Ejercicios del capítulo 9 de Classical Mechanics de H. Goldstein

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Ejercicio 9.9

Sea u una función de $r^2, p^2, \mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{p}$. Para mostar que $[u, \mathbf{L}] = 0$ es suficiente ver que $[r^2, \mathbf{L}] = 0$, $[p^2, \mathbf{L}] = 0$ y $[\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{L}] = 0$ ya que:

$$[u, \mathbf{L}] = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial \mathbf{L}}{\partial p_i} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial p_i} \frac{\partial \mathbf{L}}{\partial x_i} =$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial (r^2)} \frac{\partial r^2}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial (p^2)} \frac{\partial p^2}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial (\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{p})} \frac{\partial \mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{p}}{\partial x_i}\right) \frac{\partial \mathbf{L}}{\partial p_i} - \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial (r^2)} \frac{\partial r^2}{\partial p_i} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial (p^2)} \frac{\partial p^2}{\partial p_i} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial (\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{p})} \frac{\partial \mathbf{L}}{\partial p_i}\right) \frac{\partial \mathbf{L}}{\partial x_i}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial (r^2)} \left(\frac{\partial r^2}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial \mathbf{L}}{\partial p_i} - \frac{\partial r^2}{\partial p_i} \frac{\partial \mathbf{L}}{\partial x_i}\right)\right) + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial (p^2)} \left(\frac{\partial p^2}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial \mathbf{L}}{\partial p_i} - \frac{\partial p^2}{\partial p_i} \frac{\partial \mathbf{L}}{\partial x_i}\right)\right) + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial (\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{p})} \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{p}}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial \mathbf{L}}{\partial p_i} - \frac{\partial \mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{p}}{\partial p_i} \frac{\partial \mathbf{L}}{\partial x_i}\right)\right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial u}{\partial (r^2)} [r^2, \mathbf{L}] + \frac{\partial u}{\partial (p^2)} [p^2, \mathbf{L}] + \frac{\partial u}{\partial (\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{p})} [\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{L}]$$

Ahora calculemos los corchetes de Poisson de la anterior expresión:

$$[x_lx_l, \epsilon_{ijk}x_ip_j] = \epsilon_{ijk}([x_lx_l, x_i]p_j + x_i[x_lx_l, p_j]) = -\epsilon_{ijk}(p_j([x_i, x_l]x_l + x_l[x_i, x_l]) + x_i([p_j, x_l]x_l + x_l[p_i, x_l]))$$

$$\text{Pero } [x_i, x_j] = [p_i, p_j] = 0 \text{ y } [x_i, p_j] = -[p_j, x_i] = \delta_{ij}. \text{ Asi entonces:}$$

$$[x_lx_l, \epsilon_{ijk}x_ip_j] = -\epsilon_{ijk}(2x_ix_l[p_j, x_l]) = 2\epsilon_{ijk}x_ix_j = \epsilon_{ijk}x_ix_j + \epsilon_{ijk}x_jx_i = 0$$

Para el segundo término tenemos:

$$[p_l p_l, \epsilon_{ijk} x_i p_j] = \epsilon_{ijk} (p_j [p_l p_l, x_i] + x_i [p_l p_l, p_j]) = -\epsilon_{ijk} (p_j [x_i, p_l p_l]) = -\epsilon_{ijk} 2 p_j p_l [x_i, p_l] = -2\epsilon_{ijk} p_j p_i = 0$$

Finalmente:

$$[x_{l}p_{l}, \epsilon_{ijk}x_{i}p_{j}] = \epsilon_{ijk}([x_{l}p_{l}, x_{i}]p_{j} + x_{i}[x_{l}p_{l}, p_{j}]) = -\epsilon_{ijk}(p_{j}([x_{i}, x_{l}]p_{l} + x_{l}[x_{i}, p_{l}]) + x_{i}([p_{j}, x_{l}]p_{l} + x_{l}[p_{j}, p_{l}])) = -\epsilon_{ijk}p_{j}x_{i} + \epsilon_{ijk}x_{i}p_{j} = 0$$

Ahora si $\mathbf{F} = u\mathbf{r} + v\mathbf{p} + w\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{p}$ donde u, v, w son funciones del mismo tipo que las del literal anterior. Entonces se pide mostrar que $[F_i, L_j] = \epsilon_{ijk}F_k$. Para ver lo anterior calculemos por separado los siguientes expresiones:

$$[ux_i, L_j] = u[x_i, L_j]$$
$$[vp_i, L_j] = v[p_i, L_j]$$
$$[wL_i, L_j] = w[L_i, L_j]$$

ya que $[u, L_j] = [v, L_j] = [w, L_j] = 0$. Ahora basta calcular las anteriores expresiones.

$$[x_l, \epsilon_{ijk} x_i p_j] = \epsilon_{ijk} (p_j [x_l, x_i] + x_i [x_l, p_j]) = \epsilon_{ilk} x_i$$

$$\begin{split} [p_l,\epsilon_{ijk}x_ip_j] &= \epsilon_{ijk}(x_i[p_l,p_j] + p_j[p_l,x_i]) = -\epsilon_{ljk}p_j = \epsilon_{jlk}p_j \\ [\epsilon_{lmi}x_lp_m,\epsilon_{abj}x_ap_b] &= \epsilon_{lmi}\epsilon_{abj}(x_a[x_lp_m,p_b] + p_b[x_lp_m,x_a]) = -\epsilon_{lmi}\epsilon_{abj}(x_a([p_b,x_l]p_m) + p_b([x_a,p_m]x_l)) = \\ &-\epsilon_{lmi}\epsilon_{abj}(-x_ap_m\delta_{bl} + \delta_{am}p_bx_l) \end{split}$$

Finalmente: $[L_i, L_j] = \epsilon_{lmi}\epsilon_{abj}\delta_{bl}x_ap_m - \epsilon_{lmi}\epsilon_{abj}\delta_{am}p_bx_l = \epsilon_{lmi}\epsilon_{alj}x_ap_m - \epsilon_{lmi}\epsilon_{mbj}p_bx_l = \epsilon_{ijk}L_k$ Reuniendo todo lo anterior tenemos que (haciendo los cambios de indices adecuados en la anteriores ecuaciones):

$$[F_i, L_j] = u\epsilon_{ijk}x_k + v\epsilon_{ijk}p_k + \epsilon_{ijk}wL_k$$

Ejercicio 9.28

Para este problema tenemos que los momentos canonicos estan dados por:

$$p_k = m\dot{x}_k + \frac{q}{2}\epsilon_{ijk}B_ix_j$$

De estos se obtiene facilmente que:

$$v_k = \dot{x}_k = \frac{p_k - \frac{q}{2}\epsilon_{ijk}B_ix_j}{m}$$

Así entonces:

$$\begin{split} [v_k, v_l] &= [\frac{p_k - \frac{q}{2}\epsilon_{ijk}B_ix_j}{m}, \frac{p_l - \frac{q}{2}\epsilon_{abl}B_ax_b}{m}] = \frac{1}{m^2}([p_k, -\frac{q}{2}\epsilon_{abl}B_ax_b] - [\frac{q}{2}\epsilon_{ijk}B_ix_j, p_l]) \\ &= \frac{1}{m^2}(-\frac{q}{2}\epsilon_{abl}B_a[p_k, x_b] - \frac{q}{2}\epsilon_{ijk}B_i[x_j, p_l]) = \frac{1}{m^2}(\frac{q}{2}\epsilon_{abl}B_a\delta_{kb} - \frac{q}{2}\epsilon_{ijk}B_i\delta_{jl} = \frac{1}{m^2}(\frac{q}{2}\epsilon_{akl}B_a - \frac{q}{2}\epsilon_{ilk}B_i) \\ &= \frac{1}{m^2}\frac{q}{2}(\epsilon_{akl}B_a + \epsilon_{ikl}B_i) = \frac{q}{m^2}\epsilon_{akl}B_a \end{split}$$

Por otro lado:

$$[x_{l}, v_{k}] = [x_{l}, \frac{p_{k} - \frac{q}{2}\epsilon_{ijk}B_{i}x_{j}}{m}] = \frac{\delta_{lk}}{m}$$

$$[p_{l}, \dot{x}_{k}] = \frac{p_{k} - \frac{q}{2}\epsilon_{ijk}B_{i}x_{j}}{m}] = \frac{-q\epsilon_{ijk}B_{i}}{2m}[p_{l}, x_{j}] = \frac{q\epsilon_{ijk}B_{i}}{2m}\delta_{lj} = \frac{q\epsilon_{ilk}B_{i}}{2m}$$

$$[x_{k}, \dot{p}_{l}] = [x_{k}, [p_{l}, H]] = -[H, [x_{k}, p_{l}]] - [p_{l}, [H, x_{k}]] = -[p_{l}, -\dot{x}_{k}] = [p_{l}, \dot{x}_{k}] = \frac{q\epsilon_{ilk}B_{i}}{2m}$$

Para el último cálculo es necesario encontrar una expresión para \dot{p}_a , para esto usamos las ecuaciones de Hamilton:

$$H = \frac{\left(p_i - \frac{q}{2}B_j x_k \epsilon_{ijk}\right) \left(p_i - \frac{q}{2}B_l x_n \epsilon_{iln}\right)}{2m}$$

Con estas se encuentran facilmente los \dot{p}_a :

$$\dot{p}_{a} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x_{a}} = \frac{q}{2} B_{l} \epsilon_{ila} \left(p_{i} - \frac{q}{2} B_{j} x_{k} \epsilon_{ijk} \right) + \frac{q}{2} B_{j} \epsilon_{ija} \left(p_{i} - \frac{q}{2} B_{l} x_{n} \epsilon_{iln} \right)$$

y se calcula el corchete de Poisson:

$$[p_b, \dot{p}_a] = \frac{1}{2m} \left(-\frac{q^2}{4} B_j B_l \epsilon_{ijk} \epsilon_{ila} [p_b, x_k] - \frac{q^2}{4} B_l B_j \epsilon_{iln} \epsilon_{ija} [p_b, x_n] \right)$$
$$= \frac{q^2}{8m} B_l B_j (\epsilon_{ijb} \epsilon_{ila} + \epsilon_{ilb} \epsilon_{ija}) = \frac{q^2}{4m} (B_l B_l \delta_{ba} - B_a B_b)$$

Ejercicio 9.30

Supongamos que Q, R son constantes de movimiento entonces::

$$[Q, H] = -\frac{\partial Q}{\partial t}$$

$$[R, H] = -\frac{\partial R}{\partial t}$$

Evaluemos las siguientes cantidades:

$$[[Q,R],H] = [R,[H,Q]] + [Q,[R,H]] = [R,\frac{\partial Q}{\partial t}] + [Q,-\frac{\partial R}{\partial t}] =$$

$$[[Q,R],H] = [R,[H,Q]] + [Q,[R,H]] = [R,\frac{\partial Q}{\partial t}] + [Q,-\frac{\partial R}{\partial t}] + [Q,-\frac{\partial R}{\partial t}] = [R,\frac{\partial Q}{\partial t}] + [Q,-\frac{\partial R}{\partial t}] + [Q,-\frac{\partial R}{\partial$$

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial x_i}\frac{\partial}{\partial p_i}\left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial t}\right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}\left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial t}\right)\frac{\partial R}{\partial p_i} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x_i}\frac{\partial}{\partial p_i}\left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial t}\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}\left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial t}\right)\frac{\partial Q}{\partial p_i}$$

Por otro lado:

$$-\frac{\partial[Q,R]}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial R}{\partial p_i} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial p_i} \frac{\partial R}{\partial x_i} \right) =$$

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial x_i}\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial p_i}\right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x_i}\right)\frac{\partial R}{\partial p_i} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x_i}\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial p_i}\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial x_i}\right)\frac{\partial Q}{\partial p_i}$$

Para ver que [Q, R] es constante de movimiento es suficiente comparar las 2 últimas expresiones y notar que las derivadas parciales commutan.

Para mostrar que si F y H son constantes de movimiento entonces $\frac{\partial^n F}{\partial t^n}$ es constante de movimiento basta notar que $[F,H]=-\frac{\partial F}{\partial t}$ es constante de movimiento i.e:

$$\frac{d[F,H]}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(-\frac{\partial F}{\partial t} \right) = 0$$

Para probar que esto cierto para la n-esima derivada se usa inducción:

Se probo para n=1 se cumple i.e. : $\frac{d}{dt}\left(-\frac{\partial F}{\partial t}\right)=0$

Ahora supongamos que se cumple para n es decir: $\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial^n F}{\partial t^n}\right) = \left[\frac{\partial^n F}{\partial t^n}, H\right] + \frac{\partial^{n+1} F}{\partial t^{n+1}} = 0$ pero como por hipotesis $\frac{\partial^n F}{\partial t^n}$ es constante de movimiento entonces $\left[\frac{\partial^n F}{\partial t^n}, H\right]$ tambien lo es y por lo tanto $\frac{\partial^{n+1} F}{\partial t^{n+1}} = -\left[\frac{\partial^n F}{\partial t^n}, H\right]$ tambien es constante de movimiento.

Finalmente tomando $F = x - \frac{pt}{m}$ y $H = \frac{p^2}{2m}$ se verifica facilmente que:

$$[x - \frac{pt}{m}, \frac{p^2}{2m}] = [x, \frac{p^2}{2m}] = \frac{2p}{2m}[x, p] = \frac{2p}{2m} = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial t} = -(-\frac{p}{m})\frac{\partial t}{\partial t} = \frac{p}{m}$$

Ejercicio 9.31

Sea $u = \ln(p + im\omega q) - i\omega t$ y $H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 q^2$ Entonces:

$$[u,H] = \frac{\partial u}{\partial q} \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q} \frac{\partial u}{\partial p} = \left(\frac{im\omega}{p + imq\omega}\right) \frac{p}{m} - mq\omega^2 \left(\frac{1}{p + imq\omega}\right) = i\omega \frac{p + imq\omega}{p + imq\omega} = i\omega$$

Por otro lado claramente $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}=-i\omega,$ por lo tanto u es una constante de movimiento.

Como sabemos las soluciones explicitas del problema podemos ver que es exactamente u. Si $q = A\sin(\omega t + \phi)$ entonces $p = m\omega A\cos(\omega t + \phi)$ y la cantidad dentro del logaritmo es: $m\omega Ae^{i(\omega t + \phi)}$. De acuerdo a lo anterior $u = \ln m\omega A + i(\omega t + \phi) - i\omega t = i\phi + \ln \sqrt{2Em}$, donde se ha usado que $E = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 A^2$. Asi pues vemos que u no es mas que el logaritmo de una función de la energía mas i veces la fase inicial del oscilador.