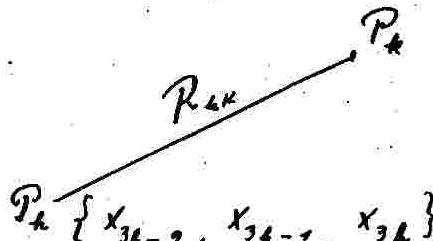


wo ( $h, k = 1 \dots N$ ) Summenindizes der Massenpunkte, nicht der durchlaufend numerierten Koordinaten sind;  $R_{hk}$  die Entfernung der Punkte  $P_h$  und  $P_k$



Da die Kraft  $\frac{\partial U}{\partial R}$ , so ist sie also proportional  $R^{p-1}$ , z.B. bei der Newton'schen Anziehung, wo  $p = -1$ .  $\text{iff: } R^{-2}$ .

Im allgemeinen Fall  $\text{iff:}$

$$y_\alpha = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_\alpha} = \frac{\partial (T+U)}{\partial \dot{x}_\alpha} = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{x}_\alpha} = g_{\alpha\beta} \dot{x}_\beta$$

da  $\frac{\partial U}{\partial \dot{x}_\alpha} = 0$ , weil  $\dot{x}_\alpha$  in  $U$  nicht vorkommt.

$$\dot{L}_\alpha = \frac{d y_\alpha}{dt} - \frac{\partial U}{\partial x_\alpha}, \text{ da } \frac{\partial T}{\partial x_\alpha} = 0.$$

$$\frac{d(\dot{x}_\alpha)}{dt} = (\ddot{x}_\alpha) + (\dot{x}_\beta) \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{x}_\alpha} + x_\alpha \frac{\partial U}{\partial x_\alpha}$$

Der letzte Term folgt aus:  $L_\alpha = 0$ :

$$\frac{dy_\alpha}{dt} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial x_\alpha}, \text{ also } (\dot{x}_\beta) \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{x}_\alpha} = x_\alpha \frac{\partial U}{\partial x_\alpha}$$

Da  $T$  homogen in  $\dot{x}_\alpha$  von 2. Dimension,  $U$  homogen in  $x_\alpha$  von pter Dimension, so ist

$$\dot{x}_\alpha \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{x}_\alpha} = 2T$$