

非中心力场中经典粒子的轨道参数方程与对称性

楼智美

(绍兴文理学院物理系 绍兴 312000)

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把非中心力场中经典粒子运动微分方程写成 Ermakov 方程的形式,得到 Ermakov 不变量.用改变时间坐标标度的方法得到用能量 H 和 Ermakov 不变量表示的轨道参数方程,并研究两守恒量(能量和 Ermakov 不变量)相应的无限小变换的 Noether 对称性、Lie 对称性和形式不变性.研究结果表明:与两守恒量相应的无限小变换既具有 Noether 对称性,也具有 Lie 对称性和形式不变性.

关键词:非中心力场,轨道参数方程,守恒量,对称性

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1. 引言

力学系统的对称性与守恒量紧密地联系在一起,因此关于对称性与守恒量的研究已渗透到数学、力学、物理学等各个领域.研究力学系统对称性与守恒量的近代方法主要是 Noether 方法、Lie 方法和形式不变性,并取得了一系列的成果^[1-9].目前,关于对称性与守恒量的研究主要分两个方向:一是从各系统的 Lagrange 函数或 Hamilton 函数出发,引进群的无限小变换,给出各对称性的定义、判据或条件,从而得到守恒量的形式.这种研究方法不涉及力学系统 Lagrange 函数或 Hamilton 函数的具体表达式,即不涉及实际的力学模型,所得结果具有普遍性和抽象性^[1-9].二是从具体的典型力学模型出发,研究其存在某种对称性与守恒量的条件^[10,11]或研究系统已有守恒量的对称性^[12,13],即对称性与守恒量理论的实际应用.

Ermakov 系统是一对相互耦合的二阶微分方程,在一定条件下它可由 Hamilton 正则方程导出^[14],许多学者对 Ermakov 系统作了深入的研究^[15,16].中心力场问题的研究已比较成熟^[17,18],而非中心力场问题的研究比较复杂,很难用常规的方法进行研究.本文把非中心力场中经典粒子运动微分方程写成 Ermakov 方程的形式,得到 Ermakov 不变量.用改变时间坐标标度的方法得到用能量 H 和 Ermakov 不变量表示的轨道参数方程,并研究两守恒量(能量和 Ermakov 不变量)相应的无限小变换的 Noether 对称

性、Lie 对称性和形式不变性.研究结果表明:与两守恒量相应的无限小变换既具有 Noether 对称性,也具有 Lie 对称性和形式不变性.

2. 经典粒子运动微分方程的 Ermakov 方程形式

非中心力场中,粒子的 Hamilton 函数一般可表示成^[1]

$$H = \frac{1}{2}(p_x^2 + p_y^2) - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + \frac{g_1}{y^2} + \frac{g_2 x}{y^2 \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \\ = \frac{1}{2}(p_x^2 + p_y^2) + V(x, y). \quad (1)$$

由 Hamilton 正则方程得

$$\dot{x} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_x} = p_x, \quad (2)$$

$$\dot{y} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_y} = p_y, \quad (3)$$

$$\dot{p}_x = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x}, \quad (4)$$

$$\dot{p}_y = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial y}. \quad (5)$$

由(2)–(5)式得

$$\ddot{x} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x}, \quad (6)$$

$$\ddot{y} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial y}. \quad (7)$$

在(6)(7)式的等号两端分别同时加上 $\Omega^2 x$ 和 $\Omega^2 y$,得

$$\ddot{x} + \Omega^2 x = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + \Omega^2 x, \quad (8)$$

$$\ddot{y} + \Omega^2 y = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} + \Omega^2 y. \quad (9)$$

令

$$\Omega^2 = \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial V}{\partial y}, \quad (10)$$

将(10)式分别代入(8)(9)式得

$$\ddot{x} + \Omega^2 x = \frac{1}{yx^2} F(y/x), \quad (11)$$

$$\ddot{y} + \Omega^2 y = 0. \quad (12)$$

(11)(12)式组成 Ermakov 方程,其中

$$x \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x^2} F(y/x). \quad (13)$$

由(13)式可解得

$$V = \bar{V}(r) + \frac{1}{r^2} \int^{\tan\theta} F(s) ds, \quad (14)$$

式中

$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2, \quad (15)$$

$$\tan\theta = y/x. \quad (16)$$

比较(1)(14)式知,

$$\bar{V}(r) = -\frac{\sigma}{r}, \quad (17)$$

$$\int^{\tan\theta} F(s) ds = \frac{1}{\sin^2\theta} (g_1 + g_2 \cos\theta). \quad (18)$$

3. 粒子的轨道参数方程

在平面极坐标系下,系统的 Hamilton 函数可表示成

$$\begin{aligned} H &= \frac{1}{2} \left(p_r^2 + \frac{p_\theta^2}{r^2} \right) - \frac{\sigma}{r} + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2\theta} (g_1 + g_2 \cos\theta) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(p_r^2 + \frac{p_\theta^2}{r^2} \right) + \bar{V}(r) + \frac{1}{r^2} \int^{\tan\theta} F(s) ds, \quad (19) \end{aligned}$$

式中 $p_r = \dot{r}$, $p_\theta = r^2 \dot{\theta}$. 由(11)(12)式组成的 Ermakov 系统存在一 Ermakov 不变量^[14],

$$I = \frac{1}{2} p_\theta^2 + \int^{\tan\theta} F(s) ds, \quad (20)$$

则(19)式又可写成

$$H = \frac{1}{2} p_r^2 + \frac{I}{r^2} + \bar{V}(r). \quad (21)$$

由 Hamilton 正则方程

$$\dot{r} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_r} = p_r = \sqrt{2 \left(H - \bar{V} - \frac{I}{r^2} \right)}, \quad (22)$$

$$\dot{\theta} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_\theta} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial I}{\partial p_\theta} = \frac{1}{r^2} p_\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{r^2} \sqrt{2 \left(I - \int^{\tan\theta} F(s) ds \right)}. \quad (23)$$

改变时间坐标标度,设

$$dt = r^2 d\tau, \quad (24)$$

则(22)(23)式变为

$$\frac{dr}{d\tau} = r \sqrt{2 \left(Hr^2 - r^2 \bar{V} - I \right)}, \quad (25)$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{d\tau} = \sqrt{2 \left(I - \int^{\tan\theta} F(s) ds \right)}. \quad (26)$$

将(17)(18)式代入,并设 $\sigma = 2$, 则非中心力场中粒子的轨道参数方程为

$$r = \frac{I}{1 - \sqrt{1 + HI} \operatorname{sn}(\sqrt{2I}\tau - c_1)}, \quad (27)$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{g_2}{2I} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 + \frac{4(I - g_1)}{g_2^2} \operatorname{sn}(\sqrt{2I}\tau - c_2)} \right), \quad (28)$$

式中 c_1, c_2 为积分常数.

4. 系统的守恒量与对称性

首先,由于系统的 Hamilton 函数不显含时间,因此能量守恒

$$I_1 = H = \text{const}. \quad (29)$$

其次,由 Hamilton 正则方程导出的 Ermakov 系统,存在一 Ermakov 守恒量,

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{2} p_\theta^2 + \int^{\tan\theta} F(s) ds = \frac{1}{2} p_\theta^2 + \Phi(\theta), \quad (30)$$

式中

$$\Phi(\theta) = \frac{1}{\sin^2\theta} (g_1 + g_2 \cos\theta).$$

引进无限小群变换

$$t^* = t + \varepsilon \tau_\alpha(r, \theta, \dot{r}, \dot{\theta}, t),$$

$$r^* = r + \varepsilon \xi_1^\alpha(r, \theta, \dot{r}, \dot{\theta}, t), \quad (31)$$

$$\theta^* = \theta + \varepsilon \xi_2^\alpha(r, \theta, \dot{r}, \dot{\theta}, t),$$

其无限小生成元向量为

$$X^{(0)} = \tau_\alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \xi_1^\alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \xi_2^\alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}. \quad (32)$$

(32)式的一次扩展为

$$\begin{aligned} X^{(1)} &= X^{(0)} + (\xi_1^\alpha - \dot{r} \tau_\alpha) \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{r}} \\ &\quad + (\xi_2^\alpha - \dot{\theta} \tau_\alpha) \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{\theta}}. \quad (33) \end{aligned}$$

这里, $\alpha = 1, 2$ 代表守恒量的个数, ε 为无限小参数,

$\tau_\alpha, \xi_1^\alpha, \xi_2^\alpha$ 为与守恒量相应的无限小变换的生成元.

根据 Noether 逆定理, 可确定由守恒量相应的无限小变换的生成元^[1].

$$\xi_1^\alpha = \tau^\alpha r + \bar{H}_{11} \frac{\partial I_\alpha}{\partial \dot{r}} + \bar{H}_{21} \frac{\partial I_\alpha}{\partial \dot{\theta}}, \quad (34)$$

$$\xi_2^\alpha = \tau^\alpha \dot{\theta} + \bar{H}_{12} \frac{\partial I_\alpha}{\partial \dot{r}} + \bar{H}_{22} \frac{\partial I_\alpha}{\partial \dot{\theta}}, \quad (35)$$

$$\tau_\alpha = \frac{1}{L} \left[I_\alpha - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}} (\xi_1^\alpha - \dot{r} \tau_\alpha) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} (\xi_2^\alpha - \dot{\theta} \tau_\alpha) - G_\alpha \right], \quad (36)$$

式中 $\bar{H}_{11}, \bar{H}_{12}, \bar{H}_{21}, \bar{H}_{22}$ 分别为 Hess 逆矩阵的各元素, G_α 为规范函数. 将 I_1, I_2 分别代入(34)–(36)式得

$$\tau_1 = -1, \quad \xi_1^1 = 0, \quad (37)$$

$$\xi_2^1 = 0;$$

$$\tau_2 = \frac{1}{L} (I_2 - r^4 \dot{\theta}^2 - G_2),$$

$$\xi_1^2 = \tau_2 r, \quad (38)$$

$$\xi_2^2 = \tau_2 \dot{\theta} + r^2 \dot{\theta}.$$

可见, 与两守恒量相对应的变换是 Noether 对称变换.

而且(37)(38)式分别满足 Lie 对称性的确定方程

$$\ddot{\xi}_1^\alpha - \dot{r} \ddot{\tau}_\alpha - 2\dot{\tau}_\alpha a_1 = X^{(1)} \chi(a_1), \quad (39)$$

$$\ddot{\xi}_2^\alpha - \dot{\theta} \ddot{\tau}_\alpha - 2\dot{\tau}_\alpha a_2 = X^{(1)} \chi(a_2), \quad (40)$$

式中 a_1, a_2 为广义加速度, 且

$$a_1 = \ddot{r} = r\dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{2\Phi(\theta)}{r^3} - \frac{\sigma}{r^2}, \quad (41)$$

$$a_2 = \ddot{\theta} = -\frac{1}{r^4} \frac{\partial \Phi(\theta)}{\partial \theta} - \frac{2\dot{r} \dot{\theta}}{r}. \quad (42)$$

则与两个守恒量相对应的变换也是 Lie 对称变换.

在相空间中引进无限小群变换

$$\begin{aligned} t^* &= t + \varepsilon \tau_\alpha(r, \theta, p_r, p_\theta, t), \\ r^* &= r + \varepsilon \xi_1^\alpha(r, \theta, p_r, p_\theta, t), \\ \theta^* &= \theta + \varepsilon \xi_2^\alpha(r, \theta, p_r, p_\theta, t), \\ p_r^* &= p_r + \varepsilon \eta_1^\alpha(r, \theta, p_r, p_\theta, t), \\ p_\theta^* &= p_\theta + \varepsilon \eta_2^\alpha(r, \theta, p_r, p_\theta, t), \end{aligned} \quad (43)$$

其无限小生成元向量为

$$\begin{aligned} X^{(0)} &= \tau_\alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \xi_1^\alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \xi_2^\alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \\ &+ \eta_1^\alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial p_r} + \eta_2^\alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial p_\theta}. \end{aligned} \quad (44)$$

由 Hamilton 系统的 Noether 逆定理, 可确定由守恒量相应的无限小变换生成元^[1],

$$\xi_1^\alpha = \tau_\alpha \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_r} + \frac{\partial I_\alpha}{\partial p_r}, \quad (45)$$

$$\xi_2^\alpha = \tau_\alpha \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_\theta} + \frac{\partial I_\alpha}{\partial p_\theta}, \quad (46)$$

$$\tau_\alpha = \frac{1}{H} (p_r \xi_1^\alpha + p_\theta \xi_2^\alpha - I_\alpha + G_\alpha), \quad (47)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_1^\alpha &= \frac{\partial p_r}{\partial t} \tau_\alpha + \xi_1^\alpha \frac{\partial p_r}{\partial r} + \xi_2^\alpha \frac{\partial p_r}{\partial \theta} + (\dot{\xi}_1^\alpha - \dot{r} \dot{\tau}_\alpha) \frac{\partial p_r}{\partial \dot{r}} \\ &+ (\dot{\xi}_2^\alpha - \dot{\theta} \dot{\tau}_\alpha) \frac{\partial p_r}{\partial \dot{\theta}}, \end{aligned} \quad (48)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_2^\alpha &= \frac{\partial p_\theta}{\partial t} \tau_\alpha + \xi_1^\alpha \frac{\partial p_\theta}{\partial r} + \xi_2^\alpha \frac{\partial p_\theta}{\partial \theta} + (\dot{\xi}_1^\alpha - \dot{r} \dot{\tau}_\alpha) \frac{\partial p_\theta}{\partial \dot{r}} \\ &+ (\dot{\xi}_2^\alpha - \dot{\theta} \dot{\tau}_\alpha) \frac{\partial p_\theta}{\partial \dot{\theta}}. \end{aligned} \quad (49)$$

将 I_1, I_2 分别代入(45)–(49)式得

$$\tau_1 = -1,$$

$$\xi_1^1 = 0,$$

$$\xi_2^1 = 0, \quad (50)$$

$$\eta_1^1 = 0,$$

$$\eta_2^1 = 0;$$

$$\tau_2 = \frac{1}{H} \left(\tau_2 p_r^2 + \frac{\tau_2}{r^2} p_\theta^2 + p_\theta^2 - I_2 + G_2 \right),$$

$$\xi_1^2 = \tau_2 p_r,$$

$$\xi_2^2 = \frac{\tau_2}{r^2} p_\theta + p_\theta, \quad (51)$$

$$\eta_1^2 = \tau_2 \dot{p}_r,$$

$$\eta_2^2 = r^2 \dot{p}_\theta + \tau_2 \dot{p}_\theta.$$

将(50)(51)式代入 $X^{(0)}(H)$ 得

$$X^{(0)}(H) = 0, \quad (52)$$

则

$$\frac{\partial X^{(0)}(H)}{\partial p_r} = 0, \quad (53)$$

$$-\frac{\partial X^{(0)}(H)}{\partial r} = 0;$$

$$\frac{\partial X^{(0)}(H)}{\partial p_\theta} = 0, \quad (54)$$

$$-\frac{\partial X^{(0)}(H)}{\partial \theta} = 0.$$

(53)(54)式表明,与两守恒量相应的无限小变换,方程即具有形式不变性.也使系统的动力学函数在这种变换下仍然满足运动

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Parametric orbit equation and symmetries of classical particle in the field of noncentral force

Lou Zhi-Mei

(Department of Physics, Shaoxing College of Arts and Sciences, Shaoxing 312000, China)

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Abstract

The differential equations of motion of a classical particle in the field of noncentral force are expressed in Ermakov formalism, and the Ermakov invariant is obtained. By rescaling the time, the parametric orbit equations of the classical particle can be expressed in terms of energy H and Ermakov invariant. The Noether symmetry, Lie symmetry and the form invariance of the transformations of two conserved quantities are studied in this paper. The result indicates that the transformations of the two conserved quantities not only possess Noether symmetry but also possess Lie symmetry and form invariance.

Keywords: field of noncentral force, parametric orbit equations, conserved quantities, symmetry

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