

$$① H(q, p) = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{m\omega^2 q^2}{2}$$

$$a) \{q_0, p_0\} = 1. \text{ Док-мб: } \{q(t), p(t)\}_{q_0, p_0} = 1.$$

Канонические ур-ие Гамильтона:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{q} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} = \frac{p}{m} \\ \dot{p} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q} = -m\omega^2 q \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{m} \\ -m\omega^2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \chi_A = \lambda^2 + \omega^2 \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} \lambda_1 = i\omega \\ \lambda_2 = -i\omega \end{matrix}$$

$$\lambda_1 = i\omega \quad v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \quad Av_1 = \begin{pmatrix} b/m \\ -m\omega^2 a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} i\omega a \\ i\omega b \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ im\omega \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_2 = -i\omega \quad v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \quad Av_2 = \begin{pmatrix} b/m \\ -m\omega^2 a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -i\omega a \\ -i\omega b \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -im\omega \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} q(t) \\ p(t) \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^2 c_i v_i e^{\lambda_i t} = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 e^{i\omega t} + c_2 e^{-i\omega t} \\ im\omega(c_1 e^{i\omega t} - c_2 e^{-i\omega t}) \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{c}_1 \cos \omega t + \tilde{c}_2 \sin \omega t \\ m\omega \tilde{c}_2 \cos \omega t - m\omega \tilde{c}_1 \sin \omega t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} q(0) \\ p(0) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} q_0 \\ p_0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{c}_1 \\ m\omega \tilde{c}_2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} \tilde{c}_1 = q_0 \\ \tilde{c}_2 = \frac{p_0}{m\omega} \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{Значит, } \begin{cases} q(t) = q_0 \cos \omega t + \frac{p_0}{m\omega} \sin \omega t, \\ p(t) = p_0 \cos \omega t - q_0 m\omega \sin \omega t. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \{q(t), p(t)\} &= \cos^2 \omega t \{q_0, p_0\} - \frac{\sin \omega t}{\omega m} m\omega \sin \omega t \{p_0, q_0\} = \\ &= \cos^2 \omega t + \sin^2 \omega t = 1. \end{aligned}$$

$$\delta) F_1(q_0, q(t), t) = ?$$

$$q = q(t) = q_0 \cos \omega t + \frac{p_0}{m\omega} \sin \omega t \quad (1)$$

$$p = p(t) = p_0 \cos \omega t - q_0 m\omega \sin \omega t \quad (2)$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow p_0 = \frac{q - q_0 \cos \omega t}{\sin \omega t} \cdot m\omega \quad (*) \quad \left( p_0 = \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial q_0} \right)$$

$$(2) \Rightarrow p(t) = p = m\omega \cot \omega t (q - q_0 \cos \omega t) - q_0 m\omega \sin \omega t \quad (**)$$

$$(*) \Rightarrow F_1(q_0, q, t) = q_0 \frac{m\omega q}{\sin \omega t} - \frac{q_0^2}{2} \frac{m\omega \cos \omega t}{\sin \omega t} + f(q, t)$$

$$(**) \text{ и } p = - \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial q} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial q} = \frac{m\omega q_0}{\sin \omega t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial q} =$$

$$= -m\omega \cot \omega t (q - q_0 \cos \omega t) + q_0 m\omega \sin \omega t \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial q}(q, t) = -\frac{m\omega \cos \omega t}{\sin \omega t} q + \frac{m\omega \cos^2 \omega t}{\sin \omega t} q_0 + \frac{m\omega \sin^2 \omega t}{\sin \omega t} q_0 - \frac{m\omega q_0}{\sin \omega t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial q} = -\frac{m\omega}{\sin \omega t} (q \cos \omega t + q_0) + \frac{m\omega q_0}{\sin \omega t} = -\frac{m\omega}{\sin \omega t} q \cos \omega t$$

$$\Rightarrow f(q, t) = -\frac{q^2}{2} \frac{m\omega \cot \omega t}{\sin \omega t} + C, \quad C = \text{const}$$

Следовательно,

$$F_1(q_0, q, t) = q q_0 \frac{m\omega}{\sin \omega t} - \frac{m\omega \cot \omega t}{2} (q^2 + q_0^2) + C.$$



$$b) F_2(q_0, p(t), t) = ?$$

$$\begin{cases} q = q(t) = q_0 \cos \omega t + \frac{p_0}{m\omega} \sin \omega t & (1a) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} p = p(t) = p_0 \cos \omega t - q_0 m\omega \sin \omega t & (2a) \end{cases}$$

$$(2a) \Rightarrow p_0 = \frac{p + q_0 m\omega \sin \omega t}{\cos \omega t} \quad (*a)$$

$$(1a) \Rightarrow q = q_0 \cos \omega t + \frac{\sin \omega t}{m\omega} \left( \frac{p + q_0 m\omega \sin \omega t}{\cos \omega t} \right) =$$

$$= q_0 \cos \omega t + \operatorname{tg} \omega t \left( \frac{p}{m\omega} + q_0 \sin \omega t \right) \quad (**a)$$

$$(*a) \text{ и } p_0 = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial q_0} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial q_0} = \frac{p + q_0 m\omega \sin \omega t}{\cos \omega t} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow F_2(q_0, p, t) = q_0 \frac{p}{\cos \omega t} + \frac{q_0^2}{2} m\omega \operatorname{tg} \omega t + f(p, t)$$

$$(**a) \text{ и } q = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial p} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial p} = q_0 \cos \omega t + \operatorname{tg} \omega t \left( \frac{p}{m\omega} + q_0 \sin \omega t \right) =$$

$$= \frac{q_0}{\cos \omega t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial p} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial p} = q_0 \cos \omega t + \frac{\sin \omega t}{m\omega \cos \omega t} p + \frac{\sin^2 \omega t}{\cos \omega t} q_0 - \frac{1}{\cos \omega t} q_0 =$$

$$= q_0 \cos \omega t + \frac{\sin \omega t}{m\omega \cos \omega t} p - q_0 \cos \omega t = p \frac{\operatorname{tg} \omega t}{m\omega}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(p, t) = \frac{p^2}{2} \frac{\operatorname{tg} \omega t}{m\omega} + \tilde{c}, \quad \tilde{c} = \text{const}$$

Следовательно,

$$F_2(q_0, p, t) = \frac{q_0 p}{\cos \omega t} + \frac{1}{2} q_0^2 m\omega \operatorname{tg} \omega t + \frac{1}{2} p^2 \frac{\operatorname{tg} \omega t}{m\omega} + \tilde{c}$$

Дополнение к задаче 1 пунктам а), б).

При нахождении производящих ф-ций мы не пользовались ур-ем

$$\tilde{H}(Q, P, t) = H(q, p, t) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial t},$$

так как канонические преобразования не связаны с гамильтонианом, они просто должны сохранять пуассонову структуру.



$$② \{q, p\} = 1$$

$$Q = -p, P = q + Ap^2$$

а) Для того, чтобы док-ть, что преобр. каноническое, достаточно проверить  $\{Q, Q\} = \{P, P\} = 0, \{Q, P\} = 1$ .

$$\{Q, Q\} = \{-p, -p\} = 0$$

$$\{P, P\} = \{q + Ap^2, q + Ap^2\} = 2Ap\{q, p\} + 2Ap\{p, q\} = 0$$

$$\{Q, P\} = \{-p, q + Ap^2\} = -\{p, q\} = 1$$

$$б) F_1(q, Q) = ?$$

$$\begin{cases} p = \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial q} = -Q & (1a) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} P = -\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial Q} = q + AQ^2 & (2a) \end{cases}$$

$$(1a) \Rightarrow F_1(q, Q) = -Qq + f(Q)$$

$$(2a) \Rightarrow q + AQ^2 = q - \frac{\partial f}{\partial Q} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial Q} = -AQ^2 \Rightarrow f(Q) = -\frac{AQ^3}{3} + c$$

$$\text{Значит, } F_1(q, Q) = -Qq - \frac{AQ^3}{3} + c, c = \text{const.}$$

$$в) F_2(q, P) = ?$$

$$\begin{cases} p = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial q} = \sqrt{\frac{P-q}{A}} & (1б) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} Q = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial P} = -\sqrt{\frac{P-q}{A}} & (2б) \end{cases}$$

$$(1б) \Rightarrow F_2(q, P) = -\frac{2}{3} \frac{(P-q)^{3/2}}{\sqrt{A}} + f(P)$$

$$(2б) \Rightarrow -\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{A}} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{P-q} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial P} = -\sqrt{\frac{P-q}{A}} \Rightarrow f(P) = c = \text{const}$$

$$\text{Значит, } F_2(q, P) = -\frac{2}{3} \frac{(P-q)^{3/2}}{\sqrt{A}} + c$$

③   $\vec{F} = \text{const}$

a)  $T_{\text{kin}} = \frac{m\dot{x}^2}{2}$ ,  $U = -Fx$  ( $F = -\frac{dU}{dx}$ )

$$L = T_{\text{kin}} - U = \frac{m\dot{x}^2}{2} + Fx$$

$$p = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = m\dot{x} \Rightarrow \dot{x} = \frac{p}{m}$$

$$H = \dot{x}p - L = \frac{p^2}{m} - \frac{m}{2} \cdot \frac{p^2}{m^2} - Fx = \frac{p^2}{2m} - Fx$$

d)  $Q = -p$ ,  $P = x + Ap^2$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{H}(Q, P, t) &= H(x(Q, P), p(Q, P), t) = \\ &= H(P - AQ^2, -Q, t) = \frac{Q^2}{2m} - F(P - AQ^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\tilde{H}(Q, P, t) = -FP \text{ нпу } A = -\frac{1}{2mF}.$$

b) 
$$\begin{cases} \dot{P} = -\frac{\partial \tilde{H}}{\partial Q} = 0 \Rightarrow P(t) = P_0, P_0 = \text{const} \\ \dot{Q} = \frac{\partial \tilde{H}}{\partial P} = -F \Rightarrow Q(t) = -Ft + Q_0, Q_0 = \text{const} \end{cases}$$

$$P(t) = -Q(t) = Ft - Q_0$$

$$x(t) = P - \left(-\frac{1}{2mF}\right)p^2 = P_0 + \frac{(Ft - Q_0)^2}{2mF}$$

Ответ: a)  $L = \frac{m\dot{x}^2}{2} + Fx$ ,  $H = \frac{p^2}{2m} - Fx$ ;

б)  $\tilde{H}(Q, P, t) = \frac{Q^2}{2m} - F(P - AQ^2)$ ; нпу  $A = -\frac{1}{2mF}$   $\tilde{H}(P) = -FP$ .

в)  $P(t) = P_0$ ,  $Q(t) = -Ft + Q_0$ ;

$p(t) = Ft - Q_0$ ,  $x(t) = P_0 + \frac{(Ft - Q_0)^2}{2mF}$ , где  $P_0, Q_0$  - константы.



$$\textcircled{4} F_2(q, P) = q^2 e^P$$

$$a) Q = Q(q, P), P = P(q, P) = ?$$

$$P = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial q} = 2q e^P \quad (1)$$

$$Q = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial P} = q^2 e^P \quad (2)$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow P = \ln \frac{P}{2q} \quad (*)$$

$$(2) \Rightarrow Q = q^2 \frac{P}{2q} = \frac{Pq}{2} \quad (**)$$

$$d) F_1(q, Q) = ?$$

$$(**) \Rightarrow P = \frac{2Q}{q}$$

$$(*) \Rightarrow P = \ln \frac{Q}{q^2}$$

$$P = \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial q} = \frac{2Q}{q} \Rightarrow F_1(q, Q) = 2Q \ln q + f(Q)$$

$$P = -\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial Q} \Rightarrow \ln Q - 2 \ln q = -2 \ln q - \frac{\partial f}{\partial Q} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f(Q) = -\int \ln Q dQ = -Q \ln Q + Q + C, C = \text{const}$$

$$F_1(q, Q) = 2Q \ln q - Q \ln Q + Q + C$$

Ombem: a)  $P = \ln \frac{P}{2q}$ ,  $Q = \frac{Pq}{2}$ ;

$$d) F_1(q, Q) = 2Q \ln q - Q \ln Q + Q.$$