

# معادلات لاگرانژ

## مختصات تعمیم یافته

مختصات تعمیم یافته یک دستگاه  $N$  ذره‌ای را می‌توان به صورت زیر بر حسب مختصات دکارتی ذرات تعریف کرد:

$$q_1 = q_1(x_1, y_1, z_1; x_2, y_2, z_2; \dots; x_N, y_N, z_N; t)$$

$$q_2 = q_2(x_1, y_1, z_1; x_2, y_2, z_2; \dots; x_N, y_N, z_N; t)$$



$$q_{3N} = q_{3N}(x_1, y_1, z_1; x_2, y_2, z_2; \dots; x_N, y_N, z_N; t)$$

چون آرایش ذرات علاوه بر مختصات کارتری توسط مختصات تعمیم یافته هم قابل تعیین است پس می توان گفت:

به عکس مختصات کارتری یک دستگاه  $N$  ذره ای را می توان به صورت زیر بر حسب مختصات تعمیم یافته به دست آورد:

$$x_1 = x_1(q_1, q_2, \dots, q_{3N}; t)$$

$$y_1 = y_1(q_1, q_2, \dots, q_{3N}; t)$$

$$z_1 = z_1(q_1, q_2, \dots, q_{3N}; t)$$

$$x_2 = x_2(q_1, q_2, \dots, q_{3N}; t)$$

$$y_2 = y_2(q_1, q_2, \dots, q_{3N}; t)$$

$$z_2 = z_2(q_1, q_2, \dots, q_{3N}; t)$$



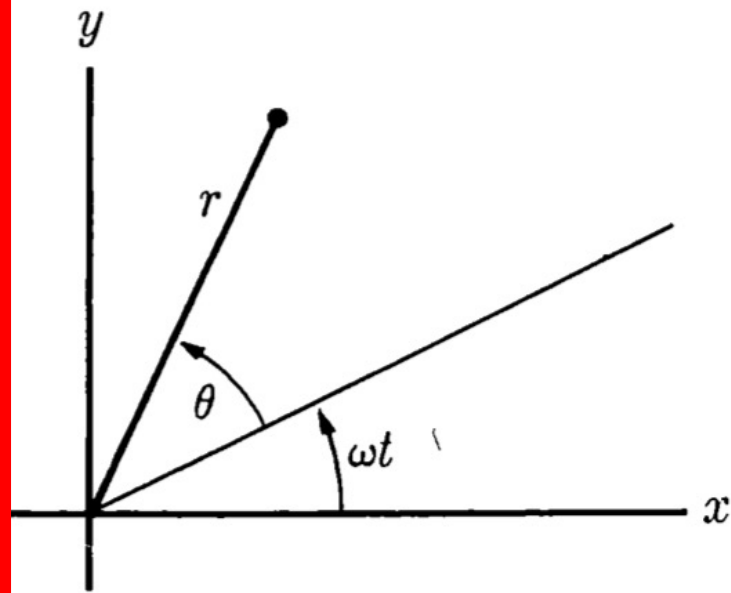
$$x_N = x_N(q_1, q_2, \dots, q_{3N}; t)$$

$$y_N = y_N(q_1, q_2, \dots, q_{3N}; t)$$

$$z_N = z_N(q_1, q_2, \dots, q_{3N}; t)$$

$$\frac{\partial(q_1, \dots, q_{3N})}{\partial(x_1, y_1, \dots, z_N)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial q_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial q_2}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial q_{3N}}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial q_1}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial q_2}{\partial y_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial q_{3N}}{\partial y_1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial q_1}{\partial z_N} & \frac{\partial q_2}{\partial z_N} & \dots & \frac{\partial q_{3N}}{\partial z_N} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

مشروط بر آن که دترمینان ژاکوبی زیر مخالف صفر باشد:



مثال: مختصه‌های قطبی را می‌توان  
مختصه‌های تعمیم یافته مختصه‌های  
کارتزی دانست

$$\theta + \omega t = \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x} - \omega t$$

$$x = r \cos(\theta + \omega t)$$

$$y = r \sin(\theta + \omega t)$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\tan(\theta + \omega t) = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$r \rightarrow q_1$$

$$\theta \rightarrow q_2$$

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

$$x = r \cos(\theta + \omega t)$$

$$y = r \sin(\theta + \omega t)$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial r} = \cos(\theta + \omega t)$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = \sin(\theta + \omega t)$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} = -r \sin(\theta + \omega t)$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} = r \cos(\theta + \omega t)$$

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \end{vmatrix} = r \cos^2(\theta + \omega t) + r \sin^2(\theta + \omega t) = r \neq 0$$

روابط تبدیل برای سرعتها

$$x_1 = x_1(q_1, q_2, \dots, q_{3N}; t)$$

$$dx_1 = \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial q_1} dq_1 + \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial q_2} dq_2 + \dots + \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial q_{3N}} dq_{3N} + \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial t} dt$$

$$\frac{dx_1}{dt} = \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial q_1} \frac{dq_1}{dt} + \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial q_2} \frac{dq_2}{dt} + \dots + \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial q_{3N}} \frac{dq_{3N}}{dt} + \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial t}$$

$$\dot{x}_1 = \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial q_1} \dot{q}_1 + \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial q_2} \dot{q}_2 + \dots + \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial q_{3N}} \dot{q}_{3N} + \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial t}$$

$$\dot{x}_1 = \sum_{k=1}^{3N} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial q_k} \dot{q}_k + \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial t}$$

پس به طور مشابه خواهیم داشت:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_1 &= \sum_{k=1}^{3N} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial q_k} \dot{q}_k + \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial t} \\ &\vdots \\ \dot{z}_N &= \sum_{k=1}^{3N} \frac{\partial z_N}{\partial q_k} \dot{q}_k + \frac{\partial z_N}{\partial t} \end{aligned}$$

مثال: مختصه‌های کارتزی سرعتها را می‌توان به صورت زیر برحسب مختصه‌های تعمیم یافته یعنی مختصه‌های قطبی به دست آورد:

$$x = r \cos(\theta + \omega t)$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial r} = \cos(\theta + \omega t)$$

$$\dot{x} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} \dot{r} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \dot{\theta} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} = -r \sin(\theta + \omega t)$$

$$\dot{x} = \dot{r} \cos(\theta + \omega t) - r \dot{\theta} \sin(\theta + \omega t) - r \omega \sin(\theta + \omega t)$$

$$y = r \sin(\theta + \omega t)$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = \sin(\theta + \omega t)$$

$$\dot{y} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} \dot{r} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \dot{\theta} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} = r \cos(\theta + \omega t)$$

$$\dot{y} = \dot{r} \sin(\theta + \omega t) + r \dot{\theta} \cos(\theta + \omega t) + r \omega \cos(\theta + \omega t)$$

$$T = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{2} m_i (\dot{x}_i^2 + \dot{y}_i^2 + \dot{z}_i^2)$$

تبدیل انرژی جنبشی  $N$  ذره از  
مختصه‌های کارتری به مختصه‌های  
تعمیم یافته

با در نظر گرفتن قاعده جمع زنی انشتین روی اندیسه‌های تکراری:

$$\dot{x}_i = \frac{dx_i}{dt} = \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{dq_k}{dt} + \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial t} \frac{dt}{dt} = \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_k} \dot{q}_k + \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial t}$$

$$\dot{x}_i^2 = \dot{x}_i \dot{x}_i = \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_k} \dot{q}_k \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_l} \dot{q}_l + 2 \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_k} \dot{q}_k \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial t} \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial t}$$

$$\dot{x}_i^2 = \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_l} \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_l + 2 \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial t} \dot{q}_k + \left( \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial t} \right)^2$$

$$\dot{x}_i^2 = \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_l} \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_l + 2 \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial t} \dot{q}_k + \left( \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial t} \right)^2$$

به طور مشابه خواهیم داشت:

$$\dot{y}_i^2 = \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial q_l} \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_l + 2 \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial t} \dot{q}_k + \left( \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial t} \right)^2$$

$$\dot{z}_i^2 = \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial q_l} \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_l + 2 \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial t} \dot{q}_k + \left( \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial t} \right)^2$$

جمله اول انرژی جنبشی را می توان با استفاده از سه رابطه زیر

$$\dot{x}_i^2 = \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_l} \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_l + 2 \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial t} \dot{q}_k + \left( \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial t} \right)^2$$

$$\dot{y}_i^2 = \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial q_l} \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_l + 2 \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial t} \dot{q}_k + \left( \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial t} \right)^2$$

$$\dot{z}_i^2 = \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial q_l} \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_l + 2 \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial t} \dot{q}_k + \left( \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial t} \right)^2$$

به صورت زیر نوشت :

$$\frac{1}{2} m_i \left( \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_l} + \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial q_l} + \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial q_l} \right) \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_l$$

جمله دوم انرژی جنبشی را می توان با استفاده از سه رابطه زیر

$$\dot{x}_i^2 = \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_l} \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_l + 2 \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial t} \dot{q}_k + \left( \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial t} \right)^2$$

$$\dot{y}_i^2 = \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial q_l} \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_l + 2 \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial t} \dot{q}_k + \left( \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial t} \right)^2$$

$$\dot{z}_i^2 = \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial q_l} \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_l + 2 \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial t} \dot{q}_k + \left( \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial t} \right)^2$$

به صورت زیر نوشت:

$$\frac{1}{2} m_i \times 2 \left( \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial t} \right) \dot{q}_k$$

جمله سوم انرژی جنبشی را می توان با استفاده از سه رابطه زیر

$$\dot{x}_i^2 = \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_l} \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_l + 2 \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial t} \dot{q}_k + \left( \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial t} \right)^2$$

$$\dot{y}_i^2 = \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial q_l} \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_l + 2 \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial t} \dot{q}_k + \left( \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial t} \right)^2$$

$$\dot{z}_i^2 = \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial q_l} \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_l + 2 \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial t} \dot{q}_k + \left( \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial t} \right)^2$$

به صورت زیر نوشت:

$$\frac{1}{2} m_i \left( \left( \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial t} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial t} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial t} \right)^2 \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}m_i \left( \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_l} + \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial q_l} + \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial q_l} \right) \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_l = \frac{1}{2}A_{kl} \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_l$$

جمله اول انرژی جنبشی

$$\sum_{i=1}^N m_i \left( \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_l} + \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial q_l} + \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial q_l} \right) = A_{kl}$$

که در آن بدون قاعده جمع زنی انشتین:

$$m_i \left( \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial t} \right) \dot{q}_k = B_k \dot{q}_k$$

جمله دوم انرژی جنبشی

$$\sum_{i=1}^N m_i \left( \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial t} \right) = B_k$$

که در آن بدون قاعده جمع زنی انشتین:

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \left( \left( \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial t} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial t} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial t} \right)^2 \right) = T_0$$

جمله سوم انرژی جنبشی بدون قاعده جمع زنی انشتین:

پس انرژی جنبشی کل حاصل از جمع سه جمله به دست آمده:

$$T = \frac{1}{2} A_{kl} \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_l + B_k \dot{q}_k + T_0$$

که اگر بدون قاعده جمع زنی انشتین بنویسیم:

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{3N} \sum_{l=1}^{3N} A_{kl} \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_l + \sum_{k=1}^{3N} B_k \dot{q}_k + T_0$$

که در آن:

$$\sum_{i=1}^N m_i \left( \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_l} + \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial q_l} + \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial q_l} \right) = A_{kl}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N m_i \left( \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial t} \right) = B_k$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \left( \left( \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial t} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial t} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial t} \right)^2 \right) = T_0$$

خلاصه انرژی جنبشی را در مختصات تعمیم یافته به صورت زیر می توان نوشت:

$$T = \sum_{k=1}^{3N} \sum_{l=1}^{3N} \frac{1}{2} A_{kl} \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_l + \sum_{k=1}^{3N} B_k \dot{q}_k + T_0,$$

$$A_{kl} = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \left( \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_l} + \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial q_l} + \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial q_l} \right),$$

$$B_k = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \left( \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial t} \right),$$

$$T_0 = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{2} m_i \left[ \left( \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial t} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial t} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial t} \right)^2 \right].$$

که در آن جمله اول مرتبه 2 (مربعی نسبت به سرعتها) جمله دوم مرتبه 1 (خطی نسبت به سرعتها) و جمله سوم مرتبه صفر (مستقل از سرعتها) هستند:

انرژی جنبشی تعمیم یافته

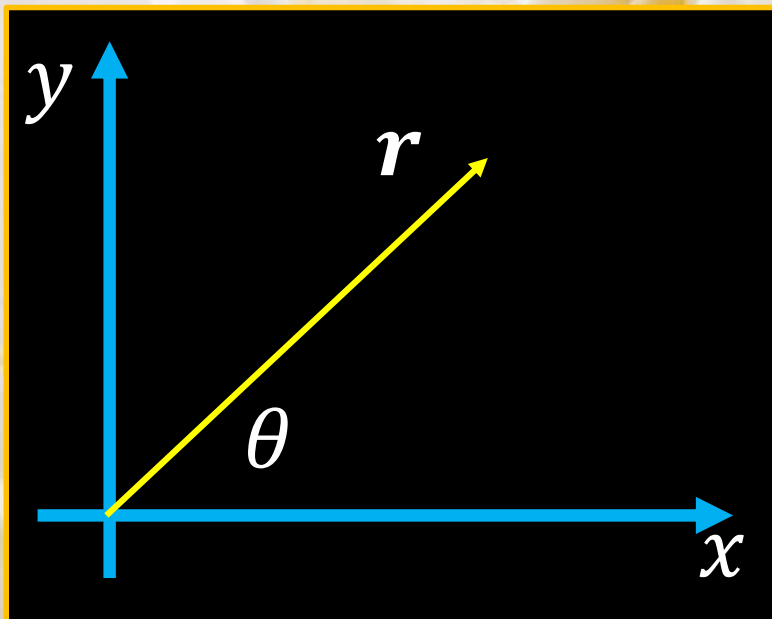
$$T = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{3N} \sum_{l=1}^{3N} A_{kl} \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_l + \sum_{k=1}^{3N} B_k \dot{q}_k + T_0 = T_2 + T_1 + T_0$$

مثال: انرژی جنبشی تعمیم یافته یک ذره در دستگاه مختصات قطبی (به عنوان دستگاه مختصات تعمیم یافته نسبت به دستگاه کارتری)

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{3N} \sum_{l=1}^{3N} A_{kl} \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_l + \sum_{k=1}^{3N} B_k \dot{q}_k + T_0$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{2 \times 1} \sum_{l=1}^{2 \times 1} A_{kl} \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_l + \sum_{k=1}^{2 \times 1} B_k \dot{q}_k + T_0$$

در این مساله بعد فضا 2 و تعداد ذرات 1 است، پس:



$$x = r \cos \theta$$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$

$$x = r \cos \theta$$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial r} = \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} = -r \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} = r \cos \theta$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N m_i \left( \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_l} + \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial q_l} + \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial q_l} \right) = A_{kl}$$

$$m \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial x}{\partial q_l} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial y}{\partial q_l} \right) = A_{kl}$$

$$q_1 = r \text{ \& \; } q_2 = \theta$$

$$m(\cos \theta \cos \theta + \sin \theta \sin \theta) = m = A_{11}$$

$$m(-r \cos \theta \sin \theta + r \sin \theta \cos \theta) = A_{12} = 0$$

$$m(-r \sin \theta \cos \theta + r \cos \theta \sin \theta) = A_{21} = 0$$

$$m(r^2 \sin^2 \theta + r^2 \cos^2 \theta) = m r^2 = A_{22}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N m_i \left( \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial t} \right) = B_k$$

$$m \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \right) = B_k = 0$$

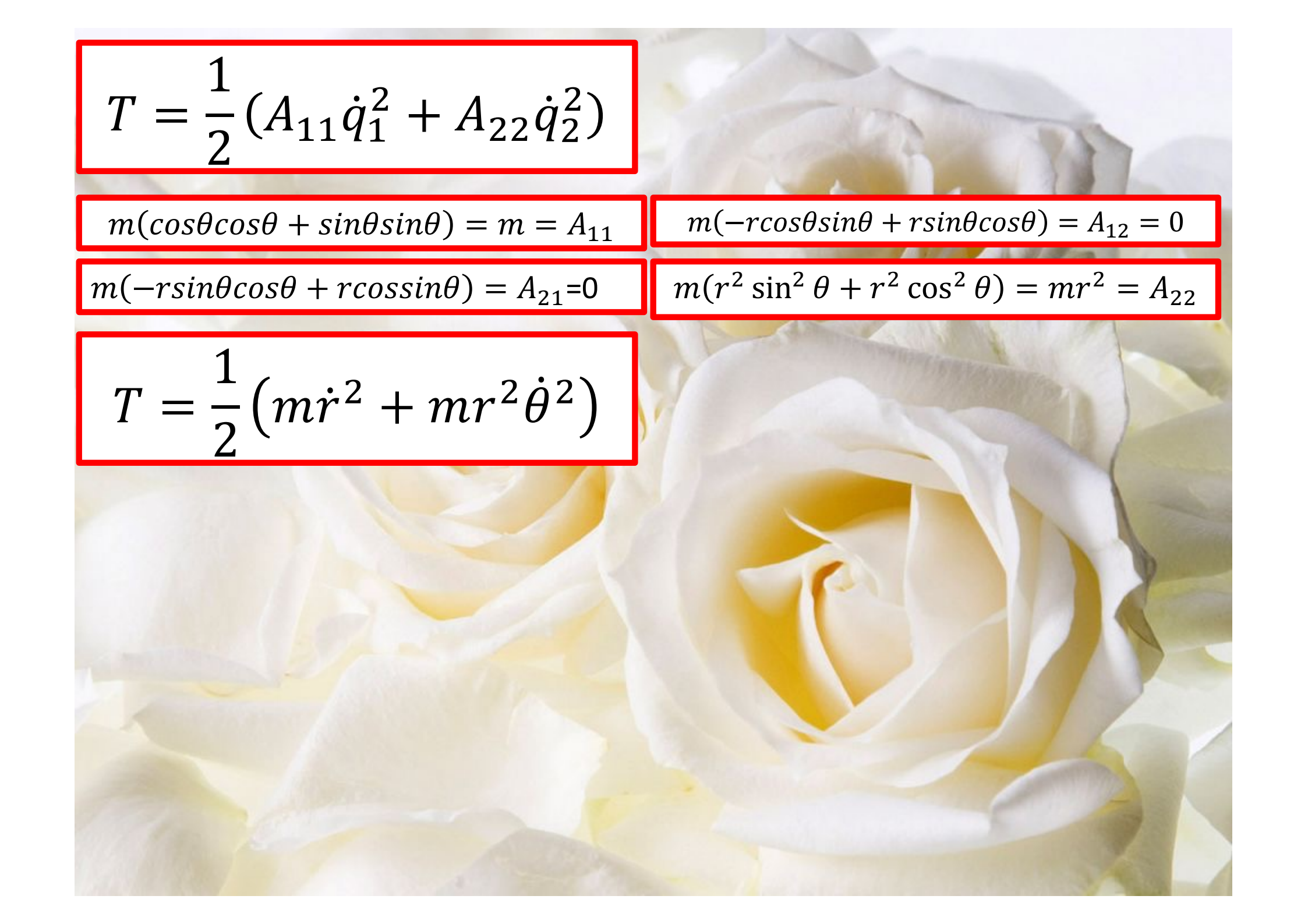
در این مساله دستگاه  
متحرک نیست، پس:

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \left( \left( \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial t} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial t} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial t} \right)^2 \right) = T_0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m \left( \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \right)^2 \right) = T_0 = 0$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^2 \sum_{l=1}^2 A_{kl} \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_l + \sum_{k=1}^2 B_k \dot{q}_k + T_0$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^2 \sum_{l=1}^2 A_{kl} \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_l = \frac{1}{2} (A_{11} \dot{q}_1^2 + A_{22} \dot{q}_2^2) + 0 + 0$$

The background of the entire slide is a close-up photograph of several white roses. The petals are delicate and layered, with some showing a slight yellow tint. The lighting is soft, creating gentle shadows and highlights on the flower's surface.
$$T = \frac{1}{2} (A_{11} \dot{q}_1^2 + A_{22} \dot{q}_2^2)$$

$$m(\cos\theta\cos\theta + \sin\theta\sin\theta) = m = A_{11}$$

$$m(-r\cos\theta\sin\theta + r\sin\theta\cos\theta) = A_{12} = 0$$

$$m(-r\sin\theta\cos\theta + r\cos\theta\sin\theta) = A_{21} = 0$$

$$m(r^2 \sin^2 \theta + r^2 \cos^2 \theta) = mr^2 = A_{22}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} (m\dot{r}^2 + mr^2 \dot{\theta}^2)$$

## حال اگر این دستگاه متحرک هم باشد

$$x = r \cos(\theta + \omega t)$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial r} = \cos(\theta + \omega t)$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} = -r \sin(\theta + \omega t)$$

$$y = r \sin(\theta + \omega t)$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = \sin(\theta + \omega t)$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} = r \cos(\theta + \omega t)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N m_i \left( \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_l} + \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial q_l} + \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial q_l} \right) = A_{kl}$$

$$m \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial x}{\partial q_l} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial y}{\partial q_l} \right) = A_{kl}$$

$$q_1 = r \text{ \& \; } q_2 = \theta$$

$$m(\cos(\theta + \omega t) \cos(\theta + \omega t) + \sin(\theta + \omega t) \sin(\theta + \omega t)) = m = A_{11}$$

$$m(-r \cos(\theta + \omega t) \sin(\theta + \omega t) + r \sin(\theta + \omega t) \cos(\theta + \omega t)) = A_{12} = 0$$

$$m(-r \sin(\theta + \omega t) \cos(\theta + \omega t) + r \cos(\theta + \omega t) \sin(\theta + \omega t)) = A_{21} = 0$$

$$m(r^2 \sin^2(\theta + \omega t) + r^2 \cos^2(\theta + \omega t)) = mr^2 = A_{22}$$

که با نتایج دستگاه ساکن یکسان است

$$\sum_{i=1}^N m_i \left( \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial t} \right) = B_k$$

$$m \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \right) = B_k$$

$$x = r \cos(\theta + \omega t)$$

$$y = r \sin(\theta + \omega t)$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial r} = \cos(\theta + \omega t)$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = \sin(\theta + \omega t)$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial t} = -r\omega \sin(\theta + \omega t)$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = r\omega \cos(\theta + \omega t)$$

$$m \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \right) = B_1$$

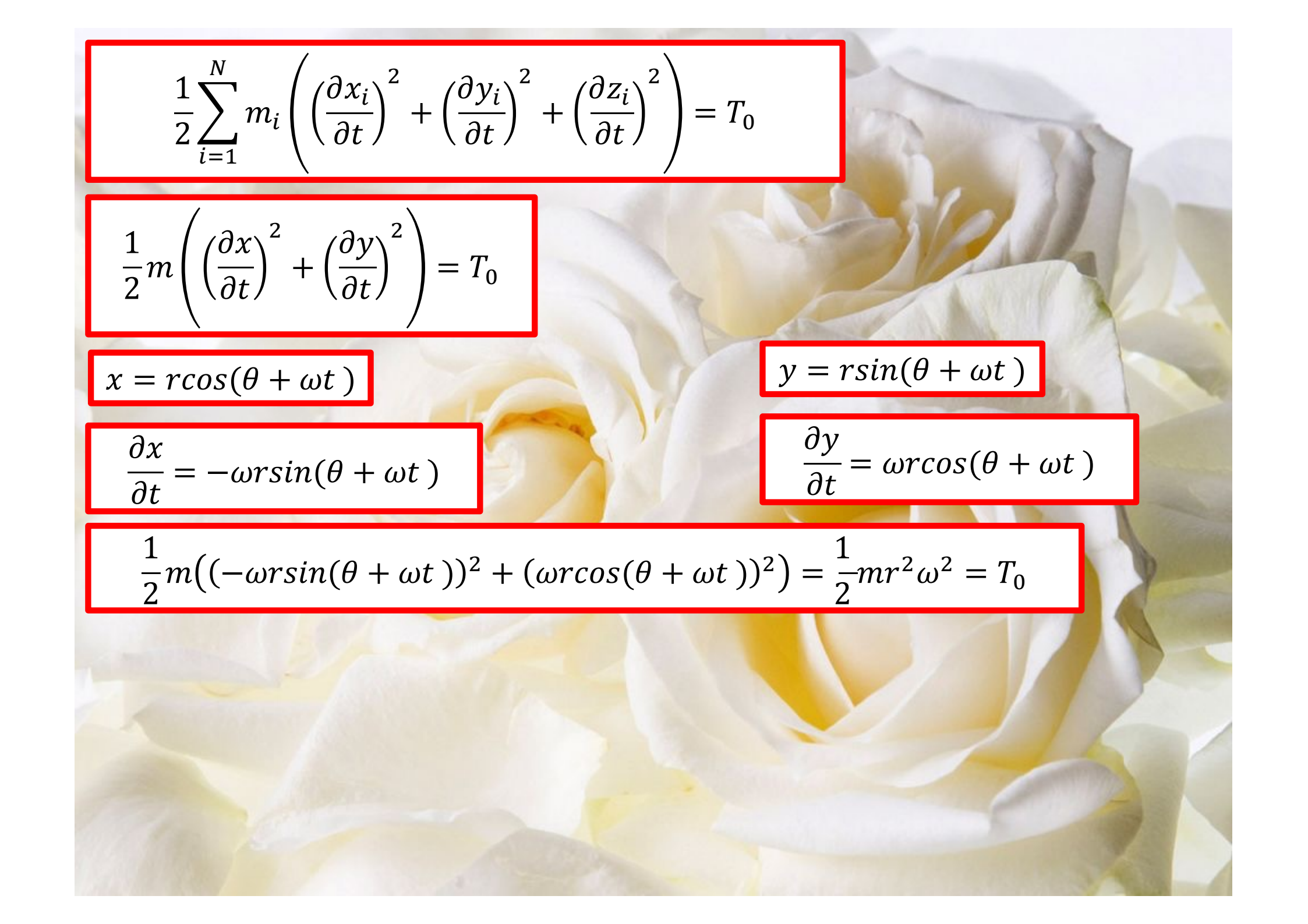
$$m(-r\omega \cos(\theta + \omega t) \sin(\theta + \omega t) + r\omega \sin(\theta + \omega t) \cos(\theta + \omega t)) = B_1 = 0$$

که مانند دستگاه ساکن صفر است

$$m \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \right) = B_2$$

$$m(+r^2\omega \sin(\theta + \omega t) \sin(\theta + \omega t) + r^2\omega \cos(\theta + \omega t) \cos(\theta + \omega t)) = mr^2\omega = B_2 \neq 0$$

که برخلاف دستگاه ساکن دیگر صفر نیست


$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \left( \left( \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial t} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial t} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial t} \right)^2 \right) = T_0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m \left( \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \right)^2 \right) = T_0$$

$$x = r \cos(\theta + \omega t)$$

$$y = r \sin(\theta + \omega t)$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial t} = -\omega r \sin(\theta + \omega t)$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = \omega r \cos(\theta + \omega t)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m \left( (-\omega r \sin(\theta + \omega t))^2 + (\omega r \cos(\theta + \omega t))^2 \right) = \frac{1}{2} m r^2 \omega^2 = T_0$$

حال اگر همه را با هم ترکیب کنیم خواهیم داشت:

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^2 \sum_{l=1}^2 A_{kl} \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_l + \sum_{k=1}^2 B_k \dot{q}_k + T_0$$

$$m = A_{11}$$

$$0 = A_{12}$$

$$0 = A_{21}$$

$$mr^2 = A_{22}$$

$$0 = B_1$$

$$mr^2 \omega = B_2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} mr^2 \omega^2 = T_0$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} (m\dot{r}^2 + mr^2\dot{\theta}^2) + mr^2\omega\dot{\theta} + \frac{1}{2}mr^2\omega^2$$

دو جمله آخر ناشی از حرکت دستگاه است.

یک راه ساده تر برای به دست آوردن انرژی جنبشی دستگاه ساکن:

به جای نوشتن انرژی جنبشی در دستگاه مختصات کارتری و سپس تبدیل آن به دستگاه مختصات عمیم یافته می توان مستقیم انرژی جنبشی را در دستگاه عمیم یافته نوشت:

$$T = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}m\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v}$$

$$\mathbf{v} = v_r \hat{\mathbf{r}} + v_\theta \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$$

$$v_r = \dot{r}$$

$$v_\theta = r\dot{\theta}$$

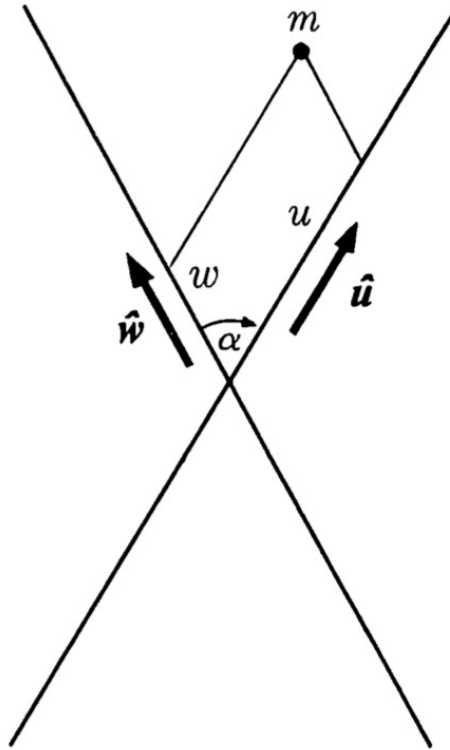
$$\mathbf{v} = \dot{r}\hat{\mathbf{r}} + r\dot{\theta}\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$$

$$\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v} = \dot{r}^2 + r^2\dot{\theta}^2$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{r}^2 + r^2\dot{\theta}^2)$$

البته در این روش باید مراقب  
تعامد بود

در یک دستگاه غیر متعامد داریم:



A nonorthogonal coordinate system.

$$\mathbf{v} = \dot{u}\hat{\mathbf{u}} + \dot{w}\hat{\mathbf{w}}$$

$$\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v} = \dot{u}^2 + \dot{w}^2 + 2\dot{u}\dot{w}\cos\alpha$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{u}^2 + \dot{w}^2 + 2\dot{u}\dot{w}\cos\alpha)$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2}m\dot{u}^2 + \frac{1}{2}m\dot{w}^2 + m\dot{u}\dot{w}\cos\alpha$$

برای دستگاه متحرک:

$$T = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}m\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v}$$

$$\mathbf{v} = v_r \hat{\mathbf{r}} + v_\theta \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$$

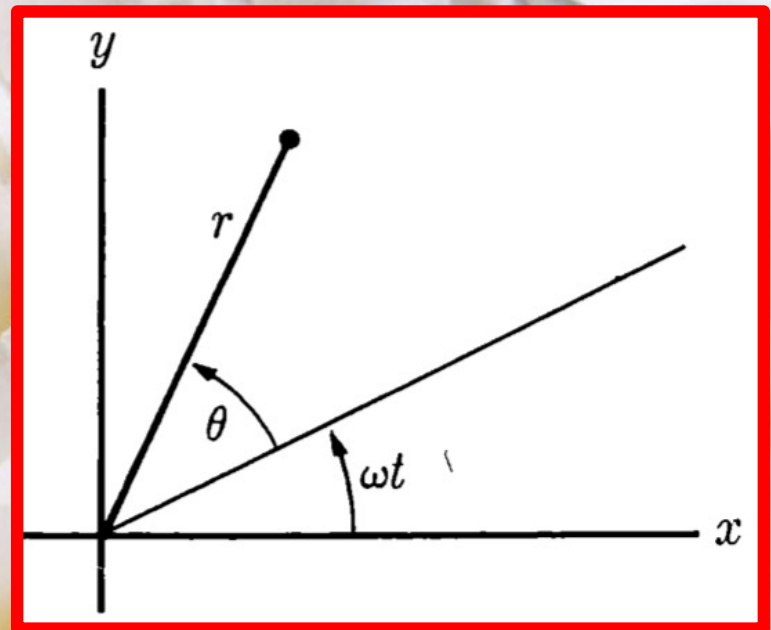
$$v_r = \dot{r}$$

$$v_\theta = r(\dot{\theta} + \omega)$$

$$\mathbf{v} = \dot{r} \hat{\mathbf{r}} + r(\dot{\theta} + \omega) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$$

$$\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v} = \dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + 2r^2 \dot{\theta} \omega + r^2 \omega^2$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\theta}^2) + mr^2 \dot{\theta} \omega + \frac{1}{2}mr^2 \omega^2$$



که با نتیجه قبلی حاصل از تبدیل دستگاه کارتری به دستگاه تعمیم یافته سازگار است

$$p_x = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{x}} = m\dot{x}$$

اندازه حرکت یک ذره را می توان  
از مشتق انرژی جنبشی آن نسبت به  
سرعت ذره به دست آورد

$$p_y = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{y}} = m\dot{y}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2)$$

$$p_z = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{z}} = m\dot{z}$$

به طور مشابه در دستگاه مختصات  
قطبی در حال سکون هم  
می توان نوشت:

$$p_r = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{r}} = m\dot{r}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{r}^2 + r^2\dot{\theta}^2)$$

$$p_\theta = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = mr^2\dot{\theta}$$

که بعد اندازه حرکت زاویه ای  
دارد

به طور مشابه در دستگاه مختصات قطبی در حال حرکت هم می توان نوشت:

$$T = \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{r}^2 + r^2\dot{\theta}^2) + mr^2\dot{\theta}\omega + \frac{1}{2}mr^2\omega^2$$

$$p_r = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{r}} = m\dot{r}$$

$$p_\theta = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = mr^2\dot{\theta} + mr^2\omega = mr^2(\dot{\theta} + \omega)$$

پس به طور کلی اندازه حرکت تعمیم یافته را می توان به صورت زیر تعریف کرد

$$p_k = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_k}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{3N} \sum_{l=1}^{3N} A_{kl} \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_l + \sum_{k=1}^{3N} B_k \dot{q}_k + T_0$$

$$p_i = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_i} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{3N} \sum_{l=1}^{3N} A_{kl} \left( \frac{\partial \dot{q}_k}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \dot{q}_l + \dot{q}_k \frac{\partial \dot{q}_l}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) + \sum_{k=1}^{3N} B_k \frac{\partial \dot{q}_k}{\partial \dot{q}_i} + 0$$

$$p_i = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_i} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{3N} \sum_{l=1}^{3N} A_{kl} (\delta_{ki} \dot{q}_l + \dot{q}_k \delta_{li}) + \sum_{k=1}^{3N} B_k \delta_{ki}$$

$$p_i = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_i} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{3N} \sum_{l=1}^{3N} A_{kl} (\delta_{ki} \dot{q}_l) + \sum_{k=1}^{3N} \sum_{l=1}^{3N} A_{kl} (\dot{q}_k \delta_{li}) \right) + B_i$$

$$p_i = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_i} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{l=1}^{3N} A_{il} \dot{q}_l + \sum_{k=1}^{3N} A_{ki} \dot{q}_k \right) + B_i$$

$$p_i = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_i} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{l=1}^{3N} A_{il} \dot{q}_l + \sum_{k=1}^{3N} A_{ki} \dot{q}_k \right) + B_i$$

$$k \rightarrow l$$

$$p_i = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_i} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{l=1}^{3N} A_{il} \dot{q}_l + \sum_{l=1}^{3N} A_{li} \dot{q}_l \right) + B_i$$

$$p_i = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_i} = \frac{1}{2} \left( 2 \sum_{l=1}^{3N} A_{il} \dot{q}_l \right) + B_i = \sum_{l=1}^{3N} A_{il} \dot{q}_l + B_i$$

$$i \rightarrow k$$

$$p_k = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_k} = \sum_{l=1}^{3N} A_{kl} \dot{q}_l + B_k$$

اندازه حرکت تعمیم یافته

مثال: اندازه حرکت تعمیم یافته یک ذره در دستگاه مختصات قطبی در حال سکون

$$p_k = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_k} = \sum_{l=1}^{3N} A_{kl} \dot{q}_l + B_k$$

$$B_k = 0 \text{ for } k = 1 \text{ \& } 2$$

$$m(\cos\theta\cos\theta + \sin\theta\sin\theta) = m = A_{11}$$

$$m(-r\cos\theta\sin\theta + r\sin\theta\cos\theta) = A_{12} = 0$$

$$m(-r\sin\theta\cos\theta + r\cos\theta\sin\theta) = A_{21} = 0$$

$$m(r^2 \sin^2 \theta + r^2 \cos^2 \theta) = mr^2 = A_{22}$$

$$p_1 = p_r = A_{11} \dot{r} + B_1 = m \dot{r}$$

$$p_2 = p_\theta = A_{22} \dot{\theta} + B_2 = mr^2 \dot{\theta}$$

که بعد اندازه حرکت  
زاویه‌ای دارد

که با نتایج به دست آمده از انرژی  
جنبشی قبلی دستگاه ساکن سازگار است

مثال: اندازه حرکت تعمیم یافته یک ذره در دستگاه مختصات قطبی در حال حرکت

$$p_k = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_k} = \sum_{l=1}^{3N} A_{kl} \dot{q}_l + B_k$$

$$m = A_{11}$$

$$0 = A_{12}$$

$$0 = A_{21}$$

$$mr^2 = A_{22}$$

$$0 = B_1$$

$$mr^2\omega = B_2$$

$$p_1 = p_r = A_{11}\dot{r} + B_1 = m\dot{r}$$

$$p_2 = p_\theta = A_{22}\dot{\theta} + B_2 = mr^2\dot{\theta} + mr^2\omega = mr^2(\dot{\theta} + \omega)$$

که با نتایج به دست آمده از انرژی جنبشی قبلی دستگاه دوار سازگار است

$$\delta W = \sum_{i=1}^N (F_{ix}\delta x_i + F_{iy}\delta y_i + F_{iz}\delta z_i)$$

حال می خواهیم نیروی  
تعمیم یافته را معرفی کنیم

$$\delta x_i = \sum_{k=1}^{3N} \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_k} \delta q_k$$

برای این منظور از مفهوم  
کار استفاده می کنیم

$$\delta y_i = \sum_{k=1}^{3N} \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial q_k} \delta q_k$$

$$\delta z_i = \sum_{k=1}^{3N} \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial q_k} \delta q_k$$

$$\delta W = \sum_{k=1}^{3N} Q_k \delta q_k$$

$$\delta W = \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^{3N} \left( F_{ix} \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_k} + F_{iy} \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial q_k} + F_{iz} \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial q_k} \right) \delta q_k$$

$$\delta W = \sum_{k=1}^{3N} \left\{ \left[ \sum_{i=1}^N \left( F_{ix} \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_k} + F_{iy} \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial q_k} + F_{iz} \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial q_k} \right) \right] \delta q_k \right\}$$

$$\delta W = \sum_{k=1}^{3N} \left\{ \left[ \sum_{i=1}^N \left( F_{ix} \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_k} + F_{iy} \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial q_k} + F_{iz} \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial q_k} \right) \right] \delta q_k \right\}$$

$$\delta W = \sum_{k=1}^{3N} Q_k \delta q_k$$

$$Q_k = \sum_{i=1}^N \left( F_{ix} \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_k} + F_{iy} \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial q_k} + F_{iz} \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial q_k} \right)$$

نیروی تعمیم یافته

$$\delta W = \sum_{k=1}^{3N} \delta W_k$$

$$\delta W_k = Q_k \delta q_k$$

اگر نیروهای وارد بر ذرات را بتوان از یک انرژی پتانسیل خارجی به دست آورد، آنگاه در دستگاه مختصات کارتری خواهیم داشت:

$$\delta W = -\delta V(x_1, \dots, z_N) = -\sum_{i=1}^N \left( \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_i} \delta x_i + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y_i} \delta y_i + \frac{\partial V}{\partial z_i} \delta z_i \right)$$

در دستگاه مختصات تعمیم یافته خواهیم داشت:

$$\delta W = -\delta V(x_1, \dots, z_N) = -\sum_{k=1}^{3N} \frac{\partial V}{\partial q_k} \delta q_k$$

$$\delta W = \sum_{k=1}^{3N} Q_k \delta q_k$$

که از مقایسه با

$$Q_k = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial q_k}$$

خواهیم داشت

$$Q_k = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial q_k}$$

این رابطه را همچنین می توان به صورت زیر به دست آورد

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial q_k} = \sum_{i=1}^N \left( \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_k} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y_i} \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial q_k} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial z_i} \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial q_k} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial q_k} = - \sum_{i=1}^N \left( F_{ix} \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_k} + F_{iy} \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial q_k} + F_{iz} \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial q_k} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial q_k} = -Q_k$$

به عنوان مثال می توان نیروی تعمیم یافته در دستگاه مختصات قطبی وارد بر یک ذره به صورت زیر به دست آورد

$$\mathbf{F} = \hat{\mathbf{x}}F_x + \hat{\mathbf{y}}F_y = \hat{\mathbf{r}}F_r + \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}F_\theta$$

$$Q_k = \sum_{i=1}^N \left( F_{ix} \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_k} + F_{iy} \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial q_k} + F_{iz} \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial q_k} \right)$$

$$Q_r = F_x \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + F_y \frac{\partial y}{\partial r}$$

$$x = r \cos \theta$$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial r} = \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = \sin \theta$$

$$Q_r = F_x \cos \theta + F_y \sin \theta = F_r$$

$$Q_\theta = F_x \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} + F_y \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta}$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} = -r \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} = r \cos \theta$$

$$Q_\theta = -r F_x \sin \theta + r F_y \cos \theta = r F_\theta$$

$$Q_r = F_x \cos \theta + F_y \sin \theta = F_r$$

ملاحظه می کنیم که نیروی تعمیم یافته فوق چیزی جز مولفه نیرو در راستای شعاعی نیست

$$Q_\theta = -rF_x \sin \theta + rF_y \cos \theta = rF_\theta$$

در حالی که نیروی تعمیم یافته فوق گشتاور نیروی وارد بر ذره است

یعنی لزومی ندارد که واحد نیروی تعمیم یافته حتما نیوتون باشد

$$\mathbf{F} = \hat{\mathbf{x}}F_x + \hat{\mathbf{y}}F_y = \hat{\mathbf{r}}F_r + \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}F_\theta \quad -F_x \sin \theta + F_y \cos \theta = F_\theta$$

$$\mathbf{F} = \hat{\mathbf{r}}(F_x \cos \theta + F_y \sin \theta) + \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(-F_x \sin \theta + F_y \cos \theta)$$

$$F = \sqrt{(F_x \cos \theta + F_y \sin \theta)^2 + (-F_x \sin \theta + F_y \cos \theta)^2}$$

$$F = \sqrt{(F_x \cos \theta + F_y \sin \theta)^2 + (-F_x \sin \theta + F_y \cos \theta)^2}$$

$$F = \sqrt{(F_x \cos \theta)^2 + (F_y \sin \theta)^2 + 2F_x F_y \cos \theta \sin \theta + (F_x \sin \theta)^2 + (F_y \cos \theta)^2 - 2F_x F_y \cos \theta \sin \theta}$$

$$F = \sqrt{F_x^2 (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) + F_y^2 (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta)}$$

$$F = \sqrt{F_x^2 + F_y^2}$$