M2AM FLUIDS AND DYNAMICS

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LECTURES

- Tuesdays 14:00-15:00 (Huxley 130).
- Wednesdays 10:00-12:00 (Huxley 130).

PROBLEMS CLASS

• Tuesdays 15:00-16:00 (Huxley 341).

OFFICE HOURS

- Wednesdays 12:00-14:00.
- By appointment.

COURSE WEBPAGE

http://www.ma.ic.ac.uk/~pavl/M2AM.htm

- Information about the course.
- Lecture notes (written by Dr. J. GIBBONS).
- Problems sheets (at the end of chapters 2, 3 and 4 of the lecture notes) and solutions.
- Bibliography.

BOOKS/LECTURE NOTES

- We will follow J. GIBBONS' lecture notes.
- L.D. Landau and E.M. Lifschitz, Mechanics (Pergamon Press, Oxford 1976).
- Kibble and Berkshire, Classical Mechanics (Longman 1996).
- Goldstein, Classical Mechanics (Addison-Wesley 1980).
- Arnold, Mathematical Methods for Classical Mechanics (Springer 1980).
- D.D. Holm, Geometric Mechanics (IC Press 2008).

CONTENTS

- This is an introductory course on analytical dynamics (Newton, Euler, Lagrange, Hamilton, Poisson, Jacobi, Poincare.....).
- We will study (mostly) Newton's equations of motion and the Lagrangian and Hamiltonian formulation of classical (Newtonian) mechanics.
- We will see how we can rewrite the equations of classical mechanics as a variational problem.

• We will introduce the concept of a **conserved quantity** (**integral of motion**) and show their connection between conserved quantities and **symmetries** of the dynamics.

• We will itroduce the concept of an **integrable system** and show how we can integrate the equations of motion an integrable Hamiltonian system.

Course Objectives

- To learn about variational principles (very useful tool in many applications).
- To learn about Lagrangian and Hamiltonian mechanics (appear in many applications in physics, chemistry, economics....)
- To learn how to use mathematical tools in order to formulate problems in physics: This your first course in Mathematical Physics!

COURSE OUTLINE

- Calculus of variations.
- Lagrangian Mechanics.
- Conserved quantities and Noether's theorem.
- Hamiltonian Mechanics.
- Integrable systems and the Liouville-Arnold theorem.