

2. A system is described by a Lagrangian $L = L(q_1, \dots, q_n, \dot{q}_1, \dots, \dot{q}_n)$ which does not explicitly depend on time.

(a) Use the Euler-Lagrange equations to show that

$$E \equiv \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \dot{q}_i \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) - L$$

is conserved.

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{d}{dt} \left(\dot{q}_i \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) \right) - \frac{dL}{dt}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dL}{dt} &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} \frac{dq_i}{dt} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \frac{d\dot{q}_i}{dt} \right) \\ &\stackrel{\text{chain rule}}{=} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} \ddot{q}_i + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \ddot{\dot{q}}_i \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\dot{q}_i \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) = \ddot{q}_i \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} + \dot{q}_i \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right)$$

$$\text{Euler-Lagrange} \leftarrow \ddot{q}_i \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} + \dot{q}_i \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dE}{dt} = 0$$

(b) Find E for the Lagrangian

$$L_1 = \frac{m}{2} (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2) + (\dot{x} - \dot{y}) z.$$

$$E = \left(\sum_i \dot{q}_i \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) - L$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = m \ddot{x} + z$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{y}} = m \ddot{y} - z$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{z}} = m \ddot{z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E &= \dot{x} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} + \dot{y} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{y}} + \dot{z} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{z}} - L \\ &= \dot{x}(m \ddot{x} + z) + \dot{y}(m \ddot{y} - z) + m \ddot{z}^2 - \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2) - (\dot{x} - \dot{y}) z \\ &= \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2) \end{aligned}$$

- (c) Which co-ordinates are ignorable for the Lagrangian L_1 and what are the corresponding conserved quantities? Use these to show that $\dot{x} + \dot{y}$ is conserved.

x and y are ignorable.

$\Rightarrow p_x := \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}}$ and $p_y := \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{y}}$ are conserved.

Euler-Lagrange

$$\frac{d}{dt} p_x = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 0$$

x is ignorable

$$p_x = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = m\dot{x} + z$$

$$p_y = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{y}} = m\dot{y} - z$$

$$\frac{d p_x}{dt} = 0 \text{ and } \frac{d p_y}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} (p_x + p_y) = 0$$

$$p_x + p_y = m(\dot{x} + \dot{y})$$

$(m \neq 0)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} (\dot{x} + \dot{y}) = 0$$

(d) Find the Euler-Lagrange equations for L_1 .

Euler-Lagrange equation for x :

$$\frac{d}{dt} p_x = 0 \quad [\Leftrightarrow \frac{d}{dt} (m\dot{x} + z) = 0]$$

EL eq'n for y :

$$\frac{d}{dt} p_y = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \frac{d}{dt} (m\dot{y} - z) = 0$$

EL for z :

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{z}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{z}} = m\ddot{z} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{z}} \right) = m\ddot{\ddot{z}}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = \dot{x} - \dot{y}$$

$$m\ddot{z} = \dot{x} - \dot{y}$$

(e) Compare the Euler-Lagrange equations for L_1 with those for

$$L_2 = \frac{m}{2} (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2) - \dot{z}(x - y).$$

Exercise

If you compute the EL equations you set the same equations.

$$L_1 = \frac{m}{2} (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2) + (\dot{x} - \dot{y})z$$

$$L_1 - L_2 = (\dot{x} - \dot{y})z + \dot{z}(x - y)$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} (z(x - y))$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} F(x, y, z)$$