

弱非完整系统的近似守恒量^{*}

葛伟宽[†]

(湖州师范学院物理系, 湖州 313000)
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建立弱非完整系统的运动微分方程, 其中包含小参数. 将无限小变换的生成元和规范函数按小参数的幂级数展开并代入系统的广义 Noether 等式, 利用 Noether 定理求得系统的近似守恒量.

关键词: 弱非完整系统, Noether 定理, 近似守恒量

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1. 引言

对称性与守恒量的研究在力学、数学和物理学上具有重要意义. 有关 Noether 对称性与 Noether 守恒量的研究已取得重要进展^[1-15]. 非完整约束方程中出现小参数的系统称之为弱非完整系统. 文献^[16]研究了弱非完整系统的运动微分方程及其近似解. 文献^[17]利用广义 Noether 定理求得力学系统的近似运动常量. 本文基于文献^[16, 17]研究弱非完整系统的近似守恒量.

2. 弱非完整系统的运动方程

设力学系统的位形由 n 个广义坐标 q_s ($s = 1, \dots, n$) 来确定, 系统的运动受 g 个理想、线性齐次非完整约束

$$f_\beta = \dot{q}_{\varepsilon+\beta} - \mu B_{\varepsilon+\beta, \sigma}(t, \mathbf{q}) \dot{q}_\sigma = 0$$
$$(\beta = 1, \dots, g; \sigma = 1, \dots, \varepsilon; \varepsilon = n - g), \quad (1)$$

其中 μ 为一小参数. 系统的运动微分方程表示为^[16]

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} = Q_s + \lambda_\beta \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \quad (s = 1, \dots, n), \quad (2)$$

其中 $L = L(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}})$ 为系统的 Lagrange 函数, $Q_s = Q_s(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}})$ 为非势广义力, λ_β 为约束乘子. 在运动微分方程积分之前, 可求出约束乘子为 $t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}$ 以及

μ 的函数, 记作

$$\lambda_\beta = \lambda_\beta(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}, \mu), \quad (3)$$

令

$$\Lambda_s = \lambda_\beta \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_s} = \Lambda_s(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}, \mu), \quad (4)$$

它代表广义非完整约束反力, 此时方程 (2) 可表示为

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} = Q_s + \Lambda_s \quad (s = 1, \dots, n), \quad (5)$$

称方程 (5) 为与非完整系统 (1), (2) 相应的完整系统的方程. 如果运动的初始条件满足约束方程 (1), 则相应完整系统 (5) 的解给出非完整系统的运动^[18, 19]. 注意到, 小参数 μ 仅出现于反力 Λ_s 中.

3. 广义 Noether 定理与近似守恒量

对相应完整系统 (5), Noether 等式给出^[1-4]

$$L\dot{\xi}_0 + \frac{\partial L}{\partial t}\xi_0 + \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s}\xi_s + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s}(\dot{\xi}_s - \dot{q}_s\dot{\xi}_0) + (Q_s + \Lambda_s)(\xi_s - \dot{q}_s\dot{\xi}_0) + \dot{G}_N = 0, \quad (6)$$

其中 $\xi_0 = \xi_0(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}})$ 和 $\xi_s = \xi_s(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}})$ 分别为时间和坐标无限小变换的生成元, 而 $G_N = G_N(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}})$ 为规范函数.

非完整约束 (1) 对生成元的限制表示为

$$\xi_{\varepsilon+\beta} - \mu B_{\varepsilon+\beta, \sigma}\dot{\xi}_\sigma = 0. \quad (7)$$

如果生成元 ξ_0, ξ_s 和规范函数 G_N 满足式 (6), 则

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[†] E-mail: gwk@hutc.zj.cn

相应对称性称为相应完整系统的 Noether 对称性,如果还满足限制条件(7),则相应对称性称为弱非完整系统的 Noether 对称性.

与非完整系统和相应完整系统 Noether 对称性相应的 Noether 守恒量有如下形式:

$$I_N = L\xi_0 + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s}(\xi_s - \dot{q}_s\xi_0) + G_N = \text{常数}. \quad (8)$$

(6)–(8)式就是弱非完整系统的广义 Noether 定理的表述.

为求系统的近似守恒量,据文献[2,20]的思想,将 ξ_0 , ξ_s 和 G_N 按小参数 μ 的幂级数展开为

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_0 &= (\xi_0)_0 + \mu(\xi_0)_1 + \dots, \\ \xi_s &= (\xi_s)_0 + \mu(\xi_s)_1 + \dots, \\ G_N &= (G_N)_0 + \mu(G_N)_1 + \dots. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

将(9)式代入(6)式,得到

$$\begin{aligned} &L[(\dot{\xi}_0)_0 + \mu(\dot{\xi}_0)_1 + \dots] \\ &+ \frac{\partial L}{\partial t}[(\xi_0)_0 + \mu(\xi_0)_1 + \dots] \\ &+ \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s}[(\xi_s)_0 + \mu(\xi_s)_1 + \dots] \\ &+ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s}[(\dot{\xi}_s)_0 - \dot{q}_s(\xi_0)_0 + \mu(\dot{\xi}_s)_1 \\ &- \mu\dot{q}_s(\xi_0)_1 + \dots] \\ &+ [Q_s + (\Lambda_s)_0 + \mu(\Lambda_s)_1 + \dots] \\ &\times [(\xi_s)_0 - \dot{q}_s(\xi_0)_0 + \mu(\xi_s)_1 - \mu\dot{q}_s(\xi_0)_1 + \dots] \\ &+ (\dot{G}_N)_0 + \mu(\dot{G}_N)_1 + \dots = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

将(9)式代入(7)式,得到

$$\begin{aligned} &(\xi_{\varepsilon+\beta})_0 + \mu(\xi_{\varepsilon+\beta})_1 + \dots - \mu B_{\varepsilon+\beta,\sigma} \\ &\times [(\xi_\sigma)_0 + \mu(\xi_\sigma)_1 + \dots] = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

如果能由(10)(11)式找到相应的生成元 $(\xi_0)_0$, $(\xi_s)_0$, $(\xi_0)_1$, $(\xi_s)_1$, ... 和规范函数 $(G_N)_0$, $(G_N)_1$, ... ,便可利用(8)式求得弱非完整系统的近似守恒量.如果生成元仅满足(10)式,而不满足(11)式,便可由(8)式求得相应完整系统的近似守恒量.

4. 算 例

为说明上述结果,举一个简单例子.

弱非完整系统为

$$L = \frac{1}{2}(\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2) - q_2, \quad Q_1 = -\dot{q}_1, \quad Q_2 = 0,$$

$$f = \dot{q}_2 - \mu t \dot{q}_1 = 0. \quad (12)$$

方程(2)给出

$$\ddot{q}_1 = -\dot{q}_1 - \lambda \mu t, \quad \ddot{q}_2 + 1 = \lambda, \quad (13)$$

由(12), (13)式求得约束乘子

$$\lambda = \frac{1 + \mu(1-t)\dot{q}_1}{1 + \mu^2 t^2}, \quad (14)$$

于是有

$$\Lambda_1 = -\lambda \mu t = -\mu t - \mu^2 t(1-t)\dot{q}_1 + \dots,$$

$$\Lambda_2 = \lambda = 1 + \mu(1-t)\dot{q}_1 - \mu^2 t^2 + \dots. \quad (15)$$

Noether 等式(10)给出

$$\begin{aligned} &L[(\dot{\xi}_0)_0 + \mu(\dot{\xi}_0)_1 + \dots] - [(\xi_2)_0 + \mu(\xi_2)_1 + \dots] \\ &+ \dot{q}_1[(\dot{\xi}_1)_0 - \dot{q}_1(\xi_0)_0 + \mu(\dot{\xi}_1)_1 - \mu\dot{q}_1(\xi_0)_1 + \dots] \\ &+ \dot{q}_2[(\dot{\xi}_2)_0 - \dot{q}_2(\xi_0)_0 + \mu(\dot{\xi}_2)_1 - \mu\dot{q}_2(\xi_0)_1 + \dots] \\ &+ [-\dot{q}_1 - \mu t + \dots][(\xi_1)_0 - \dot{q}_1(\xi_0)_0 \\ &+ \mu(\xi_1)_1 - \mu\dot{q}_1(\xi_0)_1 + \dots] \\ &+ [1 + \mu(1-t)\dot{q}_1 + \dots] \\ &\times [(\xi_2)_0 - \dot{q}_2(\xi_0)_0 + \mu(\xi_2)_1 - \mu\dot{q}_2(\xi_0)_1 + \dots] \\ &+ (\dot{G}_N)_0 + \mu(\dot{G}_N)_1 + \dots = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

(11)式给出

$$\begin{aligned} &(\xi_2)_0 + \mu(\xi_2)_1 + \dots \\ &- \mu t[(\xi_1)_0 + \mu(\xi_1)_1 + \dots] = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

(16)(17)式有如下解:

$$\begin{aligned} &(\xi_0)_0 = 0, \quad (\xi_1)_0 = 1, \quad (\xi_2)_0 = 0, \\ &(G_N)_0 = q_1, \quad (\xi_0)_1 = 0, \quad (\xi_1)_1 = 0, \\ &(\xi_2)_1 = t, \quad (G_N)_1 = \frac{1}{2}t^2 - q_2, \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

将(18)式代入(8)式,得

$$I_N = \dot{q}_1 + q_1 + \mu\left(\dot{q}_2 t + \frac{1}{2}t^2 - q_2\right) + \dots \quad (19)$$

将(19)式按方程(13)求对时间导数,得

$$\frac{dI_N}{dt} = \mu^2 \{\dots\} + \dots. \quad (20)$$

因此(19)式不是一个严格的守恒量,只是一个近似的守恒量.这类近似守恒量也可称为广义绝热不变量.

5. 结 论

本文研究了弱非完整系统的近似守恒量.将无限小生成元和规范函数按小参数的幂级数展开而求

得近似守恒量的方法,可以推广并应用于其他带小参数的力学系统和物理系统.

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Approximate conserved quantity of a weakly nonholonomic system *

Ge Wei-Kuan[†]

(Department of Physics , Huzhou Teachers College , Huzhou 313000 , China)

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Abstract

The differential equations of motion of a weakly nonholonomic system in which there is a small parameter are established. We develop the generators of infinitesimal transformations and the gauge function via the multiple power-series expansion of the parameter and substitute them into a generalized Noether identity. The Noether theorem is used to obtain an approximate conserved quantity.

Keywords : weakly nonholonomic system , Noether theorem , approximate conserved quantity

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† E-mail : gwk@hutc.zj.cn