

QM HW1

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Problem 1 (Canonical Transformation)

(1)

$$d\Phi(q, P, t) = pdq + QdP + (H' - H)dt \quad (1.1)$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial q} = p, \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial P} = Q, \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} + H = H'. \quad (1.2)$$

(2) We have proved:

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial q_t} = -p_t, \frac{\partial S}{\partial q_{t+\tau}} = p_{t+\tau}, \quad (1.3)$$

First, we can check:

$$\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial q_t} = -\frac{\partial S}{\partial q_t} = p_t \quad (1.4)$$

Second, by chain rule, we obtain

$$\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial p_{t+\tau}} = q_{t+\tau} + \left(p_{t+\tau} - \frac{\partial S}{\partial p_{t+\tau}} \right) \frac{\partial q_{t+\tau}}{\partial p_{t+\tau}} = q_{t+\tau} \quad (1.5)$$

(3)

$$dp_t \wedge dq_t = dp_{t+\tau} \wedge dq_{t+\tau}, \frac{\partial(q_{t+\tau}, p_{t+\tau})}{\partial(q_t, p_t)} = 1 \quad (1.6)$$

Problem 2 (Hamilton-Jacobi equation)

(1)

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = \frac{dS}{dt} - \frac{\partial S}{\partial q} \dot{q} = L - p\dot{q} = -H \quad (2.1)$$

(2)

$$\beta = \frac{\partial S}{\partial \alpha} \quad (2.2)$$

$$H' = H + \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = 0 \quad (2.3)$$

Problem 3 (Harmonic Oscillator)

(1) easy to check:

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial x} = p, \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = -E \quad (3.1)$$

(2)

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial t_f} = -E \quad (3.2)$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial x_f} = p = \pm m\omega \sqrt{A^2 - x^2} \quad (3.3)$$

(3)

$$S = \pm m\omega \int \sqrt{\frac{2E}{m\omega^2} - x^2} dx - Et + \text{const.} \quad (3.4)$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial E} = \pm \frac{\arcsin(\sqrt{\frac{m\omega^2}{2E}} x)}{\omega} - t \quad (3.5)$$

New Hamiltonian:

$$H' = H + \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = 0 \quad (3.6)$$

By Hamilton equation

$$\dot{\beta} = \frac{\partial H'}{\partial E} = 0 \quad (3.7)$$

Therefore β is a constant. It means the initial phase of oscillator.

Problem 4 (Planck's derivation of black body radiation)
Confused.

Problem 5 (Heisenberg's magic)