

广义经典力学系统对称性的摄动与绝热不变量*

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在高维增广相空间中研究广义经典力学系统的精确不变量和绝热不变量, 建立了该空间中系统的对称性与不变量的关系; 基于力学系统受到小干扰力作用的高阶绝热不变量的概念, 给出了系统的高阶绝热不变量的形式及存在条件, 并建立了绝热不变量与对称变换之间的对应关系, 最后, 举例说明结果的应用.

关键词: 对称性, 摄动, 不变量, 广义经典力学系统, 增广相空间

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1. 引 言

描述动力学系统的 Lagrange 函数含广义坐标对时间的高阶导数, 简称广义经典力学系统或高阶微商系统. Ostrogradsky 和 Jacobi 最早开始了对此类系统的研究^[1], 文献 [2] 用现代数学方法对广义经典力学系统和场论进行了系统的描述. 对高阶微商系统的研究, 特别是对含高阶微商的奇异系统的研究, 在引力理论、规范理论、粒子的相对性动力学、超对称和弦理论等众多领域都是十分重要的^[3]. 近年来, 李子平^[3,4]、乔永芬^[5-7]、Zhang^[8]研究了系统的对称性与不变量, 梅凤翔^[9]讨论了系统的代数结构, 文献 [10] 建立了系统的第一积分与变分方程特解的联系, 文献 [11] 给出了系统的时间积分定理. 本文研究在高维增广相空间中广义经典力学系统受到小扰动作用后, 对称性的摄动与相应的不变量之间的关系, 并举例说明结果的应用.

2. 系统的对称性与精确不变量

研究自由度为 n 的广义经典力学系统. 在高维增广相空间中的 Hamilton 原理为作用量泛函

$$I = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} [p_i^{(s)} \dot{q}_i^{(s)} - H(t; \mathbf{q}_{(s)}, \mathbf{p}^{(s)})] dt \quad (1)$$

在运动正轨上取驻值, 由此可确定运动正轨满足广义 Hamilton 正则方程^[4]

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{q}_i^{(s)} &= \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i^{(s)}}, \\ \dot{p}_i^{(s)} &= -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i^{(s)}}, \\ (i &= 1, \dots, n; s = 0, 1, \dots, \omega - 1). \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

方程 (2) 是正则变量 $q_i^{(s)} \left(= \frac{d^s q_i(t)}{dt^s} \right)$, $p_i^{(s)} \left(= p_{i(s+1)} \right)$ ($i = 1, \dots, n; s = 0, 1, \dots, \omega - 1$) 的一阶微分方程. 本文符号同文献 [3,4].

考虑在高维增广相空间中的有限连续群下的无限小变换为

$$\begin{aligned} t' &= t + \varepsilon_\sigma \tau^\sigma(t; \mathbf{q}_{(s)}, \mathbf{p}^{(s)}), \\ q_i^{(s)'} &= q_i^{(s)} + \varepsilon_\sigma \xi_i^{\sigma} (t; \mathbf{q}_{(s)}, \mathbf{p}^{(s)}), \\ \dot{q}_i^{(s)'} &= \dot{q}_i^{(s)} + \varepsilon_\sigma [\xi_i^{\sigma} - \dot{q}_i^{(s)} \tau^\sigma + \varphi_i^{\sigma} (t; \mathbf{q}_{(s)}, \mathbf{p}^{(s)})], \\ p_i^{(s)'} &= p_i^{(s)} + \varepsilon_\sigma \eta_i^{(s)\sigma} (t; \mathbf{q}_{(s)}, \mathbf{p}^{(s)}), \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

式中 ε_σ ($\sigma = 1, \dots, r$) 为无限小参量, $\tau^\sigma, \xi_i^{\sigma}, \eta_i^{(s)\sigma}, \varphi_i^{\sigma}$ 为无限小变换的生成函数. 在变换 (3) 的作用下 (1) 式变为

$$K(\varepsilon) = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} [p_i^{(s)'} \dot{q}_i^{(s)'} - H'] dt', \quad (4)$$

则变换前后作用量之差为

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$$\begin{aligned} \Delta I &= \mathcal{K}(\varepsilon) - I \\ &= \varepsilon_{\sigma} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left\{ p_i^{(s)} \chi(\dot{\xi}_{(s)}^{i\sigma} + \varphi_{(s)}^{i\sigma}) \right. \\ &\quad - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_{(s)}^i} \xi_{(s)}^{i\sigma} + \left(\dot{q}_{(s)}^i - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i^{(s)}} \right) \eta_i^{(s)\sigma} \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} \tau^{\sigma} - H \tau^{\sigma} \right\} dt. \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

经整理后更一般地有

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta I &= \varepsilon_{\sigma} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left\{ \frac{d}{dt} (p_i^{(s)} \xi_{(s)}^{i\sigma}) - H \tau^{\sigma} - P^{\sigma} \right\} \\ &\quad + \dot{P}^{\sigma} + p_i^{(s)} \varphi_{(s)}^{i\sigma} - \left(\dot{p}_i^{(s)} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_{(s)}^i} \right) \\ &\quad \times (\xi_{(s)}^{i\sigma} - \dot{q}_{(s)}^i \tau^{\sigma}) + \left(\dot{q}_{(s)}^i - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i^{(s)}} \right) \\ &\quad \times (\eta_i^{(s)\sigma} - \dot{p}_i^{(s)} \tau^{\sigma}) \Big\} dt, \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

其中 $P^{\sigma} = P^{\sigma}(t; q_{(s)}, p^{(s)})$ 为规范函数。(5)式和(6)式是高维增广相空间中 Hamilton 作用量泛函(1)的变分基本公式。

定义 1 如果 Hamilton 作用量(1)是在高维增广相空间中无限小变换(3)下的不变量,即对每一个无限小变换,始终成立

$$\Delta I = 0, \quad (7)$$

则称无限小变换(3)为广义经典力学系统(2)的对称变换。

由定义 1 和(5)式、(6)式,有

定理 1 对于无限小变换(3),如果存在规范函数 $P^{\sigma} = P^{\sigma}(t; q_{(s)}, p^{(s)})$ 满足

$$\dot{P}^{\sigma} + p_i^{(s)} \varphi_{(s)}^{i\sigma} = 0, \quad (8)$$

$$\dot{P}^{\sigma} = p_i^{(s)} \xi_{(s)}^{i\sigma} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_{(s)}^i} \xi_{(s)}^{i\sigma} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} \tau^{\sigma} - H \tau^{\sigma} \quad (9)$$

($\sigma = 1 \dots r; i = 1 \dots n; s = 0, 1 \dots \omega - 1$),

则变换(3)是广义经典力学系统(2)的对称变换。

于是,由定理 1 和(6)式、(2)式,我们立即得到如下定理。

定理 2 对于广义经典力学系统(2),如果在高维增广相空间中的无限小变换(3)满足条件(8), (9)则系统存在 r 个如下形式的精确不变量

$$p_i^{(s)} \xi_{(s)}^{i\sigma} - H \tau^{\sigma} - P^{\sigma} = \text{const.} (\sigma = 1 \dots r) \quad (10)$$

3. 系统对称性的摄动与绝热不变量

对于广义经典力学系统(2),设 $\tau_0^{\sigma}, \xi_{(s)}^{i\sigma}, \varphi_{(s)}^{i\sigma}$ 分

别满足(8)式、(9)式,则该系统存在精确不变量

$$p_i^{(s)} \xi_{(s)}^{i\sigma} - H \tau_0^{\sigma} - P_0^{\sigma} = \text{const.} (\sigma = 1 \dots r). \quad (11)$$

假设该广义经典力学系统受到了一个小扰动 $vQ_i^{(s)}$ 的作用,则该系统的运动正轨满足的广义 Hamilton 正则方程为

$$\dot{q}_{(s)}^i = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i^{(s)}},$$

$$\dot{p}_i^{(s)} = - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_{(s)}^i} + vQ_i^{(s)},$$

$$(i = 1 \dots n; s = 0, 1 \dots \omega - 1) \quad (12)$$

(11)式对未扰系统来说是精确不变量,但对扰动力作用的系统而言就不是了。假设扰动后的时间和空间对应的无限小生成元 $\tau^{\sigma}, \xi_{(s)}^{i\sigma}, \varphi_{(s)}^{i\sigma}$ 是在系统无扰动的对称变换生成元的基础上发生的小摄动,有

$$\tau^{\sigma} = \tau_0^{\sigma} + v\tau_1^{\sigma} + v^2\tau_2^{\sigma} + \dots,$$

$$\xi_{(s)}^{i\sigma} = \xi_{(s)}^{i\sigma} + v\xi_{(s)}^{i\sigma} + v^2\xi_{(s)}^{i\sigma} + \dots,$$

$$\varphi_{(s)}^{i\sigma} = \varphi_{(s)}^{i\sigma} + v\varphi_{(s)}^{i\sigma} + v^2\varphi_{(s)}^{i\sigma} + \dots \quad (13)$$

同时规范函数 P^{σ} 也发生了小摄动,即

$$P^{\sigma} = P_0^{\sigma} + vP_1^{\sigma} + v^2P_2^{\sigma} + \dots \quad (14)$$

定理 3 对于受到小扰动 $vQ_i^{(s)}$ 作用的广义经典力学系统,如果存在规范函数 P^{σ} ,使无限小变换的生成函数 $\tau_m^{\sigma}, \xi_{(s)m}^{i\sigma}, \varphi_{(s)m}^{i\sigma}$ 满足

$$p_i^{(s)} \varphi_{(s)m}^{i\sigma} + \dot{P}_m^{\sigma} = 0, \quad (15)$$

$$\dot{P}_m^{\sigma} = p_i^{(s)} \xi_{(s)m}^{i\sigma} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_{(s)}^i} \xi_{(s)m}^{i\sigma} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} \tau_m^{\sigma}$$

$$- H \tau_m^{\sigma} + Q_i^{(s)} (\xi_{(s)m-1}^{i\sigma} - \dot{q}_{(s)}^i \tau_{m-1}^{\sigma})$$

$$(i = 1 \dots n; s = 0, 1 \dots \omega - 1;$$

$$\sigma = 1 \dots r; m = 0, 1, 2 \dots), \quad (16)$$

其中,约定 $m=0$ 时 $\xi_{(s)m-1}^{i\sigma} = 0, \tau_{m-1}^{\sigma} = 0$ 则

$$I_z^{\sigma} = \sum_{m=0}^z v^m (p_i^{(s)} \xi_{(s)m}^{i\sigma} - H \tau_m^{\sigma} - P_m^{\sigma}) \quad (17)$$

是该系统的一个 z 阶绝热不变量。

证明 将 I_z^{σ} 对时间 t 求导数,并利用条件(15), (16)广义 Hamilton 正则方程(12),我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dI_z^{\sigma}}{dt} &= \sum_{m=0}^z v^m (\dot{p}_i^{(s)} \xi_{(s)m}^{i\sigma} + p_i^{(s)} \dot{\xi}_{(s)m}^{i\sigma} \\ &\quad - H \tau_m^{\sigma} - \dot{H} \tau_m^{\sigma} - \dot{P}_m^{\sigma}) \\ &= \sum_{m=0}^z v^m \left[p_i^{(s)} \xi_{(s)m}^{i\sigma} - H \tau_m^{\sigma} - \dot{H} \tau_m^{\sigma} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_{(s)}^i} \xi_{(s)m}^{i\sigma} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} \tau_m^{\sigma} + H \tau_m^{\sigma} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - Q_i^{(s)} (\xi_{(s)m-1}^{i\sigma} - \dot{q}_{(s)}^i \tau_{m-1}^{\sigma}) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_{m=0}^z v^m \left[\left(\dot{p}_i^{(s)} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i^{(s)}} - v Q_i^{(s)} \right) \right. \\ \left. \times \left(\xi_{(s)m}^{i\sigma} - \dot{q}_{(s)}^i \tau_m^\sigma \right) + v Q_i^{(s)} \left(\xi_{(s)m}^{i\sigma} - \dot{q}_{(s)}^i \tau_m^\sigma \right) \right. \\ \left. - Q_i^{(s)} \left(\xi_{(s)m-1}^{i\sigma} - \dot{q}_{(s)}^i \tau_{m-1}^\sigma \right) \right] \\ = v^{z+1} Q_i^{(s)} \left(\xi_{(s)z}^{i\sigma} - \dot{q}_{(s)}^i \tau_z^\sigma \right). \quad (18)$$

根据高阶绝热不变量的定义^[12-15], I_z^σ 是广义经典力学系统的一个 z 阶绝热不变量. 证毕.

4. 系统对称性摄动的逆问题

假设受有小扰动 $vQ_i^{(s)}$ 作用的广义经典力学系统存在一个一阶绝热不变量

$$I_1 = \phi_0(t; \mathbf{q}_{(s)}, \mathbf{p}^{(s)}) + v\phi_1(t; \mathbf{q}_{(s)}, \mathbf{p}^{(s)}) \quad (19)$$

由于其运动正轨应满足广义 Hamilton 正则方程 (12), 因而有

$$\left(-\dot{p}_i^{(s)} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i^{(s)}} + vQ_i^{(s)} \right) \left(\xi_{(s)}^i - \dot{q}_{(s)}^i \tau \right) \\ + \left(-\dot{q}_{(s)}^i + \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i^{(s)}} \right) \left(\eta_i^{(s)} - p_i^{(s)} \tau \right) = 0. \quad (20)$$

由于

$$\frac{dI_1}{dt} = \frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial q_i^{(s)}} \dot{q}_{(s)}^i + \frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial p_i^{(s)}} \dot{p}_i^{(s)} \\ + v \left(\frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial q_i^{(s)}} \dot{q}_{(s)}^i + \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial p_i^{(s)}} \dot{p}_i^{(s)} \right), \quad (21)$$

根据 (18) 式, 综合 (20) 式, (21) 式, 有

$$\frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial q_i^{(s)}} \dot{q}_{(s)}^i + \frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial p_i^{(s)}} \dot{p}_i^{(s)} \\ + v \left(\frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial q_i^{(s)}} \dot{q}_{(s)}^i + \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial p_i^{(s)}} \dot{p}_i^{(s)} \right) \\ + \left(-\dot{p}_i^{(s)} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i^{(s)}} + vQ_i^{(s)} \right) \left(\xi_{(s)}^i - \dot{q}_{(s)}^i \tau \right) \\ + \left(-\dot{q}_{(s)}^i + \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i^{(s)}} \right) \left(\eta_i^{(s)} - p_i^{(s)} \tau \right) \\ = v^2 Q_i^{(s)} \left(\xi_{(s)1}^i - \dot{q}_{(s)}^i \tau_1 \right). \quad (22)$$

经整理后可得

$$\frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial q_i^{(s)}} \dot{q}_{(s)}^i + \frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial p_i^{(s)}} \dot{p}_i^{(s)} - \dot{p}_i^{(s)} \left(\xi_{(s)1}^i - \dot{q}_{(s)}^i \tau_0 \right) \\ + \left(-\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i^{(s)}} + vQ_i^{(s)} \right) \left(\xi_{(s)1}^i - \dot{q}_{(s)}^i \tau_0 \right) \\ + v \left(-\dot{p}_i^{(s)} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i^{(s)}} \right) \left(\xi_{(s)1}^i - \dot{q}_{(s)}^i \tau_1 \right) \\ + v \left(\frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial q_i^{(s)}} \dot{q}_{(s)}^i + \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial p_i^{(s)}} \dot{p}_i^{(s)} \right)$$

$$+ \left(-\dot{q}_{(s)}^i + \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i^{(s)}} \right) \left(\eta_i^{(s)} - p_i^{(s)} \tau \right) = 0. \quad (23)$$

式中, 分离出不含小参数 v 的项, 令其中 $p_i^{(s)}$ 的系数为零, 有

$$\xi_{(s)1}^i - \dot{q}_{(s)}^i \tau_0 - \frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial p_i^{(s)}} = 0. \quad (24)$$

并假设

$$\phi_0 = p_i^{(s)} \xi_{(s)1}^i - H \tau_0 - P_0, \quad (25)$$

于是有

$$\tau_0 = \left(p_i^{(s)} \dot{q}_{(s)}^i - H \right)^{-1} \left(\phi_0 + P_0 - p_i^{(s)} \frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial p_i^{(s)}} \right), \\ \xi_{(k)1}^j = \frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial p_j^{(k)}} + \dot{q}_{(k)}^j \left(p_i^{(s)} \dot{q}_{(s)}^i - H \right)^{-1} \\ \times \left(\phi_0 + P_0 - p_i^{(s)} \frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial p_i^{(s)}} \right) \\ (i, j = 1, \dots, m; k = 0, 1, \dots, \omega - 1), \quad (26)$$

进一步分析可以得到

$$\tau_1 = \left(p_i^{(s)} \dot{q}_{(s)}^i - H \right)^{-1} \left(\phi_1 + P_1 - p_i^{(s)} \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial p_i^{(s)}} \right), \\ \xi_{(k)1}^j = \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial p_j^{(k)}} + \dot{q}_{(k)}^j \left(p_i^{(s)} \dot{q}_{(s)}^i - H \right)^{-1} \\ \times \left(\phi_1 + P_1 - p_i^{(s)} \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial p_i^{(s)}} \right) \\ (i, j = 1, \dots, m; k = 0, 1, \dots, \omega - 1). \quad (27)$$

综合以上讨论, 我们有

定理 4 如果受有小扰动 $vQ_i^{(s)}$ 作用的广义经典力学系统存在形如 (19) 式的一个一阶绝热不变量, 则该系统存在无限小对称变换, 其无限小生成元的未摄动项和一阶摄动项分别由 (26) 式和 (27) 式确定.

5. 算 例

例^{8-10]} 设广义经典力学系统的 Lagrange 函数为

$$L = \frac{1}{2} \alpha_1 (\dot{q}_{(1)})^2 + \frac{1}{2} \alpha_2 (\dot{q}_{(2)})^2 \\ (\alpha_1 > 0, \alpha_2 > 0), \quad (28)$$

试研究系统对称性的摄动与绝热不变量.

系统的广义动量和广义 Hamilton 函数为

$$p_1^{(0)} = \alpha_1 \dot{q}_{(1)} - \alpha_2 \dot{q}_{(2)}, \\ p_1^{(1)} = \alpha_2 \dot{q}_{(2)}, \quad (29) \\ H = p_1^{(0)} \dot{q}_{(1)} + \frac{1}{2\alpha_2} (p_1^{(1)})^2$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}\alpha_1(q_{(1)}^1)^2, \quad (30)$$

系统的广义正则方程给出

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{q}_{(0)}^1 &= \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_1^{(0)}} = q_{(1)}^1, \\ \dot{q}_{(1)}^1 &= \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_1^{(1)}} = \frac{1}{\alpha_2} p_1^{(1)}, \\ \dot{p}_1^{(0)} &= -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_{(0)}^1} = 0, \\ \dot{p}_1^{(1)} &= -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_{(1)}^1} = -p_1^{(0)} + \alpha_1 q_{(1)}^1. \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

对于本问题, 设生成函数 $\tau_0, \xi_{(0)}^1, \xi_{(1)}^1, \varphi_{(0)}^1, \varphi_{(1)}^1$ 和规范函数 P_0 满足条件(8)(9)即

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{P}_0 + p_1^{(0)} \varphi_{(0)}^1 + p_1^{(1)} \varphi_{(1)}^1 &= 0, \quad (32) \\ \dot{P}_0 &= p_1^{(0)} \xi_{(0)}^1 + p_1^{(1)} \xi_{(1)}^1 - (p_1^{(0)} - \alpha_1 q_{(1)}^1) \xi_{(1)}^1 \\ &- \left[p_1^{(0)} q_{(1)}^1 + \frac{1}{2\alpha_2} (p_1^{(1)})^2 - \frac{1}{2} \alpha_1 (q_{(1)}^1)^2 \right] \dot{\tau}_0. \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

方程(32)(33)有解

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_0 &= -1, \xi_{(0)}^1 = \xi_{(1)}^1 = \varphi_{(0)}^1 = \varphi_{(1)}^1 = 0, \\ P_0 &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

由定理 2 系统有如下精确不变量

$$p_1^{(0)} q_{(1)}^1 + \frac{1}{2\alpha_2} (p_1^{(1)})^2 - \frac{1}{2} \alpha_1 (q_{(1)}^1)^2 = \text{const.} \quad (35)$$

下面研究系统对称性的摄动与绝热不变量. 假设系统受到的小扰动为

$$vQ_1^{(0)} = -vq_{(2)}^1, vQ_1^{(1)} = 0, \quad (36)$$

条件(15)(16)给出

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{P}_1 + p_1^{(0)} \varphi_{(0)}^1 + p_1^{(1)} \varphi_{(1)}^1 &= 0, \quad (37) \\ \dot{P}_1 &= p_1^{(0)} \xi_{(0)}^1 + p_1^{(1)} \xi_{(1)}^1 - (p_1^{(0)} - \alpha_1 q_{(1)}^1) \xi_{(1)}^1 \\ &- \left[p_1^{(0)} q_{(1)}^1 + \frac{1}{2\alpha_2} (p_1^{(1)})^2 - \frac{1}{2} \alpha_1 (q_{(1)}^1)^2 \right] \dot{\tau}_1 \\ &- q_{(2)}^1 (\xi_{(0)}^1 - \dot{q}_{(0)}^1 \tau_0). \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

考虑到(34)式, 方程(37)(38)有解

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_1 &= 0, \xi_{(0)}^1 = 1, \xi_{(1)}^1 = 0, \\ \varphi_{(0)}^1 &= 0, \varphi_{(1)}^1 = \frac{1}{\alpha_2} q_{(1)}^1, \\ P_1 &= -\frac{1}{2} (q_{(1)}^1)^2. \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

由定理 3 系统有如下形式的一阶绝热不变量

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= p_1^{(0)} q_{(1)}^1 + \frac{1}{2\alpha_2} (p_1^{(1)})^2 \\ &- \frac{1}{2} \alpha_1 (q_{(1)}^1)^2 + v \left[p_1^{(0)} + \frac{1}{2} (q_{(1)}^1)^2 \right] \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

进一步可求得系统的更高阶绝热不变量.

最后研究系统对称性摄动的逆问题. 假设系统受小扰动(36)作用, 且存在一阶绝热不变量(40), 则(24)式、(25)式给出

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_{(0)}^1 - \dot{q}_{(0)}^1 \tau_0 - q_{(1)}^1 &= 0, \\ \xi_{(1)}^1 - \dot{q}_{(1)}^1 \tau_0 - \frac{1}{\alpha_2} p_1^{(1)} &= 0, \\ p_1^{(0)} q_{(1)}^1 + \frac{1}{2\alpha_2} (p_1^{(1)})^2 - \frac{1}{2} \alpha_1 (q_{(1)}^1)^2 \\ &= p_1^{(0)} \xi_{(0)}^1 + p_1^{(1)} \xi_{(1)}^1 - H\tau_0 - P_0, \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

解之, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_0 &= \left(P_0 - \frac{1}{2\alpha_2} (p_1^{(1)})^2 - \frac{1}{2} \alpha_1 (q_{(1)}^1)^2 \right) / \\ &\left(\frac{1}{2\alpha_2} (p_1^{(1)})^2 + \frac{1}{2} \alpha_1 (q_{(1)}^1)^2 \right), \\ \xi_{(0)}^1 &= -(\tau_0 + 1) q_{(1)}^1, \\ \xi_{(1)}^1 &= -(\tau_0 + 1) \frac{1}{\alpha_2} p_1^{(1)}. \end{aligned} \quad (42)$$

若取规范函数

$$P_0 = 0, \quad (43)$$

则有

$$\tau_0 = -1, \xi_{(0)}^1 = \xi_{(1)}^1 = 0. \quad (44)$$

同理, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_{(0)}^1 - \dot{q}_{(0)}^1 \tau_1 - 1 &= 0, \\ \xi_{(1)}^1 - \dot{q}_{(1)}^1 \tau_1 &= 0, \\ p_1^{(0)} + \frac{1}{2} (q_{(1)}^1)^2 &= p_1^{(0)} \xi_{(0)}^1 + p_1^{(1)} \xi_{(1)}^1 - H\tau_1 - P_1. \end{aligned} \quad (45)$$

解之, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_1 &= \left(P_1 + \frac{1}{2} (q_{(1)}^1)^2 \right) / \\ &\left(\frac{1}{2\alpha_2} (p_1^{(1)})^2 + \frac{1}{2} \alpha_1 (q_{(1)}^1)^2 \right), \\ \xi_{(0)}^1 &= 1 + \tau_1 q_{(1)}^1, \\ \xi_{(1)}^1 &= \frac{1}{\alpha_2} \tau_1 p_1^{(1)}. \end{aligned} \quad (46)$$

取

$$P_1 = -\frac{1}{2} (q_{(1)}^1)^2, \quad (47)$$

则有

$$\tau_1 = 0, \xi_{(0)}^1 = 1, \xi_{(1)}^1 = 0, \quad (48)$$

即相应于一阶绝热不变量(40), 系统存在无限小对称变换, 其未摄动项和一阶摄动项的时间和空间的生成元由(44)式和(48)式给出.

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Perturbation to symmetries and adiabatic invariant for systems of generalized classical mechanics^{*}

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Abstract

This paper studies the exact invariants and the adiabatic invariants for systems of generalized classical mechanics in the high-dimensional extended phase space and gives the relations between the invariants and the symmetries of the systems in the space. Based on the concept of high-order adiabatic invariant of mechanical systems with the action of small disturbance , it presents the form of the high-order adiabatic invariant and the conditions for their existence , and establishes the relationship between adiabatic invariant and symmetrical transformation. In the end of this paper , an example is given to illustrate the application of the results.

Keywords : symmetry , perturbation , invariant , system of generalized classical mechanics , extended phase space

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