

Six Derivations, by Dr. Colton Winter 2018

In the derivations that follow, $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{w}(t_r)$, where $\mathbf{w}(t)$ is the particle's trajectory and t_r is the retarded time.

Derivation 1

$$\left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x}\right)_{y,z,t,t_r} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\sqrt{(x - w_x)^2 + (y - w_y)^2 + (z - w_z)^2} \right)_{y,z,t,t_r}$$

y and z are explicitly held constant,
and since t and t_r are held constant \mathbf{w} will also be fixed.

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x}\right)_{y,z,t,t_r} &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\sqrt{(x - w_x)^2 + (y - w_y)^2 + (z - w_z)^2} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2(x - w_x) \\ &= \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}} \cdot \mathcal{L}_x \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x}\right)_{y,z,t,t_r} = \frac{\mathcal{L}_x}{\mathcal{L}}}$$

Derivation 2

$$\left(\frac{\partial(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{r})}{\partial x}\right)_{y,z,t,t_r} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (v_x \mathcal{L}_x + v_y \mathcal{L}_y + v_z \mathcal{L}_z)_{y,z,t,t_r}$$

\mathbf{v} is a constant, so just need derivatives of $\mathcal{L}_x, \mathcal{L}_y, \mathcal{L}_z$.
However, \mathcal{L}_y and \mathcal{L}_z have no x dependence so those terms go to zero.

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\partial(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{r})}{\partial x}\right)_{y,z,t,t_r} &= v_x \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_x}{\partial x} \\ &= v_x \frac{\partial(x - w_x)}{\partial x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\left(\frac{\partial(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{r})}{\partial x}\right)_{y,z,t,t_r} = v_x}$$

Derivation 3

$$\left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial t_r}\right)_{x,y,z,t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t_r} \left(\sqrt{(x - w_x)^2 + (y - w_y)^2 + (z - w_z)^2} \right)_{x,y,z,t}$$

The w 's are variables, the others are constants.

$$\left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial t_r}\right)_{x,y,z,t} = \frac{1}{2} (\dots)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left(2(x - w_x) \left(-\frac{\partial w_x}{\partial t_r}\right) + 2(y - w_y) \left(-\frac{\partial w_y}{\partial t_r}\right) + 2(z - w_z) \left(-\frac{\partial w_z}{\partial t_r}\right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\lambda} \cdot (\lambda_x(-v_x) + \lambda_y(-v_y) + \lambda_z(-v_z))$$

$$= \frac{1}{\lambda} \cdot (\boldsymbol{\lambda} \cdot (-\mathbf{v}))$$

$$\boxed{\left(\frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial t_r}\right)_{x,y,z,t} = -\frac{\boldsymbol{\lambda} \cdot \mathbf{v}}{\lambda}}$$

Derivation 4

$$\left(\frac{\partial(\mathbf{v} \cdot \boldsymbol{\lambda})}{\partial t_r}\right)_{x,y,z,t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t_r} (v_x \lambda_x + v_y \lambda_y + v_z \lambda_z)_{x,y,z,t}$$

Use the product rule on each term.

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\partial(\mathbf{v} \cdot \boldsymbol{\lambda})}{\partial t_r}\right)_{x,y,z,t} &= v_x \frac{\partial \lambda_x}{\partial t_r} + \lambda_x \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial t_r} + \dots \\ &= v_x \frac{\partial(x - w_x)}{\partial t_r} + \lambda_x a_x + \dots \\ &= v_x(-v_x) + \lambda_x a_x + \dots \\ &= -v_x^2 + \lambda_x a_x + \dots \end{aligned}$$

Add back in the other four terms.

$$\left(\frac{\partial(\mathbf{v} \cdot \boldsymbol{\lambda})}{\partial t_r}\right)_{x,y,z,t} = -v_x^2 + \lambda_x a_x - v_y^2 + \lambda_y a_y - v_z^2 + \lambda_z a_z$$

$$\boxed{\left(\frac{\partial(\mathbf{v} \cdot \boldsymbol{\lambda})}{\partial t_r}\right)_{x,y,z,t} = -v^2 + \boldsymbol{\lambda} \cdot \mathbf{a}}$$

Derivation 5 (the hardest one!)

$$\left(\frac{\partial t_r}{\partial x}\right)_{y,z,t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(t - \frac{r}{c}\right)_{y,z,t}$$

t is independent of x .

$$\left(\frac{\partial t_r}{\partial x}\right)_{y,z,t} = -\frac{1}{c} \left(\frac{\partial r}{\partial x}\right)_{y,z,t}$$

Use the chain rule.

$$\left(\frac{\partial t_r}{\partial x}\right)_{y,z,t} = -\frac{1}{c} \left(\frac{\partial r}{\partial x}\right)_{y,z,t,t_r} - \frac{1}{c} \left(\frac{\partial r}{\partial t_r}\right)_{x,y,z,t} \left(\frac{\partial t_r}{\partial x}\right)_{y,z,t}$$

First term: use Derivation 1.
Second term: use Derivation 3.

$$\left(\frac{\partial t_r}{\partial x}\right)_{y,z,t} = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\gamma_x}{\gamma} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\boldsymbol{\gamma} \cdot \mathbf{v}}{\gamma} \left(\frac{\partial t_r}{\partial x}\right)_{y,z,t}$$

Move the $\left(\frac{\partial t_r}{\partial x}\right)_{y,z,t}$ term that's on the RHS to the left, then factor, then divide.

$$\left(\frac{\partial t_r}{\partial x}\right)_{y,z,t} - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\boldsymbol{\gamma} \cdot \mathbf{v}}{\gamma} \left(\frac{\partial t_r}{\partial x}\right)_{y,z,t} = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\gamma_x}{\gamma}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial t_r}{\partial x}\right)_{y,z,t} \left(1 - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\boldsymbol{\gamma} \cdot \mathbf{v}}{\gamma}\right) = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\gamma_x}{\gamma}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial t_r}{\partial x}\right)_{y,z,t} = -\frac{\gamma_x}{\gamma c} \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{\boldsymbol{\gamma} \cdot \mathbf{v}}{\gamma c}\right)}$$

$$\boxed{\left(\frac{\partial t_r}{\partial x}\right)_{y,z,t} = -\frac{\gamma_x}{\gamma c - \boldsymbol{\gamma} \cdot \mathbf{v}}}$$

Derivation 6 (a lot like Derivation 5)

$$\left(\frac{\partial t_r}{\partial t}\right)_{x,y,z} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(t - \frac{\gamma}{c}\right)_{x,y,z}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial t_r}{\partial t}\right)_{x,y,z} = 1 - \frac{1}{c} \left(\frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial t}\right)_{x,y,z}$$

Use the chain rule.

$$\left(\frac{\partial t_r}{\partial t}\right)_{x,y,z} = 1 - \frac{1}{c} \left(\frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial t_r}\right)_{x,y,z,t} \left(\frac{\partial t_r}{\partial t}\right)_{x,y,z}$$

Second term: use Derivation 3.

$$\left(\frac{\partial t_r}{\partial t}\right)_{x,y,z} = 1 + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\boldsymbol{\gamma} \cdot \mathbf{v}}{\gamma} \left(\frac{\partial t_r}{\partial t}\right)_{x,y,z}$$

Move the $\left(\frac{\partial t_r}{\partial t}\right)_{x,y,z}$ term that's on the RHS to the left, then factor, then divide.

$$\left(\frac{\partial t_r}{\partial t}\right)_{x,y,z} - \frac{\boldsymbol{\gamma} \cdot \mathbf{v}}{\gamma c} \left(\frac{\partial t_r}{\partial t}\right)_{x,y,z} = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial t_r}{\partial t}\right)_{x,y,z} \left(1 - \frac{\boldsymbol{\gamma} \cdot \mathbf{v}}{\gamma c}\right) = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial t_r}{\partial t}\right)_{x,y,z} = -\frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{\boldsymbol{\gamma} \cdot \mathbf{v}}{\gamma c}\right)}$$

$$\boxed{\left(\frac{\partial t_r}{\partial t}\right)_{x,y,z} = -\frac{\gamma c}{\gamma c - \boldsymbol{\gamma} \cdot \mathbf{v}}}$$