

$$1. H = \frac{p_x^2}{2m} + \frac{p_y^2}{2m} + \frac{p_z^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}kx^2 + \frac{1}{2}ky^2 + \frac{1}{2}kz^2.$$

由H不显含t, 可令 $S = W - Et$. 注意到W可以进一步分离变量 $W = W_1(x) + W_2(y) + W_3(z)$, 进而可以求解, 但这样没有能充分利用H形式上的对称性. 三个自由度独立变化, 互不干扰!

注意到 $H = (\frac{p_x^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}kx^2) + (\frac{p_y^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}ky^2) + (\frac{p_z^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}kz^2) = H_x + H_y + H_z$.

三个方向各不互相干扰. 那么必可以单独分离变量, $S = S_x(x) + S_y(y) + S_z(z)$.

对x方向: $S_x = W_x(x) - E_x t$

$$\frac{1}{2m} \left(\frac{\partial W_x}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = E_x \Rightarrow \frac{\partial W_x}{\partial x} = \sqrt{2mE_x - kmx^2} \Rightarrow W_x = \int \sqrt{2mE_x - kmx^2} dx.$$

$$\phi_x = \frac{\partial S_x}{\partial E_x} = -t + \int \frac{m dx}{\sqrt{2mE_x - kmx^2}} = -t + \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}} \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} = -t + \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}} \arcsin\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{2E_x}} x\right) \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{\frac{2E_x}{k}} \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

$p_x = \left(\frac{\partial W_x}{\partial x} \right) = \dots$ 这里可以积分求解, 但更方便的是用 $p_x = m\dot{x}$.

(其中我们将 $\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$ 吸收到 ϕ 中, 都是常数无所谓), $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$.

同理对y, z有: $y = \sqrt{\frac{2E_y}{m}} \sin(\omega t + \phi_y)$ $z = \sqrt{\frac{2E_z}{m}} \sin(\omega t + \phi_z)$, $p_0 = \dots$ $p_z = \dots$

$$2. H = \frac{1}{2m} p_r^2 + \frac{1}{2mr^2} p_\theta^2 + \frac{1}{2mr^2 \sin^2 \theta} p_\phi^2 + \frac{1}{2}kr^2.$$

不熟悉这个式子的同学请多推几遍. 比较常见, 能顺手写很省事.

由H不显含t, 可令 $S = W - Et$. 而 ϕ, θ, r 可以分离变量. $W = W_\phi(\phi) + W_\theta(\theta) + W_r(r)$.

$\left(\frac{\partial W_\phi}{\partial \phi} \right)^2 = L^2 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial W_\phi}{\partial \phi} = L \Rightarrow W_\phi = L\phi$. 这里不必加常数, W中的(加的)积分常数相当于作用量上加常数, 不改变运动的程.

$$(p_\theta^2 + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} p_\phi^2) = p_\theta^2 + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} L^2 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial W_\theta}{\partial \theta} \right)^2 + \frac{L^2}{\sin^2 \theta} = J \Rightarrow \frac{\partial W_\theta}{\partial \theta} = \sqrt{J - \frac{L^2}{\sin^2 \theta}} \Rightarrow W_\theta = \int d\theta \sqrt{J - \frac{L^2}{\sin^2 \theta}}$$

最后: $\frac{1}{2m} \left(\frac{\partial W_r}{\partial r} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2mr^2} J + \frac{1}{2}kr^2 = E$. 得 $W_r = \int dr \sqrt{2mE - \frac{J}{r^2} - mkr^2}$

逐层剥离 $\frac{1}{2m} p_r^2 + \frac{1}{2mr^2} p_\theta^2 + \frac{1}{2mr^2 \sin^2 \theta} p_\phi^2 + \frac{1}{2}kr^2$

注意没有新常数了. 3-D的广义动量守恒量有且仅有3个!

$$Q_r = \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial E} \right) = -t + \int \frac{m dr}{\sqrt{2mE - \frac{J^2}{r^2} - mkr^2}}$$

$$Q_\theta = \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial J} \right) = \int \frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{J - \frac{L^2}{\sin^2 \theta}}} - \int \frac{dr/r^2}{\sqrt{2mE - \frac{J^2}{r^2} - mkr^2}}$$

$$Q_\phi = \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial L} \right) = \int \frac{L d\theta / \sin^2 \theta}{\sqrt{J - \frac{L^2}{\sin^2 \theta}}} - \phi$$

原则上后续可以求解。

4.

$$I_r + I_\theta = \oint P_r(r) dr + \oint P_\theta(\theta) d\theta = \int_0^\tau P_r(r) \dot{r} dt + \int_0^\tau P_\theta(\theta) \dot{\theta} dt \quad \tau \text{ 为周期.}$$

$$\text{写出 } L = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{r}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m r^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{k}{r}, \quad P_r = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}} = m \dot{r} \quad P_\theta = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = m r^2 \dot{\theta} \quad \text{有:}$$

$$I_r + I_\theta = 2 \int_0^\tau \left(\frac{1}{2} m \dot{r}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m r^2 \dot{\theta}^2 \right) dt = 2 \int_0^\tau T dt = 2\tau \cdot \frac{1}{\tau} \int_0^\tau T dt = 2\tau \bar{T}.$$

$$\text{而: } \oint \frac{k}{r} dt = -\tau \cdot \frac{1}{\tau} \int_0^\tau -\frac{k}{r} dt = -\tau \bar{V}.$$

$$\text{位力定理有: } \bar{T} = \frac{n}{n+2} E \quad \bar{V} = \frac{2}{n+2} E \quad \text{故对 } n=-1, \quad \bar{T} = -\frac{1}{2} \bar{V}.$$

$$\text{代入即有: } I_r + I_\theta = \oint \frac{k}{r} dt. \quad \text{证毕.}$$

5.

$$dx^0 dx^1 dx^2 dx^3 = dp_1 \wedge dp_2 \wedge dp_3 \wedge dx^1 \wedge dx^2 \wedge dx^3.$$

$$\text{洛伦兹变换下: } dp_i \mapsto dp'_i = \Lambda^j_i dp_j \quad dx^i \mapsto dx'^i = \Lambda^i_j dx^j$$

故而前三项 p 的变化和后三项 x 的变化正好相消. 那么体元不变.