

约束系统的变换和推广的 Killing 方程

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提 要

本文从约束系统的作用量和约束方程的普遍变换性质出发,得到了约束系统的推广 Killing 方程组,此方程组的解所生成的变换可产生经典 Noether 定理的守恒量. 讨论了连续系统的时空变换和内禀变换,在变换保持约束方程不变时,指出此变换能导致守恒流的充要条件,给出了对不可压缩连续介质的应用,讨论了对广义力学和经典力学的应用,并给出了推广 Killing 方程组解的某些实例,将 Poincaré 不变量推广到了受约束广义力学系统.

一、引 言

连续对称变换和守恒律的联系由 Noether 定理给出,近来 Noether 定理已被推广到更一般的形式^[1,2]. 众所周知,在经典 Noether 定理中,态函数是独立变量,运动方程是由自由变分原理导出的. 但是在许多约束系统中,其运动由非独立态函数来描述,例如经典力学中的完整约束和非完整约束;连续介质力学中的热力学关系或附加条件;某些经典场论中场量满足的补充条件等等^[3]. 约束系统的运动方程不能按自由变分原理给出. 文献[4,5]中作者讨论了约束系统的变换性质并给出了某些应用^[4,5]. 本文继续这个讨论并将文献[1]的结果推广到受约束系统.

设系统的拉氏量和约束方程含态函数的高阶微商,考虑时空坐标和态函数在无穷小变换下,系统的作用量和约束方程的变更,将导致一个普遍变换结果,沿着约束系统的轨线,得到了约束系统的变换性质,由此出发,导出了约束系统推广的 Killing 方程组,此方程组的解生成的变换将产生经典 Noether 定理守恒量. 我们考虑了连续系统的时空变换和态函数的内禀变换,在变换保持约束方程不变的情形下,此变换能导致约束系统存在守恒流的充要条件. 讨论了不可压缩连续介质的对称变换. 应用于广义力学和经典力学作了较详细讨论,给出了推广 Killing 方程组解的某些实例. 将 Poincaré 不变量推广到了受约束的广义力学系统.

二、约束系统的变换性质

设 $x = (x_\mu)$ 为欧氏空间或闵氏空间中的点,记

$$\partial_\mu = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\mu}, \quad d_\mu = \frac{d}{dx_\mu}, \quad \partial_{\mu(n)} = \underbrace{\partial_\mu \partial_\nu \cdots \partial_\sigma}_n, \quad d_{\mu(n)} = \underbrace{d_\mu d_\nu \cdots d_\sigma}_n, \quad (1)$$

对函数 $f(x)$, 有

$$f_{1\mu} \equiv d_\mu f = \partial_\mu f, \quad f_{1\mu(\rho)} \equiv d_{\mu(\rho)} f = \partial_{\mu(\rho)} f, \quad (2)$$

对函数 $F = F(x; \phi(x), \phi_{1\mu}(x), \cdots, \phi_{1\mu(\rho)}(x), \cdots)$, 有

$$d_\mu F = \left[\partial_\mu + \sum_{\rho=0} \phi_{1\mu(\rho)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi_{1\mu(\rho)}} \right] F. \quad (3)$$

设约束系统的运动由非独立态函数 $\phi^\alpha (\alpha = 1, 2, \cdots, n)$ 来描述, α 为态函数分量指标. 在经典力学中, α 为广义坐标的指标; 在连续介质力学中, α 为位移分量的指标; 在某些场论中, α 可代表张量、旋量或同位旋、么旋等指标. 设约束方程为

$$G_s = G_s(x; \phi_1^\alpha \phi_{1\mu}^\alpha, \cdots, \phi_{1\mu(\rho)}^\alpha \cdots) = 0. \quad (4)$$

设 G_s 中最高阶导数为 M . 系统的作用量为

$$I_D[\phi] = \int_D \mathcal{L}(x; \phi_1^\alpha \phi_{1\mu}^\alpha, \cdots \phi_{1\mu(\rho)}^\alpha \cdots) d(x). \quad (5)$$

拉氏量 $\mathcal{L}$ 中的最高阶导数设为 $N (M \leq N)$. 假设 $\mathcal{L}$ 和 G_s 具有关于变量所要求阶的连续导数, 记^[6]

$$[\mathcal{L}]_{\phi^\alpha} = \sum_{n=0}^N (-1)^n d_{\mu(n)} \mathcal{L}_a^{\mu(n)}, \quad \mathcal{L}_a^{\mu(n)} = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{\substack{\text{指标 } \mu(n) \\ \text{的一切排列}}} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \phi_{1\mu(n)}^\alpha}. \quad (6)$$

假使约束系统的运动方程是由约束变分原理而得的, 即态函数 $\phi^\alpha(x)$ 具有给定的边值且适合线性约束(4)式而使作用量(5)式取极值, 那么 $\phi^\alpha(x)$ 满足 Euler-Lagrange 方程^[5,7]

$$[\mathcal{L}^*]_{\phi^\alpha} = 0, \quad \mathcal{L}^* = \mathcal{L} + \lambda G, \quad (7)$$

其中 $\lambda G = \lambda_s G_s$, $\lambda_s(x)$ 为拉氏乘子.

考虑一变换群, 其无穷小变换为

$$\begin{aligned} x'_\mu &= x_\mu + \tau_{\mu(r)}(x; \phi_1^\alpha, \phi_{1\mu}^\alpha \cdots) \varepsilon_r, \\ \phi'^\alpha(x') &= \phi^\alpha(x) + \xi_{(r)}^\alpha(x; \phi_1^\alpha \phi_{1\mu}^\alpha \cdots) \varepsilon_r. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

并记 $\delta\phi^\alpha = \phi'^\alpha(x') - \phi^\alpha(x)$, $\bar{\delta}\phi^\alpha = \phi'^\alpha(x) - \phi^\alpha(x)$, 那么

$$\bar{\delta}\phi^\alpha = \delta\phi - \phi_{1\nu}^\alpha \delta x_\nu = \varepsilon_r \eta_{(r)}^\alpha, \quad \eta_{(r)}^\alpha = \xi_{(r)}^\alpha - \phi_{1\nu}^\alpha \tau_{\nu(r)}. \quad (9)$$

在变换(8)式下, 作用量(5)式经受变更^[1]为

$$I_D[\phi] \rightarrow I_{D'}[\phi'] = I_D[\phi] + \delta I, \quad (10)$$

$$\delta I = \int_D [\delta \mathcal{L}] d(x), \quad (11)$$

$$[\delta \mathcal{L}] = \varepsilon_r \left\{ d_\mu \left[\mathcal{L} \tau_{\mu(r)} + \sum_{\rho=0}^{N-1} \Pi_a^{\mu\nu(\rho)}(\mathcal{L}) d_{\nu(\rho)} \eta_{(r)}^\alpha + A_{1\mu(r)} \right] + \eta_{(r)}^\alpha [\mathcal{L}]_{\phi^\alpha} + A_{2(r)} \right\}, \quad (12)$$

$$\Pi_a^{\mu\nu(\rho)}(\mathcal{L}) = \sum_{l=0}^{N-(\rho+1)} (-1)^l d_{\lambda(l)} \mathcal{L}_a^{\mu\nu(\rho)\lambda(l)}. \quad (13)$$

在变换(8)式下, 约束方程(4)式经受一变更为

$$\delta G_s = H_s = \varepsilon_r H_{s(r)}(x, \phi_1^\alpha \phi_{1\mu}^\alpha \cdots). \quad (14)$$

由此, 有

$$\sum_{m=0}^M (G_s)_{\alpha}^{\mu(m)} \eta_{(r), \mu(m)}^{\alpha} = H_{s(r)} + K_{s(r)}, \quad (15)$$

$$K_{s(r)} = - \left[G_{s, \mu} \tau_{\mu(r)} + \sum_{m=0}^M (G_s)_{\alpha}^{\mu(m)} \phi_{1\nu\mu(m)} \tau_{\nu(r)} \right]. \quad (16)$$

用 $\lambda_s(x)$ 乘(15)式并对 s 求和,可导出

$$d_{\mu} \left[\sum_{\rho=0}^{M-1} \Pi_{\alpha}^{\mu\nu(\rho)} (\lambda G) d_{\nu(\rho)} \eta_{(r)}^{\alpha} \right] + \eta_{(r)}^{\alpha} [\lambda G]_{\phi^{\alpha}} = \lambda_s [H_{s(r)} + K_{s(r)}]. \quad (17)$$

合并(12)与(17)式,由于李群参数 ε_r 独立,得

$$d_{\mu} \left[\mathcal{L} \tau_{\mu(r)} + \sum_{\rho=0}^{N-1} \Pi_{\alpha}^{\mu\nu(\rho)} (\mathcal{L}^*) d_{\nu(\rho)} \eta_{(r)}^{\alpha} + \Lambda_{1\mu(r)} \right] + \eta_{(r)}^{\alpha} [\mathcal{L}^*]_{\phi^{\alpha}} + \Lambda_{2(r)} \\ = [\delta \mathcal{L}]_{(r)} + \lambda_s [H_{s(r)} + K_{s(r)}]. \quad (18)$$

其中 $[\delta \mathcal{L}] = [\delta \mathcal{L}]_{(r)} \varepsilon_r$. (18) 式给出了约束系统的普遍变换结果,它表示了约束系统的变换性质. 这个结果是文献[4]的推广.

三、推广的 Killing 方程

从约束系统的变换性质出发,可讨论沿着系统运动的轨线(轨线适合方程(7))所导致的结果以及可能产生的守恒流,并指出如何寻求适当的变换,使其导致经典的 Noether 定理.

假设允许 δI 依赖于所有 D 的边界情况,设^[1]

$$[\delta \mathcal{L}] = \varepsilon_r [d_{\mu} \mathcal{Q}_{1\mu(r)} + \mathcal{Q}_{2(r)}], \quad (19)$$

$$\mathcal{Q}_{2(r)} \doteq 0, \text{ 但 } \neq \eta_{(r)}^{\alpha} [\mathcal{L}^*]_{\phi^{\alpha}} + \Lambda_{2(r)}. \quad (20)$$

记号“ $\doteq$ ”代表当 ϕ^{α} 为运动方程的解时等式成立. 这样,(18)式化为

$$d_{\mu} \left[\mathcal{L} \tau_{\mu(r)} + \sum_{\rho=0}^{N-1} \Pi_{\alpha}^{\mu\nu(\rho)} (\mathcal{L}^*) d_{\nu(\rho)} \eta_{(r)}^{\alpha} + \Lambda_{1\mu(r)} - \mathcal{Q}_{1\mu(r)} \right] + \eta_{(r)}^{\alpha} [\mathcal{L}^*]_{\phi^{\alpha}} \\ = \mathcal{Q}_{2(r)} - \Lambda_{2(r)} + \lambda_s [H_{s(r)} + K_{s(r)}]. \quad (21)$$

在 Noether 定理的通常形式中,假定作用量对任何积分区域不变,这表明 $\mathcal{L}$ 准确到散度形式不变, $\Lambda_{2(r)} = 0$, 在它的普遍形式中,假设^[1] $\Lambda_{2(r)} \doteq 0$, 这时沿着系统的轨线,由(21)式得

$$d_{\mu} \left[\mathcal{L} \tau_{\mu(r)} + \sum_{\rho=0}^{N-1} \Pi_{\alpha}^{\mu\nu(\rho)} (\mathcal{L}^*) d_{\nu(\rho)} \eta_{(r)}^{\alpha} + \Lambda_{1\mu(r)} - \mathcal{Q}_{1\mu(r)} \right] = \lambda_s [H_{s(r)} + K_{s(r)}]. \quad (22)$$

如果变换为系统的对称变换,(22)式化为约束系统的推广 Noether 定理^[5]. 如果系统无约束,(22)式化为经典的 Noether 定理^[1].

在变换(8)式下,沿着系统运动的轨线,如果

$$d_{\mu} \left[\sum_{\rho=0}^{M-1} \Pi_{\alpha}^{\mu\nu(\rho)} (\lambda G) d_{\nu(\rho)} \eta_{(r)}^{\alpha} \right] - \lambda_s [H_{s(r)} + K_{s(r)}] = 0, \quad (23)$$

那么,按(22)式得经典 Noether 守恒流方程

$$d_{\mu} \left[\mathcal{L} \tau_{\mu(r)} + \sum_{\rho=0}^{N-1} \Pi_a^{\mu\nu(\rho)}(\mathcal{L}) d_{\nu(\rho)} \eta_{(r)}^a + \Lambda_{1\mu(r)} - \mathcal{Q}_{1\mu(r)} \right] = 0. \quad (24)$$

假设在变换(8)式下,作用量(5)式的不变性准确到一散度项 $\varepsilon_r d_{\mu} \Phi_{\mu(r)}$ 的积分,并设 $\tau_{\mu(r)} = \tau_{\mu(r)}(x, \phi^a)$, $\xi_{(r)}^a = \xi_{(r)}^a(x, \phi^a)$, 那么,可以导出^[8]

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} d_{\mu} \tau_{\mu(r)} + \mathcal{L}_{1\mu} \tau_{\mu(r)} + \mathcal{L}_a^{(0)} \xi_{(r)}^a + \sum_{\rho=0}^{N-1} \mathcal{L}_a^{\mu(\rho)} [d_{\mu(\rho)} (\xi_{(r)}^a - \phi_{1\nu}^a \tau_{\nu(r)}) \\ + \tau_{\nu(r)} \phi_{1\nu\mu(\rho)}^a] = d_{\mu} \Phi_{\mu(r)}. \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

因 $\tau_{\mu(r)}$ 和 $\xi_{(r)}^a$ 仅依赖于 x, ϕ^a 而不依赖于 $\phi_{1\mu(\rho)}^a$, 所以可将(25)式视为未知量 $\tau_{\mu(r)}, \xi_{(r)}^a$ 和 $\Phi_{\mu(r)}$ 的偏微分方程组,对于给定的 $\mathcal{L}$ 和 G_s , 联立方程组(23)和(25), 如果此联立偏微分方程组可解出 $\tau_{\mu(r)}, \xi_{(r)}^a, \Phi_{\mu(r)}$, 则由解 $\tau_{\mu(r)}, \xi_{(r)}^a$ 生成的变换(8)式将导致经典的 Noether 定理的结果(24)式. 我们称偏微分方程组(23)和(25)为约束系统推广的 Killing 方程组.

讨论推广 Killing 方程的若干具体形式. 在系统的对称变换下^[4,5]

$$\sum_{\rho=0}^M (G_s)_{\alpha}^{\mu(\rho)} \xi_{(r), \mu(\rho)}^a = 0 \quad (26)$$

如果(23)式成立.(此时 $H_{s(r)} = 0$.) 对称变换将导致经典 Noether 守恒流方程(24). 方程(23), (25), (26)为对称变换的推广 Killing 方程. 对于不含微商的约束(有限约束), (23)式化为

$$\lambda_s \left[\frac{\partial G_s}{\partial \phi^a} \eta_{(r)}^a - K_{s(r)} \right] = 0. \quad (27)$$

内部对称变换 ($K_{s(r)} = 0$) 的 $\tau_{\mu(r)} = 0$ 和 $\xi_{(r)}^a$ 是推广 Killing 方程组(25), (26), (27)的解. 所以,对于用非独立态函数描述的有限约束系统,内部对称变换导致经典 Noether 守恒流.

又如,设在变换(8)式下约束方程(4)按(14)式变更,由(17)式,方程(23)可写为

$$(\xi_{(r)}^a - \phi_{1\nu}^a \tau_{\nu(r)}) [\lambda G] \phi^a = 0. \quad (28)$$

对于有限约束,(28)式化为

$$(\xi_{(r)}^a - \phi_{1\nu}^a \tau_{\nu(r)}) \lambda_s \frac{\partial G_s}{\partial \phi^a} = 0. \quad (29)$$

如果

$$(\xi_{(r)}^a - \phi_{1\nu}^a \tau_{\nu(r)}) \frac{\partial G_s}{\partial \phi^a} = 0, \quad (30)$$

则(29)式成立.(30)式中不含拉氏乘子,由方程组(25)和(30)的解 $\tau_{\mu(r)}, \xi_{(r)}^a$ 所生成的变换(8)式将导致经典的 Noether 定理.

利用系统的运动方程(7),方程(28)化为

$$(\xi_{(r)}^a - \phi_{1\nu}^a \tau_{\nu(r)}) [\mathcal{L}] \phi^a = 0. \quad (31)$$

如果系统不受约束,运动方程则为 $[\mathcal{L}] \phi^a = 0$, 这样方程(31)自动满足,此时推广的 Killing 方程组就取通常的形式^[8].

假使 $\mathcal{L}$ 和 G_s 至多含 ϕ^a 的一阶微商,方程(23)化为

$$\{\lambda_s[G_s]_{\psi^a} - (\partial_\mu \lambda_s)(G_s)_a^a\}(\xi_{(r)}^a - \phi_{1v}^a \tau_{v(r)}) = 0. \quad (32)$$

如果约束满足 $[G_s]_{\psi^a} = 0$, 并且方程

$$(G_s)_a^a(\xi_{(r)}^a - \phi_{1v}^a \tau_{v(r)}) = 0, \quad (33)$$

与(25)式联立可解出 $\tau_{\mu(r)}$, $\xi_{(r)}^a$, 则由此解生成的变换(8)式将导致经典的 Noether 守恒流方程

$$d_\mu[\mathcal{L} \tau_{\mu(r)} + \mathcal{L}_a^a(\xi_{(r)}^a - \phi_{1v}^a \tau_{v(r)}) + \Lambda_{1\mu(r)} - \mathcal{Q}_{1\mu(r)}] = 0. \quad (34)$$

四、时空变换和内禀变换

1. 局域内禀(部)变换

$$\bar{\delta}\phi^a = i\varepsilon\Gamma_\beta^a\phi^\beta, \quad (35)$$

其中 Γ_β^a 为常数矩阵. 这时

$$\bar{\delta}\phi^a[\mathcal{L}]_{\psi^a} = -\varepsilon d_\mu J_\mu^0 + \bar{\delta}\mathcal{L}, \quad (36)$$

准确到一无散度矢量,

$$J_\mu^0 = i \sum_{\rho=0}^{N-1} \Gamma_\beta^a \Pi_a^{\mu\nu(\rho)}(\mathcal{L}) d_{v(\rho)} \phi^\beta. \quad (37)$$

将(17)与(36)式合并, 因 $K_s = 0$, 得

$$\bar{\delta}\phi^a[\mathcal{L}^*]_{\psi^a} = -\varepsilon d_\mu J_\mu + \bar{\delta}\mathcal{L} + \varepsilon \lambda_s H_s, \quad (38)$$

$$J_\mu = i \sum_{\rho=0}^{N-1} \Gamma_\beta^a \Pi_a^{\mu\nu(\rho)}(\mathcal{L}^*) d_{v(\rho)} \phi^\beta. \quad (39)$$

如果变换(35)式保持约束方程(4)不变, $H_s = 0$, 则 $d_\mu J_\mu = 0$ 的充要条件为 $\bar{\delta}\mathcal{L} \doteq 0$. 在通常的 Noether 定理中, 假定 $\bar{\delta}\mathcal{L} = 0$, 仅是一个充分条件.

显然, 对于有限约束系统且变换保持约束方程不变, 变换(35)式导致经典 Noether 流的充要条件为 $\bar{\delta}\mathcal{L} \doteq 0$.

2. 时空平移变换

$$x_\mu \rightarrow x'_\mu = x_\mu + \varepsilon_\mu, \quad \bar{\delta}\phi^a = -\varepsilon_\mu \phi_{1\mu}^a, \quad (40)$$

于是 ($\mathcal{L}$ 不显含 x)

$$\bar{\delta}\phi^a[\mathcal{L}]_{\psi^a} = \varepsilon_\nu d_\mu T_{\mu\nu}, \quad (41)$$

$$T_{\mu\nu} = \sum_{\rho=0}^{N-1} \Pi_a^{\mu\sigma(\rho)}(\mathcal{L}) \phi_{1\nu\sigma(\rho)}^a - \delta_{\mu\nu} \mathcal{L}. \quad (42)$$

将(17)与(41)式合并, 如果时空平移变换保持约束方程不变, $H_{s(r)} = 0$, 那么沿着系统运动轨线, 有

$$d_\mu T_{\mu\nu}^* = 0, \quad (43)$$

$$T_{\mu\nu}^* = \sum_{\rho=0}^{N-1} \Pi_a^{\mu\sigma(\rho)}(\mathcal{L}^*) \phi_{1\nu\sigma(\rho)}^a - \delta_{\mu\nu} \mathcal{L}. \quad (44)$$

用非独立态函数描述的受约束系统, 平移对称变换导致 $T_{\mu\nu}^*$ 守恒. 但即使是系统仅受有限约束, 它也不能化为经典 Noether 定理给出的能量动量张量 $T_{\mu\nu}$ 守恒.

3. 洛伦兹变换

$$x_\mu \rightarrow x'_\mu = x_\mu + \varepsilon_{\mu\nu} x_\nu, \quad \delta\phi^\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{\mu\nu} D_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha\beta} \phi^\beta. \quad (45)$$

这样^[9], 有

$$\bar{\delta}\phi_{1\rho(m)}^\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{\mu\nu} [D_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha\beta} \phi_{1\rho(m)}^\beta + (x_\mu d_\nu - x_\nu d_\mu) \phi_{1\rho(m)}^\alpha + (\phi_{1\nu}^\alpha x_{\mu|0} - \phi_{1\mu}^\alpha x_{\nu|0})_{1\rho(m)}], \quad (46)$$

$$\bar{\delta}\phi^\alpha[\mathcal{L}]_{\phi^\alpha} = -\frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{\mu\nu} d_\lambda J_{\lambda\mu\nu} + \delta_{x\phi} \mathcal{L}, \quad (47)$$

$$J_{\lambda\mu\nu} = \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \Pi_a^{\lambda\rho(m)}(\mathcal{L}) [D_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha\beta} \phi_{1\rho(m)}^\beta + (\phi_{1\nu}^\alpha x_{\mu|0} - \phi_{1\mu}^\alpha x_{\nu|0})_{1\rho(m)}] + x_\lambda T_{\mu\nu} - x_\mu T_{\lambda\nu}, \quad (48)$$

$$\delta_{x\phi} \mathcal{L} = \sum_{\rho=0}^N \mathcal{L}_a^{\mu(\rho)} (d_{\mu(\rho)} \bar{\delta}\phi^\alpha + \delta x_\nu d_{\nu\mu(\rho)} \phi^\alpha). \quad (49)$$

将(17)与(47)式合并, 如果变换(45)式保持约束方程不变, 那么沿着系统运动的轨线, 守恒方程

$$d_\lambda J_{\lambda\mu\nu}^* = 0 \quad (50)$$

成立的充要条件为 $\delta_{x\phi} \mathcal{L} = 0$. 而

$$J_{\lambda\mu\nu}^* = \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \Pi_a^{\lambda\rho(m)}(\mathcal{L}) [D_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha\beta} \phi_{1\rho(m)}^\beta + (\phi_{1\nu}^\alpha x_{\mu|0} - \phi_{1\mu}^\alpha x_{\nu|0})_{1\rho(m)}] + x_\lambda T_{\mu\nu}^* - x_\mu T_{\lambda\nu}^*. \quad (51)$$

用非独立态函数描述的受约束系统, 洛伦兹对称变换导致 $J_{\lambda\mu\nu}^*$ 守恒, 然而, 即使是系统仅受有限约束, 它也不能化为经典 Noether 定理的角动量张量 $J_{\lambda\mu\nu}$ 守恒.

五、不可压缩连续介质

不可压缩连续介质的运动方程可由约束下的哈密顿原理给出^[10]. 在约束条件

$$G = \rho/\rho_0 - 1 = 0 \quad (52)$$

下, 作用量

$$I = \int \mathcal{L}(R^a, R_{1\mu}^a, R_{1\mu\nu}^a) dV \quad (53)$$

对允许场 $R^a(x)$ 取极值, 如果(52)和(53)式在平移变换下均不变, 就有

$$\partial_\nu T_{\mu\nu} = H_\mu, \quad (54)$$

$$T_{\mu\nu} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial R_{1\nu}^a} R_{1\mu}^a + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial R_{1\nu\sigma}^a} R_{1\sigma\mu}^a - d_\rho \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial R_{1\rho\nu}^a} \right) R_{1\mu}^a - \delta_{\mu\nu} \mathcal{L} + \lambda \frac{\partial G}{\partial R_{1\nu}^a} R_{1\mu}^a, \quad (55)$$

$$H_\mu = \lambda \left[\frac{\partial G}{\partial R^a} R_{1\mu}^a + \frac{\partial G}{\partial R_{1\nu}^a} R_{1\mu\nu}^a \right]. \quad (56)$$

如果拉氏量 $\mathcal{L}$ 中含 R^a 的最高阶导数是一阶的, 则(54)–(56)式化为^[10]

$$\partial_\nu T_{\mu\nu}^* = 0, \quad (57)$$

$$T_{\mu\nu}^* = \rho U u_\mu u_\nu + 2\rho R_\mu^a R_\nu^b \frac{\partial U}{\partial G^{ab}} + (\delta_{\mu\nu} + u_\mu u_\nu) \frac{\rho}{\rho_0} \lambda. \quad (58)$$

类似地,空间转动对称变换导致

$$\partial_\nu J_{\lambda\mu\nu}^* = 0, \quad (59)$$

$$J_{\lambda\mu\nu}^* = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}^*}{\partial R_\nu^a} D_{\lambda\mu}^a R^b + x_\lambda T_{\mu\nu}^* - x_\mu T_{\lambda\nu}^*. \quad (60)$$

因为 R^a 为标量场,由(58)和(60)式,有

$$J_{\lambda\mu\nu}^* = J_{\lambda\mu\nu} + \frac{\rho}{\rho_0} \lambda [x_\lambda (\delta_{\mu\nu} + u_\mu u_\nu) - x_\mu (\delta_{\lambda\nu} + u_\lambda u_\nu)]. \quad (61)$$

六、广 义 力 学

设受约束的广义力学系统用非独立广义坐标 $q_k = q_k(t)$ 来描述 ($1 \leq k \leq f$), 它们的时间导数记为 $\dot{q}_k^{(m)} = D^m q_k = \left(\frac{d}{dt}\right)^m q_k$ ($1 \leq m \leq s_k$), 系统的作用量为^[11]

$$I_\Delta = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L(t; q_k, \dot{q}_k \cdots D^m q_k \cdots) dt. \quad (62)$$

设坐标 q_k 不独立,它们之间有约束方程

$$G_r = G_r(t, q_k) = 0 \quad (r = 1, 2, \cdots, g). \quad (63)$$

$$G_s = a_{sk} \dot{q}_k + b_s = 0 \quad (s = 1, 2, \cdots, l, g + l < f). \quad (64)$$

并记

$$L_{,t} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial t}, \quad L_{,k(0)} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_k}, \quad L_{,k(m)} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial (D^m q_k)}, \quad (65)$$

$$[L]_{q_k} = \sum_{m=0}^{s_k} (-1)^m D^m L_{,k(m)}. \quad (66)$$

此系统的运动方程为

$$[L^*]_{q_k} + \mu_s a_{sk} = 0 \quad (L^* = L + \lambda_r G_r). \quad (67)$$

设约束广义力学系统在变换

$$t \rightarrow t' = t + \delta(\omega) = t + \omega_\sigma \tau^\sigma(t; q_k, \cdots D^m q_k \cdots) + O(\omega^2),$$

$$q_k(t) \rightarrow q'_k(t') = q_k(t) + \delta q_k(\omega) = q_k(t) + \omega_\sigma \xi_k^\sigma(t; q_k, \cdots D^m q_k \cdots) + O(\omega^2) \quad (68)$$

下,有

$$L'(t'; q'_k, \cdots D'^m q'_k \cdots) dt' = L(t; q_k, \cdots D^m q_k \cdots) dt + \omega_\sigma \Phi^\sigma(t; q_k, \cdots D^m q_k \cdots) dt. \quad (69)$$

系统的拉氏函数可添加一时间的全微分项,在无穷小变换下,有

$$L'(t'; q'_k, \cdots D'^m q'_k \cdots) = L(t', q'_k, \cdots D'^m q'_k \cdots) + \omega_\sigma \frac{dQ^\sigma}{dt}, \quad (70)$$

其中 $Q^\sigma = Q^\sigma(t'; q'_k \cdots D'^m q'_k \cdots)$, 由(69)和(70)式,得

$$\left[\delta t \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \delta q_k \frac{\partial}{\partial q_k} + \delta \dot{q}_k \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_k} + \cdots + \delta q_k^{(m)} \frac{\partial^m}{\partial q_k^m} + \cdots + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\delta t) \right] L$$

$$= \omega_\sigma \left(\Phi^\sigma - \frac{dQ^\sigma}{dt} \right). \quad (71)$$

系统作用量的变更为

$$I'_\Delta[q'_k(t')] = I_\Delta[q_k(t)] + \delta I, \quad (72)$$

$$\delta I = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} [\delta L] dt, \quad (73)$$

$$\begin{aligned} [\delta L] &= \omega_\sigma \left\{ [L]_{q_k} \eta_k^\sigma + \frac{d}{dt} \left[L\tau^\sigma + \sum_{m=1}^{s_k} \sum_{j=0}^{s_k-m} (-1)^j L_{,k(m+j)} D^{m-1} \eta_k^\sigma + Q^\sigma \right] \right\} \\ &= \omega_\sigma \Phi^\sigma, \end{aligned} \quad (74)$$

$$\eta_k^\sigma = \xi_k^\sigma - \dot{q}_k \tau^\sigma. \quad (75)$$

约束方程(63),(64)在变换(68)式下的变更为^[4]

$$\frac{\partial G_r}{\partial q_k} \eta_k^\sigma = M_r^\sigma, \quad (76)$$

$$M_r^\sigma = \frac{\partial G_r}{\partial q_k} \xi_k^\sigma - \dot{q}_k \tau^\sigma, \quad (77)$$

$$a_{sk} \eta_k^\sigma = M_s^\sigma, \quad (78)$$

$$M_s^\sigma = \int_0^t (\dot{a}_{sk} \eta_k^\sigma + a_{sk} \dot{\eta}_k^\sigma) dt + a_{sk} \eta_k^\sigma|_{t=0}. \quad (79)$$

用 $\lambda_r(t)$ 乘(76)式, $\mu_s(t)$ 乘(78)式, 并与(74)式合并, 得

$$\begin{aligned} ([L^*]_{q_k} + \mu_s a_{sk}) \eta_k^\sigma + \frac{d}{dt} \left[L\tau^\sigma + \sum_{m=1}^{s_k} \sum_{j=0}^{s_k-m} (-1)^j L_{,k(m+j)} D^{m-1} \eta_k^\sigma + Q^\sigma \right] \\ = \Phi^\sigma + \lambda_r M_r^\sigma + \mu_s M_s^\sigma. \end{aligned} \quad (80)$$

设

$$\Phi^\sigma \doteq 0, \text{ 但 } \Phi^\sigma \neq ([L^*]_{q_k} + \mu_s a_{sk}) \eta_k^\sigma, \quad (81)$$

(通常是假 $\Phi^\sigma = 0$.) 那么沿着系统运动的轨线, 得约束广义力学系统的变换性质

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left[L\tau^\sigma + \sum_{m=1}^{s_k} \sum_{j=0}^{s_k-m} (-1)^j L_{,k(m+j)} D^{m-1} \eta_k^\sigma + Q^\sigma \right] = \lambda_r M_r^\sigma + \mu_s M_s^\sigma. \quad (82)$$

如果约束(63)式不显含时间 t , 且约束(64)式关于 $\dot{q}_k$ 齐次, 在时间平移变换下, 设条件(81)式满足, 那么, 由(82)式得广义能量守恒^[5]

$$H = \sum_{m=1}^{s_k} p_{k/m} D^m q_k - L = \text{const.}, \quad (83)$$

$$p_{k/m} = \sum_{j=0}^{s_k-m} (-1)^j D^j L_{,k(j+m)}. \quad (84)$$

这个结果是 Saletan-Cromer 定理对受约束广义力学系统的推广^[12]. 从(82)式还可以讨论空间平移和旋转变换, 并推广 Anderson 等人的结果于受约束广义力学系统^[11]. 一般地说, 由于约束的影响, 约束广义力学系统的对称变换不导致经典 Noether 定理的守恒定律^[5].

假使 τ^σ 和 ξ_k^σ 满足

$$\frac{\partial G_r}{\partial q_k} (\xi_k^\sigma - \dot{q}_k \tau^\sigma) = 0, \quad a_{sk} (\xi_k^\sigma - \dot{q}_k \tau^\sigma) = 0, \quad (85)$$

且条件(81)式也满足,由(82)式则给出经典 Noether 定理的结果

$$L\tau^\sigma + \sum_{m=1}^{s_k} \sum_{j=0}^{s_k-m} (-1)^j L_{,k(m+j)} D^{m-1}(\xi_k^\sigma - \dot{q}_k \tau^\sigma) + Q^\sigma = \text{const.}, \quad (86)$$

结果在变换(68)式中, $\tau^\sigma = \tau^\sigma(t; q_k)$, $\xi_k^\sigma = \xi_k^\sigma(t; q_k)$, 在条件(81)式下,沿运动轨线,有^[8]

$$L\dot{\tau}^\sigma + L_{,i}\tau^\sigma + L_{,k(0)}\xi_k^\sigma + \sum_{i=1}^{s_k} L_{,k(i)} D^i(\xi_k^\sigma - \dot{q}_k \tau^\sigma) + D^{i+1} q_k \tau^\sigma = \dot{Q}^\sigma. \quad (87)$$

将(85)和(87)式视为未知量 τ^σ , ξ_k^σ 和 Q^σ 的联立偏微分方程组,此方程组的解 τ^σ , ξ_k^σ 生成的变换(68)式将导致经典 Noether 定理. 我们称偏微分方程组(85)和(87)为受约束广义力学系统的推广 Killing 方程.

对于非保守、非完整经典力学系统,设约束方程为(63)和(64). 按达朗伯原理得^[13]

$$([L]_{q_k} + \bar{Q}_k) \delta q_k = 0, \quad (88)$$

其中 $L = L(t; q_k, \dot{q}_k)$ 是系统保守部分的拉氏函数, $\bar{Q}_k = \bar{Q}_k(t; q_k, \dot{q}_k)$ 为非保守广义力分量,因为虚位移适合

$$\frac{\partial G_r}{\partial q_k} \delta q_k = 0, \quad a_{s,k} \delta q_k = 0. \quad (89)$$

引入拉氏乘子 $\lambda_r(t)$, $\mu_s(t)$, 由(88)和(89)式得

$$\{[L^*]_{q_k} + \mu_s a_{s,k} + \bar{Q}_k\} \delta q_k = 0, \quad (90)$$

所以,非保守、非完整约束经典力学系统的运动方程为

$$[L^*]_{q_k} + \mu_s a_{s,k} + \bar{Q}_k = 0. \quad (91)$$

由变换(68)及(91)式,得

$$\{[L^*]_{q_k} + \mu_s a_{s,k} + \bar{Q}_k\} (\xi_k^\sigma - \dot{q}_k \tau^\sigma) = 0. \quad (92)$$

其中 $\tau^\sigma = \tau^\sigma(t; q_k, \dot{q}_k)$, $\xi_k^\sigma = \xi_k^\sigma(t; q_k, \dot{q}_k)$, 设 τ^σ 和 ξ_k^σ 满足条件(85)式,于是(92)式化为

$$\begin{aligned} L_{,k(0)} \xi_k^\sigma + L_{,k(1)} (\xi_k^\sigma - \dot{q}_k \tau^\sigma) + L_{,i} \tau^\sigma + L \dot{\tau}^\sigma + \bar{Q}_k (\xi_k^\sigma - \dot{q}_k \tau^\sigma) - \dot{Q}^\sigma \\ = \frac{d}{dt} [L_{,k(1)} (\xi_k^\sigma - \dot{q}_k \tau^\sigma) - Q^\sigma]. \end{aligned} \quad (93)$$

如果下面关系满足

$$L_{,k(0)} \xi_k^\sigma + L_{,k(1)} (\xi_k^\sigma - \dot{q}_k \tau^\sigma) + L_{,i} \tau^\sigma + L \dot{\tau}^\sigma + \bar{Q}_k (\xi_k^\sigma - \dot{q}_k \tau^\sigma) - \dot{Q}^\sigma = 0, \quad (94)$$

那么,由(93)式得经典 Noether 守恒律

$$L_{,k(1)} (\xi_k^\sigma - \dot{q}_k \tau^\sigma) + L \tau^\sigma - Q^\sigma = \text{const.} \quad (95)$$

对于一定的约束系统, L , $\bar{Q}_k$, G_r , G_s 已给定,将(85)和(94)式视为未知量 τ^σ , ξ_k^σ 和 Q^σ 的联立偏微分方程组,由此方程组的解 τ^σ , ξ_k^σ 所生成的变换将导致守恒律(95)式,我们称方程组(85)和(94)为非保守、非完整力学系的推广 Killing 方程.

如果 $\bar{Q}_k = 0$, (94)式与 $s_k = 1$ 的(87)式相同.

最后,我们给出推广 Killing 方程解的一些例子.

$$1. \quad L = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{x}_1^2 + \dot{x}_2^2 + \dot{x}_3^2) - V(r) \quad r = (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2)^{1/2}, \quad (96)$$

$$G = a^2(x_1^2 + x_2^2) + b^2x_3^2 - R^2 = 0. \quad (97)$$

其中 m, a, b, R 均为常量, 显然, $\tau^\sigma = 1, \xi_k^\sigma = 0, Q^\sigma = 0$ 为推广 Killing 方程组 (85) 和 (87) 的解. 所联系的变换为时间平移, 它导致机械能守恒. 其次, $\tau^\sigma = 0, \xi_1 = x_2, x_2 = -x_1, \xi_3 = 0, Q^\sigma = 0$ 为推广 Killing 方程的解, 所联系的变换为绕 x_3 轴的旋转, 它导致的守恒量是角动量 L_3 . 类似地, 解 $\tau^\sigma = 0, \xi_1 = x_2t, x_2 = -x_1t, \xi_3 = 0, Q^\sigma = 0$ 所生成的变换亦导致 L_3 守恒.

$$2. \quad L = \frac{1}{2} c_{ij} \dot{q}_i \dot{q}_j - V(q). \quad (98)$$

如果约束 G_r 不显含时间且约束 G_r 关于 $\dot{q}_k$ 齐次, 那么, $\tau^\sigma = 0, \xi_k^\sigma = \dot{q}_k$ 满足 (85) 式, 因 $\bar{Q}_k = 0$, 条件 (94) 式为

$$L_{,k(0)} \dot{q}_k + L_{,k(1)} \ddot{q}_k - \dot{Q} = 0, \quad (99)$$

即 $Q = L$, 且由 (95) 式给出机械能守恒

$$L_{,k(1)} \dot{q}_k - L = \text{const.} \quad (100)$$

类似地, 解 $\xi_k^\sigma = 0, \tau^\sigma = 1, Q^\sigma = 0$ 亦导致机械能守恒.

3. 设系统的动能为

$$T = T_2 + T_1 + T_0. \quad (101)$$

其中 T_2 为广义速度 $\dot{q}_k$ 的二次齐次式, T_1 为 $\dot{q}_k$ 的线性式, T_0 与 $\dot{q}_k$ 无关. 如果约束 G_r 不显含时间 t , 且 G_r 关于 $\dot{q}_k$ 齐次, 那么, 解 $\xi_k^\sigma = 0, \tau^\sigma = 1$ 生成的变换导致约束系统的 Painlevé 积分^[13]

$$T_2 - T_0 + V = \text{const.} \quad (102)$$

七、Poincaré 不变量的推广

现在讨论有约束广义力学系统的 Poincaré-Cartan 不变量形式, 它是由约束系统在变换下导致的普遍结果. 近来 Sugano 等人讨论了另一类约束 (奇异拉氏量) 下的 Poincaré 不变量^[14].

设广义力学系统的作用量为 (62) 式, 约束条件为 (63), (64) 式, 在变换 (68) 式下, 作用量的变分为

$$\delta I = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ [L]_{q_k} \delta q_k + \frac{d}{dt} \left[L \delta t + \sum_{m=1}^{s_k} \sum_{j=0}^{s_k-m} (-1)^j L_{,k(m+j)} D^{m-1} \delta q_k \right] \right\} dt. \quad (103)$$

约束条件的变更为^[14]

$$\frac{\partial G_r}{\partial q_k} \delta q_k = \bar{M}_r, \quad a_{,k} \delta q_k = \bar{M}_s. \quad (104)$$

引入拉氏乘子 λ_r 和 μ_s , 由 (103) 和 (104) 式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \delta I = I'(\omega) \delta \omega = & \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ [L^*]_{q_k} + \mu_s a_{,k} \right\} \delta q_k dt + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ \frac{d}{dt} \left[L \delta t \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + \sum_{m=1}^{s_k} \sum_{j=0}^{s_k-m} (-1)^j L_{,k(m+j)} D^{m-1} \delta q_k + \delta \Lambda \right] \right\} dt, \quad (105) \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\delta\Lambda) = -(\lambda_r \bar{M}_r + \mu_s \bar{M}_s). \quad (106)$$

沿着约束系统运动的轨线,得

$$\delta I = I'(\omega)\delta\omega = \left[L\delta t + \sum_{m=1}^{s_k} \sum_{j=0}^{s_k-m} (-1)^j L_{,k(m+j)} D^{m-1} \delta q_k + \delta\Lambda \right]_1^2. \quad (107)$$

设在变量 $t, q_k, q_k^{(m)}$ 的空间中有一条满足约束条件(63), (64)式的闭曲线 c_1 , 过 c_1 上任一点(它给出了初值条件), 有一条适合运动方程的轨线, 过闭曲线 c_1 上的每一点的轨线组成轨线管, 在此轨线管上任取一条闭曲线 c_2 , 使其与轨线管母线仅交于一点, 闭曲线 c_1, c_2 均用参数 ω 来刻画, 这样沿曲线 c_1, c_2 积分(107)式, 分别给出同样结果(见文献[4]).

$$\oint_{c_1} \left[L\delta t + \sum_{m=1}^{s_k} \sum_{j=0}^{s_k-m} (-1)^j L_{,k(m+j)} D^{m-1} \delta q_k + \delta\Lambda \right] = \text{不变量}. \quad (108)$$

这就是约束广义力学系统推广的 Poincaré 不变量.

如果系统不受约束, 或者虽受约束但变换(68)式所确定的实质变分 δq_k 满足虚位移条件(89)式, 那么推广的 Poincaré-Cartan 不变量(108)式化为

$$\oint_{c_1} \left[L\delta t + \sum_{m=1}^{s_k} \sum_{j=0}^{s_k-m} (-1)^j L_{,k(m+j)} D^{m-1} \delta q_k \right] = \text{不变量}. \quad (109)$$

当 $s_k = 1$ 时, (108)和(109)式化为熟知的结果^[4].

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THE TRANSFORMATION OF CONSTRAINED SYSTEM AND GENERALIZED KILLING'S EQUATIONS

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ABSTRACT

Starting from the transformation properties of constrained system which is a general transformation results of action and constrained equations, we obtain generalized killing's equations of constrained system. The transformation generated by the solution of generalized killing's equations, may yield classical Noether's conservation quantities. We have considered the time-space and internal transformation of continuous constrained system which leave constrained equations invariant and give a necessary and sufficient condition that transformations may yield conservation current. The application to incompressible continuous media are presented. The application to generalized and classical mechanics are discussed and some illustrations for the solution of generalized killing's equations are also given. The Poincare's invariant is generalized to constrained generalized mechanical system.