

Δευτέρα 30-5 (1η διάλεξη)

# Χαμιλταλιανός φορμαλισμός

γιατί υπάρχει συνάχκη

πως δουλεύει

τι κανόνες ιδιότητες έχει;  
ποια τα νέα οφέλη;

$$\frac{dq}{dt} = \dot{q} \quad L(q, \dot{q}, t)$$
$$\frac{dp}{dt} = \left( \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \right) \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial q}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} q(t+\delta t) &= q(t) + \frac{dq}{dt} \delta t \\ p(t+\delta t) &= p(t) + \frac{dp}{dt} \delta t \end{aligned} \right\}$$

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$$\dot{q}(t+\delta t) \leftrightarrow p(t+\delta t)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \Big|_{t+\delta t}$$

$$\frac{dq}{dt} = \mathcal{L}_q(q, p)$$

$$\frac{dp}{dt} = \mathcal{L}_p(q, p)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} q(t + \delta t) = q(t) + \mathcal{L}_q \delta t \\ p(t + \delta t) = p(t) + \mathcal{L}_p \delta t \end{array} \right\} \dots$$

$$\frac{dq}{dt} = \frac{\partial H(q, p)}{\partial p}$$

$$\frac{dp}{dt} = - \frac{\partial H(q, p)}{\partial q}$$

ποια είναι η  
σωστή H ?

στο  $L$  φορμαλά.

$$p = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}}$$

$$\dot{q} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p}$$

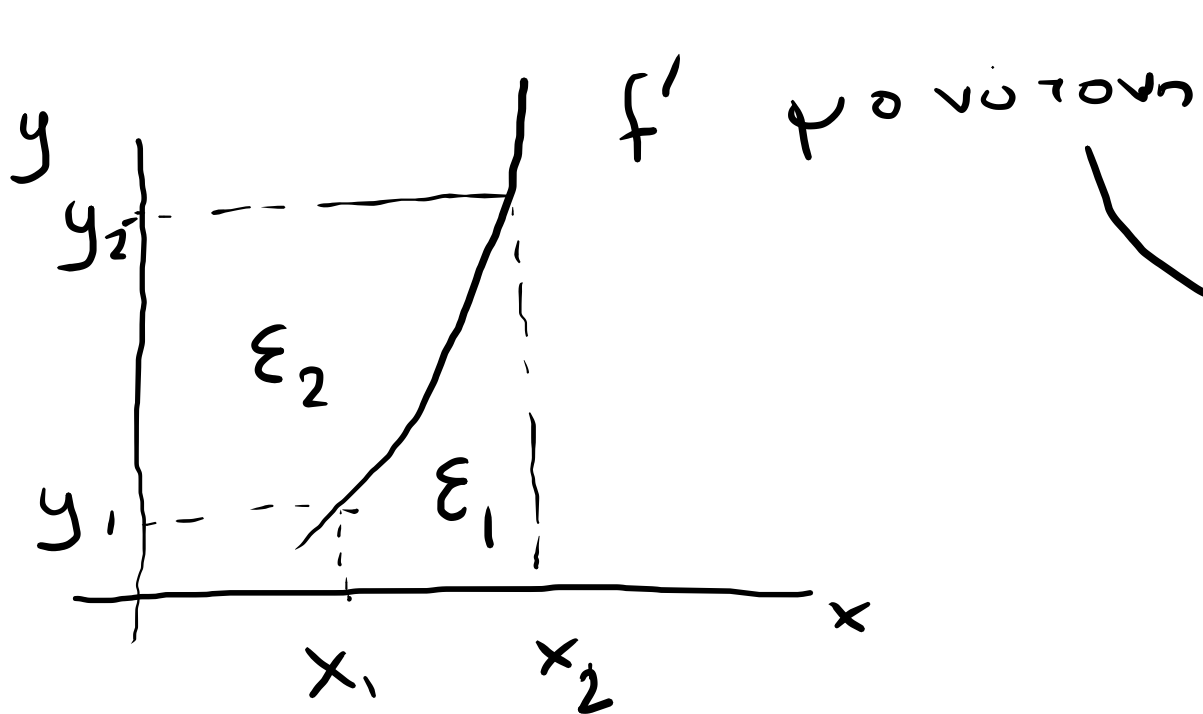
μάθημα πρῶτου κύκλου

έστω  $y = \frac{df}{dx} : f(x)$

ποια είναι η σωρευτική  $h(y)$

$$x = \frac{dh}{dy} !$$

# μετασχηματισμός Legendre



$$y = \frac{df}{dx} = f'$$

η  $f'$  είναι αντίστροφη

$$y = df/dx \leftrightarrow x = dh(y)/dy$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_2 y_2 - x_1 y_1 &= \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f' dx + \underbrace{\int_{y_1}^{y_2} h' dy}_{\varepsilon_2} \\
 &= \int_{x_1}^{x_2} df + \int_{y_1}^{y_2} dh = f(x_2) - f(x_1) \\
 &\quad + h(y_2) - h(y_1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x_2) + h(y_2) - x_2 y_2 = f(x_1) + h(y_1) - x_1 y_1$$

$f(x) + h(y) - xy =$  σταθερά ανεξάρτητη  
 του σημείου  $(x, y)$

$$h(y) = xy - f(x) + C \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{αχρηστική αφού} \\ \text{την κενούργα. βω άρτ.} \end{array}$$

ή θα την υποξέρουμε  
 σε παραγωγή

$$\frac{dh}{dy} = ? x$$

$$\frac{dh}{dy} = \frac{d(xy - f)}{dy}$$

$$= \frac{dx}{dy} y + x - \frac{df}{dy}$$

$$\frac{dh}{dy} = \cancel{\frac{dx}{dy}} + x$$

$$\frac{df(x)}{dy}$$

$$y = y(x)$$

$$x = x(y)$$

$$= x \quad \checkmark$$

$$\cancel{\frac{df(x)}{dx} \frac{dx}{dy}}$$

$$p = \frac{\partial L(q, \dot{q}, t)}{\partial \dot{q}} \Big|_{q, t}$$

$$f(x) \rightarrow \frac{df(x)}{dx} = y$$

$$h(y) \rightarrow \frac{dh(y)}{dy} = x$$

έΧΟΥΜΕ ΚΑΤΑΓΚΕΥΪΓΑ ΓΙΑ ΝΕΑ SWAPTING

$$\text{ΤΗΝ} \quad H(q, p, t)$$

$$\text{ΩΣΤΕ} \quad \dot{q} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} \Big|_{q, t}$$

$$\underline{H} = \underline{p\dot{q} - L} \rightarrow \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} \Big|_{q, t} = \dot{q} ?$$

$$p\dot{q}(q, p, t) - L(q, \dot{q}(q, p, t), t)$$

$$H = p\dot{q} - L$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial p} \Big|_{q,t} = \dot{q} + p \frac{\partial \dot{q}}{\partial p} \Big|_{q,t} - \frac{\partial L(q, \dot{q}(q, p, t), t)}{\partial p} \Big|_{q,t}$$

$$= \dot{q} + p \frac{\partial \dot{q}}{\partial p} \Big|_{q,t} - \underbrace{\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \Big|_{q,t}}_p \frac{\partial \dot{q}}{\partial p} \Big|_{q,t}$$

$$= \dot{q} \quad \checkmark!$$



$$\rightarrow \dot{q} = \left. \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} \right|_{q,t}$$

$$\dot{p} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial q} \quad (\text{E3. E-L}) \quad *$$

$$\rightarrow \left[ \left. \frac{\partial H}{\partial q} \right|_{p,t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial q} (p\dot{q} - L) \right]_{p,t} = p \frac{\partial \dot{q}}{\partial q} - \left[ \left. \frac{\partial L}{\partial q} \right|_{q,t} - \underbrace{\frac{\partial L}{\partial q}}_{p} \frac{\partial \dot{q}}{\partial q} \right]_{q,t}$$

$$= - \left. \frac{\partial L}{\partial q} \right|_{q,t} = - \dot{p} \quad \leftarrow \quad p$$

# Εξίσωση Hamilton (αντί της εξίσωσης E-L)

$$\dot{q} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p}$$

μεταβλ.  $\leftarrow$   
Legendre

εναλλακτική έκφραση του

συμβολισμού  $p = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}}$

$$\dot{p} = - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q}$$

= επαναφορά της E-L

(δυναμικός νόμος)

$$H = p\dot{q} - L$$

όπου πάλι

$$H(q, p, t)$$

φύγαμε από τον θερμοδυναμικό χώρο

$$(q, t)$$

πήγαμε στο χώρο των φάσεων  $(q, p, t)$

Ο τρόπος που εξελίσσεται το σύστημα

είναι αυτός των δυναμικών εξισώσεων του

Hamilton

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} q \\ p \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \partial H / \partial p \\ -\partial H / \partial q \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} F_q(q, p) \\ F_p(q, p) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \vec{X} = \vec{F} \quad (\text{αριστοκρατική μηχανική})$$

Τεράστια αφάιρση

με το παλιό κείμενο

των Αΐτιων εξισώσεων πλάτων.

!

μαθηματικά παράδειγμα μεταβ. Legendre.

$$f(x) \quad f' \text{ μονότονη} \quad \rightarrow \quad h(y)$$

$$y = f'(x) \quad x = h'(y)$$

Έστω  $f(x) = \sin x \quad x \in [0, \pi/2]$

$$y = \frac{df}{dx} = \cos x. \quad \rightarrow \quad x = \cos^{-1} y$$

$$h^{(y)} = xy - f(x) = x(y) y - f(x(y))$$

$$= xy - \sin x = (\cos^{-1} y) y - \underbrace{\sin(\cos^{-1} y)}_{\sqrt{1-y^2}} = y \cos^{-1} y - \sqrt{1-y^2}$$

$$\frac{dh}{dy} = \left( y \cos^{-1} y - \sqrt{1-y^2} \right)' = \cos^{-1} y - y \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$$

$$= \cos^{-1} y = x \quad \checkmark$$

$$y = \cos x$$
$$\cos^{-1} y = x$$

$$+ \frac{2y}{2\sqrt{1-y^2}}$$

1ο φυσικό σύστημα

ελ. θεωρητικό σε 1-D

$$L = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2$$

$$p \equiv \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = m \dot{x} \quad \rightarrow \quad \underline{\dot{x} = p/m}$$

$$H = p \dot{x} - L(\dot{x}) = p \frac{p}{m} - \frac{1}{2} m \left( \frac{p}{m} \right)^2 = \frac{p^2}{2m}$$

Καμιά τ. του  
ελεω. συστή.

Εξ. Χαμιλτων για ελεύθ. σωμ. σε 1-D

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

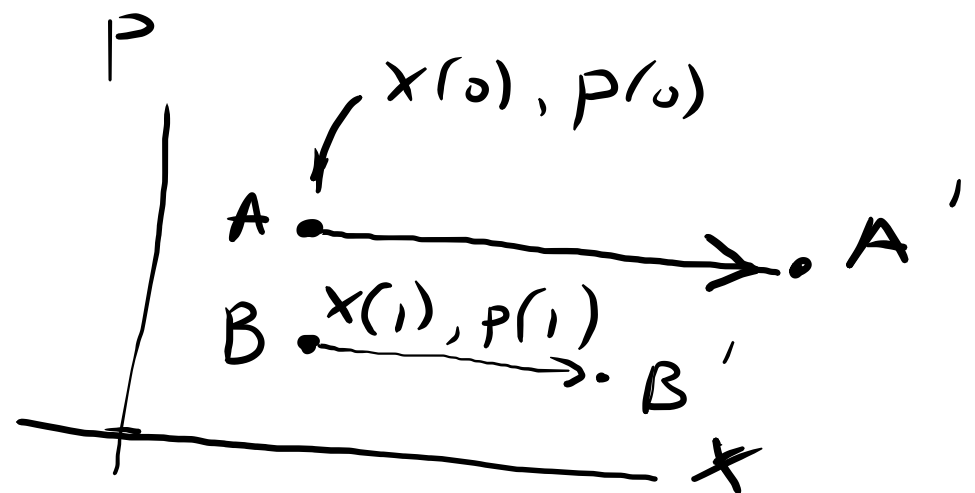
$$\dot{x} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} = \frac{p}{m} \quad \left( \text{επιανύτητη των ορίων } p = m\dot{x} \right)$$

$$\dot{p} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} = 0 \Rightarrow p = \text{const} \rightarrow \dot{x} = \frac{p}{m} = \text{const}$$

$$x(t) = x(0) + \frac{p}{m} t$$

$$p(t) = p(0)$$

$$x(t) = x(0) + \frac{p(0)}{m} t$$



x. φ. φ. σ.

2ο παράδειγμα

αρχ. ταλωτήρας σε 1-D

$$L = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 - \frac{1}{2} kx^2$$

$$p \equiv \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = m\dot{x} \Rightarrow \dot{x} = p/m$$

$$\begin{aligned} H = p\dot{x} - L &= p\left(\frac{p}{m}\right) - \left[ \frac{1}{2} m \left(\frac{p}{m}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} kx^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} kx^2 \end{aligned}$$



$$\dot{x} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} = p/m \quad (1)$$

$$H = p^2/2m + \frac{1}{2} kx^2$$

$$\dot{p} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} = -kx \quad (2)$$

$$(1) \quad \ddot{x} = \dot{p}/m \stackrel{(2)}{=} -\frac{kx}{m} \Rightarrow \ddot{x} = -\frac{k}{m}x = -\omega^2 x$$

$$x(t) = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$(1,2) \quad \frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ p \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} p/m \\ -kx \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1/m \\ -k & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ p \end{bmatrix} = A \begin{bmatrix} x \\ p \end{bmatrix}$$

δωω. δεγνς  
οτο x.φ.

$$\frac{d\vec{y}}{dt} = A\vec{y} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dy}{dt} = \alpha y \rightarrow y(t) = e^{\alpha t} y(0) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{d\vec{z}(t)}{dt} = A \vec{z}(t) \leftarrow$$

A : σταθερός 2x2  
πίνακας

$$\vec{z}(t) = e^{At} \vec{z}(0) \leftarrow$$

$$e^{At} = I + At + \frac{A^2 t^2}{2!}$$

$$+ \frac{A^3 t^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{A^n t^n}{n!} + \dots$$

$$\dot{\vec{z}}(t) = \left[ e^{At} \vec{z}(0) \right]$$

$$= A \underbrace{e^{At} \vec{z}(0)}_{\vec{z}(t)}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(e^{At}) = 0 + A + A^2 \frac{2t}{2!} +$$

$$= A \left[ I + At + A^2 \frac{t^2}{2!} + \dots + A^{n-1} \frac{t^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} + \dots \right] = Ae^{At} + \dots$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ p \end{bmatrix} = A \begin{bmatrix} x \\ p \end{bmatrix} \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1/m \\ -k & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad k/m = \omega^2$$

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -k/m & 0 \\ 0 & -k/m \end{bmatrix} = -\omega^2 I$$

$$e^{At} = I + At + \frac{A^2 t^2}{2!} + \frac{A^3 t^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{A^n t^n}{n!} + \dots$$

$$= \left( I + \overset{-3I}{A^2} \frac{t^2}{2!} + \overset{+\omega^4 I}{A^4} \frac{t^4}{4!} + \dots + A^{2n} \frac{t^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \dots \right)$$

$$+ \left( At + \frac{A^3 t^3}{3!} + \frac{A^5 t^5}{5!} + \dots + A^{2n+1} \frac{t^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + \dots \right)$$

$$= I \left( 1 - \omega^2 \frac{t^2}{2!} + \omega^4 \frac{t^4}{4!} - \omega^6 \frac{t^6}{6!} + \dots \right) \leftarrow$$

$$+ \frac{A}{\omega} \left( \omega t + \omega^3 \frac{t^3}{3!} + \omega^5 \frac{t^5}{5!} + \dots \right) \leftarrow$$

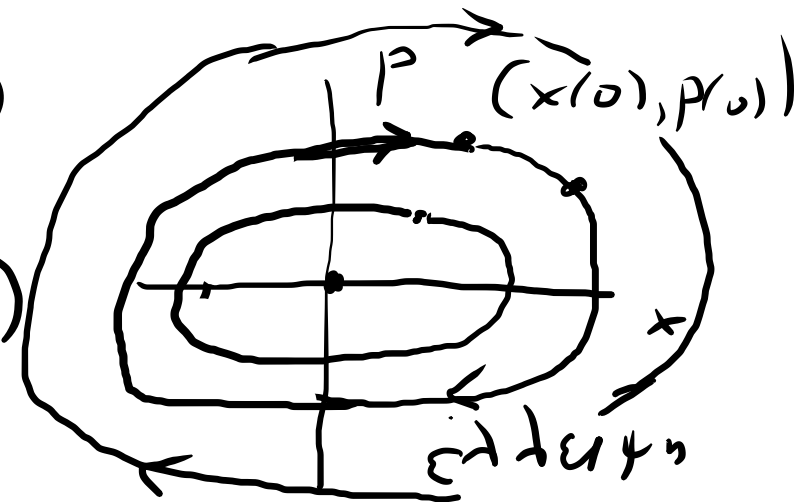
$$\omega t - \omega^3 \frac{t^3}{3!} + \omega^5 \frac{t^5}{5!} - \dots \leftarrow$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ p(t) \end{bmatrix} = e^{At} \begin{bmatrix} x(0) \\ p(0) \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\left( \mathbb{I} \cos \omega t + \frac{A}{\omega} \sin \omega t \right)} \begin{bmatrix} x(0) \\ p(0) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos \omega t & \frac{1}{m\omega} \sin \omega t \\ -\frac{k}{\omega} \sin \omega t & \cos \omega t \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x(0) \\ p(0) \end{bmatrix} \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1/m \\ -k & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

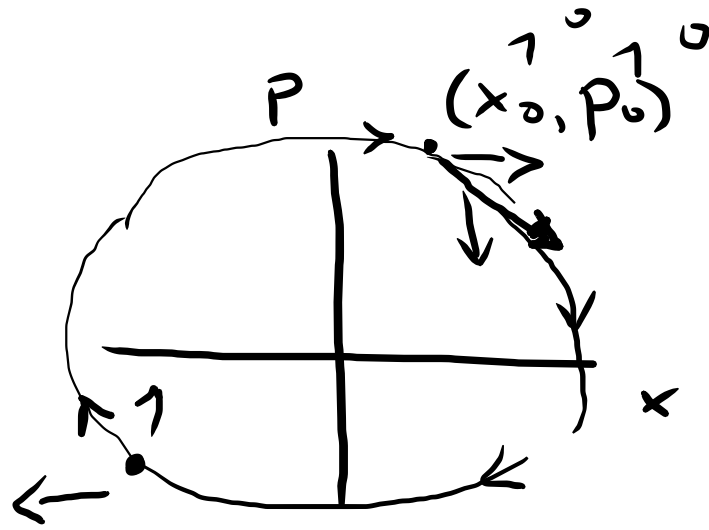
$$x(t) = \cos \omega t x(0) + \frac{1}{m\omega} \sin \omega t p(0)$$

$$p(t) = -\frac{k}{\omega} \sin \omega t x(0) + \cos \omega t p(0)$$



$$\dot{x} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} = p/m$$

$$\dot{p} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} = -kx$$



$x(0) < 0, p(0) < 0$

36 QUG. Σύστημα : ΕΚΚΕΡΣΙΣ ΘΕ ΚΑΤΑΚ. ΕΠΙΠΕΔΟ



$$L = \frac{1}{2} m (\ell \dot{\theta})^2 - (-mg\ell \cos \theta)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m \ell^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + mg\ell \cos \theta$$

$$p = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = m \ell^2 \dot{\theta} \Rightarrow \dot{\theta} = p / m \ell^2$$

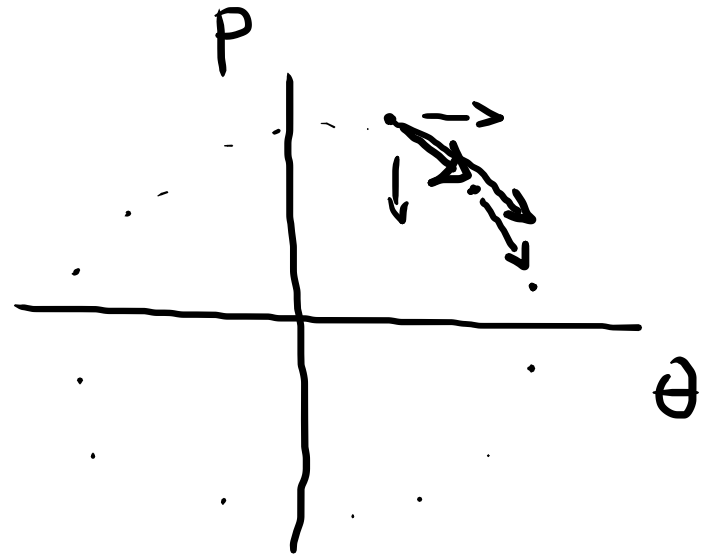
$$H = p \left( \frac{p}{m \ell^2} \right) - \left[ \frac{1}{2} m \ell^2 \left( \frac{p}{m \ell^2} \right)^2 + mg\ell \cos \theta \right] =$$

$$= \frac{p^2}{2m\ell^2} - mg\ell \cos \theta$$

$$H = \frac{p^2}{2ml^2} - mgl \cos \theta \quad \leftarrow$$

εξ. Hamilton:  $\dot{\theta} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} = \frac{p}{ml^2}$

$$\dot{p} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial \theta} = -mgl \sin \theta$$



$$\ddot{\theta} = \frac{\dot{p}}{ml^2} = -\frac{g}{l} \sin \theta \quad (\text{την κλασ. εξ. κιν. του εκκρεμ.})$$

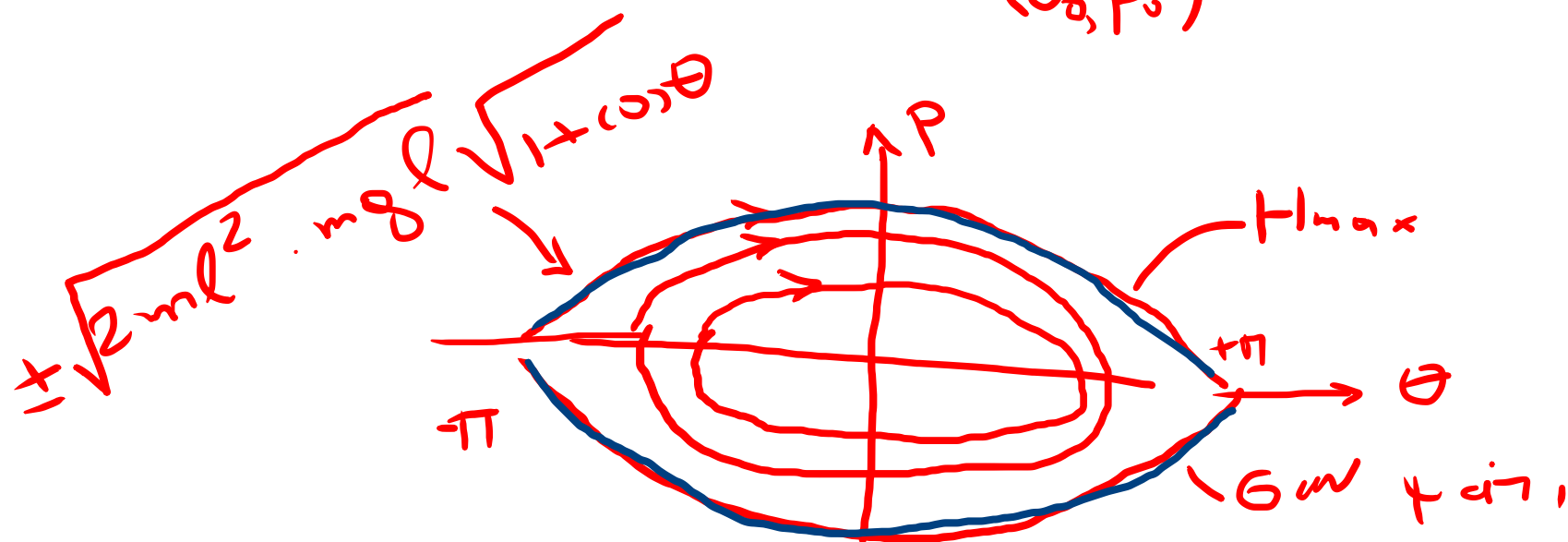
$$\frac{dH}{dt} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} + \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} p + \frac{\partial H}{\partial \theta} \theta \right) = 0$$

$H = 67 \text{ J}$ ,  $7 \text{ m}$   
κίνηση

$$\rightarrow H = \frac{p^2}{2ml^2} - mgl \cos \theta = \text{const} \quad mgl \quad (\theta_0 \approx \pi, p_0 \approx 0)$$

$$p = \pm \sqrt{2ml^2(H + mgl \cos \theta)}$$

( $\theta_0, p_0$ )





Γνωσ η

$$L(q, \dot{q}, t) \longrightarrow H(\text{χώρος φάσεων})$$

μεταβ.  
Legendre

χαλι λτονιαν

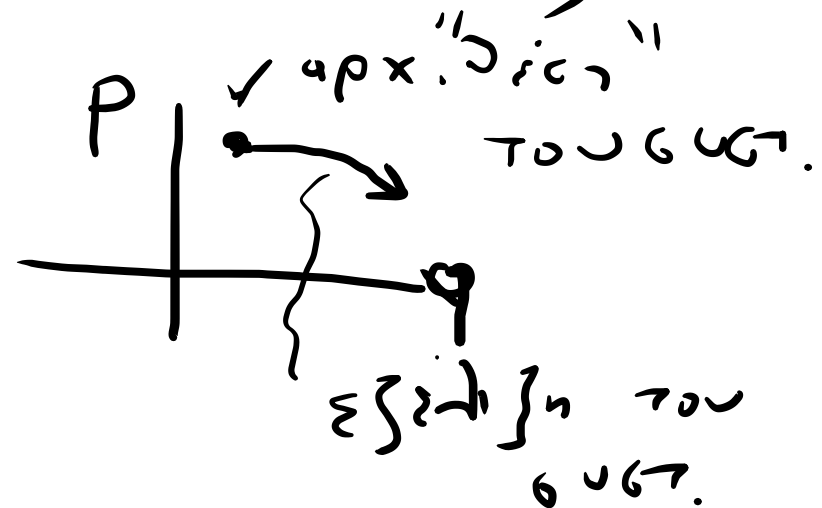
$$H = p \dot{q}(q, p, t) - L(q, \dot{q}(q, p, t), t)$$

Η νέα δυναμική (όχι 2m ταίμς

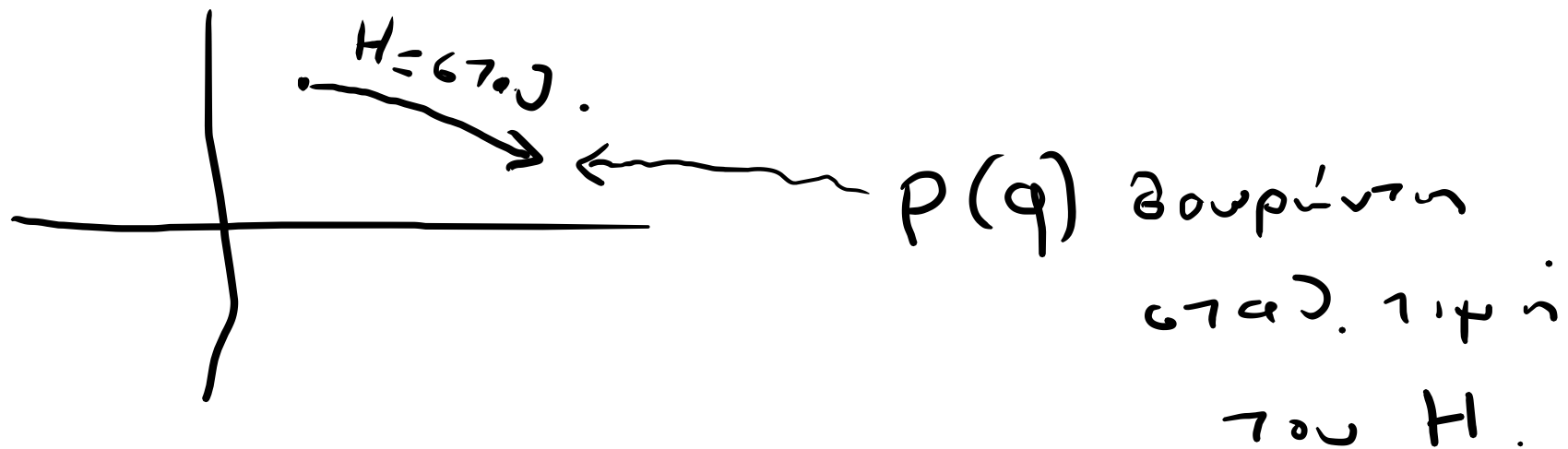
αλλά είναι 1ης ταίμς)

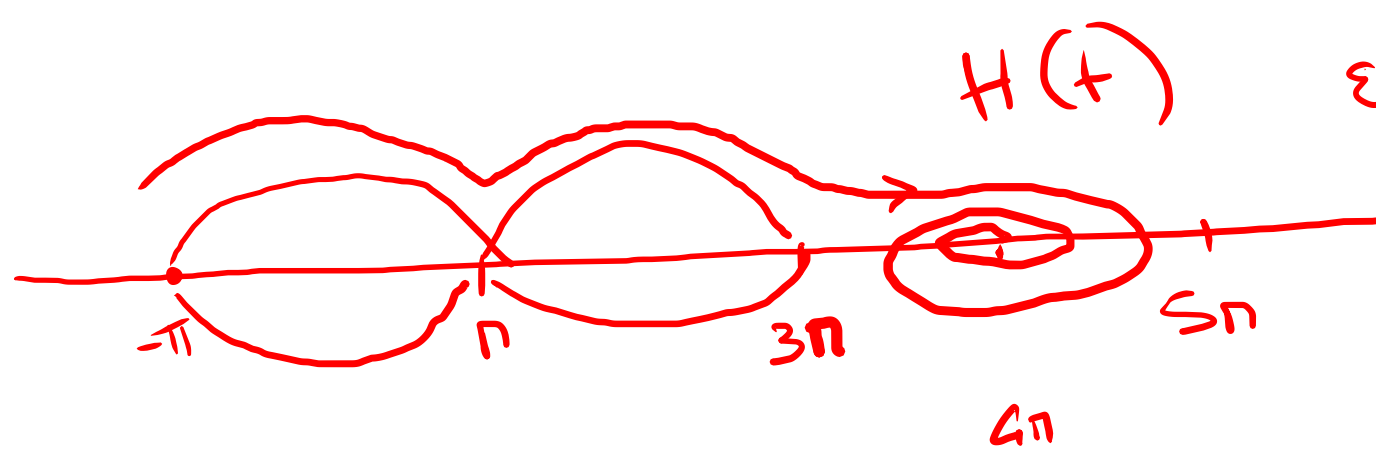
εξισ. Hamilton:

$$\dot{q} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p}$$
$$\dot{p} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q}$$



H: σταθερά μη κίνησης





ΕΚΡΕΜΩΣ  $t \in \mathbb{R}^+$