

# 理论力学

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# 内容回顾

- 辛几何
- 泊松括号
- 泊松括号是正则变换不变量

#### 相空间

力学体系	函数	坐标	维度	空间
牛顿	$F(x_i,\dot{x}_i)$	$x_i$	3N	位置空间
拉格朗日	$L(q_j,\dot{q}_j,t)$	$q_{j}$	n	位形空间
哈密顿	$H(q_j,p_j,t)$	$(q_j,p_j)$	2n	相空间

- n 维位形空间可以视为嵌入在 3N 维位置空间中的 n 维微分流形
- n 维位形空间中每一个点上都有一个 n 维切空间 (广义速度) 以及 n 维余切空间(广义动量), 二者互为对偶空间(dual space)
- n 维位形空间的所有点上的切空间 构成一个 2n 维切丛 (n个坐标表示点的位置,n个 坐标 表示切矢量分量)
- n 维位形空间的所有点上的余切空间构成一个 2n 维余切丛 (n个坐标表示点的位置,n个坐标表示余切矢量分量),即相空间
- 相空间是一个具备特定结构的微分流形,称为辛流形:
   "点"对应系统的"状态";"几何结构"对应系统的"运动规律

### 正则方程的结构

正则方程的辛结构

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

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

为什么有一个负号呢?

从哈密顿原理来看,应该与辛势有关

$$\delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} p_i dq_i - H(q, p, t) dt = 0$$
 辛势

辛势  $\Theta$  是一个 1-形式, 其外微分是辛形式, 也是一个2-形式, 记为  $\omega$ 

$$\Theta = p_i dq^i$$

$$\Theta = p_i dq^i \qquad \omega = d\Theta = dp_i \wedge dq^i$$

#### 流形上的微分形式

考虑一个二元函数的二重积分,坐标变换后要多乘一个雅可比行列式

$$A = \iiint f(x, y) dx dy = \iiint f(x, y) |M| dx' dy'$$

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial x'} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial y'} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial x'} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial y'} \end{pmatrix}$$

将积分元写为  $dx \wedge dy$ ,定义一种巧妙的外代数乘法  $\wedge$ ,即外积,满足

$$dx \wedge dy = -dy \wedge dx$$

交换反对称!

显然,

$$dx \wedge dx = -dx \wedge dx = 0$$

$$dy \wedge dy = -dy \wedge dy = 0$$

$$A = \int f(x, y) dx \wedge dy$$

$$dx \wedge dy = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial x'}dx' + \frac{\partial x}{\partial y'}dy'\right) \wedge \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x'}dx' + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y'}dy'\right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial x}{\partial x'}\frac{\partial y}{\partial y'}dx' \wedge dy' + \frac{\partial x}{\partial y'}\frac{\partial y}{\partial x'}dy' \wedge dx'$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial x'}\frac{\partial y}{\partial y'} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial y'}\frac{\partial y}{\partial x'}\right)dx' \wedge dy'$$

$$= |M|dx' \wedge dy'.$$

## 可比行列式!

#### k-形式

• 推广到 n 元函数的 n 重积分,实际上是对 n 重微分形式  $\omega$  的积分。

$$A = \int f(x^1, x^2, ..., x^n) dx^1 \wedge dx^2 \wedge ... \wedge dx^n = \int \omega$$
 简称 n-形式!

• 针对 n 个变量,推广n-形式的概念,可定义 k 重微分形式, 即 k-形式  $\alpha$ 

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{k!} \alpha_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_k} dx^{i_1} \wedge dx^{i_2} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i_k}.$$

上下指标求和约定; $\alpha$ 的k个指标能取1到n,且两两不同,代表 $\alpha$ 的一个

分量;任何 k > n 的k-形式都必定为零; $\alpha$ 的k个指标两两交换反对称

以 2-形式为例

$$\alpha_{ij}dx^i \wedge dx^j = \alpha_{ji}dx^i \wedge dx^j = -\alpha_{ji}dx^j \wedge dx^i = -\alpha_{ij}dx^i \wedge dx^j = 0$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2}\alpha_{ij}dx^i \wedge dx^j$$



关于*i, j* 对称的部分贡献为零, 只有反对称的部分有贡献

$$\alpha_{ji} = -\alpha_{ij}$$

### 三维空间中的微分形式

- 三维空间有 3 个变量, 所以有 0-, 1-, 2-, 3- 形式。
- 0-形式是一个三元标量函数 f(x, y, z);  $\alpha = \frac{1}{k!} \alpha_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_k} dx^{i_1} \wedge dx^{i_2} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i_k}.$  由于反称性,3-形式只有一个独立的非零分量  $f(x, y, z) dx \wedge dy \wedge dz$
- 1-形式可以写成  $a_1dx + a_2dy + a_3dz = a(x, y, z) \cdot dx$  3个独立分量恰好组成一个3维矢量场 a(x, y, z)
- 2-形式可以写成  $a = \frac{1}{2} a_{ij} dx^i \wedge dx^j = a_{12} dx \wedge dy + a_{23} dy \wedge dz + a_{31} dz \wedge dx$  也只有3个独立非零分量,对应一个3维矢量场 可与1-形式一一映射 (叉乘)
- k-形式和 n-k形式之间的一一映射关系:霍奇(Hodge)对偶。

### 外微分

- 外微分是一种巧妙地将微分运算与外代数运算结合在一起的运算。
- 对于 n 维空间的一个 k-1 形式

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{(k-1)!} \alpha_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_{k-1}} dx^{i_1} \wedge dx^{i_2} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i_{k-1}}$$

可以定义其外微分为

$$d\alpha = \frac{1}{(k-1)!} (\partial_j \alpha_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_{k-1}}) dx^j \wedge dx^{i_1} \wedge dx^{i_2} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i_{k-1}}$$

● 显然,  $d\alpha$  是一个 k-形式, 且满足

$$d^{2}\alpha = \frac{1}{(k-1)!} (\partial_{i}\partial_{j}\alpha_{i_{1}i_{2}...i_{k-1}}) dx^{i} \wedge dx^{j} \wedge dx^{i_{1}} \wedge dx^{i_{2}} \wedge ... \wedge dx^{i_{k-1}} = 0$$

任何微分形式的两阶外微分为零!

### 斯托克斯公式

• 考虑2维空间的1-形式  $a = a_x dx + a_y dy$ , 其外微分为

$$da = da_x \wedge dx + da_y \wedge dy$$

$$d\alpha = \frac{1}{(k-1)!} (\partial_j \alpha_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_{k-1}}) dx^j \wedge dx^{i_1} \wedge dx^{i_2} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i_{k-1}}$$

具体地,

$$da = da_x \wedge dx + da_y \wedge dy$$

$$= (\partial_x a_x dx + \partial_y a_x dy) \wedge dx + (\partial_x a_y dx + \partial_y a_y dy) \wedge dy$$

$$= \partial_y a_x dy \wedge dx + \partial_x a_y dx \wedge dy$$

$$= (\partial_x a_y - \partial_y a_x) dx \wedge dy,$$

$$\partial_i = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}$$

• 显然, da 只有一个分量, 刚好是两维矢量 a 的旋度。

#### 二维旋度定理: 格林公式

闭合环路积分等于旋度的 区域面积积分!

$$\oint_{\partial D} \left( a_x dx + a_y dy \right) = \int_{D} \left( \partial_x a_y - \partial_y a_x \right) dx \, dy$$



#### 斯托克斯公式: 可推广至 n维空间

$$\int_{\partial D} a = \int_{D} da$$

### 微分形式的语言理解保守力

● 保守力是一个1-形式,且是另一个微分形式(0-形式)的外微分

$$\sum_{i} \mathbf{F}_{i} \cdot d\mathbf{x}_{i} = -dV$$

$$F_{\mu}dx^{\mu} = -dV(x^1, \dots, x^{3N})$$

● 两阶外微分为零,可知

$$dF = 0 = (\partial_{\mu}F_{\nu})dx^{\mu} \wedge dx^{\nu} = \left[\frac{1}{2}(\partial_{\mu}F_{\nu} - \partial_{\nu}F_{\mu}) + \frac{1}{2}(\partial_{\mu}F_{\nu} + \partial_{\nu}F_{\mu})\right]dx^{\mu} \wedge dx^{\nu}$$



$$\nabla \times \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{0}$$

#### 旋度为零

● 根据斯托克斯公式,

$$\int_{\partial D} F = \int_{D} dF = 0$$

保守力1-形式在坐标空间任何闭合回路上的积分都为零! 保守力做功与路径无关!

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$$\Theta = p_i dq^i$$

$$\Theta = p_i dq^i \qquad \omega = d\Theta = dp_i \wedge dq^i$$

交换 p, q 出一个负号!

#### 相空间的辛结构

● 将 q 和 p 集合在一个变量中:

$$\eta^{j} = q^{j}, \quad j = 1, \dots, n,$$
 $\eta^{j} = p_{j-n}, \quad j = n + 1, \dots, 2n.$ 

$$\boldsymbol{\omega} = dp_a \wedge dq^a \equiv \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\omega}_{ij} d\eta^i \wedge d\eta^j$$

● 这时正则方程可写为: 一列 = 矩阵 \* 一列

$$\dot{\eta}^j = \omega^{jk} \frac{\partial H}{\partial \eta^k}, \quad \omega = \begin{pmatrix} 0_{n \times n} & 1_{n \times n} \\ -1_{n \times n} & 0_{n \times n} \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

$$\omega^{-1} = \{\omega_{jk}\} = -\omega = \omega^T$$

故, 亦可表为

$$\omega_{jk}\dot{\eta}^k = \frac{\partial H}{\partial \eta^j},$$

#### 正则变换作为相空间坐标变换

● 考虑一个正则变换  $\eta \to \xi$ 

$$\dot{\eta}^j = \omega^{jk} \frac{\partial H}{\partial \eta^k},$$

$$\dot{\xi}^{i} = \frac{\partial \xi^{i}}{\partial \eta^{j}} \dot{\eta}^{j} = \frac{\partial \xi^{i}}{\partial \eta^{j}} \omega^{jk} \frac{\partial H}{\partial \eta^{k}} = \frac{\partial \xi^{i}}{\partial \eta^{j}} \omega^{jk} \frac{\partial \xi^{l}}{\partial \eta^{k}} \frac{\partial H}{\partial \xi^{l}} = M^{i}_{j} \omega^{jk} (M^{T})^{l}_{k} \frac{\partial H}{\partial \xi^{l}}$$

$$M^{i}_{j} = \frac{\partial \xi^{i}}{\partial \eta^{j}}$$

$$M^{i}_{j} = \frac{\partial \xi^{i}}{\partial \eta^{j}}$$



$$M\omega M^T = \omega$$

验证:这实际上就是直接条件!

正则变换是一个保辛的坐标变换

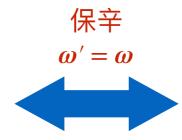
$$\left(\frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial q_j}\right)_{q,p} = \left(\frac{\partial p_j}{\partial P_i}\right)_{Q,P} \qquad \left(\frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial p_j}\right)_{q,p} = -\left(\frac{\partial q_j}{\partial P_i}\right)_{Q,P} \\
\left(\frac{\partial P_i}{\partial q_j}\right)_{q,p} = -\left(\frac{\partial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

#### 正则变换作为相空间的微分同胚映射

- 微分同胚意味着微分流形之间可通过光滑函数建立——映射。
- 正则变换是相空间映射到其自身的、保持辛结构的微分同胚。
- 考虑一个自同胚映射 g,将相空间的  $\eta$  点映射到  $\xi$  点

$$\boldsymbol{\omega} = \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\omega}_{ij} d\eta^i \wedge d\eta^j$$

$$\boldsymbol{\omega}' = \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\omega}_{ij} d\xi^i \wedge d\xi^j \quad \omega_{ij} \text{ ERSM, ATE}$$



$$\boldsymbol{\omega}' = \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\omega}_{ij} d\xi^i \wedge d\xi^j$$



$$\boldsymbol{\omega}_{ij}d\eta^{i} \wedge d\eta^{j} = \boldsymbol{\omega}_{mn}d\xi^{m} \wedge d\xi^{n} = \boldsymbol{\omega}_{mn}\frac{\partial \xi^{m}}{\partial \eta^{i}}\frac{\partial \xi^{n}}{\partial \eta^{j}}d\eta^{i} \wedge d\eta^{j}$$



$$\omega_{ij} = \omega_{mn} \frac{\partial \xi^m}{\partial \eta^i} \frac{\partial \xi^n}{\partial \eta^j}$$

这就是直接条件!

$$\omega^{ij} = \omega^{mn} \frac{\partial \xi^i}{\partial \eta^m} \frac{\partial \xi^j}{\partial \eta^n}$$

#### 泊松括号

• 定义两个函数 u, v 关于正则变量 (q, p) 的泊松括号

$$[u, v]_{q,p} \equiv \frac{\partial u}{\partial q^i} \frac{\partial v}{\partial p_i} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial p_i} \frac{\partial v}{\partial q^i}$$

• 这是一个神奇的括号,对应于量子力学中算符的对易子

$$\frac{1}{i\hbar}[u,v] \equiv \frac{1}{i\hbar}(uv - vu)$$

● 若u, v, w 为正则变量的函数, a, b 为常数, 有以下恒等式:

$$[u, u] = 0$$
  $[u, v] = -[v, u]$ 

证明 这些恒等式!

$$[au + bv, w] = a[u, w] + b[v, w]$$

[uv, w] = [u, w] v + u [v, w]

$$[u, [v, w]] + [v, [w, u]] + [w, [u, v]] = 0$$

雅可比恒等式!

莱布尼兹法则

#### 泊松括号

利用统一的正则变量,泊松括号可写为

$$\eta^{j} = q^{j}, \quad j = 1, \dots, n,$$
 $\eta^{j} = p_{j-n}, \quad j = n + 1, \dots, 2n.$ 

$$[u, v]_{q,p} \equiv \frac{\partial u}{\partial q^i} \frac{\partial v}{\partial p_i} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial p_i} \frac{\partial v}{\partial q^i}$$

$$[u, v] \equiv \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta^i} \omega^{ij} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \eta^j} = (\partial_i u) \omega^{ij} (\partial_j v)$$

$$\omega = \begin{pmatrix} 0_{n \times n} & 1_{n \times n} \\ -1_{n \times n} & 0_{n \times n} \end{pmatrix}$$

● 若*u, v, w* 为正则变量的函数, *a, b* 为常数, 有以下恒等式:

$$[uv, w] = [u, w] v + u [v, w]$$

[uv, w] = [u, w]v + u[v, w]  $= \begin{bmatrix} A, B \end{bmatrix}$  具有  $(A^i \partial_i)B$  的形式,可看作对 B的特定偏导运算

$$[u, [v, w]] + [v, [w, u]] + [w, [u, v]] = 0$$
 证明练习!

#### 基本泊松括号

● 考虑正则变量 (q, p)本身的泊松括号

$$\omega = \begin{pmatrix} 0_{n \times n} & 1_{n \times n} \\ -1_{n \times n} & 0_{n \times n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[q^{j}, q^{k}] = \frac{\partial q^{j}}{\partial q^{i}} \frac{\partial q^{k}}{\partial p_{i}} - \frac{\partial q^{j}}{\partial p_{i}} \frac{\partial q^{k}}{\partial q^{i}} = 0$$

$$\left[p_j, p_k\right] = 0$$

称为基本泊松括号

$$[q^{j}, p_{k}] = \frac{\partial q^{j}}{\partial q^{i}} \frac{\partial p_{k}}{\partial p_{i}} - \frac{\partial q^{j}}{\partial p_{i}} \frac{\partial p_{k}}{\partial q^{i}} = \delta_{k}^{j}$$

$$\left[p_k, q^j\right] = -\delta_k^j$$

$$\left[\eta^j,\eta^k\right]=\omega^{jk}$$

● 我们考虑一个正则变换,相应的基本泊松括号怎样变换呢?

$$q,p\longrightarrow Q,P$$

$$[q,p]_{q,p} \longrightarrow [Q,P]_{q,p}$$

$$\omega^{ij} = \omega^{mn} \frac{\partial \xi^i}{\partial \eta^m} \frac{\partial \xi^j}{\partial \eta^n}$$

正则变换是保辛的! 所以应该也是保持基 本泊松括号不变的!

### 基本泊松括号和正则变换

$$\begin{bmatrix} Q_j, Q_k \end{bmatrix}_{q,p} = \frac{\partial Q_j}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial Q_k}{\partial p_i} - \frac{\partial Q_j}{\partial p_i} \frac{\partial Q_k}{\partial q_i} = -\frac{\partial Q_j}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial P_k} - \frac{\partial Q_j}{\partial p_i} \frac{\partial p_i}{\partial P_k} = -\frac{\partial Q_j}{\partial P_k} = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} P_j, P_k \end{bmatrix}_{q,p} = \frac{\partial P_j}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial P_k}{\partial p_i} - \frac{\partial P_j}{\partial p_i} \frac{\partial P_k}{\partial q_i} = \frac{\partial P_j}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial Q_k} + \frac{\partial P_j}{\partial p_i} \frac{\partial p_i}{\partial Q_k} = \frac{\partial P_j}{\partial Q_k} = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} Q_j, P_k \end{bmatrix}_{q,p} = \frac{\partial Q_j}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial P_k}{\partial p_i} - \frac{\partial Q_j}{\partial p_i} \frac{\partial P_k}{\partial q_i} = \frac{\partial Q_j}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial Q_k} + \frac{\partial Q_j}{\partial p_i} \frac{\partial p_i}{\partial Q_k} = \frac{\partial Q_j}{\partial Q_k} = \delta_{jk}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} P_j, Q_k \end{bmatrix}_{q,p} = - \begin{bmatrix} Q_k, P_j \end{bmatrix}_{q,p} = -\delta_{jk}$$

利用了直接条件

基本泊松括号在正则变换下是不变的!

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

$$\left(\frac{\partial P_i}{\partial p_i}\right) = \left(\frac{\partial q_j}{\partial Q_i}\right)$$

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### 泊松括号和正则变换

任意两个函数之间的泊松括号在正则变换下如何变换呢?

$$\begin{split} \left[u,v\right]_{Q,P} &\equiv \frac{\partial u}{\partial Q_{i}} \frac{\partial v}{\partial P_{i}} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial P_{i}} \frac{\partial v}{\partial Q_{i}} \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial q_{j}} \frac{\partial q_{j}}{\partial Q_{i}} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial p_{j}} \frac{\partial p_{j}}{\partial Q_{i}}\right) \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial q_{k}} \frac{\partial q_{k}}{\partial P_{i}} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial p_{k}} \frac{\partial p_{k}}{\partial P_{i}}\right) - \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial q_{j}} \frac{\partial q_{j}}{\partial P_{i}} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial p_{j}} \frac{\partial p_{j}}{\partial P_{i}}\right) \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial q_{k}} \frac{\partial q_{k}}{\partial Q_{i}} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial p_{k}} \frac{\partial p_{k}}{\partial Q_{i}}\right) \\ &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial q_{j}} \frac{\partial v}{\partial q_{k}} \left[q_{j}, q_{k}\right]_{Q,P} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial q_{j}} \frac{\partial v}{\partial p_{k}} \left[q_{j}, p_{k}\right]_{Q,P} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial p_{j}} \frac{\partial v}{\partial q_{k}} \left[p_{j}, q_{k}\right]_{Q,P} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial p_{j}} \frac{\partial v}{\partial p_{k}} \left[p_{j}, p_{k}\right]_{Q,P} \\ &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial q_{j}} \frac{\partial v}{\partial p_{k}} \delta_{jk} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial p_{j}} \frac{\partial v}{\partial q_{k}} \delta_{jk} \\ &= \left[u, v\right]_{q,P} \end{split}$$

#### 所有泊松括号都是正则变换不变量

如果我们总是使用正则变量,则没必要指明定义泊松括号时所用的变量组

$$[u,v]_{q,p} \qquad \qquad [u,v]$$



#### 泊松括号和正则变换

任意两个函数之间的泊松括号在正则变换下如何变换呢?

$$[u, v]_{q,p} = (\partial_j u)(\partial_k v) [\eta^j, \eta^k]_{q,p}$$

$$[u, v] = (\partial_i u)\omega^{ij}(\partial_j v)$$

$$\omega^{ij} = \omega^{mn} \frac{\partial \xi^i}{\partial \eta^m} \frac{\partial \xi^j}{\partial \eta^n}$$

$$[u,v]_{Q,P} \equiv \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi^j} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \xi^k} \left[ \xi^j, \xi^k \right]_{Q,P} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi^j} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \xi^k} \frac{\partial \xi^j}{\partial \eta^m} \frac{\partial \xi^k}{\partial \eta^n} \left[ \eta^m, \eta^n \right]_{q,p} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta^m} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \eta^n} \left[ \eta^m, \eta^n \right]_{q,p} = [u,v]_{q,p}$$

#### 所有泊松括号都是正则变换不变量

如果我们总是使用正则变量,则没必要指明定义泊松括号时所用的变量组

$$[u,v]_{q,p} \qquad \qquad [u,v]$$



## 总结

- 辛几何正则变换保辛
- 泊松括号正则变换保泊松括号