

FORMALIZM KANONICZNY

BB

INNE (RÓWNOWAŻNE) SFORMULOWANIE
RÓWNAŃ RUCHU.

z współrzędnymi położeniowymi $\rightarrow$ z
współrzędnymi "przestrzeni fazowej"

$$(q_i, \dot{p}_i) \quad i=1, \dots, f$$

"PĘDY OGÓLNIOWE" $p_i = \frac{\partial L(q, \dot{q}, t)}{\partial \dot{q}_i}$

MOŻEMY WYRAZIĆ PRĘDKOŚCI OGÓLNIOWE PRZECZ PĘDY

$$\dot{q}_i = \dot{q}_i(q, p, t)$$

DEFINIUJEMY "HAMILTONIAN" (FUNKCJA HAMILTONA):

$$H(p, q, t) = \sum_{i=1}^f p_i \dot{q}_i(q, p, t) - L(q, \dot{q}(q, p, t), t)$$

WARIACJA HAMILTONIANU:

$$\begin{aligned} \delta H &= \sum \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} \delta p_i + \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} \delta q_i \right) = \sum \left(\cancel{p_i \delta \dot{q}_i} + \dot{q}_i \delta p_i \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} \delta q_i - \cancel{\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \delta \dot{q}_i} \right) \\ &= \sum \left(\dot{q}_i \delta p_i - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} \delta q_i \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$ALE: \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} = \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} = \dot{p}_i$$

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$$\delta H = \sum \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} \delta p_i + \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} \delta q_i \right) = \sum (\dot{q}_i \delta p_i - \dot{p}_i \delta q_i)$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{p}_i = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} \\ \dot{q}_i = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} \end{cases}$$

2+ równania 1 rzędu

ZAKŁÓŻMY $L = \frac{1}{2} a_{ij}(q) \dot{q}_i \dot{q}_j - V(q)$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} = a_{ij} \dot{q}_j$$

$$H = \dot{q}_i \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} - L = a_{ij} \dot{q}_i \dot{q}_j - \frac{1}{2} a_{ij} \dot{q}_i \dot{q}_j + V = T + V$$

→ (KINETIC + POTENTIAL) ENERGY!

MECHANIKA RELATYWISTYCZNA

$$L = -m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} - V$$

$$H = \vec{p} \cdot \vec{v} - (-m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} - V) = \frac{m_0 \vec{v}^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} + m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} + V = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} + V$$

$$= c \sqrt{\vec{p}^2 + m_0^2 c^2} + V$$

SIŁA LORENTZOWA $V = e(\varphi - \vec{v} \cdot \vec{A})$ $\vec{p} = m\vec{v} + e\vec{A} \neq m\vec{v}!$

$$H = \frac{1}{2m} (\vec{p} - e\vec{A})^2 + e\varphi$$

ZASADA WARIACYJNA DLA R. HAMILTONA ("TW. LIVENSA")

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ROZPATRZMY WARIACJE δq_i T.ZE $\delta q_i|_{t_1, t_2} = 0$

ORAZ POWOLNIE δp_i (INTERPRETACJA NIEJASNA...)

$$\delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (p_i \dot{q}_i - H) dt = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} dt (p_i \delta \dot{q}_i + \dot{q}_i \delta p_i - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} \delta q_i - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} \delta p_i)$$

$$= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left[\left(-\dot{p}_i - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} \right) \delta q_i + \left(\dot{q}_i - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} \right) \delta p_i \right] dt + p_i \delta q_i \Big|_{t_1}^{t_2}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$0, \delta q_i|_{t_1, t_2} = 0$$

$$\delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (...) dt = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} \dot{p}_i &= -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} \\ \dot{q}_i &= \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{E-HAMILTON}$$

TO NIE JEST $\Rightarrow$ ZAS. HAMILTONA, NIEMO ŻE

$$L(q, \dot{q}, t) = p_i \dot{q}_i - H$$

TYM NAZEM WARIACJE NIE $\neq$ TYLKO $\neq$
ŻE NIE NNYCH !

$$(u, v) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial v}{\partial p_i} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial u}{\partial p_i} \right)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (u, v) = -(v, u) \\ (u, v_1 + v_2) = (u, v_1) + (u, v_2) \\ (u, v_1 v_2) = v_1 (u, v_2) + (u, v_1) v_2 \quad \rightarrow \text{PRZELICZĆ TAKO PRZETKAD} \\ (u, (v, w)) + (v, (w, u)) + (w, (u, v)) = 0 \quad (\text{TOŻSAMOŚĆ D'ACOBIEGO}) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (u, q_i) = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial p_i} \\ (u, p_i) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial q_i} \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} (q_i, p_j) = \delta_{ij} \\ (q_i, q_j) = (p_i, p_j) = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (u, v) = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}, v \right) + \left(u, \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} \right)$$

$$\text{MATEMATYKA } u(p, q, t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{du}{dt} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial p_i} \frac{\partial p_i}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial p_i} \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} \\ &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + (u, H) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{W SZCZEGÓLNOŚCI, } \dot{H} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} + \frac{\delta H}{\delta t} = 0 \Rightarrow H = \text{CONST.}$$

$$\dot{q} = (q_i, t) = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i}$$

$$\bar{p}_i = (p_i, H) = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i}$$

$u(p, q, t), v(p, q, t)$ są ciłkami ruchu (state w czasie ruchu)

$$(H, (u, v)) = -(u, (v, H)) - (v, (H, u))$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(u, v) - \frac{d}{dt}(u, v) = (u, \frac{\partial v}{\partial t}) - (v, \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}) = \frac{d}{dt}(u, v)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(u, v) = 0$$

(u, v) jest równie całką ruchu!

NIE SĄ TY, NADCIĘŚCIE

$$(u, v) \sim 2u + p \cdot v \dots$$

CIECZ FAZOWA

$$z_i = q_i$$

$$z_{i+n} = p_i$$

$\vec{z}$ - wektor w przestrzeni fazowej

$$\text{div } \vec{z} = \sum_{i=1}^{2f} \frac{\partial \dot{z}_i}{\partial z_i} = \sum_{i=1}^f \left(\frac{\partial \dot{q}_i}{\partial q_i} + \frac{\partial \dot{p}_i}{\partial p_i} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^f \left(\frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial q_i \partial p_i} - \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial p_i \partial q_i} \right) = 0$$

$\text{div } \vec{z} = 0$ - CIECZ NIEŚCISLIWA!

MOŻNA POKAZAĆ ŻE RUCH ZACHOWUJE OBZ. PRZESTRZ. FAZOWE!

CZASEM UŻYTKOWE NAWIĄSKY LAGRANGE'A

$$[u, v] = \sum_i \left(\frac{\partial q_i}{\partial u} \frac{\partial p_i}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial v} \frac{\partial p_i}{\partial u} \right)$$

$$z_i = \delta = 1, \dots, 2f$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{2f} (u_i, u_s) [u_i, u_r] = \delta_{rs}$$

- MACIERZ ODWROTNE

$$\zeta_i = q_i \quad \zeta_{i+1} = p_i \quad i = 1 \dots f$$

$\vec{\zeta}$ - wektor momentu

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{div} \vec{\zeta} &= \sum_{i=1}^{2f} \frac{\partial \zeta_i}{\partial \zeta_i} = \sum_{i=1}^f \left(\frac{\partial q_i}{\partial q_i} + \frac{\partial p_i}{\partial p_i} \right) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^f \left(\frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial q_i \partial p_i} - \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial p_i \partial q_i} \right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

DLA p, q SPĘTNIAJĄCYCH N. RUCHU $\operatorname{div} \vec{\zeta} = 0$ - TAK

DLA CIECZY WIEŚCISLIWEJ

WEZIMY OBSZAR V

RUCH



$$V(t) = \int_{V(t)} ds_1 \dots ds_{2f}$$

WPROWADZMY WSP. ZW NUMEROWANIE USTALONE

"CZĄSTKI" CIECZY - MOŻNA JE WYBRAĆ TAKO

$X_\alpha = \zeta_\alpha(t=0)$, OZNACZMY TEŻ

$$V_0 = V(t=0) = \int_{V_0} dx_1 \dots dx_{2f}$$

$$V(t) = \int_{V(t)} d\vec{s}_1 \dots d\vec{s}_{2t} = \int_{V_0} J(t) dX_1 \dots dX_{2t}$$

$$J(t) = \det \left| \frac{\partial \vec{s}_i}{\partial X_i} \right|$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \int_{V_0} \frac{dJ}{dt} dX_1 \dots dX_{2t}$$

$$J = \frac{1}{(2t)!} \epsilon_{i_1 \dots i_{2t}} \epsilon_{a_1 \dots a_{2t}} \frac{\partial \vec{s}_{i_1}}{\partial X_{a_1}} \dots \frac{\partial \vec{s}_{i_{2t}}}{\partial X_{a_{2t}}}$$

MAINT

$$\frac{\partial \vec{s}_i}{\partial X_a} \frac{\partial J}{\partial \frac{\partial \vec{s}_i}{\partial X_a}} = J \delta_{il} \rightarrow \text{DEFINITION OF THE SUM}$$

OR

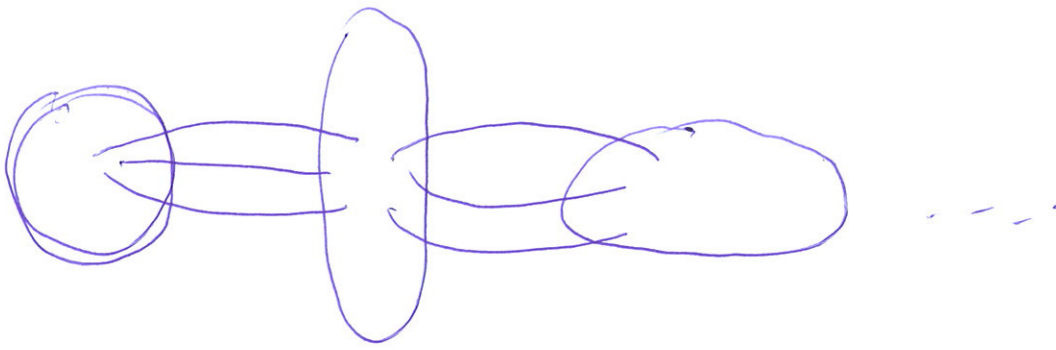
$$\frac{\partial X_p}{\partial \vec{s}_i} J = \frac{\partial X_p}{\partial \vec{s}_i} \frac{\partial \vec{s}_i}{\partial X_a} \frac{\partial J}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \vec{s}_i}{\partial X_a} \right)} = \delta_{ap} \frac{\partial J}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \vec{s}_i}{\partial X_a} \right)} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \vec{s}_i}{\partial X_p} \right)}$$

POINCARÉ

$$\frac{dJ}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial J}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \vec{s}_i}{\partial X_a} \right)} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \vec{s}_i}{\partial X_a} = \frac{\partial \vec{s}_i}{\partial X_a} \frac{dX_a}{d\vec{s}_i} J = \frac{\partial \vec{s}_i}{\partial \vec{s}_i} J$$

$$\frac{dJ}{dt} = (\text{div } \vec{s}) J = 0 \text{ FOR (ELECTRIC FIELDS)!}$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = 0 - \text{NOTHING CHANGES OVER TIME!}$$



$$V = J_{2t} = \int dq_1 \dots dq_t dp_1 \dots dp_t = \text{CONST}$$

"UNIWERSALNY ^{BEZWZGLEDNY} NIEZMIENNIK CAŁKOWY RÓWNYA N'
HAMILTONA"

INNE NIEZMIENNIKI ? + SZTUK:

$$J_2 = \sum_{i=1}^t \int dp_i dq_i$$

$$J_4 = \sum_{i=1}^t \sum_{j=1}^t \int dq_i dp_i dq_j dp_j$$

$$\vdots$$

$$J_{2t-2} = \sum_{i=1}^t \dots \sum_{i_{t-1}=1}^t \int dp_i dq_i \dots dq_{i_{t-1}} dp_{i_{t-1}}$$

TLW STOKIESA

$$\oint \sum_{i=1}^n A_i dx_i = \iint_F \sum_{i,j=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial A_j}{\partial x_i} - \frac{\partial A_i}{\partial x_j} \right) dx_i dx_j$$

STA, n

$$J_2 = I_1 = \oint \sum_{i=1}^t p_i dq_i$$

$$J_4 = I_3 = \oint \sum_{i,j=1}^t p_i dq_i dp_j dq_j$$

$\vdots$

$$I_1 \text{ DOSTADZ SIĘ } A_i^- = p_i \quad i \leq t$$

$$A_i^- = 0 \quad i > t$$

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ALTERNATYWNIEM $A_i^- = 0 \quad i \leq t$, WTEDE

$$A_i^- = -q_i \quad i > t$$

$$I_1 = \oint \sum_{i=1}^t q_i dp_i \quad \text{ITP} \dots$$

I_k - "WZGLĘDNE" NIEZMIENNIKI CAŁKOWE, BO
OBSZARY CAŁKOWANIA NIE SĄ, POWOLNE

POWÓD - OGÓLNY ZMIENNY, ROZPATRZYM $J_2 = I_1$ (CAŁKA POINCARÉ)

$$\frac{d}{dt} J_2 = \frac{d}{dt} \oint_{\partial F} \sum_{i=1}^t p_i dq_i = \oint_{\partial F_0} \frac{d}{dt} \left(p_i \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial X_2} \right) dX_2$$

$$= \oint_{\partial F_0} \left(\dot{p}_i \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial X_2} + \frac{\partial \dot{q}_i}{\partial X_2} p_i \right) dX_2$$

$$= \oint_{\partial F_0} \left(\dot{p}_i \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial X_2} - \dot{q}_i \frac{\partial p_i}{\partial X_2} \right) dX_2 + \underbrace{\oint_{\partial F_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial X_2} (q_i p_i) dX_2}_{\text{O NA KONIECZNE ZAMKNIĘCIU}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} J_2 = \frac{d}{dt} I_1 = \oint_{\partial F_0} \left(\dot{p}_i \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial X_2} - \dot{q}_i \frac{\partial p_i}{\partial X_2} \right) dX_2$$

SPECJALNIE L. HAMILTONA:

$$\frac{d}{dt} J_2 = - \oint_{\partial F_0} \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial X_2} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} \frac{\partial p_i}{\partial X_2} \right) dX_2 = - \oint_{\partial F_0} dH = 0$$

INNE NIEZMIENNIKI ("CAŁKA POINCARÉ"
- $\int_{\Sigma_1} \mathcal{F}_1$)

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NIE MA! - TW LEE HWA-CHUNGA

JEŻE LI ZNAJDZIEMY JAKIS $\mathcal{I}'_k$, TO

MOŻNA POKAZAĆ ŻE ZAWSZE $\mathcal{I}'_k = c \mathcal{I}_k$

JESZCZE OGÓLNIEST NIEZMIENNIK

- CAŁKA POINCARÉ-CARTANA

ROZSZERZONA

~~PRZESTRZENIA~~ PRZESTRZEN' FAZOWA:

$q_1 \dots q_t, p_1 \dots p_t, t \rightarrow 2t+1$ WYMIARÓW

WEJŚCIOWY KRZYWA, ZAMKNIĘTA C_0 , PARAMETRIZOWANA, ZMIENNA, τ :

$$t = t^{(0)}(\tau), \quad q_i = q_i^{(0)}(\tau), \quad p_i = p_i^{(0)}(\tau)$$

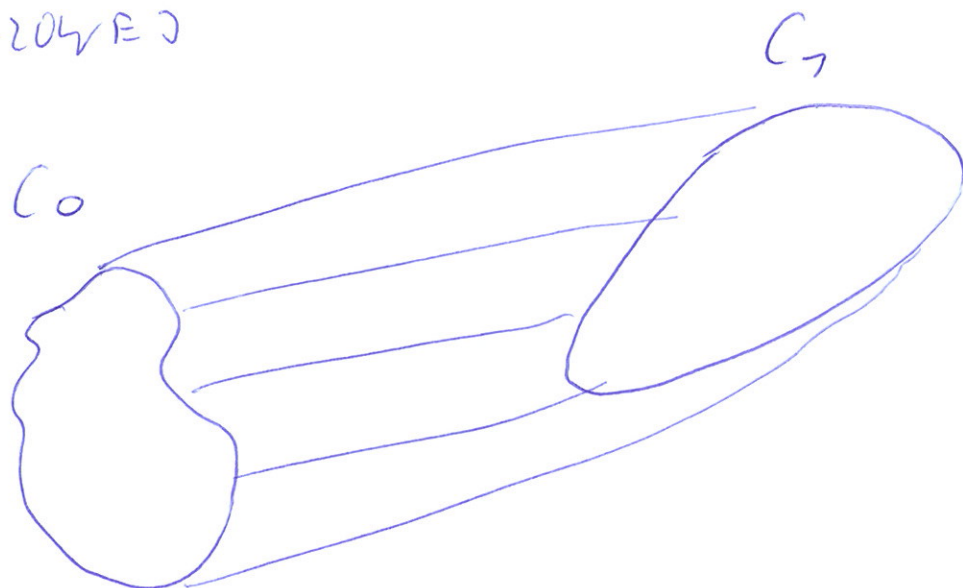
~~WŁAŚCIWOŚĆ~~ $\tau \in [0, T], \quad \bigwedge_x X(0) = X(T)$

DLA KAŻDEGO $\tau \quad (t, p, q)$ PASE WARUNEK
POCZĄTKOWY RUCHU:

"RURKA" W ROZSZERZONYCH PRZESTRZ.

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FAZOWE



C_1 MA JEDEN PUNKT WSPÓLNY Z KAŻDĄ
KRZYWĄ, RURKI, WIĘC MOŻE BYĆ SPARAMETRYZO-
WANA TYM SAMYM $\tau \in [0, T]$

NA KRZYWEJ C_1

$$t = t^{(1)}(\tau)$$

$$q_i = q_i^{(1)}(\tau)$$

$$p_i = p_i^{(1)}(\tau)$$

δt - przyrost funkcji $t(\tau)$

$$\delta q_i = \dot{q}_i \delta t + \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial \tau} \delta \tau$$

~~Wzrost~~ NIEZMIENNIK POINCARÉ - CARTANA (DOWÓD $\rightarrow$ BIAŁKOWSKI)

$$\oint_{C_1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n p_i \delta q_i - H \delta t \right) = \oint_{C_1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n p_i \delta q_i - H \delta t \right)$$

A: INNE NIEZMIENNIKI?

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ZASADNICZO NIE MA - IW. LEE HWA-CHUNG

ZNADZIELNY JAKIS $I'_k \rightarrow$ MOŻNA POKAZAĆ $I'_k = c I_k$

OGÓLNA NATWA $\partial_k F_k =$ NIEZMIENNIKI POINCARÉ
- CARTANA

PRZEKSZTAŁCENIA (TRANSFORMACJE) KANONICZNE
WIELMY:

$$Q_i = Q_i(p, q, t)$$

$$p_i = p_i(p, q, t)$$

$$i = 1 \dots f$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \dot{p}_i = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} \\ \dot{q}_i = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} \end{array} \right\}$$

PRZEKSZTAŁCENIE JEŚĆ KANONICZNE GŁÓWISTNIE

$\bar{H}$ T-ZE:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \dot{Q}_i = \frac{\partial \bar{H}}{\partial P_i} \\ \dot{P}_i = -\frac{\partial \bar{H}}{\partial Q_i} \end{array} \right\}$$

OGÓLNIE $\bar{H} \neq H$

SZCZEGÓŁNY PRZYPADK - PRZEKSZTAŁCENIA
PUNKTOWE

PRZEKSZTAŁCENIA KANONICZNE

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PRZEKSZTAŁCENIA PUNKTOWE:

$$(*) \begin{cases} q_i = q_i(Q, t) \\ Q_i = Q_i(q, t) \end{cases} \quad \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{Q}_i} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial Q_i} = 0$$

$$p_i = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_j}{\partial \dot{Q}_i} = \sum_j p_j \frac{\partial \dot{q}_j}{\partial \dot{Q}_i}$$

$$p_i = \sum_k p_k \frac{\partial Q_k}{\partial q_i}$$

$$\sum_i p_i \delta q_i - p_i \delta Q_i = \sum_i p_i \delta q_i - p_k \frac{\partial q_k}{\partial Q_i} \frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial q_k} \delta q_k$$

$$(*) \Rightarrow \delta q_i = \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial Q_k} \delta Q_k \quad = p_i \delta q_i - p_k \delta q_k \frac{\partial q_k}{\partial q_i} = 0$$

$$\delta Q_i = \frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial q_k} \delta q_k$$

$\sum_{i=1}^f p_i \delta q_i$ jest niezmiennikiem transf. punktowej

(~~jest niezmiennikiem transf. niemiennikowej Poincaré-Cartana~~)

OGÓLNE P.KAN.

$$Q_i = Q_i(q, p, t) \quad i = 1, \dots, f$$

$$P_i = P_i(q, p, t)$$

$$\dot{q}_i = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i}$$

$$\dot{p}_i = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i}$$

PRZ. > EST. KANONICZNE BÓD. ISTNIEJE H T-ZE

$$\dot{Q}_i = \frac{\partial H}{\partial P_i} \quad \dot{P}_i = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial Q_i} \quad \text{OGÓLNE H \neq H}$$

$$\delta \int (p_i \dot{q}_i - H) dt = 0$$

$$\delta q(t_0) = \delta Q(t_0) = 0$$

itp. (TAKŻE δp)

$$\delta \int (p_i \dot{Q}_i - \bar{H}) dt = 0$$

STAD:

$$\delta \int_{t_0}^{t_1} [(p_i \dot{q}_i - \cancel{H} - p_i \dot{Q}_i) - (H - \bar{H})] dt = 0$$

ZATÓŻMY ŻE ISTNIEJE $\Phi(Q, p, t)$ t. że

$$(p_i \dot{q}_i - \cancel{H} - p_i \dot{Q}_i) - (H - \bar{H}) = \frac{d\Phi}{dt}$$

ALBO $p_i dq_i - p_i dQ_i - (H - \bar{H}) dt = d\Phi$

Φ - "FUNKCJA TWORZĄCA" PRZEKSZTAŁCENIA
KANONICZNEGO

$$\delta \int_{t_0}^{t_1} (p_i \dot{q}_i - p_i \dot{Q}_i) - (H - \bar{H}) dt = \delta \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \frac{d\Phi}{dt} dt =$$

$$= \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \frac{d}{dt} \delta \Phi dt = \cancel{\frac{d}{dt} \delta \Phi} \Big|_{t_0}^{t_1}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial Q_i} \delta Q_i + \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial p_i} \delta p_i \Big|_{t_0}^{t_1} = 0$$

ISTNIEJĄC $\bar{H}, \Psi$ - PRZEKSZT. JEST KANONICZNE

DLA JAKIEGOS H ZNAJDUJEMY $\bar{H} \Rightarrow$ DLA ZIEMI MAJĄC $\bar{H}$

PARF PRZYKŁADÓW:

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$$A) \quad Q_i = q_i$$

$$P_i = p_i$$

$$\bar{H} = 2pH$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{H}}{\partial Q_i} = \frac{\partial 2pH}{\partial q_i} = p \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} = p \dot{q}_i = \dot{P}_i \quad \text{itp.}$$

~~$$B) \quad Q_i = 2p_i$$~~
~~$$P_i = p q_i$$~~
~~$$\bar{H} = -2pH$$~~

~~$$A) \quad \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = p_i \dot{q}_i - p_i \dot{Q}_i - (H - \bar{H}) = \left(\frac{1}{2p} - 1\right) p_i \dot{Q}_i - \left(\frac{1}{2p} - 1\right) H$$~~
~~$$= \left(\frac{1}{2p} - 1\right) \left[p_i \frac{\partial \bar{H}}{\partial p_i} - \bar{H} \right]$$~~

~~$$\bar{H} = \frac{\bar{p}^2}{2m} + V(Q) \quad \bar{p} \frac{\partial \bar{H}}{\partial \bar{p}} = \frac{\bar{p}^2}{m}$$~~

~~$$\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = \left(\frac{1}{2p} - 1\right) \left(\frac{\bar{p}^2}{2m} - V(Q) \right)$$~~

$$B) \quad Q_i = 2p_i$$

$$P_i = p q_i$$

$$\bar{H} = -2pH$$

$$3) \quad Q = q \cos t + p \sin t$$

$$P = -q \sin t + p \cos t$$

$$\bar{H} = H + \frac{1}{2}(p^2 + q^2)$$

WŁASNOŚCI PRZEKSZTAŁCEŃ KANONICZNYCH:

1) TWORZĄ GRUPĘ W PRZ. FAZOWYM

a) ISTNIEJE JEDYNKA

b) ZŁOŻENIE JEST PRZ. KANONICZNYM

$$\int p_i dq_i - p'_i dQ_i - (H - \bar{H}) dt = dQ_0$$

$$\int p_i dq_i - p'_i dQ'_i - (\bar{H} - \bar{H}') dt = dQ'$$

↓

$$p_i dq_i - p'_i dQ'_i - (H - \bar{H}') dt = d(Q + Q')$$

FUNKCJA GW. JEST ZŁOŻENIEM, $Q_{\text{new}} = Q + Q'$

c) ELEMENT ODWROTNY $Q \rightarrow -Q$

2) ZACHOWUJĄ NAWIASY POISSONA!

$$Q_i = Q_i(q, p, t)$$

$$P_i = P_i(q, p, t)$$

$$\bar{Q}_k = \frac{\partial Q_k}{\partial q_k} \bar{q}_k + \frac{\partial Q_k}{\partial p_k} \bar{p}_k + \frac{\partial Q_k}{\partial t}$$

$$\bar{P}_k = \frac{\partial P_k}{\partial q_k} \bar{q}_k + \frac{\partial P_k}{\partial p_k} \bar{p}_k + \frac{\partial P_k}{\partial t}$$

POBIEŻNIKI CZYLI $T \in \mathbb{R}$ $\bar{H}(q, p, t) = H(q, p, t) + \bar{H}(q, p, t) - H(q, p, t)$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{H}}{\partial p_k} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial q_k}{\partial p_k} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_k} \frac{\partial p_k}{\partial p_k} + \frac{\partial}{\partial p_k} (H - \bar{H})$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{H}}{\partial Q_k} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial q_k}{\partial Q_k} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_k} \frac{\partial p_k}{\partial Q_k} + \frac{\partial}{\partial Q_k} (H - \bar{H})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{Q}_k - \frac{\partial \bar{H}}{\partial p_k} &= \left(\bar{q}_k - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_k} \right) \frac{\partial Q_k}{\partial q_k} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_k} \left(\frac{\partial Q_k}{\partial q_k} - \frac{\partial p_k}{\partial p_k} \right) \\ &+ \left(\bar{p}_k + \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_k} \right) \frac{\partial Q_k}{\partial p_k} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_k} \left(\frac{\partial Q_k}{\partial p_k} + \frac{\partial q_k}{\partial p_k} \right) \\ &+ \frac{\partial Q_k}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial}{\partial p_k} (H - \bar{H}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{P}_k + \frac{\partial \bar{H}}{\partial Q_k} &= \left(\bar{q}_k - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_k} \right) \frac{\partial P_k}{\partial q_k} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_k} \left(\frac{\partial P_k}{\partial q_k} + \frac{\partial p_k}{\partial Q_k} \right) \\ &+ \left(\bar{p}_k + \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_k} \right) \frac{\partial P_k}{\partial p_k} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_k} \left(\frac{\partial P_k}{\partial p_k} - \frac{\partial q_k}{\partial Q_k} \right) \\ &+ \frac{\partial P_k}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial Q_k} (H - \bar{H}) \end{aligned}$$

ROWNITMIA RUCHO SPEEMONE $\Rightarrow$

(150)

$$0 = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_k} \left(\frac{\partial Q_k}{\partial q_i} - \frac{\partial p_k}{\partial p_k} \right) - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} \left(\frac{\partial Q_k}{\partial p_k} + \frac{\partial q_k}{\partial p_k} \right) + \frac{\partial Q_k}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial}{\partial p_k} (\bar{H} - H)$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_k} \left(\frac{\partial p_k}{\partial q_i} + \frac{\partial p_k}{\partial Q_k} \right) - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} \left(\frac{\partial p_k}{\partial p_k} - \frac{\partial q_k}{\partial Q_k} \right) + \frac{\partial p_k}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial Q_k} (\bar{H} - H)$$

TEST TAK DLA DOWOLNEGO H - STAD

$$\frac{\partial Q_k}{\partial q_i} = \frac{\partial p_k}{\partial p_k}$$

$$\frac{\partial p_k}{\partial q_i} = - \frac{\partial p_k}{\partial Q_k}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q_k}{\partial p_k} = - \frac{\partial q_k}{\partial p_k}$$

$$\frac{\partial p_k}{\partial p_k} = \frac{\partial q_k}{\partial Q_k}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q_k}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial p_k} (\bar{H} - H)$$

$$\frac{\partial p_k}{\partial t} = - \frac{\partial}{\partial Q_k} (\bar{H} - H)$$

STAD DAKED

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial q_i} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial Q_m} \frac{\partial Q_m}{\partial q_i} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial p_m} \frac{\partial p_m}{\partial q_i}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial p_k} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial Q_m} \frac{\partial Q_m}{\partial p_k} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial p_m} \frac{\partial p_m}{\partial p_k}$$

$$(F, G) = \frac{\partial F}{\partial Q_m} \frac{\partial G}{\partial P_n} (Q_m, P_n) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial P_m} \frac{\partial G}{\partial Q_n} (P_m, Q_n) \quad (757)$$

$$+ \frac{\partial F}{\partial Q_m} \frac{\partial G}{\partial Q_n} (Q_m, Q_n) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial P_m} \frac{\partial G}{\partial P_n} (P_m, P_n)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (Q_m, P_n) &= \frac{\partial Q_m}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial P_n}{\partial p_i} - \frac{\partial Q_m}{\partial p_i} \frac{\partial P_n}{\partial q_i} = \\ &= \frac{\partial Q_m}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial Q_n} + \frac{\partial Q_m}{\partial p_i} \frac{\partial p_i}{\partial Q_n} = \frac{\partial Q_m}{\partial Q_n} = \delta_{mn} \end{aligned}$$

$$(Q_m, Q_n) = (P_m, P_n) = 0$$

$$\text{STAD} \quad (F, G) = \frac{\partial F}{\partial Q_m} \frac{\partial G}{\partial P_m} - \frac{\partial F}{\partial P_m} \frac{\partial G}{\partial P_n} = (F, G)' \quad !$$

c.b.d.o.

TW. ODWROTNE - MAMY PRZEKSZTAŁCENIE

ZACHOWUJĄCE NAWIĄSZ

POISSONA: ~~WZGLĘDNY~~ I WARUNKI
RÓŻNICZKOWE STADZ MAMY
W CZĘŚNICY

$$\bar{Q}_i = \frac{dQ_i}{dt} = (Q_i, H) + \frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial t} \quad (Q_i, H)' = \frac{\partial H}{\partial P_i}$$

$$\bar{Q}_i = \frac{\partial H}{\partial P_i} + \frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial P_i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (H - H) = \frac{\partial H}{\partial P_i} \quad \text{itd.}$$

· RUCH = PRZEKSZTAŁCENIE PRZESTRZENI (752)
FAZOWE:

$$q_0, p_0 \rightarrow q(q_0, p_0, t), p(q_0, p_0, t)$$

ZACHOWUJE RÓWNIANIE HAMILTONA

$$Z \quad \bar{H} = H !$$

CZYLI RUCH JEST PRZEKSZTAŁCENIEM
KANONICZNYM (TZW. SYMBOCZNYM
UNIWALENCYJNYM)

SIMPLEKTYCZNOŚĆ

$$U = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} 0 & -1 \\ \hline 1 & 0 \end{array} \right)_{2N \times 2N}$$

$$K = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial q_1} & \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial q_2} & \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial p_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial p_2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial Q_2}{\partial q_1} & \frac{\partial Q_2}{\partial q_2} & \frac{\partial Q_2}{\partial p_1} & & \frac{\partial Q_2}{\partial p_2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial q} & \frac{\partial P}{\partial q} \\ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial p} & \frac{\partial P}{\partial p} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} K^T U K &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial q}^T & \frac{\partial Q}{\partial p}^T \\ \frac{\partial P}{\partial q}^T & \frac{\partial P}{\partial p}^T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial q} & \frac{\partial P}{\partial q} \\ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial p} & \frac{\partial P}{\partial p} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial p}^T & -\frac{\partial Q}{\partial q}^T \\ \frac{\partial P}{\partial p}^T & -\frac{\partial P}{\partial q}^T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial q} & \frac{\partial P}{\partial q} \\ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial p} & \frac{\partial P}{\partial p} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \{Q, Q\} & \{Q, P\} \\ (P, Q) & (P, P) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$3) Q = q \cos t + p \sin t$$

$$\det K^L = 1 \Rightarrow \det K = 1$$

$$P = -q \sin t + p \cos t$$

K - JACOBIAN

P. KANONICZNE ZACHO-

WUSA, OBJĘTOŚCI w PRZ.
FAZOWE!

$$H = H + \frac{1}{2} (p^2 + q^2)$$

PO CO SA, PRZ. KAN?

MAMY

$$p_i dq_i - P_i dQ_i - (H - \bar{H}) dt = d\mathcal{Q}$$

STA, P

$$p_i dq_i + Q_i dP_i - (H - \bar{H}) dt = d(P_i Q_i + \mathcal{Q})$$

MADAJC $P_i = P_i(q, p, t)$ ILOŻNĄ I EŁ WYLI CZYĆ

$$Q_i = Q_i(q, p, t)$$

$$P_i = P_i(q, Q, t)$$

ORAZ

$$Q_i = Q_i(q, P, t)$$

ZDEFINIOWANY NOWE FUNKCJE TWORZĄCE:

$$W(q, Q, t) = \mathcal{Q}(Q, P(q, Q, t), t)$$

$$S(q, P, t) = P_i Q_i(q, P, t) + \mathcal{Q}(Q(q, P, t), P, t)$$

WIEMY

$$p_i dq_i - P_i dQ_i - (H - \bar{H}) dt = dW(q, Q, t)$$

$$p_i dq_i + Q_i dP_i - (H - \bar{H}) dt = dS(q, P, t)$$

PRZECIAG

$$dq_i = \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial Q_k} dQ_k + \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial P_k} dP_k + \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial t} dt$$

$$dp_i = \frac{\partial p_i}{\partial Q_k} dQ_k + \frac{\partial p_i}{\partial P_k} dP_k + \frac{\partial p_i}{\partial t} dt$$

WSTAWIAJĄC I PORÓWNUJĄC WSP. POSTAĆEM

$$1) p_i = \frac{\partial W}{\partial q_i} \quad P_i = - \frac{\partial W}{\partial Q_i} \quad \bar{H}(q, P, t) = H + \frac{\partial W}{\partial t} (q, Q, t)$$

$$2) p_i = \frac{\partial S}{\partial q_i} \quad Q_i = \frac{\partial S}{\partial P_i} \quad \bar{H}(q, P, t) = H(q, P, t) + \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} (q, P, t)$$

PARAŁ WŁASNOŚCI TR. KAN:

1) TWORZĄ GRUPE W PRZES. FAZOWE

2) ZACHOWUJĄ NAWIASY POISSONA.

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial G}{\partial P_i} - \frac{\partial F}{\partial P_i} \frac{\partial G}{\partial q_i} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial Q_i} \frac{\partial G}{\partial P_i} - \frac{\partial F}{\partial P_i} \frac{\partial G}{\partial Q_i} !$$