

分数阶奇异系统的 Lie 对称性与守恒量^{*}

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摘要 对称性与守恒量可以简化动力学问题从而进一步求出力学系统的精确解,这样更加有利于研究动力学行为.分数阶模型相比于整数阶模型,能够描述复杂系统的动力学过程,因此在分数阶模型下研究对称性与守恒量是不可或缺的.首先介绍两个分数阶奇异系统,一个系统包含混合整数和 Caputo 分数阶导数,另一个系统仅含 Caputo 分数阶导数.由两个分数阶奇异系统分别给出两个分数阶固有约束,并给出对应的分数阶约束 Hamilton 方程.然后,基于微分方程在无限小变换下的不变性,给出了分数阶约束 Hamilton 方程 Lie 对称性的定义,导出了相应的确定方程,限制方程和附加限制方程.第三,建立并证明了两个分数阶约束 Hamilton 系统的 Lie 对称性定理,得到了相应的分数阶约束 Hamilton 系统的 Lie 守恒量.在特定条件下,本文所得结果可以退化为整数阶约束 Hamilton 系统的 Lie 守恒量.最后通过两个算例来说明此结果的应用.

关键词 奇异系统, 分数阶约束 Hamilton 方程, 固有约束, Lie 定理, 对称性与守恒量

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Lie Symmetries and Conserved Quantities of the Fractional Singular Systems^{*}

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Abstract Symmetry and conserved quantity can simplify the dynamic problem and further obtain the exact solution of the mechanical system, which is more conducive to the study of dynamic behavior. Compared with the integer order model, the fractional model can describe the dynamic process of complex systems. Therefore, it is indispensable to study the symmetry and conserved quantities under the fractional model. Firstly, two fractional singular systems are introduced. One system contains mixed integers and Caputo fractional derivatives, and the other system contains only Caputo fractional derivatives. Two fractional inherent constraints are given by two fractional singular systems, and the corresponding fractional constrained Hamilton equation is given. Then, based on the invariance of differential equation under infinitesimal transformation, the definition of Lie symmetry of fractional constrained Hamilton equation is given, and the corresponding determined equation, restriction equation and additional constraint equation are derived. Thirdly, the Lie symmetry theorems of two fractional constrained Hamiltonian systems are established and proved, and the Lie conserved quantities of the corresponding fractional constrained Hamiltonian systems are obtained. Under certain conditions, the results obtained in this paper can be reduced to Lie conserved quantities of integer order constrained Hamiltonian systems. Finally, two examples are given to illustrate the application of this result.

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Key words singular system, fractional constrained Hamilton equation, inherent constraint, Lie theorem, symmetry and conserved quantity

引言

用奇异 Lagrange 函数描述的系统称为奇异系统, 奇异 Lagrange 系统在过渡到相空间用 Hamilton 正则变量描述时, 其正则变量之间存在固有约束, 称为约束 Hamilton 系统^[1]. 自然界基本相互作用中的量子动力学(QED)、量子味动力学(QFD)、量子色动力学(QCD)和引力理论(GR)都是由位形空间中的奇异 Lagrange 量来描述的, 当过渡到相空间描述时即可归为约束 Hamilton 系统. 奇异系统与凝聚态理论、规范场理论、相对论运动粒子、超重力与超弦理论等都有紧密的联系, 因此奇异系统的基本理论在物理学中, 特别是在现代量子场论中有着举足轻重的地位^[1-3]. Dirac^[4] 首先研究奇异 Lagrange 系统的正则方程, Bergmann 等人也为该系统的动力学与量子化奠定了基础.

对称性与守恒量有助于揭示动力学系统内在的物理性质, 1979 年 Lutzky^[5] 首次将 Lie 方法引入动力学系统, 研究了二阶动力系统在无限小变换下时间, 坐标以及速度的不变性. 之后 Lie 对称性也应用到其他领域, 如 Menini^[6] 利用 Lie 对称性的方法研究机器人逆运动学问题. 近年来 Lie 对称性与守恒量的研究也取得了丰硕成果^[7-16], 特别地, Mei 和 Zhu^[10] 首先研究了奇异 Lagrange 系统的 Lie 对称性与守恒量, 2001 年张毅和薛纭进一步研究了仅含第二类约束的约束 Hamilton 系统的 Lie 对称性与守恒量^[11].

分数阶微积分在当今各个领域有着广泛的应用, 例如流体力学、核磁共振成像、复杂粘弹性材料力学等都与其有着密切的联系^[17-21]. 相比于整数阶模型, 分数阶模型可以更加准确地描述复杂系统的动力学过程, 比如过程具有历史记忆和空间相关性, 其中应用较为广泛的主要有 Riemann-Liouville 分数阶算子、Caputo 分数阶算子、Riesz 分数阶算子. 1996 年 Riewe^[22, 23] 首次将分数阶微积分应用于非保守力学系统动力学的研究, 提出并初步研究了分数阶变分问题, 建立了分数阶 Hamilton 方程和分数阶 Lagrange 方程. 随后, Frederico 和 Lazo^[24]

研究混合整数和 Caputo 分数阶导数的分数阶变分问题, 建立了对应的分数阶 Euler-Lagrange 方程, Agrawal^[25] 建立了 Caputo 分数阶导数对应的分数阶 Euler-Lagrange 方程. 近年来, 分数阶 Lie 对称性也取得一系列的重要成果^[26, 27], Zhou 等人研究了分数阶 Hamilton 系统的 Lie 对称性和守恒量^[28], Fu 和 Sun 等人也研究了非完整分数阶 Hamilton 系统的 Lie 对称性及其逆问题^[29, 30]. Song 和 Zhang^[31] 基于 El-Nabulsi 模型研究了分数阶 Birkhoff 系统的 Lie 对称性与 Hojman 守恒量和 Noether 守恒量. 最近, Song^[32] 率先研究了包含混合整数和 Caputo 分数阶导数以及仅含 Caputo 分数阶导数的两个分数阶奇异系统, 并建立了分数阶初等约束以及分数阶约束 Hamilton 方程. 然而上述两个系统的 Lie 对称性与守恒量的研究目前尚未涉及, 本工作将基于上述两种分数阶奇异系统, 利用两个分数阶约束 Hamilton 方程在无限小变换下微分方程的解的不变性建立并证明了分数阶约束 Hamilton 系统的 Lie 对称性定理, 研究并给出相应的分数阶守恒量.

1 预备知识

1.1 Riemann-Liouville 和 Caputo 分数阶导数的定义

给定函数 $f(t)$ 以及任意两个常数 α, β 满足 $n-1 \leq \alpha, \beta < n$, n 是整数, 则 Riemann-Liouville 和 Caputo 分数阶导数有如下形式:

$${}_{t_1}^{RL} D_t^\alpha f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n-\alpha)} \left(\frac{d}{dt}\right)^n \int_{t_1}^t (t-\xi)^{n-\alpha-1} f(\xi) d\xi \quad (1)$$

$${}_{t_1}^{RL} D_{t_2}^\beta f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n-\beta)} \left(-\frac{d}{dt}\right)^n \int_t^{t_2} (\xi-t)^{n-\beta-1} f(\xi) d\xi \quad (2)$$

$${}_{t_1}^C D_t^\alpha f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n-\alpha)} \int_{t_1}^t (t-\xi)^{n-\alpha-1} \left(\frac{d}{d\xi}\right)^n f(\xi) d\xi \quad (3)$$

$${}_{t_1}^C D_{t_2}^\beta f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n-\beta)} \int_t^{t_2} (\xi-t)^{n-\beta-1} \left(-\frac{d}{d\xi}\right)^n f(\xi) d\xi \quad (4)$$

1.2 混合整数和 Caputo 分数阶导数下的约束 Hamilton 系统

文献[24]给出了分数阶拉格朗日函数 $L_W(t,$

$\mathbf{q}_W, \dot{\mathbf{q}}_W, {}^C_{t_1} D_i^\alpha \mathbf{q}_W)$, 及相应的方程

$$\frac{\partial L_W}{\partial q_{w_i}} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L_W}{\partial \dot{q}_{w_i}} + {}^{RL}D_{t_2}^\alpha \frac{\partial L_W}{\partial {}^C_{t_1} D_i^\alpha q_{w_i}} = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad (5)$$

其中, $\mathbf{q}_W = (q_{w_1}, q_{w_2}, \dots, q_{w_n}), \dot{\mathbf{q}}_W = (\dot{q}_{w_1}, \dot{q}_{w_2}, \dots, \dot{q}_{w_n}), {}^C_{t_1} \mathbf{D}_i^\alpha \mathbf{q}_W = ({}^C_{t_1} D_i^\alpha q_{w_1}, {}^C_{t_1} D_i^\alpha q_{w_2}, \dots, {}^C_{t_1} D_i^\alpha q_{w_n})$. 这里 q_{w_j} 为广义坐标, \dot{q}_{w_j} 为广义速度, ${}^C_{t_1} D_i^\alpha q_{w_j}$ 为 q_{w_j} 的 Caputo 分数阶导数, $j = 1, 2, \dots, n, 0 < \alpha < 1$. 由文献[32]我们定义以下的广义动量和 Hamilton 量:

$$p_{w_i} = \frac{\partial L_W(t, \mathbf{q}_W, \dot{\mathbf{q}}_W, {}^C_{t_1} \mathbf{D}_i^\alpha \mathbf{q}_W)}{\partial \dot{q}_{w_i}}$$

$$p_{w_i}^\alpha = \frac{\partial L_W(t, \mathbf{q}_W, \dot{\mathbf{q}}_W, {}^C_{t_1} \mathbf{D}_i^\alpha \mathbf{q}_W)}{\partial {}^C_{t_1} D_i^\alpha q_{w_i}} \quad (6)$$

$$H_W = p_{w_i} \dot{q}_{w_i} + p_{w_i}^\alpha {}^C_{t_1} D_i^\alpha q_{w_i} - L_W(t, \mathbf{q}_W, \dot{\mathbf{q}}_W, {}^C_{t_1} \mathbf{D}_i^\alpha \mathbf{q}_W), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad (7)$$

由方程(5)可得对应的 Hess 矩阵

$$H_{W_{ij}} = \frac{\partial^2 L_W(t, \mathbf{q}_W, \dot{\mathbf{q}}_W, {}^C_{t_1} \mathbf{D}_i^\alpha \mathbf{q}_W)}{\partial \dot{q}_{w_i} \partial \dot{q}_{w_j}} \quad (8)$$

当 $\det[H_{W_{ij}}] = 0$, Hess 矩阵 $[H_{W_{ij}}]$ 是退化的, 设 $[H_{W_{ij}}]$ 的秩为 $R, 0 \leq R < n$, 然后由文献[32]可得, 混合整数和 Caputo 分数阶导数的初级约束为

$$\phi_{w_a}(t, \mathbf{q}_W, \mathbf{p}_W, \mathbf{p}_W^\alpha) = 0 \quad (9)$$

则

$$\frac{\partial \phi_{w_a}}{\partial q_{w_i}} \delta q_{w_i} + \frac{\partial \phi_{w_a}}{\partial p_{w_i}} \delta p_{w_i} + \frac{\partial \phi_{w_a}}{\partial p_{w_i}^\alpha} \delta p_{w_i}^\alpha = 0 \quad (10)$$

这里

$$\mathbf{q}_W = (q_{w_1}, q_{w_2}, \dots, q_{w_n}), \mathbf{p}_W = (p_{w_1}, p_{w_2}, \dots, p_{w_n}),$$

$$\mathbf{p}_W^\alpha = (p_{w_1}^\alpha, p_{w_2}^\alpha, \dots, p_{w_n}^\alpha), a = 1, 2, \dots, n - R, 0 \leq R < n,$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

同时文献[32]给出混合整数和 Caputo 分数阶导数下的约束 Hamilton 方程:

$$\dot{q}_{w_i} = \frac{\partial H_W}{\partial p_{w_i}} + \lambda_{w_a} \frac{\partial \phi_{w_a}}{\partial p_{w_i}},$$

$$\dot{p}_{w_i} = -\frac{\partial H_W}{\partial q_{w_i}} + {}^{RL}D_{t_2}^\alpha p_{w_i}^\alpha - \lambda_{w_a} \frac{\partial \phi_{w_a}}{\partial q_{w_i}},$$

$${}^C_{t_1} D_i^\alpha q_{w_i} = \frac{\partial H_W}{\partial p_{w_i}^\alpha} + \lambda_{w_a} \frac{\partial \phi_{w_a}}{\partial p_{w_i}^\alpha} \quad (11)$$

这里

$$H_W = (t, \mathbf{q}_W, \mathbf{p}_W, \mathbf{p}_W^\alpha), \mathbf{q}_W = (q_{w_1}, q_{w_2}, \dots, q_{w_n}),$$

$$\mathbf{p}_W = (p_{w_1}, p_{w_2}, \dots, p_{w_n}), \mathbf{p}_W^\alpha = (p_{w_1}^\alpha, p_{w_2}^\alpha, \dots, p_{w_n}^\alpha), \lambda_{w_a}$$

是 Lagrange 乘子 $a = 1, 2, \dots, n - R, 0 \leq R < n, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

需要注意的是当 Lagrange 乘子 λ_{w_a} 不能解出来时, 方程(11)就不能确定, 因此本文考虑分数阶约束 Hamilton 系统^[32]仅含第二类约束, 即假设约束(9)式为第二类约束^[2], 于是方程(11)中所有的 Lagrange 乘子 λ_{w_a} 都完全确定.

1.3 Caputo 分数阶导数下的约束 Hamilton 系统

文献[25]给出函数 $L_U(t, \mathbf{q}_U, {}^C_{t_1} \mathbf{D}_i^\alpha \mathbf{q}_U)$, 并且得到相应的方程

$$\frac{\partial L_U(t, \mathbf{q}_U, {}^C_{t_1} \mathbf{D}_i^\alpha \mathbf{q}_U)}{\partial q_{U_i}} + {}^{RL}D_{t_2}^\alpha \frac{\partial L_U}{\partial {}^C_{t_1} D_i^\alpha q_{U_i}} = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad (12)$$

这里 $\mathbf{q}_U = (q_{U_1}, q_{U_2}, \dots, q_{U_n}), {}^C_{t_1} \mathbf{D}_i^\alpha \mathbf{q} = ({}^C_{t_1} D_i^\alpha q_{U_1}, {}^C_{t_1} D_i^\alpha q_{U_2}, \dots, {}^C_{t_1} D_i^\alpha q_{U_n}), q_{U_j}$ 是广义坐标, ${}^C_{t_1} D_i^\alpha q_{U_j}$ 为 q_{U_j} 的 Caputo 分数阶导数, $j = 1, 2, \dots, n, 0 < \alpha < 1$, 由文献[32]我们定义以下的广义动量和 Hamilton 量:

$$p_{U_i} = \frac{\partial L_U(t, \mathbf{q}_U, {}^C_{t_1} \mathbf{D}_i^\alpha \mathbf{q}_U)}{\partial {}^C_{t_1} D_i^\alpha q_{U_i}} \quad (13)$$

$$H_U = p_{U_i} {}^C_{t_1} D_i^\alpha q_{U_i} - L_U(t, \mathbf{q}_U, {}^C_{t_1} \mathbf{D}_i^\alpha \mathbf{q}_U) \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad (14)$$

这里考虑 $L_U(t, \mathbf{q}_U, {}^C_{t_1} \mathbf{D}_i^\alpha \mathbf{q}_U)$ 是奇异的, 即 ${}^C_{t_1} D_i^\alpha q_{U_i}$ 只有一部分能解出来, 假设可以解出个 R 个 ${}^C_{t_1} D_i^\alpha q_{U_i}, 0 \leq R < n$.

在上述条件下, 由文献[32]可得 Caputo 分数阶约束 Hamilton 系统的初级约束为

$$\phi_{U_a}(t, q_{U_j}, p_{U_j}) = 0,$$

$$a = 1, 2, \dots, n - R; 0 \leq R < n; j = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad (15)$$

则

$$\delta \phi_{U_a}(t, \mathbf{q}_U, \mathbf{p}_U) = \frac{\partial \phi_{U_a}}{\partial q_{U_i}} \delta q_{U_i} + \frac{\partial \phi_{U_a}}{\partial p_{U_i}} \delta p_{U_i} = 0 \quad (16)$$

同时由文献[32]可得 Caputo 分数阶约束 Hamilton 方程:

$${}^C_{t_1} D_i^\alpha q_{U_i} = \frac{\partial H_U}{\partial p_{U_i}} + \lambda_{U_a} \frac{\partial \phi_{U_a}}{\partial p_{U_i}},$$

$${}^{RL}D_{t_2}^\alpha p_{U_i} = \frac{\partial H_U}{\partial q_{U_i}} + \lambda_{U_a} \frac{\partial \phi_{U_a}}{\partial q_{U_i}} \quad (17)$$

这里

$H_U = (t, \mathbf{q}_U, \mathbf{p}_U)$, $\mathbf{q}_U = (q_{U1}, q_{U2}, \dots, q_{Un})$, $\mathbf{p}_U = (p_{U1}, p_{U2}, \dots, p_{Um})$, λ_{Ua} 是 Lagrange 乘子, $a = 1, 2, \dots, n - R$, $0 \leq R < n$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

同理, 当 Lagrange 乘子 λ_{wa} 不能解出来时, 方程(17)就不能确定, 因此本文考虑分数阶约束 Hamilton 系统^[32] 仅含第二类约束, 即假设约束(15)式为第二类约束^[2], 于是方程(17)中所有的 Lagrange 乘子 λ_{wa} 都完全确定.

2 混合整数和 Caputo 分数阶导数下的 Lie 对称性和守恒量

2.1 混合整数和 Caputo 分数阶导数的 Lie 对称性引入无限小变换群

$$\begin{aligned} t^* &= t + \Delta t, \quad q_{wi}^*(t^*) = q_{wi}(t) + \Delta q_{wi}, \\ p_{wi}^*(t^*) &= p_{wi}(t) + \Delta p_{wi}, \\ p_{wi}^*(t^*) &= p_{wi}(t) + \Delta p_{wi} \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

其展开式为

$$\begin{aligned} t^* &= t + \theta_w \xi_{w0}(t, \mathbf{q}_w, \mathbf{p}_w, \mathbf{p}_w^a) + o(\theta_w) \\ q_{wi}^*(t^*) &= q_{wi}(t) + \theta_w \xi_{wi}(t, \mathbf{q}_w, \mathbf{p}_w, \mathbf{p}_w^a) + o(\theta_w) \\ p_{wi}^*(t^*) &= p_{wi}(t) + \theta_w \eta_{wi}(t, \mathbf{q}_w, \mathbf{p}_w, \mathbf{p}_w^a) + o(\theta_w) \\ p_{wi}^*(t^*) &= p_{wi}(t) + \theta_w \eta_{wi}^a(t, \mathbf{q}_w, \mathbf{p}_w, \mathbf{p}_w^a) + o(\theta_w) \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

其中, θ_w 是无限小参数, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, ξ_{w0} , ξ_{wi} , η_{wi} , η_{wi}^a 称为混合整数和 Caputo 分数阶导数的无限小生成元.

引入无限小生成元向量

$$X_W^{(0)} = \xi_{w0} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \xi_{wi} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_{wi}} + \eta_{wi} \frac{\partial}{\partial p_{wi}} + \eta_{wi}^a \frac{\partial}{\partial p_{wi}^a} \quad (20)$$

展开方程(11), 令

$$\dot{q}_{wi} = k_{wi}(t, \mathbf{q}_w, \mathbf{p}_w, \mathbf{p}_w^a) \quad (21a)$$

$${}^C_{t_1} D_t^\alpha q_{wi} = s_{wi}(t, \mathbf{q}_w, \mathbf{p}_w, \mathbf{p}_w^a) \quad (21b)$$

$$\dot{p}_{wi} = {}^{RL}D_{t_2}^\alpha p_{wi} + f_{wi}(t, \mathbf{q}_w, \mathbf{p}_w, \mathbf{p}_w^a) \quad (21c)$$

由方程式(21)在无限小变换式(19)下的不变性可得

$$X_W^{(0)}(k_{wi}) = \dot{\xi}_{wi} - \dot{q}_{wi} \xi_{w0} \quad (22)$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_W^{(0)}(s_{wi}) &= {}^C_{t_1} D_t^\alpha (\xi_{wi} - \dot{q}_{wi} \xi_{w0}) + \\ &\xi_{w0} \frac{d}{dt} {}^C_{t_1} D_t^\alpha q_{wi} - \frac{(t - t_1)^{-\alpha}}{\Gamma(1 - \alpha)} \dot{q}_{wi}(t_1) \xi_{w0}(t_1) \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

$$X_W^{(0)}(f_{wi}) = -\dot{p}_{wi} \xi_{w0} + \dot{\eta}_{wi} - {}^{RL}D_{t_2}^\alpha (\eta_{wi}^a -$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\dot{p}_{wi}^a \xi_{w0}) - \xi_{w0} \frac{d}{dt} {}^{RL}D_{t_2}^\alpha p_{wi}^a + \\ &\frac{p_{wi}^a(t_2) \xi_{w0}(t_2)}{\Gamma(1 - \alpha)} \frac{d}{dt} (t_2 - t)^{-\alpha} \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

约束式(9)在无限小变换式(19)下的不变性归结为

$$X_W^{(0)}[\phi_{wa}(t, \mathbf{q}_w, \mathbf{p}_w, \mathbf{p}_w^a)]|_{\phi_{wa}=0} = 0 \quad (25)$$

称式(22)~式(24)为确定方程, 式(25)为限制方程.

定义 1 若无限小生成元 $\xi_{w0}, \xi_{wi}, \eta_{wi}, \eta_{wi}^a$ 满足确定方程(22)~(24), 则称相应的对称性为混合整数和 Caputo 分数阶导数的分数阶约束 Hamilton 系统相应的自由 Hamilton 系统(11)式的 Lie 对称性.

定义 2 若无限小生成元 $\xi_{w0}, \xi_{wi}, \eta_{wi}, \eta_{wi}^a$ 满足确定方程(22)~(24)和限制方程(25), 则称相应的对称性为混合整数和 Caputo 分数阶导数的分数阶约束 Hamilton 系统的弱 Lie 对称性.

单从微分方程在无限小变换下的不变性考虑, 上述定义的弱 Lie 对称性就是通常理解的 Lie 对称性. 但若考虑到微分方程的导出过程, 需对无限小生成元施加另外的限制即式(10), 所以必须定义另外的 Lie 对称性.

将由变换(19)确定的等时变分代入式(10), 有

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{\partial \phi_{wa}}{\partial q_{wi}} (\xi_{wi} - \dot{q}_{wi} \xi_{w0}) + \frac{\partial \phi_{wa}}{\partial p_{wi}} (\eta_{wi} - \dot{p}_{wi} \xi_{w0}) + \\ &\frac{\partial \phi_{wa}}{\partial p_{wi}^a} (\eta_{wi}^a - \dot{p}_{wi}^a \xi_{w0}) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

称方程(26)为附加限制方程.

定义 3 若无限小生成元 $\xi_{w0}, \xi_{wi}, \eta_{wi}, \eta_{wi}^a$ 满足确定方程(22)~(24), 限制方程(25)和附加限制方程(26), 则称相应的对称性为混合整数和 Caputo 分数阶导数的分数阶约束 Hamilton 系统的强 Lie 对称性.

2.2 混合整数和 Caputo 分数阶导数的守恒量

对于分数阶约束 Hamilton 系统, Lie 对称性不一定导致守恒量, 然而在一些条件下, 可以由 Lie 对称性推出守恒量, 并且不同的条件导致的守恒量也不同. 下面将给出弱 Lie 对称性守恒量和强 Lie 对称性守恒量.

定理 1 对于满足确定方程(22)~(24)的无限小生成元 $\xi_{w0}, \xi_{wi}, \eta_{wi}, \eta_{wi}^a$, 如果存在规范函数 $G_W = G_W(t, \mathbf{q}_w, \mathbf{p}_w, \mathbf{p}_w^a)$ 满足结构方程

$$\begin{aligned}
 & p_{w_i} \dot{\xi}_{w_i} + p_{w_{i,t_1}}^a D_{t_1}^\alpha (\xi_{w_i} - \dot{q}_{w_i} \xi_{w_0}) + \\
 & (p_{w_i}^a \frac{d}{dt} D_{t_1}^\alpha q_{w_i} - \frac{\partial H_W}{\partial t}) \xi_{w_0} - \frac{\partial H_W}{\partial q_{w_i}} \xi_{w_i} + \\
 & (p_{w_{i,t_1}}^a D_{t_1}^\alpha q_{w_i} - H_W) \dot{\xi}_{w_0} - \\
 & \frac{p_{w_i}^a (t - t_1)^{-\alpha}}{\Gamma(1 - \alpha)} q_{w_i}(t_1) \xi_{w_0}(t_1) + \\
 & \lambda_{w_a} \frac{\partial \phi_{w_a}}{\partial p_{w_i}^a} \eta_{w_i}^a + \lambda_{w_a} \frac{\partial \phi_{w_a}}{\partial p_{w_i}} \eta_{w_i} = -\dot{G}_W \quad (27)
 \end{aligned}$$

则与混合整数和 Caputo 分数阶导数的分数阶约束 Hamilton 系统相应的自由 Hamilton 系统(11)式存在如下形式的守恒量:

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_W &= p_{w_i} \xi_{w_i} + (p_{w_{i,t_1}}^a D_{t_1}^\alpha q_{w_i} - H_W) \xi_{w_0} + \\
 & \int_{t_1}^t [p_{w_{i,t_1}}^a D_{t_1}^\alpha (\xi_{w_i} - \dot{q}_{w_i} \xi_{w_0}) - (\xi_{w_i} - \\
 & \dot{q}_{w_i} \xi_{w_0})_{\tau}^{RL} D_{t_2}^\alpha p_{w_i}^a] d\tau - \int_{t_1}^t \frac{p_{w_i}^a}{\Gamma(1 - \alpha)} (\tau - \\
 & t_1)^{-\alpha} \dot{q}_{w_i}(t_1) \xi_{w_0}(t_1) d\tau + G_W = \text{const} \quad (28)
 \end{aligned}$$

证明: 由式(9)~式(11)和式(27)得 $\frac{d}{dt} I_W = 0$.

定理 2 对于满足确定方程(22)~(24)和限制方程(25)的无限小生成元 $\xi_{w_0}, \xi_{w_i}, \eta_{w_i}, \eta_{w_i}^a$, 如果存在规范函数 $G_W = G_W(t, q_W, p_W, p_W^a)$ 满足结构方程(27), 则混合整数和 Caputo 分数阶导数的分数阶约束 Hamilton 系统存在形如式(28)的弱 Lie 对称性守恒量.

定理 3 对于满足确定方程(22)~(24), 限制方程(25)和附加限制方程(26)的无限小生成元 $\xi_{w_0}, \xi_{w_i}, \eta_{w_i}, \eta_{w_i}^a$, 如果存在规范函数 $G_W = G_W(t, q_W, p_W, p_W^a)$ 满足结构方程, 则混合整数和 Caputo 分数阶导数的分数阶约束 Hamilton 系统存在形如式(28)的强 Lie 对称性守恒量.

3 Caputo 分数阶导数的 Lie 对称性和守恒量

3.1 Caputo 分数阶导数的 Lie 对称性

引入无限小变换群

$$\begin{aligned}
 t^* &= t + \Delta t, \\
 q_{U_i}^*(t^*) &= q_{U_i}(t) + \Delta q_{U_i}, \\
 p_{U_i}^*(t^*) &= p_{U_i}(t) + \Delta p_{U_i} \quad (29)
 \end{aligned}$$

其展开式为

$$\begin{aligned}
 t^* &= t + \theta_U \xi_{U_0}(t, q_U, p_U) + o(\theta_U) \\
 q_{U_i}^*(t^*) &= q_{U_i}(t) + \theta_U \xi_{U_i}(t, q_U, p_U) + o(\theta_U) \\
 p_{U_i}^*(t^*) &= p_{U_i}(t) + \theta_U \eta_{U_i}(t, q_U, p_U) + o(\theta_U) \quad (30)
 \end{aligned}$$

其中, θ_U 是无限小参数, $\xi_{U_0}, \xi_{U_i}, \eta_{U_i}$ 是无限小生成元.

引入无限小生成元向量

$$X_U^{(0)} = \xi_{U_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \xi_{U_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_{U_i}} + \eta_{U_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial p_{U_i}} \quad (31)$$

展开方程(17), 令

$${}_t^C D_{t_1}^\alpha q_{U_i} = s_{U_i}(t, q_U, p_U) \quad (32a)$$

$${}_t^{RL} D_{t_2}^\alpha p_{U_i} = h_{U_i}(t, q_U, p_U) \quad (32b)$$

由方程(32)在无限小变换(30)下的不变性可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 & {}_t^C D_{t_1}^\alpha (\xi_{U_i} - \dot{q}_{U_i} \xi_{U_0}) + \xi_{U_0} \frac{d}{dt} {}_t^C D_{t_1}^\alpha q_{U_i} - \\
 & \frac{(t - t_1)^{-\alpha}}{\Gamma(1 - \alpha)} \dot{q}_{U_i}(t_1) \xi_{U_0}(t_1) = X_U^{(0)}(s_{U_i}) \quad (33) \\
 & {}_t^{RL} D_{t_2}^\alpha (\eta_{U_i} - \dot{p}_{U_i} \xi_{U_0}) + \xi_{U_0} \frac{d}{dt} {}_t^{RL} D_{t_2}^\alpha p_{U_i} - \\
 & \frac{\xi_{U_0}(t_2) p_{U_i}(t_2)}{\Gamma(1 - \alpha)} \frac{d}{dt} (t_2 - t)^{-\alpha} = X_U^{(0)}(h_{U_i}) \quad (34)
 \end{aligned}$$

约束(15)式在无限小变换(30)下的不变性归结为

$$X_U^{(0)}[\phi_{U_a}(t, q_U, p_U)]|_{\phi_{U_a}=0} = 0 \quad (35)$$

称式(33)和式(34)为确定方程, 式(35)为限制方程.

定义 4 若无限小生成元 $\xi_{U_0}, \xi_{U_i}, \eta_{U_i}$ 满足确定方程(33)和(34), 则称相应的对称性为 Caputo 分数阶导数的约束 Hamilton 系统相应的自由 Hamilton 系统(17)式的 Lie 对称性.

定义 5 若无限小生成元 $\xi_{U_0}, \xi_{U_i}, \eta_{U_i}$ 满足确定方程(33)、方程(34)和限制方程(35), 则称相应的对称性为 Caputo 分数阶导数的约束 Hamilton 系统的弱 Lie 对称性.

单从微分方程在无限小变换下的不变性考虑, 上述定义的弱 Lie 对称性就是通常理解的 Lie 对称性. 但若考虑到微分方程的导出过程, 需对无限小生成元施加另外的限制即式(16), 所以必须定义另外的 Lie 对称性.

将由变换(30)确定的等时变分代入式(16), 有

$$\frac{\partial \phi_{U_a}}{\partial q_{U_i}} (\xi_{U_i} - \dot{q}_{U_i} \xi_{U_0}) + \frac{\partial \phi_{U_a}}{\partial p_{U_i}} (\eta_{U_i} - \dot{p}_{U_i} \xi_{U_0}) = 0 \quad (36)$$

称方程(36)为附加限制方程.

定义 6 若无限小生成元 $\xi_{U_0}, \xi_{U_i}, \eta_{U_i}$ 满足确定方程(33)、方程(34)、限制方程(35)和附加限制方程(36), 则称相应的对称性为 Caputo 分数阶导

数的约束 Hamilton 系统的强 Lie 对称性.

3.2 Caputo 分数阶导数的守恒量

对于 Caputo 分数阶导数的约束 Hamilton 系统, Lie 对称性不一定导致守恒量, 然而在一些条件下, 可以由 Lie 对称性推出守恒量, 并且不同的条件导致的守恒量也不同. 下面将给出弱 Lie 对称性守恒量和强 Lie 对称性守恒量.

定理 4 对于满足确定方程(33)和(34)的无限小生成元 $\xi_{U_0}, \xi_{U_i}, \eta_{U_i}$, 如果存在规范函数 $G_U = G_U(t, q_U, p_U)$ 满足结构方程

$$\begin{aligned} & p_{U_{i1}}^C D_i^\alpha (\xi_{U_i} - \dot{q}_{U_i} \xi_{U_0}) + (p_{U_{i1}}^C D_i^\alpha q_{U_i} - H_U) \dot{\xi}_{U_0} + \\ & \lambda_{U_i} \frac{\partial \phi_{U_i}}{\partial p_{U_i}} \eta_{U_i} - \frac{p_{U_i}}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)} (t-t_1)^{-\alpha} \dot{q}_{U_i}(t_1) \xi_{U_0}(t_1) + \\ & (p_{U_i} \frac{d}{dt} {}^C D_i^\alpha q_{U_i} - \frac{\partial H_U}{\partial t}) \xi_{U_0} - \frac{\partial H_U}{\partial q_{U_i}} \xi_{U_i} = -\dot{G}_U \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

则与 Caputo 分数阶导数的约束 Hamilton 系统相应的自由 Hamilton 系统(17)式存在如下形式的守恒量:

$$\begin{aligned} I_U = & (p_{U_{i1}}^C D_i^\alpha q_{U_i} - H_U) \xi_{U_0} + \int_{t_1}^t [p_{U_{i1}}^C D_i^\alpha (\xi_{U_i} - \\ & \dot{q}_{U_i} \xi_{U_0}) - (\xi_{U_i} - \dot{q}_{U_i} \xi_{U_0}) {}^{RL} D_{t_2}^\alpha p_{U_i}] dt - \\ & \int_{t_1}^t \frac{p_{U_i}}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)} (\tau-t_1)^{-\alpha} \dot{q}_{U_i}(t_1) \xi_{U_0}(t_1) dt + \\ & G_U = \text{const} \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

证明: 由式(15)~(17)和式(37)得 $\frac{d}{dt} I_U = 0$.

定理 5 对于满足确定方程(33)、方程(34)和限制方程(35)的无限小生成元 $\xi_{U_0}, \xi_{U_i}, \eta_{U_i}$, 如果存在规范函数 $G_U = G_U(t, q_U, p_U)$ 满足结构方程(37), 则 Caputo 分数阶导数的约束 Hamilton 系统存在形如式(38)的弱 Lie 对称性守恒量.

定理 6 对于满足确定方程(33)、方程(34)、限制方程(35)和附加限制方程(36)的无限小生成元 $\xi_{U_0}, \xi_{U_i}, \eta_{U_i}$ 如果存在规范函数 $G_U = G_U(t, q_U, p_U)$ 满足结构方程, 则 Caputo 分数阶导数的约束 Hamilton 系统存在形如式(38)的强 Lie 对称性守恒量.

4 算例

例 1 系统的 Lagrange 函数为

$$L_W = \dot{q}_{W1} q_{W2} - q_{W1} \dot{q}_{W2} + q_{W1}^2 + q_{W2}^2 +$$

$$\frac{1}{2} [({}^C D_{t_1}^\alpha q_{W1})^2 + ({}^C D_{t_1}^\alpha q_{W2})^2] \quad (39)$$

试研究该系统的 Lie 对称性与守恒量.

由式(6)和式(7)得系统的广义动量和 Hamilton 量

$$\begin{aligned} p_{W1} &= \frac{\partial L_W}{\partial \dot{q}_{W1}} = q_{W2}, \quad p_{W2} = \frac{\partial L_W}{\partial \dot{q}_{W2}} = -q_{W1} \\ p_{W1}^\alpha &= \frac{\partial L_W}{\partial {}^C D_{t_1}^\alpha q_{W1}} = {}^C D_{t_1}^\alpha q_{W1} \\ p_{W2}^\alpha &= \frac{\partial L_W}{\partial {}^C D_{t_1}^\alpha q_{W2}} = {}^C D_{t_1}^\alpha q_{W2} \\ H_W &= p_{W1} \dot{q}_{W1} + p_{W2} \dot{q}_{W2} + p_{W1}^C D_{t_1}^\alpha q_{W1} \quad (40) \\ H_W &= p_{W1} \dot{q}_{W1} + p_{W2} \dot{q}_{W2} + p_{W1}^C D_{t_1}^\alpha q_{W1} + \\ & p_{W2}^C D_{t_1}^\alpha q_{W2} - L_W = \frac{1}{2} [(p_{W1}^\alpha)^2 + (p_{W2}^\alpha)^2] - \\ & (q_{W1})^2 - (q_{W2})^2 \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

由 $\det[H_{Wij}] = 0$, 可得 Lagrange 函数是奇异的, 故由式(9)得到两个约束^[32]

$$\phi_{W1} = p_{W1} - q_{W2}, \quad \phi_{W2} = p_{W2} + q_{W1} \quad (42)$$

并且由约束的相容性条件可得 Lagrange 乘子^[32]

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_{W1} &= -q_{W2} - \frac{1}{2} {}^RL D_{t_2}^\alpha p_{W2}^\alpha \\ \lambda_{W2} &= q_{W1} + \frac{1}{2} {}^RL D_{t_2}^\alpha p_{W1}^\alpha \end{aligned} \quad (43)$$

由式(11)可得混合整数和 Caputo 分数阶导数的分数阶约束 Hamilton 方程^[32]

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{q}_{W1} &= -q_{W2} - \frac{1}{2} {}^RL D_{t_2}^\alpha p_{W2}^\alpha, \quad \dot{q}_{W2} = q_{W1} + \frac{1}{2} {}^RL D_{t_2}^\alpha p_{W1}^\alpha \\ \dot{p}_{W1} &= q_{W1} + \frac{1}{2} {}^RL D_{t_2}^\alpha p_{W1}^\alpha, \quad \dot{p}_{W2} = q_{W2} + \frac{1}{2} {}^RL D_{t_2}^\alpha p_{W2}^\alpha \\ {}^C D_{t_1}^\alpha q_{W1} &= p_{W1}^\alpha, \quad {}^C D_{t_1}^\alpha q_{W2} = p_{W2}^\alpha \end{aligned} \quad (44)$$

由确定方程(22)~(24)得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\xi}_{W1} - \dot{q}_{W1} \dot{\xi}_{W0} &= -\xi_{W2}, \quad \dot{\xi}_{W2} - \dot{q}_{W2} \dot{\xi}_{W0} = \xi_{W1} \\ {}^C D_{t_1}^\alpha (\xi_{W1} - \dot{q}_{W1} \xi_{W0}) &+ \xi_{W0} \frac{d}{dt} {}^C D_{t_1}^\alpha q_{W1} - \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)} \times \\ & (t-t_1)^{-\alpha} \dot{q}_{W1}(t_1) \xi_{W0}(t_1) = \eta_{W1}^\alpha \\ {}^C D_{t_1}^\alpha (\xi_{W2} - \dot{q}_{W2} \xi_{W0}) &+ \xi_{W0} \frac{d}{dt} {}^C D_{t_1}^\alpha q_{W2} - \\ & \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)} (t-t_1)^{-\alpha} \dot{q}_{W2}(t_1) \xi_{W0}(t_1) = \eta_{W2}^\alpha \\ -\dot{p}_{W1} \dot{\xi}_{W0} + \dot{p}_{W1} - {}^RL D_{t_2}^\alpha (\eta_{W1}^\alpha - \dot{p}_{W1} \xi_{W0}) &- \xi_{W0} \times \\ \frac{d}{dt} {}^RL D_{t_2}^\alpha p_{W1}^\alpha + \frac{p_{W1}^\alpha(t_2) \xi_{W0}(t_2)}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)} \frac{d}{dt} (t-t)^{-\alpha} &= \xi_{W1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\dot{p}_{w_2} \dot{\xi}_{w_0} + \dot{\eta}_{w_2} {}_t^{RL}D_{t_2}^\alpha (\eta_{w_2}^\alpha - \dot{p}_{w_2}^\alpha \xi_{w_0}) - \\
 & \xi_{w_0} \frac{d}{dt} {}_t^{RL}D_{t_2}^\alpha p_{w_2}^\alpha + \frac{p_{w_2}^\alpha(t_2) \xi_{w_0}(t_2)}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)} \times \\
 & \frac{d}{dt} (t_2 - t)^{-\alpha} = \xi_{w_2} \quad (45)
 \end{aligned}$$

式(45)有如下解

$$\begin{aligned}
 \xi_{w_0} &= -1, \xi_{w_1} = \xi_{w_2} = 0 \\
 \eta_{w_1} &= \eta_{w_2} = 0, \eta_{w_1}^\alpha = \eta_{w_2}^\alpha = 0 \quad (46)
 \end{aligned}$$

由限制方程(25)式可知

$$\begin{aligned}
 X_W^{(0)}(\phi_{w_1}) &= \eta_{w_1} - \xi_{w_2} = 0 \\
 X_W^{(0)}(\phi_{w_2}) &= \eta_{w_2} + \xi_{w_1} = 0 \quad (47)
 \end{aligned}$$

由附加限制方程(26)式可知

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\eta_{w_1} - \xi_{w_2}) + (\dot{q}_{w_2} - \dot{p}_{w_1}) \xi_{w_0} &= 0 \\
 (\eta_{w_2} + \xi_{w_1}) - (\dot{q}_{w_1} + \dot{p}_{w_2}) \xi_{w_0} &= 0 \quad (48)
 \end{aligned}$$

生成元(46)式对应的规范函数为

$$G_W = 0 \quad (49)$$

最后,由式(28)、式(46)和式(49)得

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_W &= \int_{t_1}^t (p_{w_1}^\alpha \frac{d}{d\tau} {}_t^C D_\tau^\alpha q_{w_1} + p_{w_2}^\alpha \frac{d}{d\tau} {}_t^C D_\tau^\alpha q_{w_2} - \\
 & \dot{q}_{w_1\tau} {}_t^{RL}D_{t_2}^\alpha p_{w_1}^\alpha - \dot{q}_{w_2\tau} {}_t^{RL}D_{t_2}^\alpha p_{w_2}^\alpha) d\tau - \\
 & \left[\frac{1}{2} (p_{w_1}^\alpha)^2 + \frac{1}{2} (p_{w_2}^\alpha)^2 + (q_{w_1})^2 + (q_{w_2})^2 \right] \quad (50)
 \end{aligned}$$

易验证,无限小生成元(46)式满足条件(47)式和(48)式,对应分数阶 Hamilton 系统的强 Lie 对称性,守恒量(50)式为分数阶 Hamilton 系统的强 Lie 对称性守恒量。

例 2 系统的 Lagrange 函数为

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_U &= q_{U_2} {}_t^C D_{t_1}^\alpha q_{U_1} - q_{U_1} {}_t^C D_{t_1}^\alpha q_{U_2} + \\
 & (q_{U_1})^2 + (q_{U_2})^2 \quad (51)
 \end{aligned}$$

试研究该系统的 Lie 对称性与守恒量。

由式(12)得

$$\begin{aligned}
 {}_t^{RL}D_{t_2}^\alpha q_{U_2} &= -2q_{U_1} + {}_t^C D_{t_1}^\alpha q_{U_2} \\
 {}_t^{RL}D_{t_2}^\alpha q_{U_1} &= 2q_{U_2} + {}_t^C D_{t_1}^\alpha q_{U_1} \quad (52)
 \end{aligned}$$

由式(13)和式(14)得系统的广义动量和 Hamilton 量

$$p_{U_1} = \frac{\partial L_U}{\partial {}_t^C D_{t_1}^\alpha q_{U_1}} = q_{U_2}, p_{U_2} = \frac{\partial L_U}{\partial {}_t^C D_{t_1}^\alpha q_{U_2}} = -q_{U_1} \quad (53)$$

$$H_U = -(q_{U_1})^2 - (q_{U_2})^2 \quad (54)$$

由 $\det[H_{U_{ij}}] = 0$, 可得 Lagrange 函数是奇异的,故由式(15)得到两个约束^[32]

$$\phi_{U_1} = p_{U_1} - q_{U_2} = 0, \phi_{U_2} = p_{U_2} + q_{U_1} = 0 \quad (55)$$

并且由约束的相容性条件式可得 Lagrange 乘子^[32],

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -2q_{U_1} \dot{q}_{U_2} + 2\lambda_{U_2} \dot{q}_{U_2} - \dot{p}_{U_1} {}_t^C D_{t_1}^\alpha q_{U_2} - \\
 & \dot{q}_{U_2} {}_t^{RL}D_{t_2}^\alpha p_{U_1} = 0 \\
 & 2\dot{q}_{U_1} q_{U_2} + 2\lambda_{U_1} \dot{q}_{U_1} + \dot{p}_{U_2} {}_t^C D_{t_1}^\alpha q_{U_1} + \\
 & \dot{q}_{U_1} {}_t^{RL}D_{t_2}^\alpha p_{U_2} = 0 \quad (56)
 \end{aligned}$$

所以由式(17)可给出 Caputo 分数阶导数的约束 Hamilton 方程^[32]

$$\begin{aligned}
 2\dot{q}_{U_1} {}_t^C D_{t_1}^\alpha q_{U_1} &= -2\dot{q}_{U_1} q_{U_2} - \dot{p}_{U_2} {}_t^C D_{t_1}^\alpha q_{U_1} - \dot{q}_{U_1} {}_t^{RL}D_{t_2}^\alpha p_{U_2} \\
 2\dot{q}_{U_2} {}_t^C D_{t_1}^\alpha q_{U_2} &= 2q_{U_1} \dot{q}_{U_2} + \dot{p}_{U_1} {}_t^C D_{t_1}^\alpha q_{U_2} + \dot{q}_{U_2} {}_t^{RL}D_{t_2}^\alpha p_{U_1} \\
 2\dot{q}_{U_2} {}_t^{RL}D_{t_2}^\alpha p_{U_1} &= -2q_{U_1} \dot{q}_{U_2} + \dot{p}_{U_1} {}_t^C D_{t_1}^\alpha q_{U_2} + \dot{q}_{U_2} {}_t^{RL}D_{t_2}^\alpha p_{U_1} \\
 2\dot{q}_{U_1} {}_t^{RL}D_{t_2}^\alpha p_{U_2} &= -2\dot{q}_{U_1} q_{U_2} + \dot{p}_{U_2} {}_t^C D_{t_1}^\alpha q_{U_1} + \dot{q}_{U_1} {}_t^{RL}D_{t_2}^\alpha p_{U_2} \quad (57)
 \end{aligned}$$

由确定方程(33)和(34)得

$$\begin{aligned}
 {}_t^C D_{t_1}^\alpha (\xi_{U_1} - \dot{q}_{U_1} \xi_{U_0}) + \xi_{U_0} \frac{d}{dt} {}_t^C D_{t_1}^\alpha q_{U_1} - \\
 \frac{(t-t_1)^{-\alpha}}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)} \dot{q}_{U_1}(t_1) \xi_{U_0}(t_1) &= -2\xi_{U_2}, \\
 {}_t^C D_{t_1}^\alpha (\xi_{U_2} - \dot{q}_{U_2} \xi_{U_0}) + \xi_{U_0} \frac{d}{dt} {}_t^C D_{t_1}^\alpha q_{U_2} - \\
 \frac{(t-t_1)^{-\alpha}}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)} \dot{q}_{U_2}(t_1) \xi_{U_0}(t_1) &= 2\xi_{U_1}, \\
 {}_t^{RL}D_{t_2}^\alpha (\eta_{U_1} - \dot{p}_{U_1} \xi_{U_0}) + \xi_{U_0} \frac{d}{dt} {}_t^{RL}D_{t_2}^\alpha p_{U_1} - \\
 \frac{\xi_{U_0}(t_2) p_{U_1}(t_2)}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)} \frac{d}{dt} (t_2 - t)^{-\alpha} &= -2\xi_{U_1}, \\
 {}_t^{RL}D_{t_2}^\alpha (\eta_{U_2} - \dot{p}_{U_2} \xi_{U_0}) + \xi_{U_0} \frac{d}{dt} {}_t^{RL}D_{t_2}^\alpha p_{U_2} - \\
 \frac{\xi_{U_0}(t_2) p_{U_2}(t_2)}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)} \frac{d}{dt} (t_2 - t)^{-\alpha} &= -2\xi_{U_2} \quad (58)
 \end{aligned}$$

式(58)有如下解

$$\xi_{U_0} = -1, \xi_{U_1} = \xi_{U_2} = 0, \eta_{U_1} = \eta_{U_2} = 0 \quad (59)$$

由限制方程(35)式可知

$$\begin{aligned}
 X_U^{(0)}(\phi_{U_1}) &= X_U^{(0)}(p_{U_1} - q_{U_2}) = \eta_{U_1} - \xi_{U_2} = 0 \\
 X_U^{(0)}(\phi_{U_2}) &= X_U^{(0)}(p_{U_2} + q_{U_1}) = \eta_{U_2} + \xi_{U_1} = 0 \quad (60)
 \end{aligned}$$

由附加限制方程(36)式可知

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\eta_{U_1} - \xi_{U_2}) + (\dot{q}_{U_2} - \dot{p}_{U_1}) \xi_{U_0} &= 0 \\
 (\eta_{U_2} + \xi_{U_1}) - (\dot{q}_{U_1} + \dot{p}_{U_2}) \xi_{U_0} &= 0 \quad (61)
 \end{aligned}$$

生成元(59)式对应的规范函数为

$$G_U = 0 \quad (62)$$

最后,由式(38)、式(59)和式(62)得

$$I_U = \int_{t_1}^t (p_{U1} \frac{d}{d\tau} {}^C_{t_1} D_{\tau}^{\alpha} q_{U1} + p_{U2} \frac{d}{d\tau} {}^C_{t_1} D_{\tau}^{\alpha} q_{U2}) d\tau -$$

$$[p_{U1} {}^C_{t_1} D_{t_1}^{\alpha} q_{U1} + p_{U2} {}^C_{t_1} D_{t_1}^{\alpha} q_{U2} + (q_{U1})^2 + (q_{U2})^2] \quad (63)$$

易验证,无限小生成元式(59)满足条件式(60)和式(61),对应 Caputo 分数阶约束 Hamilton 系统的强 Lie 对称性,守恒量(63)式为 Caputo 分数阶约束 Hamilton 系统的强 Lie 对称性守恒量.

例 3 分数阶奇异系统的 Lagrange 函数为

$$L_U = \frac{1}{2} (q_{U1} {}^C_{t_1} D_{t_1}^{\alpha} q_{U2} - q_{U2} {}^C_{t_1} D_{t_1}^{\alpha} q_{U1}) - \alpha_2 q_{U1} + \alpha_1 q_{U2} + \beta_1 \exp(q_{U2}) - \beta_2 \exp(q_{U1}) \quad (64)$$

其中 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2$ 为常数,研究该系统 Lie 对称性与守恒量.

由式(12)得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} ({}^C_{t_1} D_{t_1}^{\alpha} q_{U2} - {}^{RL}D_{t_2}^{\alpha} q_{U2}) &= \alpha_2 + \beta_2 \exp(q_{U1}) \\ \frac{1}{2} ({}^C_{t_1} D_{t_1}^{\alpha} q_{U1} - {}^{RL}D_{t_2}^{\alpha} q_{U1}) &= \alpha_1 + \beta_1 \exp(q_{U2}) \end{aligned} \quad (65)$$

此时式(65)为 Caputo 分数阶的 Lotka 生化振子模型.

由式(13)和式(14)得系统的广义动量和 Hamilton 量

$$\begin{aligned} p_{U1} &= \frac{\partial L}{\partial {}^C_{t_1} D_{t_1}^{\alpha} q_{U1}} = -\frac{1}{2} q_{U2} \\ p_{U2} &= \frac{\partial L}{\partial {}^C_{t_1} D_{t_1}^{\alpha} q_{U2}} = \frac{1}{2} q_{U1} \\ H_U &= \alpha_2 q_{U1} - \alpha_1 q_{U2} - \beta_1 \exp(q_{U2}) + \beta_2 \exp(q_{U1}) \end{aligned} \quad (66)$$

由式(15)得到两个约束

$$\phi_{U1} = p_{U1} + \frac{1}{2} q_{U2} = 0, \phi_{U2} = p_{U2} - \frac{1}{2} q_{U1} = 0 \quad (68)$$

由约束的相容性条件可得所有的 Lagrange 乘子^[32]

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_{U1} &= \alpha_1 + \beta_1 \exp(q_{U2}) + {}^{RL}D_{t_2}^{\alpha} p_{U2} + \frac{1}{2} {}^C_{t_1} D_{t_1}^{\alpha} q_{U1} \\ \lambda_{U2} &= \alpha_2 + \beta_2 \exp(q_{U1}) - {}^{RL}D_{t_2}^{\alpha} p_{U1} + \frac{1}{2} {}^C_{t_1} D_{t_1}^{\alpha} q_{U2} \end{aligned} \quad (69)$$

所以由式(17)得到 Caputo 分数阶约束 Hamilton 方程

$${}^C_{t_1} D_{t_1}^{\alpha} q_{U1} = 2[\alpha_1 + \beta_1 \exp(q_{U2})] + 2{}^{RL}D_{t_2}^{\alpha} p_{U2},$$

$${}^C_{t_1} D_{t_1}^{\alpha} q_{U2} = 2[\alpha_2 + \beta_2 \exp(q_{U1})] - 2{}^{RL}D_{t_2}^{\alpha} p_{U1} \quad (70)$$

取生成元

$$\xi_{U0} = -1, \xi_{U1} = \xi_{U2} = 0, \eta_{U1} = \eta_{U2} = 0 \quad (71)$$

满足确定方程(33)和(34).

由限制方程(35)式得

$$\begin{aligned} X_U^{(0)}(\phi_{U1}) &= \eta_{U1} + \frac{1}{2} \xi_{U2} = 0 \\ X_U^{(0)}(\phi_{U2}) &= \eta_{U2} - \frac{1}{2} \xi_{U1} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (72)$$

由附加限制方程(36)式得

$$\begin{aligned} (\frac{1}{2} \xi_{U2} + \eta_{U1}) - (\frac{1}{2} \dot{q}_{U2} + \dot{p}_{U1}) \xi_{U0} &= 0 \\ (-\frac{1}{2} \xi_{U1} + \eta_{U2}) + (\frac{1}{2} \dot{q}_{U1} - \dot{p}_{U2}) \xi_{U0} &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (73)$$

并且生成元(71)式对应的规范函数为

$$G_U = 0 \quad (74)$$

由式(38)、式(71)和式(74)得

$$I_U = \int_{t_1}^t \left(p_{U1} \frac{d}{d\tau} {}^C_{t_1} D_{\tau}^{\alpha} q_{U1} + p_{U2} \frac{d}{d\tau} {}^C_{t_1} D_{\tau}^{\alpha} q_{U2} \right) d\tau -$$

$$[p_{U1} {}^C_{t_1} D_{t_1}^{\alpha} q_{U1} + p_{U2} {}^C_{t_1} D_{t_1}^{\alpha} q_{U2} - \alpha_2 q_{U1} + \alpha_1 q_{U2} + \beta_1 \exp(q_{U2}) - \beta_2 \exp(q_{U1})] = \text{const} \quad (75)$$

易验证,无限小生成元式(71)满足限制方程(72)和附加限制方程(73),对应 Caputo 分数阶约束 Hamilton 系统的强 Lie 对称性,守恒量(75)式为该系统的强 Lie 对称性守恒量.当 $\alpha \rightarrow 1$ 时退化为整数阶 Lotka 生化振子模型,这与文献[33]的结果一致.

5 结论

分数阶微积分得到越来越广泛的应用,将分数阶模型应用到力学系统,能够更准确的描述系统的力学与物理行为.奇异系统也一直受人关注,如自然界基本相互作用中的电磁场,引力场,杨-Mills 场,超对称,超引力,量子电动力学(QED)等理论都存在用奇异 Lagrange 量描述的系统.文章提出并研究了两个分数阶约束 Hamilton 系统的 Lie 定理.文章主要贡献在于:

一是给出两个分数阶约束 Hamilton 系统的 Lie 对称性定义和确定方程,并给出相应的限制方程以及附加限制方程,从而提出相应的弱 Lie 对称性和强 Lie 对称性的概念.主要结果:六个定义,两

个限制方程以及两个附加限制方程.

二是提出并证明了两个分数阶约束 Hamilton 系统的 Lie 对称性定理. 主要结果: 六个定理, Lie 对称性守恒量.

三是当 $\alpha \rightarrow 1$ 时, 仅含 Caputo 分数阶导数的分数阶约束 Hamilton 方程(17)、限制方程(35)、附加限制方程(36)和 Caputo 分数阶约束 Hamilton 系统的 Lie 定理(定理 4~定理 6)就退化为经典整数阶情况, 这与文献[11]的结果一致.

此外, 该系统的 Lie 对称性能否直接导致 Hojman 守恒量有待研究; 分数阶奇异系统的问题值得研究, 如分数阶奇异系统的 Mei 对称性, 时间尺度上分数阶奇异系统的对称性, 广义算子下奇异系统的对称性等.

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