

helix $\begin{cases} z = k\theta \\ r = \text{const} \end{cases} \leftrightarrow \theta = \frac{z}{k}$



choose cylindrical
coords (r, θ, z)

$$T = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}m((r\dot{\theta})^2 + \dot{r}^2 + \dot{z}^2) = \frac{1}{2}m\left(\left(\frac{r}{k}\right)^2\dot{z}^2 + \dot{z}^2\right) = \frac{1}{2}m\left(\left(\frac{r}{k}\right)^2 + 1\right)\dot{z}^2$$

$$U = mgz$$

$$\bullet L = T - U = \frac{1}{2}m\left(\left(\frac{r}{k}\right)^2 + 1\right)\dot{z}^2 - U$$

$$\bullet \text{corresponding momentum: } p = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{z}} = m\left(\left(\frac{r}{k}\right)^2 + 1\right)\dot{z} \Rightarrow \dot{z} = \frac{p}{m\left(\left(\frac{r}{k}\right)^2 + 1\right)}$$

$$\bullet \text{Hamiltonian: } H = p\dot{z} - L$$

$$= p\dot{z} - \frac{1}{2}m\left(\left(\frac{r}{k}\right)^2 + 1\right)\dot{z}^2 + mgz$$

$$= \frac{p^2}{m\left(\left(\frac{r}{k}\right)^2 + 1\right)} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{p^2}{m\left(\left(\frac{r}{k}\right)^2 + 1\right)} + mgz$$

$$H = \frac{p^2}{2m\left(\left(\frac{r}{k}\right)^2 + 1\right)} + mgz$$

Hamiltonian eqs:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} &= \dot{z} \Rightarrow \frac{p}{m\left(\left(\frac{r}{k}\right)^2 + 1\right)} = \dot{z} \\ -\frac{\partial H}{\partial z} &= \dot{p} \Rightarrow \dot{p} = -mg \end{aligned}$$

so: eqs of motion, putting these together,

$$\ddot{z} m\left(\left(\frac{r}{k}\right)^2 + 1\right) = -mg$$

$$\ddot{z} = \frac{-g}{\left(\left(\frac{r}{k}\right)^2 + 1\right)}$$