

12.13 (a) The Lagrangian is  $L = \frac{1}{2}(m_1 \dot{v}_1^2 + m_2 \dot{v}_2^2) + \frac{1}{8c^2}(m_1^2 \dot{v}_1^4 + m_2^2 \dot{v}_2^4) - \frac{q_1 q_2}{r} + \frac{1}{2c^2} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r} [\vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_2 + (\vec{v}_1 \cdot \hat{r})(\vec{v}_2 \cdot \hat{r})]$ .

Define the total momentum  $\vec{p} = m_1 \vec{v}_1 + m_2 \vec{v}_2 = (m_1 + m_2) \vec{V}$ , where  $\vec{V}$  is velocity of the CM frame in the lab frame. Then,  $\vec{v}_1 = \vec{V} + \frac{m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \vec{v}$ ,  $\vec{v}_2 = \vec{V} - \frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \vec{v}$ , where  $\vec{v} = \vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_2$  is the relative velocity of the two particles. With these, we can write the Lagrangian as

$$L = \frac{1}{2} \left[ m_1 \left( \vec{V} + \frac{m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \vec{v} \right)^2 + m_2 \left( \vec{V} - \frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \vec{v} \right)^2 \right] + \frac{1}{8c^2} \left[ m_1 \left( \vec{V} + \frac{m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \vec{v} \right)^4 + m_2 \left( \vec{V} - \frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \vec{v} \right)^4 \right] - \frac{q_1 q_2}{r} + \frac{1}{2c^2} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r} \left[ \left( \vec{V} + \frac{m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \vec{v} \right) \cdot \left( \vec{V} - \frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \vec{v} \right) + \left[ \left( \vec{V} + \frac{m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \vec{v} \right) \cdot \hat{r} \right] \left[ \left( \vec{V} - \frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \vec{v} \right) \cdot \hat{r} \right] \right]$$

This simplifies, if  $\vec{V} = 0$ , and the Lagrangian becomes

$$L = \frac{m_1 m_2}{2(m_1 + m_2)} v^2 + \frac{1}{8c^2} \frac{m_1 m_2 (m_1^3 + m_2^3)}{(m_1 + m_2)^4} v^4 - \frac{q_1 q_2}{r} - \frac{1}{2c^2} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r} \frac{m_1 m_2}{(m_1 + m_2)^2} \left[ v^2 + (\vec{v} \cdot \hat{r})^2 \right]$$

The canonical momentum is

$$\vec{p} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \vec{v}} = \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \vec{v} + \frac{1}{2c^2} \frac{m_1 m_2 (m_1^3 + m_2^3)}{(m_1 + m_2)^4} v^2 \vec{v} - \frac{q_1 q_2}{r} \frac{m_1 m_2}{(m_1 + m_2)^2 c^2} \left( \vec{v} + (\vec{v} \cdot \hat{r}) \hat{r} \right)$$

(b) From the canonical momentum, we can solve the velocity, correct to  $1/c^2$ ,

$$\vec{v} = \frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1 m_2} \vec{p}$$

Then, the Hamiltonian is

$$\begin{aligned} H = \vec{p} \cdot \vec{v} - L &= \frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1 m_2} p^2 - \frac{m_1 m_2}{2(m_1 + m_2)} \frac{(m_1 + m_2)^2}{m_1^2 m_2^2} p^2 - \frac{1}{8c^2} \frac{m_1 m_2 (m_1^3 + m_2^3)}{(m_1 + m_2)^4} \frac{(m_1 + m_2)^4}{m_1^4 m_2^4} p^4 + \frac{q_1 q_2}{r} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2c^2} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r} \frac{m_1 m_2}{(m_1 + m_2)^2} \frac{(m_1 + m_2)^2}{m_1^2 m_2^2} \left( p^2 + (\vec{p} \cdot \hat{r})^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{p^2}{2} \left( \frac{1}{m_1} + \frac{1}{m_2} \right) - \frac{p^4}{8c^2} \left( \frac{1}{m_1^3} + \frac{1}{m_2^3} \right) + \frac{q_1 q_2}{r} + \frac{q_1 q_2}{2 m_1 m_2 c^2} \frac{p^2 + (\vec{p} \cdot \hat{r})^2}{r} \end{aligned}$$