

广义 Hamilton 系统的 Lie 对称性与守恒量*

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研究广义 Hamilton 系统 Lie 对称性导致的新型守恒量. 首先, 建立系统的微分方程. 其次, 研究一类特殊无限小变换下系统的 Lie 对称性. 第三, 将 Hojman 定理推广到广义 Hamilton 系统. 最后, 举例说明结果的应用.

关键词: 广义 Hamilton 系统, Lie 对称性, 守恒量

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1. 引 言

广义 Hamilton 力学的基本思想是构造一个 Hamilton 系统, 在这个系统中, 正则的共轭变量被非正则变量来替代, 而这些非正则变量通常是系统的物理变量. 20 世纪 50 年代以来, 广义 Hamilton 力学取得了重要进展^[1-3].

用对称性理论来研究力学系统的守恒量是数学物理学中的一个近代发展方向, 主要有 Noether 对称性^[4-9], Lie 对称性^[7, 8, 10-16], 形式不变性^[17-19]等. 由 Lie 对称性寻求守恒量, 往往是通过 Noether 对称性. 如果 Lie 对称性是一个 Noether 对称性, 则可找到一个 Noether 守恒量^[7, 8]. Hojman 对偶数维动力学方程给出一个由 Lie 对称性直接求守恒量的定理^[20], Pillay 和 Leach 指出, Hojman 的守恒量对所有 Noether 对称性都是平凡的^[21], 亦即找不到有意义的守恒量. 本文试图将 Hojman 的定理推广并应用于一般具有奇数维的广义 Hamilton 系统, 并得到非平凡守恒量.

2. 广义 Hamilton 系统的微分方程

广义 Hamilton 系统的微分方程为^[3]

$$\dot{x}_i = J_{ij} \frac{\partial H}{\partial x_j} \quad (i, j = 1, \dots, m), \quad (1)$$

其中 J_{ij} 满足

$$J_{ij}(\mathbf{x}) = -J_{ji}(\mathbf{x}),$$

$$J_{il} \frac{\partial J_{jk}}{\partial x_l} + J_{jl} \frac{\partial J_{ki}}{\partial x_l} + J_{kl} \frac{\partial J_{ij}}{\partial x_l} = 0, \quad (2)$$

而 $H = H(t, \mathbf{x})$ 为 Hamilton 函数. 广义 Hamilton 系统方程的维数可以是奇数的, 如刚体定点运动, 三种群 Volterra 方程, Lorenz 方程的 Robbins 模型等, 都是三维广义 Hamilton 系统^[3, 8].

3. 无限小变换与 Lie 对称性的确定方程

引进无限小变换

$$t^* = t, x_i^*(t^*) = x_i(t) + \Delta x_i \quad (3)$$

或其展开式

$$t^* = t, x_i^*(t^*) = x_i(t) + \epsilon \xi_i(t, \mathbf{x}), \quad (4)$$

其中 ϵ 为无限小参数, ξ_i 为无限小生成元. 由 (3) 式看出, 这是一类特殊的无限小变换, 在实施变换时, 时间保持不变.

方程 (1) 在无限小变换 (4) 下的 Lie 对称性确定方程为

$$\frac{d}{dt} \xi_i = \frac{\partial \alpha_i}{\partial x_j} \xi_j, \quad (5)$$

其中

$$\alpha_i = J_{ij} \frac{\partial H}{\partial x_j}, \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \alpha_j \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}. \quad (7)$$

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4. Hojman 定理的推广

Hojman 对偶数维动力学方程由 Lie 对称性直接找到守恒量的定理^[20], 被称为 Hojman 定理. Pillay 和 Leach 指出, 利用 Hojman 的守恒律导出的不变量对所有 Noether 对称性都是平凡的^[21]. 下面给出 Hojman 定理的推广并应用于广义 Hamilton 系统, 给出系统的非平凡不变量.

定理 对广义 Hamilton 系统(1), 如果存在某函数 $\mu = \mu(t, x)$ 满足条件

$$\frac{\partial \alpha_i}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \ln \mu = 0, \quad (8)$$

则广义 Hamilton 系统有如下形式的守恒量:

$$I_H = \frac{1}{\mu} \left(\frac{\alpha_i \mu \xi_i}{\partial x_i} \right) = \text{const}. \quad (9)$$

证明 将(9)式按方程(1)求对时间的导数, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} I_H &= \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x_i} \xi_i + \frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial x_i} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{\mu^2} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \mu \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x_i} \xi_i + \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x_i} \xi_i \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x_i} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_i + \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial x_i}. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

由(8)式得

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{1}{\mu^2} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \mu &= \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial \alpha_i}{\partial x_i}, \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \mu &= -\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial \alpha_j}{\partial x_j} - \mu \frac{\partial^2 \alpha_j}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}. \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

注意到关系

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \mu - \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial \alpha_j}{\partial x_i}, \quad (12)$$

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_i - \frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial \alpha_j}{\partial x_i}, \quad (13)$$

将(11)(12)(13)式代入(10)式, 并利用方程(5), 得到

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} I_H &= \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial \alpha_i}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x_j} \xi_j + \frac{1}{\mu} \left\{ -\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial \alpha_j}{\partial x_j} - \mu \frac{\partial^2 \alpha_j}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial \alpha_j}{\partial x_i} \right\} \xi_i + \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x_i} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_i + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_i \\ &\quad - \frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial \alpha_j}{\partial x_i} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

证毕.

5. 算 例

下面举例说明上述结果的应用.

某三维广义 Hamilton 系统的微分方程为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_1 &= -g(x_2), \\ \dot{x}_2 &= f(x_1), \\ \dot{x}_3 &= f(x_1) + g(x_2), \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

其中 f, g 为可微函数. 试研究系统的 Lie 对称性与守恒量.

Lie 对称性的确定方程(5)给出

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_1 &= -\frac{\partial g}{\partial x_2} \xi_2, \\ \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_2 &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \xi_1, \\ \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_3 &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \xi_1 + \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_2} \xi_2. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

取生成元

$$\xi_1 = \xi_2 = 0, \xi_3 = \frac{1}{2}(x_1 - x_2 + x_3)^2, \quad (16)$$

它满足方程(15), 因此对应系统的一个 Lie 对称性. 方程(8)给出

$$\mu = 1, \quad (17)$$

而守恒量(9)式给出

$$I_H = \frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial \xi_2}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial \xi_3}{\partial x_3} = x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = \text{const}. \quad (18)$$

这是一个非平凡守恒量.

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Lie symmetry and the conserved quantity of a generalized Hamiltonian system^{*}

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Abstract

For a generalized Hamiltonian system , a new conservation law derived by using the Lie symmetry is studied. Firstly , the differential equations of the system are given. Secondly , the Lie symmetry under special infinitesimal transformations is studied. Thirdly , the theorem of Hojman is generalized to this system. Finally , an example is given to illustrate the application of the result.

Keywords : generalized Hamiltonian system , Lie symmetry , conserved quantity

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