

Chaplygin 系统的 Noether 对称性与形式不变性*

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(2001 年 9 月 25 日收到 2001 年 10 月 25 日收到修改稿)

利用 d'Alembert-Lagrange 原理的 Chaplygin 形式在无限小变换下的变形形式得到 Chaplygin 系统的广义 Noether 等式和守恒量的形式. 研究 Chaplygin 系统的形式不变性以及它与 Noether 对称性的关系.

关键词: Chaplygin 系统, Noether 对称性, 形式不变性, 守恒量

PACC: 0320

1. 引 言

力学系统的守恒量研究具有重要的数学意义和物理意义. 不变性, 亦称对称性方法是研究守恒量的近代方法, 主要有 Noether 对称性^[1-5], Lie 对称性^[2, 3, 6-10], Lagrange 对称性^[2], 拟对称性^[2], 伴随对称性^[2]以及形式不变性^[11-13]等.

Chaplygin 系统是一类特殊非完整系统, 然而, 目前已知实际的非完整系统大多是 Chaplygin 系统^[14]. 本文研究 Chaplygin 系统的 Noether 对称性与形式不变性. 首先, 建立 d'Alembert-Lagrange 原理的 Chaplygin 形式, 由原理在无限小变换下的不变性得到广义 Noether 定理; 其次, 研究 Chaplygin 系统在无限小变换下的形式不变性的定义和判据; 最后, 研究 Noether 对称性与形式不变性的关系.

2. Chaplygin 系统的 Noether 对称性

2.1. d'Alembert-Lagrange 原理的 Chaplygin 形式

假设力学系统的位形由 n 个广义坐标 q_s ($s = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 来确定, 系统的运动受有 g 个理想双线性齐次定常的 Chetaev 型非完整约束:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{q}_{\epsilon+\beta} &= B_{\epsilon+\beta, \sigma}(q_\nu) \dot{q}_\sigma \quad (\beta = 1, \dots, g; \\ \sigma, \nu &= 1, \dots, \epsilon; \epsilon = n - g), \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

这儿及以后相同指标表示求和. 约束(1)加在虚位移上的限制为

$$\delta q_{\epsilon+\beta} = B_{\epsilon+\beta, \sigma} \delta q_\sigma. \quad (2)$$

假设系统所受力是有势的, 势能 V 不依赖于 t 和 $q_{\epsilon+\beta}$. 动能 T 也不依赖于 t 和 $q_{\epsilon+\beta}$. d'Alembert-Lagrange 原理表为

$$\left(-\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} \right) \delta q_s = 0, \quad (3)$$

其中 $L = T - V$ 为 Lagrange 函数. 令

$$\tilde{L} = \tilde{L}(q_\sigma, \dot{q}_\sigma) = L(q_\sigma, \dot{q}_\sigma, B_{\epsilon+\beta, \sigma} \dot{q}_\sigma), \quad (4)$$

则有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} &= \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{\epsilon+\beta}} B_{\epsilon+\beta, \sigma}, \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial q_\sigma} &= \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_\sigma} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{\epsilon+\beta}} \frac{\partial B_{\epsilon+\beta, \nu}}{\partial q_\sigma} \dot{q}_\nu. \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

将(2)(5)式代入(3)式, 整理得

$$\left\{ -\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} + \frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial q_\sigma} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{\epsilon+\beta}} \left(\frac{\partial B_{\epsilon+\beta, \nu}}{\partial q_\sigma} \dot{q}_\nu - \frac{\partial B_{\epsilon+\beta, \sigma}}{\partial q_\nu} \dot{q}_\nu \right) \right\} \delta q_\sigma = 0. \quad (6)$$

称(6)式为 d'Alembert-Lagrange 原理的 Chaplygin 形式. 由(6)式中 δq_σ 的独立性, 可导出 Chaplygin 方程^[14]

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} - \frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial q_\sigma} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{\epsilon+\beta}} \left(\frac{\partial B_{\epsilon+\beta, \nu}}{\partial q_\sigma} - \frac{\partial B_{\epsilon+\beta, \sigma}}{\partial q_\nu} \right) \dot{q}_\nu = 0 \quad (\sigma = 1, \dots, \epsilon). \quad (7)$$

* 国家自然科学基金(批准号: 19972010)资助的课题.

2.2. d'Alembert-Lagrange 原理的不变性

取时间和广义坐标的无限小群变换

$$t^* = t + \Delta t, q_s^*(t^*) = q_s(t) + \Delta q_s,$$

或其展开式

$$t^* = t + \varepsilon \xi_0(q, \dot{q}, t), q_s^* = q_s + \varepsilon \xi_s(q, \dot{q}, t), \quad (8)$$

其中 ε 为无限小参数, ξ_0, ξ_s 为无限小生成元. 将

$\delta q_s = \Delta q_s - \dot{q}_s \Delta t = \varepsilon(\xi_s - \dot{q}_s \xi_0)$ 代入(6)式, 展开, 并加上、减去 $\varepsilon \dot{G}$ 整理得

$$\begin{aligned} & \varepsilon \left\{ \frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial q_\sigma} \xi_\sigma + \frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} (\dot{\xi}_\sigma - \dot{q}_\sigma \dot{\xi}_0) + \tilde{L} \dot{\xi}_0 + \dot{G} \right. \\ & - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{\varepsilon+\beta}} \left(\frac{\partial B_{\varepsilon+\beta, \nu}}{\partial q_\sigma} - \frac{\partial B_{\varepsilon+\beta, \sigma}}{\partial q_\nu} \right) (\xi_\sigma - \dot{q}_\sigma \xi_0) \dot{q}_\nu \\ & \left. - \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} (\xi_\sigma - \dot{q}_\sigma \xi_0) + \tilde{L} \xi_0 + G \right] \right\} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

注意到

$$\left(\frac{\partial B_{\varepsilon+\beta, \nu}}{\partial q_\sigma} - \frac{\partial B_{\varepsilon+\beta, \sigma}}{\partial q_\nu} \right) \dot{q}_\sigma \dot{q}_\nu = 0,$$

则有

$$\begin{aligned} & \varepsilon \left\{ \frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial q_\sigma} \xi_\sigma + \frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} (\dot{\xi}_\sigma - \dot{q}_\sigma \dot{\xi}_0) + \tilde{L} \dot{\xi}_0 + \dot{G} \right. \\ & - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{\varepsilon+\beta}} \left(\frac{\partial B_{\varepsilon+\beta, \nu}}{\partial q_\sigma} - \frac{\partial B_{\varepsilon+\beta, \sigma}}{\partial q_\nu} \right) \xi_\sigma \dot{q}_\nu \\ & \left. - \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} (\xi_\sigma - \dot{q}_\sigma \xi_0) + \tilde{L} \xi_0 + G \right] \right\} = 0. \quad (9) \end{aligned}$$

称(9)式为 d'Alembert-Lagrange 原理的 Chaplygin 形式在无限小变换下的变形形式. 相应的变换称为 d'Alembert-Lagrange 原理不变性条件的变换.

2.3. Chaplygin 系统的 Noether 对称性与守恒量

由(9)式容易得到下述广义 Noether 定理及推论.

命题 1 如果无限小变换(8)的生成元 ξ_0, ξ_s 和规范函数 $G = G(q, \dot{q}, t)$ 满足如下广义 Noether 等式:

$$\begin{aligned} & \tilde{L} \dot{\xi}_0 + \frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial q_\sigma} \xi_\sigma + \frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} (\dot{\xi}_\sigma - \dot{q}_\sigma \dot{\xi}_0) \\ & - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{\varepsilon+\beta}} \left(\frac{\partial B_{\varepsilon+\beta, \nu}}{\partial q_\sigma} - \frac{\partial B_{\varepsilon+\beta, \sigma}}{\partial q_\nu} \right) \xi_\sigma \dot{q}_\nu + \dot{G} = 0. \quad (10) \end{aligned}$$

则 Chaplygin 系统存在如下形式的守恒量:

$$I = \tilde{L} \xi_0 + \frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} (\dot{\xi}_\sigma - \dot{q}_\sigma \dot{\xi}_0) + G = \text{const}. \quad (11)$$

推论 Chaplygin 系统有能量积分

$$I = \tilde{L} - \frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} \dot{q}_\sigma = \text{const}. \quad (12)$$

其 Noether 对称性的生成元为

$$\xi_0 = 1, \quad \xi_\sigma = 0. \quad (13)$$

而规范函数为

$$G = 0. \quad (14)$$

需要指出的是, 上述命题中未出现生成元 $\xi_{\varepsilon+\beta}$ ($\beta = 1, \dots, r$). 实际上, 限制条件(2)可表为

$$\xi_{\varepsilon+\beta} = B_{\varepsilon+\beta, \sigma} \xi_\sigma. \quad (15)$$

由等式(10)求得 ξ_0, ξ_σ 之后, 便可由(15)式找到 $\xi_{\varepsilon+\beta}$.

3. Chaplygin 系统的形式不变性

3.1. 形式不变性的定义和判据

假设 Chaplygin 方程(7)中的函数 $L, \tilde{L}, B_{\varepsilon+\beta, \sigma}$ 经历无限小变换(8)后变为 $L^*, \tilde{L}^*, B_{\varepsilon+\beta, \sigma}^*$, 即

$$\begin{aligned} L^* &= L\left(q_\sigma^*, \frac{dq_\sigma^*}{dt^*}\right), \\ \tilde{L}^* &= \tilde{L}\left(q_\sigma^*, \frac{dq_\sigma^*}{dt^*}\right), \\ B_{\varepsilon+\beta, \sigma}^* &= B_{\varepsilon+\beta, \sigma}(q_\nu^*). \quad (16) \end{aligned}$$

定义 如果在无限小变换(8)式下(7)式的形式保持不变, 即

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \tilde{L}^*}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} - \frac{\partial \tilde{L}^*}{\partial q_\sigma} + \frac{\partial L^*}{\partial \dot{q}_{\varepsilon+\beta}} \left(\frac{\partial B_{\varepsilon+\beta, \nu}}{\partial q_\sigma} \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{\partial B_{\varepsilon+\beta, \sigma}}{\partial q_\nu} \right) \dot{q}_\nu = 0 \quad (\sigma = 1, \dots, r) \quad (17) \end{aligned}$$

成立, 则相应的不变性称为 Chaplygin 方程的形式不变性.

约束方程(1)的形式不变性归为

$$\frac{dq_{\varepsilon+\beta}^*}{dt^*} = B_{\varepsilon+\beta, \sigma}(q_\nu^*) \frac{dq_\sigma^*}{dt^*}. \quad (18)$$

展开(16)式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} L^* &= L(q_\sigma, \dot{q}_\sigma) + \varepsilon \left\{ \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_\nu} \xi_\nu + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_\nu} (\dot{\xi}_\nu - \dot{q}_\nu \dot{\xi}_0) \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{\varepsilon+\beta}} (\xi_{\varepsilon+\beta} - \dot{q}_{\varepsilon+\beta} \dot{\xi}_0) \right\} + O(\varepsilon^2), \\ \tilde{L}^* &= \tilde{L}(q_\sigma, \dot{q}_\sigma) + \varepsilon \left\{ \frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial q_\nu} \xi_\nu \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial \dot{q}_\nu} (\dot{\xi}_\nu - \dot{q}_\nu \dot{\xi}_0) \right\} + O(\varepsilon^2), \end{aligned}$$

$$B_{\varepsilon+\beta,\sigma}^* = B_{\varepsilon+\beta,\sigma}(q_\nu) + \varepsilon \frac{\partial B_{\varepsilon+\beta,\sigma}}{\partial q_\nu} \xi_\nu + O(\varepsilon^2). \quad (19)$$

将(19)式代入方程(17),舍去 ε^2 及更高阶小项,并利用方程(7)得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} - \frac{\partial}{\partial q_\sigma} \right) \left\{ \frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial q_\nu} \xi_\nu + \frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial \dot{q}_\nu} (\dot{\xi}_\nu - \dot{q}_\nu \xi_0) \right\} \\ & + \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_{\varepsilon+\beta}} \left\{ \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_\nu} \xi_\nu + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_\nu} (\dot{\xi}_\nu - \dot{q}_\nu \xi_0) \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{\varepsilon+\gamma}} (\dot{\xi}_{\varepsilon+\gamma} - \dot{q}_{\varepsilon+\gamma} \xi_0) \right\} \\ & \times \left(\frac{\partial B_{\varepsilon+\beta,\tau}}{\partial q_\sigma} - \frac{\partial B_{\varepsilon+\beta,\sigma}}{\partial q_\tau} \right) \dot{q}_\tau + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{\varepsilon+\beta}} \\ & \times \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial q_\sigma} \left(\frac{\partial B_{\varepsilon+\beta,\nu}}{\partial q_\tau} \xi_\tau \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial q_\nu} \left(\frac{\partial B_{\varepsilon+\beta,\sigma}}{\partial q_\tau} \xi_\tau \right) \right\} \dot{q}_\nu \\ & = 0 \quad (\sigma = 1 \dots \varepsilon). \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

将(19)式中第三式代入(18)式,舍去 ε^2 及更高阶小项,并利用约束方程(1)得

$$\dot{\xi}_{\varepsilon+\beta} = \frac{\partial B_{\varepsilon+\beta,\sigma}}{\partial q_\nu} \xi_\nu \dot{q}_\sigma + B_{\varepsilon+\beta,\sigma} \dot{\xi}_\sigma \quad (\beta = 1 \dots g). \quad (21)$$

判据 如果无限小生成元 ξ_0, ξ_s 满足方程(20)和(21),则相应变换对应 Chaplygin 系统的形式不变性.

3.2. 形式不变性与 Noether 对称性

一般而言,形式不变性与 Noether 对称性是两种不同的不变性.形式不变性不一定能导致守恒量.如果形式不变性是 Noether 对称性,则可导致守恒量.有如下结果.

命题 2 对于满足(20)和(21)式的生成元,如果存在规范函数 G 满足广义 Noether 等式(10)和(15)式,则形式不变性是 Noether 对称性并导致守恒量(11)式.

4. 算 例

现研究质量为 m 、半径为 a 的匀质圆球在粗糙水平面上自由运动问题的 Noether 对称性与形式不变性.问题的 Lagrange 函数和约束方程分别为^[14]

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{5} m a^2 \\ & \quad \times (\dot{\psi}^2 + \dot{\theta}^2 + \dot{\varphi}^2 + 2\dot{\psi} \dot{\varphi} \cos \theta), \\ \dot{x} &= a (\dot{\theta} \sin \psi - \dot{\varphi} \sin \theta \cos \psi), \end{aligned}$$

$\dot{y} = -a (\dot{\theta} \cos \psi + \dot{\varphi} \sin \theta \sin \psi)$, 其中 x, y 是球心坐标, ψ, θ, φ 为 Euler 角.令 $q_1 = \psi, q_2 = \theta, q_3 = \varphi, q_4 = x, q_5 = y$ 则有

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{q}_4^2 + \dot{q}_5^2) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{5} m a^2 \\ & \quad \times (\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2 + \dot{q}_3^2 + 2\dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_3 \cos q_2), \\ \tilde{L} &= \frac{1}{2} m a^2 \left\{ \frac{7}{5} \dot{q}_2^2 + \dot{q}_3^2 \sin^2 q_2 \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \frac{2}{5} (\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_3^2 + 2\dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_3 \cos q_2) \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{q}_4 = a (\dot{q}_2 \sin q_1 - \dot{q}_3 \sin q_2 \cos q_1),$$

$$\dot{q}_5 = -a (\dot{q}_2 \cos q_1 + \dot{q}_3 \sin q_2 \sin q_1). \quad (22)$$

广义 Noether 等式(10)给出

$$\begin{aligned} & \tilde{L} \xi_0 + m a^2 \dot{q}_3 \left(\dot{q}_3 \cos q_2 - \frac{2}{5} \dot{q}_1 \right) \xi_2 \sin q_2 \\ & + \frac{2}{5} m a^2 (\dot{q}_1 + \dot{q}_3 \cos q_2) (\dot{\xi}_1 - \dot{q}_1 \xi_0) \\ & + \frac{7}{5} m a^2 \dot{q}_2 (\dot{\xi}_2 - \dot{q}_2 \xi_0) + m a^2 \left[\dot{q}_3 \sin^2 q_2 \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{2}{5} (\dot{q}_3 + \dot{q}_1 \cos q_2) \right] (\dot{\xi}_3 - \dot{q}_3 \xi_0) \\ & - m a^2 \dot{q}_3 (\dot{q}_1 + \dot{q}_3 \cos q_2) (\dot{\xi}_2 - \dot{q}_2 \xi_0) \dot{q}_3 \sin q_2 \\ & + m a^2 \dot{q}_2 (\dot{q}_1 + \dot{q}_3 \cos q_2) (\dot{\xi}_3 - \dot{q}_3 \xi_0) \dot{q}_2 \sin q_2 \\ & + \dot{G} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

(23)式有如下解:

$$\xi_0 = 1, \xi_1 = \xi_2 = \xi_3 = 0, G = 0, \quad (24)$$

$$\xi_1 = 1, \xi_0 = \xi_2 = \xi_3 = 0, G = 0. \quad (25)$$

(15)式分别给出

$$\xi_4 = \xi_5 = 0. \quad (26)$$

它们对应系统的 Noether 对称性.相应的守恒量分别为

$$I = \tilde{L} - \frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} \dot{q}_\sigma = \text{const}. \quad (27)$$

$$I = \frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial \dot{q}_1} = \frac{2}{5} m a^2 (\dot{q}_1 + \dot{q}_3 \cos q_2) = \text{const}.$$

(28)

它们分别代表系统的机械能守恒和对固定铅垂轴的动量矩守恒.

现将(24)(26)式代入(20)和(21)式,可知它们都满足.因此(24)(26)式也是问题的形式不变性.将(25)(26)式代入(20)和(21)式,可以验证不满足.因此(25)(26)式不是形式不变的.

本文在成文过程中曾与梅凤翔教授进行有益的讨论,谨此致谢.

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Noether symmetry and form invariance of the Chaplygin system^{*}

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(Received 25 September 2001 ; revised manuscript received 25 October 2001)

Abstract

Using an invariance of the Chaplygin form for the d'Alembert-Lagrange principle under infinitesimal transformations , we obtain the generalized Noether identity and the form of the conserved quantity of the Chaplygin system. We study also the form invariance of the system and the relation between the invariance and the Noether symmetry.

Keywords : Chaplygin system , Noether symmetry , form invariance , conserved quantity

PACC : 0320

^{*} Project supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant No.19972010).