

Hamilton Eq 看上去不行就
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dot{q} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} \\ \dot{p} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \text{相空间内张量称向结构. 对于单自由度情形有 } \begin{pmatrix} \dot{q} \\ \dot{p} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} \\ \frac{\partial H}{\partial q} \end{pmatrix}$

推广至多维的时候, 方程有了更类似形式或写成: 指数对称、广义动量 p_i , 位形 q_i 的形式表达: $\begin{cases} \dot{q}_i^1 = p_i^1 \\ \dot{p}_i^1 = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i^1} \end{cases}$ 用 δ 表示 $\begin{cases} \dot{q}_i^1 = p_i^1 \\ \dot{p}_i^1 = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i^1} \end{cases}$ + 习惯上用 ω 表示 $\omega_{\text{ab}} = \omega_{\text{ba}}$ 代入 $\omega_{\text{ab}} = \omega_{\text{ba}}$ (与度规一样). 从 ω 的具体形式可知 $\det \omega = 1$
 $\omega_{\text{ab}} = \omega_{\text{ab}} = \omega^T = -\omega = \omega^{-1}$. 或 $\omega_{\text{ab}} = -\omega_{\text{ba}} = \omega \rightarrow \omega_{\text{ab}} = \omega_{\text{ab}} = \omega^T = \omega^{-1}$
 $(\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i})$ 可视作能至于相空间中的梯度. 定义 Hamilton 算子场 $X_H^a = \omega_{ab} \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_b}$. 则有 $\dot{q}^a = X_H^a$. 或者说 $\dot{q}^a = \omega^{-1} \nabla H = \vec{x}_H$.

∇H (Hamiltonian 梯度方向).

$\omega^{-1} \nabla H$ (相流方向).

在相流的可逆性上, ω^{-1} 的作用相当于转置. 经过相流后.

Symplectic.

我们知道, 利用度数可以定义两个类型的函数 $g_{ab} A^a B^b$. 我们要度数为 g_{ab} 对称的. 于是, ω_{ab} 互补, 但也可起引类似作用. 定义相空间中矢量 x_a , y_b 的 ω 内积为 $\omega(x_a, y_b)$.

这实际是单形式 ω 作用于两个矢量的运算 ($\omega(u, v)$). 12 的 M 何以是将 u, v 于流经每个平面 (q_i, p_i) ($i=1, \dots, n$). 所得的各平面的向量面积之和.

若两个矢量属于可微流形的梯度, 如 $x_a = \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_a}$, $y_a = \frac{\partial g}{\partial q_a}$. 则这两个矢量的 ω 内积写为 $[f, g] = \omega_{ab} \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_a} \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial q_b}$. 被称为力学量 f, g 的 classical commutation / Poisson bracket.

它的 M 何数也称为 fg 和 gf . 在各个正交平面上取到的向量面积之和

实际上用具体形式 $[f, g] = \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_a} \frac{\partial g}{\partial p_a} - \frac{\partial g}{\partial q_a} \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_a}$.

泊松括号的性质:

①. 反对称性. 由于 ω 的反对称性我们有 $[f, g] = -[g, f]$.

②. 双线性. $[af + bg, h] = a[f, h] + b[g, h]$. 对于两个 s, t 都是如此.

③. Leibniz rule. 由于它的定义包含对向量 s, t 中函数的导数我们有 $[fg, h] = f[g, h] + g[f, h]$. 习惯上 $[f, g]$ 和 $[f, [g, h]]$ 可视为一个等运算.

④. Jacobi Identity. $[f, [g, h]] + [g, [h, f]] + [h, [f, g]] = 0$. 对于 $s = t$ 同样.

⑤. Chain rule. $[F(f, g)] = \frac{\partial F}{\partial f} [f, g]$. $[f, [G(g)]] = [f, g] \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial g}$.

⑥. 对称性的验证. $\frac{\partial [f, g]}{\partial h} = [f, g] + [f, \frac{\partial g}{\partial h}]$.

证一下⑥. 设 $f = f(\lambda, \theta), g = g(\lambda, \theta)$.

$$[\frac{\partial f}{\partial h}, g] = \omega_{ab} \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial a} \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial p_b} = [\frac{\partial f}{\partial a}, g] = \omega_{ab} \frac{\partial f}{\partial a} \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial p_b} = \omega_{ab} \frac{\partial f}{\partial a} \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial p_b} = [\frac{\partial f}{\partial a}, g] + [\frac{\partial f}{\partial a}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial h}]$$

下面给出一些基本的泊松括号. 在得到它们之后, 其他泊松括号可根据基坐标和转换得到.

$$\text{能量守恒与相空间坐标 } [E, f] = \omega_{ab} \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_a} \cdot \frac{\partial E}{\partial q_b} = \omega_{ab} \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_a} \cdot \frac{\partial E}{\partial q_b} = \omega_{ab} \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_a} \cdot \frac{\partial E}{\partial p_b} = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial q_a} \cdot \frac{\partial E}{\partial p_a}. \text{ 用指标不具律写出有: } [E, f] = \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_a} \cdot \frac{\partial E}{\partial q_a} = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial q_a}.$$

另外，利用Chain rule: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial g} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial q^a} \frac{\partial q^a}{\partial g}$ $[q^a, g^b] \Rightarrow$ 由定义直接对比得 $[q^a, g^b] = \omega^{ab}$. 坐标展开有: $[q^a, q^b] = 0$, $[p_a, p_b] = 0$, $[q^a, p_b] = \delta^a_b$.

下面考虑力量随时间演化: $f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{\dot{q}^a}{2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial q^a} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial q^a} \omega^{ab} \frac{\partial h}{\partial q^b}$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + f_i H^i$. 若一运动常数 f 是运动常数 $[f, H] = 0$, 或者 f 与 H 对易 (commute).

例: 若 H 不含 q^a , 则与之对应的 p_a 为: $p_a = [p^a, H] = -\frac{\partial h}{\partial q^a} = 0$

考虑 H 的演化: $\frac{dH}{dt} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} + [H, H] = \frac{\partial H}{\partial t}$.

下面引进用泊松括号“生成”新运动常数的式子。考虑 $\frac{d(fg)}{dt} = \frac{\partial(fg)}{\partial t} + [f, g]_{\text{HJ}} = [\frac{\partial f}{\partial t}, g] + [f, \frac{\partial g}{\partial t}] + [f, g]_H$.

$\Rightarrow \frac{d(fg)}{dt} = [\frac{\partial f}{\partial t}, g] + [f, \frac{\partial g}{\partial t}] - [H, H]f - [CH, f]g = [\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + f_i H^i, g] + [f, \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} + [g, H]] \Rightarrow *.$ $\frac{d(fg)}{dt} = [\frac{df}{dt}, g] + [f, \frac{dg}{dt}]$.

从而若 $\frac{df}{dt} = 0$, $\frac{dg}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d(fg)}{dt} = 0$. 这就生成新的运动常数。由于 S 自能密度仅有 $2S-1$ 个运动常数，所以生成过程不可逆且唯一。能级将有“倍增”关系: $\{c_1, \dots, c_N\}$.

对于取值不为 $[Cj, Cj] = \frac{N}{2} \sum f_{ij} q_i$, f_{ij} 称为“结构常数”。

泊松括号的重要应用是 (\mathbb{R}^3, Sab) 中的力学。即运动方程 $\dot{x}_i = \varepsilon^{ijk} x_j p_k$. 有 $\dot{\varepsilon}_{ijk} J^k = \varepsilon_{ijk} \varepsilon^{kmn} x_m p_n = (\delta^{im} s^n_j - \delta^{in} s^m_j) x_m p_n = x_i p_j - x_j p_i$

计算 $[J^i, x_j] = [x^k \varepsilon^{ikl} x_l p_k, x_j] = \varepsilon^{ikl} x_l [p_k, x_j] = -\varepsilon^{ikl} x_l \delta^j_l = -\varepsilon^{ikl} x_k = \varepsilon^{ijk} x_k$. 同理有 $[J^i, p_j] = \varepsilon^{ijk} p_k$.

$[J^i, J^j] = [J^i, x^k x_k p_k] = \varepsilon^{ikl} [J^i x_l p_k] = \varepsilon^{ikl} (J^i x_l p_k + \varepsilon^{lmk} \cdot J^l p_k) = \varepsilon^{ikl} \varepsilon_{lmn} x_m p_k + \varepsilon^{ikl} \varepsilon_{lmn} p_m x_k = x_i p_j - x_j p_i \Rightarrow [J^i, J^j] = \varepsilon^{ijk} J^k$.

这宣告了角动量的恒守律不可同时加进到力学中! 在量子力学中，这意味着三个角动量不能同时取相同值。

由于 x, p 只能在 $2S$ 种状态中取解: $x^2 = x_i x^i$, $p^2 = p_i p^i$, $x \cdot p = x^i p_i$. 故随着 x, p 取 f 都满足这三个恒量正则。

验证 $J^i, x^j = J^i \frac{\partial x^j}{\partial x^l} = 2\varepsilon^{ijk} x_k \cdot x_j = \varepsilon^{ijk} x_l x_j = 0$. 同理可验证 $[J^i, x^j] = [J^i, p^j] = [J^i, x^j p^j] = 0$. 从而 $[J^i, f] = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^i} J^i + \frac{\partial f}{\partial p^i} J^i, p^j] + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^i} [J^i, x^j] = 0$.

作为直接推广, $[J^i, T^j] \neq 0$. 相应地对这三上的三个矢量必须以取反的基本形式出现的组合: $v = f_i x^i + g_i p^i + h_i T^i$. 从而 $[T^i, v] = \varepsilon^{ijk} v_k$.

一个特别的例子是开普勒问题。 $H = \frac{p^2}{2m} - \frac{a^2}{r}$. 从而有 $[T^i, H] = 0$. 除了 H 与 T 还有一个运动常数 $A = \varepsilon_{ijk} p^i T^k - \alpha \frac{p^i}{r} x^i$ 可验证 $[T^i, A]$ 对于角动量封闭。这反映了SO(4)对称性。

设初值为定常量不包含时间 $\Rightarrow \frac{df}{dt} = E f_i H^i$. 定义 $\hat{f}(t) = f \circ e^{-itH}$. 则 $\frac{df}{dt} f = \hat{f}(t) f$

考虑更高阶导数 $\frac{d^2 f}{dt^2} = \frac{d}{dt} (\hat{f}(t)f) = \hat{f}(t) \hat{f}'(t)f = \hat{f}'(t)f = \frac{d}{dt} (E f_i H^i) = E f_i H^i, H^i]$.

$\frac{d^2 f}{dt^2} f = \frac{d}{dt} (\hat{f}(t)f) = \hat{f}'(t)f = E [E f_i H^i, H^i]$.

对于有限时间演化，将 $f(t)$ 展开有: $f(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} ((t-t_0) \frac{\partial}{\partial t})^n f(t_0) = \exp((t-t_0) \frac{\partial}{\partial t}) f(t_0) = \exp \left[\int_{t_0}^t \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right] f(t_0)$.

classical time evolution operator.

理解: $f(t) = f(t_0) + (t-t_0) \cdot A f_i f^{(i)} + \frac{1}{2} (t-t_0)^2 \cdot A f_i^2 f^{(2)} + \dots = f(t_0) + (t-t_0) \cdot [f_i H^i] t_0 + \frac{1}{2} (t-t_0)^2 \cdot [E f_i H^i, H^i] t_0$.

简述: 在欧几里得空间中无房小平移, $x^i \rightarrow x^i + \vec{s}^i$ 做平移运动常数的变换: $\delta f = f(\vec{x} + \vec{s}) - f(\vec{x}) = \vec{s}^i \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} f(\vec{x})$. 由于 $[x^i, p_j] = -\frac{\partial}{\partial q^j}$

从而波函数易平移算符 $\hat{P}_{Cl,i} = [C_i, P_i]$ 则 $\hat{P}_{Cl,i} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$ 从而力学量在空间元胞平移下的变换为 $\delta f = g^i \hat{P}_{Cl,i} f(x) = g^i [f, P_i]$

有限的坐标平移: $f(\vec{x} + \vec{g}) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (g_1 \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1})^n f(x) = \exp [g_1 \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}] f(x) \Rightarrow f(\vec{x} + \vec{g}) = \underbrace{\exp \vec{g} \cdot \hat{P}_{Cl}}_{\text{sparse translation operator}} f(x)$.

对于转动以绕正轴为例:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \delta x_1 \\ \delta x_2 \\ \delta x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \phi [T_2] \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \phi \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \phi \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ -x_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{从而有 } \delta x_1 = \phi [x_1, T_2] \\ \delta p_1 = \phi [p_1, T_2].$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta f = \phi [f, \phi [f, T_2]] = \phi [f, [f, T_2]] \text{ 有限转动: } f(\vec{x}) = \exp (\vec{\theta} \cdot \vec{T}_2) f(x).$$

有一个办法将一维转动变量变成三维转动变量: $\{x, q\} = \{q^1 \dots q^5, p_1 \dots p_5; r_1 \dots r_5\}$

力学量的演化写成 $\frac{df}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + [f, H, g]$ 需要相空间中的 Hamiltonian $H(g)$. 这一套表达刚开始有些用处.

$\hat{J}_{Cl,i} = I \circ [T_i]$

$$\rightarrow \text{对称运动量 } f \text{ 在无穷小转动角度 } \delta f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \delta x_i + \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_i} \delta p_i \quad (\text{偏导性质}) \\ = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \phi [x_i, T_0] + \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_i} \phi [p_i, T_0] \Rightarrow \underline{[f, T_0]}$$

Mambu bracket