

Lagrangean  $\frac{\dot{x}}{F}$

$$I(x) = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} F(x, \dot{x}) dt \quad \in \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^2 \text{s}} \quad I(x) : \text{F/A (action)}$$

$$x \rightarrow x + \delta x \quad \text{at } t = t_1 \quad \delta I = I(x + \delta x) - I(x) = 0 \quad \text{at } t_0, t_1 \quad \delta x = 0$$

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

$$(t_0 = t_0, t = t_1, \delta x = 0)$$

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



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

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

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

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

$$L \equiv T - U \quad \text{ε 732}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q} = 0 \quad \text{ε 732} \quad \text{Euler-Lagrange}$$

— 1.1.1.  $L = T - U$  ε 732 732?

— 1.1.1.

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

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

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

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

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

$$\underbrace{\sum_{j=1}^{3N} m_j \ddot{x}_j \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial q_i}}_{= F_j} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_i}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$L \equiv T - U \quad \text{ε 732} \quad \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \dot{x}_j}{\partial \dot{q}_i} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \cdot \frac{dx_j}{dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{3N} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial q_k} \dot{q}_k + \frac{dx_j}{dt} \right) = \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial q_i}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial \dot{x}_j}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial q_i} = \frac{\partial}{\partial q_i} \frac{dx_j}{dt} = \frac{\partial \dot{x}_j}{\partial q_i}$$

$$\frac{d\dot{x}_i}{d\dot{q}_j} = \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_j} \quad \text{a 証明.} \quad (2D \text{ 極座標})$$

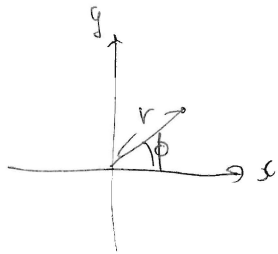
$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x} = \dot{r} \cos \theta - r \dot{\theta} \sin \theta \\ \dot{y} = \dot{r} \sin \theta + r \dot{\theta} \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} = \cos \theta & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} = -r \sin \theta \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = \sin \theta & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} = r \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \dot{x}}{\partial \dot{r}} = \cos \theta & \frac{\partial \dot{x}}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = -r \sin \theta \\ \frac{\partial \dot{y}}{\partial \dot{r}} = \sin \theta & \frac{\partial \dot{y}}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = r \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{d\dot{x}_i}{d\dot{q}_j} = \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_j}$$

例 2: 球面座標系



$$x = r \cos \phi$$

$$y = r \sin \phi$$

$$z = z$$

$$\dot{x} = \dot{r} \cos \phi - r \dot{\phi} \sin \phi$$

$$\dot{y} = \dot{r} \sin \phi + r \dot{\phi} \cos \phi$$

$$\dot{z} = \dot{z}$$

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

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

$$L = T - U$$

Lagrange eq.  $m\dot{r}$

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

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

$m\dot{\phi}$

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

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

$m\dot{z}$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$r\dot{\phi} = -\dot{z}$   
角運動量

# Legendre transform

$x, y, z, \dots$  独立変数  $\rightarrow \Phi(x, y, z, \dots)$

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

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

変数  $x \rightarrow X$  変換

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

なぜ?

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

$y, z, \dots \rightarrow X$  変換が成り立つ。 (Legendre 変換)

$x \in X$  は “共役変数”

例  $dU = dQ - pdV$  其中  $dQ = TdS$

$$\rightarrow dU = TdS - pdV \quad (U(S, V) \text{ と } T, p)$$

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

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

$$\rightarrow F(T, V) \equiv U - TS \quad \because dF = \overbrace{dU - TdS - SdT}^{TdS - pdV} = -SdT - pdV$$

$$G(p, T) \equiv U - TS + pV \quad \because dG = dU - TdS - SdT + Vdp + pdV = -SdT + Vdp$$

# 正準方程式.

$$\dot{q}_i \text{ 共役変数 } p_i = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(p_i) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} = \dot{p}_i$$

Legendre 変換  $H = \sum_i^{3N} p_i \dot{q}_i - L$  (EFT)

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

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

正準方程式.

$$p_i = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} = \frac{\partial (T-U)}{\partial \dot{q}_i} = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \quad (U \text{ は } \dot{q} \text{ に依らない})$$

$$T = \sum_i \frac{1}{2} m_i \dot{x}_i^2 = \sum_i \frac{1}{2} m_i \left( \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_j} \dot{q}_j \right)^2 \quad \leftarrow \dot{x}_i = \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_j} \dot{q}_j$$

$$\text{よって } \sum_i^{3N} p_i \dot{q}_i = \sum_i^{3N} \left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) \dot{q}_i = 2T$$

$$m_i \dot{q}_i^2$$

$$m_i \dot{q}_i^2 = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} m_i \dot{q}_i^2 = 2T$$

$$\text{よって } H = 2T - L$$

$$= 2T - (T - U) = T + U.$$

変分法の正準方程式の導出

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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  $q_1, \dots, q_n$  及び  $\dot{q}_1, \dots, \dot{q}_n$  とする。  $L(q, \dot{q})$  が不変な場合は

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

$s \rightarrow 0$  とし

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

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

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

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

が保存量

ネ-9-の定理

例.  $L = \sum \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2)$  とする。

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

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

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

$$I = \sum \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \frac{\partial x(s)}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{y}} \frac{\partial y(s)}{\partial s} \right) = \sum m (-\dot{x}y + \dot{y}x) \quad \text{角運動量保存則}$$

3. 時間変換

### 3. 時間発展

$t \rightarrow \tau(t)$  と変換する

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

$t$  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、 $t$  は定数 Lagrange eq. は

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

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

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

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

$H$  が  $\tau$  の関数に  $t$  を含みません。  $\frac{\partial H}{\partial \tau} = 0$  となります。

$$\frac{dH}{d\tau} = 0 \text{ とわかります。}$$

つまり、時間発展は「エネルギー保存則」を意味します。

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

$r, \theta$  是依時間變化的量

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

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

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

• 磁場中的粒子  $L = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{r}^2 + e \mathbf{A} \cdot \dot{\mathbf{r}} - e\phi$  是依時間變化的量

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2m} (p - e \mathbf{A})^2 + e\phi //$$

正準方程式是

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

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

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{p}_i = \frac{e}{m} (p_i - e A_i) \cdot \frac{\partial A}{\partial x_i} - e \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_i} \\ \dot{x}_i = \frac{1}{m} (p_i - e A_i) \end{cases}$$

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

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

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

所以  $\frac{d A_x}{d t} = \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} \dot{x} + \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \dot{y} + \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} \dot{z}$  類似的

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

y, z 也同樣

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

$\square - L = \gamma \mathbf{h} \cdot \mathbf{S} = \mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{p}$

# Poisson brackets

物理量  $A(q_i, p_i, t)$  に対する

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

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

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

$$t = \text{constant} \quad \rightarrow \quad \dot{q}_i = \{q_i, H\}$$

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

ハミルトン方程式

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

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

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

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

# 正準変換

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

$$\dot{Q} = \frac{\partial K}{\partial P}, \quad \dot{P} = -\frac{\partial K}{\partial Q} \quad \text{新しい } K \text{ は新しい正準変換の } (Q, P) \text{ に対する}$$

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

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

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

⊗ 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) 関係式を得る

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$d(W_1 + PQ) = dW_2$$

$$d(W_1 - PQ) = dW_3$$

$$d(W_1 - PQ + PQ) = dW_4$$

$$p = \frac{\partial W_1(q, Q, t)}{\partial q}$$

$W_1$  given  $q, Q, t$

1式より  $Q(q, P)$  を求める

2式より  $P(q, p)$  を求める

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

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

ハミルトン - Jacobi 方程式

Hamilton - Jacobi

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

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

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

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

もし  $K=0$  ならば関数があるならば  $Q$  と  $P$  は定数 (運動積分)

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

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

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

$S$  は  $q_1, \dots, q_N, t$  の  $N+1$  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)

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

解は

$$\text{エネルギー - 保存則 } H = E \text{ より}$$

$$\frac{\partial S(x, t)}{\partial t} = -E$$

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

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

自由粒子 ( $U=0$ ), 定数  $u$

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

ハミルトン系を解く。

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

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

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

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

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

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)  $\epsilon x_0 \quad \epsilon c 2 \quad Q = \sqrt{\frac{m}{2P}} \cdot x_0$

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

$S(q, t) = W(q) - Et \quad \epsilon t c.$

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

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

$Q = \frac{\partial S(q, E, t)}{\partial E} = \frac{\partial W(q, E)}{\partial E} - t \quad \epsilon t c.$

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

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

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

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

3) 一次元調和振動子  $H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}kq^2$  (1) (2)

(q, p)  $\rightarrow$  (Q, P) の変換.

1.  $p = P, q = Q + aP$  (1) (2)

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

$$\dot{Q} = \dot{q} - a\dot{P} = \frac{P}{m} - a\dot{P} = \frac{P}{m} + akq \quad \frac{\partial H}{\partial q} \quad \leftarrow \dot{P} = -kq$$

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

$$\text{よって } \dot{Q} = \frac{\partial K}{\partial P}$$

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

$$\text{よって } \dot{P} = -\frac{\partial K}{\partial Q} \quad \text{正準変換の条件}$$

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

$$K(Q, P) = \frac{1}{2} \omega (P^2 + Q^2) \quad \dot{Q} = \sqrt{m\omega} \dot{q} = \sqrt{\frac{\omega}{m}} P \quad \left( \dot{q} = \frac{P}{m} \right) \quad \text{正準変換}$$

$$\frac{\partial K}{\partial P} = \omega P = \sqrt{\frac{\omega}{m}} P \quad \text{よって } \dot{Q} = \frac{\partial K}{\partial P}$$

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

$$\dot{P} = -\frac{\partial K}{\partial Q} \quad \text{よって正準変換の条件}$$

位相空間変換  $\left( \sqrt{\frac{2K}{\omega}} \right)^2 = P^2 + Q^2$  の円軌道.



例2.  $\rightarrow$  一维谐振子。

$W(q, Q, t) = qQ$  a.c.f.

$$P = -\frac{\partial W}{\partial Q} = -q, \quad p = \frac{\partial W}{\partial q} = Q \quad \text{tac a.c.}^{-1}$$

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

$W(q, Q, t) = \sqrt{mk} \cdot qQ$  a.c.f.  $\rightarrow P = -\sqrt{mk} q, \quad p = \sqrt{mk} Q$  f.y

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

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

$(q, p) \rightarrow (Q, P)$  a.c.f.  $W(q, P, t) = q \cdot P + e f(Q, t)$   
 粒子 (W2)

a.c.f.  $E = -\nabla\phi - \frac{\partial A}{\partial t}, \quad B = \nabla \times A$  不变 (= 不变)

(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:  $A - \nabla_q f = A', \quad \phi + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \phi'$  与 f 无关. (广义变换)

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

$\phi', A'$  无关,  $E, B$  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 = 规范变换与 a.c.f.

Hamilton-Jacobi eq 与 Schrödinger eq 在  $\frac{\hbar}{\hbar} \mathbb{C}$ .

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

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

①  $\Rightarrow S(x, t) = \frac{\hbar}{i} \ln \psi(x, t)$  代入

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

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

②  $\Rightarrow$  HJ eq  $\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} + H(x, \frac{\partial S}{\partial x}) = 0$  代入

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

$\psi = \text{波函数}$

③  $\Rightarrow$

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

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

$\left| \frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial x^2} \right| \ll \frac{1}{\hbar} \left| \frac{\partial S}{\partial x} \right|^2$  “忽略”  $\frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial x^2} \sim \frac{1}{\psi} \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}\right)^2$  代入

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

remark

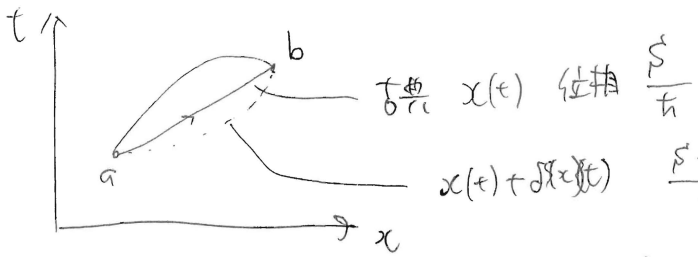
$$\frac{1}{\hbar} \frac{\Delta S}{(\Delta x)^2} \ll \frac{1}{\hbar^2} \frac{(\Delta S)^2}{(\Delta x)^2} \Rightarrow \hbar \ll \Delta S$$

$\Delta S$  比  $\hbar$  大得多 (经典论或位)??

$\Delta S \sim \hbar$  之“量子” (量子论)

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

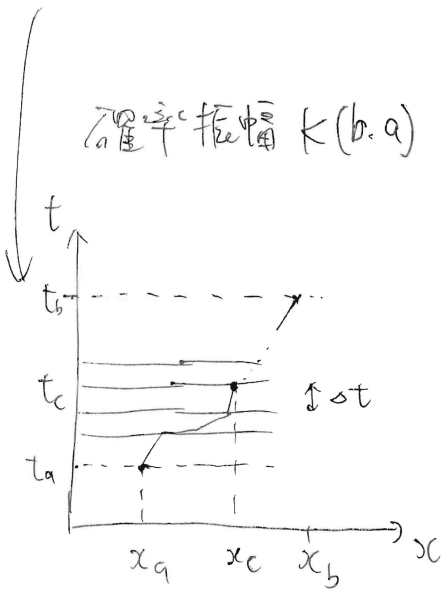
↓  
- 量子力学



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

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

確率振幅  $K(b, a)$  (2乗が確率)



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

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

$x = x_c$  区間を区切る

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

$$\Delta t = \frac{t_N - t_0}{N} \quad \text{区間を区切る}$$

$$K(b, a) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx_1 \dots \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx_{N-1} \prod_{n=0}^{N-1} K(n+1, n) \quad \text{区間を区切る}$$

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

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

$$c \rightarrow \varphi \quad \frac{1}{\Delta t} \frac{nt+1}{n}$$

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

$N \rightarrow \infty$  区切る

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

変換

$$\psi(x', t') = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx K(x', t'; x, t) \psi(x, t) \quad \text{区間を区切る}$$

propagator 伝播関数

経路積分 (1) = F | Schrödinger eq.  $\epsilon \neq 0$ .

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

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

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

EFT 1/3.

$$\frac{m(x'-x)^2}{\Delta t} \ll \hbar \Rightarrow |x'-x| < \sqrt{\frac{\hbar \Delta t}{m}} \quad \text{実空間の幅} < \text{波長}$$

$$\xi \equiv x' - x \quad \Delta t \ll \dots$$

$$e^{i \frac{m \xi^2}{2\hbar \Delta t}} \cdot e^{-i \frac{\Delta t}{\hbar} U\left(x+\frac{\xi}{2}, t+\frac{\Delta t}{2}\right)}$$

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

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

$\Delta t \rightarrow 0, \xi \rightarrow 0$  の両辺を  $\psi(x, t)$  に展開する

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

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

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

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

よって  $L(x, \dot{x}, t)$  が  $\xi$  と  $\dot{\xi}$  の関数として表される。

# WKB 近似法 Wentzel - Kramers - Brillouin

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

解  $\psi(x) = e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} S(x)}$   $\epsilon \neq 0$

代入して  $\left. \begin{aligned} -i\hbar \psi' &= S' \psi \\ -\hbar \psi'' &= (-i\hbar S'' + S'^2) \psi \end{aligned} \right\} \epsilon \neq 0$

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

$\hbar \rightarrow 0$  に注意。  $\hbar \rightarrow 0$  と  $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$  は異なる。  $\epsilon \neq 0$  とする。

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

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

$\hbar$  の次数を  $\epsilon$  として整理する。

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

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

$E > V(x)$  に注意。  $S_0(x) = \pm \int dx p(x)$ ,  $p(x) = \sqrt{2m(E - V(x))}$

$S_0(x)$  の微分係数は  $\textcircled{2}$  より

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

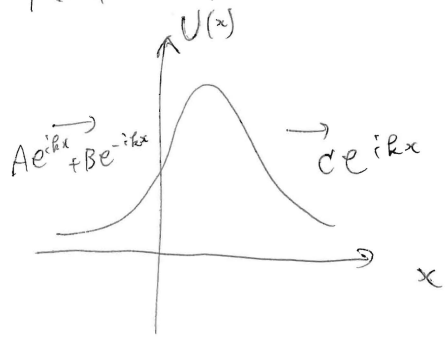
よって  $\hbar$  の1次まで  $\psi(x) \approx \frac{C_-}{\sqrt{p(x)}} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{x_0}^x p(x') dx'} + \frac{C_+}{\sqrt{p(x)}} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{x_0}^x p(x') dx'}$   
(準古典近似)

この近似が成り立つ条件は  $\hbar |S''| \ll |S'|^2$  のときである  $\Leftarrow \textcircled{A}$

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

つまり、波長が領域で、波長が変化する。十分に中子波長がある領域で成り立つ。

トニテハ結果



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

練習 2016/2/5 用 → 2019/1/31

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= Q(q_1, \dots, q_n, p_1, \dots, p_n, t) \\ &\text{or} \\ Q &= Q(q, p, t) \\ P &= P(q, p, t) \end{aligned}$$

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

小文字の世界      大文字の世界

$$W_1 \sim W_4 \quad W_2 \text{ などは } (W_2(q, P, t)) \quad p = \frac{\partial W_2(q, P)}{\partial q} \quad Q = \frac{\partial W_2}{\partial P} \quad K_1 = H + \frac{\partial W_2}{\partial t}$$

HJ eq の本質は?

$(q, p)$  の運動は  $i=1, 2$  知られた...

$(Q, P)$  が一定値にたどり着く変換を考えた。これは  $K=0$  である。

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

$W_2$  given  $Q, P$  である

① 式より  $P$  は  $i=1, 2$  解いて  $P(q, P)$  が見つかる。

② 式より  $Q(q, P)$  が見つかる。これは  $t=C$ !

一次方程式である。二つとも力学で書ける!

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

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