

# 理论力学

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# 内容回顾

$$P_i \dot{Q}_i - K + \frac{dF}{dt} = p_i \dot{q}_i - H$$

- 正则变换
- 标度变换
- 四类生成函数的基本型

# 今日目标

- 无穷小正则变换
- 直接条件
- 正则变换的两种"绘景"

### 无穷小正则变换

• 无穷小正则变换是一种正则变换,但其中p,q 的改变量非常小

$$Q_i = q_i + \delta q_i$$

$$P_i = p_i + \delta p_i$$

 $Q_i = q_i + \delta q_i$   $P_i = p_i + \delta p_i$   $\delta q_i, \delta p_i$  代表很小的改变量,非变分!!

无穷小正则变换与恒等变换非常接近

相应的生成函数应为 
$$F_2(q,P,t) = q_i P_i + \varepsilon G(q,P,t)$$
 恒等变换的生成元  $4$  很小!

查生成函数表 
$$p_i = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial q_i} = P_i + \varepsilon \frac{\partial G}{\partial q_i}$$

$$Q_i = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial P_i} = q_i + \varepsilon \frac{\partial G}{\partial P_i}$$

$$\delta q_i = \varepsilon \frac{\partial G}{\partial P_i} \approx \varepsilon \frac{\partial G}{\partial p_i}$$

$$\delta p_i = -\varepsilon \frac{\partial G}{\partial q_i} \approx -\varepsilon \frac{\partial G}{\partial Q_i}$$

# 无穷小正则变换的生成元

无穷小正则变换的生成函数为  $F_2(q, P, t) = q_i P_i + \varepsilon G(q, P, t)$ 

$$Q_i = q_i + \varepsilon \frac{\partial G}{\partial P_i}$$
 
$$P_i = p_i - \varepsilon \frac{\partial G}{\partial q_i}$$

$$P_i = p_i - \varepsilon \frac{\partial G}{\partial q_i}$$

虽然这一称呼并不完全准确, G被称为无穷小正则变换的生成元 因为生成函数是 F!

由于正则变换是无穷小的,G 可以表示为 g 或 Q,以及 p 或 P 的函数。

例如: 
$$G = G(q, p, t)$$

$$Q_i = q_i + \varepsilon \frac{\partial G}{\partial p_i}$$

$$Q_i = q_i + \varepsilon \frac{\partial G}{\partial p_i} \qquad P_i = p_i - \varepsilon \frac{\partial G}{\partial q_i}$$

#### 哈密顿量

•  $\Leftrightarrow$  G = H(q, p, t)

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} = \dot{q}_i$$

$$\delta q_i = \varepsilon \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} = \varepsilon \dot{q}_i$$

$$\delta q_i = \varepsilon \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} = \varepsilon \dot{q}_i \qquad \delta p_i = -\varepsilon \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} = \varepsilon \dot{p}_i$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} = -\dot{p}_i$$

• 这时,  $\varepsilon$  事实上可以看作是无穷小时间  $\delta t$ 

$$\delta q_i = \dot{q}_i \delta t \qquad \delta p_i = \dot{p}_i \delta t$$

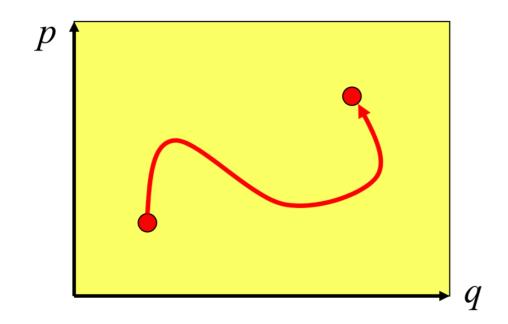
$$\delta p_i = \dot{p}_i \delta t$$

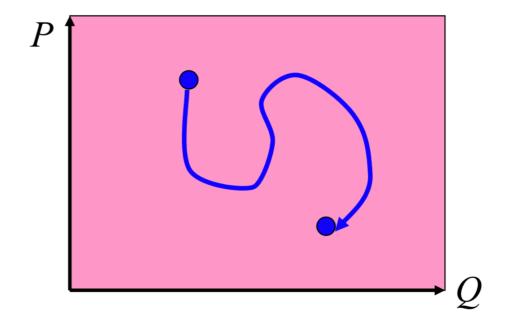
哈密顿量是系统随时间所做无穷小正则变换的生成元

在量子力学中,哈密顿量表征时间演化的算符

#### 两种绘景

正则变换允许我们利用多种"坐标/动量"来描述同一体系 不同相空间中的同一系统





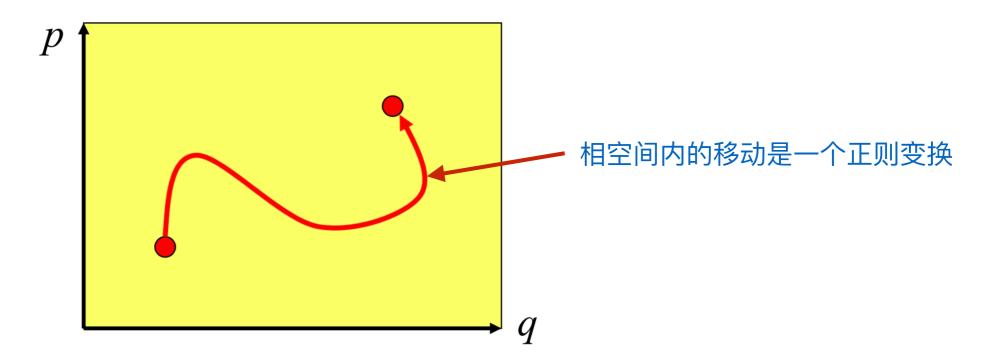
这是"静态" 绘景 (static view)体系本身没有发生变化

#### 正则变换的"动态" 绘景 (dynamic view)

• 一个随时间演化的系统  $q(t_0), p(t_0)$   $\longrightarrow$  q(t), p(t)

任一时刻,q 和 p 都满足哈密顿正则方程

时间演化必须是一个正则变换



● "静态" 绘景: 坐标系在变换, "被动"观点

"动态" 绘景: 物理系统在运动, "主动"观点

### 从正则方程出发构建正则变换

$$P_i \dot{Q}_i - K + \frac{dF}{dt} = p_i \dot{q}_i - H$$

考虑一个受限正则变换, 即生成函数不显含时间

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial t} = 0$$



$$K(Q, P) = H(q, p)$$

Q和P仅依赖于q和p,而不依赖于t

$$Q_i = Q_i(q, p)$$
  $P_i = P_i(q, p)$ 

$$P_i = P_i(q, p)$$



$$\dot{Q}_{i} = \frac{\partial Q_{i}}{\partial q_{j}} \dot{q}_{j} + \frac{\partial Q_{i}}{\partial p_{j}} \dot{p}_{j} = \frac{\partial Q_{i}}{\partial q_{j}} \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_{j}} - \frac{\partial Q_{i}}{\partial p_{j}} \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_{j}}$$

$$\dot{P}_{i} = \frac{\partial P_{i}}{\partial q_{j}} \dot{q}_{j} + \frac{\partial P_{i}}{\partial p_{j}} \dot{p}_{j} = \frac{\partial P_{i}}{\partial q_{j}} \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_{j}} - \frac{\partial P_{i}}{\partial p_{j}} \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_{j}}$$

$$\dot{P}_{i} = \frac{\partial P_{i}}{\partial q_{j}} \dot{q}_{j} + \frac{\partial P_{i}}{\partial p_{j}} \dot{p}_{j} = \frac{\partial P_{i}}{\partial q_{j}} \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_{j}} - \frac{\partial P_{i}}{\partial p_{j}} \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_{j}}$$

利用正则方程!

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} = \dot{q}_i$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} = -\dot{p}_i$$

#### 直接条件

● 另一方面,直接写出Q、P满足的正则方程

$$\dot{Q}_i = \frac{\partial H}{\partial P_i} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_j} \frac{\partial q_j}{\partial P_i} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_j} \frac{\partial p_j}{\partial P_i}$$

$$\dot{Q}_i = \frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial q_j} \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_j} - \frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial p_j} \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_j}$$

$$\dot{P}_i = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial Q_i} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_j} \frac{\partial q_j}{\partial Q_i} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_j} \frac{\partial p_j}{\partial Q_i}$$

$$\dot{P}_i = \frac{\partial P_i}{\partial q_j} \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_j} - \frac{\partial P_i}{\partial p_j} \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_j}$$



$$\dot{P}_{i} = \frac{\partial P_{i}}{\partial q_{j}} \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_{j}} - \frac{\partial P_{i}}{\partial p_{j}} \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_{j}}$$

#### 正则变换的直接条件!

$$\left(\frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial q_j}\right)_{q,p} = \left(\frac{\partial p_j}{\partial P_i}\right)_{Q,P}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial q_j}\right)_{q,p} = \left(\frac{\partial p_j}{\partial P_i}\right)_{Q,P} \qquad \left(\frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial p_j}\right)_{q,p} = -\left(\frac{\partial q_j}{\partial P_i}\right)_{Q,P}$$

这里下标是为了提醒我们自变量是什么 ... 
$$\left( \frac{\partial P_i}{\partial q_j} \right)_{q,p} = - \left( \frac{\partial p_j}{\partial Q_i} \right)_{Q,P} \qquad \left( \frac{\partial P_i}{\partial p_j} \right)_{q,p} = \left( \frac{\partial q_j}{\partial Q_i} \right)_{Q,P}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial P_i}{\partial p_j}\right)_{q,p} = \left(\frac{\partial q_j}{\partial Q_i}\right)_{Q,P}$$

#### 直接条件

$$\left(\frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial q_j}\right)_{q,p} = \left(\frac{\partial p_j}{\partial P_i}\right)_{Q,P} \qquad \left(\frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial p_j}\right)_{q,p} = -\left(\frac{\partial q_j}{\partial P_i}\right)_{Q,P} \\
\left(\frac{\partial P_i}{\partial q_j}\right)_{q,p} = -\left(\frac{\partial p_j}{\partial Q_i}\right)_{Q,P} \qquad \left(\frac{\partial P_i}{\partial p_j}\right)_{q,p} = \left(\frac{\partial q_j}{\partial Q_i}\right)_{Q,P}$$

- 直接条件是一个时间无关的正则变换的充分必要条件!可以用来检验一个时间无关的变换是否正则!
- 事实上,对于所有的(包括含时的)正则变换,直接条件都是充分必要条件。要条件。怎么证明呢?(用到无穷小正则变换)

#### 无穷小正则变换

$$\delta q_i = \varepsilon \frac{\partial G}{\partial P_i} \approx \varepsilon \frac{\partial G}{\partial p_i}$$

无穷小正则变换满足直接条件吗?试试!

$$\delta p_i = -\varepsilon \frac{\partial G}{\partial q_i} \approx -\varepsilon \frac{\partial G}{\partial Q_i}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial q_j} = \frac{\partial (q_i + \delta q_i)}{\partial q_j} = \delta_{ij} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial P_i \partial q_j} \qquad \qquad \frac{\partial p_j}{\partial P_i} = \frac{\partial (P_j - \delta p_j)}{\partial P_i} = \delta_{ij} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial P_i \partial q_j}$$



$$\frac{\partial p_j}{\partial P_i} = \frac{\partial (P_j - \delta p_j)}{\partial P_i} = \delta_{ij} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial P_i \partial q_j}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial p_j} = \frac{\partial (q_i + \delta q_i)}{\partial p_j} = \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial P_i \partial p_j}$$



$$\frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial p_j} = \frac{\partial (q_i + \delta q_i)}{\partial p_j} = \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial P_i \partial p_j} \qquad \qquad \frac{\partial q_j}{\partial P_i} = \frac{\partial (Q_j - \delta q_j)}{\partial P_i} = -\varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial P_i \partial p_j}$$

$$\frac{\partial P_i}{\partial q_j} = \frac{\partial (p_i + \delta p_i)}{\partial q_j} = -\varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial Q_i \partial q_j}$$



$$\frac{\partial p_j}{\partial Q_i} = \frac{\partial (P_j - \delta p_j)}{\partial Q_i} = \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial Q_i \partial q_j}$$

$$\frac{\partial P_i}{\partial p_j} = \frac{\partial (p_i + \delta p_i)}{\partial p_j} = \delta_{ij} - \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial Q_i \partial p_j}$$



$$\frac{\partial P_i}{\partial p_j} = \frac{\partial (p_i + \delta p_i)}{\partial p_j} = \delta_{ij} - \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial Q_i \partial p_j} \qquad \qquad \frac{\partial q_j}{\partial Q_i} = \frac{\partial (Q_j - \delta q_j)}{\partial Q_i} = \delta_{ij} - \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial Q_i \partial p_j}$$

### 连续正则变换

● 两个正则变换接连作用等价于一个正则变换

$$P_i\dot{Q}_i - K + \frac{dF_1}{dt} = p_i\dot{q}_i - H$$

$$Y_i\dot{X}_i - M + \frac{dF_2}{dt} = P_i\dot{Q}_i - K$$

$$Y_i \dot{X}_i - M + \frac{d(F_1 + F_2)}{dt} = p_i \dot{q}_i - H$$

对任意正则变换(包括含时的)均成立!

• 相应的直接条件也有类似规则,如

$$\left(\frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial q_j}\right)_{q,p} = \left(\frac{\partial p_j}{\partial P_i}\right)_{Q,P} \qquad \qquad \left(\frac{\partial X_i}{\partial Q_j}\right)_{Q,P} = \left(\frac{\partial P_j}{\partial Y_i}\right)_{X,Y}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial X_i}{\partial q_j}\right)_{q,p} = \left(\frac{\partial p_j}{\partial Y_i}\right)_{X,Y}$$

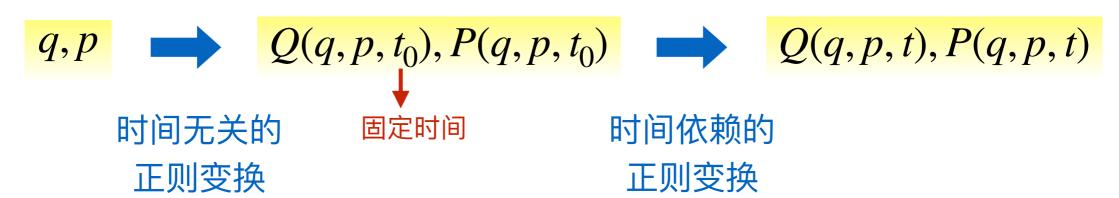
这真的很容易证明!

### 非受限正则变换

• 现在,我们考虑一个一般的,含时的正则变换

$$Q_i = Q_i(q, p, t)$$
  $P_i = P_i(q, p, t)$   $K = H + \frac{\partial F}{\partial t}$ 

● 这个变换可以分两步进行:



第一步是时间无关的,所以满足直接条件现在,我们需要证明,第二步也满足直接条件。

## 非受限正则变换

• 我们关注一个只依赖于时间的正则变换  $Q(t_0), P(t_0)$   $\Longrightarrow$  Q(t), P(t)

将  $t - t_0$  分成许多无穷小的时间间隔 dt

$$Q(t_0), P(t_0)$$
  $Q(t_0 + dt), P(t_0 + dt)$   $Q(t), P(t)$ 

每一步都是一个无穷小正则变换,所以满足直接条件

从  $Q(t_0), P(t_0)$  到 Q(t), P(t) 的变换是随时间 t 连续演变的连续变换

因此,可看成是由许多步长为dt 的无穷小正则变换相继进行所构成。

所有正则变换均满足直接条件,反之亦然!

# 总结

- 无穷小正则变换
- 直接条件
- 正则变换的两种"绘景"