

IV Transformações Canônicas

Estamos interessados em transformações de coordenadas no espaço de fase tal que a forma das eqs de Hamilton seja preservada. Isto generaliza a mudança de coordenadas no formalismo Lagrangeano.

$$\text{Se } H(q, p, t) \rightarrow \dot{q}_i = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} \quad \dot{p}_i = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i}$$

queremos transformações reversíveis tais que

$$Q_i = Q_i(q, p, t) \quad \text{e} \quad \dot{P}_i = P_i(q, p, t)$$

tal que exista $K(Q_i, P_i, t)$ (o novo hamiltoniano) tal que

$$\dot{Q}_i = \frac{\partial K}{\partial P_i} \quad \text{e} \quad \dot{P}_i = \frac{\partial K}{\partial \dot{Q}_i}$$

IV.1 Transformações canônicas:

Deixemos as eqs de Hamilton mais simétricas:

$$X \equiv (q_1 \dots q_n \ p_1 \dots p_n)^T \text{ com } 2n \text{ componentes}$$

Defino a matriz J . $2n \times 2n$:

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 0_{n \times n} & I_{n \times n} \\ -I_{n \times n} & 0_{n \times n} \end{pmatrix}$$

As eqs de Hamilton são escritas como:

$$\dot{x}_j = \sum_k \frac{\partial H}{\partial x_k} \quad \text{⊗}$$

Como é fácil ver. Procuramos transformações

$$q_i \rightarrow Q_i(q, p) \quad \text{e} \quad p_i \rightarrow P_i(q, p)$$

que preservem a forma ⊗ . Na nova notação

$$x_i \rightarrow q_i(x) \quad (\text{ou como vetores } x \in \mathbb{X})$$

Agora $\dot{y}_i = \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial x_j} \dot{x}_j = \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial x_j} \sum_k \frac{\partial H}{\partial x_k}$

$$= \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial x_j} \sum_k \frac{\partial y_l}{\partial x_k} \frac{\partial H}{\partial y_l}$$

O Jacobiano na transformação é $T_{ij} \equiv \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial x_j}$ que não

permite escrever

$$\dot{y}_i = (T J T^T)_{il} \frac{\partial H}{\partial y_l}$$

Logo, para preservarmos a forma devemos ter

$$T J T^T = J$$

Se T obedece a isto a matriz é canônica e se é dito de simplexico

Teorema: O cálculo de Poisson é invariante por transformações contínuas. A recíproca também é verdadeira, qualquer transformação que preserva

$$\{Q_i, Q_j\} = \{P_i, P_j\} = 0 \quad \text{e} \quad \{Q_i, P_j\} = \delta_{ij}$$

é canônica.

i) \Rightarrow

PROVA: Note que

$$\begin{aligned} \{f, g\} &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial g}{\partial p_i} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_i} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_i} = \left(\begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_i} \end{array} \right)^T J_{ij} \left(\begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_j} \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial p_j} \end{array} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} J_{ij} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_j} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Agora, } x \rightarrow y(x) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_k} \frac{\partial y_k}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_k} T_{ki}$$

$$\Rightarrow \{f, g\} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_k} T_{ki} J_{ij} \frac{\partial g}{\partial y_l} \frac{\partial y_l}{\partial x_j} \stackrel{T_{kj}}{\leftarrow}$$

$$= \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_k} (T J T^T)_{kl} \frac{\partial g}{\partial y_l} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_k} J_{kl} \frac{\partial g}{\partial y_l}$$

transformação é canônica

ii) \Leftarrow Em termos de Q, P, q, p o Jacobiano da

transformação é

$$T_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial q_j} & \frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial p_j} \\ \frac{\partial P_i}{\partial q_j} & \frac{\partial P_i}{\partial p_j} \end{pmatrix}$$

Se a estrutura do parâmetros de Hooke é preservada

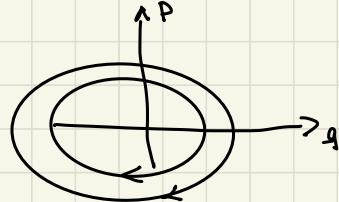
$$\begin{aligned} T_{ij} J_{jk} T_{ke}^T &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial q_j} & \frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial p_j} \\ \frac{\partial P_i}{\partial q_j} & \frac{\partial P_i}{\partial p_j} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{jk} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial Q_e}{\partial q_k} & \frac{\partial P_e}{\partial q_k} \\ \frac{\partial Q_e}{\partial p_k} & \frac{\partial P_e}{\partial p_k} \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{---}} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial Q_e}{\partial p_j} & \frac{\partial P_e}{\partial p_j} \\ -\frac{\partial Q_e}{\partial q_j} & \left(-\frac{\partial P_e}{\partial q_j} \right) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial q_j} \frac{\partial Q_e}{\partial p_j} - \frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial p_j} \frac{\partial Q_e}{\partial q_j} & \frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial q_j} \frac{\partial P_e}{\partial p_j} - \frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial p_j} \frac{\partial P_e}{\partial q_j} \\ \frac{\partial P_i}{\partial q_j} \frac{\partial Q_e}{\partial p_j} - \frac{\partial P_i}{\partial p_j} \frac{\partial Q_e}{\partial q_j} & \frac{\partial P_i}{\partial q_j} \frac{\partial P_e}{\partial p_j} - \frac{\partial P_i}{\partial p_j} \frac{\partial P_e}{\partial q_j} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \{Q_i, Q_e\} & \{Q_i, P_e\} \\ \{P_i, Q_e\} & \{P_i, P_e\} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow A transf. é conservativa.

Exemplo: Oscilador harmônico 1D

$$H = \frac{P^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 q^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{q} = P/m \\ \dot{P} = -m\omega^2 q \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} q = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi) \\ P = -A\omega \sin(\omega t + \varphi) \end{cases}$$



Fazemos a troca $(q, P) \rightarrow (\theta, I)$ onde

$$q = \sqrt{\frac{2I}{m\omega}} \sin\theta \quad P = \sqrt{2Im\omega} \cos\theta$$

Mas essa transf. é canônica? Testemos os círculos de Poisson

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} q, P \\ (\theta, I) \end{array} \right\} = \frac{\partial q}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial P}{\partial I} - \frac{\partial q}{\partial I} \frac{\partial P}{\partial \theta} = \sqrt{\frac{2I}{m\omega}} \cos\theta \left(\frac{m\omega}{2I} \cos\theta + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2Im\omega}} \sin\theta \sqrt{\frac{2Im\omega}{m\omega}} \tan\theta \right) = 1 \Rightarrow \text{é Canônica!} \end{math>$$

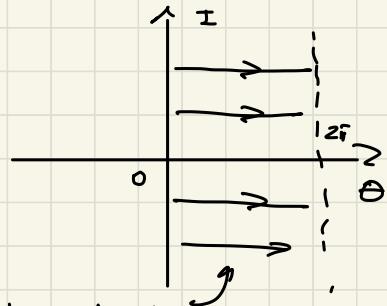
Forma alternativa: Verifique que $T \circ T^T = \mathbb{I}$!

$$\text{Agora } H = \frac{1}{2m} 2Im\omega \cos^2\theta + \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 \frac{2I}{m\omega} \sin^2\theta \Rightarrow H = \omega I$$

Eqs. de Hamilton:

$$\dot{\theta} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial I} = \omega \Rightarrow \theta = \omega t + \theta_0$$

$$\dot{I} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial \theta} = 0 \Rightarrow I = \text{constante}$$



Exemplo: Consideremos sistemas de variáveis fáticas na Lagrangiana

$$q_i \rightarrow Q_i(q)$$

Que condições deve $p_i \rightarrow P_i(q, \dot{q})$ deve satisfazer para o sistema ser canônico? No caso o Jacobiano é'

$$T_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} \Theta_{ij} = \frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial q_j} & 0 \\ \frac{\partial P_i}{\partial q_j} & \frac{\partial P_i}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \end{pmatrix} \text{ e deve satisfazer}$$

$$T \circ T^T = J \circ I \text{ natural de fijar } P_i = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{Q}_i} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_j}{\partial \dot{Q}_i}$$

$$\text{Mas } \dot{q}_j = \frac{\partial q_j}{\partial Q_k} \dot{Q}_k + \frac{\partial \dot{q}_j}{\partial \dot{Q}} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \dot{q}_j}{\partial \dot{Q}_i} = \frac{\partial \dot{q}_j}{\partial \dot{Q}_i}$$

$$\text{Logo } P_i = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_j}{\partial \dot{Q}_i} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_j}{\partial \dot{Q}_i} = P_j \frac{\partial \dot{q}_j}{\partial \dot{Q}_i}$$

$$\frac{\partial P_i}{\partial \dot{P}_j} = \frac{\partial}{\partial P_j} \left(P_k \frac{\partial \dot{q}_k}{\partial \dot{Q}_i} \right) = \frac{\partial \dot{q}_j}{\partial \dot{Q}_i}$$

$$T_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial q_j} & 0 \\ \frac{\partial P_i}{\partial q_j} & \frac{\partial \dot{q}_j}{\partial \dot{Q}_i} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Agora } T_{ij} \delta_{jk} (T^T)_{ke} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial q_j} & 0 \\ \frac{\partial P_i}{\partial q_j} & \frac{\partial \dot{q}_j}{\partial \dot{Q}_i} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \delta_{jk} \\ -\delta_{jk} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial Q_k}{\partial q_e} & \frac{\partial P_k}{\partial q_e} \\ 0 & \frac{\partial \dot{q}_k}{\partial \dot{Q}_e} \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial q_j} & 0 \\ \frac{\partial P_i}{\partial q_j} & \frac{\partial f_j}{\partial Q_i} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{\partial f_j}{\partial Q_i} \\ -\frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial f_j} & -\frac{\partial P_i}{\partial q_j} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial q_j} & \frac{\partial f_j}{\partial Q_i} \\ -\frac{\partial f_j}{\partial Q_i} \frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial f_j} & \left(\underbrace{\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial q_j} \frac{\partial f_j}{\partial Q_i}}_{\frac{\partial P_i}{\partial Q_i} = 0} - \underbrace{\frac{\partial P_i}{\partial q_j} \frac{\partial f_j}{\partial Q_i}}_0 \right) & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \delta_{ij} \\ -\delta_{ij} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

i. c' canonica!

É tradicional denominar essa função geradora por

$$F_L(q, Q, t) = \Phi(q, P(q, Q), t)$$

Note que (\Delta) é uma transformação canônica se

$$\det \left(\frac{\partial^2 F_i}{\partial q_i \partial Q_j} \right) \neq 0$$

Note que $\frac{\partial F_i}{\partial q_i} = p_i$ permite obter $Q_i = Q_i(q, p, t)$

e $\frac{\partial F_i}{\partial Q_i} = -P_i$ permite obter $P_i = P_i(q, p, t)$

Verifiquemos explicitamente: (efetivo não tem :-)

Para facilitar a notação consideremos um gru de liberdade.

$$P = \frac{\partial F_i}{\partial q} \quad P = -\frac{\partial F_i}{\partial Q} \quad (\Delta)$$

$$\text{Calculemos: } \{Q, P\} = \left. \frac{\partial Q}{\partial q} \right|_P \left. \frac{\partial P}{\partial p} \right|_Q - \left. \frac{\partial Q}{\partial p} \right|_q \left. \frac{\partial P}{\partial q} \right|_p$$

$$(\Delta) \Rightarrow P = P(q, Q) \quad \text{pois } f_L(q, Q)$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial P}{\partial p} \right|_q = \left. \frac{\partial Q}{\partial p} \right|_q \left. \frac{\partial P}{\partial Q} \right|_q$$

e via Q

$$\left. \frac{\partial P}{\partial q} \right|_p = \left. \frac{\partial P}{\partial q} \right|_Q + \left. \frac{\partial P}{\partial Q} \right|_q \left. \frac{\partial Q}{\partial q} \right|_p$$

$$\{Q, P\} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial q} \Big|_P \cancel{\left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial p} \Big|_q \frac{\partial P}{\partial q} \right)}_q - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial p} \Big|_q \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial q} \Big|_p + \cancel{\frac{\partial Q}{\partial p} \Big|_p \frac{\partial P}{\partial q} \Big|_q} \right)$$

$$= - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial p} \Big|_q \frac{\partial P}{\partial q} \Big|_Q = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial q} \Big|_q \frac{\partial^2 F_i}{\partial q \partial Q} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial q} \Big|_q \frac{\partial P}{\partial Q} \Big|_q = 1$$

\Rightarrow é de fato uma transformação canônica!

Existem outras funções geradoras possíveis. Se quiséssemos $F_2(q, P, t)$ podemos fazer uma transformação de Legendre, ou mudar de sind

$$F_2 = F_1 + P_i Q_i$$

$$dF_2 = dF_1 + dP_i Q_i + P_i dQ_i$$

$$= P_i dq_i - P_j \cancel{dQ_j} - (H - K) dt + dP_i Q_i + P_i \cancel{dQ_i}$$

$$= P_i dq_i + Q_i dP_i - (H - K) dt$$

Logo, $P_i = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial q_i}$; $Q_i = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial P_i}$; $K = H + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial t}$

↓

Obtemos $P_i(p, q, t)$

↓

Obtemos $Q_i(p, q, t)$

Exercício: Existem mais 2 possibilidades

iii) $F_3(q, \dot{q}, t) = -\dot{q}_i p_i + f_i$

Com

$$\dot{q}_i = -\frac{\partial F_3}{\partial p_i}$$

$$P_i = \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial \dot{q}_i}$$

$$K = H + \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial \dot{q}}$$

iv) $F_4(p, \dot{P}, t) = -\dot{q}_i p_i - Q_i P_i + f_i$

Com

$$\dot{q}_i = -\frac{\partial F_4}{\partial p_i}$$

$$Q_i = \frac{\partial F_4}{\partial \dot{P}_i}$$

$$K = H + \frac{\partial F_4}{\partial \dot{P}}$$

Exemplo: $F_2(q, \dot{P}, t) = q_k P_k$

$$P_i = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial \dot{q}_i} = \dot{P}_i \quad ; \quad Q_i = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial P_i} = q_i; \quad H = K$$

ESSA é simplesmente a transformação identidade.

Exemplo: $F_1(q, \dot{Q}, t) = q_k \dot{Q}_k$

$$P_i = \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial \dot{q}_i} = \dot{Q}_i \quad \dot{P}_i = -\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial Q_i} = -q_i; \quad K = H$$

Isso é como o par de momento e coordenadas

$$\underline{\text{Exemplo}}: F_1(q, Q, t) = \frac{m(q-Q)^2}{2t} \quad e \quad H = \frac{P^2}{2m}$$

$$P = \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial q} = \frac{m(q-Q)}{t} \quad P = -\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial Q} = \frac{m(q-Q)}{t}$$



$$Q = q - \frac{P}{m}t$$

$$P = P$$

$$K = H + \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial t} = \frac{P^2}{2m} - \frac{m(q-Q)^2}{2t^2} = \frac{P^2}{2m} - \frac{P^2}{2m} = 0$$

Logo $\dot{Q} = 0 \Rightarrow Q = a$

$\dot{P} = 0 \Rightarrow P = b$

$\Rightarrow q = a + \frac{b}{m}t$ que é a solução geral!

Exemplo: Uma mudança geral de coordenadas

$$Q_i = f_i(q_1, \dots, q_n, t) \text{ é canônica! } F_2 = P_k f_k$$

$$Q_i = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial P_i} = f_i \quad \underline{\text{ok!}} \quad P_i = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial q_i} = P_k \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial q_i}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial f_j} P_i = P_k \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial f_j} = P_j -$$