

广义经典力学系统的 Hojman 守恒定理 *

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研究广义经典力学系统的对称性与守恒定理. 利用常微分方程在无限小变换下的不变性, 建立了系统在高维增广相空间中仅依赖于正则变量的 Lie 对称变换, 并直接由系统的 Lie 对称性得到了系统的一类守恒律. 实际上, 这是 Hojman 的守恒定理对广义经典力学系统的推广. 举例说明结果的应用.

关键词: 广义经典力学, 对称性, 守恒定理

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1. 引 言

守恒定理在近代分析力学和理论物理学研究中起着极其重要的作用^[1-4]. 一个守恒量的存在性意味着系统的一个动力学对称性, 这一事实再运动的物理解释中起着不可替代的作用. 近代寻求守恒量主要有两种概念不同的方法^[1,2]: Noether 对称性与 Lie 对称性. 近年来, 在动力学系统的对称性与守恒量研究方面已经取得了一系列重要成果^[3-14].

守恒量的构造一般都依赖于系统的 Lagrange 函数或 Hamilton 结构. 1992 年, Hojman 给出了一个守恒定理^[10], 其守恒量的构造唯一地依赖于运动方程的对称变换而没有利用系统的 Lagrange 函数或 Hamilton 结构. 因此, Hojman 定理也适用于不存在 Lagrange 函数或 Hamilton 结构的系统. Lutzky^[11-13]将 Hojman 定理进一步推广到 Lagrange 系统. 文献[14]给出了 Birkhoff 系统仅依赖于 Lie 对称变换的守恒定理.

本文进一步将 Hojman 守恒定理推广到广义经典力学系统. 首先, 建立了广义经典力学系统的运动微分方程, 给出了系统在高维增广相空间中仅依赖于正则变量的无限小变换的 Lie 对称性. 其次, 直接由 Lie 对称性得到了系统的一个新的守恒定理, 其守恒量不依赖于系统的 Lagrange 函数或 Hamilton 函数, 也不依赖于系统的 Lie 对称性结构方程或

Noether 等式, 我们称之为广义经典力学系统的 Hojman 守恒定理. 最后还给出了算例, 以说明结果的应用.

2. 系统的运动微分方程

研究自由度为 n 的广义经典力学系统. 假设系统位形由 n 个广义坐标 $q^i (i = 1, \dots, n)$ 来确定, 其 Lagrange 函数为

$$L = L(t, q_{(0)}, \dot{q}_{(1)}, \dots, \dot{q}_{(\omega)}) \quad (i = 1, \dots, n), \quad (1)$$

式中

$$\dot{q}_{(j)}^i = \frac{d^j}{dt^j} q^i(t) \quad (i = 1, \dots, n; j = 0, 1, \dots, \omega). \quad (2)$$

系统的广义 Euler-Lagrange 方程为

$$\sum_{j=0}^{\omega} (-1)^j \frac{d^j}{dt^j} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{(j)}^i} = 0 \quad (i = 1, \dots, n). \quad (3)$$

引进广义动量和广义 Hamilton 函数

$$p_i^{(s)} = p_{i(s+1)} = \sum_{j=0}^{\omega-s-1} (-1)^j \frac{d^j}{dt^j} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{(j+s+1)}^i} \quad (i = 1, \dots, n; s = 0, 1, \dots, \omega - 1), \quad (4)$$

$$H(t, q_{(s)}, p^{(s)}) = p_i^{(s)} \dot{q}_{(s+1)}^i - L \quad (i = 1, \dots, n; s = 0, 1, \dots, \omega - 1), \quad (5)$$

则系统的运动方程(3)可表为正则形式^[4]

$$\dot{q}_{(s)}^i = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i^{(s)}},$$

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$$\dot{p}_i^{(s)} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_{(s)}^i}$$

$$(i=1, \dots, n; s=0, 1, \dots, \omega-1). \quad (6)$$

设系统是非奇异的，则方程(6)可展开为显形式

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{q}_{(s)}^i &= g_{(s)}^i(t, \mathbf{q}_{(s)}, \mathbf{p}^{(s)}), \\ \dot{p}_i^{(s)} &= h_i^{(s)}(t, \mathbf{q}_{(s)}, \mathbf{p}^{(s)}) \\ (i=1, \dots, n; s=0, 1, \dots, \omega-1). \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

3. 系统的 Lie 对称性

在高维增广相空间中，取无限小变换为

$$\begin{aligned} t' &= t, \\ q_{(s)}^i(t') &= q_{(s)}^i(t) + \Delta q_{(s)}^i, \\ p_i^{(s)}(t') &= p_i^{(s)}(t) + \Delta p_i^{(s)}. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

其展开式为

$$\begin{aligned} t' &= t, \\ q_{(s)}^i &= q_{(s)}^i + \varepsilon \xi_{(s)}^i(t, \mathbf{q}_{(s)}, \mathbf{p}^{(s)}), \\ p_i^{(s)} &= p_i^{(s)} + \varepsilon \eta_i^{(s)}(t, \mathbf{q}_{(s)}, \mathbf{p}^{(s)}), \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

式中 ε 为无限小参数， $\xi_{(s)}^i, \eta_i^{(s)}$ 称为无限小变换的生成元。引入无限小生成元向量

$$X^{(0)} = \xi_{(s)}^i \frac{\partial}{\partial q_{(s)}^i} + \eta_i^{(s)} \frac{\partial}{\partial p_i^{(s)}}. \quad (10)$$

它的一次扩展为

$$X^{(1)} = X^{(0)} + \dot{\xi}_{(s)}^i \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_{(s)}^i} + \dot{\eta}_i^{(s)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{p}_i^{(s)}}. \quad (11)$$

根据常微分方程在无限小变换下的不变性理论知，方程(7)在无限小变换(9)式下的不变性归结为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\xi}_{(s)}^i &= X^{(0)}(g_{(s)}^i), \\ \dot{\eta}_i^{(s)} &= X^{(0)}(h_i^{(s)}) \\ (i=1, \dots, n; s=0, 1, \dots, \omega-1). \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

称方程(12)为系统的 Lie 对称性确定方程。于是有

定理 1 如果生成元 $\xi_{(s)}^i, \eta_i^{(s)}$ 满足确定方程(12)，则相对对称性是广义经典力学系统在高维增广相空间中的 Lie 对称性。

4. 系统的 Hojman 守恒定理

Lie 对称性不一定导致守恒量。下面的定理给出了广义经典力学系统在高维增广相空间中的一类 Lie 对称性守恒量存在的条件和形式。

定理 2 对于满足确定方程(12)的无限小生成元 $\xi_{(s)}^i, \eta_i^{(s)}$ ，如果存在函数 $G = G(\mathbf{q}_{(s)}, \mathbf{p}^{(s)})$ 满足条件

$$\frac{1}{G} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_{(s)}^i}(Gg_{(s)}^i) + \frac{1}{G} \frac{\partial}{\partial p_i^{(s)}}(Gh_i^{(s)}) = 0, \quad (13)$$

则广义经典力学系统(6)存在 Lie 对称性守恒量，形如

$$I = \frac{1}{G} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_{(s)}^i}(G\xi_{(s)}^i) + \frac{1}{G} \frac{\partial}{\partial p_i^{(s)}}(G\eta_i^{(s)}) = \text{const.} \quad (14)$$

证

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dI}{dt} &= \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{G} \frac{\partial G}{\partial q_{(s)}^i} \right) \xi_{(s)}^i + \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{G} \frac{\partial G}{\partial p_i^{(s)}} \right) \eta_i^{(s)} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{G} \frac{\partial G}{\partial q_{(s)}^i} \dot{\xi}_{(s)}^i + \frac{1}{G} \frac{\partial G}{\partial p_i^{(s)}} \dot{\eta}_i^{(s)} \\ &\quad + \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \xi_{(s)}^i}{\partial q_{(s)}^i} + \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \eta_i^{(s)}}{\partial p_i^{(s)}}. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

由方程(7)和(10)式，确定方程(12)可写为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\xi}_{(s)}^i &= \xi_{(k)}^j \frac{\partial g_{(s)}^i}{\partial q_{(k)}^j} + \eta_j^{(k)} \frac{\partial g_{(s)}^i}{\partial p_j^{(k)}}, \\ \dot{\eta}_i^{(s)} &= \xi_{(k)}^j \frac{\partial h_i^{(s)}}{\partial q_{(k)}^j} + \eta_j^{(k)} \frac{\partial h_i^{(s)}}{\partial p_j^{(k)}} \\ (i, j = 1, \dots, n; k = 0, 1, \dots, \omega-1). \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

于是有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \dot{\xi}_{(s)}^i}{\partial q_{(s)}^i} &= \frac{\partial \xi_{(k)}^j}{\partial q_{(s)}^i} \frac{\partial g_{(s)}^i}{\partial q_{(k)}^j} + \frac{\partial \eta_j^{(k)}}{\partial q_{(s)}^i} \frac{\partial g_{(s)}^i}{\partial p_j^{(k)}} \\ &\quad + \xi_{(k)}^j \frac{\partial^2 g_{(s)}^i}{\partial q_{(k)}^j \partial q_{(s)}^i} + \eta_j^{(k)} \frac{\partial^2 g_{(s)}^i}{\partial p_j^{(k)} \partial q_{(s)}^i} \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \dot{\eta}_i^{(s)}}{\partial p_i^{(s)}} &= \frac{\partial \xi_{(k)}^j}{\partial p_i^{(s)}} \frac{\partial h_i^{(s)}}{\partial q_{(k)}^j} + \frac{\partial \eta_j^{(k)}}{\partial p_i^{(s)}} \frac{\partial h_i^{(s)}}{\partial p_j^{(k)}} \\ &\quad + \xi_{(k)}^j \frac{\partial^2 h_i^{(s)}}{\partial q_{(k)}^j \partial p_i^{(s)}} + \eta_j^{(k)} \frac{\partial^2 h_i^{(s)}}{\partial p_j^{(k)} \partial p_i^{(s)}} \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

利用方程(7)和(17)(18)式，我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \xi_{(s)}^i}{\partial q_{(s)}^i} &= \frac{\partial \eta_j^{(k)}}{\partial q_{(s)}^i} \frac{\partial g_{(s)}^i}{\partial p_j^{(k)}} - \frac{\partial \xi_{(s)}^i}{\partial p_j^{(k)}} \frac{\partial h_j^{(s)}}{\partial q_{(s)}^i} \\ &\quad + \xi_{(k)}^j \frac{\partial^2 g_{(s)}^i}{\partial q_{(k)}^j \partial q_{(s)}^i} \\ &\quad + \eta_j^{(k)} \frac{\partial^2 g_{(s)}^i}{\partial p_j^{(k)} \partial q_{(s)}^i}, \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \eta_i^{(s)}}{\partial p_i^{(s)}} &= \frac{\partial \xi_{(k)}^j}{\partial p_i^{(s)}} \frac{\partial h_i^{(s)}}{\partial q_{(k)}^j} - \frac{\partial \eta_i^{(s)}}{\partial q_{(k)}^j} \frac{\partial g_{(s)}^j}{\partial p_i^{(s)}} \\ &\quad + \xi_{(k)}^j \frac{\partial^2 h_i^{(s)}}{\partial q_{(k)}^j \partial p_i^{(s)}} \\ &\quad + \eta_j^{(k)} \frac{\partial^2 h_i^{(s)}}{\partial p_j^{(k)} \partial p_i^{(s)}}. \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

将(16)(19)(20)式代入(15)式，得

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{G} \frac{\partial G}{\partial q_{(s)}^i} \right) \xi_{(s)}^i + \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{G} \frac{\partial G}{\partial p_i^{(s)}} \right) \eta_i^{(s)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{1}{G} \frac{\partial G}{\partial q_{(s)}^i} \left(\xi_{(k)}^j \frac{\partial g_{(s)}^i}{\partial q_{(k)}^j} + \eta_j^{(k)} \frac{\partial g_{(s)}^i}{\partial p_j^{(k)}} \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{G} \frac{\partial G}{\partial p_i^{(s)}} \left(\xi_{(k)}^j \frac{\partial h_i^{(s)}}{\partial q_{(k)}^j} + \eta_j^{(k)} \frac{\partial h_i^{(s)}}{\partial p_j^{(k)}} \right) \\
& + \xi_{(k)}^j \frac{\partial^2 g_{(s)}^i}{\partial q_{(k)}^j \partial q_{(s)}^i} + \xi_{(k)}^j \frac{\partial^2 h_i^{(s)}}{\partial q_{(k)}^j \partial p_i^{(s)}} \\
& + \eta_j^{(k)} \frac{\partial^2 g_{(s)}^i}{\partial p_j^{(k)} \partial q_{(s)}^i} + \eta_j^{(k)} \frac{\partial^2 h_i^{(s)}}{\partial p_j^{(k)} \partial p_i^{(s)}}. \quad (21)
\end{aligned}$$

由条件(13), 有

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\partial^2 g_{(s)}^i}{\partial q_{(s)}^i \partial q_{(k)}^j} + \frac{\partial^2 h_i^{(s)}}{\partial p_i^{(s)} \partial q_{(k)}^j} \\
& = - \frac{\partial}{\partial q_{(k)}^j} \left(\frac{1}{G} \frac{\partial G}{\partial q_{(s)}^i} \right) g_{(s)}^i - \frac{1}{G} \frac{\partial G}{\partial q_{(s)}^i} \frac{\partial g_{(s)}^i}{\partial q_{(k)}^j} \\
& - \frac{\partial}{\partial q_{(k)}^j} \left(\frac{1}{G} \frac{\partial G}{\partial p_i^{(s)}} \right) h_i^{(s)} - \frac{1}{G} \frac{\partial G}{\partial p_i^{(s)}} \frac{\partial h_i^{(s)}}{\partial q_{(k)}^j} \quad (22)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\partial^2 g_{(s)}^i}{\partial q_{(s)}^i \partial p_j^{(k)}} + \frac{\partial^2 h_i^{(s)}}{\partial p_i^{(s)} \partial p_j^{(k)}} \\
& = - \frac{\partial}{\partial p_j^{(k)}} \left(\frac{1}{G} \frac{\partial G}{\partial q_{(s)}^i} \right) g_{(s)}^i - \frac{1}{G} \frac{\partial G}{\partial q_{(s)}^i} \frac{\partial g_{(s)}^i}{\partial p_j^{(k)}} \\
& - \frac{\partial}{\partial p_j^{(k)}} \left(\frac{1}{G} \frac{\partial G}{\partial p_i^{(s)}} \right) h_i^{(s)} - \frac{1}{G} \frac{\partial G}{\partial p_i^{(s)}} \frac{\partial h_i^{(s)}}{\partial p_j^{(k)}}. \quad (23)
\end{aligned}$$

并且, 容易证明以下关系:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial q_{(k)}^j} \left(\frac{1}{G} \frac{\partial G}{\partial q_{(s)}^i} \right) g_{(s)}^i \xi_{(k)}^j = \frac{\partial}{\partial q_{(k)}^j} \left(\frac{1}{G} \frac{\partial G}{\partial q_{(s)}^i} \right) g_{(s)}^i \xi_{(k)}^j, \quad (24)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial p_j^{(k)}} \left(\frac{1}{G} \frac{\partial G}{\partial q_{(s)}^i} \right) h_i^{(s)} \xi_{(k)}^j = \frac{\partial}{\partial q_{(k)}^j} \left(\frac{1}{G} \frac{\partial G}{\partial p_i^{(s)}} \right) h_i^{(s)} \xi_{(k)}^j, \quad (25)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial q_{(k)}^j} \left(\frac{1}{G} \frac{\partial G}{\partial p_i^{(s)}} \right) g_{(s)}^i \eta_j^{(k)} = \frac{\partial}{\partial p_j^{(k)}} \left(\frac{1}{G} \frac{\partial G}{\partial q_{(s)}^i} \right) g_{(s)}^i \eta_j^{(k)}, \quad (26)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial p_j^{(k)}} \left(\frac{1}{G} \frac{\partial G}{\partial p_i^{(s)}} \right) h_i^{(s)} \eta_j^{(k)} = \frac{\partial}{\partial p_j^{(k)}} \left(\frac{1}{G} \frac{\partial G}{\partial p_i^{(s)}} \right) h_i^{(s)} \eta_j^{(k)}. \quad (27)$$

将(22)–(27)式代入(21)式, 我们有

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = 0. \quad (28)$$

因此, 系统存在形如(14)式的 Lie 对称性守恒量. 证毕.

由(14)式表示的守恒量不依赖于系统的 Lagrange 函数或 Hamilton 函数, 也不依赖于系统 Lie 对称性的结构方程或 Noether 等式, 而唯一地依赖于系统的 Lie 对称变换. 我们称定理 2 为广义经典力学系统的 Hojman 守恒定理, 它是 Hojman 给出的守恒

定理^[10]对广义经典力学系统的推广.

由定理 2, 立即可以得到一个重要推论.

定理 3 对于满足确定方程(12)的无限小生成元 $\xi_{(s)}^i, \eta_i^{(s)}$, 如果满足条件

$$\frac{\partial g_{(s)}^i}{\partial q_{(s)}^i} + \frac{\partial h_i^{(s)}}{\partial p_i^{(s)}} = 0, \quad (29)$$

则广义经典力学系统(6)存在 Lie 对称性守恒量, 形如

$$I = \frac{\partial \xi_{(s)}^i}{\partial q_{(s)}^i} + \frac{\partial \eta_i^{(s)}}{\partial p_i^{(s)}} = \text{const.} \quad (30)$$

5. 算 例

例 假设广义经典力学系统的 Lagrange 函数为^[15, 9]

$$L = \frac{1}{2} \alpha_1 (q_{(1)}^1)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \alpha_2 (q_{(2)}^1)^2 \quad (\alpha_1 > 0, \alpha_2 > 0), \quad (31)$$

试研究系统的 Lie 对称性与守恒量.

首先, 建立系统的运动微分方程. 由(4)式, 得

$$\begin{aligned}
p_1^{(0)} &= \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{(1)}^1} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{(2)}^1} = \alpha_1 q_{(1)}^1 - \alpha_2 \dot{q}_{(2)}^1, \\
p_1^{(1)} &= \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{(2)}^1} = \alpha_2 q_{(2)}^1. \quad (32)
\end{aligned}$$

(5)式给出

$$\begin{aligned}
H &= p_1^{(0)} q_{(1)}^1 + p_1^{(1)} q_{(2)}^1 - \frac{1}{2} \alpha_1 (q_{(1)}^1)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \alpha_2 (q_{(2)}^1)^2 \\
&= p_1^{(0)} q_{(1)}^1 + \frac{1}{2\alpha_2} (p_1^{(1)})^2 - \frac{1}{2} \alpha_1 (q_{(1)}^1)^2. \quad (33)
\end{aligned}$$

系统的正则方程为

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{q}_{(0)}^1 &= q_{(1)}^1, \\
\dot{q}_{(1)}^1 &= \frac{1}{\alpha_2} p_1^{(1)}, \\
\dot{p}_1^{(0)} &= 0, \\
\dot{p}_1^{(1)} &= -p_1^{(0)} + \alpha_1 q_{(1)}^1. \quad (34)
\end{aligned}$$

其次, 建立 Lie 对称性的确定方程并求解. 确定方程(12)给出

$$\begin{aligned}
\xi_{(0)}^1 &= \xi_{(1)}^1, \\
\xi_{(1)}^1 &= \frac{1}{\alpha_2} \eta_1^{(1)}, \\
\dot{\eta}_1^{(0)} &= 0, \\
\dot{\eta}_1^{(1)} &= -\eta_1^{(0)} + \alpha_1 \xi_{(1)}^1. \quad (35)
\end{aligned}$$

方程(35)有如下解:

$$\xi_{(0)}^1 = t,$$

$$\begin{aligned}\xi_{(1)}^1 &= 1, \\ \eta_1^{(0)} &= \alpha_1, \\ \eta_1^{(1)} &= 0.\end{aligned}\quad (36)$$

根据定理 1,生成元(36)式对应广义力学系统(31)的 Lie 对称性.

最后求系统的守恒量.由(13)式,有

$$\frac{q_{(1)}^1}{G} \frac{\partial G}{\partial q_{(0)}^1} + \frac{p_1^{(1)}}{\alpha_2 G} \frac{\partial G}{\partial q_{(1)}^1} + \frac{\alpha_1 q_{(1)}^1 - p_1^{(0)}}{G} \frac{\partial G}{\partial p_1^{(1)}} = 0. \quad (37)$$

容易验证,方程(37)有解

$$\ln G = p_1^{(0)} q_{(1)}^1 + \frac{1}{2\alpha_2} (p_1^{(1)})^2 - \frac{1}{2} \alpha_1 (q_{(1)}^1)^2. \quad (38)$$

将无限小生成元(36)式和函数 G 代入(14)式,得到守恒量

$$I = p_1^{(0)} = \text{const.} \quad (39)$$

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A conservation theorem of Hojman for systems of generalized classical mechanics^{*}

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Abstract

The conservation theorem and the symmetries for systems of generalized classical mechanics are studied. In terms of the invariance of the ordinary differential equations under the infinitesimal transformations , this paper established the Lie symmetrical transformations of the systems in the high-dimensional extended phase space , which only depend on the canonical variables , and a new type of conservation laws are directly obtained from the Lie symmetries of the systems . Actually , the conservation laws are the generalization of a conservation theorem of Hojman to generalized classical mechanics . Finally , an example is given to illustrate the application of the results .

Keywords : generalized classical mechanics , symmetry , conservation theorem

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