

## Applications of Lagrange's equations of motion:-

### (1) Linear Harmonic oscillator:

Lagrange's equation of motion for one dimensional motion, say in  $x$  direction, can be written as:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

The kinetic energy of this system is

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2$$



and potential energy is

$$V = - \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{x}$$
$$= - \int -kx \cdot dx$$

$$V = \frac{1}{2} kx^2 + C$$

where,  $C$  is a constant of integration and  $k$  is Spring Constant. If we choose the horizontal plane passing through the position of equilibrium as the reference level, then  $V=0$  at  $x=0$ , so that  $C=0$ . Thus Lagrangian is

$$L = \frac{1}{2} m\dot{x}^2 - \frac{1}{2} kx^2$$

So that  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = m\dot{x}$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = -kx$$

eq. (1) takes the form

$$\frac{d}{dt} (m\dot{x}) - (-kx) = 0$$

or,  $m\ddot{x} + kx = 0$ ,

which is the required expression. This eq<sup>n</sup>

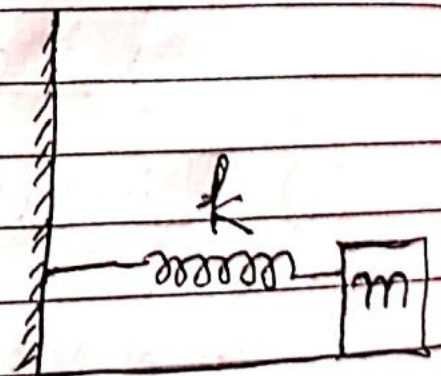


Fig. Linear harmonic oscillator



can be put in the form  $\ddot{x} + \omega^2 x = 0$ ,  
where  $\omega$  is the frequency of oscillation  
given by  $\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$ .

## (2) Simple pendulum:

~~From Fig.~~ The angle  $\theta$  between rest position and deflected position is chosen as generalized co-ordinate. If the string is of length  $l$ , then kinetic energy is

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{1}{2} m (l \dot{\theta})^2 \\ = \frac{1}{2} m l^2 \dot{\theta}^2$$

Where,  $m$  is the mass of the bob.

In coming from position B to A, the mass has fallen freely through a vertical distance CA. Thus, potential energy is

$$V = mg(OA - OC) \\ = mg(l - l \cos \theta) \\ = mgl(1 - \cos \theta)$$



where the reference level, or zero level of potential energy has been taken at a distance  $l$  below the point of suspension.

Thus, Lagrangian is

$$L = T - V$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m l^2 \dot{\theta}^2 - mgl(1 - \cos\theta)$$

so that,  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = m l^2 \dot{\theta}$

and  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = -mgl \sin\theta$

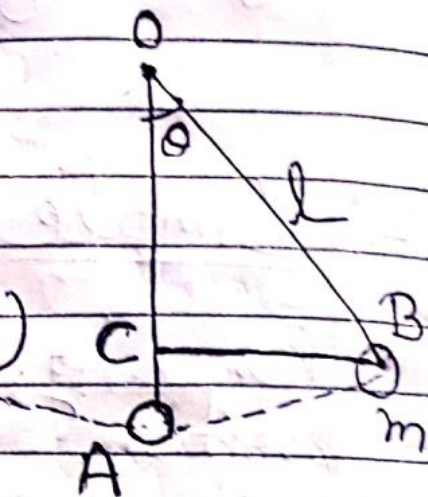


Fig. Simple pendulum

Putting in Lagrange's equation -

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

We get

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

or,  $m l^2 \ddot{\theta} + mgl \sin\theta = 0,$

or,  $\ddot{\theta} + \frac{g}{l} \sin\theta = 0$

If the amplitude of the motion is small enough, that is  $\sin\theta \approx \theta$ , then



$$\ddot{\theta} + \frac{g}{l} \theta = 0$$

Which is equation for angular simple harmonic motion with period

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\left(\frac{l}{g}\right)}$$

### (3) ATWOOD'S MACHINE:

Atwood's machine is a holonomic conservative system with one degree of freedom and if the pulley is frictionless, constraints are scleronomic.

System consists of two masses  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  suspended over a frictionless pulley of radius  $a$  and connected by a flexible string of constant length  $l$  as shown in fig.

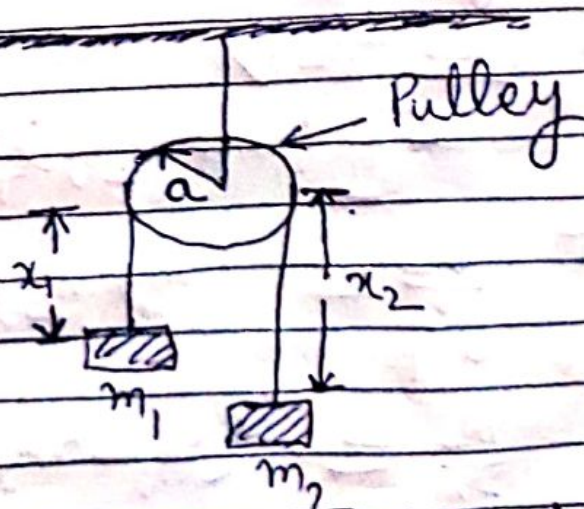


Fig. Atwood's Machine



The Configuration can easily be specified by two co-ordinates  $x_1$  and  $x_2$ . Equation of Constraint for such a system is

$$x_1 + x_2 + \pi a = l$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = -\dot{x}_1$$

So that  $\ddot{x}_2 = -\ddot{x}_1$

The kinetic energy is therefore,

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m_1 \dot{x}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 \dot{x}_2^2 = \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) \dot{x}_1^2$$

and then potential energy

$$V = -m_1 g x_1 - m_2 g x_2$$

$$= -(m_1 - m_2) g x_1 + V_0,$$

where,  $V_0 = -g m_2 (l - \pi a) = \text{a Const.}$

Now Lagrangian is

$$L = T - V$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) \dot{x}_1^2 + (m_1 - m_2) g x_1 - V_0$$

so that  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_1} = (m_1 + m_2) \dot{x}_1$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} = (m_1 - m_2) g,$$

which, on being substituted in

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_1} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} = 0$$

gives,  $\frac{d}{dt} [(m_1 + m_2) \dot{x}_1] - (m_1 - m_2)g = 0$

or,

$$\boxed{\ddot{x}_1 = \frac{(m_1 - m_2)g}{(m_1 + m_2)}}$$

which is desired.