The Theoretical Minimum Classical Mechanics - Solutions L06E02

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Exercise 1. Show that Eq. (6) is just another form of Newton's equation of motion $F_i = m_i \ddot{x_i}$.

Where Eq. (6) are the following set of equation, defined for all $i \in [1, n]$:

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{x_i}}L\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}L\tag{1}$$

Remark 1. This exercise is simply a generalization of the previous exercise (L06E01) to a configuration space of size $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Then again, let us recall the Lagrangian defined slightly earlier in the related section of the book:

$$L = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{1}{2}m_i \dot{x_i}^2\right) - V(\{x\})$$
(2)

Hence, $(\forall i \in \llbracket 1, n \rrbracket)$:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{x}_{i}}L = \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{x}_{i}}\sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2}m_{j}\dot{x}_{j}^{2} \qquad \qquad \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i}}L = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i}}V(\{x\})$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{n} m_{j}\dot{x}_{j}\delta_{ij}$$

$$= m_{i}\dot{x}_{i} \qquad (3)$$

Again, we need the *potential energy principle*, stated as Eq. (5) of the previous chapter *Lecture 5:* Energy, for abstract configuration space $\{x\} = \{x_i\}$, as:

$$F_i(\{x\}) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} V(\{x\}) \tag{4}$$

From which we can conclude, by injecting (4) in the second half of (3), and connecting each side with Euler-Lagrange's equations (1), $(\forall i \in [1, n])$:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{x}_i} L \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} L$$
$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{d}{dt} m_i \dot{x}_i = F_i(\{x\})$$
$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{F_i = m_i \ddot{x}_i} \square$$