

# 广义力学中完整非保守系统的 Noether守恒律\*

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## 摘 要

本文给出广义力学中完整非保守系统三种形式的Noether守恒律。

**关键词** 广义力学 Hamilton正则方程 Raitzin正则方程 Noether守恒律

## 一、引 言

为人熟知的 Noether 守恒律在变分过程中起着最基本的作用, 它使得物理学中的守恒定律与变分中相对应的不变性以整体形式联结起来。近些年来, Noether 定律不够受到物理和力学研究者的重视并被进行了各种形式的推广, 但大都限于在经典力学范围内开展工作。1973年瑞等学者 D. Anderson 研究了广义力学中完整保守系统的 Noether 定律<sup>[1]</sup>。

本文给出广义力学中非保守系统的三种形式的 Noether 等式。当忽略高阶导数时, 本文的结果就成为经典力学中对应的 Noether 等式。

## 二、广义力学中非保守完整系统的 Noether 守恒律

设广义力学系统的位形由  $n$  个广义坐标  $q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n$  确定。Lagrange 函数为

$$L=L(t, q_k, \dot{q}_k, \dots, q_k^{(w)}) \quad (2.1)$$

在低维空间中非保守力为  $Q_k(t, q_i, \dot{q}_i)$ , 而在高维空间中非保守力可写成

$$Q_k=Q_k(q_i, \dot{q}_i, \ddot{q}_i, \dots, q_i^{(w)}, t) \quad (i, k=1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (2.2)$$

根据非保守系统的 Hamilton 原理  $\int_{t_0}^{t_1} (\delta I + \delta A) dt = 0$  可得广义非保守力学系统的 Lagrange 方程

$$\sum_{m=0}^w (-1)^m \frac{d^m}{dt^m} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_k^{(m)}} \right) + Q_k = 0 \quad (2.3)$$

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广义动量

$$p_{k,m} = \sum_{j=0}^{w-m} (-1)^j \frac{d^j}{dt^j} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_k^{(j+m)}} \right) \quad (2.4)$$

系统的Hamilton作用量为:

$$W = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} L(q_k, \dot{q}_k, \dots, q_k^{(w)}, t) dt \quad (2.5)$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta W &= \delta \int_{t_0}^{t_1} L dt + (L\Delta t) \Big|_{t_0}^{t_1} \\ &= \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=0}^w \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_k^{(m)}} \delta q_k^{(m)} dt + (L\Delta t) \Big|_{t_0}^{t_1} \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

利用等时变分条件  $d(\delta q_k^{(m)}) = \delta(dq_k^{(m)})$

将 (2.6) 式分部积分, 有

$$\Delta W = \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^w p_{k,m} \delta q_k^{(m-1)} \Big|_{t_0}^{t_1} + (L\Delta t) \Big|_{t_0}^{t_1} + \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=0}^w (-1)^m \frac{d^m}{dt^m} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_k^{(m)}} \right) \delta q_k dt \quad (2.7)$$

对上式配方

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta W &= \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^w p_{k,m} \delta q_k^{(m-1)} \Big|_{t_0}^{t_1} + (L\Delta t) \Big|_{t_0}^{t_1} - \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \sum_{k=1}^n Q_k \delta q_k dt \\ &\quad + \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \sum_{k=1}^n \left[ \sum_{m=0}^w (-1)^m \frac{d^m}{dt^m} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_k^{(m)}} \right) + Q_k \right] \delta q_k dt \end{aligned} \quad (2.8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left\{ \frac{d}{dt} \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^w p_{k,m} \delta q_k^{(m-1)} + L\Delta t \right] dt - \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \sum_{k=1}^n Q_k \delta q_k dt \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \sum_{k=1}^n \left[ \sum_{m=0}^w (-1)^m \frac{d^m}{dt^m} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_k^{(m)}} \right) + Q_k \right] \delta q_k dt \right. \end{aligned} \quad (2.9)$$

对广义非保守力学系统的真实运动轨线, Lagrange 方程成立, 将 (2.3) 式代入 (2.9) 中, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta W &= \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \frac{d}{dt} \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^w p_{k,m} \delta q_k^{(m-1)} + L\Delta t \right] dt - \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \sum_{k=1}^n Q_k \delta q_k dt \\ &= \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \frac{d}{dt} \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^w p_{k,m} \frac{d^{m-1}}{dt^{m-1}} \delta q_k + L\Delta t \right] dt - \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \sum_{k=1}^n Q_k \delta q_k dt \end{aligned} \quad (2.10)$$

考虑无穷小对称变换

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{t} &= t + \Delta t = t + \varepsilon \varphi_k(t, q_i, \dot{q}_i, \dots, q_i^{(w)}) + o(\varepsilon) \\ &\quad (i, k = 1, 2, \dots, n) \\ \bar{q}_k &= q_k + \Delta q_k = q_k + \varepsilon \psi_k(t, q_i, \dot{q}_i, \dots, \dot{q}_i^{(w)}) + \theta(\varepsilon) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.11)$$

由等时变分与非等时变分关系

$$\Delta q_k = \delta q_k + \dot{q}_k \Delta t \tag{2.12}$$

于是, 可得

$$\delta q_k = \Delta q_k - \dot{q}_k \Delta t = \varepsilon(\psi_k - \dot{q}_k \varphi_k) \tag{2.13}$$

假设作用量 (2.5) 在无穷小变换 (2.11) 下保持不变, 那么由于  $t_0, t_1$  的任意性, 根据 (2.10) 式可有

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^w p_{k/m} \frac{d^{m-1}}{dt^{m-1}} \delta q_k + L \Delta t \right] = \sum_{k=1}^n Q_k \delta q_k \tag{2.14}$$

或写为

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^w p_{k/m} \frac{d^{m-1}}{dt^{m-1}} (\psi_k - \dot{q}_k \varphi_k) + L \varphi_k \right] = \sum_{k=1}^n Q_k (\psi_k - \dot{q}_k \varphi_k) \tag{2.15}$$

关系式 (2.15) 称为广义非保守完整力学系统的广义Noether等式

若力是保守的, 即  $Q_k = 0$ , 此时 (2.15) 式成为

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^w p_{k/m} \frac{d^{m-1}}{dt^{m-1}} (\psi_k - \dot{q}_k \varphi_k) + L \varphi_k = \text{const} \tag{2.16}$$

式 (2.16) 与文献[1]结果相同。

### 三、广义力学中非保守完整系统Hamilton正则形式的Noether守恒律

广义力学中Hamilton函数<sup>[2]</sup>

$$H = \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^w p_{k/m}^{(m)} q_k - L \tag{3.1}$$

及正则方程  $\frac{d}{dt} q_k^{(m-1)} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_{k/m}}, \dot{p}_{k/m} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_k} + Q_k$  (3.2)

现在来研究系统在高维相空间中的对称性。

我们引进下列空间和时间的无穷小变换生成函数

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Delta t &= \varepsilon \varphi_k(t, q_k, p_{k/m})^{(m-1)} \\ \Delta q_k &= \varepsilon \psi_k(t, q_k, p_{k/m})^{(m-1)} \\ \Delta p_{k/m} &= \varepsilon \eta_k(t, q_k, p_{k/m})^{(m-1)} \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{3.3}$$

由于  $\delta q_k^{(m-1)} = \Delta q_k^{(m-1)} - q_k^{(m)} \Delta t$

于是, 得

$$\delta q_k^{(m-1)} = \varepsilon \psi_k(t, q_k, p_{k/m})^{(m-1)} - q_k^{(m)} \varepsilon \varphi_k(t, q_k, p_{k/m})^{(m-1)} \tag{3.4}$$

此处  $\varepsilon$  为无穷小参数。

假设在变换 (3.3) 下, 正则作用量

$$W_{\gamma} = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} L_{\gamma} dt = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^w p_{k/m} q_k^{(m)} - H(t, q_k, p_{k/m}) \right] dt$$

的变分, 满足

$$\Delta W_{\gamma} = \Delta \int_{t_0}^{t_1} L_{\gamma} dt = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left[ \frac{d}{dt} \delta \Omega_k - Q_k \delta q_k^{(m-1)} \right] dt \quad (3.5)$$

其中  $\delta \Omega_k = \varepsilon \Omega_k(t, q_k, p_{k/m})^{(m-1)}$   
由于

$$\begin{aligned} \delta L_{\gamma} &= \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^w p_{k/m} \delta q_k^{(m)} + \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^w q_k^{(m)} \delta p_{k/m} \\ &\quad - \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^w \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_k^{(m-1)}} \delta q_k^{(m-1)} - \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^w \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_{k/m}} \delta p_{k/m} \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (p_{k/m} \delta q_k^{(m-1)}) = \dot{p}_{k/m} \delta q_k^{(m-1)} + p_{k/m} \delta \dot{q}_k^{(m-1)} \quad (3.7)$$

现将 (3.7) 式代入 (3.6) 中, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \delta L_{\gamma} &= \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^w \left( q_k^{(m)} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_{k/m}} \right) \delta p_{k/m} - \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^w \left( \dot{p}_{k/m} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_k^{(m-1)}} \right) \delta q_k^{(m-1)} \\ &\quad + \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^w \frac{d}{dt} (p_{k/m} \delta q_k^{(m-1)}) \end{aligned} \quad (3.8)$$

根据 (3.8) 式, 则 (3.5) 可写为

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta W &= \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^w \left( q_k^{(m)} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_{k/m}} \right) \delta p_{k/m} - \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^w \left( \dot{p}_{k/m} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_k^{(m-1)}} - Q_k \right) \delta q_k^{(m-1)} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{d}{dt} \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^w p_{k/m} \delta q_k^{(m-1)} + L \Delta t - \delta \Omega_k \right] \right\} dt = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (3.9)$$

沿着广义非保守完整系统的运动轨线, 正则方程 (3.2) 成立. 于是, 得

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_1} \frac{d}{dt} \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^w p_{k/m} \delta q_k^{(m-1)} - \delta \Omega_k + L \Delta t \right] dt = 0 \quad (3.10)$$

由于  $t_0, t_1$  的任意性, 必有

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^w p_{k/m} \delta q_k^{(m-1)} - \delta \Omega_k + L \Delta t = \text{const} \quad (3.11)$$

或

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^w p_{k/m} \bar{\psi}_k + L \varphi_k - \Omega_k = \text{const} \quad (3.12)$$

其中  $\bar{\psi}_k = \psi_k - q_k \varphi_k^{(m)}$

现将  $L$  的表达式 (3.1) 代入 (3.12) 中, 得

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^w p_{k/m} \psi_k - H \varphi_k - \Omega_k = \text{const} \quad (3.13)$$

关系式 (3.13) 就是广义非保守完整系统在Hamilton正则形式下的Noether守恒律。

讨论特殊情况:

(1) 若  $\varphi_k = 1, \psi_k = 0, \Omega_k = 0$  则 (3.13) 式成为

$$H = \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^w p_{k/m} q_k^{(m)} - L = \text{const} \quad (3.14)$$

(2) 若  $\varphi_k = 0, \psi_k = \delta_{kl} (l, k=1, 2, \dots, n) \Omega_k = 0$  则 (3.13) 式给出

$$p_{i,l} = \sum_{j=0}^{w-1} (-1)^j \frac{d^j}{dt^j} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_k^{(j+1)}} \right) = \text{const} \quad (3.15)$$

### 四、广义力学中非保守完整系统 Raitzin 正则形式的 Noether 守恒律

设广义力学系统的位形由  $n$  个广义坐标  $q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n$  确定。

为建立广义非保守完整系统 Raitzin 正则形式的 Noether 等式, 我们作无穷小变换

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Delta t &= \varepsilon \varphi_k(t, r_{k/m}, S_k^{(m)}) \\ \Delta q_k &= \varepsilon \psi_k(t, r_{k/m}, S_k^{(m)}) \\ \Delta r_{k/m} &= \varepsilon \eta_k(t, r_{k/m}, S_k^{(m)}) \end{aligned} \right\} (k=1, 2, \dots, n; m=0, 1, \dots, w-1) \quad (4.1)$$

由于  
于是

$$\delta q_k^{(m)} = \Delta q_k^{(m)} - q_k^{(m+1)} \Delta t$$

$$\delta S_k^{(m-1)} = \Delta S_k^{(m-1)} - S_k^{(m)} \Delta t$$

假设在变换 (4.1) 下, 正则作用量

$$I = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} L dt = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left[ R + \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=0}^{w-1} r_{k/m} q_k^{(m)} \right] dt \quad (4.2)$$

的变分满足

$$\Delta I = \Delta \int_{t_0}^{t_1} L dt = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left[ \frac{d}{dt} \delta \Omega_k - Q_k \delta q_k^{(m)} \right] dt \quad (4.3)$$

其中

$$L = R + \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=0}^{w-1} r_{k/m} q_k^{(m)}$$

$$\delta \Omega_k = \varepsilon \Omega_k(t, r_{k/m}, S_k^{(m)})$$

在变换 (4.1) 及 (4.2)、(4.3) 下, 可有

$$\Delta I = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left[ \delta R + \frac{d}{dt} (L \Delta t) \right] dt = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left[ \frac{d}{dt} \delta \Omega_k - Q_k \delta q_k^{(m)} \right] dt \quad (4.4)$$

容易证明

$$\begin{aligned} \delta L = & \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=0}^{w-1} \left[ \frac{\partial R}{\partial r_{k/m}} + q_k^{(m)} \right] \delta r_{k/m} + \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=0}^{w-1} \left[ r_{k/m} - \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial R}{\partial S_k^{(m)}} \right) \right] \delta q_k^{(m)} \\ & + \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=0}^{w-1} \frac{d}{dt} \left[ \frac{\partial R}{\partial S_k^{(m)}} \delta q_k^{(m)} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (4.5)$$

将 (4.5) 式代 (4.4) 中, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta I = & \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=0}^{w-1} \left[ \frac{\partial R}{\partial r_{k/m}} - q_k^{(m)} \right] \delta r_{k/m} + \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=0}^{w-1} \left[ r_{k/m} - \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial R}{\partial S_k^{(m)}} \right) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + Q_k \right] \delta q_k^{(m)} + \frac{d}{dt} \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=0}^{w-1} \frac{\partial R}{\partial S_k^{(m)}} \delta q_k^{(m)} + L \Delta t - \delta \Omega_k \right] \right\} dt = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (4.6)$$

沿着广义非保守完整系统的真实运动轨线, 正则方程<sup>[2]</sup>

$$\left. \begin{aligned} r_{k/m} &= \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial R}{\partial S_k^{(m)}} - Q_k \\ S_k^{(m)} &= - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial R}{\partial r_{k/m}} \\ q_k^{(m)} &= - \frac{\partial R}{\partial r_{k/m}} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.7)$$

成立.

于是 (4.6) 式可写为

$$\Delta I = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \frac{d}{dt} \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=0}^{w-1} \frac{\partial R}{\partial S_k^{(m)}} \delta q_k^{(m)} + L \Delta t - \delta \Omega_k \right] dt = 0 \quad (4.8)$$

由  $t_0, t_1$  的任意性, 必有

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=0}^{w-1} \frac{\partial R}{\partial S_k^{(m)}} \delta q_k^{(m)} + L \Delta t - \delta \Omega_k = \text{const} \quad (4.9)$$

或

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=0}^{w-1} \frac{\partial R}{\partial S_k^{(m)}} \psi_k + R \varphi_k + \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=0}^{w-1} \left[ r_{k/m} q_k^{(m)} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial S_k^{(m)}} \cdot S_k^{(m)} \right] \varphi_k - \Omega_k = \text{const} \quad (4.10)$$

关系式 (4.10) 就是广义力学中非保守完整系统 Raitzin 正则形式的 Noether 等式.

当  $w=1$  时, 由 (4.10) 式得到经典力学中的对应 Noether 等式<sup>[3]</sup>

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial R}{\partial S_k} \psi_k + R \varphi_k + \sum_{k=1}^n \left[ r_k q_k - \frac{\partial R}{\partial S_k} \cdot S_k \right] \varphi_k - \Omega_k = \text{const} \quad (4.11)$$

## 参 考 文 献

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## Noether's Conservation Laws of Holonomic Nonconservative Dynamical Systems in Generalized Mechanics

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### Abstract

In this paper, three kinds of forms for Noether's conservation laws of holonomic nonconservative dynamical systems in generalized mechanics are given.

**Key words** generalized mechanics, Hamilton Canonical equation, Raitin canonical equation, Noether's conservation law