

26.1 Constraints, variational equations and cyclic coordinates

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 11 marks

KEY WORDS holonomic constraint • cyclic coordinate

Objective

Derive Euler–Lagrange motion after imposing a holonomic constraint _____; Use a cyclic coordinate _____ to identify conserved canonical momentum; Linearise a stable equilibrium and check the resulting frequency. Original public practice; not an ETS paper.

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

Use a fixed-length pendulum constraint $x=l\sin\theta$, $y=-l\cos\theta$. Both velocity components give $T=ml^2\theta\ddot{\theta}/2$; $V=mgl(1-\cos\theta)$. A holonomic constraint relates coordinates, not merely arbitrary velocities.

With ideal constraints, $L=T-V$ and $d(\partial L/\partial \dot{q})/dt - \partial L/\partial q = 0$. The pendulum equation is $ml^2\theta\ddot{\theta} + mgl\sin\theta = 0$. Differentiate all time-dependent factors.

Central motion has $L=m(r\dot{\theta}^2 + r^2\dot{\theta}^2)/2 - V(r)$. θ is cyclic, so $mr^2\dot{\theta}$ is constant; $m\dot{r}\dot{\theta} = mr\dot{\theta}^2 - V'(r)$. Conserved angular momentum does not imply constant angular speed.

Near a stable equilibrium, $\omega^2 = V''/M$ for the local inertia M . The pendulum approximation $\sin\theta \approx \theta$ requires radians and small amplitude; $\omega = \sqrt{g/l}$. Negative curvature indicates instability.

■ Worked method

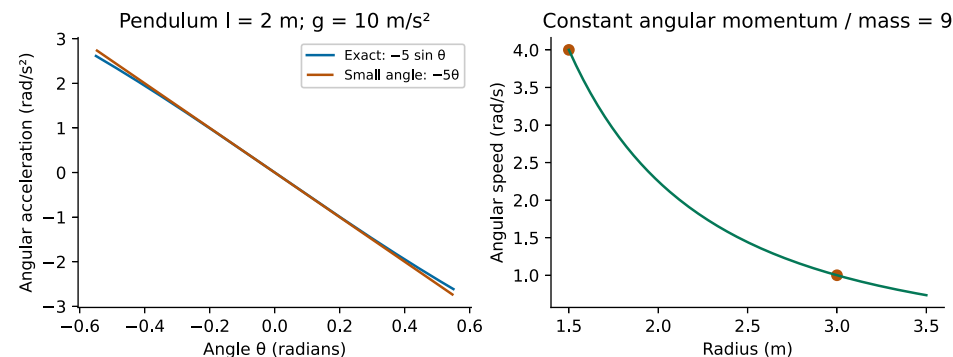
For a fixed pendulum length l , use θ from downward vertical: $x = l\sin\theta$, $y = -l\cos\theta$. Both Cartesian velocities give $T = ml^2\dot{\theta}^2/2$ and $V = mgl(1 - \cos\theta)$. The Euler-Lagrange equation _____ is _____

$$\frac{d}{dt}(ml^2\dot{\theta}) + mgl\sin\theta = 0.$$

Divide by ml^2 before linearising:

$$\ddot{\theta} + (g/l)\sin\theta = 0, \quad \omega = \sqrt{g/l} \quad (|\theta| \ll 1).$$

The approximation uses radians. Endpoint variations vanish in the stationary-action derivation.



2 Practice

2.1 Choose one answer. For a pendulum angle θ measured from downward vertical, which kinetic energy uses both Cartesian velocity components? [1]

- **A** $ml^2 \sin^2\theta \dot{\theta}^2/2$
- **B** $ml^2 \cos^2\theta \dot{\theta}^2/2$
- **C** $ml^2\dot{\theta}^2/2$
- **D** $mgl\theta^2/2$
- **E** $ml\dot{\theta}/2$

2.2 Choose one answer. In $L=m(r\dot{\theta}^2 + r^2\dot{\theta}^2)/2 - V(r)$, which statement follows from the cyclic angle? [1]

- **A** θ is constant
- **B** $\dot{\theta}$ is constant
- **C** r is constant
- **D** $mr^2\dot{\theta}$ is constant
- **E** Mechanical kinetic energy is constant

2.3 For $V=9q^2/2$ and local inertia $M=1$, small-oscillation angular frequency is _____ rad/s. Show your relation and units. [2]

[2]

[5]