

关于 Birkhoff 表示的 Lagrange 像的研究

丁光涛[†]

(安徽师范大学物理与电子信息学院, 芜湖 241000)

(2009 年 3 月 14 日收到, 2009 年 3 月 27 日收到修改稿)

研究运动微分方程 Birkhoff 表示的 Lagrange 像, 得出二阶 Lagrange 函数应满足的条件, 在此条件下广义 Lagrange 方程为二阶微分方程组, 提出新的求解 Lagrange 力学逆问题路线, 指出在此问题研究中曾发生过的失误, 举例说明所得结果的应用.

关键词: Birkhoff 表示, Lagrange 像, 逆问题, 二阶 Lagrange 函数

PACC: 0320

1. 引言

Birkhoff 提出一类新型动力学方程, Santilli 建议命名为 Birkhoff 方程并进行了深入研究^[1,2]. 20 多年来, 对 Birkhoff 方程的研究成为国内外数学力学界一个重要的热门课题, 特别是我国学者在此领域进行了多方面多层次的深入研究, 并取得一系列丰硕的成果^[3-18], 文献 [4] 及其所附的大量参考文献系统总结又全面展示 Birkhoff 系统动力学的研究进展.

文献 [2] 中提出了关于 Birkhoff 表示的 Lagrange 像的问题, 把 Birkhoff 动力学函数与二阶 Lagrange 函数以及 Lagrange 力学逆问题联系起来, 但在研究中有值得商榷之处. 本文继续研究这方面的问题, 结果表明作为 Birkhoff 表示的 Lagrange 像的二阶 Lagrange 函数, 满足一定条件时, 导出的广义 Lagrange 方程仍为二阶微分方程组, 而且这种二阶 Lagrange 函数容易变换成传统的 Lagrange 函数, 从而构成解决 Lagrange 力学逆问题新的路线图, 此外, 讨论中对文献 [2] 中的失误进行了修正. 最后, 举例说明得到的结果.

2. Birkhoff 表示及其 Lagrange 像^[2]

设系统的运动微分方程为

$$\ddot{r}^k = F^k(t, \boldsymbol{r}, \dot{\boldsymbol{r}}) \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, n), \quad (1)$$

引入新变量使方程降阶, 取

$$y_k \equiv M_k(t, \boldsymbol{r}, \dot{\boldsymbol{r}}), \quad (2)$$

变换满足规则性条件, 即

$$\det\left(\frac{\partial M_i}{\partial \dot{r}^j}\right) \neq 0. \quad (3)$$

故由 (2) 式能反解出

$$\dot{r}^k = N^k(t, \boldsymbol{r}, \boldsymbol{y}). \quad (4)$$

代入 (1) 式得到

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{y}_k &= \frac{\partial y_k}{\partial N_i} \left(\tilde{F}_i - \frac{\partial N_i}{\partial r^j} N^j - \frac{\partial N_i}{\partial t} \right) \\ &= O_k(t, \boldsymbol{r}, \boldsymbol{y}), \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{F}_i &= F_i(t, \boldsymbol{r}, \dot{\boldsymbol{r}}) \Big|_{\dot{\boldsymbol{r}}^j \rightarrow N^j(t, \boldsymbol{r}, \boldsymbol{y})} \\ &= \tilde{F}_i(t, \boldsymbol{r}, \boldsymbol{y}). \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

这样二阶微分方程组就变换成一阶微分方程组, 引入统一的变量将 (4) 和 (5) 式写成

$$\dot{a}^\mu - \Xi^\mu(t, \boldsymbol{a}) = 0 \quad (\mu = 1, 2, \dots, 2n), \quad (7)$$

$$\Xi^\mu = \begin{cases} N^\mu & (\mu = 1, 2, \dots, n), \\ O_\mu & (\mu = n+1, \dots, 2n), \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

$$a^\mu = \begin{cases} r^\mu & (\mu = 1, 2, \dots, n), \\ y_\mu & (\mu = n+1, \dots, 2n). \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

方程 (7) 可以表示成 Birkhoff 方程形式^[2,3,18], 即

$$\begin{aligned} &\left[\frac{\partial R_\nu(t, \boldsymbol{a})}{\partial a^\mu} - \frac{\partial R_\mu(t, \boldsymbol{a})}{\partial a^\nu} \right] \dot{a}^\nu \\ &- \left[\frac{\partial B(t, \boldsymbol{a})}{\partial a^\mu} + \frac{\partial R_\mu(t, \boldsymbol{a})}{\partial t} \right] \\ &= 0 \quad (\mu, \nu = 1, 2, \dots, 2n), \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

式中 B 为 Birkhoff 函数, R_μ 为 Birkhoff 函数组. 定义

[†] E-mail: dgt695@sina.com

Birkhoff 张量

$$\Omega_{\mu\nu} = \frac{\partial R_\nu}{\partial a^\mu} - \frac{\partial R_\mu}{\partial a^\nu}, \quad (11)$$

规则的 Birkhoff 系统满足下列条件:

$$\det(\Omega_{\mu\nu}) \neq 0, \quad (12)$$

则由 (10) 式可以解出

$$\dot{a}^\mu = \Omega^{\mu\nu} \left(\frac{\partial B}{\partial a^\nu} + \frac{\partial R_\nu}{\partial t} \right) = \Xi^\mu(t, \mathbf{a}), \quad (13)$$

其中 $\Omega^{\mu\nu}$ 为 Birkhoff 逆变张量, 满足下列条件:

$$\Omega^{\mu\rho} \Omega_{\rho\nu} = \delta_\nu^\mu. \quad (14)$$

将变量 a^μ 分解成原来的两组变量 r^k 和 y_k , 并设 Birkhoff 系统满足下列条件:

$$\det\left(\frac{\partial N^i}{\partial y_j}\right) \neq 0, \quad (15)$$

则该系统为严格规则系统, 对此系统可解得 (2) 式的结果.

对严格规则的 Birkhoff 系统, Pfaff-Birkhoff 作用量可以作如下变换^[2]:

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int dt [R_\mu(t, \mathbf{a}) \dot{a}^\mu - B(t, \mathbf{a})] \\ &= \int dt [R_k(t, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{y}) \dot{r}^k \\ &\quad + S^k(t, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{y}) \dot{y}_k - B(t, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{y})] \\ &= \int dt \left\{ R_k[t, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{M}(t, \mathbf{r}, \dot{\mathbf{r}})] \dot{r}^k \right. \\ &\quad + S^k[t, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{M}(t, \mathbf{r}, \dot{\mathbf{r}})] \\ &\quad \times \left(\frac{\partial M_k}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial M_k}{\partial r^i} \dot{r}^i + \frac{\partial M_k}{\partial \dot{r}^i} \dot{r}^i \right) \\ &\quad \left. - B[t, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{M}(t, \mathbf{r}, \dot{\mathbf{r}})] \right\} \\ &= \int dt [V_k(t, \mathbf{r}, \dot{\mathbf{r}}) \dot{r}^k + W(t, \mathbf{r}, \dot{\mathbf{r}})] \\ &= \int dt L(t, \mathbf{r}, \dot{\mathbf{r}}), \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

式中 L 为二阶 Lagrange 函数

$$L(t, \mathbf{r}, \dot{\mathbf{r}}) = V_k(t, \mathbf{r}, \dot{\mathbf{r}}) \dot{r}^k + W(t, \mathbf{r}, \dot{\mathbf{r}}), \quad (17)$$

$$V_k = S^i[t, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{M}(t, \mathbf{r}, \dot{\mathbf{r}})] \frac{\partial M_i}{\partial \dot{r}^k}, \quad (18)$$

$$W = R_k \dot{r}^k + S^k \left(\frac{\partial M_k}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial M_k}{\partial r^i} \dot{r}^i \right) - B, \quad (19)$$

$$S^k(t, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{y}) = R_{n+k}(t, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{y}). \quad (20)$$

(16) 式的过程, 完成了 Birkhoff 系统的 Pfaff-Birkhoff 作用量到等价的二阶 Lagrange 作用量的变换, 即得到了 Birkhoff 表示的 Lagrange 像.

3. 广义 Lagrange 方程为二阶微分方程组的条件

将 (17) 式中 L 代入广义力学的 Lagrange 方程, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} E_k(L) &= -\frac{d^2}{dt^2} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}^k} + \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}^k} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial r^k} \\ &= -\frac{\partial^2 V_k}{\partial t^2} - 2\dot{r}^j \frac{\partial^2 V_k}{\partial t \partial r^j} - 2\ddot{r}^j \frac{\partial^2 V_k}{\partial t \partial \dot{r}^j} \\ &\quad - \dot{r}^i \dot{r}^j \frac{\partial^2 V_k}{\partial r^i \partial r^j} - 2\dot{r}^i \ddot{r}^j \frac{\partial^2 V_k}{\partial r^i \partial \dot{r}^j} \\ &\quad - \ddot{r}^j \frac{\partial V_k}{\partial r^j} - \ddot{r}^i \ddot{r}^j \frac{\partial^2 V_k}{\partial \dot{r}^i \partial \dot{r}^j} - \ddot{r}^j \frac{\partial V_k}{\partial \dot{r}^j} \\ &\quad + \ddot{r}^j \frac{\partial^2 V_j}{\partial t \partial r^k} + \dot{r}^i \ddot{r}^j \frac{\partial^2 V_j}{\partial r^i \partial \dot{r}^k} \\ &\quad + \ddot{r}^i \ddot{r}^j \frac{\partial^2 V_j}{\partial \dot{r}^i \partial \dot{r}^k} + \ddot{r}^j \frac{\partial V_j}{\partial \dot{r}^k} + \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial t \partial \dot{r}^k} + \dot{r}^j \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial r^j \partial \dot{r}^k} \\ &\quad + \ddot{r}^j \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial \dot{r}^j \partial \dot{r}^k} - \ddot{r}^j \frac{\partial V_j}{\partial r^k} - \frac{\partial W}{\partial r^k} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

在一般情况下, 方程 (21) 是三阶微分方程, 而且含有加速度的非线性项. 如果 L 满足下列条件^[19]:

$$\frac{\partial V_k}{\partial \dot{r}^j} = \frac{\partial V_j}{\partial \dot{r}^k}, \quad (22)$$

则方程 (21) 中的三阶微商项和二阶微商非线性项同时抵消为零, 即广义力学的 Lagrange 方程仍然为二阶线性微分方程

$$\begin{aligned} E_k(L) &= \left(\frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial \dot{r}^j \partial \dot{r}^k} - \frac{\partial V_j}{\partial r^k} - \frac{\partial V_k}{\partial r^j} - \frac{\partial^2 V_k}{\partial t \partial \dot{r}^j} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \dot{r}^i \frac{\partial^2 V_k}{\partial r^i \partial \dot{r}^j} \right) \dot{r}^j + \left(\frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial t \partial \dot{r}^k} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \dot{r}^j \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial r^j \partial \dot{r}^k} - \frac{\partial W}{\partial r^k} - \frac{\partial^2 V_k}{\partial t^2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - 2\dot{r}^j \frac{\partial^2 V_k}{\partial t \partial \dot{r}^j} - \dot{r}^i \dot{r}^j \frac{\partial^2 V_k}{\partial r^i \partial r^j} \right) \\ &= A_{kj} \dot{r}^j + D_k = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

根据 (18) 式, 不难证明若 $\frac{\partial S^i}{\partial y_l} = \frac{\partial S^l}{\partial y_i}$, 则条件

(22) 成立, 即

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial V_k}{\partial \dot{r}^j} &= S^i[t, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{M}(t, \mathbf{r}, \dot{\mathbf{r}})] \frac{\partial^2 M_i}{\partial \dot{r}^j \partial \dot{r}^k} \\ &\quad + \frac{\partial S^i}{\partial y_l} \frac{\partial M_l}{\partial \dot{r}^j} \frac{\partial M_i}{\partial \dot{r}^k} = \frac{\partial^2 V_j}{\partial \dot{r}^k}. \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

条件 (22) 成立, 意味着

$$V_k = \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{r}^k} G(t, \mathbf{r}, \dot{\mathbf{r}}). \quad (25)$$

反之,若(25)式满足,则条件(22)成立.(25)式成立表明(17)式 L 中 $\dot{r}^i$ 的线性项可以利用广义力学中规范变换消去,从而得到通常位形空间中传统的 Lagrange 函数^[19,20],即

$$\bar{L}(t, \mathbf{r}, \dot{\mathbf{r}}) = L(t, \mathbf{r}, \dot{\mathbf{r}}, \ddot{\mathbf{r}}) - \frac{d}{dt} G(t, \mathbf{r}, \dot{\mathbf{r}}). \quad (26)$$

Lagrange 力学逆问题研究对给定的微分方程能否导出相对应的 Lagrange 函数,从而将方程改写成等价的 Lagrange 方程形式.上述结果给出了二阶微分方程组 Lagrange 化的一种新的路线图:二阶微分方程组—一阶微分方程组—Birkhoff 表示—Lagrange 像(二阶 Lagrange 函数)—位形空间中 Lagrange 函数.

应当指出,文献[2]中提出了 Birkhoff 表示的 Lagrange 像问题,也指出了与 Lagrange 逆问题相关,但是研究过程中有失误.在计算与二阶 Lagrange 函数对应的 Lagrange 方程时,文献[2]中写成

$$\begin{aligned} E_k(L) &= -\frac{d^2}{dt^2} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}^k} + \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}^k} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial r^k} \\ &= -\left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \dot{r}^i \frac{\partial}{\partial r^i} + \ddot{r}^i \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{r}^i} \right\}^2 V_k \\ &\quad + \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \dot{r}^i \frac{\partial}{\partial r^i} + \ddot{r}^i \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{r}^i} \right\} \\ &\quad \times \left(\frac{\partial V_{j,k}}{\partial \dot{r}^k} \dot{r}^j + \frac{\partial W}{\partial \dot{r}^k} \right) - \frac{\partial V_{j,k}}{\partial \dot{r}^k} \dot{r}^j \\ &\quad + \frac{\partial W}{\partial r} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

然后据此指出上述展开式是二阶微分方程组,而不是预期的三阶微分方程组;进一步又指出,当全部 V_k 均与速度无关时,上述展开式才是加速度的线性方程组.事实上,方程式(27)不能成立.直接将它开展得到的结果与(21)式相比较,恰恰缺失了含 $\ddot{r}^i$ 的项.产生这个错误的根源在于(27)式中将对 t 的全微商写成

$$\frac{d}{dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \dot{r}^i \frac{\partial}{\partial r^i} + \ddot{r}^i \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{r}^i}. \quad (28)$$

然而在(27)式中 $\frac{d}{dt}$ 作用的函数宗量中包含 $\dot{r}^i$,即使 V_k 中不含 $\ddot{r}^i$,但对 t 的一次微商中就出现了 $\ddot{r}^i$.因而(27)式应该修正为

$$E_k(L) = -\frac{d^2}{dt^2} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}^k} + \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}^k} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial r^k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -\left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \dot{r}^i \frac{\partial}{\partial r^i} + \ddot{r}^i \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{r}^i} + \ddot{r}^i \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{r}^i} \right\}^2 V_k \\ &\quad + \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \dot{r}^i \frac{\partial}{\partial r^i} + \ddot{r}^i \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{r}^i} + \ddot{r}^i \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{r}^i} \right\} \\ &\quad \times \left(\frac{\partial V_{j,k}}{\partial \dot{r}^k} \dot{r}^j + \frac{\partial W}{\partial \dot{r}^k} \right) - \frac{\partial V_{j,k}}{\partial \dot{r}^k} \dot{r}^j - \frac{\partial W}{\partial r^k} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

将上式直接计算展开,得到的结果与(21)式一致,在一般情况下,是三阶微分方程组,只有在满足条件(22)时(29)式才是二阶线性微分方程组.文献[2]中要求全部 V_k 均与速度无关过于严格了,因为这个要求只是使条件(22)成立的特殊情况.

4. 算 例

例 1 微分方程为

$$\ddot{r}^1 = -\lambda \dot{r}^1 - r^1, \ddot{r}^2 = \lambda \dot{r}^2 - r^2, \quad (30)$$

引入变量 y_1 和 y_2 , 将上述方程化为一阶方程组

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{r}^1 &= y_1, \dot{r}^2 = y_2, \\ \dot{y}_1 &= -\lambda y_1 - r^1, \dot{y}_2 = \lambda y_2 - r^2. \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

引入统一的变量

$$a^1 = r^1, a^2 = r^2, a^3 = y_1, a^4 = y_2, \quad (32)$$

将方程(31)改写为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{a}^1 &= a^3, \dot{a}^2 = a^4, \\ \dot{a}^3 &= -\lambda a^3 - a^1, \dot{a}^4 = \lambda a^4 - a^2. \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

利用文献[18]的方法一,容易求得 Birkhoff 函数和 Birkhoff 函数组为

$$\begin{aligned} B &= \frac{1}{2} e^{\lambda t} [(a^1)^2 + \lambda a^1 a^3 + (a^3)^2] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} e^{-\lambda t} [(a^2)^2 - \lambda a^2 a^4 + (a^4)^2], \\ R_1 &= \frac{1}{2} e^{\lambda t} a^3, R_2 = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\lambda t} a^4, \\ R_3 &= -\frac{1}{2} e^{\lambda t} a^1, R_4 = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-\lambda t} a^2. \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

容易证明这是严格规则的 Birkhoff 系统,其 Pfaff-Birkhoff 系统作用量为

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int dt \left\{ \frac{1}{2} e^{\lambda t} (a^3 \dot{a}^1 - a^1 \dot{a}^3) + \frac{1}{2} e^{-\lambda t} (a^4 \dot{a}^2 - a^2 \dot{a}^4) \right. \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} e^{\lambda t} [(a^1)^2 + \lambda a^1 a^3 + (a^3)^2] \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{2} e^{-\lambda t} [(a^2)^2 - \lambda a^2 a^4 + (a^4)^2] \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

按照(16)式中程序,得到上述作用量的 Lagrange 像为

$$A = \int dt \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} e^{\lambda t} [r^1 \ddot{r}^1 + \lambda r^1 \dot{r}^1 + (\dot{r}^1)^2] - \frac{1}{2} e^{-\lambda t} [r^2 \ddot{r}^2 - \lambda r^2 \dot{r}^2 + (\dot{r}^2)^2] \right\}, \quad (36)$$

即系统的二阶 Lagrange 函数为

$$L = -\frac{1}{2} e^{\lambda t} [r^1 \ddot{r}^1 + \lambda r^1 \dot{r}^1 + (\dot{r}^1)^2] - \frac{1}{2} e^{-\lambda t} [r^2 \ddot{r}^2 - \lambda r^2 \dot{r}^2 + (\dot{r}^2)^2], \quad (37)$$

条件(22)成立,由上述 L 导出的广义 Lagrange 方程为

$$E_1(L) = e^{\lambda t} [\ddot{r}^1 + \lambda \dot{r}^1 + r^1] = 0, \\ E_2(L) = e^{-\lambda t} [\ddot{r}^2 - \lambda \dot{r}^2 + r^2] = 0, \quad (38)$$

与方程(30)等价.

引入规范变换函数

$$G = -\frac{1}{2} (e^{\lambda t} r^1 \dot{r}^1 + e^{-\lambda t} r^2 \dot{r}^2). \quad (39)$$

由(29)式得位形空间 Lagrange 函数为

$$\bar{L} = L - \frac{d}{dt} G, \\ = \frac{1}{2} e^{\lambda t} [(\dot{r}^1)^2 - (r^1)^2] + \frac{1}{2} e^{-\lambda t} [(\dot{r}^2)^2 - (r^2)^2]. \quad (40)$$

而由 $\bar{L}$ 导出的 Lagrange 方程正是方程(38).

例 2 Hojman-Urrutia 方程^[2,3,21]

$$\ddot{x} + \dot{y} = 0, \ddot{y} + y = 0, \quad (41)$$

引入变量

$$a^1 = x, a^2 = y, a^3 = \dot{x}, a^4 = \dot{y}. \quad (42)$$

系统(41)与下列一阶方程组等效:

$$\dot{a}^1 = a^3, \dot{a}^2 = a^4, \dot{a}^3 = -a^4, \dot{a}^4 = -a^2, \quad (43)$$

系统(43)的一个 Birkhoff 表示如下:

$$R_1 = a^2 + a^3, R_2 = 0, R_3 = a^4, R_4 = 0, \\ B = \frac{1}{2} [(a^3)^2 + 2a^2 a^3 - (a^4)^2]. \quad (44)$$

定义新变量

$$r^1 = a^1, r^2 = a^2, y_1 = a^3, y_2 = a^4, \quad (45)$$

容易证明,系统是严格规则的,按(16)式程序,由其 Pfaff-Birkhoff 作用量导出 Lagrange 像

$$A = \int \left\{ (a^2 + a^3) \dot{a}^1 + a^4 \dot{a}^3 - \frac{1}{2} [(a^3)^2 + 2a^2 a^3 - (a^4)^2] \right\} dt \\ = \int \left\{ \dot{r}^2 \dot{r}^1 + \frac{1}{2} [(\dot{r}^1)^2 + (\dot{r}^2)^2] \right\} dt. \quad (46)$$

系统的二阶 Lagrange 函数

$$L = \dot{r}^2 \dot{r}^1 + \frac{1}{2} [(\dot{r}^1)^2 + (\dot{r}^2)^2], \quad (47)$$

显然,对上述 Lagrange 函数条件(22)不成立,导出的广义 Lagrange 方程为

$$E_1(L) = -\ddot{r}^2 + \dot{r}^1 = 0, \\ E_2(L) = \ddot{r}^1 + r^2 = 0. \quad (48)$$

这是三阶微分方程,写成原始变量形式为

$$-\ddot{y} + \ddot{x} = 0, \ddot{x} + \dot{y} = 0. \quad (49)$$

这不是原方程(41),但是可由(41)导出.

若将(47)式代入(27)式,则得到

$$E_1(L) = \ddot{r}^1 = 0, E_2(L) = \ddot{r}^2 = 0. \quad (50)$$

这是二阶微分方程,但是错误的.然而,若将(47)式中 L 代入修正后的(29)式,则得到与(48)式相同的结果.

应当指出, Hojman-Urrutia 系统是一个典型的例子,它不能化成自伴随的形式,因而也不能有通常的 Lagrange 表示.本例中这个系统虽然从 Birkhoff 表示的 Lagrange 像,得到二阶 Lagrange 函数,但由于不满足条件(22),故不能由此而导出位形空间中通常的 Lagrange 函数.

[1] Birkhoff G D 1927 *Dynamical systems* (Providence R I : AMS College Publ.)

[2] Santilli R M 1983 *Foundations of Theoretical Mechanics* (II) (New York Springer-Verlag)

[3] Mei F X, Shi R C, Zhang Y F, Wu H B 1996 *Dynamics of Birkhoffian System* (Beijing : Beijing Institute of Technology Press) (in Chinese) [梅凤翔、史荣昌、张永发、吴惠彬 1996 *Birkhoff 系统动力学* (北京 : 北京理工大学出版社)]

[4] Luo S K, Zhang Y F 2008 *Advances in the Study of Dynamics of Constrained Systems* (Beijing : Science Press) (in Chinese) [罗绍凯、张永发等 2008 *约束系统动力学研究进展* (北京 : 科学出版社)]

[5] Mei F X 2004 *Symmetries and Conserved Quantities of Constrained Mechanical Systems* (Beijing : Beijing Institute of Technology Press) (in Chinese) [梅凤翔 2004 *约束力学系统的对称性和守恒量* (北京 : 北京理工大学出版社)]

[6]

Mei F X 1993 *Sci. China A* **36** 1456

[7]

Wu H B , Mei F X 1995 *Chin. Sci. Bull.* **40** 885 (in Chinese) [吴惠彬、梅凤翔 1995 科学通报 **40** 885]

[8]

Mei F X 1999 *Chin. Sci. Bull.* **44** 318 (in Chinese) [梅凤翔 1999 科学通报 **44** 318]

[9]

Zhang Y 2001 *Acta Mech. Sin.* **33** 669 (in Chinese) [张毅 2001 力学学报 **33** 669]

[10]

Luo S K , Chen X W , Guo Y X 2002 *Chin. Phys.* **11** 429

[11]

Chen X W , Luo S K , Mei F X 2002 *Appl. Math. Mech.* **23** 53

[12]

Luo S K 2003 *Appl. Math. Mech* **24** 468

[13]

Zhang H B , Chen L Q , Gu X L 2004 *Acta Mech. Sin.* **36** 254 (in Chinese) [张宏彬、陈立群、顾书龙 2004 力学学报 **36** 254]

[14]

Zhang Y , Fan C X , Ge W K 2004 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **53** 3644 (in Chinese) [张毅、范存新、葛伟宽 2004 物理学报 **53** 3644]

[15]

Xu Z X 2005 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **54** 4971 (in Chinese) [许志新 2005 物理学报 **54** 4971]

[16]

Mei F X , Gang T Q , Xie J F 2006 *Chin. Phys.* **15** 1678

[17]

Ge W K , Mei F X 2007 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **56** 2479 (in Chinese) [葛伟宽、梅凤翔 2007 物理学报 **56** 2479]

[18]

Ding G T 2008 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **57** 7415 (in Chinese) [丁光涛 2008 物理学报 **57** 7415]

[19]

Ding G T 2009 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **58** 3620 (in Chinese) [丁光涛 2008 物理学报 **58** 3620]

[20]

Ding G T 2009 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **58** 6725 (in Chinese) [丁光涛 2008 物理学报 **58** 6725]

[21]

Hojman S , Urrutia L F 1981 *J. Math. Phys.* **22** 1896

A study on the Lagrangian image of the Birkhoffian representations

Ding Guang-Tao[†]

(College of Physics and Electronic Information , Anhui Normal University , Wuhu 241000 , China)
(Received 14 March 2009 ; revised manuscript received 27 March 2009)

Abstract

The Lagrangian image of the Birkhoffian representations is studied. The conditions that the second-order Lagrangians should satisfy are obtained , under which the generalized Lagrange equations are second-order differential equations. A new way for solving the inverse problem in Lagrange mechanics is presented. An error made in the study by some author is pointed out. Two examples are given to illustrate the application of the result.

Keywords : Birkhoffian representations , Lagrangian image , inverse problem , second-order Lagrangian
PACC : 0320

[†] E-mai 4lgt695@sina.com