

微扰 Kepler 系统轨道微分方程的近似 Lie 对称性与近似不变量

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把极角 θ 视为独立变量, 得到 Kepler 系统的轨道微分方程. 首先讨论 Kepler 系统轨道微分方程的 Lie 对称性和不变量, 微扰 Kepler 系统轨道微分方程的精确 Lie 对称性和精确不变量, 其次讨论微扰 Kepler 系统轨道微分方程的近似 Lie 对称性和近似不变量, 并得到了微扰 Kepler 系统的 9 个一阶近似 Lie 对称性和 6 个一阶近似不变量, 其中 1 个实为精确不变量, 而其余 5 个分别等于微扰系数 ε 乘以 Kepler 系统相应的 5 个不变量.

关键词: 微扰 Kepler 系统轨道微分方程, 近似 Lie 对称性, 近似不变量

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1. 引 言

力学系统的对称性与守恒量紧密地联系在一起, 关于力学系统对称性与守恒量的研究已渗透到现代数学、力学、物理学等各个领域. 寻求力学系统的对称性和守恒量已成为近代分析力学的一大热点问题^[1-8]. 但事实上, 通过数学模型建立的运动微分方程总是近似的, 因此研究系统的近似对称性和近似不变量意义重大. 近年来关于常微分方程、偏微分方程近似对称性和近似不变量的研究已取得不少的成果^[9-17]. 目前研究近似对称性和近似不变量主要采用近似 Lie 对称性理论^[10]和近似 Noether 对称性理论^[9]. 引进近似的群无限小变换, 微分方程在此变换下近似保持不变则为近似 Lie 对称性, Hamilton 量在此变换下近似保持不变则为近似 Noether 对称性, 所得的不变量为近似不变量. 本文把极角 θ 视为独立变量, 得到 Kepler 系统的轨道微分方程, 首先讨论 Kepler 系统轨道微分方程的 Lie 对称性和不变量, 微扰 Kepler 系统轨道微分方程的精确 Lie 对称性和精确不变量, 其次讨论微扰 Kepler 系统轨道微分方程的近似 Lie 对称性和近似不变量, 并得到了微扰 Kepler 系统的 9 个一阶近似 Lie 对称性和 6 个一阶近似不变量, 其中 1 个实为精

确不变量, 而其余 5 个分别等于微扰系数 ε 乘以 Kepler 系统相应的 5 个不变量.

2. Kepler 系统轨道微分方程的 Lie 对称性与不变量

在平方反比有心力作用下, 由 Binet 公式可得质点运动的轨道微分方程为

$$\frac{d^2 u}{d\theta^2} + u = \ddot{u} + u = c, \quad (1)$$

其中 $u = \frac{1}{r}$, $c = \frac{k^2}{h^2}$, $k^2 = GM$, $h = r^2 \dot{\theta}$, $\ddot{u} = \frac{d^2 u}{d\theta^2}$. 视 θ 为独立变量, u 是关于 θ 的函数. 引进群的无限小变换

$$\begin{aligned} \theta^* &= \theta + \delta\tau_0(\theta, u), \\ u^* &= u + \delta\xi_0(\theta, u), \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

其无限小生成元向量为

$$X^{(0)} = \tau_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \xi_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial u}, \quad (3)$$

(3) 式的一次扩展为

$$X^{(1)} = X^{(0)} + (\dot{\xi}_0 - u\dot{\tau}_0) \frac{\partial}{\partial u}, \quad (4)$$

二次扩展为

$$X^{(2)} = X^{(1)} + (\ddot{\xi}_0 - u\ddot{\tau}_0 - 2\dot{u}\dot{\tau}_0) \frac{\partial}{\partial u}, \quad (5)$$

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其中 δ 为无限小参数, $\tau_0 = \tau_0(\theta, u)$, $\xi_0 = \xi_0(\theta, u)$ 为无限小变换生成元. $\dot{\xi}_0$ 表示 ξ_0 对 θ 的全导数, $\dot{\xi}_0$

$$= \frac{d\xi_0}{d\theta} = \frac{\partial \xi_0}{\partial \theta} + \dot{u} \frac{\partial \xi_0}{\partial u} \quad (\text{其他类同}).$$

根据 Lie 对称性理论^[1], 轨道微分方程(1)的 Lie 对称性是指(1)式在群的无限小变换(2)下保持不变, 即

$$X^{(2)}(\ddot{u} + u - c) = 0. \quad (6)$$

(6)式可表示成

$$\ddot{\xi}_0 - \ddot{u}\dot{\tau}_0 - 2\ddot{u}\dot{\tau}_0 + \xi_0 = 0. \quad (7)$$

展开(7)式并令 \dot{u}^n ($n = 0, 1, 2, 3$) 项的系数为 0 得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 \tau_0}{\partial u^2} &= 0, \\ \frac{\partial^2 \xi_0}{\partial u^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 \tau_0}{\partial \theta \partial u} &= 0, \\ 2 \frac{\partial^2 \xi_0}{\partial \theta \partial u} - \frac{\partial^2 \tau_0}{\partial \theta^2} + 3(u - c) \frac{\partial \tau_0}{\partial u} &= 0, \\ \frac{\partial^2 \xi_0}{\partial \theta^2} - (u - c) \frac{\partial \xi_0}{\partial u} + 2(u - c) \frac{\partial \tau_0}{\partial \theta} + \xi_0 &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

由(8)式可解得以下 8 组解

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_0 &= 1, \\ \xi_0 &= 0; \end{aligned} \quad (9a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_0 &= 0, \\ \xi_0 &= u - c; \end{aligned} \quad (9b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_0 &= 0, \\ \xi_0 &= \sin\theta; \end{aligned} \quad (9c)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_0 &= 0, \\ \xi_0 &= \cos\theta; \end{aligned} \quad (9d)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_0 &= \cos 2\theta, \\ \xi_0 &= -(u - c) \sin 2\theta; \end{aligned} \quad (9e)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_0 &= \sin 2\theta, \\ \xi_0 &= (u - c) \cos 2\theta; \end{aligned} \quad (9f)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_0 &= (u - c) \cos \theta, \\ \xi_0 &= -(u - c)^2 \sin \theta; \end{aligned} \quad (9g)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_0 &= (u - c) \sin \theta, \\ \xi_0 &= (u - c)^2 \cos \theta. \end{aligned} \quad (9h)$$

根据 Noether 对称性理论^[1], 若存在规范函数 $G_0 = G_0(\theta, u, \dot{u})$ 满足 Noether 等式

$$\tau_0 \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} + \xi_0 \frac{\partial L}{\partial u} + \dot{\xi}_0 \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{u}} + \left(L - \dot{u} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{u}} \right) \dot{\tau}_0 = -\dot{G}_0, \quad (10)$$

其中 $L = L(\theta, u, \dot{u})$ 为与系统(1)相应的 Lagrange 函数, 则系统存在不变量

$$I = \tau_0 L + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{u}} (\xi_0 - \dot{u} \tau_0) + G_0, \quad (11)$$

满足 $\frac{dI}{d\theta} = 0$.

与系统(1)相应的 Lagrange 函数为

$$L = \frac{1}{2} \dot{u}^2 - \frac{1}{2} u^2 + cu. \quad (12)$$

将(9)式中的 8 组解联合(12)式依次代入(10)式, 可得与生成元(9a), (9c), (9d), (9e), (9f)相对应的 5 个规范函数 $G_{0a}, G_{0c}, G_{0d}, G_{0e}, G_{0f}$

$$\begin{aligned} G_{0a} &= 0, \\ G_{0c} &= (-u + c) \cos \theta, \\ G_{0d} &= (u - c) \sin \theta, \\ G_{0e} &= (u - c)^2 \cos 2\theta - \frac{1}{2} c^2 \cos 2\theta, \\ G_{0f} &= (u - c)^2 \sin 2\theta - \frac{1}{2} c^2 \sin 2\theta. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

而对于其余生成元, 则找不到相应的规范函数. 可见, 生成元(9a), (9c), (9d), (9e), (9f)表示的对称性也是 Noether 对称性. 将(13)式联同它们相应的生成元代入(11)式得 5 个不变量

$$I_1 = \frac{1}{2} \dot{u}^2 + \frac{1}{2} u^2 - cu, \quad (14a)$$

$$I_2 = \dot{u} \sin \theta - (u - c) \cos \theta, \quad (14b)$$

$$I_3 = \dot{u} \cos \theta + (u - c) \sin \theta, \quad (14c)$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_4 &= -\frac{1}{2} \dot{u}^2 \cos 2\theta - \dot{u} (u - c) \sin 2\theta \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} (u - c)^2 \cos 2\theta, \end{aligned} \quad (14d)$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_5 &= -\frac{1}{2} \dot{u}^2 \sin 2\theta + \dot{u} (u - c) \cos 2\theta \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} (u - c)^2 \sin 2\theta. \end{aligned} \quad (14e)$$

其中 I_1 为系统(1)的 Hamilton 函数. 这 5 个不变量并不是相互独立的, 存在如下 3 个关系:

$$I_2^2 - I_3^2 = 2I_4, \quad (15a)$$

$$I_2^2 + I_3^2 = 2I_1 + c^2, \quad (15b)$$

$$I_2 I_3 = -I_5. \quad (15c)$$

因此, 只有其中两个不变量是相互独立的.

3. 微扰 Kepler 系统轨道微分方程的精确 Lie 对称性与精确不变量

设微扰 Kepler 运动所受微扰引力与 r 的一次方成正比

$$f = -\lambda r = -\frac{\lambda}{u}, \quad (16)$$

其中 λ 为常数, 则微扰 Kepler 运动的轨道微分方程为

$$\ddot{u} + u - c - \frac{\varepsilon}{u^3} = 0, \quad (17)$$

其中 ε 为微扰系数, 且 $\varepsilon \ll 1$. 与系统(17)相应的 Lagrange 函数为

$$L = \frac{1}{2}\dot{u}^2 - \frac{1}{2}u^2 + cu - \frac{\varepsilon}{2u^2}. \quad (18)$$

根据 Lie 对称性理论^[1], 轨道微分方程(17)的精确 Lie 对称性是指(17)式在群的无限小变换(2)下保持不变, 即

$$X^{(2)}\left(\ddot{u} + u - c - \frac{\varepsilon}{u^3}\right) = 0. \quad (19)$$

(19)式可表示成

$$\ddot{\xi}_0 - \dot{u}\ddot{\tau}_0 - 2\ddot{u}\dot{\tau}_0 + \xi_0\left(1 + \frac{3\varepsilon}{u^4}\right) = 0. \quad (20)$$

展开(20)式并令 \dot{u}^n ($n = 0, 1, 2, 3$) 项的系数为 0 得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 \tau_0}{\partial u^2} &= 0, \\ \frac{\partial^2 \xi_0}{\partial u^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 \tau_0}{\partial \theta \partial u} &= 0, \\ 2 \frac{\partial^2 \xi_0}{\partial \theta \partial u} - \frac{\partial^2 \tau_0}{\partial \theta^2} + 3\left(u - c - \frac{\varepsilon}{u^3}\right) \frac{\partial \tau_0}{\partial u} &= 0, \\ \frac{\partial^2 \xi_0}{\partial \theta^2} - \left(u - c - \frac{\varepsilon}{u^3}\right) \frac{\partial \xi_0}{\partial u} \\ + 2\left(u - c - \frac{\varepsilon}{u^3}\right) \frac{\partial \tau_0}{\partial \theta} + \xi_0\left(1 + \frac{3\varepsilon}{u^4}\right) &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

(21)式只有一组解

$$\tau_0 = 1, \xi_0 = 0. \quad (22)$$

由于微扰 Kepler 系统的轨道微分方程(17)式比无微扰 Kepler 系统的轨道微分方程(1)式多一项微扰项, 使原系统 8 个 Lie 对称性中的 7 个遭到破坏, 只保留了其中 1 个 Lie 对称性, 我们称此对称性为系统(17)的精确 Lie 对称性.

将(18), (22)式代入(10), (11)式得

$$\begin{aligned} G_0 &= 0, \\ I &= \frac{1}{2}\dot{u}^2 + \frac{1}{2}u^2 - cu + \frac{\varepsilon}{2u^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

可见, 系统(17)只有一个精确不变量, 为系统的 Hamilton 函数. (22)式表示的对称性也是微扰 Kepler 系统的精确 Noether 对称性.

4. 微扰 Kepler 系统轨道微分方程的近似 Lie 对称性与近似不变量

引进近似的群无限小变换

$$\begin{aligned} \theta^* &= \theta + \delta\tau(\theta, u, \varepsilon), \\ u^* &= u + \delta\xi(\theta, u, \varepsilon), \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

其无限小生成元向量为

$$X^{(0)} = \tau \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \xi \frac{\partial}{\partial u}. \quad (25)$$

(25)式的一次扩展为

$$X^{(1)} = X^{(0)} + (\dot{\xi} - \dot{u}\dot{\tau}) \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{u}}, \quad (26)$$

二次扩展为

$$X^{(2)} = X^{(1)} + (\ddot{\xi} - \dot{u}\ddot{\tau} - 2\ddot{u}\dot{\tau}) \frac{\partial}{\partial \ddot{u}}, \quad (27)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \tau &= \sum_{i=0}^k \varepsilon^i \tau_i, \\ \xi &= \sum_{i=0}^k \varepsilon^i \xi_i. \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

根据近似 Lie 对称性理论^[10], 轨道微分方程(17)的 k 阶近似 Lie 对称性是指(17)式在近似的群无限小变换(24)式下近似保持不变, 即

$$X^{(2)}\left(\ddot{u} + u - c - \frac{\varepsilon}{u^3}\right) = O(\varepsilon^{k+1}). \quad (29)$$

(29)式可表示成

$$\ddot{\xi}_0 - \dot{u}\ddot{\tau}_0 - 2\ddot{u}\dot{\tau}_0 + \xi_0\left(1 + \frac{3\varepsilon}{u^4}\right) = O(\varepsilon^{k+1}). \quad (30)$$

讨论系统的 k 阶近似 Lie 对称性, 可展开(30)式并令 ε^m ($m = 0, 1, \dots, k$) 的系数为 0, 得到 $k+1$ 个 τ_i, ξ_i ($i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, k$) 关于 θ, u 的二阶偏微分方程组, 进一步令各偏微分方程中的 \dot{u}^n ($n = 0, 1, 2, 3$) 项的系数为 0, 便可得到 $4(k+1)$ 个 τ_i, ξ_i 关于 θ, u 的二阶偏微分方程组, 求解这些方程组就可得到 τ_i, ξ_i . 为方便起见, 本文只讨论 $k = 1$ 情形.

展开(30)式并令 $\varepsilon^0, \varepsilon^1$ 的系数为 0 得

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{\partial^2 \tau_0}{\partial u^2} u^3 + \left(\frac{\partial^2 \xi_0}{\partial u^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 \tau_0}{\partial \theta \partial u}\right) \dot{u}^2 \\ + \left[2 \frac{\partial^2 \xi_0}{\partial \theta \partial u} - \frac{\partial^2 \tau_0}{\partial \theta^2} + 3(u - c) \frac{\partial \tau_0}{\partial u}\right] \dot{u} \\ + \left[\frac{\partial^2 \xi_0}{\partial \theta^2} - (u - c) \frac{\partial \xi_0}{\partial u} + 2(u - c) \frac{\partial \tau_0}{\partial \theta} + \xi_0\right] &= 0, \end{aligned} \quad (31a)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\frac{\partial^2 \tau_1}{\partial u^2} u^3 + \left(\frac{\partial^2 \xi_1}{\partial u^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 \tau_1}{\partial \theta \partial u} \right) \dot{u}^2 \\
 & + \left[2 \frac{\partial^2 \xi_1}{\partial \theta \partial u} - \frac{\partial^2 \tau_1}{\partial \theta^2} + 3(u-c) \frac{\partial \tau_1}{\partial u} - \frac{3}{u^3} \frac{\partial \tau_0}{\partial u} \right] \dot{u} \\
 & + \left[\frac{\partial^2 \xi_1}{\partial \theta^2} - (u-c) \frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial u} + 2(u-c) \frac{\partial \tau_1}{\partial \theta} + \xi_1 \right. \\
 & \left. + \frac{1}{u^3} \frac{\partial \xi_0}{\partial u} - \frac{2}{u^3} \frac{\partial \tau_0}{\partial \theta} + \frac{3}{u^4} \xi_0 \right] = 0. \quad (31b)
 \end{aligned}$$

进一步令(31a),(31b)式中 \dot{u}^n ($n = 0, 1, 2, 3$) 项的系数为 0 得

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{\partial^2 \tau_0}{\partial u^2} = 0, \\
 & \frac{\partial^2 \xi_0}{\partial u^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 \tau_0}{\partial \theta \partial u} = 0, \\
 & 2 \frac{\partial^2 \xi_0}{\partial \theta \partial u} - \frac{\partial^2 \tau_0}{\partial \theta^2} + 3(u-c) \frac{\partial \tau_0}{\partial u} = 0, \\
 & \frac{\partial^2 \xi_0}{\partial \theta^2} - (u-c) \frac{\partial \xi_0}{\partial u} + 2(u-c) \frac{\partial \tau_0}{\partial \theta} + \xi_0 \\
 & = 0; \quad (32a)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{\partial^2 \tau_1}{\partial u^2} = 0, \\
 & \frac{\partial^2 \xi_1}{\partial u^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 \tau_1}{\partial \theta \partial u} = 0, \\
 & 2 \frac{\partial^2 \xi_1}{\partial \theta \partial u} - \frac{\partial^2 \tau_1}{\partial \theta^2} + 3(u-c) \frac{\partial \tau_1}{\partial u} - \frac{3}{u^3} \frac{\partial \tau_0}{\partial u} = 0, \\
 & \frac{\partial^2 \xi_1}{\partial \theta^2} - (u-c) \frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial u} + 2(u-c) \frac{\partial \tau_1}{\partial \theta} + \xi_1 \\
 & + \frac{1}{u^3} \frac{\partial \xi_0}{\partial u} - \frac{2}{u^3} \frac{\partial \tau_0}{\partial \theta} + \frac{3}{u^4} \xi_0 \\
 & = 0. \quad (32b)
 \end{aligned}$$

由(32a),(32b)可解得以下 9 组解:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \tau_0 = 1, \\
 & \xi_0 = 0, \\
 & \tau_1 = 0, \\
 & \xi_1 = 0; \quad (33a)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \tau_0 = 0, \\
 & \xi_0 = 0, \\
 & \tau_1 = 1, \\
 & \xi_1 = 0; \quad (33b)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \tau_0 = \xi_0 = 0, \\
 & \tau_1 = 0, \\
 & \xi_1 = u - c; \quad (33c)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \tau_0 = \xi_0 = 0, \\
 & \tau_1 = 0, \\
 & \xi_1 = \sin \theta; \quad (33d)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \tau_0 = \xi_0 = 0, \\
 & \tau_1 = 0, \\
 & \xi_1 = \cos \theta; \quad (33e)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \tau_0 = \xi_0 = 0, \tau_1 = \cos 2\theta, \\
 & \xi_1 = -(u-c) \sin 2\theta; \quad (33f)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \tau_0 = \xi_0 = 0, \\
 & \tau_1 = \sin 2\theta, \\
 & \xi_1 = (u-c) \cos 2\theta; \quad (33g)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \tau_0 = \xi_0 = 0, \\
 & \tau_1 = (u-c) \cos \theta, \\
 & \xi_1 = -(u-c)^2 \sin \theta; \quad (33h)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \tau_0 = \xi_0 = 0, \\
 & \tau_1 = (u-c) \sin \theta, \\
 & \xi_1 = (u-c)^2 \cos \theta. \quad (33i)
 \end{aligned}$$

下面讨论系统的近似不变量. 若存在规范函数

$$\begin{aligned}
 G & = G(\theta, u, \dot{u}, \varepsilon) = \sum_{i=0}^k \varepsilon^i G_i, \text{ 满足} \\
 \tau \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} + \xi \frac{\partial L}{\partial u} + \dot{\xi} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{u}} + \left(L - \dot{u} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{u}} \right) \dot{\tau} & = -\dot{G}, \quad (34)
 \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\tau = \sum_{i=0}^k \varepsilon^i \tau_i$, $\xi = \sum_{i=0}^k \varepsilon^i \xi_i$, $L = L(\theta, u, \dot{u}, \varepsilon)$ 为与系统(17)相应的 Lagrange 函数, 则系统存在 k 阶近似不变量 $I = I(\theta, u, \varepsilon)$,

$$I = \tau L + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{u}} (\xi - \dot{u} \tau) + G, \quad (35)$$

满足 $\frac{dI}{dt} = O(\varepsilon^{k+1})$.

对于微扰 Kepler 系统(17), 若考虑 $k = 1$ 情形. 将(33a) — (33i) 式依次代入(34)式, 可得与生成元(33a) — (33g) 相对应的 6 个规范函数

$$\begin{aligned}
 G_1 & = G_2 = 0, \\
 G_4 & = \varepsilon(-u+c) \cos \theta, \\
 G_5 & = \varepsilon(u-c) \sin \theta, \\
 G_6 & = \varepsilon \left[(u-c)^2 \cos 2\theta - \frac{1}{2} c^2 \cos 2\theta \right], \\
 G_7 & = \varepsilon \left[(u-c)^2 \sin 2\theta - \frac{1}{2} c^2 \sin 2\theta \right]. \quad (36)
 \end{aligned}$$

而对其余生成元, 则找不到相应的规范函数. 因此, 由(33a), (33b), (33d) — (33g) 表示的 6 个对称性也是近似 Noether 对称性, 且(33a) 表示的对称性既

是 Kepler 系统的对称性,也是微扰 Kepler 系统的精确对称性和近似对称性.

将(36)式联同它们相应的生成元代入(35)式可得以下 6 个一阶近似不变量

$$I_{1\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{2}\dot{u}^2 + \frac{1}{2}u^2 - cu + \frac{\varepsilon}{2u^2}, \quad (37a)$$

$$I_{2\varepsilon} = \varepsilon\left(\frac{1}{2}\dot{u}^2 + \frac{1}{2}u^2 - cu\right), \quad (37b)$$

$$I_{3\varepsilon} = \varepsilon[\dot{u}\sin\theta - (u - c)\cos\theta], \quad (37c)$$

$$I_{4\varepsilon} = \varepsilon[\dot{u}\cos\theta + (u - c)\sin\theta], \quad (37d)$$

$$I_{5\varepsilon} = \varepsilon\left[-\frac{1}{2}\dot{u}^2\cos 2\theta - \dot{u}(u - c)\sin 2\theta + \frac{1}{2}(u - c)^2\cos 2\theta\right], \quad (37e)$$

$$I_{6\varepsilon} = \varepsilon\left[-\frac{1}{2}\dot{u}^2\sin 2\theta + \dot{u}(u - c)\cos 2\theta + \frac{1}{2}(u - c)^2\sin 2\theta\right]. \quad (37f)$$

(37a)表示的一阶近似不变量实为精确不变量,与(23)式相同.(37b)—(37f)式表示的 5 个一阶近似不变量分别等于微扰系数 ε 乘以(14a) — (14e)表示的 Kepler 系统的 5 个不变量.不难发现,(37b) — (37f)式表示的 5 个一阶近似不变量也不是相互独立的,也存在(15a) — (15c)类似的 3 个关系式:

$$I_{3\varepsilon}^2 - I_{4\varepsilon}^2 = 2\varepsilon I_{5\varepsilon}, \quad (38a)$$

$$I_{3\varepsilon}^2 + I_{4\varepsilon}^2 = 2\varepsilon I_{2\varepsilon} + \varepsilon^2 c^2, \quad (38b)$$

$$I_{3\varepsilon}I_{4\varepsilon} = -\varepsilon I_{6\varepsilon}. \quad (38c)$$

5. 结 论

首先用对称性理论讨论了 Kepler 系统轨道微分方程的 Lie 对称性和不变量,得到了 8 个 Lie 对称性(其中 5 个也为 Noether 对称性)和 5 个不变量,由于 5 个不变量之间存在 3 个关系,因此,只有其中两个是相互独立的.其次讨论了微扰 Kepler 系统轨道微分方程的精确 Lie 对称性和精确不变量,由于存在微扰项,使原系统 8 个 Lie 对称性中的 7 个遭到破坏,只保留了其中 1 个 Lie 对称性(为精确 Lie 对称性,也为精确 Noether 对称性),得到了 1 个精确不变量.最后,我们运用近似对称性理论讨论了微扰 Kepler 系统轨道微分方程的近似 Lie 对称性和近似不变量,得到了微扰 Kepler 系统的 9 个一阶近似 Lie 对称性(其中 6 个也为近似 Noether 对称性)和 6 个一阶近似不变量,其中 1 个实为精确不变量,而其余 5 个分别等于微扰系数 ε 乘以 Kepler 系统相应的 5 个不变量,且 5 个不变量之间存在 3 个关系式.

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Approximate Lie symmetries and approximate invariants of the orbit differential equation for perturbed Kepler system

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Abstract

We obtained the orbit differential equation of Kepler system when the θ is the independent variable. The Lie symmetries and invariants of the orbit differential equation for Kepler system, the exact Lie symmetries and exact invariants of the orbit differential equation for perturbed Kepler system are discussed firstly. Then we discuss the approximate Lie symmetries and approximate invariants of the orbit differential equation for perturbed Kepler system. Nine first order approximate Lie symmetries and six first order approximate invariants are obtained, one of them is a exact invariant in fact, and the other five of them are equivalent to the corresponding invariants of Kepler system multiplied by the perturbation coefficient ε .

Keywords: orbit differential equation for perturbed Kepler system, approximate Lie symmetries, approximate invariants

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