

# 完整非保守系统 Raitzin 正则运动方程的 积分因子和守恒定理\*

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提出了经典非保守动力学系统守恒定律构成的一般途径. 首先, 给出积分因子的定义. 其次, 详细地研究了守恒量存在的必要条件, 建立了完整非保守系统 Raitzin 正则运动方程的守恒定理及其逆定理, 并举例说明结果的应用.

关键词: 完整系统, Raitzin 正则方程, 积分因子, 守恒定律

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## 1. 引 言

动力学系统的守恒律在力学研究中起着重要作用, 尤其在系统的运动微分方程难以求解的情况下, 某个守恒量的存在可以使我们对所研究系统的局部物理状态和性质有所了解, 它已成为近代分析力学的一个重要研究方向. 寻求守恒量的方法主要有两种: 一种是基于 Hamilton 作用量在无限小变换下的不变性, 即 Noether 理论<sup>[1]</sup>. 另一种是 1979 年 Lutzky 把 Lie 研究微分方程不变性的扩展群方法引入力学系统, 提出了运动微分方程的 Lie 对称性<sup>[2]</sup>. 近年来对这类方法的研究已取得重要成果<sup>[3-10]</sup>.

本文根据积分因子的概念<sup>[11]</sup>, 提出另一种积分方法. 这种方法与前两种著名方法相比, 限制条件少、容易运算、有广泛应用价值, 在分析力学积分理论中非常有发展前途. 首先, 我们给出运动微分方程积分因子的定义. 其次, 详细地研究了系统守恒量存在的必要条件, 建立了 Raitzin 正则运动方程的守恒定理及其逆定理, 并举例说明结果的应用.

## 2. Raitzin 正则运动方程, 积分因子和守恒定理

### 2.1. Raitzin 正则运动方程

假设力学系统的位形由  $n$  个广义坐标  $q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n$  确定, 则完整系统的 Lagrange 方程为

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_\alpha} = Q_\alpha \quad (1)$$

$$(\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, n),$$

式中  $Q_\alpha$  为非势广义力.

1961 年西班牙学者 Maria<sup>[12]</sup> 提出了新型正则变量, 并引入函数  $R$  为

$$r_\alpha = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha}, \quad s_\alpha = \dot{q}_\alpha, \quad (2)$$

$$R(t, s, r) = L - r_\alpha q_\alpha \quad (\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (3)$$

式中  $L = L(t, q, \dot{q})$  为 Lagrange 函数, 于是有

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial s_\alpha} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} = p_\alpha, \quad \frac{\partial R}{\partial r_\alpha} = -q_\alpha, \quad (4)$$

由上式得到 Raitzin 正则运动方程为

$$s_\alpha = -\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial R}{\partial r_\alpha}, \quad (5)$$

$$r_\alpha = \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial R}{\partial s_\alpha} - \tilde{Q}_\alpha \quad (\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, n), \quad (6)$$

式中  $\tilde{Q}_\alpha$  为  $t, s, r$  的函数.

### 2.2. 积分因子

如果不变式  $(r_\alpha - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial R}{\partial s_\alpha} + \tilde{Q}_\alpha) G_\alpha$  恒等地变为

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$$\begin{aligned} & \left( r_\alpha - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial R}{\partial s_\alpha} + \tilde{Q}_\alpha \right) G_\alpha \\ & \equiv \frac{d}{dt} \left\{ \frac{\partial R}{\partial s_\alpha} G_\alpha - K \left[ \frac{\partial R}{\partial s_\alpha} s_\alpha - (R + r_\alpha q_\alpha) \right] - B \right\} \\ & + \lambda_\alpha \left( r_\alpha - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial R}{\partial s_\alpha} + \tilde{Q}_\alpha \right), \quad (7) \end{aligned}$$

式中  $K, B$  和  $\lambda_\alpha$  是广义坐标、广义动量和时间的函数. 则称  $G_\alpha = G_\alpha(t, q, p)$  为正则运动方程(6)的积分因子.

合并(6)和(7)式, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{dt} \left\{ \frac{\partial R}{\partial s_\alpha} G_\alpha - K \left[ \frac{\partial R}{\partial s_\alpha} s_\alpha - (R + r_\alpha q_\alpha) \right] - B \right\} \\ & = -\lambda_\alpha \left( r_\alpha - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial R}{\partial s_\alpha} + \tilde{Q}_\alpha \right). \quad (8) \end{aligned}$$

### 2.3. 守恒量存在定理

**定理 1** 如果函数  $G_\alpha$  是方程(6)的积分因子, 那么动力学系统(5)和(6)存在守恒量(第一次积分)为

$$D = \frac{\partial R}{\partial s_\alpha} G_\alpha - K \left[ \frac{\partial R}{\partial s_\alpha} s_\alpha - (R + r_\alpha q_\alpha) \right] - B. \quad (9)$$

对于已知的动力学系统, 如果函数  $G_\alpha$  是方程(6)的积分因子, 则每一组函数  $G_\alpha, K, B$  和  $\lambda_\alpha$  必定满足必要条件(8)式. 这个条件可以写为

$$\begin{aligned} & K \frac{\partial R}{\partial t} + K \tilde{Q}_\alpha \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial R}{\partial r_\alpha} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial s_\alpha} \dot{G}_\alpha + G_\alpha \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial R}{\partial s_\alpha} \\ & - \dot{K} \left[ -R + \frac{\partial R}{\partial s_\alpha} s_\alpha - r_\alpha q_\alpha \right] - \dot{B} + I = 0, \quad (10) \end{aligned}$$

式中已用(5)和(6)式计算  $\dot{R}$ , 且

$$I = \lambda_\alpha \left( r_\alpha - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial R}{\partial s_\alpha} + \tilde{Q}_\alpha \right). \quad (11)$$

如果函数组  $G_\alpha, K, B$  和  $\lambda_\alpha$  满足必要条件(10)式, 并使(9)式等号右边成为常数时, 我们得到一奇异函数

组  $G_\alpha, K, B$  和  $\lambda_\alpha$ .

从这些论断和定理 1 可形成下面的定理, 有助于求运动方程(5)和(6)的初积分.

**定理 2** 对于满足必要条件(10)式的每个非奇异函数组  $G_\alpha, K, B$  和  $\lambda_\alpha$ , 存在已知非保守系统的守恒量(9)式.

通过方程(10)的积分可以给出一个守恒量的非奇异函数组  $G_\alpha, K, B$  和  $\lambda_\alpha$ . 在任何情况下, 如果我们得到方程(10)的任意解, 其中不包含任何积分常数, 我们称此解为方程(10)的一个函数解. 当方程(10)的一个非奇异函数解代入方程(9)时, 它产生动力学系统的一个通常的初积分, 这里唯一的积分常数就是 Vujanovic' 研究表明<sup>[13]</sup> 通过方程(10)的一个完全解(它包含积分常数的足够数量), 最终可以形成运动方程(5)和(6)的有限解.

显然, 在方程(10)中,  $\frac{d}{dt}$  必须理解为下面的运算符:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\alpha}{\partial t} \right) &= \frac{\alpha}{\partial t} - \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial R}{\partial r_\alpha} \right) \frac{\alpha}{\partial q_\alpha} \\ &+ \dot{p}_\alpha \frac{\alpha}{\partial q_\alpha}. \quad (12) \end{aligned}$$

### 3. Killing 方程

利用积分因子理论寻求动力学系统的守恒量, 关键在于找到函数  $K = K(t, q, p), B = B(t, q, p)$  和  $G_\alpha = G_\alpha(t, q, p)$ . 通常将必要条件(10)式展开, 并分解为对  $K, B$  和  $G_\alpha$  的一阶偏微分方程, 这些偏微分方程称为 Killing 方程, 解 Killing 方程便有可能找到这些函数.

1. 将方程(10)展开, 应用(11)和(12)式, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} & K \frac{\partial R}{\partial t} + K \tilde{Q}_\alpha \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial R}{\partial r_\alpha} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial s_\alpha} \left[ \frac{\partial G_\alpha}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial G_\alpha}{\partial q_\beta} \left( -\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial R}{\partial r_\beta} \right) + \dot{p}_\beta \frac{\partial G_\alpha}{\partial p_\beta} \right] + G_\alpha \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial R}{\partial s_\alpha} - \left( -R + \frac{\partial R}{\partial s_\alpha} s_\alpha - r_\alpha q_\alpha \right) \\ & \times \left[ \frac{\partial K}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial K}{\partial q_\beta} \left( -\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial R}{\partial r_\beta} \right) + \dot{p}_\beta \frac{\partial K}{\partial p_\beta} \right] - \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial B}{\partial q_\beta} \left( -\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial R}{\partial r_\beta} \right) - \dot{p}_\beta \frac{\partial B}{\partial p_\beta} + \lambda_\beta \left( r_\beta - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial R}{\partial s_\beta} + \tilde{Q}_\beta \right) = 0, \quad (13) \end{aligned}$$

由(6)式可知

$$\dot{p}_\beta = r_\beta + \tilde{Q}_\beta, \quad (14)$$

将(14)式代入(13)式, 分开含  $r_\beta$  和不含  $r_\beta$  项, 并令分别等于零, 得到

$$K \frac{\partial R}{\partial t} + K \tilde{Q}_\alpha \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial R}{\partial r_\alpha} + \left[ \frac{\partial R}{\partial s_\alpha} \frac{\partial G_\alpha}{\partial p_\beta} - \left( -R + \frac{\partial R}{\partial s_\alpha} s_\alpha - r_\alpha q_\alpha \right) \frac{\partial K}{\partial p_\beta} - \frac{\partial B}{\partial p_\beta} \right] \tilde{Q}_\beta + G_\alpha \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial R}{\partial s_\alpha} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial s_\alpha} \\ \times \left( \frac{\partial G_\alpha}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial G_\alpha}{\partial q_\beta} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial G_\alpha}{\partial r_\beta} \right) - \left( -R + \frac{\partial R}{\partial s_\alpha} s_\alpha - r_\alpha q_\alpha \right) \left( \frac{\partial K}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial K}{\partial q_\beta} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial R}{\partial r_\beta} \right) - \frac{\partial R}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial B}{\partial q_\beta} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial R}{\partial r_\beta} + \lambda_\beta \left( \tilde{Q}_\beta - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial R}{\partial s_\beta} \right) = 0, \quad (15)$$

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial s_\alpha} \frac{\partial G_\alpha}{\partial p_\beta} - \left( -R + \frac{\partial R}{\partial s_\alpha} s_\alpha - r_\alpha q_\alpha \right) \frac{\partial K}{\partial p_\beta} - \frac{\partial B}{\partial p_\beta} + \lambda_\beta = 0. \quad (16)$$

如果系统允许对  $K(t, q, p), B(t, q, p), G_\alpha(t, q, p)$  和  $\lambda_\alpha(t, q, p)$  有非奇异解, 则初积分(9)式自然存在. 这里, 我们有  $(n+1)$  个线性偏微分方程的体系, 在最一般的情况下, 有  $(2n+2)$  个未知函数. 因此, 方程组的解法具有大的自由度. 最合乎逻辑的解法是首先指定  $(n+1)$  个函数, 然后对其余的  $(n+1)$  个未知函数解方程组, 通常把函数  $B$  和  $\lambda_\alpha$  视为指定的函数.

2. 将必要条件(10)式展开, 并考虑(11)(12)和(6)式, 再将  $\dot{p}_\beta$  用  $\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial R}{\partial s_\beta}$  代入, 便有

$$K \frac{\partial R}{\partial t} + K \tilde{Q}_\alpha \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial R}{\partial r_\alpha} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial s_\alpha} \\ \times \left( \frac{\partial G_\alpha}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial G_\alpha}{\partial q_\beta} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial R}{\partial r_\beta} \right) + G_\alpha \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial R}{\partial s_\alpha} \\ - \left( -R + \frac{\partial R}{\partial s_\alpha} s_\alpha - r_\alpha q_\alpha \right) \left( \frac{\partial K}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial K}{\partial q_\beta} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial R}{\partial r_\beta} \right) \\ - \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial B}{\partial q_\beta} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial R}{\partial r_\beta} + \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial R}{\partial s_\beta} \left[ \frac{\partial R}{\partial s_\alpha} \frac{\partial G_\alpha}{\partial p_\beta} \right. \\ \left. - \left( -R + \frac{\partial R}{\partial s_\alpha} s_\alpha - r_\alpha q_\alpha \right) \frac{\partial K}{\partial p_\beta} - \frac{\partial B}{\partial p_\beta} \right] = 0. \quad (17)$$

这是一个线性偏微分方程, 在一般情况下  $(n+2)$  个函数  $K, B$  和  $G_\alpha$  中的任意一个函数被认为是未知的. 根据定理 2, 方程(17)对  $K, B$  和  $G_\alpha$  的任何非奇异解产生一个初积分(9)式.

#### 4. 定理 1 和定理 2 的逆定理

积分理论建立的动力学系统的初积分(9)式与对应的积分因子  $G_\alpha$  和函数  $K, B$  之间的关系必须同必要条件(10)式相容. 这表明必要条件(10)式与方程(15)和(16)或与方程(17)等价, 因此  $(n+2)$  个函数  $G_\alpha, K, B$  必须满足方程(9)(15)和(16), 或满足方程(9)及(17)式.

从方程(9)计算  $\frac{\partial B}{\partial p_\beta}$ , 并将所得结果代入(16)式,

得到

$$G_\alpha = \frac{\partial D}{\partial p_\alpha} - K \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial R}{\partial r_\alpha}, \quad (18)$$

合并(9)和(18)式, 我们得到

$$B = \frac{\partial R}{\partial s_\alpha} \frac{\partial D}{\partial p_\alpha} - D + K(R + r_\alpha q_\alpha). \quad (19)$$

令初积分  $D = D(t, q, p)$  等于守恒量, 即

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial s_\alpha} G_\alpha - K \left[ \frac{\partial R}{\partial s_\alpha} s_\alpha - (R + r_\alpha q_\alpha) \right] - B = D(t, q, p), \quad (20)$$

此处用  $p_\alpha = \frac{\partial R}{\partial s_\alpha}$ .

由(18)(19)和(20)式可求得  $G_\alpha, B$  和  $K$ .

由此可有下面的逆定理.

**定理 3** 动力学系统的每一个运动常数  $D(t, q, p)$  可由 Raitzin 函数  $R$  和非保守广义力  $\tilde{Q}_\alpha$  描述. 则与  $D$  相应的积分因子  $G_\alpha$  和函数  $K, B$  由关系(18)(19)和(20)式确定.

#### 5. 举 例

已知单自由度系统

$$L = \frac{1}{2} \dot{q}^2 - \frac{1}{6} q^6, \quad Q = -\frac{2}{t} \dot{q}, \quad (21)$$

试求系统的守恒量.

解 先研究正问题, 求系统的守恒量. 由(21)式得到

$$r = \frac{\partial L}{\partial q} = -q^5, \quad s = \dot{q}. \quad (22)$$

Raitzin 函数为

$$R = L - rq = \frac{1}{2} s^2 + \frac{5}{6} q^6, \quad \tilde{Q} = -\frac{2}{t} s, \quad (23)$$

$$p = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial s} = s, \quad q = -\frac{\partial R}{\partial r}, \quad (24)$$

于是, 有

$$\dot{p} = \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial R}{\partial s},$$

$$r = \dot{p} - \tilde{Q}, \quad s = -\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial R}{\partial r}. \quad (25)$$

利用 Killing 方程(17),有

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{2}{t} K s^2 + s \left( \frac{\partial G}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial G}{\partial q} s \right) + G \left( -q^5 - \frac{2}{t} s \right) \\ & - \left( \frac{1}{2} s^2 + \frac{1}{6} q^6 \right) \left( \frac{\partial K}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial K}{\partial q} s \right) - \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial B}{\partial q} s \\ & + \left( -q^5 - \frac{2}{t} s \right) \left[ s \frac{\partial G}{\partial p} - \left( \frac{1}{2} s^2 + \frac{1}{6} q^6 \right) \right. \\ & \left. \times \frac{\partial K}{\partial p} - \frac{\partial B}{\partial p} \right] = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

方程(26)有解

$$K = -t^3, \quad G = \frac{1}{2} t^2 q, \quad B = 0. \quad (27)$$

由于(27)式满足必要条件(10)式,则根据定理1,系统的守恒量(9)式给出

$$D = \frac{1}{2} s q t^2 + \frac{1}{2} s^2 t^3 + \frac{1}{6} q^6 t^3 = \text{const.} \quad (28)$$

或写为

$$D = \frac{1}{2} \dot{q} q t^2 + \frac{1}{2} \dot{q}^2 t^3 + \frac{1}{6} q^6 t^3 = \text{const.} \quad (29)$$

其次,研究逆问题,由已知的初积分来求系统的积分因子  $G$  和函数  $B, K$ .

假设系统有初积分

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \frac{1}{2} s q t^2 + \frac{1}{2} s^2 t^3 + \frac{1}{6} q^6 t^3 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} p q t^2 + \frac{1}{2} p^2 t^3 + \frac{1}{6} q^6 t^3 = \text{const.} \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

方程(18)和(20)给出

$$\begin{aligned} G &= \frac{\partial D}{\partial p} - K \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial R}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{2} g t^2 + p t^3 + K p, \\ p G - K \left( \frac{1}{2} p^2 + \frac{1}{6} q^6 \right) - B \\ &= \frac{1}{2} p q t^2 + \frac{1}{2} p^2 t^3 + \frac{1}{6} q^6 t^3, \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

由上解得

$$K = \frac{B - \left( \frac{1}{2} p^2 t^3 - \frac{1}{6} q^6 t^3 \right)}{\frac{1}{2} p^2 - \frac{1}{6} q^6}. \quad (32)$$

$$\text{当取 } B=0 \text{ 时, } K = -t^3, G = \frac{1}{2} g t^2. \quad (33)$$

这与文献5的结果相同,也与(27)式一致.

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# Integrating factors and conservation laws for the Raitzin 's canonical equations of motion of nonconservative dynamical systems \*

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## Abstract

A general approach to the construction of conservation laws for classical nonconservative dynamical systems was presented. First , the definition of integrating factors was given. Next , necessary conditions for the existence of conserved quantities were studied in detail. Then the conservation theorem and its inverse for the Raitzin 's canonical equations of motion of nonconservative dynamical systems were established. Finally , an example to illustrate the application of the result was given.

**Keywords :** holonomic system , Raitzin 's canonical equation , integrating factor , conservation law

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