

变质量完整力学系统的非 Noether 守恒量^{*}

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(2002 年 3 月 22 日收到, 2002 年 4 月 16 日收到修改稿)

利用时间不变的无限小变换下的 Lie 对称性, 研究变质量完整力学系统的一类新的守恒量, 给出系统的运动微分方程, 研究时间不变的无限小变换下的 Lie 对称性确定方程, 将 Hojman 定理推广并应用于这类系统.

关键词: 变质量系统, 完整约束, 确定方程, 非 Noether 守恒量

PACC: 0320

1. 引 言

对称性与守恒量的研究在数学物理中具有重要意义. 近代寻求守恒量的方法主要有 Noether 对称性、Lie 对称性以及形式不变性等^[1-10]. Noether 对称性的好处是一个 Noether 对称性对应一个守恒量. Lie 对称性和形式不变性一般没有这种性质. 由 Lie 对称性和形式不变性寻求守恒量往往要通过 Noether 对称性而找到 Noether 型的守恒量^[2,3]. Hojman 在 1992 年既不用 Lagrange 函数, 也不用哈密顿函数, 而由微分方程出发导出了一个新的守恒量^[11], 被称为 Hojman 定理^[12]. 文献 [12] 指出, 利用 Hojman 守恒律导出的不变量对所有 Noether 对称性都是平凡的, 亦即得不到有意义的守恒量. 本文首先利用时间不变的无限小变换下的 Lie 对称性, 研究变质量完整力学系统的非 Noether 守恒量, 再将 Hojman 定理的结果推广, 并应用于这类系统.

2. 运动微分方程

设力学系统由 N 个质点组成, 在瞬时 t , 第 i 个质点的质量为 m_i ($i = 1, \dots, N$); 在瞬时 $t + dt$, 由质点分离 (或并入) 的微粒的质量为 dm_i . 设系统的位形由 n 个广义坐标 q_s ($s = 1, \dots, n$) 来确定, 而质量依赖于时间和坐标,

$$m_i = m_i(t, \mathbf{q}). \quad (1)$$

变质量完整力学系统的运动微分方程可表示为

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} = Q_s + P_s \quad (s = 1, \dots, n), \quad (2)$$

其中 $L = T - V$ 为系统的 Lagrange 函数, T 为动能, V 为势能, Q_s 为非势广义力, P_s 为广义反推力, 有

$$P_s = (\mathbf{R}_i + \dot{m}_i \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i) \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - \frac{1}{2} \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i \cdot \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i \frac{\partial m_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s}, \quad (3)$$

其中 \mathbf{r}_i 为第 i 个质点的矢径, $\dot{\mathbf{r}}_i$ 为其速度, 而

$$\mathbf{R}_i = \dot{m}_i \mathbf{u}_i, \quad (4)$$

\mathbf{u}_i 为由第 i 个质点分离 (或并入) 的微粒相对于质点本身的速度.

假设系统非奇异, 即

$$\det \left(\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial \dot{q}_s \partial \dot{q}_k} \right) \neq 0, \quad (5)$$

则由方程 (2) 可求出所有广义加速度, 记作

$$\ddot{q}_s = \alpha_s(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}). \quad (6)$$

3. 无限小变换与 Lie 对称性的确定方程

选时间不变的特殊无限小变换

$$t^* = t, \quad q_s^*(t^*) = q_s(t) + \varepsilon \xi_s(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}), \quad (7)$$

其中 ε 为一无限小参数, ξ_s 为无限小生成元, 由 Lie

* 国家自然科学基金 (批准号: 19972012) 资助的课题.

对称性理论知,在无限小变换下的 Lie 对称性的确定方程表为

$$\bar{d}\left(\frac{\bar{d}}{dt}\xi_s\right) = \frac{\partial\alpha_s}{\partial q_k}\xi_k + \frac{\partial\alpha_s}{\partial \dot{q}_k}\frac{\bar{d}}{dt}\xi_k, \quad (8)$$

其中

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \dot{q}_s \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} + \alpha_s \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s}. \quad (9)$$

如果无限小变换(7)的生成元 ξ_s 满足方程(8),则是 Lie 对称的.

4. Hojman 定理的推广

定理 对变质量完整力学系统,如果无限小生成元 ξ_s 满足方程(8),且存在某函数 $\mu = \mu(t, q, \dot{q})$,使得

$$\frac{\partial\alpha_s}{\partial \dot{q}_s} + \frac{\bar{d}}{dt}\ln\mu = 0, \quad (10)$$

则系统存在非 Noether 守恒量

$$I_H = \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial(\mu\xi_s)}{\partial q_s} + \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(\mu \frac{\bar{d}}{dt}\xi_s \right) = \text{const}. \quad (11)$$

证明 有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt}I_H &= \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial\mu\xi_s}{\partial q_s} \right) + \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\partial\xi_s}{\partial q_s} \\ &+ \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \left[\frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial\mu}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt}\xi_s + \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt}\xi_s \right], \quad (12) \end{aligned}$$

以及

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(\frac{\bar{d}}{dt}\xi_s \right) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \left(\frac{\bar{d}}{dt}\xi_s \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} \left(\frac{\bar{d}}{dt}\xi_s \right) \\ &- \frac{\partial\alpha_k}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_k} \left(\frac{\bar{d}}{dt}\xi_s \right), \quad (13) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\partial\xi_s}{\partial q_s} = \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt}\xi_s - \frac{\partial\alpha_k}{\partial q_s} \frac{\partial\xi_s}{\partial \dot{q}_k}, \quad (14)$$

将(8)式等号两端对 \dot{q}_s 求偏导数,并对 s 求和,得

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \left(\frac{\bar{d}}{dt}\xi_s \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(\frac{\partial\alpha_s}{\partial q_k} \xi_k \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(\frac{\partial\alpha_s}{\partial \dot{q}_k} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt}\xi_k \right). \quad (15)$$

将(13)(14)(15)式代入(12)式,得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt}I_H &= \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial\mu\xi_s}{\partial q_s} \right) + \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial\mu}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt}\xi_s \right) \\ &+ \frac{\partial^2\alpha_s}{\partial q_k \partial \dot{q}_s} \xi_k + \frac{\partial^2\alpha_s}{\partial \dot{q}_k \partial \dot{q}_s} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt}\xi_k. \quad (16) \end{aligned}$$

将(10)式代入(16)式,消去 $\frac{\partial\alpha_s}{\partial \dot{q}_s}$,整理得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt}I_H &= \frac{1}{\mu} \left\{ \frac{\partial\mu}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \left(\frac{\bar{d}}{dt}\xi_s \right) \right. \\ &\left. - \frac{\partial\mu}{\partial \dot{q}_k} \frac{\partial\alpha_k}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt}\xi_s - \frac{\partial\mu}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \frac{\partial\alpha_k}{\partial q_s} \xi_s \right\} \\ &= 0. \quad (17) \end{aligned}$$

证毕.

当取 $\mu = \mu(q)$ 时,从方程(6)出发,上述定理就是 Hojman 证明的.当然, Hojman 没有指明方程(6)的具体含义.这里方程(6)具体地代表一个变质量完整力学系统.

一般而言,定理给出的守恒量(11)式不是 Noether 的.

5. 算例

系统的 Lagrange 函数为

$$L = \frac{1}{2} m(t) (\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2), \quad (18)$$

质量变化规律为

$$m = m_0 \exp(-\gamma t) \quad (m_0, \gamma \text{ 为常数}), \quad (19)$$

非势广义力为

$$Q_1 = 0, \quad Q_2 = \dot{q}_2 + q_1 \dot{q}_1, \quad (20)$$

并设微粒分离的相对速度为

$$\mathbf{u} = -\dot{\mathbf{r}}, \quad (21)$$

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利用(3)式,得

$$P_1 = P_2 = 0. \quad (22)$$

方程(2)给出

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \{ m(t) \dot{q}_1 \} &= 0, \\ \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \{ m(t) \dot{q}_2 \} &= \dot{q}_2 + q_1 \dot{q}_1. \quad (23) \end{aligned}$$

对照方程(6),有

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_1 &= \gamma \dot{q}_1, \\ \alpha_2 &= \gamma \dot{q}_2 + \frac{1}{m} (\dot{q}_2 + q_1 \dot{q}_1). \quad (24) \end{aligned}$$

确定方程(8)给出

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \left(\frac{\bar{d}}{dt}\xi_1 \right) = \gamma \frac{\bar{d}}{dt}\xi_1,$$

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \left(\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_2 \right) = \gamma \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_2 + \frac{1}{m} \left(\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_2 + q_1 \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_1 + \xi_1 \dot{q}_1 \right). \quad (25)$$

方程(25)有解

$$\xi_1 = 0, \quad \xi_2 = \left(m \dot{q}_2 - q_2 - \frac{1}{2} q_1^2 \right)^2. \quad (26)$$

(10)式给出

$$\gamma + \gamma + \frac{1}{m} + \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \ln \mu = 0. \quad (27)$$

由此解得

$$\mu = \exp \left[-2\gamma t - \frac{1}{m_0 \gamma} \exp(\gamma t) \right]. \quad (28)$$

将(26)和(28)式代入(11)式,得到守恒量

$$I_H = \frac{\partial \xi_2}{\partial q_2} = -\alpha \left(m \dot{q}_2 - q_2 - \frac{1}{2} q_1^2 \right) = \text{const}. \quad (29)$$

这个守恒量不是 Noether 的,因为由 Noether 逆定理知,与(29)式相应的 Noether 对称性生成元为

$$\xi_1 = 0, \quad \xi_2 = -2. \quad (30)$$

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Non-Noether symmetrical conserved quantity for holonomic mechanical systems with variable mass^{*}

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(Received 22 March 2002; revised manuscript received 16 April 2002)

Abstract

Using the Lie symmetry under infinitesimal transformations in which the time is not variable, a new conserved quantity for the holonomic mechanical systems with a variable mass is studied. The differential equations of motion of the systems are established. Determining equations of Lie symmetry under infinitesimal transformations are given. The Hojman theorem is generalized and applied to the systems.

Keywords: variable mass system, holonomic constraint, determining equation, non-Noether conserved quantity

PACC: 0320

* Project supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant No. 19972012).