

« « »

, 3, 49008, , e-mail:alexsh@dfni.dp.ua

),

The aim of this work is to develop a new method for the solution of the well-known brachistochrone problem (the determination of the curve of fastest descent), to study the optimality of descent curves obtained with its help, and to estimate the descent time for the proposed curves and for those obtained by the classical method. The topicality of this aim is substantiated. It is shown that the proposed method may be used in the solution of problems of technical mechanics.

The method is developed based on the study of the first variation of a functional with an autonomous integrand for a fixed-end problem. The function variation at the boundary points is assumed to be nonzero. It is shown that this assumption and the introduction of some other assumptions and limitations allow one to widen the class of functions among which extremal descent curves should be sought for. A procedure is developed for the determination of extremality conditions for this class of functions. It is shown that this procedure is based on two conditions, one of which is the Euler equation. The new extremality condition is not invariant under the coordinate system. Used together, the two extremality conditions have made it possible to construct two curves that meet the necessary and sufficient extremality conditions when the second functional variation is represented in parametric form. The descent time for the proposed curves is compared with that for the classical extremals, and the former is shown to be shorter than the latter.

:

«...»

( )

oy,

...».

1

c

( )

[1]

1

).

$$x = c_1 \operatorname{tg} t + c_2$$

$$y = c_3 \operatorname{tg}^3 t, \quad t_0 \leq t \leq t_k,$$

$x, y -$

$; t -$

[2]. .1

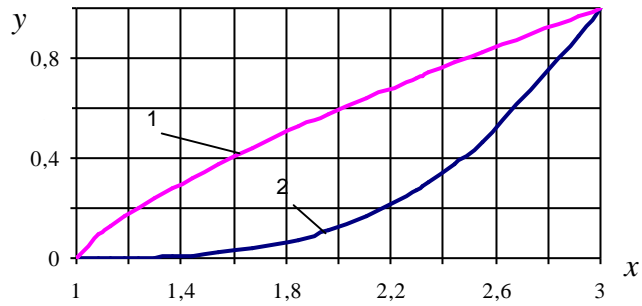
0,75,

.2

( )

( )

[3].

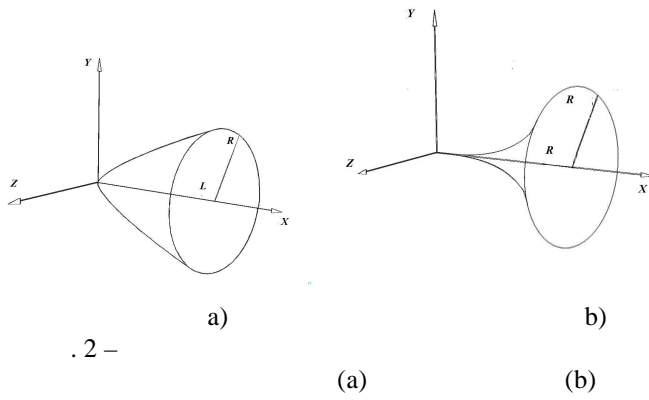


. 1 -

(1)

(2)

$$(y_0(x_0=1)=0; y_k(x_k=3)=1; \quad \Delta x=0,01)$$



. 2 -

$$I = \int_{x_0}^{x_k} F(y, \dot{y}) dx \quad y_0(x_0=0)=0, y_k(x_k)=y_k \quad (1)$$

[4]  $y(x)$

$$uy = r\{ (x),$$

r -

; { (x) -

$$y(x), \quad (1)$$

(1)

$$uI = \int_{x_0}^{x_k} (F_{\dot{y}} u \dot{y} + F_y u y) dx. \quad (2)$$

y(x)

2.

y( )

:

$$uy(x) = r\{ (x), \quad x_0 \leq x \leq x_k, \quad (3)$$

{ (x) -

;

{ (x) -

{ (x)

x.

$$\{x\} \neq 0; \quad x_0 \leq x \leq x_k. \quad (4)$$

$$(4), \quad u y = r \{x\},$$

$$u y_0 \quad u y_k$$

$$(4)$$

$$(3) \quad (2) \quad :$$

$$u I = r \int_{x_0}^{x_k} (F_y \{x\} + F_y \{x\}) dx. \quad (5)$$

$$(1) \quad y \quad \dot{y}$$

$$F_y \neq 0, F_{\dot{y}} \neq 0, \quad x_0 \leq x \leq x_k. \quad (6)$$

$$(5)$$

$$F_y \{x\} + F_{\dot{y}} \{x\} = 0, \quad x_0 \leq x \leq x_k. \quad (7)$$

$$(6), \quad (7) \quad F_y$$

$$\frac{F_{\dot{y}}}{F_y} \{x\} \Big|_{x_0}^{x_k} - \int_{x_0}^{x_k} \{x\} \left( \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{F_{\dot{y}}}{F_y} \right) - 1 \right) dx = 0. \quad (8)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{F_{\dot{y}}}{F_y} \right) - 1 = 0. \quad (9)$$

$$(8) \quad (8)$$

$$\frac{F_{\dot{y}}}{F_y} \{x\} \Big|_{x_0}^{x_k} = 0, \quad x_0 \leq x \leq x_k. \quad (10)$$

$$(9),$$

$$F_{\dot{y}} = (x+c) F_y. \quad (11)$$

$$(11) \quad (10)$$

$$(1).$$

$$(8)$$

$$F_{\dot{y}}\{ (x) \Big|_{x_0}^{x_k} - \int_{x_0}^{x_k} \{ (x) \left( \frac{d}{dx} F_{\dot{y}} - F_y \right) dx = 0. \quad (12)$$

(12)

$$\frac{d}{dx} F_{\dot{y}} - F_y = 0, \quad (13)$$

$$F_{\dot{y}}\{ (x) \Big|_{x_0}^{x_k} = 0. \quad (14)$$

, (4), (6), (10), (14) -  
(11) (13):

$$F_{\dot{y}} = (x + c)F_y, \quad (15)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} F_{\dot{y}} - F_y = 0. \quad (16)$$

(15) (16). -

(15):

$$\frac{dF_{\dot{y}}}{dx} = F_y + (x + c) \frac{dF_y}{dx}. \quad (17)$$

(17) (16), (6) :

$$F_y = c_1, \quad c_1 \neq 0. \quad (18)$$

(6) (18) , (15) (16)

y

(6) (18) (15) :

$$F_{\dot{y}} = c_1 x + c_2, \quad c_1 \neq 0, \quad x_0 \leq x \leq x_k. \quad (19)$$

(16) :

$$F - \dot{y}F_{\dot{y}} = c_3, \quad x_0 \leq x \leq x_k. \quad (20)$$

, (4), (6), (10), (14) -  
(19), (20)

$$F_{\dot{y}} = c_1 x + c_2; \quad c_1 \neq 0, \quad x_0 \leq x \leq x_k. \quad (21)$$

$$F - \dot{y}F_{\dot{y}} = c_3;$$

(10) (14). (4), (6) -

{ (x), F\_{\dot{y}}, F\_y, -

(10) (14)

$$(18) \quad (21), \quad (7) -$$

(18)

(21),

$$\frac{\{ (x) \}}{\{ (x) \}} = -\frac{c_1}{c_1 x + c_2}.$$

:

$$\{ (x) \} = \frac{c_0}{c_1 x + c_2}, \quad \rho > 0. \quad (22)$$

(22) (10), (14),

$$\frac{F_{\dot{y}}}{F_y} \{ (x) \} \Big|_{x_0}^{x_k} = \frac{c_0}{c_1} \Big|_{x_0}^{x_k} = 0, \quad x_0 \leq x \leq x_k, \quad (23)$$

$$F_{\dot{y}} \{ (x) \} \Big|_{x_0}^{x_k} = c_0 \Big|_{x_0}^{x_k} = 0, \quad x_0 \leq x \leq x_k.$$

(23)

(13),

$$(8) \quad \Gamma \{ (x) \}$$

$$\frac{F_{\dot{y}}}{F_y} u y(x) \Big|_{x_0}^{x_k} - \int_{x_0}^{x_k} \Gamma \frac{c_0}{c_1 x + c_2} \left( \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{F_{\dot{y}}}{F_y} \right) - 1 \right) dx = 0. \quad (24)$$

$\bar{x}$

$$f(\bar{x}) = c_1 \bar{x} + c_2 = 0,$$

(24)

$$\Gamma c_0 \frac{0}{0}.$$

$f(x)$  -

$\bar{x} :$

$$f(\bar{x} + \Delta x) = c_1 dx. \quad (25)$$

$dx$

(25)

(24),

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_k} r \frac{c_0}{c_1 dx} \left( \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{F_{\dot{y}}}{F_y} \right) - 1 \right) dx = 0. \quad (26)$$

$dx$  (26),  $\bar{x}$  (24),

(21) -

$$\dot{y} = ctgt. \quad (27)$$

(27) (21) :

$$F_{\dot{y}}(y, ctgt) = c_1 x + c_2 \quad (28)$$

$$F(y, ctgt) - ctgt(c_1 x + c_2) = c_3.$$

(28)

:

$$y = F_1(ctgt, c_1, c_2, c_3, t_k) \quad (29)$$

$$x = F_2(ctgt, c_1, c_2, c_3, t_k)$$

(29)

$$I = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2g}} \int_{x_0}^{x_k} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \dot{y}^2}}{\sqrt{y}} dx, \quad y_0(x_0 = 0) = 0, y_k(x_k) = y_k. \quad (30)$$

(21) (30)

$$\frac{\dot{y}}{\sqrt{y}\sqrt{1 + \dot{y}^2}} = c_1 x + c_2, \quad (31)$$

$$\sqrt{y}\sqrt{1 + \dot{y}^2} = \sqrt{c_0}. \quad (32)$$

(32) (31),

$$y = \sqrt{c_0} \left( \frac{c_1}{2} x^2 + c_2 x + c_3 \right). \quad (33)$$

(31) - (33), :



$$\frac{\dot{y}}{\sqrt{y}\sqrt{1+\dot{y}^2}} = c_1x + c_2, \quad 0 \leq x \leq x_k, \quad (34)$$

$$\sqrt{y}\sqrt{1+\dot{y}^2} = \sqrt{c_0}.$$

$$y = \sqrt{c_0} \left( \frac{c_1}{2} x^2 + c_2 x + c_3 \right).$$

(34)

$y(t)$

$$y(t) = f(u(t)), \quad (35)$$

$$f(u(t)) - t - \dots \quad f_u(u(t));$$

(35)

$t$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = f_u(u(t)) \frac{du}{dt}. \quad (36)$$

$$(36) \quad \frac{dx}{dt},$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f_u(u(t)) \frac{du}{dx}. \quad (37)$$

(37)

(30),

$$I = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2g}} \int_{x_0}^{x_k} \frac{\sqrt{1 + f_u^2(u(t)) \left( \frac{du}{dx} \right)^2}}{\sqrt{y}} dx, \quad y_0(x_0 = 0) = 0, y_k(x_k) = y_k \quad (38)$$

(34)

(38)

$$f_u(u(t)) \frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{c_0} (c_1 x + c_2),$$

$$\sqrt{y} \sqrt{1 + \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2} = \sqrt{c_0}, \quad (39)$$

$$y = \sqrt{c_0} \left( \frac{c_1}{2} x^2 + c_2 x + c_3 \right).$$

(39)

$f_u(u(t))$ .

(30)

(27)

(39),

$$y = c_0 \sin^2 t. \quad (40)$$

(39)

(40)

-

t,

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 2c_0 \sin t \cos t, \quad (41)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \sqrt{c_0} (c_1 x + c_2) \frac{dx}{dt}. \quad (42)$$

(39) (42)

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = f_u(u(t)) \operatorname{ctgt} \frac{dx}{dt}. \quad (43)$$

(41) (43),

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2c_0 \sin^2 t}{f_u(u(t))}, \quad (44)$$

$$x = \int \frac{2c_0 \sin^2 t}{f_u(u(t))} dt + c_4. \quad (45)$$

(30)

(39)

(45)

:

$$y = c_0 \sin^2 t, \quad (46)$$

$$x = 2c_0 \int \frac{\sin^2 t}{f_u(u(t))} dt + c_4. \quad (47)$$

( $f_u(u(t)) = 1$ ).

(47)

$$x = c_0(t - 0,5 \sin 2t) + c_4. \quad (48)$$

(30)

(46)

-

$$x = c_0(t - 0,5 \sin 2t),$$

$$y = c_0 \sin^2 t$$

$$x = \frac{c_0}{2}(2t - \sin 2t)$$

$$y = \frac{c_0}{2}(1 - \cos 2t)$$

$$, \quad 2t = t_1 ,$$

$$x = \frac{c_0}{2}(t_1 - \sin t_1),$$

$$y = \frac{c_0}{2}(1 - \cos t_1),$$

$$\frac{c_0}{2} -$$

$$(x_k, y_k).$$

$$f_u(u(t)) = 1$$

(30)

(48) (44)

$$I = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2g}} \int_{x_0}^{x_k} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \dot{y}^2}}{\sqrt{y}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2g}} \int_{t_0}^{t_k} \frac{2c_0 \sin^2 t}{\sqrt{c_0} \sin^2 t} dt = \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\frac{c_0}{g}} t_k ,$$

$$I = \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\frac{y_k}{g}} \frac{t_k}{\sin t_k} . \quad (49)$$

$$\mathbf{1} ( \quad \mathbf{f}_u(\mathbf{u}(t)) = \mathbf{1}/\sin t \quad (47) \quad f_u(u(t)) = 1/\sin t$$

$$x = 2c_{01} \int \sin^3 t dt + c_4 ,$$

$$x = 2c_{01} \left( \frac{\cos^3 t}{3} - \cos t \right) + c_4 . \quad (50)$$

(30)

(50)

$$x = 2c_{01} \left( \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 t - \cos t \right) .$$

$$f_u(u(t)) = 1/\sin t$$

$$x = 2c_{01} \left( \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 t - \cos t \right). \quad (51)$$

$$y = c_{01} \sin^2 t$$

(27) (51)

$$I_{k1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2g}} \int_{t_0}^{t_k} \frac{2c_{01} \sin^3 t}{\sqrt{c_{01}} \sin^2 t} dt = \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\frac{c_{01}}{g}} (1 - \cos t_k),$$

(51)

$$I_{k1} = \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\frac{y_{k1}}{g}} \left( \frac{1}{\sin t_{k1}} - \operatorname{ctg} t_{k1} \right). \quad (52)$$

$$f_u(u(t)) = 1/\sin^2 t \quad \mathbf{2} \quad \mathbf{f}_u(\mathbf{u}(t)) = \mathbf{1}/\sin^2 t. \quad (47)$$

$$x = 2c_{02} \int \sin^4 t dt + c_5$$

$$x = 2c_{02} \left( \frac{3}{8} t - \frac{\sin 2t}{4} + \frac{\sin 4t}{32} \right) + c_5.$$

(30),

$$f_u(u(t)) = 1/\sin^2 t$$

$$y = c_{02} = \sin^2 t,$$

$$x = 2c_{02} \left( \frac{3}{8} t - \frac{\sin 2t}{4} + \frac{\sin 4t}{32} \right).$$

$$I_{k2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2g}} \int_{x_0}^{x_k} \frac{\sqrt{1+y^2}}{\sqrt{y}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2g}} \int_{t_0}^{t_k} \frac{2c_{02} \sin^4 t}{\sqrt{c_{02}} \sin^2 t} dt = 2 \sqrt{\frac{c_{02}}{2g}} \int_{t_0}^{t_k} \sin^2 t dt,$$

$$I_{k2} = \frac{\sqrt{y_{k2}}}{\sqrt{2g}} \left( \frac{t_{k2}}{\sin t_{k2}} - \cos t_{k2} \right). \quad (53)$$

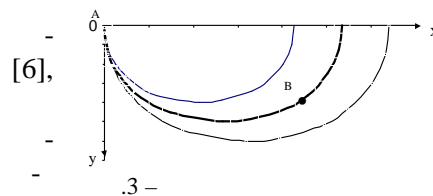
**1 2.**

(30),

(

);

(0,0)



$(x_k, y_k)$ .

1);

$$( \quad , \quad ) . \quad (30)$$

$$uI = \int_{t_0}^{t_k} F_{yy} u y^2 dx , \quad (54)$$

$$F_{yy} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y(1+y^2)}^3} . \quad (55)$$

$$(55), \quad t \quad (54)$$

$$u^2 I = \int_{t_0}^{t_k} \frac{1}{\sqrt{y(1+y^2)}^3} \left( \frac{dy}{dt} \right)^2 \frac{1}{\dot{x}(t)} dt . \quad (56)$$

$$(44) \quad (46), \quad (56) \quad (27),$$

$$u^2 I = \int_{t_0}^{t_k} \frac{1}{\sqrt{c_0}} \left( \frac{du}{dt} \right)^2 f_u(u(t)) dt . \quad (57)$$

$$(57) \quad ,$$

$$f_u(u(t)) = 0 \quad t_0 \leq t \leq t_k . \quad (58)$$

$$f_u(u(t)) \quad (58)$$

$$(30). \quad 1 \quad (58)$$

$$1/\sin t = 0, \quad 0 \leq t \leq \pi,$$

2 -

$$1/\sin^2 t = 0, \quad 0 \leq t \leq n\pi,$$

n

$$1 \quad 2$$

$$(49), (52), (53).$$

$$C_0=100, g=9,8 \quad / \quad ^2) \\ 1 \quad 2.$$

$$(t_k=3\pi/4, \\ (x_{k1}, y_{k1}), (x_{k2}, y_{k2})$$

$$\frac{x_k}{y_k} \sin^2 t_{ki} = t_{ki} - 0,5 \sin 2t_{ki}, \quad i=1,2.$$

$t_{ki}$

01, 02

$$y_{ki} = c_{ox} \sin^2 t_{ki}, \quad i=1,2.$$

. 4

$$1 (f_u=1/\sin t) \quad (0,0) \quad (251,185 ; 50);$$

. 5 -

$$(0,0) \quad (226,715 ; 50).$$

$$2 (f_u=1/\sin^2 t) \quad 1 \quad 2$$

(« »)

( )

1 2

,

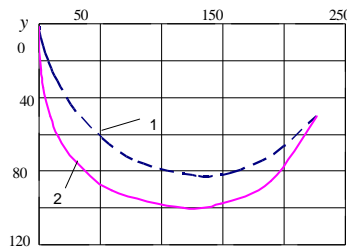
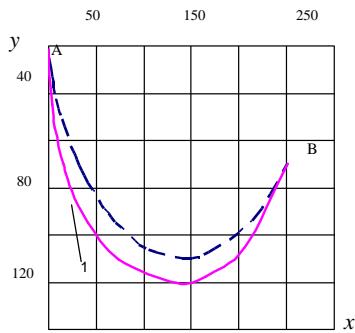
1

~ 7,7 ;

1, ~ 9,8 ;

2 ~ 6,5 ;

~ 9,5 .



. 5 -

$$2 (f_u=1/\sin^2 t) \quad (0,0) \quad (226,715 ; 50);$$

. 4 -

$$1 (f_u=1/\sin t) \quad (0,0) \quad (251,185 ; 50).$$

50 ).

1.

( ) .

2.

3.

-

4.

- 1. . . . .
- 2016. .2. : « « » . 3-8. . . . .
- 2. / . . . . : ,1969. 507 .
- 3. ( . . . . .)
- 4. . . . . 2017. 9. 3(35). . 66-75. . . . . : ,1960. 462 .
- 5. . . . . : , 1974.
- 488 .
- 6. . . . . : ,1965. 420 .

20.11.2017,  
12.12.2017