

# 微分方程的 Hamilton 化与解法\*

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摘要 提出一种求解微分方程的力学方法.首先,将一类常微分方程化成一个 Hamilton 方程,在特殊情况下化成 Hamilton 原来的方程,在一般情况下化成带非保守力的 Hamilton 方程.其次,利用 Hamilton 系统的 Noether 理论求守恒量.如果找到足够多的守恒量,便找到了方程的解.最后,举例说明结果的应用.

关键词 Hamilton 方程,微分方程, Noether 理论,积分

## 引言

对称性和第一积分是常微分方程的两个基本结构<sup>[1]</sup>.目前,研究得比较多的有 Noether 对称性<sup>[2-5,18]</sup>, Lie<sup>[3,4,6-14,18]</sup> 和形式不变性或 Mei 对称性<sup>[15-21]</sup>等.从寻求守恒量的角度看, Noether 对称性更便于应用.本文将微分方程化成 Hamilton 系统的方程,用 Hamilton 系统的 Noether 理论来求系统的守恒量.如能找到部分守恒量,便可将方程降阶,如能找到全部守恒量,便找到了方程的解.

## 1 微分方程的 Hamilton 化和部分 Hamilton 化

研究  $2n$  个一阶常微分方程

$$\dot{x}_\mu = f_\mu(t, x_v) \quad (\mu, v = 1, \dots, 2n) \quad (1)$$

的积分问题.将方程两端乘以

$$(\omega_{\mu v}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0_{n \times n} & -1_{n \times n} \\ 1_{n \times n} & 0_{n \times n} \end{pmatrix} \quad (2)$$

并对  $v$  求和,得

$$\sum_{v=1}^{2n} \omega_{\mu v} \dot{x}_v = F_\mu(t, x_v) \quad (3)$$

其中

$$F_\mu = \sum_{v=1}^{2n} \omega_{\mu v} f_v \quad (4)$$

如果函数  $F_\mu$  满足

$$\frac{\partial F_\mu}{\partial x_v} = \frac{\partial F_v}{\partial x_\mu} \quad (5)$$

则方程(3)是自伴随的.此时,方程(3)可 Hamilton 化为<sup>[19]</sup>

$$\sum_{v=1}^{2n} \omega_{\mu v} \dot{x}_v = \frac{\partial H}{\partial x_\mu} \quad (6)$$

其中  $H$  为 Hamilton 函数

$$H = x_\mu \int_0^1 F_\mu(t, \tau x_v) d\tau \quad (7)$$

如果  $F_\mu$  不满足式(5),可将方程(3)部分 Hamilton 化.

令

$$q_s = x_s, p_s = x_{n+s} \quad (8)$$

则方程(3)可表为

$$\dot{q}_s = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_s}, \dot{p}_s = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_s} + Q_s(t, q, p) \quad (9)$$

其中 Hamilton 函数为

$$H = p_s \int_0^1 f_s(t, q, \tau p) d\tau \quad (10)$$

而非势广义力为

$$Q_s = \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_s} + f_{n+s}(t, q, p) \quad (11)$$

这样,方程(1)的求解问题就归结为 Hamilton 方程(6)或(9)的求解问题.

## 2 Hamilton-Noether 方法

Hamilton 系统的 Noether 理论指出<sup>[2-4]</sup>,如果无限小生成元  $\xi_0 = \xi_0(t, q, p)$ ,  $\xi_s = \xi_s(t, q, p)$  和规范函数  $G_N = G_N(t, q, p)$  满足 Noether 等式

$$p_s \dot{\xi}_s - \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} \xi_0 - \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} \xi_s - H \dot{\xi}_0 + \dot{G}_N = 0 \quad (12)$$

则方程(6)有如下 Noether 守恒量

$$I_N = p_s \xi_s - H \xi_0 + G_N = \text{const} \quad (13)$$

Hamilton 系统的 Noether 理论指出<sup>[2-4]</sup>, 如果无限小生成元  $\xi_0 = \xi_0(t, q, p)$ ,  $\xi_s = \xi_s(t, q, p)$  和规范函数  $G_N = G_N(t, q, p)$  满足 Noether 等式

$$p_s \dot{\xi}_s - \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} \xi_0 - \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} \xi_s - H \dot{\xi}_0 + Q_s(\xi_s - \dot{q}_s \xi_0) + \dot{G}_N = 0 \quad (14)$$

则方程(9)有如下 Noether 守恒量式(13).

所得 Noether 守恒量式(13)就是方程(6)或(9)的第一积分, 如能找到部分积分, 就可降阶方程, 或了解到系统动力学的一些信息. 如能找到全部积分, 就找到了方程的解. 上述方法可称为 Hamilton-Noether 方法.

### 3 算例

为说明上述方法, 给出一个算例.

试求解方程

$$\dot{y} = 2\dot{y}^2 \cot y + \sin y \cos y \quad (15)$$

首先, 将方程(15)Hamilton 化, 令

$$x_1 = y, x_2 = \dot{y} \sin^{-4} y \quad (16)$$

则方程(15)表为一阶方程组

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_1 &= x_2 \sin^4 x_1, \\ \dot{x}_2 &= -2x_2^2 \sin^3 x_1 \cos x_1 + \sin^{-3} x_1 \cos x_1 \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

将其乘以

$$(\omega_{\mu\nu}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

则有

$$\begin{aligned} -\dot{x}_2 &= 2x_2^2 \sin^3 x_1 \cos x_1 - \sin^{-3} x_1 \cos x_1 \\ \dot{x}_1 &= x_2 \sin^4 x_1 \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

它们满足式(5). 按式(7)构造 Hamilton 函数, 有

$$H = x_1 \int_0^1 \{2x_2^2 \tau^2 \sin^3 \tau x_1 \cos \tau x_1 - \sin^{-3} \tau x_1 \times \cos \tau x_1\} d\tau + x_2 \int_0^1 x_2 \tau \sin^4 \tau x_1 d\tau$$

做上述积分, 不难求得

$$H = \frac{1}{2} x_2^2 \sin^4 x_1 + \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-2} x_1 \quad (19)$$

令

$$q = x_1, p = x_2$$

则

$$H = \frac{1}{2} p^2 \sin^4 q + \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-2} q \quad (20)$$

其次, 用 Noether 理论求积分, 式(12)给出

$$p \dot{\xi} - (2p^2 \sin^3 q \cos q - \sin^{-3} q \cos q) \xi - H \dot{\xi}_0 + \dot{G}_N = 0 \quad (21)$$

它有如下解

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_0 &= 0, \xi = -\cos t \sin^2 q, \\ G_N &= \sin t \cot q \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_0 &= 0, \xi = \sin t \sin^2 q, \\ G_N &= \cos t \cot q \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

守恒量式(13)分别给出

$$I_N = -p \cos t \sin^2 q + \sin t \cot q = C_1 \quad (24)$$

$$I_N = p \sin t \sin^2 q + \cos t \cot q = C_2 \quad (25)$$

由式(24)和(25)消去  $p$ , 得

$$\cot q = C_1 \sin t + C_2 \cos t \quad (26)$$

即

$$\cot y = C_1 \sin t + C_2 \cos t \quad (27)$$

这就是方程(15)的通解.

同时, 亦可将方程(15)部分 Hamilton 化为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{q} &= p, H = \frac{1}{2} p^2, \\ Q &= 2p^2 \cot q + \sin q \cos q \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

这里

$$q = y, p = \dot{y} \quad (29)$$

Noether 等式(14)给出

$$p \dot{\xi} - \frac{1}{2} p^2 \dot{\xi}_0 + (2p^2 \cot q + \sin q \cos q) \times (\xi - \dot{q} \xi_0) + \dot{G}_N = 0 \quad (30)$$

它有如下解

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_0 &= 0, \xi = -\cos t \sin^{-2} q, \\ G_N &= \sin t \cot q \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_0 &= 0, \xi = \sin t \sin^{-2} q, \\ G_N &= \cos t \cot q \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

相应的守恒量分别为

$$I_N = -p \cos t \sin^{-2} q + \sin t \cot q = C_1 \quad (33)$$

$$I_N = p \sin t \sin^{-2} q + \cos t \cot q = C_2 \quad (34)$$

由式(33)和(34)消去  $p$ , 仍得式(26).

### 4 结论

本文提出一种求解微分方程的力学方法——Hamilton-Noether 方法, 其基本思想是将微分方程化成一个 Hamilton 系统的方程, 再利用 Hamilton 系统

的 Noether 理论来求方程的积分,如能找到全部积分,便求出了方程的解.

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# HAMILTONIAN FORMULARIZATION OF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS AND THEIR METHOD OF SOLUTION\*

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**Abstract** A kind of mechanical method for solving differential equations is given. First , a set of differential equation can be written in the form of the Hamilton equations. In particular case , the Hamilton equations possess a canonical form. In general case , they possess a canonical form with non-conservative forces. Secondly , the first integrals of the equations can be obtained by using the Noether theory of the Hamilton system. If all of the integrals can be found , then the solution of the equations will be obtained. Finally , an example is given to illustrate the application of the result.

**Key words** Hamilton equations , differential equations , Noether theory , integral