

1. Consider a particle of mass  $m$  in one dimension with a linear potential  $V = kx$ . The Lagrangian is therefore

$$L = \frac{1}{2m} \dot{x}^2 - kx$$

- (a) Write the Hamilton-Jacobi equation for  $S$ .
- (b) Write a separation of variables ansatz for  $S$  and use this ansatz to find an expression for  $S$  (you may not want to solve all the integrals occurring in  $S$ )
- (c) Use the result of (b) to find the variables  $x$  and  $p$  explicitly as functions of time, with two free constants appearing in your solution.

**Solution:**

- (a) Diketahui persamaan Hamilton-jacoby:

$$H\left(x^i, \frac{\partial S}{\partial x^j}, t\right) + \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = 0$$

Sehingga:

$$H = \frac{1}{2m} \dot{x}^2 + kx$$

$$\frac{1}{2m} \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial x}\right)^2 + kx + \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = 0 \quad (1)$$

- (b) Solusi separasi variable  $S$  adalah:

$$S(x, \alpha, t) = W(x, \alpha) - \alpha t \quad (2)$$

Substitusikan nilai  $S$  pada persamaan (1) yang didapatkan dari pertanyaan (a), maka:

$$\frac{1}{2m} \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial x}\right)^2 + kx + \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2m} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} [W(x, \alpha) - \alpha t]\right)^2 + kx + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} [W(x, \alpha) - \alpha t] = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2m} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} [W(x, \alpha) - \alpha t]\right)^2 = -kx - \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} [W(x, \alpha) - \alpha t]\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2m} \left(\frac{\partial(W(x, \alpha))}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(-\alpha t)}{\partial x}\right)^2 = -kx - \left(\frac{\partial(W(x, \alpha))}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(-\alpha t)}{\partial t}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2m} \left(\frac{\partial(W(x, \alpha))}{\partial x} - 0\right)^2 = -kx - (0 + (-\alpha))$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial(W(x, \alpha))}{\partial x}\right)^2 = 2m(-kx + \alpha)$$

$$\frac{\partial W(x, \alpha)}{\partial x} = \sqrt{2m(-kx + \alpha)}$$

$$\int dW(x, \alpha) = \int (\sqrt{2m(-kx + \alpha)}) dx$$

$$W(x, \alpha) = \int (\sqrt{2m(-kx + \alpha)}) dx \quad (3)$$

Substitusikan persamaan (3) ke persamaan (2), sehingga didapatkan nilai S yaitu:

$$S(x, \alpha, t) = \int (\sqrt{2m(-kx + \alpha)}) dx - \alpha t$$

(c) \* Diketahui  $Q = \beta = \frac{\partial S(x, \alpha, t)}{\partial \alpha}$  maka,

$$\begin{aligned} \beta &= \int \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} [\sqrt{2m(-kx + \alpha)}] \right) dx - \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} [\alpha t] \\ &= \int \left( \frac{1}{2} (2m) \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2m(-kx + \alpha)}} \right) \right) dx - t \\ &= \int \left( \frac{m}{\sqrt{2m(-kx + \alpha)}} \right) dx - t \\ &= \frac{1}{k} \sqrt{2m(-kx + \alpha)} - t \end{aligned}$$

untuk nilai  $x(t)$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \beta &= \frac{1}{k} \sqrt{2m(-kx + \alpha)} - t \\ \beta + t &= \frac{1}{k} \sqrt{2m(-kx + \alpha)} \\ k(\beta + t) &= \sqrt{2m(-kx + \alpha)} \\ [k(\beta + t)]^2 &= 2m(-kx + \alpha) \\ \frac{1}{2m} [k(\beta + t)]^2 &= -kx + \alpha \\ -kx &= \frac{1}{2m} [k(\beta + t)]^2 - \alpha \\ x &= \frac{\alpha}{k} - \frac{1}{k} \frac{1}{2m} [k(\beta + t)]^2 \end{aligned}$$

\* Diketahui  $p = \frac{\partial S(x, \alpha, t)}{\partial x}$  maka,

$$\begin{aligned} p &= \int \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [\sqrt{2m(-kx + \alpha)}] \right) dx - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [\alpha t] \\ &= \int \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [\sqrt{2m(-kx + \alpha)}] \right) dx - 0 \\ p &= \sqrt{2m(-kx + \alpha)} \end{aligned}$$

2. In the case of a free particle, for which the Hamiltonian is

$$H = \frac{p^2}{2m}$$

Find the Hemilton-Jacobi, Hamilton's characteristic function  $W$ , and variables  $q$  and  $p$  explicitly as functions of time.

**Solution:**

\*\* Hemilton-jacoby dari  $H = \frac{p^2}{2m}$  yaitu:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{2m} \left( \frac{\partial S}{\partial q} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} &= 0 \\ \frac{1}{2m} \left( \frac{\partial S}{\partial q} \right)^2 &= - \frac{\partial S}{\partial t}\end{aligned}\quad (4)$$

\*\* Solusi separasi variable S adalah:

$$S(q, \alpha, t) = W(q, \alpha) - \alpha t \quad (5)$$

Subtitusikan nilai S pada persamaan (4) yang didapatkan dari pertanyaan (a), maka:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{2m} \left( \frac{\partial S}{\partial q} \right)^2 &= - \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} \\ \frac{1}{2m} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial q} [W(q, \alpha) - \alpha t] \right)^2 &= - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} [W(1, \alpha) - \alpha t] \\ \frac{1}{2m} \left( \frac{\partial(W(q, \alpha))}{\partial q} - \frac{\partial(-\alpha t)}{\partial q} \right)^2 &= - \left( \frac{\partial(W(q, \alpha))}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(-\alpha t)}{\partial t} \right) \\ \frac{1}{2m} \left( \frac{\partial(W(q, \alpha))}{\partial q} - 0 \right)^2 &= (0 + (-\alpha)) \\ \left( \frac{\partial(W(q, \alpha))}{\partial q} \right)^2 &= 2m\alpha \\ \frac{\partial W(q, \alpha)}{\partial q} &= \sqrt{2m\alpha} \\ \int dW(q, \alpha) &= \int (\sqrt{2m\alpha}) dq \\ W(q, \alpha) &= \sqrt{2m\alpha} q\end{aligned}\quad (6)$$

Persamaan (6) merupakan fungsi karakteristik Hamiltonian dari  $H = \frac{p^2}{2m}$ :

\*\* Subtitusikan persamaan (3) ke persamaan (2), sehingga didapatkan nilai S yaitu:

$$S(q, \alpha, t) = \sqrt{2m\alpha} q - \alpha t$$

Diketahui  $Q = \beta = \frac{\partial S(q, \alpha, t)}{\partial \alpha}$  maka,

$$\begin{aligned}\beta &= \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} [\sqrt{2m\alpha}] q + \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} [q] \sqrt{2m\alpha} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} [\alpha t] \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{2} (2m) \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2m\alpha}} \right) q + 0 \right) - t \\ &= \left( \frac{m}{\sqrt{2m\alpha}} \right) q - t\end{aligned}$$

*untuk nilai  $q(t)$ ,*

$$\beta = \left( \frac{m}{\sqrt{2m\alpha}} \right) q - t$$

$$\beta + t = \left( \frac{m}{\sqrt{2m\alpha}} \right) q$$

$$(\beta + t) = \sqrt{\frac{m}{2\alpha}} q$$

$$q = (\beta + t) \sqrt{\frac{2\alpha}{m}}$$

\* Diketahui  $p = \frac{\partial S(q,\alpha,t)}{\partial q}$  maka,

$$p = \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial q} [\sqrt{2m\alpha}] q + \frac{\partial}{\partial q} [q] \sqrt{2m\alpha} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial q} [\alpha t]$$

$$= \left( 0 + \frac{\partial}{\partial q} [q] \sqrt{2m\alpha} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial q} [\alpha t]$$

$$p = \sqrt{2m\alpha}$$

*Berikut saya lampirkan beberapa contoh soal yang berkaitan dengan hemilton-jacobi yang menurut saya menarik, tapi saya masih agak kurang faham prof*

*[https://bit.ly/H-J\\_Example](https://bit.ly/H-J_Example)*