

期末考试参考答案与评分标准

题 1, 25 分

$$(1) L = L(r, \dot{r}, \dot{\theta}, \dot{z}) = \frac{n_0^2}{2} (1 - a^2 r^2) (\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + \dot{z}^2)$$

$$p_z = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{z}} = n_0^2 (1 - a^2 r^2) \dot{z} = \text{const}, \quad \text{因为 } z \text{ 是循环坐标。} \dots\dots\dots 2.5 \text{ 分}$$

$$p_\theta = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = n_0^2 (1 - a^2 r^2) r^2 \dot{\theta} = \text{const}, \quad \text{因为 } \theta \text{ 是循环坐标。} \dots\dots\dots 2.5 \text{ 分}$$

$$H = p_r \dot{r} + p_\theta \dot{\theta} + p_z \dot{z} = L = \text{const}, \quad \text{因为拉格朗日量 } L \text{ 不显含时间 } t. \dots\dots\dots 2.5 \text{ 分}$$

$$(2) H = L(r, p_r, p_\theta, p_z) = \frac{p_r^2 + r^{-2} p_\theta^2 + p_z^2}{2n_0^2 (1 - a^2 r^2)} \quad \text{注意! 哈密顿量是 } p, q \text{ 的函数!} \dots\dots\dots 2.5 \text{ 分}$$

$$\dot{p}_r = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial r} = -\frac{a^2 r (p_r^2 + p_z^2) + p_\theta^2 (\frac{2a^2}{r} + \frac{1}{r^3})}{n_0^2 (1 - a^2 r^2)}, \quad \dot{r} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_r} = \frac{p_r}{n_0^2 (1 - a^2 r^2)} \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

$$\dot{p}_\theta = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial \theta} = 0, \quad \dot{\theta} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_\theta} = \frac{p_\theta}{n_0^2 r^2 (1 - a^2 r^2)} \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

$$\dot{p}_z = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial z} = 0, \quad \dot{z} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_z} = \frac{p_z}{n_0^2 (1 - a^2 r^2)} \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

题 2, 10 分

由泊松定理,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\vec{K}}{dt} &= \frac{\partial \vec{K}}{\partial t} + [\vec{K}, H] = \vec{P} + [\vec{P}t - M\vec{r}_C \sum_i \frac{\vec{p}_i^2}{2m_i} + V(t, \vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \dots, \vec{r}_N)] \\ &= \vec{P} - [M\vec{r}_C \sum_i \frac{\vec{p}_i^2}{2m_i}] + [\vec{P}t, V(t, \vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \dots, \vec{r}_N)] \\ &= \vec{P} - [\sum_i m_i \vec{r}_i, \sum_j \frac{\vec{p}_j^2}{2m_j}] + t [\sum_i \vec{p}_i, V(t, \vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \dots, \vec{r}_N)] \\ &= \vec{P} - \sum_i \vec{p}_i + t \sum_i (-\frac{\partial V}{\partial \vec{r}_i}) = t \sum_i (-\frac{\partial V}{\partial \vec{r}_i}) \end{aligned}$$

第一步: $\dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$, 得到最后一步正确结果: $\dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$

\vec{K} 守恒即

$$\frac{d\vec{K}}{dt} = \vec{0}$$

$$\sum_i \left(-\frac{\partial V}{\partial \vec{r}_i} \right) = \vec{0}$$

系统的合力之和为零。..... 2 分

题 3, 20 分

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

$$\dot{\vec{r}} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial \vec{p}} = \frac{\vec{p} - q\vec{A}}{m}, L(\vec{r}, \dot{\vec{r}}, t) = \dot{\vec{r}} \cdot \vec{p} - H = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{\vec{r}}^2 + q[\vec{A}(\vec{r}, t) \cdot \dot{\vec{r}} - \phi(\vec{r}, t)] \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

$$(2) \delta F_2(\vec{r}, \vec{p}', t) = \vec{p} \cdot \delta \vec{r} + \vec{r}' \cdot \delta \vec{p}' \Rightarrow F_2(\vec{r}, \vec{p}', t) = \vec{p}' \cdot \vec{r} - q\psi(\vec{r}, t) + c \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

因为 \vec{r} 与 \vec{r}' 不独立, 所以不存在 F_1 。..... 2 分

$$(3) \tilde{H}(\vec{r}', \vec{p}', t) = H + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{2m} [\vec{p}' - q\vec{A}'(\vec{r}', t)]^2 + q\phi'(\vec{r}', t) \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

因为正则方程解出来的运动方程相同, 所以与 H 完全等价。..... 2 分

题 4, 25 分

$$(1) L = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\theta}^2) + \frac{k}{r}, p_r = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}} = m\dot{r}, p_\theta = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = mr^2 \dot{\theta} \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$I_r + I_\theta = \oint (p_r \dot{r} + p_\theta \dot{\theta}) dt = 2 \langle T \rangle \Delta t = - \langle V \rangle \Delta t = \oint \frac{k}{r} dt \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

其中 Δt 为一个周期。

$$(2) H = p_r \dot{r} + p_\theta \dot{\theta} - L = \frac{p_r^2}{2m} + \frac{p_\theta^2}{2mr^2} - \frac{k}{r} \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{哈密顿雅可比方程 } E = \frac{1}{2m} \left(\frac{dW_r}{dr} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2mr^2} \left(\frac{dW_\theta}{d\theta} \right)^2 - \frac{k}{r} \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

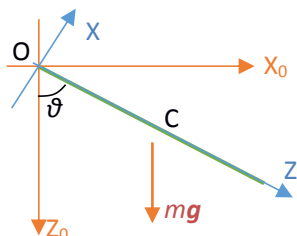
$$\text{分离变量法解得 } W_\theta = J\theta + A, W_r = \int \sqrt{2m(E + \frac{k}{r}) - \frac{J^2}{r^2}} dr \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

$$(3) I_\theta = \oint p_\theta d\theta = \oint \frac{dW_\theta}{d\theta} d\theta = 2\pi J \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$I_r = \oint p_r dr = \oint \frac{dW_r}{dr} dr = 2\pi \left(k \sqrt{\frac{m}{2|E|}} - J \right) \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

题 5, 20 分

如图设置本体坐标系, 角速度为 2 分



$$\omega = \omega \mathbf{e}_{z0} = \omega \left(\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{e}_z - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \mathbf{e}_x \right)$$

应用平行轴定理，过 O 点的惯量张量分量为..... 3 分

$$I_{xx} = 2ma^2, \quad I_{yy} = \frac{3}{2}ma^2, \quad I_{zz} = \frac{1}{2}ma^2, \quad I_{xy} = I_{yz} = I_{zx} = 0$$

重力力矩为..... 2 分

$$\mathbf{M} = \vec{OC} \times m\mathbf{g}\mathbf{e}_{z0} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}mga\mathbf{e}_y$$

由欧拉动力学公式，有..... 5 分

$$-(I_{zz} - I_{xx})\omega_z\omega_x = M_y = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}mga$$

(1)解得..... 3 分

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{4g}{3a}}$$

(2)角动量为..... 3 分

$$\mathbf{L} = I_{xx}\omega_x\mathbf{e}_x + I_{yy}\omega_y\mathbf{e}_y + I_{zz}\omega_z\mathbf{e}_z = ma^2\omega \left(-\sqrt{3}\mathbf{e}_x + \frac{1}{4}\mathbf{e}_z \right)$$

$$|\mathbf{L}| = ma^2\sqrt{\frac{4g}{3a}} \cdot \sqrt{3 + \frac{1}{4^2}} = \frac{7ma}{2}\sqrt{\frac{ag}{3}}$$

(3)圆环对 O 点的作用力..... 2 分

$$F_{z0} = mg$$

$$F_{x0} = m\omega^2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}mg$$