

Variational Principle

- **Hamilton's variational principle**

$$\delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} dt L(q, \dot{q}, t) = 0 \quad (1)$$

For a massless particle under a pure magnetic field,

$$L = \frac{1}{2} m \cancel{v}^0 v^2 - e \cancel{\Phi}^0 + e \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{v} \quad \rightarrow \quad L = e \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{v} \quad (2)$$

$$\delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} dt L(q, \dot{q}, t) = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{v} dt = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \mathbf{A} \cdot \frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} dt = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$\delta \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = 0 \quad (4)$$

- **Hamiltonian description**

In curvilinear coordinates, the components of $\mathbf{B} = \nabla \times \mathbf{A}$ are,

$$B^1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \left(\frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x^3} \right), \quad B^2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \left(\frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x^3} - \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x^1} \right), \quad B^3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \left(\frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x^1} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x^2} \right) \quad (5)$$

With the chosen gauge $A_2 = 0$, we have,

$$\begin{aligned} B^1 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x^2} \quad \rightarrow \quad A_3 = \int \sqrt{g} B^1 dx^2 \\ B^3 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \left(-\frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x^2} \right) \quad \rightarrow \quad A_1 = - \int \sqrt{g} B^3 dx^2. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

From equations (18)-(21),

$$\begin{aligned} x^1 &= q \quad \rightarrow \quad q = x^1 \\ x^3 &= t \quad \rightarrow \quad t = x^3 \\ A_1 &= p \quad \rightarrow \quad p = - \int \sqrt{g} B^3 dx^2 \\ A_3 &= -H \quad \rightarrow \quad H = - \int \sqrt{g} B^1 dx^2 \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

So, B^2 is defined as,

$$B^2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \left(\frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x^3} - \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x^1} \right) \quad \rightarrow \quad B^2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} p - \frac{\partial}{\partial q} (-H) \right) \quad (8)$$

$$\sqrt{g} B^2 = \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial q} \quad (9)$$