

一、(20分)

解：(1) 拉氏函数

$$L = \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{r}^2 + r^2\dot{\theta}^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \theta \dot{\phi}^2) + eb(1 - \cos \theta)\dot{\phi}$$

运动积分：

$$p_\phi = mr^2 \sin^2 \theta \dot{\phi} + eb(1 - \cos \theta) = \text{const.}$$

$$H = \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{r}^2 + r^2\dot{\theta}^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \theta \dot{\phi}^2) = \text{const}$$

(2) 拉格朗日函数

$$L = \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2) + \frac{eb}{r} \frac{xy - \dot{x}y}{r+z}$$

哈密顿函数

$$H = \frac{1}{2m} \left\{ \left( p_x + \frac{eb}{r(r+z)} y \right)^2 + \left( p_y - \frac{eb}{r(r+z)} x \right)^2 + p_z^2 \right\}$$

正则方程

$$\dot{z} = \frac{p_z}{m}$$

$$\dot{p}_z = \frac{eb}{m} \frac{1}{r^3} \left\{ y p_x - x p_y + \frac{eb(r-z)}{r} \right\}$$

二、(20分)

解：1.

$$H = \frac{1}{2I_1} \left\{ \frac{(p_\phi - p_\psi \cos \theta)^2}{\sin^2 \theta} + p_\theta^2 \right\} + \frac{p_\psi^2}{2I_3} + mgl \cos \theta$$

2. 令

$$S = -Et + p_\phi \phi + p_\psi \psi + W_\theta(\theta)$$

$$\frac{1}{2I_1} \left\{ \frac{(p_\phi - p_\psi \cos \theta)^2}{\sin^2 \theta} + \left( \frac{dW_\theta}{d\theta} \right)^2 \right\} + \frac{p_\psi^2}{2I_3} + mgl \cos \theta = E$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dW_\theta}{d\theta} = \pm \sqrt{2I_1 \left( E - \frac{p_\psi^2}{2I_3} - mgl \cos \theta \right) - \frac{(p_\phi - p_\psi \cos \theta)^2}{\sin^2 \theta}}$$

$$\Rightarrow S = -Et + p_\phi \phi + p_\psi \psi \pm \int \sqrt{2I_1 \left( E - \frac{p_\psi^2}{2I_3} - mgl \cos \theta \right) - \frac{(p_\phi - p_\psi \cos \theta)^2}{\sin^2 \theta}} d\theta$$

三、(20分)

解：1.

变换关系

$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + \frac{p_0}{m}t + \frac{1}{2}gt^2 \\ p = p_0 + mgt \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_0 = x - \frac{p}{m}t + \frac{1}{2}gt^2 \\ p_0 = p - mgt \end{cases}$$

判断可积性

$$\delta F = p\delta x - p_0\delta x_0 = mgt\delta x + \left(\frac{p}{m}t - gt^2\right)\delta p$$

$$F = mgxt + \frac{p^2}{2m}t - pgt^2$$

所以是正则变换。

2.

(1) 第一类生成函数  $F_1(t, x, x_0)$

$$\frac{\partial x_0}{\partial p} = -\frac{t}{m} \neq 0$$

存在。

生成函数为

$$\begin{aligned} F_1(t, x, x_0) = F = mgxt + \frac{p^2}{2m}t - pgt^2 \\ p = \frac{m}{t}(x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2}mgt \end{aligned} \Bigg\} \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow F_1(t, x, x_0) = \frac{1}{2}mgt(x + x_0) + \frac{m}{2t}(x - x_0)^2 - \frac{3}{8}mg^2t^3$$

哈密顿函数

$$\begin{aligned} K = H + \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial t} \\ H = \frac{p^2}{2m} - mgx \end{aligned} \Bigg\} \Rightarrow K = \frac{p^2}{2m} - \frac{1}{2}mg(x - x_0) - \frac{m}{2t^2}(x - x_0)^2 - \frac{9}{8}mg^2t^2 \Bigg\} \Rightarrow K = -mg^2t^2 \\ x = x_0 + \frac{p_0}{m}t + \frac{1}{2}gt^2, \quad p = p_0 + mgt$$

(2) 第二类生成函数  $F_2(t, x, p_0)$

$$\frac{\partial p_0}{\partial p} = 1 \neq 0$$

存在，生成函数为

$$F_2(t, x, p_0) = F + x_0p_0 = mgxt + xp_0 - \frac{1}{2}gt^2p_0 - \frac{p_0^2}{2m}t - \frac{1}{2}mg^2t^3$$

哈密顿函数

$$\begin{aligned} K = H + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial t} \\ H = \frac{p^2}{2m} - mgx \end{aligned} \Bigg\} \Rightarrow K = -mg^2t^2$$

(或：对应同一个生成函数  $F(t, x, p)$ ，故  $K$  与第一类变换时相等。)

(3) 第三类生成函数  $F_3(t, p, x_0)$

$$\frac{\partial x_0}{\partial x} = 1 \neq 0$$

存在，生成函数为

$$F_3(t, p, x_0) = F - xp = -\frac{p^2}{2m}t + \frac{1}{2}gt^2p - px_0 + mgtx_0 - \frac{1}{2}mg^2t^3$$

哈密顿函数

$$K = -mg^2t^2$$

(4) 第四类生成函数  $F_4(t, p, p_0)$

$$\frac{\partial p_0}{\partial x} = 0$$

不存在。

3.

(1)  $x_0$  守恒, 对应的无穷小对称变换

$$\delta x = [x, \epsilon x_0] = -\frac{t}{m}\epsilon$$

$$\delta p = [p, \epsilon x_0] = -\epsilon$$

对称变换为

$$x' = x - \frac{t}{m}\lambda, \quad p' = p - \lambda$$

(2)  $p_0$  守恒, 对应的无穷小对称变换

$$\delta x = [x, \epsilon p_0] = \epsilon$$

$$\delta p = [p, \epsilon p_0] = 0$$

准对称变换为

$$x' = x + \lambda, \quad p' = p$$

四、(10 分)

解: 1.

$$L = \frac{1}{2}(4ml^2\dot{\theta}_1^2 + ml^2\dot{\theta}_2^2) - \frac{1}{2}(4mgl\theta_1^2 + 3mgl\theta_2^2 - 4mgl\theta_1\theta_2)$$

2.

$$M = ml^2 \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad K = mgl \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\omega^2 = (2 \pm \sqrt{2}) \frac{g}{l}$$

$$\left[ \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} - \omega^2 \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] \vec{a} = 0$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{4-2\sqrt{2}}} & \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{4+2\sqrt{2}}} \\ 1 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-2\sqrt{2}}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{4+2\sqrt{2}}} \end{pmatrix}$$

五、(15 分)

解: 相空间的莫培督原理 (以  $x$  为参数)

$$\delta \int_A^B (p_x + p_y y') dx = 0$$

等能约束

$$H = \frac{1}{2m}(p_x^2 + p_y^2) - mgy = E \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2m^2g}(p_x^2 + p_y^2) - \frac{E}{mg}$$

消去  $y$ , 得两个欧拉方程

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{m^2g} \frac{d}{dx}(p_x p_y) = 1 + \frac{1}{m^2g} p_y p_x' \\ 0 = \frac{1}{m^2g} p_x p_x' \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow p_x = p_{x0} = \text{constant} \Rightarrow p_y = \frac{m^2g}{p_{x0}}x + p_{y0}$$

于是

$$y(x) = \frac{m^2g}{2p_{x0}^2}x^2 + \frac{p_{y0}}{p_{x0}}x + \frac{1}{mg} \left( \frac{p_{x0}^2 + p_{y0}^2}{2m} - E \right)$$

$$p_y(x) = \frac{m^2g}{p_{x0}}x + p_{y0}$$

$$p_x(x) = p_{x0}$$

六、(15分)

解: 1.

质心坐标  $(x, y)$ , 相对运动采用平面极坐标  $(r, \theta)$ ,

$$L = \frac{1}{2}(m_1 + m_2)(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2) + \frac{1}{2}\mu(\dot{r}^2 + r^2\dot{\theta}^2) - \frac{1}{2}k(r-l)^2$$

其中折合质量

$$\mu = \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$

2.

循环坐标  $\{x, y, \theta\}$

$$p_x = (m_1 + m_2)\dot{x}, \quad p_y = (m_1 + m_2)\dot{y}, \quad p_\theta = \mu r^2 \dot{\theta}$$

$$L_{\text{eff}} = L - p_x \dot{x} - p_y \dot{y} - p_\theta \dot{\theta} = \frac{1}{2}\mu \dot{r}^2 - \frac{p_\theta^2}{2\mu r^2} - \frac{1}{2}k(r-l)^2 - \frac{p_x^2 + p_y^2}{2(m_1 + m_2)}$$

3. 平衡点

$$V_{\text{eff}}(r) = \frac{p_\theta^2}{2\mu r^2} + \frac{1}{2}k(r-l)^2$$

$$\frac{dV_{\text{eff}}}{dr} = -\frac{p_\theta^2}{\mu r^3} + k(r-l) = 0 \Rightarrow r = r_0 (\text{可不解})$$

$$V_{\text{eff}} \approx V_0 + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{3p_\theta^2}{\mu r_0^4} + k \right) (r - r_0)^2$$

微振动频率

$$\omega^2 = \frac{1}{\mu} \left( \frac{3p_\theta^2}{\mu r_0^4} + k \right)$$