

磁场中带电粒子阻尼运动的分析力学表示

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研究带电粒子在磁场中作阻尼运动的分析力学表示. 首先, 求解运动微分方程的 Birkhoff 力学逆问题, 得到带电粒子的 4 个 Rirkhoff 表示; 其次, 导出 4 个状态空间中 Lagrange 表示和对应的 4 个位形空间中 Lagrange 表示; 第三, 构造出 4 个 Hamilton 函数; 最后, 从粒子运动的分析力学表示直接得到 4 个第一积分, 并求出运动方程的解.

关键词: 约化的 Lorentz-Dirac 方程, 分析力学表示, 逆问题

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1 引言

分析力学的发展形成了一整套独特的研究动力学方程的方法, 这些方法对求解一般微分方程也是有效的, 为此, 先应将微分方程分析力学化, 即将微分方程表示成分析力学形式, 如 Lagrange 方程, Hamilton 方程或 Birkhoff 方程^[1]. 这种问题是分析力学逆问题, 其核心是从给出的微分方程构造出对应的系统特征函数, 如 Lagrange 函数、Hamilton 函数或 Birkhoff 函数和函数组, 关于这个热门课题已有很多成果^[2-12].

文献 [13] 和 [14] 中, 研究了约化的 Lorentz-Dirac 方程

$$\ddot{x} = \alpha \dot{x} - \beta \dot{y}, \quad \ddot{y} = \beta \dot{x} + \alpha \dot{y}, \quad (1)$$

该方程描述磁场中带电粒子作平面阻尼运动, 文献给出的 Lagrange 函数为

$$L = \frac{1}{2} \dot{x} \ln(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2) + \dot{y} \arctan \frac{\dot{x}}{\dot{y}} + \alpha x - \beta y, \quad (2)$$

同时借助将方程 (1) 一阶化和引入辅助变量, 构造出比较复杂的 Hamilton 函数. 本文通过不同的路径继续研究方程 (1) 的分析力学化, 首先导出方程 (1) 的 Birkhoff 表示, 再变换得到 Lagrange 表示和 Hamilton 表示. 我们得到四组表示, 其中一组表

示中 Lagrange 函数与 (2) 式 L 相同, 而其他三组则不同, 得到的 Hamiton 函数比文献 [13] 中简化. 最后, 从分析力学表示得到了方程 (1) 的解.

2 磁场中带电粒子阻尼运动的 Birkhoff 表示

方程 (1) 是坐标空间中粒子运动微分方程, 引入速度空间变量, 则可写成状态空间中方程

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= u, & \dot{y} &= v, \\ \dot{u} &= \alpha u - \beta v, & \dot{v} &= \beta u + \alpha v. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

引入 Birkhoff 变量^[3,5]

$$a^1 = x, \quad a^2 = y, \quad a^3 = u, \quad a^4 = v, \quad (4)$$

方程 (3) 写成

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{a}^1 &= \sigma^1 = a^3, & \dot{a}^2 &= \sigma^2 = a^4, \\ \dot{a}^3 &= \sigma^3 = \alpha a^3 - \beta a^4, \\ \dot{a}^4 &= \sigma^4 = \beta a^3 + \alpha a^4. \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

设方程 (5) 的 Birkhoff 函数组为 $R_\mu(t, a)$ ($\mu = 1, 2, 3, 4$), Birkhoff 函数为 $B(t, a)$, Birkhoff 方程为

$$\omega_{\mu\nu} \dot{a}^\nu - \frac{\partial B}{\partial a^\mu} - \frac{\partial R_\mu}{\partial t} = 0 \quad (\mu, \nu = 1, 2, 3, 4), \quad (6)$$

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式中 Birkhoff 张量为

$$\omega_{\mu\nu} = \frac{\partial R_\nu}{\partial a^\mu} - \frac{\partial R_\mu}{\partial a^\nu}. \quad (7)$$

若方程(6)与方程(5)等价, 则 $\omega_{\mu\nu}$ 应满足下列方程[7]:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \omega_{\mu\nu}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \omega_{\mu\nu}}{\partial a^\rho} \sigma^\rho - \omega_{\nu\rho} \frac{\partial \sigma^\rho}{\partial a^\mu} \\ + \omega_{\mu\rho} \frac{\partial \sigma^\rho}{\partial a^\nu} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

将方程(5)中 $\sigma_\mu (\mu = 1, 2, 3, 4)$ 代入方程, 得到确定 $\omega_{\mu\nu}$ 的 6 个独立分量的方程如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \omega_{12}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \omega_{12}}{\partial a^1} a^3 + \frac{\partial \omega_{12}}{\partial a^2} a^4 + \frac{\partial \omega_{12}}{\partial a^3} \\ \times (\alpha a^3 - \beta a^4) + \frac{\partial \omega_{12}}{\partial a^4} (\beta a^3 + \alpha a^4) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial \omega_{13}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \omega_{13}}{\partial a^1} a^3 + \frac{\partial \omega_{13}}{\partial a^2} a^4 + \frac{\partial \omega_{13}}{\partial a^3} \\ \times (\alpha a^3 - \beta a^4) + \frac{\partial \omega_{13}}{\partial a^4} (\beta a^3 + \alpha a^4) \\ + \alpha \omega_{13} + \beta \omega_{14} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial \omega_{14}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \omega_{14}}{\partial a^1} a^3 + \frac{\partial \omega_{14}}{\partial a^2} a^4 + \frac{\partial \omega_{14}}{\partial a^3} \\ \times (\alpha a^3 - \beta a^4) + \frac{\partial \omega_{14}}{\partial a^4} (\beta a^3 + \alpha a^4) \\ + \omega_{12} - \beta \omega_{13} + \alpha \omega_{14} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial \omega_{23}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \omega_{23}}{\partial a^1} a^3 + \frac{\partial \omega_{23}}{\partial a^2} a^4 + \frac{\partial \omega_{23}}{\partial a^3} \\ \times (\alpha a^3 - \beta a^4) + \frac{\partial \omega_{23}}{\partial a^4} (\beta a^3 + \alpha a^4) \\ + \omega_{21} + \alpha \omega_{23} + \beta \omega_{24} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial \omega_{24}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \omega_{24}}{\partial a^1} a^3 + \frac{\partial \omega_{24}}{\partial a^2} a^4 + \frac{\partial \omega_{24}}{\partial a^3} \\ \times (\alpha a^3 - \beta a^4) + \frac{\partial \omega_{24}}{\partial a^4} (\beta a^3 + \alpha a^4) \\ - \beta \omega_{23} + \alpha \omega_{24} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial \omega_{34}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \omega_{34}}{\partial a^1} a^3 + \frac{\partial \omega_{34}}{\partial a^2} a^4 + \frac{\partial \omega_{34}}{\partial a^3} \\ \times (\alpha a^3 - \beta a^4) + \frac{\partial \omega_{34}}{\partial a^4} (\beta a^3 + \alpha a^4) \\ - \omega_{41} - \alpha \omega_{43} + \omega_{32} + \alpha \omega_{34} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

方程组(9)的解不是唯一的, 列出 4 组解如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_{12} &= -\omega_{21} = 0, \\ \omega_{13} &= -\omega_{31} = \frac{a^3}{(a^3)^2 + (a^4)^2}, \\ \omega_{14} &= -\omega_{41} = \frac{a^4}{(a^3)^2 + (a^4)^2}, \\ \omega_{23} &= -\omega_{32} = \frac{a^4}{(a^3)^2 + (a^4)^2}, \\ \omega_{24} &= -\omega_{42} = -\frac{a^3}{(a^3)^2 + (a^4)^2}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\omega_{34} = -\omega_{43} = 0; \quad (10)$$

$$\omega'_{12} = -\omega'_{21} = 0,$$

$$\omega'_{13} = -\omega'_{31} = -\frac{a^4}{(a^3)^2 + (a^4)^2},$$

$$\omega'_{14} = -\omega'_{41} = \frac{a^3}{(a^3)^2 + (a^4)^2},$$

$$\omega'_{23} = -\omega'_{32} = \frac{a^3}{(a^3)^2 + (a^4)^2},$$

$$\omega'_{24} = -\omega'_{42} = \frac{a^4}{(a^3)^2 + (a^4)^2},$$

$$\omega'_{34} = -\omega'_{43} = 0; \quad (11)$$

$$\bar{\omega}_{12} = -\bar{\omega}_{21} = 0,$$

$$\bar{\omega}_{13} = -\bar{\omega}_{31} = -e^{-\alpha t} \sin \beta t,$$

$$\bar{\omega}_{14} = -\bar{\omega}_{41} = e^{-\alpha t} \cos \beta t,$$

$$\bar{\omega}_{23} = -\bar{\omega}_{32} = e^{-\alpha t} \cos \beta t,$$

$$\bar{\omega}_{24} = -\bar{\omega}_{42} = e^{-\alpha t} \sin \beta t,$$

$$\bar{\omega}_{34} = -\bar{\omega}_{43} = 0; \quad (12)$$

$$\bar{\omega}'_{12} = -\bar{\omega}'_{21} = 0,$$

$$\bar{\omega}'_{13} = -\bar{\omega}'_{31} = e^{-\alpha t} \cos \beta t,$$

$$\bar{\omega}'_{14} = -\bar{\omega}'_{41} = e^{-\alpha t} \sin \beta t,$$

$$\bar{\omega}'_{23} = -\bar{\omega}'_{32} = e^{-\alpha t} \sin \beta t,$$

$$\bar{\omega}'_{24} = -\bar{\omega}'_{42} = -e^{-\alpha t} \cos \beta t,$$

$$\bar{\omega}'_{34} = -\bar{\omega}'_{43} = 0. \quad (13)$$

为了导出 R_μ , 将(10)式中 $\omega_{\mu\nu}$ 代入(7)式, 得到如下方程:

$$\frac{\partial R_2}{\partial a^1} - \frac{\partial R_1}{\partial a^2} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial R_3}{\partial a^1} - \frac{\partial R_1}{\partial a^3} = \frac{a^3}{(a^3)^2 + (a^4)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial R_4}{\partial a^1} - \frac{\partial R_1}{\partial a^4} = \frac{a^4}{(a^3)^2 + (a^4)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial R_3}{\partial a^2} - \frac{\partial R_2}{\partial a^3} = \frac{a^4}{(a^3)^2 + (a^4)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial R_4}{\partial a^2} - \frac{\partial R_2}{\partial a^4} = -\frac{a^3}{(a^3)^2 + (a^4)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial R_4}{\partial a^3} - \frac{\partial R_3}{\partial a^4} = 0. \quad (14)$$

方程组(14)的解也不是唯一的, 其中一组解为

$$R_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left((a^3)^2 + (a^4)^2 \right),$$

$$R_2 = -\arctan \frac{a^3}{a^4}, \quad N R_3 = R_4 = 0. \quad (15)$$

为了导出 B , 将方程(5)中 σ^μ , (10)式 $\omega_{\mu\nu}$

和(15)式中 R_μ 代入(6)式,得到

$$\frac{\partial B}{\partial a^1} = \alpha, \frac{\partial B}{\partial a^2} = -\beta, \frac{\partial B}{\partial a^3} = -1, \frac{\partial B}{\partial a^4} = 0. \quad (16)$$

由此得到 B 的一个解为

$$B = \alpha a^1 - \beta a^2 - a^3. \quad (17)$$

(15)式中 R_μ 和(17)式中 B ,是与(10)式中 $\omega_{\mu\nu}$ 对应的方程(5)的Birkhoff函数组和函数,是带电粒子运动方程(1)或(3)的一个Birkhoff表示.

类似的程序还可以导出与(11),(12)和(13)式中 $\omega_{\mu\nu}$ 对应的另外3组Birkhoff函数组和函数为

$$\begin{aligned} R'_1 &= -\arctan \frac{a^4}{a^3}, R'_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left((a^3)^2 + (a^4)^2 \right), \\ R'_3 &= R'_4 = 0, B' = \beta a^1 + \alpha a^2 - a^4; \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{R}_1 &= e^{-\alpha t} (a^3 \sin \beta t - a^4 \cos \beta t), \\ \bar{R}_2 &= -e^{-\alpha t} (a^3 \cos \beta t + a^4 \sin \beta t), \\ \bar{R}_3 &= \bar{R}_4 = 0, \\ \bar{B} &= e^{-\alpha t} \left[\frac{1}{2} ((a^3)^2 - (a^4)^2) \sin \beta t \right. \\ &\quad \left. - a^3 a^4 \cos \beta t \right]; \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{R}'_1 &= -e^{-\alpha t} (a^3 \cos \beta t + a^4 \sin \beta t), \\ \bar{R}'_2 &= -e^{-\alpha t} (a^3 \sin \beta t - a^4 \cos \beta t), \\ \bar{R}'_3 &= \bar{R}'_4 = 0, \\ \bar{B}' &= e^{-\alpha t} \left[\frac{1}{2} ((a^4)^2 - (a^3)^2) \cos \beta t \right. \\ &\quad \left. - a^3 a^4 \sin \beta t \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

综上所述,我们导出了4组粒子运动微分方程(1)或(3)的Birkhoff表示,事实上,每一组表示还可以通过Birkhoff规范变换构成新的表示^[3],然而,本文对这样的表示不再引入.

3 从Birkhoff表示导出Lagrange表示和Hamilton表示

3.1 带电粒子运动的状态空间Lagrange表示

由Birkhoff函数组 R_μ 和函数 B ,可以得到系统的一阶Lagrange函数^[3,5]

$$L = -R_\mu \dot{a}^\mu + B, \quad (21)$$

对磁场中带电粒子阻尼运动,作变换(5)的逆变换,即将Birkhoff变量变换成坐标-速度状态变量,就得到粒子状态空间Lagrange函数^[15].例如,由(15)

式 R_μ 和(17)式 B ,可得

$$\begin{aligned} L_{s1} &= \frac{1}{2} \dot{x} \ln(u^2 + v^2) + \dot{y} \arctan \frac{u}{v} \\ &\quad + \alpha x - \beta y - u. \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

对应的状态空间Lagrange方程为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{u \dot{u} + v \dot{v}}{u^2 + v^2} - \alpha &= 0, \frac{v \dot{u} - u \dot{v}}{u^2 + v^2} + \beta = 0, \\ -\frac{u \dot{x} + v \dot{y}}{u^2 + v^2} + 1 &= 0, -\frac{v \dot{x} - u \dot{y}}{u^2 + v^2} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

由方程(23)可以导出方程(3),换句话说,(22)式中 L_{s1} 和方程(23)是粒子运动的状态空间Lagrange表示之一.类似地,由(18),(19)和(20)式还可得另外3个状态空间Lagrange函数

$$\begin{aligned} L_{s2} &= \dot{x} \arctan \frac{v}{u} + \frac{1}{2} \dot{y} \ln(u^2 + v^2) \\ &\quad + \beta x + \alpha y - v, \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_{s3} &= e^{-\alpha t} [(v \cos \beta t - u \sin \beta t) \dot{x} \\ &\quad + (u \cos \beta t + v \sin \beta t) \dot{y} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} (u^2 - v^2) \sin \beta t - uv \cos \beta t], \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_{s4} &= e^{-\alpha t} [(u \cos \beta t + v \sin \beta t) \dot{x} \\ &\quad + (u \sin \beta t - v \cos \beta t) \dot{y} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} (v^2 - u^2) \cos \beta t - uv \sin \beta t]. \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

对应的Lagrange方程不再列出.

3.2 带电粒子运动的位形空间Lagrange表示

文献[15]中给出了力学系统位形空间中Lagrange函数 L_c 和状态空间(坐标-速度空间)中Lagrange函数 L_s 之间的变换关系为

$$L_s = \bar{L}_c + \frac{\partial \bar{L}_c}{\partial u_\alpha} (\dot{q}_\alpha - u_\alpha), \quad (27)$$

式中

$$\bar{L}_c = \bar{L}_c(q, u, t) = L_c(q, \dot{q}, t)|_{\dot{q}_\alpha \rightarrow u_\alpha}. \quad (28)$$

反过来,当已知状态空间Lagrange函数

$$L_s = A_\alpha(q, u, t) \dot{q}_\alpha + G(q, u, t). \quad (29)$$

将改写成

$$L_s = A_\alpha(\dot{q}_\alpha - u_\alpha) + G', \quad (30)$$

其中

$$G'(q, u, t) = G(q, u, t) + A_\alpha u_\alpha. \quad (31)$$

如果 G' 满足下列条件:

$$A_\alpha = \frac{\partial G'}{\partial u_\alpha}, \quad (32)$$

则与 L_s 对应的位形空间中 Lagrange 函数为

$$L_c(q, \dot{q}, t) = G'(q, u, t)|_{u_\alpha \rightarrow \dot{q}_\alpha}. \quad (33)$$

按照上述程序, 将 L_{s1} 改写成

$$\begin{aligned} L_{s1} = & \frac{1}{2}(\dot{x} - u) \ln(u^2 + v^2) \\ & + (\dot{y} - v) \arctan \frac{u}{v} + \frac{1}{2}u \ln(u^2 + v^2) \\ & + v \arctan \frac{u}{v} + \alpha x - \beta y - u, \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

引入

$$\begin{aligned} G'(x, y, u, v, t) = & \frac{1}{2}u \ln(u^2 + v^2) + v \arctan \frac{u}{v} \\ & + \alpha x - \beta y - u, \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

直接就算可验证

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial G'}{\partial u} = & \frac{1}{2} \ln(u^2 + v^2), \\ \frac{\partial G'}{\partial v} = & \arctan \frac{u}{v}. \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

故与 L_{s1} 对应的位形空间 Lagrange 函数

$$\begin{aligned} L_{c1} = & \frac{1}{2}\dot{x} \ln(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2) + \dot{y} \arctan \frac{\dot{x}}{\dot{y}} \\ & + \alpha x - \beta y - \dot{x}. \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

对比(2)式 L, L_{c1} 与 L 只相差一规范变换项 \dot{x} , 换句话, 我们导出了文献[13]的结果. 除此之外, 我们还可以得到另外 3 个分别与 L_{s2}, L_{s3} 和 L_{s4} 对应的位形空间 Lagrange 函数

$$\begin{aligned} L_{c2} = & \dot{x} \arctan \frac{\dot{y}}{\dot{x}} + \frac{1}{2}\dot{y} \ln(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2) \\ & + \beta x + \alpha y - \dot{y}, \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

$$L_{c3} = e^{-\alpha t} \left[\frac{1}{2}(\dot{y}^2 - \dot{x}^2) \sin \beta t + \dot{x} \dot{y} \cos \beta t \right], \quad (39)$$

$$L_{c4} = e^{-\alpha t} \left[\frac{1}{2}(\dot{x}^2 - \dot{y}^2) \cos \beta t + \dot{x} \dot{y} \sin \beta t \right]. \quad (40)$$

这 3 个 Lagrange 函数是文献[13]中未得到的结果, 其中 L_{c3} 和 L_{c4} 是速度的二次函数, 且不显含坐标 x 和 y , 可以直接得到 2 个独立的循环积分, 而 L_{c1} 和 L_{c2} 不显含时间 t , 可以直接得到 2 个 Jacobi 积分.

3.3 带电粒子运动的 Hamilton 表示

由粒子运动的 Birkhoff 表示, 状态空间 Lagrange 表示和位形空间 Lagrange 表示都可以导出 Hamilton 表示^[15,16]. 略去推导过程, 直接给出 4

个 Hamilton 函数以及对应的广义动量表达式如下:

$$P_{x1} = \frac{1}{2} \ln(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2), p_{y1} = \arctan \frac{\dot{x}}{\dot{y}}, \quad (41)$$

$$H_1 = e^{P_{x1}} \sin p_{y1} - \alpha x + \beta y; \quad (42)$$

$$P_{x2} = \arctan \frac{\dot{y}}{\dot{x}}, p_{y2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2), \quad (43)$$

$$H_2 = e^{P_{y2}} \cos P_{x2} - \beta x - \alpha y; \quad (44)$$

$$P_{x3} = e^{-\alpha t} (\dot{y} \cos \beta t - \dot{x} \sin \beta t), \quad (45)$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_3 = & \frac{1}{2} e^{\alpha t} \left[(P_{y3}^2 - P_{x3}^2) \sin \beta t \right. \\ & \left. + 2P_{x3}P_{y3} \cos \beta t \right]; \end{aligned} \quad (46)$$

$$P_{x4} = e^{-\alpha t} (\dot{x} \cos \beta t + \dot{y} \sin \beta t), \quad (47)$$

$$P_{y4} = e^{-\alpha t} (\dot{x} \sin \beta t - \dot{y} \cos \beta t), \quad (47)$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_4 = & \frac{1}{2} e^{\alpha t} \left[(P_{x4}^2 - P_{y4}^2) \cos \beta t \right. \\ & \left. + P_{x4}P_{y4} \sin \beta t \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (48)$$

根据导出的 4 个 Hamilton 函数, 可以从 H_1 和 H_2 得到两个广义能量积分, 从 H_3 和 H_4 可以得到 4 个广义动量积分(独立的只有 2 个). 此外, 文献[13]中指出得到 Hamilton 函数是带电粒子在磁场中阻尼运动量子化的第一步, 对比文献[13]中得到的 Hamilton 函数, 可以看出这里得到的 4 个 Hamilton 函数, 特别是 H_3 和 H_4 的结构简单, 更容易量子化.

4 带电粒子运动微分方程的解

在得到带电粒子运动微分方程(1)的分析力学表示后, 可以用分析力学方法求解. 例如, 由(37)–(40)式的 Lagrange 函数可以直接得到 4 个独立的第一积分

$$\dot{x} - \alpha x + \beta y = c_1, \quad (49)$$

$$\dot{y} - \beta x - \alpha y = c_2, \quad (50)$$

$$e^{-\alpha t} (\dot{x} \cos \beta t + \dot{y} \sin \beta t) = c_3, \quad (51)$$

$$e^{-\alpha t} (\dot{x} \sin \beta t - \dot{y} \cos \beta t) = c_4, \quad (52)$$

其中 c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4 为积分常数. 从(49)–(52)式直接用代数方法得到方程(1)的解

$$\dot{x} = (c_3 \cos \beta t + c_4 \sin \beta t) e^{\alpha t}, \quad (53)$$

$$\dot{y} = (c_3 \sin \beta t - c_4 \cos \beta t) e^{\alpha t}, \quad (54)$$

$$x = \frac{1}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} \{ c_3 e^{\alpha t} (\alpha \cos \beta t + \beta \sin \beta t) \}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & +c_4 e^{\alpha t}(\alpha \sin \beta t - \beta \cos \beta t) \\
 & -\alpha c_1 - \beta c_2 \}, \\
 y = & \frac{1}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} \{ c_3 e^{\alpha t}(\alpha \sin \beta t - \beta \cos \beta t) \\
 & -c_4 e^{\alpha t}(\alpha \cos \beta t + \beta \sin \beta t) \\
 & +\beta c_1 - \alpha c_2 \}.
 \end{aligned}
 \quad (55) \quad (56)$$

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Analytical mechanics representations of a moving charged particle in a magnetic field with radiation friction

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Abstract

The analytical mechanics representations of a charged particle moving in a uniform magnetic field with radiation friction are studied. First, by solving the inverse problem of Birkhoffian mechanics for the differential equations of motion the 4 Birkhoffian representations of the charged particle are obtained. Secondly, 4 Lagrangian representations in the state space and 4 Lagrangian representations in the configuration space are derived, and then 4 Hamiltonians are constructed. Lastly, 4 first integrals are obtained from the analytical mechanics representations of the moving particle, and the solutions of the equations of motion are presented.

Keywords: reduced Lorentz-Dirac equation, analytical mechanics representation, inverse problem

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