

机电系统的统一对称性

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研究机电系统的统一对称性. 由系统的 Lagrange-Maxwell 方程, 给出系统的统一对称性的定义和判据, 得到了系统的统一对称性导出 Noether 守恒量, Hojman 守恒量和 Mei 守恒量. 举例说明结果的应用.

关键词: 机电系统, 统一对称性, 守恒量

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1. 引言

对称性研究在数学、力学和物理学上都具有重要的意义. 近代寻求守恒量的对称性方法主要有 Noether 对称性^[1-3], Lie 对称性^[3-8]和 Mei 对称性^[9-13]. 相应地主要的守恒量有 Noether 守恒量, Hojman 守恒量^[14]和 Mei 守恒量^[15]. 近几年对力学系统的对称性与守恒量的研究取得了很大进展. 最近, 梅凤翔、吴惠彬等研究了各种力学系统的联合对称性和统一对称性^[16-25]. 本文在文献 [26-30] 的基础上, 研究机电系统的统一对称性, 给出系统的统一对称性的定义和判据, 并由此找到系统的 Noether 守恒量、Hojman 守恒量和 Mei 守恒量.

2. 机电系统的 Lagrange-Maxwell 方程

假设机电系统由 m 个回路组成, 每个回路由线导体和电路组成. 各个电路之间是电无关的, 但回路中的电磁过程不是独立的. 用 i_k ($k = 1, \dots, m$) 表示第 k 个回路中的电流, u_k 为加在第 k 个回路中的电动势. 设 e_k 为电容器中的电荷, 它与电流的关系为 $\dot{e}_k = i_k$, R_k 和 C_k 分别为第 k 个回路中的电阻和电容, 系统受理想双面完整约束. 将 e_k ($k = 1, \dots, m$), q_s ($s = 1, \dots, n$) 取为广义坐标, 系统的 Lagrange-Maxwell 函数为

$$L = \mathcal{T}(q_s, \dot{q}_s) - \mathcal{V}(q_s) + W_m(q_s, \dot{e}_k) - W_e(q_s, e_k). \quad (1)$$

引入电的和机械的耗散函数之和

$$\psi = \psi_e(i_k) + \psi_m(q_s, \dot{q}_s),$$

则机电系统的 Lagrange-Maxwell 方程为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{e}_k} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial e_k} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \dot{e}_k} &= u_k \quad (k = 1, \dots, m), \\ \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \dot{q}_s} &= Q_s \quad (s = 1, \dots, n), \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

其中, W_m, W_e, ψ_e 分别为磁场能量, 电场能量和电耗散函数, 即

$$\begin{aligned} W_m &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^m \sum_{r=1}^m L_{kr} i_k i_r, \\ W_e &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{e_k^2}{C_k}, \\ \psi_e &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^m R_k i_k^2, \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

T, V 分别为系统的动能和势能

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n a_{sl} \dot{q}_s \dot{q}_l; \quad V = \mathcal{V}(q_s), \quad (4)$$

其中系数 $a_{sl} = a_{sl}(q_s)$ 仅依赖于广义坐标. 方程(2)组成对广义坐标 q_s, e_k 的 $n + m$ 个二阶常微分方程组.

假设方程(2)非奇异, 即

$$\det\left(\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial \dot{q}_s \partial \dot{q}_l}\right) \neq 0, \quad \det\left(\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial \dot{e}_j \partial \dot{e}_k}\right) \neq 0. \quad (5)$$

由(2)式可求得所有广义加速度, 记作

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{q}_s &= \alpha_s(t, q, \dot{q}, e, \dot{e}), \\ \ddot{e}_k &= \beta_k(t, q, \dot{q}, e, \dot{e}). \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

3. 机电系统的统一对称性

定义 如果机电系统的对称性同时为 Noether

对称性, Lie 对称性和 Mei 对称性, 这样的对称性称为系统的统一对称性.

引入无限小变换

$$\begin{aligned} t^* &= t + \varepsilon \xi_0(t, q, \dot{q}, e, \dot{e}), \\ q_s^*(t^*) &= q_s(t) + \varepsilon \xi_s(t, q, \dot{q}, e, \dot{e}), \\ e_k^*(t^*) &= e_k(t) + \varepsilon \eta_k(t, q, \dot{q}, e, \dot{e}), \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

其中 ε 为无限小参数, ξ_0, ξ_s, η_k 为无限小生成元.

对机电系统, Noether 等式为

$$\begin{aligned} L \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_0 + X^{(1)} \chi(L) + \left(Q_s - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \right) (\xi_s - \dot{q}_s \xi_0) \\ + \left(u_k - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \dot{e}_k} \right) (\eta_k - \dot{e}_k \xi_0) + \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} G_N = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

Lie 对称性的确定方程为

$$\begin{aligned} X^{(2)} \{ \bar{E}_s(L) \} &= X^{(1)} \left(Q_s - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \right), \\ X^{(2)} \{ \bar{E}'_k(L) \} &= X^{(1)} \left(u_k - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \dot{e}_k} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

Mei 对称性的判据方程为

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{E}_s \{ X^{(1)} \chi(L) \} &= X^{(1)} \left(Q_s - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \right), \\ \bar{E}'_k \{ X^{(1)} \chi(L) \} &= X^{(1)} \left(u_k - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \dot{e}_k} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} X^{(1)} &= \xi_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \xi_s \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} + \eta_k \frac{\partial}{\partial e_k} \\ &+ \left(\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_s - \dot{q}_s \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_0 \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \\ &+ \left(\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \eta_k - \dot{e}_k \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_0 \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{e}_k}, \\ X^{(2)} &= X^{(1)} + \left(\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_s - 2\ddot{q}_s \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_0 \right. \\ &- \dot{q}_s \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_0 \left. \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \ddot{q}_s} + \left(\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \eta_k \right. \\ &- 2\ddot{e}_k \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_0 - \dot{e}_k \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_0 \left. \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \ddot{e}_k}, \\ \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \dot{q}_s \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} + \dot{e}_k \frac{\partial}{\partial e_k} + \alpha_s \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} + \beta_k \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{e}_k}, \\ \bar{E}_s &= \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s}, \\ \bar{E}'_k &= \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{e}_k} - \frac{\partial}{\partial e_k}. \end{aligned}$$

判据 对于机电系统, 如果存在规范函数 $G_N =$

$G_N(t, q, \dot{q}, e, \dot{e})$, 无限小生成元 ξ_0, ξ_s, η_k 满足如下等式:

$$\begin{aligned} \left\{ L \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_0 + X^{(1)} \chi(L) + \left(Q_s - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \right) (\xi_s - \dot{q}_s \xi_0) \right. \\ + \left. \left(u_k - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \dot{e}_k} \right) (\eta_k - \dot{e}_k \xi_0) + \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} G_N \right\}^2 \\ + \left\{ X^{(2)} [\bar{E}_s(L)] - X^{(1)} \left(Q_s - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \right) \right\}^2 \\ + \left\{ X^{(2)} [\bar{E}'_k(L)] - X^{(1)} \left(u_k - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \dot{e}_k} \right) \right\}^2 \\ + \left\{ \bar{E}_s [X^{(1)} \chi(L)] - X^{(1)} \left(Q_s - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \right) \right\}^2 \\ + \left\{ \bar{E}'_k [X^{(1)} \chi(L)] - X^{(1)} \left(u_k - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \dot{e}_k} \right) \right\}^2 = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

则相应对称性为机电系统的统一对称性.

4. 机电系统的统一对称性导致的守恒量

机电系统的统一对称性在一定条件下可导出 Noether 守恒量, Hojman 守恒量和 Mei 守恒量.

命题 1 对于机电系统, 统一对称性可导致 Noether 守恒量

$$\begin{aligned} I_N &= L \xi_0 + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} (\xi_s - \dot{q}_s \xi_0) + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{e}_k} (\eta_k - \dot{e}_k \xi_0) + G_N \\ &= \text{const}. \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

证明 因为机电系统的统一对称性一定是 Noether 对称性, 则存在一个规范函数 $G_N = G_N(t, q, \dot{q}, e, \dot{e})$ 满足 Noether 等式(8), 根据 Noether 定理系统存在守恒量(12).

命题 2 对于机电系统, 在特殊无限小变换下 ($\xi_0 = 0$), 如果存在函数 $\mu = \mu(t, q, \dot{q}, e, \dot{e})$ 满足

$$\sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial \alpha_s}{\partial \dot{q}_s} + \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\partial \beta_k}{\partial \dot{e}_k} + \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \ln \mu = 0, \quad (13)$$

则统一对称性可导致 Hojman 守恒量

$$\begin{aligned} I_H &= \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} (\mu \xi_s) + \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(\mu \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_s \right) \\ &+ \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial}{\partial e_k} (\mu \eta_k) + \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{e}_k} \left(\mu \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \eta_k \right) \\ &= \text{const}. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

证明 因为机电系统的统一对称性一定是 Lie 对称性, 因此 Lie 对称性确定方程(9)成立, 利用(9)(13)两式, 根据机电系统 Hojman 守恒量的证明方法, 能证明系统存在守恒量(14).

命题 3 对于机电系统 如果存在规范函数 G_M

选择无限小生成元

$= G_M(t, q, \dot{q}, e, \dot{e})$ 满足方程

$$\xi_0 = 0, \quad \xi = t, \quad \eta = 0, \quad (18)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & X^{(1)}(L) \frac{d}{dt} \xi_0 + X^{(1)}[X^{(1)}(L)] \\ & + X^{(1)}\left(Q_s - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \dot{q}_s}\right)(\xi_s - \dot{q}_s \xi_0) \\ & + X^{(1)}\left(u_k - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \dot{e}_k}\right)(\eta_k - \dot{e}_k \xi_0) + \frac{d}{dt} G_M = 0, \quad (15) \end{aligned}$$

通过计算,有

$$\begin{aligned} X^{(1)}(L) &= \dot{q} - k, \quad X^{(1)}[X^{(1)}(L)] = 1, \\ \bar{E}_s(L) &= \ddot{q}, \quad \bar{E}'_k(L) = \ddot{e} + Ae, \\ \bar{E}_s(X^{(1)}(L)) &= \bar{E}'_k(X^{(1)}(L)) = 0, \\ X^{(2)}(\bar{E}_s(L)) &= 0, \quad X^{(2)}(\bar{E}'_k(L)) = 0. \quad (19) \end{aligned}$$

则统一对称性可导致 Mei 守恒量

生成元(18)满足(11)式,可知生成元(18)是机电系统的统一对称性.

$$\begin{aligned} I_M &= X^{(1)}(L)\xi_0 + \frac{\partial X^{(1)}(L)}{\partial \dot{q}_s}(\xi_s - \dot{q}_s \xi_0) \\ &+ \frac{\partial X^{(1)}(L)}{\partial \dot{e}_k}(\eta_k - \dot{e}_k \xi_0) + G_M \\ &= \text{const}. \quad (16) \end{aligned}$$

将(18)式和(19)式代入 Noether 等式(8),有规范函数

$$G_N = kt - q. \quad (20)$$

由命题 1 得

$$I_N = \dot{q}t - q = \text{const}. \quad (21)$$

证明 因为机电系统的统一对称性一定是 Mei 对称性,则系统的 Mei 对称性判据方程(10)成立,利用(10)(15)两式能够证明系统存在 Mei 守恒量(16).

即由统一对称性得到的 Noether 守恒量.

将(18)式和(19)式代入(13)式,有

$$\frac{d}{dt} \ln \tilde{\mu} = 0, \quad \tilde{\mu} = \dot{q}. \quad (22)$$

由命题 2 得

$$I_H = \frac{1}{\dot{q}} = \text{const}. \quad (23)$$

5. 说明性例子

研究一带电容机电系统,电源电压为 U, q, e 为系统的广义坐标,其 Lagrange 函数可表示为 $L = \frac{1}{2} \dot{q}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \dot{e}^2 - k\dot{q} - \frac{1}{2} Ae^2$,电耗散函数为 $\psi = \frac{1}{2} R \dot{e}^2$,电容两端电压 $u = R \dot{e}$,其中 R 为电阻, k, A 为常量. 试研究此力学系统的统一对称性.

则由统一对称性可导致 Hojman 守恒量.

将(18)式和(19)式代入(15)式,有

$$G_M = \dot{q} - t. \quad (24)$$

由命题 3 得

$$I_M = \dot{q} = \text{const}. \quad (25)$$

即由统一对称性得到的 Mei 守恒量.

系统的运动方程为

$$\ddot{q} = 0, \quad \ddot{e} = -Ae + U, \quad (17)$$

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Unified symmetry of mechanico-electrical systems

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Abstract

The unified symmetry of mechanico-electrical systems are studied in this paper. The definition and criterion of unified symmetry of mechanico-electrical systems are derived from the Lagrange-Maxwell equations. The Noether conserved quantity , Hojman conserved quantity and a new conserved quantity deduced from the unified symmetry are obtained. An example is given to illustrate the application of the results.

Keywords : mechanico-electrical systems , unified symmetry , conserved quantity

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