

相对运动动力学系统 Appell 方程 Mei 对称性导致的 Mei 守恒量

贾利群^{1)†} 解银丽¹⁾ 罗绍凯²⁾

1) (江南大学理学院, 无锡 214122)

2) (浙江理工大学数学力学与数学物理研究所, 杭州 310018)

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研究相对运动动力学系统 Appell 方程的 Mei 对称性及其直接导致的 Mei 守恒量. 在群的无限小变换下, 给出相对运动动力学系统 Appell 方程 Mei 对称性的定义和判据; 得到相对运动动力学系统 Appell 方程 Mei 对称性的结构方程以及 Mei 对称性直接导致的 Mei 守恒量的表达式. 举例说明结果的应用.

关键词: 相对运动动力学, Appell 方程, Mei 对称性, Mei 守恒量

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1. 引言

复杂力学系统的研究在现代科技发展过程中日趋重要. 研究复杂力学系统的运动, 可在惯性系中进行, 也可在和运动参照物固连在一起的非惯性系中进行, 复杂力学系统的相对运动动力学问题是科学研究和生产实际中一个非常重要的领域.

1899年, Appell 给出了约束力学系统的 Appell 方程^[1]. 约束力学系统的对称性和守恒量的研究在现代力学和数理科学中占有重要地位. 近年来, 我国学者在 Appell 方程的对称性和守恒量的研究中取得了一些成果^[2-14], 一些学者还研究了相对运动动力学系统 Lagrange 方程的对称性和守恒量^[15-18]. 但迄今为止, 尚未见到相对运动动力学系统 Appell 方程的对称性和守恒量的研究. 本文研究相对运动动力学系统 Appell 方程的 Mei 对称性和由 Mei 对称性导致的 Mei 守恒量.

2. 相对运动动力学系统 Appell 方程的 Mei 对称性及其判据

设固定于运动参考物上动坐标系原点 O 的速度 \mathbf{v}_0 以及参考物的角速度 $\boldsymbol{\omega}$ 为时间 t 的已知函数.

系统由 N 个质点组成, 质点位置由 n 个广义坐标 q_s ($s = 1, \dots, n$) 来确定. 本文采用 Einstein 求和约定, 则力学系统相对运动加速度能量和相对运动动力学系统的 Appell 方程^[19]分别为

$$S_r = S_r(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}, \ddot{\mathbf{q}}) = \frac{1}{2} m_i \ddot{\mathbf{r}}'_i \cdot \ddot{\mathbf{r}}'_i \quad (i = 1, \dots, N), \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial S_r}{\partial \ddot{q}_s} = Q_s - \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} (V^o + V^\omega) + Q_s^{\dot{\omega}} + \Gamma_s \quad (s = 1, \dots, n). \quad (2)$$

其中 Q_s 为广义力, $V^o = M(\mathbf{v}_0 + \boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{v}_0) \cdot \mathbf{r}'_c$ 为均匀力场势能, $V^\omega = -\frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \boldsymbol{\theta}^0 \cdot \boldsymbol{\omega}$ 为离心力势能,

$Q_s^{\dot{\omega}} = -(\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \times m_i \mathbf{r}'_i) \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}'_i}{\partial q_s}$ 为广义回转惯性力,

$\Gamma_s = 2\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \left[m_i \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}'_i}{\partial q_s} \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}'_i}{\partial q_k} \right] \dot{q}_k$ 为广义陀螺力.

利用方程(2)可解出所有广义加速度——系统的运动微分方程

$$\ddot{q}_s = \alpha_s(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}) \quad (s = 1, 2, \dots, n). \quad (3)$$

引入时间和广义坐标的无限小变换的展开式

$$\begin{aligned} t^* &= t + \varepsilon \xi_0(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}), \\ q_s^*(t^*) &= q_s(t) + \varepsilon \xi_s(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}) \quad (s = 1, 2, \dots, n), \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

† E-mail: jllq0000@163.com

其中 ε 为无限小参数, ξ_0, ξ_s 为无限小变换生成元. 由(4)式可得

$$\frac{dq_s^*}{dt^*} = \frac{dq_s + \varepsilon d\xi_s}{dt + \varepsilon d\xi_0} = \dot{q}_s + \varepsilon(\dot{\xi}_s - \dot{q}_s \xi_0) + O(\varepsilon^2),$$

$$\frac{d^2 q_s^*}{dt^{*2}} = \ddot{q}_s + \varepsilon[(\dot{\xi}_s - \dot{q}_s \xi_0)' - \ddot{q}_s \xi_0] + O(\varepsilon^2). \quad (5)$$

假设在经历无限小变换(4)后, 系统的动力学函数 $S_r, Q_s, V^v, V^\omega, Q_s^{\dot{\omega}}$ 和 Γ_s , 分别变为 $S_r^*, Q_s^*, V^{v*}, V^{\omega*}, Q_s^{\dot{\omega}*}$ 和 Γ_s^* , 将 $S_r^*, Q_s^*, V^{v*}, V^{\omega*}, Q_s^{\dot{\omega}*}$ 和 Γ_s^* 在 $(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}, \ddot{\mathbf{q}})$ 处作 Taylor 级数展开, 有

$$S_r^* = S_r\left(t^*, \mathbf{q}^*, \frac{d\mathbf{q}^*}{dt^*}, \frac{d^2 \mathbf{q}^*}{dt^{*2}}\right)$$

$$= S_r(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}, \ddot{\mathbf{q}}) + \varepsilon \left(\frac{\partial S_r}{\partial t} \xi_0 + \frac{\partial S_r}{\partial q_s} \xi_s + \frac{\partial S_r}{\partial \dot{q}_s} (\dot{\xi}_s - \dot{q}_s \xi_0) \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{\partial S_r}{\partial \ddot{q}_s} [(\dot{\xi}_s - \dot{q}_s \xi_0)' - \ddot{q}_s \xi_0] \right) + O(\varepsilon^2),$$

即

$$S_r^* = S_r(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}, \ddot{\mathbf{q}}) + \varepsilon \tilde{X}^{(2)}(S_r) + O(\varepsilon^2), \quad (6)$$

$$Q_s^* = Q_s(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}) + \varepsilon \tilde{X}^{(1)}(Q_s) + O(\varepsilon^2)$$

$$(s = 1, 2, \dots, n), \quad (7)$$

$$V^{v*} = V^v(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}) + \varepsilon \tilde{X}^{(1)}(V^v) + O(\varepsilon^2), \quad (8)$$

$$V^{\omega*} = V^\omega(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}) + \varepsilon \tilde{X}^{(1)}(V^\omega) + O(\varepsilon^2), \quad (9)$$

$$Q_s^{\dot{\omega}*} = Q_s^{\dot{\omega}}(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}) + \varepsilon \tilde{X}^{(1)}(Q_s^{\dot{\omega}}) + O(\varepsilon^2)$$

$$(s = 1, 2, \dots, n), \quad (10)$$

$$\Gamma_s^* = \Gamma_s(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}) + \varepsilon \tilde{X}^{(1)}(\Gamma_s) + O(\varepsilon^2)$$

$$(s = 1, 2, \dots, n). \quad (11)$$

其中

$$\tilde{X}^{(2)} = \tilde{X}^{(1)} + \left[\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{d\xi_s}{dt} - \dot{q}_s \frac{d\xi_0}{dt} \right) \right.$$

$$\left. - \ddot{q}_s \frac{d\xi_0}{dt} \right] \frac{\partial}{\partial \ddot{q}_s}, \quad (12)$$

$$\tilde{X}^{(1)} = X^{(0)} + \left(\frac{d\xi_s}{dt} - \dot{q}_s \frac{d\xi_0}{dt} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s}, \quad (13)$$

$$X^{(0)} = \xi_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \xi_s \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s}, \quad (14)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \dot{q}_s \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} + \alpha_s \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} + \dot{\alpha}_s \frac{\partial}{\partial \ddot{q}_s}. \quad (15)$$

定义 如果用经无限小变换(4)变换后的动力学函数 $S_r^*, Q_s^*, V^{v*}, V^{\omega*}, Q_s^{\dot{\omega}*}$ 和 Γ_s^* 代替变换后

的动力学函数 $S_r, Q_s, V^v, V^\omega, Q_s^{\dot{\omega}}$ 和 Γ_s , 相对运动动力学系统的 Appell 方程(2)的形式保持不变, 即

$$\frac{\partial S_r^*}{\partial \ddot{q}_s} = Q_s^* - \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} (V^{v*} + V^{\omega*}) + Q_s^{\dot{\omega}*} + \Gamma_s^*$$

$$(s = 1, \dots, n). \quad (16)$$

则这种对称性称为相对运动动力学系统 Appell 方程(2)的 Mei 对称性.

将(6), (7), (8), (9), (10)和(11)式代入方程(16), 忽略 ε^2 以上的高阶小项, 并利用方程(2)可得

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \ddot{q}_s} [\tilde{X}^{(2)}(S_r)] - \tilde{X}^{(1)} \left[Q_s - \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} (V^v + V^\omega) \right.$$

$$\left. + Q_s^{\dot{\omega}} + \Gamma_s \right] = 0 \quad (s = 1, \dots, n), \quad (17)$$

方程(17)称为相对运动动力学系统 Appell 方程 Mei 对称性的判据方程.

判据 对于相对运动动力学系统的 Appell 方程(2), 如果无限小生成元 ξ_0, ξ_s 使判据方程(17)成立, 则相对运动动力学系统 Appell 方程(2)在无限小变换(4)下的不变性, 称为相对运动动力学系统 Appell 方程(2)的 Mei 对称性.

3. 相对运动动力学系统 Appell 方程 Mei 对称性的结构方程和 Mei 守恒量

命题 如果相对运动动力学系统 Appell 方程(2)的 Mei 对称性的生成元 ξ_0, ξ_s 以及规范函数 $G_M = G_M(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}})$ 满足如下结构方程:

$$\tilde{X}^{(2)}(S_r) \frac{d\xi_0}{dt} + \tilde{X}^{(1)}[\tilde{X}^{(2)}(S_r)]$$

$$+ (\xi_s - \dot{q}_s \xi_0) \tilde{E}_s[\tilde{X}^{(2)}(S_r)]$$

$$+ \xi_0 \left\{ \tilde{X}^{(1)} \left[Q_s - \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} (V^v + V^\omega) + Q_s^{\dot{\omega}} + \Gamma_s \right] \right\}$$

$$\times \frac{d\alpha_s}{dt} + \frac{dG_M}{dt} = 0, \quad (18)$$

则相对运动动力学系统 Appell 方程(2)的 Mei 对称性导致的 Mei 守恒量为

$$I_M = \xi_0 \tilde{X}^{(2)}(S_r) + \frac{\partial \tilde{X}^{(2)}(S_r)}{\partial \ddot{q}_s} (\xi_s - \dot{q}_s \xi_0) + G_M$$

$$= \text{const}. \quad (19)$$

证明 利用(15)式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\bar{d}I_M}{dt} = & \left[\frac{\partial \tilde{X}^{(2)}(S_r)}{\partial t} + \dot{q}_s \frac{\partial \tilde{X}^{(2)}(S_r)}{\partial q_s} + \alpha_s \frac{\partial \tilde{X}^{(2)}(S_r)}{\partial \dot{q}_s} + \frac{\partial \tilde{X}^{(2)}(S_r)}{\partial \ddot{q}_s} \frac{\bar{d}\alpha_s}{dt} \right] \xi_0 + \tilde{X}^{(2)}(S_r) \frac{\bar{d}\xi_0}{dt} \\ & + \left[\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\partial \tilde{X}^{(2)}(S_r)}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \right] (\xi_s - \dot{q}_s \xi_0) + \frac{\partial \tilde{X}^{(2)}(S_r)}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(\frac{\bar{d}\xi_s}{dt} - \alpha_s \xi_0 - \dot{q}_s \frac{\bar{d}\xi_0}{dt} \right) + \frac{\bar{d}G_M}{dt}, \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

注意到

$$\tilde{X}^{(1)}[\tilde{X}^{(2)}(S_r)] = \xi_0 \frac{\partial \tilde{X}^{(2)}(S_r)}{\partial t} + \xi_s \frac{\partial \tilde{X}^{(2)}(S_r)}{\partial q_s} + \left(\frac{\bar{d}\xi_s}{dt} - \dot{q}_s \frac{\bar{d}\xi_0}{dt} \right) \frac{\partial \tilde{X}^{(2)}(S_r)}{\partial \dot{q}_s},$$

则(20)式变为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\bar{d}I_M}{dt} = & \tilde{X}^{(1)}[\tilde{X}^{(2)}(S_r)] - \xi_s \frac{\partial \tilde{X}^{(2)}(S_r)}{\partial q_s} + \xi_0 \dot{q}_s \frac{\partial \tilde{X}^{(2)}(S_r)}{\partial q_s} + \xi_0 \frac{\partial \tilde{X}^{(2)}(S_r)}{\partial \ddot{q}_s} \frac{\bar{d}\alpha_s}{dt} \\ & + \tilde{X}^{(2)}(S_r) \frac{\bar{d}\xi_0}{dt} + \left[\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\partial \tilde{X}^{(2)}(S_r)}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \right] (\xi_s - \dot{q}_s \xi_0) + \frac{\bar{d}G_M}{dt} \\ = & \tilde{X}^{(1)}[\tilde{X}^{(2)}(S_r)] - (\xi_s - \dot{q}_s \xi_0) \frac{\partial \tilde{X}^{(2)}(S_r)}{\partial q_s} + \xi_0 \frac{\partial \tilde{X}^{(2)}(S_r)}{\partial \ddot{q}_s} \frac{\bar{d}\alpha_s}{dt} \\ & + \tilde{X}^{(2)}(S_r) \frac{\bar{d}\xi_0}{dt} + \left[\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\partial \tilde{X}^{(2)}(S_r)}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \right] (\xi_s - \dot{q}_s \xi_0) + \frac{\bar{d}G_M}{dt}, \end{aligned}$$

注意到结构方程(18)和判据方程(17),则有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\bar{d}I_M}{dt} = & \tilde{X}^{(1)}[\tilde{X}^{(2)}(S_r)] + (\xi_s - \dot{q}_s \xi_0) \tilde{E}_s[\tilde{X}^{(2)}(S_r)] + \xi_0 \frac{\partial \tilde{X}^{(2)}(S_r)}{\partial \ddot{q}_s} \frac{\bar{d}\alpha_s}{dt} + \tilde{X}^{(2)}(S_r) \frac{\bar{d}\xi_0}{dt} + \frac{\bar{d}G_M}{dt} \\ = & \xi_0 \frac{\bar{d}\alpha_s}{dt} \left\{ \frac{\partial \tilde{X}^{(2)}(S_r)}{\partial \ddot{q}_s} - \tilde{X}^{(1)} \left[Q_s - \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} (V^v + V^w) + Q_s^{\dot{\omega}} + \Gamma_s \right] \right\} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

4. 算例

相对运动动力学系统的加速度能量为

$$S_r = \frac{1}{2} m (\ddot{q}_1^2 + \ddot{q}_2^2) + m q_2, \quad (21)$$

广义力为

$$Q_1 = \frac{m q_1}{1 + t^2}, \quad Q_2 = -\frac{m q_2}{1 + t^2}, \quad (22)$$

并有

$$V^0 = Q_1^{\dot{\omega}} = Q_2^{\dot{\omega}} = \Gamma_1 = \Gamma_2 = 0, \quad (23)$$

$$V^w = m \frac{0.5(q_1^2 + q_2^2) + q_1 + q_2 t}{1 + t^2}. \quad (24)$$

试研究系统的 Mei 对称性及其导致的 Mei 守恒量.

将(21), (22), (23)和(24)式代入方程(2)

可得

$$\ddot{q}_1 = -\frac{1}{1 + t^2}, \quad (25)$$

$$\ddot{q}_2 = -\frac{t}{1 + t^2}, \quad (26)$$

利用(12), (13)和(14)式做计算得

$$\tilde{X}^{(2)}(S_r) = m \xi_2 + m \left(\ddot{q}_1 \frac{\bar{d}^2 \xi_1}{dt^2} + \ddot{q}_2 \frac{\bar{d}^2 \xi_2}{dt^2} \right)$$

$$- m (\dot{q}_1 \ddot{q}_1 + \dot{q}_2 \ddot{q}_2) \frac{\bar{d}^2 \xi_0}{dt^2}$$

$$- 2m (\ddot{q}_1^2 + \ddot{q}_2^2) \frac{\bar{d}\xi_0}{dt},$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \ddot{q}_1} \tilde{X}^{(2)}(S_r) = m \frac{\bar{d}^2 \xi_1}{dt^2} - m \dot{q}_1 \frac{\bar{d}^2 \xi_0}{dt^2} - 4m \ddot{q}_1 \frac{\bar{d}\xi_0}{dt},$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \ddot{q}_2} \tilde{X}^{(2)}(S_r) = m \frac{\bar{d}^2 \xi_2}{dt^2} - m \dot{q}_2 \frac{\bar{d}^2 \xi_0}{dt^2} - 4m \ddot{q}_2 \frac{\bar{d}\xi_0}{dt},$$

$$\tilde{X}^{(1)} \left[Q_1 - \frac{\partial}{\partial q_1} (V^v + V^w) + Q_1^{\dot{\omega}} + \Gamma_1 \right]$$

$$= 2m \xi_0 \frac{t}{(1 + t^2)^2},$$

$$\tilde{X}^{(1)} \left[Q_2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial q_2} (V^\nu + V^\omega) + Q_2^\omega + \Gamma_2 \right] = -m\xi_0 \frac{1-t^2}{(1+t^2)^2},$$

于是,由判据方程(17)可得

$$m \frac{\bar{d}^2 \xi_1}{dt^2} - m\dot{q}_1 \frac{\bar{d}^2 \xi_0}{dt^2} - 4m\ddot{q}_1 \frac{\bar{d} \xi_0}{dt} - 2m\xi_0 \frac{t}{(1+t^2)^2} = 0, \quad (27)$$

$$m \frac{\bar{d}^2 \xi_2}{dt^2} - m\dot{q}_2 \frac{\bar{d}^2 \xi_0}{dt^2} - 4m\ddot{q}_2 \frac{\bar{d} \xi_0}{dt} + m\xi_0 \frac{1-t^2}{(1+t^2)^2} = 0, \quad (28)$$

方程(27)和(28)有如下解:

$$\xi_0 = 0, \quad \xi_1 = 1, \quad \xi_2 = \dot{q}_2 - t\dot{q}_1 + q_1. \quad (29)$$

因此,系统具有 Mei 对称性.

对于生成元(29)式,由结构方程(18)和守恒量(19)可得

$$G_M = mt,$$

$$I_M = m(\dot{q}_2 - t\dot{q}_1 + q_1) = \text{const}. \quad (30)$$

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Mei conserved quantity deduced from Mei symmetry of Appell equation in a dynamical system of relative motion

Jia Li-Qun^{1)†} Xie Yin-Li¹⁾ Luo Shao-Kai²⁾

1) (School of Science Jiangnan University, Wuxi 214122, China)

2) (Institute of Mathematical Mechanics and Mathematical Physics, Zhejiang Sci-Tech University, Hangzhou 310018, China)

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Abstract

Mei symmetry and Mei conserved quantity deduced directly from Mei symmetry for Appell equations in a dynamical system of the relative motion are investigated. The definition and the criterion of Mei symmetry of Appell equations in a dynamical system of the relative motion under the infinitesimal transformations of groups are given. The expressions of the determining equation of Mei symmetry of Appell equations and Mei conserved quantity deduced directly from Mei symmetry in a dynamical system of the relative motion are gained. An example is given to illustrate the application of the results.

Keywords: dynamics of the relative motion, Appell equation, Mei symmetry, Mei conserved quantity

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† E-mail: jllq0000@163. com