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Lagrangian of particle by using Plane Polar coordinates

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

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{x}} = m\dot{x}, \quad \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{y}} = m\dot{y}, \quad \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{z}} = m\dot{z}$$

and the equations of motion are

$$\frac{d}{dt}(m\dot{x}) = F_x, \quad \frac{d}{dt}(m\dot{y}) = F_y, \quad \frac{d}{dt}(m\dot{z}) = F_z$$

The Lagrangian equation of motion :-

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

$$L = T - V$$

$$V = 0$$

Similarly

$$\ddot{y} = 0$$

$$\ddot{z} = 0$$

$$m\ddot{x} = 0$$

$$\ddot{x} = 0$$

In Plane Polar coordinates

$$x = r \cos \theta$$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$

$$\dot{x} = \dot{r} \cos \theta - r \sin \theta \dot{\theta}$$

$$\dot{y} = \dot{r} \sin \theta + r \cos \theta \dot{\theta}$$

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

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m [\dot{r}^2 + (r \dot{\theta})^2]$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{r}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times m \ddot{r} = m \ddot{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\theta}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} m \times 2 r \ddot{\theta} = m r \ddot{\theta}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{2} m \times 2 (r \dot{\theta})^2 = m \dot{\theta}^2$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = 0$$

$$m \ddot{r} - m \dot{\theta}^2 = 0$$

$$\ddot{r} = \dot{\theta}^2 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$m r \ddot{\theta} = 0$$

$$\ddot{\theta} = 0 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$