

Vacco 动力学的Noether 理论*

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摘 要

本文研究了不对虚位移附加任何限制条件的非完整系统的守恒律和对称性之间的潜在关系, 得到了Vacco动力学的Noether定理和逆定理, 并举例说明其应用.

关键词 非完整系统 对称性 Noether 定理 Vacco 动力学

一、引 言

自Hertz于1894年提出非完整约束的概念以来, 经典非完整力学, 经过近百年的研究, 已取得很多成果, 并成为分析力学的一个分支^[1~2].

在经典非完整力学中, 对虚位移常常采用 Appell-Четаев 定义, 尽管目前已知的多数非完整力学系统, 其虚位移都满足这个条件, 但是也存在一些非完整力学系统, 约束加在虚位移上的条件并不满足这个条件^[3], Козлов 认为无论在有限自由度力学中, 还是在连续介质力学中都不可排除有多种力学模型, 他把不可积分约束分为两类, 一类是传统的非完整约束, 另一类是Vacco约束. 在此基础上提出了一种新的数学模型——Vacco动力学^[4].

1990年, 郭仲衡等^[5]首先证明了对于一阶非线性非完整约束 $d-\delta$ 运算是可以交换的, 然后对虚位移不引入 Appell-Четаев 定义, 直接推出了Vacco动力学方程. 1991年, 郭仲衡等^[6]进一步给出受Vacco约束的一类非完整力学系统的Lagrange方程. 虽然陈滨^[7]最近指出, Vacco动力学不能替代传统的经典非完整力学, 但是Vacco动力学作为处理一类非完整力学系统, 我们认为还是具有理论和实际意义的.

本文进一步研究了在Vacco约束下的非完整力学系统的积分理论, 得到了这类系统的Noether定理和逆定理. 本文结果表明, 在Vacco动力学中, 不必像传统的经典非完整力学那样, 对于无穷小变换的生成函数需要附加相应的Appell-Четаев定义的限制^[8,9].

二、规范变换

我们研究由 N 个质点组成的力学系统, 其位形由 n 个广义坐标 $q_i (i=1, \dots, n)$ 确定. 设力

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学系统的 Lagrange 函数为

$$L = L(t, q_i, \dot{q}_i). \quad (2.1)$$

所受的 m 个独立的一阶非线性 Vacco 约束为

$$\varphi_\beta = \varphi_\beta(t, q_i, \dot{q}_i) \quad (\beta = 1, \dots, m) \quad (2.2)$$

现在我们构造积分

$$I = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} [L(t, q_i, \dot{q}_i) + \lambda_\beta(t) \varphi_\beta(t, q_i, \dot{q}_i)] dt \quad (2.3)$$

称为该系统在时间区间 $[t_1, t_2]$ 上的作用量, 其中 λ_β 为 Lagrange 乘子, 满足方程⁽²⁾

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} + \lambda_\beta \left(\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_i} - \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial q_i} \right) + \lambda_{,\beta} \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_i} = 0 \quad (2.4)$$

显然, 由方程

$$q_i = q_i(t) \quad (i = 1, \dots, n) \quad (2.5)$$

给出的每条轨线 γ 相应确定的值 I , 因此记作

$$I(\gamma) = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} [L(t, q_i, \dot{q}_i) + \lambda_\beta \varphi_\beta(t, q_i, \dot{q}_i)] dt \quad (2.6)$$

下面我们引进一般形式的 r 参数有限变换李群 G_r

$$\begin{cases} t' = f_0(t, q_j, \dot{q}_j, a_\alpha) \\ q'_i(t') = f_i(t, q_j, \dot{q}_j, a_\alpha) \end{cases} \quad (\alpha = 1, \dots, r) \quad (2.7)$$

其中 f_0, f_i 为时间 t , 广义坐标 q_j , 广义速度 \dot{q}_j 和 r 个独立参数 a_α 的函数. 其展开式

$$\begin{cases} t' = t + \varepsilon_\alpha \xi_\alpha^0(t, q_j, \dot{q}_j) = t + \Delta t \\ q'_i(t') = q_i(t) + \varepsilon_\alpha \xi_\alpha^i(t, q_j, \dot{q}_j) = q_i + \Delta q_i \end{cases} \quad (2.8)$$

称为 G_r 的无穷小变换, 式中 ε_α 为无限小参数, $\xi_\alpha^0, \xi_\alpha^i$ 为无穷小群变换的生成函数.

在变换 (2.8) 下, 曲线 γ 变到邻近的曲线 γ' , 它由方程

$$q'_i = q'_i(t') \quad (2.9)$$

确定. 这时积分相应变为

$$I(\gamma') = \int_{t'_1}^{t'_2} [(t', q'_i, \dot{q}'_i) + \lambda_\beta(t') \varphi_\beta(t', q'_i, \dot{q}'_i)] dt' \quad (2.10)$$

这里 $[t'_1, t'_2]$ 是与原区间 $[t_1, t_2]$ 相对应的积分区间, 于是 (2.6) 和 (2.8) 之间的差值 ΔI 为

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta I &= I(\gamma') - I(\gamma) \\ &= \int_{t'_1}^{t'_2} [L(t', q'_i, \dot{q}'_i) + \lambda_\beta(t') \varphi_\beta(t', q'_i, \dot{q}'_i)] dt' \\ &\quad - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} [L(t, q_i, \dot{q}_i) + \lambda_\beta(t) \varphi_\beta(t, q_i, \dot{q}_i)] dt \end{aligned} \quad (2.11)$$

因为

$$dt' = d(t + \Delta t) = dt [1 + (\Delta t)'] \quad (2.12)$$

则得

$$\Delta I = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial t} \Delta t + \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} \Delta q_i + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \Delta \dot{q}_i + \lambda_\beta \varphi_\beta \Delta t \right]$$

$$+ \lambda_{\beta} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_{\beta}}{\partial t} \Delta t + \frac{\partial \varphi_{\beta}}{\partial q_i} \Delta q_i + \frac{\partial \varphi_{\beta}}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \Delta \dot{q}_i \right) + L(\Delta t) \cdot + \lambda_{\beta} \varphi_{\beta}(\Delta t) \cdot \Big] dt \quad (2.13)$$

又因为^[4]

$$\begin{cases} \delta q = \Delta q - \dot{q} \Delta t \\ \delta \dot{q} = (\Delta \dot{q}) - \ddot{q} \Delta t \end{cases} \quad (2.14)$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta I = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} & \left[\frac{d}{dt} (L \Delta t + \lambda_{\beta} \varphi_{\beta} \Delta t) + \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} \delta q_i \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \delta \dot{q}_i + \lambda_{\beta} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_{\beta}}{\partial q_i} \delta q_i + \frac{\partial \varphi_{\beta}}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \delta \dot{q}_i \right) \right] dt \end{aligned} \quad (2.15)$$

根据交换关系^[2]

$$\frac{d}{dt} (\delta q) = \delta \dot{q} \quad (2.16)$$

可得

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta I = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} & \left\{ \frac{d}{dt} \left(L \Delta t + \lambda_{\beta} \varphi_{\beta} \Delta t + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \delta q_i + \lambda_{\beta} \frac{\partial \varphi_{\beta}}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \delta q_i \right) \right. \\ & \left. - \left[\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} + \lambda_{\beta} \left(\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \varphi_{\beta}}{\partial \dot{q}_i} - \frac{\partial \varphi_{\beta}}{\partial q_i} \right) + \lambda_{\beta} \frac{\partial \varphi_{\beta}}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right] \delta q_i \right\} dt \end{aligned} \quad (2.17)$$

把(2.8)式代入(2.7)式, 则上式变为

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta I = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} & \left\{ \varepsilon_{\alpha} \left[\frac{d}{dt} \left(L \xi_{\alpha}^{\sigma} + \lambda_{\beta} \varphi_{\beta} \xi_{\alpha}^{\sigma} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \xi_{\alpha}^{\sigma} + \lambda_{\beta} \frac{\partial \varphi_{\beta}}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \xi_{\alpha}^{\sigma} \right) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \left[\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} + \lambda_{\beta} \left(\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \varphi_{\beta}}{\partial \dot{q}_i} - \frac{\partial \varphi_{\beta}}{\partial q_i} \right) + \lambda_{\beta} \frac{\partial \varphi_{\beta}}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right] \xi_{\alpha}^{\sigma} \right\} dt \end{aligned} \quad (2.18)$$

其中 $\xi_{\alpha}^{\sigma} = \xi_{\alpha}^{\sigma} - \dot{q}_i \xi_{\alpha}^{\sigma}$.

为了讨论对称性和守恒律之间的潜在关系, 有必要定义如下概念.

定义1 如果对于变换(2.8)的每一个变换始终满足

$$\Delta I = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{d}{dt} [\varepsilon_{\alpha} p^{\alpha}(t, q_i, \dot{q}_i)] dt \quad (2.19)$$

则称变换(2.8)为规范变换. 其中 $p^{\alpha}(t, q_i, \dot{q}_i)$ 称为规范函数.

特别是, 如果(2.19)中 $p^{\alpha}(t, q_i, \dot{q}_i) = 0$, 则称变换(2.8)为对称变换.

利用(2.13), 并考虑到积分区域的任意性, 可以得到

判据1 对于变换(2.8), 若满足

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} \Delta t + \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} \Delta q_i + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \Delta \dot{q}_i + \lambda_{\beta} \varphi_{\beta} \Delta t + \lambda_{\beta} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_{\beta}}{\partial t} \Delta t + \frac{\partial \varphi_{\beta}}{\partial q_i} \Delta q_i + \frac{\partial \varphi_{\beta}}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \Delta \dot{q}_i \right) \\ + L(\Delta t) \cdot + \lambda_{\beta} \varphi_{\beta}(\Delta t) \cdot = \frac{d}{dt} (\varepsilon_{\alpha} p^{\alpha}) \end{aligned} \quad (2.20)$$

则称变换(2.8)为给定系统的规范变换.

利用(2.8), 同样可得

判据2 若变换(2.8)满足 r 个方程

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{dt} \left(L\xi_0^\alpha + \lambda_\beta \varphi_\beta \xi_0^\alpha + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \bar{\xi}_i^\alpha + \lambda_\beta \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \bar{\xi}_i^\alpha \right) \\ & - \left[\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} + \lambda_\beta \left(\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_i} - \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial q_i} \right) + \dot{\lambda}_\beta \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right] \bar{\xi}_i^\alpha = \frac{d}{dt} p^\alpha \end{aligned} \quad (2.21)$$

则称变换(2.8)是给定系统的规范变换.

三、Vacco动力学系统的Noether定理和逆定理

定理1 如果对于给定的 Vacco 动力学系统, 有限变换李群 G 的无穷小变换(2.8)是规范变换, 则此系统存在 r 个线性独立的第一积分, 形如

$$\begin{aligned} (L + \lambda_\beta \varphi_\beta) \xi_0^\alpha + \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} + \lambda_\beta \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) \bar{\xi}_i^\alpha - p^\alpha(t, q_i, \dot{q}_i) = C^\alpha \\ (\alpha = 1, \dots, r) \end{aligned} \quad (3.1)$$

证明 因为无穷小变换(2.8)是Vacco动力学系统的规范变换, 则满足

$$\Delta I = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{d}{dt} [\varepsilon^\alpha p^\alpha(t, q_i, \dot{q}_i)] dt \quad (3.2)$$

考虑到(2.18), 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \varepsilon^\alpha \left\{ \frac{d}{dt} \left[L\xi_0^\alpha + \lambda_\beta \varphi_\beta \xi_0^\alpha + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \bar{\xi}_i^\alpha + \lambda_\beta \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \bar{\xi}_i^\alpha - p^\alpha(t, q_i, \dot{q}_i) \right] \right. \\ & \left. - \left[\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} + \lambda_\beta \left(\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_i} - \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial q_i} \right) + \dot{\lambda}_\beta \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right] \bar{\xi}_i^\alpha \right\} dt = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

因为积分域是任意的, 而 ε^α 彼此独立, 因此对于所研究的 Vacco 动力学系统的实际轨道, 根据(2.4), 有

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left[L\xi_0^\alpha + \lambda_\beta \varphi_\beta \xi_0^\alpha + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \bar{\xi}_i^\alpha + \lambda_\beta \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \bar{\xi}_i^\alpha - p^\alpha(t, q_i, \dot{q}_i) \right] = 0 \quad (3.4)$$

即

$$(L + \lambda_\beta \varphi_\beta) \xi_0^\alpha + \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} + \lambda_\beta \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) \bar{\xi}_i^\alpha - p^\alpha(t, q_i, \dot{q}_i) = C^\alpha \quad (3.5)$$

其中 $\alpha = 1, \dots, r$. 证毕.

定理2 如果受Vacco约束(2.2)的力学系统, 存在 r 个线性独立的第一积分, 那么, 能够找到相应的无穷小群变换, 且是系统的规范变换.

证明 对于所研究的Vacco动力学系统, 沿任意轨道必须满足(2.4), 因此, 有

$$\left[\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} + \lambda_\beta \left(\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_i} - \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial q_i} \right) + \dot{\lambda}_\beta \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right] \bar{\xi}_i^\alpha = 0 \quad (3.6)$$

假设Vacco动力学系统存在 r 个线性独立的第一积分为

$$D^\alpha(t, q_i, \dot{q}_i) = C^\alpha \quad (\alpha = 1, \dots, r) \quad (3.7)$$

将(3.7)对时间求导后, 与(3.6)相减, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{dt} D^\alpha(t, q_i, \dot{q}_i) - \left[\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} \right. \\ & \left. + \lambda_\beta \left(\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_i} - \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial q_i} \right) + \dot{\lambda}_\beta \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right] \bar{\xi}_i^\alpha = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (3.8)$$

显然, 这些关系式沿任意轨道都成立, 将它表为展开式

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial D^a}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial D^a}{\partial q_j} \dot{q}_j + \frac{\partial D^a}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \ddot{q}_j - \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i \partial q_j} \dot{q}_j + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i \partial \dot{q}_j} \ddot{q}_j - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} \right. \\ \left. + \lambda_\beta \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_i \partial q_j} \dot{q}_j + \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_i \partial \dot{q}_j} \ddot{q}_j - \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial q_i} \right) + \lambda_\beta \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right] \bar{\xi}_i^a = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (3.9)$$

很明显, 由于沿任意轨道都成立, 所以, $\bar{\xi}_i^a$ 的系数应为零, 即

$$\frac{\partial D^a}{\partial \dot{q}_j} - \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i \partial \dot{q}_j} + \lambda_\beta \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_i \partial \dot{q}_j} \right) \bar{\xi}_i^a = 0 \quad (3.10)$$

假设矩阵

$$H = \|h_{ij}\| = \left\| \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i \partial \dot{q}_j} + \lambda_\beta \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_i \partial \dot{q}_j} \right\| \quad (3.11)$$

是非奇异的, 则存在逆矩阵 $H^{-1} = \|\bar{h}_{ij}\|$, 因此

$$\bar{h}_{kj} h_{ji} = \delta_{ki} \quad (3.12)$$

其中 δ_{ki} 是 Kroneker δ .

由(3.10), 可得

$$\bar{\xi}_i^a = \bar{h}_{ij} \frac{\partial D^a}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \quad (3.13)$$

令

$$D^a = (L + \lambda_\beta \varphi_\beta) \xi_0^a + \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} + \lambda_\beta \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) \bar{\xi}_i^a - p^a(t, q_i, \dot{q}_i) \quad (3.14)$$

则

$$\xi_0^a = (L + \lambda_\beta \varphi_\beta)^{-1} \left[D^a - \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} + \lambda_\beta \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) \bar{\xi}_i^a + p^a(t, q_i, \dot{q}_i) \right] \quad (3.15)$$

如果 $\bar{\xi}_i^a$ 已由(3.13)单值地确定了, 且 D^a 已知, 那么, ξ_0^a 就可以由(3.15)求出. 所以, 选定具体的规范函数 $p^a(t, q_i, \dot{q}_i)$ 后, 就可以由(3.13)和(3.15)确定无穷小变换的生成函数 ξ_0^a 和 $\bar{\xi}_i^a$.

把(3.14)代入(3.8)后, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \left[(L + \lambda_\beta \varphi_\beta) \xi_0^a + \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} + \lambda_\beta \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) \bar{\xi}_i^a \right] \\ - \left[\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} + \lambda_\beta \left(\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_i} - \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial q_i} \right) + \lambda_\beta \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right] \bar{\xi}_i^a \\ = \frac{d}{dt} p^a(t, q_i, \dot{q}_i) \end{aligned}$$

依据判据2, 可知求出的无穷小群变换是规范变换. 证毕.

四、例子

例¹⁽³⁾ 设单位质量的质点的 Lagrange 函数

$$L = \frac{1}{2} (\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2 + \dot{q}_3^2)$$

质点受速率为常量的 Vacco 约束

$$\varphi = \frac{1}{2}(\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2 + \dot{q}_3^2) = \text{const}$$

试求系统的守恒量。

解 我们选取 $\xi_0 = 0$, $\xi_1 = \dot{q}_1$, $\xi_2 = \dot{q}_2$, $\xi_3 = \dot{q}_3$. 则由(2.20)得到

$$(1 + \lambda)(\dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_1 + \dot{q}_2 \dot{q}_2 + \dot{q}_3 \dot{q}_3) = \dot{p}$$

由约束方程可得

$$\dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_1 + \dot{q}_2 \dot{q}_2 + \dot{q}_3 \dot{q}_3 = 0$$

于是, 有 $p = \text{const}$. 因此, 根据(3.5)式, 系统守恒量为

$$(1 + \lambda)(\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2 + \dot{q}_3^2) = \text{const}$$

显然, 系统的能量守恒。

例2⁽¹⁾ Appell-Hamel例, 一质量为 m 的质点, 在重力作用下运动, 质点受Vacco约束为

$$\varphi = \dot{z}^2 - a(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2) = 0,$$

系统的Lagrange函数为

$$L = \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2) - mgz$$

试求系统的守恒量。

解 令 $q_1 = x$, $q_2 = y$, $q_3 = z$. 则

$$L = \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2 + \dot{q}_3^2) - mgq_3, \quad \varphi = \dot{q}_3^2 - a(\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2) = 0$$

取 $\xi_0 = 0$, $\xi_i = \dot{q}_i/2$, ($i = 1, 2, 3$), 由(2.20)可得

$$\dot{p} = -\frac{1}{2}mg\dot{q}_3 + \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_1 + \dot{q}_2 \dot{q}_2 + \dot{q}_3 \dot{q}_3)$$

$$+ \lambda[\dot{q}_3 \dot{q}_3 - a(\dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_1 + \dot{q}_2 \dot{q}_2)]$$

由约束方程可得

$$2\dot{q}_3 \dot{q}_3 - 2a(\dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_1 + \dot{q}_2 \dot{q}_2) = 0$$

于是, 有

$$p = -\frac{1}{2}mgq_3 + \frac{1}{4}m(\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2 + \dot{q}_3^2)$$

根据(3.5), 系统守恒量为

$$\frac{1}{4}m(\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2 + \dot{q}_3^2) + \frac{1}{2}mgq_3 = \text{const}.$$

显然, 这是系统的能量积分。

再另取 $\xi_0 = 0$, $\xi_1 = -1/\dot{q}_2$, $\xi_2 = \dot{q}_1/\dot{q}_2^2$, $\xi_3 = 0$.

则由(2.20)可得

$$\dot{p} = (m - 2a\lambda) \frac{\dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_2 - \dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_2}{\dot{q}_2^2}.$$

于是, 有

$$p = (m - 2a\lambda) \dot{q}_1 / \dot{q}_2.$$

由(3.5)得到系统守恒量

$$(m - 2a\lambda) \dot{q}_1 / \dot{q}_2 = \text{const}.$$

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Noether's Theory of Vacco Dynamics

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Abstract

In this paper, we first study the latent relation between conservative quantity and symmetry of nonholonomic dynamical systems without any additional restrictive conditions to its virtual displacement, and then establish Noether's theorem and Noether's inverse theorem of Vacco dynamics. Lastly, we give two examples to illustrate the application of the result in this paper.

Key words: Vacco dynamics, nonholonomic constraint, Noether theory