

# FORMULARI DE MECÀNICA TEÒRICA

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## FORMALISME LAGRANGIÀ

Equació de Lagrange:  $\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} = Q_i$  on  $L = T - U$   
 $Q_i = \sum_j \bar{F}_{i(NC)} \frac{\partial \bar{r}_j}{\partial q_i}$   
 $p_i = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i}$   $\dot{p}_i = \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i}$   $L' = L + f(q, t)$   $L \neq L(q_i)$   
 $q_i$  coord. cíclica si  $P_i = \text{const}$   
 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} = 0$

## FORMALISME HAMILTONIÀ

$H(q_i, p_i, t) = \sum_i \dot{q}_i p_i - L(q_i, \dot{q}_i, t)$   
 Eq. Canòniques de Hamilton:  $\dot{q}_i = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i}$   $\dot{p}_i = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i}$   $\frac{dH}{dt} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial t}$   
 $\left. \begin{array}{l} q \neq q(t) \\ U \neq U(\dot{q}) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow H = T + U = E$

## TRANSFORMACIONS CANÒNIQUES

Condicions de canonicitat per parcials:  
 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial q} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial p}$   $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial p} = -\frac{\partial q}{\partial P}$   $\frac{\partial P}{\partial q} = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial Q}$   $\frac{\partial P}{\partial p} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial Q}$

Condicions de canonicitat per claudàtors de Poisson:

$[Q, Q] = [P, P] = 0$   $[Q, P] = \delta_{ij} = 1$  on:  $[u, v]_{q,p} = \sum_i \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial q} \frac{\partial v}{\partial p} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial p} \frac{\partial v}{\partial q} \right)$

$\frac{du}{dt} = \frac{dv}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial [u, v]}{\partial t} = 0$   $\frac{du}{dt} = [u, H] + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$

Propietats dels claudàtors de Poisson:

$[u, v] = -[v, u]$   $[uv, w] = [u, w]v + u[v, w]$

$[au + bv, w] = a[u, w] + b[v, w]$

Identitat de Jacobi:  $[u, [v, w]] + [v, [w, u]] + [w, [u, v]] = 0$

Hamiltoniana de l'oscil·lador harmònic:  $H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{k}{2} q^2$  on:  $k = m\omega^2$

## FORCES GENERALITZADES

$p_i \dot{q}_i - H = P_i Q_i - K + \frac{dF}{dt}$   $H(q, p)$   $K(Q, P)$

$H = K \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} q \neq q(t) \\ p \neq p(t) \end{cases}$   $K = H + \frac{\partial F_i}{\partial t}$

$F = F_1(q, Q, t)$   $p_i = \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial q_i}$   $P_i = -\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial Q_i}$

$F = F_2(q, P, t) - Q_i P_i$   $p_i = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial q_i}$   $Q_i = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial P_i}$

$F = F_3(p, Q, t) + q_i p_i$   $q_i = -\frac{\partial F_3}{\partial p_i}$   $P_i = -\frac{\partial F_3}{\partial Q_i}$

$F = F_4(p, P, t) + q_i p_i - Q_i P_i$   $q_i = -\frac{\partial F_4}{\partial p_i}$   $Q_i = \frac{\partial F_4}{\partial P_i}$

## TEORIA DE HAMILTON - JACOBI

Equació de Hamilton-Jacobi:  $H \left( q_1, \dots, q_n, \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial q_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial q_n}, t \right) + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial t} = 0$

Funció principal de Hamilton:  $F_2 \equiv S = S(q_1, \dots, q_n, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{n+1}, t)$

$H \left( q, \frac{\partial S}{\partial q}, t \right) + \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = 0$   $P_i = \alpha_i$   $p_i = \frac{\partial S(q, \alpha, t)}{\partial q_i}$

$q_i = q_i(\alpha, \beta, t)$   $p_i = p_i(\alpha, \beta, t)$   $Q_i = \beta_i = \frac{\partial S(q, \alpha, t)}{\partial \alpha_i} = \frac{\partial S}{\partial P}$

En l'oscil·lador harmònic:  $q = \sqrt{\frac{2\alpha}{m\omega^2}} \sin[\omega(\beta + t)]$

$p = \sqrt{2m\alpha} \cos(\omega(\beta + t))$   $\beta = \frac{1}{\omega} \arctan\left(\frac{m\omega q_0}{p_0}\right)$

## SÒLID RÍGID

Moments per distribucions de massa:  $I_{ij} = \int_V \rho(\vec{r}) \left[ \delta_{ij} \sum_k x_k^2 - x_i x_j \right] dV$

Moments per masses puntuals:  $I_{ij} = \sum_\alpha m_\alpha \left[ \delta_{ij} \sum_k x_{\alpha,k}^2 - x_{\alpha,i} x_{\alpha,j} \right]$

Equacions per sòlids sense forces aplicades:  $I_1 \dot{\omega}_1 = \omega_2 \omega_3 (I_2 - I_3)$   
 (Euler en absència de forces externes)  $I_2 \dot{\omega}_2 = \omega_3 \omega_1 (I_3 - I_1)$   
 $I_3 \dot{\omega}_3 = \omega_1 \omega_2 (I_1 - I_2)$

Teorema de Steiner (eixos desplaçats):  $I_{ij}^{CM} = I_{ij}^{NoCM} - M(a^2 \delta_{ij} - a_i a_j)$

On  $I_{ij}^{CM}$  ha de ser el moment d'inèrcia respecte el CM de la figura en qüestió

Moment angular:  $L_i = I_i \omega_i = \sum_j I_{ij} \omega_j$   $L = \vec{r} \wedge m\vec{v}$

Energia cinètica de rotació:  $T_{rot} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \omega_i L_i = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} I_{ij} \omega_i \omega_j = \frac{1}{2} \vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{L}$

Període de precessió:  $T = \frac{2\pi}{\Omega}$

## ANNEX 1: Fórmules bàsiques

$T = \frac{2\pi}{\Omega}$   $F = -\nabla U$  Per petites oscil·lacions tindrem:

Constant efectiva:  $k_{eff} = \left( \frac{d^2 U}{dx^2} \right)_{x_0}$  Freqüència:  $\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k_{eff}}{M}}$

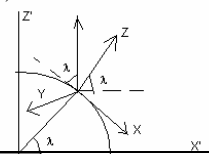
Per sistemes de referència no inercials (S.R.N.I.) tals com la Terra tindrem:

Sigui lambda la latitud:

$\dot{x} \approx 2\omega \sin \lambda \dot{y}$

$\ddot{y} \approx -2\omega \sin \lambda \dot{x} - 2\omega \cos \lambda \dot{z}$

$\ddot{z} \approx 2\omega \cos \lambda \dot{y} - g$



## ANNEX 2: Solucions per a coordenades cilíndriques

$x = r \cos \theta$   $\dot{x} = \dot{r} \cos \theta - r \dot{\theta} \sin \theta$   
 $y = r \sin \theta$   $\dot{y} = \dot{r} \sin \theta + r \dot{\theta} \cos \theta$   $T = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\theta}^2) = \frac{P_r^2}{2m} + \frac{P_\theta^2}{2mr^2}$   
 $z = z$   $\dot{z} = \dot{z}$

## ANNEX 3: Solucions per a coordenades esfèriques

$x = R \sin \theta \cos \varphi$   $\dot{x} = R \dot{\theta} \cos \theta \cos \varphi - R \dot{\varphi} \sin \theta \sin \varphi$   
 $y = R \sin \theta \sin \varphi$   $\dot{y} = R \dot{\theta} \cos \theta \sin \varphi + R \dot{\varphi} \sin \theta \cos \varphi$   
 $z = R \cos \theta$   $\dot{z} = -R \dot{\theta} \sin \theta$   
 $T = \frac{1}{2} m R^2 (\dot{\theta}^2 + \dot{\varphi}^2 \sin^2 \theta)$  per  $R$  constant