

Lagrangean $\int_{t_0}^{t_1} F dx$.

$$I(x) = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} F(x, \dot{x}) dt \quad \varepsilon \neq \dot{x} \text{ is } \quad I(x) : \text{FFA (action)}$$

$$x \rightarrow x + \delta x \quad \varepsilon t = \varepsilon t \quad \delta I = I(x + \delta x) - I(x) = 0 \quad \varepsilon t_1 \neq \delta t = t_1$$

$$\delta I = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left\{ F(x + \delta x, \dot{x} + \delta \dot{x}) - F(x, \dot{x}) \right\} dt \quad (t_0 = t_0, t = t_1, \text{ is } \delta x = 0)$$

$$= \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \delta x + \frac{\partial F}{\partial \dot{x}} \delta \dot{x} \right) dt = 0$$



$$\Rightarrow \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial \dot{x}} \delta \dot{x} \right) dt = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left\{ \frac{\partial F}{\partial \dot{x}} \left(\frac{d}{dt} \delta x \right) \right\} dt$$

$$= \left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial \dot{x}} \delta x \right]_{t_0}^{t_1} - \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left\{ \left(\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) \delta x \right\} dt$$

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) \delta x dt = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) - \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 0 \quad \text{Euler eq.}$$

$$L \equiv T - U \quad \text{ε 7 3 2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} = 0 \quad \text{ε 7 3 2} \quad \text{Euler-Lagrange}$$

一般地 $L = T - U$ ε 7 3 2 7 1 2

一般地 =

$$p_i = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{x}_i} \quad \text{or} \quad p_i = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \quad (\text{广义: } p, q)$$

$$= \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{x}_1} \frac{\partial \dot{x}_1}{\partial \dot{q}_i} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{x}_2} \frac{\partial \dot{x}_2}{\partial \dot{q}_i} + \dots + \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{x}_{3N}} \frac{\partial \dot{x}_{3N}}{\partial \dot{q}_i}$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{3N} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{x}_j} \frac{\partial \dot{x}_j}{\partial \dot{q}_i} = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_i}$$

$$\frac{\partial \dot{x}_j}{\partial \dot{q}_i} = \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial q_i} \quad (\text{要证明})$$

$$\dot{p}_i = \sum_{j=1}^{3N} \left(\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{x}_j} \right) \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial q_i} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{x}_j} \left(\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial x_j}{\partial q_i} \right) \right) \right)$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{x}_j} \right) \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial q_i}}_{m_j \ddot{x}_j} + \underbrace{\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{x}_j} \left(\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial x_j}{\partial q_i} \right) \right)}_{\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_i}}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{3N} F_j \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial q_i} = Q_i \quad \text{一般力}$$

$$\dot{p}_i = Q_i + \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_i}$$

要证明

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial x_j}{\partial q_i} \right) = \frac{\partial \dot{x}_j}{\partial q_i} \quad (\text{要证明})$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_i} = Q_i = - \frac{\partial U}{\partial q_i}$$

$$Q_i = - \frac{\partial U}{\partial q_i}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial (T-U)}{\partial q_i} = 0$$

$$L \equiv T - U \quad \text{ε 7 2} \quad \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} = 0$$

Legendre transform

x, y, z, \dots 独立变数 $\rightarrow \Phi(x, y, z, \dots)$

$$d\Phi = X dx + Y dy + \sum dz + \dots$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} = X, \quad \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} = Y, \quad \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} = \sum, \dots$$

变数 $x \rightarrow X$ 变量

$$\Phi(x, y, z, \dots) \rightarrow \Psi(X, y, z, \dots) = \Phi(x, y, z, \dots) - Xx.$$

二阶导数

$$\begin{aligned} d\Psi &= d(\Phi - Xx) = d\Phi - d(Xx) \\ &= d(Xdx + Ydy + \sum dz + \dots) - xdx - Xdx \\ &= -x dx + Ydy + \sum dz + \dots \end{aligned}$$

5, 2. $x \rightarrow X$ 变数 p 变数 (Legendre 变换)

$x \in X$ 是“共轭”

例 $dU = dQ - pdV$ 其中 $dQ = TdS$

$$\rightarrow dU = TdS - pdV \quad (U(S, V) \text{ 是函数})$$

$$U(S, V) \rightarrow H(S, p) \equiv U + pV$$

$$dH = \underbrace{dU + Vdp + pdV}_{TdS - pdV} = TdS + Vdp \rightarrow H(S, p)$$

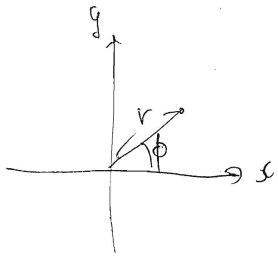
$$\rightarrow F(T, V) \equiv U - TS$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore dF &= \overbrace{dU}^{TdS - pdV} - TdS - SdT \\ &= -SdT - pdV \end{aligned}$$

$$G(p, T) \equiv U - TS + pV$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore dG &= dU - TdS - SdT + Vdp + pdV \\ &= -SdT + Vdp \end{aligned}$$

例 2: 球座標座標



$$\begin{aligned} x &= r \cos \phi \\ y &= r \sin \phi \\ z &= z \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= \dot{r} \cos \phi - r \dot{\phi} \sin \phi \\ \dot{y} &= \dot{r} \sin \phi + r \dot{\phi} \cos \phi \\ \dot{z} &= \dot{z} \end{aligned}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2) = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{r}^2 + (r\dot{\phi})^2 + \dot{z}^2)$$

$$U(x, y, z) = U(r \cos \phi, r \sin \phi, z)$$

$$L = T - U$$

Lagrange eq. $m\ddot{r}$

$m r^2 \dot{\phi}$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial r} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial r} = m r (\dot{\phi})^2 - \frac{\partial U}{\partial r}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\phi}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \phi} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \phi} = - \frac{\partial U}{\partial \phi}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{z}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = - \frac{\partial U}{\partial z}$$

5.2. 運動方程式 $m\ddot{r} = m r (\dot{\phi})^2 - \frac{\partial U}{\partial r}$

$$m \frac{d}{dt} (r^2 \dot{\phi}) = - \frac{\partial U}{\partial \phi}$$

$$m \ddot{z} = - \frac{\partial U}{\partial z}$$

$$\phi = \text{const.} \rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} (m r^2 \dot{\phi}) = 0$$

$r\dot{\phi} = -\dot{z}$
角運動量

変分法の正準方程式を導く

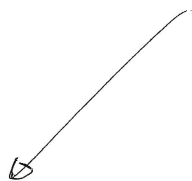
$$\delta I = \delta \int_{t_0}^{t_1} L(q, \dot{q}) dt = 0$$

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

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

$$= \delta \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left(\sum_i p_i \dot{q}_i - H \right) dt = 0$$

$$= \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \sum_i \left(\underbrace{(p_i \delta \dot{q}_i + \dot{q}_i \delta p_i)}_{\text{product rule}} - \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} \delta q_i + \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} \delta p_i \right) \right) dt$$



$$\underbrace{\left[p_i \delta q_i \right]_{t_0}^{t_1}}_{\text{boundary term}} - \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \dot{p}_i \delta q_i dt$$

$$\delta I = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \sum_i \left(\left(\dot{q}_i - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} \right) \delta p_i - \left(\dot{p}_i + \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} \right) \delta q_i \right) dt = 0$$

自然条件は

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

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

ラグラジアン (力学)

ネ-9-の定理.

一般座標 q_1, \dots, q_k 及び $q(s), \dot{q}(s)$ に対し $L(q, \dot{q})$ が不変な場合は...

$$\frac{d}{ds} L(q(s), \dot{q}(s)) = \frac{\partial L(q, \dot{q})}{\partial q} \frac{\partial q}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial L(q, \dot{q})}{\partial \dot{q}} \frac{\partial \dot{q}}{\partial s} = 0$$

$s \rightarrow 0$ に対し.

$$0 = \frac{\partial L(q, \dot{q})}{\partial q} \frac{\partial q}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \frac{\partial \dot{q}}{\partial s}$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \frac{\partial q}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial q}{\partial s}$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \frac{\partial q}{\partial s} \right)$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}} \rightarrow I = \sum_{k=1}^k \frac{\partial L(q, \dot{q})}{\partial \dot{q}_k} \frac{\partial q_k}{\partial s}$$

が保存量

ネ-9-の定理.

例, $L = \sum \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2)$ に対し.

1. $x_a(s) = x_a + s$ に対し ($a=1, \dots, N$)

$$I_x = \sum_{a=1}^N \underbrace{\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_a}}_{m \dot{x}_a} \underbrace{\frac{\partial x_a(s)}{\partial s}}_1 \Big|_{s \rightarrow 0} = \sum_{a=1}^N m_a x_a \quad \text{運動量保存則.}$$

2. 円筒座標 $x(s) = r \cos(\theta + s), y(s) = r \sin(\theta + s)$

$$I = \sum \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \frac{\partial x(s)}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{y}} \frac{\partial y(s)}{\partial s} \right) = \sum m (-\dot{x} y + \dot{y} x)$$

角運動量保存則

3. 時間変換

3. 時間発展

$t \rightarrow \tau(t)$ と変換する

$$\delta F = \delta \int_{t_A}^{t_B} L(q, \frac{dq}{dt}, t) = \delta \int_{\tau_A}^{\tau_B} L\left(q, \frac{dq/dt}{dt/d\tau}, t(\tau)\right) \frac{dt}{d\tau} d\tau = 0$$

t と $\frac{dt}{d\tau}$ は独立変数と見做す。

$$L' \left(q, \frac{dq}{d\tau}, t, \frac{dt}{d\tau} \right) \equiv L \left(q, \frac{dq/dt}{dt/d\tau}, t(\tau) \right) \frac{dt}{d\tau}$$

つまり、 t は変数として Lagrange eq. 1#.

$$\frac{d}{d\tau} \left(\frac{\partial L'}{\partial \left(\frac{dt}{d\tau} \right)} \right) - \frac{\partial L'}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \frac{\partial L'}{\partial \left(\frac{dt}{d\tau} \right)} &= L - \frac{\frac{dq}{d\tau}}{\left(\frac{dt}{d\tau} \right)^2} \cdot \frac{\partial L}{\partial \left(\frac{dq}{dt} \right)} \frac{dt}{d\tau} \\ &= L - \frac{\frac{dq}{d\tau}}{\frac{dq}{dt}} p = L - p \dot{q} = -H \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{一方, } \frac{\partial L'}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} \frac{dt}{d\tau} = \frac{d(p\dot{q} - H)}{d\tau} \frac{dt}{d\tau} = -\frac{dH}{d\tau} \cdot \frac{dt}{d\tau}$$

$$\text{よって, } \frac{d(-H)}{d\tau} + \frac{dH}{d\tau} \frac{dt}{d\tau} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{dH}{d\tau} = \frac{dH}{dt}$$

H が τ に関して t を含んでいないならば、 $\frac{dH}{d\tau} = 0$ とおける。

$$\frac{dH}{d\tau} = 0 \quad \text{とわかる。}$$

つまり、時間発展は「エネルギー保存則」に意味を成す。

Poisson brackets

物理量 $A(q_i, p_i, t)$ に対して.

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} + \sum_i \left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial q_i} \underbrace{\frac{\partial q_i}{\partial t}}_{\dot{q}_i} + \frac{\partial A}{\partial p_i} \underbrace{\frac{\partial p_i}{\partial t}}_{\dot{p}_i} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} + \sum_i \left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} - \frac{\partial A}{\partial p_i} \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} + \{A, H\} \quad \text{と書ける.}$$

$$t_1 = t_2 = t_3 \rightarrow \dot{q}_i = \{q_i, H\}$$

$$\dot{p}_i = \{p_i, H\}$$

(ハミルトン正準 eqs.)

$$\{q_i, q_j\} = 0$$

$$\{p_i, p_j\} = 0$$

$$\{q_i, p_j\} = \delta_{ij}$$

$$\delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & (i=j) \\ 0 & (i \neq j) \end{cases}$$

正準変換

$$P = P(q, p, t) \quad Q = Q(q, p, t) \quad \varepsilon(t) = \varepsilon t$$

$$\dot{Q} = \frac{\partial K}{\partial P}, \quad \dot{P} = -\frac{\partial K}{\partial Q} \quad \text{a.e.t. } K \text{ は } (Q, P) \text{ の正準変換の結果}$$

$$\delta \int (p\dot{q} - H(q, p, t)) dt = \delta \int (P\dot{Q} - K(Q, P, t)) dt = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{q}p - H(q, p, t) = \dot{Q}P - K(Q, P, t) + \frac{dW}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow dW = p dq - P dQ + [K(Q, P, t) - H(q, p, t)] dt \quad \text{⊗}$$

⊗ は W が q と Q の関数 $W_1(q, Q, t)$

$$dW_1 = p dq - P dQ + [K(Q, P, t) - H(q, p, t)] dt$$

$$= p dq - d(PQ) + Q dP + [K - H] dt$$

$$= d(pq) - q dp - P dQ + [K - H] dt$$

$$= d(pq - PQ) - q dp + Q dP + [K - H] dt$$

4) 変換式を導く

$$1. W_1(q, Q, t) \quad p = \frac{\partial W_1}{\partial q}, \quad P = -\frac{\partial W_1}{\partial Q}, \quad K = H + \frac{\partial W_1}{\partial t}$$

$$2. W_2(q, P, t) = W_1(q, Q, t) + PQ$$

$$p = \frac{\partial W_2}{\partial q}, \quad Q = \frac{\partial W_2}{\partial P}, \quad K = H + \frac{\partial W_2}{\partial t}$$

$$3. W_3(p, Q, t) = W_1(q, Q, t) - pq$$

$$q = -\frac{\partial W_3}{\partial p}, \quad P = -\frac{\partial W_3}{\partial Q}, \quad K = H + \frac{\partial W_3}{\partial t}$$

$$4. W_4(p, P, t) = W_1(q, Q, t) - pq + PQ$$

$$q = -\frac{\partial W_4}{\partial p}, \quad Q = \frac{\partial W_4}{\partial P}, \quad K = H + \frac{\partial W_4}{\partial t}$$

$d(W_1 + PQ) = dW_2$
 $d(W_1 - pQ) = dW_3$
 $d(W_1 - pq + PQ) = dW_4$
 $p = \frac{\partial W_1(q, Q, t)}{\partial q}$
 $Q = \frac{\partial W_1(q, Q, t)}{\partial Q}$
 W_1 given. q, Q
 1. q と Q が独立変数
 2. p と P が独立変数
 q, p は独立変数
 Q, P は独立変数

3) \rightarrow 正则坐标和正则动量 $H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}kq^2$ $I = \hbar \omega$

$(q, p) \rightarrow (Q, P)$ 的正变换.

1. $p = P, q = Q + aP$ $I = \hbar \omega$

$K(Q, P) = \frac{1}{2m} P^2 + \frac{1}{2}k(Q + aP)^2$ $\frac{\partial H}{\partial q}$

$\dot{Q} = \dot{q} - a\dot{P} = \frac{p}{m} - a\dot{P} = \frac{P}{m} + akq$ $\dot{P} = -kq$

$\frac{\partial K}{\partial P} = \frac{P}{m} + ak(Q + aP) = \frac{P}{m} + akq$

$\int \dot{Q} = \frac{\partial K}{\partial P}$

故 $\dot{P} = \dot{p} = -kq, \quad -\frac{\partial K}{\partial Q} = -k(Q + aP) = -kq$

$\int \dot{P} = -\frac{\partial K}{\partial Q}$ 正则变换的逆

2. $p = \sqrt{m\omega} P, q = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m\omega}} Q, \omega = \frac{k}{m}$ $I = \hbar \omega$

$K(Q, P) = \frac{1}{2}\omega(P^2 + Q^2)$ $\dot{Q} = \sqrt{m\omega}\dot{q} = \sqrt{\frac{\omega}{m}}P$ $(\dot{q} = \frac{p}{m})$ ^{正则坐标}

$\frac{\partial K}{\partial P} = \omega P = \sqrt{\frac{\omega}{m}}P$ $\int \dot{Q} = \frac{\partial K}{\partial P}$

$\dot{P} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m\omega}}\dot{p} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m\omega}}(-kq)$ $-\frac{\partial K}{\partial Q} = -\omega Q = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m\omega}}(-kq)$

$\dot{P} = -\frac{\partial K}{\partial Q}$ $\int \dot{P} = -\frac{\partial K}{\partial Q}$ 正则变换的逆

位相空间的坐标 $\left(\sqrt{\frac{2K}{\omega}}\right)^2 = P^2 + Q^2$ 的面积

• 極座標 r, θ . $L = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\theta}^2) - U(r)$

r, θ 是广义坐标

$$p_r = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}} = m \dot{r}$$

$$p_\theta = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = m r^2 \dot{\theta}$$

$$\text{所以 } H = p_r \dot{r} + p_\theta \dot{\theta} - L = \frac{1}{2m} \left(p_r^2 + \frac{p_\theta^2}{r^2} \right) + U(r) //$$

• 磁场中的粒子 $L = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{r}^2 + e \mathbf{A} \cdot \dot{\mathbf{r}} - e\phi$ ϵ 是矢势

因此 $p = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}} = m \dot{r} + e \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \dot{r} = \frac{p - e \mathbf{A}}{m}$

$$\begin{aligned} H = p \cdot \dot{r} - L &= p \cdot \frac{1}{m} (p - e \mathbf{A}) - \frac{1}{2m} (p - e \mathbf{A})^2 - e \mathbf{A} \cdot \frac{p - e \mathbf{A}}{m} + e\phi \\ &= \frac{1}{2m} (p - e \mathbf{A})^2 + e\phi // \end{aligned}$$

正则方程是

$$\dot{x}_i = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} = \frac{1}{m} (p_i - e A_i)$$

$$\frac{d p_i}{d t} = - \frac{\partial H}{\partial x_i} = \frac{e}{m} \left[(p_x - e A_x) \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x_i} + (p_y - e A_y) \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x_i} + (p_z - e A_z) \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x_i} \right] - e \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_i}$$

$$\rightarrow \left\{ \begin{aligned} \dot{p}_i &= \frac{e}{m} (p - e \mathbf{A}) \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial x_i} - e \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_i} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \dot{x}_i &= \frac{1}{m} (p_i - e A_i) \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\rightarrow p_i = m \dot{x}_i + e A_i$$

$$\rightarrow p_x - e A_x = m \dot{x}$$

$$\frac{d}{d t} (m \dot{x} + e A_x) = \frac{e}{m} \left(m \dot{x} \cdot \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + m \dot{y} \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} + m \dot{z} \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \right) - e \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{d A_x}{d t} = \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} \dot{x} + \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \dot{y} + \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} \dot{z} \quad (\dot{x} \rightarrow \dot{z})$$

$$m \ddot{x} = -e \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial t} \right) + e \dot{y} \left(\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \right) + e \dot{z} \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} \right)$$

y, z 同理

$$m \ddot{\mathbf{r}} = -e \left(\nabla \phi + \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t} \right) + e (\dot{\mathbf{r}} \times \text{rot} \mathbf{A}) = e (\mathbf{E} + \dot{\mathbf{r}} \times \mathbf{B})$$

$\square - \square \rightarrow \gamma$ 的式子

例2. 一维谐振子。

• $W(q, Q, t) = qQ$ $q \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$P = -\frac{\partial W}{\partial Q} = -q, \quad p = \frac{\partial W}{\partial q} = Q \quad \text{for } q \in \mathbb{R}^{-1}$$

$$Q = p, \quad K = \frac{1}{2m} Q^2 + \frac{1}{2} k p^2$$

• $W(q, Q, t) = \sqrt{mk} \cdot qQ$ $q \in \mathbb{R}$. $\rightarrow P = -\sqrt{mk} q, \quad p = \sqrt{mk} Q$ $q \in \mathbb{R}$

$$Q = \frac{1}{\sqrt{mk}} P, \quad K = \frac{1}{2m} P^2 + \frac{1}{2} k Q^2$$

例3. 电磁场 $H = \frac{1}{2m} (p - eA)^2 + e\phi$ 粒子

$(q, p) \rightarrow (Q, P)$ 正则变换 $W(q, P, t) = q \cdot P + e f(q, t)$

$q \in \mathbb{R}^3$ $E = -\nabla\phi - \frac{\partial A}{\partial t}, \quad B = \nabla \times A$ E, B 不变 (\Rightarrow 规范)

(证明) $P = \nabla_q W = p + e \nabla_q f(q, t)$ (a)

$$Q = \nabla_P W = q$$

$$K(Q, P) = H(q, p) + \frac{\partial W}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{2m} (p - eA)^2 + e\phi + e \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}$$

$$\stackrel{(a)}{=} \frac{1}{2m} (P - e(A - \nabla_q f))^2 + e(\phi + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t})$$

注意: $A - \nabla_q f = A', \quad \phi + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \phi'$ 且 $f \in \mathbb{R}$. (规范变换)

$$K(Q, P) = \frac{1}{2m} (P - eA')^2 + e\phi'$$

ϕ', A' 不变 E, B 不变

$$E' = -(\nabla\phi' + \frac{\partial A'}{\partial t}) = -(\nabla\phi + \frac{\partial A}{\partial t}) = E$$

$$B' = \nabla \times A' = \nabla \times (A - \nabla f) = \nabla \times A - \nabla \times \nabla f = \nabla \times A = B \quad (\nabla \times \nabla f = 0)$$

所以 E, B 不变 规范变换 \Rightarrow 规范不变性。

ハミルトン - Jacobi 方程式

Hamilton - Jacobi

$(q, p) \rightarrow (Q, P)$

$$\dot{Q} = \frac{\partial K}{\partial P}$$

$$\dot{P} = -\frac{\partial K}{\partial Q}$$

$$\dot{P} = -\frac{\partial K}{\partial Q}$$

$$K = H + \frac{\partial W_2}{\partial t}$$

もし $K \equiv 0$ ならば母関数 W_2 が存在すれば Q と P は定数 (運動積分)

$$P = \frac{\partial W_2}{\partial q}$$

$$\frac{\partial W_2}{\partial t} + H(q_1, \dots, q_N, \frac{\partial W_2}{\partial q_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial W_2}{\partial q_N}, t) = 0 \quad \text{ならば}$$

$$\text{解は } S \text{ である. } \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} + H(q, \frac{\partial S}{\partial q}, t) = 0$$

S は q_1, \dots, q_N, t の $N+1$ 個の変数から成る.

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial S}{\partial q} \frac{dq}{dt} = \underbrace{-H}_{\text{HJ}} + \underbrace{p \dot{q}}_{p = \frac{\partial S}{\partial q} \text{ (正準変換)}} = L \Rightarrow S = \int L dt$$

例) 一次元 $H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + V(x)$ (7.12)

$$\text{HJ: } \frac{\partial S(x, t)}{\partial t} + H(x, \frac{\partial S}{\partial x}) = 0 \quad \text{を解く.}$$

$$\text{エネルギー保存則 } H = E \text{ より } \frac{\partial S(x, t)}{\partial t} = -E$$

$$\text{したがって } \frac{\partial S(x, t)}{\partial x} = p = \sqrt{2m(E - U(x))}$$

$$\text{よって } S(x, t) = -Et + \int dx \sqrt{2m(E - U(x))}$$

自由粒子 ($U=0$), 変数 x だけ

$$S(x, t) = -Et + x \sqrt{2mE} = -Et + p x$$

Hamilton-Jacobi eq 和 Schrödinger eq 在 $\hbar \rightarrow 0$ 时.

自由粒子的平面波 $\psi(x, t) = e^{i(px - \omega t)} = e^{i(px - Et)/\hbar} = e^{iS(x, t)/\hbar}$

\uparrow \uparrow
 $p = \hbar k$ $S = -Et + px$
 $E = \hbar \omega$

因此 $S(x, t) = \frac{\hbar}{i} \ln \psi(x, t)$ 也成立.

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = - \frac{i\hbar}{\psi} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t}$$

$$H(x, \frac{\partial S}{\partial x}) = \frac{1}{2m} \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial x} \right)^2 + U(x) = - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{1}{\psi^2} \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right)^2 + U(x)$$

因此 HJ eq $\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} + H(x, \frac{\partial S}{\partial x}) = 0$ 也成立.

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{1}{\psi} \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right)^2 + U(x) \psi \quad \text{也成立.}$$

$\psi = \text{波函数}$

④ 上式.

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} = \frac{i}{\hbar} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial x} e^{i\frac{S}{\hbar}} \right) = \frac{i}{\hbar} \frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial x^2} e^{i\frac{S}{\hbar}} - \frac{1}{\hbar^2} \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial x} \right)^2 e^{i\frac{S}{\hbar}}$$

$$= \left[\frac{i}{\hbar} \frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{\hbar^2} \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial x} \right)^2 \right] \psi \quad \text{也成立.}$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial x^2} \right| \ll \frac{1}{\hbar} \left| \frac{\partial S}{\partial x} \right|^2 \quad \text{“波函数”} \quad \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} \sim \frac{1}{\psi} \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right)^2 \quad \text{也成立}$$

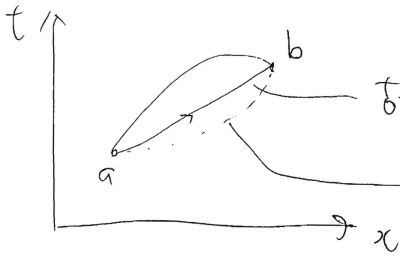
$$\Rightarrow i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + U(x) \psi \quad \text{也成立.}$$

remark $\frac{1}{\hbar} \frac{\partial S}{(\Delta x)^2} \ll \frac{1}{\hbar^2} \frac{(\Delta S)^2}{(\Delta x)^2} \Rightarrow \hbar \ll \Delta S$

ΔS 比 \hbar 要大得多, 经典论“成位”??

$\Delta S \sim \hbar$ “量子” (量子论) i

量子论 $\xrightarrow{\hbar \rightarrow 0}$ 经典论 ↓
 一量子 = \hbar

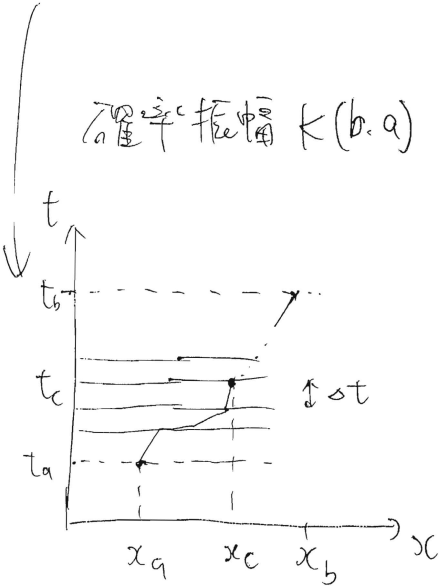


古典 $x(t)$ 経路 $\frac{S}{\hbar}$
 $x(t) + \delta x(t)$ $\frac{S + \delta S}{\hbar}$

$$\varphi(x(t)) \propto e^{i \frac{S(x(t))}{\hbar}}$$

$$e^{i \frac{F}{\hbar}} = e^{i \frac{1}{\hbar} (px - Et)} = e^{i (kx - \omega t)}$$

確率振幅 $K(b, a)$ (2乗可積分)



$$K(b, a) \propto \int_a^b \int \dots \int \varphi(x(t)) dx_1 dx_2 \dots dx_{N-1}$$

$$= \int_a^b dx e^{i \frac{S(x(t))}{\hbar}} \quad (\text{path integral})$$

$x = x_c \in \mathbb{R}^3 \subset \mathbb{C}^2$

$$K(b, a) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx_c K(b, c) K(c, a)$$

$$\delta t = \frac{t_N - t_0}{N} \quad \epsilon \text{ 分割 } \mathbb{C}^2$$

$$K(b, a) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx_1 \dots \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx_{N-1} \prod_{n=0}^{N-1} K(n+1, n) \quad \epsilon \text{ 分割}$$

$$K(n+1, n) = \frac{1}{A} e^{i \frac{1}{\hbar} S(n+1, n)}$$

$$\sim \frac{1}{A} e^{i \frac{\delta t}{\hbar} L(v_c, x_c, t_c)}$$

$$c \rightarrow \text{点} \quad \frac{1}{\delta t} \frac{t_{n+1} - t_n}{\hbar}$$

$$\sim \frac{1}{A} e^{i \frac{\delta t}{\hbar} L\left(\frac{x_{n+1} - x_n}{\delta t}, \frac{x_{n+1} + x_n}{2}, t_c\right)}$$

$N \rightarrow \infty \in \mathbb{C}^2$

$$K(b, a) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{A^N} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx_1 \dots \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx_{N-1} e^{i \frac{1}{\hbar} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} S(n+1, n)}$$

3次元

$$\Psi(x', t') = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \underbrace{K(x', t'; x, t)}_{\text{propagator 伝播関数}} \Psi(x, t) \quad \epsilon \text{ 分割}$$

propagator 伝播関数

経路積分法 (= Feynman) Schrödinger eq. $\hbar \neq 0$.

$$\psi(x', t+\Delta t) \sim \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \frac{1}{A} e^{i \frac{\Delta t}{\hbar} L\left(\frac{x'-x}{\Delta t}, \frac{x'+x}{2}, t+\frac{\Delta t}{2}\right)} \cdot \psi(x, t)$$

$$\rightarrow \text{R} \bar{\pi} \quad L = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 - U(x, t) \quad \epsilon \ll \lambda.$$

$$\Delta t \cdot L\left(\frac{x'-x}{\Delta t}, \frac{x'+x}{2}, t+\frac{\Delta t}{2}\right) = \underbrace{\frac{m(x'-x)^2}{2\Delta t}}_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0 \text{ 側}} - U\left(\frac{x'+x}{2}, t+\frac{\Delta t}{2}\right) \Delta t$$

EFT 側

$$\frac{m(x'-x)^2}{\Delta t} \ll \hbar \Rightarrow |x'-x| \ll \sqrt{\frac{\hbar \Delta t}{m}} \quad \text{波動長} < \text{経路幅}.$$

$$\xi \equiv x' - x \quad \epsilon \ll \lambda.$$

$$\psi(x, t+\Delta t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\xi \frac{1}{A} \exp\left[i \frac{m\xi^2}{2\hbar\Delta t} - i \frac{\Delta t}{\hbar} U\left(x+\frac{\xi}{2}, t+\frac{\Delta t}{2}\right)\right] \psi(x-\xi, t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi(x, t) + \Delta t \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\xi \frac{1}{A} e^{\frac{i m \xi^2}{2\hbar\Delta t}} \left[1 - i \frac{\Delta t}{\hbar} U(x, t)\right] \cdot \left(\psi(x, t) - \xi \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + \frac{\xi^2}{2} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2}\right)$$

$\Delta t \rightarrow 0, \xi \rightarrow 0$ 側 (両側) $\epsilon \ll \lambda$ $\psi(x, t) = \psi(x, t)$

$$A = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\xi e^{\frac{i m \xi^2}{2\hbar\Delta t}} = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi i \hbar \Delta t}{m}}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\xi \frac{1}{A} \xi e^{\frac{i m \xi^2}{2\hbar\Delta t}} = 0, \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\xi \frac{1}{A} \xi^2 e^{\frac{i m \xi^2}{2\hbar\Delta t}} = \frac{i \hbar \Delta t}{m}$$

$$\text{52.} \quad \psi + \Delta t \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \psi - \frac{i \Delta t}{\hbar} U(x, t) \psi + \frac{1}{2} \frac{i \hbar \Delta t}{m} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow i \hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + U(x, t)\right] \psi = \hat{H} \psi$$

52.4 $L(t, x, \dot{x})$ が ξ に対して $\epsilon \ll \lambda$ ならば $\psi(x, t)$.

$$S = \int L(q, \dot{q}) dt, \quad L = T - U$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q} = 0$$

$$H = p\dot{q} - L \quad \text{for} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} = \dot{q} \\ -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q} = \dot{p} \end{cases} \quad \text{正準方程式}$$

$(q, p) \rightarrow (Q, P) \quad i=1, 2, \dots$ 正準方程式が保たれる (正準変換)

$$\int (p\dot{q} - H) dt = \int (P\dot{Q} - K) dt$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{Q} = \frac{\partial K(Q, P, t)}{\partial P} \\ \dot{P} = -\frac{\partial K}{\partial Q} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} Q = Q(\underbrace{q_1 \dots q_N}_{\mathcal{N}}, \underbrace{p_1 \dots p_N}_{\mathcal{N}}, t) \\ \text{or} \\ Q = Q(q, p, t) \\ P \text{ is same} \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow p\dot{q} - H = P\dot{Q} - K + \frac{\partial W}{\partial t}$$

小文字の世界 大文字の世界

$$W_1 \sim W_4 \quad W_2 \text{ is } (W_2(q, P, t))$$

$$p = \frac{\partial W_2(q, p)}{\partial q} \quad Q = \frac{\partial W_2}{\partial P}$$

$$K = H + \frac{\partial W_2}{\partial t} \quad (q, p, t)$$

HJ eq の本質は?

(q, p) の変換 $i=1, 2, \dots$ 知るか...

(Q, P) が一定値にたつ変換を考えた。 \Rightarrow $K=0$ 考えた。

$$\frac{\partial W_2}{\partial t} + H(q, p) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad p = \frac{\partial W_2}{\partial q} \quad \text{である}$$

W_2 given t 's だけ

一次方程式である。 \Rightarrow t は定数と置ける!

①式より P は t だけ解く。 $P(q, p)$ だけ。

$$\text{解 } W_2 = S(q_1, \dots, q_N, t) \quad n+1 = n \text{ 変数} \quad \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} + H(q, \frac{\partial S}{\partial q}, t) = 0$$

②式より $Q(q, p)$ だけ $x_1 \dots x_n = t$!

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} + \sum_i \frac{\partial S}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial t} = -H + \sum_i p_i \cdot \dot{q}_i = L \quad \Rightarrow \quad S = \int L dt.$$

WKB 近似 Weitzel - Kramers - Brillouin

一次元 $\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + V(x) - E \right] \psi(x) = 0$

解 $\psi(x) = e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} S(x)}$ とする

代入して $\left. \begin{aligned} -i\hbar \psi' &= S' \psi \\ -\hbar \psi'' &= (-i\hbar S'' + S'^2) \psi \end{aligned} \right\}$ とする。

$\rightarrow \frac{1}{2m} \left[-i\hbar \frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial x^2} + \left(\frac{dS}{dx} \right)^2 \right] + V - E = 0$ ①

$\hbar \rightarrow 0$ に近づくと、 $1 \ll \hbar \rightarrow \pm 2E$ の近似とすると、

$S(x) = S_0(x) + (-i\hbar) S_1(x) + (-i\hbar)^2 S_2(x) + \dots$ と展開を用いる。

$\frac{-i\hbar}{2m} \left[\frac{d^2 S_0}{dx^2} + (-i\hbar) \frac{d^2 S_1}{dx^2} + \dots \right] + \frac{1}{2m} \left[\left(\frac{dS}{dx} \right)^2 + 2(-i\hbar) \frac{dS_1}{dx} \frac{dS_0}{dx} + \dots \right] + V - E = 0$

\hbar の次数を ϵ とし $\epsilon = 1$ としてみる。

\hbar^0 次: $\frac{1}{2m} \left(\frac{dS_0(x)}{dx} \right)^2 + V(x) - E = 0$ ① \Leftarrow HJ eq.

\hbar^1 次: $\frac{d^2 S_0(x)}{dx^2} + 2 \frac{dS_0(x)}{dx} \frac{dS_1(x)}{dx} = 0$ ②

$E > V(x)$ に近づくと、 $S_0(x) = \pm \int dx' p(x')$, $p(x) = \sqrt{2m(E - V(x))}$

$S_0(x)$ の近似は (2) より

$S_1(x) = \ln |p(x)|^{-\frac{1}{2}} + C$

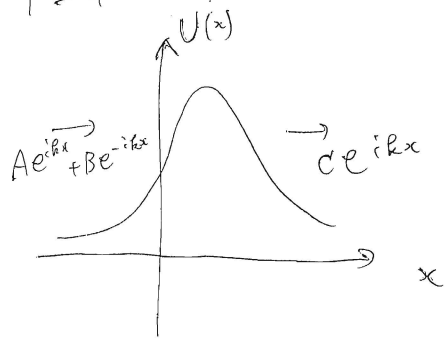
よって、 \hbar の1次まで $\psi(x) \approx \frac{C_-}{\sqrt{p(x)}} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{x_0}^x p(x') dx'} + \frac{C_+}{\sqrt{p(x)}} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{x_0}^x p(x') dx'}$
(準古典近似)

この近似が成り立つ条件は、 $\hbar |S''| \ll |S'|^2$ となる必要がある \Leftarrow ③

$\left| \hbar \frac{p'}{p^2} \right| = \left| \frac{d\lambda}{dx} \right| \ll 1$ ($\lambda = \frac{\hbar}{p}$)

つまり、波長 λ が急変しない領域で、波長 λ が急変する場合は十分に短い波長 λ の場合のみ成り立つ。

トニテハ結果



透過率 $T = \frac{|d|^2}{|A|^2} = \exp \left[-\frac{2}{\hbar} \int \sqrt{2m(U(x) - E)} \cdot dx \right]$

ハミルトン方程式の解法

自由粒子 $\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{2m} \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial q} \right)^2$

$S = T(t) + W(q) \text{ etc.}$ $\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{2m} \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial q} \right)^2 \equiv -P \text{ etc.}$

$T(t) = -\cancel{P \cdot t} = -P \cdot t$

$\frac{1}{2m} \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial q} \right)^2 = P \rightarrow W = \sqrt{2mP} \cdot q$

よって $S(q, P, t) = \sqrt{2mP} \cdot q - P \cdot t$

正準変換

$P = \frac{\partial S}{\partial q} = \sqrt{2mP}$

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

P, Q
正準座標

$Q = \frac{\partial S}{\partial P} = \sqrt{\frac{m}{2P}} \cdot q - t$

$\rightarrow q = \sqrt{\frac{2P}{m}} (t + Q)$

調和振動子

Q (t=0) として $x_0 \text{ etc.}$ $Q = \sqrt{\frac{m}{2P}} \cdot x_0$

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

$S(q, t) = W(q) - Et \text{ etc.}$

$\left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial q} \right)^2 + m^2 \omega^2 q^2 - 2mE = 0 \rightarrow W(q, E) = \int \sqrt{2mE - m^2 \omega^2 q^2} \cdot dq$

よって $S(q, E, t) = \int \sqrt{2mE - m^2 \omega^2 q^2} \cdot dq - Et$

$Q = \frac{\partial S(q, E, t)}{\partial E} = \frac{\partial W(q, E)}{\partial E} - t \text{ etc.}$

$\frac{\partial W}{\partial E} = \int \frac{m}{\sqrt{2mE - m^2 \omega^2 q^2}} dq$

$\left(\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \sin^{-1} x \right)$

$= \frac{1}{\omega} \sin^{-1} \left(\sqrt{\frac{m\omega^2}{2E}} \cdot q \right) = t + Q$

よって $q(t) = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{m\omega^2}} \cdot \sin \omega(t + Q)$

Γ-≡ 不變性.

$$(E, B) \rightarrow (\phi, A)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} E &= -\nabla\phi - \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} \\ B &= \nabla \times A \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ε 不變性}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi &\rightarrow \phi - \frac{\partial \Lambda}{\partial t} \\ A &\rightarrow A + \nabla \Lambda \end{aligned}$$

∴ F 之 L 是不變的.

$$L = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{r}^2 - q\phi(t, r) + q\dot{r} \cdot A(t, r) \quad \text{ε 不變性}$$

Γ-≡ 變換 ∴ F 之

$$\begin{aligned} L &\rightarrow L + q \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Lambda(t, r(t)) + \frac{dr(t)}{dt} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial r(t)} \Lambda(t, r(t)) \right) \quad \text{ε 變化性} \\ &\rightarrow L + \frac{d}{dt} (q \Lambda(t, r(t))) \quad \text{ε 不變性} \end{aligned}$$

始末點固定 ∴ 作用積分 = 變分 ∴

$$\text{∴ } p = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}} = m\dot{r} + qA \quad \text{∴}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H &= \sum_i p_i \dot{r}_i - L \\ &= \frac{1}{m} p(p - qA) - \left(\frac{1}{2m} (p - qA)^2 + q\phi \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$H = p \cdot \dot{r} - L = \frac{1}{2m} (p - qA)^2 + q\phi \quad \text{ε 不變性}$$

$$\text{Lagrange eq. } \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial r} = \frac{d}{dt} (m\dot{r} + qA) + q\nabla\phi - q\nabla(\dot{r} \cdot A) = 0$$

$$\dot{r} \times B = \nabla(\dot{r} \cdot A) - (\dot{r} \cdot \nabla)A \quad \text{ε 不變性}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m\ddot{r} &= -q\nabla\phi + q\nabla(\dot{r} \cdot A) - q \frac{dA}{dt} \\ &= q \left(E + \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} \right) + q \left\{ \dot{r} \times B + (\dot{r} \cdot \nabla)A \right\} - q \frac{dA}{dt} \\ &= q(E + \dot{r} \times B) \end{aligned}$$

電磁場中 ∴ 運動方程式 ε 不變性