

Пример 10

$$\textcircled{22.5} \quad I = \oint I (a p + b q) \delta q + (a p + b q) \delta p =$$

$$= \oint [a p \delta q + b q \delta q + a p \delta p + b q \delta p] = \oint [a p \delta q + b q \delta p] =$$

т.к. интегр. по замкн. конт.

$$= \oint \left[\begin{matrix} \delta(pq) = p \delta q + q \delta p \\ q \delta p = \delta(pq) - p \delta q \end{matrix} \right] = \oint [a p \delta q + b (\delta(pq) - p \delta q)] =$$

$$= \oint [a p \delta q - b p \delta q] = \oint (a - b) p \delta q$$

- приведем к виду универсального интегр. ~~не const~~

$\mathcal{H} = \oint p \delta q$ - универ. интегр. инвар. Пуанкаре.

$\Rightarrow I = (a - b) \mathcal{H}$ - связь с инв. Пуанкаре.

$$\textcircled{22.12} \quad \Phi(q_1, \dots, q_n, p_1, \dots, p_n, t)$$

$$I = \oint \left[\sum_{i=1}^n p_i \delta q_i - \Phi(q_1, \dots, q_n, p_1, \dots, p_n, t) \delta t \right]$$

$$I = \oint \left[\sum_{i=1}^n p_i \delta q_i - \mathcal{H} \delta t \right] + \oint (\mathcal{H} - \Phi) \delta t = \text{const} + \oint (\mathcal{H} - \Phi) \delta t$$

по условию I - интегр. инвар. $\Rightarrow \oint (\mathcal{H} - \Phi) \delta t = \text{inv}$

$$\mathcal{H} - \Phi = J(\mathcal{H}) \Rightarrow \Phi = \mathcal{H} + F(t)$$

$$\textcircled{22.18} \quad \mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}[\mathcal{Y}_1(q_1, p_1), \dots, \mathcal{Y}_k(p_k, q_k), t]$$

$$I_k = \int \dots \int \mathcal{Y}_k(q_k, p_k) \delta q_1 \dots \delta q_k \delta p_1 \dots \delta p_k \quad (k = \overline{1, n})$$

\Rightarrow по т. Ли $\chi_{\mathcal{H}} - \chi_{\mathcal{H}_k}$: $\mathcal{Y}_k - C_k \mathcal{Y}_{1k} = \int \dots \int \mathcal{Y}_k(q_k, p_k) \delta q_1 \dots \delta q_k \delta p_1 \dots \delta p_k$

$$- C_k \oint p_k \delta q_k = \int_{p_k}^{p_{2k}} \delta p_k \left(\int_{q_k}^{q_2(p_k)} (\mathcal{Y}_k - C_k p_k) \delta q_k \right) = 0$$

$$\mathcal{Y}_k - \text{инт. инвар.} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial p_k} \left(\int_{q_k}^{q_2(p_k)} (\mathcal{Y}_k - C_k p_k) \delta q_k \right) = 0 =$$

$$= (\mathcal{Y}_k - C_k p_k) \frac{\partial q_2(p_k)}{\partial p_k} + (\mathcal{Y}_k - C_k p_k) \frac{\partial q_1(p_k)}{\partial p_k} + \int_{q_k=l_1(p_k)}^{q_k=l_2(p_k)} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_k} (\mathcal{Y}_k - C_k p_k) \delta q_k =$$

$$= \int_{q_k(p_k)}^{q_k(p_k)} \frac{\partial \mathcal{Y}_k}{\partial q_k} \delta q_k = 0$$

$\mathcal{Y}_k = \text{const}$ - не вл. инт.

(N22.29) $\dot{x} = Ax$ $x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$

$$V_t = \int_{\Gamma_t} dV^* = \int_{\Gamma_t} dx_1^* \dots dx_n^* dp_1^* \dots dp_n^*$$

One way to t : $x = x^0 + Ax^0 \cdot t + o(t) = [E + At]x^0 + o(t)$

$$V_t = \int_{\Gamma_t} dV^* = \int_{\Gamma_0} \left| \frac{\partial x}{\partial x^0} \right| dV = \int_{\Gamma_0} [1 + t \cdot \text{tr} A + o(t)] dV =$$

$$= V_0 + \int_{\Gamma_0} [t \cdot \text{tr} A + o(t)] dV$$

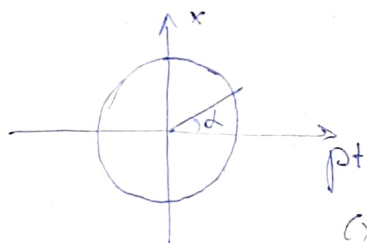
$$\dot{V}_t = \int_{\Gamma_0} \text{tr} A dV$$

One t -to a new x^0 coordinate system:

$$\dot{V}_t = \int_{\Gamma_0} \text{tr} A dV \Rightarrow V_t = \text{const} \Leftrightarrow \text{tr} A = 0 \Rightarrow \text{tr} A = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} = 0$$

(N22.51) Мат. точка движется по окружности $\Rightarrow \ddot{x} = 0$

$$x = At + p_0$$



Зададим Γ_0 : $\begin{cases} x_0 = \sin d \\ p_{t0} = \cos d \end{cases} \quad d \in [0; 2\pi]$

$$K = \frac{p_t^2}{2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x} = p_t \\ \dot{p}_t = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = x_0 + p_{t0} t = \sin d + t \cos d \\ p_t = p_{t0} = \cos d \end{cases}$$

$$(x - p_t t)^2 + p_t^2 = (\sin d)^2 + (\cos d)^2 = 1 \quad - \text{уравн. окружности}$$

$$(x - p_t t)^2 + p_t^2 = 1 \quad - \text{одно и то же}$$

One physical remark: $V(0) = \pi \cdot 1^2 = \pi$

One physical t : $S(9.11.1) = ?$

$$S = \int_a^b dx = x - p_t t \Rightarrow V' = V |\det S| \quad - \text{преобраз. координат}$$

$$V = \frac{V'}{\det S}, \quad a^2 + b^2 = 1 \Rightarrow V' = \pi \cdot 1^2 = \pi$$

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -t & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow |\det S| = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow V(t) = V'(t) = \pi = \text{const} \Rightarrow \text{физ. объем сохраняется}$$