Lecture 11

Revised 12.22.12 from 9.27.2012

Equations of Lagrange and Hamilton mechanics in GeneralizedCurvilinear Coordinates (GCC)

(Ch. 12 of Unit 1 and Ch. 1-5 of Unit 2 and Ch. 1-5 of Unit 3)

Quick Review of Lagrange Relations in Lectures 9-10

Using differential chain-rules for coordinate transformations

Polar coordinate example of Generalized Curvilinear Coordinates (GCC)

Getting the GCC ready for mechanics: Generalized velocity and Jacobian Lemma 1

Getting the GCC ready for mechanics: Generalized acceleration and Lemma 2

How to say Newton's "F=ma" in Generalized Curvilinear Coords.

Use Cartesian KE quadratic form $KE=T=1/2\mathbf{v}\bullet\mathbf{M}\bullet\mathbf{v}$ *and* $\mathbf{F}=\mathbf{M}\bullet\mathbf{a}$ *to get GCC force*

Lagrange GCC trickery gives Lagrange force equations

Lagrange GCC trickery gives Lagrange potential equations (Lagrange 1 and 2)

GCC Cells, base vectors, and metric tensors

Polar coordinate examples: *Covariant* $\mathbf{E}_m$ *vs.* *Contravariant* $\mathbf{E}^m$

Covariant g_{mn} *vs.* *Invariant* δ_m^n *vs.* *Contravariant* g^{mn}

Lagrange prefers Covariant g_{mn} *with Contravariant velocity*

GCC Lagrangian definition

GCC "canonical" momentum p_m *definition*

GCC "canonical" force F_m *definition*

Coriolis "fictitious" forces (... and weather effects)

Quick Review of Lagrange Relations in Lectures 9-10

→ *0^{th} and 1^{st} equations of Lagrange and Hamilton*

Quick Review of Lagrange Relations in Lectures 9-10

0^{th} and 1^{st} equations of Lagrange and Hamilton

Starts out with simple demands for explicit-dependence, "loyalty" or "fealty to the colors"

Lagrangian** and **Estrangian** have no explicit dependence on **momentum** **p

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial p_k} \equiv 0 \equiv \frac{\partial E}{\partial p_k}$$

Hamiltonian** and **Estrangian** have no explicit dependence on **velocity** **v

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial v_k} \equiv 0 \equiv \frac{\partial E}{\partial v_k}$$

Lagrangian** and **Hamiltonian** have no explicit dependence on **speedinum** **V

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial V_k} \equiv 0 \equiv \frac{\partial H}{\partial V_k}$$

Such non-dependencies hold in spite of "under-the-table" matrix and partial-differential connections

$$\nabla_v L = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{v}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{v}} \frac{\mathbf{v} \bullet \mathbf{M} \bullet \mathbf{v}}{2} = \mathbf{M} \bullet \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{p}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial L}{\partial v_1} \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial v_2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} m_1 & 0 \\ 0 & m_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} p_1 \\ p_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Lagrange's 1^{st} equation(s)

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial v_k} = p_k \quad \text{or:} \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{v}} = \mathbf{p}$$

$$\nabla_p H = \mathbf{v} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial \mathbf{p}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{p}} \frac{\mathbf{p} \bullet \mathbf{M}^{-1} \bullet \mathbf{p}}{2} = \mathbf{M}^{-1} \bullet \mathbf{p} = \mathbf{v}$$

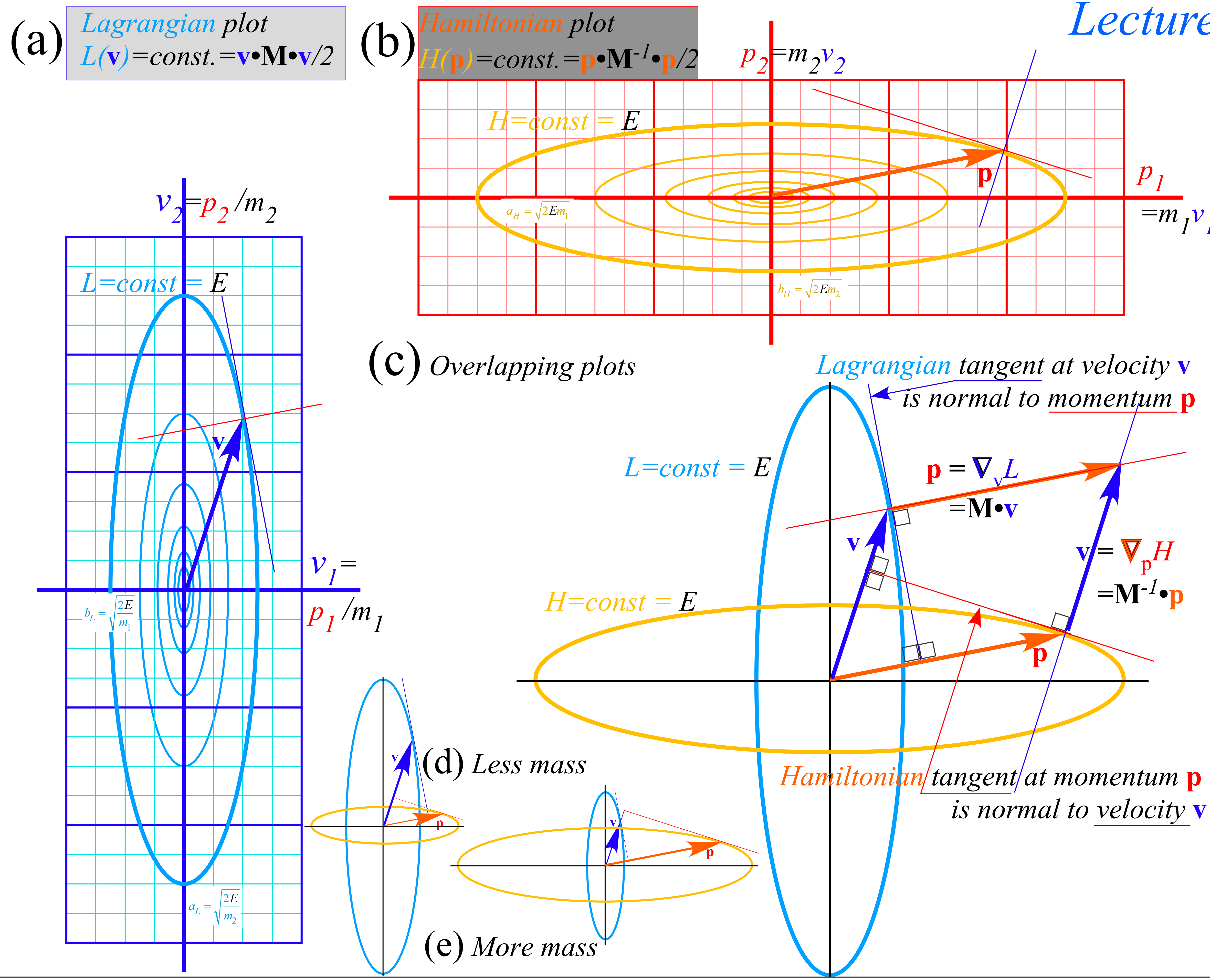
$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_1} \\ \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} m_1^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & m_2^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p_1 \\ p_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

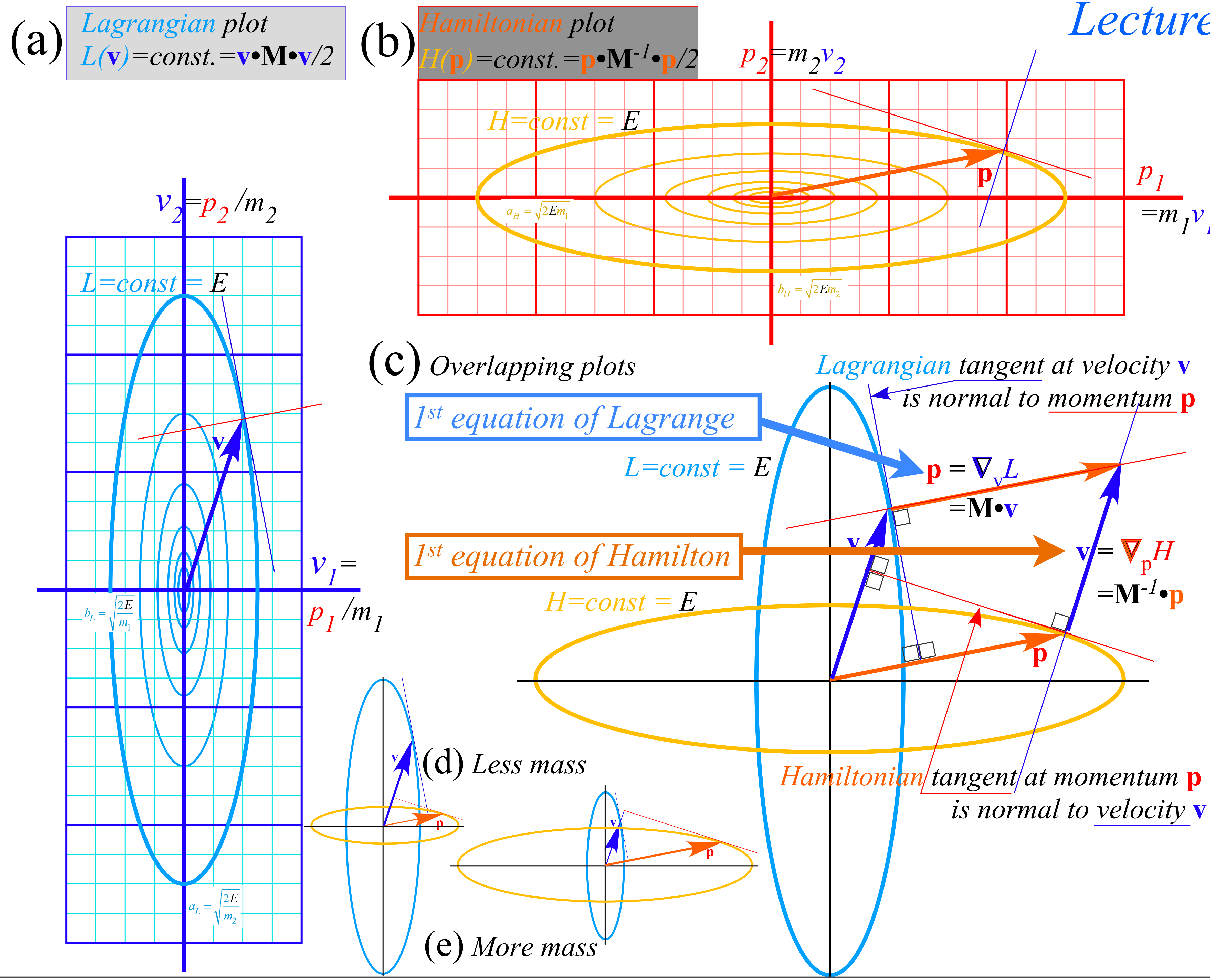
Hamilton's 1^{st} equation(s)

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial p_k} = v_k \quad \text{or:} \quad \frac{\partial H}{\partial \mathbf{p}} = \mathbf{v}$$

(Forget Estrangian for now)

p. 60 of Lecture 9


(a)
Lagrangian plot
L(v)=const.=v•M•v/2
(b)
Hamiltonian plot
H(p)=const.=p•M^-1•p/2
p2=m2v2
H=const = E
p
p1
=m1v1
aH = √2Em1
bH = √2Em2
v2=p2/m2
L=const = E
v
v1=
p1/m1
bL = √(2E/m1)
aL = √(2E/m2)
(c) Overlapping plots
Lagrangian tangent at velocity v
is normal to momentum p
L=const = E
p = ∇vL
=M•v
v
v = ∇pH
=M^-1•p
H=const = E
p
Hamiltonian tangent at momentum p
is normal to velocity v
(d) Less mass
v
p
v
p
(e) More mass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Using differential chain-rules for coordinate transformations

Polar coordinate example of Generalized Curvilinear Coordinates (GCC)

Getting the GCC ready for mechanics: Generalized velocity and Jacobian Lemma 1

Getting the GCC ready for mechanics: Generalized acceleration and Lemma 2

Using differential chain-rules for coordinate transformations

A pair of 2-variable functions $f(x,y)$ and $g(x,y)$ can define a coordinate system on (x,y)-space

for example: polar coordinates

$r^2(x,y)= x^2+y^2$ *and* $\theta(x,y)=atan2(y,x)$

$$df(x,y)=\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}dx+\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}dy$$

$$dg(x,y)=\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}dx+\frac{\partial g}{\partial y}dy$$

$$dr(x,y)=\frac{\partial r}{\partial x}dx+\frac{\partial r}{\partial y}dy$$

$$d\theta(x,y)=\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x}dx+\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y}dy$$

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Easy to invert differential chain relations (even if functions are not easily inverted)

$$dx = \frac{\partial x}{\partial f}df + \frac{\partial y}{\partial g}dg$$

$$dy = \frac{\partial y}{\partial f}df + \frac{\partial y}{\partial g}dg$$

$$x = r\cos\theta$$

$$y = r\sin\theta$$

$$dx = \frac{\partial x}{\partial r}dr + \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta}d\theta$$

$$dy = \frac{\partial y}{\partial r}dr + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta}d\theta$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} dx \\ dy \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} dr \\ d\theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -r\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & r\cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} dr \\ d\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

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Notation for differential GCC (Generalized Curvilinear Coordinates $\{q^1, q^2, q^3,\ldots\}$)

$$dx^j = \frac{\partial x^j}{\partial q^m}dq^m \left(\equiv \sum_{m=1}^{N} \frac{\partial x^j}{\partial q^m}dq^m \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Defining a shorthand} \\ \text{dummy-index } m\text{-sum} \end{array} \right\} \right)$$

What does "*q*" stand for?
One guess: "*Queer*"
And they do get pretty queer!

These x^j are plain old CC (Cartesian Coordinates $\{dx^1=dx,\ dx^2=dy,\ dx^3=dx,\ dx^4=dt\}$)

Using differential chain-rules for coordinate transformations

A pair of 2-variable functions f(x,y) and g(x,y) can define a coordinate system on (x,y)-space

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Connection lines may help to indicate summation (OK on scratch paper...Difficult in text)

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Using differential chain-rules for coordinate transformations

Polar coordinate example of Generalized Curvilinear Coordinates (GCC)

Getting the GCC ready for mechanics: Generalized velocity and Jacobian Lemma 1

Getting the GCC ready for mechanics: Generalized acceleration and Lemma 2

Getting the GCC ready for mechanics:

Generalized velocity relation follows from GCC chain rule

$$\boxed{dx^j = \frac{\partial x^j}{\partial q^m} dq^m}$$

Same kind of linear relation exists between CC velocity $v^j \equiv \dot{x}^j \equiv \frac{dx^j}{dt}$ and GCC velocity $\upsilon^m \equiv \dot{q}^m \equiv \frac{dq^m}{dt}$

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This is a key "lemma-1" for setting up mechanics:

$$\dot{x}^j = \frac{\partial x^j}{\partial q^m} \dot{q}^m$$

or:

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Recall polar coordinate transformation matrix:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -r\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & r\cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

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Inverse (so-called) *Kajobian* K_j^m matrix is flipped partial derivatives of J_m^j.

$$K^m_j \equiv \frac{\partial q^m}{\partial x^j} = \frac{\partial \dot{q}^m}{\partial \dot{x}^j} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Defining } \textit{"Kajobian"} \\ \text{(inverse to Jacobian)} \end{array} \right\}$$

Polar coordinate inverse transformation matrix:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} r\cos\theta & r\sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}}{(\det J = r)} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\frac{\sin\theta}{r} & \frac{\cos\theta}{r} \end{pmatrix}$$

Defining 2x2 matrix inverse:

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} D & -B \\ -C & A \end{pmatrix}}{AD - BC}$$

Getting the GCC ready for mechanics:

Generalized velocity relation follows from GCC chain rule

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Product of matrix J_m^j and K_j^m is a unit matrix by definition of partial derivatives.

$$K_j^m \cdot J_n^j \equiv \frac{\partial q^m}{\partial x^j} \cdot \frac{\partial x^j}{\partial q^n} = \frac{\partial q^m}{\partial q^n} = \delta_n^m = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } m = n \\ 0 & \text{if } m \neq n \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -r\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & r\cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\frac{\sin\theta}{r} & \frac{\cos\theta}{r} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Using differential chain-rules for coordinate transformations

Polar coordinate example of Generalized Curvilinear Coordinates (GCC)

Getting the GCC ready for mechanics: Generalized velocity and Jacobian Lemma 1

→ *Getting the GCC ready for mechanics: Generalized acceleration and Lemma 2*

Getting the GCC ready for mechanics (2^{nd} part)

Generalized acceleration relations are a little more complicated (It's curved coords, after all!)

First apply $\frac{d}{dt}$ to velocity $\dot{x}^j$ and use product rule: $\frac{d}{dt}(u \cdot v) = \frac{du}{dt} \cdot v + u \cdot \frac{dv}{dt}$

$$\ddot{x}^j \equiv \frac{d}{dt}\dot{x}^j = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial x^j}{\partial q^m}\dot{q}^m\right) = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial x^j}{\partial q^m}\right)\dot{q}^m + \frac{\partial x^j}{\partial q^m}\ddot{q}^m$$

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Apply derivative chain sum to Jacobian.

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial x^j}{\partial q^m}\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial q^n}\left(\frac{\partial x^j}{\partial q^m}\right)\frac{dq^n}{dt} = \left(\frac{\partial^2 x^j}{\partial q^n \partial q^m}\right)\frac{dq^n}{dt}$$

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(Lecture 9 p.53)

Apply derivative chain sum to Jacobian. Partial derivatives are reversible. $\partial_m \partial_n = \partial_n \partial_m$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial x^j}{\partial q^m}\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial q^n}\left(\frac{\partial x^j}{\partial q^m}\right)\frac{dq^n}{dt} = \left(\frac{\partial^2 x^j}{\partial q^n \partial q^m}\right)\frac{dq^n}{dt} = \left(\frac{\partial^2 x^j}{\partial q^m \partial q^n}\right)\frac{dq^n}{dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial q^m}\left(\frac{\partial x^j}{\partial q^n}\frac{dq^n}{dt}\right)$$

Getting the GCC ready for mechanics (2nd part)

Generalized acceleration relations are a little more complicated (It's curved coords, after all!)

First apply $\frac{d}{dt}$ to velocity $\dot{x}^j$ and use product rule: $\frac{d}{dt}(u \cdot v) = \frac{du}{dt} \cdot v + u \cdot \frac{dv}{dt}$

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By chain-rule def. of CC velocity: $$= \frac{\partial}{\partial q^m}\left(\dot{x}^j\right)$$

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This is the key "lemma-2" for setting up Lagrangian mechanics .

$$\boxed{\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial x^j}{\partial q^m}\right) = \frac{\partial \dot{x}^j}{\partial q^m} \quad \textit{lemma 2}}$$

Getting the GCC ready for mechanics (2^{nd} part)

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By chain-rule def. of CC velocity: $$= \frac{\partial}{\partial q^m}\left(\dot{x}^j\right)$$

The "lemma-1" was in the GCC velocity analysis just before this one for acceleration.

This is the key "lemma-2" for setting up Lagrangian mechanics .

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial \dot{x}^j}{\partial \dot{q}^m} = \frac{\partial x^j}{\partial q^m} \quad \textit{lemma 1}}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial x^j}{\partial q^m}\right) = \frac{\partial \dot{x}^j}{\partial q^m} \quad \textit{lemma 2}}$$

How to say Newton's "F=ma" in Generalized Curvilinear Coords.

→ *Use Cartesian KE quadratic form* $KE=T=1/2\mathbf{v}\bullet\mathbf{M}\bullet\mathbf{v}$ *and* $\mathbf{F}=\mathbf{M}\bullet\mathbf{a}$ *to get GCC force*

Lagrange GCC trickery gives Lagrange force equations

Lagrange GCC trickery gives Lagrange potential equations (Lagrange 1 and 2)

Deriving GCC mechanics from Cartesian Coord. (CC) Newton I-II

Start with stuff we know...(sort of)

Multidimensional CC version of kinetic energy $\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{v}\bullet\mathbf{M}\bullet\mathbf{v}$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} M_{jk} v^j v^k = \frac{1}{2} M_{jk} \dot{x}^j \dot{x}^k$$

where: M_{jk} are CC inertia <u>constants</u>

Multidimensional CC version of Newt-II ($\mathbf{F}=\mathbf{M}\bullet\mathbf{a}$) using M_{jk}

$$f_j = M_{jk} a^k = M_{jk} \ddot{x}^k$$

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$$f_j = M_{jk} \, a^k = M_{jk} \, \ddot{x}^k$$

Multidimensional CC version of work-energy differential (dW= **F**•d**x**). *Insert GCC differentials dq^m*

$$dW = f_j dx^j = f_j \left(\frac{\partial x^j}{\partial q^m} dq^m \right) = M_{jk} \, \ddot{x}^k \left(\frac{\partial x^j}{\partial q^m} dq^m \right)$$

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dq^m are independent so dq^m-sum is true term-by-term. (Still holds if all dq^m are zero but one.)

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Here *generalized GCC force component F_m* is defined:

$$where: \quad F_m = f_j \frac{\partial x^j}{\partial q^m} = M_{jk}\, \ddot{x}^k \frac{\partial x^j}{\partial q^m}$$

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Use Cartesian KE quadratic form $KE=T=1/2\,\mathbf{v}\bullet\mathbf{M}\bullet\mathbf{v}$ *and* $\mathbf{F}=\mathbf{M}\bullet\mathbf{a}$ *to get GCC force*

→ *Lagrange GCC trickery gives Lagrange force equations*

Lagrange GCC trickery gives Lagrange potential equations (Lagrange 1 and 2)

Now Lagrange GCC trickery begins

Obvious stuff...(sort of, if you've looked at it for a century!)

Lagrange's clever end game: First set $A = M_{jk}\,\ddot{x}^k$ and $B = \frac{\partial x^j}{\partial q^m}$ with calc. formula: $\left[\ddot{A}B = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\dot{A}B\right) - \dot{A}\dot{B}\right]$

$$F_m = f_j \frac{\partial x^j}{\partial q^m} = \overbrace{M_{jk}\,\ddot{x}^k \frac{\partial x^j}{\partial q^m}}^{\ddot{A}B} = \frac{d}{dt}\overbrace{\left(M_{jk}\dot{x}^k \frac{\partial x^j}{\partial q^m}\right)}^{\left(\dot{A}B\right)} - \overbrace{M_{jk}\dot{x}^k \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial x^j}{\partial q^m}\right)}^{\dot{A}\dot{B}}$$

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Then convert ∂x^j to $\partial \dot{x}^j$ by *Lemma 1* and *Lemma 2* on 2nd term.

$$F_m = \frac{d}{dt}\left(M_{jk}\dot{x}^k \frac{\partial \dot{x}^j}{\partial \dot{q}^m}\right) - M_{jk}\dot{x}^k \left(\frac{\partial \dot{x}^j}{\partial q^m}\right)$$

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Cartesian M_{jk} must be constant for this to work

(Bye, Bye relativistic mechanics or QM!)

Then convert ∂x^j to $\partial \dot{x}^j$ by *Lemma 1* and *Lemma 2* on 2nd term.

$$F_m = \frac{d}{dt}\left(M_{jk}\dot{x}^k \frac{\partial \dot{x}^j}{\partial \dot{q}^m}\right) - M_{jk}\dot{x}^k \left(\frac{\partial \dot{x}^j}{\partial q^m}\right)$$

Simplify using: $\left[M_{ij} v^i \frac{\partial v^j}{\partial q} = M_{ij} \frac{\partial}{\partial q}\frac{v^i v^j}{2}\right]$

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Lagrange's clever end game: First set $A = M_{jk}\,\dot{x}^k$ and $B = \frac{\partial x^j}{\partial q^m}$ with calc. formula: $\left[\dot{A}B = \frac{d}{dt}\left(AB\right) - A\dot{B}\right]$

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The result is *Lagrange's GCC force equation* in terms of *kinetic energy* $T = \frac{1}{2}M_{jk}\,\dot{x}^j\dot{x}^k$

$$\boxed{F_m = \frac{d}{dt}\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}^m} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q^m}}$$

or: $\mathbf{F} = \frac{d}{dt}\frac{\partial T}{\partial \mathbf{v}} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial \mathbf{r}}$

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Lagrange GCC trickery gives Lagrange potential equations (Lagrange 1 and 2)

But, Lagrange GCC trickery is not yet done...

(Still another trick-up-the-sleeve!)

If the force is conservative it's a gradient $\mathbf{F} = -\nabla U$ In GCC: $F_m = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial q^m}$

$$F_m = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial q^m} = \frac{d}{dt}\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}^m} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q^m}$$

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Becomes *Lagrange's GCC potential equation* with a new definition for the *Lagrangian: L=T-U*.

$$0 = \frac{d}{dt}\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}^m} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q^m} \qquad L(\dot{q}^m, q^m) = T(\dot{q}^m, q^m) - U(q^m)$$

This trick requires: $\dfrac{\partial U}{\partial \dot{q}^m} \equiv 0$ *U(r) has NO explicit velocity dependence!*

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This trick requires: $\dfrac{\partial U}{\partial \dot{q}^m} \equiv 0$ *U(r) has* *NO explicit velocity dependence!*

Lagrange's 1st GCC equation (Defining GCC momentum)

$$p_m = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}^m}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}^m} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial q^m}$$

Recall :

$$\mathbf{p} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{v}}$$

Lagrange's 2nd GCC equation (Change of GCC momentum)

$$\frac{dp_m}{dt} \equiv \dot{p}_m = \frac{\partial L}{\partial q^m}$$

GCC Cells, base vectors, and metric tensors

Polar coordinate examples: Co*variant* $\mathbf{E}_m$ *vs.* Contra*variant* $\mathbf{E}^m$

Co*variant* g_{mn} *vs.* In*variant* $\delta_m{}^n$ *vs.* Contra*variant* g^{mn}

A dual set of *quasi-unit vectors* show up in Jacobian J and Kajobian K.

J-Columns are *covariant vectors* $\{\mathbf{E}_1=\mathbf{E}_r \;\; \mathbf{E}_2=\mathbf{E}_\phi\}$ K-Rows are *contravariant vectors* $\{\mathbf{E}^1=\mathbf{E}^r \;\; \mathbf{E}^2=\mathbf{E}^\phi\}$

$$\langle J\rangle = \begin{array}{c} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x^1}{\partial q^1} & \frac{\partial x^1}{\partial q^2} \\ \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial q^1} & \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial q^2} \end{pmatrix} \\ \uparrow \mathbf{E}_1 \;\; \uparrow \mathbf{E}_2 \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} = \cos\phi & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \phi} = -r\sin\phi \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = \sin\phi & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \phi} = r\cos\phi \end{pmatrix} \\ \uparrow \mathbf{E}_r \qquad \uparrow \mathbf{E}_\phi \end{array}$$

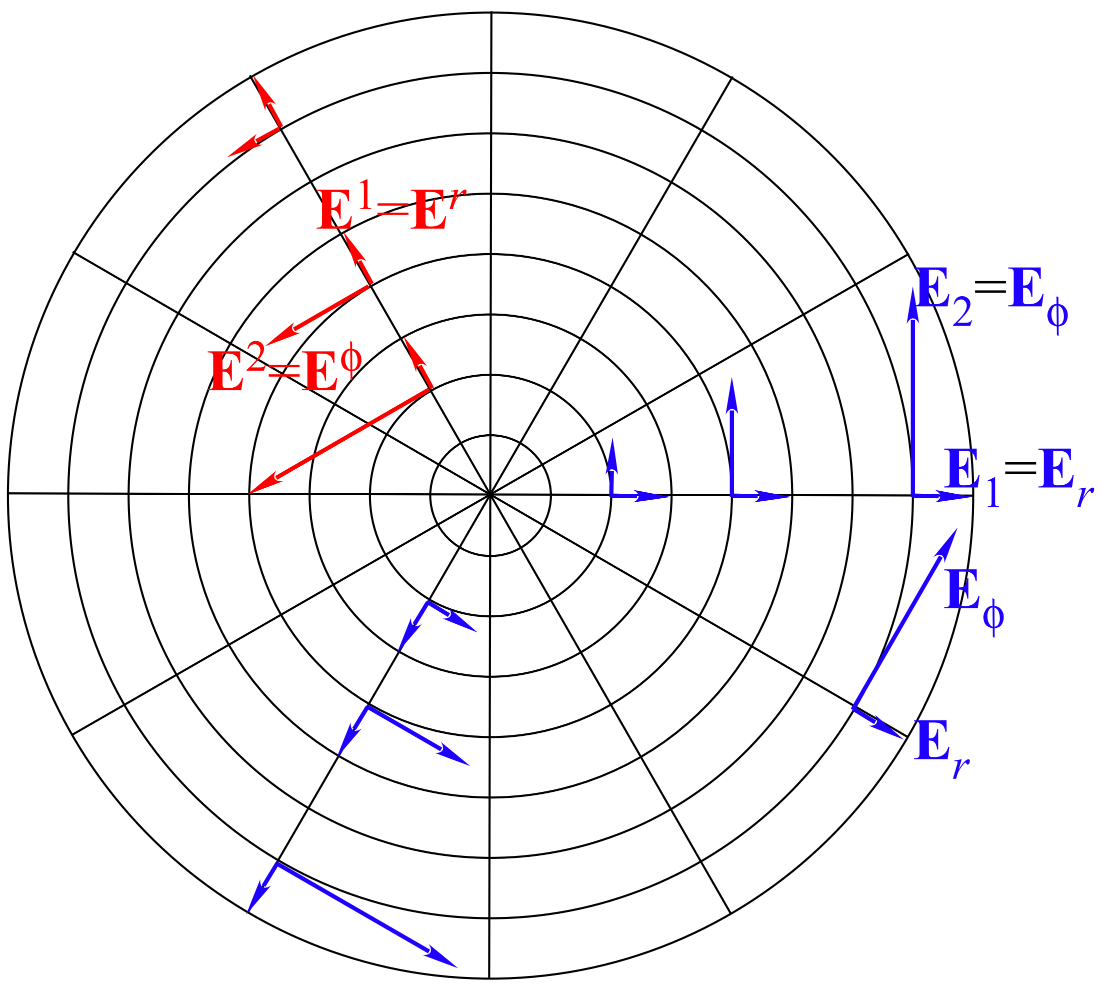
$$\langle K\rangle = \langle J^{-1}\rangle = \begin{array}{cl} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \cos\phi & \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} = \sin\phi \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = \frac{-\sin\phi}{r} & \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} = \frac{\cos\phi}{r} \end{pmatrix} & \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \mathbf{E}^r = \mathbf{E}^1 \\ \leftarrow \mathbf{E}^\phi = \mathbf{E}^2 \end{array} \end{array}$$

Derived from polar definition: $x=r\cos\phi$ *and* $y=r\sin\phi$

Inverse polar definition:

$r^2=x^2+y^2$ *and* $\phi=\text{atan2}(y,x)$

(a) Polar coordinate bases



Unit 1
Fig. 12.10

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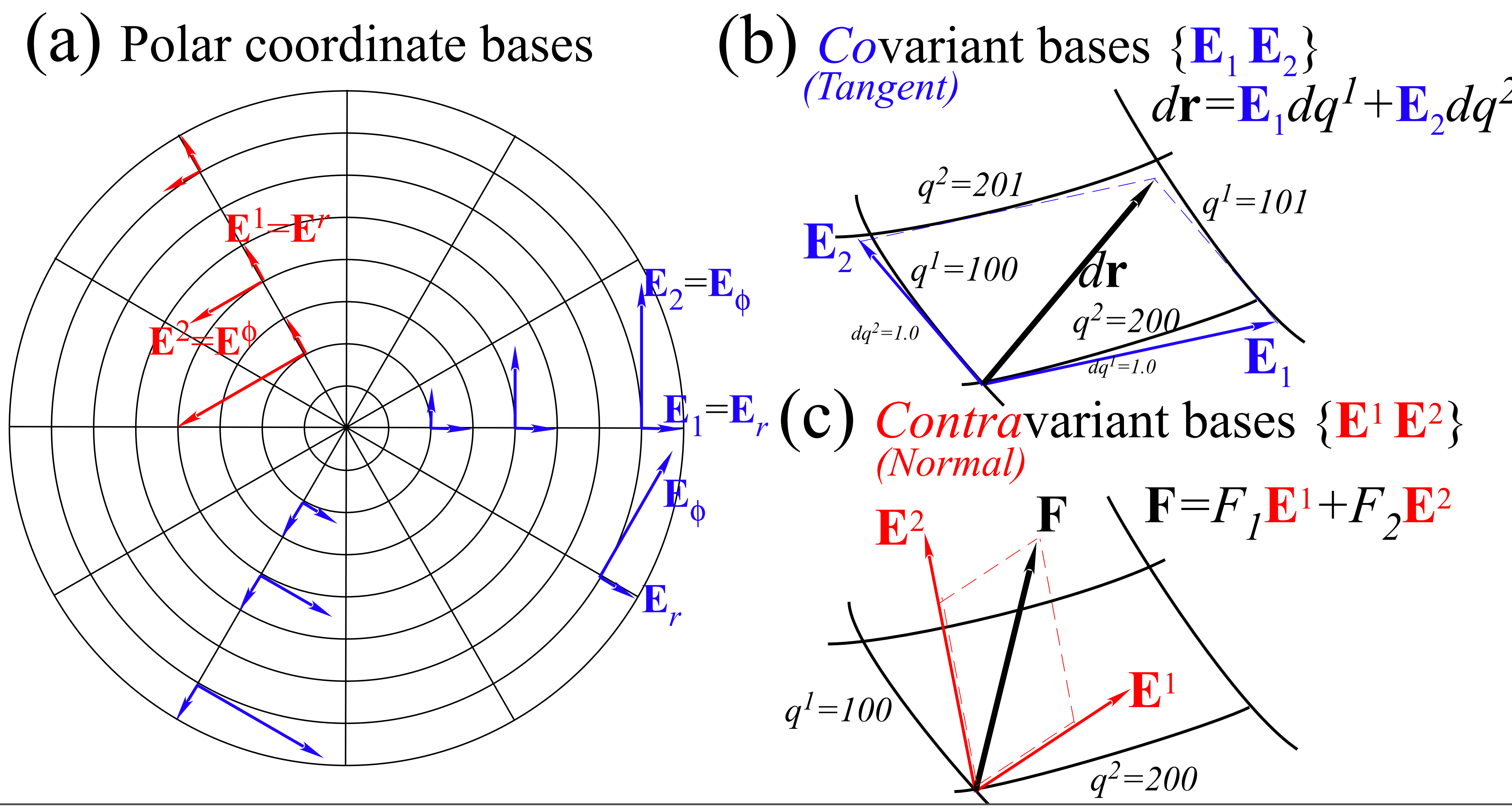


Unit 1
Fig. 12.10

Comparison: Covariant $\mathbf{E}_m = \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial q^m}$ *vs. Contravariant* $\mathbf{E}^m = \frac{\partial q^m}{\partial \mathbf{r}} = \nabla q^m$

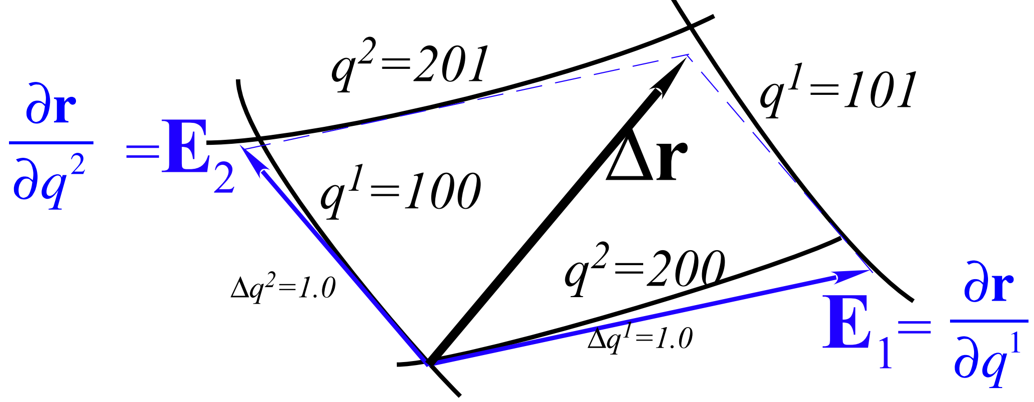
geometric unit

Covariant bases $\{\mathbf{E}_1\ \mathbf{E}_2\}$ match cell walls

(Tangent)

$$\Delta\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{E}_1 \Delta q^1 + \mathbf{E}_2 \Delta q^2$$

is based on chain rule: $d\mathbf{r} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial q^1} dq^1 + \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial q^2} dq^2 = \mathbf{E}_1 dq^1 + \mathbf{E}_2 dq^2$



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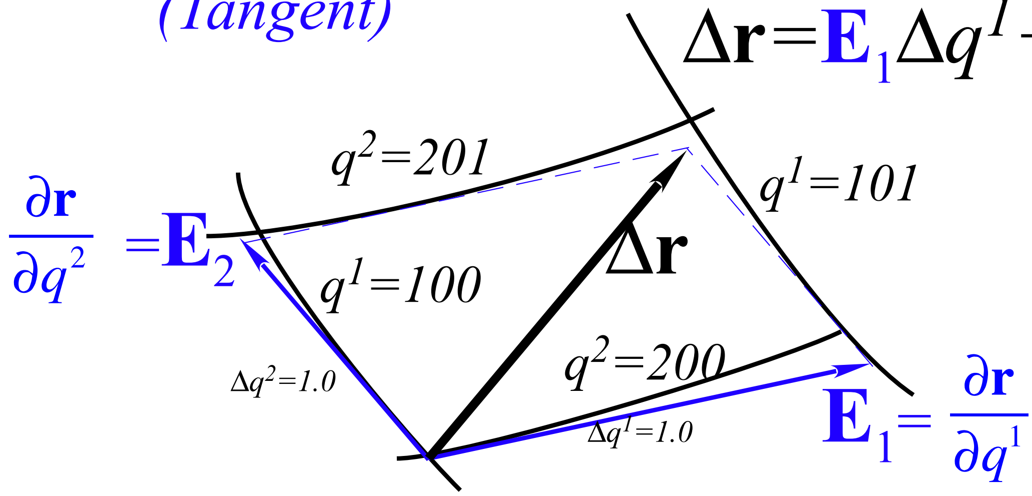
$\Delta\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{E}_1 \Delta q^1 + \mathbf{E}_2 \Delta q^2$ *is based on chain rule:* $d\mathbf{r} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial q^1} dq^1 + \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial q^2} dq^2 = \mathbf{E}_1 dq^1 + \mathbf{E}_2 dq^2$



$\mathbf{E}_1$ *follows tangent to* q^2=*const.* ...
since only q^1 *varies in* $\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial q^1}$
while q^2, q^3,... *remain constant*

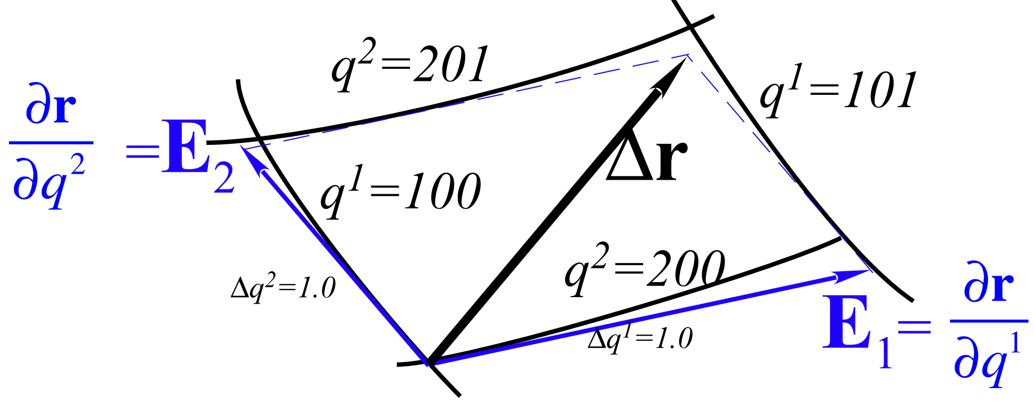
Comparison: Covariant $\mathbf{E}_m = \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial q^m}$ *vs. Contravariant* $\mathbf{E}^m = \frac{\partial q^m}{\partial \mathbf{r}} = \nabla q^m$

Covariant bases $\{\mathbf{E}_1\ \mathbf{E}_2\}$ match *geometric unit* cell walls

(Tangent)

$$\Delta\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{E}_1 \Delta q^1 + \mathbf{E}_2 \Delta q^2$$

is based on chain rule: $d\mathbf{r} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial q^1} dq^1 + \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial q^2} dq^2 = \mathbf{E}_1 dq^1 + \mathbf{E}_2 dq^2$



$\mathbf{E}_1$ *follows tangent to* q^2*=const. ...*
since only q^1 *varies in* $\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial q^1}$
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$\mathbf{E}_m$ are convenient bases for *ex*tensive quantities like distance and velocity.

$$\mathbf{V} = V^1 \mathbf{E}_1 + V^2 \mathbf{E}_2 = V^1 \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial q^1} + V^2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial q^2}$$

Comparison: Covariant $\mathbf{E}_m=\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial q^m}$ vs. Contravariant $\mathbf{E}^m=\frac{\partial q^m}{\partial \mathbf{r}}=\nabla q^m$

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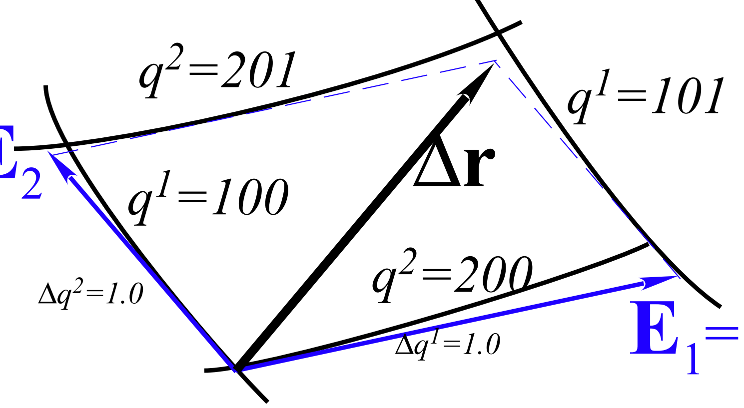
$\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial q^2}=\mathbf{E}_2$



$\mathbf{E}_1=\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial q^1}$

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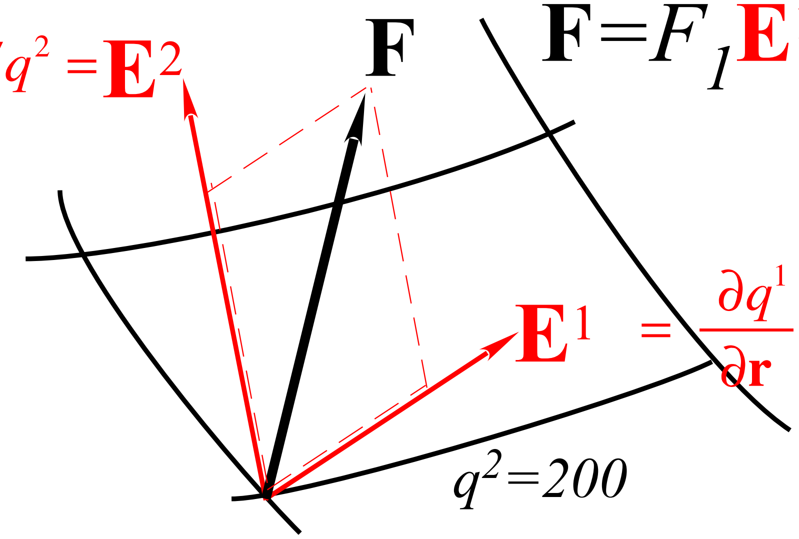
$\mathbf{E}_m$ are convenient bases for *ex*tensive quantities like distance and velocity.

$$\mathbf{V}=V^1\mathbf{E}_1+V^2\mathbf{E}_2=V^1\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial q^1}+V^2\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial q^2}$$

Contravariant $\{\mathbf{E}^1\ \mathbf{E}^2\}$ match reciprocal cells
(Normal)

$\frac{\partial q^2}{\partial \mathbf{r}}=\nabla q^2=\mathbf{E}^2$

$$\mathbf{F}=F_1\mathbf{E}^1+F_2\mathbf{E}^2$$



$\mathbf{E}^1=\frac{\partial q^1}{\partial \mathbf{r}}=\nabla q^1$

$\mathbf{E}^1$ *is normal to* q^1*=const. since*
gradient *of* q^1 *is vector sum* $\nabla q^1=\begin{pmatrix}\frac{\partial q^1}{\partial x}\\ \frac{\partial q^1}{\partial y}\end{pmatrix}$
of all its partial derivatives

Comparison: *Co*variant $\mathbf{E}_m = \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial q^m}$ *vs.* *Contra*variant $\mathbf{E}^m = \frac{\partial q^m}{\partial \mathbf{r}} = \nabla q^m$

geometric unit

*Co*variant bases $\{\mathbf{E}_1\ \mathbf{E}_2\}$ match cell walls

(Tangent)

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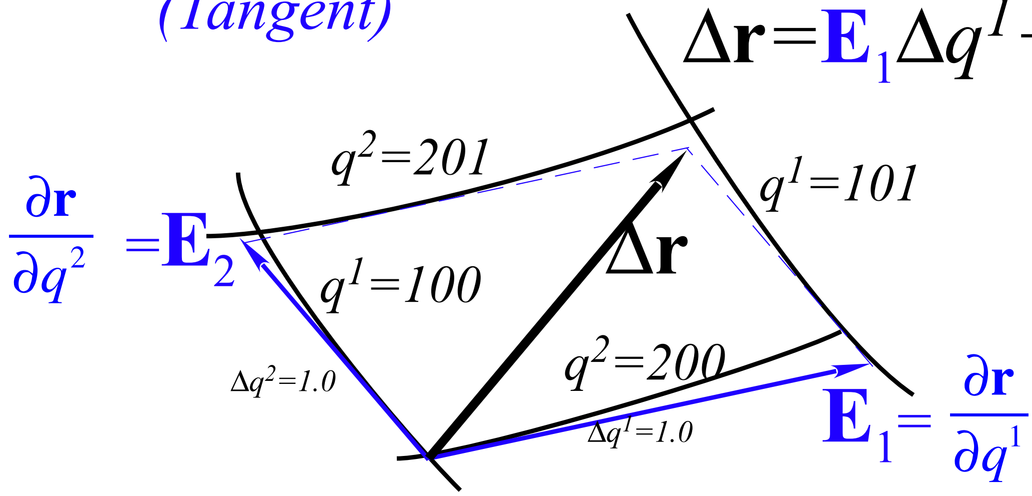

$\mathbf{E}_1$ follows tangent to q^2=const. ...
since only q^1 varies in $\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial q^1}$
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$\mathbf{E}_m$ are convenient bases for *ex*tensive quantities like distance and velocity.

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(Normal)

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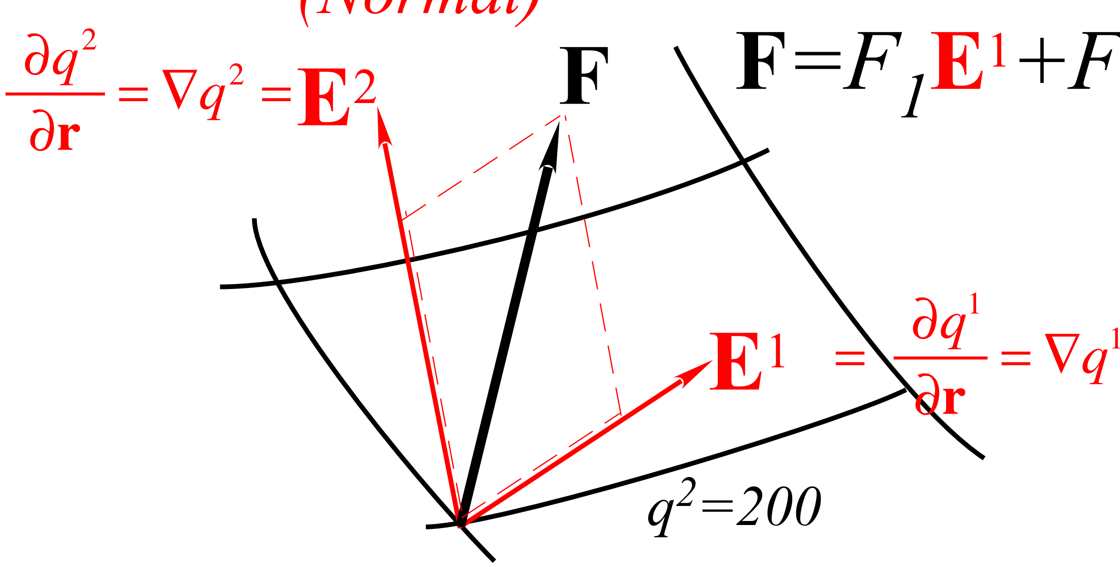

$\mathbf{E}^1$ is normal to q^1=const. since
gradient *of q^1 is vector sum* $\nabla q^1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial q^1}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial q^1}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix}$
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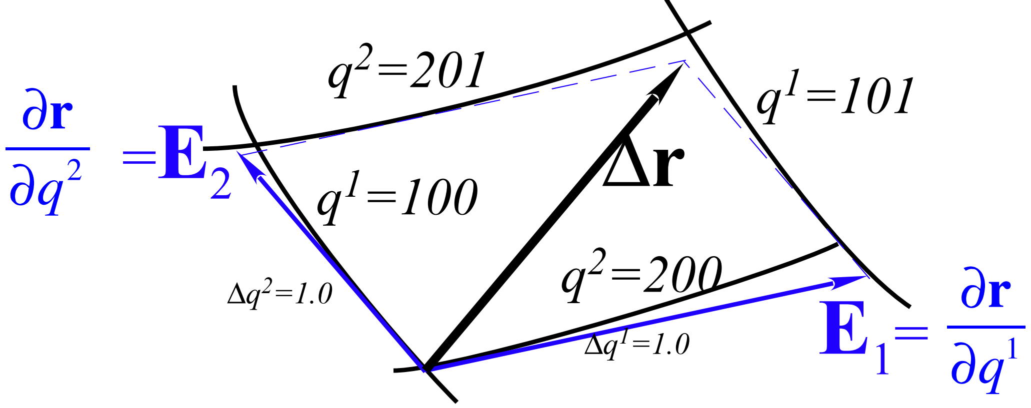

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$$\mathbf{V} = V^1 \mathbf{E}_1 + V^2 \mathbf{E}_2 = V^1 \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial q^1} + V^2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial q^2}$$

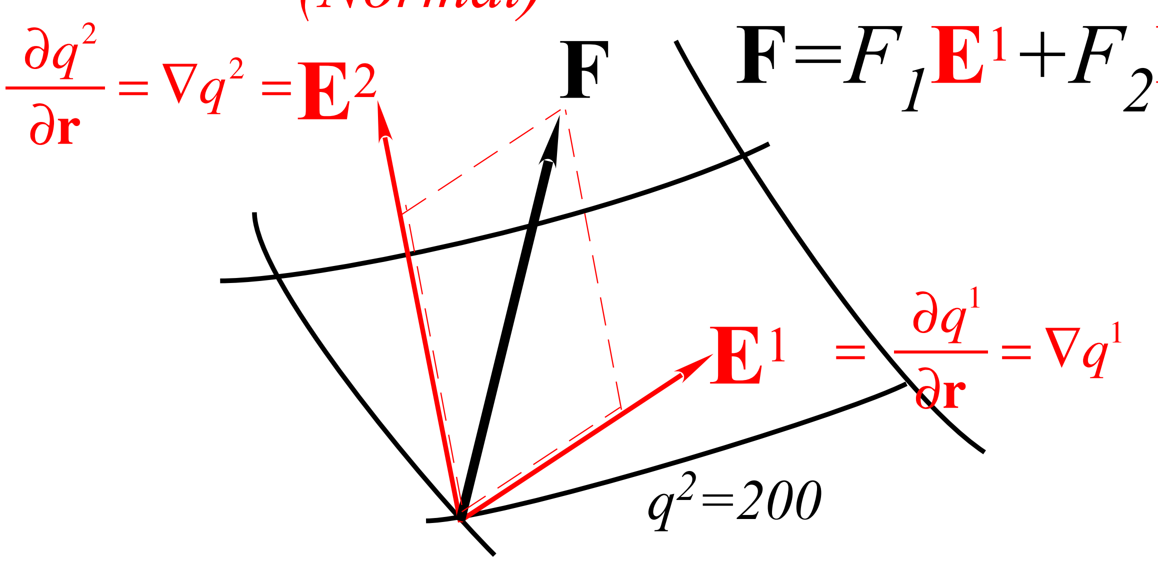
Co-Contra dot products $\mathbf{E}_m \cdot \mathbf{E}^n$ *are orthonormal:*

$$\mathbf{E}_m \bullet \mathbf{E}^n = \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial q^m} \bullet \frac{\partial q^n}{\partial \mathbf{r}} = \delta^n_m$$

*Contra*variant $\{\mathbf{E}^1\ \mathbf{E}^2\}$ match reciprocal cells

(Normal)

$$\mathbf{F} = F_1 \mathbf{E}^1 + F_2 \mathbf{E}^2$$



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GCC Cells, base vectors, and metric tensors

Polar coordinate examples: Covariant $\mathbf{E}_m$ *vs.* Contravariant $\mathbf{E}^m$

→ Covariant g_{mn} *vs.* Invariant $\delta_m{}^n$ *vs.* Contravariant g^{mn}

Covariant g_{mn} vs. Invariant $\delta_m{}^n$ vs. Contravariant g^{mn}

$$\mathbf{E}_m \bullet \mathbf{E}_n = \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial q^m} \bullet \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial q^n} \equiv g_{mn}$$

$$\mathbf{E}_m \bullet \mathbf{E}^n = \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial q^m} \bullet \frac{\partial q^n}{\partial \mathbf{r}} = \delta_m^n$$

$$\mathbf{E}^m \bullet \mathbf{E}^n = \frac{\partial q^m}{\partial \mathbf{r}} \bullet \frac{\partial q^n}{\partial \mathbf{r}} \equiv g^{mn}$$

Covariant
metric tensor
g_{mn}

Invariant
Kroneker unit tensor

$$\delta_m^n \equiv \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } m = n \\ 0 & \text{if } m \neq n \end{cases}$$

Contravariant
metric tensor
g^{mn}

Covariant g_{mn} vs. Invariant $\delta_m{}^n$ vs. Contravariant g^{mn}

$$\mathbf{E}_m \bullet \mathbf{E}_n = \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial q^m} \bullet \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial q^n} \equiv g_{mn}$$

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Covariant metric tensor g_{mn}

Invariant Kroneker unit tensor

$$\delta_m^n \equiv \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } m = n \\ 0 & \text{if } m \neq n \end{cases}$$

Contravariant metric tensor g^{mn}

Polar coordinate examples (again):

$$\langle J \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x^1}{\partial q^1} & \frac{\partial x^1}{\partial q^2} \\ \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial q^1} & \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial q^2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} = \cos\phi & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \phi} = -r\sin\phi \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = \sin\phi & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \phi} = r\cos\phi \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\uparrow \mathbf{E}_1 \quad \uparrow \mathbf{E}_2 \qquad \uparrow \mathbf{E}_r \quad \uparrow \mathbf{E}_\phi$$

$$\langle K \rangle = \langle J^{-1} \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \cos\phi & \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} = \sin\phi \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = \frac{-\sin\phi}{r} & \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} = \frac{\cos\phi}{r} \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow \mathbf{E}^r = \mathbf{E}^1 \\ \leftarrow \mathbf{E}^\phi = \mathbf{E}^2 \end{matrix}$$

Covariant g_{mn} vs. Invariant δ_m^n vs. Contravariant g^{mn}

$$\mathbf{E}_m \bullet \mathbf{E}_n = \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial q^m} \bullet \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial q^n} \equiv g_{mn}$$

$$\mathbf{E}_m \bullet \mathbf{E}^n = \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial q^m} \bullet \frac{\partial q^n}{\partial \mathbf{r}} = \delta_m^n$$

$$\mathbf{E}^m \bullet \mathbf{E}^n = \frac{\partial q^m}{\partial \mathbf{r}} \bullet \frac{\partial q^n}{\partial \mathbf{r}} \equiv g^{mn}$$

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metric tensor
g_{mn}

Invariant
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Contravariant
metric tensor
g^{mn}

Polar coordinate examples (again):

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$\uparrow \mathbf{E}_1$ $\uparrow \mathbf{E}_2$ $\uparrow \mathbf{E}_r$ $\uparrow \mathbf{E}_\phi$

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Covariant g_{mn}

$$\begin{pmatrix} g_{rr} & g_{r\phi} \\ g_{\phi r} & g_{\phi\phi} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{E}_r \bullet \mathbf{E}_r & \mathbf{E}_r \bullet \mathbf{E}_\phi \\ \mathbf{E}_\phi \bullet \mathbf{E}_r & \mathbf{E}_\phi \bullet \mathbf{E}_\phi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & r^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Invariant δ_m^n

$$\begin{pmatrix} \delta_r^r & \delta_r^\phi \\ \delta_\phi^r & \delta_\phi^\phi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{E}_r \bullet \mathbf{E}^r & \mathbf{E}_r \bullet \mathbf{E}^\phi \\ \mathbf{E}_\phi \bullet \mathbf{E}^r & \mathbf{E}_\phi \bullet \mathbf{E}^\phi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Contravariant g^{mn}

$$\begin{pmatrix} g^{rr} & g^{r\phi} \\ g^{\phi r} & g^{\phi\phi} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{E}^r \bullet \mathbf{E}^r & \mathbf{E}^r \bullet \mathbf{E}^\phi \\ \mathbf{E}^\phi \bullet \mathbf{E}^r & \mathbf{E}^\phi \bullet \mathbf{E}^\phi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/r^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Lagrange prefers Co*variant* g_{mn} *with* Contra*variant velocity* $\dot{q}^m$

→ *GCC Lagrangian definition*

GCC "canonical" momentum p_m *definition*

GCC "canonical" force F_m *definition*

Coriolis "fictitious" forces (... and weather effects)

Lagrange prefers Covariant g_{mn} with Contravariant velocity

Lagrangian L=KE-U is supposed to be explicit function of velocity.

$$L(\mathbf{v})=\frac{1}{2}M\mathbf{v}\bullet\mathbf{v}-U=\frac{1}{2}M\dot{\mathbf{r}}\bullet\dot{\mathbf{r}}-U=\frac{1}{2}M(\mathbf{E}_m\dot{q}^m)\bullet(\mathbf{E}_n\dot{q}^n)-U=\frac{1}{2}M(g_{mn}\dot{q}^m\dot{q}^n)-U=L(\dot{q})$$

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Use polar coordinate Covariant g_{mn} metric (1-page back)
$$\begin{pmatrix} g_{rr} & g_{r\phi} \\ g_{\phi r} & g_{\phi\phi} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{E}_r\bullet\mathbf{E}_r & \mathbf{E}_r\bullet\mathbf{E}_\phi \\ \mathbf{E}_\phi\bullet\mathbf{E}_r & \mathbf{E}_\phi\bullet\mathbf{E}_\phi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & r^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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This gives polar GCC form (Actually it's an OCC or Orthogonal Curvilinear Coordinate form)

$$L(\dot{r},\dot{\phi}) = \tfrac{1}{2}M(g_{rr}\dot{r}^2 + g_{\phi\phi}\dot{\phi}^2) - U(r,\phi) = \tfrac{1}{2}M(1\cdot\dot{r}^2 + r^2\cdot\dot{\phi}^2) - U(r,\phi)$$

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(From preceding page)

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GCC Lagrange equations follow. 1st L-equation is momentum p_m definition for each coordinate q^m:

$$p_r = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}} = M\, g_{rr}\dot{r} = M\,\dot{r}$$

Nothing too surprising;
radial momentum p_r has the
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Wow! $g_{\phi\phi}$ gives moment-of-inertia factor Mr^2 automatically for the angular momentum $p_\phi = Mr^2\omega$.

Lagrange prefers Covariant g_{mn} with Contravariant velocity $\dot{q}^m$

GCC Lagrangian definition

GCC "canonical" momentum p_m definition

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Lagrange prefers Co*variant* g_{mn} *with* Contra*variant velocity* $\dot{q}^m$

GCC Lagrangian definition

GCC "canonical" momentum p_m *definition*

GCC "canonical" force F_m *definition*

Coriolis "fictitious" forces (... and weather effects)

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Torque relates to two distinct parts: Coriolis and angular acceleration

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Rewriting GCC Lagrange equations :

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Conventional forms

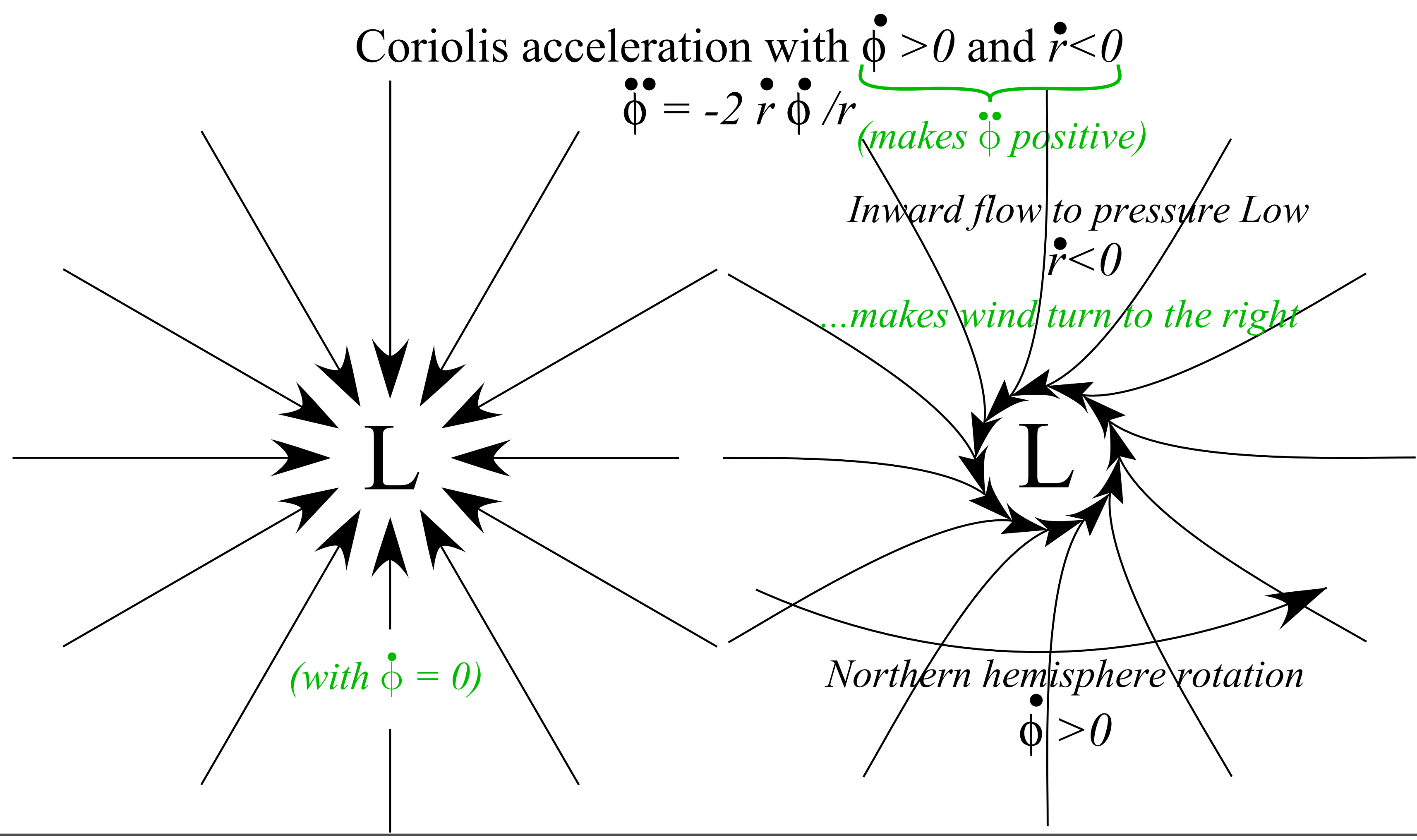
radial force: $M\ddot{r} = Mr\dot{\phi}^2 - \frac{\partial U}{\partial r}$

angular force or torque: $Mr^2\ddot{\phi} = -2Mr\dot{r}\dot{\phi} - \frac{\partial U}{\partial \phi}$

Field-free (U=0)

radial acceleration: $\ddot{r} = r\dot{\phi}^2$

angular acceleration: $\ddot{\phi} = -2\frac{\dot{r}\dot{\phi}}{r}$



Effect on Northern Hemisphere local weather

Cyclonic flow around lows

Lecture 11 ends here
Thur. 9.27.2012