

一般离散完整系统 Mei 对称性的 精确不变量与绝热不变量*

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摘要 研究一般离散完整系统 Mei 对称性的精确不变量和绝热不变量. 给出未受扰动时一般离散完整系统 Mei 对称性导致的精确不变量, 讨论在小扰动作用下系统 Mei 对称性的摄动, 得到一般离散完整系统 Mei 对称性的摄动导致的一类绝热不变量. 最后举例说明结果的应用.

关键词 一般离散完整系统, 对称性, 精确不变量, 绝热不变量

引言

经典的绝热不变量是指在系统的某参数缓慢变化时, 相对该参数的变化而改变更慢的某一物理量^[1], 绝热不变量又称缓渐不变量或浸渐不变量^[2]. 实际上, 参数缓慢变化等同于小扰动的作用, 系统在小扰动作用下对称性的改变及其不变量与力学系统的可积性之有着密切关系, 因此研究系统的对称性摄动与绝热不变量具有重要意义. 对称性的摄动与绝热不变量理论在实际中更具利用价值, 可以运用到物理学的很多模型中, 例如行星的运动. 因为行星的运动受到太阳质量变化的影响, 而太阳质量每年变化大约为 10^{-13} 倍. 此外, 在微观领域内摄动理论也有应用, 例如分子物理中的分子光谱. 近年来, 约束力学系统对称性的摄动与绝热不变量的研究已取得了一些重要成果^[3-7]. 这些研究都是在连续系统中得到的. 目前, 对离散力学系统对称性的摄动与绝热不变量理论的研究还很少.

2002 年, 郭汉英教授^[8-12]提出了一种新的离散变分方法-差分离散变分方法, 将差分看作一个独立的变分变量, 由差分离散变分原理得到了离散 Lagrange 系统的运动方程和能量演化方程, 并通过引入离散形式的勒让德变换, 得到了相空间中相应的结果. 本文研究未受扰动时一般离散完整系统 Mei 对称性导致的精确不变量, 讨论在小扰动作用下系统 Mei 对称性的摄动, 并得到了由于一般离散完整系统 Mei 对称性的摄动导致的一类绝热不变量.

1 一般离散完整系统 Mei 对称性和精确不变量

一般完整系统的运动微分方程可表为

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} = Q_s \quad (s = 1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (1)$$

其中 $L = L(t, q_s, \dot{q}_s)$ 为系统的 Lagrange 函数, $Q_s(t, q_s, \dot{q}_s)$ 为非势广义力.

在离散情况下, 时间区间 (t_1, t_2) 被离散化为一个点序列 $\{t_k\}, k = 0, 1, \dots, N, q_s(t)$ 、非势广义力 $Q_s(t, q_s, \dot{q}_s)$ 和 Lagrange 函数分别变为 $q_{s,k} = q_{s,k}(t_k)$ 、 $Q_{s,k} = Q_{s,k}(t_k, q_{s,k}, \Delta q_{s,k})$ 和 $L_k = L_k(t_k, q_{s,k}, \Delta q_{s,k})$, 广义坐标的差分表示为

$$\Delta q_{s,k} = \frac{q_{s,k+1} - q_{s,k}}{t_{k+1} - t_k} \quad (2)$$

由差分离散变分原理得到了离散 Lagrange 系统的运动方程和能量演化方程^[11]. 类似的方法可以得到一般离散完整系统的运动方程

$$\Delta \left[\frac{\partial L_{k-1}}{\partial (\Delta q_{s,k-1})} \right] - \frac{\partial L_k}{\partial q_{s,k}} = Q_{s,k} \quad (3)$$

以及能量演化方程

$$\Delta L_{k-1} - \frac{\partial L_k}{\partial t_k} - \Delta \left[\frac{\partial L_{k-1}}{\partial (\Delta q_{s,k-1})} \Delta q_{s,k-1} \right] + Q_{s,k} \Delta q_{s,k} = 0 \quad (4)$$

引入离散时间和坐标的无限小变换

$$\begin{aligned} t_k^* &= t_k + \delta t_k = t_k + \varepsilon \tau_k^0(t_k, q_{s,k}, \Delta q_{s,k}) \\ q_{s,k}^* &= q_{s,k} + \delta_i q_{s,k} = q_{s,k} + \varepsilon \xi_{s,k}^0(t_k, q_{s,k}, \Delta q_{s,k}) \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

其中 τ_k^0 和 $\xi_{s,k}^0$ 是离散生成元函数, δ_i 表示全变分.

取离散变量和函数的递推算符为

$$R_{\pm} f(z_{s,k}) = f(z_{s,k \pm 1}) \quad (6)$$

生成元矢量为

$$X_0^{(1)} = \tau_k^0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t_k} + \xi_{s,k}^0 \frac{\partial}{\partial q_{s,k}} + (\Delta \xi_{s,k}^0 - \Delta q_{s,k} \Delta \tau_k^0) \frac{\partial}{\partial (\Delta q_{s,k})} \quad (7)$$

根据 Mei 对称性理论,一般离散完整系统 Mei 对称性的确定方程为

$$\Delta \left[\frac{\partial R_{X_0^{(1)}}(L_k)}{\partial (\Delta q_{s,k-1})} \right] - \frac{\partial X_0^{(1)}(L_k)}{\partial q_{s,k}} = X_0^{(1)}(Q_{s,k}) \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \Delta R_{X_0^{(1)}}(L_k) - \frac{\partial X_0^{(1)}(L_k)}{\partial t_k} - \\ & \Delta \left[\frac{\partial R_{X_0^{(1)}}(L_k)}{\partial (\Delta q_{s,k-1})} \Delta q_{s,k-1} \right] + \\ & \Delta q_{s,k} X_0^{(1)}(Q_{s,k}) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

对一般离散完整系统(3)和(4),如果无限小生成元 τ_k^0 和 $\xi_{s,k}^0$ 满足方程(8)和(9),则相应的不变量为系统的 Mei 对称性。

命题 1 对于一般离散完整系统(3)和(4),如果 Mei 对称性的生成元 $\tau_k^0, \xi_{s,k}^0$ 和离散规范函数 $G_{NK}^0(t_k, q_{s,k}, \Delta q_{s,k})$ 满足如下的结构方程

$$\begin{aligned} & L_k \Delta \tau_k^0 + \frac{\partial L_k}{\partial t_k} \tau_k^0 + \frac{\partial L_k}{\partial q_{s,k}} \xi_{s,k}^0 + \frac{\partial L_k}{\partial (\Delta q_{s,k})} (\Delta \xi_{s,k}^0 - \\ & \Delta q_{s,k} \Delta \tau_k^0) + Q_{s,k} (\xi_{s,k}^0 - \Delta q_{s,k} \tau_k^0) + \Delta G_{NK}^0 = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

则系统的 Mei 对称性可导致一个离散的 Noether 型精确不变量

$$\begin{aligned} I_{0,k} = & L_{k-1} \tau_k^0 + \frac{\partial L_{k-1}}{\partial (\Delta q_{s,k-1})} (\xi_{s,k}^0 - \\ & \Delta q_{s,k-1} \Delta \tau_k^0) + G_{NK}^0 = const \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

证明:利用莱布尼兹法则

$$\Delta(f_k g_k) = \Delta f_k \cdot g_k + f_{k+1} \cdot \Delta g_k \quad (12)$$

和方程(3)、(4),得到

$$\begin{aligned} & L_k \Delta \tau_k^0 + \frac{\partial L_k}{\partial t_k} \tau_k^0 + \frac{\partial L_k}{\partial q_{s,k}} \xi_{s,k}^0 + \frac{\partial L_k}{\partial (\Delta q_{s,k})} (\Delta \xi_{s,k}^0 - \\ & \Delta q_{s,k} \Delta \tau_k^0) + Q_{s,k} (\xi_{s,k}^0 - \Delta q_{s,k} \tau_k^0) + \Delta G_{NK}^0 = \\ & \Delta(L_{k-1} \tau_k^0) - \Delta L_{k-1} \tau_k^0 + \frac{\partial L_{k-1}}{\partial t_k} \tau_k^0 + \frac{\partial L_{k-1}}{\partial q_{s,k}} \xi_{s,k}^0 + \\ & \Delta \left[\frac{\partial L_{k-1}}{\partial (\Delta q_{s,k-1})} \xi_{s,k}^0 \right] - \Delta \left[\frac{\partial L_{k-1}}{\partial (\Delta q_{s,k-1})} \xi_{s,k}^0 - \right. \\ & \left. \Delta \left[\frac{\partial L_{k-1}}{\partial (\Delta q_{s,k-1})} \Delta q_{s,k-1} \tau_k^0 \right] + \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \Delta \left[\frac{\partial L_{k-1}}{\partial (\Delta q_{s,k-1})} \Delta q_{s,k-1} \right] \tau_k^0 + Q_{s,k} (\xi_{s,k}^0 - \\ & \Delta q_{s,k} \tau_k^0) + \Delta G_{NK}^0 = \Delta \left[L_{k-1} \tau_k^0 + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{\partial L_{k-1}}{\partial (\Delta q_{s,k-1})} \xi_{s,k}^0 - \frac{\partial L_{k-1}}{\partial (\Delta q_{s,k-1})} \Delta q_{s,k-1} \tau_k^0 + \right. \\ & \left. G_{NK}^0 \right] - \left\{ \Delta L_{k-1} - \frac{\partial L_k}{\partial t_k} - \right. \\ & \left. \Delta \left[\frac{\partial L_{k-1}}{\partial (\Delta q_{s,k-1})} \Delta q_{s,k-1} \right] + Q_{s,k} \Delta q_{s,k} \right\} \tau_k^0 + \\ & \left[\frac{\partial L_k}{\partial q_{s,k}} - \Delta \frac{\partial L_{k-1}}{\partial (\Delta q_{s,k-1})} + Q_{s,k} \right] \xi_{s,k}^0 = \\ & \Delta \left[L_{k-1} \tau_k^0 + \frac{\partial L_{k-1}}{\partial (\Delta q_{s,k-1})} \xi_{s,k}^0 - \right. \\ & \left. \frac{\partial L_{k-1}}{\partial (\Delta q_{s,k-1})} \Delta q_{s,k-1} \tau_k^0 + G_{NK}^0 \right] = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

故系统存在精确不变量(11)式。证毕。

2 Mei 对称性的摄动与系统的绝热不变量

当系统受到小扰动作用时,系统的对称性要产生微小的变化,称之为系统的对称性摄动;同时与对称性相应的守恒量也要发生相应的变化,本文用绝热不变量来描述。下面给出绝热不变量的定义。

定义 1 若 $I_z(t_k, q_{s,k}, \Delta q_{s,k}, \varepsilon)$ 是离散力学系统的一个含有小参数 ε 的最高次幂为 z 的物理量,其对时间 t 的一阶差分正比于 ε^{z+1} ,则称 I_z 为离散力学系统的 z 阶绝热不变量。

假设一般离散完整系统(3)和(4)受到一个小扰动 $\varepsilon W_{s,k}(t_k, q_{s,k}, \Delta q_{s,k})$ 的作用,则系统的运动方程和能量演化方程变为

$$\Delta \left[\frac{\partial L_{k-1}}{\partial (\Delta q_{s,k-1})} \right] - \frac{\partial L_k}{\partial q_{s,k}} = Q_{s,k} + \varepsilon W_{s,k} \quad (14)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \Delta L_{k-1} - \frac{\partial L_k}{\partial t_k} - \Delta \left[\frac{\partial L_{k-1}}{\partial (\Delta q_{s,k-1})} \Delta q_{s,k-1} \right] + (Q_{s,k} + \\ & \varepsilon W_{s,k}) \Delta q_{s,k} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

在小扰动 $\varepsilon W_{s,k}$ 的作用下,系统原有的对称性与不变量相应地发生改变。假设扰动后的无限小生成元 τ_k 和 $\xi_{s,k}$ 是系统无扰动的对称变换生成元 τ_k^0 和 $\xi_{s,k}^0$ 是基础上发生的小摄动,有

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_k &= \tau_k^0 + \varepsilon \tau_k^1 + \varepsilon^2 \tau_k^2 + \dots \\ \xi_{s,k} &= \xi_{s,k}^0 + \varepsilon \xi_{s,k}^1 + \varepsilon^2 \xi_{s,k}^2 + \dots \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

根据 Mei 对称性理论,如果无限小生成元 τ_k 和 $\xi_{s,k}$ 满足方程

$$\Delta \left[\frac{\partial R_X^{(1)}(L_k)}{\partial(\Delta q_{s,k-1})} \right] - \frac{\partial X^{(1)}(L_k)}{\partial q_{s,k}} = X^{(1)}(Q_{s,k}) + \varepsilon X^{(1)}(W_{s,k}) \quad (17)$$

$$\Delta R_X^{(1)}(L_k) - \frac{\partial X^{(1)}(L_k)}{\partial t_k} - \Delta \left[\frac{\partial R_X^{(1)}(L_k)}{\partial(\Delta q_{s,k-1})} \Delta q_{s,k-1} \right] + [X^{(1)}(Q_{s,k}) + \varepsilon X^{(1)}(W_{s,k})] \Delta q_{s,k} = 0 \quad (18)$$

则相应不变量为受扰动后的一般离散完整系统(14)和(15)的 Mei 对称性.

这里

$$X^{(1)} = \tau_k \frac{\partial}{\partial t_k} + \xi_{s,k} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_{s,k}} + (\Delta \xi_{s,k} - \Delta q_{s,k} \Delta \tau_k) \frac{\partial}{\partial(\Delta q_{s,k})} \quad (19)$$

同样,扰动后结构方程变成

$$L_k \Delta \tau_k + \frac{\partial L_k}{\partial t_k} \tau_k + \frac{\partial L_k}{\partial q_{s,k}} \xi_{s,k} + \frac{\partial L_k}{\partial(\Delta q_{s,k})} (\Delta \xi_{s,k} - \Delta q_{s,k} \Delta \tau_k) + (Q_{s,k} + \varepsilon W_{s,k}) (\xi_{s,k} - \Delta q_{s,k} \tau_k) + \Delta G_{NK} = 0 \quad (20)$$

这里我们有

$$G_{NK} = G_{NK}^0 + \varepsilon G_{NK}^1 + \varepsilon^2 G_{NK}^2 + \dots \quad (21)$$

把(16)式代入(19)式,我们得到

$$X^{(1)} = \varepsilon^m X_m^{(1)}, \quad (m=0,1,\dots,z) \quad (22)$$

$$X_m^{(1)} = \tau_k^m \frac{\partial}{\partial t_k} + \xi_{s,k}^m \frac{\partial}{\partial q_{s,k}} + (\Delta \xi_{s,k}^m - \Delta q_{s,k} \Delta \tau_k^m) \frac{\partial}{\partial(\Delta q_{s,k})} \quad (23)$$

把(16)式代入(17),(18)和(20)式,注意到(21) - (23),并比较等号两边 ε^m 的系数,我们有

$$\Delta \left[\frac{\partial R_X^{(1)}(L_k)}{\partial(\Delta q_{s,k-1})} \right] - \frac{\partial X_m^{(1)}(L_k)}{\partial q_{s,k}} = X_m^{(1)}(Q_{s,k}) + X_{m-1}^{(1)}(W_{s,k}) \quad (24)$$

$$\Delta R_X^{(1)}(L_k) - \frac{\partial X_m^{(1)}(L_k)}{\partial t_k} - \Delta \left[\frac{\partial R_X^{(1)}(L_k)}{\partial(\Delta q_{s,k-1})} \Delta q_{s,k-1} \right] + [X_m^{(1)}(Q_{s,k}) + X_{m-1}^{(1)}(W_{s,k})] \Delta q_{s,k} = 0 \quad (25)$$

$$L_k \Delta \tau_k^m + \frac{\partial L_k}{\partial t_k} \tau_k^m + \frac{\partial L_k}{\partial q_{s,k}} \xi_{s,k}^m + \frac{\partial L_k}{\partial(\Delta q_{s,k})} (\Delta \xi_{s,k}^m - \Delta q_{s,k} \Delta \tau_k^m) + Q_{s,k} (\xi_{s,k}^m - \Delta q_{s,k} \tau_k^m) + W_{s,k} (\xi_{s,k}^{m-1} - \Delta q_{s,k} \tau_k^{m-1}) + \Delta G_{NK} = 0 \quad (26)$$

当 $m=0$, 约定 $\tau_k^{m-1} = \xi_{s,k}^{m-1} = 0$, 那时(24) -

(26)变成(8),(9)和(10). 对于受到小扰动 $\varepsilon W_{s,k}$ 作用的一般离散完整系统,如果无限小生成元 $\tau_{s,k}^m$ 和 $\xi_{s,k}^m$, 满足(24)和(25)式,这种对称性的改变叫一般离散完整系统 Mei 对称性的摄动.

命题 2 对于受到小扰动 $\varepsilon W_{s,k}$ 作用的一般离散完整系统,如果无限小生成元 $\tau_{s,k}^m$ 、 $\xi_{s,k}^m$ 和离散规范函数 $G_{NK}^m(t_k, q_{s,k}, \Delta q_{s,k})$ 满足(24) - (26)式,则一般离散完整系统 Mei 对称性的摄动导致一个 Noether 型高阶绝热不变量.

$$I_{z,k} = \varepsilon^m \left[L_{k-1} \tau_k^m + \frac{\partial L_{k-1}}{\partial(\Delta q_{s,k-1})} (\xi_{s,k}^m - \Delta q_{s,k-1} \tau_k^m) + G_{NK} \right] = const \quad (27)$$

证明:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta I_{z,k} &= \varepsilon^m \Delta \left[L_{k-1} \tau_k^m + \frac{\partial L_{k-1}}{\partial(\Delta q_{s,k-1})} (\xi_{s,k}^m - \Delta q_{s,k-1} \tau_k^m) + G_{NK} \right] = \varepsilon^m \Delta [L_{k-1} \tau_k^m + \\ &\frac{\partial L_{k-1}}{\partial(\Delta q_{s,k-1})} (\xi_{s,k}^m - \Delta q_{s,k-1} \tau_k^m)] - \\ &\varepsilon^m \left[L_k \Delta \tau_k^m + \frac{\partial L_k}{\partial t_k} \tau_k^m + \frac{\partial L_k}{\partial q_{s,k}} \xi_{s,k}^m + \frac{\partial L_k}{\partial(\Delta q_{s,k})} (\Delta \xi_{s,k}^m - \Delta q_{s,k} \tau_k^m) + Q_{s,k} (\xi_{s,k}^m - \Delta q_{s,k} \tau_k^m) + W_{s,k} (\xi_{s,k}^{m-1} - \Delta q_{s,k} \tau_k^{m-1}) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

由莱布尼兹法则(12)和方程(14)、(15),(28)式可展开为

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta I_{z,k} &= \varepsilon^m \Delta \left[L_{k-1} \tau_k^m + \frac{\partial L_{k-1}}{\partial(\Delta q_{s,k-1})} (\xi_{s,k}^m - \Delta q_{s,k-1} \tau_k^m) \right] - \varepsilon^m \left\{ \Delta [L_{k-1} \tau_k^m + \frac{\partial L_{k-1}}{\partial(\Delta q_{s,k-1})} (\xi_{s,k}^m - \Delta q_{s,k-1} \tau_k^m)] - [\Delta L_{k-1} - \frac{\partial L_{k-1}}{\partial t_k} - \Delta \left[\frac{\partial L_{k-1}}{\partial(\Delta q_{s,k-1})} \Delta q_{s,k-1} \right] + Q_{s,k} \Delta q_{s,k}] \tau_k^m + \left[\frac{\partial L_k}{\partial(q_{s,k})} - \Delta \frac{\partial L_{k-1}}{\partial(\Delta q_{s,k-1})} + Q_{s,k} \right] \xi_{s,k}^m + W_{s,k} (\xi_{s,k}^{m-1} - \Delta q_{s,k} \tau_k^{m-1}) \} = \varepsilon^m [\varepsilon W_{s,k} (\xi_{s,k}^m - \Delta q_{s,k} \tau_k^m) - W_{s,k} (\xi_{s,k}^{m-1} - \Delta q_{s,k} \tau_k^{m-1})] = \varepsilon^{z+1} W_{s,k} (\xi_{s,k}^z - \Delta q_{s,k} \tau_k^z) \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

因此, $I_{z,k}$ 为一般离散完整系统的一个 z 阶绝热不变量. 证毕.

3 算例

二自由度离散系统为

$$L_k = \frac{1}{2} [(\Delta q_{1,k})^2 + (\Delta q_{2,k})^2] - \frac{1}{2} q_{1,k}^2 \quad (30)$$

非势广义力为

$$Q_{1,k} = 0, \quad Q_{2,k} = \Delta q_{1,k} \quad (31)$$

若系统受到小扰动的作用

$$\varepsilon W_{1,k} = 0, \quad \varepsilon W_{2,k} = \varepsilon \Delta q_{1,k} \Delta q_{2,k} \quad (32)$$

试研究一般离散完整系统 Mei 对称性的精确不变量与绝热不变量.

首先研究系统的零阶绝热不变量,即精确不变量.当 $m=0$ 时, $W_{s,k} = 0$. 这意味着系统未受扰动.

做计算,有

$$\begin{aligned} X_0^{(1)}(L_k) &= \tau_k^0 \frac{\partial L_k}{\partial t_k} + \xi_{s,k}^0 \frac{\partial L_k}{\partial q_{s,k}} + (\Delta \xi_{s,k}^0 - \\ &\Delta q_{s,k} \Delta \tau_k^0) \frac{\partial L_k}{\partial (\Delta q_{s,k})} = -\xi_{1,k}^0 q_{1,k} + (\Delta \xi_{1,k}^0 - \\ &\Delta q_{1,k} \Delta \tau_k^0) \Delta q_{1,k} + (\Delta \xi_{2,k}^0 - \Delta q_{2,k} \Delta \tau_k^0) \Delta q_{2,k} \\ X_0^{(1)}(Q_{1,k}) &= 0 \quad X_0^{(1)}(Q_{2,k}) = \Delta \xi_{1,k}^0 - \Delta q_{1,k} \Delta \tau_k^0 \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

取生成元为

$$\tau_k^0 = 0, \quad \xi_{1,k}^0 = 0, \quad \xi_{2,k}^0 = 1 \quad (34)$$

则有

$$X_0^{(1)}(L_k) = X_0^{(1)}(Q_{1,k}) = X_0^{(1)}(Q_{2,k}) = 0 \quad (35)$$

因此,生成元(34)是 Mei 对称性的.将式(34)代入结构方程(10),得

$$\Delta q_{1,k} + \Delta G_{NK}^0 = 0 \quad (36)$$

于是有

$$G_{NK}^0 = -q_{1,k} \quad (37)$$

根据命题 1,我们可以得到如下系统的零阶绝热不变量,即精确不变量.

$$I_{0,k} = \Delta q_{2,k-1} - q_{1,k} \quad (38)$$

下面研究系统的一阶绝热不变量.当 $m=1$ 时,做计算,有

$$\begin{aligned} X_1^{(1)}(L_k) &= \tau_k^1 \frac{\partial L_k}{\partial t_k} + \xi_{s,k}^1 \frac{\partial L_k}{\partial q_{s,k}} + (\Delta \xi_{s,k}^1 - \\ &\Delta q_{s,k} \Delta \tau_k^1) \frac{\partial L_k}{\partial (\Delta q_{s,k})} = -\xi_{1,k}^1 q_{1,k} + (\Delta \xi_{1,k}^1 - \\ &\Delta q_{1,k} \Delta \tau_k^1) \Delta q_{1,k} + (\Delta \xi_{2,k}^1 - \Delta q_{2,k} \Delta \tau_k^1) \Delta q_{2,k} \\ X_1^{(1)}(Q_{1,k}) &= 0 \quad X_1^{(1)}(Q_{2,k}) = \Delta \xi_{1,k}^1 - \Delta q_{1,k} \Delta \tau_k^1 \\ X_1^{(1)}(W_{1,k}) &= 0 \\ X_1^{(1)}(W_{2,k}) &= (\Delta \xi_{1,k}^0 - \Delta q_{1,k} \Delta \tau_k^0) \Delta q_{2,k} + \\ &(\Delta \xi_{2,k}^0 - \Delta q_{2,k} \Delta \tau_k^0) \Delta q_{1,k} \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

取生成元为

$$\tau_k^1 = 1, \quad \xi_{1,k}^1 = 0, \quad \xi_{2,k}^1 = 0 \quad (40)$$

则有

$$\begin{aligned} X_1^{(1)}(L_k) &= X_1^{(1)}(Q_{1,k}) = X_1^{(1)}(Q_{2,k}) = \\ X_0^{(1)}(W_{1,k}) &= X_0^{(1)}(W_{2,k}) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

因此,生成元(40)是 Mei 对称性的.将式(40)代入结构方程(26),得

$$G_{NK}^1 = 0 \quad (42)$$

根据命题 2,我们可以得到一阶绝热不变量

$$\begin{aligned} I_{1,k} &= \Delta q_{2,k-1} - q_{1,k} - \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon [(\Delta q_{1,k-1})^2 + \\ &(\Delta q_{2,k-1})^2 + q_{1,k}^2] \end{aligned} \quad (43)$$

进一步可求得系统更高阶的绝热不变量.

4 结语

本文研究了一般离散完整系统 Mei 对称性的精确不变量和绝热不变量.通过系统 Mei 对称性的摄动,我们可以得到一个 Noether 型绝热不变量的存在条件及其形式.本文利用差分离散变分方法,将差分看作一个独立变量,在变分运算时直接进行处理,这种离散变分方法正是连续变分方法的离散对应,当 $z=0$ 时, εW_s 消失,这意味着系统未受扰动,本文给出的绝热不变量便变为相应的精确不变量.

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EXACT INVARIANTS AND ADIABATIC INVARIANTS OF GENERAL DISCRETE HOLONOMIC SYSTEMS*

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Abstract This paper studies the Perturbation to Mei symmetry and adiabatic invariants of general discrete holonomic systems. The exact invariants of Mei symmetry for general discrete holonomic systems without perturbation are given. The perturbation to Mei symmetry is discussed under the effect of small quantities and the adiabatic invariants induced from the perturbation to Mei symmetry of general discrete holonomic systems are obtained. In the end, an example is discussed to show the applications of the results.

Key words general discrete holonomic systems, symmetry, exact invariants, adiabatic invariants