

相空间中非保守系统的 Herglotz 广义变分原理 及其 Noether 定理¹⁾

张 毅²⁾

(苏州科技大学土木工程学院, 苏州 215011)

摘要 与经典变分原理相比, 基于由微分方程定义的作用量的 Herglotz 广义变分原理给出了非保守力学系统的一个变分描述, 它不仅能够描述所有采用经典变分原理能够描述的动力学过程, 而且能够应用于经典变分原理不能适用的非保守或耗散系统。将 Herglotz 广义变分原理拓展到相空间, 研究相空间中非保守力学系统的 Herglotz 广义变分原理与 Noether 定理及其逆定理。首先, 提出相空间中 Herglotz 广义变分原理, 给出相空间中非保守系统的变分描述, 导出相应的 Hamilton 正则方程; 其次, 基于非等时变分与等时变分之间的关系, 导出相空间中 Hamilton-Herglotz 作用量变分的两个基本公式; 再次, 给出 Noether 对称变换的定义和判据, 提出并证明相空间中非保守系统基于 Herglotz 变分问题的 Noether 定理及其逆定理, 揭示了相空间中力学系统的 Noether 对称性与守恒量之间的内在联系。在经典条件下, Herglotz 广义变分原理退化为经典变分原理, 与之相应的相空间中的 Noether 定理退化为经典 Hamilton 系统的 Noether 定理。文末以著名的 Emden 方程和平方阻尼振子为例说明上述方法和结果的有效性。

关键词 Herglotz 广义变分原理, Noether 定理, 非保守力学, 相空间

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GENERALIZED VARIATIONAL PRINCIPLE OF HERGLOTZ TYPE FOR NONCONSERVATIVE SYSTEM IN PHASE SPACE AND NOETHER'S THEOREM¹⁾

Zhang Yi²⁾

(College of Civil Engineering, Suzhou University of Science and Technology, Suzhou 215011, China)

Abstract Compared with the classical variational principle, the generalized variational principle of Herglotz based upon the action defined by differential equations gives a variational description of nonconservative dynamical system. The principle can describe all dynamical processes and nonconservative or dissipative systems. In the present study, the principle is extended to phase space, and the generalized variational principle of Herglotz type for non-conservative mechanical system in phase space is given and Noether's theorem and its inverse of the system are studied. Firstly, the generalized variational principle of Herglotz type in phase space is presented, a variational description of non-conservative system in phase space is given, and the corresponding Hamilton canonical equations are deduced. Secondly, based upon the relation between non-isochronal variation and isochronal variation, two basic formulae for the variation of Hamilton-Herglotz action in phase space are obtained. Thirdly, the definition and the criterion of Noether symmetry are given,

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2) 张毅, 教授, 主要研究方向: 分析力学. E-mail: zhy@mail.usts.edu.cn

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and Noether's theorem and its inverse of nonconservative system for the variational problem of Herglotz type in phase space are proposed and proved, and the inner relation between the Noether symmetry and the conserved quantity for mechanical systems in phase space is revealed. The generalized variational principle of Herglotz type reduces to the classical variational principle under classical conditions, and Noether's theorem for the variational problem of Herglotz type reduces to the classical Noether's theorem of Hamilton system. In the end of the paper, we take the famous Emden equation and damping oscillator with second power as examples to illustrate the application of the results.

Key words generalized variational principle of Herglotz type, Noether's theorem, non-conservative dynamics, phase space

引 言

Noether 定理首次从变分学背景下揭示了对称性与守恒量之间的相互关系^[1], 即 Hamilton 作用量在关于广义坐标和时间的变换群的无限小变换下的不变性意味着沿着系统的动力学真实运动轨道存在一个守恒量. Noether 定理阐释了牛顿力学的所有守恒量, 如: 时间的均匀性导致质点系的能量守恒; 空间的均匀性导致质点系的动量守恒; 空间各向同性导致质点系的动量矩守恒^[2]. Djukić 等^[3] 将结果拓展到完整非保守系统并考虑无限小变换的生成元包含广义速度的情形; 李子平^[4], Bahar 等^[5] 给出线性非完整约束系统的 Noether 定理; 刘端^[6] 进一步将结果拓展到一般非完整非保守力学系统; 梅凤翔^[7-8] 建立了 Birkhoff 系统和广义 Birkhoff 系统的 Noether 理论; 文献[9-10] 研究了分数阶 Birkhoff 系统的 Noether 对称性与守恒量. 关于 Noether 定理及其应用的研究已取得重要进展^[11-23]. 但是, 上述 Noether 定理都是基于经典形式的变分原理, 即: 变分问题的作用量是由积分泛函定义的, 它们不能应用于作用量由微分方程定义的一般情形.

1930 年, Herglotz^[24] 在研究接触变换及其与 Hamilton 系统和 Poisson 括号的联系时提出了一类广义变分原理, 其作用量是由微分方程来定义的. Herglotz 广义变分原理不仅能够描述所有采用经典变分原理能够描述的物理过程, 而且能够应用于解决经典变分原理不能适用的问题, 如: 非保守力学过程或耗散系统的变分描述^[25-26]. 2002 年, Georgieva 等^[27] 研究了 Herglotz 广义变分原理和 Noether 定理. 但是迄今为止基于 Herglotz 广义变分原理的 Noether 对称性的研究尚不多见且研究限于位形空间中的 Lagrange 系统^[28-30]. 由于力学系统的相空间具有自然辛结构, 在数学描述上比 Lagrange

力学要容易^[31]. 对于某些系统, 在位形空间中其对称性并不明显地表现出来, 但在相空间中却具有一定对称性质, 用正则形式的 Noether 定理则可导出相应的守恒量^[2]. 本文将研究相空间中非保守系统的 Herglotz 广义变分原理, 并基于非等时变分与等时变分之间的关系导出相空间中 Hamilton-Herglotz 作用量的变分公式, 建立在此情形下 Noether 对称性的判据, 提出并证明相空间中 Herglotz 变分问题的 Noether 定理及其逆定理. 文末以著名的 Emden 方程和平方阻尼振子系统为例说明结果的应用.

1 相空间中 Herglotz 广义变分原理与 Hamilton 正则方程

根据位形空间中 Herglotz 广义变分原理^[29], 相空间中非保守系统的 Herglotz 变分问题可定义为:

确定函数 $q_s(t)$ 和 $p_s(t)$, 使由微分方程

$$\dot{z}(t) = p_s(t)\dot{q}_s(t) - H(t, q_s(t), p_s(t), z(t)) \quad (1)$$

定义的泛函 $z(t)$, 在给定的端点条件

$$q_s(t)|_{t=t_1} = q_{s1}, \quad q_s(t)|_{t=t_2} = q_{s2} \quad (s = 1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (2)$$

和初始条件

$$z(t)|_{t=t_1} = z_1 \quad (3)$$

下, 在 $t = t_2$ 时取得极值. 其中 $q_s(t)$, $p_s(t)$ ($s = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 分别为系统的广义坐标和广义动量, $H(t, q_k, p_k, z)$ 可称为 Hamilton 函数, q_{s1} , q_{s2} 和 z_1 均为固定常数.

由式(1)确定的泛函 z 可称为 Hamilton-Herglotz 作用量, 上述变分问题可称为相空间中非保守系统的 Herglotz 广义变分原理.

对方程(1)进行等时变分运算, 有

$$\begin{aligned}\delta\dot{z} &= \dot{q}_s\delta p_s + p_s\delta\dot{q}_s - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_s}\delta q_s - \\ &\quad \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_s}\delta p_s - \frac{\partial H}{\partial z}\delta z\end{aligned}\quad (4)$$

这里及文中采用 Einstein 求和约定, 即同一项中两个相同的活动指标表示对其求和. 利用交换关系 $\frac{d\delta z}{dt} = \delta\dot{z}$, 式(4)可写为

$$\frac{d\delta z}{dt} = A - \frac{\partial H}{\partial z}\delta z \quad (5)$$

其中

$$A = \dot{q}_s\delta p_s + p_s\delta\dot{q}_s - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_s}\delta q_s - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_s}\delta p_s \quad (6)$$

方程(5)是关于 δz 的一阶线性非齐次常微分方程, 其解可表示为

$$\begin{aligned}\delta z(t)\exp\left(\int_{t_1}^t \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} dt\right) - \delta z(t_1) = \\ \int_{t_1}^t A \exp\left(\int_{t_1}^t \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} dt\right) dt\end{aligned}\quad (7)$$

由初始条件(3), 且考虑到 $z(t)$ 在 $t = t_2$ 取得极值, 有

$$\delta z(t_1) = \delta z(t_2) = 0 \quad (8)$$

方程(7)在所有 $t \in [t_1, t_2]$ 成立, 特别地, 取 $t = t_2$, 有

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} A \exp\left(\int_{t_1}^t \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} dt\right) dt = 0 \quad (9)$$

将式(6)代入方程(9), 对 $\delta\dot{q}_s$ 进行分部积分运算, 并利用方程(1)和端点条件(2), 得到

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \exp\left(\int_{t_1}^t \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} dt\right) \left[\left(-\dot{p}_s - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_s} - p_s \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} \right) \delta q_s + \right. \\ \left. \left(\dot{q}_s - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_s} \right) \delta p_s \right] dt = 0\end{aligned}\quad (10)$$

由 δq_s , δp_s 的独立性, 并利用变分学基本引理^[32], 由方程(10)得到

$$\left. \begin{aligned}\exp\left(\int_{t_1}^t \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} dt\right) \left(\dot{q}_s - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_s} \right) &= 0 \\ \exp\left(\int_{t_1}^t \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} dt\right) \left(-\dot{p}_s - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_s} - p_s \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} \right) &= 0\end{aligned} \right\} \quad (11)$$

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

或

$$\dot{q}_s = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_s}, \quad \dot{p}_s = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_s} - p_s \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} \quad (s = 1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (12)$$

方程(12)可称为相空间中非保守系统基于 Herglotz 广义变分原理的 Hamilton 正则方程.

如果 Hamilton 函数不显含 z , 即 $H = H(t, q_k, p_k)$, 则方程(1)成为

$$z = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} [p_s(t)\dot{q}_s(t) - H(t, q_s(t), p_s(t))] dt \quad (13)$$

而方程(12)成为

$$\dot{q}_s = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_s}, \quad \dot{p}_s = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_s} \quad (s = 1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (14)$$

式(13)是相空间中 Hamilton 作用量, 方程(14)为经典 Hamilton 正则方程.

方程(12)中第二组方程的项 $\left(p_s \frac{\partial H}{\partial z}\right)$ 对应系统的非保守力. 与以往的非保守系统的 Hamilton 原理^[33]不同, 相空间中 Herglotz 广义变分原理是极值原理, 它提供了相空间中非保守力学系统的一个变分描述. 利用 Herglotz 广义变分原理及其 Hamilton 正则方程(12)可以系统地处理保守和非保守问题, 并且经典 Hamilton 原理和经典 Hamilton 正则方程是其特例.

2 Hamilton-Herglotz 作用量变分的两个基本公式

引进时间 t , 广义坐标 q_s 和广义动量 p_s 的 r 参数有限变换群 G_r 的无限小变换

$$\left. \begin{aligned}\bar{t} &= t + \Delta t \\ \bar{q}_s(\bar{t}) &= q_s(t) + \Delta q_s \quad (s = 1, 2, \dots, n) \\ \bar{p}_s(\bar{t}) &= p_s(t) + \Delta p_s\end{aligned} \right\} \quad (15)$$

或其展开式

$$\left. \begin{aligned}\bar{t} &= t + \varepsilon_\sigma \tau^\sigma(t, q_k, p_k, z) \\ \bar{q}_s(\bar{t}) &= q_s(t) + \varepsilon_\sigma \xi_s^\sigma(t, q_k, p_k, z) \\ \bar{p}_s(\bar{t}) &= p_s(t) + \varepsilon_\sigma \eta_s^\sigma(t, q_k, p_k, z)\end{aligned} \right\} \quad (16)$$

$$(s, k = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

其中 $\Delta(*)$ 表示(*)的非等时变分, ε_σ ($\sigma = 1, 2, \dots, r$) 为无限小参数, τ^σ , ξ_s^σ 和 η_s^σ 为无限小变换的生成函数或生成元. 在变换(15)作用下, Hamilton-Herglotz 作用量 z 变为

$$\bar{z}(\bar{t}) = z(t) + \Delta z(t) \quad (17)$$

作用量 z 的非等时变分 Δz 为变换前后作用量 z 之差相对 ε_σ 的主线性部分. 对于任意函数 F , 非等时变分 ΔF 与等时变分 δF 之间存在关系^[2]

$$\Delta F = \delta F + \dot{F} \Delta t \quad (18)$$

由式(18), 并注意到交换关系

$$\frac{d\delta F}{dt} = \delta \frac{dF}{dt} = \delta \dot{F} \quad (19)$$

易得

$$\Delta \dot{F} = \frac{d\Delta F}{dt} - \dot{F} \frac{d\Delta t}{dt} \quad (20)$$

由方程(1), 得到

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \dot{z} &= \dot{q}_s \Delta p_s + p_s \Delta \dot{q}_s - \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} \Delta t - \\ &\quad \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_s} \Delta q_s - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_s} \Delta p_s - \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} \Delta z \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

利用式(20), 并考虑到方程(1), 式(21)成为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\Delta z}{dt} &= \dot{q}_s \Delta p_s + p_s \frac{d\Delta q_s}{dt} - H \frac{d\Delta t}{dt} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} \Delta t - \\ &\quad \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_s} \Delta q_s - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_s} \Delta p_s - \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} \Delta z \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

解方程(22), 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta z(t) \exp \left(\int_{t_1}^t \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} dt \right) - \Delta z(t_1) = & \\ \int_{t_1}^t \exp \left(\int_{t_1}^t \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} dt \right) \left(\dot{q}_s \Delta p_s + p_s \frac{d\Delta q_s}{dt} - H \frac{d\Delta t}{dt} - \right. & \\ \left. \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} \Delta t - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_s} \Delta q_s - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_s} \Delta p_s \right) dt \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

显然 $\Delta z(t_1) = 0$, 方程(23)可表示为

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta z(t) \exp \left(\int_{t_1}^t \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} dt \right) = & \\ \int_{t_1}^t \left\{ \frac{d}{dt} \left[(p_s \Delta q_s - H \Delta t) \exp \left(\int_{t_1}^t \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} dt \right) \right] + \right. & \\ \left. \exp \left(\int_{t_1}^t \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} dt \right) \left[\left(-\dot{p}_s - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_s} - p_s \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} \right) (\Delta q_s - \dot{q}_s \Delta t) + \right. \right. & \\ \left. \left. \left(\dot{q}_s - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_s} \right) (\Delta p_s - \dot{p}_s \Delta t) \right] \right\} dt \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

由于

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Delta t &= \varepsilon_\sigma \tau^\sigma, \quad \Delta q_s = \varepsilon_\sigma \xi_s^\sigma \\ \Delta p_s &= \varepsilon_\sigma \eta_s^\sigma \quad (s = 1, 2, \dots, n) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (25)$$

将式(25)代入式(23)和式(24), 得到

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta z(t) \exp \left(\int_{t_1}^t \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} dt \right) = & \\ \int_{t_1}^t \left[\exp \left(\int_{t_1}^t \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} dt \right) \left(\dot{q}_s \eta_s^\sigma + p_s \dot{\xi}_s^\sigma - H \dot{\tau}^\sigma - \right. \right. & \\ \left. \left. \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} \tau^\sigma - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_s} \xi_s^\sigma - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_s} \eta_s^\sigma \right) \right] \varepsilon_\sigma dt \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

以及

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta z(t) \exp \left(\int_{t_1}^t \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} dt \right) = & \\ \int_{t_1}^t \left\{ \frac{d}{dt} \left[(p_s \xi_s^\sigma - H \tau^\sigma) \exp \left(\int_{t_1}^t \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} dt \right) \right] + \right. & \\ \exp \left(\int_{t_1}^t \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} dt \right) \left[\left(-\dot{p}_s - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_s} - p_s \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} \right) (\xi_s^\sigma - \dot{q}_s \tau^\sigma) + \right. & \\ \left. \left. \left(\dot{q}_s - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_s} \right) (\eta_s^\sigma - \dot{p}_s \tau^\sigma) \right] \right\} \varepsilon_\sigma dt \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

式(26)和式(27)是相空间中 Hamilton–Herglotz 作用量变分的两个基本公式.

3 相空间中基于 Herglotz 变分问题的 Noether 定理

下面根据 Noether 对称性的概念^[12], 给出相空间中非保守系统基于 Herglotz 变分问题的 Noether 对称变换的定义和判据.

定义 1 对于相空间中非保守系统的 Herglotz 变分问题, 如果 Hamilton–Herglotz 作用量是无限小群变换的不变量, 即: 对每一个无限小变换, 始终成立

$$\Delta z(t_2) = 0 \quad (28)$$

则称无限小群变换为系统(12)的 Noether 对称变换.

由定义 1 和式(26), 可以得到如下判据:

判据 1 对于无限小群变换(16), 如果无限小生成元 τ^σ , ξ_s^σ 和 η_s^σ 满足条件

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{q}_s \eta_s^\sigma + p_s \dot{\xi}_s^\sigma - H \dot{\tau}^\sigma - \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} \tau^\sigma - \\ \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_s} \xi_s^\sigma - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_s} \eta_s^\sigma = 0 \quad (\sigma = 1, 2, \dots, r) \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

则变换为相空间中非保守系统基于 Herglotz 变分问题的 Noether 对称变换.

下面建立相空间中非保守系统基于 Herglotz 变分问题的 Noether 定理, 有:

定理 1 对于相空间中非保守系统的 Herglotz 变分问题, 如果无限小群变换 (16) 是系统 (12) 的 Noether 对称变换, 则该系统存在 r 个线性独立的守恒量, 形如

$$\left. \begin{aligned} I_N^\sigma &= (p_s \xi_s^\sigma - H \tau^\sigma) \exp\left(\int_{t_1}^t \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} dt\right) = c^\sigma \\ (\sigma &= 1, 2, \dots, r) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (30)$$

证明 因为无限小群变换 (16) 是系统 (12) 的 Noether 对称变换, 由定义 1, 有

$$\Delta z(t_2) = 0$$

将上式代入式 (27), 得

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ \frac{d}{dt} \left[(p_s \xi_s^\sigma - H \tau^\sigma) \exp\left(\int_{t_1}^t \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} dt\right) \right] + \right. \\ &\exp\left(\int_{t_1}^t \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} dt\right) \cdot \left[\left(-\dot{p}_s - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_s} - p_s \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} \right) (\xi_s^\sigma - \dot{q}_s \tau^\sigma) + \right. \\ &\left. \left. \left(\dot{q}_s - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_s} \right) (\eta_s^\sigma - \dot{p}_s \tau^\sigma) \right] \right\} \varepsilon_\sigma dt = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

将方程 (12) 代入式 (31), 并考虑到 ε_σ 的独立性和积分区间的任意性, 得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \left[(p_s \xi_s^\sigma - H \tau^\sigma) \exp\left(\int_{t_1}^t \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} dt\right) \right] &= 0 \\ (\sigma &= 1, 2, \dots, r) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (32)$$

积分之, 便得式 (30). 证毕.

定理 1 可称为相空间中非保守系统基于 Herglotz 变分问题的 Noether 定理. 利用该定理可以通过 Noether 对称性找到非保守动力学系统或耗散系统的守恒量. 如果 Hamilton 函数不显含 z , 则定理 1 成为

推论 1 对于经典 Hamilton 系统 (14), 如果无限小群变换是系统的 Noether 对称变换, 则系统存在 r 个线性独立的守恒量, 形如

$$I_N^\sigma = p_s \xi_s^\sigma - H \tau^\sigma = c^\sigma \quad (\sigma = 1, 2, \dots, r) \quad (33)$$

推论 1 是经典 Hamilton 系统的 Noether 定理^[12].

4 相空间中基于 Herglotz 变分问题的 Noether 逆定理

假设系统 (12) 有 r 个线性独立的守恒量

$$I^\sigma = I^\sigma(t, q_s, p_s) = \text{const} \quad (\sigma = 1, 2, \dots, r) \quad (34)$$

将式 (34) 对时间 t 求导, 得到

$$\frac{dI^\sigma}{dt} = \frac{\partial I^\sigma}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial I^\sigma}{\partial q_s} \dot{q}_s + \frac{\partial I^\sigma}{\partial p_s} \dot{p}_s = 0 \quad (35)$$

将 Hamilton 正则方程 (11) 的第二组方程乘以 $(\xi_s^\sigma - \dot{q}_s \tau^\sigma)$ 并对 s 求和, 得

$$\exp\left(\int_{t_1}^t \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} dt\right) \left(-\dot{p}_s - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_s} - p_s \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} \right) \left(\xi_s^\sigma - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_s} \tau^\sigma \right) = 0 \quad (36)$$

比较式 (35) 和式 (36) 中含 \dot{p}_s 的项, 得到

$$\exp\left(\int_{t_1}^t \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} dt\right) \left(\xi_s^\sigma - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_s} \tau^\sigma \right) = \frac{\partial I^\sigma}{\partial p_s}$$

即

$$\xi_s^\sigma = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_s} \tau^\sigma + \frac{\partial I^\sigma}{\partial p_s} \exp\left(-\int_{t_1}^t \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} dt\right) \quad (s = 1, 2, \dots, n; \sigma = 1, 2, \dots, r) \quad (37)$$

再令已知积分 (34) 等于守恒量 (30), 即

$$(p_s \xi_s^\sigma - H \tau^\sigma) \exp\left(\int_{t_1}^t \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} dt\right) = I^\sigma \quad (\sigma = 1, 2, \dots, r) \quad (38)$$

方程 (37) 和 (38) 是关于 $(n+1)r$ 个变量 τ^σ 和 ξ_s^σ 的 $(n+1)r$ 个代数方程, 由此可找到生成元 τ^σ 和 ξ_s^σ , 它们相应于系统的 Noether 对称变换. 于是有

定理 2 如果已知系统 (12) 的 r 个线性独立的守恒量 (34), 则由式 (37) 和式 (38) 确定的无限小群变换是系统的 Noether 对称变换.

定理 2 可称为相空间中 Herglotz 变分问题的 Noether 逆定理. 利用该定理可由已知积分找到相应的 Noether 对称性.

如果 Hamilton 函数不显含 z , 则式 (37) 和式 (38) 成为

$$\xi_s^\sigma = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_s} \tau^\sigma + \frac{\partial I^\sigma}{\partial p_s} \quad (s = 1, 2, \dots, n; \sigma = 1, 2, \dots, r) \quad (39)$$

$$p_s \xi_s^\sigma - H \tau^\sigma = I^\sigma \quad (\sigma = 1, 2, \dots, r) \quad (40)$$

于是定理 2 成为

推论 2 如果已知经典 Hamilton 系统 (14) 的 r 个线性独立的守恒量 (34), 则由式 (39) 和式 (40) 确定的无限小群变换是系统的 Noether 对称变换.

推论 2 是经典 Hamilton 系统的 Noether 逆定理^[12].

5 算例

例 1 考虑著名的 Emden 方程^[12]

$$\ddot{q} + \frac{2}{t}\dot{q} + q^5 = 0 \quad (41)$$

它是一个单自由度完整非保守系统, 试用本文方法研究其对称性与守恒量.

方程(41)可化为 Herglotz 变分问题来研究, 其 Lagrange 函数为

$$L = \frac{1}{2}\dot{q}^2 - \frac{1}{6}q^6 - \frac{2}{t}z \quad (42)$$

取广义动量和 Hamilton 函数为

$$p = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} = \dot{q}, \quad H = p\dot{q} - L = \frac{1}{2}p^2 + \frac{1}{6}q^6 + \frac{2}{t}z \quad (43)$$

其中作用量 z 满足微分方程

$$\dot{z} = p\dot{q} - \left(\frac{1}{2}p^2 + \frac{1}{6}q^6 + \frac{2}{t}z\right) \quad (44)$$

方程(12)给出

$$\dot{q} = p, \quad \dot{p} = -q^5 - p\frac{2}{t} \quad (45)$$

方程(45)是方程(41)在 Herglotz 变分问题下的 Hamilton 正则形式. 判据方程(29)给出

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{q}\eta + p\dot{\xi} - \left(\frac{1}{2}p^2 + \frac{1}{6}q^6 + \frac{2}{t}z\right)\dot{\tau} + \\ \frac{2}{t^2}z\tau - q^5\xi - p\eta = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (46)$$

方程(46)有解

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \tau &= -t - \frac{12zt}{3p^2t - q^6t - 12z} \\ \xi &= \frac{1}{2}q - \frac{12pzt}{3p^2t - q^6t - 12z} \\ \eta &= 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (47)$$

生成元(47)相应于 Emden 方程(41)在相空间中基于 Herglotz 变分问题的 Noether 对称性, 由定理 1, 得到

$$I_N = \frac{t^2}{t_1} \left(\frac{1}{2}pq + \frac{1}{2}tp^2 + \frac{1}{6}tq^6 \right) = \text{const.} \quad (48)$$

式(48)是与生成元(47)相应的 Noether 守恒量.

其次, 利用 Noether 逆定理由已知积分求相应的 Noether 对称变换. 假设系统有积分(48), 式(37)和式(38)分别给出

$$\xi = p\tau + \frac{1}{2}q + pt \quad (49)$$

$$p\xi - \left(\frac{1}{2}p^2 + \frac{1}{6}q^6 + \frac{2}{t}z\right)\tau = \frac{1}{2}pq + \frac{1}{2}tp^2 + \frac{1}{6}tq^6 \quad (50)$$

联立求解方程(49)和(50), 得到

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \tau &= -t - \frac{12zt}{3p^2t - q^6t - 12z} \\ \xi &= \frac{1}{2}q - \frac{12pzt}{3p^2t - q^6t - 12z} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (51)$$

由定理 2, 生成元(51)相应于系统的 Noether 对称变换.

例 2 研究平方阻尼振子, 其运动微分方程为^[12]

$$\ddot{q} + \gamma\dot{q}^2 + q = 0 \quad (52)$$

其中 γ 为常数. 此问题可化为 Herglotz 变分问题, 其 Lagrange 函数为

$$L = \frac{1}{2}\dot{q}^2 - \frac{q}{2\gamma} + \frac{1}{4\gamma^2} - 2\gamma\dot{q}z \quad (53)$$

广义动量和 Hamilton 函数为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} p &= \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} = \dot{q} - 2\gamma z \\ H &= p\dot{q} - L = \frac{1}{2}(p + 2\gamma z)^2 + \frac{q}{2\gamma} - \frac{1}{4\gamma^2} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (54)$$

微分方程(1)给出

$$\dot{z} = \frac{1}{2}(p + 2\gamma z)^2 - 2\gamma z(p + 2\gamma z) - \frac{q}{2\gamma} + \frac{1}{4\gamma^2} \quad (55)$$

Hamilton 正则方程(12)给出

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{q} &= p + 2\gamma z \\ \dot{p} &= -2p\gamma(p + 2\gamma z) - \frac{1}{2\gamma} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (56)$$

判据方程(29)给出

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{q}\eta + p\dot{\xi} - \left[\frac{1}{2}(p + 2\gamma z)^2 + \frac{q}{2\gamma} - \frac{1}{4\gamma^2} \right]\dot{\tau} - \\ \frac{1}{2\gamma}\xi - (p + 2\gamma z)\eta = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (57)$$

方程(57)有解

$$\tau = -1, \quad \xi = 0, \quad \eta = t \quad (58)$$

生成元(58)相应于平方阻尼振子系统(52)在相空间中基于 Herglotz 变分问题的 Noether 对称性, 由定理 1, 得到

$$I_N = \frac{e^{2\gamma q}}{e^{2\gamma q_1}} \left[\frac{1}{2}(p + 2\gamma z)^2 + \frac{q}{2\gamma} - \frac{1}{4\gamma^2} \right] = \text{const} \quad (59)$$

其中 $q_1 \triangleq q(t_1)$. 式 (59) 是与生成元 (58) 相应的 Noether 守恒量.

其次, 研究 Noether 逆定理的应用. 假设系统有积分 (59), 由式 (37) 和式 (38) 得到

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \xi &= (p + 2\gamma z)\tau + p + 2\gamma z \\ p\xi - H\tau &= \frac{1}{2}(p + 2\gamma z)^2 + \frac{q}{2\gamma} - \frac{1}{4\gamma^2} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (60)$$

由此解得

$$\tau = -1, \quad \xi = 0 \quad (61)$$

6 结 论

Herglotz 广义变分原理为研究非保守或耗散系统动力学提供了一个有效途径, 文章研究了相空间中非保守系统的 Herglotz 广义变分原理及其 Noether 对称性与守恒量. 文章的主要贡献在于: 提出了相空间中非保守系统的 Herglotz 广义变分原理, 该原理给出了相空间中非保守系统的一个变分描述, 建立了系统的 Hamilton 正则方程 (12); 导出了 Hamilton-Herglotz 作用量的非等时变分式 (26) 和式 (27); 建立了相空间中非保守系统基于 Herglotz 变分问题的 Noether 定理及其逆定理, 即定理 1 和 2. 显然, 通常的相空间中的 Noether 定理仅适用于作用量由积分泛函定义的情形, 而不能用于作用量由微分方程定义的情形. 但当 Hamilton 函数不显含 z 时, 后者退化为前者. 因此, 定理包含了经典 Hamilton 系统的 Noether 定理和逆定理. 文章的方法和结果可进一步推广到非完整系统, Birkhoff 系统等.

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