

# 理论力学

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# 内容回顾

$$P_i \dot{Q}_i - K + \frac{dF}{dt} = p_i \dot{q}_i - H$$

- 正则变换
- 标度变换
- 四类生成函数的基本型

## 今日目标

- 无穷小正则变换
- 直接条件
- 辛几何
- 正则变换的两种"绘景"

#### 无穷小正则变换

• 无穷小正则变换是一种正则变换,但其中p,q 的改变量非常小

$$Q_i = q_i + \delta q_i$$

$$P_i = p_i + \delta p_i$$

 $Q_i = q_i + \delta q_i$   $P_i = p_i + \delta p_i$   $\delta q_i, \delta p_i$  代表很小的改变量,非变分!!

无穷小正则变换与恒等变换非常接近

相应的生成函数应为 
$$F_2(q,P,t) = q_i P_i + \varepsilon G(q,P,t)$$
 恒等变换的生成元  $4$  很小!

查生成函数表 
$$p_i = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial q_i} = P_i + \varepsilon \frac{\partial G}{\partial q_i}$$

$$Q_i = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial P_i} = q_i + \varepsilon \frac{\partial G}{\partial P_i}$$

$$\delta q_i = \varepsilon \frac{\partial G}{\partial P_i} \approx \varepsilon \frac{\partial G}{\partial p_i}$$

$$\delta p_i = -\varepsilon \frac{\partial G}{\partial q_i} \approx -\varepsilon \frac{\partial G}{\partial Q_i}$$

### 无穷小正则变换的生成元

无穷小正则变换的生成函数为  $F_2(q, P, t) = q_i P_i + \varepsilon G(q, P, t)$ 

$$Q_i = q_i + \varepsilon \frac{\partial G}{\partial P_i}$$
 
$$P_i = p_i - \varepsilon \frac{\partial G}{\partial q_i}$$

$$P_i = p_i - \varepsilon \frac{\partial G}{\partial q_i}$$

虽然这一称呼并不完全准确, G被称为无穷小正则变换的生成元 因为生成函数是 F!

由于正则变换是无穷小的,G 可以表示为 g 或 Q,以及 p 或 P 的函数。

例如: 
$$G = G(q, p, t)$$

$$Q_i = q_i + \varepsilon \frac{\partial G}{\partial p_i}$$

$$Q_i = q_i + \varepsilon \frac{\partial G}{\partial p_i} \qquad P_i = p_i - \varepsilon \frac{\partial G}{\partial q_i}$$

#### 哈密顿量

•  $\Leftrightarrow$  G = H(q, p, t)

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} = \dot{q}_i$$

$$\delta q_i = \varepsilon \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} = \varepsilon \dot{q}_i$$

$$\delta q_i = \varepsilon \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} = \varepsilon \dot{q}_i \qquad \delta p_i = -\varepsilon \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} = \varepsilon \dot{p}_i$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} = -\dot{p}_i$$

• 这时,  $\varepsilon$  事实上可以看作是无穷小时间  $\delta t$ 

$$\delta q_i = \dot{q}_i \delta t \qquad \delta p_i = \dot{p}_i \delta t$$

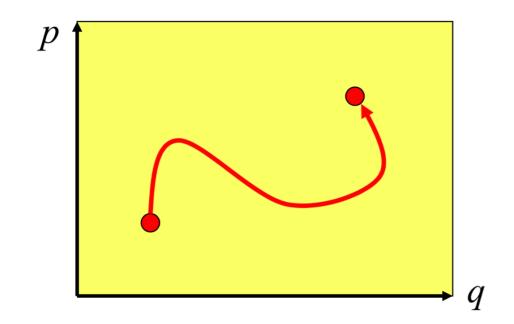
$$\delta p_i = \dot{p}_i \delta t$$

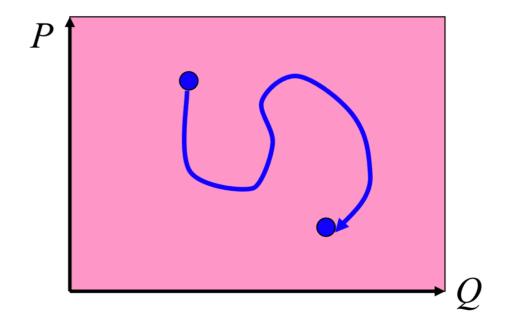
哈密顿量是系统随时间所做无穷小正则变换的生成元

在量子力学中,哈密顿量表征时间演化的算符

#### 两种绘景

正则变换允许我们利用多种"坐标/动量"来描述同一体系 不同相空间中的同一系统





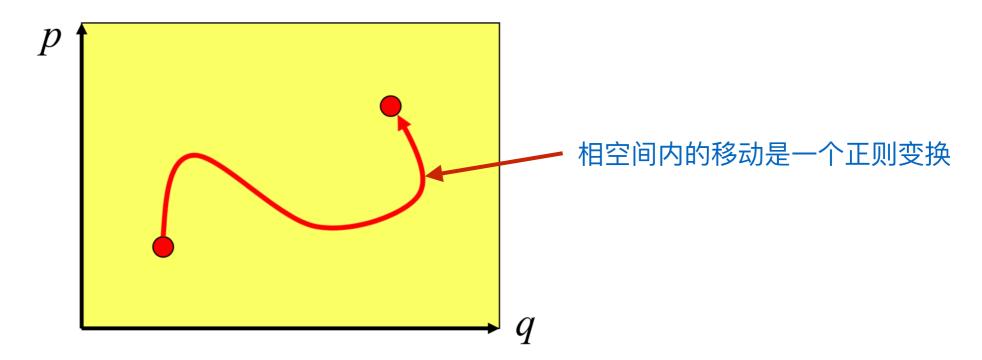
这是"静态" 绘景 (static view)体系本身没有发生变化

#### 正则变换的"动态" 绘景 (dynamic view)

• 一个随时间演化的系统  $q(t_0), p(t_0)$   $\Rightarrow$  q(t), p(t)

任一时刻,q和p都满足哈密顿正则方程

时间演化必须是一个正则变换



● "静态" 绘景: 坐标系在变换, "被动"观点

"动态" 绘景: 物理系统在运动, "主动"观点

#### 从正则方程出发构建正则变换

$$P_i \dot{Q}_i - K + \frac{dF}{dt} = p_i \dot{q}_i - H$$

考虑一个受限正则变换, 即生成函数不显含时间

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial t} = 0$$



$$K(Q, P) = H(q, p)$$

Q和P仅依赖于q和p,而不依赖于t

$$Q_i = Q_i(q, p)$$
  $P_i = P_i(q, p)$ 

$$P_i = P_i(q, p)$$



$$\dot{Q}_{i} = \frac{\partial Q_{i}}{\partial q_{j}} \dot{q}_{j} + \frac{\partial Q_{i}}{\partial p_{j}} \dot{p}_{j} = \frac{\partial Q_{i}}{\partial q_{j}} \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_{j}} - \frac{\partial Q_{i}}{\partial p_{j}} \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_{j}}$$

$$\dot{P}_{i} = \frac{\partial P_{i}}{\partial q_{j}} \dot{q}_{j} + \frac{\partial P_{i}}{\partial p_{j}} \dot{p}_{j} = \frac{\partial P_{i}}{\partial q_{j}} \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_{j}} - \frac{\partial P_{i}}{\partial p_{j}} \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_{j}}$$

$$\dot{P}_{i} = \frac{\partial P_{i}}{\partial q_{j}} \dot{q}_{j} + \frac{\partial P_{i}}{\partial p_{j}} \dot{p}_{j} = \frac{\partial P_{i}}{\partial q_{j}} \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_{j}} - \frac{\partial P_{i}}{\partial p_{j}} \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_{j}}$$

利用正则方程!

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} = \dot{q}_i$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} = -\dot{p}_i$$

#### 直接条件

● 另一方面,直接写出Q、P满足的正则方程

$$\dot{Q}_i = \frac{\partial H}{\partial P_i} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_j} \frac{\partial q_j}{\partial P_i} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_j} \frac{\partial p_j}{\partial P_i}$$

$$\dot{Q}_i = \frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial q_j} \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_j} - \frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial p_j} \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_j}$$

$$\dot{P}_i = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial Q_i} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_j} \frac{\partial q_j}{\partial Q_i} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_j} \frac{\partial p_j}{\partial Q_i}$$

$$\dot{P}_i = \frac{\partial P_i}{\partial q_j} \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_j} - \frac{\partial P_i}{\partial p_j} \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_j}$$



$$\dot{P}_{i} = \frac{\partial P_{i}}{\partial q_{j}} \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_{j}} - \frac{\partial P_{i}}{\partial p_{j}} \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_{j}}$$

#### 正则变换的直接条件!

$$\left(\frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial q_j}\right)_{q,p} = \left(\frac{\partial p_j}{\partial P_i}\right)_{Q,P}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial q_j}\right)_{q,p} = \left(\frac{\partial p_j}{\partial P_i}\right)_{Q,P} \qquad \left(\frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial p_j}\right)_{q,p} = -\left(\frac{\partial q_j}{\partial P_i}\right)_{Q,P}$$

这里下标是为了提醒我们自变量是什么 ... 
$$\left( \frac{\partial P_i}{\partial q_j} \right)_{q,p} = - \left( \frac{\partial p_j}{\partial Q_i} \right)_{Q,P} \qquad \left( \frac{\partial P_i}{\partial p_j} \right)_{q,p} = \left( \frac{\partial q_j}{\partial Q_i} \right)_{Q,P}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial P_i}{\partial p_j}\right)_{q,p} = \left(\frac{\partial q_j}{\partial Q_i}\right)_{Q,P}$$

#### 直接条件

$$\left(\frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial q_j}\right)_{q,p} = \left(\frac{\partial p_j}{\partial P_i}\right)_{Q,P} \qquad \left(\frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial p_j}\right)_{q,p} = -\left(\frac{\partial q_j}{\partial P_i}\right)_{Q,P} \\
\left(\frac{\partial P_i}{\partial q_j}\right)_{q,p} = -\left(\frac{\partial p_j}{\partial Q_i}\right)_{Q,P} \qquad \left(\frac{\partial P_i}{\partial p_j}\right)_{q,p} = \left(\frac{\partial q_j}{\partial Q_i}\right)_{Q,P}$$

- 直接条件是一个时间无关的正则变换的充分必要条件!可以用来检验一个时间无关的变换是否正则!
- 事实上,对于所有的(包括含时的)正则变换,直接条件都是充分必要条件。要条件。怎么证明呢?(用到无穷小正则变换)

#### 无穷小正则变换

$$\delta q_i = \varepsilon \frac{\partial G}{\partial P_i} \approx \varepsilon \frac{\partial G}{\partial p_i}$$

无穷小正则变换满足直接条件吗?试试!

$$\delta p_i = -\varepsilon \frac{\partial G}{\partial q_i} \approx -\varepsilon \frac{\partial G}{\partial Q_i}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial q_j} = \frac{\partial (q_i + \delta q_i)}{\partial q_j} = \delta_{ij} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial P_i \partial q_j} \qquad \qquad \frac{\partial p_j}{\partial P_i} = \frac{\partial (P_j - \delta p_j)}{\partial P_i} = \delta_{ij} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial P_i \partial q_j}$$



$$\frac{\partial p_j}{\partial P_i} = \frac{\partial (P_j - \delta p_j)}{\partial P_i} = \delta_{ij} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial P_i \partial q_j}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial p_j} = \frac{\partial (q_i + \delta q_i)}{\partial p_j} = \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial P_i \partial p_j}$$



$$\frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial p_j} = \frac{\partial (q_i + \delta q_i)}{\partial p_j} = \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial P_i \partial p_j} \qquad \qquad \frac{\partial q_j}{\partial P_i} = \frac{\partial (Q_j - \delta q_j)}{\partial P_i} = -\varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial P_i \partial p_j}$$

$$\frac{\partial P_i}{\partial q_j} = \frac{\partial (p_i + \delta p_i)}{\partial q_j} = -\varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial Q_i \partial q_j}$$



$$\frac{\partial p_j}{\partial Q_i} = \frac{\partial (P_j - \delta p_j)}{\partial Q_i} = \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial Q_i \partial q_j}$$

$$\frac{\partial P_i}{\partial p_j} = \frac{\partial (p_i + \delta p_i)}{\partial p_j} = \delta_{ij} - \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial Q_i \partial p_j}$$



$$\frac{\partial P_i}{\partial p_j} = \frac{\partial (p_i + \delta p_i)}{\partial p_j} = \delta_{ij} - \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial Q_i \partial p_j} \qquad \qquad \frac{\partial q_j}{\partial Q_i} = \frac{\partial (Q_j - \delta q_j)}{\partial Q_i} = \delta_{ij} - \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial Q_i \partial p_j}$$

#### 连续正则变换

● 两个正则变换接连作用等价于一个正则变换

$$P_i\dot{Q}_i - K + \frac{dF_1}{dt} = p_i\dot{q}_i - H$$

$$Y_i\dot{X}_i - M + \frac{dF_2}{dt} = P_i\dot{Q}_i - K$$

$$Y_i \dot{X}_i - M + \frac{d(F_1 + F_2)}{dt} = p_i \dot{q}_i - H$$

对任意正则变换(包括含时的)均成立!

• 相应的直接条件也有类似规则,如

$$\left(\frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial q_j}\right)_{q,p} = \left(\frac{\partial p_j}{\partial P_i}\right)_{Q,P} \qquad \qquad \left(\frac{\partial X_i}{\partial Q_j}\right)_{Q,P} = \left(\frac{\partial P_j}{\partial Y_i}\right)_{X,Y}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial X_i}{\partial q_j}\right)_{q,p} = \left(\frac{\partial p_j}{\partial Y_i}\right)_{X,Y}$$

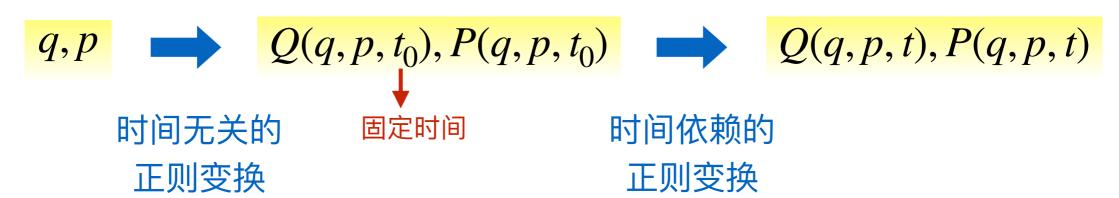
这真的很容易证明!

#### 非受限正则变换

• 现在,我们考虑一个一般的,含时的正则变换

$$Q_i = Q_i(q, p, t)$$
  $P_i = P_i(q, p, t)$   $K = H + \frac{\partial F}{\partial t}$ 

● 这个变换可以分两步进行:



第一步是时间无关的,所以满足直接条件现在,我们需要证明,第二步也满足直接条件。

### 非受限正则变换

• 我们关注一个只依赖于时间的正则变换  $Q(t_0), P(t_0)$   $\Longrightarrow$  Q(t), P(t)

将  $t - t_0$  分成许多无穷小的时间间隔 dt

$$Q(t_0), P(t_0)$$
  $Q(t_0 + dt), P(t_0 + dt)$   $Q(t), P(t)$ 

每一步都是一个无穷小正则变换,所以满足直接条件

从  $Q(t_0), P(t_0)$  到 Q(t), P(t) 的变换是随时间 t 连续演变的连续变换

因此,可看成是由许多步长为dt 的无穷小正则变换相继进行所构成。

所有正则变换均满足直接条件,反之亦然!

#### 正则方程的结构与直接条件

正则方程的辛结构

$$\dot{q}_i = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i}$$

$$\dot{p}_i = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i}$$

为什么有一个负号呢?

从哈密顿原理来看,应该与辛势有关

$$\delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} p_i dq_i - H(q, p, t) dt = 0$$
 辛势

辛势  $\Theta$  是一个 1-形式, 其外微分是辛形式, 也是一个2-形式, 记为  $\omega$ 

$$\Theta = p_i dq^i$$

$$\Theta = p_i dq^i \qquad \omega = d\Theta = dp_i \wedge dq^i$$

#### 流形上的微分形式

考虑一个二元函数的二重积分,坐标变换后要多乘一个雅可比行列式

$$A = \iiint f(x, y) dx dy = \iiint f(x, y) |M| dx' dy'$$

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial x'} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial y'} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial x'} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial y'} \end{pmatrix}$$

将积分元写为  $dx \wedge dy$ ,定义一种巧妙的外代数乘法  $\wedge$ ,即外积,满足

$$dx \wedge dy = -dy \wedge dx$$

交换反对称!

显然,

$$dx \wedge dx = -dx \wedge dx = 0$$

$$dy \wedge dy = -dy \wedge dy = 0$$

$$A = \int f(x, y) dx \wedge dy$$

$$dx \wedge dy = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial x'}dx' + \frac{\partial x}{\partial y'}dy'\right) \wedge \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x'}dx' + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y'}dy'\right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial x}{\partial x'}\frac{\partial y}{\partial y'}dx' \wedge dy' + \frac{\partial x}{\partial y'}\frac{\partial y}{\partial x'}dy' \wedge dx'$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial x'}\frac{\partial y}{\partial y'} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial y'}\frac{\partial y}{\partial x'}\right)dx' \wedge dy'$$

$$= |M|dx' \wedge dy'.$$
#
可比行列式!

#### k-形式

• 推广到 n 元函数的 n 重积分,实际上是对 n 重微分形式  $\omega$  的积分。

$$A = \int f(x^1, x^2, ..., x^n) dx^1 \wedge dx^2 \wedge ... \wedge dx^n = \int \omega$$
 简称 n-形式!

• 针对 n 个变量,推广n-形式的概念,可定义 k 重微分形式, 即 k-形式  $\alpha$ 

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{k!} \alpha_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_k} dx^{i_1} \wedge dx^{i_2} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i_k}.$$

上下指标求和约定; $\alpha$ 的k个指标能取1到n,且两两不同,代表 $\alpha$ 的一个

分量;任何 k > n 的k-形式都必定为零; $\alpha$ 的k个指标两两交换反对称

2-形式

$$\alpha_{ij}dx^i \wedge dx^j = \alpha_{ji}dx^i \wedge dx^j = -\alpha_{ji}dx^j \wedge dx^i = -\alpha_{ij}dx^i \wedge dx^j = 0$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2}\alpha_{ij}dx^i \wedge dx^j$$



关于*i, j* 对称的部分贡献为零, 只有反对称的部分有贡献

$$\alpha_{ji} = -\alpha_{ij}$$

#### 三维空间中的微分形式

- 三维空间有 3 个变量, 所以有 0-, 1-, 2-, 3- 形式。
- 0-形式是一个三元标量函数 f(x, y, z);  $\alpha = \frac{1}{k!} \alpha_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_k} dx^{i_1} \wedge dx^{i_2} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i_k}.$  由于反称性,3-形式只有一个独立的非零分量  $f(x, y, z) dx \wedge dy \wedge dz$
- 1-形式可以写成  $a_1dx + a_2dy + a_3dz = a(x, y, z) \cdot dx$  3个独立分量恰好组成一个3维矢量场 a(x, y, z)
- 2-形式可以写成  $a = \frac{1}{2} a_{ij} dx^i \wedge dx^j = a_{12} dx \wedge dy + a_{23} dy \wedge dz + a_{31} dz \wedge dx$  也只有3个独立非零分量,对应一个3维矢量场可与1-形式——映射 0(叉乘)
- k-形式和 n-k形式之间的一一映射关系: 霍奇 (Hodge) 对偶。

#### 外微分

- 外微分是一种巧妙地将微分运算与外代数运算结合在一起的运算。
- 对于 n 维空间的一个 k-1 形式

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{(k-1)!} \alpha_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_{k-1}} dx^{i_1} \wedge dx^{i_2} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i_{k-1}}$$

可以定义其外微分为

$$d\alpha = \frac{1}{(k-1)!} (\partial_j \alpha_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_{k-1}}) dx^j \wedge dx^{i_1} \wedge dx^{i_2} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i_{k-1}}$$

● 显然,  $d\alpha$  是一个 k-形式, 且满足

$$d^2\alpha = \frac{1}{(k-1)!} (\partial_i \partial_j \alpha_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_{k-1}}) dx^i \wedge dx^j \wedge dx^{i_1} \wedge dx^{i_2} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i_{k-1}} = 0$$

任何微分形式的两阶外微分为零!

### 斯托克斯公式

• 考虑2维空间的1-形式  $a = a_x dx + a_y dy$ , 其外微分为

$$da = da_x \wedge dx + da_y \wedge dy$$

$$d\alpha = \frac{1}{(k-1)!} (\partial_j \alpha_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_{k-1}}) dx^j \wedge dx^{i_1} \wedge dx^{i_2} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i_{k-1}}$$

具体地,

$$da = da_x \wedge dx + da_y \wedge dy$$

$$= (\partial_x a_x dx + \partial_y a_x dy) \wedge dx + (\partial_x a_y dx + \partial_y a_y dy) \wedge dy$$

$$= \partial_y a_x dy \wedge dx + \partial_x a_y dx \wedge dy$$

$$= (\partial_x a_y - \partial_y a_x) dx \wedge dy,$$

$$\partial_i = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}$$

• 显然, da 只有一个分量, 刚好是两维矢量 a 的旋度。

#### 二维旋度定理: 格林公式

闭合环路积分等于旋度的 区域面积积分!

$$\oint_{\partial D} \left( a_x dx + a_y dy \right) = \int_{D} \left( \partial_x a_y - \partial_y a_x \right) dx \, dy$$



#### 斯托克斯公式: 可推广至 n维空间

$$\int_{\partial D} a = \int_{D} da$$

### 微分形式的语言理解保守力

● 保守力是一个1-形式,且是另一个微分形式(0-形式)的外微分

$$\sum_{i} \mathbf{F}_{i} \cdot d\mathbf{x}_{i} = -dV$$

$$F_{\mu}dx^{\mu} = -dV(x^1, \dots, x^{3N})$$

● 两阶外微分为零,可知

$$dF = 0 = (\partial_{\mu}F_{\nu})dx^{\mu} \wedge dx^{\nu} = \left[\frac{1}{2}(\partial_{\mu}F_{\nu} - \partial_{\nu}F_{\mu}) + \frac{1}{2}(\partial_{\mu}F_{\nu} + \partial_{\nu}F_{\mu})\right]dx^{\mu} \wedge dx^{\nu}$$



$$\nabla \times \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{0}$$

旋度为零

● 根据斯托克斯公式,

$$\int_{\partial D} F = \int_{D} dF = 0$$

保守力1-形式在坐标空间任何闭合回路上的积分都为零! 保守力做功与路径无关!

#### 正则方程的辛结构

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$$\Theta = p_i dq^i$$

$$\Theta = p_i dq^i \qquad \omega = d\Theta = dp_i \wedge dq^i$$

交换 p, q 出一个负号!

#### 有辛结构的相空间

● 将 q 和 p 集合在一个变量中:

$$\eta^{j} = q^{j}, \quad j = 1, \dots, n,$$

$$\eta^{j} = p_{j-n}, \quad j = n+1, \dots, 2n.$$

$$\boldsymbol{\omega} = dp_a \wedge dq^a \equiv \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\omega}_{ij} d\eta^i \wedge d\eta^j$$

● 这时正则方程可写为: 一列 = 矩阵 \* 一列

$$\dot{\eta}^j = \omega^{jk} \frac{\partial H}{\partial \eta^k}, \quad \omega = \begin{pmatrix} 0_{n \times n} & 1_{n \times n} \\ -1_{n \times n} & 0_{n \times n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\dot{q}_i = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i}$$

$$\dot{p}_i = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i}$$

$$\omega^{-1} = \{\omega_{jk}\} = -\omega = \omega^T$$

故, 亦可表为

$$\omega_{jk}\dot{\eta}^k = \frac{\partial H}{\partial \eta^j},$$

#### 正则变换作为相空间坐标变换

● 考虑一个正则变换  $\eta \to \xi$ 

$$\dot{\eta}^j = \omega^{jk} \frac{\partial H}{\partial \eta^k},$$

$$\dot{\xi}^{i} = \frac{\partial \xi^{i}}{\partial \eta^{j}} \dot{\eta}^{j} = \frac{\partial \xi^{i}}{\partial \eta^{j}} \omega^{jk} \frac{\partial H}{\partial \eta^{k}} = \frac{\partial \xi^{i}}{\partial \eta^{j}} \omega^{jk} \frac{\partial \xi^{l}}{\partial \eta^{k}} \frac{\partial H}{\partial \xi^{l}} = M^{i}_{j} \omega^{jk} (M^{T})^{l}_{k} \frac{\partial H}{\partial \xi^{l}}$$

$$M^{i}_{j} = \frac{\partial \xi^{i}}{\partial \eta^{j}}$$

$$M^{i}_{j} = \frac{\partial \xi^{i}}{\partial \eta^{j}}$$



$$M\omega M^T = \omega$$

验证:这实际上就是直接条件!

正则变换是一个保辛的坐标变换

$$\left(\frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial q_j}\right)_{q,p} = \left(\frac{\partial p_j}{\partial P_i}\right)_{Q,P} \qquad \left(\frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial p_j}\right)_{q,p} = -\left(\frac{\partial q_j}{\partial P_i}\right)_{Q,P} \\
\left(\frac{\partial P_i}{\partial q_j}\right)_{q,p} = -\left(\frac{\partial p_j}{\partial Q_i}\right)_{Q,P} \qquad \left(\frac{\partial P_i}{\partial p_j}\right)_{q,p} = \left(\frac{\partial q_j}{\partial Q_i}\right)_{Q,P}$$

#### 正则变换作为相空间的微分同胚映射

- 微分同胚意味着微分流形之间可通过光滑函数建立——映射。
- 正则变换是相空间映射到其自身的、保持辛结构的微分同胚。
- 考虑一个自同胚映射 g,将相空间的  $\eta$  点映射到  $\xi$  点

$$\boldsymbol{\omega} = \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\omega}_{ij} d\eta^i \wedge d\eta^j$$

$$\boldsymbol{\omega}' = \boldsymbol{\omega}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\omega}' = \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\omega}_{ij} d\xi^i \wedge d\xi^j \quad \omega_{ij} \text{ $\mathbb{R}$}, \text{ $\mathbb{R}$}$$



$$\boldsymbol{\omega}' = \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\omega}_{ij} d\xi^i \wedge d\xi^j$$



$$\boldsymbol{\omega}_{ij}d\eta^{i} \wedge d\eta^{j} = \boldsymbol{\omega}_{mn}d\xi^{m} \wedge d\xi^{n} = \boldsymbol{\omega}_{mn}\frac{\partial \xi^{m}}{\partial \eta^{i}}\frac{\partial \xi^{n}}{\partial \eta^{j}}d\eta^{i} \wedge d\eta^{j}$$



$$\omega_{ij} = \omega_{mn} \frac{\partial \xi^m}{\partial \eta^i} \frac{\partial \xi^n}{\partial \eta^j}$$

这就是直接条件!

$$\omega^{ij} = \omega^{mn} \frac{\partial \xi^i}{\partial \eta^m} \frac{\partial \xi^j}{\partial \eta^n}$$

# 总结

- 无穷小正则变换
- 直接条件
- 辛几何
- 正则变换的两种"绘景"