

In the case $r=s$ \star can be integrated 4/4
 to give 4/4 costs

$$\log q^t - \log q^i = \lambda s \left(\frac{H}{\lambda} \right)^{\frac{s-1}{s}} (t^t - t^i) \Rightarrow$$

$$\log q^t = \log q^i + \lambda s \left(\frac{H}{\lambda} \right)^{\frac{s-1}{s}} (t^t - t^i) \Rightarrow$$

$$q^t = q^i \exp \left[\lambda s \left(\frac{H}{\lambda} \right)^{\frac{s-1}{s}} (t^t - t^i) \right]$$

But, in this case, $H = \lambda (q^t)^s (p^t)^s \Rightarrow$

$$H/\lambda = [(q^t)(p^t)]^s + \left(\frac{H}{\lambda} \right)^{\frac{s-1}{s}} = (p^t)(q^t)^{s-1} \xrightarrow{\text{with } r=s} \Rightarrow$$

$$q^t = q^i \exp \left[-\lambda t (q^i p^i)^{s-1} (t^t - t^i) \right] \quad (1.4.24)$$

In a similar way integrating \star with $r=s \Rightarrow$

$$p^t = p^i \exp \left[-\lambda t (q^i p^i)^{s-1} (t^t - t^i) \right] \quad (1.4.25)$$

Note that in this case $q^t p^t = q^i p^i \Rightarrow$

$$\lambda (q^t p^t)^s = \lambda (q^i p^i)^s \text{ as expected from}$$

H conservation!