

相空间中离散力学系统对称性的摄动与 Hojman 型绝热不变量*

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(2006 年 4 月 6 日收到 2006 年 9 月 4 日收到修改稿)

研究相空间中离散力学系统对称性的摄动与绝热不变量. 列出相空间中未受扰离散力学系统的特殊 Lie 对称性导致的 Hojman 型精确不变量. 基于相空间中力学系统的高阶绝热不变量的定义, 研究在小扰动作用下系统 Lie 对称性的摄动, 得到了相空间中离散力学系统的一类新的绝热不变量——Hojman 型绝热不变量. 举例说明结果的应用.

关键词: 相空间, Lie 对称性, 摄动, 绝热不变量

PACC: 0320

1. 引 言

经典的绝热不变量(adiabatic invariant)是指在系统的某参数缓慢变化时, 相对该参数的变化而改变更慢的某一物理量^[1]. 绝热不变量又称缓渐不变量或浸渐不变量^[2]. 实际上, 参数缓慢变化等同于小扰动的作用. 系统在小扰动作用下对称性的改变及其不变量与力学系统的可积性之间有着密切关系, 因此研究系统的对称性摄动与绝热不变量具有重要意义. 近年来, 约束力学系统对称性的摄动与绝热不变量的研究已取得了一些重要成果^[3-17]. 本文进一步研究相空间中离散力学系统对称性的摄动与绝热不变量. 基于相空间中力学系统的高阶绝热不变量的定义, 研究系统在小扰动作用下 Lie 对称性的摄动, 得到了相空间中离散力学系统的 Hojman 型高阶绝热不变量.

2. 系统的 Lie 对称性与精确不变量

相空间中离散力学系统的运动微分方程可写为如下形式:

$$\dot{q}_s = g_s(t, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p}),$$

$$\dot{p}_s = h_s(t, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p}) \quad (s = 1, \dots, n). \quad (1)$$

如果

$$g_s = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_s},$$

$$h_s = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_s} \quad (s = 1, \dots, n), \quad (2)$$

其中 H 为 Hamilton 函数, 那么方程 (1) 就是 Hamilton 系统的方程.

取时间和空间群的无限小变换为

$$t^* = t,$$

$$q_s^*(t^*) = q_s(t) + \varepsilon_0 \xi_s^0(t, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p}),$$

$$p_s^*(t^*) = p_s(t) + \varepsilon_0 \eta_s^0(t, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p}) \quad (s = 1, \dots, n), \quad (3)$$

其中 ε_0 为无限小参数, ξ_s^0, η_s^0 称为无限小变换的生成元. 引入无限小生成元向量

$$X_0^{(0)} = \xi_s^0 \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} + \eta_s^0 \frac{\partial}{\partial p_s}, \quad (4)$$

式中相同指标 s 表示求和(下同). 方程 (1) 在无限小变换 (3) 式下的不变性归为如下的 Lie 对称性确定方程:

$$\frac{\bar{D}}{dt} \xi_s^0 = X_0^{(0)}(\xi_s^0),$$

$$\frac{\bar{D}}{dt} \eta_s^0 = X_0^{(0)}(\eta_s^0) \quad (s = 1, \dots, n), \quad (5)$$

* 江苏省高等学校自然科学基金(批准号 04KJA130135)资助的课题.

其中

$$\bar{d} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + g_k \frac{\partial}{\partial q_k} + h_k \frac{\partial}{\partial p_k}. \quad (6)$$

定理 1^[18,19] 如果无限小生成元 ξ_s^0, η_s^0 满足 Lie 对称性确定方程 (5), 且存在函数

$$\mu_0 = \mu_0(t, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p}),$$

使得

$$\frac{\partial g_s}{\partial q_s} + \frac{\partial h_s}{\partial p_s} + \bar{d} \ln \mu_0 = 0, \quad (7)$$

则相空间中未受扰的离散力学系统 (1) 存在 Lie 对称性守恒量, 形如

$$I_0 = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} (\mu_0 \xi_s^0) + \frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial p_s} (\mu_0 \eta_s^0) = \text{const}. \quad (8)$$

守恒量 (8) 式是一个精确不变量, 它揭示了相空间中未受扰的离散力学系统的 Lie 对称性与不变量之间的内在关系.

3. 对称性的摄动与 Hojman 型绝热不变量

定义 1^[1] 若 $I_z(t, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p}, \epsilon)$ 是力学系统的一个含有小参数 ϵ 的最高次幂为 z 的物理量, 其对时间 t 的一阶导数正比于 ϵ^{z+1} , 则称 I_z 为力学系统的 z 阶绝热不变量.

假设相空间中离散力学系统 (1) 受到一个小扰动 $\epsilon Q_s(t, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p})$ 的作用, 则该系统的运动正轨应满足方程

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{q}_s &= g_s(t, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p}), \\ \dot{p}_s &= h_s(t, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p}) + \epsilon Q_s(t, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p}) \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

$$(s = 1, \dots, n).$$

在小扰动 ϵQ_s 的作用下, 系统原有的对称性与不变量相应地会发生改变. 假设扰动后的无限小生成元 ξ_s, η_s 是在未扰动系统的对称变换生成元基础上发生的小摄动, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_s &= \xi_s^0 + \epsilon \xi_s^1 + \epsilon^2 \xi_s^2 + \dots, \\ \eta_s &= \eta_s^0 + \epsilon \eta_s^1 + \epsilon^2 \eta_s^2 + \dots. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

无限小生成元向量为

$$X^{(0)} = \xi_s \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} + \eta_s \frac{\partial}{\partial p_s}, \quad (11)$$

将 (10) 式代入 (11) 式, 有

$$X^{(0)} = \epsilon^m X_m^{(0)} \quad (m = 0, 1, 2, \dots), \quad (12)$$

其中

$$X_m^{(0)} = \xi_s^m \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} + \eta_s^m \frac{\partial}{\partial p_s} \quad (m = 0, 1, 2, \dots). \quad (13)$$

扰动后的方程 (9) 在无限小变换下的不变性归为如下的 Lie 对称性确定方程:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{d} \xi_s &= X^{(0)}(\xi_s), \\ \bar{d} \eta_s &= X^{(0)}(\eta_s) + \epsilon X^{(0)}(Q_s) \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

$$(s = 1, \dots, n),$$

其中

$$\bar{d} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + g_k \frac{\partial}{\partial q_k} + (h_k + \epsilon Q_k) \frac{\partial}{\partial p_k}. \quad (15)$$

系统未受扰动时 (15) 式成为 (6) 式. 将 (10) 和 (12) 式代入 (14) 式, 考虑到 ϵ 是小参数, 令等号两边 ϵ^m 的系数相等, 我们有

$$\bar{d} \xi_s^m = X_m^{(0)}(\xi_s), \quad (16)$$

$$\bar{d} \eta_s^m = X_m^{(0)}(\eta_s) + X_{m-1}^{(0)}(Q_s) \quad (s = 1, \dots, n),$$

式中当 $m=0$ 时, 约定 $\xi_s^{-1} = \eta_s^{-1} = 0$.

定理 2 对于受到小扰动 ϵQ_s 作用的相空间中离散力学系统, 如果生成元 ξ_s^m, η_s^m 满足确定方程 (16), 且存在函数

$$\mu = \mu(t, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p}),$$

使得

$$\frac{\partial g_s}{\partial q_s} + \frac{\partial h_s}{\partial p_s} + \epsilon \frac{\partial Q_s}{\partial p_s} + \bar{d} \ln \mu = 0, \quad (17)$$

则相空间中离散力学系统存在一个高阶绝热不变量, 形如

$$I_z = \sum_{m=0}^z \epsilon^m \left[\frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} (\mu \xi_s^m) + \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial}{\partial p_s} (\mu \eta_s^m) \right], \quad (18)$$

其中当 $m=0$ 时, 约定 $\mu = \mu_0$.

证明

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{d} I_z &= \sum_{m=0}^z \epsilon^m \left[\bar{d} \frac{\partial \xi_s^m}{\partial q_s} + \bar{d} \frac{\partial \eta_s^m}{\partial p_s} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \bar{d} X_m^{(0)}(\ln \mu) \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

对于任意函数 $\phi(t, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p})$, 有

$$\bar{d} \phi = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + g_k \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial q_k} + (h_k + \epsilon Q_k) \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial p_k}. \quad (20)$$

于是有

$$\begin{aligned} X^{(0)}\left(\frac{\bar{d}}{dt}\phi\right) &= \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial q_k} X^{(0)}(g_k) \\ &+ \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial p_k} [X^{(0)}(h_k) + \epsilon X^{(0)}(Q_k)] \\ &+ X^{(0)}\left(\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial t}\right) + g_k X^{(0)}\left(\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial q_k}\right) \\ &+ (h_k + \epsilon Q_k) X^{(0)}\left(\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial p_k}\right). \quad (21) \end{aligned}$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} X^{(0)}(\phi) &= \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial q_k} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_k + \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial p_k} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \eta_k \\ &+ \xi_k \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial q_k} + \eta_k \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial p_k}. \quad (22) \end{aligned}$$

容易验证

$$\begin{aligned} &\xi_k \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial q_k} + \eta_k \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial p_k} \\ &= X^{(0)}\left(\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial t}\right) + g_k X^{(0)}\left(\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial q_k}\right) \\ &+ (h_k + \epsilon Q_k) X^{(0)}\left(\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial p_k}\right). \quad (23) \end{aligned}$$

因此,如果无限小生成元 ξ_s, η_s 满足 Lie 对称性确定方程(14),则下列关系成立:

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} X^{(0)}(\phi) = X^{(0)}\left(\frac{\bar{d}}{dt}\phi\right). \quad (24)$$

将(12)式代入(24)式,考虑到 ϵ 是小参数,令等号两边 ϵ^m 的系数相等,我们有

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} X_m^{(0)}(\ln\mu) = X_m^{(0)}\left(\frac{\bar{d}}{dt}\ln\mu\right). \quad (25)$$

经过直接的运算,可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial\xi_s}{\partial q_s} + \frac{\partial\eta_s}{\partial p_s} \right) - X^{(0)} \left(\frac{\partial g_s}{\partial q_s} + \frac{\partial h_s}{\partial p_s} \right) - \epsilon X^{(0)} \left(\frac{\partial Q_s}{\partial p_s} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} \left[\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_s - X^{(0)}(g_s) \right] \\ &+ \frac{\partial}{\partial p_s} \left[\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \eta_s - X^{(0)}(h_s) - \epsilon X^{(0)}(Q_s) \right]. \quad (26) \end{aligned}$$

将(10)和(12)式代入(26)式,令等号两边 ϵ^m 的系数分别相等,我们有

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial\xi_s^m}{\partial q_s} + \frac{\partial\eta_s^m}{\partial p_s} \right) - X_m^{(0)} \left(\frac{\partial g_s}{\partial q_s} + \frac{\partial h_s}{\partial p_s} \right) - X_{m-1}^{(0)} \left(\frac{\partial Q_s}{\partial p_s} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} \left[\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_s^m - X_m^{(0)}(g_s) \right] \\ &+ \frac{\partial}{\partial p_s} \left[\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \eta_s^m - X_m^{(0)}(h_s) - X_{m-1}^{(0)}(Q_s) \right]. \quad (27) \end{aligned}$$

将(27)(25)式代入(19)式,并利用(17)式和确定方

程(16),可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} I_z &= \sum_{m=0}^z \epsilon^m \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} \left[\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_s^m - X_m^{(0)}(g_s) \right] \right. \\ &+ \frac{\partial}{\partial p_s} \left[\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \eta_s^m - X_m^{(0)}(h_s) - X_{m-1}^{(0)}(Q_s) \right] \\ &+ X_m^{(0)} \left(\frac{\partial g_s}{\partial q_s} + \frac{\partial h_s}{\partial p_s} \right) \\ &+ X_{m-1}^{(0)} \left(\frac{\partial Q_s}{\partial p_s} \right) + X_m^{(0)} \left(\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \ln\mu \right) \left. \right\} \\ &= \sum_{m=0}^z \epsilon^m \left[X_{m-1}^{(0)} \left(\frac{\partial Q_s}{\partial p_s} \right) - \epsilon X_m^{(0)} \left(\frac{\partial Q_s}{\partial p_s} \right) \right] \\ &= -\epsilon^{z+1} X_z^{(0)} \left(\frac{\partial Q_s}{\partial p_s} \right). \quad (28) \end{aligned}$$

由定义1可知, I_z 为相空间中离散力学系统的一个 z 阶绝热不变量.证毕.

(18)式是一个新的绝热不变量,它不同于以往文献给出的相空间中 Noether 形式的绝热不变量^[1,3-12],可称为 Hojman 型绝热不变量.根据定理2,由系统的特殊 Lie 对称性可直接导出 Hojman 型绝热不变量(18)式.

4. 算 例

系统的运动方程为^[18]

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{q}_1 &= p_1 + q_1, \\ \dot{q}_2 &= p_2 + q_2, \\ \dot{p}_1 &= -q_1 + q_2 - \frac{3}{2}p_1 + \frac{1}{2}p_2, \\ \dot{p}_2 &= q_1 - q_2 + \frac{1}{2}p_1 - \frac{3}{2}p_2. \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

确定方程(5)给出

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_1^0 &= \xi_1^0 + \eta_1^0, \\ \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_2^0 &= \xi_2^0 + \eta_2^0, \\ \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \eta_1^0 &= -\xi_1^0 + \xi_2^0 - \frac{3}{2}\eta_1^0 + \frac{1}{2}\eta_2^0, \\ \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \eta_2^0 &= \xi_1^0 - \xi_2^0 + \frac{1}{2}\eta_1^0 - \frac{3}{2}\eta_2^0. \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

方程(30)有解

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_1^0 &= -1, \\ \xi_2^0 &= 1, \\ \eta_1^0 &= 1, \\ \eta_2^0 &= -1. \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

条件(7)式给出

$$-1 + \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \ln \mu_0 = 0. \quad (32)$$

(32)式有解

$$\mu_0 = [p_1 - p_2 + \mathcal{X}(q_1 - q_2)] \exp t. \quad (33)$$

由(31)和(33)式,根据定理1得到系统的一个Hojman型精确不变量

$$I_0 = -\mathcal{X}[p_1 - p_2 + \mathcal{X}(q_1 - q_2)]^1 = \text{const}. \quad (34)$$

下面研究系统的绝热不变量.假设系统受到的小扰动为

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon Q_1 &= -\epsilon(p_1 + q_1), \\ \epsilon Q_2 &= \epsilon(p_1 + q_1), \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

我们来求系统的一阶绝热不变量.取 $m=1$,则确定方程(16)给出

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_1^1 &= \xi_1^1 + \eta_1^1, \\ \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_2^1 &= \xi_2^1 + \eta_2^1, \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \eta_1^1 = -\xi_1^1 + \xi_2^1 - \frac{3}{2} \eta_1^1 + \frac{1}{2} \eta_2^1 - \eta_1^0 - \xi_1^0,$$

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \eta_2^1 = \xi_1^1 - \xi_2^1 + \frac{1}{2} \eta_1^1 - \frac{3}{2} \eta_2^1 + \eta_1^0 + \xi_1^0.$$

方程(36)有解

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_1^1 &= \exp t, \\ \xi_2^1 &= \exp t, \\ \eta_1^1 &= 0, \\ \eta_2^1 &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

条件(17)式给出

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \ln \mu = 1. \quad (38)$$

(38)式有解

$$\mu = \mathcal{X}(q_1 + q_2) + p_1 + p_2. \quad (39)$$

由(34)(37)和(39)式,根据定理2得到系统的一个Hojman型一阶绝热不变量,形如

$$I_1 = -\mathcal{X}[p_1 - p_2 + \mathcal{X}(q_1 - q_2)]^1 + 4 \exp t [p_1 + p_2 + \mathcal{X}(q_1 + q_2)]^1 \epsilon. \quad (40)$$

进一步可求得系统更高阶的绝热不变量.

5. 结 论

本文研究了相空间中离散力学系统对称性的摄动和绝热不变量.以往研究所得到的绝热不变量都是Noether形式的,本文给出的新型绝热不变量(18)式是非Noether的,可称之为Hojman型绝热不变量.本文结果自然适合于Hamilton系统,并可以进一步推广到其他各类约束力学系统.

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Perturbation of symmetries and Hojman adiabatic invariants of discrete mechanical systems in the phase space ^{*}

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(Received 6 April 2006 ; revised manuscript received 4 September 2006)

Abstract

The perturbation of symmetries and adiabatic invariants of discrete mechanical systems in the phase space are studied. The Hojman exact invariants introduced by the special Lie symmetries of discrete mechanical systems in the phase space without perturbation are given. Based on the definition of high-order adiabatic invariants of a mechanical system in the phase space , the perturbation of Lie symmetries of the system by the action of small disturbance is investigated , and a type of new adiabatic invariants of the system are obtained , which can be called the Hojman adiabatic invariants . An example is given to illustrate the application of the results .

Keywords : phase space , Lie symmetry , perturbation , adiabatic invariant

PACC : 0320

^{*} Project supported by the Natural Science Foundation of Higher Education Institution of Jiangsu Province , China (Grant No. 04KJA130135).