

(5)

$$0 = \frac{\epsilon}{4} (V + \sin 2d + J) \Rightarrow V + \sin 2d + J = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$0 = \frac{\epsilon J}{2} \cos 2d \Rightarrow \cos 2d = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$(2) = 0 \text{ when } 2d = (n + 1/2)\pi$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{From (1)} \quad J &= -V - \sin 2d \\ &= -V - \sin(n + 1/2)\pi \\ &= -V - (\sin n\pi \cos \pi/2 + \cos n\pi \sin \pi/2) \\ &= -V - (-1)^n \end{aligned}$$

$$n = -1 \quad J = -V - (-1) = 1 - V$$

$$2d = (-1 + 1/2)\pi = -\pi/2 \Rightarrow 4d = -\pi$$

Linearise the mean motion Hamiltonian around this fixed point

$$\frac{\partial^2 K}{\partial d^2} = \frac{\epsilon J}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial d} (\cos 2d) = -\epsilon J \sin 2d$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 K}{\partial J^2} = \frac{\epsilon}{4} \frac{\partial}{\partial J} (V + \sin 2d + J)$$

$$= \frac{\epsilon}{4} \cdot 1 = \frac{\epsilon}{4}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 K}{\partial J \partial d} = -\frac{\epsilon J \cos 2d}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial J} (J) = -\frac{\epsilon \cos 2d}{2}$$

The Linearisation is

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 K}{\partial J^2} & \frac{\partial^2 K}{\partial J \partial d} \\ -\frac{\partial^2 K}{\partial J \partial d} & \frac{\partial^2 K}{\partial d^2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\epsilon}{4} & -\frac{\epsilon \cos 2d}{2} \\ \frac{\epsilon \cos 2d}{2} & -\epsilon J \sin 2d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\epsilon}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & -\epsilon J \sin(-\pi/2) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\epsilon}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & \epsilon J \end{pmatrix}$$

The Linearisation has determinant  $\frac{\epsilon^2 J}{4} > 0 \therefore$  the fixed point is stable (a min-)

Alternatively, expand the Hamiltonian around the fixed point

$$\begin{aligned} K &= K(d_f, J_f) + \frac{\partial K}{\partial d} (d - d_f) + \frac{\partial K}{\partial J} (J - J_f) \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 K}{\partial d^2} (d - d_f)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 K}{\partial J^2} (J - J_f)^2 + \frac{\partial^2 K}{\partial d \partial J} (J - J_f)(d - d_f) \end{aligned}$$

These are  
2nd  
order  
conditions  
So you  
are not  
linearising

Which is  
equivalent  
to your  
linearisation  
approach  
above