

Birkhoff 系统的一般 Lie 对称性和非 Noether 守恒量¹⁾

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摘要 研究 Birkhoff 系统的一般 Lie 对称性导致的非 Noether 守恒量, 得到非 Noether 守恒量的存在定理, 举例说明结果的应用.

关键词 分析力学, Birkhoff 系统, Lie 对称性, 非 Noether 守恒量

引 言

在理论物理和力学中, 守恒定律是极其有用的工具. 近代寻找守恒量主要有两种方法: Noether 对称性^[1] 和 Lie 对称性^[2], 这两种方法在寻求守恒定律时都依赖 Noether 等式 (因 Lie 对称性的结构方程等价于 Noether 等式^[3]), 其守恒量被称为 Noether 守恒量. 1992 年, Hojman^[4] 给出了由 Lagrange 系统的 Lie 对称性找守恒量的一个直接方法, 文献^[5] 将这一直接方法推广到 Birkhoff 系统, 文献^[6] 则利用这一直接方法研究了相空间运动微分方程的非 Noether 守恒量. 鉴于以上的直接方法都是直接利用时间不变的无限小变换下的 Lie 对称性来求非 Noether 守恒量. 本文将进一步研究利用一般意义下的 Lie 对称性寻找 Birkhoff 系统非 Noether 守恒量的直接方法. 最后举例说明结果的应用.

1 Birkhoff 系统的运动方程

Birkhoff 系统的运动微分方程的一般形式为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\partial R_\nu}{\partial a^\mu} - \frac{\partial R_\mu}{\partial a^\nu} \right) \dot{a}^\nu - \frac{\partial B}{\partial a^\mu} - \frac{\partial R_\mu}{\partial t} = 0 \\ (\mu, \nu = 1, 2, \dots, 2n) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

其中 $B = B(t, \mathbf{a})$ 称为 Birkhoff 函数, $R_\mu = R_\mu(t, \mathbf{a})$ 称为 Birkhoff 函数组. 设系统的 Birkhoff 变量 $a^\mu (\mu = 1, 2, \dots, 2n)$ 彼此独立. 而

$$(\Omega_{\mu\nu}) = \left(\frac{\partial R_\nu}{\partial a^\mu} - \frac{\partial R_\mu}{\partial a^\nu} \right) \quad (\mu, \nu = 1, 2, \dots, 2n) \quad (2)$$

称为 Birkhoff 张量. 用 Birkhoff 方程 (1) 描述运动

的力学系统或描述状态的物理系统称为 Birkhoff 系统.

假设系统 (1) 非奇异, 即设

$$\det(\Omega_{\mu\nu}) \neq 0 \quad (\mu, \nu = 1, 2, \dots, 2n) \quad (3)$$

则由方程 (1) 可解出所有 \dot{a}^μ , 有

$$\dot{a}^\mu = \Omega^{\mu\nu} \left(\frac{\partial B}{\partial a^\nu} + \frac{\partial R_\nu}{\partial t} \right) \quad (\mu, \nu = 1, 2, \dots, 2n) \quad (4)$$

其中

$$\Omega^{\mu\nu} \Omega_{\nu\tau} = \delta_{\mu\tau} \quad (\mu, \nu, \tau = 1, 2, \dots, 2n) \quad (5)$$

展开方程 (4), 有

$$\dot{a}^\mu = h_\mu(t, \mathbf{a}) \quad (\mu = 1, 2, \dots, 2n) \quad (6)$$

2 无限小变换与确定方程

引入无限小变换

$$\left. \begin{aligned} t^* = t + \varepsilon \xi_0(t, \mathbf{a}) \\ a^{\mu*}(t^*) = a^\mu(t) + \varepsilon \xi_\mu(t, \mathbf{a}) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (\mu = 1, 2, \dots, 2n) \quad (7)$$

其中 ε 为一无限小参数, $\xi_0(t, \mathbf{a}), \xi_\mu(t, \mathbf{a})$ 为无限小生成元. 方程 (6) 在无限小变换下的不变性归为如下确定方程

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \xi_\mu - \dot{a}^\mu \frac{d}{dt} \xi_0 = \xi_0 \frac{\partial h_\mu}{\partial t} + \xi_\nu \frac{\partial h_\mu}{\partial a^\nu} \\ (\mu, \nu = 1, 2, \dots, 2n) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (8)$$

2003-09-30 收到第 1 稿, 2004-01-15 收到修改稿.

1) 国家自然科学基金资助项目 (10172056) 和安徽省高校自然科学基金资助项目 (2004KJ249).

其中

$$\bar{d} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + h_\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial a^\mu} \quad (\mu = 1, 2, \dots, 2n) \quad (9)$$

3 非 Noether 守恒量

利用一般的 Lie 对称性求守恒量的直接方法如下:

定理 如果生成元 $\xi_0(t, \mathbf{a})$, $\xi_\mu(t, \mathbf{a})$ 满足方程 (8) 和

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_0 = 0 \quad (10)$$

且存在函数 $\lambda = \lambda(t, \mathbf{a})$, 使得

$$\frac{\partial h_\mu}{\partial a^\mu} + \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \ln \lambda = 0 \quad (\mu = 1, 2, \dots, 2n) \quad (11)$$

则系统 (1) 有如下守恒量

$$I = \left. \begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\partial(\lambda \xi_0)}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\partial(\lambda \xi_\mu)}{\partial a^\mu} = \text{const} \\ & (\mu = 1, 2, \dots, 2n) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (12)$$

证明

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\bar{d}I}{dt} &= \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial t} \xi_0 \right) + \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\partial \xi_0}{\partial t} + \\ & \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial a^\mu} \xi_\mu \right) + \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\partial \xi_\mu}{\partial a^\mu} \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

以及

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\partial \xi_0}{\partial t} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_0 - \frac{\partial h_\mu}{\partial t} \frac{\partial \xi_0}{\partial a^\mu} \\ \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \frac{\partial \xi_\mu}{\partial a^\mu} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial a^\mu} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_\mu - \frac{\partial h_\mu}{\partial a^\nu} \frac{\partial \xi_\nu}{\partial a^\mu} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (14)$$

$(\mu, \nu = 1, 2, \dots, 2n)$

将式 (14) 代入式 (13) 并利用方程 (8), 得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\bar{d}I}{dt} &= \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial t} \xi_0 \right) + \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial a^\mu} \xi_\mu \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_0 + \\ & \frac{\partial^2 h_\mu}{\partial t \partial a^\mu} \xi_0 + \frac{\partial^2 h_\mu}{\partial a^\mu \partial a^\nu} \xi_\nu + \frac{\partial}{\partial a^\mu} \left(h_\mu \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_0 \right) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (15)$$

$(\mu, \nu = 1, 2, \dots, 2n)$

将条件 (11) 对 t, a^μ 求偏导数, 并将其代入式 (15), 利用方程 (8) 和 (10), 可得

$$\frac{\bar{d}I}{dt} = 0 \quad (16)$$

证毕.

推论 若无限小变换式 (7) 中的 $\xi_0(t, \mathbf{a}) = 0$, 则生成元 $\xi_\mu(t, \mathbf{a})$ 满足

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \xi_\mu = \xi_\nu \frac{\partial h_\mu}{\partial a^\nu} \quad (\mu, \nu = 1, 2, \dots, 2n) \quad (17)$$

且存在函数 $\lambda = \lambda(t, \mathbf{a})$, 使得

$$\frac{\partial h_\mu}{\partial a^\mu} + \frac{\bar{d}}{dt} \ln \lambda = 0 \quad (\mu = 1, 2, \dots, 2n) \quad (11)'$$

则系统 (1) 有如下守恒量

$$I = \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\partial(\lambda \xi_\mu)}{\partial a^\mu} = \text{const} \quad (\mu = 1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (18)$$

此即文献 [5] 的结论.

4 算例

已知四阶 Birkhoff 系统的 Birkhoff 函数为

$$B = \frac{1}{2} [\alpha^3 - \text{arctg}(bt)]^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left[\alpha^4 - \frac{1}{2b} \ln(1 + b^2 t^2) \right]^2 \quad (19)$$

Birkhoff 函数组为 [3]

$$R_1 = \alpha^3, R_2 = \alpha^4, R_3 = R_4 = 0 \quad (20)$$

是研究系统的 Lie 对称性与守恒量.

首先, 建立系统的运动微分方程. 由式 (2) 和式 (5), 得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (\Omega_{\mu\nu}) &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ (\Omega^{\mu\nu}) &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (21)$$

方程 (4) 给出

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{\alpha}^1 &= \alpha^3 - \frac{1}{b} \text{arctg}(bt) \\ \dot{\alpha}^2 &= \alpha^4 - \frac{1}{2b} \ln(1 + b^2 t^2) \\ \dot{\alpha}^3 &= 0 \\ \dot{\alpha}^4 &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (22)$$

其次, 建立确定方程并求解. 确定方程 (8), 给出

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{\xi}_1 - \left(a^3 - \frac{1}{b} \operatorname{arctg}(bt) \right) \dot{\xi}_0 &= \xi_3 - \frac{1}{1+b^2t^2} \xi_0 \\ \dot{\xi}_2 - \left[a^4 - \frac{1}{2b} \ln(1+b^2t^2) \right] \dot{\xi}_0 &= \xi_4 - \frac{bt}{1+b^2t^2} \xi_0 \\ \dot{\xi}_3 &= 0, \quad \dot{\xi}_4 = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (23)$$

方程 (23) 有如下解

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \xi_0 &= 1 \\ \xi_1 &= t - \frac{1}{b} \operatorname{arctg}(bt) \\ \xi_2 &= t - \frac{1}{2b} \ln(1+b^2t^2) \\ \xi_3 &= 1, \quad \xi_4 = 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (24)$$

生成元 (24) 式是 Birkhoff 系统 (19) 和 (20) 的 Lie 对称性.

最后, 求系统的守恒量. 容易验证 $\xi_0 = 1$, 满足式 (10), 由式 (11), 有

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial a^3} \left(a^3 - \frac{1}{b} \operatorname{arctg}(bt) \right) + \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial a^4} \left(a^4 - \frac{1}{2b} \ln(1+b^2t^2) \right) = 0 \quad (25)$$

方程 (25) 有解

$$\lambda_1 = a^3 \quad (26)$$

$$\lambda_2 = a^4 \quad (27)$$

将无限小生成元 (24) 式和函数 λ 代入式 (12), 分别得到守恒量

$$I_1 = \frac{1}{a^3} = \text{const} \quad (28)$$

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{a^4} = \text{const} \quad (29)$$

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THE GENERAL LIE SYMMETRIES AND NON-NOETHER CONSERVED QUANTITIES¹⁾

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Abstract In this paper, the authors study the non-Noether conserved quantities of Birkhoffian systems by using the general Lie symmetries, and derive a theorem about non-Noether conserved quantities. An example is presented to illustrate the applications of the results.

Key words analytical mechanical, Birkhoffian system, Lie symmetry, non-Noether conserved quantity

Received 30 September 2003, revised 15 January 2004.

1) The project supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (10172056) and the Science Research Foundation of the Education Bureau of Anhui Province (2004KJ249).