

v1

$$S[x, y] = \int \left\{ \dot{x}^2 y^2 t + \dot{y}^2 x^4 + \frac{\dot{x} \dot{y} t^2}{x^2} \right\} dt$$

$$a) \begin{cases} \tilde{x} = e^{\epsilon} x \\ \tilde{y} = e^{a\epsilon} y \\ \tilde{t} = e^{b\epsilon} t \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S[\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}] &= \int d\tilde{t} e^{-b\epsilon} (\tilde{x}')^2 e^{2(b-1)\epsilon - 2a\epsilon} \tilde{y}^2 e^{-t\epsilon} + e^{2(b-a)\epsilon} (\tilde{y}')^2 e^{-4\epsilon} \tilde{x}^4 + \\ &+ e^{-1b\epsilon + 2a\epsilon} \tilde{x}^{-2} e^{(b-1)\epsilon} \tilde{x}' e^{(b-a)\epsilon} \tilde{y}' = \\ &= \int dt (e^{(1/2b-2)\epsilon - 2a\epsilon - 1b\epsilon} (\tilde{x}')^2 \tilde{y}^2 \tilde{t} + e^{(2(b-a)-b-4)\epsilon} (\tilde{y}')^2 \tilde{x}^4 + e^{(-3b+2+(b-1)+b-a)\epsilon} \tilde{x}^2 \tilde{y}'^2 \tilde{t}^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2a+2=0 \\ b-2a-4=0 \\ -b+1-a=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=-1 \\ b=2 \end{cases}$$

b) Typ  $\epsilon=0$  monogener.

$$\xi_t = \left. \frac{\partial \tilde{t}}{\partial \epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} = 2t \quad \xi_x = \left. \frac{\partial \tilde{x}}{\partial \epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} = x \quad \xi_y = \left. \frac{\partial \tilde{y}}{\partial \epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} = y$$

$$I = \frac{\partial h}{\partial \dot{x}} \xi_x + \frac{\partial h}{\partial \dot{y}} \xi_y + \left( h - \dot{x} \frac{\partial h}{\partial \dot{x}} - \dot{y} \frac{\partial h}{\partial \dot{y}} \right) \xi_0$$

$$I = \left( 2\dot{x}y^2t + \frac{\dot{y}t^2}{x^2} \right) x + \left( 2\dot{y}x^4 + \frac{\dot{x}t^2}{x^2} \right) y + \left( \dot{x}^2y^2t + \dot{y}^2x^4 + \frac{\dot{x}\dot{y}t^2}{x^2} - \dot{x} \left( 2\dot{x}y^2t + \frac{\dot{y}t^2}{x^2} \right) - \dot{y} \left( 2\dot{y}x^4 + \frac{\dot{x}t^2}{x^2} \right) \right) (2t) =$$

$$= 2x\dot{x}y^2t + \frac{\dot{y}t^2}{x} + 2y\dot{y}x^4 + \frac{\dot{x}y^2t^2}{x^2} + (\dot{x}^2y^2t + \dot{y}^2x^4 + \frac{\dot{x}\dot{y}t^2}{x^2} - 2\dot{x}^2y^2t - \frac{\dot{x}\dot{y}t^2}{x^2} - 2\dot{y}^2x^4 - \frac{\dot{x}\dot{y}t^2}{x^2}) (2t) =$$

$$= 2x\dot{x}y^2t + \frac{\dot{y}t^2}{x} + 2y\dot{y}x^4 + \frac{\dot{x}y^2t^2}{x^2} (1+2t) + 2t(\dot{x}^2y^2 + \dot{y}^2x^4)$$



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а) Действие системы  $S = \int L(\vec{r}, \dot{\vec{r}}) dt$ ,  $\Rightarrow$  есть 3 вариации инвариант-симметрии

• трансляция по времени

$$\vec{r} = \vec{r} \quad t = t + \varepsilon \Rightarrow L(\vec{r}, \dot{\vec{r}}, t) = \frac{m \dot{\vec{r}}^2}{2} - \frac{e(d, \vec{r})}{r^3} = L(\vec{r}, \dot{\vec{r}}, t)$$

или  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = 0 \Rightarrow \exists \mathcal{E} \Rightarrow$  трансляция по времени - симм. системы

но  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \vec{r}} \neq 0$  и  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\vec{r}}} \neq 0 \Rightarrow$  нет ~~трансляции~~

$\Rightarrow$  пространство не однородно и не изотропно  $\Rightarrow$  нет трансляц. и вращений  
делают систему инвариантной  
запишем для  $\mathcal{E}$  Гамильтонов интеграл

$$\xi_0 = \left. \frac{\delta \tilde{t}}{\delta \varepsilon} \right|_{\varepsilon=0} = 1 \quad \xi_r = \left. \frac{\delta \vec{r}}{\delta \varepsilon} \right|_{\varepsilon=0} = 0$$

$$I = \xi_r \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\vec{r}}} + \left( L - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\vec{r}}} \vec{r} \right) \xi_0 = \left( \frac{m \dot{\vec{r}}^2}{2} - \frac{e(d, \vec{r})}{r^3} - m \dot{\vec{r}} \dot{\vec{r}} \right) = -\frac{m \dot{\vec{r}}^2}{2} - \frac{e(d, \vec{r})}{r^3}$$



N2

5)

$$\Delta \alpha: \begin{cases} \tilde{F} = \alpha \bar{F} \\ \tilde{t} = \alpha^2 t \end{cases} \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \setminus 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int [\tilde{F}(\tilde{t})] &= \int L(\tilde{F}, \frac{\partial \tilde{F}}{\partial \tilde{t}}, \tilde{t}) d\tilde{t} = \int d\tilde{t} \alpha^{-2} \left( \frac{m}{2} \alpha^{1/2-1} \dot{\tilde{F}}^2 - \frac{e(d, \alpha^{-1} \tilde{F})}{\alpha^{-3} \tilde{F}^3} \right) = \\ &= \int dt \left( \frac{m}{2} \dot{\bar{F}}^2 - \frac{e(d, \bar{F})}{\bar{F}^3} \right) = S[\bar{F}(t)] \end{aligned}$$

per  $\alpha=1$  monogenerando

$$\xi_0 = \frac{\partial \tilde{t}}{\partial \alpha} \Big|_{\alpha=1} = 2t \quad \xi_{\bar{F}} = \frac{\partial \tilde{F}}{\partial \alpha} \Big|_{\alpha=1} = \bar{F}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\bar{F}}} \xi_{\bar{F}} + \left( L - \bar{F} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \bar{F}} \right) \xi_0 = (m \dot{\bar{F}}) \bar{F} + \left( \frac{m}{2} \dot{\bar{F}}^2 - e \frac{(d, \bar{F})}{\bar{F}^3} - \bar{F} (m \dot{\bar{F}}) \right) 2t \\ &= m \dot{\bar{F}} \bar{F} - \frac{m}{2} \dot{\bar{F}}^2 2t - \frac{e(d, \bar{F})}{\bar{F}^3} 2t = m \dot{\bar{F}} \bar{F} - m \dot{\bar{F}}^2 t - \frac{2te(d, \bar{F})}{\bar{F}^3} = \text{const} \end{aligned}$$



N3

$$L = \frac{m\dot{x}^2}{2} + mgx$$

$$\Delta_\epsilon: \tilde{t} = t \quad \tilde{x} = x + \epsilon$$

Предположим, что это группа симметрии системы

$$L(\tilde{x}, \dot{\tilde{x}}, \tilde{t}) = \frac{m}{2} \dot{\tilde{x}}^2 + mg\tilde{x} = \frac{m}{2} (\dot{x} + \dot{\epsilon})^2 + mg(x + \epsilon) = \frac{m}{2} \dot{x}^2 + mgx + mg\epsilon =$$

$$= L(x, \dot{x}, t) + mg\epsilon = L(x, \dot{x}, t) + \frac{d}{dt}(mg\epsilon t)$$

при  $\epsilon=0$  получаем

$$\tilde{f}_0 = \frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial \epsilon} \Big|_{\epsilon=0} = 0, \quad \tilde{f}_x = \frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial \epsilon} \Big|_{\epsilon=0} = 1$$

$$I = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} \tilde{f}_x + \left( L - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \dot{x} \right) \tilde{f}_0 = m\dot{x} + \left( \frac{m\dot{x}^2}{2} + mgx - m\dot{x}\dot{x} \right) 0 = m\dot{x}$$

~~или~~