理论力学A第一次作业答案

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Problem 1. 设体系总能量为 E,则根据课上公式:

$$T = \sqrt{2m} \int_{x_{\min}}^{x_{\max}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{E - U(x)}} \tag{1}$$

其中 x_{\min} , x_{\max} (x_{\min} < x_{\max}) 分别为方程 E = U(x) 的两个根. 又据 U(x) 的表达式 关于 x 具有明显的对称性, 设 x_0 为方程 E = U(x) 的正根,则有:

$$T = 2\sqrt{2m} \int_0^{x_0} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{E - U(x)}} \tag{2}$$

下采用式 (2) 求解下面两个具体周期.

(1) 若:

$$U = -\frac{U_0}{\cosh^2 \alpha x}$$

显然有界运动要求 $-U_0 < E < 0$ (注: 应该先确定参数的取值范围再具体求解), 那么:

$$T = 2\sqrt{2m} \int_0^{x_0} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{E + \frac{U_0}{\cosh^2 \alpha x}}}$$
$$= 2\sqrt{2m} \int_0^{x_0} \frac{\mathrm{d}\sinh \alpha x}{\sqrt{E \cosh^2 \alpha x + U_0}}$$

令 $k^2 = -1 - \frac{U}{E_0}$, $\tilde{x} = \sinh \alpha x$, 换元可得:

$$T = \frac{2}{\alpha} \sqrt{\frac{2m}{-E}} \int_0^{\tilde{x}_0} \frac{d\tilde{x}}{\sqrt{k^2 - \tilde{x}^2}}$$
$$= \frac{2}{\alpha} \sqrt{\frac{2m}{-E}} \arcsin \frac{\tilde{x}_0}{k}$$

方程 $-\frac{U_0}{\cosh^2 \alpha x_0} = E$ 给出:

$$\sinh^2 \alpha x_0 = -1 - \frac{U_0}{E} = k^2$$

从而:

$$T = \frac{\pi}{\alpha} \sqrt{\frac{2m}{-E}} \tag{3}$$

(2) 若:

$$U = U_0 \tan^2 \alpha x$$

显然有界运动要求 E > 0, 那么:

$$T = 2\sqrt{2m} \int_0^{x_0} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{E - U_0 \tan^2 \alpha x}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\alpha} \sqrt{\frac{2m}{E}} \int_0^{\sin \alpha x_0} \frac{\mathrm{d}\sin \alpha x}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{U_0 + E}{E} \sin^2 \alpha x}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\alpha} \sqrt{\frac{2m}{U_0 + E}} \arcsin\left(\sqrt{\frac{U_0 + E}{E}} \sin \alpha x_0\right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{\alpha} \sqrt{\frac{2m}{U_0 + E}}$$

注:涉及三角函数的积分不妨考虑换元消根号.

Problem 2. AB, AB, AB^T, A^TB

Problem 3. $T_{ij}S_{ij} = -T_{ji}S_{ji} = -T_{ij}S_{ij} \Rightarrow T_{ij}S_{ij} \equiv 0$

Problem 4. 根据定义:

$$\epsilon_{ijk} = \begin{vmatrix} \delta_{i1} & \delta_{i2} & \delta_{i3} \\ \delta_{j1} & \delta_{j2} & \delta_{j3} \\ \delta_{k1} & \delta_{k2} & \delta_{k3} \end{vmatrix}$$

则有:

$$\epsilon_{ijk}\epsilon_{lmn} = \begin{vmatrix} \delta_{i1} & \delta_{i2} & \delta_{i3} \\ \delta_{j1} & \delta_{j2} & \delta_{j3} \\ \delta_{k1} & \delta_{k2} & \delta_{k3} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \delta_{l1} & \delta_{m1} & \delta_{n1} \\ \delta_{l2} & \delta_{m2} & \delta_{n2} \\ \delta_{l3} & \delta_{m3} & \delta_{n3} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \delta_{il} & \delta_{im} & \delta_{in} \\ \delta_{jl} & \delta_{jm} & \delta_{jn} \\ \delta_{kl} & \delta_{km} & \delta_{kn} \end{vmatrix}$$

其中利用了矩阵乘积的行列式的性质 det(AB) = det A det B,以及:

$$\delta_{ir}\delta_{lr}=\delta_{il}.$$

Problem 5.

$$RR^{T} = I \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a2 + 2b^{2} &= 1\\ b^{2} + 2ab &= 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\det R = 1 \Rightarrow a^3 - 3ab^2 + 2b^3 = 1$$

 \Rightarrow (a, b) = (1, 0) or (a, b) = (-1/3, 2/3)

注:转动矩阵要求行列式为+1.

Problem 6. (1)

$$x_i' = \lambda_{ij} x_j + a_i \Rightarrow dx_i' = \lambda_{ij} dx_j$$

那么:

$$dl'^{2} = dx'_{k}dx'_{k}$$

$$= \lambda_{km}dx_{m}\lambda_{kn}dx_{n}$$

$$= \lambda_{km}dx_{m}\lambda_{kn}dx_{n}$$

$$= \delta_{im}\delta_{jn}\lambda_{km}\lambda_{kn}dx_{i}dx_{j}$$

又:

$$\mathrm{d}l^2 = \delta_{ij} \, \mathrm{d}x_i \, \mathrm{d}x_j$$

因此:

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{S}_{im} \mathcal{S}_{jn} \lambda_{km} \lambda_{kn} &= \mathcal{S}_{ij} \\ \Rightarrow \lambda_{ik} \lambda_{jk} &= \mathcal{S}_{ij} \end{split}$$

即:

$$\lambda \lambda^T = I$$

(2)
$$\lambda_{ik}\lambda_{ij} = \delta_{kj}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_{ik}x_i' = \lambda_{ik}\lambda_{ij}x_j = \delta_{kj}x_j = x_k$$

注:本题采用矩阵形式也能给出一个合理的证明, 然而更建议大家熟悉一下采用求和指标运算的形式.