

We'll use extensively the concept of Lagrangian...

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{r}_1, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N, \dot{\mathbf{r}}_1, \dots, \dot{\mathbf{r}}_N) = K(\dot{\mathbf{r}}_1, \dots, \dot{\mathbf{r}}_N) - U(\mathbf{r}_1, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N)$$

...and we'll have to deal again with the Eulero-Lagrange equation:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathbf{r}_i} = 0$$



The derivation of the equations of motion for a generic Lagrangian is included in
The Hidden Math notes (also on Moodle...)