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## Contents

$$\mathcal{L} = E - V. \quad p_i = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{q}_i}$$

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \dot{q}_i - \mathcal{L}.$$

Hamilton's equation:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{q}_i = \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial p_i} = \{q_i, \mathcal{H}\} \\ \dot{p}_i = -\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial q_i} = \{p_i, \mathcal{H}\} \end{cases}$$

Action

$$S = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left( \sum_i p_i \dot{q}_i - \mathcal{H} \right) dt = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left( \sum_i p_i dq_i - \mathcal{H} dt \right)$$

Poisson bracket:

$$\{f, g\} = \sum_i \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial g}{\partial p_i} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_i} \frac{\partial g}{\partial q_i} \right)$$

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

If  $(q, p, t) \mapsto (Q, P, t)$  canonical transformation, with Hamiltonian  $\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{K}$  respectively. Then

$$\sum_i p_i dq_i - \mathcal{H} dt - \sum_i P_i dQ_i + \mathcal{K} dt = dF$$

Type-1 generating function  $F = F_1(q, Q, t)$ . Type-2 generating function  $F = F_2(q, P, t)$ .

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial q} = p.$$

**Theorem 0.1.** Let  $W(q, t)$  be the value of the action on the extrmal curve with fixed initial point and endpoint  $(t, q)$ . Then  $W(q, t)$  satisfies Hamilton-Jacobi equation

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial t} + \mathcal{H}\left(q, \frac{\partial W}{\partial q}, t\right)$$

If  $W = W_0(q_1, \dots, q_n, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) - Et$ ,  $\alpha_i$  constant of motions, then  $\beta_i = \frac{\partial W}{\partial \alpha_i}$ .  
 $(q, p) \mapsto (\alpha, \beta)$  canonical transformation with Hamiltonian  $\mathcal{H} = 0$ . And  $(q, p)$  can  
be represented by  $(\alpha, \beta)$  Action-variation  $I_i = \int_{\gamma_i} \sum p_i dq_i$

Generating function  $S = \int^q \sum p_k(\tilde{q}, I) d\tilde{q}$ .

Action-angle  $\theta(I, q) = \frac{\partial S}{\partial I}$