

## Problem 2

The Lagrangian for a uniformly rotating frame:

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{\vec{v}}^2 + m \vec{v} \cdot \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r} + \frac{1}{2} m (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r})^2 - U.$$

The procedure is the same, find  $\vec{p}$ , invert to get  $\vec{v}$  in terms of  $\vec{p}$ , substitute into  $H = \vec{p} \cdot \vec{v} - \mathcal{L}$ .

The momentum is  $\vec{p} = \partial \mathcal{L} / \partial \vec{v} = m \dot{\vec{v}} + m \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}$ . Which is different from the standard case since we have an added Coriolis term. Invert:  $\vec{v} = \frac{\vec{p}}{m} - \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}$ .

Substituting  $\vec{v}$  in the Hamiltonian:

$$\begin{aligned} H &= \vec{p} \cdot \left( \frac{\vec{p}}{m} - \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r} \right) - \frac{1}{2} m \left( \frac{\vec{p}}{m} - \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r} \right)^2 - m \left( \frac{\vec{p}}{m} - \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r} \right) \cdot \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r} + \dots \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} m (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r})^2 + U \\ &= \frac{|\vec{p}|^2}{m} - \vec{p} \cdot (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}) - \frac{|\vec{p}|^2}{2m} + \vec{p} \cdot (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}) - \frac{1}{2} m (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r})^2 - \vec{p} \cdot (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}) + \dots \\ &\quad + m (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r})^2 + U - \frac{1}{2} m (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r})^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{|\vec{p}|^2}{2m} - \vec{p} \cdot (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}) + U$$