

一类二阶非标准广义力学的正则变换和第一积分*

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摘要 研究带有指数 Lagrange 函数的二阶非标准广义力学的正则变换以及关于第一积分的 Poisson 理论. 首先, 建立二阶非标准广义力学的 Hamilton 原理, 导出 Euler-Lagrange 方程, 并由 Legendre 变换定义 Hamilton 函数, 建立正则方程; 其次, 建立二阶非标准广义力学的正则变换的判别条件, 并通过母函数的不同选择给出四种基本形式的正则变换; 最后, 验证二阶非标准广义力学具有 Lie 代数结构, 建立关于第一积分的 Poisson 理论. 文中通过算例演示结果之应用.

关键词 广义力学, 非标准 Lagrange 函数, 正则变换, Poisson 理论

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Canonical Transformations and First Integrals of a Class of Second-Order Non-Standard Generalized Mechanics*

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Abstract In this paper, we studied the canonical transformations of second-order non-standard generalized mechanics with exponential Lagrangians and Poisson theory on the first integrals. First, Hamilton principle of second-order nonstandard generalized mechanics is established, the Euler-Lagrange equations are derived, the Hamiltonian is defined by using Legendre transformation, and the canonical equation are established. Secondly, the discriminant conditions of canonical transformation of second-order nonstandard generalized mechanics are established, and four basic forms of canonical transformation are given by different choices of generating functions. Finally, the Lie algebraic structure of second-order non-standard generalized mechanics is verified, and Poisson theory of the first integral is established. Some examples are given to demonstrate the application of the results.

Key words generalized mechanics, non-standard Lagrangians, canonical transformation, Poisson theory

引言

非标准 Lagrange 函数的概念始于 Arnold^[1]

在其著作中提到的“非自然 Lagrange 函数”, 一般地, 既没有动能项, 也没有势能项. 非标准 Lagrange 函数在处理耗散系统^[2-5]、非线性系统^[6-8]和

量子场论^[9-11]等方面应用广泛. El-Nabulsi^[12]为处理耗散和非线性动力学问题,引进了两种形式的非标准 Lagrange 函数的作用量,导出了其 Euler-Lagrange 方程. Dimitrijevic^[13]利用非标准 Lagrange 函数研究了现代宇宙学模型的运动微分方程; El-Nabulsi 研究了非标准 Lagrange 函数在 Friedmann-Robertson-Walker 时空中的应用^[14]. 最近,非标准 Lagrange 函数被用于研究非线性动力学的对称性与守恒量^[15-20].

广义经典力学是动力学系统的 Lagrange 函数含广义坐标对时间的高阶导数. 广义力学在物理学、数学等方面均有许多重要应用. 在物理学方面,研究了如带二阶导数的电磁理论和场论^[21,22]; 在数学方面,文献[23]用现代几何方法系统地描述了广义经典力学和场论. 在工程中研究确定梁弯曲形状时,可将问题化为求梁的总位能的极小值,此时 Lagrange 函数中含有二阶导数. 关于广义力学的理论研究已经取得了许多成果^[24-31]. 2015年,El-Nabulsi^[32]研究了带有二阶和三阶导数的指数 Lagrange 函数的广义动力学及其 Hamilton 方程. 本文研究基于指数 Lagrange 函数的二阶非标准广义力学的正则变换,并进而研究其第一积分的 Poisson 理论.

1 带有指数 Lagrange 函数的二阶非标准广义力学

研究由 n 个广义坐标 $q_s (s=1,2,\dots,n)$ 确定位形的广义力学系统,设 Lagrange 函数含二阶导数,即 $L=L(t,q_s,\dot{q}_s,\ddot{q}_s)$,则带有指数 Lagrange 函数的作用量为

$$S_E = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \exp[L(t,q_s,\dot{q}_s,\ddot{q}_s)] dt \quad (1)$$

相应地,二阶非标准广义力学的 Hamilton 原理可表示为

$$\delta S_E = 0 \quad (2)$$

并满足边界条件

$$\delta q_s |_{t=t_1} = \delta q_s |_{t=t_2} = 0, \delta \dot{q}_s |_{t=t_1} = \delta \dot{q}_s |_{t=t_2} = 0 \quad (3)$$

且变分运算与微分运算可交换,即 $d\delta = \delta d$.

由原理(2),并利用式(3),我们得

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left[\exp L \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\exp L \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \right) + \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \left(\exp L \frac{\partial L}{\partial \ddot{q}_s} \right) \right] \times \delta q_s dt = 0 \quad (4)$$

由 $\delta q_s (s=1,2,\dots,n)$ 的相互独立性和 $[t_1, t_2]$ 的任意性,从式(4),我们可以得到

$$\exp L \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\exp L \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \right) + \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \left(\exp L \frac{\partial L}{\partial \ddot{q}_s} \right) = 0 \quad (5)$$

这是带有指数 Lagrange 函数的二阶非标准广义力学的 Euler-Lagrange 方程.

令 $q_s^{(0)} = q_s, q_s^{(1)} = \dot{q}_s$, 引入广义动量

$$\begin{aligned} p_s^{(0)} &= \exp(L) \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s^{(0)}} - \frac{d}{dt} \left[\exp(L) \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s^{(1)}} \right], \\ p_s^{(1)} &= \exp(L) \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s^{(1)}} \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

利用 Legendre 变换,可将 Hamilton 函数定义为

$$H = p_s^{(0)} \dot{q}_s^{(0)} + p_s^{(1)} \dot{q}_s^{(1)} - \exp(L) \quad (7)$$

其中 $H = H(t, q_s^{(0)}, q_s^{(1)}, p_s^{(0)}, p_s^{(1)})$. 若已知 L , 则可从式(6)中解出 $\dot{q}_s^{(0)}, \dot{q}_s^{(1)}$ 并代入式(7), 即可得 H .

由方程(5)和方程(7), 易导出

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{q}_s^{(0)} &= \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_s^{(0)}}, \dot{q}_s^{(1)} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_s^{(1)}}, \\ \dot{p}_s^{(0)} &= -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_s^{(0)}}, \dot{p}_s^{(1)} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_s^{(1)}} (s=1,2,\dots,n) \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

这是带有指数 Lagrange 函数的二阶非标准广义力学的 Hamilton 正则方程.

算例 1 设带有指数 Lagrange 函数的二阶非标准广义力学系统的作用量为

$$S_E = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \exp(\ddot{q}_1) dt \quad (9)$$

令 $q_1^{(0)} = q_1, q_1^{(1)} = \dot{q}_1$. 则 $L = \dot{q}_1^{(1)}$, 由式(6), 广义动量为

$$p_1^{(0)} = -\exp \dot{q}_1^{(1)} \frac{d}{dt} \dot{q}_1^{(1)}, p_1^{(1)} = \exp \dot{q}_1^{(1)} \quad (10)$$

由式(7), Hamilton 函数为

$$H = p_1^{(0)} q_1^{(1)} + p_1^{(1)} \ln p_1^{(1)} - p_1^{(1)} \quad (11)$$

由式(8), Hamilton 正则方程为

$$\dot{q}_1^{(0)} = q_1^{(1)}, \dot{q}_1^{(1)} = \ln p_1^{(1)}, \dot{p}_1^{(0)} = 0, \dot{p}_1^{(1)} = p_1^{(0)} \quad (12)$$

由式(12)可得

$$\begin{aligned} p_1^{(0)} &= c_1, p_1^{(1)} = c_1 t + c_2, \\ q_1^{(1)} &= \frac{1}{c_1} [(c_1 t + c_2) \ln(c_1 t + c_2)] - t + c_3, \\ q_1^{(0)} &= \frac{1}{2(c_1)^2} [(c_1 t + c_2)^2 \ln(c_1 t + c_2)] - \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{4(c_1)^2}(c_1 t + c_2)^2 + c_3 t + c_4 - \frac{1}{2}t^2 \quad (13)$$

式(13)即为系统的运动方程.

2 二阶非标准广义力学的正则变换

研究由变量 $q_s^{(0)}, q_s^{(1)}, p_s^{(0)}, p_s^{(1)}$ 向新变量 $Q_s^{(0)}, Q_s^{(1)}, P_s^{(0)}, P_s^{(1)}$ 的变换. 设变换后的 Hamilton 函数为 $K(t, Q_s^{(0)}, Q_s^{(1)}, P_s^{(0)}, P_s^{(1)})$. 如果新旧变量有以下方程同时成立, 即

$$\delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (p_s^{(0)} \dot{q}_s^{(0)} + p_s^{(1)} \dot{q}_s^{(1)} - H) dt = 0 \quad (14)$$

$$\delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (P_s^{(0)} \dot{Q}_s^{(0)} + P_s^{(1)} \dot{Q}_s^{(1)} - K) dt = 0 \quad (15)$$

则变换是正则的. 由方程(14)和方程(15), 易知被积函数之间满足式

$$p_s^{(0)} \dot{q}_s^{(0)} + p_s^{(1)} \dot{q}_s^{(1)} - H - P_s^{(0)} \dot{Q}_s^{(0)} - P_s^{(1)} \dot{Q}_s^{(1)} + K = \frac{dF}{dt} \quad (16)$$

其中 F 是关于新旧变量和时间的任意可微函数, 称为母函数或生成函数. 由于

$$\delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{dF}{dt} dt = \delta [F(t_2) - F(t_1)] = 0 \quad (17)$$

因此式(16)成立. 式(16)可写为

$$p_s^{(0)} dq_s^{(0)} + p_s^{(1)} dq_s^{(1)} - P_s^{(0)} dQ_s^{(0)} - P_s^{(1)} dQ_s^{(1)} + (K - H) dt = dF \quad (18)$$

式(18)是正则变换的判别条件. 由于新旧变量共有 $8n$ 个, 它们之间由 $4n$ 个变换方程相联系, 因此函数 F 可选择为其中 $4n$ 个独立变量的函数. 根据独立变量的不同选择可形成不同形式的正则变换. 如, 选择母函数为

$$F = F_1(t, q_s^{(0)}, q_s^{(1)}, Q_s^{(0)}, Q_s^{(1)}) \quad (19)$$

则有

$$dF = \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial q_s^{(0)}} dq_s^{(0)} + \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial q_s^{(1)}} dq_s^{(1)} + \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial Q_s^{(0)}} dQ_s^{(0)} + \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial Q_s^{(1)}} dQ_s^{(1)} + \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial t} dt \quad (20)$$

将式(20)代入式(18), 比较各项的系数, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} p_s^{(0)} &= \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial q_s^{(0)}}, p_s^{(1)} = \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial q_s^{(1)}}, \\ P_s^{(0)} &= -\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial Q_s^{(0)}}, P_s^{(1)} = -\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial Q_s^{(1)}}, \\ K &= H + \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial t} \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

式(21)中前四组方程给出了新旧变量之间的变换

关系, 最后一个方程给出新旧 Hamilton 函数之间的关系.

母函数对于建立具体的正则变换起着关键作用. 在最简单的情况下, 母函数可由如下四种基本形式:

$$F = F_2(t, p_s^{(0)}, p_s^{(1)}, Q_s^{(0)}, Q_s^{(1)}) \quad (22)$$

$$F = F_3(t, q_s^{(0)}, q_s^{(1)}, P_s^{(0)}, P_s^{(1)}) \quad (23)$$

$$F = F_4(t, p_s^{(0)}, p_s^{(1)}, P_s^{(0)}, P_s^{(1)}) \quad (24)$$

以及式(19). 以下逐一讨论.

第一种形式的母函数 F_1 , 参见式(19), 其变换参见公式(21).

第二种形式的母函数 F_2 , 根据 Legendre 变换

$$\begin{aligned} F_2(t, p_s^{(0)}, p_s^{(1)}, Q_s^{(0)}, Q_s^{(1)}) \\ = F_1(t, q_s^{(0)}, q_s^{(1)}, Q_s^{(0)}, Q_s^{(1)}) - p_s^{(0)} q_s^{(0)} - p_s^{(1)} q_s^{(1)} \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

将式(25)代入式(18), 比较各项的系数, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} q_s^{(0)} &= -\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial p_s^{(0)}}, q_s^{(1)} = -\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial p_s^{(1)}}, \\ P_s^{(0)} &= -\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial Q_s^{(0)}}, P_s^{(1)} = -\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial Q_s^{(1)}}, \\ K &= H + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial t} \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

第三种形式的母函数 F_3 , 有

$$\begin{aligned} F_3(t, q_s^{(0)}, q_s^{(1)}, P_s^{(0)}, P_s^{(1)}) \\ = F_1(t, q_s^{(0)}, q_s^{(1)}, Q_s^{(0)}, Q_s^{(1)}) + P_s^{(0)} Q_s^{(0)} + P_s^{(1)} Q_s^{(1)} \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

将式(27)代入式(18), 比较各项的系数, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} p_s^{(0)} &= \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial q_s^{(0)}}, p_s^{(1)} = \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial q_s^{(1)}}, \\ Q_s^{(0)} &= \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial P_s^{(0)}}, Q_s^{(1)} = \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial P_s^{(1)}}, \\ K &= H + \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial t} \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

第四种形式的母函数 F_4 , 有

$$\begin{aligned} F_4(t, q_s^{(0)}, q_s^{(1)}, P_s^{(0)}, P_s^{(1)}) \\ = F_1(t, q_s^{(0)}, q_s^{(1)}, Q_s^{(0)}, Q_s^{(1)}) - p_s^{(0)} q_s^{(0)} - p_s^{(1)} q_s^{(1)} + P_s^{(0)} Q_s^{(0)} + P_s^{(1)} Q_s^{(1)} \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

将式(29)代入式(18), 比较各项的系数, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} q_s^{(0)} &= -\frac{\partial F_4}{\partial p_s^{(0)}}, q_s^{(1)} = -\frac{\partial F_4}{\partial p_s^{(1)}}, \\ Q_s^{(0)} &= \frac{\partial F_4}{\partial P_s^{(0)}}, Q_s^{(1)} = \frac{\partial F_4}{\partial P_s^{(1)}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$K = H + \frac{\partial F_4}{\partial t} \quad (30)$$

算例2 已知 $K = H$, 证明变换方程

$$\begin{aligned} Q_1^{(0)} &= \sqrt{2q_1^{(0)}} \cos p_1^{(0)}, Q_1^{(1)} = \sqrt{2q_1^{(1)}} \cos p_1^{(1)}, \\ P_1^{(0)} &= \sqrt{2q_1^{(0)}} \sin p_1^{(0)}, P_1^{(1)} = \sqrt{2q_1^{(1)}} \sin p_1^{(1)} \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

为正则变换, 并求其母函数.

由变换方程中不显含时间 t , 则其正则变换条件为

$$\begin{aligned} p_1^{(0)} dq_1^{(0)} + p_1^{(1)} dq_1^{(1)} - P_1^{(0)} dQ_1^{(0)} - P_1^{(1)} dQ_1^{(1)} \\ = dF \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

对式(32)中的第一个和第二个方程 $Q_1^{(0)}, Q_1^{(1)}$ 分别求微分, 得

$$\begin{aligned} dQ_1^{(0)} &= d(\sqrt{2q_1^{(0)}} \cos p_1^{(0)}) \\ &= -\sqrt{2q_1^{(0)}} \sin p_1^{(0)} dp_1^{(0)} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{q_1^{(0)}}} \cos p_1^{(0)} dq_1^{(0)} \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

$$\begin{aligned} dQ_1^{(1)} &= d(\sqrt{2q_1^{(1)}} \cos p_1^{(1)}) \\ &= -\sqrt{2q_1^{(1)}} \sin p_1^{(1)} dp_1^{(1)} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{q_1^{(1)}}} \cos p_1^{(1)} dq_1^{(1)} \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

将式(33)和式(34)代入式(32), 得

$$\begin{aligned} p_1^{(0)} dq_1^{(0)} + p_1^{(1)} dq_1^{(1)} - P_1^{(0)} dQ_1^{(0)} - P_1^{(1)} dQ_1^{(1)} \\ = (p_1^{(0)} - \sin p_1^{(0)} \cos p_1^{(0)}) dq_1^{(0)} + (p_1^{(1)} - \\ \sin p_1^{(1)} \cos p_1^{(1)}) dq_1^{(1)} + 2q_1^{(0)} \sin^2 p_1^{(0)} dp_1^{(0)} + \\ 2q_1^{(1)} \sin^2 p_1^{(1)} dp_1^{(1)} \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

又因为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial p_1^{(0)}} (p_1^{(0)} - \sin p_1^{(0)} \cos p_1^{(0)}) \\ = 1 - \cos^2 p_1^{(0)} + \sin^2 p_1^{(0)} = 2\sin^2 p_1^{(0)} \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial p_1^{(1)}} (p_1^{(1)} - \sin p_1^{(1)} \cos p_1^{(1)}) \\ = 1 - \cos^2 p_1^{(1)} + \sin^2 p_1^{(1)} = 2\sin^2 p_1^{(1)} \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_1^{(0)}} (2q_1^{(0)} \sin^2 p_1^{(0)}) &= 2\sin^2 p_1^{(0)}, \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial q_1^{(1)}} (2q_1^{(1)} \sin^2 p_1^{(1)}) &= 2\sin^2 p_1^{(1)}. \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

故存在某函数 $F(t, p_1^{(0)}, p_1^{(1)}, q_1^{(0)}, q_1^{(1)})$, 使得式(35)为函数 F 的全微分, 即条件(32)成立, 因此该变换为正则变换.

令

$$(p_1^{(0)} - \sin p_1^{(0)} \cos p_1^{(0)}) dq_1^{(0)} + (p_1^{(1)} -$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin p_1^{(1)} \cos p_1^{(1)}) dq_1^{(1)} + 2q_1^{(0)} \sin^2 p_1^{(0)} dp_1^{(0)} + \\ 2q_1^{(1)} \sin^2 p_1^{(1)} dp_1^{(1)} = dF \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial F}{\partial q_1^{(0)}} &= p_1^{(0)} - \sin p_1^{(0)} \cos p_1^{(0)}, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial q_1^{(1)}} &= p_1^{(1)} - \sin p_1^{(1)} \cos p_1^{(1)}, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial p_1^{(0)}} &= 2q_1^{(0)} \sin^2 p_1^{(0)}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial p_1^{(1)}} = 2q_1^{(1)} \sin^2 p_1^{(1)} \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

由式(40)得

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \int (p_1^{(0)} - \sin p_1^{(0)} \cos p_1^{(0)}) dq_1^{(0)} + \int (p_1^{(1)} - \\ &\sin p_1^{(1)} \cos p_1^{(1)}) dq_1^{(1)} + f_0(p_1^{(0)}) + f_1(p_1^{(1)}) \\ &= (p_1^{(0)} q_1^{(0)} - q_1^{(0)} \sin p_1^{(0)} \cos p_1^{(0)}) + (p_1^{(1)} q_1^{(1)} - \\ &q_1^{(1)} \sin p_1^{(1)} \cos p_1^{(1)}) + f_0(p_1^{(0)}) + f_1(p_1^{(1)}) \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

将式(41)分别对 $p_1^{(0)}, p_1^{(1)}$ 求偏微分, 并根据式(40), 得

$$2q_1^{(1)} \sin^2 p_1^{(1)} + \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial p_1^{(1)}} = 2q_1^{(1)} \sin^2 p_1^{(1)} \quad (42)$$

$$2q_1^{(0)} \sin^2 p_1^{(0)} + \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial p_1^{(0)}} = 2q_1^{(0)} \sin^2 p_1^{(0)} \quad (43)$$

因此 $f_0(p_1^{(0)}) = c_0, f_1(p_1^{(1)}) = c_1$, 其中 c_0, c_1 为常数. 于是母函数可取为

$$\begin{aligned} F(t, q_1^{(0)}, q_1^{(1)}, p_1^{(0)}, p_1^{(1)}) \\ = p_1^{(0)} q_1^{(0)} + p_1^{(1)} q_1^{(1)} - q_1^{(0)} \sin p_1^{(0)} \cos p_1^{(0)} - \\ q_1^{(1)} \sin p_1^{(1)} \cos p_1^{(1)} \end{aligned} \quad (44)$$

由式(31)的前两个方程 $Q_1^{(0)}$ 和 $Q_1^{(1)}$, 得

$$p_1^{(0)} = \arccos \frac{Q_1^{(0)}}{\sqrt{2q_1^{(0)}}}, p_1^{(1)} = \arccos \frac{Q_1^{(1)}}{\sqrt{2q_1^{(1)}}} \quad (45)$$

代入式(45), 得

$$\begin{aligned} F(t, q_1^{(0)}, q_1^{(1)}, Q_1^{(0)}, Q_1^{(1)}) \\ = q_1^{(0)} \arccos \frac{Q_1^{(0)}}{\sqrt{2q_1^{(0)}}} + q_1^{(1)} \arccos \frac{Q_1^{(1)}}{\sqrt{2q_1^{(1)}}} - \\ \frac{Q_1^{(0)}}{2} \sqrt{2q_1^{(0)} - (Q_1^{(0)})^2} - \frac{Q_1^{(1)}}{2} \sqrt{2q_1^{(1)} - (Q_1^{(1)})^2} \end{aligned} \quad (46)$$

3 二阶非标准广义力学第一积分 Poisson 理论

令

$$\begin{aligned} a^1 = q_1^{(0)}, \dots, a^n = q_n^{(0)}; a^{n+1} = p_1^{(0)}, \dots, a^{2n} = p_n^{(0)}; \\ a^{2n+1} = q_1^{(1)}, \dots, a^{3n} = q_n^{(1)}; a^{3n+1} = p_1^{(1)}, \dots, a^{4n} = p_n^{(1)} \end{aligned} \quad (47)$$

则方程(8)可表示为逆变代数形式

$$\dot{a}^\mu = \omega^{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial H}{\partial a^\nu} \quad (\mu, \nu = 1, 2, \dots, 4n) \quad (48)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} (\omega^{\mu\nu}) &= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{M}_0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{M}_1 \end{bmatrix}_{4n \times 4n}, \\ \mathbf{M}_i &= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0}_{n \times n} & \mathbf{I}_{n \times n} \\ -\mathbf{I}_{n \times n} & \mathbf{0}_{n \times n} \end{bmatrix} \quad (i=0, 1). \end{aligned} \quad (49)$$

将某函数 $A(a)$ 按方程(48)对时间求 t 导, 定义一个积

$$\dot{A}(a) = \frac{\partial A}{\partial a^\mu} \omega^{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial H}{\partial a^\nu} = A^\circ H \quad (50)$$

易验证, 积(50)满足左分配律、右分配律和标律, 同时也满足反对称性和 Jacobi 恒等式, 则可得

定理 1 带有指数 Lagrange 函数的二阶非标准广义力学系统(48)具有 Lie 代数结构.

由于二阶非标准广义力学系统具有 Lie 代数结构, 因此可建立其关于第一积分的 Poisson 理论.

定理 2 $I(t, a^\mu) = \text{const}$ 是系统(48)的第一积分的充要条件是

$$\frac{\partial I}{\partial t} + I \circ H = 0 \quad (51)$$

条件(51)称为带有指数 Lagrange 函数的二阶非标准广义力学的广义 Poisson 条件.

定理 3 如果带有指数 Lagrange 函数的二阶非标准广义力学系统(48)的 Hamilton 函数 $H = p_s^{(0)} \dot{q}_s^{(0)} + p_s^{(0)} \dot{q}_s^{(0)} - \exp(L)$ 不显含时间 t , 则它是该系统的第一积分.

定理 4 如果 $I_1(t, a^\mu)$ 和 $I_2(t, a^\mu)$ 是带有指数 Lagrange 函数的二阶非标准广义力学系统(48)的不处于相互内旋的两个第一积分, 则 $I_3 = I_1 \circ I_2$ 也是该系统的第一积分.

定理 5 如果带有指数 Lagrange 函数的二阶非标准广义力学系统(48)有包含时间 t 的第一积分 $I(t, a^\mu)$, 而 Hamilton 函数 $H = p_s^{(0)} \dot{q}_s^{(0)} + p_s^{(0)} \dot{q}_s^{(0)} - \exp(L)$ 不显含时间 t , 则 $\frac{\partial I}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial^2 I}{\partial t^2}, \dots$ 都是该系统的第一积分.

定理 6 如果带有指数 Lagrange 函数的二阶非标准广义力学系统(48)有包含变量 a^ρ 的第一积分 $I(t, a^\mu)$, 而 Hamilton 函数 $H = p_s^{(0)} \dot{q}_s^{(0)} +$

$p_s^{(0)} \dot{q}_s^{(0)} - \exp(L)$ 不显含变量 a^ρ , 则 $\frac{\partial I}{\partial a^\rho}, \frac{\partial^2 I}{\partial a^\rho}, \dots$ 都是该系统的第一积分.

算例 3 试研究二阶非标准广义力学系统(9)的第一积分.

令 $a^1 = q_1^{(0)}, a^2 = p_1^{(0)}, a^3 = q_1^{(1)}, a^4 = p_1^{(1)}$, 则式(11)可表示为

$$H = a^2 a^3 + a^4 \ln a^4 - a^4 \quad (52)$$

方程具有 Lie 代数结构.

因为式(52)的 Hamilton 函数不显含时间 t , 所以式(52)为系统(9)的第一积分.

根据 Poisson 条件(51), 我们可以验证

$$I_1 = a^2 t - a^4 = c_1 \quad (53)$$

$$I_2 = a^4 (\ln a^4 - 1) + a^2 a^3 = c_2 \quad (54)$$

为系统的第一积分.

由式(53), 根据定理 5 可得

$$\frac{\partial I_1}{\partial t} = a^2 = c_3 \quad (55)$$

也是系统的第一积分.

算例 4 已知二阶非标准广义力学系统的作用量为

$$S_E = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \exp(\dot{q}_1 + \ddot{q}_1) dt \quad (56)$$

试利用 Poisson 理论, 研究系统的第一积分.

令 $\dot{q}_1 = q_1^{(1)}, \ddot{q}_1 = \dot{q}_1^{(1)}$ 由式(5), 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & - \frac{d}{dt} [\exp(q_1^{(1)} + \dot{q}_1^{(1)})] + \frac{d^2}{dt^2} [\exp(q_1^{(1)} + \dot{q}_1^{(1)})] \\ & = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (57)$$

式(57)是所论二阶非标准广义力学的 Euler-Lagrange 方程.

引入广义动量和 Hamilton 函数

$$p_1^{(0)} = \exp(q_1^{(1)} + \dot{q}_1^{(1)}) - \frac{d}{dt} (q_1^{(1)} + \dot{q}_1^{(1)}),$$

$$p_1^{(1)} = \exp(q_1^{(1)} + \dot{q}_1^{(1)}). \quad (58)$$

$$H = p_1^{(0)} q_1^{(1)} + p_1^{(1)} \ln p_1^{(1)} - p_1^{(1)} q_1^{(1)} - p_1^{(1)} \quad (59)$$

方程(8)给出

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{q}_1^{(0)} &= q_1^{(1)}, \dot{q}_1^{(1)} = \ln p_1^{(1)} + q_1^{(1)}, \\ \dot{p}_1^{(0)} &= 0, \dot{p}_1^{(1)} = -p_1^{(0)} - p_1^{(1)}. \end{aligned} \quad (60)$$

令 $a^1 = q_1^{(0)}, a^2 = p_1^{(0)}, a^3 = q_1^{(1)}, a^4 = p_1^{(1)}$, 则式(59)可表示为

$$H = a^2 a^3 + a^4 \ln a^4 - a^4 a^3 - a^3 \quad (61)$$

方程具有 Lie 代数结构.

因为式(55)不显含时间 t , 所以式(61)是系统的第一积分.

根据 Poisson 条件(51), 容易验证

$$I_1 = (a^2 - a^4 - 1)e^{-t} = c_1 \quad (62)$$

为系统的第一积分.

因为积分(62)显含时间 t , 而 Hamilton 函数(61)不显含时间 t , 由定理 6, 得

$$I_2 = \frac{\partial I_1}{\partial t} = (a^4 + 1 + a^2)e^{-t} = c_2 \quad (63)$$

也是系统的第一积分.

4 结论

本文构建了带有指数 Lagrange 函数的二阶非标准广义力学系统的正则变换和 Poisson 理论. 建立了带有指数 Lagrange 函数的二阶广义力学系统的 Hamilton 原理和 Euler-Lagrange 方程, 并导出其 Hamilton 正则方程; 建立了二阶非标准广义力学的正则变换的判定条件, 并给出了四种基本形式的正则变换; 验证了带有指数 Lagrange 函数的二阶非标准广义力学系统具有 Lie 代数结构, 并建立了 Poisson 理论. 文中给出若干算例以说明结果的应用. 文章可推广至更一般的任意阶广义力学和广义非完整力学.

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