

完整力学系统的 Lie-形式不变性*

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研究完整力学系统 Lie-形式不变性的定义与判据, 给出由 Lie-形式不变性导出的 Noether 守恒量, Hojman 守恒量和 Lutzky 守恒量. 举例说明结果的应用.

关键词: 完整系统, Lie-形式不变性, Noether 守恒量, Hojman 守恒量, Lutzky 守恒量

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1. 引言

Einstein 广义相对论指出, 时空性质决定物质运动. 由此, Noether 得到时空 Noether 对称性与运动常量之间的关系^[1]. 从那时起, 对称性的重要性越来越为人们所了解. 科学工作者总希望找到所有类型的对称性以便了解世界的变化^[2]. Noether 对称性与 Noether 守恒量的研究已经日趋完善^[2-11]. Lie 对称性与 Noether 守恒量和 Hojman 守恒量的研究已取得重要进展^[10-21]. 本文研究完整力学系统的 Lie-形式不变性的定义, 判据以及由这种对称性导出的 Noether 守恒量, Hojman 守恒量和 Lutzky 守恒量.

2. 系统的 Lie-形式不变性

完整力学系统的运动微分方程有形式

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

其中 $L = L(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}})$ 为系统的 Lagrange 函数, $Q_s = Q_s(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}})$ 为非势广义力. 设系统(1)非奇异, 则由方程(1)可解出所有广义加速度, 记作

$$\ddot{q}_s = \alpha_s(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}) \quad (s = 1, \dots, n). \quad (2)$$

方程(2) Lie 对称性的确定方程为

$$\xi_s - 2\alpha_s \xi_0 - \dot{q}_s \dot{\xi}_0 = X^{(1)}(\alpha_s), \quad (3)$$

其中 $\xi_0 = \xi_0(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}})$ 和 $\xi_s = \xi_s(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}})$ 分别为时间和坐标的无限小生成元.

方程(1)形式不变性的判据方程为

$$E_s \{X^{(1)}(L)\} = X^{(1)}(Q_s), \quad (4)$$

其中

$$X^{(1)} = \xi_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \xi_s \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} + (\dot{\xi}_s - \dot{q}_s \dot{\xi}_0) \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s}. \quad (5)$$

完整力学系统的 Lie 对称性为形式不变性的充分必要条件为^[22]

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \xi_0}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} \right) - \frac{\partial \xi_0}{\partial q_s} \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} + \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \xi_k}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_k} \right) \\ & - \frac{\partial \xi_k}{\partial q_s} \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_k} + \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \dot{\xi}_k}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_k} \right) - \frac{\partial \dot{\xi}_k}{\partial q_s} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_k} \\ & - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \dot{\xi}_0}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \dot{q}_k \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_k} \right) + \frac{\partial \dot{\xi}_0}{\partial q_s} \dot{q}_k \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_k} - \dot{\xi}_0 \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \\ & = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

如果变换的生成元不依赖于广义速度, 即

$$\xi_0 = \xi_0(t, \mathbf{q}), \quad \xi_s = \xi_s(t, \mathbf{q}), \quad (7)$$

则(6)式成为

$$\frac{\partial \xi_0}{\partial q_s} \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \xi_0}{\partial q_s} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\dot{q}_k \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_k} \right) + \dot{\xi}_0 \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} = 0. \quad (8)$$

进而, 如果

$$\xi_0 = C_1 + C_2 t, \quad \xi_s = \xi_s(t, \mathbf{q}), \quad (9)$$

则 Lie 对称性必为形式不变性, 而形式不变性必为 Lie 对称性.

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定义 完整力学系统的 Lie-形式不变性是指这种对称性既是 Lie 的,又是形式不变性的.

判据 1)如果生成元 ξ_0, ξ_s 满足方程(3)和(4)则对称性是 Lie-形式不变性的 2)如果生成元 ξ_0, ξ_s 满足方程(3)和条件(6)则对称性是 Lie-形式不变性的 3)如果生成元 ξ_0, ξ_s 满足方程(4)和条件(6)则对称性是 Lie-形式不变性的.

3. Lie-形式不变性导致的 Noether 守恒量

如果系统 Lie-形式不变性的生成元 ξ_0, ξ_s 和规范函数 $G_N = G_N(t, q, \dot{q})$ 满足结构方程

$$L\dot{\xi}_0 + X^{(1)}(L) + Q_s(\xi_s - \dot{q}_s \xi_0) + \dot{G}_N = 0, \quad (10)$$

则 Lie-形式不变性导致 Noether 守恒量,即

$$I_N = L\xi_0 + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s}(\xi_s - \dot{q}_s \xi_0) + G_N = \text{const}. \quad (11)$$

4. Lie-形式不变性导致的 Hojman 守恒量

在时间不变的无限小变换下,即 $\xi_0 = 0$ 时(6)式成为

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \xi_k}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_k} \right) - \frac{\partial \xi_k}{\partial q_s} \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_k} \\ & + \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_k \right) \cdot \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_k} \right\} \\ & - \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} \left(\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_k \right) \cdot \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_k} = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

其中

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \dot{q}_s \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} + \alpha_s \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s}. \quad (13)$$

而 Lie 对称性的确定方程(3)成为

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_s = \frac{\partial \alpha_s}{\partial q_k} \xi_k + \frac{\partial \alpha_s}{\partial \dot{q}_k} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_k. \quad (14)$$

如果无限小生成元 ξ_s 满足(12)(14)式,且存在某函数 $\mu = \mu(t, q, \dot{q})$ 使得

$$\frac{\partial \alpha_s}{\partial \dot{q}_s} + \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \ln \mu = 0, \quad (15)$$

则 Lie-形式不变性导致 Hojman 守恒量,即

$$\begin{aligned} I_H &= \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} (\mu \xi_s) + \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(\mu \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_s \right) \\ &= \text{const}. \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

5. Lie-形式不变性导致的 Lutzky 守恒量

如果生成元 $\xi_0 = \xi_0(t, q), \xi_s = \xi_s(t, q)$ 满足(3)式和(8)式,则 Lie 形式不变性导致如下的 Lutzky 守恒量

$$\begin{aligned} I_L &= 2 \left(\frac{\partial \xi_s}{\partial q_s} - \dot{q}_s \frac{\partial \xi_0}{\partial q_s} \right) - n \xi_0 \\ &\quad - X^{(1)}(\ln D) - X^{(1)}(f), \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

其中

$$D = \det \left(\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial \dot{q}_i \partial \dot{q}_k} \right), \quad (18)$$

$$\frac{\bar{d}f}{dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_k} \left(\frac{M_{sk}}{D} Q_s \right). \quad (19)$$

这里 M_{sk} 为 D 的代数余子式. 由 Lie 对称性导致的守恒量(17)式已经由文献[23]给出.

6. 算 例

研究 Whittaker 方程^[24]

$$\ddot{q}_1 = q_1, \quad \ddot{q}_2 = \dot{q}_1 \quad (20)$$

的 Lie-形式不变性及其导致的守恒量.

取生成元为

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_0 &= \xi_0(t, q_1, q_2), \quad \xi_1 = \xi_1(t, q_1, q_2), \\ \xi_2 &= \xi_2(t, q_1, q_2), \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

Lie 对称性的确定方程(3)给出

$$\dot{\xi}_1 - 2q_1 \dot{\xi}_0 - \dot{q}_1 \dot{\xi}_0 = \xi_1,$$

$$\dot{\xi}_2 - 2\dot{q}_2 \dot{\xi}_0 - \dot{q}_2 \dot{\xi}_0 = \dot{\xi}_1 - \dot{q}_1 \dot{\xi}_0. \quad (22)$$

将(21)式代入(22)式,分出自由项,含 $\dot{q}_1, \dot{q}_2, \dot{q}_1^2, \dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_2, \dot{q}_2^2, \dot{q}_1^3, \dot{q}_1^2 \dot{q}_2, \dot{q}_2 \dot{q}_2^2, \dot{q}_2^3$ 各项,得到下列偏微分方程

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_{1u} + \xi_{1q_1} q_1 - 2q_1 \xi_{0t} &= \xi_1, \\ 2\xi_{1q_1} - \xi_{1q_2} - 2q_1 \xi_{0q_1} - \xi_{0u} - \xi_{0q_1} q_1 &= 0, \\ 2\xi_{1q_2} - 2q_1 \xi_{0q_2} = 0, \xi_{1q_1} q_1 - 2q_1 \xi_{0q_1} &= 0, \\ 2\xi_{q_1 q_2} - 2\xi_{0q_2} = 0, \xi_{1q_2} q_2 = 0, \\ \xi_{0q_1 q_1} = 0, \xi_{0q_1 q_2} = 0, \xi_{0q_2 q_2} = 0, \\ \xi_{2u} + \xi_{2q_1} q_1 = \xi_{1t}, 2\xi_{2q_1} + \xi_{2q_2} - \xi_{0t} &= \xi_{1q_1}, \\ 2\xi_{2q_2} - \xi_{0u} = \xi_{1q_2}, \xi_{2q_1 q_1} - \xi_{0q_1} &= 0, \\ 2\xi_{2q_1 q_2} - \xi_{0q_2} - 2\xi_{0q_1} = 0, \xi_{2q_1 q_2} - 2\xi_{0q_2} &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

解这些方程,可找到如下解:

$$\begin{aligned}\xi_0 &= C_1, \xi_1 = C_2 \exp t + C_3 \exp(-t), \\ \xi_2 &= C_2 \exp t - C_3 \exp(-t) + C_4 t + C_5, \quad (23)\end{aligned}$$

其中 C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4 和 C_5 为常数. 它有形式(9), 因此也是形式不变性的. 将(23)式代入(17)式, 仅能得到平凡的 Lutzky 守恒量.

取生成元

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

它是 Lie 形式不变性的. 将(24)式代入结构方程(10), 求得

$$G_N = -q_1. \quad (25)$$

Noether 守恒量(11)式给出

$$I_N = \dot{q}_2 - q_1 = \text{const}. \quad (26)$$

(15)式给出

$$\frac{d}{dt} \ln \mu = 0, \quad (27)$$

它有如下解:

$$\mu = 1, \quad (28)$$

$$\mu = \dot{q}_2 - q_1, \quad (29)$$

$$\mu = (q_1 - \dot{q}_1) \exp t, \quad (30)$$

$$\mu = (q_1 + \dot{q}_1) \exp(-t). \quad (31)$$

方程(14)给出

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{d}{dt} \xi_1 = \xi_1, \quad \frac{d}{dt} \frac{d}{dt} \xi_2 = \frac{d}{dt} \xi_1, \quad (32)$$

它有解

$$\xi_1 = 0, \quad \xi_2 = t, \quad (33)$$

它是 Lie-形式不变性的. 由(29)(33)式, 利用(16)式, 得 Hojman 守恒量

$$I_H = (\dot{q}_2 - q_1)^{-1} = \text{const}. \quad (34)$$

取生成元

$$\xi_1 = \xi_2 = \exp t, \quad (35)$$

它是 Lie 形式不变性的. 由(31)(35)式, 利用(16)式, 得 Hojman 守恒量

$$I_H = \mathcal{X}(q_1 + \dot{q}_1)^{-1} \exp t = \text{const}. \quad (36)$$

7. 结 论

本文研究了完整力学系统的 Lie 形式不变性, 这种不变性既是 Lie 对称性, 又是形式不变性. 由这种对称性可以找到 Noether 守恒量, Hojman 守恒量和 Lutzky 守恒量. 本文结果有可能推广到其他类型的约束力学系统.

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Lie-form invariance of holonomic mechanical systems^{*}

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Abstract

This paper presents the definition and criterion for holonomic mechanical systems. The Noether conserved quantity, the Hojman conserved quantity and the Lutzky conserved quantity deduced by the Lie-form invariance are obtained. An example is given to illustrate the application of the result.

Keywords : holonomic systems , Lie-form invariance , Noether conserved quantity , Hojman conserved quantity , Lutzky conserved quantity

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