## EQUAZIONE DI HAMILTON - JACOBI (HJ)

Trosf. consuiche permittous di trodune un stiteme Houilbuise con ep. differentali (coersuich) difficili in un sifture eprivolent con Hourittembus K che possibiliment dia ep. defer- (consuich) sempiri.

Esik was pashiston je from mo trof. our wint of the die was hand fount tout some semplicitume?

In particular K = 0?

If  $\hat{p}_{h} = -\frac{3}{3}K = 0$ If  $\hat{p}_{h}(t) = \hat{p}_{h}(t)$ If  $\hat{p}_{h}(t) = \frac{3}{3}K = 0$ If  $\hat{p}_{h}(t) = \hat{p}_{h}(t)$ If  $\hat$ 

Cerchiamo tronf. comomico t.c. K=0. K=1 light of H dolla Klestore  $K=H+\frac{\partial F_a}{\partial t}$   $F_a$  fund. pen. e=1,e,3,4 Cerchiamo nua fina. jeneratrica  $(F_2(\tilde{p}_1q_11))$  t.c.  $H+\frac{\partial F_a}{\partial t}=K=0.$   $P_h=\frac{\partial F_a}{\partial q_h}(\tilde{p}_1q_11)$   $\tilde{q}_h=\frac{\partial F_a}{\partial q_h}(\tilde{p}_1q_11)$ 

## $H\left(\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial q_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial q_n}, q_{11} \dots, q_{m1} t\right) + \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial t} = 0$

FQ. DI HAMILTON-JACOBI

( cp. alle deriok papeli)

È un'equatione vell'incopnite F2 (p, q, t). Risolta, ottenisero F2, cosè le trons. cononice challe.

In preste ep. Fz viene sposo indiche can S.

l'ep, annete un INTEGRALE conflicto en 3 mes prenigher di soluzioni

S ( 911 ..., 9mit; 21, ..., 2 mm)

don d1, ---, dun sous premetri independenti (cost. d'integration)

Ep. d' H-J contiene solo le denirate partiali di S (nom auch S stesso) => se S = solut. auch S+x e solut.

(le costi addition x von e interessonte per i nostri propriti, peter S some fruit, jerrent nice d' trons. conourse, donc efferiore solo derirate delle jueer jerrent nice ) possione dimentione d' une dest not premetri x; -> solent. complete pre

S(91/-19m1 t; d1/-1/dm)  $\left( det \frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial d_n \partial q_n} + 0 \right)$ 

Possisus prendre di = Pi, , che soppieuro esse cost. (\$=0)

⇒ S è la funtone punctoire di una franformatione conomica a un sist. con coord.  $\vec{q}$  e mount  $\vec{p}$  costant → sisola il "probleme meneric".  $\vec{q}_h = \frac{\partial S}{\partial p}$   $\vec{q}_h = \frac{\partial S}{\partial p}$ 

S -> valutions in q(t) e p cont.  $\frac{d}{dt}S(q(t),p';t) = \sum_{n} \frac{\partial S}{\partial n} + \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = \sum_{n} \frac{P_{n}q_{n}}{P_{n}q_{n}} - H$   $= L(q(t),\dot{q}(t),t)$   $S[q] = \int_{t}^{t} L dt \qquad A_{t}^{2} \cos t = \frac{1}{2} \frac{P_{n}q_{n}}{P_{n}q_{n}} - H$   $\int_{t}^{t} \frac{dt}{dt} \int_{t}^{t} L dt \qquad A_{t}^{2} \cos t = \frac{1}{2} \frac{P_{n}q_{n}}{P_{n}q_{n}} - H$   $\int_{t}^{t} \frac{dt}{dt} \int_{t}^{t} L dt \qquad A_{t}^{2} \cos t = \frac{1}{2} \frac{P_{n}q_{n}}{P_{n}q_{n}} - H$   $\int_{t}^{t} \frac{dt}{dt} \int_{t}^{t} L dt \qquad A_{t}^{2} \cos t = \frac{1}{2} \frac{P_{n}q_{n}}{P_{n}q_{n}} - H$ 

Quando l'Hamiltonia H non dip. espliciton. del temp, allona  $S[\bar{q}_1t;\bar{\alpha}] = W[\bar{q}_i\bar{\alpha}] - at \quad e \text{ solut. de } q_i \text{ di H-J}$   $\left( W \text{ soddisk} \quad e^{l}q_i \text{ di H-J} \text{ resolution} \right)$   $H\left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial q_i}, \frac{\partial W}{\partial q_m}, \frac{\partial W}{\partial q_m}, \frac{\partial W}{\partial q_m}, \frac{\partial W}{\partial q_m}, \frac{\partial W}{\partial q_m} \right) = 0 \qquad a \quad e \quad \text{we cool}.$ 

Eq. con incopuite  $W(q_1,...,q_m)$  et  $a_j$  pto soleus. dip oucono de n personethi  $d_1,...,d_m$ Soleuz:  $W(q_1,...,q_m;d_1,...,d_m)$ ,  $a_{d_1,...,d_m}$ 

W genero uno trong. conomico indip. dal 
$$t$$
 de muto  $H$ 

in  $K(\tilde{P}_{11} - \tilde{P}_{n}) \equiv a_{d_{11} - 11} d_{n}$ 

Nuova eq. di Hom.

Sono auroro

Semplicissime

 $\tilde{p}_{n} = \frac{\partial K(\tilde{p})}{\partial \tilde{p}_{n}} \cos t$ .  $\Rightarrow \tilde{p}_{n}(t) = \frac{\partial K(\tilde{p})}{\partial \tilde{p}_{n}} t + \tilde{q}_{n}^{(6)}$ 

$$H = \frac{1}{2m} \left( p^2 + \omega^2 \omega^2 q^2 \right) \tag{n=1}$$

$$\rightarrow \exists e_1 \text{ H-J:} \qquad \frac{1}{2m} \left[ \left( \frac{\partial S}{\partial q} \right)^2 + \omega^2 \omega^2 q^2 \right] + \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = 0$$

H = indip. de 
$$t \rightarrow S(q,t;\vec{p}) = W(q,\vec{p}) - at$$

Abhous une sole cont. d (non -addition)

$$Q = \omega \overset{\uparrow}{\mathcal{A}}$$

$$\overset{\circ}{\mathbf{q}} = \mathbf{\Psi}$$

Risolviano (A):

$$\left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial q}\right)^2 = 2m\omega I - \omega^2 \omega^2 q^2$$

$$W(q; I) = \sqrt{2m\omega I} \int_{Q_0}^{Q_0} 1 - \frac{m\omega q^{12}}{2I} dq^{1} = \int_{Q_0}^{Q_0} 2m\omega I - \frac{m\omega^2 q^2}{2} dq$$

A noi interessons le deviset di W rispetto a q e I protecne la trof, consuire cercata

$$P = \frac{\partial W}{\partial q}(q_1 I) \qquad \psi = \frac{\partial W}{\partial I}(q_1 I)$$
invarian as  $q = q(I | \psi)$ 
success. Such this as  $p = p(I, \psi)$ 

$$\psi = \frac{\partial W}{\partial I} = \frac{2u \omega}{2\sqrt{2uwI} - u^2 v^2 q^2} \qquad x = \frac{|u\omega|}{2I} q^2$$

$$= \frac{u\omega}{2I} \int_{q_0}^{q_0} \frac{dq^4}{1 - u\omega} q^2 \qquad x = \frac{|u\omega|}{2I} q^4$$

$$= arc sac(|u\omega|) - |v_0| = \psi(I_1 q)$$

$$P = \frac{\partial W}{\partial q} = \sqrt{2m\omega I} \sqrt{1 - u\omega} q^2 \qquad = p(I_1 q)$$

$$= rass. Canovica$$
Invariance  $\psi = \psi(I_1 q) \Rightarrow q = \sqrt{2I} seh(\psi + \psi_0) \qquad v(p_1 q)$ 

$$= soshirulae in  $p = p(I_1 q) \Rightarrow p = \sqrt{2m\omega I} cos(\psi + \psi_0) \qquad u(p_1 q)$ 

$$K(I_1 \psi) = H(u(I_1 \psi), v(I_1 \psi)) = \frac{1}{2m} \left(\frac{2m\omega I}{2m} cos^2(\psi + \psi_0) + \frac{2m\omega}{2m} I(cos^2(\psi + \psi_0)) = \frac{2m\omega}{2m} I(cos^2(\psi + \psi_0)) + \frac{2m\omega}{2m} I(cos^2(\psi + \psi_0)) = \frac{2m\omega}{2m} I(cos^2(\psi + \psi_0)) + \frac{2m\omega}{2m} I(cos^2(\psi + \psi_0)) = \frac{2m\omega}{2m} I(cos^2(\psi + \psi_0)) + \frac{2m\omega}{2m$$$$

$$\rightarrow$$
  $q(t) = \sqrt{2I}$  See  $(ot + 40)$  solut.

 $dell'$ -sc. erm.

I viene chiama 'variable ador" V " Verishile seyb"

Esemps: HJ pr il problema di Keplura in 3d

$$H = \frac{1}{2m} \left( p_r^2 + \frac{p_0^2}{r^2} + \frac{p_q^2}{r^2 s u^2 \theta} \right) + V(r)$$

Cerdious Solers. della forma

$$W = W_r(r) + W_{\Theta}(\Theta) + W_{Q}(Q)$$

-> ep. divento

$$\frac{1}{2m} \left[ \left( W_r^{1} \right)^{2} + \left( \underline{W_{\Phi}^{1}} \right)^{2} + \left( \underline{W_{\Phi}^{1}} \right)^{2} + \left( \underline{W_{\Phi}^{1}} \right)^{2} \right] + V(r) = E_{d_{1}/d_{2} id_{3}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2m} \left[ \left( W_r^{1} \right)^{2} + \left( \underline{W_{\Phi}^{1}} \right)^{2} + \left( \underline{W_{\Phi}^{1}} \right)^{2} \right] + V(r) = E_{d_{1}/d_{2} id_{3}}$$

Q e coord. cidica , aise non compore in H

Q cidica → lu e

cost. del moto.

I riduciono il pobline a die brishili.

$$\frac{1}{2m} \left[ (W_1^+)^2 + (W_0^-)^2 + \frac{d^2}{r^2} \right] + V(r) = \frac{1}{2m} \left[ (W_0^+)^2 + \frac{d^2}{r^2} \right] + \frac{d^2}{r^2}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{2m} (W_1^+)^2 + V(r) - \frac{1}{2m} \left[ (W_0^+)^2 + \frac{d^2}{r^2} \right] + \frac{d^2}{r^2} \right\} + \frac{d^2}{r^2}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{2m} (W_1^+)^2 + V(r) - \frac{1}{2m} \left[ \frac{1}{2m} \left( W_0^+)^2 + \frac{d^2}{r^2} \right] + \frac{d^2}{r^2} \right] + \frac{d^2}{r^2} \right\} + \frac{d^2}{r^2} + \frac{d^2}{r^2} = \frac{1}{2m} \left[ \frac{1}{2m} \left( W_0^+)^2 + \frac{d^2}{r^2} \right) + \frac{d^2}{r^2} \right] + \frac{d^2}{r^2} = \frac{d^2}{r^2} + \frac{d^2}{r^2} +$$

(Quando 
$$d_0 = dq$$
,  $\theta$  is fissely ( $[N']^2 > 0 \Rightarrow [SUN9] = 1$ )

$$K(E_1 dq_1 d_0) = E$$

$$E = 0 \qquad dq = 0 \qquad do = 0$$

$$\tilde{q}_E = \frac{\partial K}{\partial E} = 1 \rightarrow \tilde{q}_E(H) = K + K_0$$

$$\tilde{q}_Q = \frac{\partial K}{\partial Q} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial Q} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial Q} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial Q}$$

en Ken

H & wa cost. del moto quendo

d H (p(H)p(H)+) = 0

alt | soddist eq. Hem

(h = cost. tel undo (E)

puserdo non dip. estlicitam

del temp.