

Kähler流形上的Lagrange向量场

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摘 要

本文中, 我们讨论 Kähler 流形上的 Lagrange 向量场, 并用它来描述和解决 Kähler 流形上的 Newton 力学和 Lagrange 力学中的一些问题。

关键词 Kähler 流形 切丛及余切丛 纤维 联络 张量积 外积 外微分 绝对微分 辛形式 Lagrange 形式 Hamilton 向量场 Lagrange 向量场 动力群 无穷小生成元

一、引 论

Riemann 流形上的 Lagrange 向量场已知, 它可用来描述和解决 Riemann 流形上一些实的力学问题 (见[1]) 现在, 我们用数学语言和方法来描述和解决 Kähler 流形上这些复的力学问题。有关微分几何和复流形的知识, 请阅读 S. S. Chern^[2]、Tanjiro Okubd^[3]、R. O. Wells, Jr^[4]、和 Kunihiko Kodaira^[5]。

设 M^n 是具有联络 D 的 n -维 Kähler 流形, 在局部坐标系 $(U; z^j)$ 下,

$$\text{度量} \quad h = h_{j\bar{k}} dz^j \otimes d\bar{z}^k \quad (1.1)$$

$$\text{Kähler 形式} \quad \Omega = \frac{i}{2} h_{j\bar{k}} dz^j \wedge d\bar{z}^k \quad (1.2)$$

其中 \otimes 张量积, \wedge 外积, $z^j = x^j + iy^j, \bar{z}^j = x^j - iy^j$. TM, T^*M 是 M^n 的切丛及余切丛. 同样, $T(TM), T^*(TM)$ 及 $T(T^*M), T^*(T^*M)$ 分别是 TM 及 T^*M 的切丛与余切丛. $\{\partial/\partial z^j, \partial/\partial \bar{z}^j\}; \cdot_1$ 是 TM 在坐标领域 $U \subset M^n$ 上的标架场 $\{dz^j, d\bar{z}^j\}; \cdot_1$ 是 TM 在 U 上的标架场。

顺便, $\mathcal{X}(M)$ 是 TM 的所有截面—— M^n 的向量场的空间. $\mathcal{X}^*(M) = \mathcal{F}'(M)$ 是 T^*M 的所有截面—— M^n 的 1-形式场的空间. $\forall v \in \mathcal{X}(M), \omega \in \mathcal{F}'(M)$

$$v = z^j \partial/\partial z^j + \bar{z}^j \partial/\partial \bar{z}^j, \omega = p_j dz^j + \bar{p}_j d\bar{z}^j \quad (\text{在 } U \text{ 上}) \quad (1.3)$$

$(z^j, \bar{z}^j), (p_j, \bar{p}_j)$ 是 TM 及 T^*M 在每一点 $p \in U$ 的纤维关于标架场的坐标. 易证

$$\theta = \omega \in \mathcal{F}'(T^*M) \quad (1.4)$$

(即 T^*M 上的 1-形式 θ 等于 M^n 上的 1-形式 ω), 那么 T^*M 的 1-形式 θ 的外微分

$$\tilde{\Omega} = -d\theta = dz^j \wedge dp_j + d\bar{z}^j \wedge d\bar{p}_j \in \mathcal{F}^2(T^*M) \quad (\text{在 } U \text{ 上}) \quad (1.5)$$

并称 $\tilde{\Omega}$ 为 T^*M 的基本 2-形式或辛形式. 由度量 h 决定的映射 $b: TM \rightarrow T^*M$ 是 TM 与 T^*M 间的丛同构且

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$$\begin{aligned} v^b &= \dot{z}^j \partial / \partial z^{j^b} + \dot{\bar{z}}^j \partial / \partial \bar{z}^{j^b} = \frac{1}{2} h_{j\bar{k}} \dot{z}^j d\bar{z}^k + \frac{1}{2} h_{k\bar{j}} \dot{\bar{z}}^j dz^k \\ &= p_{\bar{k}} d\bar{z}^k + p_k dz^k = \omega = \mathcal{L}(v) \end{aligned} \quad (1.6)$$

得到丛同构映射 $\mathcal{L}: TM \rightarrow T^*M$

$$\mathcal{L}: (z^j, \bar{z}^j, \dot{z}^j, \dot{\bar{z}}^j) \mapsto (z^k, \bar{z}^k, p_k, p_{\bar{k}}) \quad (1.7)$$

$$\text{其中 (纤维坐标变换) } p_k = \frac{1}{2} h_{k\bar{j}} \dot{\bar{z}}^j, \quad p_{\bar{k}} = \frac{1}{2} h_{j\bar{k}} \dot{z}^j \quad (1.8)$$

因此, $\omega(v) = \langle v^b, v \rangle = \langle \mathcal{L}(v), v \rangle$

$$= \frac{1}{2} h_{i\bar{i}} \dot{z}^i \dot{\bar{z}}^i + \frac{1}{2} h_{k\bar{j}} \dot{\bar{z}}^j \dot{z}^k = p_k \dot{z}^k + p_{\bar{k}} \dot{\bar{z}}^k = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{z}^k} \dot{z}^k + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\bar{z}}^k} \dot{\bar{z}}^k \quad (1.9)$$

其中 $L = \frac{1}{2} h_{i\bar{i}} \dot{z}^i \dot{\bar{z}}^i$ 是动能. 若 $U = U(z^j, \bar{z}^j)$ 是势能,

$$\text{命} \quad L = T - U = \frac{1}{2} h_{j\bar{k}} \dot{z}^j \dot{\bar{z}}^k - U \quad (1.10)$$

$$\text{则} \quad E = \omega(v) - L = T + U = \frac{1}{2} h_{i\bar{i}} \dot{z}^i \dot{\bar{z}}^i + U \quad (1.11)$$

称为运动质点或系统的总机械能, 且

$$H(z^k, \bar{z}^k, p_k, p_{\bar{k}}) = E \circ \mathcal{L}^{-1}(z^k, \bar{z}^k, p_k, p_{\bar{k}}) = 2h^{\bar{k}j} p_j p_{\bar{k}} + U(z^i, \bar{z}^i) \quad (1.12)$$

称 Hamilton 函数, 它是总机械能在 TM 中的表达.

且由 (2.11)、(2.12) $H = E \circ \mathcal{L}^{-1} = \omega(\mathcal{L}^{-1}(\omega)) - L \circ \mathcal{L}(\omega)$

$$H = \mathcal{L}_* E, \quad E = \mathcal{L}^* H \quad (1.13)$$

它表达了能量函数 E , Hamilton 函数 H 及 Lagrange 函数 L 的关系.

由 2-形式 $\Omega \in \mathcal{F}^2(M)$ 或 $\tilde{\Omega} \in \mathcal{F}^2(T^*M)$, 一旦知道 Hamilton 函数 $H \in C^k(M, C)$ 或 $\in C^k(T^*M, C)$. 我们便可导出质点或系统的运动状态或规律. 同样, 一旦知道 Lagrange 函数 $L \in C^k(TM, C)$. 我们也可以导出质点或系统的运动状态或规律.

问题 知道总能量 E , 我们能否导出具有此能量 E 的质点或系统的运动状态或规律? 或者把质点或系统运动的 Newton 方程或 Lagrange 方程变成另一种形式? 这是本文的目的.

二、Kähler 流形上的 Lagrange 形式与向量场

我们仅讨论 Kähler 流形上复的情形. 因为按照我们的观点, Riemann 流形上实的情形仅是特殊情形. 现着手如下.

一般, 通过 (1.7),

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}^* d p_k &= d p_k \circ \mathcal{L} = \frac{\partial p_k}{\partial z^i} dz^i + \frac{\partial p_k}{\partial \bar{z}^i} d\bar{z}^i + \frac{\partial p_k}{\partial \dot{z}^i} d\dot{z}^i + \frac{\partial p_k}{\partial \dot{\bar{z}}^i} d\dot{\bar{z}}^i \\ \mathcal{L}^* d p_{\bar{k}} &= d p_{\bar{k}} \circ \mathcal{L} = \frac{\partial p_{\bar{k}}}{\partial z^i} dz^i + \frac{\partial p_{\bar{k}}}{\partial \bar{z}^i} d\bar{z}^i + \frac{\partial p_{\bar{k}}}{\partial \dot{z}^i} d\dot{z}^i + \frac{\partial p_{\bar{k}}}{\partial \dot{\bar{z}}^i} d\dot{\bar{z}}^i \end{aligned} \quad (2.1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{命} \quad b_{k\bar{i}} &= \partial p_k / \partial z^i, \quad b_{k\bar{i}} = \partial p_k / \partial \bar{z}^i, \quad b_{\bar{k}i} = \partial p_{\bar{k}} / \partial z^i, \quad b_{\bar{k}i} = \partial p_{\bar{k}} / \partial \bar{z}^i \\ a_{ki} &= \partial p_k / \partial \dot{z}^i, \quad a_{k\bar{i}} = \partial p_k / \partial \dot{\bar{z}}^i, \quad a_{\bar{k}i} = \partial p_{\bar{k}} / \partial \dot{z}^i, \quad a_{\bar{k}\bar{i}} = \partial p_{\bar{k}} / \partial \dot{\bar{z}}^i \end{aligned}$$

又 $\mathcal{L}^*dz^k = dz^k \circ \mathcal{L} = dz^k, \mathcal{L}^*d\bar{z}^k = d\bar{z}^k \circ \mathcal{L} = d\bar{z}^k$ (2.2)

因此 $\mathcal{L}^*\tilde{\Omega} = dz^j \wedge d p_j \circ \mathcal{L} + d\bar{z}^j \wedge d \bar{p}_j \circ \mathcal{L}$
 $= b_{j1} dz^j \wedge dz^1 + b_{j\bar{1}} d\bar{z}^j \wedge d\bar{z}^1 + (a_{j1} dz^j + a_{j\bar{1}} d\bar{z}^j) \wedge d\bar{z}^1$
 $(b_{j\bar{1}} - b_{\bar{1}j}) dz^j \wedge d\bar{z}^1 + (a_{j\bar{1}} dz^j + a_{j1} d\bar{z}^j) \wedge d\bar{z}^1$ (2.3)

且 $\mathcal{L}\theta = \mathcal{L}\omega = (p_j \circ \mathcal{L}) dz^j + (\bar{p}_j \circ \mathcal{L}) d\bar{z}^j \in \mathcal{F}^1(TM)$

对 $\theta \in \mathcal{L}^1(T^*M)$, $\mathcal{L}^*\theta = \mathcal{L}^*\omega$ 的外微分

$$d\mathcal{L}\omega = d\mathcal{L}^*\theta = \mathcal{L}^*d\theta = -\mathcal{L}^*\tilde{\Omega} \in \mathcal{F}^2(TM)$$

定义1 $\tilde{\Omega}_L = \mathcal{L}^*\tilde{\Omega} \in \mathcal{F}^2(TM)$ 称为 TM 上的 Lagrange 形式, 而 $\tilde{\Omega} \in \mathcal{F}^2(T^*M)$ 是 T^*M 上的 Hamilton 形式或称 Symplectic 形式 (见上述1.5). $\tilde{\Omega}_L$ 也是 $T(TM)$ 与 $T^*(TM)$ 间的丛同构.

设 $X = \xi^j \partial/\partial z^j + \xi^{\bar{j}} \partial/\partial \bar{z}^j + \eta^j \partial/\partial \dot{z}^j + \eta^{\bar{j}} \partial/\partial \dot{\bar{z}}^j \in \mathcal{X}(TM)$ (在 U 上)

那么, 通过详细计算

$$\begin{aligned} X \lrcorner \tilde{\Omega}_L &= \tilde{\Omega}_L(X) = \xi^i \tilde{\Omega}_L(\partial/\partial z^i) + \xi^{\bar{j}} \tilde{\Omega}_L(\partial/\partial \bar{z}^j) + \eta^j \tilde{\Omega}_L(\partial/\partial \dot{z}^j) + \eta^{\bar{k}} \tilde{\Omega}_L(\partial/\partial \dot{\bar{z}}^k) \\ &= [\xi^j (b_{j1} - b_{1j}) + \xi^{\bar{j}} (b_{\bar{j}1} - b_{1\bar{j}}) - (\eta^j a_{1j} + \eta^{\bar{j}} a_{1\bar{j}})] dz^1 \\ &\quad + [\xi^j (b_{j\bar{1}} - b_{\bar{1}j}) + \xi^{\bar{j}} (b_{j\bar{1}} - b_{\bar{1}j}) - (\eta^j a_{\bar{1}j} + \eta^{\bar{j}} a_{j\bar{1}})] d\bar{z}^1 \\ &\quad + (\xi^i a_{j1} + \xi^{\bar{i}} a_{j\bar{1}}) d\dot{z}^1 + (\xi^i a_{j\bar{1}} + \xi^{\bar{i}} a_{j\bar{1}}) d\dot{\bar{z}}^1 \in \mathcal{F}^1(TM) \end{aligned}$$
 (2.4)

且 $\tilde{\Omega}_L(\partial/\partial z^j) = (b_{j1} - b_{1j}) dz^1 + (b_{j\bar{1}} - b_{\bar{1}j}) d\bar{z}^1 + a_{j1} d\dot{z}^1 + a_{j\bar{1}} d\dot{\bar{z}}^1$
 $\tilde{\Omega}_L(\partial/\partial \bar{z}^j) = (b_{\bar{j}1} - b_{1\bar{j}}) dz^1 + (b_{\bar{j}\bar{1}} - b_{\bar{1}\bar{j}}) d\bar{z}^1 + a_{\bar{j}1} d\dot{z}^1 + a_{\bar{j}\bar{1}} d\dot{\bar{z}}^1$
 $\tilde{\Omega}_L(\partial/\partial \dot{z}^j) = -a_{1j} dz^1 - a_{\bar{1}j} d\bar{z}^1$
 $\tilde{\Omega}_L(\partial/\partial \dot{\bar{z}}^j) = -a_{1\bar{j}} dz^1 - a_{\bar{1}\bar{j}} d\bar{z}^1$ (2.5)

$j, l = 1, 2, \dots, n$. 对固定的 j, l , $\tilde{\Omega}_L$ 关于 $T^*(TM)$ 及 $T(TM)$ 在 U 上的标架 $\{\partial/\partial z^j, \partial/\partial \bar{z}^j, \partial/\partial \dot{z}^l, \partial/\partial \dot{\bar{z}}^l\}$ 及 $\{dz^l, d\bar{z}^l, d\dot{z}^l, d\dot{\bar{z}}^l\}$ 的矩阵是 A .

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} (b_{j1} - b_{1j}) & (b_{j\bar{1}} - b_{\bar{1}j}) & a_{j1} & a_{j\bar{1}} \\ (b_{\bar{j}1} - b_{1\bar{j}}) & (b_{\bar{j}\bar{1}} - b_{\bar{1}\bar{j}}) & a_{\bar{j}1} & a_{\bar{j}\bar{1}} \\ -a_{1j} & -a_{\bar{1}j} & 0 & 0 \\ -a_{1\bar{j}} & -a_{\bar{1}\bar{j}} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

(a)

$$A^T = \begin{pmatrix} (b_{j1} - b_{1j}) & (b_{\bar{j}1} - b_{1\bar{j}}) - a_{1j} & -a_{\bar{1}j} \\ (b_{j\bar{1}} - b_{\bar{1}j}) & (b_{\bar{j}\bar{1}} - b_{\bar{1}\bar{j}}) - a_{\bar{1}\bar{j}} & -a_{1\bar{j}} \\ a_{j1} & a_{\bar{j}1} & 0 & 0 \\ a_{j\bar{1}} & a_{\bar{j}\bar{1}} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(b)

在 $\tilde{\Omega}_L$ 下, $T(TM)$ 与 $T^*(TM)$ 间的纤维的坐标变换的矩阵是 A^T —— A 的转置 (见 (b)).

$\tilde{\Omega}_L$ 关于 $T^*(TM)$ 与 $T(TM)$ 的上述标架的矩阵是 A^{-1} —— A 之逆.

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} & - \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{\bar{1}1} \\ a_{1\bar{1}} & a_{\bar{1}\bar{1}} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \\ \begin{pmatrix} a_{j1} & a_{j\bar{1}} \\ a_{\bar{j}1} & a_{\bar{j}\bar{1}} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} & \begin{pmatrix} a_{j1} & a_{j\bar{1}} \\ a_{\bar{j}1} & a_{\bar{j}\bar{1}} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} b_{j1} - b_{1j} & b_{j\bar{1}} - b_{\bar{1}j} \\ b_{\bar{j}1} - b_{1\bar{j}} & b_{\bar{j}\bar{1}} - b_{\bar{1}\bar{j}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{1j} & a_{\bar{1}j} \\ a_{1\bar{j}} & a_{\bar{1}\bar{j}} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

计算表明: $(A^T)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^T$, 即 A^T 的逆是

$$(A^T)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} a_{j1} & a_{j1} \\ a_{1j} & a_{1j} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \\ -\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{1j} \\ a_{1j} & a_{1j} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} a_{1j} & a_{1j} \\ a_{1j} & a_{1j} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} b_{j1}-b_{1j} & b_{j1}-b_{1j} \\ b_{1j}-b_{1j} & b_{1j}-b_{1j} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{j1} \\ a_{1j} & a_{1j} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

因此

$$\begin{pmatrix} \tilde{\Omega}_L^{-1}(dz^i) \\ \tilde{\Omega}_L^{-1}(d\bar{z}^i) \\ \tilde{\Omega}_L^{-1}(d\dot{z}^i) \\ \tilde{\Omega}_L^{-1}(d\dot{\bar{z}}^i) \end{pmatrix} = A^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \partial/\partial z^j \\ \partial/\partial \bar{z}^j \\ \partial/\partial \dot{z}^j \\ \partial/\partial \dot{\bar{z}}^j \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \xi^j \\ \xi^{\bar{j}} \\ \eta^j \\ \eta^{\bar{j}} \end{pmatrix} = (A^T)^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} E_{z^i} \\ E_{\bar{z}^i} \\ E_{\dot{z}^i} \\ E_{\dot{\bar{z}}^i} \end{pmatrix} \tag{c} \tag{d}$$

这样对 $E \in C^k(TM, C)$, 在 $U \subset M^n$ 上, $E = E(z^j, \bar{z}^j, \dot{z}^j, \dot{\bar{z}}^j)$, 其微分

$$dE = E_{z^j} dz^j + E_{\bar{z}^j} d\bar{z}^j + E_{\dot{z}^j} d\dot{z}^j + E_{\dot{\bar{z}}^j} d\dot{\bar{z}}^j \tag{2.6}$$

其中 $E_{z^j} = \partial E / \partial z^j, \dots$. 以下标坐标表明 E 的偏导数.

令 $\tilde{\Omega}_L(X) = dE$ (2.7)

X 如前, 由(2.4)(2.6)得

$$\begin{aligned} (b_{j1}-b_{1j})\xi^j + (b_{j1}-b_{1j})\xi^{\bar{j}} - a_{1j}\eta^j - a_{1j}\eta^{\bar{j}} &= E_{z^1} \\ (b_{1j}-b_{j1})\xi^j + (b_{1j}-b_{j1})\xi^{\bar{j}} - a_{1j}\eta^j - a_{1j}\eta^{\bar{j}} &= E_{\bar{z}^1} \\ a_{11}\xi^j + a_{j1}\xi^{\bar{j}} &= E_{\dot{z}^1} \\ a_{j1}\xi^j + a_{1j}\xi^{\bar{j}} &= E_{\dot{\bar{z}}^1} \end{aligned} \tag{2.8}$$

据矩阵记法, (2.8)可重写为

$$(\xi^i, \xi^{\bar{i}}, \eta^i, \eta^{\bar{i}})A = (E_{z^1}, E_{\bar{z}^1}, E_{\dot{z}^1}, E_{\dot{\bar{z}}^1}) \tag{2.9}$$

于是 $(\xi^i, \xi^{\bar{i}}, \eta^i, \eta^{\bar{i}}) = (E_{z^1}, E_{\bar{z}^1}, E_{\dot{z}^1}, E_{\dot{\bar{z}}^1})A^{-1}$ (2.10)

此即(d). 从(2.10)或(d)解得 ξ^i, η^i 等代入 X 的表达式即得

$$X = \tilde{\Omega}_L^{-1}(dE) \in \mathcal{X}(TM) \tag{2.11}$$

或直接由(2.7), 用 $\tilde{\Omega}_L^{-1}$ 得(2.11). 即由(2.6)得

$$X = \tilde{\Omega}_L^{-1}(dE) = E_{z^j} \tilde{\Omega}_L^{-1}(dz^j) + E_{\bar{z}^j} \tilde{\Omega}_L^{-1}(d\bar{z}^j) + E_{\dot{z}^j} \tilde{\Omega}_L^{-1}(d\dot{z}^j) + E_{\dot{\bar{z}}^j} \tilde{\Omega}_L^{-1}(d\dot{\bar{z}}^j)$$

只要 $\tilde{\Omega}_L^{-1}(dz^j) \dots$ 等由(c)算出.

定义2 向量场 $X = \tilde{\Omega}_L^{-1}(dE) \in \mathcal{X}(TM)$ 称为 $L \in C^k(TM, C)$ 的 Lagrange 向量场.

这和 $X = \Omega^{-1}(dH)$ 称为 $H \in C^k(M, C)$ 或 $\in C^k(T^*M, C)$ 的 Hamilton 向量场一样. 只是注意 $\tilde{\Omega}_L = \mathcal{L}^* \tilde{\Omega}$, 同构映射 \mathcal{L} 由度量 h 定义并不由 Lagrange 函数 L 得到, 虽然可以这样做.

如上述, 一旦给出 $L \in C^k(TM, C)$, 我们可令 $p_k = \partial L / \partial \dot{z}^k, p_{\bar{k}} = \partial L / \partial \dot{\bar{z}}^k$, 定义映射 $\mathcal{L}: (z^i, \bar{z}^i, \dot{z}^i, \dot{\bar{z}}^i) \mapsto (z^k, \bar{z}^k, p_k, p_{\bar{k}})$ 并得到 Lagrange 形式 $\tilde{\Omega}_L = \mathcal{L}^* \tilde{\Omega}$. 由辛形式 $\tilde{\Omega} \in \mathcal{F}^2(T^*M)$. 但由定义2. Lagrange 向量场 $X = \tilde{\Omega}_L^{-1}(dE)$ 由总能量 $E \in C^m(TM, C)$ 决定. 而 E 没有什么, 只要它属于 $C^m(TM, C)$. 然而, 若 H 和 E 是同一运动质点或系统的总能量, 则 $H = \mathcal{L}_* E$ 且 $E = \mathcal{L}^* H$.

由上, 当 $L = \frac{1}{2} h_{i\bar{k}} \dot{z}^i \dot{\bar{z}}^k - U(z^j, \bar{z}^j)$ 时, 由(1.7)(1.8)及(1.11)

$$dp_k = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial h_{k\bar{j}}}{\partial z^i} dz^i + \frac{\partial h_{k\bar{j}}}{\partial \bar{z}^i} d\bar{z}^i \right) \dot{\bar{z}}^j + \frac{1}{2} h_{k\bar{j}} d\dot{\bar{z}}^j$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b_{k\bar{l}} &= \frac{\partial p_k}{\partial z^l} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial h_{k\bar{j}}}{\partial z^l} \dot{z}^j, \quad b_{k\bar{l}} = \frac{\partial p_k}{\partial \bar{z}^l} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial h_{k\bar{j}}}{\partial \bar{z}^l} \dot{\bar{z}}^j, \quad a_{k\bar{l}} = \frac{\partial p_k}{\partial \dot{z}^l} = 0, \quad a_{k\bar{l}} = \frac{\partial p_k}{\partial \dot{\bar{z}}^l} = \frac{1}{2} h_{k\bar{l}} \\
 dp_k &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial h_{k\bar{i}}}{\partial z^i} dz^i + \frac{\partial h_{k\bar{i}}}{\partial \bar{z}^i} d\bar{z}^i \right) \dot{z}^j + \frac{1}{2} h_{k\bar{i}} \dot{z}^j \\
 b_{\bar{k}l} &= \frac{\partial p_{\bar{k}}}{\partial z^l} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial h_{j\bar{k}}}{\partial z^l} \dot{z}^j, \quad b_{\bar{k}l} = \frac{\partial p_{\bar{k}}}{\partial \bar{z}^l} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial h_{j\bar{k}}}{\partial \bar{z}^l} \dot{\bar{z}}^j, \quad a_{\bar{k}l} = \frac{\partial p_{\bar{k}}}{\partial \dot{z}^l} = \frac{1}{2} h_{l\bar{k}}, \quad a_{\bar{k}l} = \frac{\partial p_{\bar{k}}}{\partial \dot{\bar{z}}^l} = 0
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.12}$$

因此(2.5), 变为

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tilde{\Omega}_L(\partial/\partial z^j) &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial h_{j\bar{k}}}{\partial z^i} - \frac{\partial h_{i\bar{k}}}{\partial z^j} \right) \dot{z}^k dz^i + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial h_{j\bar{k}}}{\partial \bar{z}^i} \dot{z}^k - \frac{\partial h_{i\bar{k}}}{\partial z^j} \dot{z}^k \right) d\bar{z}^i + \frac{1}{2} h_{j\bar{i}} d\dot{z}^i \\
 \tilde{\Omega}_L(\partial/\partial \bar{z}^j) &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial h_{k\bar{j}}}{\partial z^i} \dot{z}^k - \frac{\partial h_{i\bar{k}}}{\partial \bar{z}^j} \dot{z}^k \right) dz^i + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial h_{k\bar{j}}}{\partial \bar{z}^i} - \frac{\partial h_{k\bar{i}}}{\partial \bar{z}^j} \right) \dot{z}^k d\bar{z}^i + \frac{1}{2} h_{i\bar{j}} d\dot{z}^i \\
 \tilde{\Omega}_L(\partial/\partial \dot{z}^i) &= -\frac{1}{2} h_{i\bar{j}} d\bar{z}^j \\
 \tilde{\Omega}_L(\partial/\partial \dot{\bar{z}}^j) &= -\frac{1}{2} h_{i\bar{j}} dz^i
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.13}$$

由于Kähler形式 Ω 的外微分为0: $d\Omega=0$.故(2.13)右边, 第一个方程的第一项及第二个方程的第二项均消失. 而且, 对

$$E = T + U = \frac{1}{2} h_{j\bar{k}} \dot{z}^j \dot{\bar{z}}^k + U(z^i, \bar{z}^j) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{z}^j} \dot{z}^j + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\bar{z}}^j} \dot{\bar{z}}^j - L$$

$$dE = \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial h_{i\bar{k}}}{\partial z^i} \dot{z}^j \dot{\bar{z}}^k + \right) dz^i + \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial h_{j\bar{k}}}{\partial \bar{z}^i} \dot{z}^j \dot{\bar{z}}^k + \frac{\partial U}{\partial \bar{z}^i} \right) d\bar{z}^i + \frac{1}{2} h_{i\bar{k}} \dot{z}^k d\dot{z}^i + \frac{1}{2} h_{j\bar{k}} \dot{z}^j d\dot{\bar{z}}^k$$

因此(2.8)变为

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left(\frac{\partial h_{k\bar{j}}}{\partial z^i} \dot{z}^k - \frac{\partial h_{i\bar{k}}}{\partial \bar{z}^j} \dot{z}^k \right) \xi^j - h_{i\bar{j}} \eta^j &= \frac{\partial h_{j\bar{k}}}{\partial z^i} \dot{z}^j \dot{\bar{z}}^k + 2 \frac{\partial U}{\partial z^i} \\
 \left(\frac{\partial h_{j\bar{k}}}{\partial \bar{z}^i} \dot{z}^j \dot{\bar{z}}^k - \frac{\partial h_{k\bar{i}}}{\partial \bar{z}^j} \dot{z}^j \dot{\bar{z}}^k \right) \xi^j - h_{j\bar{i}} \eta^j &= \frac{\partial h_{j\bar{k}}}{\partial \bar{z}^i} \dot{z}^j \dot{\bar{z}}^k + 2 \frac{\partial U}{\partial \bar{z}^i} \\
 h_{i\bar{j}} \xi^j &= h_{i\bar{k}} \dot{\bar{z}}^k \\
 h_{j\bar{i}} \xi^j &= h_{j\bar{i}} \dot{z}^j
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.14}$$

为了对 ξ^j, η^j 等解方程组(2.14)可用(2.10)或(d). 但在此情况下, 从(2.14)的第三、四个方程可直接解得 $\xi^i = \dot{z}^i, \xi^{\bar{j}} = \dot{\bar{z}}^j$. (2.14)的第一个方程变为

$$\frac{1}{2} h_{i\bar{j}} \eta^j + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial h_{i\bar{k}}}{\partial \bar{z}^j} \dot{\bar{z}}^j \dot{\bar{z}}^k = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial z^i} \tag{2.15}$$

得
$$\eta^j = -h^{\bar{j}i} \frac{\partial h_{i\bar{k}}}{\partial \bar{z}^j} \dot{\bar{z}}^j \dot{\bar{z}}^k - 2h^{\bar{j}i} \frac{\partial U}{\partial z^i} \tag{2.16}$$

第二个方程变为
$$\frac{1}{2} h_{j\bar{i}} \eta^i + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial h_{k\bar{i}}}{\partial z^j} \dot{z}^j \dot{z}^k = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial \bar{z}^i} \tag{2.17}$$

$$\eta^j = -h^{\bar{j}i} \frac{\partial h_{k\bar{i}}}{\partial z^j} \dot{z}^j \dot{z}^k - 2h^{\bar{j}i} \frac{\partial U}{\partial \bar{z}^i} \tag{2.18}$$

定理1 当 Lagrange 函数 $L = \frac{1}{2} h_{j\bar{k}} \dot{z}^j \dot{\bar{z}}^k - U(z^j, \bar{z}^j)$ 时, 具有 L 的运动质点或系统的总

能量是

$$E = \omega(v) - L = T + U = \frac{1}{2} h_{j\bar{k}} \dot{z}^j \dot{\bar{z}}^k + U(z^j, \bar{z}^j)$$

由 L 及 E 决定的 Lagrange 向量场是

$$\begin{aligned} X &= \tilde{\Omega}_L^{-1}(dE) \\ &= \dot{z}^j \partial / \partial z^j + \dot{\bar{z}}^j \partial / \partial \bar{z}^j - \left(h^{j\bar{k}} \frac{\partial h_{k\bar{l}}}{\partial z^j} \dot{z}^l \dot{\bar{z}}^k + 2h^{j\bar{l}} \frac{\partial U}{\partial z^l} \right) \partial / \partial \dot{z}^j \\ &\quad - \left(h^{j\bar{l}} \frac{\partial h_{l\bar{k}}}{\partial \bar{z}^j} \dot{z}^j \dot{\bar{z}}^k + 2h^{j\bar{l}} \frac{\partial U}{\partial \bar{z}^l} \right) \partial / \partial \dot{\bar{z}}^j \end{aligned} \quad (2.19)$$

它的积分曲线是方程

$$\dot{z}^j = -h^{j\bar{k}} \frac{\partial h_{k\bar{l}}}{\partial z^j} \dot{z}^l \dot{\bar{z}}^k - 2h^{j\bar{l}} \frac{\partial U}{\partial z^l} \quad (2.20)$$

$$\dot{\bar{z}}^j = -h^{j\bar{l}} \frac{\partial h_{l\bar{k}}}{\partial \bar{z}^j} \dot{z}^j \dot{\bar{z}}^k - 2h^{j\bar{l}} \frac{\partial U}{\partial \bar{z}^l}$$

即 Newton 方程 $\dot{z}^j + h^{j\bar{k}} \frac{\partial h_{k\bar{l}}}{\partial z^j} \dot{z}^l \dot{\bar{z}}^k = -2h^{j\bar{l}} \frac{\partial U}{\partial z^l}$ (2.21)

$$\dot{\bar{z}}^j + h^{j\bar{l}} \frac{\partial h_{l\bar{k}}}{\partial \bar{z}^j} \dot{z}^j \dot{\bar{z}}^k = -2h^{j\bar{l}} \frac{\partial U}{\partial \bar{z}^l}$$

或 Lagrange 方程 $\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{z}^i} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial z^i} = 0, \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\bar{z}}^i} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \bar{z}^i} = 0$ (2.22)

的解。

(2.21) 是 Newton 方程 $\frac{Dv}{dt} = -dU^*$ 的坐标表示式, 其中 $v = \dot{z}^j \partial / \partial z^j + \dot{\bar{z}}^j \partial / \partial \bar{z}^j$ 是速度

向量, $\frac{Dv}{dt}$ 是加速度向量. 它是 v 关于时间 t 的绝对导数, $* = b^{-1}$ 是 b 之逆.

这样向量场 $X = \tilde{\Omega}_L^{-1}(dE)$ 的积分曲线是具有总能量 E 及 Lagrange 函数 L 的质点或系统在 Kähler 流形 M^n 上按照 Newton 方程或 Lagrange 方程运动的轨线. 这象 Hamilton 向量场的积分曲线满足 Hamilton 方程一样.

这样, 若你知道总能量而要想求出运动质点或系统的运动轨线, 你可求出它的 Lagrange 向量场的积分曲线而你要求出这一曲线你必须解一阶方程组 (2.8), 只要令 $\xi^j = \dot{z}^j$, $\xi^{\bar{j}} = \dot{\bar{z}}^j$, $\eta^j = \dot{\xi}^j = \ddot{z}^j$, $\eta^{\bar{j}} = \dot{\xi}^{\bar{j}} = \ddot{\bar{z}}^j$.

在目前情况下, 由 (2.8), 得

$$\begin{aligned} (b_{j\bar{l}} - b_{l\bar{j}}) \xi^{\bar{j}} - a_{l\bar{j}} \eta^{\bar{j}} &= E_{z^l} \\ (b_{j\bar{l}} - b_{l\bar{j}}) \xi^{\bar{j}} - a_{l\bar{j}} \eta^{\bar{j}} &= E_{\bar{z}^l} \\ a_{j\bar{l}} \xi^{\bar{j}} &= E_{z^l} \\ a_{j\bar{l}} \xi^{\bar{j}} &= E_{\bar{z}^l} \end{aligned} \quad (2.23)$$

解之得 $\xi^{\bar{j}} = a^{\bar{j}l} E_{z^l}$ $\xi^j = a^{j\bar{l}} E_{\bar{z}^l}$
 $\eta^j = a^{j\bar{l}} (b_{j\bar{l}} - b_{l\bar{j}}) a^{\bar{l}k} E_{z^k} - a^{j\bar{l}} E_{\bar{z}^l}$
 $\eta^{\bar{j}} = a^{\bar{j}l} (b_{j\bar{l}} - b_{l\bar{j}}) a^{j\bar{k}} E_{\bar{z}^k} - a^{\bar{j}l} E_{z^l}$

因此, Lagrange 向量场 $X = \tilde{\Omega}_L^{-1}(dE)$ 可用总能量 E 表示为

$$X = \tilde{\Omega}_L^{-1}(dE) = a^{\bar{l}j} E_{z^j} \partial / \partial z^l + a^{j\bar{l}} E_{\bar{z}^l} \partial / \partial \bar{z}^j + [a^{j\bar{l}} (b_{j\bar{l}} - b_{l\bar{j}}) a^{\bar{l}k} E_{z^k} - a^{j\bar{l}} E_{\bar{z}^l}] \partial / \partial \dot{z}^j$$

$$+ [a^{j_1}(b_{j_1} - b_{i_1}) a^{j_2} E_{j_2} - a^{j_1} E_{z_1}] \partial / \partial \dot{z}^j \quad (2.24)$$

如上述, 这是状态空间上力学的阐述.

三、结 论

这样, 我们可以概括如下:

在局部坐标系 (U, z^i) 下, 描述 Lagrange 向量场 X 的积分曲线的微分方程是通过“增加变量数目”的标准技巧从 Lagrange 方程得来的一阶方程.

我们也看到: Lagrange 向量场 X 是有 $E, TM \rightarrow C$ 作为总能量函数的保守完整系统的动力群的无穷小生成元.

这是描述在 Kähler 流形上运动的质点的运动的方法当然此法适用于 Riemann 流形上实的情形后者是前者的特殊情况.

在这点上, 我们已发展了关于微分流形和解析流形的一些重要思想, 而且已经看到它们如何自然地与古典力学中的基本概念联系起来. 这样, 我们已发展了实地解决力学中的一些特殊问题的技术, 而且已经证明流形理论中的几何思想, 可以阐明古典力学的结构, 并且指出古典力学的现代数学方法.

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Lagrangian Vector Field on Kähler Manifold

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Abstract

In this paper, we discuss Lagrangian vector field on Kähler manifold and use it to describe and solve some problems in Newtonian and Lagrangian Mechanics on Kähler Manifold.

Key words Kähler manifold, tangent and cotangent bundle, fiber, connection, tensor product, exterior product, exterior differential, absolute differential symplectic form, Lagrangian form, Hamiltonian vector field, lagrangian vectorfield, dynamical group, infinitesimal generator