INDEX.

(Arabic figures refer to pages.)

Action, 3; Least Action, Preface, vii, xi; 363-384.

Action satisfies tests for weak variations, 373, 374, 376; does not satisfy test for strong variations, 381; is not a true minimum, 381.

Action in conservative field of force, 368; in parabolic path of heavy particle, 369, 370, 383.

Adjacent characteristics, 175; combined to form a consecutive characteristic, 180.

Adjoint minimal surface (Bonnet's), 501, 502, 504.

Aeronautical Research Reports, 344. Ampère, 479, 498, 500.

Arbitrary constants in primitive of characteristic equation, for integrals of first order in one variable, 23, 66; for integrals of second order in one variable, 119, 162; for integrals of first order in two variables, 195, 234; for integrals of second order in two variables, 275.

Arbitrary functions in primitive of characteristic equation for double integrals of first order, 470, 473; determined for minimal surfaces by Schwarz's theorem, 503-507.

Attracting solid of greatest attraction, 415: exercises greater attraction than sphere of same volume, 415.

Bernoulli, 2, 3, 41.

Bolza, 8.

Bonnet, 501, 502, 504.

Boundary conditions for isoperimetrical problems in double integrals of first order, 551; see Terminal conditions.

Boundary condition on characteristic surfaces for double integrals:

of first order, 466, 468; along a curve, 490, and along a surface, 491; for special variations and for general variations, compared, 492; for minimal surfaces, 501, whether initial (Schwarz's theorem), 503-507, or final, 518-527:

of second order, 571, 596, 600.

Boundary condition on characteristic volume for triple integrals, 607, 610, 621, 624-627.

Brachistochrone, 3; under gravity, 41-43; under a central force, 44; Weierstrass test, 329; example of, in resisting medium, 456. Bromwich, 332.

Catenoid as minimal surface, 30-33, 98-104, 329, 479, 480.

Cauchy, and use of Monge characteristics for existence of primitive of partial differential equations, 609.

Cauchy primitive of partial differential equation of second order, 457, 469, 471, 479, 646; obtained for minimal surfaces by Schwarz, 504–507; for catenoid, 519; example, 543; for partial differential equation of fourth order connected with double integrals of second order, 587; for partial differential equation of second order for triple integrals of first order, 608, 617.

Central characteristic defined, 167.

Characteristic curve may be determinate, if required to pass through two assigned points, 93; comparison with the determination through initial point with assigned direction, 94, 95, 646.

Characteristic curves for single integrals: see Characteristic equations for single integrals.

Characteristic equations (and curves) for single integrals: of first order in one dependent variable, 14-16, 39, 48, 58, 60, 62, 65, 66; of second order in one dependent variable, 119, 138, 145, 151, 161; of third order in one dependent variable, 142; of general order, 125; of first order in two dependent variables, 192-195, 229, 232, 234, 239; of first order in n dependent variables, 268; of second order in two dependent variables, 272, 274, 289, 291.

Characteristic equations (and surfaces) for double integrals: of first order, 462, 489, 495-497; of minimal surfaces (see Minimal surfaces); of second order, 571, 597, 598, 601.

Characteristic equations (and volumes) for triple integrals of the first order, 606, 617, 622; primitive of, 608-610.

648

Characteristic equation, first integral of, and Hilbert's theorem, 48, 49.

Characteristic equations for Least Action are the Lagrange equations of motion, 373.

Characteristic equations in isoperimetrical problems, 394, 396, 398, 399, 426, 439, 447, 449, 451, 551.

Characteristic equations, subsidiary: see Subsidiary characteristic equations.

Characteristic (Hamilton) function in path of ray, 257, 261.

Characteristic surfaces for double integrals, see Characteristic equations for double integrals.

Characteristic variations; see Consecutive characteristics under Conjugates, Subsidiary characteristic equation.

Characteristic volume for triple integrals, 606. Circular arc in elementary strong variation, 351, 353-356.

Clebsch, *Preface*, ix; 5, 8, 116, 211, 435, 457. Godazzi-Mainardi relations, 557–560.

Component arcs in strong variations, straight line, 326; general continuous curve, 347; circle, 351; parabola, 351; helix, 362.

Composite small variations, 95; used for relative maxima and minima, 391, 419, 546.

Cone, geodesics on, 109; minimal surface touching, along a circular section, 506.

Conjugate-bounded ranges contain no similar range, 87, 170-174, 262, 310, 319, 408,

Conjugate curves on characteristic surfaces for double integrals, of first order, 478, 479, 502, 518, 521-527; of second order, 589, 590.

Conjugate of initial point, range of, for characteristic curves of single integrals of first order, 95, 104.

Conjugates are reciprocal, on characteristic curves for single integrals of first order in one dependent variable, 87, and in two dependent variables, 219, 253, 254, 262.

Conjugates, as intersections of central characteristic curve and consecutive characteristic, 6, 27-29, 31-33, 84-87, 100, 170-174, 262, 269, 307, 310, 319, 371, 408, 409, 430, 432, 645.

Conjugate surface for triple integrals, 616. Consecutive characteristic curves and characteristic surfaces: see Conjugate, Jacobi test.

Constant circular curvature, shortest curve of, 454.

Constituent element of strong variations, 324, 325, 378-381, 528, 633.

Contiguous characteristic surfaces, 588; modified into consecutive characteristic surfaces, 589.

Contiguous characteristics for single integrals of second order with one dependent variable, 265.

INDEX

Continuity of derivatives of integrand through isolated free discontinuity on characteristic curve or surface, 62-65, 142, 231, 293, 428, 551.

Convention as to order of operations in multiple integral, 460, 601.

Covariantive integrals and associated functions, 54, 62, 147, 148, 220, 282.

Critical equation for arguments of arbitrary functions in primitive of partial differential equations of second order, 470; in primitive of a particular partial differential equation of the fourth order, 571.

Critical function for conjugates: see Consecutive characteristic, Jacobi test.

Current variation and terminal variation brought into relation, 39, 122, 191, 467, 569, 570.

Curvature of surfaces, and strong variations, 646.

Curve as short arc in strong variation, 348: see Component arcs.

Curve in space as terminal for characteristic skew curve, 193, 196, 230, 273.

Cycloid as gravity brachistochrone, 41-44.

Cylinder, geodesics on, 107; special case of minimal surface, 501; minimal surface touching, along helix, 507.

Darboux, 110, 457, 479, 502.

Derivatives of integrand continuous through isolated free discontinuity,

for single integrals, of first order in one variable, 62; of second order in one variable, 142; of first order in two variables, 231; of second order in two variables, 293; for isoperimetric problems, 396;

for double integrals of the first order, 493, 551.

Derivatives of integrand in Weierstrass integrals, identities satisfied by, 54, 68; 136, 148; 226, 228; 312; 390, 400; 425; 447; 483-487; 587.

Descartes, 2.

Developable surface in Cauchy's conditions determining a primitive of a partial differential equation of second order, 471.

Deviation, representing small variation along normal to a characteristic curve, 68, 70, 140, 169, 249: see Displacement, Tangential component.

Dirichlet's Principle, Preface, vii, xii; for

INDEX 649

double integrals, 545; for triple integrals, 334, 616, 641; Weierstrass on, 335, 642; not true minimum, as not satisfying Weierstrass test, 642.

Discontinuities, in range of integral of first order, are limited in number and allow derivatives to be continuous, 63-64, 142, 231, 293, 396;

on characteristic surface for double integrals, 492, 551; see Derivatives of integrand.

Displacement along normal to characteristic surface, to represent small variation, 512, 515 (see Deviation, Tangential component).

Double integrals of first order, Chapter IX, Chapter X; of second order, Chapter XI. (Consult Table of Contents.)

Double integration, convention for order of, 460:

lemmas in, 459, 566, 567.

Dynamical systems, used to represent characteristic equations for single integrals in n dependent variables, 11, 363-384.

E-function (see Excess-function, Weierstrass function, Weierstrass test).

Elastica as generating curve of given length generating maximum volume of revolution, 419.

Elementary strong variation, for single integrals, 321-324, 329, 347-353, 357, 376, 419; for double integrals, 529, 537, 564.

Ellipsoidal geodesics, 447.

Enneper minimal surface, 525-527.

Euler as founder of the calculus of variations, 4; quoted by Maupertuis for least action under central force, 363; on transformation of double integrals, 461; on partial differential equations of second order, 463.

Euler test (see Characteristic equation).

Euler-Lagrange test (see Characteristic equation, Lagrange).

Excess-function, 9, 326, 336, 356, 359, 381, 533, 534, 565; see Weierstrass function, Weierstrass test.

Excess-function as a definite integral, for single integrals of the first order, in one dependent variable, 336; and in two dependent variables, 359; for double integrals of the first order,

Existence-theorem (Cauchy's) as to primitive of partial differential equation of second order, 457.

Explicit concurrent relations in limited maxima and minima, 434, 436, 438.

Extension of Weierstrass test for single integrals of first order, 329; for double integrals, 541.

Ferrers. 617.

Finite number of discontinuities of direction and curvature admissible in range of characteristic curve, 65, 142, 231, 293, 397, 492.

First derivatives of integrand continuous through an isolated free discontinuity on characteristic curve and surface, 62-64, 142, 231, 293, 396, 428, 492.

First integral of characteristic equations in simple cases, 16, 197; Hilbert's theorem on,

First order integral, defined, 12.

First term in power-series of small real variable governs sign of series, 17.

First variation, as considered by Euler and by Lagrange, 4.

First variation of double integrals, of first order, 458, 465, 487; of second order, 567, 594.

First variation of single integrals, of first order in one dependent variable, 13, 56, 61; of second order in one dependent variable, 118, 137; of first order in two dependent variables, 192, 229; of second order in two dependent variables, 271, 286; of first order in n dependent variables, 311: see Characteristic equation (equations).

First variation of triple integrals, 603.

Free discontinuity on characteristic curve and surface: see First derivatives of integrand.

Friction-resistance to solids moving through a medium, integral of total, cannot be a minimum, 340, 345-347.

Functionality, restrictions on, adopted, 9, 10. Fundamental magnitudes of a surface, after Gauss, 482, 484.

Fundamental magnitudes for triple amplitude in quadruple space, 629.

Galileo, 2.

Gauss, 444.

General small variation, explanation, and definition, of, 321.

General weak variation, character of, 55;

applied to single integrals of first order in one dependent variable, Chapter II; to single integrals of second order in one dependent variable, 135-184; to single integrals of first order in two dependent variables, Chapter V; to single integrals of second order in two dependent variables, 311. (Consult Table of Contents.)

650

INDEX

General weak variations

applied to double integrals of first order, 481-523;

applied to triple integrals of first order, 618, 621.

Geodesics and Weierstrass test, 329, 445.

Geodesics on general surface, 109, 442, 444, 445.

Geodesics'on, paraboloid of revolution, 44, and general paraboloid, 445; sphere, 28, 105, 108; surfaces of revolution, 105, 110; cylinder, 107; spheroid, 108, 446; cone, 109; on general quadric, 447.

Geometrical equivalent of Jacobi test; see Conjugate.

Geometrical illustrations of analytical results, by plane curves, skew curves, surfaces, 11.

Geometrical optics, reduced path of ray in, is a minimum, 256.

Geometrical representation of time as a variable concurrently with space-coordinates, 382; used for path of heavy projectile, 383.

Goursat, 8.

Gravity brachistochrone, 41-43.

Greeks and early problems in maxima and minima, 1.

Hadamard, 8.

Hahn, 8.

Halphen, 109, 110.

Hamilton characteristic function for rays in heterogeneous medium, 257, 261.

Hamilton function in dynamical system, 193, 368, 372.

Hancock, 8, 52, 115.

Harmonic Analysis, 617.

Hedrick, 8.

Heine, 617.

Helix as geodesic on cylinder, 107; as arcelement of strong variation, 362; minimal surface through, 507.

Herman, 257.

Hesse, 5, 27, 116, 457.

Hilbert, Preface, ix; 8, 49.

Hilbert's theorems on first integral of characteristic equation for single integrals of first order, 49, 50.

Identities satisfied by integrands in Weierstrass form of integrals, 53, 68, 136, 142, 146, 148, 226-228, 287, 312, 317, 339, 483-486, 591-594, 619-621; see Reduction in number of independent characteristic equations, Relations among derivatives of integrand.

Initial curve, and its conjugate, on character-

istic surface; see Conjugate curves on characteristic surfaces.

Integral expression for Weierstrass Excessfunction, for single integrals, 336, 339; for double integrals, 536.

Integrals and integral-sets of subsidiary characteristic equations, 24, 80, 82, 129, 165, 210, 220, 242, 250, 281–286, 298, 514–516.

Integrals connected with isoperimetrical problems, consult Chapter VIII, Chapter X.

Integrals (double) of first order, consult Chapter IX, Chapter X.

Integrals (double) of second order, consult Chapter XI.

Integrals (single) of first order in one dependent variable, consult Table of Contents, Chapter I, Chapter II, Chapter VII.

Integrals (single) of first order in two dependent variables, consult Table of Contents, Chapter IV, Chapter V.

Integrals (single) of first order in n variables, 267.

Integrals (single) of second order in one dependent variable, consult Table of Contents, Chapter III.

Integrals (single) of second order in two dependent variables, consult Table of Contents, Chapter VI.

Integrals (single) of third order in one dependent variable, 142.

Integrals (triple) of first order, consult Chapter XII.

Integration in multiple integrals, convention for order of, 460.

Invariantive integrals and equations, 54, 62, 147, 148, 220, 282.

Irregular small variations; see Strong variations.

Isolated discontinuities; see Free discontinuity. Isoperimetrical problems, consult Table of Contents, Chapter VIII, Chapter X.

Jacobi, 5, 26, 261, 461; see Jacobi test. Jacobi test and kinetic focus, 376.

Jacobi test for, brachistochrone, 43; catenoid, 31, 33, 480, 519; geodesic great circle on a sphere, 6, 10, 28, 105, 108; geodesic on paraboloid of revolution, 44-48; ray in heterogeneous medium, 259; Least Action, 365, 366, 375, 382, in path of heavy projectile, 371; solid of least resistance, 342; isoperimetrical problems, 408, 413, 423, 428, 430, 432.

Jacobi test for single integrals of first order in one dependent variable in Jacobi method, 26,

INDEX 651

with geometric illustration, 27, 29; in Weierstrass method, 82-84, 86, 97, 98, 105-108.

Jacobi test for single integrals of first order in two dependent variables in Jacobi method, 219-222; in Weierstrass method, 253-256.

Jacobi test for single integrals of first order in n dependent variables, 269.

Jacobi test for single integrals of second order in one dependent variable, in Jacobi method, 134; in Weierstrass method, 181, 186.

Jacobi test for double integrals of first order, 457, 478, 518, 538, 543; of second order, 590.

Jacobi test for triple integrals of first order, 614-617, 628.

Jacobi test in geometrical form (see Conjugate).
Jacobi test requiring range in single integral to terminate at conjugate, theorem of Weierstrass on, 111.

Jagged variations of curves, 320, 344; of surfaces, 529; see Strong variations.

Joachimstahl, 524.

Kepler, 2. Kinetic foci, 366, 376. Kneser, 8. Kobb, 8, 457, 529, 536.

Lagrange, and the initial establishment of the calculus, 4; on minimal surfaces, 4, 457, 461, 479.

Lagrange equations of motion are characteristic equations in general, 268, 373.

Lagrange (Euler-Lagrange) test; see Characteristic equation.

Lagrange's symbol δ , denoting small variation, 13, 320.

Least Action, Preface, vii, xi; 3, 44, 363-384.

Legendre and jagged variations, 320.

Legendre and the second variation, 5, 10, 457; see Legendre test.

Legendre test and Weierstrass test distinct, 338, 361, 537.

Legendre test, for brachistochrone, 42; for catenoid, 30, 519; for geodesics, 106; for path of ray, 258; for solid of minimum resistance, 342, 346; for Least Action, 365, 375

Legendre test for double integrals, 476, 478, 480, 517, 538, 543, 584, 585.

Legendre test for single integrals, of first order in one dependent variable, 21, 28, 74, 97, 98; of second order in one dependent variable, 133, 134, 182, 186; of first order in two dependent variables, 217, 218, 251, 258; of first order in n dependent variables, 269; of second order in two dependent variables, 305, 319.

Legendre test for triple integrals, 615, 617, 627, 643.

Legendre test in isoperimetrical problems, 407, 412, 415, 416, 423, 428, 430, 432, 553.

Leibnitz, 2.

Lejeune-Dirichlet, 642; see Dirichlet's Principle. Lemmas in double integration, 459-462, 566-568; in triple integration, 601.

Level surfaces for path of ray, after Malus, 261, 262.

Limitation of range of integration by Jacobi test; see Jacobi test.

Limited maxima and minima, consult Table of Contents, Chapter VIII, Chapter X.

Limits of integrals, conditions at; see Boundary conditions, Mobile limits, Terminal conditions.

Line of curvature on quadric, examples of minimal surface through, 507.

Lines of curvature on minimal surface, equation of, 520; on Enneper surface, 525.

Lines of discontinuity on characteristic surface, continuity of derivatives of integrand through, 492, 551.

Love, 8.

Magnitudes continuous through isolated free discontinuities on characteristic curves or surfaces, 62, 142, 231, 293, 396, 493, 551.

Mainardi-Codazzi relations, for surfaces of constant mean curvature (in isoperimetrical problem), 557-560.

Malus and persistence of surfaces level to path of ray, 261.

Manifold of four dimensions; see Quadruple space.

Maupertuis, and Least Action, 363.

Maximum area on surface with given perimeter, 422-425.

Maximum, general requirement for, 12.

Maximum or minimum moment, skew curve of given length with, 430.

Maximum gravitational attraction, solid of, 415.

Maximum plane area in given perimeter, 387, 422, 425.

Maximum volume of solid of revolution generated by curve of given length, 419.

Maximum volume within given superficial area, 387, 416, 552-560, 566.

652

INDEX

Mayer (A.), 5, 363.

Mean measure of curvature, constant for given superficial area enclosing maximum volume, 418, 552, 555, 557; zero for minimal surface, 479; zero for minimal volume in fourdimensional space, 643.

Method of proceeding for limited problems, 389, 391, 436, 546.

Minimal surfaces, consult Table of Contents, Chapter IX, Chapter X.

Minimal surfaces and adjoint surface, 501, 502.

Minimal surfaces and boundary conditions, 498, 499, 501, 646; Schwarz's determination of, 504-507, with examples, 479, 506, 507, 518-521; satisfy Weierstrass test, 539.

Minimal surfaces, have mean curvature zero, 479; nul-lines on, are Monge characteristics, 471, 498; may be cylinders or planes, 501; lines of curvature on, referred to nul-lines as parametric curves, 520.

Minimal surface of revolution, is catenoid in general, 30; when catenary cannot be constructed, 64.

Minimal surfaces; theory initiated by Lagrange, 4; contributions by Schwarz, 8; differential equation of, integrated by Ampère, Monge, Legendre, Weierstrass, 500.

Minimum, general requirement for, 12.

Minimum reduced path of ray, 256.

Minimum resistance, (Newton's) solid of, 340-347.

Minimum under weak variations not necessarily real minimum, simple example of, 48: see Dirichlet's Principle, Least Action, Solid of minimum resistance, Weierstrass test.

Minimum volume in quadruple space, 643.

Mobile limits of integrals and associated conditions, 36, 38, 40, 59; 121-124, 138-142; 193-196, 230; 125, 138, 141; 273, 290-292; 395, 428, 440, 452; 463-468, 490, 491, 492; 501, 503-507; 518-527; 571; 607; see Boundary conditions, Terminal conditions.

Modified form of Weierstrass test, 337, 348.

Moigno-Lindelöf, Preface, viii; 425.

Monge, 457, 471, 500, 587.

Monge and characteristics in integration of partial differential equations of second order, 471, 499, 610.

Multiple integration, convention as to order of operations in, 460.

Newton and Leibnitz, 2.

Newton on path of ray of light, theorem by, 256.

Newton's solid of least resistance, 2, 320, 340; not a true minimum, whether friction be included or omitted, 341.

Non-integral relations for relative problems, 433; types of, 434.

Normal displacement to characteristic surface as variable for subsidiary equations, 512, 515.

Normal forms of second variation for double integrals:

of first order, after Jacobi method, 471-479; after Weierstrass method, 507-524, with examples, 524-527;

of second order, after Jacobi method, 584. Normal forms of second variation for single integrals:

of first order in one dependent variable, by Jacobi method, 20; by Weierstrass method, 69, 72, 73, 78:

of second order in one dependent variable, by Jacobi method, 127-133; after Weierstrass method, 156-160, 179:

of first order in two dependent variables, 236-256:

of first order in n dependent variables, 268-270:

of second order in two dependent variables, after Jacobi method, 294-305; after Weierstrass method, statement of results, 311-319.

Normal form of second variation for triple integrals of first order, 614.

Normal form of second variation in isoperimetrical problems, 401.

Nul-lines, the Cauchy critical characteristic curves for primitive of the equation of minimal surface, 471; taken as lines of reference on minimal surface, 498, 499, and on surface enclosing maximum volume within prescribed superficial area, 552.

Order of integral defined, first, 12; second, 116. Organic curves on characteristic surface as curves of reference, 495 (see Nul-lines).

Osculating plane of surface and normal to geodesic, 109, 442.

Osgood, on the Jacobi range for integrals of the first order, 115.

Parabolic arc in elementary strong variation, 351.

Parabolic path, two deformations in, which cause increase of Action, 369; Weierstrass test of Action in, 384.

Paraboloidal geodesics, 45-47, 445, 446.

INDEX 653

Parametric multiplier in isoperimetric problems, 399, 438, 646.

Parametric representation of surfaces, 444.

Path of ray in heterogeneous medium, equations of, deduced by variation of parameters, 262.

Picard, 461.

Plane, as minimal surface, 501.

Plane characteristic curves for maxima and minima of single integrals, Chapters I, II, III. VII.

Potential, equation of the, 616, 642.

Pressure-resistance, integral for total, experienced by solid of revolution moving through a medium, cannot be a minimum, 340-347.

Prime directions in quadruple space, 630.

Primitive of characteristic equation for double integrals of first order, nature of, under Cauchy's conditions, 469, 498, 646; of minimal surfaces, 504-507; of double integrals of second order, 571.

Primitive of characteristic equations for single integrals, of first order with one dependent variable, 22, 66, 67, 72, 79, 80; of second order with one dependent variable, 119, 161; of first order with two dependent variables, 194-197, 234; of second order with two dependent variables, 275; for isoperimetric problems, 399.

Primitive of characteristic equations for triple integrals, 608.

Primitive of partial differential equation of second order, under Cauchy conditions, 457, 469; for minimal surfaces, by Schwarz's theorem, 504-507.

Primitive of subsidiary characteristic equation. (See Subsidiary characteristic equation.)

Primitive of subsidiary characteristic equation for double integrals of first order, 473, 510; for minimal surfaces in general, 504-507, 521; for catenoid, 507, 525; for the Enneper minimal surface, 525.

Primitive of subsidiary characteristic equations for single integrals, of first order in one dependent variable, 23, 79; of second order in one dependent variable, 120, 163; of first order in two dependent variables, 206, 246; of second order in two dependent variables, 280.

Principle, Dirichlet's, in double integral, 545; in triple integral, 334, 616; does not provide a true minimum, 642.

Principle of Least Action, 363.

Principle of minimum reduced path of a ray, 256.

Quadric, geodesics on (see Geodesics); minimal surface touching, along line of curvature, 507.

Quadruple space, fundamental magnitudes for triple amplitude in, 629.

Qualitative tests (Euler-Lagrange, Legendre) connected with weak variations, 384, 385; (Weierstrass) connected with strong variations, 385, 539.

Quantitative test (Jacobi) connected with weak variations, 386, 539.

Range of integration in characteristic volume, 616, 629.

Range of integration may have a finite number of isolated free discontinuities, 65.

Range of integration must not extend beyond conjugate of initial point, Weierstrass' theorem, 110; see Jacobi test.

Range of integration on characteristic curve limited by conjugate of initial point, 29, 33, 86, 87, 111, 170-174, 224, 256, 262, 306, 319, 408, 409; see Conjugate, Jacobi test.

Range of integration on characteristic surface bounded by conjugate of initial curve, 477, 478, 518-527.

Rational integrand does not admit maximum or minimum for its integral, 331-335, 338, 542.

Ray in heterogeneous medium, reduced path of, 256, 257.

Reciprocal conjugates on characteristic curve for integrals of first order, in one dependent variable, 87; in two dependent variables, 219, 253, 254, 262.

Reduced path of a ray is a minimum, 256.

Reduction in number of independent characteristic equations owing to identities satisfied by integrand, 59, 145, 232, 239, 291, 495, 597, 622.

Regular function, significance of the term as used. 9.

Relations among derivatives of integrand in Weierstrass integrals, 54, 68; 136, 148; 226, 228; 312; 390, 400; 425; 447; 483–487; 591, 619; see Identities satisfied by integrands.

Relations among integrals, and integral-sets, of subsidiary characteristic equation, 24, 82; 129, 165; 209, 250; 281-286, 577, 582.

Relative maxima and minima, types of, 434; consult Table of Contents, Chapter VIII, Chapter X; see Isoperimetrical problems.

Relative (or accidental) maxima and minima, according to Legendre, 320.

Representation of volumes (three-way spaces) in quadruple space, 632; see Quadruple space.

654 INDEX

Resistance in medium, law of, for a brachistochrone, 456.

Resistance of fluid to solid of revolution under varying laws, is not a true minimum, 340-347.

Resolution of strong variation into canonical simple constituents, for single integrals, 322–324; for double integrals, 529; for triple integrals, 634.

Riemann, 642.

Roulette of focus of rolling conic as generating curve for maximum solid of revolution with prescribed surface, 416.

Routh, 365.

Schwarz, Preface, xi; 8, 457, 471, 502-506. Schwarz's determination of minimal surfaces by Cauchy conditions for primitive of characteristic equation, 457, 471, 502-506.

Second variation defined, 67.

Second variation first considered by Legendre, 5. Second variation of double integrals, of first order, 471-478, 507-518; of second order, 572-584; in isoperimetric problems, 561.

Second variation of single integrals, and their normal forms: of first order in one dependent variable, 17-20, 67-69; of second order in one dependent variable, 126-132, 153-156, 160; of first order in two dependent variables, 212-217, 236-245, 251-253; of second order in two dependent variables, 298-306; in isoperimetrical problems, 399, 407, 428.

Second variation of triple integrals, 611, 614. Simultaneous variations of dependent and independent variables, due to Weierstrass, 9 (see General variations); composite, 95; in isoperimetric problems, 393, 547.

Skew curves and single integrals of first order in two dependent variables, 11, Chapter IV, Chapter V (consult Table of Contents); conjugate of initial point, 219; contiguous characteristic curves, 265; excess-function for, 358, 360; isoperimetric problems, 430, 436, 447-452.

Skew curves, mobile limits of integral determined by, 191, 196, 231, 273.

Small variation, measured by deviation as normal component of, 68; tangential component of, is negligible, 70, 151, 249.

Small variations, general definition of, 321; see General variations, Special variations, Strong variations, Weak variations.

Snell's laws of refraction and minimum reduced path, 258.

Solid Harmonics, 617.

Solid of minimum resistance (Newton's), Preface, vii; 2, 340-347.

Solid of revolution, of given length of generating curve and maximum volume (see Elastica); of maximum volume within given superficial area, 416; of least area (see Catenoid).

Special variations, 8, 9; and mobile limits, 39, 122, 191, 467; applied to single integrals of first order with one dependent variable, Chapter I; to single integrals of second order, 116-134; to single integrals of first order with two dependent variables, Chapter IV; to double integrals of first order, Chapter IX; to double integrals of the second order, Chapter XI; to triple integrals, Chapter XII.

Sphere as maximum volume within given superficies, 419.

Spherical geodesics, 28, 105, 108, 443.

Spherical Harmonic Analysis, 617.

Spheroidal geodesics, 108, 446.

Squared-factor form of Excess-function and Weierstrass test, 336, 359.

Steiner, 320, 414.

Strong variations, defined, 8.

Strong variations for single integrals, general character of, 321; resoluble into elements, 322-5; with straight line as small arc, 326 (consult Chapter VII); with short curved arc, 347; with circular arc, 351; with parabolic arc, 351; with helical arc, 362; for isoperimetrical problems, 419, 421.

Strong variations for double integrals, how constructed, 562, 564.

Strong variations for double integrals, of first order, 528-533, 562, 564 (consult Chapter X); of second order, 646.

Strong variations for single integrals, of first order with one dependent variable, 325-328; of second order with one dependent variable, 353; of first order with two dependent variables, 256.

Strong variations for triple integrals, 629, 633. Strong variations, precluding full minimum under weak variations, 48, 184; Least Action, 376-384, precluding a real minimum, 381, and in example from heavy projectile, 383.

Strong variations provide the Weierstrass test alone, 385.

Sub-consecutive characteristic curve for single integrals of the second order, 176, 177, 646. Subject of integration in Weierstrass form of integrals satisfies identities: single integrals

in one dependent variable, of first order, 53,

INDEX 655

of second order, 136, 146; single integrals in two dependent variables, of first order, 226, of second order, 312; double integrals, of first order, 484, of second order, 591.

Subsidiary characteristic equation for double integrals of first order, 473, 508-510, 514-516; for double integrals of second order, 575.

Subsidiary characteristic equation for single integrals, of first order, with one dependent variable, 18-24, 75-80, 82; of second order, with one dependent variable, 120, 121, 127-132, 157-160, 163, 164; of first order with two dependent variables, 204, 206, 209, 235, 239-242, 246, 250; of first order, with n variables, 268; of second order with two dependent variables, 278, 280, 282; in isoperimetrical problems, 401, 406.

Subsidiary characteristic equation for triple integrals, 613.

Subsidiary characteristic equation, integrals of, which determine extent of integration-range (see Jacobi test).

Summary of tests, for single integrals of first order in one dependent variable, 28, 97; for single integrals of second order in one dependent variable, 183; for single integrals of first order in two dependent variables, 224, in n variables, 267; for single integrals of second order in two dependent variables, 311; general, 384; for double integrals of first order, 538.

Surface, mobile limits of integral determined by, 193, 197, 273, 490.

Synesius, 388.

Tangential component of general small variation can be ignored as of no effect, 70, 154, 249.

Terminal conditions for double integrals of first order, 463-468, 489-492.

Terminal conditions for single integrals: of first order in one dependent variable, 36, 38, 40, 59; of second order in one dependent variable, 121-124, 138-142; of first order in two dependent variables, 193-196, 230; of first order in n variables, 125, 138, 141; of second order in two dependent variables, 273, 290-292; for isoperimetrical problems, 395, 428, 440, 452: see Boundary conditions.

Tests: see Euler test, Jacobi test, Legendre test, Weierstrass test.

Tests, qualitative and quantitative, 384-386.
Three-way spaces in four dimensions repre-

sented on diagram for ordinary space, 631; see Quadruple space.

Third variation of integral when range is bounded by conjugates, discussed for catenoid, 33. 115.

Thomson and Tait, 363, 366, 367, 642.

Thomson and Tait's definition of Principle of Least Action, 363; illustrated by Action in path of heavy projectile, 370.

Time as a variable, in Principle of Least Action, 372-381; represented in same manner as space-coordinates, 382, 383.

Todhunter, 8, 340.

Tonelli. 8.

Triple amplitude in quadruple space, 629.

Triple integrals of first order; consult Table of Contents, Chapter XII.

Triple integration, lemma in, 601.

Two-way spaces in four dimensions, 630.

Types of relative problems, 434; see Isoperimetrical problems.

Umbral symbols in the reduction of a normal form, 314.

Variation of parameters, 402; see Subsidiary characteristic equations.

Variations, latent assumptions concerning small, 7; weak, special, strong, 8. Veblen, 8.

Weak variations and aggregate of resulting tests, 384-386.

Weak variations, defined, 8; as used in special forms (Jacobi) and general forms (Weierstrass), see Boundary conditions, Characteristic equation, Legendre test, Jacobi test, Terminal conditions.

Weierstrass, Preface; 8, 9, 11, 320, 334, 341, 421, 642; see Strong variations, Weierstrass test.

Weierstrass, and primitive equation of minimal surfaces, 457,500, with examples, 519,521,525.

Weierstrass E-function: see Weierstrass test.

Weierstrass function, 328; see Weierstrass test. Weierstrass on termination of Jacobi range at conjugate of initial place, 111.

Weierstrass test and (Newton's) solid of minimum resistance, 3, 341-347.

Weierstrass test applied, to Dirichlet's Principle, 334, 335, 641; to Principle of Least Action, 381-384.

Weierstrass test distinct from Legendre test, 338, 361, 537.

Weierstrass test for brachistochrone, 329; catenoid, 329; geodesics, 330.



656 INDEX

Weierstrass test for double integrals of first order, 533-543; required for double integrals of second order, 646; and isoperimetrical problems, 565, 566.

Weierstrass test for single integrals, of first order in one dependent variable, 328; of second order in one dependent variable, 355; of first order in two dependent variables, 357.

Weierstrass test for triple integrals, 640; applied to Dirichlet's Principle, 642, 644.

Weierstrass test in a form containing a squared

factor, 337: in a form essentially positive, 359; in a form involving definite integrals, 338, 360.

Weierstrass test in isoperimetrical problems, 421, 565.

Weierstrass test not satisfied when integrand is rational in derivatives of dependent variables, 331-335, 338, 342, 542, 641.

White, Sir W. H., 344.

Zenodorus, 413, 421. Zermelo, 8.