

## 第 6 章 HAMILTON 力学

### 一、 HAMILTON 方程

$n$  个的 2 阶常微分方程等价于  $2n$  个 1 阶常微分方程，例如拉格朗日方程可以改写成

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_\alpha} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{p}_\alpha = \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_\alpha} \\ \dot{q}_\alpha = \frac{\partial L}{\partial p_\alpha} \end{cases}$$

在拥有拉格朗日力学这样强有力的理论之后，我们之所以仍然需要把力学方程写成哈密顿形式，主要有两个原因：（1）方程更对称，从而进行理论方法的研究更方便；（2）哈密顿力学与量子力学有更直接的对应关系。

#### 1. 相空间

除了时间参数，拉氏量  $L = L(t, q, \dot{q})$  的自变量是广义坐标和广义速度，

$$L = L(t, q, \dot{q}),$$

$$q_\alpha, \dot{q}_\alpha, \quad \alpha = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

在哈密顿力学中，自变量取为广义坐标  $q_\alpha$  和广义动量

$$p_\alpha = p_\alpha(t, q, \dot{q}) = \frac{\partial L(t, q, \dot{q})}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha}$$

这些变量被看成是  $2s$  维相空间的坐标，其中  $q_\alpha$  称为正则坐标， $p_\alpha$  称为正则动量， $(q_\alpha, p_\alpha)$  称为一对共轭的正则变量。

#### 2. 非奇异拉格朗日系统

变量代换

$$\{q_\alpha, \dot{q}_\alpha | \alpha = 1, 2, \dots, n\} \rightarrow \{q_\alpha, p_\alpha | \alpha = 1, 2, \dots, n\}$$

可行的条件是拉氏量非奇异，即雅可比行列式

$$\det \left( \frac{\partial p_\alpha}{\partial \dot{q}_\beta} \right) = \det \left( \frac{\partial^2 L(t, q, \dot{q})}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha \partial \dot{q}_\beta} \right) \neq 0$$

**定理** 在力学的问题中，采用恰当定义的广义坐标的系统，其拉格朗日函数是非奇异的。

**证明** 对力学问题，

$$L(t, q, \dot{q}) = T(t, q, \dot{q}) - V(t, q)$$

质点系的动能为

$$\begin{aligned}
 T &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \left( \frac{d\vec{r}_i(t, q)}{dt} \right)^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i(t, q)}{\partial q_\alpha} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i(t, q)}{\partial q_\beta} \dot{q}_\alpha \dot{q}_\beta + \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i(t, q)}{\partial q_\alpha} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i(t, q)}{\partial t} \dot{q}_\alpha + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i(t, q)}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i(t, q)}{\partial t} \\
 \frac{\partial^2 L(t, q, \dot{q})}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha \partial \dot{q}_\beta} &= \frac{\partial^2 T(t, q, \dot{q})}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha \partial \dot{q}_\beta} = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i(t, q)}{\partial q_\alpha} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i(t, q)}{\partial q_\beta}
 \end{aligned}$$

取固定的时刻，对于恰当定义的（well-defined）广义坐标，

$$\delta \vec{r}_i = \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i(t, q)}{\partial q_\alpha} \delta q_\alpha, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

从而  $\{\delta \vec{r}_i = \vec{0}, i = 1, 2, \dots, N\}$  的必要条件是  $\{\delta q_\alpha = 0, \alpha = 1, 2, \dots, s\}$ ；否则意味着广义坐标  $\{q_\alpha | \alpha = 1, 2, \dots, s\}$  改变时，质点组的位形  $\{\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \dots, \vec{r}_N\}$  没有变化，

$$\delta \vec{r}_i = \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i(t, q)}{\partial q_\alpha} \delta q_\alpha = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

即广义坐标的定义有奇异性。所以

$$\frac{\partial \vec{r}_i(t, q)}{\partial q_\alpha} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i(t, q)}{\partial q_\beta} \delta q_\alpha \delta q_\beta = |\delta \vec{r}_i|^2 \geq 0, \quad (i \text{ 不求和})$$

等号仅在  $\delta q_\alpha$  全为零成立，即

$$\frac{\partial \vec{r}_i(t, q)}{\partial q_\alpha} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i(t, q)}{\partial q_\beta} \quad (i \text{ 不求和})$$

是  $n \times n$  的对称正定矩阵，从而

$$\frac{\partial^2 L(t, q, \dot{q})}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha \partial \dot{q}_\beta} = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i(t, q)}{\partial q_\alpha} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i(t, q)}{\partial q_\beta}$$

是对称正定矩阵，行列式非零。

当拉格朗日理论被应用到非力学系统时，上述证明不适用，但一般来说，系统应该是非奇异的。本章暂不讨论奇异系统。

### 3. LEGENDRE 变换

将广义速度  $\{\dot{q}_\alpha | \alpha = 1, 2, \dots, n\}$  变换为正则动量  $\{p_\alpha | \alpha = 1, 2, \dots, n\}$ ，哈密顿采用了勒让德变换。

设函数  $f = f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ ，记梯度为

$$p_\alpha \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_\alpha}$$

引进函数

$$g(p_1, \dots, p_n) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} p_\alpha x_\alpha - f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

注意等式右边的 $x_\alpha$ ，必须通过求解方程组

$$p_\alpha = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_\alpha}, \quad \alpha = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

得到 $x_\alpha = x_\alpha(p_1, \dots, p_n)$ 之后代入，以完成变量代换。

这个方程组可解的条件是

$$\det \left( \frac{\partial p_\alpha}{\partial x_\beta} \right) = \det \left( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_\alpha \partial x_\beta} \right) \neq 0$$

**推论** Legendre 变换是对合的 (involutive)，即对 $g(p)$ 进行 Legendre 变换，可得 $f(x)$ 。

#### 4. 哈密顿正则函数

对拉格朗日函数 $L = L(t, q, \dot{q})$ 作勒让德变换，

$$H = p_\alpha \dot{q}_\alpha - L$$

变换分为两步进行。首先写出广义能量函数（为了不混淆，这里暂时换了一个符号）

$$E(t, q, \dot{q}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} p_\alpha \dot{q}_\alpha - L(t, q, \dot{q})$$

然后由

$$p_\alpha = \frac{\partial L(t, q, \dot{q})}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha}$$

反解出 $\dot{q}_\alpha(t, q, p)$ ，代入广义能量函数，得到

$$H(t, q, p) = E(t, q, \dot{q}_\alpha(t, q, p))$$

称 $H(t, q, p)$ 为**哈密顿量**或者**哈密顿正则函数**。

哈密顿函数与拉格朗日函数等价，可完全描述系统的动力学性质。

广义能量函数 $H(t, q, \dot{q})$ 和哈密顿函数 $H(t, q, p)$ 是同一个物理量，只是自变量不同，函数表达式不同。

## 5. 保守系统的哈密顿方程

对广义能量函数微分，

$$\begin{aligned}dE(t, q, \dot{q}) &= d\{p_\alpha \dot{q}_\alpha - L(t, q, \dot{q})\} \\ &= p_\alpha d\dot{q}_\alpha + \dot{q}_\alpha dp_\alpha - \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} dt - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_\alpha} dq_\alpha - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} d\dot{q}_\alpha = -\frac{\partial L}{\partial t} dt - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_\alpha} dq_\alpha + \dot{q}_\alpha dp_\alpha\end{aligned}$$

我们利用广义动量的定义  $p_\alpha = \partial L / \partial \dot{q}_\alpha$  消去了  $d\dot{q}_\alpha$  项。

对哈密顿函数  $H(t, q, p)$  微分，

$$dH(t, q, p) = \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} dt + \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_\alpha} dq_\alpha + \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_\alpha} dp_\alpha$$

于是有恒等式

$$\begin{aligned}dE(t, q, \dot{q}) &\equiv dH(t, q, p) \\ -\frac{\partial L}{\partial t} dt - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_\alpha} dq_\alpha + \dot{q}_\alpha dp_\alpha &\equiv \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} dt + \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_\alpha} dq_\alpha + \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_\alpha} dp_\alpha\end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} \equiv -\frac{\partial H}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_\alpha} \equiv -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_\alpha} \\ \dot{q}_\alpha \equiv \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_\alpha} \end{cases}$$

现在把拉氏方程

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_\alpha} = \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} = \dot{p}_\alpha$$

代入第二式得

$$\dot{p}_\alpha = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_\alpha}$$

于是物理运动满足**哈密顿方程**

$$\begin{cases} \dot{q}_\alpha = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_\alpha} \\ \dot{p}_\alpha = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_\alpha} \end{cases}$$

又称为**正则方程**（因为方程很对称）。

**推论：** L 不显含时间  $\Leftrightarrow$  H 不显含时间。

## 6. 非保守系统的哈密顿方程

由非保守系统的拉氏方程

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_\alpha} = Q_\alpha$$

$$\dot{p}_\alpha = \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_\alpha} - Q_\alpha$$

可得

$$\begin{cases} \dot{q}_\alpha = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_\alpha} \\ \dot{p}_\alpha = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_\alpha} + Q_\alpha \end{cases}$$

## 7. 正则方程的循环积分和广义能量积分

(1)  $H$  不含某个坐标  $\rightarrow$  循环积分  $\dot{p}_\alpha = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_\alpha} = 0$ ,  $p_\alpha = \text{constant}$

这时可以在哈密顿中把  $p_\alpha$  用常数替代,  $q_\alpha$  不再作为系统的一个自由度, 可以遗弃。

(2)  $H$  不含某个正则动量  $p_\alpha \rightarrow$  循环积分  $\dot{q}_\alpha = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_\alpha} = 0$ ,  $q_\alpha = \text{constant}$  (这在拉氏框架中没有)

(3)  $H$  不含时间,  $\frac{dH}{dt} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_\alpha} \dot{q}_\alpha + \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_\alpha} \dot{p}_\alpha + \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_\alpha} \dot{q}_\alpha + \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_\alpha} \dot{p}_\alpha = 0$ ,  $H = \text{constant}$

例 1 设单摆与垂直向下方向的夹角为  $\varphi$ ,

$$T = \frac{1}{2} ml^2 \dot{\varphi}^2, \quad V = -mgl \cos \varphi \Rightarrow L = T - V = \frac{1}{2} ml^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 + mgl \cos \varphi$$

$$p_\varphi = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} = ml^2 \dot{\varphi} \Rightarrow \dot{\varphi} = \frac{p_\varphi}{ml^2}, \quad H = p_\varphi \dot{\varphi} - L = \frac{p_\varphi^2}{2ml^2} - mgl \cos \varphi$$

正则方程为

$$\dot{\varphi} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_\varphi} = \frac{p_\varphi}{ml^2}, \quad \dot{p}_\varphi = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial \varphi} = -mgl \sin \varphi \Leftrightarrow \text{L. eq.: } \ddot{\varphi} - g \sin \varphi = 0$$

例 2 中心势中的质点

在平面极坐标下, 拉氏函数为

$$L = \frac{1}{2} m(\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\theta}^2) - V(r)$$

广义动量为

$$p_r = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}} = m\dot{r}, \quad p_\theta = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = mr^2\dot{\theta} \Rightarrow \dot{r} = \frac{p_r}{m}, \quad \dot{\theta} = \frac{p_\theta}{mr^2}$$

作勒让德变换,

$$H = \dot{r}p_r + \dot{\theta}p_\theta - L = \frac{1}{2m}\left(p_r^2 + \frac{1}{r^2}p_\theta^2\right) + V(r)$$

正则方程

$$\begin{cases} \dot{r} = \frac{p_r}{m}, & \dot{p}_r = \frac{p_\theta^2}{mr^3} - \frac{dV(r)}{dr}; \\ \dot{\theta} = \frac{p_\theta}{mr^2}, & \dot{p}_\theta = 0. \end{cases}$$

在 Hamilton 力学框架下求解问题的一般步骤:

(1) 建立坐标系; (2) 写出拉氏量; (3) 写出广义动量并反解, 利用 Legendre 变换写出 Hamiltonian (有时可无需拉氏量, 直接写出  $H = T_2 - T_0 + V$ ); (4) 写出正则方程; (5) 求解方程。

例 已知谐振子的哈密顿函数

$$H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}kq^2$$

利用勒让德变换求拉氏函数。

解: 变换关系

$$\dot{q} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} = \frac{p}{m} \Rightarrow p = m\dot{q}$$

拉氏量

$$L = p\dot{q} - H = p\dot{q} - \frac{p^2}{2m} - \frac{1}{2}kq^2 = \frac{1}{2}m\dot{q}^2 - \frac{1}{2}kq^2$$

## 8. 位力定理

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{\tau \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\tau} (p_\alpha q_\alpha)|_0^\tau &= 0 \\ \frac{d}{dt} (p_\alpha q_\alpha) &= \dot{p}_\alpha q_\alpha + p_\alpha \dot{q}_\alpha \\ \dot{q}_\alpha &= \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_\alpha}, \quad \dot{p}_\alpha = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_\alpha} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\langle p_\alpha \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_\alpha} \right\rangle = \left\langle q_\alpha \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_\alpha} \right\rangle$$

## 9. ROUTH 变换

如果只对部分变量作 Legendre 变换,  $2n$  个变量取为

$$q_i, \dot{q}_i, q_\alpha, p_\alpha, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, k; \alpha = k + 1, \dots, n$$

定义劳斯函数 (Routhian)

$$R(t, q_i, \dot{q}_i, q_\alpha, p_\alpha) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{\alpha=k+1}^n p_\alpha \dot{q}_\alpha - L(t, q_i, \dot{q}_i, q_\alpha, \dot{q}_\alpha)$$

可给出运动方程

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial R}{\partial \dot{q}_i} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial q_i} &= 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, k; \\ \dot{q}_\alpha &= \frac{\partial R}{\partial p_\alpha}, \quad \dot{p}_\alpha = -\frac{\partial R}{\partial q_\alpha}, \quad \alpha = k + 1, \dots, n \\ \frac{\partial R}{\partial t} &= -\frac{\partial L}{\partial t}. \end{aligned}$$

Routh 方程的一个重要用途是在发现循环坐标后, 减少方程的数目: 如果直接将循环积分代入拉氏量, 所得的新“拉氏函数”不能给出正确的拉氏方程; 而把循环积分代入哈密顿量是可行的。故只需对循环坐标作勒让德变换。

例 中心力场中的运动,

$$L = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\theta}^2) - V(r)$$

有循环坐标  $\theta$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} p_\theta &= m r^2 \dot{\theta} = J \Rightarrow \dot{\theta} = \frac{J}{m r^2} \\ L_{\text{eff}}(r, \dot{r}) &= L - p_\theta \dot{\theta} = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{r}^2 - \frac{J^2}{2 m r^2} - V(r) \\ &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} T' - V_{\text{eff}}(r), \\ T' &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{1}{2} m \dot{r}^2, \quad V_{\text{eff}}(r) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} V(r) + \frac{J^2}{2 m r^2} \end{aligned}$$

即有心力场质点的运动, 等价于等效势场中的一维运动,  $\frac{J^2}{2 m r^2}$  称为离心势。

由于循环坐标及对应的广义动量已被消去, 剩下的变量满足 Lagrange 方程

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial R}{\partial \dot{r}} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial r} = 0, \rightarrow m \ddot{r} - \frac{J^2}{m r^3} = -\frac{dV}{dr} = F_r(r)$$

注: 如果直接将  $\dot{\theta} = \frac{J}{m r^2}$  代入拉氏量

$$L = \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{r}^2 + r^2\dot{\theta}^2) - V(r) = \frac{1}{2}m\dot{r}^2 + \frac{J^2}{2mr^2} - V(r)$$

离心势的符号不对，会得出错误的运动方程（留作练习）。

## 10. 带电粒子的运动

### (1) 相对论带电粒子

电磁场中的相对论带电粒子的拉氏量（光速  $c = 1$ ）

$$L = -m_0\sqrt{1 - \dot{r}^2} - q\phi + q\vec{A} \cdot \dot{\vec{r}}$$

$$\vec{p} = \frac{m_0\dot{\vec{r}}}{\sqrt{1 - \dot{r}^2}} + q\vec{A}, \quad \dot{\vec{r}} = \frac{\vec{p} - q\vec{A}}{\sqrt{(\vec{p} - q\vec{A})^2 + m_0^2}}$$

哈密顿函数

$$H(t, \vec{r}, \vec{p}) = \vec{p} \cdot \dot{\vec{r}} - L = \sqrt{(\vec{p} - q\vec{A})^2 + m_0^2} + q\phi$$

正则方程

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\vec{r}} = \frac{\vec{p} - q\vec{A}}{\sqrt{(\vec{p} - q\vec{A})^2 + m_0^2}} \\ \dot{\vec{p}} = \frac{q}{\sqrt{(\vec{p} - q\vec{A})^2 + m_0^2}}(v_j - qA_j)\nabla A_j - q\nabla\phi \end{cases}$$

### (2) 低速近似

拉氏量

$$L = \frac{1}{2}m\dot{r}^2 - q\phi + q\vec{A} \cdot \dot{\vec{r}}$$

$$\vec{p} = m\dot{\vec{r}} + q\vec{A}, \quad \dot{\vec{r}} = \frac{\vec{p} - q\vec{A}}{m}$$

哈密顿量

$$H(t, \vec{r}, \vec{p}) = \vec{p} \cdot \dot{\vec{r}} - L = \frac{1}{2m}(\vec{p} - q\vec{A})^2 + q\phi$$

运动方程



$$\begin{cases} \dot{\vec{r}} = \frac{\vec{p} - q\vec{A}}{m} \\ \dot{\vec{p}} = \frac{p_j - qA_j}{m} q\nabla A_j - q\nabla\phi \end{cases}$$

### (3) 原子磁矩

外磁场中核外电子

$$\begin{aligned} H &= \frac{1}{2m_e} (\vec{p} + e\vec{A})^2 + V(r) \\ &= \frac{\vec{p}^2}{2m_e} + V(r) + \frac{e}{m_e} \vec{p} \cdot \vec{A} + \frac{e^2}{2m_e} \vec{A}^2 = H_0 + H' \end{aligned}$$

$$H_0 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{\vec{p}^2}{2m_e} + V(r)$$

$$H' \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{e}{m_e} \vec{p} \cdot \vec{A} + \frac{e^2}{2m_e} \vec{A}^2$$

其中 $V(r)$ 是库伦势或平均场， $\vec{A}$ 是外部磁场矢量势， $H_0$ 是原子无微扰时的哈密顿函数， $H'$ 是外磁场贡献的微扰作用。

若外磁场（在原子尺寸的小范围内）为均匀磁场，

$$\vec{A} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{B} \times \vec{r}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H' &= \frac{e}{2m_e} \vec{p} \cdot (\vec{B} \times \vec{r}) + \frac{e^2}{2m_e} \vec{A}^2 \\ &= \frac{e}{2m_e} (\vec{r} \times \vec{p}) \cdot \vec{B} + \frac{e^2}{8m_e} (\vec{B}^2 \vec{r}^2 - (\vec{B} \cdot \vec{r})^2) \\ &= -\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B} + \frac{e^2}{2m_e} \vec{A}^2 \end{aligned}$$

上式中

$$\vec{\mu} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{-e}{2m_e} \vec{L} = \frac{-e}{2m_e} \vec{r} \times \vec{p}$$

是电子轨道磁矩； $-\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}$ 是磁矩的磁能，体现原子的顺磁性；最后一项 $\vec{A}^2$ 贡献原子的抗磁性。

## 11. 哈密顿光学

几何光学的拉氏量可取为

$$L(\lambda, \vec{r}, \dot{\vec{r}}) = \frac{1}{2} n^2(\vec{r}) \dot{\vec{r}}^2, \quad \vec{r} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{d\vec{r}}{d\lambda}$$

广义动量

$$\vec{p} = n^2 \dot{\vec{r}}, \quad \dot{\vec{r}} = \frac{\vec{p}}{n^2}$$

哈密顿函数

$$H(\lambda, \vec{r}, \vec{p}) = \vec{p} \cdot \dot{\vec{r}} - L = \frac{\vec{p}^2}{n^2} - \frac{1}{2} n^2 (\vec{r}) \left( \frac{\vec{p}}{n^2} \right)^2 = \frac{\vec{p}^2}{2n^2}$$

哈密顿方程

$$\dot{\vec{r}} = \frac{\vec{p}}{n^2}, \quad \dot{\vec{p}} = \frac{\vec{p}^2}{n^3} \nabla n$$

## 12. 广义经典力学的正则方程

以含二阶导数的拉格朗日系统为例，

$$L = L(t, q, \dot{q}, \ddot{q})$$

拉格朗日方程为

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_\alpha} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} + \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \ddot{q}_\alpha} = 0$$

广义能量

$$H = \ddot{q}_\alpha \frac{\partial L}{\partial \ddot{q}_\alpha} - \dot{q}_\alpha \left( \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \right) - L$$

为作勒让德变换，引入新的坐标

$$q'_\alpha \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \dot{q}_\alpha$$

现在 $2n$ 个广义坐标 $(q, q')$ 对应的雅可比-奥斯特格拉斯基 (Jacobi-Ostrogradsky) 动量分别为

$$p_\alpha \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \ddot{q}_\alpha}, \quad p'_\alpha \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}'_\alpha} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \ddot{q}_\alpha}$$

广义能量成为

$$H = \dot{q}'_\alpha p'_\alpha + \dot{q}_\alpha p_\alpha - L$$

由广义动量

$$p'_\alpha = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \ddot{q}_\alpha}$$

解出 $\ddot{q}$ ，与 $\dot{q}_\alpha = q'_\alpha$ 一起代入广义能量表达式完成勒让德变换，得到哈密顿函数 $H(t, q, q', p, p')$ 。

## 二、相空间中的变分原理

### 1. 用哈密顿原理推导正则方程

按哈密顿原理，

$$\begin{aligned}\delta S[q] &= \delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (p_\alpha \dot{q}_\alpha - H) dt \\ &= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left( \dot{q}_\alpha \delta p_\alpha + p_\alpha \delta \dot{q}_\alpha - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_\alpha} \delta p_\alpha - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_\alpha} \delta q_\alpha \right) dt \xleftarrow{\text{分部积分, } \delta q_\alpha(t_0)=\delta q_\alpha(t_1)=0} \\ &= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left( \left( \dot{q}_\alpha - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_\alpha} \right) \delta p_\alpha - \left( \dot{p}_\alpha + \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_\alpha} \right) \delta q_\alpha \right) dt = 0\end{aligned}$$

$\delta p_\alpha, \delta q_\alpha$  不独立，为了导出正则方程，需要用到勒让德变换给出的关系式  $\dot{q}_\alpha = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_\alpha}$ ，从而  $\delta p_\alpha$  的系数为 0，于是  $\dot{p}_\alpha + \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_\alpha} = 0$ 。这种推导方式不直接。

### 2. 相空间的哈密顿原理

现在我们已知对真实的物理运动，正则方程成立，所以有

$$\delta S[q] = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left( \left( \dot{q}_\alpha - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_\alpha} \right) \delta p_\alpha - \left( \dot{p}_\alpha + \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_\alpha} \right) \delta q_\alpha \right) dt = 0$$

引进“虚动量”  $p_\alpha(t)$ ，它是独立变化的可微函数，无需满足运动方程，也无需满足定义式  $p_\alpha \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha}$ ， $\delta p_\alpha(t)$  独立于虚位移  $\delta q_\alpha(t)$ 。分别定义相空间的拉氏量和作用量<sup>1</sup>为

$$\Lambda(t, q, p, \dot{q}, \dot{p}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} p_\alpha \dot{q}_\alpha - H(t, q, p)$$

$$S[q, p] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \Lambda(t, q, p, \dot{q}, \dot{p}) dt$$

取固定边界条件

$$\delta_H q_\alpha(t_1) = \delta_H q_\alpha(t_2) = 0$$

的哈密顿变分（后面省去下标字母 H），真实运动必满足

$$\delta S[q, p] = 0$$

称为**相空间的哈密顿原理**（有些文献称之为广义哈密顿原理 Modified Hamilton Principle、Liven 原理）。

相空间的哈密顿原理是独立的、新的第一原理，不是采用广义坐标的哈密顿原理的推论。

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<sup>1</sup> 这与  $S[q]$  不是同一个泛函。

### 3. 相空间的欧拉-拉格朗日方程

记相空间的坐标（即正则变量）为

$$\eta = (q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n, p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n)$$

按相空间哈密顿原理，相空间拉氏函数是

$$\Lambda(t, \eta, \dot{\eta}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} p_\alpha \dot{q}_\alpha - H(t, \eta)$$

对应的相空间广义动量是

$$\pi_j = \begin{cases} p_{\alpha=j}, & j = 1, 2, \dots, n; \\ 0, & j = n+1, n+2, \dots, 2n. \end{cases}$$

相空间广义能量为

$$\pi_j \dot{\eta}_j - \Lambda(t, \eta, \dot{\eta}) = H(t, \eta)$$

与拉格朗日力学中的广义能量相等。

相空间哈密顿原理  $\delta S[\eta] = 0$  给出的欧拉方程，正好就是哈密顿正则方程：

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \Lambda}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} - \frac{\partial \Lambda}{\partial q_\alpha} = 0 \Rightarrow \dot{p}_\alpha + \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_\alpha} = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \Lambda}{\partial \dot{p}_\alpha} - \frac{\partial \Lambda}{\partial p_\alpha} = 0 \Rightarrow 0 - \left( \dot{q}_\alpha - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_\alpha} \right) = 0$$

### 4. 相空间的 Voss 原理和 MAUPERTUIS 原理

类似地，Voss 原理可以推广到相空间，

$$S[\eta] = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \Lambda(t, \eta, \dot{\eta}) dt = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \{p_\alpha \dot{q}_\alpha - H(t, q, p)\} dt$$

$$\Delta S = (p_\alpha \Delta q_\alpha - H \Delta t)|_{t_1}^{t_2} + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ \frac{\partial \Lambda}{\partial \eta_j} - \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial \Lambda}{\partial \dot{\eta}_j} \right) \right\} \delta \eta_j dt$$

令

$$\Delta t|_{t=t_1, t_2} = 0, \quad \Delta q_\alpha|_{t=t_1, t_2} = 0$$

真实路径满足

$$\Delta S[\eta] = 0$$

在相空间，对不含时的系统

$$\Lambda = \Lambda(\eta, \dot{\eta}) = p_\alpha \dot{q}_\alpha - H(q, p)$$

有恒等式

$$\Delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \pi_j \dot{\eta}_j dt \equiv \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left( \frac{\partial \Lambda}{\partial \eta_j} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \Lambda}{\partial \dot{\eta}_j} \right) \Delta \eta_j dt + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \Delta H dt + \pi_j \Delta \eta_j \Big|_{t_1}^{t_2}$$

在等能变分下，

$$\Delta H = 0, \quad \Delta q_\alpha(t_1) = \Delta q_\alpha(t_2) = 0 (\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

真实路径满足相空间的莫培督原理，

$$\Delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \pi_j d\eta_j = \Delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} p_\alpha dq_\alpha = 0$$

积分限为坐标或形式参数时成为

$$\delta \int_A^B p_\alpha dq_\alpha = 0$$

应用莫培督原理求相空间轨道时，需注意能量守恒

$$H(q, p) = E$$

可消去一个变分。

例：推导有心力场中的粒子的相轨道。

取平面极坐标，

$$H(r, \theta, p_r, p_\theta) = \frac{1}{2m} \left( p_r^2 + \frac{1}{r^2} p_\theta^2 \right) + V(r) = E$$

以 $\theta$ 为参数，莫培督原理给出

$$\delta \int_A^B (p_r r' + p_\theta) d\theta = 0$$

等能约束

$$H(r, \theta, p_r, p_\theta) = E$$

$$p_\theta = \pm r \sqrt{2m[E - V(r)] - p_r^2}$$

代入莫培督原理，

$$\delta \int_A^B \left( p_r r' \pm r \sqrt{2m[E - V(r)] - p_r^2} \right) d\theta = 0$$

得到两个欧拉方程，

$$\begin{cases} \pm p_r' = \sqrt{2m[E - V(r)] - p_r^2} - \frac{mrV'(r)}{\sqrt{2m[E - V(r)] - p_r^2}} \\ 0 = r' \mp \frac{rp_r}{\sqrt{2m[E - V(r)] - p_r^2}} \end{cases}$$

另有广义能量积分，

$$\alpha = \mp r \sqrt{2m[E - V(r)] - p_r^2}$$

$$p_r^2 = 2m[E - V(r)] - \frac{\alpha^2}{r^2}$$

代入第二个方程，

$$r' = \pm \frac{rp_r}{\sqrt{2m[E - V(r)] - p_r^2}} = -\frac{1}{\alpha} r^2 p_r = \pm \frac{1}{\alpha} r^2 \sqrt{2m[E - V(r)] - \frac{\alpha^2}{r^2}}$$

$$= \pm \frac{1}{\alpha} \sqrt{2mr^4[E - V(r)] - \alpha^2 r^2}$$

$$d\theta = \pm \frac{\alpha dr}{\sqrt{2mr^4[E - V(r)] - \alpha^2 r^2}}$$

积分后可用 Lagrange 反演定理解出  $r = r(\theta)$ ，代入广义能量积分求得  $p_r(\theta)$ ，最后代入等能约束  $H(r, \theta, p_r, p_\theta) = E$  求出  $p_\theta(\theta)$ ，得到相轨道。

## 5. 相空间的规范项

对于哈密顿原理

$$\delta S[q] = \delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L(t, q, \dot{q}) dt = 0$$

若采用新的广义坐标  $Q_\alpha = Q_\alpha(t, q)$  (点变换需要可微且非奇异)，新坐标仍然满足一组欧拉方程，拉氏量改变一个函数  $\varphi(t, q)$  对时间的全微商，不会改变变分和运动方程，

$$L'(t, Q, \dot{Q}) = L(t, q, \dot{q}) + \frac{df(t, q)}{dt}$$

从相空间的哈密顿原理来看，

$$\delta S[\eta] = \delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \Lambda(t, \eta, \dot{\eta}) dt = 0$$

不改变变分的前提下，允许相空间的拉氏量相差一个规范项，

$$\Lambda' = \Lambda - dF(t, \eta)/dt$$

这与我们后面讨论的正则变换有关。

## 6. 相空间的 NOETHER 定理

直接把前面的结果用到相空间中。若作用量 $S[\eta]$ 在无穷小（准）对称变换

$$\begin{aligned} t' &= t + \Delta t \\ q'_\alpha(t') &= q_\alpha(t) + \Delta q_\alpha(t) \\ p'_\alpha(t') &= p_\alpha(t) + \Delta p_\alpha(t) \end{aligned}$$

下满足（准确到一阶）

$$\delta S(\epsilon) = \delta S(0) + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^2) \Leftrightarrow \Lambda \left( t', \eta'(t'), \frac{d\eta'(t')}{dt'} \right) dt' = \Lambda \left( t, \eta(t), \frac{d\eta(t)}{dt} \right) dt + d\varphi(t, \eta, \epsilon)$$

则

$$-H\Delta t + \pi_j \Delta \eta_j - \Delta \varphi = -H\Delta t + p_\alpha \Delta q_\alpha - \Delta \varphi$$

是守恒量。

例 平面谐振子

$$H(\vec{r}, \vec{p}) = \frac{1}{2m}(p_x^2 + p_y^2) + \frac{1}{2}k(x^2 + y^2)$$

无穷小变换

$$\Delta t = 0$$

$$\Delta x = -\epsilon y, \quad \Delta y = \epsilon x$$

$$\Delta p_x = -\epsilon p_y, \quad \Delta p_y = \epsilon p_x$$

把 $\Lambda dt$ 变换为

$$\begin{aligned} (\vec{p} + \Delta \vec{p}) \cdot d(\vec{r} + \Delta \vec{r}) - H(\vec{r} + \Delta \vec{r}, \vec{p} + \Delta \vec{p}) dt &= \Lambda dt + \vec{p} \cdot \Delta \vec{r} + \Delta \vec{p} \cdot d\vec{r} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^2) \\ &= \Lambda dt + (-\epsilon p_x dy + \epsilon p_y dx) + (-\epsilon p_y dx + \epsilon p_x dy) + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^2) = \Lambda dt + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^2) \end{aligned}$$

是对称变换，守恒量为 $L_z = xp_y - yp_x$ 。

例 引力场中的粒子，

$$H = \frac{\vec{p}^2}{2m} - \frac{\alpha}{r}$$

$$\Lambda = \vec{p} \cdot \dot{\vec{r}} - H = \vec{p} \cdot \dot{\vec{r}} - \frac{\vec{p}^2}{2m} + \frac{\alpha}{r}$$

在变换

$$\Delta t = 0$$

$$\Delta \vec{r} = \delta \vec{r} = 2(\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \vec{r})\vec{p} - (\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \vec{p})\vec{r} - (\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r})\vec{\epsilon}$$

$$\Delta \vec{p} = \delta \vec{p} = \left(\frac{m\alpha}{r} - \vec{p}^2\right)\vec{\epsilon} - \frac{m\alpha}{r^3}(\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \vec{r})\vec{r} + (\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \vec{p})\vec{p}$$

下有

$$\begin{aligned} \{\vec{p}' \cdot \dot{\vec{r}}' - H(t', \vec{r}', \vec{p}')\} dt' &= \vec{p}' \cdot d\vec{r}' - H(t, \vec{r}', \vec{p}') dt \\ &= \{\vec{p} \cdot \dot{\vec{r}} - H\} dt + \vec{p} \cdot d\delta \vec{r} + \delta \vec{p} \cdot d\vec{r} - \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial \vec{r}} \cdot \delta \vec{r} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial \vec{p}} \cdot \delta \vec{p}\right) dt \\ &= \{\vec{p} \cdot \dot{\vec{r}} - H\} dt + d\left\{(\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \vec{r})\vec{p}^2 - (\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \vec{p})(\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}) + \frac{m\alpha}{r}(\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \vec{r})\right\} \\ \varphi &= (\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \vec{r})\vec{p}^2 - (\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \vec{p})(\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}) + \frac{m\alpha}{r}(\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \vec{r}) \end{aligned}$$

是准对称变换，并且

$$-H\Delta t + \vec{p} \cdot \Delta \vec{r} - \Delta \varphi = (\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \vec{r})\vec{p}^2 - (\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \vec{p})(\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}) - \frac{m\alpha}{r}(\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \vec{r}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \vec{\epsilon} \cdot \vec{A}$$

即拉普拉斯-龙格-楞次(Laplace-Runge-Lenz)矢量

$$\vec{A} = \vec{p}^2 \vec{r} - (\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r})\vec{p} - m\alpha \frac{\vec{r}}{r} = \vec{p} \times \vec{L} - m\alpha \frac{\vec{r}}{r}$$

是守恒量。

注：这个守恒量最早是 1799 年 Laplace 从 Newton 方程推出，

$$\vec{F}_r = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt}, \quad \vec{F}_r = -\frac{\alpha}{r^2} \frac{\vec{r}}{r}$$

$$\vec{F}_r \times \vec{L} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} \times \vec{L}$$

利用角动量  $\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p}$  守恒，

$$\frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} \times \vec{L} = \frac{d}{dt}(\vec{p} \times \vec{L})$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt}(\vec{p} \times \vec{L}) &= \vec{F}_r \times \vec{L} = F_r \frac{\vec{r}}{r} \times (\vec{r} \times m\dot{\vec{r}}) = mF_r \{\dot{r}\vec{r} - r\dot{\vec{r}}\} = -mF_r r^2 \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\vec{r}}{r}\right) = m\alpha \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\vec{r}}{r}\right) \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \left\{ \vec{p} \times \vec{L} - m\alpha \frac{\vec{r}}{r} \right\} = \vec{0} \end{aligned}$$

利用可很方便地求得轨道方程：轨道平面的法向为角动量  $\vec{L}$ ，由于  $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{L} = 0$ ，所以  $\vec{A}$  在轨道平面内，取为平面极坐标系的极轴，



$$\vec{r} \cdot \vec{A} = Ar \cos \theta = L^2 - mar \Rightarrow r = \frac{\frac{L^2}{m\alpha}}{1 + \frac{A}{m\alpha} \cos \theta}$$

### 三、 POISSON 代数

#### 1. 引入 POISSON BRACKET

考虑物理量  $f(t, q, p)$  随时间的变化,

$$\frac{df}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_\alpha} \dot{q}_\alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_\alpha} \dot{p}_\alpha \xrightarrow{\text{正则方程}} \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_\alpha} \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_\alpha} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_\alpha} \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_\alpha}$$

引进记号

$$[f, H]_{q,p} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_\alpha} \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_\alpha} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_\alpha} \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_\alpha}$$

于是

$$\frac{df}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + [f, H]_{q,p}$$

一般的泊松括号 (Siméon Denis Poisson) 定义为

$$[f, g]_{q,p} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_\alpha} \frac{\partial g}{\partial p_\alpha} - \frac{\partial g}{\partial q_\alpha} \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_\alpha}$$

不同文献中的定义可能差一个负号。下标  $q, p$  可以略去。

**泊松定理 1** 物理量  $A(t, q, p)$  守恒的等价条件是

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial t} + [A, H] = 0$$

**推论** 如果

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial t} + [A, H] = f(t)$$

则  $A - \int f(t)dt$  是守恒量。

#### 2. 运算规则

设  $A, B, C$  是任意力学量,  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbf{R}$ , 有

(1) 双线性和分配律



$$[A, \alpha B + \beta C] = \alpha[A, B] + \beta[A, C]$$

$$[\alpha A + \beta B, C] = \alpha[A, C] + \beta[B, C]$$

(2) 反对称、幂零

$$[A, B] = -[B, A] \Leftrightarrow [A, A] = 0$$

(3) 雅可比恒等式

$$[A, [B, C]] + [C, [A, B]] + [B, [C, A]] = 0$$

(4) Leibniz 规则 (或乘积规则)

$$[AB, C] = A[B, C] + [A, C]B$$

$$[A, BC] = [A, B]C + B[A, C]$$

满足以上四条规则的力学量全体和二元运算, 构成泊松代数。

基本性质:

(1) 基本泊松括号

$$[q_\alpha, p_\beta] = \delta_{\alpha\beta}, \quad [q_\alpha, q_\beta] = 0, \quad [p_\alpha, p_\beta] = 0$$

(2) 物理量与坐标、动量的泊松括号 (偏导)

$$[q_\alpha, f(q, p, t)] = \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_\alpha}$$

$$[p_\alpha, f(q, p, t)] = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial q_\alpha}$$

例 中心势场中的粒子,

$$H = \frac{\vec{p}^2}{2m} + V(r)$$

利用泊松括号验证角动量  $\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p}$  是守恒量。

证明 把角动量写成分量形式,

$$L_j = \varepsilon_{jkl} r_k p_l$$

再计算得

$$\begin{aligned}
[L_j, H] &= \varepsilon_{jkl} \left[ r_k p_l, \frac{\vec{p}^2}{2m} + V(r) \right] = \frac{1}{2m} \varepsilon_{jkl} [r_k p_l, \vec{p}^2] + \varepsilon_{jkl} [r_k p_l, V(r)] \\
&= \frac{1}{2m} \varepsilon_{jkl} [r_k, \vec{p}^2] p_l + \varepsilon_{jkl} r_k [p_l, V(r)] = \frac{1}{2m} \varepsilon_{jkl} \cdot 2p_k p_l + \varepsilon_{jkl} r_k \left( -\frac{dV(r)}{dr} \frac{r_l}{r} \right) = 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = \frac{\partial \vec{L}}{\partial t} + [\vec{L}, H] = 0$$

**泊松定理 2** 两个守恒量的泊松括号仍然是守恒量。

证明：设  $f$  和  $g$  守恒，

$$\frac{df}{dt} = \frac{dg}{dt} = 0$$

计算得

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{d}{dt} [f, g] &= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} [f, g] + [f, g], H = \left[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}, g \right] + \left[ f, \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \right] + [f, g], H \\
&= \left[ \frac{df}{dt}, g \right] + \left[ f, \frac{dg}{dt} \right] - [f, H], g - [f, [g, H]] + [f, g], H \\
&= \left[ \frac{df}{dt}, g \right] + \left[ f, \frac{dg}{dt} \right] - [f, H], g - [H, g], f - [g, f], H = \left[ \frac{df}{dt}, g \right] + \left[ f, \frac{dg}{dt} \right] = 0
\end{aligned}$$

$[f, g]$  也是守恒量。

例  $L_x = yp_z - zp_y, L_y = zp_x - xp_z$  守恒，可得

$$[L_x, L_y] = \dots = L_z$$

也是守恒量。

Poisson 定理不会给出无穷多的守恒量，一般在几步后会封闭。

**推论** 一个哈密顿系统的所有独立守恒量 (线性无关)  $\{I_j | j = 1, 2, \dots, N\}$  构成一个封闭的李代数，

$$[I_j, I_k] = c_{jk}^l I_l$$

### 3. 利用泊松括号求解力学量

利用 Poisson 括号，哈密顿方程可以写成

$$\dot{q}_\alpha = [q_\alpha, H], \quad \dot{p}_\alpha = [p_\alpha, H].$$

对一般的力学量

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} + [A, H]$$

这提供了一种无需求解哈密顿方程，直接求力学量的方法。

**例** 抛物运动  $H = \frac{1}{2m}\vec{p}^2 - mgz$ ，求运动规律  $\vec{r}(t) = \vec{r}(t)$ 。

解：求泊松括号，可得

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= [x, H] = \frac{p_x}{m}, \dot{x} = [\dot{x}, H] = 0 \Rightarrow x(t) = x_0 + \frac{p_{x0}}{m}t \\ \dot{y} &= [y, H] = \frac{p_y}{m}, \dot{y} = [\dot{y}, H] = 0 \Rightarrow y(t) = y_0 + \frac{p_{y0}}{m}t \\ \dot{z} &= [z, H] = \frac{p_z}{m}, \dot{z} = [\dot{z}, H] = g \Rightarrow z(t) = z_0 + \frac{p_{z0}}{m}t + \frac{1}{2}gt^2.\end{aligned}$$

**例** 求谐振子问题中，

$$H = \frac{1}{2m}p^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$

求力学量

$$a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\sqrt{m\omega}x + i\frac{p}{\sqrt{m\omega}}\right), \quad a^* = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\sqrt{m\omega}x - i\frac{p}{\sqrt{m\omega}}\right)$$

满足的微分方程，并求解。

解：

$$\begin{aligned}x &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2m\omega}}(a^* + a), \quad p = i\sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2}}(a^* - a) \\ H &= -\frac{\omega}{4}(a^* - a)^2 + \frac{\omega}{4}(a^* + a)^2 = \omega a^* a \\ [a, a^*] &= \frac{1}{2}\left[\sqrt{m\omega}x + i\frac{p}{\sqrt{m\omega}}, \sqrt{m\omega}x - i\frac{p}{\sqrt{m\omega}}\right] = -i \\ \frac{da}{dt} &= [a, H] = -i\omega a \Rightarrow a(t) = a_0 e^{-i\omega t} \\ \frac{da^*}{dt} &= [a^*, H] = i\omega a^* \Rightarrow a^*(t) = a_0^* e^{i\omega t}\end{aligned}$$

**例** 拉莫进动

原子核外电子的拉氏量和磁矩为

$$H = \frac{\vec{p}^2}{2m_e} + V(r) - \vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B} + \frac{e^2}{8m_e} (\vec{B} \times \vec{r})^2$$

$$\vec{\mu} = \frac{e}{2m_e} \vec{L}$$

磁矩的运动方程为

$$\frac{d\vec{\mu}}{dt} = [\vec{\mu}, H] = \left[ \vec{\mu}, -\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B} + \frac{e^2}{8m_e} (\vec{B} \times \vec{r})^2 \right] \approx [\vec{\mu}, -\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}] = -\left(\frac{e}{2m_e}\right)^2 \vec{B} \times \vec{L} = \frac{e}{2m_e} \vec{B} \times \vec{\mu}$$

写成矩阵形式,

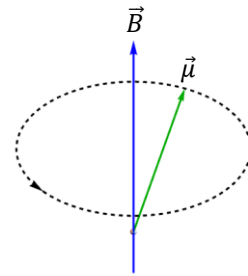
$$\frac{d\vec{\mu}}{dt} = \frac{e}{2m_e} (\vec{B} \cdot \vec{X}) \vec{\mu}$$

解出

$$\vec{\mu} = \exp\left(t \frac{e\vec{B}}{2m} \cdot \vec{X}\right) \vec{\mu}_0 = R(\vec{\omega}t) \vec{\mu}_0$$

即电子磁矩在外磁场中匀速进动 (Larmor precession), 进动角速度为

$$\vec{\omega} = \frac{e\vec{B}}{2m_e}$$



#### 4. 时间演化算符\*

考虑函数的平移

$$f(t) \rightarrow f(t + \tau)$$

展开为幂级数

$$f(t + \tau) = f(t) + \frac{df}{dt} \tau + \frac{1}{2!} \frac{d^2 f}{dt^2} \tau^2 + \dots = e^{\tau \frac{d}{dt}} f(t)$$

在哈密顿系统中,

$$\frac{d}{dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + [\cdot, H]$$

定义线性变换算子 (伴随表示)

$$\hat{H} = [\cdot, H]$$

则对自治系统  $H = H(q, p)$ , 任意力学量  $A(t, q, p)$  满足

$$A(t + \tau, q(t + \tau), p(t + \tau)) = \exp\left\{\tau \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \hat{H}\right)\right\} A(t, q(t), p(t))$$

不含时的物理量 $A(q, p)$ 的时间演化为

$$A(q(t + \tau), p(t + \tau)) = \exp\{\tau \hat{H}\} A(q(t), p(t))$$

$\exp\{\tau \hat{H}\}, \exp\{\tau(\partial/\partial t + \hat{H})\}$ 称为**时间演化算符**。

例 一维谐振子

解:

$$H = \frac{1}{2m} p^2 + \frac{1}{2} k x^2$$

$$\hat{H}x = [x, H] = \frac{p}{m}, \quad \hat{H}^2 x = \frac{1}{m} \hat{H}p = -\frac{k}{m} x$$

$$\hat{H}^{2n} x = \left(-\frac{k}{m}\right)^n x, \quad \hat{H}^{2n+1} x = \hat{H} \hat{H}^{2n} x = \left(-\frac{k}{m}\right)^n \hat{H}x = \left(-\frac{k}{m}\right)^n \frac{p}{m}$$

$$x(t) = x_0 + \frac{p_0}{m} t - \frac{1}{2!} \frac{k}{m} x_0 t^2 - \frac{1}{3!} \frac{k}{m} \frac{p_0}{m} t^3 + \frac{1}{4!} \left(\frac{k}{m}\right)^2 x_0 t^4 - \dots = x_0 \cos \omega t + \frac{p_0}{m\omega} \sin \omega t$$

其中

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

## 5. 力学量的变换\*

可用泊松括号表示。

例 两维平面上的平移和旋转

$$e^{\hat{p}_x a + \hat{p}_y b} f(x, y) = f(x + a, y + b)$$

$$\hat{p}_x f \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} [f, p_x]$$

## 6. 正则量子化

只要把泊松括号替换为量子对易关系

$$[\hat{A}, \hat{B}] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \hat{A}\hat{B} - \hat{B}\hat{A}$$

$$[A, B]_{PB} \rightarrow \frac{1}{i\hbar} [\hat{A}, \hat{B}]$$

于是基本对易关系替换为

$$[q_\alpha, p_\beta]_{PB} = \delta_{\alpha\beta}, \quad [q_\alpha, q_\beta]_{PB} = [p_\alpha, p_\beta]_{PB} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow [\hat{q}_\alpha, \hat{p}_\beta]_{PB} = i\hbar\delta_{\alpha\beta}, \quad [\hat{q}_\alpha, \hat{q}_\beta]_{PB} = [\hat{p}_\alpha, \hat{p}_\beta]_{PB} = 0$$

正则方程成为量子理论中的海森堡方程

$$\frac{d\hat{q}_\alpha}{dt} = [\hat{q}_\alpha, \hat{H}], \quad \frac{d\hat{p}_\alpha}{dt} = [\hat{p}_\alpha, \hat{H}]$$

这样就从经典力学理论过渡到量子力学理论——海森堡矩阵力学。

在经典理论和量子理论中，虽然对易子的定义不同，但是基本运算规则（即代数）是完全一致的。

## 四、 正则变换的辛条件

### 1. 正则变换的定义

为了寻找化简运动方程或寻找首次积分，需要对正则方程进行变量代换，同时希望保留正则方程的对称形式。

可微的相空间点变换为

$$Q_\alpha = Q_\alpha(t, q, p), \quad P_\alpha = P_\alpha(t, q, p),$$

如果对所有哈密顿系统

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

$$\dot{q}_\alpha = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_\alpha}, \quad \dot{p}_\alpha = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_\alpha}$$

都存在新的哈密顿函数  $K = K(t, Q, P)$ ，使得

$$\dot{Q}_\alpha = \frac{\partial K}{\partial P_\alpha}, \quad \dot{P}_\alpha = -\frac{\partial K}{\partial Q_\alpha}$$

这样的变换称为**正则变换**（canonical transformation）。

不含时的正则变换，称为**受限正则变换**（restricted canonical transformation）。

注：按定义，一个变换是否正则变换，与哈密顿函数的具体形式无关。

**例** 尺度变换

$$Q_\alpha(t) = c(t)q_\alpha(t), \quad P_\alpha(t) = \frac{1}{c(t)}p_\alpha(t), \quad \alpha = 1, 2, \dots, s$$

是正则变换。其中  $c(t)$  是可微非零函数。

证明 设原正则变量的哈密顿函数为 $H(t, q, p)$ ，那么新正则变量满足

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{Q}_\alpha &= c \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_\alpha} + \dot{c} q_\alpha \\ \dot{P}_\alpha &= -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_\alpha} - \frac{\dot{c}}{c^2} p_\alpha\end{aligned}$$

这是哈密顿函数

$$K(t, Q, P) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} H\left(t, \frac{Q}{c}, cP\right) + \frac{\dot{c}}{c} Q_\alpha P_\alpha$$

对应的哈密顿方程。

例 不含时的坐标变换

$$Q_\alpha = Q_\alpha(q)$$

这时

$$\dot{Q}_\alpha = \frac{\partial Q_\alpha}{\partial q_\beta} \dot{q}_\beta \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} A_{\alpha\beta} \dot{q}_\beta, \quad \dot{Q} = A\dot{q}$$

拉氏函数不变，动量变换为

$$P_\alpha = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{Q}_\alpha} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_\beta} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_\beta}{\partial \dot{Q}_\alpha} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_\beta} A_{\beta\alpha}^{-1} = A_{\beta\alpha}^{-1} p_\beta, \quad P = (A^{-1})^T p$$

同时哈密顿函数成为

$$K(t, Q, P) = P_\alpha \dot{Q}_\alpha - L(t, q, \dot{q}) = p_\alpha \dot{q}_\alpha - L(t, q, \dot{q}) = H(t, q, p) = H(t, q(Q), A^T(q(Q))P)$$

则新的哈密顿方程成立，

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{Q} &= A\dot{q} = \frac{\partial K}{\partial P} \\ \dot{P} &= \frac{d}{dt} \{(A^{-1})^T p\} = -\frac{\partial K}{\partial Q}\end{aligned}$$

直接利用定义判断是否为正则变换，需要构造哈密顿量，不方便应用。

## 2. 正则方程的辛形式

正则变换保持运动方程的正则形式，

$$\dot{q} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p}, \quad \dot{p} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q}$$



方程可写成

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{q} \\ \dot{p} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \\ -\mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \partial H / \partial q \\ \partial H / \partial p \end{pmatrix}$$

记

$$J \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0}_{s \times s} & \mathbf{1}_{s \times s} \\ -\mathbf{1}_{s \times s} & \mathbf{0}_{s \times s} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \nabla_{\eta} H = \frac{\partial H}{\partial \eta} = \begin{pmatrix} \partial H / \partial q \\ \partial H / \partial p \end{pmatrix}$$

正则方程成为

$$\dot{\eta} = J \frac{\partial H}{\partial \eta}$$

$$\dot{\eta} = J \nabla_{\eta} H.$$

这里的辛单位矩阵  $J$  (symplectic identity) 满足

$$J^2 = -\mathbf{1}, \quad J^T = -J, \quad \det J = 1$$

在此记号下, 泊松括号可写成

$$[A, B]_{\eta} = [A, B]_{q,p} = \frac{\partial A}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \frac{\partial B}{\partial p_{\alpha}} - \frac{\partial A}{\partial p_{\alpha}} \frac{\partial B}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \equiv J_{lm} \frac{\partial A}{\partial \eta_l} \frac{\partial B}{\partial \eta_m} = (\nabla_{\eta} A)^T J (\nabla_{\eta} B)$$

$$[\eta_j, \eta_k] = J_{jk}$$

### 3. 自治系统的辛变换

对任意的自治系统

$$H = H(\eta)$$

在不含时的变换  $\xi = \xi(\eta)$  之下, 有

$$\dot{\xi} = \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial \eta} \dot{\eta} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} M \dot{\eta} = M J \nabla_{\eta} H(\eta) = M J M^T \nabla_{\xi} H(\eta(\xi))$$

其中  $M$  为雅可比矩阵。

如果雅可比矩阵为辛矩阵 (symplectic matrix),

$$M J M^T = J$$

则可以令

$$K(\xi) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} H(\eta(\xi))$$

那么有正则方程

$$\dot{\xi} = J\nabla_{\xi}K(\xi)$$

雅可比矩阵是辛矩阵的变换称为**辛变换**。

推论 自治系统的不含时辛变换是正则变换。

#### 4. 辛矩阵的性质

定理:

- (1) 辛矩阵的乘法封闭，两个辛矩阵的乘积仍是辛矩阵。
- (2) 辛矩阵的乘法满足结合律。
- (3) 单位矩阵是辛矩阵。
- (4) 任意辛矩阵的逆矩阵仍是辛矩阵。

即辛矩阵构成成群，称为实辛群 (symplectic group)

$$Sp(2s, \mathbf{R}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{M | MJM^T = J, M \in M(2s, \mathbf{R})\}$$

推论  $MJM^T = J \Leftrightarrow M^TJM = J$ .

证明

$$MJM^T = J \xrightarrow{\cdot(M^T)^{-1}} MJ = J(M^T)^{-1} \xrightarrow{J \cdots (-J)} JM = (M^T)^{-1}J \xrightarrow{\text{transpose, } J^T = -J} M^TJ = JM^{-1} \xrightarrow{\cdot M} M^TJM = J.$$

推论  $MJM^T = J \Rightarrow \det M = 1$

证明 为了求行列式，利用恒等式

$$\varepsilon_{a_1 \cdots a_{2s}} \det M = \sum_{b_1 \cdots b_{2s}} M_{a_1 b_1} \cdots M_{a_{2s} b_{2s}} \varepsilon_{b_1 \cdots b_{2s}}$$

两边同乘以  $J_{a_1 a_{s+1}} \cdots J_{a_s a_{2s}}$ ，求和得

$$\begin{aligned} & \det M \sum_{a_1, \dots, a_{2s}} \varepsilon_{a_1 \cdots a_{2s}} J_{a_1 a_{s+1}} \cdots J_{a_s a_{2s}} \\ &= \sum_{a_1, \dots, a_{2s}} J_{a_1 a_{s+1}} \cdots J_{a_s a_{2s}} \sum_{b_1 \cdots b_{2s}} M_{a_1 b_1} \cdots M_{a_{2s} b_{2s}} \varepsilon_{b_1 \cdots b_{2s}} \\ &= \sum_{b_1, \dots, b_{2s}} \varepsilon_{b_1 \cdots b_{2s}} (J_{a_1 a_{s+1}} M_{a_1 b_1} M_{a_{s+1} b_{s+1}}) \cdots (J_{a_s a_{2s}} M_{a_s b_s} M_{a_{2s} b_{2s}}) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_{b_1 \cdots b_{2s}} \varepsilon_{b_1 \cdots b_{2s}} (M^T J M)_{b_1 b_{s+1}} \cdots (M^T J M)_{b_s b_{2s}} = \sum_{b_1 \cdots b_{2s}} \varepsilon_{b_1 \cdots b_{2s}} J_{b_1 b_{s+1}} \cdots J_{b_s b_{2s}}$$

又由于<sup>2</sup>

$$\sum_{a_1, \dots, a_{2s}} \varepsilon_{a_1 \cdots a_{2s}} J_{a_1 a_{s+1}} \cdots J_{a_s a_{2s}} \neq 0$$

所以

$$\det M = 1.$$

此推论的逆定理一般来说不成立。

**推论:** 对 1 自由度的系统（相空间为 2 维）， $MJM^T = J \Leftrightarrow \det M = 1$

## 5. 正则变换的辛条件

**定理** 哈密顿系统的正则变换都是辛变换<sup>3</sup>。

证明

**Step 1** 在正则变换  $\xi = \xi(t, \eta)$  下，

$$\forall H(t, \eta), \exists K(t, \xi), \hookrightarrow \dot{\xi} = J \nabla_{\xi} K$$

新的正则变量还满足

$$\dot{\xi} = \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t} + M \dot{\eta} = \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t} + M J \nabla_{\eta} H$$

相减得

---

<sup>2</sup> 可以证明

$$\sum_{a_1, \dots, a_{2s}} \varepsilon_{a_1 \cdots a_{2s}} J_{a_1 a_{s+1}} \cdots J_{a_s a_{2s}} = 2^s s!$$

上式中的求和项当  $(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{2s}) = (1, 2, \dots, 2s)$  时为 1；其余非零项是通过交换  $J$  的一对下标或者重排  $\{(a_1, a_{s+1}), (a_2, a_{s+2}), \dots, (a_s, a_{2s})\}$  而得，有  $2^s s!$  项，均为 1。

<sup>3</sup> M.S. Lie, *Störungstheorie und die Berührungstransformationen der Mechanik*, Leipzig, 1889.

$$\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t} = J\nabla_{\xi} K - MJ\nabla_{\eta} H$$

此变换对任意正则函数 $H(t, \eta)$ 成立，比如取特例

$$H(t, \eta) = 0$$

则必存在函数 $K_0(t, \xi)$ ，使得

$$\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t} = J\nabla_{\xi} K_0 - 0$$

从而

$$J\nabla_{\xi} K_0 = J\nabla_{\xi} K - MJ\nabla_{\eta} H$$

$$\nabla_{\xi}(K - K_0) = -JM\nabla_{\eta} H = -JMJM^T \nabla_{\xi} H(t, \eta(t, \xi))$$

左边是函数的梯度，所以无旋，于是右式也无旋。记

$$A \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} -JMJM^T$$

再由 $H$ 的任意性，对任何正则函数 $\tilde{H}(t, \xi) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} H(t, \eta(t, \xi))$ ， $A\nabla_{\xi} \tilde{H}(t, \xi)$ 无旋，

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_i} \left( A_{jk} \frac{\partial \tilde{H}}{\partial \xi_k} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_j} \left( A_{ik} \frac{\partial \tilde{H}}{\partial \xi_k} \right)$$

上面的推导步骤可逆，上式是正则变换的等价条件。

**Step 2** 由上式，我们进一步可以证明 $A$ 一定正比于单位矩阵。

取 $\tilde{H} = \xi_m$ 知

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_i} A_{jm} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_j} A_{im}, \quad \forall i, j, m$$

再另取 $\tilde{H} = \frac{1}{2} \xi_m^2$ 知

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_i} (A_{jm} \xi_m) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_j} (A_{im} \xi_m), \quad \forall i, j, m. \quad (m \text{不求和})$$

把前一式子代入上式，得

$$A_{jm} \delta_{im} = A_{im} \delta_{jm} \quad (m \text{不求和})$$

考虑 $m = j \neq i$ 的情形，得出 $A_{ij} = 0$ ，从而只有对角元非零，

$$A_{ij} = a_i \delta_{ij}$$

代入前面的结果

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_i} A_{jm} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_j} A_{im} \xrightarrow{\text{取} m=i \neq j} \frac{\partial a_i}{\partial \xi_j} = 0, \text{ for } i \neq j \Rightarrow a_i = a_i(t, \xi_i)$$

最后把A代回

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_i} \left( A_{jk} \frac{\partial \tilde{H}}{\partial \xi_k} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_j} \left( A_{ik} \frac{\partial \tilde{H}}{\partial \xi_k} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_i} \left( a_j \frac{\partial \tilde{H}}{\partial \xi_j} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_j} \left( a_i \frac{\partial \tilde{H}}{\partial \xi_k} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{取} i \neq j} a_j \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_i} \frac{\partial \tilde{H}}{\partial \xi_j} = a_i \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_j} \frac{\partial \tilde{H}}{\partial \xi_k} \Rightarrow a_j$$

$$= a_i, \text{ for } i \neq j$$

总之

$$A = a(t)\mathbf{1}, \quad JMJM^T = a(t)\mathbf{1}$$

逆命题显然成立，这个等式也是正则变换的等价条件。

Step 3 最后再利用正则方程，

$$\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t} = J \nabla_{\xi} K_0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_k} \frac{\partial \xi_j(t, \eta(t, \xi))}{\partial t} = J_{jl} \frac{\partial^2 K_0}{\partial \xi_l \partial \xi_k} \xrightarrow{J, \text{转置}} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t} \right)^T J + J \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t} \right) = \mathbf{0}$$

又

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_k} \frac{\partial \xi_j(t, \eta(t, \xi))}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 \xi_j(t, \eta(t, \xi))}{\partial t \partial \eta_l} \frac{\partial \eta_l}{\partial \xi_k} = \left( \frac{\partial M}{\partial t} M^{-1} \right)_{jk} \Rightarrow \left( \frac{\partial M}{\partial t} M^{-1} \right)^T J + J \left( \frac{\partial M}{\partial t} M^{-1} \right) = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{d}{dt} (M^T J M) = 0$$

利用之前的结论，

$$\left. \begin{aligned} JMJM^T = a(t)\mathbf{1} &\Leftrightarrow MJM^T = a(t)J \Leftrightarrow M^T J M = a(t)J \\ \frac{d}{dt} (M^T J M) = 0 & \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow M^T J M = aJ$$

若不考虑扩展正则变换，令  $a = 1$ ，则有

$$M^T J M = J$$

注：扩展正则变换不提供新的物理或几何内容。只要定义

$$P'_\alpha = \frac{1}{a} P_\alpha, \quad Q'_\alpha = Q_\alpha, \quad K' = \frac{1}{a} K$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{Q}'_\alpha = \frac{\partial K'}{\partial P'_\alpha}, \quad \dot{P}'_\alpha = -\frac{\partial K'}{\partial Q'_\alpha}$$

即可消去辛条件中的因子  $a$ ，

$$M \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow M' = \begin{pmatrix} A & \frac{1}{a} B \\ C & \frac{1}{a} D \end{pmatrix}$$

$$MJM^T = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \\ -\mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A^T & C^T \\ B^T & D^T \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} AB^T - BA^T & AD^T - BC^T \\ CB^T - DA^T & CD^T - DC^T \end{pmatrix} = aJ$$

$$M'JM'^T = \frac{1}{a}MJM^T = J$$

我们后面所说的正则变换，不再包括**扩展正则变换**（extended canonical transformation）。

**定理** 辛变换是正则变换。

证明 设变换 $\xi(t, \eta)$ 的雅可比矩阵 $M = \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial \eta}$ 是辛矩阵， $MJM^T = J$ ，则

$$\dot{\xi} = \partial_t \xi + \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial \eta} \dot{\eta} = \partial_t \xi + MJ \frac{\partial H}{\partial \eta} = \partial_t \xi + MJM^T \frac{\partial H}{\partial \xi} = \partial_t \xi + J \frac{\partial H}{\partial \xi} = J \left( -J \partial_t \xi + \frac{\partial H}{\partial \xi} \right) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} JZ$$

计算旋度，

$$\nabla_{\xi} \times Z \sim \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_k} Z_j - \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_j} Z_k = \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_k} (-J \partial_t \xi)_j - \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_j} (-J \partial_t \xi)_k$$

$$\frac{\partial(\partial_t \xi_l)}{\partial \xi_k} = \frac{\partial(\partial_t \xi_l(t, \eta(t, \xi)))}{\partial \xi_k} = \frac{\partial^2 \xi_l}{\partial t \partial \eta_m} \frac{\partial \eta_m}{\partial \xi_k} = (\partial_t M_{lm}) M_{mk}^{-1}$$

$$\frac{\partial(J \partial_t \xi)}{\partial \xi} = J(\partial_t M) M^{-1}$$

$$\nabla_{\xi} \times Z = -J(\partial_t M) M^{-1} - \{-J(\partial_t M) M^{-1}\}^T = \{J(\partial_t M) M^{-1}\}^T - J(\partial_t M) M^{-1}$$

$$M^T J M = J \stackrel{\partial/\partial t}{\implies} (\partial_t M^T) J M + M^T J (\partial_t M) = \mathbf{0} \stackrel{\text{移项}}{\iff} M^T J (\partial_t M) = -(\partial_t M^T) J M \stackrel{(M^T)^{-1} \dots M^{-1}}{\iff} J(\partial_t M) M^{-1} = -(M^{-1})^T (\partial_t M^T) J = (J(\partial_t M) M^{-1})^T$$

于是

$$\nabla_{\xi} \times Z = \vec{0}$$

$Z$ 无旋，存在函数 $K(t, \xi)$ ，使得

$$Z = \nabla_{\xi} K, \quad \dot{\xi} = JZ = J \nabla_{\xi} K$$

仍保持正则方程的形式。

推论：在受限正则变换下，哈密顿量不变。

证明：

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \xi = \xi(\eta), M \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial \eta} \Rightarrow \dot{\xi} = M \dot{\eta} \\ \dot{\eta} = J \frac{\partial H}{\partial \eta} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \dot{\xi} = MJ \frac{\partial H}{\partial \eta} = MJM^T \frac{\partial H}{\partial \xi} \left. \begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \dot{\xi} = J \frac{\partial H}{\partial \xi} \\ \xi = J \frac{\partial K}{\partial \xi} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow K = H$$

正则变换  $\Rightarrow MJM^T = J$

## 6. 泊松括号是正则变换的不变量

**定理** 辛变换  $\Leftrightarrow$  基本泊松括号不变。

**证明** 由 Lie 定理，正则变换等价于雅可比矩阵为辛矩阵，

$$M^T J M = J \Leftrightarrow M J M^T = J$$

由于

$$M = \frac{\partial(Q_\alpha, P_{\alpha'})}{\partial(q_\beta, p_{\beta'})} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial Q_\alpha}{\partial q_\beta} & \frac{\partial Q_\alpha}{\partial p_{\beta'}} \\ \frac{\partial P_{\alpha'}}{\partial q_\beta} & \frac{\partial P_{\alpha'}}{\partial p_{\beta'}} \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{pmatrix} A_{\alpha\beta} & B_{\alpha\beta'} \\ C_{\alpha'\beta} & D_{\alpha'\beta'} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M J M^T = \begin{pmatrix} AB^T - BA^T & AD^T - BC^T \\ CB^T - DA^T & CD^T - DC^T \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial Q_\alpha}{\partial q_\gamma} \frac{\partial Q_\beta}{\partial p_\gamma} - \frac{\partial Q_\beta}{\partial q_\gamma} \frac{\partial Q_\alpha}{\partial p_\gamma} & \frac{\partial Q_\alpha}{\partial q_\gamma} \frac{\partial P_{\beta'}}{\partial p_\gamma} - \frac{\partial P_{\beta'}}{\partial q_\gamma} \frac{\partial Q_\alpha}{\partial p_\gamma} \\ \frac{\partial P_{\alpha'}}{\partial q_\gamma} \frac{\partial Q_\beta}{\partial p_\gamma} - \frac{\partial Q_\beta}{\partial q_\gamma} \frac{\partial P_{\alpha'}}{\partial p_\gamma} & \frac{\partial P_{\alpha'}}{\partial q_\gamma} \frac{\partial P_{\beta'}}{\partial p_\gamma} - \frac{\partial P_{\beta'}}{\partial q_\gamma} \frac{\partial P_{\alpha'}}{\partial p_\gamma} \end{pmatrix}$$

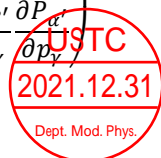
即

$$\begin{pmatrix} [Q_\alpha, Q_\beta]_{q,p} & [Q_\alpha, P_{\beta'}]_{q,p} \\ [P_{\alpha'}, Q_\beta]_{q,p} & [P_{\alpha'}, P_{\beta'}]_{q,p} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \delta_{\alpha\beta'} \\ -\delta_{\alpha'\beta} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

**推论** Poisson 括号在正则变换下不变。

**证明**

$$[f, g]_\eta = [f, g]_{q,p} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_\alpha} \frac{\partial g}{\partial p_\alpha} - \frac{\partial g}{\partial q_\alpha} \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_\alpha} \equiv \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta} \right)^T J \left( \frac{\partial g}{\partial \eta} \right)$$



$$\begin{aligned}
[f, g]_{\zeta} &= [f, g]_{Q,P} = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \zeta}\right)^T J \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial \zeta}\right) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \zeta_j} J_{jk} \frac{\partial g}{\partial \zeta_k} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta_l} \frac{\partial \eta_l}{\partial \zeta_j} J_{jk} \frac{\partial g}{\partial \eta_m} \frac{\partial \eta_m}{\partial \zeta_k} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta_l} M_{lj}^{-1} J_{jk} \frac{\partial g}{\partial \eta_m} M_{mk}^{-1} \\
&= \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta}\right)^T M^{-1} J (M^T)^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial \eta}\right) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta}\right)^T J \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial \eta}\right) = [f, g]_{\eta}
\end{aligned}$$

因此泊松括号是正则变换的不变量，括号的下标可省略。

## 7. HAMILTON 系统的演化

定理 Hamilton 系统随时间的演化是辛变换。

证明：记  $t_0$  时刻的正则变量为

$$\eta_0 = (q_1(t_0) = q_{01}, \dots, q_s(t_0) = q_{0s}, p_1(t_0) = p_{01}, \dots, p_s(t_0) = p_{0s})$$

则  $t$  时刻的正则变量为

$$\eta = \eta(t, \eta_0)$$

这是相空间点变换，其雅可比矩阵为

$$M_{jk}(t) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{\partial \eta_j}{\partial \eta_{0k}}$$

$t = t_0$  时  $M_{jk} = \delta_{jk}$ ，满足辛条件

$$M^T J M|_{t=t_0} = J$$

我们需要检查  $\frac{d}{dt}(M^T J M)$  是否为零。求导，

$$\frac{d}{dt}(M^T J M) = \frac{dM^T}{dt} J M + M^T J \frac{dM}{dt}$$

下面需要计算  $\frac{dM}{dt}$ 。由正则方程

$$\dot{\eta} = J \frac{\partial H}{\partial \eta}$$

两边对  $\eta_0$  求偏导，

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{dM_{jk}}{dt} &= \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \eta_j}{\partial \eta_{0k}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta_{0k}} \dot{\eta}_j = J_{jl} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta_{0k}} \frac{\partial H}{\partial \eta_l} = J_{jl} \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial \eta_l \partial \eta_m} \frac{\partial \eta_m}{\partial \eta_{0k}} = J_{jl} \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial \eta_l \partial \eta_m} M_{mk} \\
&\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} M_{jk} = J \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial \eta_l \partial \eta_m} M_{mk} \Leftrightarrow \frac{d}{dt} M = J \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial \eta \partial \eta} M
\end{aligned}$$

现在有

$$\frac{d}{dt}(M^T J M) = \frac{dM^T}{dt} J M + M^T J \frac{dM}{dt} = M^T \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial \eta \partial \eta} (-J) J M + M^T J J \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial \eta \partial \eta} M$$



$$= M^T \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial \eta \partial \eta} M - M^T \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial \eta \partial \eta} M = 0$$

积分得

$$M^T J M = J$$

是辛变换。

## 8. 保辛算法

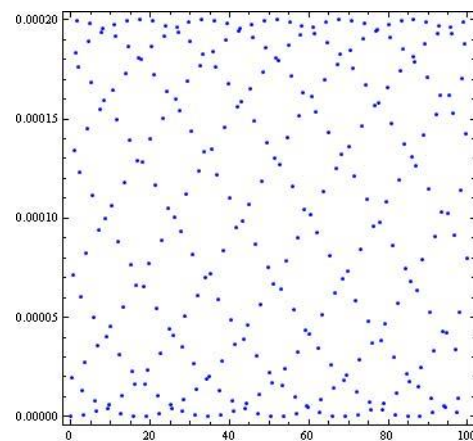
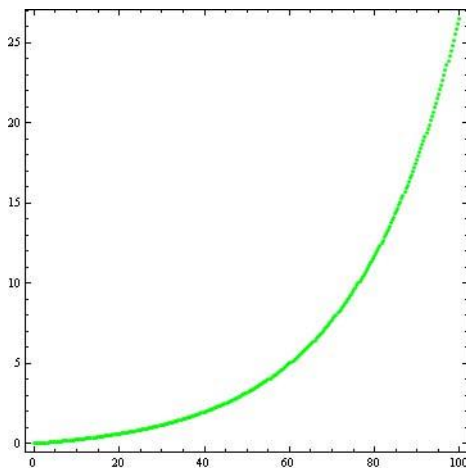
一般的算法，误差（步长以及计算机字长造成）会随步数指数增加。减小步长会造成迭代次数的增加。如果保证在积分的每一步都作辛变换，则可以显著控制误差的积累。

G. Benettin and A. Giorgilli, "On the Hamiltonian interpolation of near to the identity symplectic mappings with application to symplectic integration algorithms". J. Stat. Phys. **74**, 1994, 1117-1143.

E. Hairer and Ch. Lubich, "The life-span of backward error analysis for numerical integrators". Numer. Math. **76**, 1997, 441-462. Erratum: <http://www.unige.ch/math/folks/haier/>.

S. Reich, "Backward error analysis for numerical integrators". SIAM J. Num. Anal., **36**, 1999, 1549-1570.

The symplectic methods for the computation of hamiltonian equations, Kang Feng, Meng-zhao Qin, Numerical Methods for Partial Differential Equations, Lecture Notes in Mathematics Volume 1297, 1987, pp 1-37



Euler 法的误差和 Symplectic Partitioned Runge-Kutta 法的误差比较，横轴为时间。

例 Euler 法求解正则方程

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

$$q(t + \Delta t) = q(t) + \dot{q}(t)\Delta t = q(t) + \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} \Delta t$$

$$p(t + \Delta t) = p(t) + \dot{p}(t)\Delta t = p(t) - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q} \Delta t$$

雅可比矩阵

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial q \partial p} \Delta t & \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial p^2} \Delta t \\ -\frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial q^2} \Delta t & 1 - \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial q \partial p} \Delta t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det M = 1 + \left\{ \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial q^2} \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial p^2} - \left( \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial q \partial p} \right)^2 \right\} (\Delta t)^2 = 1 + \mathcal{O}(\Delta t)^2$$

例如谐振子

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

$$\det M = 1 + (\Delta t)^2 \neq 1$$

不是辛变换。减小步长 $\Delta t$ ，会使迭代步数增加，太小的步长反而增大误差。

若改成一阶 symplectic Euler method

$$p(t + \Delta t) = p(t) + \dot{p}(t)\Delta t = p(t) - q(t)\Delta t$$

$$q(t + \Delta t) = q(t) + \dot{q}(t)\Delta t = q(t) + p(t + \Delta t)\Delta t$$

此隐式代的雅可比矩阵

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - (\Delta t)^2 & \Delta t \\ -\Delta t & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det M = 1$$

是辛变换。

SPRK

## 9. LIOUVILLE 定理

**定理** 相空间体积在运动中不变 (Liouville 定理)

前面已经证明了辛变换  $\det M = 1$ , 即  $\det \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial \eta_0} = 1$ , 于是

$$\begin{aligned} dq_1 dq_2 \cdots dq_n dp_1 dp_2 \cdots dp_n &= \det \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial \eta_0} dq_{01} dq_{02} \cdots dq_{0n} dp_{01} dp_{02} \cdots dp_{0n} \\ &= dq_{01} dq_{02} \cdots dq_{0n} dp_{01} dp_{02} \cdots dp_{0n}. \end{aligned}$$

相空间: 以正则变量为坐标的  $2s$  维笛卡尔空间。

相点: 相空间中的点。

力学系统任意时刻的状态, 可以用一个相点表示。

相轨道: 系统状态在相空间的轨迹

定理 (运动唯一性  $\Rightarrow$ ) 不同的相轨道没有交点。

系综, 代表点 (类比水面上的浮尘。每个代表点表示一个系统的状态)

相流 phase flux 一维周期运动的相流沿顺时针方向

例 一维谐振子的相流 (椭圆)

推论 不稳定平衡点附近的相流不是闭环。

定理 代表点的密度  $\frac{d\rho}{dt} = 0$  (不可压缩流体 刘维尔方程, 统计物理的基础)

证明  $(\rho, \rho \dot{q}_\alpha, \rho \dot{p}_\alpha)$  是守恒流, 所以满足连续方程,

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(\rho \dot{q}_\alpha)}{\partial q_\alpha} + \frac{\partial(\rho \dot{p}_\alpha)}{\partial p_\alpha} = 0$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(\rho \dot{q}_\alpha)}{\partial q_\alpha} + \frac{\partial(\rho \dot{p}_\alpha)}{\partial p_\alpha} &= \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial q_\alpha} \dot{q}_\alpha + \rho \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial q_\alpha \partial p_\alpha} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial p_\alpha} \dot{p}_\alpha - \rho \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial q_\alpha \partial p_\alpha} = \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial q_\alpha} \dot{q}_\alpha + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial p_\alpha} \dot{p}_\alpha \\ &= \frac{d\rho(t, q, p)}{dt} \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\frac{d\rho(t, q, p)}{dt} = \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + [\rho, H] = 0$$

Poincaré重现定理 自治哈密顿系统会回到与初态任意接近的状态

## 五、 正则变换的生成函数

怎样方便的给出正则变换？

### 1. 从变分的观点看正则变换

哈密顿方程等价于相空间的哈密顿原理，

$$\delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \{p_\alpha \dot{q}_\alpha - H(t, q, p)\} dt = 0 \Leftrightarrow \dot{q}_\alpha = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_\alpha}, \dot{p}_\alpha = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_\alpha}$$

$$\delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \{P_\alpha \dot{Q}_\alpha - K(t, Q, P)\} dt = 0 \Leftrightarrow \dot{Q}_\alpha = \frac{\partial K}{\partial P_\alpha}, \dot{P}_\alpha = -\frac{\partial K}{\partial Q_\alpha}$$

对任意小的时间区间 $[t_1, t_2]$ ，要求两组正则方程同时成立，即

$$\delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ p_\alpha \dot{q}_\alpha - H(t, q, p) - \frac{dF}{dt} \right\} dt \equiv \lambda \delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \{P_\alpha \dot{Q}_\alpha - K(t, Q, P)\} dt$$

$$p_\alpha dq_\alpha - H(t, q, p) dt - dF(t, q, p) = \lambda P_\alpha dQ_\alpha - \lambda K(t, Q, P) dt$$

不考虑扩展正则变换，那么

$$p_\alpha dq_\alpha - H(t, q, p) dt - dF(t, q, p) = P_\alpha dQ_\alpha - K(t, Q, P) dt$$

### 2. 生成函数和可积条件

正则变换的等价条件改写为

$$p_\alpha dq_\alpha - P_\alpha dQ_\alpha + (K - H) dt = dF(t, q, p)$$

$$p_\alpha dq_\alpha - P_\alpha \left( \frac{\partial Q_\alpha}{\partial q_\beta} dq_\beta + \frac{\partial Q_\alpha}{\partial p_\beta} dp_\beta + \frac{\partial Q_\alpha}{\partial t} dt \right) + (K - H) dt = \frac{\partial F}{\partial q_\alpha} dq_\alpha + \frac{\partial F}{\partial p_\alpha} dp_\alpha + \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} dt$$

比较左右两边，得

$$P_\beta \frac{\partial Q_\beta}{\partial q_\alpha} = p_\alpha - \frac{\partial F}{\partial q_\alpha}, \quad P_\beta \frac{\partial Q_\beta}{\partial p_\alpha} = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial p_\alpha}, \quad K = H + \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} + P_\alpha \frac{\partial Q_\alpha}{\partial t}$$

由前两组偏微分方程，如果给定函数 $F(t, q, p)$ ，解方程可得正则变换 $Q_\alpha = Q_\alpha(t, q, p), P_\alpha = P_\alpha(t, q, p)$ ，因此 $F(t, q, p)$ 被称为正则变换的**生成函数**（generating function）或**母函数**。

生成函数给出的正则变换，又称为**变分不变的相空间点变换**。

**定理** 变分不变的相空间点变换 $\Leftrightarrow$ 雅可比矩阵是辛矩阵。

证明\* 直接计算，

$$\begin{aligned} M^T J M &= \begin{pmatrix} A^T & C^T \\ B^T & D^T \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \\ -\mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A^T C - C^T A & A^T D - C^T B \\ B^T C - D^T A & B^T D - D^T B \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial Q_\gamma}{\partial q_\alpha} \frac{\partial P_\gamma}{\partial q_\beta} - \frac{\partial P_{\gamma'}}{\partial q_\alpha} \frac{\partial Q_{\gamma'}}{\partial q_\beta} & \frac{\partial Q_\gamma}{\partial q_\alpha} \frac{\partial P_\gamma}{\partial p_{\beta'}} - \frac{\partial P_{\gamma'}}{\partial q_\alpha} \frac{\partial Q_{\gamma'}}{\partial p_{\beta'}} \\ \frac{\partial Q_\gamma}{\partial p_\alpha} \frac{\partial P_\gamma}{\partial q_\beta} - \frac{\partial P_{\gamma'}}{\partial p_\alpha} \frac{\partial Q_{\gamma'}}{\partial q_\beta} & \frac{\partial Q_\gamma}{\partial p_\alpha} \frac{\partial P_\gamma}{\partial p_{\beta'}} - \frac{\partial P_{\gamma'}}{\partial p_\alpha} \frac{\partial Q_{\gamma'}}{\partial p_{\beta'}} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

对 $P_\gamma \frac{\partial Q_\gamma}{\partial q_\alpha} = p_\alpha - \frac{\partial F}{\partial q_\alpha}$ 两边求 $\frac{\partial}{\partial q_\beta}$ ，

$$\frac{\partial Q_\gamma}{\partial q_\alpha} \frac{\partial P_\gamma}{\partial q_\beta} = -\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial q_\alpha \partial q_\beta} - P_\gamma \frac{\partial^2 Q_\gamma}{\partial q_\alpha \partial q_\beta}$$

对 $P_\gamma \frac{\partial Q_\gamma}{\partial q_\alpha} = p_\alpha - \frac{\partial F}{\partial q_\alpha}$ 两边求 $\frac{\partial}{\partial p_\beta}$ ，

$$\frac{\partial Q_\gamma}{\partial q_\alpha} \frac{\partial P_\gamma}{\partial p_\beta} = \delta_{\alpha\beta} - \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial q_\alpha \partial p_\beta} - P_\gamma \frac{\partial^2 Q_\gamma}{\partial q_\alpha \partial p_\beta}$$

对 $P_\gamma \frac{\partial Q_\gamma}{\partial p_\alpha} = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial p_\alpha}$ 两边求 $\frac{\partial}{\partial q_\beta}$ ，

$$\frac{\partial Q_\gamma}{\partial p_\alpha} \frac{\partial P_\gamma}{\partial q_\beta} = -\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial p_\alpha \partial q_\beta} - P_\gamma \frac{\partial^2 Q_\gamma}{\partial p_\alpha \partial q_\beta}$$

对 $P_\gamma \frac{\partial Q_\gamma}{\partial p_\alpha} = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial p_\alpha}$ 两边求 $\frac{\partial}{\partial p_\beta}$ ，

$$\frac{\partial Q_\gamma}{\partial p_\alpha} \frac{\partial P_\gamma}{\partial p_\beta} = -\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial p_\alpha \partial p_\beta} - P_\gamma \frac{\partial^2 Q_\gamma}{\partial p_\alpha \partial p_\beta}$$

代入得<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> 其中拉格朗日括号定义为 $\{f, g\}_{q,p} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{\partial q_\alpha}{\partial f} \frac{\partial p_\alpha}{\partial g} - \frac{\partial p_\alpha}{\partial f} \frac{\partial q_\alpha}{\partial g}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \{q_\alpha, q_\beta\}_{Q,P} & \{q_\alpha, p_{\beta'}\}_{Q,P} \\ \{p_{\alpha'}, q_\beta\}_{Q,P} & \{p_{\alpha'}, p_{\beta'}\}_{Q,P} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial Q_\gamma}{\partial q_\alpha} \frac{\partial P_\gamma}{\partial q_\beta} - \frac{\partial P_{\gamma'}}{\partial q_\alpha} \frac{\partial Q_{\gamma'}}{\partial q_\beta} & \frac{\partial Q_\gamma}{\partial q_\alpha} \frac{\partial P_\gamma}{\partial p_{\beta'}} - \frac{\partial P_{\gamma'}}{\partial q_\alpha} \frac{\partial Q_{\gamma'}}{\partial p_{\beta'}} \\ \frac{\partial Q_\gamma}{\partial p_{\alpha'}} \frac{\partial P_\gamma}{\partial q_\beta} - \frac{\partial P_{\gamma'}}{\partial p_{\alpha'}} \frac{\partial Q_{\gamma'}}{\partial q_\beta} & \frac{\partial Q_\gamma}{\partial p_{\alpha'}} \frac{\partial P_\gamma}{\partial p_{\beta'}} - \frac{\partial P_{\gamma'}}{\partial p_{\alpha'}} \frac{\partial Q_{\gamma'}}{\partial p_{\beta'}} \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \delta_{\alpha\beta'} \\ -\delta_{\alpha'\beta} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = J$$

故 $M$ 是辛矩阵。

反之,若 $M$ 是辛矩阵,逆推可得 $(p_\alpha - P_\beta \frac{\partial Q_\beta}{\partial q_\alpha}) dq_\alpha + (-P_\beta \frac{\partial Q_\beta}{\partial p_\alpha}) dp_\alpha$ 可积(视 $t$ 为参数),存在原函数 $F(t, q, p)$ ,满足

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial q_\alpha} = p_\alpha - P_\beta \frac{\partial Q_\beta}{\partial q_\alpha}, \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial p_\alpha} = -P_\beta \frac{\partial Q_\beta}{\partial p_\alpha}$$

所以 $Q_\alpha(t, q, p), P_\alpha(t, q, p)$ 是正则变换。

利用

$$\begin{aligned} P_\alpha dQ_\alpha - K(t, Q, P)dt &= p_\alpha dq_\alpha - H(t, q, p)dt - dF(t, q, p) \\ p_\alpha dq_\alpha - P_\alpha dQ_\alpha + (K - H)dt &= dF \end{aligned}$$

考虑到正则函数 $K$ 可以自由选择,方程的 $dt$ 项对判别是否正则变换没有限制。为去掉此项,取变分(即视 $t$ 为参数,  $\delta t = 0$ ),

$$p_\alpha \delta q_\alpha - P_\alpha \delta Q_\alpha = \delta F(t, q, p)$$

**定理**  $p_\alpha \delta q_\alpha - P_\alpha \delta Q_\alpha$ 可积,是正则变换的等价条件。

**例** 变换

$$Q_\alpha(t) = c(t)q_\alpha(t), \quad P_\alpha(t) = \frac{1}{c(t)}p_\alpha(t), \quad \alpha = 1, 2, \dots, s$$

有

$$p_\alpha \delta q_\alpha - P_\alpha \delta Q_\alpha = 0$$

可积,所以是正则变换。

### 3. 总结: 正则变换的等价条件

我们从运动方程、辛几何、作用量的变分、泊松括号等几个角度讨论了正则变换

$$Q_\alpha = Q_\alpha(t, q, p), P_\alpha = P_\alpha(t, q, p)$$

有如下几个等价的定义：

- ①该变换保持正则方程的形式不变（哈密顿量可以改变）；
- ②该变换存在生成函数 $F(t, q, p)$ ，即满足可积条件：（外微分： $p_\alpha dq_\alpha - Hdt = P_\alpha dQ_\alpha - Kdt + dF$   
外微分，取参数 $dt=0 \rightarrow dp_\alpha \wedge dq_\alpha = dP_\alpha \wedge dQ_\alpha$ ）
- ③该变换的是辛变换；
- ④该变换保持经典对易关系（基本 Poisson 括号）不变，

$$[Q_\alpha, P_\beta]_{q,p} = \delta_{\alpha\beta}, \quad [Q_\alpha, Q_\beta]_{q,p} = 0, \quad [P_\alpha, P_\beta]_{q,p} = 0$$

- ⑤该变换保持基本拉格朗日括号不变，

$$\{q_\alpha, p_\beta\}_{q,p} = \delta_{\alpha\beta}, \quad \{q_\alpha, q_\beta\}_{q,p} = 0, \quad \{p_\alpha, p_\beta\}_{q,p} = 0$$

#### 4. 生成函数的四类常用形式

以原正则变量 $q_\alpha, p_\alpha$ 作为自变量的生成函数 $F$ 不方便使用，需要求解偏微分方程组。如果从 $q_\alpha, p_\alpha$ 中选取 $s$ 个独立变量，再从 $Q_\alpha, P_\alpha$ 选取其余 $s$ 个独立变量，新老变量各占一半，则可以避免求解偏微分方程组。

- (1) 如果选择独立变量为 $q_\alpha, Q_\alpha$ ，可以定义**第一类生成函数**为

$$F_1(t, q, Q) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} F(t, q, p(q, Q, t))$$

得 Pfaff 方程

$$p_\alpha dq_\alpha - P_\alpha dQ_\alpha + (K - H)dt = dF_1(t, q, Q) = \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial q_\alpha} dq_\alpha + \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial Q_\alpha} dQ_\alpha + \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial t} dt$$

即

$$p_\alpha = \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial q_\alpha}, \quad P_\alpha = -\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial Q_\alpha}, \quad K = H + \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial t}$$

前两组等式都是代数方程，比偏微分方程更易求解。

给定一个正则变换，存在对应的第一类生成函数的条件是，存在非奇异变换 $p_\alpha = p_\alpha(t, q, Q)$ 及其逆变换 $Q_\alpha = Q_\alpha(t, q, p)$ ，即

$$\det \left( \frac{\partial(q, Q)}{\partial(q, p)} \right) = \det \left( \frac{\partial Q_\alpha}{\partial p_\beta} \right) \neq 0$$

且不发散。

如果先给定生成函数 $F_1(t, q, Q)$ ，我们需要从

$$p_\alpha = \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial q_\alpha}$$

解出 $Q_\alpha = Q_\alpha(t, q, p)$ ，然后代入

$$P_\alpha = -\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial Q_\alpha}$$

才能得到新老正则变量的显式变换关系，而且此变换关系可逆。行列式

$$\det\left(\frac{\partial p_\alpha}{\partial Q_\beta}\right) = \det\left(\frac{\partial^2 F_1(t, q, Q)}{\partial q_\alpha \partial Q_\beta}\right)$$

非奇异、不发散时，才能给出正向和逆向的变换，我们称这种生成函数是**自由**（free）的。

（2）如果选择 $q_\alpha, P_\alpha$ 为独立变量，得**第二类生成函数** $F_2(t, q, P)$ ：

$$p_\alpha dq_\alpha - P_\alpha dQ_\alpha + (K - H)dt = dF$$

可以改写为

$$p_\alpha dq_\alpha - d(P_\alpha Q_\alpha) + Q_\alpha dP_\alpha + (K - H)dt = dF$$

$$p_\alpha dq_\alpha + Q_\alpha dP_\alpha + (K - H)dt = d(F + P_\alpha Q_\alpha) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} dF_2(t, q, P)$$

正则变换为

$$p_\alpha = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial q_\alpha}, \quad Q_\alpha = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial P_\alpha}, \quad K = H + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial t}.$$

给定一个正则变换，存在对应的第二类生成函数的条件是，存在非奇异变换 $P_\alpha = P_\alpha(t, q, p)$ 及其逆变换 $p_\alpha = p_\alpha(t, q, P)$ ，即

$$\det\left(\frac{\partial(q, P)}{\partial(q, p)}\right) = \det\left(\frac{\partial P_\alpha}{\partial p_\beta}\right) \neq 0$$

且不发散。

如果先给定生成函数 $F_2(t, q, P)$ ，我们需要从

$$p_\alpha = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial q_\alpha}$$

解出 $P_\alpha = P_\alpha(t, q, p)$ ，然后代入



$$Q_\alpha = -\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial P_\alpha}$$

才能得到新老正则坐标的显式变换关系；新老正则变量的变换关系可逆，即行列式

$$\det\left(\frac{\partial p_\alpha}{\partial P_\beta}\right) = \det\left(\frac{\partial^2 F_2(t, q, P)}{\partial q_\alpha \partial P_\beta}\right)$$

非奇异、不发散时，才能给出正向和逆向的变换。

(3) 选择  $p_\alpha, Q_\alpha$  为独立变量，得**第三类生成函数**  $F_3(t, Q, p)$ ：

$$-q_\alpha dp_\alpha - P_\alpha dQ_\alpha + (K - H)dt = d(F - p_\alpha q_\alpha) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} dF_3(t, Q, p)$$

$$q_\alpha = -\frac{\partial F_3}{\partial p_\alpha}, \quad P_\alpha = -\frac{\partial F_3}{\partial Q_\alpha}, \quad K = H + \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial t}.$$

(4) 选择  $p_\alpha, P_\alpha$  为独立变量，得**第四类生成函数**  $F_4 = F_4(t, p, P)$ ：

$$-q_\alpha dp_\alpha + Q_\alpha dP_\alpha + (K - H)dt = d(F - p_\alpha q_\alpha + P_\alpha Q_\alpha) = dF_4(t, p, P)$$

$$q_\alpha = -\frac{\partial F_4}{\partial p_\alpha}, \quad Q_\alpha = \frac{\partial F_4}{\partial P_\alpha}, \quad K = H + \frac{\partial F_4}{\partial t}.$$

生成函数	存在条件	自由条件	正则变量和密顿量
$F = F_1(t, q, Q)$	$\det\left(\frac{\partial Q_\alpha}{\partial p_\beta}\right) \neq 0$ 且不发散	$\det\left(\frac{\partial^2 F_1}{\partial q_\alpha \partial Q_\beta}\right) \neq 0$ 且不发散	$p_\alpha = \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial q_\alpha}, \quad P_\alpha = -\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial Q_\alpha}$ $K(t, Q, P) = H(t, q, p) + \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial t}$
$F = F_2(t, q, P) - Q_\alpha P_\alpha$	$\det\left(\frac{\partial P_\alpha}{\partial p_\beta}\right) \neq 0$ 且不发散	$\det\left(\frac{\partial^2 F_2}{\partial q_\alpha \partial P_\beta}\right) \neq 0$ 且不发散	$p_\alpha = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial q_\alpha}, \quad Q_\alpha = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial P_\alpha}$ $K(t, Q, P) = H(t, q, p) + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial t}$
$F = F_3(t, p, Q) + q_\alpha p_\alpha$	$\det\left(\frac{\partial Q_\alpha}{\partial p_\beta}\right) \neq 0$ 且不发散	$\det\left(\frac{\partial^2 F_3}{\partial p_\alpha \partial Q_\beta}\right) \neq 0$ 且不发散	$q_\alpha = -\frac{\partial F_3}{\partial p_\alpha}, \quad P_\alpha = -\frac{\partial F_3}{\partial Q_\alpha}$ $K(t, Q, P) = H(t, q, p) + \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial t}$
$F = F_4(t, p, P) + q_\alpha p_\alpha - Q_\alpha P_\alpha$	$\det\left(\frac{\partial P_\alpha}{\partial p_\beta}\right) \neq 0$ 且不发散	$\det\left(\frac{\partial^2 F_4}{\partial p_\alpha \partial P_\beta}\right) \neq 0$ 且不发散	$q_\alpha = -\frac{\partial F_4}{\partial p_\alpha}, \quad Q_\alpha = \frac{\partial F_4}{\partial P_\alpha}$ $K(t, Q, P) = H(t, q, p) + \frac{\partial F_4}{\partial t}$

对给定的正则变换，对应的各类生成函数有可能都存在，也可能只存在部分类型的生成函数。

例 恒等变换  $F_2(t, q, P) = q_\alpha P_\alpha$

例 交替变换  $F_1(t, q, Q) = q_\alpha Q_\alpha \Rightarrow Q_\alpha = p_\alpha, P_\alpha = -q_\alpha$

由这个例子可见“正则坐标”和“正则动量”是相对的概念，它们的地位等同，只能说是一对共轭的正则变量。

例 平移变换  $F_2 = (q_\alpha + a_\alpha)(P_\alpha - b_\alpha) \Rightarrow Q_\alpha = q_\alpha + a_\alpha, p_\alpha = P_\alpha - b_\alpha$

例 尺度变换  $F_2(t, q, P) = c(t)q_\alpha P_\alpha$

$$Q_\alpha = c(t)q_\alpha, \quad p_\alpha = c(t)P_\alpha$$

$$K(t, Q, P) = H(t, q, p) + \dot{c}q_\alpha P_\alpha = H\left(t, \frac{Q}{c}, cP\right) + \frac{\dot{c}}{c}Q_\alpha P_\alpha$$

例 坐标变换  $F_2 = f_\alpha(t, q)P_\alpha + g(t, q)$

$$Q_\alpha = f_\alpha(t, q), \quad p_\alpha = \frac{\partial f_\beta(t, q)}{\partial q_\alpha} P_\beta + \frac{\partial g(t, q)}{\partial q_\alpha}$$

例 时间平移  $F_2 = q_\alpha P_\alpha + \epsilon H(t, q, P)$ , 保留至一阶无穷小, 得正则变换关系

$$Q_\alpha = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial P_\alpha} = q_\alpha + \epsilon \frac{\partial H(t, q, P)}{\partial P_\alpha} = q_\alpha + \epsilon \frac{\partial H(t, q, p)}{\partial p_\alpha}$$

$$p_\alpha = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial q_\alpha} = P_\alpha + \epsilon \frac{\partial H(t, q, P)}{\partial q_\alpha} = P_\alpha + \epsilon \frac{\partial H(t, q, p)}{\partial q_\alpha}$$

即哈密顿系统在无穷小时间内的演化

$$q_\alpha(t) \rightarrow Q_\alpha(t) = q_\alpha(t + \epsilon) = q_\alpha(t) + \epsilon \dot{q}_\alpha = q_\alpha + \epsilon \frac{\partial H(t, q, p)}{\partial p_\alpha}$$

$$p_\alpha(t) \rightarrow P_\alpha(t) = p_\alpha(t + \epsilon) = p_\alpha(t) + \epsilon \dot{p}_\alpha(t) = p_\alpha(t) - \epsilon \frac{\partial H(t, q, p)}{\partial q_\alpha}$$

是正则变换。

## 5. 利用正则变换化简哈密顿方程

例 谐振子  $H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{m}{2}\omega^2 q^2$ , 正则变换的母函数  $F_1 = \frac{m}{2}\omega q^2 \cot Q$ , 求解。

解: ①写出变换关系

$$p = \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial q} = m\omega q \cot Q$$
$$P = -\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial Q} = \frac{m}{2}\omega q^2 \frac{1}{\sin^2 Q}$$

②反解出老变量

$$q = \sqrt{\frac{2P}{m\omega}} \sin Q, \quad p = \sqrt{2m\omega P} \cos Q$$

③写出新哈密顿量

$$K = H + \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial t} = H = \omega P$$

④写出新变量下的正则方程，求解

$$\dot{P} = -\frac{\partial K}{\partial Q} = 0 \Rightarrow P = \text{常数} = \frac{E}{\omega}$$

$$\dot{Q} = \frac{\partial K}{\partial P} = \omega \Rightarrow Q = \omega t + \varphi_0$$

⑤代入变换关系

$$q = \frac{1}{m\omega} \sqrt{2mE} \sin(\omega t + \varphi_0), \quad p = \sqrt{2mE} \cos(\omega t + \varphi_0)$$

利用生成函数求解力学问题，难在找到合适的生成函数。

例 寻找合适的生成函数，以化简谐振子  $H = \frac{1}{2}p^2 + \frac{1}{2}q^2$  的正则方程。

①猜想变换后成为

$$\frac{p^2}{2} \rightarrow cP \sin^2 Q, \quad \frac{1}{2}q^2 \rightarrow cP \cos^2 Q, \quad K = H = cP$$

即变换关系为

$$q = \sqrt{2cP} \cos Q, \quad p = \sqrt{2cP} \sin Q$$

$$Q = \arctan(q, p), \quad P = \frac{p^2}{2c} + \frac{1}{2c}q^2$$

②检验是否为正则变换

$$\begin{aligned} p\delta q - P\delta Q &= p\delta q - \left(\frac{p^2}{2c} + \frac{1}{2c}q^2\right) \frac{-p\delta q + q\delta p}{q^2 + p^2} = p\delta q - \frac{1}{2c}(-p\delta q + q\delta p) \\ &= \left(1 + \frac{1}{2c}\right)p\delta q - \frac{1}{2c}q\delta p \end{aligned}$$

当  $c = -1$  时

$$p\delta q - P\delta Q = \delta\left(\frac{1}{2}qp\right)$$

可积，是正则变换。

③确定生成函数

$$F = \frac{1}{2}qp$$

若选择使用第二类生成函数,

$$F_2(q, P) = F + QP = \frac{1}{2}qp + QP$$

需要消去 $p, Q$ , 故从变换关系

$$q = \sqrt{-2P} \cos Q, \quad p = \sqrt{-2P} \sin Q$$

解出

$$Q = \arccos \frac{q}{\sqrt{-2P}}$$

$$p = \sqrt{-2P} \sin Q = \sqrt{-2P} \sqrt{1 - \frac{q^2}{-2P}} = \sqrt{-2P - q^2}$$

$$F_2(q, P) = \frac{1}{2}q\sqrt{-2P - q^2} + P \arccos \frac{q}{\sqrt{-2P}}$$

练习: 用例题的生成函数, 求解谐振子问题。

## 6. 连续正则变换和连续对称变换

某连续正则变换可以用第二类生成函数表示

$$F_2 = F_2(t, q, P, \lambda)$$

$\lambda$ 是变换的参数。其无穷小形式为

$$F_2(t, q, P, \epsilon) = q_\alpha P_\alpha + \epsilon G(t, q, P)$$

这里 $G$ 是连续正则变换的生成元。

**定理** 在第二类母函数

$$F_2(t, q, P, \epsilon) = q_\alpha P_\alpha + \epsilon G(t, q, P)$$

给出无穷小正则变换 (ICT, infinitival canonical transformation) 下, 物理量的改变为

$$\delta A = A(t, q + \delta q, p + \delta p) - A(t, q, p) = \epsilon [A, G]$$

证明: 保留到一阶小量,

$$Q_\alpha = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial P_\alpha} = q_\alpha + \epsilon \frac{\partial G}{\partial P_\alpha} = q_\alpha + \epsilon \frac{\partial G}{\partial p_\alpha} \Rightarrow \delta q_\alpha = Q_\alpha - q_\alpha = \epsilon \frac{\partial G}{\partial p_\alpha},$$

$$p_\alpha = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial q_\alpha} = P_\alpha + \epsilon \frac{\partial G}{\partial q_\alpha} \Rightarrow \delta p_\alpha = P_\alpha - p_\alpha = -\epsilon \frac{\partial G}{\partial q_\alpha}$$

$$t' = t, \quad \Delta t = 0$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} A(t, q + \delta q, p + \delta p) &= A(t, q, p) + \frac{\partial A}{\partial q_\alpha} \delta q_\alpha + \frac{\partial A}{\partial p_\alpha} \delta p_\alpha = A(t, q, p) + \epsilon \frac{\partial A}{\partial q_\alpha} \frac{\partial G}{\partial p_\alpha} - \epsilon \frac{\partial A}{\partial p_\alpha} \frac{\partial G}{\partial q_\alpha} \\ &= A(t, q, p) + \epsilon [A, G] \\ \delta A &= \epsilon [A, G] \end{aligned}$$

证毕。

下面考虑连续正则变换与守恒量的关系。

**定理** 设无穷小连续正则变换的第二类生成函数为

$$F_2(t, q, P, \epsilon) = q_\alpha P_\alpha + \epsilon G(t, q, P)$$

则此变换为准对称变换的等价条件为

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial t} + [G, H] \equiv f(t)$$

仅为时间的函数。对应的守恒量为

$$G(t, q, p) - \int f(t) dt$$

证明：记此正则变换的生成函数为

$$\begin{aligned} F(t, q, p) &= F_2 - P_\alpha Q_\alpha = q_\alpha P_\alpha + \epsilon G(t, q, P) - P_\alpha Q_\alpha = -P_\alpha \delta q_\alpha + \epsilon G(t, q, P) \\ &= -p_\alpha \delta q_\alpha + \epsilon G(t, q, p) \end{aligned}$$

在此变换下，哈密顿函数的变换为

$$K(t, Q, P) = H(t, q, p) + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial t} = H(t, q, p) + \epsilon \frac{\partial G(t, q, P)}{\partial t} = H(t, q, p) + \epsilon \frac{\partial G(t, q, p)}{\partial t} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^2)$$

于是有恒等式

$$P_\alpha dQ_\alpha - \left( H(t, q, p) + \epsilon \frac{\partial G(t, q, p)}{\partial t} \right) dt \equiv p_\alpha dq_\alpha - H(t, q, p) dt - d(-p_\alpha \delta q_\alpha + \epsilon G(t, q, p))$$

如果这一**正则变换**同时也是**准对称变换**，则应存在函数 $\varphi(t, q, p, \epsilon)$ ，使得

$$P_\alpha dQ_\alpha - H(t, Q, P) dt = p_\alpha dq_\alpha - H(t, q, p) dt + d\varphi(t, q, p, \epsilon)$$

与上面得恒等式相减，得

$$\{H(t, q, p) - H(t, Q, P)\}dt + \epsilon \frac{\partial G(t, q, p)}{\partial t} dt = d\{\varphi(t, q, p, \epsilon) - p_\alpha \delta q_\alpha + \epsilon G(t, q, p)\}$$

即

$$\epsilon \left\{ [G, H] + \frac{\partial G}{\partial t} \right\} dt + \sum_\alpha 0 dq_\alpha + \sum_\alpha 0 dp_\alpha = d\{\varphi(t, q, p, \epsilon) - p_\alpha \delta q_\alpha + \epsilon G(t, q, p)\}$$

故左边的表达式应该是全微分，满足

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial q_\alpha} \left\{ [G, H] + \frac{\partial G}{\partial t} \right\} = \frac{\partial 0}{\partial t} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial p_\alpha} \left\{ [G, H] + \frac{\partial G}{\partial t} \right\} = 0$$

即

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial t} + [G, H] \equiv f(t)$$

仅为时间 $t$ 的函数。

现在由泊松定理， $G(t, q, p) - \int f(t)dt$ 是守恒量。

我们也可以利用诺特定理来求守恒量，

$$\varphi(t, q, p, \epsilon) = -(-p_\alpha \delta q_\alpha + \epsilon G(t, q, p)) + \epsilon \int f(t)dt = \epsilon \left( p_\alpha \frac{\partial G}{\partial p_\alpha} - G(t, q, p) \right) + \epsilon \int f(t)dt$$

$$\Delta \varphi = \varphi(t, q, p, \epsilon) - \varphi(t, q, p, 0) = \varphi(t, q, p, \epsilon)$$

$$-H\Delta t + p_\alpha \Delta q_\alpha - \Delta \varphi = p_\alpha \delta q_\alpha - \Delta \varphi = \epsilon G(t, q, p) - \epsilon \int f(t)dt$$

结果相同。证毕。

这一结论可以帮助我们解决诺特定理的逆问题：已知守恒量，寻找它对应的对称变换。

**定理**（诺特定理的逆定理）若 $G(t, q, p)$ 是守恒量，那么

$$\delta q_\alpha = [q_\alpha, \epsilon G(t, q, p)] = \epsilon \frac{\partial G}{\partial p_\alpha}, \quad \delta p_\alpha = [p_\alpha, \epsilon G(t, q, p)] = -\epsilon \frac{\partial G}{\partial q_\alpha}$$

是无穷小对称变换。

**例** 求龙格-楞次矢量对应的对称变换

**解** 已知守恒量

$$\vec{A} = \vec{p} \times \vec{L} - m\alpha \frac{\vec{r}}{r}$$

$$A_i = r_i \vec{p}^2 - p_i (\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}) - m\alpha \frac{r_i}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial(\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \vec{A})}{\partial t} + [\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \vec{A}, H] = 0$$

于是生成函数为

$$F_2 = \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}' + \vec{\epsilon} \cdot \vec{A} = \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}' + \vec{\epsilon} \cdot \left( \vec{p}' \times (\vec{r} \times \vec{p}') - m\alpha \frac{\vec{r}}{r} \right) = r_i p'_i + \epsilon_i \left( r_i \vec{p}'^2 - p'_i (\vec{p}' \cdot \vec{r}) - m\alpha \frac{r_i}{r} \right)$$

保留到一阶无穷小，正则变换为

$$p_j = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial r_j} = p'_j + \vec{p}^2 \epsilon_j - (\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \vec{p}) p_j - \frac{m\alpha}{r} \epsilon_j + \frac{m\alpha}{r^3} (\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \vec{r}) r_j$$

$$r'_j = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial p'_j} = r_j + 2(\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \vec{r}) p_j - (\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}) \epsilon_j - (\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \vec{p}) r_j$$

守恒量对应的无穷小准对称变换为

$$\Delta t = 0$$

$$\Delta \vec{r} = 2(\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \vec{r}) \vec{p} - (\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \vec{p}) \vec{r} - (\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}) \vec{\epsilon}$$

$$\Delta \vec{p} = \left( \frac{m\alpha}{r} - \vec{p}^2 \right) \vec{\epsilon} - \frac{m\alpha}{r^3} (\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \vec{r}) \vec{r} + (\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \vec{p}) \vec{p}$$

$$\Delta \varphi = -(-p_i \delta r_i + \epsilon_i A_i) = p_i \Delta r_i - \epsilon_i A_i$$

$$= 2(\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \vec{r}) \vec{p}^2 - 2(\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \vec{p}) (\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}) - (\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \vec{r}) \vec{p}^2 + (\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \vec{p}) (\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}) + m\alpha \frac{(\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \vec{r})}{r}$$

$$= (\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \vec{r}) \vec{p}^2 - (\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \vec{p}) (\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}) + \frac{m\alpha}{r} (\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \vec{r})$$

**例** 质点系的伽利略推动变换的生成元。

$$H = \sum_i \frac{\vec{p}_i^2}{2m_i} + V(t, \vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \dots, \vec{r}_N)$$

$$\Lambda = \sum_i \vec{p}_i \cdot \dot{\vec{r}}_i - H(t, \vec{r}_i, \vec{p}_i)$$

在伽利略推动变换下，

$$\Delta t = 0, \quad \Delta \vec{r}_i = \vec{\epsilon} t, \quad \Delta \vec{p}_i = m_i \vec{\epsilon}$$

$$\Lambda dt \rightarrow \Lambda' dt' = \sum_i (\vec{p}_i + m_i \vec{\epsilon}) \cdot (\dot{\vec{r}}_i + \vec{\epsilon}) dt - \left\{ \sum_i \frac{(\vec{p}_i + m_i \vec{\epsilon})^2}{2m_i} + V(t, \vec{r}_i + \vec{\epsilon} t) \right\} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \Lambda dt + \vec{\epsilon} \cdot \sum_i (\vec{p}_i + m_i \dot{\vec{r}}_i) dt + \vec{\epsilon}^2 \sum_i m_i dt - \left\{ \vec{\epsilon} \cdot \sum_i \vec{p}_i + \frac{1}{2} \vec{\epsilon}^2 \sum_i m_i + t \vec{\epsilon} \cdot \sum_i \frac{\partial V}{\partial \vec{r}_i} \right\} dt \\
&= \Lambda dt + \vec{\epsilon} \cdot \sum_i m_i \dot{\vec{r}}_i dt + \frac{1}{2} \vec{\epsilon}^2 \sum_i m_i dt - t \vec{\epsilon} \cdot \sum_i \frac{\partial V}{\partial \vec{r}_i} dt
\end{aligned}$$

若合外力为零,

$$\sum_i \frac{\partial V}{\partial \vec{r}_i} = \vec{0}$$

则

$$\Lambda' dt' = \Lambda dt + \vec{\epsilon} \cdot \sum_i m_i \dot{\vec{r}}_i dt + \frac{1}{2} \vec{\epsilon}^2 \sum_i m_i dt = \Lambda dt + d \left( \vec{\epsilon} \cdot \sum_i m_i \vec{r}_i - \frac{1}{2} \vec{\epsilon}^2 t \sum_i m_i \right)$$

是准对称变换<sup>5</sup>,

$$-H\Delta t + \sum_i \vec{p}_i \cdot \Delta \vec{r}_i - \Delta \varphi = t \sum_i \vec{p}_i \cdot \vec{\epsilon} - \vec{\epsilon} \cdot \sum_i m_i \vec{r}_i = \epsilon \cdot (\vec{P}t - M\vec{r}_C)$$

$$\vec{P} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_i \vec{p}_i, \quad M \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_i m_i, \quad \vec{r}_C \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{1}{M} \sum_i m_i \vec{r}_i$$

守恒量是

$$\vec{K} = \vec{P}t - M\vec{r}_C$$

此即质点系的伽利略推动生成元。

**推论** 无穷小受限正则变换

$$F_2 = q_\alpha P_\alpha + \epsilon G(q, P)$$

保持哈密顿量不变, 则生成元 $G(q, p)$ 是守恒量。

证明 在这个无穷小准对称变换下,

$$H(t, q + \delta q, p + \delta p) = H(t, q, p) + \epsilon [H, G]$$

如果哈密顿量不变,

$$H(t, q + \delta q, p + \delta p) = H(t, q, p)$$

则必有 $[H, G] = 0$ 。于是

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<sup>5</sup> 合外力 $\vec{F}(t)$ 仅为时间的函数, 与坐标无关时, 也是准对称变换。



$$\frac{dG}{dt} = 0$$

G是守恒量。

**推论** (无穷小) 准对称变换是连续正则变换, 但反之不一定成立。

## 六、 HAMILTON-JACOBI 理论

### 1. HAMILTON-JACOBI 方程

如果找到**化零正则变换**, 使得新的哈密顿函数 (不妨选用第二类生成函数)

$$K = H + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial t} = 0$$

这时所有正则变量 $Q_\alpha, P_\alpha$ 都是守恒量,

$$\dot{Q}_\alpha = \frac{\partial K}{\partial P_\alpha} = 0, \quad \dot{P}_\alpha = -\frac{\partial K}{\partial Q_\alpha} = 0$$

利用第二类生成函数生成的正则变换,

$$F = F_2(t, q, P), \quad p_\alpha = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial q_\alpha}, \quad Q_\alpha = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial P_\alpha}$$

化零正则变换满足

$$H\left(t, q, \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial q}\right) + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial t} = 0$$

这是 $s + 1$ 个变量 $(q_1, \dots, q_s, t)$ 的一阶 PDE, 解 $F_2$ 中含有 $s$ 个积分常数 $(\eta_1, \dots, \eta_s)$ 。 $F_2$ 以偏导数的形式出现在方程中, 于是 $F_2 + c$ 必然仍是方程的解。

换个符号, 定义 **Hamilton 主函数**

$$S(t, q, \eta) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} F_2(t, q, \eta) + \eta_0$$

约定新的正则动量为

$$P_1 = \eta_1, \dots, P_s = \eta_s$$

哈密顿主函数满足 Hamilton-Jacobi 方程,

$$H\left(t, q, \frac{\partial S}{\partial q}\right) + \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = 0$$

对自治系统,

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial t} = 0, \quad H(q, p) = E$$

HJE 成为

$$E + \frac{\partial S(t, q, \eta)}{\partial t} = 0 \Rightarrow S(t, q, \eta) = -Et + W(q, \eta)$$

$W(q, \eta)$ 称为 **Hamilton 特征函数**, 满足

$$H\left(q, \frac{\partial W}{\partial q}\right) = E$$

称为受限哈密顿-雅可比方程 (restricted Hamilton-Jacobi equation). 这是  $s$  个变量的一阶偏微分方程。

Hamilton-Jacobi 理论把  $2s$  个正则方程转化为 1 个非线性偏微分方程, 虽然没有达到完全简化问题、寻找首次积分的目的, 但提供了解决力学问题的另一种理论途径。其推广形式 Hamilton-Jacobi-Bellman 方程在连续动态规划、定价理论 (Black-Scholes 方程, 1997 年诺贝尔经济学奖) 中有重要应用。

## 2. 哈密顿主函数和特征函数的物理意义

把哈密顿主函数对时间求导,

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = \frac{\partial S}{\partial q_\alpha} \dot{q}_\alpha + \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = p_\alpha \dot{q}_\alpha - H = \Lambda \Leftrightarrow S = \int \Lambda dt$$

是积分限可变的哈密顿作用量, 因此又称**哈密顿作用函数**。

对自治系统,

$$-Et + W = S = \int (p_\alpha \dot{q}_\alpha - E) dt = \int p_\alpha \dot{q}_\alpha dt - Et$$

$$W = \int p_\alpha dq_\alpha$$

即积分限可变的约化作用量。

我们可以把作用函数定义为相空间拉氏量沿极值路径 (满足哈密顿方程的路径) 的积分, 即从初态  $(t_0, q(t_0))$  沿最经济路径到达末态  $(t, q(t))$  的极小代价,

$$S(t_0, q(t_0); t, q(t)) = \int_{t_0}^t \{p_\alpha(\tau) \dot{q}_\alpha(\tau) - H(\tau, q(\tau), p(\tau))\} d\tau$$

其中 $q(t)$ 满足状态方程

$$\dot{q}_\alpha = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_\alpha}$$

$p_\alpha(t)$ 是控制变量。

若固定初态，则作用函数是末态的函数，

$$S(t, q(t)) = \int_{t_0}^t \{p_\alpha(\tau)\dot{q}_\alpha(\tau) - H(\tau, q(\tau), p(\tau))\}d\tau$$

对末态的任意变动，

$$t, q_\alpha(t) \rightarrow t' = t + \Delta t, \quad q'_\alpha(t') = q_\alpha(t) + \Delta q_\alpha(t)$$

作用函数的改变为

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta S(t, q(t)) &= \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} \Delta t + \frac{\partial S}{\partial q_\alpha} \Delta q_\alpha \\ &\equiv \Delta \int_{t_0}^t \{p_\alpha(\tau)\dot{q}_\alpha(\tau) - H(\tau, q(\tau), p(\tau))\}d\tau \\ &= \{p_\alpha(t)\dot{q}_\alpha(t) - H(t, q(t), p(t))\}\Delta t + p_\alpha \delta q_\alpha|_{t_1}^t + \int_{t_i}^t \left\{ \left( \dot{q}_\alpha - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_\alpha} \right) \delta p_\alpha - \left( \dot{p}_\alpha + \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_\alpha} \right) \delta q_\alpha \right\} d\tau \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{状态方程}} p_\alpha(t)\Delta q_\alpha(t) - H(t, q(t), p(t))\Delta t - \int_{t_i}^t \left( \dot{p}_\alpha + \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_\alpha} \right) \delta q_\alpha d\tau \end{aligned}$$

最优控制 $p_\alpha$ 使泛函取极值，所以

$$\dot{p}_\alpha + \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_\alpha} = 0$$

于是

$$\Delta S(t, q(t)) = p_\alpha(t)\Delta q_\alpha(t) - H(t, q(t), p(t))\Delta t$$

即

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} \Delta t + \frac{\partial S}{\partial q_\alpha} \Delta q_\alpha \equiv p_\alpha(t)\Delta q_\alpha(t) - H(t, q(t), p(t))\Delta t$$

所以有

$$\begin{aligned} p_\alpha(t) &= \frac{\partial S(t, q)}{\partial q_\alpha} \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} + H\left(t, q, \frac{\partial S}{\partial q_\alpha}\right) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

### 3. 利用 HAMILTON-JACOBI 方程求解力学问题

下面只讨论能够分离变量的情形。分离变量法解 PDE 是《数理方程》课程的内容。

例 平面谐振子  $H = \frac{1}{2m}(p_x^2 + p_y^2) + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2(x^2 + y^2)$

解:

①写出 HJ 方程。

Hamiltonian 不含时, 受限 HJ 方程

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{2m} \left( \frac{\partial W}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2 \right\} + \left\{ \frac{1}{2m} \left( \frac{\partial W}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 y^2 \right\} = E$$

②选择合适的坐标系, 分离变量, 并求出作用函数。

在这个问题里, 方程在直角坐标系中就可以分离变量。设

$$W(x, y) = W_1(x) + W_2(y)$$

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{2m} \left( \frac{\partial W_1}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2 \right\} = E - \left\{ \frac{1}{2m} \left( \frac{\partial W_2}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 y^2 \right\} = E_1$$

左边不含  $y$ , 右边不含  $x$ , 可见  $E_1$  不依赖于  $x, y$ , 是常数 (守恒量),

$$\frac{1}{2m} \left( \frac{\partial W_1}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2 = E_1$$

$$\frac{1}{2m} \left( \frac{\partial W_2}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 y^2 = E - E_1$$

解出

$$W_1 = \pm \int \sqrt{2mE_1 - m^2\omega^2x^2} dx$$

$$W_2 = \pm \int \sqrt{2m(E - E_1) - m^2\omega^2y^2} dy$$

$$W(x, y, E, E_1) = W_1 + W_2$$

$$S(t, x, y, E, E_1) = -Et + W(x, y, E, E_1)$$

令积分常数  $E, E_1$  为新的正则动量  $P_1, P_2$ 。

③根据  $S = F_2(t, q, P)$ , 写出变换关系

$$p_x = \frac{\partial S}{\partial x} = \pm \sqrt{2mE_1 - m^2\omega^2x^2}$$

$$p_y = \frac{\partial S}{\partial y} = \pm \sqrt{2m(E - E_1) - m^2\omega^2y^2}$$

$$\frac{\varphi_2}{\omega} = Q_1 = \frac{\partial S}{\partial E} = -t \pm \int \frac{m}{\sqrt{2m(E - E_1) - m^2\omega^2y^2}} dy = -t \pm \frac{1}{\omega} \arcsin \left( \sqrt{\frac{m}{2(E - E_1)}} \omega y \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\varphi}{\omega} = Q_2 = \frac{\partial S}{\partial E_1} &= \pm \int \frac{m}{\sqrt{2mE_1 - m^2\omega^2x^2}} dx \pm \int \frac{m}{\sqrt{2m(E - E_1) - m^2\omega^2y^2}} dy \\ &= \pm \frac{1}{\omega} \arcsin\left(\sqrt{\frac{m}{2E_1}} \omega x\right) \pm \frac{1}{\omega} \arcsin\left(\sqrt{\frac{m}{2(E - E_1)}} \omega y\right)\end{aligned}$$

④反解出广义坐标、广义动量的变化规律

由后两个式子得

$$\begin{aligned}y &= \frac{1}{\omega} \sqrt{\frac{2(E - E_1)}{m}} \sin(\omega t + \varphi_2) \\ \arcsin\left(\sqrt{\frac{m}{2E_1}} \omega x\right) &= \pm \arcsin\left(\sqrt{\frac{m}{2(E - E_1)}} \omega y\right) + \varphi\end{aligned}$$

第一个式子中的正负号可通过重定义相位 $\varphi_2$ 吸收。

第二个式子是轨道方程，取正弦函数，化简后可得椭圆方程。

将第一个式子代入第二个式子，可得 $x(t)$ ，

$$\arcsin\left(\sqrt{\frac{m}{2E_1}} \omega x\right) = \pm(\omega t + \varphi_2) + \varphi \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{\omega} \sqrt{\frac{2E_1}{m}} \sin(\omega t + \varphi_1)$$

我们可以利用分离变量法寻找哈密顿系统的守恒量。

例 球坐标系的 HJE

$$H = \frac{1}{2m} \left( p_r^2 + \frac{p_\theta^2}{r^2} + \frac{p_\varphi^2}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \right) + V(r, \theta, \varphi)$$

其中势能的形式为

$$V(r, \theta, \varphi) = V_1(r) + \frac{V_2(\theta)}{r^2} + \frac{V_3(\varphi)}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta}$$

时可分离变量，

$$S = -Et + W_1(r) + W_2(\theta) + W_3(\varphi)$$

Restricted HJE

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{2m} \left\{ \left( \frac{dW_1(r)}{dr} \right)^2 + 2mV_1(r) \right\} &+ \frac{1}{2mr^2} \left\{ \left( \frac{dW_2(\theta)}{d\theta} \right)^2 + 2mV_2(\theta) \right\} \\ &+ \frac{1}{2mr^2 \sin^2 \theta} \left\{ \left( \frac{dW_3(\varphi)}{d\varphi} \right)^2 + 2mV_3(\varphi) \right\} = E\end{aligned}$$

含 $\varphi$ 的部分必为常数,

$$\left(\frac{dW_3(\varphi)}{d\varphi}\right)^2 + 2mV_3(\varphi) = c_3$$

代回 Restricted HJE,

$$\frac{1}{2m}\left\{\left(\frac{dW_1(r)}{dr}\right)^2 + 2mV_1(r)\right\} + \frac{1}{2mr^2}\left\{\left(\frac{dW_2(\theta)}{d\theta}\right)^2 + 2mV_2(\theta) + \frac{c_3}{\sin^2\theta}\right\} = E$$

分离出含 $\theta$ 的部分,

$$\left(\frac{dW_2(\theta)}{d\theta}\right)^2 + 2mV_2(\theta) + \frac{c_3}{\sin^2\theta} = c_2$$

最后剩下含 $r$ 的部分,

$$\frac{1}{2m}\left(\frac{dW_1(r)}{dr}\right)^2 + V_1(r) + \frac{c_2}{2mr^2} = E$$

在这个例子中, 通过分离变量, 我们找到了三个守恒量。

#### 4. 正则微扰论

对复杂问题, 设系统的哈密顿量为

$$H = H_0 + H'$$

其中 $H'$ 为微扰相互作用。 $H_0$ 描述的系统相对简单, 容易求解(可积)。

先由

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} + H_0\left(t, q, \frac{\partial S}{\partial q}\right) = 0$$

解出没有微扰时的 Hamilton 主函数 $S(t, q, \eta)$ , 这是是第二类生成函数 $F_2$ , 给出化零正则变换,

$$p_\alpha = \frac{\partial S(t, q, \eta)}{\partial q_\alpha}, \quad \xi_\alpha = \frac{\partial S(t, q, \eta)}{\partial \eta_\alpha}$$

没有微扰项 $H'$ 时, 新的正则变量 $\xi_\alpha, \eta_\alpha$ 是常数,  $q_\alpha = q_\alpha(t, \xi, \eta), p_\alpha = p_\alpha(t, \xi, \eta)$

现在对有微扰的情形 $H = H_0 + H'$ , 仍然以原来的 $S(t, q, \eta)$ 为 $F_2$ , 作同样的正则变换。这时正则变量为 $\xi_\alpha(t), \eta_\alpha(t)$ , 哈密顿量为 $K = H + \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = (H_0 + H') - H_0 = H'$ 。新的正则方程称为微扰方程,

$$\dot{\xi}_\alpha = \frac{\partial H'}{\partial \eta_\alpha}, \quad \dot{\eta}_\alpha = -\frac{\partial H'}{\partial \xi_\alpha}$$

由于 $H'$ 是小量,  $\xi_\alpha(t), \eta_\alpha(t)$ 随时间缓慢改变。求解微扰方程(一般需要用级数展开的方法), 得到 $\xi(t), \eta(t)$ , 代入新老坐标的变换关系得解

$$q_\alpha = q_\alpha(t, \xi(t), \eta(t)), \quad p_\alpha = p_\alpha(t, \xi(t), \eta(t))$$

例 一维非线性振动 $V(x) = \frac{1}{2}m\omega_0^2x^2 + \frac{1}{4}\lambda x^4$ ,  $\lambda \rightarrow 0$

解 哈密顿量为

$$H = H_0 + H'$$

$$H_0 = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}m\omega_0^2x^2, \quad H' = \frac{1}{4}\lambda x^4$$

先取 $H = H_0$ , 求解 0 阶近似的 H-J 方程,

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2m} \left( \frac{\partial S}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}m\omega_0^2x^2 = 0$$

得化零变换的第二类生成函数,

$$S(t, x, E) = -Et + W(x, E)$$

$$W(x, E) = \pm \int \sqrt{2mE - m^2\omega_0^2x^2} dx$$

$$C = \frac{\partial S}{\partial E} = -t + \frac{\partial W}{\partial E} = -t \pm \int \frac{mdx}{\sqrt{2mE - m^2\omega_0^2x^2}}$$

解得

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{m\omega_0^2}} \sin \omega_0(t + C), \quad p = \sqrt{2mE} \cos \omega_0(t + C)$$

其中的正负号可以吸收到常数 $C$ 中, 只要取 $C \rightarrow C + \pi/\omega_0$ 即可。

现在取 $H = H_0 + H'$ , 然后作正则变换,

$$x, p \rightarrow C, E$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} + H_0 = 0 \Rightarrow H = H_0 + H' \rightarrow K = H + \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = H'$$

得微扰方程和哈密顿量,

$$\dot{C} = \frac{\partial H'}{\partial E}, \quad \dot{E} = -\frac{\partial H'}{\partial C}$$

$$H' = \frac{1}{4}\lambda x^4 = \frac{\lambda E^2}{m\omega_0^2} \sin^4 \omega_0(t + C) = \frac{\lambda E^2}{8m\omega_0^2} \{3 - 4 \cos 2\omega_0(t + C) + \cos 4\omega_0(t + C)\}$$

即

$$\begin{cases} \dot{C} = \frac{\lambda E}{4m\omega_0^2} \{3 - 4 \cos 2\omega_0(t + C) + \cos 4\omega_0(t + C)\} \\ \dot{E} = \frac{\lambda E^2}{2m\omega_0} \{2 \sin 2\omega_0(t + C) - \sin 4\omega_0(t + C)\} \end{cases}$$

可用按 $\lambda$ 的幂级数展开求解。若保留到一阶，

$$\begin{aligned} C(\lambda, t) &= C_0 + C_1(t)\lambda + \mathcal{O}(\lambda^2), & E(\lambda) &= E_0 + E_1(t)\lambda + \mathcal{O}(\lambda^2) \\ \begin{cases} \dot{C}_1(t) = \frac{E_0}{4m\omega_0^2} \{3 - 4 \cos 2\omega_0(t + C_0) + \cos 4\omega_0(t + C_0)\} \\ \dot{E}_1(t) = \frac{E_0^2}{2m\omega_0} \{2 \sin 2\omega_0(t + C_0) - \sin 4\omega_0(t + C_0)\} \end{cases} \\ \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1(t) = \frac{E_0}{4m\omega_0^2} \left\{ 3t - \frac{2}{\omega_0} \sin 2\omega_0(t + C_0) + \frac{1}{4\omega_0} \sin 4\omega_0(t + C_0) \right\} \\ E_1(t) = \frac{E_0^2}{2m\omega_0} \left\{ -\frac{1}{\omega_0} \cos 2\omega_0(t + C_0) + \frac{1}{4\omega_0} \cos 4\omega_0(t + C_0) \right\} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

这时仍可近似看成是简谐振动，

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \sqrt{\frac{2E}{m\omega_0^2}} \sin \omega_0(t + C) \approx \sqrt{\frac{2E_0}{m\omega_0^2}} \sin \left( \omega_0 \left( 1 + \frac{3\lambda E_0}{4m\omega_0^2} \right) t + \omega_0 C_0 \right) \\ \omega &= \omega_0 \left( 1 + \frac{3\lambda E_0}{4m\omega_0^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

## 5. 作用变量和角变量

我们讨论自治系统的周期运动，

$$H = H(q, p)$$

我们希望找到一组好用的正则变量（辐角和角动量），来描述周期运动。

先选取合适的坐标（类似简正坐标），把哈密顿特征函数分离变量，

$$W(q, \eta) = W_1(q_1, \eta) + W_2(q_2, \eta) + \cdots + W_n(q_n, \eta)$$

定义作用变量

$$J_\alpha \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint p_\alpha dq_\alpha = \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint \frac{\partial W(q, \eta)}{\partial q_\alpha} dq_\alpha = \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint \frac{\partial W_\alpha(q_\alpha, \eta)}{\partial q_\alpha} dq_\alpha = J_\alpha(\eta) \quad (\text{指标}\alpha\text{不求和})$$

$$J_\alpha = J_\alpha(\eta)$$

这里的积分对一个周期进行。 $J_\alpha$ 具有角动量（或作用量）的量纲。



反解出 $\eta_\alpha = \eta_\alpha(J)$ ，代入哈密顿特征函数，

$$W = W(q, \eta(J))$$

现在以 $W(q, J)$ 为第二类生成函数

$$F_2(q, J) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} W(q, \eta(J))$$

作正则变换，

$$q, p \rightarrow \theta, J$$

$$K(\theta, J) = H(q, p) + \frac{\partial W(q, J)}{\partial t} = H(q, p) = E(\eta(J)) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} E(J)$$

其中角变量为

$$\theta_\alpha = \theta_\alpha(q) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{\partial W(q, J)}{\partial J_\alpha}$$

新的正则方程为

$$\dot{\theta}_\alpha = \frac{\partial E(J)}{\partial J_\alpha}, \quad \dot{J}_\alpha = -\frac{\partial E(J)}{\partial \theta_\alpha} = 0$$

作用变量 $J_\alpha$ 守恒，而角变量则随时间线性变化，

$$\theta_\alpha(t) = \frac{\partial E(J)}{\partial J_\alpha} t + \theta_{0\alpha}$$

且在一个周期内增加 $2\pi$ ，

$$\begin{aligned} \int_T d\theta_\alpha(t) &= \int_T d \frac{\partial W(q, J)}{\partial J_\alpha} = \int_T \frac{\partial^2 W(q, J)}{\partial q_\beta \partial J_\alpha} dq_\beta = \oint \frac{\partial^2 W(q, \eta)}{\partial q_\beta \partial J_\alpha} dq_\beta = \frac{\partial}{\partial J_\alpha} \oint \frac{\partial W(q, \eta)}{\partial q_\alpha} dq_\alpha \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial J_\alpha} \sum_{\beta=1}^n 2\pi J_\beta = 2\pi \text{ (指标 } \alpha \text{ 不求和)} \end{aligned}$$

可以不求解运动方程，直接求得圆频率：

$$\omega_\alpha = \dot{\theta}_\alpha = \frac{\partial E(J)}{\partial J_\alpha}$$

例 引力场中的质点

取平面极坐标，

$$H = \frac{1}{2m} \left( p_r^2 + \frac{p_\theta^2}{r^2} \right) - \frac{\alpha}{r}$$

可分离变量，令

$$W = W_1(r) + W_2(\theta)$$

RHJE:

$$H\left(r, \theta, \frac{\partial W}{\partial r}, \frac{\partial W}{\partial \theta}\right) = E$$

$$\frac{1}{2m} \left\{ \left( \frac{dW_1}{dr} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{r^2} \left( \frac{dW_2}{d\theta} \right)^2 \right\} - \frac{\alpha}{r} = E$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dW_2}{d\theta} = p_\theta \text{ (constant)} \Rightarrow W_2 = p_\theta \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2m} \left\{ \left( \frac{dW_1}{dr} \right)^2 + \frac{p_\theta^2}{r^2} \right\} - \frac{\alpha}{r} = E \Rightarrow \frac{dW_1}{dr} = \pm \left( 2mE + \frac{2m\alpha}{r} - \frac{p_\theta^2}{r^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

约定取正号（从近心点向远心点运动， $p_r > 0$ ），积分得

$$W = p_\theta \theta + \int \left( 2mE + \frac{2m\alpha}{r} - \frac{p_\theta^2}{r^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} dr$$

作用变量为

$$J_\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint p_\theta d\theta = p_\theta$$

$$J_r = \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint p_r dr = 2 \times \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{r_{\min}}^{r_{\max}} \left( 2mE + \frac{2m\alpha}{r} - \frac{p_\theta^2}{r^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} dr$$

上式中积分限是二次方程

$$2mE + \frac{2m\alpha}{r} - \frac{p_\theta^2}{r^2} = 0$$

的根（被积函数中的二次函数非负给定了 $r$ 的取值范围）。积分得

$$J_r = -p_\theta + \alpha \sqrt{\frac{m}{2|E|}}$$

$$\Rightarrow E = -\frac{m\alpha^2}{2(J_r + J_\theta)^2}$$

上式取负号的原因是，只有 $E < 0$ 才是周期运动。否则轨迹可以到达无穷远，是散射。

现在可计算圆频率，

$$\omega_r = \frac{\partial E}{\partial J_r} = \frac{m\alpha^2}{(J_r + J_\theta)^3} = \sqrt{\frac{8|E|^3}{m\alpha^2}}, \quad \omega_\theta = \frac{\partial E}{\partial J_\theta} = \omega_r$$

两个圆频率之比为 1，是有理数，故周期运动的轨道封闭。

## 6. 绝热不变量

例 单摆作微振动，缓慢拉绳到一半长度，求振幅变化。（Erenfest, Einstein, 1911, 第一次 Solvay 会议）

定义：考虑一个外部参数 $\lambda$ 缓慢变化的哈密顿系统 $H(q, p, \lambda)$ ，如果物理量 $A(q, p, \lambda)$ 满足

$$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \text{if } 0 < \dot{\lambda} < \delta \ \& \ 0 < t < \frac{1}{\lambda}, |A(q(t), p(t), \lambda) - A(q(0), p(0), \lambda = 0)| < \epsilon$$

则称 $A(q(t), p(t), \lambda)$ 是**绝热不变量**（adiabatic invariants）。

定理：作周期运动的系统的 Hamiltonian 中有缓慢变化的参数，则作用变量是绝热不变量。

证明 可参考 Goldstein 3ed. p549 阿诺德 p232

设系统的缓变参数为 $\lambda(t)$ ,

$$H = H(q, p, \lambda(t)), \quad \dot{\lambda}(t), \ddot{\lambda}(t) \rightarrow 0$$

先把 $\lambda$ 看成常数，由受限哈密顿-雅可比方程

$$H\left(q, \frac{\partial W}{\partial q}, \lambda\right) = E$$

求得第二类生成函数 $F_2(q, J, \lambda) = W(q, \eta(J), \lambda)$ ，确定了一个正则变换，

$$q, p, H \rightarrow \theta, J, K = E(J, \lambda)$$

现在考虑 $\lambda = \lambda(t)$ 不是常数，但仍利用这个正则变换，变成以作用变量和角变量为正则变量，选用第一类生成函数表示此变换，有

$$F_1(q, \theta, \lambda) = W(q, J, \lambda) - J_\alpha \theta_\alpha$$

$$q_\alpha, p_\alpha, H \xrightarrow{F_1=W(q, J, \lambda) - J_\alpha \theta_\alpha} \theta_\alpha, J_\alpha, K(J, \lambda)$$

新哈密顿量应该为

$$K(\theta, J, \lambda) = E(J, \lambda) + \frac{\partial F_1(q, \theta, \lambda)}{\partial t} = E(J, \lambda) + \frac{\partial F_1(q, \theta, \lambda)}{\partial \lambda} \dot{\lambda}$$

写出正则方程，

$$\dot{\theta}_\alpha = \frac{\partial K(\theta, J, \lambda)}{\partial J_\alpha} = \frac{\partial(E(J, \lambda))}{\partial J_\alpha} + \frac{\partial^2 F_1(q, \theta, \lambda)}{\partial \lambda \partial q_\beta} \dot{\lambda} \frac{\partial q_\beta(\theta, J, \lambda)}{\partial J_\alpha}$$

$$j_\alpha = -\frac{\partial K(\theta, J, \lambda)}{\partial \theta_\alpha} = -\frac{\partial \left\{ \frac{\partial F_1(q(\theta, J, \lambda), \theta, \lambda)}{\partial \lambda} \lambda \right\}}{\bar{\partial} \theta_\alpha} = -\lambda \frac{\partial^2 F_1(q(\theta, J, \lambda), \theta, \lambda)}{\bar{\partial} \theta_\alpha \partial \lambda}$$

其中  $\bar{\partial} \theta_\alpha$  表示要用链式法则对  $\theta_\alpha$  求全偏导。

考虑作用变量变化  $J_\alpha$  在一个周期内的平均值，

$$\langle j_\alpha \rangle_{t_0} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{1}{\tau} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+\tau} j_\alpha dt = -\left\langle \lambda \frac{\partial^2 F_1(q, \theta, \lambda)}{\partial \theta_\alpha \partial \lambda} \right\rangle_{t_0} \xrightarrow{\lambda \approx 0} -\lambda(t_0) \left\langle \frac{\partial^2 F_1(q, \theta, \lambda)}{\partial \theta_\alpha \partial \lambda} \right\rangle_{t_0}$$

可证  $F_1(q(\theta, J, \lambda), \theta, \lambda)$  是  $\theta_\alpha$  的周期函数，从而

$$\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial \lambda}(\theta, J, \lambda), \quad \frac{\partial^2 F_1(q, \theta, \lambda)}{\partial \theta_\alpha \partial \lambda}$$

也是  $\theta_\alpha$  的周期函数，所以

$$\langle j_\alpha \rangle_{t_0} \approx -\lambda(t_0) \left\langle \frac{\partial^2 F_1(q, \theta, \lambda)}{\partial \theta_\alpha \partial \lambda} \right\rangle_{t_0} = 0 + \mathcal{O}(\lambda^2)$$

$$J_\alpha = \text{constant} + \mathcal{O}(\lambda^2)$$

是绝热不变量。

注：（1） $F_2$  不是周期函数，周期函数在一个周期的变化为零，但是

$$\int_T dF_2(q, J, \lambda) = \oint dW(q, J, \lambda) = \oint \frac{\partial W(q, J, \lambda)}{\partial q_\alpha} dq_\alpha = 2\pi \sum_\alpha J_\alpha \neq 0$$

（2）但相应的生成函数  $F_1$  是周期函数，

$$\int_T dF_1(q, J, \lambda) = \oint \frac{\partial W(q, J, \lambda)}{\partial q_\alpha} dq_\alpha - J_\alpha \oint d\theta_\alpha = 2\pi \sum_\alpha J_\alpha - 2\pi \sum_\alpha J_\alpha = 0$$

即  $F_1(q, J, \lambda)$  是角变量  $\theta_\alpha$  的周期函数，可以作 Fourier 展开。

例 单摆

解：单摆的拉氏量

$$L = \frac{1}{2} ml^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + mgl \cos \theta$$

$$p_\theta = ml^2 \dot{\theta}$$

广义能量守恒，

$$\frac{p_\theta^2}{2ml^2} - mgl \cos \theta = -mgl \cos \theta_0$$

$$p_\theta = \pm \sqrt{2m^2gl^3(\cos\theta - \cos\theta_0)}$$

$$J = \oint p_\theta d\theta = 4 \int_0^{\theta_0} \sqrt{2m^2gl^3(\cos\theta - \cos\theta_0)} d\theta = 8m\sqrt{gl^3} \int_0^{\theta_0} \sqrt{\sin^2\frac{\theta_0}{2} - \sin^2\frac{\theta}{2}} d\theta$$

令

$$\sin\frac{\theta}{2} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sin\frac{\theta_0}{2} \sin\varphi, \quad \varphi \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

微分得

$$\frac{1}{2} \cos\frac{\theta}{2} d\theta = \sin\frac{\theta_0}{2} \cos\varphi d\varphi$$

$$d\theta = 2 \sin\frac{\theta_0}{2} \frac{\cos\varphi}{\cos\frac{\theta}{2}} d\varphi$$

于是

$$\sqrt{\sin^2\frac{\theta_0}{2} - \sin^2\frac{\theta}{2}} = \sin\frac{\theta_0}{2} \cos\varphi$$

$$\begin{aligned} J &= 16m\sqrt{gl^3} \sin^2\frac{\theta_0}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2\varphi}{\cos\frac{\theta}{2}} d\varphi = 16m\sqrt{gl^3} \sin^2\frac{\theta_0}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2\varphi}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2\frac{\theta_0}{2} \sin^2\varphi}} d\varphi \\ &= 16m\sqrt{gl^3} \cos\frac{\theta_0}{2} \left( E\left(-\tan^2\frac{\theta_0}{2}\right) - K\left(-\tan^2\frac{\theta_0}{2}\right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

其中 $K(x)$ 是第一类完全椭圆积分， $E(x)$ 是第二类完全椭圆积分。绝热不变量 $J$ 的一个有理逼近

$$J \approx \pi mg^{1/2} l^{3/2} \theta_0^2 \frac{1 - 0.042935\theta_0^2}{1 + 0.009128\theta_0^2}$$

泰勒展开式为

$$J \approx \pi mg^{1/2} l^{3/2} \left( \theta_0^2 - \frac{5}{96} \theta_0^4 + \frac{23}{46080} \theta_0^6 \dots \right)$$

可以直接求领头项，

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2\varphi}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2\frac{\theta_0}{2} \sin^2\varphi}} d\varphi \approx \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2\varphi d\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$J \approx \pi mg^{1/2} l^{3/2} \theta_0^2$$

或者考虑单摆的微振动，并利用量纲分析，可简单得出绝热不变量：

$$[J] = [ET]$$

$$E = mgl(1 - \cos \theta_0) \approx \frac{1}{2} mgl\theta_0^2$$

$$T \approx 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$$

$$ET \propto \theta_0^2 l^{3/2}$$

绝热不变,

$$\theta_0 \propto l^{-3/4}$$

$l \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}l$ 时, 振幅 $\theta_0 \rightarrow 2^{3/4}\theta_0$

例 关在盒子里的分子

一维自由运动, 缓慢改变 $l$ , 绝热不变量为

$$\oint m\dot{x}dx = mv \cdot 2l \propto \sqrt{E}l$$

三维运动

$$\sqrt{E}l = \sqrt{E}V^{1/3}$$

即理想气体<sup>6</sup>的温度在绝热压缩下

$$T \propto \langle E \rangle \propto V^{-\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$TV^{\frac{2}{3}} = \text{constant}$$

与热学中绝热过程

$$TV^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} = \text{constant}, \quad \alpha = \frac{\text{DOF}}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

一致。

理想气体压强的绝热变化

$$PV = nRT \propto V^{-\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$PV^{\frac{5}{3}} = \text{constant}$$

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<sup>6</sup> 无内部自由度的单原子分子, 双原子常温下可以激发转动能级, 多两个自由度。

等离子体 磁通不变 磁力透镜

粒子加速器 缓变电磁场, 温漂

量子力学中的绝热不变量 Berry 相位

## 7. 程函近似和薛定谔方程

光学问题:

波动光学→几何光学 Born P98

光波的波函数  $\vec{E}e^{i\frac{2\pi}{\lambda_0} \int n ds}$ , 满足麦克斯韦方程

短波近似 (eikonal approximation) 得几何光学的费马原理,

$$\delta \int n ds = 0$$

力学问题: 物质波→经典粒子

$$\delta S = \delta \int L dt = 0$$

物质波的相位为  $e^{i\frac{S}{\hbar}}$ , 单粒子波函数

$$\psi(t, \vec{r}) = \sqrt{\rho(t, \vec{r})} e^{i\frac{S(t, \vec{r})}{\hbar}}$$

代入薛定谔方程

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \psi + V(t, \vec{r}) \psi$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \sqrt{\rho}}{\partial t} - \sqrt{\rho} \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \sqrt{\rho} - \frac{i\hbar}{m} (\nabla \sqrt{\rho} \cdot \nabla S) + \frac{1}{2m} \sqrt{\rho} (\nabla S)^2 - \frac{i\hbar}{2m} \sqrt{\rho} \nabla^2 S + V \sqrt{\rho}$$

分开实部和虚部, 得两个方程,

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\rho}} \nabla^2 \sqrt{\rho} - \frac{1}{2m} (\nabla S)^2 - V \\ \frac{\partial \sqrt{\rho}}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{m} (\nabla \sqrt{\rho} \cdot \nabla S) - \frac{1}{2m} \sqrt{\rho} \nabla^2 S \end{cases}$$

第一个方程

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2m} (\nabla S)^2 + V - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\rho}} \nabla^2 \sqrt{\rho} = 0$$

其中左边最后一项玻姆 (David Joseph Bohm) 称之为“量子势”、“信息势”，包含全部的量子效应。 $\hbar \rightarrow 0$ 时成为哈密顿-雅克比方程

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2m}(\nabla S)^2 + V = 0$$

第二个方程即

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \left( \rho \frac{1}{m} \nabla S \right) = 0$$
$$\vec{j} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \rho \frac{1}{m} \nabla S, \quad \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \vec{j} = 0$$

按玻恩统计解释， $\rho$ 是几率密度， $\vec{j}$ 是几率流密度，这一连续方程意味着几率守恒。



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