## Aule 2 (2/FeV)

## Na oula hoje:

\* Rever oule enterior.

\* Terminor Mcc. Hemiltoniana.

\* Folhe 1.

## Delisão aula enterior

Encinetuell emzilanorot \*

\* Formolismo La grangeano.

Lo Principio Hamilton / Acção Minimo o SS = 0 => Equi E-L => equi mo kimento Lo Tear. Noether. => L'inv. transforma ções => quantidades conser Lados.

\* Formalismo Hamiltonoono

Note
2(q)

1.3.1) Eggs Hamilton (cont.)

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial q} \mathcal{L}(q,\dot{q}(q,p,t),t) = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial q} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{q}} \frac{\partial \dot{q}(q,p,t)}{\partial q}$$

Notocos: L(q,q(q,p,t),t) = L(q,p,t)

$$(=) \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial q}\right)^{=} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial q} - P \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \dot{q} (q, p, t)$$

$$(\Rightarrow) \dot{p} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial q} \left( p \cdot \dot{q}(q, p, t) - \mathcal{\vec{L}}(q, p, t) \right)$$

Podemos tembém colcular

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial p} \mathcal{L}(q,\dot{q}(q,p,t),t) = \frac{\partial \dot{q}(q,p,t)}{\partial p} \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}}(q,p,t)}_{\partial \dot{q}}$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial p} (p,\dot{q}(q,p,t)) - \dot{q}(q,p,t)$$

$$(\Rightarrow) \dot{q}(q,p,t) = \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left( p \dot{q}(q,p,t) - \tilde{\mathcal{J}}(q,p,t) \right)$$

$$= \mathcal{U}(q,p,t)$$

Definiones francional Hamiltoniano,

$$H(q,p,t) \equiv p \cdot \dot{q}(q,p,t) - L(q,\dot{q}(q,p,t),t)$$

As eges de movimente serão de des felos eges de Hern. Itam

$$\frac{4}{4}b = -\frac{36}{3} ff(6)b + 1$$

$$\frac{dt}{dq} = \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} \mathcal{H}(q, p, t)$$

Desumindo,

Trons. de legendre

$$(q,\dot{q},t) \longrightarrow (q,p,t)$$

$$\mathcal{L}(q,p,t)$$
  $\longrightarrow$   $\mathcal{L}(q,p,t)$ 

Exemplo: Osciledor Hormónico 1D

$$L(x,\dot{x},t) = \frac{m}{2}\dot{x}^2 - \frac{K}{2}\dot{x}^2 = \Upsilon(\dot{x}) - V(x)$$

a etagrego convince consugado ex

$$p = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{x}} = m\dot{x} \implies \dot{x} = \frac{p}{m}$$

que é iond so moments dinâmics (mos mes precise ser ional). O Hamiltoneans serié de de por

$$\mathcal{H}(q,p,t) = p.\dot{x} - \left(\frac{m}{\alpha}\dot{x}^2 - \frac{\kappa}{\alpha}x^2\right)$$

$$= \frac{p^2}{m} - \frac{m}{\alpha}\frac{p^2}{m^2} + \frac{\kappa}{2}x^2$$

$$= \frac{p^2}{\alpha m} + \frac{\kappa}{\alpha}x^2 = \Upsilon(p) + \sqrt{\kappa}$$

As eges de movimente são

$$\frac{94}{5} \times = \frac{96}{5} = \frac{60}{5}$$

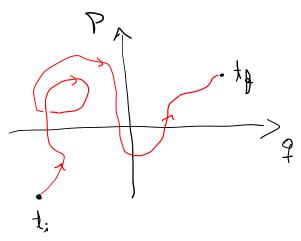
$$\frac{d}{dt}P = -\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial x} = -KX \implies \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} \times = \frac{1}{m}\frac{dP}{dt}$$

$$\implies x + Kx = 0$$

que é a mesma equ modiments que obtidemos com Deuton e Lagrenge.

1.3.2) Espeço de Fose e Parêntises de Poisson

O esfeço onde se desenvole a "ecçoo" deste formalismo é farametrizado por (q,P) e é dramado esfeço de Fase



Introduzamos coordenados unificados

$$z' = (q, p) \implies z' = p$$

As eggs de Hornilton le com somemos robos indices refetidos

onde  $\omega^{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ . Podemos es

crever como equeção motricial

$$= \left\langle \begin{array}{c} \frac{d^{2}z^{1}}{d^{2}} \\ \frac{d^{2}z^{2}}{d^{2}} \end{array} \right\rangle = \left[ \begin{array}{c} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \left( \begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial \mathcal{U}}{\partial z^{1}} \\ \frac{\partial \mathcal{U}}{\partial z^{2}} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\frac{27^{1}}{27} = \omega^{11} \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \xi^{1}} + \omega^{12} \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \xi^{2}}$$

$$(\Rightarrow) \dot{q} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial p}$$

$$\frac{d^2 z^2}{dt} = \omega^{21} \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial z^1} + \omega^{22} \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial z^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow b = -\frac{5b}{5H}$$

Exclução temporal de Varia del p(q,p,t) e dada  $\dot{q} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{U}}{\partial p} \qquad \dot{p} = -\frac{\partial \mathcal{U}}{\partial q}$   $= \frac{\partial \mathcal{U}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{U}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{U}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{U}}{\partial p}$   $= \frac{\partial \mathcal{U}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{U}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{U}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{U}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{U}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{U}}{\partial t}$   $= \frac{\partial \mathcal{U}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{U}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{U}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{U}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{U}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{U}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{U}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{U}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{U}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{U}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{U}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{U}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{U}}{\partial$ 

Parentises de Poisson :

$$\left\{A,B\right\} = \omega^{ij}\frac{\partial A}{\partial z^{i}}\frac{\partial B}{\partial z^{i}} = \frac{\partial A}{\partial q}\frac{\partial B}{\partial P} - \frac{\partial B}{\partial q}\frac{\partial A}{\partial P}$$

Propriededer

(i) Bilineares

$$\begin{cases} \chi_{1} A_{1} + \chi_{2} A_{2}, B \\ \end{cases} = \chi_{1} \begin{cases} A_{1}, B \\ \end{cases} + \chi_{2} \begin{cases} A_{2}, B \\ \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} A_{1} B_{1} + B_{2} B_{2} \\ \end{cases} = B_{1} \begin{cases} A_{1} B_{1} \\ \end{cases} + B_{2} \begin{cases} A_{2}, B \\ \end{cases}$$

(ii) Anti-rimétricon

$$\{A,B\} = -\{B,A\}$$

(iii) I dentide de Jewsi  $\{A, \{B, e\}\} + \{B, \{C, A\}\} + \{e, \{A, B\}\} = 0$ Note: Os perêntises de Poisson soo exemplos de parêntires de lie. Seros fundamentais na quentificação comónica de sistemas físicas. No entento a deri rada total destas pade sex  $\neq 0$  (de l'ido a defendências implicitas)  $\frac{dq}{dt} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial P}$ ;  $\frac{dP}{dt} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial q}$ 

Exemple: As Variáleis 9,7 ras Variáleis indefendentes que for isso vas defenden explicitemente de t => 24 = 0-27 defendens explicitemente de t => 27  $\frac{d\vec{z}}{dt} = \frac{\partial \vec{z}}{\partial t} + \left\{ \vec{z}^{i}, \mathcal{H} \right\} = \omega^{ik} \frac{\partial \vec{z}^{i}}{\partial \vec{z}^{i}} \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \vec{z}^{k}}$ 

= wir DH - neggn Ham. Exemplo:

$$\frac{d\mathcal{H}}{dt} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial t}$$

=) a H é quantidade conserrhada ma modemento se mos defender explicite mente no tempo.

L) conser lação energia

Exemplo à Varialel & (q,P) sem defenden cia explicite em t, terra exolução da da por

Este deriédel é constante de moliments se comuta com 21 no sentido dos pa rêntises de Poisson, { g, 21} = 0

Téficos Mecênica Clássica

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(a) A segunde lei Newton  $\vec{F} = m \vec{n}$   $\vec{F} = q \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ \dot{x} & \dot{y} & \dot{z} \end{vmatrix} = q (\dot{y} B, -\dot{x} B, 0)$ 

As eges de motionente series

$$\begin{cases} m \times = q y \\ m \times = -q \times \\ m \times = -q \times \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \omega_c y \\ y = -\omega_c x \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

que podemos desocoflor

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x} + \omega_c^2 \dot{x} = 0 \\ \dot{y} + \omega_c^2 \dot{y} = 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow (\dot{x}) + \omega_c^2 (\dot{x}) = 0$$

$$\ddot{z} = 0$$

(b) As eggs em cione são de 2º ordom fore es relocidades e for isso as solu tões porticulares são,

$$\dot{x}(t) = A.con(d+\phi_0)$$

$$= \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \dot{x}(t) = -A \chi^2 cor (x.t + \phi_0)$$

que pode mos lerificor resolvem egg diferencial

$$(\dot{x}) + \omega_c^7 \dot{x} = 0 \Rightarrow -\lambda^2 \dot{x} + \omega_c^7 \dot{x} + \omega_c^7 \dot{x} = 0$$

$$(=) \lambda^7 = \omega_c^2 = \lambda = \pm |\omega_c|$$

Para 
$$\dot{y}(t)$$
 teremos algo semelhanto  $\dot{y}(t) = \tilde{\lambda} \cdot \cos(\tilde{\chi} \cdot t + \tilde{\phi}_0)$ 

$$\Rightarrow (\dot{\dot{\gamma}}) + \omega_c^2 \dot{\dot{\gamma}} = 0 \Rightarrow \tilde{\chi} = \pm |\omega_c|$$

ou seje, teremos

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = A \cos(\omega_c t + \phi_o) \\ \dot{y}(t) = \widetilde{A} \cos(\omega_c t + \widetilde{\phi}_o) \\ \dot{z}(t) = \widetilde{\zeta}_z \end{cases}$$

Como so samos que  $\dot{x} = \omega_c \dot{y}$  (ler em cime)  $\Rightarrow - \omega_c \dot{A} \cdot \text{sen} (\omega_c t + \phi_o) = \omega_c \ddot{A} \cos(\omega_c t + \tilde{\phi}_o)$   $\Rightarrow \dot{A} = \tilde{A}$   $\Rightarrow \dot{\phi}_o = \phi_o + \frac{\pi}{2}$ 

2 assim a solução final foica  $\begin{cases}
x(t) = \frac{A}{\omega_c} \operatorname{sen}(\omega_c t + \phi_o) + x_o \\
y(t) = \frac{A}{\omega_c} \operatorname{cos}(\omega_c t + \phi_o) + y_o \\
z(t) = v_z^o \cdot t + z_o
\end{cases}$ 

A,  $D_0$ ,  $V_z$ ,  $X_0$ ,  $Y_0$ ,  $Z_0$  serves determinades plus condições iniciais,  $\overrightarrow{\pi}(t=0)$  e  $\overrightarrow{r}(t=0)$ .  $\left(X_{o}, Y_{o}, \mathcal{Z}_{o}\right) \qquad \left(V_{x}^{o}, V_{y}^{o}, V_{z}^{o}\right)$ 

(e) Se notormos que

$$(x(t) - x_0)^2 + (y(t) - y_0)^2 = \frac{A^2}{\omega_c^2} \left[ \cos^2(\omega_c t + \phi_0) + \cos^2(\omega_c t + \phi_0) + \cos^2(\omega_c t + \phi_0) \right]$$

$$(x(t) - x_0)^2 + (y(t) - y_0)^2 = \frac{A^2}{\omega_c^2} \left[ \cos^2(\omega_c t + \phi_0) + \cos^2(\omega_c t + \phi_0) + \cos^2(\omega_c t + \phi_0) \right]$$

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$$(x(t) - x(t) - x(t) + \cos^2(\omega_c t + \phi_0)$$

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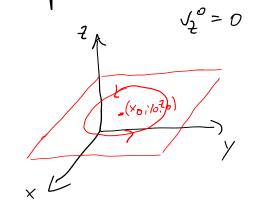
$$(x(t) - x(t) - x(t) + \cos^2(\omega_c t + \phi_0)$$

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$$(x(t) - x(t) - x(t) + \cos^2(\omega_c t + \phi_0)$$

$$(x($$



Depresentante cosos  $\sqrt{2} = 0$  e  $\sqrt{2} \neq 0$   $\sqrt{2} \neq 0$   $\sqrt{2} \neq 0$   $\sqrt{2} \neq 0$ Anticular restants Particula esti rala, mas man tem raio constante (projecção floro xy).

Rois é controleds por A e Wc.

(1.2) Formolismo lagrangeeno

(a) Quere mos colcular 
$$\overrightarrow{\nabla}_{x} \overrightarrow{F} = \overrightarrow{c}$$
 $\overrightarrow{\nabla}_{x} \overrightarrow{F} = q (\overrightarrow{\nabla}_{x} \overrightarrow{E} + \overrightarrow{\nabla}_{x} (\overrightarrow{r}_{x} \overrightarrow{B}))$ 
 $\overrightarrow{\nabla}_{x} (\overrightarrow{x}_{x} \overrightarrow{F}) = (\overrightarrow{F}_{x} \overrightarrow{r}_{x}) \overrightarrow{x} - \overrightarrow{F}_{x} (\overrightarrow{r}_{x} \overrightarrow{K}) - \overrightarrow{c}_{x} (\overrightarrow{r}_{x} \overrightarrow{F}) = (\overrightarrow{F}_{x} \overrightarrow{r}_{x}) \overrightarrow{F}_{x} + \overrightarrow{c}_{x} (\overrightarrow{r}_{x} \overrightarrow{F}) - (\overrightarrow{r}_{x} \overrightarrow{r}_{x}) \overrightarrow{F}_{x} + \overrightarrow{c}_{x} (\overrightarrow{r}_{x} \overrightarrow{F}) = (\overrightarrow{r}_{x} \overrightarrow{r}_{x}) \overrightarrow{F}_{x} + \overrightarrow{c}_{x} (\overrightarrow{r}_{x} \overrightarrow{F}) = (\overrightarrow{r}_{x} \overrightarrow{r}_{x}) \overrightarrow{F}_{x} + \overrightarrow{c}_{x} (\overrightarrow{r}_{x} \overrightarrow{F}) = (\overrightarrow{r}_{x} \overrightarrow{r}_{x}) \overrightarrow{F}_{x} + \overrightarrow{r}_{x} (\overrightarrow{r}_{x} \overrightarrow{F}) = (\overrightarrow{r}_{x} \overrightarrow{r}_{x}) \overrightarrow{F}_{x} + \overrightarrow{r}_{x} (\overrightarrow{r}_{x} \overrightarrow{F}) = (\overrightarrow{r}_{x} \overrightarrow{r}_{x}) \overrightarrow{F}_{x} + (\overrightarrow{r}_{x} \overrightarrow{r}_{x}) \overrightarrow{F}_{x} + (\overrightarrow{r}_{x} \overrightarrow{r}_{x}) = (\overrightarrow{r}_{x} \overrightarrow{r}_{x}) \overrightarrow{F}_{x} + (\overrightarrow{r}_{x} \overrightarrow{r}_{x}) \overrightarrow{F}_{x}$