

## 1.3 Euler-Lagrange 方程式の第一積分

積分問題  $F[y] = \int_{x_0}^{x_1} F(y, y') dx$

独立変数  $x$  に関して明示的に

(explicitly)

この場合、Euler-Lagrange 方程式の解  $y(x)$  に対して

$$F - y' \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} = \text{const.}$$

が成り立つ。(左辺の量... 第一積分)

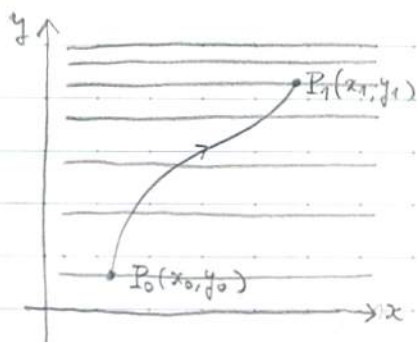
$$\therefore \frac{d}{dx} \left( F - y' \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} - y'' \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} - y' \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right)$$

$$= y' \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} + y'' \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} - y'' \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} - y' \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right)$$

$$= y' \left\{ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) \right\} = 0.$$

0 ( $\because$  E-L 方程式)

## (光学) Fermatの原理 ~ Snellの法則



&lt; Fermatの原理 &gt;

光は到達時間が最小となる経路を辿る

経路  $y = y(x)$ 

到達時間

$$\int \frac{ds}{c/n} = \frac{1}{c} \int_{x_0}^{x_1} n(y) \sqrt{1+y'^2} dx \equiv \frac{1}{c} I[y]$$

屈折率  $n = n(y)$ → 光速  $c/n(y)$ 

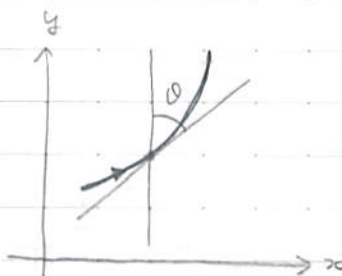
$$F = n(y) \sqrt{1+y'^2} \quad \text{は } x \text{ に関する関数 } n(y)$$

$$F - y' \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} = \text{const.}$$

$$I_2 = n(y) \sqrt{1+y'^2} - y' \cdot n(y) \frac{y'}{\sqrt{1+y'^2}} = \frac{n(y)}{\sqrt{1+y'^2}} = \text{const.}$$

$$\therefore n \sin \theta = \text{const.}$$

... Snellの法則



最急降下線の問題を第1積分で求める。

$$エネルギー保存則 \quad \frac{m}{2} \left\{ \left( \frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{dy}{dt} \right)^2 \right\} - mgy = 0$$

$$dt = \frac{\sqrt{(dx)^2 + (dy)^2}}{2gy} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2g}} \sqrt{\frac{1+y'^2}{y}}$$

$$\text{落下時間 } T[y] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2g}} \int_0^{x_1} \sqrt{\frac{1+y'^2}{y}} dx \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2g}} \int_0^{x_1} F(y, y') dx$$

Fは変分原理で求める。

$$F - y' \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} = \text{const.}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2g}} \sqrt{\frac{1+y'^2}{y}} - y' \frac{y'}{\sqrt{y(1+y'^2)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y(1+y'^2)}} = \text{const.}$$

$$y(1+y'^2) = c \quad (\text{const.})$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{\frac{c}{y} - 1}, \quad dx = \int \sqrt{\frac{y}{c-y}} dy$$

$$y = c \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{c}{2} (1 - \cos \theta) \quad \text{ここで } \frac{y}{c} = \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{y}{c-y}} = \tan \frac{\theta}{2}, \quad dy = c \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta$$

$$x = c \int \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta = \frac{c}{2} \int (1 - \cos \theta) d\theta = \frac{c}{2} (\theta - \sin \theta)$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x = \frac{c}{2} (\theta - \sin \theta) \\ y = \frac{c}{2} (1 - \cos \theta) \end{cases} \quad \dots \text{ただし } 0 < \theta < \pi$$

## (光学) Fermat の原理 ~ Snell の法則の例題

例題  $n(y) = 1 + \alpha y$  ( $\alpha > 0$  const.)  $z = \frac{y}{c}$ 

Snell の法則より

$$\frac{1 + \alpha y}{\sqrt{1 + \alpha^2 y^2}} = \text{const.}, \quad 1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dz}\right)^2 = c^2(1 + \alpha y)^2 \quad (c \rightarrow 0 \text{ const.})$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{c^2(1 + \alpha y)^2 - 1}} = \pm \int dz,$$

$$\frac{1}{c\alpha} \ln \left\{ c(1 + \alpha y) + \sqrt{c^2(1 + \alpha y)^2 - 1} \right\} = (\pm)(z - z_0),$$

$$c(1 + \alpha y) + \sqrt{c^2(1 + \alpha y)^2 - 1} = \exp[c\alpha(z - z_0)] \quad \text{--- ①}$$

①両辺の逆数を  $z = z_0$ 

$$\frac{1}{c(1 + \alpha y) + \sqrt{c^2(1 + \alpha y)^2 - 1}} = \exp[-c\alpha(z - z_0)].$$

$$\frac{1}{c} = \frac{c(1 + \alpha y) - \sqrt{c^2(1 + \alpha y)^2 - 1}}{c^2(1 + \alpha y)^2 - [c^2(1 + \alpha y)^2 - 1]} = \frac{c(1 + \alpha y) - \sqrt{c^2(1 + \alpha y)^2 - 1}}{1}$$

より

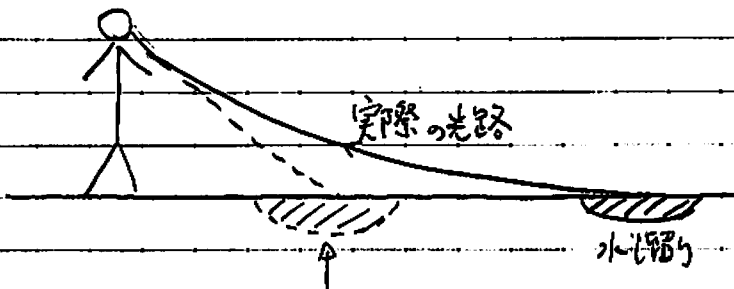
$$c(1 + \alpha y) - \sqrt{c^2(1 + \alpha y)^2 - 1} = \exp[-c\alpha(z - z_0)]. \quad \text{--- ②}$$

(①+②) ÷ 2 より

$$c(1 + \alpha y) = \cosh[c\alpha(z - z_0)].$$

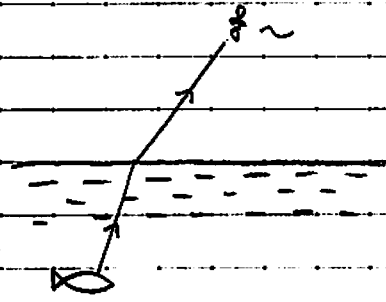
$$\therefore y(z) = \frac{1}{\alpha} \left[ \frac{1}{c} \cosh[c\alpha(z - z_0)] - 1 \right]$$

定数  $c, \alpha, \dots$  境界条件より決定せよ。



人間はこの水溜りから  
 見て勘違いを → 逃げ水

( 虚像 )



下ッホウウオ。  
 ... 光の屈折を以てして  
 水の深さは角度を補正

1-4 高階導関数を含む場合

$$I[y] = \int_{x_0}^{x_1} F(x, y, y', y'') dx$$

境界条件

$$y(x_0) = y_0, y(x_1) = y_1, y'(x_0) = y_0', y'(x_1) = y_1' \quad \text{--- } \textcircled{1}$$

0 < ε < δ の範囲で y(x) を求める。 □

解: y(x)

ε-変位関数:  $y_\varepsilon(x) = y(x) + \varepsilon \eta(x)$

$\eta(x)$  は任意関数,  $\eta(x_0) = \eta(x_1) = 0$

$$\eta(x_0) = \eta(x_1) = 0, \eta'(x_0) = \eta'(x_1) = 0$$

ε > 0 と ε < 0

$$\tilde{I}(\varepsilon) \equiv I[y_\varepsilon] \quad \text{は } \varepsilon = 0 \text{ で最小値をとる}$$

$$\rightarrow \tilde{I}'(0) = 0$$

$$\tilde{I}'(\varepsilon) = \frac{d}{d\varepsilon} \int_{x_0}^{x_1} F(x, y_\varepsilon, y_\varepsilon', y_\varepsilon'') dx$$

$$= \int_{x_0}^{x_1} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon} F(x, y_\varepsilon, y_\varepsilon', y_\varepsilon'') dx$$

$$= \int_{x_0}^{x_1} \left( \frac{\partial y_\varepsilon}{\partial \varepsilon} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y_\varepsilon'}{\partial \varepsilon} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} + \frac{\partial y_\varepsilon''}{\partial \varepsilon} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y''} \right) dx$$

$$= \int_{x_0}^{x_1} \left( \eta \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} + \eta' \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} + \eta'' \frac{\partial F}{\partial y''} \right) dx$$

$$\tilde{I}'(0) = \int_{x_0}^{x_1} \left( \eta \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} + \eta' \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} + \eta'' \frac{\partial F}{\partial y''} \right) dx$$

部分積分

$$= \left[ \eta \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} + \eta' \frac{\partial F}{\partial y''} \right]_{x_0}^{x_1} + \int_{x_0}^{x_1} \left[ \eta \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \eta \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) - \eta' \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y''} \right) \right] dx$$

(∵ 境界条件 ①)

$$= \int_{x_0}^{x_1} \left[ \eta \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y''} \right) + \eta \left[ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) + \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y''} \right) \right] \right] dx$$

(∵ 境界条件 ①)

(1-4)

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_1} \eta \left[ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) + \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y''} \right) \right] dx = 0$$

for  $\forall \eta(x)$  satisfying ①

$$\therefore \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) + \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y''} \right) = 0$$

--- Euler-Lagrange ②式

&lt;より高階の導関数を含む場合&gt;

$$I[y] = \int_{x_0}^{x_1} F(x, y, y', \dots, y^{(n)}) dx$$

± 境界条件

$$y(x_0) = y_0, \quad y(x_1) = y_1, \quad y'(x_0) = y_0', \quad y'(x_1) = y_1', \\ \dots, \quad y^{(n-1)}(x_0) = y_0^{(n-1)}, \quad y^{(n-1)}(x_1) = y_1^{(n-1)}$$

のとき、最小にするための  $y(x)$  を求める。

↓

Euler-Lagrange ②式

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) + \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y''} \right) - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{d^n}{dx^n} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y^{(n)}} \right) = 0,$$

1-5 複数の関数 2 変数の場合

$$I(y, z) = \int_{x_0}^{x_1} F(x, y, y', z, z') dx$$

境界条件

$$y(x_0) = y_0, \quad y(x_1) = y_1, \quad z(x_0) = z_0, \quad z(x_1) = z_1$$

$\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2$  の微小な値に対して  $y(x), z(x)$  を求める。  $\square$

解:  $y(x), z(x)$

$$\varepsilon_1 \text{ (変数)}: y_{\varepsilon_1}(x) = y(x) + \varepsilon_1 \eta(x),$$

$$z_{\varepsilon_2}(x) = z(x) + \varepsilon_2 \zeta(x).$$

$\eta(x), \zeta(x)$  は任意関数,  $\eta(x_0) = \eta(x_1) = 0, \zeta(x_0) = \zeta(x_1) = 0$

$$\eta(x_0) = \eta(x_1) = 0, \quad \zeta(x_0) = \zeta(x_1) = 0$$

とする。

$$\tilde{I}(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2) = I(y_{\varepsilon_1}, z_{\varepsilon_2}) \quad (\varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon_2 = 0 \text{ の微小な値})$$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \frac{\partial \tilde{I}}{\partial \varepsilon_1} \right|_{\varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon_2 = 0} = \left. \frac{\partial \tilde{I}}{\partial \varepsilon_2} \right|_{\varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon_2 = 0} = 0$$

この後の議論は今のまま同様。

Euler-Lagrange の方程式

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} - \frac{d}{dz} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial z'} \right) = 0.$$