

Birkhoff 系统的一类新型守恒量*

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给出了 Birkhoff 系统的一类新型守恒量. 首先, 建立了 Birkhoff 系统的运动方程及其 Mei 对称性的定义和判据; 其次, 给出了系统的一类新型守恒量的存在定理, 并导出了用于确定无限小生成元的广义 Killing 方程; 最后, 建立了守恒定理的逆定理.

关键词: Birkhoff 系统, Mei 对称性, 守恒量, Killing 方程

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1. 引 言

寻找力学系统的守恒量主要有三种方法^[1]: 牛顿力学方法、Lagrange 力学方法和对称性方法. 牛顿力学根据力的特性, 并通过动力学普遍定理, 得到众所周知的动量守恒律、动量矩守恒律和机械能守恒律^[1]; Lagrange 力学由动力学函数(Lagrange 函数、广义力等)和运动学关系(约束方程)的表达式直接构造守恒量^[1-5]; 对称性理论则通过对称性与守恒量的潜在关系来研究守恒律^[1, 6-18].

对称性方法是研究守恒量的一个近代方法, 主要有 Noether 对称性^[6-8]、Lie 对称性^[9-13]、Mei 对称性^[14-21]等. 由 Mei 对称性通过 Noether 对称性或 Lie 对称性可间接导出 Noether 守恒量^[14-19], 通过特殊 Lie 对称性可间接导出 Hojman 守恒量^[20, 21]. 本文给出由 Birkhoff 系统的 Mei 对称性直接导出守恒量的一种方法. 首先, 建立了系统的运动方程及其 Mei 对称性的定义和判据; 其次, 给出了由系统的 Mei 对称性得到一类新型守恒量的条件, 以及新守恒量的形式, 并研究了其逆问题; 最后, 举例说明结果的应用.

2. 运动方程及其 Mei 对称性

Birkhoff 系统的运动方程为^[22]

$$\left(\frac{\partial R_\nu}{\partial a^\mu} - \frac{\partial R_\mu}{\partial a^\nu}\right)\dot{a}^\nu - \frac{\partial B}{\partial a^\mu} - \frac{\partial R_\mu}{\partial t} = 0$$
$$(\mu = 1, \dots, 2n), \quad (1)$$

其中 $B = B(t, \mathbf{a})$ 称为 Birkhoff 函数, $R_\mu = R_\mu(t, \mathbf{a})$ 称为 Birkhoff 函数组.

取时间 t 和变量 a^μ 的无限小群变换为

$$t^* = t + \Delta t, \quad a^{\mu*} = a^\mu + \Delta a^\mu$$
$$(\mu = 1, \dots, 2n), \quad (2)$$

或其展开式

$$t^* = t + \epsilon \xi_0(t, \mathbf{a}), \quad a^{\mu*} = a^\mu + \epsilon \xi_\mu(t, \mathbf{a}), \quad (3)$$

其中 ϵ 为无限小参数, ξ_0, ξ_μ 为无限小群变换(2)式的生成元或生成函数. 引进无限小生成元向量 $X^{(0)}$ 及其一次扩展 $X^{(1)}$ 为

$$X^{(0)} = \xi_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \xi_\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial a^\mu},$$
$$X^{(1)} = X^{(0)} + (\dot{\xi}_\mu - \dot{a}^\mu \xi_0) \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{a}^\mu}. \quad (4)$$

假设在无限小群变换(2)式下, Birkhoff 函数 $B(t, \mathbf{a})$ 成为 $B^* = B(t^*, \mathbf{a}^*)$, Birkhoff 函数组 $R_\mu(t, \mathbf{a})$ 成为 $R_\mu^* = R_\mu(t^*, \mathbf{a}^*)$.

定义 $\mathbf{1}^{[17]}$ 在无限小群变换(2)式下, 如果 Birkhoff 方程(1)的形式保持不变, 即成立

$$\left(\frac{\partial R_\nu^*}{\partial a^{\mu*}} - \frac{\partial R_\mu^*}{\partial a^{\nu*}}\right)\dot{a}^{\nu*} - \frac{\partial B^*}{\partial a^{\mu*}} - \frac{\partial R_\mu^*}{\partial t^*} = 0$$

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$$(\mu = 1 \dots 2n), \quad (5)$$

则称这种不变性为 Birkhoff 方程的 Mei 对称性.

判据 1^[17] 对给定的 Birkhoff 方程(1), 如果无限小生成元 ξ_0, ξ_μ 满足确定方程

$$\left(\frac{\partial X^{(0)}(R_\nu)}{\partial a^\mu} - \frac{\partial X^{(0)}(R_\mu)}{\partial a^\nu} \right) \dot{a}^\nu - \frac{\partial X^{(0)}(B)}{\partial a^\mu} - \frac{\partial X^{(0)}(R_\mu)}{\partial t} = 0 \quad (\mu = 1 \dots 2n), \quad (6)$$

则相应对称性是 Birkhoff 方程(1)的 Mei 对称性.

3. 一类新型守恒量

Birkhoff 系统方程的 Mei 对称性不一定导致守恒量. 在以往的研究中, 由 Mei 对称性导致守恒量的途径主要有两种: 一是通过 Noether 对称性或 Lie 对称性得到 Noether 守恒量; 二是通过特殊 Lie 对称性得到 Hojman 守恒量. 下面的定理则提供了一个由 Birkhoff 系统的 Mei 对称性直接导出守恒量的方法. 给出了 Mei 对称性导致一类新型守恒量的条件和新守恒量的形式.

定理 1 对于满足确定方程(6)的无限小生成元 ξ_0, ξ_μ , 如果存在规范函数 $G_F = G_F(t, a)$ 满足以下结构方程:

$$[X^{(0)}(R_\mu)\dot{a}^\mu - X^{(0)}(B)]\dot{\xi}_0 + X^{(1)}[X^{(0)}(R_\mu)\dot{a}^\mu - X^{(0)}(B)] + \dot{G}_F = 0, \quad (7)$$

则 Birkhoff 系统存在如下形式的守恒量:

$$I_F = X^{(0)}(R_\mu)\xi_\mu - X^{(0)}(B)\xi_0 + G_F = \text{const}. \quad (8)$$

证明

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt}I_F &= X^{(0)}(R_\mu)\dot{\xi}_\mu + \left(\frac{\partial X^{(0)}(R_\mu)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial X^{(0)}(R_\mu)}{\partial a^\nu}\dot{a}^\nu \right)\xi_\mu \\ &\quad - X^{(0)}(B)\dot{\xi}_0 - \left(\frac{\partial X^{(0)}(B)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial X^{(0)}(B)}{\partial a^\nu}\dot{a}^\nu \right)\xi_0 \\ &\quad + \dot{G}_F \\ &= [X^{(0)}(R_\mu)\dot{a}^\mu - X^{(0)}(B)]\dot{\xi}_0 \\ &\quad + \frac{\partial X^{(0)}(R_\mu)}{\partial t}\dot{a}^\mu\xi_0 - \frac{\partial X^{(0)}(B)}{\partial t}\xi_0 \\ &\quad + \frac{\partial X^{(0)}(R_\mu)}{\partial a^\nu}\dot{a}^\mu\xi_\nu - \frac{\partial X^{(0)}(B)}{\partial a^\nu}\xi_\nu \\ &\quad + X^{(0)}(R_\mu)\dot{\xi}_\mu - \dot{a}^\mu\xi_0 \\ &\quad - \left[\frac{\partial X^{(0)}(R_\mu)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial X^{(0)}(B)}{\partial a^\mu} \right]\dot{a}^\mu\xi_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &- \left[\left(\frac{\partial X^{(0)}(R_\nu)}{\partial a^\mu} - \frac{\partial X^{(0)}(R_\mu)}{\partial a^\nu} \right)\dot{a}^\nu \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{\partial X^{(0)}(B)}{\partial a^\mu} - \frac{\partial X^{(0)}(R_\mu)}{\partial t} \right]\xi_\mu + \dot{G}_F. \end{aligned}$$

利用确定方程(6), 并注意到

$$\left(\frac{\partial X^{(0)}(R_\nu)}{\partial a^\mu} - \frac{\partial X^{(0)}(R_\mu)}{\partial a^\nu} \right)\dot{a}^\nu\dot{a}^\mu = 0,$$

有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt}I_F &= [X^{(0)}(R_\mu)\dot{a}^\mu - X^{(0)}(B)]\dot{\xi}_0 + \frac{\partial X^{(0)}(R_\mu)}{\partial t}\dot{a}^\mu\xi_0 \\ &\quad - \frac{\partial X^{(0)}(B)}{\partial t}\xi_0 + \frac{\partial X^{(0)}(R_\mu)}{\partial a^\nu}\dot{a}^\mu\xi_\nu - \frac{\partial X^{(0)}(B)}{\partial a^\nu}\xi_\nu \\ &\quad + X^{(0)}(R_\mu)\dot{\xi}_\mu - \dot{a}^\mu\xi_0 + \dot{G}_F \\ &= [X^{(0)}(R_\mu)\dot{a}^\mu - X^{(0)}(B)]\dot{\xi}_0 \\ &\quad + X^{(1)}[X^{(0)}(R_\mu)\dot{a}^\mu - X^{(0)}(B)] + \dot{G}_F = 0. \end{aligned}$$

于是定理成立. 证毕.

定理 1 给出的守恒量(8)式不同于众所周知的 Noether 守恒量^[8]或 Hojman 守恒量^[12], 这是一类新的守恒量. 应用定理 1 求守恒量的关键在于寻求无限小变换的生成元 ξ_0, ξ_μ 和规范函数 G_F . 展开结构方程(7), 有

$$\begin{aligned} &- X^{(0)}(B)\left(\frac{\partial \xi_0}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \xi_0}{\partial a^\nu}\dot{a}^\nu \right) + \frac{\partial X^{(0)}(R_\mu)}{\partial t}\xi_0\dot{a}^\mu \\ &\quad + \frac{\partial X^{(0)}(R_\mu)}{\partial a^\nu}\xi_\nu\dot{a}^\mu + X^{(0)}(R_\mu)\left(\frac{\partial \xi_\mu}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \xi_\mu}{\partial a^\nu}\dot{a}^\nu \right) \\ &\quad - \frac{\partial X^{(0)}(B)}{\partial t}\xi_0 - \frac{\partial X^{(0)}(B)}{\partial a^\mu}\xi_\mu + \frac{\partial G_F}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial G_F}{\partial a^\mu}\dot{a}^\mu = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

令含 \dot{a}^μ 的项的系数和不含 \dot{a}^μ 的项分别为零, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} &- X^{(0)}(B)\frac{\partial \xi_0}{\partial a^\mu} + \frac{\partial X^{(0)}(R_\mu)}{\partial t}\xi_0 + \frac{\partial X^{(0)}(R_\mu)}{\partial a^\nu}\xi_\nu \\ &\quad + X^{(0)}(R_\nu)\frac{\partial \xi_\nu}{\partial a^\mu} + \frac{\partial G_F}{\partial a^\mu} = 0 \quad (\mu = 1 \dots 2n), \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &- X^{(0)}(B)\frac{\partial \xi_0}{\partial t} + X^{(0)}(R_\mu)\frac{\partial \xi_\mu}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial X^{(0)}(B)}{\partial t}\xi_0 \\ &\quad - \frac{\partial X^{(0)}(B)}{\partial a^\mu}\xi_\mu + \frac{\partial G_F}{\partial t} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

方程(10)(11)是关于 $(2n+2)$ 个待定函数 ξ_μ, ξ_0, G_F 的 $(2n+1)$ 个偏微分方程, 称之为广义 Killing 方程. 解广义 Killing 方程有可能找到这些待定函数.

4. 逆问题

Birkhoff 系统的 Mei 对称性逆问题的提法是: 根据已知守恒量来求相应的 Mei 对称性. 设系统有守恒量

$$I_F = I_F(t, \mathbf{a}) = \text{const.}, \quad (12)$$

从(8)式计算 $\frac{\partial G_F}{\partial a^\mu}$, 并将结果代入(10)式, 得到

$$\left(\frac{\partial X^{(0)}(R_\nu)}{\partial a^\mu} - \frac{\partial X^{(0)}(R_\mu)}{\partial a^\nu} \right) \xi_\nu - \left(\frac{\partial X^{(0)}(B)}{\partial a^\mu} + \frac{\partial X^{(0)}(R_\mu)}{\partial t} \right) \xi_0 = \frac{\partial I}{\partial a^\mu}. \quad (13)$$

令积分(12)式等于守恒量(8)式, 即

$$X^{(0)}(R_\mu) \xi_\mu - X^{(0)}(B) \xi_0 + G_F = I_F, \quad (14)$$

于是有

定理 2 如果由方程(13)(14)所确定的无限小生成元 ξ_0, ξ_μ 满足确定方程(6), 则所得对称性是 Birkhoff 系统的 Mei 对称性.

5. 算 例

例 设四阶 Birkhoff 系统的 Birkhoff 函数和 Birkhoff 函数组分别为

$$B = \frac{1}{2}[(a^3)^2 + (a^4)^2] + a^2,$$

$$R_1 = a^3, \quad R_2 = a^4, \quad R_3 = 0, \quad R_4 = 0, \quad (15)$$

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系统的运动方程为

$$\begin{aligned} -\dot{a}^3 &= 0, & -\dot{a}^4 - 1 &= 0, \\ \dot{a}^1 - a^3 &= 0, & \dot{a}^2 - a^4 &= 0, \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

确定方程(6)给出

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{\partial \xi_4}{\partial a^1} - \frac{\partial \xi_3}{\partial a^2} \right) a^2 - \frac{\partial \xi_3}{\partial a^3} a^3 - \frac{\partial \xi_3}{\partial a^4} a^4 \\ & - \frac{\partial \xi_2}{\partial a^1} - \frac{\partial \xi_3}{\partial a^1} a^3 - \frac{\partial \xi_4}{\partial a^1} a^4 - \frac{\partial \xi_3}{\partial t} = 0, \\ & \left(\frac{\partial \xi_4}{\partial a^1} - \frac{\partial \xi_4}{\partial a^1} \right) a^1 - \frac{\partial \xi_4}{\partial a^3} a^3 - \frac{\partial \xi_4}{\partial a^4} a^4 \\ & - \frac{\partial \xi_2}{\partial a^2} - \frac{\partial \xi_3}{\partial a^2} a^3 - \frac{\partial \xi_4}{\partial a^2} a^4 - \frac{\partial \xi_4}{\partial t} = 0, \\ & \frac{\partial \xi_3}{\partial a^3} a^1 + \frac{\partial \xi_4}{\partial a^3} a^2 - \frac{\partial \xi_2}{\partial a^3} - \frac{\partial \xi_3}{\partial a^3} a^3 - \xi_3 - \frac{\partial \xi_4}{\partial a^3} a^4 = 0, \\ & \frac{\partial \xi_3}{\partial a^4} a^1 + \frac{\partial \xi_4}{\partial a^4} a^2 - \frac{\partial \xi_2}{\partial a^4} - \frac{\partial \xi_3}{\partial a^4} a^3 - \frac{\partial \xi_4}{\partial a^4} a^4 - \xi_4 = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

方程(17)有解

$$\xi_0 = 0, \quad \xi_1 = 0, \quad \xi_2 = a^4, \quad \xi_3 = 0, \quad \xi_4 = -1, \quad (18)$$

$$\xi_0 = 0, \quad \xi_1 = -1, \quad \xi_2 = -\frac{1}{2}(a^3)^2,$$

$$\xi_3 = a^3, \quad \xi_4 = 0. \quad (19)$$

生成元(18)(19)式都对应系统的 Mei 对称性.

对应于生成元(18)式, 由结构方程(7)得到规范函数 $G_F = a^4$ (8)式给出守恒量的平凡解 $I_F = 0$.

对应于生成元(19)式, 由结构方程(7)解出规范函数 $G_F = 0$, 由定理 1, 可得到守恒量

$$I_F = -a^3 = \text{const.} \quad (20)$$

守恒量(20)是非 Noether 的, 因为将无限小变换生成元(19)式代入 Noether 对称性的结构方程^[8], 有

$$\frac{1}{2}(a^3)^2 + \dot{G}_N = 0, \quad (21)$$

找不到规范函数 G_N , 所以生成元(19)式不导致 Noether 守恒量.

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A new type of conserved quantities for Birkhoffian systems *

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Abstract

This paper gives a new type of conserved quantities for Birkhoffian systems. First, the equations of motion of the systems are established, and the definitions and criterions of Mei symmetries are given. Next, an existence theorem for the new type of conserved quantities of the systems is given, and the generalized Killing equations used to determine the infinitesimal generators are deduced. Finally, the inverse theorem of the conservation law is established.

Keywords : Birkhoffian system, Mei symmetry, conserved quantity, Killing equation

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