

University of the Pacific Scholarly Commons

Euler Archive - All Works

Euler Archive

1822

De brachystochrona in medio resistente, dum corpus ad centrum virium utunque attrahitur

Leonhard Euler

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarlycommons.pacific.edu/euler-works Record Created:

2018-09-25

Recommended Citation

Euler, Leonhard, "De brachystochrona in medio resistente, dum corpus ad centrum virium utunque attrahitur" (1822). *Euler Archive - All Works*. 761.

https://scholarlycommons.pacific.edu/euler-works/761

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Euler Archive at Scholarly Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Euler Archive - All Works by an authorized administrator of Scholarly Commons. For more information, please contact mgibney@pacific.edu.

DE BRACHISTOCHRONA

IN MEDIO RESISTENTE

DUM CORPUS AD CENTRUM VIRIUM-

AUCTORE

L. EULERO.

Conventui exhibuit die 20. Nov. 1780.2

 $Xx = \partial s = \sqrt{\partial x^2 + x x \partial y^2};$ thinc si ponamus $\partial y = p \partial x$, erit $\partial s = -\partial x \sqrt{1 + p p x x}.$

§. 2. Cum nunc corpus in X sollicitetur in directione XO vi \equiv X, hinc pro directione motus Xx orietur vis $X: \frac{Xy}{Xx} = -\frac{X \partial x}{\partial x};$ vis autem resistentiae, posita celeritate corporis in $X \equiv u$, est $\equiv Y$,

6

atius (

ralis :

nanc

i in 🦒

iliud Hoc unde corpus accelerabitur a vi = $\frac{x\partial x}{\partial s}$ - V, quae ducta in elementum spatii ∂s dabit incrementum quadrati celeritatis, unde ergo erit $v\partial v = -X\partial x - V\partial s$, hincque ob $\partial s = -\partial x \sqrt{1 + pp \, xx}$ fiet $v\partial v = \partial x \ (V \ V \ 1 + pp \, xx - X)$,

quae acquatio exprimit relationem inter celeritatem v et quantitates proprie ad curvam pertinentes. Cum igitur tempusculum per $Xx = \partial s$ sit $\frac{\partial s}{v} = -\frac{\partial x \sqrt{1 + ppxx}}{v}$, inter omnes curvas, ab A ad C ducendas, ea quaeritur, pro qua fiat valor hujus formulae integralis $\int \frac{\partial x \sqrt{1 + ppxx}}{v}$ omnium minimus.

- §. 3. Hic ante omnia observasse juvabit, si terminus C in ipsa recta AO accipiatur, Brachystochronam in hanc ipsam rectamincidere debere, pro cujus ergo motu, ob y = 0 ideoque etiam p = 0, enascitur ista aequatio: $v \partial v = \partial x (V X)$, quae quia in genere neutiquam resolvi potest, multo minus postulari poterit ut in genere pro Brachystochrona AC motus determinatio penitus evolvatur, sed praeclare nobiscum agi censendum erit, si modo aequationem differentialem inter ternas variabiles x, y, v eruere valuerimus, quippe qua, cum formula: $v \partial v = \partial x (V \sqrt{1 + ppxx} X)$ conjuncta, in se possibile esse intelligitur celeritatem v eliminari ideoque aequationem inter binas variabiles x et y obtineri posse.
- 1. 4. Cum igitur inter omnes curvas AG ea quaeri debeat, pro qua valor hujus formulae integralis $\int \frac{\partial x \sqrt{1 + pp xx}}{v}$ sit minimus, recurrendum erit ad problema generale isoperimetricum in praecedente dissertatione solutum. At quia hic circumstantiae non nihil sunt variatae, consultum erit solutionem ibi inventam sub forma theorematis huc transferre, quod ita si habebit:

Theorema isoperimetricum generale.

§. 5. Si inter omnes curvas, quae a puncto A ad C duci possunt, ea quaeratur, in qua valor formulae integralis (Wax

sit maximus vel minimus, ubi W praeter binas variabiles x et y earumque differentialia $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = p$; $\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = q$; $\frac{\partial q}{\partial x} = r$; etc. insuper, involvat variabilem y, ita ut sit

 $\frac{\partial \mathcal{W}}{\partial x} = L \partial x + M \partial x + N \partial y + P \partial p + etc.$ tum vero quantitas v ita per aequationem differentialem detur
ut posito $\partial x = \mathfrak{W} \partial x$ sit

his positis quaeratur $\Lambda = e^{\int t \, \partial x}$, hincque porro quantitas $\Pi = \int L \Lambda \partial x$; quod integrale ita capiatur, ut pro termino C evanescat, seu, quod eodem redit, terminus iste C ibi statuatur, ubi fit $\Pi = 0$, quibus inventis sumatur $N = N - \frac{\Pi \, \Re}{\Lambda}$, $P = P - \frac{\Pi \, \Im}{\Lambda}$; $Q = Q - \frac{\Pi \, \Omega}{\Lambda}$; etc. ex his pro natura curvae quaesitae ista deducitur aequatio:

 $0 = N' - \frac{\partial P'}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \partial Q'}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 R'}{\partial x^3} + etc.$ ubi elementum dx sumtum est constans.

le-

ict.

er

C

lis

ın m

§. 6. Pro nostro igitur casu est $W = \frac{\sqrt{1+ppxx}}{v}$ et $\mathbb{R} = \frac{V\sqrt{1+ppxx}-X}{v}$, quae formulae tantum tres variables involvent, scilicet v, x et p; et quoniam litterae M et \mathfrak{M} in aequationem finalem non ingrediuntur, eas etiam evolvere non est opus. Hinc ex priore formula erit $L = \frac{\sqrt{1+ppxx}}{vv}$; N=0, $P = \frac{pxx}{v\sqrt{1+ppxx}}$. Ex altera vero formula fit:

posito scilicet $\partial V = V'\partial v'$; tum vero erit $\mathfrak{N} = 0$ et $\mathfrak{P} = \frac{V p x x}{v V' 1 + p p x x}$, quibus inventis nostra aequatio finalis erit $\frac{pP'}{\partial x} = 0$, ideoque P' = C, hoc est $C = P - \frac{\Pi v}{\Lambda}$. Unde patet, quantitatem Π evanescere, ubi fit P = C. Quare terminus Brachystochronae C ibi constitui debet, ubi fit $\frac{p x x}{v V_1 + p p x x} = C$.

§. 7. Cum nunc sit $\Lambda = e^{\int P \partial x}$ erit $\frac{\partial \Lambda}{\Lambda} = \mathcal{E} \partial x$, ergo $\partial \Lambda = \Lambda \mathcal{E} \partial x$. Hinc autem porro habelimus $\Pi = \int L \Lambda \partial x$. Quare cum ex acquatione finali fiat

$$\Pi \stackrel{\Delta P}{==} \frac{C\Lambda}{\mathfrak{P}}$$
, hoc est $\Pi \stackrel{\Delta}{==} \frac{\Lambda}{V} = \frac{C\Lambda v \sqrt{1 + pp xx}}{Vp xx}$,

dibi

cuji

nen

ubi

tur,

func

lis 1 hi v

orire vens

tur;

lari

statu

statuamus brevitatis gratia $\sqrt{1+ppxx} = \omega$ et $\frac{\sqrt{1+ppxx}}{pxx} = t$, ita ut sit $t = \frac{\omega}{x\sqrt{\omega\omega-1}}$. Differentiemus nunc aequationem inventam, et cum sit $\partial \Pi = E \Lambda \partial x$ et $\partial \Lambda = \Lambda \mathcal{E} \partial x$, facta hac substitutione tota aequatio per Λ dividi poterit, ideoque non opus erat ejus valorem integralem determinare. Nunc ergo pro L et \mathcal{E} valores inventos substituendo pervenietur ad hanc aequationem:

 $0 = \frac{\omega \partial x}{vv} + \frac{\ell \partial x}{V} - \frac{\partial V}{vV} - \frac{C\ell tv \partial x}{V} - C \times \frac{(v\partial t + t\partial v)}{V} + \frac{Ctv \partial V}{VV}$ while est $\mathcal{E} = \frac{V\omega + Y}{vv} + \frac{V^t\omega}{v}$

quem valorem in nostra aequatione loco ∂x substituamus, scilicet per $\nabla \omega = X$ et loco $\nabla \partial v$ -scribamus ∂V , quo facto aequatio se quentem induet formam:

 $0 = \frac{\omega \partial v}{v} + \frac{\omega \partial V}{-V} - \frac{Cv\omega t \partial V}{V} + \frac{V\omega - X}{VV} (Cvt \partial V - CVv \partial t - \partial V - \frac{V\partial v}{v})_{e}$

§ 9. Quia haec aequatio non parum est complexa, prime cos tantum terminos evolvamus, in quibus non inest constans C.

 $\frac{\omega \partial v}{v} + \frac{\omega \partial v}{v} - \frac{\omega \partial v}{v} + \frac{x \partial v}{v} - \frac{\omega \partial v}{v v} + \frac{x \partial v}{v}, \text{ sive } \frac{x}{v} \left(\frac{\partial v}{v} + \frac{\partial v}{v} \right).$

At vero termini constantem C continentes erunt

$$\frac{Cv\omega t\partial V}{V} + Cv\omega \partial t + \frac{Cv\omega t\partial V}{V} + \frac{Cxv\partial t}{V} - \frac{Cxtv\partial V}{V}$$

sive deletis terminis se destruentibus

$$\frac{c_{vtx\partial v}}{vv} + \frac{c_{vx\partial t}}{v} - v_{w\partial t}$$

quocirca tota acquatio ità se habebit:

$$\frac{\mathbf{x}}{\mathbf{v}}\left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\mathbf{v}}+\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\mathbf{v}}\right)-\mathbf{C}\,\mathbf{v}\,\omega\,\partial\,t+\frac{\mathbf{C}\,\mathbf{v}\,\mathbf{X}\,\partial\mathbf{v}}{\mathbf{v}}-\frac{\mathbf{C}\,\mathbf{v}\,\mathbf{t}\,\mathbf{X}\,\partial\mathbf{v}}{\mathbf{v}\,\mathbf{v}}=0.$$

§. 10. Quod si jam haec aequatio dividatur per CvX, prodibit haec forma:

$$\frac{1}{CVv}\partial \cdot IVv - \frac{\omega \partial I}{X} + \frac{\partial I}{V} - \frac{I\partial V}{VV} = 0,$$

cujus aequationis tam primum membrum quam duo postrema integrationem admittunt. Sumto igitur integrali erit $-\frac{1}{\text{CV}v} + \frac{t}{\text{V}} - \int \frac{\omega dt}{x} = \Delta$, ubi in signo summatorio tantum binae variabiles p et x involvuntur, quia est $\omega = \sqrt{1 + ppxx}$ et $t = \frac{\sqrt{1 + ppxx}}{pxx}$, ac praeterea X functio ipsius x. Quamobrem per hanc aequationem tertia variabilis v, cum sua functione data V, determinari est censenda; Quodsi hi valores in aequatione $v \partial v$ (V V 1 + ppxx - X) substituerentur, oriretur aequatio binas tantum variabiles x et p, vel x et y involvens, qua ergo natura curvae Brachystochronae quaesitae exprimetur; neque quicquam ulterius pro solutione hujus problematis postulari potest. Curva autem hac inventa terminus descensus C ibi statui debet, ubi fit, uti jam observavimus, P = C, seu ubi fit

 $C = \frac{p \times x}{v \sqrt{i + pp \times x}}$