



Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su

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PART II WRITING DOWN LAGRANGIANS

Chapter 5 Continuous Systems

5.1 Lagrangians and Hamiltonians

$$\frac{dL}{dt} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \dot{q}_i + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \ddot{q}_i} \ddot{q}_i$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) \dot{q}_i + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \ddot{q}_i = \cancel{\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right)} \dot{q}_i$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \dot{q}_i \right)$$

$$P_i \equiv \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} (P_i \dot{q}_i - L) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} H = 0,$$

$$\text{where } H = P_i \dot{q}_i - L$$



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Look at Variations of H

$$\begin{aligned}\delta H &= p_i \delta q_i + \delta p_i \dot{q}_i - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} \delta q_i - \frac{\partial L}{\partial p_i} \delta p_i \\ &= p_i \delta \dot{q}_i + \delta p_i \dot{q}_i - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} \delta q_i - p_i \delta \dot{q}_i \\ &= \delta p_i \dot{q}_i - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} \delta q_i\end{aligned}$$

H is function of \dot{q}_i and p_i

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

$$\Rightarrow \cancel{\frac{\partial H}{\partial \dot{q}_i}} = \cancel{\delta \dot{q}_i}, \cancel{\frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i}} =$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial H}{\partial \dot{q}_i} = -\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i}, \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} = \dot{q}_i \\ = -\dot{p}_i$$

Poisson Bracket:

$$\{A, B\}_{PB} = \frac{\partial A}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial B}{\partial p_i} - \frac{\partial A}{\partial p_i} \frac{\partial B}{\partial q_i}$$



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Note for $F = F(q_i, p_i)$

$$\frac{dF}{dt} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial q_i} \dot{q}_i + \frac{\partial F}{\partial p_i} \dot{p}_i$$

$$= \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} + \sum F_i H_i^3_{PB}$$

$$= \sum F_i H_i^3_{PB} \quad \text{if } F \text{ doesn't}$$

if the field is not a function of time.

\Rightarrow if F cons in time $\Rightarrow \sum F_i H_i^3_{PB} = 0$.
n to GM.



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Ex 5.1

$$F = F(\vec{q}, \vec{p}) \Rightarrow (\dot{\vec{q}}, \dot{\vec{p}}) = (\partial H / \partial \vec{p}, -\partial H / \partial \vec{q})$$

is tangent to $F(\vec{q}, \vec{p}) = \text{constant}$.

$$\nabla F \cdot (\dot{\vec{q}}, \dot{\vec{p}}) = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial \vec{q}}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial \vec{p}} \right) \cdot (\dot{\vec{q}}, \dot{\vec{p}})$$

$$= \frac{\partial F}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} - \frac{\partial F}{\partial p_i} \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i}$$

$$= \{F, H\}_{PB} = 0.$$

$(\dot{\vec{q}}, \dot{\vec{p}})$ also tangent to $H(\vec{q}, \vec{p}) = \text{const.}$

$$\nabla H \cdot (\dot{\vec{q}}, \dot{\vec{p}}) = \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial \vec{q}}, \frac{\partial H}{\partial \vec{p}} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial \vec{p}}, -\frac{\partial H}{\partial \vec{q}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i}$$

$$= \{H, H\}_{PB}$$

$$= 0.$$



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in \mathcal{Q}^M :

$$\frac{d\langle \hat{F} \rangle}{dt} = \frac{1}{i\hbar} \langle [\hat{F}, \hat{H}] \rangle.$$

$$\Rightarrow \{\hat{F}, \hat{H}\}_{PB}^{\mathcal{Q}^M} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Q}^M} \frac{1}{i\hbar} \langle [\hat{F}, \hat{H}] \rangle.$$

$$\text{and } \{\hat{A}, \hat{B}\}_{PB}^{\mathcal{Q}^M} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Q}^M} \frac{1}{i\hbar} \langle [\hat{A}, \hat{B}] \rangle.$$

Ex 5.2

$$\{\hat{q}_j, \hat{p}_k\}_{PB} = \frac{\partial \hat{q}_j}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial \hat{p}_k}{\partial p_i} - \frac{\partial \hat{q}_j}{\partial p_i} \frac{\partial \hat{p}_k}{\partial q_i}$$

$$= \delta_{ij} \delta_{ki} - 0$$

$$= \delta_{jk}$$

$$\text{N to } [\hat{q}_j, \hat{p}_k] = i\hbar \delta_{jk}.$$