

Calculus of variations

Euler-Lagrange equation

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial q} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} S(q) &= \int_a^b L(t, q(t), \dot{q}(t)) dt \\ q(a) &= x_a, \quad q(b) = x_b \end{aligned}$$

$$\bullet \quad q$$

$$\begin{aligned} q : [a, b] &\rightarrow X \\ q(t) &= x \end{aligned}$$

$$q(a) = x_a, \quad q(b) = x_b$$

$$\bullet \quad q' = \dot{q}$$

1

$$f \text{ 가}, \quad f(a) = c, \quad f(b) = d$$

$$J = \int_a^b F(x, f(x), f'(x)) dx$$

$$F \text{ 가}, \quad f \text{ 가}, \quad (f)$$

$$(f \text{ 가}, \quad f(a) = c, \quad f(b) = d) \text{ 가}, \quad J$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) + \epsilon \eta(x) &= f(a) = c \\ \eta(b) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$J(\epsilon) = \int_a^b F(x, g_\epsilon(x), g_\epsilon'(x)) dx$$

$$J, \quad \epsilon$$

$$\frac{dJ}{d\epsilon} = \int_a^b \frac{\partial F}{\partial \eta}(x, g_\epsilon(x), g_\epsilon'(x)) dx$$

\begin{displaymath} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \epsilon} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \epsilon} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial \epsilon} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial g'} \frac{\partial g'}{\partial \epsilon} = \eta(x) \frac{\partial F}{\partial g} + \eta'(x) \frac{\partial F}{\partial g'} \end{displaymath}

\begin{displaymath} \frac{\partial J}{\partial \epsilon} = \int_a^b \left[\eta(x) \frac{\partial F}{\partial g} + \eta'(x) \frac{\partial F}{\partial g'} \right] dx. \end{displaymath}

$\epsilon = 0$, $g_\epsilon = f$, f 가 J
 $J' = 0$,

\begin{displaymath} J'(0) = \int_a^b \left[\eta(x) \frac{\partial F}{\partial f} + \eta'(x) \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'} \right] dx = 0. \end{displaymath}

\begin{displaymath} 0 = \int_a^b \left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial f} - \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'} \right] \eta(x) dx + \left[\eta(x) \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'} \right]_a^b. \end{displaymath}

η

\begin{displaymath} 0 = \int_a^b \left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial f} - \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'} \right] \eta(x) dx. \end{math}

\begin{displaymath} 0 = \frac{\partial F}{\partial f} - \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'}. \end{displaymath}

가

2 $\left(a, y_a \right)$ $\left(b, y_b \right)$ 가
가 L

\begin{displaymath} L[f] = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + f'(x)^2} dx \end{displaymath}

$f(a) = y_a, f(b) = y_b$

f

\begin{displaymath} 0 = -\frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial L}{\partial f'} \sqrt{1 + f'(x)^2} \end{displaymath}

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\begin{displaymath} \begin{matrix} 0 &=& \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial }{\partial f'} \sqrt{1 + f' \left(x\right)^2} \\ &=& \frac{d}{dx} \frac{f' \left(x\right)}{\sqrt{1 + f' \left(x\right)^2}} \end{matrix} \end{displaymath}
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0

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\begin{displaymath} \frac{f' \left(x\right)}{\sqrt{1 + f' \left(x\right)^2}} = k \end{displaymath}
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가 ,

$$f' \left(x\right) = Cx + D$$

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\begin{displaymath} f' \left(x\right) = C \end{displaymath}
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가

$$f \left(x\right) = Cx + D$$

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