

FEB 01 - C, B

①

$$\alpha(q, \dot{q}, t)$$

- a) Las independientes son q y \dot{q} . $P = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}}$ puede depender de q .
 ↳ Falso. En $H(q, p, t)$ sí son independientes
- b) Correcto. Extremos fijos en espacio de configuraciones.
- c) Falso. No necesariamente. Para que sea invariante, la transformación debe ser una simetría. Por ejemplo, el lagrangiano EM no es invariante bajo transformaciones de Galileo.
- d) q y \dot{q} son variables independientes en L . → Correcto?

$$\delta q = \frac{d}{dt} (\delta \dot{q})$$

②

$$Q = \log\left(\frac{t}{q} \sin p\right); P = \frac{t}{\tan p}$$

Una transformación de las coordenadas $[q, p]$ a $[Q, P]$ con $Q, P(q, p, t)$ es canónica si $\{Q, P\} = 1$

↳ (Los hamiltonianos deben diferir en una derivada total o "lo suyo")

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial q} = \frac{t}{\sin p} \cdot (-) \frac{\sin p}{q^2} = -\frac{1}{q}; \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial p} = \frac{t}{\sin p} \cdot \frac{1}{q} \cdot \cos p = \frac{t}{\tan p}$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial q} = \frac{1}{\tan p}; \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial p} = -\frac{t}{\tan^2 p} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 p} = -\frac{t}{\sin^2 p}$$

$$\{Q, P\} = \frac{1}{\sin p} - \frac{1}{\tan p} = \frac{1 - \cos^2 p}{\sin^2 p} = 1 \quad \rightarrow \text{Es canónica}$$

(constantes fundamentales)

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} m(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2) - q\phi + \frac{q}{c} \vec{v} \cdot \vec{A}$$

$\rightarrow \mathbf{x}$ es coordenada ártica $\rightarrow \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{B} &= \vec{B}(y, z) \\ A_i &= A_i(y, z) \\ \vec{v} &= (x, y, z)\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = 0 \rightarrow p_x \text{ se conserva (momento lineal, componente } x)$$

$$p_x = m\dot{x} + \frac{q}{c} A_x \quad \rightarrow \text{carga y partícula intercambian momento.}$$

(4)

- a) Falso.
- b) El sistema es integrable si \exists n dcs de movim.encialmente independientes en involucrados. \rightarrow Correcto
- c) ? Falso?
- d) No siempre.

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} [(\partial_t \phi)^2 - v^2 (\partial_x \phi)^2] - \Omega^2 (1 - \cos \phi); \quad v, \Omega \rightarrow \text{otras}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_t \phi)} &= \partial_t \phi - v^2 \partial_x \phi \\ \rightarrow \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \phi} &= -\Omega^2 \sin \phi\end{aligned}$$

$$\partial^\mu \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \phi)} \right) = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \phi} = \partial_t^2 \phi - v^2 \partial_x^2 \phi + \Omega^2 \sin \phi = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - v^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \right) \phi = -\Omega^2 \sin \phi$$

$$\partial H = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\phi}} \cdot \dot{\phi} - \mathcal{L} = + \frac{1}{2} [(\partial_t \phi)^2 + v^2 (\partial_x \phi)^2] + \Omega^2 (1 - \cos \phi)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \ddot{r} = \frac{1}{2} \mu (r^2 + r^2 \dot{\phi}^2) - V(r)$$

\emptyset : coordenada cónica \rightarrow se conserva el momento angular P_ϕ .

$$P_\phi = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\phi}} = \mu r^2 \dot{\phi} = \text{cte}$$

Como $\frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = 0$, también se conserva la energía. (sistema conservativo)

$$H = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \cdot \dot{q}_i - L = \frac{1}{2} \mu (r^2 + r^2 \dot{\phi}^2) + V(r) = E = T + V$$

$$\leftarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}} = \mu \dot{r} = p_r$$

$$E = \frac{p_r^2}{2\mu} + \frac{p_\phi^2}{2\mu r^2} + V(r)$$

\textcircled{2} Sea un sistema descrito por $L(\vec{q}, \dot{\vec{q}}, t)$, con

$\vec{q} = \{q_i\}_{i=1}^N$ (N grados de libertad). Sea la transformación de coordenadas $\vec{q} \rightarrow \vec{Q}^s(\vec{q})$, donde $s \in \mathbb{R}$, continuo, y que cumple $\vec{Q}^s=0 = \vec{q}$ (+transf. identidad). Entonces, $\sum_i \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \left(\frac{d}{ds} (\vec{Q}^s(\vec{q})) \right)_{s=0}$ a lo largo de cualquier trayectoria física se conserva.

\textcircled{3}

$$H = \frac{p_r^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega_0^2 q^2 + \epsilon q^4 = H(q, p)$$

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

$$\dot{p} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q} = -m \omega_0^2 q - 4\epsilon q^3 = m \ddot{q}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \ddot{q} + \omega_0^2 q + \frac{4\epsilon}{m} q^3 = 0 = \ddot{q} + q (\omega_0^2 + \frac{4\epsilon}{m} q^2) = 0$$

Si $\epsilon = 0$

$$\hookrightarrow q = q(0) \cdot \cos(\omega_0 t)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \ddot{q} + q \omega_0^2 + \frac{4\epsilon}{m} q^3(0) \cdot \cos^2 \omega_0 t$$

?

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{4} \quad \mathcal{L} &= \frac{i\hbar}{2} (\psi^* \dot{\psi} - \dot{\psi}^* \psi) - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \vec{\nabla} \psi^* \vec{\nabla} \psi - V(r) \psi^* \psi \\ &= \frac{i\hbar}{2} (\psi^* \partial^0 \psi - \partial^0 \psi^* \cdot \psi) + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \partial_i \psi^* \partial^i \psi - V(r) \psi^* \psi \end{aligned}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \partial_\mu \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \partial^\mu \psi} \right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \psi} = \frac{i\hbar}{2} \partial_0 \psi^* - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \partial_i \partial^i \psi^* + V(r) \psi^* = 0 //$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{Para } \psi^*, \text{ idem: } = -\frac{i\hbar}{2} \partial_0 \psi - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \partial_i \partial^i \psi + V(r) \psi = 0 //$$

ENE 02 - c

$$\textcircled{1} \quad Q = \frac{mwq + ip}{\sqrt{2m\omega}} ; \quad P = \frac{imwq + p}{\sqrt{2m\omega}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial q} &= \sqrt{\frac{mw}{2}} ; \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial p} = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2m\omega}} \\ \frac{\partial P}{\partial q} &= i\sqrt{\frac{mw}{2}} ; \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial p} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2m\omega}} \end{aligned} \quad \} \rightarrow \{Q, P\} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1 \checkmark$$

\hookrightarrow Es canónica

$F_1(q, Q)$

$$\hookrightarrow p = \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial q} ; \quad P = -\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial Q}$$

$$p = \frac{\sqrt{2m\omega} Q - mwq}{i} = i(mwq - \sqrt{2m\omega} Q) = \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial q}$$

$$\hookrightarrow F_2(q, Q) = i(mw\frac{q^2}{2} - \sqrt{2m\omega} Q q) + f(Q)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \frac{imwq + (\sqrt{2m\omega} Q - mwq)/i}{\sqrt{2m\omega}} = \frac{2imwq - i\sqrt{2m\omega} Q}{\sqrt{2m\omega}} \\ &= i\sqrt{2m\omega} q - iQ \stackrel{-\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial Q}}{\approx} f'(Q) + i\sqrt{2m\omega} q \end{aligned}$$

$$\hookrightarrow f(Q) = iQ^2/2$$

$$\Rightarrow F_2(q, Q) = i(mw\frac{q^2}{2} - \sqrt{2m\omega} Q + \frac{Q^2}{2}) //$$

\textcircled{2} \rightarrow var fun os, 2

Un sistema descr. por $\dot{Q}^i(\vec{q}, \dot{\vec{q}}, t)$, $i=1\dots N$, $\vec{Q}^S \equiv \vec{Q}^S(\vec{q})$ / $\vec{Q}^{S=0} = \vec{q}$,
tray físcica $\rightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \frac{d}{ds} (Q^S_i) \Big|_{S=0} = \text{cte}$ S_{GR}

③ $\dot{f} = \{ f, H \}$

$$\frac{df}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \{ f, H \}$$

$$\frac{df}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_i} \cdot \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_i} \cdot \frac{\partial p_i}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_i} \cdot \dot{q}_i + \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_i} \cdot \dot{p}_i + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}$$

Por ecu. de Hamilton, $H(q, p, t)$

$$\therefore \dot{q}_i = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i}; \quad \dot{p}_i = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i}$$

$$\therefore \frac{df}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_i} \cdot \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_i} \cdot \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \{ f, H \} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} //$$

④

$$L = \frac{1}{2} [(\partial_t \phi)^2 - v^2 (\partial_x \phi)^2 - \omega^2 \phi^2]$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial (\partial_x \phi)} - \frac{\partial \dot{L}}{\partial \phi} = \partial_t^2 \phi - v^2 \partial_x^2 \phi + 2\omega^2 \phi = 0 //$$

b)

$$H = \frac{\partial L}{\partial (\partial_x \phi)} - L = \frac{1}{2} [(\partial_t \phi)^2 + v^2 (\partial_x \phi)^2 + \omega^2 \phi^2] //$$

FEB 02 - 3

⑤ Ver jun 02, 2

stus $\vec{Q}(q, \dot{q}, t)$; $\vec{Q}^s(q)$, $s \in \mathbb{R}$ / $\vec{Q}^{s=0} = \vec{q}$; $\frac{\partial \vec{Q}}{\partial q_i} \frac{d}{ds} Q^s \Big|_{s=0} = \text{cte}$ tray.

Para traslaciones: vector unitario adimensional

$$\vec{Q}^s = \vec{q} + s\hat{a} \rightarrow \frac{d}{ds} Q_i^s = \frac{d}{ds} (q_i + s a_i) = a_i \quad \forall s$$

$\therefore \frac{\partial \vec{Q}}{\partial q_i} \cdot a_i = p_i \cdot a_i = \vec{p} \cdot \hat{a} //$ se conserva la proyección del momento en esa dirección. Si válido $\forall a$, entonces \vec{p} se conserva.

② Pto. hamiltoniano: trayectoria descrita por stua. para ir de $q_A(t_0) \rightarrow q_B(t_0)$ es aquella cuya integral de acción tiene un valor estacionario frente a variaciones infinitesimales del camino de integración.

$$\delta S = \delta \int L \cdot dt = 0$$

$$H = p \cdot \dot{q} - L \quad \rightarrow \quad L = p \cdot \dot{q} - H$$

$$\delta L = \delta(p \cdot \dot{q}) - \delta H$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta L - \delta H &= \delta L - \dot{q} \delta p - p \cdot \delta \dot{q} = \delta L - \frac{d}{dt}(q) \cdot \delta p - p \frac{d}{dt}(\delta q) \\ &= \delta L - \frac{d}{dt}(q) \cdot \delta p - \frac{d}{dt}(p \cdot \delta q) + \frac{d}{dt}(p) \cdot \delta q \end{aligned}$$

Para trayectorias físicas $\delta L = 0$ salvo derivadas totales, igual para H :

$$\delta(p \cdot \dot{q}) - \delta H = 0 \stackrel{\text{salvo d. totales}}{=} -\dot{p} \delta q + \dot{q} \delta p \rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial q} \cdot \delta q + \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} \cdot \delta p \right) = 0$$

\Rightarrow Conduce a ecu. de Hamilton:

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

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

③

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

$$\hookrightarrow p = \frac{\delta S}{\delta q} \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{\left(\frac{\delta S}{\delta q} \right)^2}{2m} + aq \stackrel{+ \frac{\delta S}{\delta t}}{=} 0 + \text{cte} \rightarrow \text{ver al final}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{\delta S}{\delta q} = \pm \sqrt{-2maq} \quad \Rightarrow \dot{p} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\delta S}{\delta q} \right) = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q} = -a \rightarrow p = -a(t-t_0) \quad //$$

$$\hookrightarrow \mp \sqrt{-2ma} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\delta S}{\delta q} = -a \quad \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{ma^2}{2q}} dq = -a dt \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{ma^2}{2}} \cdot 2 \sqrt{q} = -a(t-t_0)$$

\rightarrow Més fàcil d'estament:

$$p = -a(t-t_0) = \sqrt{-2ma} \cdot \sqrt{q} \quad \rightarrow q(t) = \frac{a^2 (t-t_0)^2}{-2ma} \quad // \quad = \frac{a(t-t_0)}{-2m}$$

\rightarrow He mesclat mètodes. Major:

$$H' = 0 \text{ tres ambic a } Q, P \rightarrow S = S(q, \alpha, d'(t)) ; P = \alpha$$

$$Q = \frac{\delta S}{\delta \alpha} \approx B \text{ (ya que } \dot{Q} = \dot{P} = 0), P = d$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{1}{2m} \left(\frac{\delta S}{\delta q} \right)^2}_{= \alpha} + aq + \frac{\delta S}{\delta t} = 0 \quad \rightarrow S = -dt + f(q) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} S = -dt + \sqrt{2m} (d - aq)^{1/2} \cdot \frac{2}{3a} \\ \frac{\delta S}{\delta q} \approx \sqrt{(d - aq)^2 / 2m} \end{array} \right.$$

$$B = \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = -t + \frac{\sqrt{2m}}{a} \cdot \sqrt{\alpha - aq}$$

$$(B+t)^2 = \frac{2m}{a^2} (\alpha - aq) \rightarrow q = \frac{d}{a} - \frac{\alpha (B+t)^2}{2m}$$

solución análoga
con $q(t=-B) = q_0$.

$$p(t) \rightarrow \frac{\partial S}{\partial q} = \sqrt{2m + (\alpha - aq)} = \sqrt{2m + \sqrt{\frac{a^2(B+t)^2}{2m}}} = \pm a(B+t) = m \cdot \dot{q} \quad \checkmark$$

④ Teorema de KAM:

El conjunto de toros invariantes que no son destruidos es de medida finita, es decir, ocupan un área finita de la sección de Poincaré.

Para perturbaciones pequeñas, trayectorias confinadas en toros, movimiento regular, no caótico. Los toros se organizan externo a los puntos elípticos. El movimiento caótico o desordenado aparece en toros de los puntos hiperbólicos. (caos local o suave)

Elípticos \rightarrow anular estructura de toros

Hiperbólicos \rightarrow romper " "

KAM \rightarrow no destruidos \rightarrow área finita.

$>$ perturbación \rightarrow toros se deforman, pero no se rompen, y aparecen tales de estabilidad.

ω racional \rightarrow perturbación acumulativa.

JVL 02

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \alpha = \frac{m}{2} \dot{q}^2 - \alpha q$$

$$Q(s) = q + \dot{s}, \quad s = \text{cte}$$

$$\alpha' = \frac{m}{2} \dot{Q}(s)^2 - \alpha Q(s) \quad \frac{m}{2} \dot{q}^2 - \alpha q - ds = \alpha - ds \quad \begin{matrix} \text{cte} \\ \downarrow \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \rightarrow \text{semi-invariante} \\ \text{no afecta a} \\ \text{los cuadros del} \\ \text{movimiento.} \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \cdot \frac{d}{ds} (Q(s)) = m\dot{q} = p \neq \text{cte}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{ds} L(Q_s, \dot{Q}_s, t) &= \frac{\partial L}{\partial Q_s} \cdot \frac{\partial Q_s}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{Q}_s} \cdot \frac{\partial \dot{Q}_s}{\partial s} + \overset{\frac{\partial L}{\partial s} = 0}{\underset{\text{E-L}}{\cancel{\frac{\partial L}{\partial s}}}} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial Q_s} \frac{d Q_s}{dt} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{Q}_s} \frac{d \dot{Q}_s}{dt} \\ &= \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial Q_s} \cdot \frac{\partial Q_s}{\partial s} \right) = -\alpha \quad = \underbrace{L - L(s=0)}_{\text{en } s=0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (p \cdot s) = \dot{p} = -\alpha \quad \rightarrow \dot{p} = \text{cte} \quad \rightarrow \text{Se conserva la fuerza (que deriva del potencial)}$$

$$p = -\alpha(t-t_0) \rightarrow \text{A simetría en la dirección } q \parallel$$

② $\propto (\dot{q}, \dot{\phi})$

$$H = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \cdot \dot{q} - L(q, \dot{q})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dH}{dt} &= \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \right) \dot{q} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial q} \cdot \ddot{q} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q} \cdot \dot{q} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \cdot \ddot{q} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} \\ &\stackrel{L-E-L}{=} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \\ &= - \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = 0 \quad \rightarrow H = \text{cte} = E \end{aligned}$$

③ $L = \frac{m(\dot{r}_i)^2}{2} - q\phi(\vec{r}, t) + \frac{q}{c}\vec{r}_i \cdot \vec{A}_i(\vec{r}, t)$

$$p_i = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}_i} = m\dot{r}_i + \frac{q}{c}A_i(\vec{r}, t) \rightarrow \vec{p} = m\vec{r} + \frac{q}{c}\vec{A}$$

$$H = p_i \cdot \dot{r}_i - L = \vec{p} \cdot \vec{r} - L = m\dot{r}^2 + \frac{q}{c}\vec{A} \cdot \vec{r} - \frac{m}{2}\dot{r}^2 + q\phi - \frac{q}{c}\vec{A} \cdot \vec{r}$$

$$= \frac{m}{2}\dot{r}^2 + q\phi(\vec{r}, t) \quad \rightarrow \text{Términos lineales en derivadas no contribuyen en } H. \text{ Campo magnético, no realiza trabajo (Wmag = 0).} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{(o eléctrico si es de} \\ \text{campos de desplazamiento)} \end{matrix}$$

④

$$L = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\alpha \phi \partial^\alpha \phi - m^2 \phi^2) - \frac{1}{4}\phi^4 \quad \alpha \approx \mu : \text{modos, puede intercambiar}$$

↓

$$\partial^\mu \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial (\partial^\mu \phi)} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \phi} = \partial^\mu \partial_\mu \phi + m^2 \phi + 2\phi^3 = 0$$

Delta de Krammer

$$\text{ya que } \frac{\partial L}{\partial (\partial^\mu \phi)} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial^\mu \phi} (g_{\alpha\beta} \partial^\alpha \partial^\beta \phi) = \frac{1}{2} (g_{\alpha\beta} \delta^\mu_\alpha \delta^\beta_\nu \partial^\nu \phi + g_{\mu\nu} \partial^\mu \delta^\nu_\nu \phi) = \partial^\mu \phi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\partial^\mu \partial_\mu + \delta^\mu_\nu \partial_\nu) \phi = \frac{1}{2} (\partial^\mu \partial_\mu) \phi = \partial^\mu \partial_\mu \phi$$

$$\therefore \partial^\mu \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial (\partial^\mu \phi)} \right) = \partial^\mu \partial^\mu \phi \quad \text{Ec. Klein-Gordon inhomogénea}$$

$$(\partial^\mu \partial_\mu \phi + m^2 \phi) = (\square + m^2) \phi = -2\phi^3$$

ENE 03 - B

$$D \mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2) - mgz$$

$x, y \rightarrow$ cíclicas \rightarrow se conservan p_x, p_y

Bajo traslaciones: $\vec{r}' = \vec{r} + s \cdot \hat{n}$ unitario, adimensional

$$\dot{\vec{r}}' = \dot{\vec{r}}$$

$$\vec{z}' = \vec{z} + s \cdot \hat{n} z$$

$$\hookrightarrow d' = d - mgsnz$$

$$\frac{dd'}{ds} = -mgnz \quad \text{lagrangiano invariante si } n_z = 0$$

" semivariante \rightarrow difiere en una cte, no afecta a ecuas. de movim.

$$\frac{dd'}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{r}_i} \cdot \frac{d}{ds} (n_i^z) \right) = \frac{d}{dt} (p_i \cdot n_i) = \frac{d}{dt} (\vec{p} \cdot \vec{n}) = -mg n_z$$

$$\text{Si } n_z = 0 \rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} (p_x + p_y) = 0$$

$$\text{Ej. } \vec{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1, 1, 0)$$

$\hookrightarrow p_x$ y p_y se conservan independientemente. $\vec{n} = (1, 0, 0)$

$$\frac{d}{dt} p_z n_k = -mgn_z \rightarrow p_z = -mg (t - t_0)$$

\hookrightarrow aceleración uniforme en z (campo gravitatorio).

(2)

Sea $f(q_i, p_i, t)$ \rightarrow ecu. de Hamilton $H(q, p)$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{df}{dt} &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_i} \cdot \dot{q}_i + \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_i} \cdot \dot{p}_i + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \stackrel{H}{=} \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_i} \cdot \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_i} \cdot \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \\ &= \{f, H\} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \end{aligned}$$

Sea $K(q_i, p_i, t)$ constante de movimiento $\rightarrow \frac{dK}{dt} = 0 = \{K, H\} + \frac{\partial K}{\partial t}$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{\partial K}{\partial t} = \{H, K\}$$

Defino $C = \{K_1, K_2\}$

$$\frac{dC}{dt} = \{C, H\} + \frac{\partial C}{\partial t}$$

Usamos propiedad:

$$\{A, B, D\} = \left\{ \frac{\partial A}{\partial q} \frac{\partial B}{\partial p} - \frac{\partial A}{\partial p} \frac{\partial B}{\partial q}, D \right\} = \left\{ \frac{\partial A}{\partial q} \frac{\partial B}{\partial p}, D \right\} - \left\{ \frac{\partial A}{\partial p} \frac{\partial B}{\partial q}, D \right\}$$

$$\text{Y que: } \{E, F, D\} = \frac{\partial (EF)}{\partial q} \frac{\partial D}{\partial p} - \frac{\partial (EF)}{\partial p} \frac{\partial D}{\partial q} = F \frac{\partial E}{\partial q} \frac{\partial D}{\partial p} + E \frac{\partial F}{\partial p} \frac{\partial D}{\partial q} - E \frac{\partial F}{\partial q} \frac{\partial D}{\partial p}$$

$$- F \frac{\partial E}{\partial p} \frac{\partial D}{\partial q} = F \{E, D\} + E \{F, D\} \stackrel{!}{=} (\text{regla cadena})$$

$$\rightarrow \{A, D\}, D\} = \frac{\partial A}{\partial q} \{ \frac{\partial B}{\partial p}, D\} + \frac{\partial B}{\partial p} \{ \frac{\partial A}{\partial q}, D\} - \frac{\partial A}{\partial p} \{ \frac{\partial B}{\partial q}, D\} - \frac{\partial B}{\partial q} \{ \frac{\partial A}{\partial p}, D\}$$

$$= \cancel{\partial_q A \partial_{pp} B \partial_p D} - \cancel{\partial_q A \partial_{pp} B \partial_q D} + \cancel{\partial_p B \partial_{qq} A \partial_p D} - \cancel{\partial_p B \partial_{qp} A \partial_q D} - \cancel{\partial_p A \partial_{pq} B \partial_p D} + \cancel{\partial_p A \partial_{qp} B \partial_q D}$$

$$- \cancel{\partial_q B \partial_{qp} A \partial_p D} + \cancel{\partial_q B \partial_{pp} A \partial_q D} \quad \checkmark \text{Más fácil: } \underline{\text{usar identidad de Jacobi}}$$

{linealidad}: $\{u, \{v, w\}\} + \{v, \{w, u\}\} + \{w, \{u, v\}\} = 0$

Notación: (ver Goldstein) - p. 391

$$\{u, v\} = u_i v_j \epsilon_{ij} \quad (\forall i = 1, p) \quad u_i = \frac{\partial u}{\partial i}$$

de demostrar por completitud:

$$\{u, \{v, w\}\} = \{u, \epsilon_{ij} v_i w_j\} = \epsilon_{ij} [v_i \{u, w_j\} + w_j \{u, v_i\}]$$

$$= \epsilon_{ij} [v_i \{u, w_j\} - w_i \{u, v_j\}] = \epsilon_{ij} \epsilon_{kl} [v_i u_k w_{jl} - w_i u_k v_{jl}]$$

$$= \epsilon_{kl} u_k \epsilon_{ij} [v_i w_{jl} - w_i v_{jl}] = \epsilon_{kl} u_k \epsilon_{ij} [v_i w_{jl} + v_{il} w_j]$$

$$= \epsilon_{kl} \epsilon_{ij} u_k [v_i w_j]$$

ambas
sobren!
No habrá
falta,
cancelan
entre sí

$$\{v, \{w, u\}\} = \epsilon_{kl} v_k \epsilon_{ij} [w_i u_j + w_j u_i]$$

$$\{w, \{u, v\}\} = \epsilon_{kl} w_k \epsilon_{ij} [u_i v_j + u_j v_i]$$

↳ Símmo las tres:

$$\epsilon_{kl} \epsilon_{ij} [u_k w_{jl} v_i + u_k w_{jl} v_i u_i w_k + u_j w_k v_k + u_i v_k w_k]$$

↓ Cambio i ↔ j ↓ Permuta → signo -

$$= \epsilon_{kl} \epsilon_{ij} [w_{jl} (u_k v_i - v_k u_i) + w_i (u_k w_j - u_j w_k) + u_j (w_k v_k - v_i w_k)]$$

↳ Tres términos con estructura similar. Analicemos el 1º

$$\epsilon_{kl} \epsilon_{ij} w_{jl} v_k v_i - \epsilon_{kl} \epsilon_{ij} v_k u_i w_j e_l \stackrel{\substack{\text{Cambio } K' \rightarrow i \\ i' \rightarrow k}}{=} \stackrel{\substack{i' \rightarrow l \\ j' \rightarrow l}}{=} - \epsilon_{kl} \epsilon_{ij} v_i u_k w_j e_l$$

$$= " - \epsilon_{ij} \epsilon_{kl} v_i u_k w_j \stackrel{\substack{l' \rightarrow j \\ j' \rightarrow l}}{=} - \epsilon_{ij} \epsilon_{kl} v_i u_k w_j \Rightarrow \epsilon_{ij} \epsilon_{kl} (w_j - w_j) = 0$$

→ Por igualdad de derivadas cruzadas $\rightarrow w_{jl} = w_{jl}$

→ Por tanto, todos los términos se anulan y se cumple la identidad de Jacobi.

$$\{K_1, \{K_2, H\}\} = - \{H, \{K_2, K_1\}\}$$

↳ Aplicamos para $\{ \{K_2, K_2\}, H\} = - \{H, \{K_2, K_2\}\}$

$$= \{K_2, \{K_2, H\}\} + \{K_2, \{H, K_2\}\} = \{K_2, - \frac{\partial K_2}{\partial t}\} + \{K_2, + \frac{\partial K_1}{\partial t}\}$$

$$\text{Aparte, } \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \{K_1, K_2\} = \partial_q K_1 \partial_p K_2 + \partial_q K_2 \partial_p K_1 - \partial_p K_1 \partial_q K_2 - \partial_p K_2 \partial_q K_1 = \{ \frac{\partial K_1}{\partial t}, K_2 \}$$

Por tanto, $\{K_2, K_2\}$ es constante de movimiento. + $\{K_2, \frac{\partial K_1}{\partial t}\}$
ya que

$$\frac{dC}{dt} = \{C, H\} + \frac{dC}{dt} = - \{K_2, \frac{\partial K_2}{\partial t}\} + \{K_2, \frac{\partial K_1}{\partial t}\} + \{K_2, \frac{\partial K_1}{\partial t}\} - \{K_2, \frac{\partial K_1}{\partial t}\} = 0 \checkmark$$

$$b) F(q_i, p_i, t)$$

$$\frac{dF}{dt} \stackrel{\text{ver a)}}{=} \{F, H\} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} \stackrel{\text{cte del movimiento}}{=} 0$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial t} = -\{F, H\} = \{H, F\}$$

$$\frac{dH}{dt} = \{H, H\} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\frac{d\{H, F\}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial t}\right) = 0; \text{ ya que } \{H, F\} = \text{cte. de movimiento por lo visto en a), con } H = K_1 \\ F = K_2 \text{ o viceversa.}$$

③

$$\text{Acción} \rightarrow I$$

$$\text{Ángulo} \rightarrow \varphi$$

↳ son las coordenadas resultantes de una transformación canónica. tipo $E(\varphi, I)$

$$\{q, p\} \rightarrow [I, \varphi]$$

↳ $q, p \rightarrow$ dimensiones de acción. $I \rightarrow$ dim. de acción
 $p \rightarrow$ adimensional

Son útiles en movimientos oscilatorios acotados, en otros conservativos, donde la energía es fija. $F(E)$ es cte en la trayectoria,
 $\varphi \in [0, 2\pi]$



$$H = H(I)$$

$$\text{Por el teorema Liouville} \rightarrow I = \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint p \cdot dq$$

Por la transformación tipo E_2 ,

$$\dot{\varphi} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial I} = \omega(I) = \text{cte. por ser } I \text{ cte en la trayectoria, no puede depender de } t$$

... no tiene depend. int., por lo que $\frac{d}{dt} f(I) = 0$

$$I = \frac{\partial H}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} = 0 \rightarrow I = \text{cte} \rightarrow \text{que si } I \text{ no } \rightarrow H \text{ la trae.}$$

También se puede ver como función característica de Hamilton:

$$\frac{1}{2m} \left(\frac{\partial W_2}{\partial q} \right)^2 + U(q) = E(I)$$

$$\text{↳ } W_2(q, I) \rightarrow \varphi = \frac{\partial W_2(q, I)}{\partial I}$$

④ → Ver Teoría Cuántica de campos para el b)
 El a): $p_{\mu} = \partial L / \partial \dot{q}_{\mu} = c, n=4.$

FEB 03

① Sea $H(q_i, p_i, t)$. Sea una cantidad física $f(q_i, p_i, t)$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{df}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_i} \cdot \dot{q}_i + \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_i} \cdot \dot{p}_i + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{por ecuación de Hamilton}}$$

$$= \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_i} \cdot \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_i} \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \{f, H\} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}$$

$$\text{② } Q = q + \epsilon q^3 \quad \{Q, P\} = \begin{vmatrix} 1+3\epsilon q^2 & 0 \\ 6\epsilon qp & 1-3\epsilon q^2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - 3\epsilon^2 q^4 \approx 1 //$$

$$P = p - \epsilon^3 q^2 p \quad P = p$$

Función generatrix infinitesimal: $F_2 = q \cdot P + \epsilon \cdot G + \Theta(\epsilon^2) = F_2(q, P)$

$$P = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial q} = \frac{P}{1-3\epsilon q^2} \approx P(1+3\epsilon q^2) \quad F_2 = qP(1+\epsilon q^2) \quad \checkmark$$

$$G = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial P} \approx q(1+\epsilon q^2) \quad \rightarrow F_2 = qP(1+\epsilon q^2) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\hookrightarrow G = q^3 P$$

$$P = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial q} = P + \epsilon \frac{\partial G}{\partial p} \rightarrow \delta p = p - P \quad \text{idem con } q \approx Q$$

$$\delta_G f(q, p) = f(Q, P) - f(q, p) = f(q, P) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial q} \delta q_i + \frac{\partial f}{\partial p} \delta p_i - f(q, P) \quad \text{a orden } \epsilon.$$

$$= \frac{\partial f}{\partial q} \cdot \epsilon \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial p_i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial p} \cdot (-\epsilon \frac{\partial G}{\partial q_i}) = \epsilon \{f, G\}$$

Tomo $f = H$:

$$\delta_G H = \epsilon \{H, G\} \quad \rightarrow \text{Para que sea una simetría, } H \text{ no debe cambiar.}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \delta_G H = 0$$

$$\{H, G\} = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad H \text{ debe de ser de la forma de } G:$$

$$H \propto G = f(t) \quad \rightarrow \text{ver ejercicio ④①}$$

③

Atractor \rightarrow zona del espacio de fases a la que convergen las trayectorias.

extraño \rightarrow se pliega sobre sí mismo, tiene dimensión fraccionaria (tipo fractal). Se presenta en sistemas caóticos, un ejemplo es el atrátor de Lorenz (olas de mariposa).

dissipativos.

\hookrightarrow como puede ser el oscilador forzado amortiguado.

JUL 03

$$\textcircled{1} \quad d(q, \dot{q}, t) \rightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$H = p \cdot \dot{q} - L \Rightarrow dH = dp \cdot \dot{q} + p \cdot d\dot{q} - dL = dp \cdot \dot{q} + p d\dot{q} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q} d\dot{q} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q} \cdot dq - \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} dt$$

$$= dp \cdot \dot{q} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q} \cdot dq - \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = dp \cdot \dot{q} - (\frac{\partial L}{\partial p}) \cdot dq - \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} dt$$

$$= \frac{\partial H}{\partial q} \cdot dq + \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} \cdot dp + \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} \cdot dt \quad \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \dot{p} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q} \\ \dot{q} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{caso de Hamilton} \\ \text{de la ecuación} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial L}{\partial t}$$

A parte,

$$\frac{dH}{dt} = \{H, H\} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial L}{\partial t} \Rightarrow H \text{ es cte de movimiento si } \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = 0$$

②

$$H_0 = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega_0^2 q^2 = E$$

$$\hookrightarrow p = \pm \sqrt{2m(E - \frac{1}{2} m \omega_0^2 q^2)} \quad \rightarrow q_{\text{ext}} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2E}{m \omega_0^2}} = \pm d$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint p \cdot dq = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\alpha dq \cdot \frac{d}{dq} = \frac{2}{\pi} m \omega_0 \int_0^\alpha \sqrt{\frac{2E}{m \omega_0^2} - q^2} \cdot dq$$

$$= \frac{2m \omega_0}{\pi} \int_0^\alpha \sqrt{d^2 - q^2} dq = \frac{2m \omega_0}{\pi} \left[\frac{q}{2} \sqrt{d^2 - q^2} + \frac{d^2}{2} \arcsin\left(\frac{q}{d}\right) \right]_0^\alpha$$

$$= \frac{2m \omega_0}{\pi} \left[0 + \frac{d^2}{2} \arcsin(1) - 0 \cdot \frac{d^2}{2} - \frac{d^2}{2} \arcsin(0) \right]$$

$$= m \omega_0 \frac{d^2}{2} = m \omega_0 \cdot \frac{2E}{m \omega_0^2} = \frac{2E}{\omega_0} \rightarrow E = \omega_0 \cdot I$$

$$\dot{\psi} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial I} = \omega_0 \rightarrow \psi = \omega_0 \cdot (t - t_0) \quad d = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{m \omega_0^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{m \omega_0^2}}$$

$$W_2 = W_2(q, I) = \left[\frac{q}{2} \sqrt{d^2 - q^2} + \frac{d^2}{2} \arcsin\left(\frac{q}{d}\right) \right] \Big|_0^2 = \frac{2m \omega_0}{\pi}$$

$$p = \frac{\partial W_2}{\partial q} \rightarrow \frac{\partial W_2}{\partial I} = \frac{q}{2} \cdot \frac{2d \cdot d/2E}{\sqrt{d^2 - q^2}} + \frac{d^2 \cdot (-\frac{q}{d^2}) \cdot d/2E}{2\sqrt{d^2 - q^2}/d^2} + d \cdot \frac{d}{2E} \arcsin\left(\frac{q}{d}\right)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \arcsin\left(\frac{q}{d}\right) = \frac{2E}{d^2} \cdot \frac{dI}{m \omega_0} = \frac{m \omega_0}{d^2} \psi \rightarrow q = d \sin \psi = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{\omega_0^2}} \cdot \sin(\omega_0(t - t_0))$$

$$p = \pm \sqrt{2m(E - m^2 \omega_0^2 \cdot \frac{2E}{m \omega_0^2} \sin^2(\psi))} = \pm \sqrt{2mE} \cos \psi = m \cdot \dot{q} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{solución +} \\ \text{solución -} \end{array} \right.$$

③ → Ver juu 01

① $d(\vec{q}, \dot{\vec{q}}, t)$

T. Galileo: $x' = x - vt$ → Transformación que depende del t.

(ejex)

$$y' = y$$

$$z' = z$$

$$t' = t$$

o en general:

$$\vec{r}' = \vec{r} + v \cdot t$$

$$\rightarrow T' = \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} (\vec{v} + \vec{v}_{\text{rel}})^2 = T + \underbrace{\sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} \vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}}_{= T + M \vec{R} \vec{v}} + \sum_{\alpha} \frac{1}{2} m_{\alpha} \vec{v}^2$$

$$\vec{v}^2 = M \vec{R}^2$$

Para lagrangiano libre: Términos cte, sin relevancia

$$L' = T' = T + M \vec{R} \vec{v} + \frac{M}{2} \vec{v}^2$$

Para variación infinitesimal: $\vec{v} = \vec{v} + \vec{v}'$

$$L' = L + \frac{d}{dt} (M \vec{R} \vec{v}') \cdot \vec{v}' ; \vec{v}' \in \mathbb{E}^n$$

$$\frac{\delta L}{\delta s} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} (M \vec{R} \vec{v}') = \frac{dL'}{ds} \rightarrow \text{cuasiinvariante}$$

↳ derivada total, por Thm de Noether:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \cdot \frac{d}{ds} q_i(s) \right) = \frac{\delta L}{ds} = \frac{d}{dt} (M \vec{R} \vec{v}')$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{d}{dt} (p_i \cdot n_i \cdot t - M \vec{R} \vec{v}') = \frac{d}{dt} (\vec{p} \cdot \vec{n} \cdot t - M \vec{R} \vec{v}') = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow \vec{p} \cdot \vec{n} \cdot t - M \vec{R} \vec{v}' \text{ se conserva} = \vec{cte} = \vec{R} \cdot \vec{N}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \vec{R} = \vec{R}_0 + \frac{\vec{p}}{M} \cdot t \quad \text{se conserva } \vec{R}_0, \text{ relacionado con condiciones iniciales.}$$

↳ Esta simetría nos da la ecuación del movimiento horaria, pero sólo funciona en un sistema libre.

② Dada una región R en el espacio de fases (\vec{q}, \vec{p}) que se transforma en la región S en el espacio de fases (\vec{Q}, \vec{P}) , los volúmenes de R y S calculados en cada representación son iguales si la transformación es canónica.

$$d\Omega = \left| \det \left(\frac{d(\vec{q}, \vec{p})}{d(\vec{Q}, \vec{P})} \right) \right| \cdot d\Omega' = \{ \vec{q}, \vec{p} \} \cdot d\Omega' = d\Omega'$$

$$\hookrightarrow V_R = \int_R d\Omega = \int_S d\Omega'$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad Q = \sqrt{q} e^{bt} \cos p$$

$$P = a\sqrt{q} e^{-bt} \sin p$$

$$\{Q, P\} \stackrel{?}{=} 1$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial p} = \frac{e^{bt} \cos p}{2\sqrt{q}} ; \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial p} = -\sqrt{q} e^{bt} \sin p$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial q} = \frac{a}{2\sqrt{q}} e^{-bt} \sin p ; \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial p} = a\sqrt{q} e^{-bt} \cos p$$

$$\{Q, P\} = \frac{a}{2} \cos^2 p + \frac{a}{2} \sin^2 p = \frac{a}{2} \stackrel{?}{=} 1$$

↳ Para $a=2, \sqrt{b}$, la transformación es canónica.

\textcircled{4} La sección de Poincaré es una representación "selectiva" del espacio de fases que ayuda a comprender la dinámica caótica o no de un sistema. Se define para un espacio de fases de 4D ($(q_1, \dot{q}_1, q_2, \dot{q}_2)$). Se toma el espacio (q_1, \dot{q}_1) . Para \dot{q}_1 fijo, se dibujan los valores del par (q_1, \dot{q}_1) cuando $t=0$ con $\frac{dq_1}{dt} > 0$ (energía, cond. inicial) hasta "llamar" todo la curva. Variando \dot{q}_1 se obtienen "olas de contorno". Si el sistema tiene frecuencia única, la sección de Poincaré es un punto.

Ejemplo → el péndulo doble.

FEB 04

\textcircled{1}

$$S = \int L dt = \int (H - p \cdot \dot{q}) dt \Rightarrow \delta S = 0 \quad H(q, p, t)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \delta S = \int \delta L \cdot dt = \int dt [\delta H - \delta p \cdot \dot{q} - p \cdot \delta \dot{q}] = \int dt \left[\frac{\partial H}{\partial q} \delta q + \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} \delta p + \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} \delta t \right]$$

$$= \delta p \cdot \dot{q} - p \frac{d}{dt} \delta q = \int dt \left[\frac{\partial H}{\partial q} \delta q + \delta p \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial p} - \dot{q} \right) - \frac{d}{dt} (p \cdot \delta q) + \dot{p} \delta q \right]$$

$$= p \cdot \delta q \Big|_A^B + \int dt \left[\delta q \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial q} + \dot{p} \right) + \delta p \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial p} - \dot{q} \right) \right] = 0$$

o porque extremos fijos

Como δq y δp independientes, debe cumplirse:

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial p} = \dot{q} \quad (\text{Ecuaciones de Hamilton})$$

sin usar ecu. mvs del lagrangiano.

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

Espacio de configuraciónes $\{q_i\} \rightarrow$ varios caminos



↳ Trajetoria

Espacio de fases $\{q_i, p_i\} \rightarrow$ varias auroras



② $\begin{cases} q = \sqrt{\frac{p}{2}} \sin Q \\ p = \sqrt{\frac{p}{2}} \cos Q \end{cases}$

$$\{q, p\} = 1 \quad - \quad \frac{\partial q}{\partial Q} = +\sqrt{\frac{p}{2}} \cos Q ; \quad \frac{\partial q}{\partial P} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2p}} \sin Q$$
$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial Q} = -\sqrt{\frac{p}{2}} \cdot \sin Q ; \quad \frac{\partial p}{\partial P} = \frac{\cos Q}{2\sqrt{2p}}$$

$$\{q, p\} = \frac{1}{4} \cos^2 Q + \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 Q = \frac{1}{4} //$$

$$dq = \det \left(\frac{\partial (q, p)}{\partial (Q, P)} \right) dp = \{q, p\} \cdot dp = \frac{1}{4} dp // \quad \} \text{ No es canónica}$$

③ Ver ene 03, B - n° 3
jul 03 - n° 2

$$I = \frac{1}{2\pi} / p \cdot dq \quad ...$$

JUN 03

① $L = \frac{1}{2} \dot{q}^2 - \frac{1}{4} \dot{q}^4 + \dot{q}\ddot{q} - 2\dot{q}^2$

$$E = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \cdot \dot{q} - L = \dot{q}^2 - \dot{q}^4 + \dot{q}\ddot{q} - \frac{1}{2}\dot{q}^2 + \frac{1}{4}\dot{q}^4 - \dot{q}\ddot{q} + 2\dot{q}^2$$
$$= \frac{\dot{q}^2}{2} - \frac{3}{4}\dot{q}^4 + 2\dot{q}^2 // \quad = \frac{\dot{q}^2}{2} \left(1 - \frac{3}{2}\dot{q}^2 \right) + 2\dot{q}^2$$

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = 0 \quad \text{ya que} \quad \frac{dL}{dt} = 0$$

→ Por tanto $E(\dot{q}, \ddot{q})$ es integral primera \Rightarrow largo de una trayectoria física, fijada por las condiciones iniciales $q(0), \dot{q}(0)$.

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

$$Q = q(q, t)$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial q} = \frac{\partial q}{\partial q}(q, t) \quad ; \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial p} = 0 \rightarrow \{Q, P\} = \frac{\partial q}{\partial q}(q, t) \cdot \frac{\partial P}{\partial p} = 1$$

tr. canónica

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial q} \quad ; \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial p}$$

$$\hookrightarrow P = p \cdot \frac{\partial q}{\partial q} + f(q, t)$$

arbitraria

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ La frecuencia del movimiento, } \omega_i(I) = \frac{\partial E}{\partial I_i}$$

Patrillas

$$E = \sum_n c_n (I_r + I_\theta + I_\phi)^n$$

$$\hookrightarrow \omega_i = \frac{\partial E}{\partial I_i} = \sum_n c_n \cdot n (I_r + I_\theta + I_\phi)^{n-1} \cdot 1 = q (I_r + I_\theta + I_\phi)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \omega_r = \omega_\theta = \omega_\phi \neq \omega \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{Trajetoria cerrada!} \\ \text{Periodo unico} \end{array} \quad T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

$$E = E(I_r, I_\theta + I_\phi)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \omega_r = \omega_\phi \neq \omega_r \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{Trajetoria no se cierra, pero se repite} \\ \text{y para distinto r.} \end{array}$$

?

\textcircled{4} El oscilador forzado amortiguado es un sistema cuya solución inhomogénea es de frecuencia fija (única) \rightarrow 1 punto en secc. de Poincaré. $\ddot{\theta} + \gamma \dot{\theta} + \omega^2 \theta = F(t) \rightarrow$ ecuación lineal.

Sin embargo, para el caso del pendulo, $\theta \rightarrow \sin \theta$ el sistema ya no es lineal. Esta no linealidad da lugar a una ruta al caos por duplicación del periodo. Para F grande, θ es grande $\sin \theta \neq \theta \rightarrow$ Van apareciendo progresivamente nuevas trayectorias en el espacio de fases (con F creciente, se va duplicando el periodo como 2^n). Para n alto, $\omega \rightarrow \infty$, el sistema se vuelve caótico.

FEB 2005

- ① Sma. describe trayectoria entre $q_A(t_A) \rightarrow q_B(t_B)$ cuya integral de acción tiene un valor estacionario frente a variaciones infinitesimales del camino de integración. (extremos fijos)

$$S = \int_A^B dt \cdot L$$

$$\delta S = \int_A^B dt \delta L = 0 = \int_A^B dt \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} \delta q_i + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \delta \dot{q}_i + \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} \delta t \right]$$

$\delta L \rightarrow \text{a } t \text{ fijo}$

$$= \int_A^B dt \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} \delta q_i + \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \delta \dot{q}_i \right) - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) \cdot \delta \dot{q}_i \right]$$

$$= \int_A^B dt \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} \delta q_i + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \delta \dot{q}_i \right] \Big|_A^B \quad \begin{matrix} \delta q_i(A) = 0 \\ \text{al estar extremos fijos} \end{matrix}$$

$$\delta \dot{q}_i = 0 \quad \forall \delta q_i \rightarrow \text{Por tanto} \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) = 0 \quad E = L$$

//

Si $L' = L + \frac{dF}{dt}$ (defiere en derivada total, no afecta a $E = L$)

$$\delta S' = \delta S + \delta \int_A^B dt \frac{dF}{dt} = \delta S + \delta [F(B) - F(A)]$$

$\begin{matrix} \text{valor fijo} \rightarrow \delta(t_B) = 0 \\ q_A, t_A, \dots \end{matrix}$

$$\delta S' = \delta S = 0 \quad \text{con } F = F(q_i, t) \quad \text{porque extremos fijos.}$$

- ④ Ver jun 03, p 4.

JUN 05

- ① Ver ENE 02-C, n° 3

- ② Ver JUN 02, n° 2

- ③ $\Psi \rightarrow$ Ángulo
 $I \rightarrow$ acción \rightarrow Para smas. conservativos ($H = E = \text{cte}$)

q, p \rightarrow trayectoria $I(\Psi) \text{cte}$, $\Psi \in (0, 2\pi)$

$\int \text{transf tipo } F_2 = W_2 = W_2(q, I)$

$$\Psi, I \quad / I \cdot d\Psi = 2\pi \int_{t_0}^{t_f} p \frac{dp}{dt} dt$$

Por diomilie $\rightarrow I = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int p dq$

$$\dot{\Psi} = \omega(I) = \frac{d\Psi}{dt} = \frac{\partial I}{\partial t} \rightarrow p = \omega(t-t_0); I = 0 \rightarrow \dot{\Psi}_i = \frac{\omega_i}{2\pi}$$

$$\Psi = \frac{\partial W_2}{\partial I} = f(q, I) \rightarrow H = E = (I_d + I_{i,i})I_2 \rightarrow W_1 = \frac{\partial E}{\partial I_1} = (1+2I_d)I_2 //$$

$$W_2 = \frac{\partial E}{\partial I_2} = I_2(1+I_d) //$$

FEB 07

$$\textcircled{1} \quad H = p^2 + q^2$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \arctan\left(\frac{q}{p}\right)$$

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = \{A, H\} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} = \{A, H\}$$

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial q} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+q^2/p^2} \cdot \frac{1}{p}; \quad \frac{\partial A}{\partial p} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+q^2/p^2} \cdot \left(-\frac{q}{p^2}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial q} = 2q; \quad ; \quad \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} = 2p$$

$$\{A, H\} = \frac{1}{1+q^2/p^2} + \frac{q^2/p^2}{1+q^2/p^2} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dA}{dt} = 1 \rightarrow A(t) = t + A_0 //$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad F_2(P, q) = q^2 e^P$$

$$P = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial q} = 2q e^P \rightarrow P = \ln(P/2q) //$$

$$Q = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial P} = q^2 e^P \rightarrow Q = q^2 \cdot \frac{P}{2q} = \frac{qP}{2} //$$

\textcircled{3} Ver jun 05, n° 3.

$$H = I_1 I_2^3 := E$$

$$W_1 = I_2^3$$

$$W_2 = 3I_1 I_2^2 //$$

\textcircled{4} Sensibilidad a condiciones iniciales \rightarrow 2 trayectorias vecinas pueden divergir exponencialmente si se deja pasar tiempo suficientemente largo (por muy pequeño que sea el error en las cond. iniciales) \rightarrow Da lugar a la impredecibilidad de las medidas. \rightarrow sistema caótico.
 Los exponentes de Lyapunov dan cuenta de la divergencia.
 $\sim e^{2kt}$ \rightarrow con un sólo $\lambda_i > 0$, ya hay caos. \rightarrow es determinista.

EIR

FEB 08

$$\textcircled{1} \quad H = q \cdot p$$

$$A(q,t) = q \cdot e^{-t}$$

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = \{A, H\} + \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} = \{A, H\} - q \cdot e^{-t}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \{A, H\} &\rightarrow \frac{\partial A}{\partial q} = e^{-t} \quad ; \quad \frac{\partial A}{\partial p} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} &= qp \quad ; \quad \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} = q \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} \{A, H\} &= q \cdot e^{-t} \\ q &= A \cdot e^t \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dq}{dt} &= 0 \quad \rightarrow A \text{ es constante de movimiento} \\ q &= A \cdot e^t \end{aligned}$$

Alternativamente:

$$H(q, p) = qp$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{q} &= \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} = q \rightarrow q = A_0 e^t \rightarrow A = q \cdot e^{-t} = A_0 // = \text{cte} \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \begin{aligned} Q &= q + \epsilon p \\ R &= p - \epsilon q \end{aligned} \quad \rightarrow \{Q, R\} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \epsilon \\ -\epsilon & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 + \epsilon^2 \approx 1 \quad \text{constante} \quad \checkmark$$

$$F_2(q, R)$$

$$P = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial q} = R + \epsilon q \rightarrow F_2 = Rq + \epsilon q^2/2 + f(R)$$

$$Q = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial R} = q + \epsilon(R + \epsilon q) \approx q + \epsilon R = R + f'(R)$$

$$\therefore F_2(q, R) = Rq + \frac{\epsilon}{2}(q^2 + R^2) \quad \rightarrow G(q, R) = \frac{1}{2}(q^2 + R^2)$$

Si es simétrica del sistema, díjase invariante el hamiltoniano.

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\text{GH}} H &= H(Q, R, t) - H(q, P, t) = H(q, p, t) + \frac{\partial H}{\partial Q} \delta Q + \frac{\partial H}{\partial R} \delta R - H(q, p, t) \\ &= \frac{\partial H}{\partial Q} \cdot \epsilon \delta G - \frac{\partial H}{\partial R} \epsilon \frac{\partial G}{\partial q} \xrightarrow{\text{orden } \epsilon \text{ se prescinde}} \frac{\partial G}{\partial q} = \epsilon \{H, G\} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Por tanto $\rightarrow \{H, G\}$ debe anularse. \rightarrow implica $\frac{dG}{dt} = 0$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial q} \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial p} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} \frac{\partial G}{\partial q} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial H}{\partial q} \cdot P = q \cdot \frac{\partial H}{\partial p}$$

$$H \sim \sum_{n,m} q^n p^m \rightarrow n \sim q^{n-1} p^{m+1} = q^{m-1} p^{m+1} \rightarrow \text{NO v\'alido multiplicaci\'on}$$

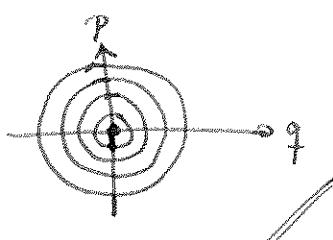
$$H = \sum \alpha q^i + \sum \beta p^i$$

$$\rightarrow n \alpha q^{n-2} \cdot p = q \cdot n \alpha p^{n-1} \rightarrow \text{Solución para } n=2$$

$$H \propto q^2 + p^2 = f(G) \rightarrow \text{dile tener la forma de G.}$$

Si $H = q^2 + p^2 = E \rightarrow p = \pm \sqrt{E - q^2}$

• Círculos en el espacio de fases (centrados), de radio \sqrt{E} .



$$E = q^2(0) + p^2(0)$$

$$q_{\text{ret}} = \pm \sqrt{E}$$

④ $\dot{q} = p, \dot{p} = -\alpha q$ $\rightarrow \dim = 2, \dim = 0$

Atractor \rightarrow zona (curva o punto) a la que tienden (o alrededor del cual giran) las trayectorias en el espacio de fases.

Los atractores extraños son atractores que se pliegan sobre sí mismos y tienen dimensión fraccionaria (como un fractal). Aparecen en sistemas dissipativos como el péndulo aneintigado forzado.

Otro ejemplo \rightarrow atractor de Lorenz.

JUN 08

① $E = \frac{dL}{dt} \cdot \dot{q} - L = E(q, \dot{q}, t)$

$$E = e^{\frac{d}{dt}t} \cdot \dot{q} - e^{\frac{d}{dt}t} = e^{\frac{d}{dt}t}(q - 1)$$

$$H = (q, \dot{q}, t); \text{ con } p = \frac{dL}{dt} = \dot{q}; H = p\dot{q} - L \rightarrow \text{vive en funciones de } q \text{ y } p,$$

$$H = p(\ln(p) - 1) \rightarrow \text{pero son equivalentes, sólo cambia el aspecto formal.}$$

• El espacio de fases

② Transformación de las coordenadas $q, p \rightarrow Q, P$ a través de una función generatrix $\{f_i\}_{i=1}^n$, se tiene que siempre $\{q_i p_j\} = \delta_{ij}$

$$\{q_i p_j\} = \begin{cases} -P P^{d-1} \sin \beta Q & \times P^{d-1} \cos \beta Q \\ \beta P^d \cos \beta Q & \times P^{d-1} \sin \beta Q \end{cases}$$

$$= -\alpha \beta P^{2d-2} \sin^2 \beta Q + \alpha \beta P^{2d-2} \cos^2 \beta Q$$

$$= -\alpha \beta P^{2d-2} \quad \text{yendo V.R.} \quad \approx 14$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \quad \Rightarrow \beta = 2$$

① $f(q_i, p_i, t)$

$$\frac{df}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_i} \dot{q}_i + \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_i} \dot{p}_i + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \xrightarrow{\text{ess. de Hamilton}} \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_i} \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}$$

$$= \mathcal{L} f(H) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}$$

$$D = P^2/2; H = P^2/2 = \frac{1}{2q^2}$$

$$\frac{dD}{dt} = \{D, H\} + \frac{\partial D}{\partial t} = \{D, H\}$$

$$\frac{\partial D}{\partial q} = P/2; \frac{\partial D}{\partial p} = Q/2$$

$$\Rightarrow \{D, H\} = \frac{P^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2q^2} = H = \frac{dD}{dt} = E$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial q} = \frac{1}{q^3}; \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} = P$$

$$D = E \cdot (t - t_0)$$

② Dada región R del esp. fase (q, p) y una transformación a (Q, P) , que transforma $R \rightarrow S$, entonces el volumen de S y R son iguales si la transformación es cúbica.

$$dp = \det \left(\frac{\partial (q, p)}{\partial (Q, P)} \right) \cdot dP' = \{q, p\} dP' = dP'$$

$$\int_R p \cdot dq = \int_S P \cdot dQ \quad \checkmark$$

③ $H = P/q$

$$H' = \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial q} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{ec. dif. Ham-Jacobi } H(q, \dot{q}, t) \\ \text{y } \dot{q} = \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} \end{array}$$

$$S = \kappa q^2/2 + f(t); \quad S = \dot{q}q^2/2 - \dot{q}t; \quad S = -\dot{q}t + f(q); \quad \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = 0 = \dot{q} \Rightarrow \dot{q} = \text{cte} = \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = q/2 = \dot{q}$$

↓ pasamos a función característica, trans. tipo $F_2(q, \mathfrak{B})$; $\dot{p} = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial q}$; $Q = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial \mathfrak{B}}$

$$H = P/q = \frac{(\partial W)}{q} = E \quad \rightarrow \frac{\partial W}{\partial q} = Eq \quad \rightarrow W = \frac{E q^2}{2} + f(\mathfrak{B})$$

$$\rightarrow \dot{q} = \frac{\partial W}{\partial P} = 1 \quad \rightarrow \dot{Q} = \dot{t} - \dot{t}_0 = \frac{q^2}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow q = \pm \sqrt{2(t - t_0)}$$

$$\rightarrow p = Eq = \pm E \sqrt{2(t - t_0)}$$

Alternativa:

$$\dot{q} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} = \frac{1}{q} \quad \rightarrow \frac{dq}{dt} = \frac{1}{\dot{q}} \quad \rightarrow \dot{q} dq = dt \quad \rightarrow \frac{q^2}{2} = t - t_0 \quad \rightarrow q = \sqrt{2(t - t_0)}$$

$$\dot{p} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q} = P/q^2 \rightarrow \dot{p} = \frac{E^2}{q^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (t - t_0) + \text{cte} \quad \rightarrow \text{idem!}$$

JUN 09

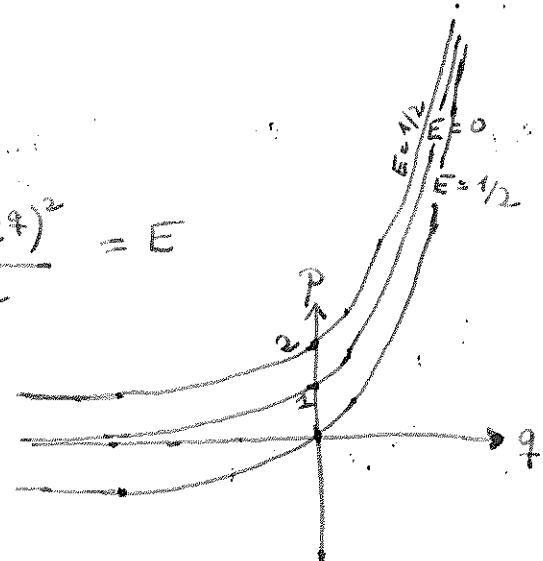
- 12-

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \alpha(\dot{q}, q, t) = \frac{1}{2} \dot{q}^2 + q e^t$$

$$p = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{q}} = \dot{q} + e^t$$

$$H = p\dot{q} - \alpha = \frac{\dot{q}^2}{2} = \frac{(p - e^t)^2}{2} = E$$

$$\rightarrow p = e^t \pm \sqrt{2E}$$



\textcircled{2}

$$\{Q, P\} = \{q, p\} = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial q} = \frac{p}{\cos \alpha p} ; \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial P} = + \frac{\beta Q d}{\cos^2 \alpha P} \sin \alpha P$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial Q} = 0 ; \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial q} = \alpha \cos \alpha P \quad \rightarrow \{q, p\} = \alpha p = 1$$

$$\rightarrow \beta = \frac{1}{\alpha} \quad \cancel{\text{or } \beta = \frac{1}{d}}$$

Observe:

$$Q = \frac{p}{\beta} \cos \alpha P = \frac{p}{\beta} \sqrt{1-p^2} ; \quad P = \frac{1}{\alpha} \sin p$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial q} = \frac{\sqrt{1-p^2}}{\beta} ; \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial p} = \frac{1}{2\beta} \cdot \frac{(-2p)}{\sqrt{1-p^2}} = -\frac{p}{\beta \sqrt{1-p^2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial q} = 0 ; \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial p} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-p^2}}$$

$$\{Q, P\} = \frac{1}{\alpha \beta} = 1 \rightarrow \beta = \frac{1}{\alpha} \quad \checkmark$$

 $F_2(q, P)$

$$p = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial q} = \sin \alpha P \rightarrow F_2 = q \sin \alpha p + f(P) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha P = 1 \\ F_2 = q \sin \alpha p \end{array} \right\}$$

$$Q = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial P} = \frac{p}{\beta} \cos(\alpha P) \rightarrow F_2 = \frac{p}{\beta} \sin \alpha P + g(q)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad L = \frac{\dot{q}^2}{2} + q \sin q$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} = \dot{q} + \sin q \Rightarrow \mathcal{H} = p \cdot \dot{q} - L = \frac{\dot{q}^2}{2} + \frac{(p - \sin q)^2}{2}$$

 $H(q, p)$

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

$$\hookrightarrow \dot{p} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q} = (p - \sin q) \cdot \cos q$$

\textcircled{2}

$$q, p \rightarrow Q, P \quad \text{con } \{q, p\} = 1$$

$$Q = p^{-n} q$$

$$P = ?$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial q} = p^{-n}; \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial p} = -n p^{-n-1} \cdot q.$$

$$\hookrightarrow \{Q, P\} = p^{-n} \frac{\partial P}{\partial p} + n p^{-n-1} \cdot q \cdot \frac{\partial P}{\partial q} = 1$$

$$\text{Supongo } P = \sum_{m, k} c_{m, k} q^m p^k$$

$$\hookrightarrow p^{-n} c_{m, k} q^m k \cdot p^{k-1} + n p^{-n-1} \cdot q \cdot c_{m, k} m \cdot q^{m-1} p^k = 1$$

$$c_{m, k} p^{-n+k-1} \cdot q^m (k+n)m = 1 \quad \forall p, q$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Timplica } m=0 \\ \Delta \quad n+1=k \end{array}$$

$$c_k (n+1) = 1 \rightarrow c_k = c_{n+1} = \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$\hookrightarrow P = \frac{m p^{n+1}}{n+1}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad H = pq = E \Rightarrow H' = P = E - W_2'(q, P)$$

$$p = \frac{\partial W_2'}{\partial q} \rightarrow \frac{\partial W_2}{\partial q} \cdot q = P \rightarrow \frac{\partial W_2}{\partial q} = \frac{P}{q} \rightarrow W_2 = P \ln q + f(P)$$

$$Q = \frac{\partial W_2}{\partial P} = \ln q + f'(P) \rightarrow q = p e^Q \rightarrow \text{suponemos } f'(P) = cte = -\ln q_0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{y } f(P) = -P \ln q_0 \\ \text{y } W_2 = P \ln \left(\frac{q}{q_0} \right) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{A parte } \dot{q} = \frac{\partial H'}{\partial P} = 1 \rightarrow Q = t - t_0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} q = p e^{(t-t_0)} \\ p = \frac{\partial W_2}{\partial q} = \frac{P}{q} = \frac{E}{q_0 e^{(t-t_0)}} = \frac{E}{q_0} e^{-(t-t_0)} \end{array} \right.$$

Alternativamente:

$$q = \frac{q_0}{p} = q \rightarrow q = e^{t-t_0}; \quad \dot{p} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q} = -P \rightarrow q = p_0 \cdot e^{-(t-t_0)}; \quad E = p_0 q_0 \rightarrow p = \frac{E}{q_0} e^{-(t-t_0)}$$

JUN 10

① Sust. físico describe tray entre $q_A(t_A)$ y $q_B(t_B)$ cuya integr. de acción es const. frente varíac infinit. del camino de integrad.

$$S = \int_A^B dt \cdot L$$

$$\delta S = 0 = \int_A^B dt \delta L(q_i, \dot{q}_i, t) = \int_A^B dt \left\{ \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} \cdot \delta q_i + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \delta \dot{q}_i \right\}$$

varíad δL a t fijo,

$\frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = 0$

$$= \int_A^B dt \left\{ \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} \cdot \delta q_i + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \cdot \frac{d}{dt}(\delta q_i) \right\} = \int_A^B dt \left\{ \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} \cdot \delta q_i + \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \delta q_i \right) - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) \cdot \delta q_i \right\}$$

$$= \int_A^B dt \left\{ \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) \right\} \delta q_i + \left. \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \delta q_i \right|_A^B \text{ porque extremos fijos}$$

$$\downarrow = 0 \quad \forall \delta q$$

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

② Esp. fases $\{q, p\}$, región R
(transf. coord.)

" " $\{Q, P\}$, " S

Volumen (R) = Vol (S) cii transf. canónica.

\downarrow esp. def. de volumen

$$dp = \det \left(\frac{\partial (q_i, p_j)}{\partial (Q_k, P_l)} \right)^{-1} \cdot dP_l = \{q_i, p_j\} \cdot dP_l = dp_l$$

Jacobiano

$$\hookrightarrow p \cdot dq = \int P \cdot dQ$$