

Lagrange 系统对称性的摄动与 Hojman 型 绝热不变量*

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研究 Lagrange 系统对称性的摄动与绝热不变量. 列出未受扰 Lagrange 系统的 Lie 对称性导致的 Hojman 守恒量; 基于力学系统的高阶绝热不变量的定义, 研究在小扰动作用下 Lagrange 系统 Lie 对称性的摄动, 得到了系统的一类 Hojman 形式的绝热不变量. 并举例说明结果的应用.

关键词: Lagrange 系统, 对称性, 摄动, 绝热不变量

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1. 引 言

系统在小扰动作用下对称性的改变及其不变量与力学系统的可积性之间有着密切关系, 因此研究系统的对称性摄动与绝热不变量具有重要意义. 经典的绝热不变量是指在系统的某参数缓慢变化时, 相对该参数的变化而改变更慢的某一物理量^[1]. 绝热不变量又称缓渐不变量或浸渐不变量^[2]. 实际上, 参数缓慢变化等同于小扰动的作用. 近年来, 约束力学系统对称性的摄动与绝热不变量的研究取得了一些重要成果^[3-14]. Zhao 和 Mei^[3] 研究给出了非完整非保守力学系统的精确不变量与绝热不变量; Chen 等研究了 Birkhoff 系统^[4], 变质量系统^[5,6], 一阶 Lagrange 系统^[7], 相对运动动力学^[8]和准坐标表示的完整系统^[9]的对称性摄动与绝热不变量; Zhang 等研究了单面约束 Birkhoff 系统^[10]和广义经典力学系统^[11]的绝热不变量; Qiao 等研究了 Raitzin 正则方程的精确不变量与绝热不变量^[12]; Fu 等研究了相对论性 Borkhoff 系统^[13]和转动相对论性 Borkhoff 系统^[14]的对称性摄动. 但是, 所有这些研究得到的不变量均为 Noether 形式的. 本文基于力学系统的高阶绝热不变量的定义, 研究 Lagrange 力学系统在小扰动作用下 Lie 对称性的摄动, 得到了 Lagrange 系统的一类

Hojman 形式的高阶绝热不变量.

2. Lie 对称性与精确不变量

非奇异 Lagrange 系统的运动微分方程可表为

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} = 0 \quad (s = 1, \dots, n), \quad (1)$$

其中 $L = L(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}})$ 为系统的 Lagrange 函数. 由方程 (1) 可解出广义加速度

$$\ddot{q}_s = \frac{M_{sk}}{D} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_k} - \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial \dot{q}_k \partial t} - \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial \dot{q}_k \partial q_j} \dot{q}_j \right), \quad (2)$$

记作

$$\ddot{q}_s = \alpha_s(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}) \quad (s = 1, \dots, n). \quad (3)$$

(2) 式中 $D = \det[\partial^2 L / \partial \dot{q}_s \partial \dot{q}_k]$, M_{sk} 是行列式 D 中元素 $\partial^2 L / \partial \dot{q}_s \partial \dot{q}_k$ 的代数余子式.

取时间不变的特殊无限小变换

$$t^* = t, \quad q_s^*(t^*) = q_s(t) + \epsilon \xi_s^0(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}) \quad (s = 1, \dots, n), \quad (4)$$

其中 ϵ 为无限小参数, ξ_s^0 为无限小生成元. 取无限小生成元向量

$$X_0^{(0)} = \xi_s^0 \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s}, \quad (5)$$

及其一次扩张

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$$X_0^{(1)} = \xi_s^0 \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} + \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_s^0 \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s}, \quad (6)$$

其中

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \dot{q}_k \frac{\partial}{\partial q_k} + \alpha_k \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_k}. \quad (7)$$

方程(3)在无限小变换(4)下的不变性归为如下的 Lie 对称性确定方程:

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_s^0 = X_0^{(1)}(\alpha_s). \quad (8)$$

定理 1^[15] 在无限小变换(4)下,如果生成元 ξ_s^0 满足确定方程(8),且存在某函数 $\mu_0 = \mu_0(t, q, \dot{q})$ 使得

$$\frac{\partial \alpha_s}{\partial \dot{q}_s} + \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \ln \mu_0 = 0, \quad (9)$$

则未受扰 Lagrange 系统的 Lie 对称性直接导致 Hojman 守恒量

$$I_0 = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} (\mu_0 \xi_s^0) + \frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(\mu_0 \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_s^0 \right) = \text{const}. \quad (10)$$

证明 由确定方程(8)和条件(9),有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} I_0 &= \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\partial \xi_s^0}{\partial q_s} + \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_s^0 + \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} X_0^{(1)}(\ln \mu) \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left[\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_s^0 - X_0^{(1)}(\alpha_s) \right] + X_0^{(1)} \left(\frac{\partial \alpha_s}{\partial \dot{q}_s} + \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \ln \mu_0 \right), \end{aligned}$$

于是,系统存在守恒量(10).这是一个精确不变量,它揭示了未受扰 Lagrange 力学系统的 Lie 对称性与不变量之间的关系.

3. 对称性的摄动与一类新型绝热不变量

定义 1^[11] 若 $I_z(t, q, \dot{q}, \varepsilon)$ 是力学系统的一个含有小参数 ε 的最高次幂为 z 的物理量,其对时间 t 的一阶导数正比于 ε^{z+1} ,则称 I_z 为力学系统的 z 阶绝热不变量.

假设 Lagrange 力学系统(1)受到小扰动 εQ_s 的作用,则系统的运动微分方程变为

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} = \varepsilon Q_s \quad (s = 1 \dots n). \quad (11)$$

展开方程(11),有

$$\ddot{q}_s = \alpha_s(t, q, \dot{q}) + \varepsilon \frac{M_{sk}}{D} Q_k$$

$$(s = 1 \dots n). \quad (12)$$

在小扰动 εQ_s 的作用下,系统原有的对称性与不变量相应地会发生改变.假设扰动后的无限小生成元 ξ_s 是在系统无扰动的对称性变换生成元基础上发生的小摄动,有

$$\xi_s = \xi_s^0 + \varepsilon \xi_s^1 + \varepsilon^2 \xi_s^2 + \dots \quad (13)$$

无限小生成元向量及其一次扩张为

$$X^{(0)} = \xi_s \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s}, \quad (14)$$

$$X^{(1)} = \xi_s \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} + \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_s \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s}. \quad (15)$$

将(13)式代入(15)式,有

$$X^{(1)} = \varepsilon^m X_m^{(1)} \quad (m = 0, 1, 2, \dots), \quad (16)$$

其中

$$X_m^{(1)} = \xi_s^m \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} + \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_s^m \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \quad (m = 0, 1, 2, \dots), \quad (17)$$

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \dot{q}_k \frac{\partial}{\partial q_k} + \left(\alpha_k + \varepsilon \frac{M_{kj}}{D} Q_j \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_k}. \quad (18)$$

系统未受到扰动时(18)式成为(7)式.扰动后的运动方程(11)在无限小变换下的不变性归为如下的 Lie 对称性确定方程:

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_s = X^{(1)}(\alpha_s) + \varepsilon X^{(1)} \left(\frac{M_{sk}}{D} Q_k \right). \quad (19)$$

将(13)式和(16)式代入上式,并比较等式两边 ε^m 的系数,有

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_s^m = X_m^{(1)}(\alpha_s) + X_{m-1}^{(1)} \left(\frac{M_{sk}}{D} Q_k \right), \quad (20)$$

式中 $m=0$ 时,约定 $\xi_s^{-1} = 0$.

定理 2 对于受到小扰动 εQ_s 作用的 Lagrange 系统,如果生成元 ξ_s^m 满足确定方程(20),且存在某函数 $\mu = \mu(t, q, \dot{q})$ 使得

$$\frac{\partial \alpha_s}{\partial \dot{q}_s} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(\frac{M_{sk}}{D} Q_k \right) + \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \ln \mu = 0, \quad (21)$$

则 Lagrange 系统存在一类 Hojman 形式的高阶绝热不变量,形如

$$I_z = \sum_{m=0}^z \varepsilon^m \left[\frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} (\mu \xi_s^m) + \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(\mu \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_s^m \right) \right], \quad (22)$$

其中,当 $m=0$ 时,约定 $\mu = \mu_0$.

证明

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{d}I_z = \sum_{m=0}^z \epsilon^m \left[\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\partial \xi_s^m}{\partial q_s} + \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_s^m \right. \\ \left. + \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} X_m^{(1)}(\ln \mu) \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

容易验证,对于任意函数 $\phi(t, q, \dot{q})$,如果无限小生成元 ξ_s 满足 Lie 对称性确定方程(19),则成立关系

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} X^{(1)}(\phi) = X^{(1)}\left(\frac{\bar{d}}{dt}\phi\right). \quad (24)$$

由(16)式和(24)式,得

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} X_m^{(1)}(\ln \mu) = X_m^{(1)}\left(\frac{\bar{d}}{dt}\ln \mu\right). \quad (25)$$

经过直接的运算,得到

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \xi_s}{\partial q_s} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_s \right) - X^{(1)}\left(\frac{\partial \alpha_s}{\partial \dot{q}_s}\right) \\ - \epsilon X^{(1)} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(\frac{M_{sk}}{D} Q_k \right) \right] \\ = \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left[\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_s - X^{(1)}(\alpha_s) - \epsilon X^{(1)} \left(\frac{M_{sk}}{D} Q_k \right) \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

将(13)式(16)式代入(26)式,并令等式两边 ϵ^m 的系数分别相等,有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \xi_s^m}{\partial q_s} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_s^m \right) - X_m^{(1)}\left(\frac{\partial \alpha_s}{\partial \dot{q}_s}\right) \\ - X_{m-1}^{(1)} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(\frac{M_{sk}}{D} Q_k \right) \right] \\ = \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left[\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_s^m - X_m^{(1)}(\alpha_s) - X_{m-1}^{(1)} \left(\frac{M_{sk}}{D} Q_k \right) \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

将(27)式(25)式代入(23)式,并利用(21)式和方程(20),得到

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{d}I_z = \sum_{m=0}^z \epsilon^m \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left[\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_s^m - X_m^{(1)}(\alpha_s) \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - X_{m-1}^{(1)} \left(\frac{M_{sk}}{D} Q_k \right) \right] + X_m^{(1)}\left(\frac{\partial \alpha_s}{\partial \dot{q}_s}\right) \right. \\ \left. + X_{m-1}^{(1)} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(\frac{M_{sk}}{D} Q_k \right) \right] + X_m^{(1)}\left(\frac{\bar{d}}{dt}\ln \mu\right) \right\} \\ = \sum_{m=0}^z \epsilon^m \left\{ X_{m-1}^{(1)} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(\frac{M_{sk}}{D} Q_k \right) \right] \right. \\ \left. - \epsilon X_m^{(1)} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(\frac{M_{sk}}{D} Q_k \right) \right] \right\} \\ = -\epsilon^{z+1} X_z^{(1)} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(\frac{M_{sk}}{D} Q_k \right) \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

因此, I_z 为 Lagrange 系统的一个 z 阶绝热不变量.

证毕.

4. 说明性算例

二自由度系统的 Lagrange 函数为^[15]

$$L = \frac{1}{2}(\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2) - q_2 f(t) - q_1, \quad (29)$$

式中 $f(t)$ 为时间 t 的连续可微函数. 试研究系统对称性的扰动与绝热不变量.

系统 Lie 对称性的确定方程(8)给出

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_1^0 = 0, \quad \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_2^0 = 0, \quad (30)$$

(30)式有解

$$\xi_1^0 = 1, \quad \xi_2^0 = 0. \quad (31)$$

(9)式给出

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \ln \mu^0 = 0, \quad (32)$$

(32)式有解

$$\mu^0 = q_1 - \dot{q}_1 t - \frac{1}{2} t^2. \quad (33)$$

由(31)式和(33)式,根据定理1,系统存在如下的精确不变量:

$$I_0 = \left(q_1 - \dot{q}_1 t - \frac{1}{2} t^2 \right)^{-1} = \text{const}. \quad (34)$$

下面研究系统的绝热不变量. 假设系统受到的小扰动为

$$\epsilon Q_1 = -\epsilon \dot{q}_1, \quad \epsilon Q_2 = \epsilon \dot{q}_2. \quad (35)$$

确定方程(19)给出

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_1 + \epsilon \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_1 = 0, \\ \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_2 - \epsilon \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_2 = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

将(13)式代入上式,比较 ϵ^m 的系数,得

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_1^m + \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_1^{m-1} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_2^m - \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_2^{m-1} = 0 \quad (m = 0, 1, 2, \dots) \quad (37)$$

其中,当 $m=0$ 时,约定 $\xi_1^{-1} = \xi_2^{-1} = 0$.

(21)式给出

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \ln \mu = 0, \quad (38)$$

(38)式有解

$$\mu = \dot{q}_1 + \dot{q}_2 + \epsilon(q_1 - q_2) + t + \int f(t) dt. \quad (39)$$

方程 (37) 有解

$$\xi_1^1 = t, \xi_2^1 = t, \quad (40)$$

由 (40) 式, (39) 式, 根据定理 2, 系统存在一阶 Hojman 型绝热不变量, 形如

$$I_1 = \left(q_1 - \dot{q}_1 t - \frac{1}{2} t^2 \right)^{-1} + \mathcal{A} \dot{q}_1 + \dot{q}_2 + t + \int f(t) dt + \epsilon(q_1 - q_2)]^{-1} \epsilon. \quad (41)$$

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Perturbation of symmetries and Hojman adiabatic invariants for Lagrangian system *

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Abstract

The perturbation of symmetries and adiabatic invariants for Lagrangian system are studied. The exact invariants introduced by the Lie symmetries of Lagrangian system without perturbation are given. Based on the definition of high-order adiabatic invariants of a mechanical system, the perturbation of Lie symmetries for Lagrangian system with the action of small disturbance is investigated, and a type of Hojman adiabatic invariants of the system are obtained. An example is given to illustrate the application of the results.

Keywords : Lagrangian system, symmetry, perturbation, adiabatic invariant

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