

变质量单面完整约束系统 Lie 对称性的摄动与 广义 Hojman 型绝热不变量

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研究变质量单面完整约束系统 Lie 对称性的摄动与广义 Hojman 型绝热不变量. 首先通过一般无限小变换下的 Lie 对称性得到广义 Hojman 型的守恒量, 然后基于力学系统高阶绝热不变量的定义, 研究小扰动作用下系统 Lie 对称性的摄动, 得到系统广义 Hojman 型绝热不变量, 最后举例说明结果的应用.

关键词: 变质量, 单面完整约束, 对称性, 摄动, 绝热不变量

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1. 引 言

动力学系统的对称性与守恒量在现代数学、力学和物理学中占有重要地位. 利用对称性寻求守恒量的方法主要有 Noether 对称性, Lie 对称性和 Mei 对称性^[1-13]. Noether 对称性总可导致守恒量, 而 Lie 对称性和 Mei 对称性一般没有这种性质. 由 Lie 对称性和 Mei 对称性寻求守恒量往往要通过 Noether 对称性来找到 Noether 型的守恒量. 1992 年, Hojman^[14]给出了由 Lie 对称性寻找守恒量的一种直接方法, 得到一类新型的守恒量, 被称为 Hojman 定理^[15]. 方建会等在文献[16]中将 Hojman 定理推广, 研究了变质量力学系统的一般形式的非 Noether 守恒量, 张宏彬等在文献[17]中也将 Hojman 定理推广到一般的无限小变换下, 得到了广义 Hojman 定理.

近年来, 对称性的摄动与绝热不变量的研究越来越引起人们的重视. 1917 年, Burgers^[18]针对一类特殊 Hamilton 系统而提出的绝热不变量(adiabatic invariant). 它是指当参数缓慢变化时几乎不变的数量^[19]. 实际上, 参数缓慢变化等同于小扰动的作用. 约束力学系统对称性的摄动和不变量的研究已取得了许多重要成果^[20-28]. 然而, 这些不变量大多是 Noether 型的. 张毅等在文献[28]中首次提出 Hojman 型的绝热不变量. 本文在一般无限小变换下, 得到了

变质量单面完整约束系统的广义 Hojman 定理; 基于力学系统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, 得到了广义 Hojman 型绝热不变量. 本文在取 $\tau = 0$, m 为常量时, 变为文献[28]的结果.

2. 系统的运动微分方程

研究 N 个质点组成的力学系统, 在 t 时刻第 i 个质点的质量为 m_i ($i = 1, \dots, N$), 在 $t + dt$ 时刻由质点分离(或并入)的微粒质量为 dm_i . 设系统的位形由 n 个广义坐标 q_s ($s = 1, \dots, n$) 确定, m_i 是 $t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}$ 的函数, 即

$$m_i = m_i(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}) \quad (i = 1, \dots, N). \quad (1)$$

系统的运动受有 g 个理想单面完整约束

$$f_\beta(t, \mathbf{q}) \geq 0 \quad (\beta = 1, \dots, g). \quad (2)$$

则系统的运动微分方程可表示为^[29]

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} = Q_s + P_s + \lambda_\beta \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial q_s} \quad (s = 1, \dots, n),$$

$$\lambda_\beta \geq 0, \lambda_\beta f_\beta = 0 \quad (\beta = 1, \dots, g), \quad (3)$$

其中 L 为系统的 Lagrange 函数, Q_s 为非势广义力, λ_β 为约束乘子, P_s 为广义反推力, 有

$$P_s = \dot{m}_i (\mathbf{u}_i + \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i) \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_s} - \frac{1}{2} \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i \cdot \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i \frac{\partial m_i}{\partial q_s}$$

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$$+ \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i \cdot \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i \frac{\partial m_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \right), \quad (4)$$

式中 \mathbf{u}_i 为分离或并入 m_i 的微粒 dm_i 相对于 m_i 的速度.

若系统处于约束上,即约束(2)取等号,假设系统非奇异,则可解出约束乘子 λ_β 作为 $t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}$ 的函数,方程(3)变为

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} = Q_s + P_s + \Lambda_s, \quad (5)$$

其中广义约束反力 $\Lambda_s = \Lambda_s(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}) = \lambda_\beta \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial q_s}$.

若系统脱离约束,即约束(2)式中不等号严格成立,则方程(3)变为

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} = Q_s + P_s. \quad (6)$$

由方程(5)可解出广义加速度

$$\ddot{q}_s = \frac{M_{sk}}{D} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_k} - \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial \dot{q}_k \partial t} - \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial \dot{q}_k \partial q_j} \dot{q}_j + Q_s + P_s + \Lambda_s \right),$$

记作

$$\ddot{q}_s = A_s(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}), \quad (7)$$

式中 $D = \det \left(\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial \dot{q}_s \partial \dot{q}_k} \right)$, M_{sk} 是行列式 D 中元素

$\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial \dot{q}_s \partial \dot{q}_k}$ 的代数余子式.

由方程(6)也可解出广义加速度

$$\ddot{q}_s = \frac{M_{sk}}{D} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_k} - \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial \dot{q}_k \partial t} - \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial \dot{q}_k \partial q_j} \dot{q}_j + Q_s + P_s \right),$$

记作

$$\ddot{q}_s = B_s(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}). \quad (8)$$

3. 力学系统的 Lie 对称性与精确不变量

取一般的无限小变换

$$t^* = t + \epsilon \tau^0(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}), \\ q_s^*(t^*) = q_s(t) + \epsilon \xi_s^0(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}), \quad (9)$$

其中 ϵ 为小参数, τ^0, ξ_s^0 为无限小生成元. 取无限小生成元向量

$$\tilde{X}^{(0)} = \tau^0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \xi_s^0 \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s}, \quad (10)$$

及其一次扩张为

$$\tilde{X}^{(1)} = \tau^0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \xi_s^0 \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s}$$

$$+ \left(\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_s^0 - \dot{q}_s \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau^0 \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s}, \quad (11)$$

其中

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \dot{q}_k \frac{\partial}{\partial q_k} + \begin{cases} A_k \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_k}, & (\text{在约束上}) \\ B_k \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_k}. & (\text{脱离约束}) \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

在无限小变换(9)下,若系统处于约束上,方程(7)的 Lie 对称性确定方程可表为

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_s^0 - \dot{q}_s \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau^0 - 2A_s \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau^0 = \tilde{X}_0^{(1)}(A_s), \quad (13)$$

而当系统脱离约束时,方程(8)的 Lie 对称性确定方程为

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_s^0 - \dot{q}_s \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau^0 - 2B_s \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau^0 = \tilde{X}_0^{(1)}(B_s). \quad (14)$$

定义 1 如果无限小变换的生成元 τ^0, ξ_s^0 满足确定方程(13)和(14),则称相应对称性为与变质量单面完整约束系统(2)(3)相应的变质量完整系统(5),(6)的 Lie 对称性.

单面完整约束(2)在无限小变换(9)下的不变性归为满足限制方程

$$\tilde{X}_0^{(1)}(f_\beta) = 0 \quad (\text{在约束上}) \quad (15)$$

定义 2 如果无限小生成元 τ^0, ξ_s^0 满足确定方程(13)(14),以及限制方程(15),则称相应对称性为变质量单面完整约束系统(2)(3)的弱 Lie 对称性.

约束(2)对系统虚位移的限制可表为如下附加限制方程

$$\frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial q_s} (\xi_s^0 - \dot{q}_s \tau^0) = 0 \quad (\text{在约束上}). \quad (16)$$

定义 3 如果无限小生成元 τ^0, ξ_s^0 满足确定方程(13)(14),限制方程(15),以及附加限制方程(16),则称相应对称性为变质量单面完整约束系统(2),(3)的强 Lie 对称性.

利用无限小变换(9),可以构建下面的定理

定理 1 如果无限小生成元 $\tau^0(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}), \xi_s^0(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}})$ 满足确定方程(13)(14),且存在函数 $\mu_0 = \mu_0(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}})$ 满足下面的方程

$$\frac{\partial A_s}{\partial \dot{q}_s} + \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \ln \mu_0 = 0 \quad (s = 1, 2, \dots, m), \\ (\text{在约束上}), \quad (17)$$

$$\frac{\partial B_s}{\partial \dot{q}_s} + \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \ln \mu_0 = 0 \quad (s = 1, 2, \dots, n), \quad \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} I_0 = 0. \quad (25)$$

(脱离约束), (18)

则未受扰变质量单面完整系统相应变质量完整系统的 Lie 对称性直接导致如下守恒量:

$$I_0 = \frac{\partial \tau^0}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \xi_s^0}{\partial q_s} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_s^0 - \dot{q}_s \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau^0 \right) + \tilde{X}_0^{(1)} \{ \ln \mu_0 \} - \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau^0 = \text{const}. \quad (19)$$

证明 由方程(19)得

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} I_0 = \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \left\{ \frac{\partial \tau^0}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \xi_s^0}{\partial q_s} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_s^0 - \dot{q}_s \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau^0 \right) + \tilde{X}_0^{(1)} \{ \ln \mu_0 \} - \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau^0 \right\}. \quad (20)$$

当系统处于约束上时, 容易证明下列运算:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} - \frac{\partial A_k}{\partial t} \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_k}, \\ \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} - \frac{\partial A_k}{\partial q_s} \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_k}, \\ \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} - \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} - \frac{\partial A_k}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_k}. \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

如果无限小生成元 τ^0, ξ_s^0 满足 Lie 对称性确定方程(13),(14), 则对于任意函数 $\phi(t, q, \dot{q})$, 关系成立, 即

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tilde{X}_0^{(1)} \chi(\phi) = \tilde{X}_0^{(1)} \left(\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \phi \right) + \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau^0 \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \phi. \quad (22)$$

利用(21)式, 经直接的运算得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \left[\frac{\partial \tau^0}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \xi_s^0}{\partial q_s} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_s^0 - \dot{q}_s \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau^0 \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau^0 + \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau^0 \frac{\partial A_s}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \\ &+ \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_s^0 - 2A_s \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau^0 - \dot{q}_s \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau^0 \right) \\ &- \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \{ \tilde{X}_0^{(1)} \chi(A_s) \} + \tilde{X}_0^{(1)} \left\{ \frac{\partial A_s}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

将(23)式代入(20)式, 并利用(17)式, 整理后得到

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} I_0 &= \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau^0 \left(\frac{\partial A_s}{\partial \dot{q}_s} + \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \ln \mu_0 \right) \\ &+ \tilde{X}_0^{(1)} \left(\frac{\partial A_s}{\partial \dot{q}_s} + \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \ln \mu_0 \right) \\ &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

同理可证, 当系统脱离约束时, 有

定理 2 对于变质量单面完整约束系统(2)(3), 如果无限小生成元 τ^0, ξ_s^0 满足 Lie 对称性确定方程(13)(14), 以及限制方程(15), 且存在函数 $\mu_0 = \mu_0(t, q, \dot{q})$ 满足条件(17)(18), 则未受扰变质量单面完整系统的弱 Lie 对称性直接导致守恒量(19).

定理 3 对于变质量单面完整约束系统(2)(3), 如果无限小生成元 τ^0, ξ_s^0 满足 Lie 对称性确定方程(13)(14), 限制方程(15), 以及附加限制方程(16), 且存在函数 $\mu_0 = \mu_0(t, q, \dot{q})$ 满足条件(17)(18), 则未受扰变质量单面完整系统的强 Lie 对称性直接导致守恒量(19).

于是, 系统存在守恒量(19), 这是一个精确不变量, 它揭示了未受扰的变质量单面完整约束系统的 Lie 对称性与不变量之间的关系.

4. Lie 对称性摄动与广义 Hojman 型绝热不变量

定义 4^[9] 若 $I_z(t, q, \dot{q})$ 是力学系统的一含有小参数 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.

假设变质量单面完整约束力学系统(2)(3)所对应方程(5)(6)受到小扰动 ϵW_s 的作用, 则系统的运动方程为

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} = Q_s + P_s + \Lambda_s + \epsilon W_s \quad (\text{在约束上}), \quad (26)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} = Q_s + P_s + \epsilon W_s \quad (\text{脱离约束}), \quad (27)$$

展开方程(26), 有

$$\ddot{q}_s = A_s(t, q, \dot{q}) + \epsilon \frac{M_{sk}}{D} W_k, \quad (28)$$

展开方程(27), 有

$$\ddot{q}_s = B_s(t, q, \dot{q}) + \epsilon \frac{M_{sk}}{D} W_k. \quad (29)$$

在小扰动 ϵW_s 的作用下, 系统原有的对称性与不变量相应的会发生改变. 假设扰动后的无限小生成元 τ, ξ_s 是在系统无扰动的对称性变换生成元基础上发生的小摄动, 取扰动后的一般无限小变换为

$$t^* = t + \varepsilon\tau(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}),$$

$$q_s^*(t^*) = q_s(t) + \varepsilon\xi_s(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}), \quad (30)$$

且

$$\tau = \tau^0 + \varepsilon\tau^1 + \varepsilon^2\tau^2 + \dots,$$

$$\xi_s = \xi_s^0 + \varepsilon\xi_s^1 + \varepsilon^2\xi_s^2 + \dots, \quad (31)$$

无限小生成元向量及其一次扩张为

$$\tilde{X}^{(0)} = \tau \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \xi_s \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s},$$

$$\tilde{X}^{(1)} = \tau \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \xi_s \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} + \left(\frac{\bar{d}}{dt}\xi_s - \dot{q}_s \frac{\bar{d}}{dt}\tau \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s}.$$

将(31)式代入(32)式,有

$$\tilde{X}^{(0)} = \varepsilon^m \tilde{X}_m^{(0)}, \tilde{X}^{(1)} = \varepsilon^m \tilde{X}_m^{(1)},$$

$$(m = 0, 1, 2, \dots).$$

其中

$$\tilde{X}_m^{(0)} = \tau^m \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \xi_s^m \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s},$$

$$\tilde{X}_m^{(1)} = \tau^m \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \xi_s^m \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} + \left(\frac{\bar{d}}{dt}\xi_s^m - \dot{q}_s \frac{\bar{d}}{dt}\tau^m \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s}, \quad (34)$$

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \dot{q}_k \frac{\partial}{\partial q_k} + \left(A_k(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}) + \varepsilon \frac{M_{kj}}{D} W_j \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_k}, \quad (35)$$

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \dot{q}_k \frac{\partial}{\partial q_k} + \left(B_k(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}) + \varepsilon \frac{M_{kj}}{D} W_j \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_k}. \quad (36)$$

当系统处于约束上时,扰动后的运动方程(26)在无限小变换(30)下的不变性归为如下 Lie 对称性确定方程:

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_s - \dot{q}_s \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau - 2 \left(A_s + \varepsilon \frac{M_{sk}}{D} W_k \right) \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau$$

$$= \tilde{X}^{(1)}(A_s) + \varepsilon \tilde{X}^{(1)} \left(\frac{M_{sk}}{D} W_k \right). \quad (37)$$

当系统脱离约束时,扰动后的运动方程(27)在无限小变换(30)下的不变性归为如下 Lie 对称性确定方程:

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_s - \dot{q}_s \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau - 2 \left(B_s + \varepsilon \frac{M_{sk}}{D} W_k \right) \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau$$

$$= \tilde{X}^{(1)}(B_s) + \varepsilon \tilde{X}^{(1)} \left(\frac{M_{sk}}{D} W_k \right). \quad (38)$$

将(31)式代入(37)(38)两式,并比较等式两边 ε^m 的系数,有

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_s^m - 2A_s \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau^m$$

$$- 2 \frac{M_{sk}}{D} W_k \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau^{m-1} - \dot{q}_s \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau^m$$

$$= \tilde{X}_m^{(1)}(A_s) + \tilde{X}_{m-1}^{(1)} \left(\frac{M_{sk}}{D} W_k \right), \quad (39)$$

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_s^m - 2B_s \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau^m$$

$$- 2 \frac{M_{sk}}{D} W_k \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau^{m-1} - \dot{q}_s \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau^m$$

$$= \tilde{X}_m^{(1)}(B_s) + \tilde{X}_{m-1}^{(1)} \left(\frac{M_{sk}}{D} W_k \right), \quad (40)$$

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

定义 5 如果扰动后的无限小生成元 τ^m, ξ_s^m 满足确定方程(39)(40),则相应对称性为与扰动后变质量单面完整系统相应变质量完整系统(26)(27)的 Lie 对称性.

扰动后,约束(2)在无限小变换(30)下的不变性归为满足限制方程

$$\tilde{X}^{(0)}(f_\beta) = 0, \text{ (在约束上)}. \quad (41)$$

将(31)式代入(41)式,并比较等式两边 ε^m 的系数,有

$$\tilde{X}_m^{(0)}(f_\beta) = 0. \quad (42)$$

定义 6 如果扰动后的无限小生成元 τ^m, ξ_s^m 满足确定方程(39)(40),以及限制方程(42),则相应对称性为扰动后的变质量单面完整约束系统的弱 Lie 对称性.

扰动后,约束(2)对系统许位移的限制可表为如下附加限制方程,即

$$\frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial q_s} (\xi_s - \dot{q}_s \tau) = 0 \text{ (在约束上)}. \quad (43)$$

将(31)式代入(43)式,并比较等式两边 ε^m 的系数,有

$$\frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial q_s} (\xi_s^m - \dot{q}_s \tau^m) = 0. \quad (44)$$

定义 7 如果扰动后的无限小生成元 τ^m, ξ_s^m 满足确定方程(39)(40),限制方程(42),以及附加限制方程(44),则相应对称性为扰动后的变质量单面完整约束系统的强 Lie 对称性.

利用扰动后的无限小生成元 τ^m, ξ_s^m ,得到如下定理.

定理 4 对于受到小扰动 εW_s 作用的变质量单面完整约束系统(26)(27),如果生成元 τ^m, ξ_s^m 满足确定方程(39)(40),且存在某函数 $\mu = \mu(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}})$,使得

$$\frac{\partial A_s}{\partial \dot{q}_s} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(\frac{M_{sk}}{D} W_k \right) + \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \ln \mu = 0,$$

($s = 1, 2, \dots, m$) (在约束上), (45)

$$\frac{\partial B_s}{\partial \dot{q}_s} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(\frac{M_{sk}}{D} W_k \right) + \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \ln \mu = 0,$$

($s = 1, 2, \dots, m$) (脱离约束), (46)

则相应变质量完整系统的 Lie 对称性导致广义 Hojman 型绝热不变量, 形如

$$I_z = \varepsilon^m \left\{ \frac{\partial \tau^m}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \xi_s^m}{\partial q_s} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_s^m - \dot{q}_s \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau^m \right) + \tilde{X}_m^{(1)} \left\{ \ln \mu \right\} - \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau^m \right\}, \quad (47)$$

其中, $m=0$ 时约定 $\mu = \mu_0$.

证明 由(47)式, 得

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} I_z = \varepsilon^m \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \left\{ \frac{\partial \tau^m}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \xi_s^m}{\partial q_s} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_s^m - \dot{q}_s \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau^m \right) + \tilde{X}_m^{(1)} \left\{ \ln \mu \right\} - \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau^m \right\}. \quad (48)$$

当系统处于约束上时, 经直接运算

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \left[\frac{\partial \tau}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \xi_s}{\partial q_s} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_s - \dot{q}_s \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau + \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau \frac{\partial A_s}{\partial \dot{q}_s} + \varepsilon \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(\frac{M_{sk}}{D} W_k \right) \\ &+ \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left[\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_s - 2A_s \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau \right. \\ &- 2\varepsilon \frac{M_{sk}}{D} W_k \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau - \dot{q}_s \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau - \tilde{X}^{(1)}(A_s) \\ &- \varepsilon \tilde{X}^{(1)} \left(\frac{M_{sk}}{D} W_k \right) \left. \right] + \tilde{X}^{(1)} \left(\frac{\partial A_s}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \right) \\ &+ \varepsilon \tilde{X}^{(1)} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(\frac{M_{sk}}{D} W_k \right) \right]. \quad (49) \end{aligned}$$

将(31)(33)两式代入(49)式, 并令等式两边 ε^m 的系数分别相等, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \left[\frac{\partial \tau^m}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \xi_s^m}{\partial q_s} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_s^m - \dot{q}_s \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau^m \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau^m + \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau^m \frac{\partial A_s}{\partial \dot{q}_s} + \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau^{m-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(\frac{M_{sk}}{D} W_k \right) \\ &+ \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left[\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_s^m - 2A_s \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau^m \right. \\ &- 2 \frac{M_{sk}}{D} W_k \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau^{m-1} - \dot{q}_s \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau^m - \tilde{X}_m^{(1)}(A_s) \\ &- \tilde{X}_{m-1}^{(1)} \left(\frac{M_{sk}}{D} W_k \right) \left. \right] + \tilde{X}_m^{(1)} \left(\frac{\partial A_s}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \right) \\ &+ \tilde{X}_{m-1}^{(1)} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(\frac{M_{sk}}{D} W_k \right) \right]. \quad (50) \end{aligned}$$

将(50)式代入(48)式, 并利用(45)式和(39)式, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} I_z &= \varepsilon^m \left\{ \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau^m \frac{\partial A_s}{\partial \dot{q}_s} + \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau^{m-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(\frac{M_{sk}}{D} W_k \right) \right. \\ &+ \tilde{X}_m^{(1)} \left(\frac{\partial A_s}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \right) + \tilde{X}_{m-1}^{(1)} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(\frac{M_{sk}}{D} W_k \right) \right] \\ &+ \tilde{X}_m^{(1)} \left(\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \ln \mu \right) + \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau^m \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \ln \mu \left. \right\} \\ &= -\varepsilon^{z+1} \left\{ \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau^z \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(\frac{M_{sk}}{D} W_k \right) \right. \\ &+ \tilde{X}_z^{(1)} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(\frac{M_{sk}}{D} W_k \right) \right] \left. \right\}. \quad (51) \end{aligned}$$

当系统脱离约束时, 同理可证

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} I_z &= -\varepsilon^{z+1} \left\{ \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \tau^z \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(\frac{M_{sk}}{D} W_k \right) \right. \\ &+ \tilde{X}_z^{(1)} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(\frac{M_{sk}}{D} W_k \right) \right] \left. \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

证毕.

定理 6 对于受到小扰动 εW_s 作用的变质量单面完整约束系统(26)(27), 如果生成元 τ^m, ξ_s^m 满足确定方程(39)(40), 以及限制方程(42), 且存在某函数 $\mu = \mu(t, q, \dot{q})$, 使得(45)(46)两式成立, 则变质量单面完整系统的弱 Lie 对称性导致广义 Hojman 型的高阶绝热不变量(47).

定理 7 对于受到小扰动 εW_s 作用的变质量单面完整约束系统(26)(27), 如果生成元 τ^m, ξ_s^m 满足确定方程(39)(40), 限制方程(42), 以及附加限制方程(44), 且存在某函数 $\mu = \mu(t, q, \dot{q})$, 使得(45)(46)两式成立, 则变质量单面完整系统的强 Lie 对称性导致广义 Hojman 型的高阶绝热不变量(47).

5. 算 例

二自由度变质量系统的 Lagrange 函数为

$$L = \frac{1}{2} m(t) (\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2) - m(t) q_1. \quad (52)$$

质量变化规律为 $m = m_0 \exp(t)$, 非势广义力为 $Q_1 = \dot{m} \dot{q}_1, Q_2 = \dot{m} \dot{q}_2$,

微粒分离的相对速度为

$$\mathbf{u} = -\dot{\mathbf{r}}, \quad (53)$$

约束方程为

$$f = q_2 - q_1 \geq 0, \quad (54)$$

试研究系统的对称性的摄动与绝热不变量.

由(4)式知, $p_1 = p_2 = 0$. 若系统处于约束上, 即

$$f = q_2 - q_1 = 0, \quad (55)$$

则运动微分方程(5)给出

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{m}\dot{q}_1 + \ddot{m}\dot{q}_1 + m &= \dot{m}\dot{q}_1 - \lambda, \\ \dot{m}\dot{q}_2 + \ddot{m}\dot{q}_2 &= \dot{m}\dot{q}_2 + \lambda, \end{aligned} \quad (56)$$

由(55)和(56)式得

$$\lambda = -\frac{m}{2}, \quad (57)$$

于是有

$$\ddot{q}_1 = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad \ddot{q}_2 = -\frac{1}{2}. \quad (58)$$

若系统脱离约束, 则运动微分方程为

$$\dot{m}\ddot{q}_1 + m = 0, \quad \ddot{m}\dot{q}_2 = 0. \quad (59)$$

$$\ddot{q}_1 = -1, \quad \ddot{q}_2 = 0, \quad (60)$$

Lie 对称性确定方程(13)(14)有解

$$\tau^0 = 1, \quad \xi_1^0 = 1, \quad \xi_2^0 = 1. \quad (61)$$

生成元(61)满足限制方程(15)和附加限制方程(16), 因此它对应系统的强(弱) Lie 对称性.(17), (18)式给出

$$\overline{\frac{d}{dt}} \ln \mu_0 = 0, \quad (62)$$

(62)式有解

$$\mu_0 = (\dot{q}_1 + \dot{q}_2)t - (q_1 + q_2) + \frac{1}{2}t^2. \quad (63)$$

由(61)式和(63)式, 根据定理 2 或定理 3, 系统存在如下精确不变量

$$I_0 = \frac{\dot{q}_1 + \dot{q}_2 + t - 2}{(\dot{q}_1 + \dot{q}_2)t - (q_1 + q_2) + \frac{1}{2}t^2} = \text{const}. \quad (64)$$

下面研究系统的广义 Hojman 型绝热不变量. 由于系统受到小扰动

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon W_1 &= -\epsilon m \dot{q}_1, \\ \epsilon W_2 &= \epsilon m \dot{q}_2, \end{aligned} \quad (65)$$

若系统处于约束上, 则系统的运动方程(26)为

$$\dot{m}\ddot{q}_1 + m = \frac{1}{2}m - \epsilon m \dot{q}_1, \quad (66)$$

$$\dot{m}\ddot{q}_2 = -\frac{m}{2} + \epsilon m \dot{q}_2,$$

即

$$\ddot{q}_1 = -\frac{1}{2} - \epsilon \dot{q}_1, \quad (67)$$

$$\ddot{q}_2 = -\frac{1}{2} + \epsilon \dot{q}_2,$$

若系统脱离约束, 则系统的运动微分方程(27)给出

$$\dot{m}\ddot{q}_1 + m = -\epsilon m \dot{q}_1, \quad \ddot{m}\dot{q}_2 = \epsilon m \dot{q}_2, \quad (68)$$

$$\ddot{q}_1 = -\epsilon \dot{q}_1 - 1, \quad \ddot{q}_2 = \epsilon \dot{q}_2, \quad (69)$$

将(31)式(67)式和(69)式代入确定方程(39)(40)得到

$$\xi_1^1 = \xi_2^1 = t, \quad \tau^1 = 1, \quad (70)$$

其中, 当 $m = 0$ 时, 约定 $\xi_2^{-1} = \xi_1^{-1} = 0$.

生成元(70)满足限制方程(42)式, 附加限制方程(44)式, 则相应对称性为扰动后系统的强(弱) Lie 对称性.

(45)和(46)式给出

$$\overline{\frac{d}{dt}} \ln \mu = 0, \quad (71)$$

(71)式有解

$$\mu = \dot{q}_1 + \dot{q}_2 + \epsilon(q_1 - q_2) + t, \quad (72)$$

由(70)和(72)式, 根据定理 6 或定理 7, 系统存在一阶广义 Hojman 型的绝热不变量

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \frac{\dot{q}_1 + \dot{q}_2 + t - 2}{(\dot{q}_1 + \dot{q}_2)t - (q_1 + q_2) + \frac{1}{2}t^2} \\ &+ \frac{3\epsilon}{\dot{q}_1 + \dot{q}_2 + \epsilon(q_1 - q_2) + t}. \end{aligned} \quad (73)$$

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Perturbation of Lie symmetries and a type of generalized Hojman adiabatic invariants for variable mass systems with unilateral holonomic constraints

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Abstract

In this paper , the perturbation problem of Lie symmetries and adiabatic invariants for variable mass systems with unilateral holonomic constraints are studied. Firstly , a type of generalized Hojman conserved quantity under general infinitesimal transformation is obtained. Then , based on the definition of high-order adiabatic invariants of a mechanical system , the perturbation of Lie symmetries for variable mass systems with unilateral holonomic constraints under small disturbance is discussed and a type of generalized Hojman adiabatic invariants are given. At last , an example to illustrate the application of the results is given.

Keywords : variable mass , unilateral holonomic constraints , symmetry , perturbation , adiabatic invariant

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