

离散差分序列变质量 Hamilton 系统的 Lie 对称性与 Noether 守恒量*

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本文研究离散差分序列变质量 Hamilton 系统的 Lie 对称性与 Noether 守恒量. 构建了离散差分序列变质量 Hamilton 系统的差分动力学方程, 给出了离散差分序列变质量 Hamilton 系统差分动力学方程在无限小变换群下的 Lie 对称性的确定方程和定义, 得到了离散力学系统 Lie 对称性导致 Noether 守恒量的条件及形式, 举例说明结果的应用.

关键词: 离散力学, Hamilton 系统, Lie 对称性, Noether 守恒量

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1 引言

对称性原理是物理学中更高层次的法则^[1], 对称性与守恒量之间存在潜在关系. 寻求力学系统的守恒量问题不仅具有数学意义, 而且反映物理本质. 近代分析力学中的对称性主要有 Noether 对称性^[2]、Lie 对称性^[3,4] 和 Mei 对称性^[5,6], 由这三种对称性直接或间接导致的守恒量主要有 Noether 守恒量, Hojman 守恒量和 Mei 守恒量. Noether 对称性研究了 Hamilton 作用量在无限小变换下的不变性, Lie 对称性研究了系统运动微分方程在无限小变换下的不变性, Mei 对称性研究了系统运动微分方程中的动力学函数经历无限小变换后仍满足原来方程的一种不变性. 约束力学系统中对称性和守恒量的研究已经取得了一系列重要成果^[7-17].

离散力学是近年来分析力学的研究方向之一^[18-21], 其主要思想是利用变分原理构建离散算法, 离散原有的连续系统, 并尽可能多地保留原有系统的结构和性质. Lee^[22,23] 于上世纪 80 年代首次提出了针对离散拉氏系统, 将时间视为一个动力学变量与空间坐标一起离散化的差分变分原理. Chen

等^[24,25] 把离散变分思想扩展运用于 Lagrange 系统与 Hamilton 系统, 得到了离散力学系统的 Euler-Lagrange 方程、正则方程和能量演化方程. Guo 等^[26-28] 给出了离散力学一类新型变分形式-差分离散变分原理, 并提出“Euler-Lagrange 上同调”的概念. Lie 对称性和 Noether 对称性是寻求约束力学系统守恒量的两种重要方法, 近年来被推广运用到了离散系统, Levi 等^[29-31] 从数学方面较详细的研究了离散差分方程和微分差分方程的 Lie 对称性理论. Dorodnitsyn^[32] 建立了离散 Lagrange 系统的 Noether 理论. 本文研究离散差分序列变质量 Hamilton 系统的 Lie 对称性与 Noether 守恒量. 构建了离散差分序列变质量 Hamilton 系统的差分动力学方程, 给出了离散差分序列变质量 Hamilton 系统差分动力学方程在无限小变换群下的 Lie 对称性, 导出了离散力学系统 Lie 对称性的 Noether 守恒量.

2 Hamilton 系统的差分动力学方程

单自由度的力学系统用 Lagrange 函数 $L(t, q, \dot{q})$ 或 Hamilton 函数 $H(t, q, p)$ 来表示, Hamilton 系统

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中质点的质量, 非势广义力和广义反推力分别表示为 $m(t, q, p)$, $Q(t, q, p)$ 和 $P(t, q, p)$, Lagrange 函数和 Hamilton 函数通过 Legendre 逆变换建立等价系, 为

$$\dot{q} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p},$$

$$L(t, q, \dot{q}) = p\dot{q} - H(t, q, p). \quad (1)$$

系统的 Hamilton 泛函作用量表示为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L(t, q, \dot{q}) dt \\ &= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} [p\dot{q} - H(t, q, p)] dt \\ &= \int_{q_1}^{q_2} pdq - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} H(t, q, p) dt. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

根据完整系统的 Hamilton 原理^[1] 在变质量系统中的应用有

$$\Delta S = - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} [P(t, q, p) + Q(t, q, p)] \delta q dt, \quad (3)$$

根据全变分原理^[1], (3) 式可化为

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta S &= - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} [P(t, q, p) + Q(t, q, p)] \Delta q dt \\ &\quad + \int_{q_1}^{q_2} [P(t, q, p) + Q(t, q, p)] \Delta t dq. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

在离散力学中, 用离散差分序列 $q_i(t_i)$ 和 $p_i(t_i)$ ($i = 0, 1, \dots, N$) 来代替连续的位形 $q(t)$ 和相空间中的 $p(t)$, 连续坐标 p 和 q 分别用离散中性差分坐标形式 $(p_k + p_{k+1})/2$ 和 $(q_k + q_{k+1})/2$ 表示, 相应 Hamilton 系统中离散形式的 Hamilton 函数, 质点的质量, 非势广义力和广义反推力分别表示为

$$\begin{aligned} &H_d(t_k, t_{k+1}, q_k, q_{k+1}, p_k, p_{k+1}), \\ &m_d(t_k, t_{k+1}, q_k, q_{k+1}, p_k, p_{k+1}), \\ &Q_d(t_k, t_{k+1}, q_k, q_{k+1}, p_k, p_{k+1}), \\ &P_d(t_k, t_{k+1}, q_k, q_{k+1}, p_k, p_{k+1}), \\ &(k = 0, 1, \dots, N-1). \end{aligned}$$

离散形式 Hamilton 泛函作用量表示为

$$\begin{aligned} S_d &= \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{2} (p_{k+1} + p_k) (q_{k+1} - q_k) \\ &\quad - \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} H_d(\varphi_k) (t_{k+1} - t_k), \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

离散形式 Hamilton 作用量 (5) 式的全变分为

$$\Delta S_d = \Delta \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{2} (p_{k+1} + p_k) (q_{k+1} - q_k)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &- \Delta \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} H_d(\varphi_k) (t_{k+1} - t_k) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} [H_d(\varphi_k) - H_d(\varphi_{k-1}) \\ &\quad - D_1 H_d(\varphi_k) (t_{k+1} - t_k) \\ &\quad - D_2 H_d(\varphi_{k-1}) (t_k - t_{k-1})] \Delta t_k \\ &\quad + \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} \left[\frac{1}{2} (p_{k-1} - p_{k+1}) \right. \\ &\quad - D_3 H_d(\varphi_k) (t_{k+1} - t_k) \\ &\quad \left. - D_4 H_d(\varphi_{k-1}) (t_k - t_{k-1}) \right] \Delta q_k \\ &\quad + \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} \left[\frac{1}{2} (q_{k+1} - q_{k-1}) \right. \\ &\quad - D_5 H_d(\varphi_k) (t_{k+1} - t_k) \\ &\quad \left. - D_6 H_d(\varphi_{k-1}) (t_k - t_{k-1}) \right] \Delta p_k \\ &\quad + [H_d(\varphi_0) - D_1 H_d(\varphi_0) (t_1 - t_0)] \Delta t_0 \\ &\quad - [D_2 H_d(\varphi_{N-1}) (t_N - t_{N-1}) + H_d(\varphi_{N-1})] \Delta t_N \\ &\quad - \left[\frac{1}{2} (p_1 + p_0) + D_3 H_d(\varphi_0) \right. \\ &\quad \left. \times (t_1 - t_0) \right] \Delta q_0 + \left[\frac{1}{2} (p_N + p_{N-1}) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - D_4 H_d(\varphi_{N-1}) (t_N - t_{N-1}) \right] \Delta q_N \\ &\quad + \left[\frac{1}{2} (q_1 - q_0) - D_5 H_d(\varphi_0) (t_1 - t_0) \right] \Delta p_0 \\ &\quad + \left[\frac{1}{2} (q_N - q_{N-1}) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - D_6 H_d(\varphi_{N-1}) (t_N - t_{N-1}) \right] \Delta p_N, \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

式中

$$\varphi_k = (t_k, t_{k+1}, q_k, q_{k+1}, p_k, p_{k+1}) \quad (k = 0, 1, \dots, N-1),$$

D_j 表示对离散差分函数第 j 个变量的偏导数, $\Delta t_0 = \Delta t_N = 0$, $\Delta q_0 = \Delta q_N = 0$ 和 $\Delta p_0 = \Delta p_N = 0$ 为固定端点条件.

将 (4) 式离散化, 得

$$\Delta S_d = - \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} [P_d(\varphi_k) + Q_d(\varphi_k)] (t_{k+1} - t_k) \Delta q_k$$

$$+ \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} [P_d(\varphi_k) + Q_d(\varphi_k)](q_{k+1} - q_k)\Delta t_k. \quad (7)$$

由(6)式和(7)式,得

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} [H_d(\varphi_k) - H_d(\varphi_{k-1}) - D_1 H_d(\varphi_k)(t_{k+1} - t_k) \\ & - D_2 H_d(\varphi_{k-1})(t_k - t_{k-1})]\Delta t_k \\ & + \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} \left[\frac{1}{2}(p_{k-1} - p_{k+1}) - D_3 H_d(\varphi_k)(t_{k+1} - t_k) \right. \\ & \left. - D_4 H_d(\varphi_{k-1})(t_k - t_{k-1}) \right] \Delta q_k \\ & + \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} \left[\frac{1}{2}(q_{k+1} - q_{k-1}) - D_5 H_d(\varphi_k)(t_{k+1} - t_k) \right. \\ & \left. - D_6 H_d(\varphi_{k-1})(t_k - t_{k-1}) \right] \Delta p_k \\ & = - \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} [P_d(\varphi_k) + Q_d(\varphi_k)](t_{k+1} - t_k)\Delta q_k \\ & + \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} [P_d(\varphi_k) + Q_d(\varphi_k)](q_{k+1} - q_k)\Delta t_k, \quad (8) \end{aligned}$$

根据等式两边全变分 Δq_k 和 Δp_k 的系数相等,得

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2}(p_{k-1} - p_{k+1}) - D_3 H_d(\varphi_k)(t_{k+1} - t_k) \\ & - D_4 H_d(\varphi_{k-1})(t_k - t_{k-1}) \\ & + [P_d(\varphi_k) + Q_d(\varphi_k)](t_{k+1} - t_k) = 0, \quad (9) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2}(q_{k+1} - q_{k-1}) - D_5 H_d(\varphi_k)(t_{k+1} - t_k) \\ & - D_6 H_d(\varphi_{k-1})(t_k - t_{k-1}) = 0, \quad (10) \end{aligned}$$

(9)式和(10)式是离散差分序列变质量 Hamilton 系统的差分正则方程,由全变分 Δt_k 前系数相等,有

$$\begin{aligned} & H_d(\varphi_k) - H_d(\varphi_{k-1}) - D_1 H_d(\varphi_k)(t_{k+1} - t_k) \\ & - D_2 H_d(\varphi_{k-1})(t_k - t_{k-1}) \\ & - [P_d(\varphi_k) + Q_d(\varphi_k)](q_{k+1} - q_k) = 0. \quad (11) \end{aligned}$$

(11)式为离散差分序列变质量 Hamilton 系统的能量演化方程,(9)—(11)式称为离散差分序列变质量 Hamilton 系统的差分动力学方程.

3 离散差分序列变质量 Hamilton 系统的 Lie 对称性

取离散时间,广义坐标与广义动量的无限小变

换群

$$\begin{aligned} t_k^* &= t_k + \Delta t_k = t_k + \varepsilon \tau_k(t_k, q_k, p_k), \\ q_k^* &= q_k + \Delta q_k = q_k + \varepsilon \xi_k(t_k, q_k, p_k), \\ p_k^* &= p_k + \Delta p_k = p_k + \varepsilon \eta_k(t_k, q_k, p_k), \quad (12) \end{aligned}$$

其中 ε 为无限小参数, τ_k, ξ_k, η_k 为变换群的离散生成元函数,生成元的矢量场表示为

$$X_d^{(0)} = \tau_k \frac{\partial}{\partial t_k} + \xi_k \frac{\partial}{\partial q_k} + \eta_k \frac{\partial}{\partial p_k}, \quad (13)$$

矢量场(13)两个离散点与三个离散点的扩展分别表示为

$$\begin{aligned} X_d^{(1)} &= X_d^{(0)} + \tau_{k+1} \frac{\partial}{\partial t_{k+1}} + \xi_{k+1} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_{k+1}} \\ &+ \eta_{k+1} \frac{\partial}{\partial p_{k+1}}, \quad (14) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_d^{(2)} &= X_d^{(1)} + \tau_{k-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial t_{k-1}} + \xi_{k-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_{k-1}} \\ &+ \eta_{k-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial p_{k-1}}. \quad (15) \end{aligned}$$

差分动力学方程(9)—(11)改写为

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2}(p_{k-1} - p_{k+1}) - D_3 H_d(\varphi_k)(t_{k+1} - t_k) \\ & - D_4 H_d(\varphi_{k-1})(t_k - t_{k-1}) \\ & + [P_d(\varphi_k) + Q_d(\varphi_k)](t_{k+1} - t_k) = U(\omega_k) = 0, \quad (16) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2}(q_{k+1} - q_{k-1}) - D_5 H_d(\varphi_k)(t_{k+1} - t_k) \\ & - D_6 H_d(\varphi_{k-1})(t_k - t_{k-1}) \\ & = V(\omega_k) = 0, \quad (17) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & H_d(\varphi_k) - H_d(\varphi_{k-1}) - D_1 H_d(\varphi_k)(t_{k+1} - t_k) \\ & - D_2 H_d(\varphi_{k-1})(t_k - t_{k-1}) \\ & - [P_d(\varphi_k) + Q_d(\varphi_k)](q_{k+1} - q_k) \\ & = W(\omega_k) = 0, \quad (18) \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\omega_k = (t_{k-1}, t_k, t_{k+1}, q_{k-1}, q_k, q_{k+1}, p_{k-1}, p_k, p_{k+1})$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots, N-1$).对离散差分方程(16)—(18)做三个离散点的扩展,可得

$$X_d^{(2)}[U(\omega_k)] = 0, \quad (19)$$

$$X_d^{(2)}[V(\omega_k)] = 0, \quad (20)$$

$$X_d^{(2)}[W(\omega_k)] = 0. \quad (21)$$

于是,可得如下定义:

定义 如果离散生成元函数 τ_k, ξ_k, η_k 满足方程 (19)—(21), 则相应的差分动力学方程 (9)—(11) 的不变性是离散差分序列变质量 Hamilton 系统的 Lie 对称性, 方程 (19)—(21) 是 Lie 对称性的确定方程.

4 离散差分序列变质量 Hamilton 系统的 Noether 守恒量

引入离散变量和离散函数的递推算符和一次导数算符分别为

$$R_{\pm}f(z_k) = f(z_{k\pm 1}), \quad (22)$$

$$D_d f(z_k) = \frac{R_+ f(z_k) - f(z_k)}{t_{k+1} - t_k}. \quad (23)$$

命题 如果离散差分序列变质量 Hamilton 系统 Lie 对称性的离散生成元函数 τ_k, ξ_k, η_k 和离散规范函数 $G_{Nk}(t_k, q_k, p_k)$ 满足下列等式:

$$\begin{aligned} & H_d(\varphi_k)D_d(\tau_k) + X_d^{(1)}[H_d(\varphi_k)] \\ & - \frac{1}{2}(p_{k+1} + p_k)D_d(\xi_k) + \frac{1}{2}(q_{k+1} + q_k)D_d(\eta_k) \\ & - [P_d(\varphi_k) + Q_d(\varphi_k)][\xi_k - D_d(q_k)\tau_k] + D_d(G_{Nk}) \\ & = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

则系统存在如下形式的离散形式的 Noether 守恒量

$$\begin{aligned} I_N &= \tau_k(t_k - t_{k-1})D_2[R-H_d(\varphi_k)] \\ &+ \xi_k(t_k - t_{k-1})D_4[R-H_d(\varphi_k)] \\ &+ \eta_k(t_k - t_{k-1})D_6[R-H_d(\varphi_k)] \\ &+ \tau_k R-H_d(\varphi_k) - \frac{1}{2}(p_{k-1} + p_k)\xi_k \\ &+ \frac{1}{2}(q_{k-1} + q_k)\eta_k + G_{Nk} = \text{const}. \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

证明 展开等式 (24), 得

$$\begin{aligned} & H_d(\varphi_k)D_d(\tau_k) + X_d^{(1)}[H_d(\varphi_k)] \\ & - \frac{1}{2}(p_{k+1} + p_k)D_d(\xi_k) + \frac{1}{2}(q_{k+1} + q_k)D_d(\eta_k) \\ & - [P_d(\varphi_k) + Q_d(\varphi_k)][\xi_k - D_d(q_k)\tau_k] + D_d(G_{Nk}) \\ & = \tau_k \left\{ \frac{\partial H_d(\varphi_k)}{\partial t_k} + \frac{t_k - t_{k-1}}{t_{k+1} - t_k} \frac{\partial H_d(\varphi_{k-1})}{\partial t_k} \right. \\ & + \frac{H_d(\varphi_{k-1}) - H_d(\varphi_k)}{t_{k+1} - t_k} \\ & \left. + [P_d(\varphi_k) + Q_d(\varphi_k)] \frac{q_{k+1} - q_k}{t_{k+1} - t_k} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & + \xi_k \left\{ \frac{\partial H_d(\varphi_k)}{\partial q_k} + \frac{t_k - t_{k-1}}{t_{k+1} - t_k} \frac{\partial H_d(\varphi_{k-1})}{\partial q_k} \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{1}{2} \frac{p_{k-1} - p_{k+1}}{t_{k+1} - t_k} - [P_d(\varphi_k) + Q_d(\varphi_k)] \right\} \\ & + \eta_k \left[\frac{\partial H_d(\varphi_k)}{\partial p_k} + \frac{t_k - t_{k-1}}{t_{k+1} - t_k} \right. \\ & \left. \times \frac{\partial H_d(\varphi_{k-1})}{\partial p_k} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{q_{k+1} - q_{k-1}}{t_{k+1} - t_k} \right] \\ & + D_d \left\{ \tau_k(t_k - t_{k-1})D_2[R-H_d(\varphi_k)] \right. \\ & + \xi_k(t_k - t_{k-1})D_4[R-H_d(\varphi_k)] \\ & + \eta_k(t_k - t_{k-1})D_6[R-H_d(\varphi_k)] + \tau_k R-H_d(\varphi_k) \\ & - \frac{1}{2}(p_{k-1} + p_k)\xi_k \\ & \left. + \frac{1}{2}(q_{k-1} + q_k)\eta_k + G_{Nk} \right\} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

根据离散差分序列变质量 Hamilton 系统 Lie 对称性的定义, 将方程 (9)—(11), (24) 代入 (26) 式, 得

$$D_d(I_N) = 0. \quad (27)$$

以上可证

$$\begin{aligned} I_N &= \tau_k(t_k - t_{k-1})D_2[R-H_d(\varphi_k)] \\ &+ \xi_k(t_k - t_{k-1})D_4[R-H_d(\varphi_k)] + \eta_k(t_k - t_{k-1}) \\ &\times D_6[R-H_d(\varphi_k)] + \tau_k R-H_d(\varphi_k) \\ &- \frac{1}{2}(p_{k-1} + p_k)\xi_k + \frac{1}{2}(q_{k-1} + q_k)\eta_k \\ &+ G_{Nk} = \text{const}. \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

5 算例

离散差分序列 Hamilton 系统的 Hamilton 函数为

$$H_d(\varphi_k) = \frac{p_{k+1}^2 + p_k^2}{2m_d}, \quad (29)$$

其中离散形式质量为

$$m_d = m_0[1 - K/2(t_k + t_{k+1})]. \quad (30)$$

离散形式广义力

$$Q_d(\varphi_k) = \alpha \frac{p_{k+1} - p_k}{t_{k+1} - t_k}, \quad (31)$$

其中 m_0, K 和 α 为常量, 研究离散系统的 Lie 对称性与 Noether 守恒量.

递推形式的 Hamilton 函数为

$$H_d(\varphi_{k-1}) = \frac{p_k^2 + p_{k-1}^2}{m_0(2 - Kt_{k-1} - Kt_k)}, \quad (32)$$

离散形式广义反推力为

$$P_d(\varphi_k) = \beta \frac{p_{k+1} - p_k}{t_{k+1} - t_k}, \quad (33)$$

其中 β 为常量.

计算 $D_1H_d(\varphi_k), D_2H_d(\varphi_{k-1}), D_3H_d(\varphi_k), D_4H_d(\varphi_{k-1}), D_5H_d(\varphi_k), D_6H_d(\varphi_{k-1})$, 得

$$D_1H_d(\varphi_k) = \frac{K(p_{k+1}^2 + p_k^2)}{m_0(2 - Kt_{k+1} - Kt_k)^2}, \quad (34)$$

$$D_2H_d(\varphi_{k-1}) = \frac{K(p_k^2 + p_{k-1}^2)}{m_0(2 - Kt_k - Kt_{k-1})^2}, \quad (35)$$

$$D_3H_d(\varphi_k) = 0, \quad (36)$$

$$D_4H_d(\varphi_{k-1}) = 0, \quad (37)$$

$$D_5H_d(\varphi_k) = \frac{p_k}{m_0(1 - Kt_k/2 - Kt_{k+1}/2)}, \quad (38)$$

$$D_6H_d(\varphi_{k-1}) = \frac{p_k}{m_0(1 - Kt_{k-1}/2 - Kt_k/2)}. \quad (39)$$

将 (34)—(39) 式分别代入方程 (16)—(18), 得到系统的离散差分序列正则方程和能量演化方程为

$$\begin{aligned} U(\omega_k) &= \frac{1}{2}(p_{k-1} - p_{k+1}) + (\alpha + \beta)(p_{k+1} - p_k) \\ &= 0, \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

$$\begin{aligned} V(\omega_k) &= \frac{1}{2}(q_{k+1} - q_{k-1}) \\ &\quad - \frac{p_k(t_{k+1} - t_k)}{m_0(1 - Kt_k/2 - Kt_{k+1}/2)} \\ &\quad - \frac{p_k(t_k - t_{k-1})}{m_0(1 - Kt_{k-1}/2 - Kt_k/2)} = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

$$\begin{aligned} W(\omega_k) &= \frac{p_{k+1}^2 + p_k^2}{m_0(2 - Kt_k - Kt_{k+1})} \\ &\quad - \frac{p_k^2 + p_{k-1}^2}{m_0(2 - Kt_{k-1} - Kt_k)} \\ &\quad - \frac{K(t_{k+1} - t_k)(p_{k+1}^2 + p_k^2)}{m_0(2 - Kt_{k+1} - Kt_k)^2} \\ &\quad - \frac{K(t_k - t_{k-1})(p_k^2 + p_{k-1}^2)}{m_0(2 - Kt_k - Kt_{k-1})^2} \\ &\quad - \frac{(\alpha + \beta)(p_{k+1} - p_k)(q_{k+1} - q_k)}{(t_{k+1} - t_k)}. \end{aligned} \quad (42)$$

将 (40)—(42) 式代入 Lie 对称性的确定方程 (19)—(21), 得

$$\tau_{k-1}D_1U(\omega_k) + \tau_kD_2U(\omega_k) + \tau_{k+1}D_3U(\omega_k)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &+ \xi_{k-1}D_4U(\omega_k) + \xi_kD_5U(\omega_k) \\ &+ \xi_{k+1}D_6U(\omega_k) + \eta_{k-1}D_7U(\omega_k) \\ &+ \eta_kD_8U(\omega_k) + \eta_{k+1}D_9U(\omega_k) = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (43)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\tau_{k-1}D_1V(\omega_k) + \tau_kD_2V(\omega_k) + \tau_{k+1}D_3V(\omega_k) \\ &+ \xi_{k-1}D_4V(\omega_k) + \xi_kD_5V(\omega_k) \\ &+ \xi_{k+1}D_6V(\omega_k) + \eta_{k-1}D_7V(\omega_k) \\ &+ \eta_kD_8V(\omega_k) + \eta_{k+1}D_9V(\omega_k) = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (44)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\tau_{k-1}D_1W(\omega_k) + \tau_kD_2W(\omega_k) + \tau_{k+1}D_3W(\omega_k) \\ &+ \xi_{k-1}D_4W(\omega_k) + \xi_kD_5W(\omega_k) \\ &+ \xi_{k+1}D_6W(\omega_k) + \eta_{k-1}D_7W(\omega_k) \\ &+ \eta_kD_8W(\omega_k) + \eta_{k+1}D_9W(\omega_k) = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (45)$$

设离散生成元函数有如下形式:

$$\tau_k = C_1t_k + C_2q_k + C_3p_k + C_4, \quad (46)$$

$$\xi_k = C_5t_k + C_6q_k + C_7p_k + C_8, \quad (47)$$

$$\eta_k = C_9t_k + C_{10}q_k + C_{11}p_k + C_{12}, \quad (48)$$

式中 $C_1—C_{12}$ 为常数. 可找到离散生成元函数

$$\tau_k = 0, \quad \xi_k = 1, \quad \eta_k = 0. \quad (49)$$

满足离散差分序列变质量 Hamilton 系统的 Lie 性的确定方程 (43)—(45), 因此该系统对应的对称性为 Lie 对称性.

将生成元函数 (49) 代入 (24) 式, 得

$$G_{Nk} = (\alpha + \beta)p_k, \quad (50)$$

根据命题可得

$$I_N = -\frac{1}{2}(p_{k-1} + p_k) + (\alpha + \beta)p_k. \quad (51)$$

6 结论

本文研究离散差分序列变质量 Hamilton 系统的 Lie 对称性与 Noether 守恒量. 构建了离散差分序列变质量 Hamilton 系统的差分动力学方程, 给出了离散差分序列变质量 Hamilton 系统差分动力学方程在无限小变换群下的 Lie 对称性的确定方程和定义, 得到了离散力学系统 Lie 对称性导致 Noether 守恒量的条件及形式. 本文结果更具一般性意义, 对常质量力学系统同样适用, 且可扩展到变质量非完整力学系统.

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The Noether conserved quantity of Lie symmetry for discrete difference sequence Hamilton system with variable mass*

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Abstract

In this paper the Lie symmetry and Noether conserved quantity of a discrete difference sequence Hamilton system with variable mass are studied. Firstly, the difference dynamical equations of the discrete difference sequence Hamilton system with variable mass are built. Secondly, the determining equations and the definition of Lie symmetry for difference dynamical equations of the discrete difference sequence Hamilton system under infinitesimal transformation groups are given. Thirdly, the forms and conditions of Noether conserved quantities to which Lie symmetries will lead in a discrete mechanical system are obtained. Finally, an example is given to illustrate the application of the results.

Keywords: discrete mechanical system, Hamilton system, Lie symmetry, Noether conserved quantity

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