

理论力学

赵鹏巍

连续系统与场论

内容回顾

- 我们已经介绍了课程的绝大部分内容
- 最后两讲将介绍经典场论:

从波动方程出发

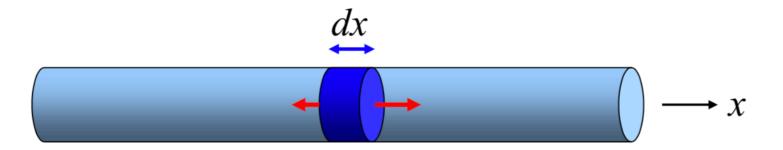
给出相应的拉格朗日以及哈密顿表述 相对论场论

时间有限,我们不能讨论所有的内容

纵向波动

● 考虑一个无限长弹性棒的纵向振动

无限长避免处理端点



● 可以将之模型化为一串质点与弹簧组成的系统

• 第 i 个质点相对于其平衡位置的位置移动为 η_i

$$T = \sum_{i} \frac{1}{2} m \dot{\eta}_{i}^{2} \qquad V = \sum_{i} \frac{1}{2} k (\eta_{i+1} - \eta_{i})^{2}$$

拉格朗日量

● 拉格朗日量

$$L = \sum_{i} \frac{1}{2} \left[m\dot{\eta}_{i}^{2} - k(\eta_{i+1} - \eta_{i})^{2} \right]$$

$$= \sum_{i} \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{m}{\Delta x} \dot{\eta}_{i}^{2} - k\Delta x \left(\frac{\eta_{i+1} - \eta_{i}}{\Delta x} \right)^{2} \right] \Delta x$$

● Δx 质点间的平衡间距

 $m/\Delta x = \mu$ 为线密度,即单位长度上的质量

 $k\Delta x = K$ 为弹性模量,类似于杨氏模量,为应力/单位长度上的伸缩考虑胡克定律

$$F = -k\Delta L = -K$$
 $\frac{\Delta L}{L}$ 弹簧相对于自然长度的伸长

• μ 和 K 始终保持为常量,我们接下来过渡到连续系统 Δx — \rangle 0

连续极限

现在,我们有
$$L = \sum_{i} \frac{1}{2} \left[\mu \dot{\eta}_{i}^{2} - K \left(\frac{\eta_{i+1} - \eta_{i}}{\Delta x} \right)^{2} \right] \Delta x$$

将 η_i 用平衡时的位置 x 来表示 $\eta_i \rightarrow \eta(x)$

$$L = \sum_{i} \frac{1}{2} \left[\mu \dot{\eta}^{2}(x) - K \left(\frac{\eta(x + \Delta x) - \eta(x)}{\Delta x} \right)^{2} \right] \Delta x$$

$$\underline{\Delta x \to 0} \qquad \int \frac{1}{2} \left[\mu \dot{\eta}^{2} - K \left(\frac{d\eta}{dx} \right)^{2} \right] dx$$

单位长度上的拉格朗日量

拉格朗日密度

我们可以将拉格朗日量写为

$$L = \int \frac{1}{2} \left[\mu \left(\frac{d\eta}{dt} \right)^2 - K \left(\frac{d\eta}{dx} \right)^2 \right] dx \equiv \int \mathcal{L} dx$$

- 其中 ℒ表示一维情况下的拉格朗日密度
- 可以将之推广至三维情况下

$$L = \iiint \mathcal{L} \, dx \, dy \, dz \qquad 其中, \qquad \mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\rho \left(\frac{d\eta}{dt} \right)^2 - Y \left(\frac{d\eta}{dx} \right)^2 \right]$$

- **Y**是杨氏模量 *K/A*

拉格朗日方程

● 首先、从分立情况出发

$$L = \sum_{i} \frac{1}{2} \left[\mu \dot{\eta}_{i}^{2} - K \left(\frac{\eta_{i+1} - \eta_{i}}{\Delta x} \right)^{2} \right] \Delta x$$

根据拉格朗日方程

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\eta}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \eta_i} = \left[\mu \ddot{\eta} - \frac{K}{\Delta x} \left(\frac{\eta_{i+1} - \eta_i}{\Delta x} \right) + \frac{K}{\Delta x} \left(\frac{\eta_i - \eta_{i-1}}{\Delta x} \right) \right] \Delta x = 0$$

$$\mu \ddot{\eta} - K \frac{d^2 \eta}{dx^2} = 0$$
二阶导数的差分公式

这是一个波动方程,速度 $v = \sqrt{\frac{K}{u}}$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{K}{\mu}}$$

$$\frac{d^2f}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} - \frac{f(x) - f(x-h)}{h}}{h}$$

如何将之直接从连续的拉格朗日量中导出呢?

拉格朗日方程

● 在分立情况下,我们有拉格朗日方程

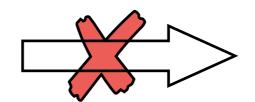
$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \eta_i} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\eta}_i} \right) = 0 \qquad \text{xisp} \uparrow i$$

在连续情况下,将 $\eta_i \to \eta(x)$

做个类比给出:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \eta(x)} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\eta}(x)} \right) = 0$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\mu \left(\frac{d\eta}{dt} \right)^2 - K \left(\frac{d\eta}{dx} \right)^2 \right]$$



$$\mu \ddot{\eta} - K \frac{d^2 \eta}{dx^2} = 0$$

需要回到哈密顿原理中找答案

$$\delta I = \delta \int_{1}^{2} L dt = \delta \int_{1}^{2} \int \mathcal{L} dx dt = 0$$

哈密顿原理

我们有拉格朗日密度

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\mu \left(\frac{d\eta}{dt} \right)^2 - K \left(\frac{d\eta}{dx} \right)^2 \right]$$

不失一般性,其依赖于
$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}\left(\eta, \frac{d\eta}{dx}, \frac{d\eta}{dt}, x, t\right)$$

我们要关于 η 的路径作变分,

$$\eta(x, t; \alpha) = \eta(x, t; 0) + \alpha \zeta(x, t)$$
 $\alpha \to 0$

端点处的变分为零

$$\zeta(x, t_1) = \zeta(x, t_2) = \zeta(x_1, t) = \zeta(x_2, t) = 0$$

初态

末态

边界

哈密顿原理

$$\frac{dI}{d\alpha} = \frac{d}{d\alpha} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \mathcal{L}\left(\eta, \frac{d\eta}{dx}, \frac{d\eta}{dt}, x, t\right) dxdt$$

利用了 x, t 的分部积分, 端点变分为零

$$= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \eta} \frac{d\eta}{d\alpha} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \frac{d\eta}{dx}} \frac{d\frac{d\eta}{dx}}{d\alpha} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \frac{d\eta}{dt}} \frac{d\frac{d\eta}{dt}}{d\alpha} \right\} dxdt$$

$$= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \eta} - \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \frac{d\eta}{dx}} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \frac{d\eta}{dt}} \right\} \frac{d\eta}{d\alpha} dx dt$$

● 哈密顿原理给出

为零

$$\left(\frac{dI}{d\alpha}\right)_0 = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \eta} - \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \frac{d\eta}{dx}} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \frac{d\eta}{dt}} \right\} \zeta(x, t) dx dt$$

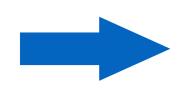
拉格朗日方程

针对一维问题的拉格朗日方程为

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \frac{d\eta}{dt}} \right) + \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \frac{d\eta}{dx}} \right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \eta} = 0$$

试验一下

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\mu \left(\frac{d\eta}{dt} \right)^2 - K \left(\frac{d\eta}{dx} \right)^2 \right]$$



$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\mu\frac{d\eta}{dt}\right) - \frac{d}{dx}\left(K\frac{d\eta}{dx}\right) = \mu\frac{d^2\eta}{dt^2} - K\frac{d^2\eta}{dx^2} = 0$$

这正是我们之前得到的正确的波动方程!

三维情形

● 推广至三维情形是很直接的

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}\left(\eta, \frac{d\eta}{dx}, \frac{d\eta}{dy}, \frac{d\eta}{dz}, \frac{d\eta}{dt}, x, y, z, t\right)$$

$$I = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \int_{y_1}^{y_2} \int_{z_1}^{z_2} \mathcal{L}\left(\eta, \frac{d\eta}{dx}, \frac{d\eta}{dy}, \frac{d\eta}{dz}, \frac{d\eta}{dt}, x, y, z, t\right) dx dy dz dt$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \frac{d\eta}{dt}} \right) + \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \frac{d\eta}{dx}} \right) + \frac{d}{dy} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \frac{d\eta}{dy}} \right) + \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \frac{d\eta}{dz}} \right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \eta} = 0$$

● 时间与空间看起来相当对称,这正是相对论所要求的

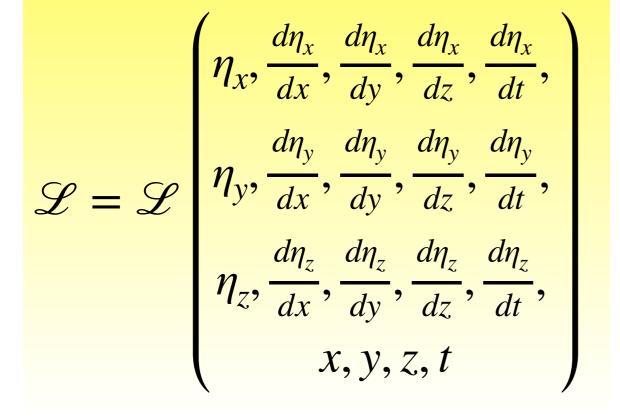
下一讲的内容!

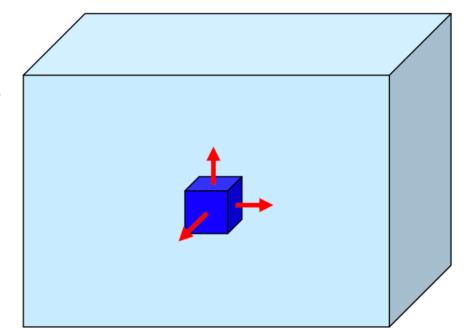
含多个分量的场

- 我们定义 η 为沿 x 轴方向的偏离平衡位置的大小
 - 一般的三维振动可以沿任意方向,故

$$\eta \to \eta = (\eta_x, \eta_y, \eta_z)$$

• 现在,我们需要处理三个关于时空的函数





有没有觉得心情一下不好了?

简写标记

● 利用 (0, 1, 2, 3) 标记(t, x, y, z)

这和以前在相对论中学过的符号标记类似

我们还会用到一些物理量,如 η_i $\frac{d\eta_i}{dx_u}$ $\frac{d^2\eta_i}{dx_u dx_u}$

$$\eta_i$$

$$\frac{d\eta_i}{dx_u}$$

$$\frac{d^2\eta_i}{dx_\mu dx_\nu}$$

● 进一步缩写

$$\eta_{\rho,\mu} \equiv \frac{d\eta_{\rho}}{dx_{\mu}}$$

$$\eta_{\rho,\mu\nu} \equiv \frac{d^2\eta_{\rho}}{dx_{\mu}dx_{\nu}} \qquad \eta_{,\mu} \equiv \frac{d\eta}{dx_{\mu}}$$

$$\eta_{,\mu} \equiv \frac{d\eta}{dx_{\mu}}$$

● 于是,我们可以将拉格朗日方程写为

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}(\eta_{\rho}, \eta_{\rho,\mu}, x_{\mu})$$

$$\frac{d}{dx_{\mu}} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \eta_{\rho,\mu}} \right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \eta_{\rho}} = 0$$

连续力学系统与场

- 以上采用四维空间缩写标记,只是为了符号上的简便,完全不要求该空间 内任何一个量具有协变特性!
- 以上引入连续广义坐标组的拉格朗日表述是为了处理连续力学系统,如弹性固体,声波振动的气体等...
- 脱离特定力学系统,该表述依然成立,可用于描述支配某种场的方程。
 在数学上,场不过是一组或几组关于空间和时间的独立函数,完全可做为广义坐标
- 没有必要使场一定与某力学系统相关联"以太"所起的作用不过是作为动词"波动"一词的主语

一个例子: 薛定谔经典场

● 拉格朗日密度

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{i}{2} \psi^* \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} - \frac{i}{2} \psi \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial t} - \frac{(\nabla \psi^*) \cdot (\nabla \psi)}{2m}$$

● 拉格朗日方程

$$\frac{d}{dx_{\mu}} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \eta_{,\mu}} \right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \eta} = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\psi}} \right) + \frac{d}{dx_i} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \frac{d\psi}{dx_i}} \right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \psi} = 0 \qquad \qquad \left[i \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - \frac{\nabla^2}{2m} \right] \psi^* = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\psi}^*} \right) + \frac{d}{dx_i} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \frac{d\psi^*}{dx_i}} \right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \psi^*} = 0 \qquad \qquad \left[-i \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - \frac{\nabla^2}{2m} \right] \psi = 0$$

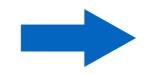
薛定谔方程是一个经典场的运动方程;也被用来描述量子力学中的波函数的演化

守恒律

● 我们可以计算相应的"能量函数"

考虑拉格朗日密度的全微商

$$\mathcal{L}(\eta,\eta_{,\mu},x_{\mu})$$



$$\frac{d\mathcal{L}}{dx_{\mu}} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \eta} \eta_{,\mu} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \eta_{,\nu}} \eta_{,\mu\nu} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_{\mu}}$$

● 利用拉格朗日方程

$$\frac{d}{dx_{\mu}} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \eta_{,\mu}} \right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \eta} = 0$$

$$\frac{d\mathcal{L}}{dx_{\mu}} = \frac{d}{dx_{\nu}} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \eta_{,\nu}} \right) \eta_{,\mu} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \eta_{,\nu}} \eta_{,\mu\nu} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_{\mu}}
= \frac{d}{dx_{\nu}} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \eta_{,\nu}} \eta_{,\mu} \right) + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_{\mu}}
\frac{d\eta_{,\mu}}{dx_{\nu}}$$

应力—能量张量

可以得到

$$\frac{d}{dx_{\nu}} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \eta_{,\nu}} \eta_{,\mu} - \mathcal{L} \delta_{\mu\nu} \right) = -\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_{\mu}}$$

$$\frac{d\mathcal{L}}{dx_{\mu}} = \frac{d}{dx_{\nu}} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \eta_{,\nu}} \eta_{,\mu} \right) + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_{\mu}}$$

应力—能量张量 注意:这并不是一个相对论意义上的张量

如果拉格朗日密度不显式依赖于 X_{μ}

当 μ = 1, 2, 3 时,意味着无外力作用

当 μ = 0 时,意味着无能量源/渊

自由场



$$\frac{dT_{\mu\nu}}{dx_{\nu}} = 0$$

一 这看起来像是个什么东西守恒的样子?

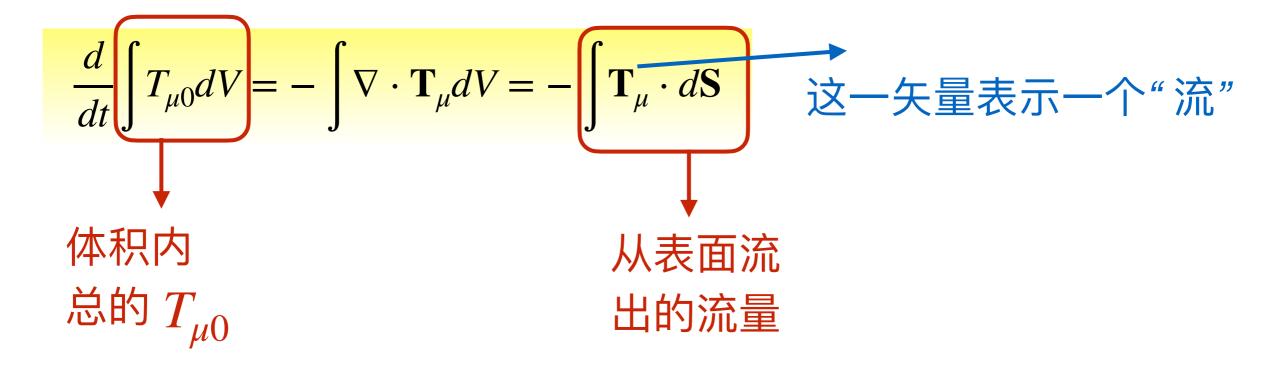
能量张量的散度

• 这个像守恒律的式子可以进一步写成一个散度的样子

$$\frac{dT_{\mu\nu}}{dx_{\nu}} = 0$$

$$\frac{dT_{\mu\nu}}{dx_{\nu}} = \frac{dT_{\mu0}}{dt} + \frac{dT_{\mu i}}{dx_{i}} = \frac{dT_{\mu0}}{dt} + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{T}_{\mu} = 0$$

在某一确定体积 V 内积分,利用高斯定律



现在我们需要探讨物理含义: $T_{\mu 0}$ \mathbf{T}_{μ}

能量密度

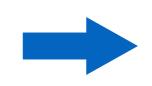
• 首先考虑
$$T_{00} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\eta}} \dot{\eta} - \mathcal{L}$$

很像"能量函数"

以一维弹性棒为例

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\mu \left(\frac{d\eta}{dt} \right)^2 - K \left(\frac{d\eta}{dx} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$T_{00} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\mu \left(\frac{d\eta}{dt} \right)^2 + K \left(\frac{d\eta}{dx} \right)^2 \right]$$



$$T_{00} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\mu \left(\frac{d\eta}{dt} \right)^2 + K \left(\frac{d\eta}{dx} \right)^2 \right]$$

动能 势能

于是, T_0 应该是能量流密度了

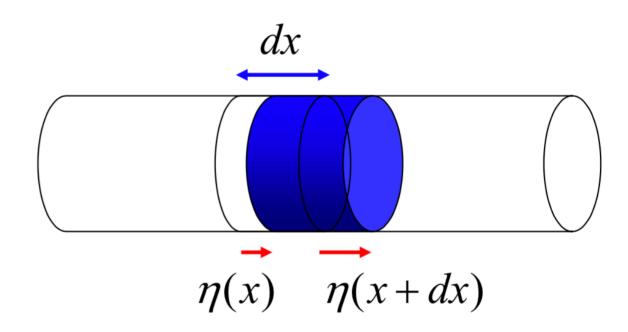
$$T_{01} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \frac{d\eta}{dx}} \dot{\eta} = -K \frac{d\eta}{dx} \dot{\eta}$$
 是吗?

$$T_{\mu\nu} \equiv \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \eta_{,\nu}} \eta_{,\mu} - \mathcal{L} \delta_{\mu\nu}$$

能量流密度

▶ 考虑一维棒上的一小段 振动中,它被拉长了 $d\eta$

$$\eta(x+dx) - \eta(x) = \frac{d\eta}{dx}dx$$



于是、相对应的胡克律力为

$$F = -K \frac{d\eta}{dx}$$

由此,可得到由这一小段对下一小段所做的功率

$$F\dot{\eta} = -K\frac{d\eta}{dx}\dot{\eta}$$



$$T_{01} = -K \frac{d\eta}{dx} \dot{\eta}$$

动量密度

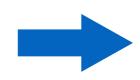
$$T_{\mu\nu} \equiv \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \eta_{,\nu}} \eta_{,\mu} - \mathcal{L} \delta_{\mu\nu}$$

• 首先考虑
$$T_{i0} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\eta}} \frac{d\eta}{dx_i}$$

同样地,以一维弹性棒为例

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\mu \left(\frac{d\eta}{dt} \right)^2 - K \left(\frac{d\eta}{dx} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$T_{10} = \mu \frac{d\eta}{dt} \frac{d\eta}{dx}$$



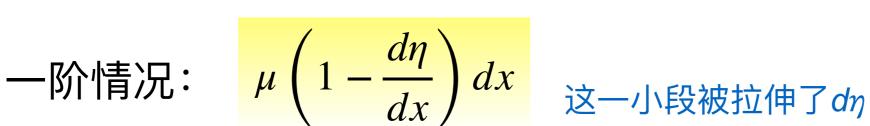
$$T_{10} = \mu \frac{d\eta}{dt} \frac{d\eta}{dx}$$

并不很明显看出是动量密度...

动量密度

一维棒上从 x 到 x+dx 的一小段,质量有多少?

零阶情况: *μdx*



故其动量为
$$\mu \left(1 - \frac{d\eta}{dx}\right) \frac{d\eta}{dt} dx$$

额外的动量密度
$$-\mu \frac{d\eta}{dt} \frac{d\eta}{dx} = -T_{10}$$

-T10 可以被认为是动量密度

$$T_{10} = \mu \frac{d\eta}{dt} \frac{d\eta}{dx}$$

dx

 $\eta(x) \quad \eta(x+dx)$

应力—能量张量

● 我们可以解释应力—能量张量的各个分量为:

 T_{00} = 能量密度

 T_{Oi} = 能量流密度

 T_{i0} = 动量密度

 T_{ij} = 动量密度的流密度

• 所以散度条件表示了能量与动量的守恒

$$\frac{dT_{\mu\nu}}{dx_{\nu}} = 0$$

总结

• 建立了连续力学系统的拉格朗日表述

$$L = \iiint \mathcal{L} \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

拉格朗日量

拉格朗日方程

$$\frac{d}{dx_{\mu}} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \eta_{\rho,\mu}} \right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \eta_{\rho}} = 0$$

● 能量、动量守恒由应力—能量张量的散度条件给出

$$T_{\mu\nu} \equiv \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \eta_{,\nu}} \eta_{,\mu} - \mathcal{L} \delta_{\mu\nu}$$



$$\frac{dT_{\mu\nu}}{dx_{\nu}} = 0$$