

Chapter VIII. Hamilton Equations

§1. Legendre Transform and Hamilton Equation.

Task. 通过对 $L(q, \dot{q}, t)$ 进行勒让德变换, 导出

E-L 方程, 推导 Hamilton Equation.

$$\mathcal{H}(q, p, t) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \dot{q} - L, \quad \text{其中 } \dot{q} = \dot{q}(q, p, t), \quad p = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}}$$

\mathcal{H} 即为对 L 的变量组 (q, \dot{q}, t) 中的 \dot{q} 进行 Legendre Transform 后的函数

$$d\mathcal{H} = \dot{q}dp + p dq - dL = \dot{q}dp + p dq - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q} dq - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} d\dot{q} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} dt = \dot{q}dp - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q} dq - \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} dt$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}}\right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q} = 0 \quad \text{即 } \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} = \dot{q} \Rightarrow d\mathcal{H} = \dot{q}dp - \dot{q}dq - \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial p} = \dot{q} & \text{--- ①} \\ \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial q} = -\dot{p} & \text{--- ②} \end{cases} \quad \text{①② 称为 Hamilton Equation}$$

$$\left(\text{Def. 矩阵表示: 记 } \vec{\eta} = (\vec{q}, \vec{p}), \quad J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I_n \\ -I_n & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{则有 } \dot{\vec{\eta}} = J \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \vec{\eta}} \right)$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial L}{\partial t}} \quad \text{--- ③} \quad \text{该方程不涉及 } p \text{ 与 } \dot{q}, \text{ 非运动方程.}$$

$$\text{① } \frac{d\mathcal{H}}{dt} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial p} \dot{p} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial q} \dot{q} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial t}, \quad \text{因而若 } \mathcal{H} \text{ 不显含 } t, \text{ 则 } \mathcal{H} \text{ 守恒}$$

$$\text{② 若 } L \text{ 中, } T \text{ 为二次齐次, } U \text{ 不全为线性, 则 } \mathcal{H} = T + U. \text{ 此时有 } \mathcal{H} = T + U.$$

§2. 哈密顿方程与变分原理. 哈密顿主函数.

Task. 用变分原理推导 Hamilton Equation.

变分原理. 在 $(t, q_1), (t, q_2)$ 间的路径使 $\delta \left(\int_{t_1}^{t_2} L dt \right) = 0.$

代入 $L = p\dot{q} - \mathcal{H}$, 将变分问题化为求极值问题.

$$\Leftrightarrow (t_1, q_1), (t_2, q_2) \text{ 间 极值问题为 } \delta \left(\int_{t_1}^{t_2} (p\dot{q} - \mathcal{H}) dt \right) = 0. \quad (\delta \text{ 介原理})$$

令 $f = f(q, \dot{q}, p, \dot{p}, t)$, 则上式实际上等价于

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial q} \delta q \Big|_{t_1}^{t_2} + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \dot{q}} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \dot{q}} \right) \right) \delta q dt + \frac{\partial f}{\partial p} \delta p \Big|_{t_1}^{t_2} + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \dot{p}} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \dot{p}} \right) \right) \delta p dt = 0$$

其中, $\delta p, \delta q$ 为独立变分. 由于 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \dot{p}} = 0$, $\delta q_{t_1} = \delta q_{t_2} = 0$

$$\text{则 } \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \dot{q}} \right) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial q} = 0 \\ \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \dot{p}} \right) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial p} = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial p} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial q} = -\dot{p} \\ \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial p} = \dot{q} \end{cases} \quad \text{即哈密顿正则方程.}$$

或有 $\delta L = \delta p \dot{q} + p \delta \dot{q} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial p} \delta p - \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial q} \delta q$. 其中 $p \delta \dot{q} = -\dot{p} \delta q$ (变分条件下, $\delta q|_{t_1} = \delta q|_{t_2} = 0$)

$$\therefore \text{有 } \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial q} = -\dot{p}, \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial p} = \dot{q}.$$

因而, 在 p, q 独立变分的修正哈密顿原理下, 由 $\delta q|_{t_1} = \delta q|_{t_2} = 0$, $\delta S = 0$ 可推出 Hamilton Equations.

Task. 对于真实路径 $(t_0, q_0) \rightarrow (t, q)$, 作用量为 t, q 函数, 称为哈密顿主函数 $S(q, t)$

求出 $\frac{\partial S}{\partial q}$ 与 $\frac{\partial S}{\partial t}$.

① 在差无限小的 Δt 与 Δq 时, $(t, q_0) \rightarrow (t + \Delta t, q + \Delta q)$ 的路径与 $(t, q_0) \rightarrow (t, q)$ 的路径差无限小, 新路径为其变分路径.

②. 在 H -路径若为真实路径的变分路径条件下有.

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta S &= \int_{t_0}^{t+\Delta t} (L + \delta L) dt - \int_{t_0}^t L dt \quad (L + \delta L = L(q', \dot{q}', t), \quad q' = q + \delta q, \quad \dot{q}' = \dot{q} + \delta \dot{q}) \\ &= \int_{t_0}^t \delta L dt + \int_t^{t+\Delta t} (L + \delta L) dt. \quad (\text{下取一阶近似}) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int_{t_0}^t \left[\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial q} \right) \delta q + \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \right) \delta \dot{q} \right] dt + \Delta t \times L$$

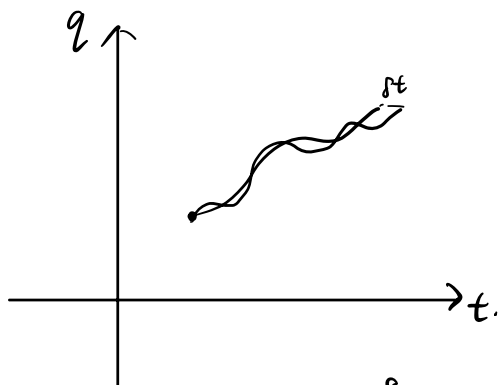
$$= p \delta q \Big|_{t_0}^t + \int_{t_0}^t \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial q} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \right) \right] \delta q dt + \Delta t \times L. \quad (\text{若 } q(t) \text{ 为真路径, 则 } \frac{\partial L}{\partial q} = 0, \text{ 并认为 } \Delta t \text{ 为 } 0)$$

$$= p(\Delta q - \Delta t \dot{q}) + \Delta t \times L = p \Delta q + (L - p \dot{q}) \Delta t = p \Delta q - \mathcal{H} \Delta t.$$

因而 $ds = p dq - \mathcal{H} dt$. 在 S 为哈密顿量守恒

Task, 试导出 满足能量守恒的变分原理, 动量为 q 固定, t 不固定. (莫特智解法)

连接 q_1, q_2 的轨道, 若它是真路径, 那么就有与它差别无限小的轨道



$$\delta S = + p_i \delta q_i - \mathcal{H} \delta t. \quad \text{这是路径作用量之差}$$

只有在其中一条是真路径时才能成立

$$\text{又 } S = \int_{q_1}^{q_2} p dq - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \mathcal{H} dt = \int_{q_1}^{q_2} p dq - \mathcal{H}(t_2 - t_1)$$

$$\delta S = \delta \int_{q_1}^{q_2} p dq - \mathcal{H} \delta t.$$

因而有 $\delta \left(\int_{q_1}^{q_2} p dq \right) = 0$, 其中变分轨道为满足能量守恒的真路径, 由此可得变分原理

Tip: 真路径解时, 需将 p 化为 $p(q, dq)$. 这样才有变分原理.

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} p = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}}(q, \frac{dq}{dt}) & (\text{由 } \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial t} = 0 \text{ 得, } L \text{ 不显含 } t) \end{cases} \quad \text{因而可解出 } dt \text{ 关于 } q \text{ 与 } dq, E \text{ 关系式}$$

$$E = E(q, \frac{dq}{dt}) \quad (\text{则 } \mathcal{H} \text{ 也不显含 } t)$$

体现能量守恒

(由于一般 q 有多个, 不能仅用一 q $E = E(q, \frac{dq}{dt})$)

解出 $\frac{dq}{dt}(E, q)$, 代入可解出 dt , 因而一 q 守恒

Ex, 对于 $L = \frac{1}{2} T_{ij} \dot{q}_i \dot{q}_j - U(q)$, $\frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = 0$, 用莫特智解法

$$E = \frac{1}{2} T_{ij} \dot{q}_i \dot{q}_j + U(q) \Rightarrow dt = \sqrt{\frac{T_{ij} dq_i dq_j}{2(E-U)}}$$

$$p_i = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} = T_{ij} \dot{q}_j \quad (\text{对称}) \Rightarrow p_i dq_i = \frac{T_{ij} dq_i dq_j}{\sqrt{T_{ij} dq_i dq_j}} \sqrt{2(E-U(q))}$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \int_{q_1}^{q_2} \sqrt{2(E-U(q))} T_{ij}(q) dq_i dq_j$$

对于单位点, 以笛卡尔坐标, $E = \frac{1}{2} m \sum \dot{x}_i^2$ 则实际上, $T_{ij} dq_i dq_j = m[(dx)^2 + (dy)^2 + (dz)^2]$

$$\Rightarrow S = \int_1^2 \sqrt{2m[E-U(\vec{r})]} dL$$

$$\text{变分原理} \Rightarrow \delta S = 0 \text{ 即 } \delta \int_1^2 \sqrt{2m[E-U(\vec{r})]} dL = 0.$$

Tip: 实际上, 由能量守恒与约束方程, 可确定运动

$$\text{若对 } E \text{ 求变, } S = \int p dq - E(t-t_0) \Rightarrow \delta S = \frac{\partial S_0}{\partial E} \delta E - \delta E(t-t_0) - E \delta t.$$

$$\text{又 } \delta S = -E \delta t \therefore \frac{\partial S_0}{\partial E} = (t-t_0) \text{ 由此 若已有约束方程, 那么可确定运动方程}$$

§3. 正则变换

Def: 坐标变换: 旧坐标为 $(p, q, t) \rightarrow (Q, P, t)$ 其中 $Q=Q(p, q, t)$, $P=P(p, q, t)$

Def: 正则变换: 若对新坐标有 $p_i \dot{q}_i - \mathcal{H} = P_i \dot{Q}_i - K + \frac{dF}{dt}$, F 为相空间坐标的某函数

即 $F(q, p, P, Q, t)$. 那么该变换称为正则变换

实际上在时系乘一个 $\lambda \neq 1$, 此可称为扩展正则变换
新坐标满足 $M^T M^T = \lambda I$

Tip: 正则变换的一些等价条件 (记 $\vec{Q} = (Q, P)$)

$$\Rightarrow \text{方程形式不变. 即在此变换下, 由 } \dot{\vec{q}} = J \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \vec{q}} \Rightarrow \dot{\vec{Q}} = J \frac{\partial K}{\partial \vec{Q}}$$

\Rightarrow 泊松括号不变. Def: 泊松括号: 对于某变量组 $\vec{\eta}$ 的泊松括号定义为

$$[u, v]_{\vec{\eta}} = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{\eta}}\right)^T J \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial \vec{\eta}}\right) \quad \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{\eta}}\right)^T J \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial \vec{\eta}}\right) = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{\eta}}\right)^T (M^T)^T (M^T) \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial \vec{\eta}}\right) = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{\eta}}\right)^T J \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial \vec{\eta}}\right)$$

⇒ 相空间体积不变: IP Jacobian Matrix: $M = \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{S}_i}{\partial \eta_j} \right)$, $|M| = 1$.

⇔ 满足勒让德条件: $M^T J M = J$ (or $M J M^T = J$)

$$P = p e^{-\gamma t} \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial p} = e^{-\gamma t} \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial q} = 0$$

$$Q = q e^{\gamma t} \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial p} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial q} = e^{\gamma t}$$

Tip. 若 F 以不同变量组为变量, 可由 F 形式导出不同变换

$$\text{令 } F = F(q, p, t) \quad \text{则} \quad d(F + P Q) = p dq + Q dp + (K - \gamma e) dt \quad \text{令 } F + P Q = F_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial q} = p, \quad \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial p} = Q, \quad \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial t} = K - \gamma e. \quad (\text{若已知 } F, \text{ 可求得 } F_1 \text{ 为 } F_1 = F(q, p, t) + P Q(q, p, t))$$

无限小正则变换.

$$e^{P e^{\gamma t}}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} e^{\gamma t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-\gamma t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e^{\gamma t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-\gamma t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & e^{-\gamma t} \\ -e^{\gamma t} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Def. 无限小正则变换: 对生成函数为 $F = q p + \epsilon G(q, p, t)$ 的正则变换, $\epsilon \ll 1$, 称为无限小正则变换

Task. 给出无限小正则变换的具体形式

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial q} = p = p + \epsilon \frac{\partial G}{\partial q} \quad \text{而 } p = p + \delta p \quad (\text{无限小}) \Rightarrow \delta p = -\epsilon \frac{\partial G}{\partial q}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial p} = Q = q + \epsilon \frac{\partial G}{\partial p} \quad \text{而 } Q = q + \delta q \Rightarrow \delta q = \epsilon \frac{\partial G}{\partial p}. \text{ 并且由于 } \epsilon \text{ 为一阶小}$$

$$\text{若将 } G \text{ 中的 } p \text{ 均替换为 } p, \text{ 则变为 } \frac{\partial G(q, p, t)}{\partial p} = \frac{\partial G(q, p, t)}{\partial p} + O(\epsilon), \text{ 则立即有 } \delta q = \epsilon \frac{\partial G(q, p, t)}{\partial p}$$

$$\text{因而若记 } \delta \vec{\eta} = (\delta q, \delta p), \text{ 有 } \delta \vec{\eta} = \epsilon J \frac{\partial G(q, p, t)}{\partial \vec{\eta}}$$

Def. $G(q, p, t)$ 称为无限小正则变换的生成函数.

Extra. 根据泊松括号也可表为 $\delta \vec{\eta} = \epsilon [\vec{\eta}, G]_{\vec{\eta}}$.

Tip. 这杆的变换满足勒让德条件.

$$\vec{\mathcal{S}} = \vec{\eta} + \delta \vec{\eta}, \quad M = \frac{\partial \vec{\mathcal{S}}}{\partial \vec{\eta}} = I + \frac{\partial \delta \vec{\eta}}{\partial \vec{\eta}} = I + \epsilon J \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial \vec{\eta} \partial \vec{\eta}}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial \vec{\eta} \partial \vec{\eta}} \text{ 对称, } J \text{ 反对称}$$

$$\text{故 } M^T = I - \epsilon J \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial \vec{\eta} \partial \vec{\eta}}, \quad M^T J M = J. \text{ 证毕.}$$

而可以证明, 随时间的演化关系以的无穷小正则变换, 因而正则变换的与量, 无穷正则变换有如下

Thm. 若 f 为相空间坐标与时间的函数 $f(q, p, t)$

$$\frac{df}{dt} = [f, y_e]_{\vec{\eta}} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}$$

$$[f, y_e]_{\vec{\eta}} = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{\eta}}\right)^T J \left(\frac{\partial y_e}{\partial \vec{\eta}}\right) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{\eta}}\right)^T \left(\frac{d\vec{\eta}}{dt}\right), \quad \frac{df}{dt} = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{\eta}}\right)^T \vec{\eta} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}, \text{ 得证.}$$

Tip. 若 $\frac{df}{dt} = 0$, 那么 f 是运动常数由 $[f, y_e] = 0$.

又有 y_e 是随时间的无穷小正则变换生成函数(生成元)

$$d\vec{\eta} = dt [y_e, \vec{\eta}]_{\vec{\eta}}.$$

$$\begin{cases} \delta \vec{\eta} = \vec{\eta}(t+dt) - \vec{\eta}(t) \end{cases} \text{ 即 } \delta \vec{\eta} \text{ 定义为 } \vec{\eta}(t+dt), \text{ 是随时间的变化(无穷小变化).}$$

Tip. $\delta \vec{\eta}$ 既能看成新位置与旧位置的差, 又可以看成对旧位置的坐标操作

① 对于同一个物理量, 不同参考系实际在不同值时在同一个点.

$RP(p(p_0, q_0, t), Q(p_0, q_0, t))$ 与 (p, q) 对应同一点, 因而其从被观测者看.

物理量的值在对应点上取值相同. $\begin{cases} p(p, q, t) = p + \delta p \\ Q(p, q, t) = q + \delta q \end{cases}$

② 从力学观点看, $\delta p, \delta q$ 也可看成对旧的一个操作, 例如平动或转动.

$$\text{此时, 物理量取值会变化. } \delta u(q, p) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial q} \delta q + \frac{\partial u}{\partial p} \delta p = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{\eta}}\right)^T \delta \vec{\eta}.$$

$$\text{代入 } \delta \vec{\eta} = \epsilon J \frac{\partial G}{\partial \vec{\eta}} \Rightarrow \delta u = \epsilon \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{\eta}}\right)^T J \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial \vec{\eta}}\right) = \epsilon [u, G]_{\vec{\eta}}.$$

③ 例如对于取 $u = y_e$. δy_e 表示进行对称操作后 y_e 改变的量. 即 $\frac{\partial y_e}{\partial q} \delta q + \frac{\partial y_e}{\partial p} \delta p$, 若 $\frac{dy_e}{dt} = 0$.

$$\delta y_e = \epsilon [y_e, G]_{\vec{\eta}} = -\epsilon \frac{dG}{dt}. \text{ 因而}$$

$\frac{dG}{dt} = 0 \Leftrightarrow [y, G]_{\vec{q}} = 0 \Leftrightarrow [y, G] = 0$ 而有着守恒意义, 在操作下不变.

因而若在某正则变换生成函数生成的无限小正则变换代表的操作下, y 不变, 那么该生成函数是守恒量.

例如子集平移对称性, y 若为平移操作, 那么对应的 G 守恒.

若旋转对称, 那么旋转操作对应 G 守恒.

Task. 寻找'平移'操作与'旋转'操作的生成函数.

① q_i 的平移不变. $\delta \vec{q} = (0, \dots, \delta q_i, \dots, 0)$

$\delta \vec{q} = \epsilon \int \frac{\partial G}{\partial \vec{q}}$ 由此得 $G = p_i$, $\delta q_i = \epsilon$ (若 ϵ , 此处 q_i 跟 p_i 无关, 又 p_i 是共轭)

因而对应 q_i 的平移变换的生成函数为共轭的 p_i

同理, 对应 p_i 的平移变换为 $-q_i$

② 对于旋转操作, 设为绕 z 轴, 绕 z 轴 $d\theta$

$\Rightarrow \delta x_i = -y_i d\theta$, $\delta y_i = x_i d\theta$, $\delta z_i = 0$, p_i 不变

可验证, 生成函数 $G = x_i p_{iy} - y_i p_{ix}$, $\epsilon = d\theta$.

实际上, $G = L_z$. 因而该守恒量的旋转变换生成函数

Tip. 2nd 证明: 从证明 L_z 为生成函数, $\delta \vec{q} = d\theta \int \frac{\partial L_z}{\partial \vec{q}}$. 再由证明 $\vec{q} \rightarrow \vec{q} + \delta \vec{q}$ 是正则变换

§4. Hamilton-Jacobian Equation.

Task. 寻找使 $k=0$ 的母函数 $F(q, p, t)$

$$K = y\epsilon + \frac{\partial F}{\partial \epsilon}, \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial q} = p \quad \text{因而 } F \text{ 满足}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \epsilon} + y\epsilon(q, \frac{\partial F}{\partial q}, t) = 0.$$

Def. 哈密顿方程: $\frac{\partial F}{\partial \epsilon} + y\epsilon(q, \frac{\partial F}{\partial q}, t) = 0$. 其中 $F = F(q, \alpha, t)$ α 为积分常数, Sq -杆有 n 个

$F(q, \alpha, t)$ 又写作 $S(q, \alpha, t)$. 其中 S 称为哈密顿主函数.

Tip. $\frac{\partial S}{\partial \epsilon} = -y\epsilon$, $\frac{\partial S}{\partial q} = p$. 哈密顿作为坐标与时间的函数作用量元 α , 因而二者为一物

Tip. 实际上, F 应理解为 p . $\frac{\partial F}{\partial p} = Q$, 但有 $\frac{\partial K}{\partial p} = Q = 0$, $\frac{\partial K}{\partial Q} = -\dot{p} = 0$ 所以实际上, p, Q 均为常数

所以可以取 F 中的 n 个 α 作为新的 p , $\frac{\partial F}{\partial \alpha} = Q = \beta$ 为新的 Q . 它们均为常数

从 $\frac{\partial F(q, \alpha, t)}{\partial \alpha} = \beta$ 是 n 个方程, 然后可以反解出 $q(\alpha, \beta, t)$. 因而给出运动的解.

再从 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial q} = p$ 中得到 $p(\alpha, \beta, t)$.

Task. 求解 H-J 方程 (一般通过分离变量法)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{X}{n^2 + X^2}.$$