

### Review:

#### 1、哈密顿函数:

$$H = \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{\alpha}} \dot{q}_{\alpha} - L \quad \text{是正则变量 } q, p \text{ 的函数}$$

$$H = H(q_{\alpha}, p_{\alpha}, t) \quad (\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, s)$$

#### 2、哈密顿正则方程:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{q}_{\alpha} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_{\alpha}} \\ \dot{p}_{\alpha} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \end{cases} \quad \text{2S个一阶微分方程}$$

哈密顿方程的解题步骤：

- ① 分析受力和约束情况，选定广义坐标。写出体系动能、势能和拉格朗日函数；
- ② 根据定义求出广义动量的表达式，并反解出广义速度的表达式；
- ③ 根据定义写出正则变量表示的哈密顿函数；
- ④ 代入正则方程，得到一阶微分方程。

第24讲 哈密顿正则方程的运动积分

复习:

拉格朗日方程的运动积分:

只要 $L$ 不显含 $t$ 或某个广义坐标, 就有广义能量积分和相应的广义动量积分。

$$T_2 - T_0 + V = \text{const.}$$

$$p_k = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_k} = \text{Const.}$$

当约束是稳定的 ( $\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial t} = 0$ ), 则 $T=T_2$

此时广义能量积分变为能量积分。

# Classical Mechanics topic 24 First Integral of Canonical Equations

**作业:**桌面上一个质量为 $M$ 、半径为 $R$ 的均质圆盘，半径为 $r$ 的均质( $m$ )小圆盘其中心固定在大圆盘中心的距离 $b$ 处。小圆盘可在大圆盘上无摩擦地转动，水平向无外力，求此系统的所有运动积分。

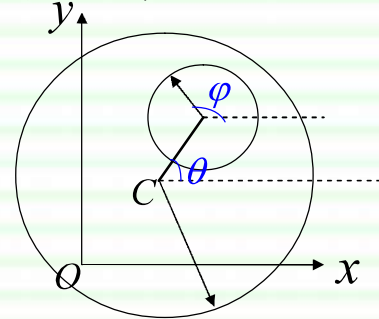
**解:**取静止坐标系 $oxy$ ， $i=4$ ，

广义坐标： $x_c$ ， $y_c$ ， $\theta$ 和 $\varphi$

$$\therefore L = T = T_M + T_m$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} M (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} MR^2 \dot{\theta}^2$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} m \left[ (\dot{x} - b\dot{\theta} \sin\theta)^2 + (\dot{y} + b\dot{\theta} \cos\theta)^2 \right] + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} mr^2 \dot{\varphi}^2$$



# Classical Mechanics topic 24 First Integral of Canonical Equations

$$\therefore T = \frac{1}{2} \left[ (m+M)\dot{x}^2 + (m+M)\dot{y}^2 \right] + \left( \frac{1}{4}MR^2 + \frac{1}{2}mb^2 \right) \dot{\theta}^2 - mb\dot{x}\dot{\theta} \sin \theta + mb\dot{y}\dot{\theta} \cos \theta + \frac{1}{4}mr^2\dot{\phi}^2$$

由:  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 0$  有:  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = (M+m)\dot{x} - mb\dot{\theta} \sin \theta = C_1$

$\frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 0$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{y}} = (M+m)\dot{y} + mb\dot{\theta} \cos \theta = C_2$

$\therefore \frac{\partial L}{\partial \phi} = 0$   $\therefore \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\phi}} = \frac{1}{2}mr^2\dot{\phi} = C, \dot{\phi} = C_3$

表示x和y向动量守恒;

表示小圆盘质心角动量守恒;

$\therefore \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = 0, \quad T = T_2 \quad \therefore T + V = C_4 = T$

表示机械能守恒;

### 一、哈密顿函数的物理意义：

$$\because T = T_2 + T_1 + T_0$$

且由欧拉定理有：

$$\sum_{\alpha=1}^s \left[ \frac{\partial T_r}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \dot{q}_\alpha \right] = r T_r$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore H &= \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \dot{q}_\alpha - L = \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \dot{q}_\alpha - L \\ &= 2T_2 + 1T_1 + 0T_0 - (T_2 + T_1 + T_0 - V) \\ &= T_2 - T_0 + V \quad \text{即为广义能量!} \end{aligned}$$

稳定约束或无约束时：  $T = T_2$

$$\therefore H = T + V \quad \text{即为能量!}$$

故： $H$ 比 $L$ 更优越！ ?

便于与量子力学和统计力学的某些理论和方法衔接。

### 二、能量积分:

按照高等数学中复合函数求微商方法:

$$\frac{dH}{dt} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \left( \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \dot{q}_{\alpha} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_{\alpha}} \dot{p}_{\alpha} \right) + \frac{\partial H}{\partial t}$$

把哈密顿正则方程代入得:

$$\frac{dH}{dt} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \left( \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_{\alpha}} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_{\alpha}} \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \right) + \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial t}$$

故: 如果函数 $H$ 中不显含 $t$ , 则 $H$ 是常数

$$\text{而: } \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} = - \frac{\partial L}{\partial t}$$

$$\text{故若 } \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = 0 \quad \text{则有: } H = \text{Const.}$$

三、循环积分:

若哈密顿函数不显含  $q_k$  ( $\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_k} = 0$ ), 则  $p_k$  是常数

可证明, 当  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_k} = 0$  时, 必有  $\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_k} = 0$ 。

证明: 
$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_k} = \frac{\partial}{\partial q_k} \left( \sum_{\alpha=1}^s p_{\alpha} \dot{q}_{\alpha} - L \right)$$

$$= \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \left( \frac{\partial p_{\alpha}}{\partial q_k} \dot{q}_{\alpha} + p_{\alpha} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_{\alpha}}{\partial q_k} \right) - \left( \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \frac{\partial q_{\alpha}}{\partial q_k} + \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{\alpha}} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_{\alpha}}{\partial q_k} \right)$$

得证!

故: 保守系 + 循环坐标存在, 就有循环积分。



## Classical Mechanics topic 24 First Integral of Canonical Equations

上次例题1: 质量为 $m$ 的质点做一维运动, 拉氏函数为:

$$L = \frac{1}{2} m e^{rt} (\dot{x}^2 - \omega^2 x^2)$$

试 (1) 由拉格朗日方程导出动力学方程;

(2) 写出哈密顿函数并由哈密顿方程导出动力学方程

解: (2)  $i=1$ , 选广义坐标为 $x$

$$\because p_x = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = m e^{rt} \dot{x} \quad \therefore \dot{x} = \frac{p_x}{m} e^{-rt}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore H &= \sum_{\alpha=1}^s p_\alpha \dot{q}_\alpha - L = p_x \dot{x} - \frac{m}{2} e^{rt} (\dot{x}^2 - \omega^2 x^2) \\ &= \frac{p_x^2}{2m} e^{-rt} + \frac{m}{2} e^{rt} \omega^2 x^2 \quad \text{写成 } x, p \text{ 的函数} \end{aligned}$$

**Or:**  $H = T_2 - T_0 + V$

例题2、系统受稳定约束，其哈密顿函数为：

$$H = \frac{1}{2} \left( p_1^2 + \frac{p_2^2}{\sin^2 q_1} \right) - a \cos q_1 \quad \text{试求相应的拉格朗日函数。}$$

解：由正则方程知： $\dot{q}_k = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_k}$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{q}_1 = p_1; \quad \dot{q}_2 = \frac{p_2}{\sin^2 q_1}; \quad p_1 = \dot{q}_1; \quad p_2 = \dot{q}_2 \sin^2 q_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore L &= \sum_{k=1}^s p_k \dot{q}_k - H = p_1 \dot{q}_1 + p_2 \dot{q}_2 - H \\ &= \dot{q}_1 \cdot \dot{q}_1 + \dot{q}_2 \sin^2 q_1 \cdot \dot{q}_2 - \frac{1}{2} \left[ \dot{q}_1^2 + \frac{(\dot{q}_2 \sin^2 q_1)^2}{\sin^2 q_1} \right] + a \cos q_1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2 \sin^2 q_1] + a \cos q_1 \end{aligned}$$

或者：由初积分求：

稳定约束，所以  $T=T_2$ ，故  $H=T+V$ ，有： $L=T-V$

例3: 有心力场中质点运动问题:

$$L = \frac{m}{2}(\dot{r}^2 + r^2\dot{\phi}^2) - V(r) \quad i = 2$$

① 利用拉格朗日方程:

对  $\phi$ :  $\because \phi$  是循环坐标  $\therefore p_\phi = C \Rightarrow mr^2\dot{\phi} = C$

对  $r$ :  $\because \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}} \right) = \frac{d(m\dot{r})}{dt} = m\ddot{r}$

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

$$\therefore m\ddot{r} - mr\dot{\phi}^2 + \frac{\partial V(r)}{\partial r} = 0 \Rightarrow m\ddot{r} - \frac{C^2}{mr^3} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial r} = 0$$

② 利用哈密顿正则方程解:

$$L = \frac{m}{2}(\dot{r}^2 + r^2\dot{\phi}^2) - V(r) \quad i = 2 \quad \text{显见: } p_\phi = C$$

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

$$p_\phi = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\phi}} = mr^2\dot{\phi} \quad \Rightarrow \dot{\phi} = \frac{p_\phi}{mr^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore H &= \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 p_\alpha \dot{q}_\alpha - L \\ &= p_r \dot{r} + p_\phi \dot{\phi} - \frac{m}{2}(\dot{r}^2 + r^2\dot{\phi}^2) + V(r) \\ &= \frac{m}{2}(\dot{r}^2 + r^2\dot{\phi}^2) + V(r) \end{aligned}$$

$$(or \quad \therefore T = T_2 \quad \therefore H = T + V)$$

# Classical Mechanics topic 24 First Integral of Canonical Equations

$$\begin{aligned} H &= \frac{m}{2}(\dot{r}^2 + r^2\dot{\phi}^2) + V(r) \\ &= \frac{m}{2}\left[\left(\frac{p_r}{m}\right)^2 + r^2\left(\frac{p_\phi}{mr^2}\right)^2\right] + V(r) \\ &= \frac{p_r^2}{2m} + \frac{p_\phi^2}{2mr^2} + V(r) = \frac{p_r^2}{2m} + \frac{C^2}{2mr^2} + V(r) \end{aligned}$$

简单，物理意义更清晰。

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \dot{q}_\alpha = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_\alpha} \\ \dot{p}_\alpha = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_\alpha} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{r} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_r} = \frac{p_r}{m} \\ \dot{p}_r = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial r} = \frac{C^2}{mr^3} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial r} \end{cases} \Rightarrow m\ddot{r} = \dot{p}_r$$

$$\therefore m\ddot{r} - \frac{C^2}{mr^3} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial r} = 0 \quad \text{结果一致!!}$$

问题: ?

$$L = \frac{m}{2}(\dot{r}^2 + r^2\dot{\varphi}^2) - V(r) \quad i=2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad m\ddot{r} - \frac{C^2}{mr^3} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial r} = 0$$

$$\because p_{\varphi} = mr^2\dot{\varphi} = C \quad \Rightarrow \quad \dot{\varphi} = \frac{C}{mr^2}$$

$$\therefore L = \frac{m}{2}\dot{r}^2 + \frac{C^2}{2mr^2} - V(r)$$

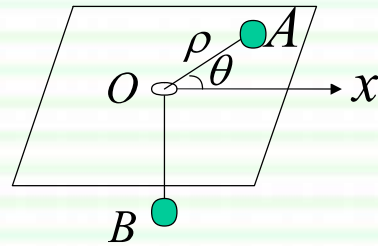
$$\text{代入方程中: } \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}}\right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial r} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m\ddot{r} + \frac{C^2}{mr^3} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial r} = 0 \quad ?$$

关键在于自由度  $i=2$  !

**C只是与t无关的常数,却与r及其导数有关。**

例4、光滑水平桌面上一小孔，长为 $l$ 质量不计的细绳穿过小孔，两端各系一个质量为 $m$ 的小球，当 $OA=a$ 时，给小球 $A$ 以大小为 $v_0$ ，垂直于 $OA$ 的初速度，分别用拉格朗日方程和哈密顿方程列出以 $\rho$ 表示的运动微分方程。

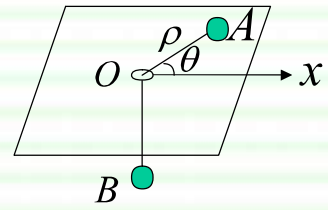


解:  $i=2$ , 取  $q =$  极坐标  $\rho, \theta$

系统动能:  $T = T_A + T_B$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m(\dot{\rho}^2 + \rho^2 \dot{\theta}^2) + \frac{1}{2} m(-\dot{\rho})^2$$

$$= m\dot{\rho}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m\rho^2 \dot{\theta}^2$$



系统势能:  $V = -mg(l - \rho) \quad \therefore L = T - V$

① 代入保守系拉格朗日方程中得:

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \rho^2 \ddot{\theta} = 0 & \Rightarrow \rho^2 \dot{\theta} = C \\ 2\ddot{\rho} - \rho \dot{\theta}^2 + g = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\because \rho = a, \rho \dot{\theta} = v_0 \quad \Rightarrow \dot{\theta} = \frac{av_0}{\rho^2} \quad \therefore C = av_0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\ddot{\rho} - \frac{a^2 v_0^2}{\rho^3} + g = 0 \quad \text{为所求!}$$



或者用初积分:  $\because T = T_2 \quad \therefore T + V = E = E_0$

$$\therefore m\dot{\rho}^2 + \frac{1}{2}m\rho^2\dot{\theta}^2 - mg(l - \rho) = \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2 - mg(l - a)$$

$$\because \dot{\theta} = \frac{av_0}{\rho^2} \quad \therefore \dot{\rho}^2 = \frac{1}{2}v_0^2\left(1 - \frac{a^2}{\rho^2}\right) - g(\rho - a) \quad \text{结果一样!}$$

②可利用正则方程按步骤解题。

或者用初积分:

$$\because L = T - V = m\dot{\rho}^2 + \frac{1}{2}m\rho^2\dot{\theta}^2 + mg(l - \rho)$$

$$\therefore H = T + V = m\dot{\rho}^2 + \frac{1}{2}m\rho^2\dot{\theta}^2 - mg(l - \rho)$$

显见H=常数E<sub>0</sub>

$$\therefore m\dot{\rho}^2 + \frac{1}{2}m\rho^2\dot{\theta}^2 - mg(l - \rho) = \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2 - mg(l - a)$$

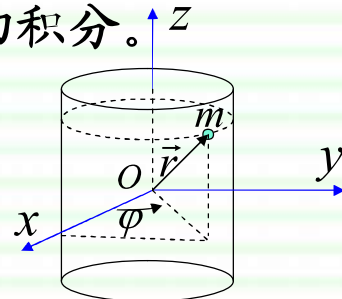
结果一样!

作业:

一、习题5.24

二: 质点质量为 $m$ , 被约束在圆柱面上运动, 其约束方程为:  $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$  质点受保守力 $F$ 方向指向 $O$ ,  $F = -k r$ . 试写出正则方程及初积分。

并描述质点运动情况。

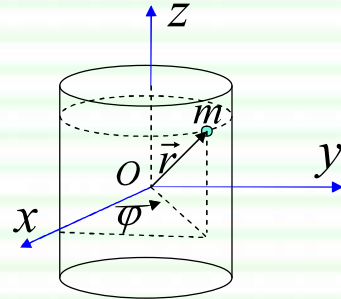


$$\Rightarrow \ddot{z} + \frac{k}{m} z + g = 0$$

例5: 质点质量为 $m$ , 被约束在圆柱面上运动, 其约束方程为:  $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$  质点受保守力 $F$ 方向指向 $O$ ,  $F = -k r$ . 试写出正则方程及初积分。

并描述质点运动情况。

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{z} + \frac{k}{m} z + g = 0$$



解:  $i=2$ , 选  $q = \varphi, z$

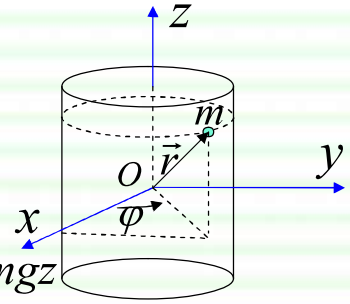
$$T = \frac{1}{2}m(R^2\dot{\varphi}^2 + \dot{z}^2)$$

$$V = \frac{1}{2}kr^2 + mgz = \frac{1}{2}k(R^2 + z^2) + mgz$$

$$\therefore L = T - V = \frac{1}{2}m(R^2\dot{\varphi}^2 + \dot{z}^2) - \frac{1}{2}k(R^2 + z^2) - mgz$$

$$H = T + V = \frac{1}{2}m(R^2\dot{\varphi}^2 + \dot{z}^2) + \frac{1}{2}k(R^2 + z^2) + mgz$$

$$= \frac{p_\varphi^2}{2mR^2} + \frac{p_z^2}{2m} + \frac{k}{2}(R^2 + z^2) + mgz$$



代入正则方程中得:

$$\dot{\varphi} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_\varphi} = \frac{p_\varphi}{mR^2}; \quad \dot{p}_\varphi = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial \varphi} = 0$$

$$\dot{z} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_z} = \frac{p_z}{m}; \quad \dot{p}_z = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial z} = -kz - mg$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \dot{\varphi} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_\varphi} = \frac{p_\varphi}{mR^2}; \quad \dot{p}_\varphi = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial \varphi} = 0 \\ \dot{z} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_z} = \frac{p_z}{m}; \quad \dot{p}_z = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial z} = -kz - mg \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \ddot{z} + \frac{k}{m}z + g = 0$$