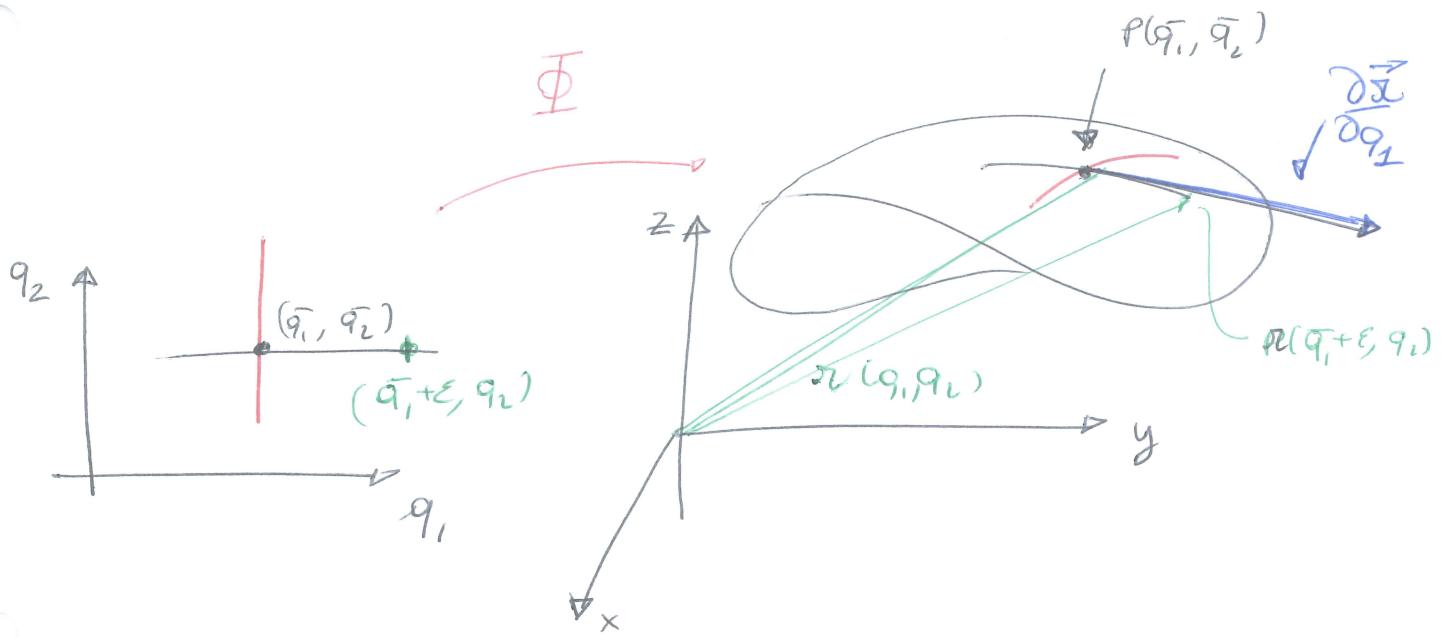


EDONO CURVE e VETTORI COORDINATI



Derivo la posizione rispetto alla prima coordinate

$$\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial q_1} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\vec{r}(\bar{q}_1 + \varepsilon, \bar{q}_2) - \vec{r}(\bar{q}_1, \bar{q}_2)}{\varepsilon}$$

↳ vettore tangente alla superficie

(è la tg ad una curva sulla superficie)

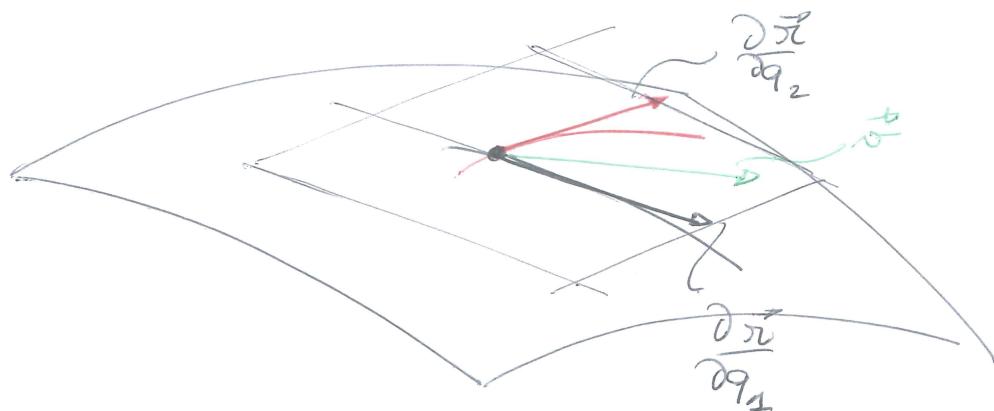
$$\vec{r} = \begin{pmatrix} x(q_1, q_2) \\ y(q_1, q_2) \\ z(q_1, q_2) \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial q_1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial q_1} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial q_1} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial q_1} \end{pmatrix}$$

considero anche

$$\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial q_2} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial q_2} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial q_2} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial q_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Assumiamo che $\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial q_1}$ e $\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial q_2}$ siano lineari. Inoltre

ed insomma il piano tangente alla superficie in un pt.



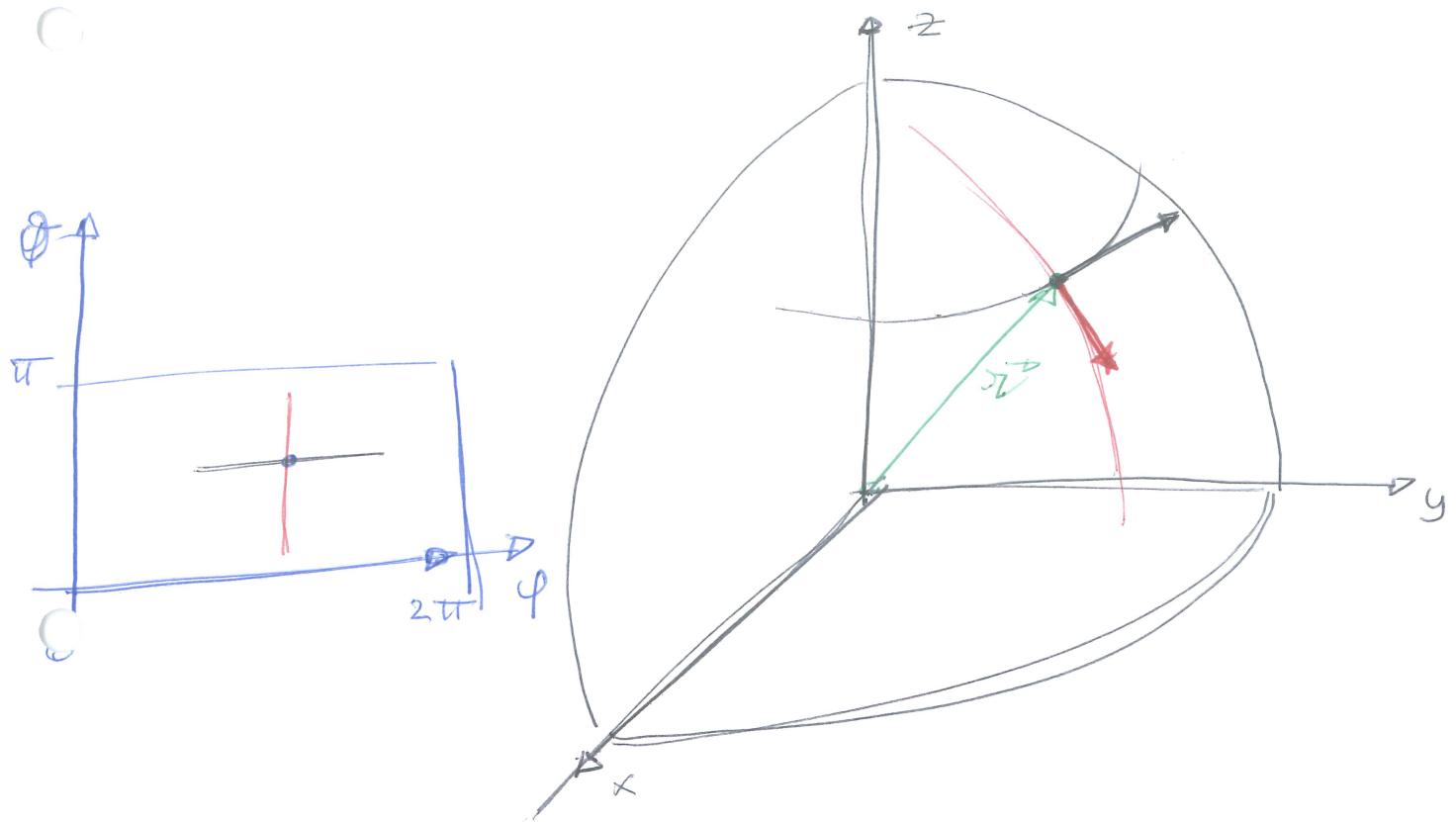
Un vettore nel piano tangente ha la forma

$$\vec{v} = \alpha \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial q_1} + \beta \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial q_2} =$$

$\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial q_1}, \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial q_2}$ l. ind \Leftrightarrow

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial q_1} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial q_2} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial q_1} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial q_2} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial q_1} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial q_2} \end{pmatrix} : \text{Rango} = 2$$

CASO COORD. SFERICHE



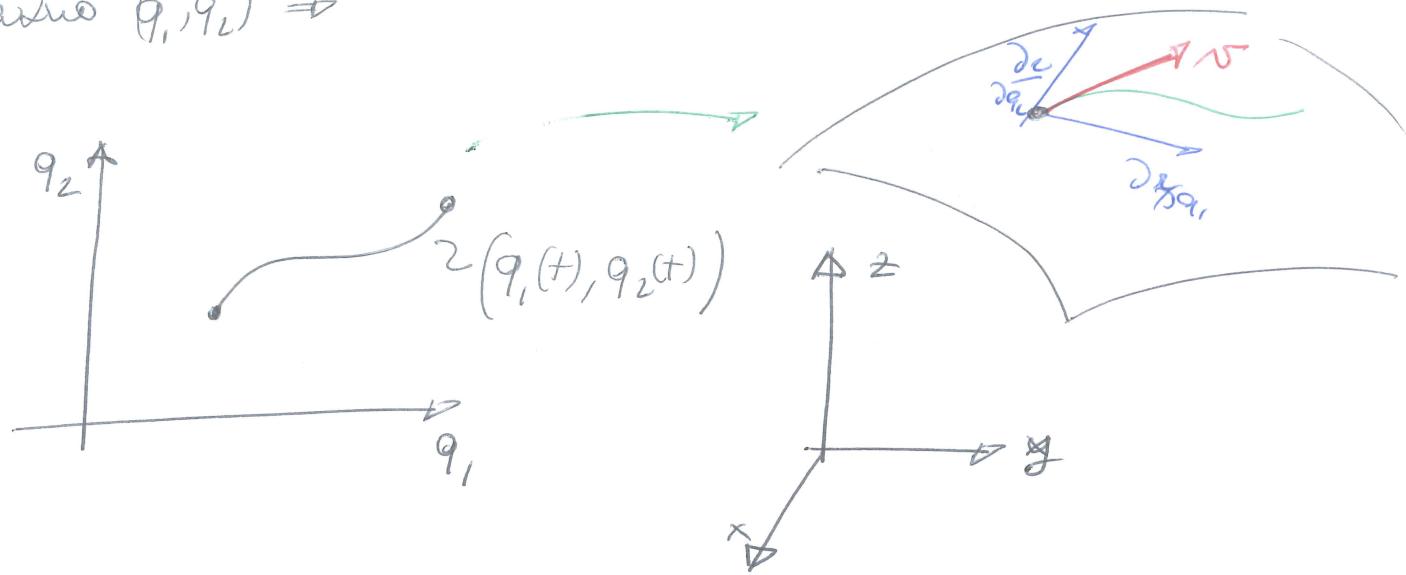
$$\vec{r} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = R \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ y = R \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ z = R \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial q_i} = \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \theta} = \begin{pmatrix} R \cos \theta \cos \varphi \\ R \cos \theta \sin \varphi \\ -R \sin \theta \end{pmatrix}; \quad \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \varphi} = \begin{pmatrix} -R \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ R \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \theta}, \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \varphi} \right) = \begin{vmatrix} R \cos \theta \cos \varphi & -R \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ R \cos \theta \sin \varphi & R \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ -R \sin \theta & 0 \end{vmatrix} \text{det} \neq 0$$

Un punto vincolato a muoversi lungo una
superficie lo descrive tramite una traiettoria nello
spazio $(q_1, q_2) \Rightarrow$



$$\vec{r}(t) = \begin{cases} x(t) = x(q_1(t), q_2(t)) \\ y(t) = y(q_1(t), q_2(t)) \\ z(t) = z(q_1(t), q_2(t)) \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \begin{pmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \\ \dot{z} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial q_1} \dot{q}_1 + \frac{\partial x}{\partial q_2} \dot{q}_2 \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial q_1} \dot{q}_1 + \frac{\partial y}{\partial q_2} \dot{q}_2 \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial q_1} \dot{q}_1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial q_2} \dot{q}_2 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial q_1} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial q_1} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial q_1} \end{pmatrix} \dot{q}_1 + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial q_2} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial q_2} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial q_2} \end{pmatrix} \dot{q}_2 = \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial q_1} \dot{q}_1 + \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial q_2} \dot{q}_2$$

Esprimo la velocità di P come combinazione
lineare dei vettori $\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial q_1}, \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial q_2}$ (base del piano Tg)

vediamo adesso più in generale: dividiamo il
moto in \mathbb{R}^3 di un punto attorno l'uso di
parametri (da 1 a 3) coniolti "libri" ovvero che
possono variare a piacimento senza particolari vincoli
e l'uno inoltrato dall'altro.

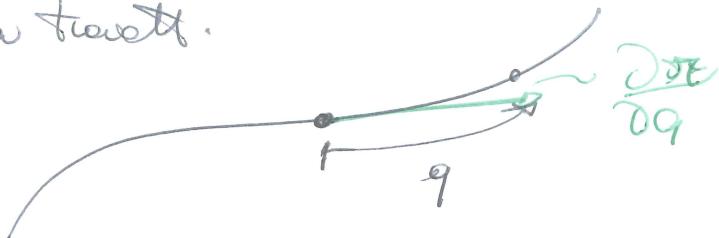
Non mi interessa direttamente alla questione se P
sia vincolato o libero, sarà eventualmente la
legge che lega q_i con P ad descrivere eventuali
vincoli di movimento

ESEMPI

1D Punto su 1 curva (1 g.d. e)

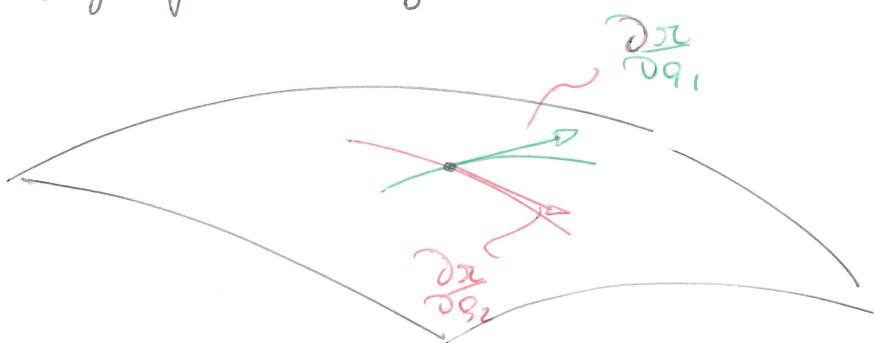
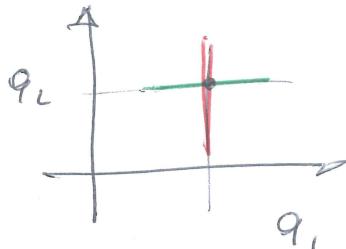
$$\pi_{\mathbb{E}}(p_0) = (x(q), y(q), z(q))$$

$\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial q}$ = vett. tg alla traiett.



con q assissa curvilinea

2D Punto su una superficie (2 g.d. e)



3D ~~Le coordinate~~ le coordinate "finite" del punto libero in \mathbb{R}^3 vengono espressamente mediante trasformazione di coordinate

$$(q_1, q_2, q_3) \rightarrow (x, y, z)$$

Tipo coord. sfereiche

$$(\theta, \varphi, r) \rightarrow (x, y, z) =$$

$$\begin{cases} x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ z = r \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

Mi riferisco quindi alla gerarchica notazione

$$\vec{v} = \vec{r}(q_i) \text{ con } i=1..n \quad n=1, 2, 3$$

La formula delle velocità si scrive

$$\boxed{\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial q_i} \dot{q}_i} *$$

ENERGIA CINETICA DI UN PUNTO

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m (\vec{v})^2 = \frac{1}{2} m \vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}$$

la esprimiamo attraverso $\{q_i\}$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m \sum_i \vec{v}_i \cdot \vec{v}_i$$

la * espressa per componendo è $v_i = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial q_j} \dot{q}_j$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m \sum_{i,j,k} \underbrace{\sum_i \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial q_j} \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial q_k} \dot{q}_j \dot{q}_k}_{III} = \frac{m}{2} \sum_{i,j,k} g_{ij} \dot{q}_j \dot{q}_k$$

g_{ij} : matrice metrifica di Riemann

Definendo $\vec{q} = \begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \\ \vdots \\ q_n \end{pmatrix}$ e \underline{g} la matrice

$n \times n$ con componenti g_{ij}

$$T = \frac{m}{2} \vec{\dot{q}}^T \underline{g} \vec{\dot{q}}$$

E.s. ENERGIA CINETICA di un punto vincolato

ad una sup. sferica

$$\vartheta_1 = \theta \quad \vartheta_2 = \varphi$$

$$\vec{r} = \begin{cases} x = R \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ y = R \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ z = R \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{\vec{r}} = \begin{cases} \dot{x} = R (\dot{\theta} \cos \theta \cos \varphi - \dot{\varphi} \sin \theta \sin \varphi) \\ \dot{y} = R (\dot{\theta} \cos \theta \sin \varphi + \dot{\varphi} \sin \theta \cos \varphi) \\ \dot{z} = -R \dot{\theta} \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$T = \frac{m}{2} (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2) = \frac{R^2 m}{2} \left[(\dot{\theta} \cos \theta \cos \varphi - \dot{\varphi} \sin \theta \sin \varphi)^2 + \dot{\theta}^2 \sin^2 \theta \right. \\ \left. + (\dot{\theta} \cos \theta \sin \varphi + \dot{\varphi} \sin \theta \cos \varphi)^2 + \dot{\varphi}^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \varphi \right] = \\ = \frac{R^2 m}{2} \left[\dot{\theta}^2 \cos^2 \theta \cos^2 \varphi + \dot{\varphi}^2 \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \varphi - 2 \dot{\varphi} \dot{\theta} \cos \theta \sin \theta \cos \varphi \sin \varphi \right. \\ \left. + \dot{\theta}^2 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \varphi + \dot{\varphi}^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \varphi + 2 \dot{\varphi} \dot{\theta} \cos \theta \sin \theta \cos \varphi \sin \varphi \right. \\ \left. + \dot{\theta}^2 \sin^2 \theta \right] = \frac{R^2 m}{2} \left[\dot{\theta}^2 \cos^2 \theta + \dot{\varphi}^2 \sin^2 \theta \right. \\ \left. + \dot{\theta}^2 \sin^2 \theta \right]$$

$$T = \frac{R^2 m}{2} \left[\ddot{\theta}^2 + \dot{\varphi}^2 m^2 \theta \right]$$

Definiamo $\vec{q} = \begin{pmatrix} \theta \\ \varphi \end{pmatrix}$ $T = \frac{m}{2} \frac{\ddot{\theta}^2 + \dot{\varphi}^2}{\varphi^2} \underline{g} \vec{q}^2$

$$T = \frac{m}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \ddot{\theta} \\ \dot{\varphi} \end{pmatrix}^T \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} R^2 & 0 \\ 0 & m^2 \theta \end{pmatrix}}_{\underline{g}} \begin{pmatrix} \dot{\theta} \\ \ddot{\varphi} \end{pmatrix}$$