

# statemech liouville equation divervation

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## 1 proof that $\nabla \cdot \rho v = \{\rho, H\}$

since this system has a constant number of particles, the number going out must equal in magnitude the number coming in. The rate they are coming in is  $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{\omega} \rho d\omega$  and the rate out is  $\int_{\sigma} \rho v \cdot \hat{n} d\sigma$ . to get the integrals of the same space i used the fact that  $\int_V \nabla \cdot A d\tau = \oint A \cdot da$ . using this  $\int_{\sigma} \rho v \cdot \hat{n} d\sigma = \int_{\omega} \nabla \cdot \rho v d\omega$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{\omega} \rho d\omega = - \int_{\omega} \nabla \cdot \rho v d\omega \quad (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \cdot \rho v + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = 0 \quad (2)$$

now we shall look at  $\nabla \cdot \rho v$

$$\nabla \cdot \rho v = \sum_{i=1}^{3N} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial q_i} \rho \dot{q}_i + \frac{\partial}{\partial p_i} \rho \dot{p}_i \right) \quad (3)$$

I shall now expand it

$$\nabla \cdot \rho v = \sum_{i=1}^{3N} \left( \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial q_i} \dot{q}_i + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial p_i} \dot{p}_i + \frac{\partial \dot{q}_i}{\partial q_i} \rho + \frac{\partial \dot{p}_i}{\partial p_i} \rho \right) \quad (4)$$

these equations are simplified using the definitions of  $\dot{q}$  and the  $\dot{p}$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{q} &= \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} & \dot{p} &= -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q} \\ \frac{\partial \dot{q}}{\partial q} &= \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial q \partial p} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{p}} &= -\frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial p \partial q} \end{aligned}$$

using these we get that

$$\nabla \cdot \rho v = \sum_{i=1}^{3N} \left( \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial q_i} \dot{q}_i + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial p_i} \dot{p}_i \right) \quad (5)$$

and using the fact the  $\{f, g\} = \sum_i^n \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial g}{\partial p_i} - \frac{\partial g}{\partial p_i} \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_i} \right)$

$$\nabla \cdot \rho v = \{\rho, H\} \quad (6)$$

$$\therefore \boxed{\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = -\{\rho, H\}} \quad (7)$$