

Potencial para el campo electro-magnético

Fuerza de Lorentz: $\vec{F}_L = q\vec{E} + \frac{q}{c}(\vec{v} \times \vec{B})$

con $\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla}\phi - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t}$, $\vec{B} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}$

Si ahora en vez de $V = V(q_j)$ tenemos un potencial $U = U(q_j, \dot{q}_j)$, podemos escribir

$$Q_j = \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{F}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{F}_i}{\partial \dot{q}_j} = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial q_j} + \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \right)$$

y así son válidas las ecuaciones de Euler-Lagrange

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_j} = 0 \quad \text{con} \quad L = T - U$$

Para el campo E-M es

$$U = q\phi - \frac{q}{c} \vec{A} \cdot \vec{v}$$

se llama "potencial generalizado", o "potencial dependiente de la velocidad"

Ejemplo 1

19)(a) $\vec{A} = B_0 \times \hat{y}$
 $\vec{B} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A} = \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z} \right) \hat{x} + \left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \right) \hat{y} + \left(\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \right) \hat{z} = B_0 \hat{z} \quad \checkmark$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2)$$

$$\vec{v} = \dot{x} \hat{x} + \dot{y} \hat{y} + \dot{z} \hat{z}$$

$$U = q\phi - \frac{q}{c} \vec{A} \cdot \vec{v} = -\frac{q}{c} B_0 \times \dot{y}$$

Tomamos $\phi = 0$ pues $\vec{E} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow L = \frac{m}{2} (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2) + \frac{q}{c} B_0 \times \dot{y}$$

Ecuaciones de Euler-L:

$$x) \frac{d}{dt} (m \dot{x}) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{q}{c} B_0 \dot{y} \Rightarrow \ddot{x} = \left(\frac{q B_0}{m c} \right) \dot{y}$$

Definimos:

$$\omega = \frac{q B_0}{m c}$$

$$y) \frac{d}{dt} \left(m \dot{y} + \frac{q}{c} \times B_0 \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \ddot{y} = -\omega \dot{x}$$

$P_y = \frac{2L}{a \dot{y}} \rightarrow$ Se conserva impulso lineal de la partícula + impulso debido al campo

$$\left(\bar{P} = \bar{p} + \frac{q}{c} \bar{A} \right)$$

$$z) \frac{d}{dt} (m \dot{z}) = 0 \rightarrow \ddot{z} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{z(t) = \dot{z}_0 t + z_0} \text{ MRU en } \hat{z}$$

Movimiento en el plano xy:

$$\dot{x} = \omega \dot{y} \quad (1)$$

$$\ddot{y} = -\omega \dot{x} \quad (2)$$

Defino $\eta = \dot{x} \Rightarrow \ddot{\eta} = \ddot{x}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{En ec. (1): } \dot{\eta} = \omega \dot{y} \\ \text{En ec. (2): } \ddot{y} = -\omega \dot{x} \end{array} \right\} \ddot{\eta} = \omega \ddot{y} = -\omega^2 \eta$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\ddot{\eta} = -\omega^2 \eta$$

Es el osc. armónico: $\eta = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$

Es decir: $\dot{x} = \eta = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi) \quad (3)$

$$\text{De ec. (1): } \dot{x} = \dot{\eta} = A \cancel{\cos}(-\sin(\omega t + \varphi)) = \cancel{\omega} \dot{y}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{y} = -A \sin(\omega t + \varphi) \quad (4)$$

Integrando ecs. (3) y (4):

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x(t) = \frac{A}{\omega} \sin(\omega t + \varphi) + B \\ y(t) = \frac{A}{\omega} \cos(\omega t + \varphi) + C \end{array} \right\} A, \varphi, B \text{ y } C \text{ se determinan a partir de las conds. iniciales}$$

$$C.I.: \dot{x}(0) = \dot{x}_0 = A \cos(\varphi) \quad (5)$$

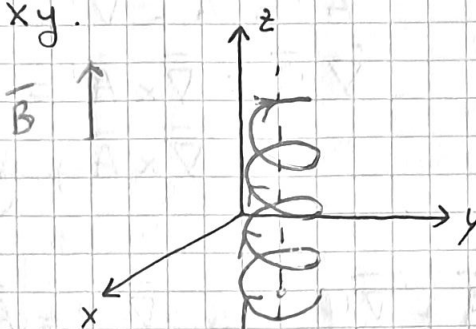
$$\dot{y}(0) = \dot{y}_0 = -A \sin(\varphi) \quad (6)$$

$$x(0) = \frac{A}{\omega} \sin(\varphi) + B = x_0 \stackrel{(5)}{=} -\frac{\dot{y}_0}{\omega} + B \Rightarrow B = x_0 + \frac{\dot{y}_0}{\omega}$$

$$y(0) = \frac{A}{\omega} \cos(\varphi) + C = y_0 \stackrel{(6)}{=} \frac{\dot{x}_0}{\omega} + C \Rightarrow C = y_0 - \frac{\dot{x}_0}{\omega}$$

Escribiendo: $(x(t)-B)^2 + (y(t)-C)^2 = \frac{A^2}{\omega^2}$

y vemos así que el movimiento es circular en el plano xy.



(d) Si $\vec{v}(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \dot{x}_0 = \dot{y}_0 = \dot{z}_0 = 0$

•) $z(t) = z_0 \equiv \text{cte}$

•) $\dot{x}(0) = A \cos \varphi = 0$
 •) $\dot{y}(0) = -A \sin \varphi = 0 \quad \left\{ \Leftrightarrow A = 0 \right.$

$\Rightarrow x(t) = B = x_0 \equiv \text{cte}$

$y(t) = C = y_0 \equiv \text{cte}$

Es decir que la partícula no se mueve

$\vec{F}_L = \underbrace{q\vec{E}}_0 + \frac{q}{c} \vec{v} \times \vec{B} = 0$

(b) $\vec{A}' = \frac{1}{2} \vec{B} \times \vec{r} = \frac{1}{2} B_0 \hat{z} \times (x \hat{x} + y \hat{y} + z \hat{z}) = \frac{B_0}{2} (x \hat{y} - y \hat{x})$

Verifico: $\vec{B} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}' = \left(\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \right) \hat{z} = \left(\frac{B_0}{2} + \frac{B_0}{2} \right) \hat{z} = B_0 \hat{z} \quad \checkmark$

$\mathcal{L} = \frac{m}{2} (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2) + \frac{q}{c} \vec{v} \cdot \vec{A}' =$

$= \frac{m}{2} (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2) + \frac{q}{c} (x \dot{y} - y \dot{x}) \frac{B_0}{2}$

Ecs. de E-L:

x) $\frac{d}{dt} \left(m \dot{x} - \frac{q B_0}{c} y \right) = \frac{q}{c} y \frac{B_0}{2} \Rightarrow m \ddot{x} - \frac{q B_0}{2c} \dot{y} = \frac{B_0}{2} \frac{q}{c} \dot{y}$

$\Rightarrow \ddot{x} = \left(\frac{q B_0}{m c} \right) y \Rightarrow \boxed{\ddot{x} = \omega y}$

Misma ec. que antes.

y) $\frac{d}{dt} \left(m \dot{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{q B_0}{2c} \mathbf{x} \right) = - \frac{q B_0}{2c} \dot{\mathbf{x}} \Rightarrow \ddot{\mathbf{y}} = - \underbrace{\left(\frac{q B_0}{m c} \right)}_{\omega} \dot{\mathbf{x}} \Rightarrow \boxed{\ddot{\mathbf{y}} = -\omega \dot{\mathbf{x}}}$ (4)
 Misma ec. que antes.

z) $\boxed{\ddot{\mathbf{z}} = 0}$

No cambia la dinámica puesto que

$$\bar{\mathbf{A}}' = \bar{\mathbf{A}} + \bar{\nabla} \psi$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\mathbf{B}} &= \bar{\nabla} \times \bar{\mathbf{A}}' = \bar{\nabla} \times (\bar{\mathbf{A}} + \bar{\nabla} \psi) = \\ &= \bar{\nabla} \times \bar{\mathbf{A}} + \underbrace{\bar{\nabla} \times (\bar{\nabla} \psi)}_0 = \bar{\nabla} \times \bar{\mathbf{A}} \end{aligned}$$

(c) $\bar{\mathbf{A}}' = \bar{\mathbf{A}} + \bar{\nabla} \psi \Rightarrow \bar{\nabla} \psi = \bar{\mathbf{A}}' - \bar{\mathbf{A}} =$

$$= \frac{B_0}{2} (x \hat{y} - y \hat{x}) - B_0 x \hat{y} =$$

$$= - \frac{B_0}{2} (x \hat{y} + y \hat{x})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \hat{x} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \hat{y} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} \hat{z} = - \frac{B_0}{2} y \hat{x} - \frac{B_0}{2} x \hat{y} \quad (8)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} = 0 \Rightarrow \psi = \psi(x, y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} &= - \frac{B_0}{2} y \Rightarrow \psi = \int \left(- \frac{B_0}{2} \right) y dx + f(y) = \\ &= - \frac{B_0}{2} x y + f(y) \quad (7) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \stackrel{(7)}{=} - \frac{B_0}{2} x + f'(y) \stackrel{(8)}{=} - \frac{B_0}{2} x \Leftrightarrow f'(y) = 0 \Rightarrow f = \text{cte}$$

En conclusión: $\boxed{\psi(x, y) = - \frac{B_0}{2} x y + K}$ con $K = \text{cte}$

Se puede ver que $\mathcal{L}' = T - U'$ con $U' = - \frac{q}{c} \vec{v} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{A}}'$

Se puede escribir como $\mathcal{L}' = \mathcal{L} + \frac{dF}{dt}$

Con F una función escalar y $\mathcal{L} = T - U$, siendo

$$U = - \frac{q}{c} \vec{v} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{A}}$$

$$\mathcal{L}' = \mathcal{L} + \frac{dF}{dt}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T - U' &= T - U + \frac{dF}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{dF}{dt} = U - U' = - \frac{q}{c} \vec{v} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{A}} + \frac{q}{c} \vec{v} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{A}}' = \\ &= \frac{q}{c} (\vec{v} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{A}}' - \vec{v} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{A}}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dF}{dt} &= \frac{q}{c} \left(\frac{B_0}{2} x \dot{y} - \frac{B_0}{2} y \dot{x} - B_0 x \dot{y} \right) = -\frac{q}{c} \frac{B_0}{2} (x \dot{y} + y \dot{x}) = \\ &= \frac{d}{dt} \left(\underbrace{-\frac{q}{c} \frac{B_0}{2} xy}_{\psi} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{q}{c} \psi \right) \Rightarrow F = \frac{q}{c} \psi\end{aligned}$$

En general, tanto $\mathcal{L}$ como $\mathcal{L}' = \mathcal{L} + \frac{dF}{dt}$ dan como resultado las mismas ecuaciones de movimiento ya que se puede demostrar que

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \left(\frac{dF}{dt} \right) \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial q_j} \left(\frac{dF}{dt} \right) = 0$$

y en consecuencia:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial q_j} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}'}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}'}{\partial q_j}$$