

事件空间中完整系统的 Hojman 守恒量^{*}

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研究事件空间中完整力学系统由特殊 Lie 对称性、Noether 对称性和形式不变性导致的 Hojman 守恒量. 列出系统的运动微分方程. 给出 Lie 对称性、Noether 对称性和形式不变性的判据, 以及三种对称性之间的关系. 将 Hojman 定理推广并应用于事件空间完整系统, 得到非 Noether 守恒量. 举例说明结果的应用.

关键词: 分析力学, 完整系统, 事件空间, 对称性, Hojman 守恒量

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1. 引 言

对称性与守恒量的研究具有重要理论和实际意义^[1-20]. 对事件空间完整力学系统, 由 Noether 对称性利用 Noether 定理, 可求得 Noether 守恒量, 由 Lie 对称性通过 Noether 对称性, 可找到 Noether 守恒量^[21]. 由形式不变性通过 Noether 对称性, 也可找到 Noether 守恒量^[22]. 1992 年, Hojman 利用特殊的 Lie 对称性在位形空间中找到一类新的守恒量^[23]. Zhang 将 Hojman 方法推广至广义经典力学系统^[24]. Luo 等人给出了非完整力学系统的 Hojman 守恒量^[25]. 本文在事件空间中研究完整力学系统由特殊的 Lie 对称性、Noether 对称性和形式不变性导致的 Hojman 守恒量.

2. 事件空间中完整系统的运动微分方程

事件空间中完整系统的运动微分方程表示为

$$\frac{d}{d\tau} \frac{\partial \Lambda}{\partial x'_\alpha} - \frac{\partial \Lambda}{\partial x_\alpha} = P_\alpha \quad (\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, n+1), \quad (1)$$

式中 $x_1 = t, x_{s+1} = q_s (s = 1, 2, \dots, n), x'_\alpha = \frac{dx_\alpha}{d\tau}$ 而 $\Lambda = \Lambda(x_\alpha, x'_\alpha)$ 为事件空间中的 Lagrange 函数, 它与位

形空间中的 Lagrange 函数 L 有关系

$$\Lambda(x_\alpha, x'_\alpha) = x'_1 L\left(x_\alpha, \frac{x'_2}{x'_1}, \dots, \frac{x'_{n+1}}{x'_1}\right), \quad (2)$$

P_α 为事件空间中的非势广义力, 它与位形空间中的非势广义力 Q_s 有关系

$$\begin{aligned} P_1 &= -Q_s x'_{s+1}, \\ P_{s+1} &= x'_1 Q_s \left(x_\alpha, \frac{x'_2}{x'_1}, \dots, \frac{x'_{n+1}}{x'_1}\right) \end{aligned} \quad (s = 1, 2, \dots, n), \quad (3)$$

式中采用 Einstein 求和约定, 全文下同. 注意到 (1) 式的 $(n+1)$ 条方程不是彼此独立. 假设可由 (1) 式解出后面 n 个 x''_{s+1} , 记作

$$x''_{s+1} = h_{s+1}(x_\alpha, x'_\alpha, x'_1) \quad (s = 1, 2, \dots, n). \quad (4)$$

3. 系统的 Lie 对称性、Noether 对称性和形式不变性

取特殊的、群的无限小变换

$$\begin{aligned} \tau^* &= \tau, \quad x_1^* = x_1, \\ x_{s+1}^* &= x_{s+1} + \epsilon \xi_{s+1}(x_\alpha, x'_\alpha) \quad (s = 1, 2, \dots, n), \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

式中 ϵ 为无限小参数, ξ_{s+1} 为无限小生成元. 下面研究在变换 (5) 下, 事件空间中完整系统 Lie 对称性、Noether 对称性和形式不变性的判据.

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3.1. Lie 对称性的判据

(1)式在变换(5)下的 Lie 对称性的确定方程为

$$X^{(2)}[E_\alpha(\Lambda)] = X^{(1)}(P_\alpha) \quad (\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, n+1), \quad (6)$$

式中

$$E_\alpha = \frac{d}{d\tau} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'_\alpha} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\alpha} \quad (\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, n+1),$$

$$X^{(1)} = \xi_{s+1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{s+1}} + \frac{d\xi_{s+1}}{d\tau} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'_{s+1}},$$

$$X^{(2)} = X^{(1)} + \frac{d^2 \xi_{s+1}}{d\tau^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x''_{s+1}}. \quad (7)$$

由于(6)式的 $(n+1)$ 个方程不是彼此独立,有如下关系:

$$\{X^{(2)}[E_\alpha(\Lambda)] - X^{(1)}(P_\alpha)\}x'_\alpha = 0, \quad (8)$$

因此,可取(6)式的后 n 个方程

$$X^{(2)}[E_{s+1}(\Lambda)] = X^{(1)}(P_{s+1}) \quad (s = 1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (9)$$

作为 Lie 对称性的确定方程,即判据.

设

$$\bar{d} \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} = x'_{s+1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{s+1}} + h_{s+1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'_{s+1}}, \quad (10)$$

注意到,在计算(9)式时,最后需将(4)式代入,其结果与将算子 $X^{(1)}$ 与 $X^{(2)}$ 中的 $\frac{d}{d\tau}$ 换成 $\bar{d} \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau}$ 的结果一样.

这样(4)式在变换(5)下的 Lie 对称性的确定方程可直接写成

$$\bar{d} \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \bar{d} \xi_{s+1} = \frac{\partial h_{s+1}}{\partial x_{k+1}} \xi_{k+1} + \frac{\partial h_{s+1}}{\partial x'_{k+1}} \bar{d} \xi_{k+1} \quad (s = 1, 2, \dots, n), \quad (11)$$

它是 Lie 对称性的另一判据.

3.2. Noether 对称性的判据

(1)式在变换(5)下的 Noether 等式为

$$\frac{\partial \Lambda}{\partial x_{s+1}} \xi_{s+1} + \frac{\partial \Lambda}{\partial x'_{s+1}} \xi'_{s+1} + P_{s+1} \xi_{s+1} + G'_N = 0, \quad (12)$$

式中 $G_N = G_N(x_\alpha, x'_\alpha)$ 为规范函数.与(12)式相应的 Killing 方程为

$$\frac{\partial \Lambda}{\partial x_{s+1}} \xi_{s+1} + \frac{\partial \Lambda}{\partial x'_{s+1}} \frac{\partial \xi_{s+1}}{\partial x_{k+1}} x'_{k+1} + P_{s+1} \xi_{s+1} = -\frac{\partial G_N}{\partial x_{s+1}} x'_{s+1},$$

$$\frac{\partial \Lambda}{\partial x'_{s+1}} \frac{\partial \xi_{s+1}}{\partial x'_{k+1}} = -\frac{\partial G_N}{\partial x'_{k+1}} \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, n). \quad (13)$$

(12)或(13)式为 Noether 对称性的判据.

3.3. 形式不变性的判据

(1)式在变换(5)下的形式不变性的判据方程为

$$E_{s+1}[X^{(1)}(\Lambda)] = X^{(1)}(P_{s+1}) \quad (s = 1, 2, \dots, n). \quad (14)$$

4. 三种对称性之间的关系

4.1. Noether 对称性为 Lie 对称性的条件

可以证明

$$\begin{aligned} E_{s+1}[X^{(1)}(\Lambda)] - \frac{d^2}{d\tau^2} \left(\frac{\partial \Lambda}{\partial x'_{k+1}} \frac{\partial \xi_{k+1}}{\partial x'_{s+1}} \right) \\ + E_{s+1}(\xi_{k+1})E_{k+1}(\Lambda) + \frac{\partial \xi_{k+1}}{\partial x'_{s+1}} \frac{d}{d\tau} E_{k+1}(\Lambda) \\ = X^{(2)}[E_{s+1}(\Lambda)] \quad (s = 1, 2, \dots, n). \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

注意到

$$E_{s+1}(G'_N) = \frac{d^2}{d\tau^2} \frac{\partial G_N}{\partial x'_{s+1}} \quad (s = 1, 2, \dots, n), \quad (16)$$

将(16)式代入(15)式,并加减 $X^{(1)}(P_{s+1})$ 和 $E_{s+1}(P_{k+1}\xi_{k+1})$,再利用(1)式,简化得

$$\begin{aligned} X^{(2)}[E_{s+1}(\Lambda) - P_{s+1}] \\ = E_{s+1}[X^{(1)}(\Lambda) + P_{k+1}\xi_{k+1} + G'_N] \\ - \frac{d^2}{d\tau^2} \left(\frac{\partial \Lambda}{\partial x'_{k+1}} \frac{\partial \xi_{k+1}}{\partial x'_{s+1}} + \frac{\partial G_N}{\partial x'_{s+1}} \right) \\ - \left(\frac{\partial P_{s+1}}{\partial x'_{k+1}} + \frac{\partial P_{k+1}}{\partial x'_{s+1}} \right) \xi'_{k+1} \\ + \left(\frac{\partial P_{k+1}}{\partial x_{s+1}} - \frac{\partial P_{s+1}}{\partial x_{k+1}} - \frac{d}{d\tau} \frac{\partial P_{k+1}}{\partial x'_{s+1}} \right) \xi_{k+1} \\ (s = 1, 2, \dots, n), \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

于是有如下结果.

命题 1 对事件空间中完整力学系统,在变换(5)下,如果生成元 ξ_{s+1} 是 Noether 对称性的,且 ξ_{s+1} 和 P_{s+1} 满足

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\partial P_{k+1}}{\partial x_{s+1}} - \frac{\partial P_{s+1}}{\partial x_{k+1}} - \frac{d}{d\tau} \frac{\partial P_{k+1}}{\partial x'_{s+1}} \right) \xi_{k+1} \\ - \left(\frac{\partial P_{s+1}}{\partial x'_{k+1}} + \frac{\partial P_{k+1}}{\partial x'_{s+1}} \right) \xi'_{k+1} = 0 \quad (s = 1, 2, \dots, n), \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

则生成元必是 Lie 对称性的.反之,不一定.

证明 如果 ξ_{s+1} 是 Noether 对称性的生成元,则(12)和(13)式成立.将(12)(13)和(18)式代入(17)

式得

$$\begin{aligned} & X^{(2)}[E_{s+1}(\Lambda)] - X^{(1)}(P_{s+1}) \\ &= X^{(2)}[E_{s+1}(\Lambda) - P_{s+1}] = 0 \\ & (s = 1, 2, \dots, n), \end{aligned}$$

由(9)式知, ξ_{s+1} 也是 Lie 对称性的. 证毕.

对事件空间中 Lagrange 系统, 有 $P_{s+1} = 0$, 故(18)式自动成立. 于是有

推论 对事件空间中 Lagrange 系统, Noether 对称性必是 Lie 对称性.

4.2. 形式不变性与 Lie 对称性的关系

可以证明关系

$$\begin{aligned} & E_{s+1}[X^{(1)}(\Lambda)] - X^{(2)}[E_{s+1}(\Lambda)] \\ &= \frac{d}{d\tau} \left(\frac{\partial \xi_{k+1}}{\partial x'_{s+1}} \frac{\partial \Lambda}{\partial x_{k+1}} \right) - \frac{\partial \xi_{k+1}}{\partial x_{s+1}} \frac{\partial \Lambda}{\partial x_{k+1}} \\ &+ \frac{d}{d\tau} \left(\frac{\partial \xi'_{k+1}}{\partial x'_{s+1}} \frac{\partial \Lambda}{\partial x'_{k+1}} \right) - \frac{\partial \xi'_{k+1}}{\partial x_{s+1}} \frac{\partial \Lambda}{\partial x'_{k+1}} \\ & (s = 1, 2, \dots, n), \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

于是有

命题 2 对事件空间中完整系统, 在变换(5)下, 形式不变性为 Lie 对称性的充分必要条件是无限小生成元 ξ_{s+1} 满足

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{d\tau} \left(\frac{\partial \xi_{k+1}}{\partial x'_{s+1}} \frac{\partial \Lambda}{\partial x_{k+1}} \right) - \frac{\partial \xi_{k+1}}{\partial x_{s+1}} \frac{\partial \Lambda}{\partial x_{k+1}} \\ &+ \frac{d}{d\tau} \left(\frac{\partial \xi'_{k+1}}{\partial x'_{s+1}} \frac{\partial \Lambda}{\partial x'_{k+1}} \right) - \frac{\partial \xi'_{k+1}}{\partial x_{s+1}} \frac{\partial \Lambda}{\partial x'_{k+1}} = 0 \\ & (s = 1, 2, \dots, n). \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

证明 如果形式不变性是 Lie 对称性的, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} & E_{s+1}[X^{(1)}(\Lambda)] - X^{(1)}(P_{s+1}) \\ &= X^{(2)}[E_{s+1}(\Lambda)] - X^{(1)}(P_{s+1}) \\ &= 0 \quad (s = 1, 2, \dots, n), \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

故有

$$\begin{aligned} & X^{(2)}[E_{s+1}(\Lambda)] - E_{s+1}[X^{(1)}(\Lambda)] = 0 \\ & (s = 1, 2, \dots, n). \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

将(22)式代入(19)式, 使得(20)式. 反之, 若(20)式成立, 由(19)式知(22)和(21)式亦成立. 证毕.

考虑到在计算(14)式时, 需将算子 $X^{(1)}$ 与 E_s 中的 $\frac{d}{d\tau}$ 换成 $\bar{\frac{d}{d\tau}}$, 则(20)式中 $\frac{d}{d\tau}$ 可表为 $\bar{\frac{d}{d\tau}}$, ξ'_{s+1} 可表为 $\bar{\frac{d}{d\tau}}\xi_{s+1}$. 另外, 命题 2 也是 Lie 对称性为形式不变性的充分必要条件.

5. Hojman 定理的推广与应用

在事件空间中, 完整系统的特殊的 Lie 对称性、特殊的 Noether 对称性和特殊的形式不变性都能导致 Hojman 守恒量, 分别由命题 3, 4, 5 表出.

命题 3 如果在变换(5)下生成元 ξ_{s+1} 满足(11)式, 且存在某函数 $\mu = \mu(x_\alpha, x'_\alpha)$, 使得

$$\frac{\partial h_{s+1}}{\partial x'_{s+1}} + \bar{\frac{d}{d\tau}} \ln \mu = 0, \quad (23)$$

则事件空间中的 Lie 对称性导致 Hojman 守恒量

$$I_H = \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{s+1}} (\mu \xi_{s+1}) + \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'_{s+1}} \left(\mu \bar{\frac{d}{d\tau}} \xi_{s+1} \right) = \text{const}. \quad (24)$$

证明 将(24)式按(10)式求对 τ 的导数, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\frac{d}{d\tau}} I_H &= \bar{\frac{d}{d\tau}} \left(\frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x_{s+1}} \xi_{s+1} \right) + \bar{\frac{d}{d\tau}} \frac{\partial \xi_{s+1}}{\partial x_{s+1}} \\ &+ \bar{\frac{d}{d\tau}} \left(\frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x'_{s+1}} \bar{\frac{d}{d\tau}} \xi_{s+1} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x'_{s+1}} \bar{\frac{d}{d\tau}} \xi_{s+1} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

容易证明下列运算:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\frac{d}{d\tau}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'_{s+1}} \bar{\frac{d}{d\tau}} \xi_{s+1} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x'_{s+1}} \bar{\frac{d}{d\tau}} \bar{\frac{d}{d\tau}} \xi_{s+1} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{s+1}} \bar{\frac{d}{d\tau}} \xi_{s+1} \\ &- \frac{\partial h_{k+1}}{\partial x'_{s+1}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'_{k+1}} \bar{\frac{d}{d\tau}} \xi_{s+1}, \\ \bar{\frac{d}{d\tau}} \frac{\partial \xi_{s+1}}{\partial x_{s+1}} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{s+1}} \bar{\frac{d}{d\tau}} \xi_{s+1} - \frac{\partial h_{k+1}}{\partial x_{s+1}} \frac{\partial \xi_{s+1}}{\partial x'_{k+1}}. \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

将(11)式对 x'_{s+1} 求偏导数, 并对 s 求和, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'_{s+1}} \bar{\frac{d}{d\tau}} \bar{\frac{d}{d\tau}} \xi_{s+1} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x'_{s+1}} \left(\frac{\partial h_{s+1}}{\partial x_{k+1}} \xi_{k+1} \right) \\ &+ \frac{\partial}{\partial x'_{s+1}} \left(\frac{\partial h_{s+1}}{\partial x'_{k+1}} \bar{\frac{d}{d\tau}} \xi_{k+1} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

将(26)和(27)式代入(25)式, 再利用(23)和(11)式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\frac{d}{d\tau}} I_H &= \bar{\frac{d}{d\tau}} \left(\frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x_{s+1}} \xi_{s+1} \right) + \bar{\frac{d}{d\tau}} \left(\frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x'_{s+1}} \bar{\frac{d}{d\tau}} \xi_{s+1} \right) \\ &+ \frac{\partial^2 h_{s+1}}{\partial x'_{s+1} \partial x_{k+1}} \xi_{k+1} + \frac{\partial^2 h_{s+1}}{\partial x'_{s+1} \partial x'_{k+1}} \bar{\frac{d}{d\tau}} \xi_{k+1} \\ &= \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x'_{s+1}} \left(\bar{\frac{d}{d\tau}} \bar{\frac{d}{d\tau}} \xi_{s+1} - \frac{\partial h_{s+1}}{\partial x_{k+1}} \xi_{k+1} \right. \\ &\left. - \frac{\partial h_{s+1}}{\partial x'_{k+1}} \bar{\frac{d}{d\tau}} \xi_{k+1} \right) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

证毕.

利用命题 3, 可由系统的 Lie 对称性直接地求得

Hojman 守恒量.

命题 4 若在变换(5)下系统 Noether 对称性的生成元 ξ_{s+1} 和 P_{s+1} 满足(18)式,且存在某函数 $\mu = \mu(x_\alpha, x'_\alpha)$,使得(23)式成立,则 Noether 对称性导致 Hojman 守恒量(24)式.

证明 由命题 1 和命题 3 可证得命题 4.

利用命题 4,可由系统的 Noether 对称性通过 Lie 对称性间接地求得 Hojman 守恒量.

命题 5 若在变换(5)下系统形式不变性的生成元 ξ_{s+1} 满足(20)式,且存在某函数 $\mu = \mu(x_\alpha, x'_\alpha)$,使得(23)式成立,则形式不变性导致 Hojman 守恒量(24)式.

证明 由命题 2 和命题 3 可证得命题 5.

利用命题 5,可由系统的形式不变性通过 Lie 对称性间接地导出 Hojman 守恒量.

6. 算 例

例 1 位形空间中单自由度 Lagrange 系统为

$$L = \frac{1}{2} q'^2 \exp(-\gamma t) \quad (\gamma = \text{const.}), \quad (28)$$

试研究系统在事件空间中由 Lie 对称性、Noether 对称性和形式不变性导致的 Hojman 守恒量.

令

$$x_1 = t, \quad x_2 = q, \quad (29)$$

则有

$$\Lambda = \frac{1}{2} x'_1 \left(\frac{x'_2}{x'_1} \right)^2 \exp(-\gamma x_1). \quad (30)$$

(4)式给出

$$x''_2 = \gamma x'_1 x'_2 + \frac{x''_2}{x'_1} x''_1. \quad (31)$$

(11)式给出

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_2 = \gamma x'_1 \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_2 + \frac{x''_1}{x'_1} \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_2, \quad (32)$$

它有解

$$\xi_2 = 1, \quad (33)$$

$$\xi_2 = \left(\gamma x_2 - \frac{x'_2}{x'_1} \right)^2. \quad (34)$$

(23)式给出

$$\gamma x'_1 + \frac{x''_1}{x'_1} + \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \ln \mu = 0, \quad (35)$$

它有解

$$\mu = (x'_1)^{-1} \exp(-\gamma x_1), \quad (36)$$

$$\mu = (x'_1)^{-1} \left(\gamma x_2 - \frac{x'_2}{x'_1} \right) \exp(-\gamma x_1). \quad (37)$$

由(33)和(36)式,利用命题 3,找到 Lie 对称性导致的 Hojman 守恒量为

$$I_H = 0; \quad (38)$$

由(34)和(36)式,得

$$I_H = 2\gamma \left(\gamma x_2 - \frac{x'_2}{x'_1} \right) = \text{const.}; \quad (39)$$

由(33)和(37)式,得

$$I_H = \gamma \left(\gamma x_2 - \frac{x'_2}{x'_1} \right)^{-1} = \text{const.}; \quad (40)$$

由(34)和(37)式,得

$$I_H = 3\gamma \left(\gamma x_2 - \frac{x'_2}{x'_1} \right) = \text{const.} \quad (41)$$

守恒量(38)式是平凡的,守恒量(39)–(41)式是非平凡的,它们都是由系统 Lie 对称性导出的 Hojman 守恒量.

对此问题,生成元(33)式显然是 Noether 对称性的.利用命题 1 的推论和命题 4,可由 Noether 对称性导出 Hojman 守恒量(40)式.因生成元(33)和(34)式满足(20)式,由命题 5 亦可得到系统形式不变性导致的 Hojman 守恒量(38)–(41)式.

注意到,这些 Hojman 守恒量(39)–(41)式都不是 Noether 定理给出的 Noether 守恒量.

例 2 事件空间中完整系统为

$$\Lambda = x'_1 \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{x'_2}{x'_1} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{x'_3}{x'_1} \right)^2 \right] - x_3 \right\},$$

$$P_1 = 0, \quad P_2 = -x'_3, \quad P_3 = x'_2. \quad (42)$$

试由系统的 Lie 对称性、Noether 对称性和形式不变性导出 Hojman 守恒量.

(4)式给出

$$x''_2 = -x'_3 x'_1 + \frac{x'_2}{x'_1} x''_1,$$

$$x''_3 = (x'_2 - x'_1) x'_1 + \frac{x'_3}{x'_1} x''_1. \quad (43)$$

(11)式给出

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_2 = -x'_1 \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_3 + \frac{x''_1}{x'_1} \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_2,$$

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_3 = x'_1 \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_2 + \frac{x''_1}{x'_1} \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_3, \quad (44)$$

它有解

$$\xi_2 = 1, \quad \xi_3 = 0, \quad (45)$$

$$\xi_2 = 0, \quad \xi_3 = 1, \quad (46)$$

$$\xi_2 = \left(\frac{x'_3}{x'_1} - x_2 + x_1 \right)^2, \quad \xi_3 = 0. \quad (47)$$

(23) 式给出

$$2 \frac{x_1''}{x_1'} + \frac{d}{d\tau} \ln \mu = 0, \quad (48)$$

它有解

$$\mu = (x_1')^{-2}, \quad (49)$$

$$\mu = (x_1')^{-2} \left(\frac{x_3'}{x_1'} - x_2 + x_1 \right), \quad (50)$$

$$\mu = (x_1')^{-2} \left(\frac{x_2'}{x_1'} + x_3 \right). \quad (51)$$

利用命题 3, 由(47)和(49)式, 求得 Lie 对称性导致的 Hojman 守恒量

$$I_H = -2 \left(\frac{x_3'}{x_1'} - x_2 + x_1 \right) = \text{const.}, \quad (52)$$

由(45)和(50)式, 得

$$I_H = - \left(\frac{x_3'}{x_1'} - x_2 + x_1 \right)^{-1} = \text{const.}, \quad (53)$$

由(46)和(51)式, 得

$$I_H = \left(\frac{x_2'}{x_1'} + x_3 \right)^{-1} = \text{const.} \quad (54)$$

守恒量(52)–(54)式是系统 Lie 对称性导致的 Hojman 守恒量.

注意到, 生成元(45)和(46)式是 Noether 对称性的, 并且都满足(18)式, 因此, 利用命题 4 亦可得到 Noether 对称性导致的 Hojman 守恒量(53)和(54)式; 生成元(45)(46)和(47)式都是形式不变性的, 并且都满足(20)式, 因此, 利用命题 5 亦可得到形式不变性导致的 Hojman 守恒量(52)–(54)式.

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Hojman conserved quantity for a holonomic system in the event space^{*}

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Abstract

A Hojman conserved quantity constructed by using the special Lie symmetry , or the Noether symmetry , or the form invariance for a holonomic system in the event space is studied . First , the differential equations of motion of the system are established . Second , the criteria of three kinds of symmetries , such as the Lie symmetry , the Noether symmetry and the form invariance , and the relation among them are obtained . Third , the conservation law theorem gained by Hojman is generalized and applied to the system , and a non-Noether conserved quantity is obtained . Two examples are finally given to illustrate the application of the results .

Keywords : analytical mechanics , holonomic system , event space , symmetry , Hojman conserved quantity

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