \right) dt = 0 \quad (2.6-11)$$

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left[ \frac{\partial F}{\partial \tilde{q}_i} - \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial \tilde{p}_i} \right) \right] \eta_i dt + \left[ \frac{\partial F}{\partial \tilde{p}_i} \eta_i \right] \Big|_{t_0}^{t_1} = 0 \quad (2.6-12)$$

$$\begin{cases} \eta_1(t_0) = \eta_1(t_1) = 0 \\ \eta_2(t_0) = \eta_2(t_1) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} (2.6-13a) \\ 2.6-13b \end{matrix}$$

در نظر بگیرید که

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \tilde{q}_1} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \tilde{p}_1} &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial \tilde{q}_2} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \tilde{p}_2} &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{لذا بدست می آید درج} \\ (2.6-14) \end{matrix}$$



$$\begin{aligned} x=0 &\longrightarrow y_0 = b \Rightarrow \boxed{b = y_0} \\ y=0 &\longrightarrow ax_0 + b = 0 \longrightarrow a = -\frac{y_0}{x_0} \end{aligned} \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} x=0 \\ y=0 \end{aligned}} \right\} \Rightarrow y = -\frac{y_0}{x_0}x + y_0$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial q_i} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \dot{q}_i} = 0$$

لذا  
 $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

ایں حالات میں ترائے مستقل یا کوپل ہائے۔