

1

(a)

正则方程为：

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} \\ &= \frac{p}{m} \\ \dot{p} &= -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} \\ &= -m\omega^2 x\end{aligned}$$

得到：

$$\ddot{x} + \omega^2 x = 0$$

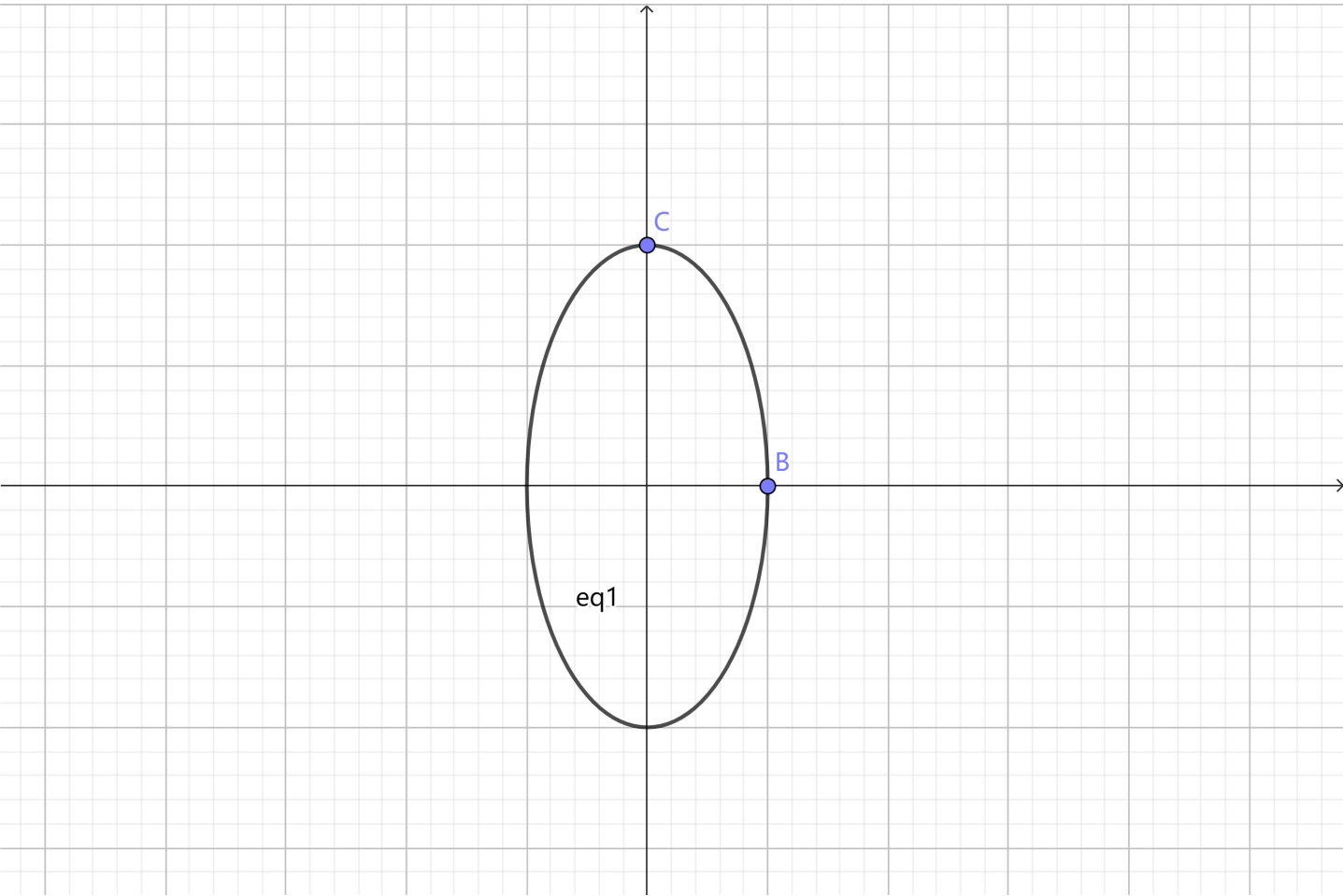
解得：

$$\begin{aligned}x &= A \sin(\omega t + \varphi) \\ p &= m\dot{x} = mA\omega \cos(\omega t + \varphi)\end{aligned}$$

消去 t 得：

$$\frac{x^2}{A^2} + \frac{p^2}{m^2 A^2 \omega^2} = 1$$

这是一个 (x, p) 相空间中的椭圆



其中, $B(A, 0), C(0, mA\omega)$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned}\ddot{x} &= \frac{d\dot{x}}{dt} \\ &= \frac{d\dot{x}}{dx} \frac{dx}{dt} \\ &= \dot{x} \frac{d\dot{x}}{dx}\end{aligned}$$

代入 $\ddot{x} = -\sin x$ 中, 得到:

$$\dot{x}d\dot{x} = -\sin x dx$$

积分得:

$$\frac{\dot{x}^2}{2} = \cos x + C'$$

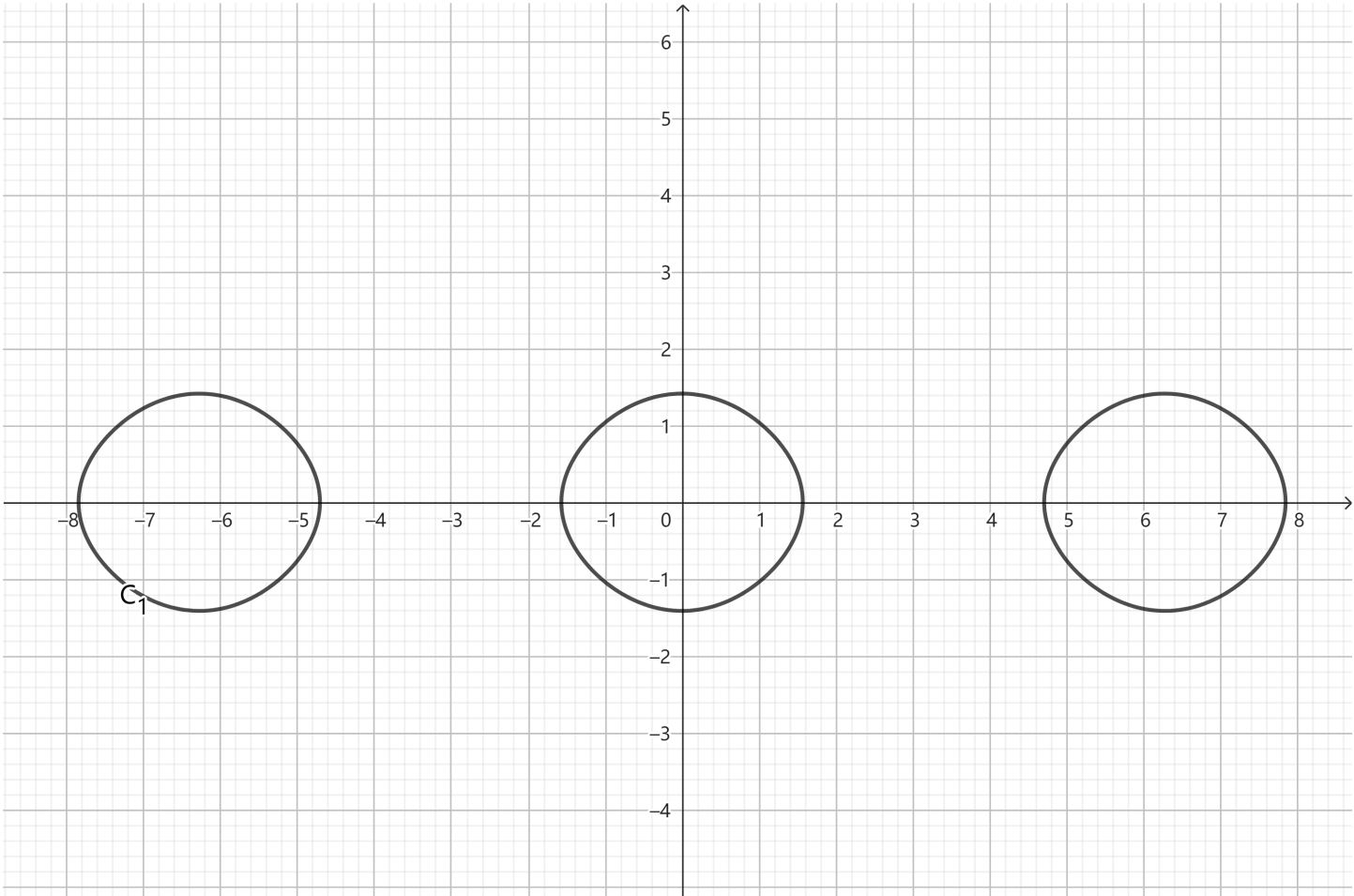
即:

$$\dot{x} = \pm\sqrt{2\cos x + C}$$

当 $C < -2$, 无解, 没有不动点

当 $C = -2$, 则 $x = 2k\pi, \dot{x} = 0$, 不动点是分布在 x 轴上的点集 $\{(x,0)|x = 2k\pi, k \in Z\}$

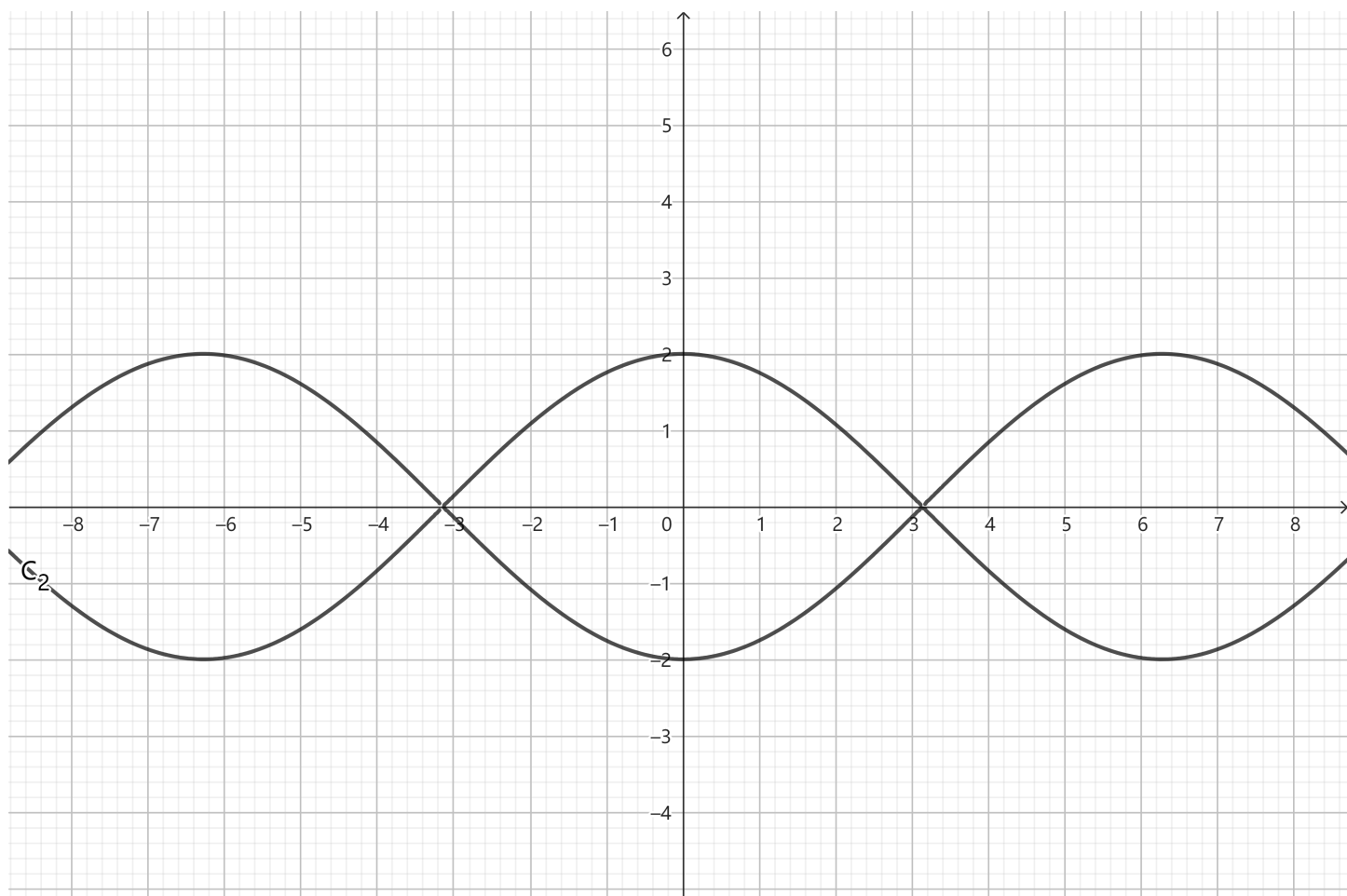
当 $-2 < C < 2$,



第一类不动点为每个封闭曲线与 x 轴的右交点, 以封闭曲线上半支上任何一点为初始状态的质点会向 x 轴正方向运动, 最后停在第一类不动点

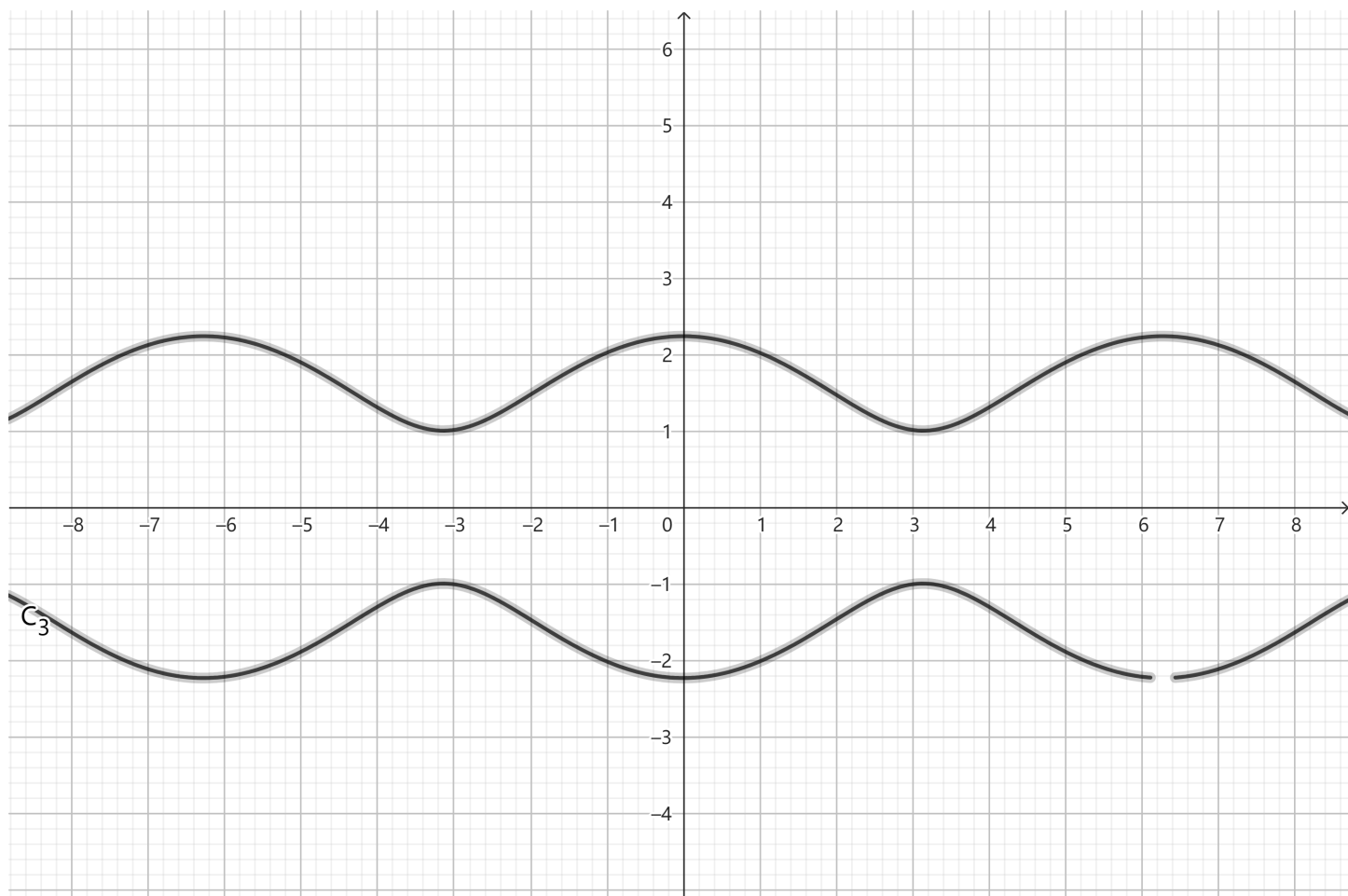
第二类不动点为每个封闭曲线与 x 轴的左交点, 以封闭曲线下半支上任何一点为初始状态的质点会向 x 轴负方向运动, 最后停在第二类不动点

当 $C = 2$,



所有不动点都一样。以曲线上半支上任何一点为初始状态的质点会向 x 轴正方向运动，最后停在最近的不动点；以曲线下半支上任何一点为初始状态的质点会向 x 轴负方向运动，最后停在最近的不动点

当 $C > 2$,



没有不动点。以曲线上半支上任何一点为初始状态的质点会向 x 轴正方向运动，永远不停；以曲线下半支上任何一点为初始状态的质点会向 x 轴负方向运动，永远不停

2

(a)

以 x, y, z 为广义坐标，拉式量为：

$$L = \frac{1}{2}m(v_x^2 + v_y^2 + v_z^2) - e\phi + \frac{e}{c}(A_x v_x + A_y v_y + A_z v_z)$$

计算广义动量：

$$\begin{cases} p_x = \frac{\partial L}{\partial v_x} = mv_x + \frac{e}{c}A_x \\ p_y = \frac{\partial L}{\partial v_y} = mv_y + \frac{e}{c}A_y \\ p_z = \frac{\partial L}{\partial v_z} = mv_z + \frac{e}{c}A_z \end{cases}$$

矢量形式为：

$$\vec{p} = m\vec{v} + \frac{e}{c}\vec{A}$$

用广义动量和广义坐标表示广义速度：

$$\vec{v} = \frac{\vec{p}}{m} - \frac{e}{cm}\vec{A}$$

于是得到哈密顿量：

$$\begin{aligned} H &= -L + \sum_{\alpha} p_{\alpha} \dot{q}_{\alpha} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}mv^2 + e\phi - \frac{e}{c}\vec{A} \cdot \vec{v} + (m\vec{v} + \frac{e}{c}\vec{A}) \cdot \vec{v} \\ &= e\phi + \frac{1}{2m}(\vec{p} - \frac{e}{c}\vec{A})^2 \end{aligned}$$

(b)

正则方程的矢量形式为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\vec{r}} &= \frac{\partial H}{\partial \vec{p}} \\ &= \frac{1}{m}(\vec{p} - \frac{e}{c}\vec{A}) \\ \dot{\vec{p}} &= -\frac{\partial H}{\partial \vec{r}} \\ &= -e\nabla\phi + \frac{e}{mc}(\vec{p} - \frac{e}{c}\vec{A})\nabla \cdot \vec{A} \end{aligned}$$

两者联立，消去 $\vec{p}, \dot{\vec{p}}$ 得：

$$m\ddot{\vec{r}} + e\nabla\phi = \vec{0} \quad (1)$$

原来的欧拉-拉格朗日方程为：

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

矢量形式为：

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\vec{r}}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \vec{r}} = \vec{0}$$

代入 $L = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - e\phi + \frac{e}{c}\vec{A} \cdot \vec{v}$ 得：

$$m\ddot{\vec{r}} + e\nabla\phi = \vec{0} \quad (2)$$

方程 (1)(2) 完全一样

3

选取直角坐标 x_1, x_2, x_3 为广义坐标

计算广义动量：

$$p_{\alpha} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_{\alpha}} = m_0 \frac{\dot{x}_{\alpha}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}, \quad \alpha = 1, 2, 3$$

用广义动量和广义坐标表示广义速度：

$$v^2 = \frac{c^2 p^2}{m_0^2 c^2 + p^2}$$

于是得到哈密顿量：

$$\begin{aligned} H &= -L + \sum_{\alpha=1}^3 p_{\alpha} \dot{q}_{\alpha} \\ &= m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} + \frac{m_0 v^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \\ &= c \sqrt{m_0^2 c^2 + p^2} \\ &= \sqrt{m_0^2 c^4 + c^2 p^2} \end{aligned}$$

4

(a)

泊松括号的定义为：

$$\{f, g\} \equiv \sum_{\alpha} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \frac{\partial g}{\partial p_{\alpha}} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_{\alpha}} \frac{\partial g}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \right)$$

用泊松括号表示的正则方程为：

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{q}_{\alpha} &= \{q_{\alpha}, H\} \\ \dot{p}_{\alpha} &= \{p_{\alpha}, H\} \end{aligned}$$

(b)

采用爱因斯坦求和约定：

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{r} &= x_i \vec{e}_i \\ \vec{p} &= p_j \vec{e}_j \\ \vec{J} &= \vec{r} \times \vec{p} = \varepsilon_{ijk} x_i p_j \vec{e}_k \\ J_k &= \varepsilon_{ijk} x_i p_j \end{aligned}$$

于是：

$$\begin{aligned} \{J_a, p_b\} &= \sum_{\alpha} \left(\frac{\partial J_a}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \frac{\partial p_b}{\partial p_{\alpha}} - \frac{\partial J_a}{\partial p_{\alpha}} \frac{\partial p_b}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial J_a}{\partial x_b} \\ &= \frac{\partial (\varepsilon_{ija} x_i p_j)}{\partial x_b} \\ &= \varepsilon_{bja} p_j \\ &= \varepsilon_{abj} p_j \\ &= \varepsilon_{abc} p_c \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\{J_a, x_b\} &= \sum_{\alpha} \left(\frac{\partial J_a}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \frac{\partial x_b}{\partial p_{\alpha}} - \frac{\partial J_a}{\partial p_{\alpha}} \frac{\partial x_b}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \right) \\
&= -\frac{\partial J_a}{\partial p_b} \\
&= -\frac{\partial(\varepsilon_{ija} x_i p_j)}{\partial p_b} \\
&= -\varepsilon_{iba} x_i \\
&= \varepsilon_{abi} x_i \\
&= \varepsilon_{abc} x_c \\
\\
\{J_a, J_b\} &= \sum_{\alpha} \left(\frac{\partial J_a}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \frac{\partial J_b}{\partial p_{\alpha}} - \frac{\partial J_a}{\partial p_{\alpha}} \frac{\partial J_b}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \right) \\
&= \frac{\partial(\varepsilon_{ija} x_i p_j)}{\partial x_{\alpha}} \frac{\partial(\varepsilon_{lmb} x_l p_m)}{\partial p_{\alpha}} - \frac{\partial(\varepsilon_{ija} x_i p_j)}{\partial p_{\alpha}} \frac{\partial(\varepsilon_{lmb} x_l p_m)}{\partial x_{\alpha}} \\
&= \varepsilon_{\alpha ja} p_j \cdot \varepsilon_{l \alpha b} x_l - \varepsilon_{i \alpha a} x_i \cdot \varepsilon_{\alpha mb} p_m \\
&= \varepsilon_{\alpha ja} \varepsilon_{\alpha bl} x_l p_j + \varepsilon_{\alpha ia} \varepsilon_{\alpha mb} x_i p_m \\
&= (\delta_{jb} \delta_{al} - \delta_{jl} \delta_{ab}) x_l p_j + (\delta_{im} \delta_{ab} - \delta_{ib} \delta_{am}) x_i p_m \\
&= x_a p_b - \delta_{ab} x_j p_j + \delta_{ab} x_m p_m - x_b p_a \\
&= x_a p_b - x_b p_a
\end{aligned}$$

而：

$$\begin{aligned}
\varepsilon_{abc} J_c &= \varepsilon_{abc} \varepsilon_{ijc} x_i p_j \\
&= \varepsilon_{cba} \varepsilon_{cji} x_i p_j \\
&= (\delta_{bj} \delta_{ai} - \delta_{bi} \delta_{aj}) x_i p_j \\
&= x_a p_b - x_b p_a
\end{aligned}$$

于是：

$$\{J_a, J_b\} = \varepsilon_{abc} J_c$$

(c)

注意到：

$$\begin{aligned}
\{J_a, J^2\} &= \{J_a, J \cdot J\} \\
&= J\{J_a, J\} + \{J_a, J\}J \\
&= 2J\{J_a, J\}
\end{aligned}$$

要证明 $\{J_a, J\} = 0$ ，只需要证明 $\{J_a, J^2\} = 0$

注意到：

$$\begin{aligned}
\{J_a, J^2\} &= \{J_a, J_1^2 + J_2^2 + J_3^2\} \\
&= \{J_a, J_1^2\} + \{J_a, J_2^2\} + \{J_a, J_3^2\} \\
&= 2J_1\{J_a, J_1\} + 2J_2\{J_a, J_2\} + 2J_3\{J_a, J_3\} \\
&= 2J_1 \varepsilon_{a1c} J_c + 2J_2 \varepsilon_{a2c} J_c + 2J_3 \varepsilon_{a3c} J_c \\
&= 2J_c (J_1 \varepsilon_{a1c} + J_2 \varepsilon_{a2c} + J_3 \varepsilon_{a3c}) \\
&= 2\varepsilon_{abc} J_b J_c
\end{aligned}$$

当 $a = 1$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\{J_1, J^2\} &= 2\varepsilon_{1bc} J_b J_c \\
&= 2J_2 J_3 - 2J_2 J_3 \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

当 $a = 2$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\{J_2, J^2\} &= 2\varepsilon_{2bc} J_b J_c \\
&= -2J_1 J_3 + 2J_1 J_3 \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

当 $a = 3$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\{J_3, J^2\} &= 2\varepsilon_{3bc}J_bJ_c \\
&= 2J_1J_2 - 2J_1J_2 \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

综上, $\{J_a, J^2\} = 0$, 于是 $\{J_a, J\} = 0$

(d)

设角动量的第一个分量 J_a 和第二个分量 J_b 是守恒量, 其中 $a \neq b$, (b)中的结论给出:

$$\{J_a, J_b\} = \varepsilon_{abc}J_c$$

泊松定理说, 若 f, g 都是守恒量, 则 $\{f, g\}$ 也是守恒量, 在这里得到 $\varepsilon_{abc}J_c$ 也是守恒量

当 $a \neq b \neq c$ 时, $\varepsilon_{abc} = 1$ 或 -1 是个常数, 于是角动量的第三个分量 J_c 也是个守恒量

(e)

注意到:

$$\begin{aligned}
\{J_a, p^2\} &= \{J_a, p_bp_b\} \\
&= 2p_b\{J_a, p_b\} \\
&= 2p_b\varepsilon_{abc}p_c \\
&= -2\varepsilon_{cba}p_cp_b \\
&= -2(\vec{p} \times \vec{p})_a \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\{J_a, r^2\} &= \{J_a, x_bx_b\} \\
&= 2x_b\{J_a, x_b\} \\
&= 2x_b\varepsilon_{abc}x_c \\
&= -2\varepsilon_{cba}x_cx_b \\
&= -2(\vec{r} \times \vec{r})_a \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

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

于是:

$$\{J_a, H\} = 0$$

于是:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{dJ_a}{dt} &= \frac{\partial J_a}{\partial t} + \{J_a, H\} \\
&= \{J_a, H\} \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

这就是说, J_a 是个守恒量

而:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{dJ_a^2}{dt} &= 2J_a \frac{dJ_a}{dt} \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

于是:

$$\frac{dJ^2}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(J_1^2 + J_2^2 + J_3^2) = 0$$

这就是说, J^2 也是个守恒量

5

$$y = ax^2 \implies \dot{y} = 2ax\dot{x}$$

动能:

$$\begin{aligned}
T &= \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \omega^2 x^2) \\
&= \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{x}^2 + 4a^2 x^2 \dot{x}^2 + \omega^2 x^2)
\end{aligned}$$

选取原点所在平面为零势能面，则势能为：

$$\begin{aligned}
V &= mgy \\
&= mgax^2
\end{aligned}$$

拉格朗日量为：

$$\begin{aligned}
L &= T - V \\
&= \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{x}^2 + 4a^2 x^2 \dot{x}^2 + \omega^2 x^2) - mgax^2
\end{aligned}$$

计算广义坐标 x 对应的广义动量 p_x ：

$$\begin{aligned}
p_x &\equiv \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \\
&= m\dot{x} + 4ma^2 x^2 \dot{x}
\end{aligned}$$

用广义坐标 x 和广义动量 p_x 表示广义速度 \dot{x} ：

$$\dot{x} = \frac{p_x}{m + 4ma^2 x^2}$$

哈密顿量为：

$$\begin{aligned}
H &= -L + p_x \dot{x} \\
&= mgax^2 - \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 x^2 + \frac{1}{2m} \cdot \frac{p_x^2}{1 + 4a^2 x^2}
\end{aligned}$$

正则方程为：

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{x} &= \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_x} \\
&= \frac{p_x}{m(1 + 4a^2 x^2)} \\
\dot{p}_x &= -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} \\
&= -2mgax + m\omega^2 x + \frac{4a^2 x p_x^2}{m(1 + 4a^2 x^2)^2}
\end{aligned}$$

消去 p_x 得：

$$(1 + 4a^2 x^2)\ddot{x} + 4a^2 x \dot{x}^2 + (2ga - \omega^2)x = 0$$

6

(a)

广义坐标的选取为：圆锥内质点的三个球坐标 r, θ, φ 和圆锥表面上的质点的方位角 ϕ 为广义坐标

$$\begin{aligned}
\vec{r}_1 &= r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \vec{e}_x + r \sin \theta \sin \varphi \vec{e}_y + r \cos \theta \vec{e}_z \\
\vec{r}_2 &= (L - r) \sin(\pi - \alpha) \cos \phi \vec{e}_x + (L - r) \sin(\pi - \alpha) \sin \phi \vec{e}_y + (L - r) \cos(\pi - \alpha) \vec{e}_z \\
&= (L - r) \sin \alpha \cos \phi \vec{e}_x + (L - r) \sin \alpha \sin \phi \vec{e}_y - (L - r) \cos \alpha \vec{e}_z
\end{aligned}$$

动能：

$$\begin{aligned}
T &= \frac{1}{2}m\dot{\vec{r}}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}m\dot{\vec{r}}_2^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{r}^2 + r^2\dot{\theta}^2 + r^2\dot{\varphi}^2 \sin^2 \theta) + \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{r}^2 + (L - r)^2\dot{\phi}^2 \sin^2(\pi - \alpha)) \\
&= \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{r}^2 + r^2\dot{\theta}^2 + r^2\dot{\varphi}^2 \sin^2 \theta) + \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{r}^2 + (L - r)^2\dot{\phi}^2 \sin^2 \alpha)
\end{aligned}$$

选取 xOy 平面为零势能面，势能为：

$$\begin{aligned} V &= mgr \cos \theta + mg(L - r) \cos(\pi - \alpha) \\ &= mgr \cos \theta - mg(L - r) \cos \alpha \end{aligned}$$

拉格朗日函数为：

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} &= T - V \\ &= \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{r}^2 + r^2\dot{\theta}^2 + r^2\dot{\varphi}^2 \sin^2 \theta) + \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{r}^2 + (L - r)^2\dot{\phi}^2 \sin^2 \alpha) - mgr \cos \theta + mg(L - r) \cos \alpha \end{aligned}$$

(b)

计算广义动量：

$$\begin{aligned} p_r &= \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{r}} \\ &= 2m\dot{r} \\ p_\theta &= \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\theta}} \\ &= mr^2\dot{\theta} \\ p_\varphi &= \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} \\ &= mr^2\dot{\varphi} \sin^2 \theta \\ p_\phi &= \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\phi}} \\ &= m(L - r)^2\dot{\phi} \sin^2 \alpha \end{aligned}$$

用广义坐标和广义动量表示广义速度：

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{r} &= \frac{p_r}{2m} \\ \dot{\theta} &= \frac{p_\theta}{mr^2} \\ \dot{\varphi} &= \frac{p_\varphi}{mr^2 \sin^2 \theta} \\ \dot{\phi} &= \frac{p_\phi}{m(L - r)^2 \sin^2 \alpha} \end{aligned}$$

哈密顿量为：

$$\begin{aligned} H &= T + V \\ &= \frac{p_r^2}{4m} + \frac{p_\theta^2}{2mr^2} + \frac{p_\varphi^2}{2mr^2 \sin^2 \theta} + \frac{p_\phi^2}{2m(L - r)^2 \sin^2 \alpha} + mgr \cos \theta - mg(L - r) \cos \alpha \end{aligned}$$

(c)

正则方程为：

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

r 满足的方程：

$$2\ddot{r} - (\dot{\theta}^2 + \dot{\varphi}^2 \sin^2 \theta + \dot{\phi}^2 \sin^2 \alpha)r + L\dot{\phi}^2 \sin^2 \alpha + g \cos \theta + g \cos \alpha = 0 \quad (1)$$

θ 满足的方程：

$$r\ddot{\theta} + 2\dot{r}\dot{\theta} - r\dot{\varphi}^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta - g \sin \theta = 0 \quad (2)$$

φ 满足的方程：

$$mr^2 \sin^2 \theta \cdot \dot{\varphi} = C_1$$

或：

$$r \sin \theta \cdot \ddot{\varphi} + (2\dot{r} \sin \theta + 2r\dot{\theta} \cos \theta)\dot{\varphi} = 0$$

ϕ 满足的方程：

$$m(L-r)^2 \sin^2 \alpha \cdot \dot{\phi} = C_2$$

或：

$$(L-r)\ddot{\phi} - 2\dot{\phi} = 0$$

(d)

H 不显含时间 t ，体系具有时间平移不变性，能量守恒

H 不显含 φ ，于是 φ 对应的广义动量 p_φ 是守恒量

H 不显含 ϕ ，于是 ϕ 对应的广义动量 p_ϕ 是守恒量

(e)

当 $r, \theta, \dot{\varphi}$ 均为常数时，由方程 (2) 得：

$$\dot{\varphi}^2 = \frac{-g}{r \cos \theta}$$

代入方程 (1) 得：

$$\dot{\phi} = \sqrt{\frac{g(1 - \cos \alpha)}{(L-r) \sin^2 \alpha}}$$