Capítulo 1

Ecuaciones de Hamilton

Se pasa de las variables (q,\dot{q}) hacia el par (q,p) con

$$p = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{q}}$$

Se parte del

$$H(\boldsymbol{q}_i, \boldsymbol{p}_i, t) = \sum_{i}^{3N-k} p_i \dot{\boldsymbol{q}}_i - \mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{q}_i, \dot{\boldsymbol{q}}_i, t)$$

y consideramos el diferencial

$$\begin{split} dH &= \sum_{i} p_{i} d\dot{q}_{i} + \dot{q}_{i} dp_{i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial q_{i}} dq_{i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{q}_{i}} d\dot{q}_{i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial t} dt \\ dH &= \sum_{i} \dot{q}_{i} dp_{i} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{q}_{i}} \right) dq_{i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial t} dt \end{split}$$