

# Rosenberg 问题的对称性与守恒量\*

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Rosenberg 问题是一个典型而不太复杂的非完整系统问题. 本文利用非完整系统的 Noether 对称性理论来求这个非完整力学问题的守恒量, 进而得到问题的最终解.

**关键词:** 非完整系统, 对称性, 守恒量, 积分

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## 1. 引 言

力学系统的对称性与守恒量研究具有重要的物理意义和数学意义, 并已经取得重要进展<sup>[1-16]</sup>. 美国著名学者 Rosenberg 在他的专著《离散系统分析动力学》<sup>[17]</sup>中, 为说明嵌入约束后的 Lagrange 方程(即 Lindelöf 方程)不能应用于非完整系统, 给出了一个非完整力学系统的例子, 可称之为 Rosenberg 问题. Rosenberg 问题是一个不太复杂的非完整系统问题, 但很具典型. 本文利用约束力学系统的 Noether 对称性理论来求 Rosenberg 问题的守恒量, 进而给出问题的解.

## 2. Rosenberg 问题

Rosenberg 问题的 Lagrange 函数和非完整约束方程分别为

$$L = \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2 + \dot{q}_3^2), \quad (1)$$

$$f = \dot{q}_3 - q_2\dot{q}_1 = 0, \quad (2)$$

其中  $m$  为质点的质量, 而非势广义力为零.

非完整系统带乘子的方程表示为

$$m\ddot{q}_1 = -\lambda q_2, \quad m\ddot{q}_2 = 0, \quad m\ddot{q}_3 = \lambda. \quad (3)$$

由(2),(3)式可求得约束乘子  $\lambda$ , 有

$$\lambda = \frac{m\dot{q}_1\dot{q}_2}{1 + q_2^2}. \quad (4)$$

将(4)式代入方程(3), 得

$$\ddot{q}_1 = -\frac{q_2\dot{q}_1\dot{q}_2}{1 + q_2^2}, \quad \ddot{q}_2 = 0, \quad \ddot{q}_3 = \frac{\dot{q}_1\dot{q}_2}{1 + q_2^2}. \quad (5)$$

称方程(5)为与非完整系统(2),(3)相应的完整系统的方程. 非完整系统的解可在相应完整系统(5)的解中找到, 只要施加非完整约束方程(2)对初始条件的限制<sup>[18,19]</sup>.

## 3. 相应完整系统的对称性与守恒量

相应完整系统(5)的 Noether 等式为

$$\begin{aligned} & L\dot{\xi}_0 + m\dot{q}_1(\dot{\xi}_1 - \dot{q}_1\xi_0) + m\dot{q}_2(\dot{\xi}_2 - \dot{q}_2\xi_0) \\ & + m\dot{q}_3(\dot{\xi}_3 - \dot{q}_3\xi_0) \\ & - \frac{mq_2\dot{q}_1\dot{q}_2}{1 + q_2^2}(\xi_1 - \dot{q}_1\xi_0) \\ & + \frac{m\dot{q}_1\dot{q}_2}{1 + q_2^2}(\xi_2 - \dot{q}_3\xi_0) + \dot{G}_N = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

其中  $\xi_0 = \xi_0(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}})$ ,  $\xi_s = \xi_s(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}})$  为无限小生成元,  $G_N = G_N(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}})$  为规范函数. 可以找到(6)式的如下解:

$$\xi_0 = -1, \quad \xi_1 = \xi_2 = \xi_3 = 0, \quad G_N = 0, \quad (7)$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \xi_0 &= 0, \quad \xi_1 = (1 + q_2^2)^{1/2}, \\ \xi_2 &= \xi_3 = 0, \quad G_N = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

$$\xi_0 = 0, \quad \xi_2 = 1, \quad \xi_1 = \xi_3 = 0, \quad G_N = 0, \quad (9)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_0 &= 0, \quad \xi_1 = 1, \quad \xi_2 = -q_3, \\ \xi_3 &= q_2, \quad G_N = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_0 &= 0, \quad \xi_2 = -t, \quad \xi_1 = \xi_3 = 0, \\ G_N &= mq_2, \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

$$\begin{aligned} G_N &= m \left\{ q_1 - \dot{q}_1 - \frac{\dot{q}_1}{\dot{q}_2} (1 + q_2^2)^{1/2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \times \ln [q_2 + (1 + q_2^2)^{1/2}] \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

注意到,对称性(7)—(11)是 Noether 的,而对称性(12)是弱 Noether 的.介绍弱 Noether 对称性的稍早文献为文献[20].

由 Noether 对称性或弱 Noether 对称性可导出 Noether 守恒量,其一般形式为

$$I_N = L\xi_0 + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} (\xi_s - \dot{q}_s \xi_0) + G_N = \text{const.} \quad (13)$$

将(7)—(11)式分别代入(13)式,得到如下6个守恒量:

$$\frac{1}{2}m(\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2 + \dot{q}_3^2) = \text{const.}, \quad (14)$$

$$m\dot{q}_1(1 + q_2^2)^{1/2} = \text{const.}, \quad (15)$$

$$m\dot{q}_2 = \text{const.}, \quad (16)$$

$$m(\dot{q}_1 - \dot{q}_2 q_3 + \dot{q}_3 q_2) = \text{const.}, \quad (17)$$

$$-m\dot{q}_2 t + mq_2 = \text{const.}, \quad (18)$$

$$\begin{aligned} m \left\{ q_1 - \frac{\dot{q}_1}{\dot{q}_2} (1 + q_2^2)^{1/2} \right. \\ \left. \times \ln [q_2 + (1 + q_2^2)^{1/2}] \right\} = \text{const.} \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

令运动的初始条件为

$$\begin{aligned} t = 0, \quad q_1 = C_1, \quad q_2 = C_2, \quad q_3 = C_3, \\ \dot{q}_1 = C_4, \quad \dot{q}_2 = C_5, \quad \dot{q}_3 = C_6, \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

则守恒量式(14)—(19)可表示为如下形式:

$$\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2 + \dot{q}_3^2 = C_4^2 + C_5^2 + C_6^2, \quad (21)$$

$$\dot{q}_1(1 + q_2^2)^{1/2} = C_4(1 + C_2^2)^{1/2}, \quad (22)$$

$$\dot{q}_2 = C_5, \quad (23)$$

$$\dot{q}_1 - \dot{q}_2 q_3 + \dot{q}_3 q_2 = C_4 - C_5 C_3 + C_6 C_2, \quad (24)$$

$$q_2 - \dot{q}_2 t = C_2, \quad (25)$$

$$\begin{aligned} q_1 - \frac{\dot{q}_1}{\dot{q}_2} (1 + q_2^2)^{1/2} \ln [q_2 + (1 + q_2^2)^{1/2}] \\ = C_1 - \frac{C_4}{C_5} (1 + C_2^2)^{1/2} \ln [C_2 + (1 + C_2^2)^{1/2}]. \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

可以证明以上6个积分是彼此独立的.这样,(21)—(26)式就是相应完整系统(5)的解,其中有6个任意常数.

实际上,只要有守恒量式(21)—(23),经过积分也可以求得方程(5)的解.将(23)式积分,得

$$q_2 = C_5 t + C_2, \quad (27)$$

将其代入方程(22)并积分,得

$$\begin{aligned} q_1 = \frac{C_4}{C_5} (1 + C_2^2)^{1/2} \ln \left\{ (C_5 t + C_2) \right. \\ \left. + [(C_5 t + C_2)^2 + 1]^{1/2} \right\} \\ - \frac{C_4}{C_5} (1 + C_2^2)^{1/2} \ln [C_2 + (C_2^2 + 1)^{1/2}] + C_1. \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

最后,将(27),(28)式代入方程(21)并积分,得

$$\begin{aligned} q_3 = \pm \iint \left[ C_4^2 + C_6^2 - \frac{C_4^2(1 + C_2^2)}{1 + (C_5 t + C_2)^2} \right]^{1/2} dt + C_3. \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

(27)—(29)式就是方程(5)的解.

## 4. 非完整系统的解

Rosenberg 非完整系统问题的解,可在相应完整系统的解(21)—(26)或(27)—(29)中找到.文献[18]已经证明,如果运动的初始条件满足非完整约束方程,则相应完整系统的解就给出非完整系统的运动.

将初始条件(20)代入约束方程(2),得到

$$C_6 - C_2 C_4 = 0, \quad (30)$$

于是 Rosenberg 问题的解可表示为(21)—(26),(30)或(27)—(30),其中有5个任意常数.

## 5. 结 论

因为非完整力学系统的复杂性,很少问题能够求得最终解.本文利用 Noether 对称性理论求出全部积分或一半积分就可将 Rosenberg 问题解到底.

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## Symmetries and conserved quantities of the Rosenberg problem\*

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### Abstract

The Rosenberg problem is a typical but not a too complex problem of nonholonomic mechanical systems. By using the theory of Noether symmetries of nonholonomic systems, the conserved quantities of the problem is successively deduced, and the final result is obtained.

**Keywords:** nonholonomic systems, symmetries, conserved quantities, integral

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