

基于 Caputo 分数阶导数的含时滞的非保守系统动力学的 Noether 对称性*

金世欣¹, 张毅²

(1. 南京理工大学理学院, 江苏南京 210094;
2. 苏州科技学院土木工程学院, 江苏苏州 215011)

摘要: 提出并研究基于 Caputo 分数阶导数的含时滞的力学系统的 Noether 对称性与守恒量。建立了含时滞的非保守系统的分数阶运动微分方程; 根据系统的含时滞的分数阶 Hamilton 作用量在无限小群变换下的泛函不变性, 给出了含时滞的分数阶 Noether 对称变换, Noether 准对称变换以及 Noether 广义准对称变换的定义判据; 研究了含时滞的分数阶 Noether 对称性与守恒量之间的联系, 并举例说明结果的应用。

关键词: 非保守系统; 时滞; Caputo 分数阶导数; Noether 对称性; 守恒量

中图分类号: O316 **文献标志码:** A **文章编号:** 0529-6579(2015)05-0049-08

Noether Symmetries for Non-Conservative Lagrange Systems with Time Delay Based on Caputo Fractional Derivative

JIN Shixin¹, ZHANG Yi²

(1. College of Physics, Nanjing University of Science and Technology, Nanjing 210094, China;
2. College of Civil Engineering, Suzhou University of Science and Technology, Suzhou 215011, China)

Abstract: The Noether symmetries and the conserved quantities of a mechanical system with time delay based on Caputo fractional derivatives are proposed and studied. Firstly, the fractional Lagrange equations with time delay are established. Secondly, based upon the invariance of the fractional Hamilton action with time delay under the group of infinitesimal transformations, the fractional Noether symmetric transformations, the definitions and criteria of the Noether quasi-symmetric transformations and generalized Noether quasi-symmetric transformations with time delay are given. Finally, the relationship between the fractional symmetries and the fractional conserved quantities with time delay are studied. At the end, an example is given to illustrate the application of the results.

Key words: nonconservative system; time delay; Caputo fractional derivative; Noether symmetry; conserved quantity

分数阶微积分已有 300 多年的历史, 但其发展一直都很缓慢, 直到最近 40 年来, 由于在科学和工程的很多领域得到了广泛应用而得到了快速的发展^[1-3]。1996 年, Riewe^[4-5]首次将分数阶微积分运用到非保守系统的动力学建模。Agrawal^[6-7]继

续研究了分数阶模型下的变分问题; Frederico 和 Torres^[8-9]定义了分数阶模型下的守恒量并研究了分数阶变分对称性与守恒量; Atanacković 等^[10]基于经典守恒量的定义建立了分数阶 Noether 定理; 张毅等^[11]建立了分数阶 Birkhoff 系统的 Noether 理

* 收稿日期: 2015-02-03

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金资助项目 (10972151, 11272227)

作者简介: 金世欣 (1987 年生), 男; 研究方向: 一般力学与力学基础; 通讯作者: 张毅; E-mail: weidiezh@gmail.com

论。关于分数阶模型下的变分问题及其对称性研究已经取得了一些重要成果^[12-16]。

近年来, Baleanu 等^[17-19]研究了分数阶模型下的含时滞的变分和最优化控制问题。2012 年, Frederico 和 Torres^[20]首次讨论了含时滞的变分和最优化控制问题的 Noether 定理; 随后, 张毅等^[21-25]研究建立了含时滞的约束力学系统的 Noether 对称性与守恒量理论。尽管含时滞的分数阶变分和最优化控制问题的研究已经取得了一些重要成果, 但是研究状态变量或控制变量具有时滞的分数阶变分和控制系统的对称性与守恒量问题还是一个开放的课题, 特别是在不同的分数阶模型下的对称性与守恒量的问题。本文将进一步研究基于 Caputo 分数阶导数定义下的含时滞的非保守系统动力学的 Noether 对称性与守恒量。建立相应力学系统的分数阶 Noether 对称性的定义和判据, 并导出含时滞的分数阶 Noether 定理。

1 分数阶导数的定义及其若干性质

在这一部分我们简单地回忆一下将要用到的一些 Riemann-Lionville 以及 Caputo 分数阶导数的定义和性质。详细的讨论和证明, 可参考文献 [1-3]。

左 Riemann-Lionville 分数阶导数的定义如下

$${}_t D_t^\alpha f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(k-\alpha)} \left(\frac{d}{dt}\right)^k \int_t^t (t-\zeta)^{k-\alpha-1} f(\zeta) d\zeta \quad (1)$$

右 Riemann-Lionville 分数阶导数的定义如下

$${}_t D_{t_2}^\alpha f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(k-\alpha)} \left(-\frac{d}{dt}\right)^k \int_t^{t_2} (\zeta-t)^{k-\alpha-1} f(\zeta) d\zeta \quad (2)$$

相应的 Caputo 分数阶导数的定义如下: 左 Caputo 分数阶导数

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

右 Caputo 分数阶导数

$${}_t^C D_{t_2}^\alpha f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(k-\alpha)} \int_t^{t_2} (\zeta-t)^{k-\alpha-1} \left(-\frac{d}{d\zeta}\right)^k f(\zeta) d\zeta \quad (4)$$

其中 $\Gamma(*)$ 为 Gamma 函数, 满足 $k-1 \leq \alpha < k$ 。若 α 为整数, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} {}_t D_t^\alpha f(t) &= {}_t^C D_t^\alpha f(t) = \left(\frac{d}{dt}\right)^\alpha f(t), \\ {}_t D_{t_2}^\alpha f(t) &= {}_t^C D_{t_2}^\alpha f(t) = \left(-\frac{d}{dt}\right)^\alpha f(t) \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

下面的讨论, 将用到分数阶分部积分公式: 如果 f

$\in {}_t I_{t_1}^\alpha(L_p)$ 和 $g \in {}_t I_{t_2}^\alpha(L_p)$ 则分数阶分部积分公式为^[14]

$$\int_{t_1}^r g(t) {}_t D_t^\alpha f(t) dt = \int_{t_1}^r f(t) {}_t D_t^\alpha g(t) dt \quad (6)$$

以及

$$\begin{aligned} \int_r^{t_2} g(t) {}_t D_t^\alpha f(t) dt &= \int_r^{t_2} f(t) {}_t D_{t_2}^\alpha g(t) dt - \\ &\frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_{t_1}^r f(t) {}_t D_t^\alpha \left[\int_r^{t_2} D_{t_2}^\alpha g(z) (z-t)^{\alpha-1} dz \right] dt \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

其中 $r \in (t_1, t_2)$, 且 ${}_t I_{t_1}^\alpha(L_p)$ 和 ${}_t I_{t_2}^\alpha(L_p)$ 为左和右 Riemann-Liouville 分数阶积分。且有^[7]

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} g(t) {}_t^C D_t^\alpha f(t) dt &= \\ \int_{t_1}^{t_2} f(t) {}_t D_{t_2}^\alpha g(t) dt &+ \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} [{}_t D_{t_2}^{\alpha+j-n} g(t) D^{n-1-j} f(t)]_{t_1}^{t_2} \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} g(t) {}_t^C D_{t_2}^\alpha f(t) dt &= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} f(t) {}_t D_t^\alpha g(t) dt + \\ \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} [(-1)^{n+j} {}_t D_{t_2}^{\alpha+j-n} g(t) D^{n-1-j} f(t)]_{t_1}^{t_2} \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

2 含时滞的分数阶运动微分方程

假设力学系统由 n 个广义坐标 $q_s (s = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 来确定。考虑非保守力学系统的 Hamilton 原理

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} [\delta L + Q''_s \delta q_s] dt = 0 \quad (10)$$

其中, Lagrange 函数以及非势广义力为

$$L = L(t, q_s, {}_t^C D_t^\alpha q_s, \dot{q}_s, q_{s\tau}, \dot{q}_{s\tau}) \quad (11)$$

$$Q''_s = Q''_s(t, q_k, {}_t^C D_t^\alpha q_k, \dot{q}_k, q_{k\tau}, \dot{q}_{k\tau}) \quad (12)$$

且时滞常量 $\tau < t_2 - t_1$ 为已知的正实数, 导数 $0 \leq \alpha < 1$ 。且满足初始条件

$$q_s(t) = \Omega_s(t), t \in [t_1 - \tau, t_1] \quad (13)$$

$$q_s(t) = q_s(t_2), t = t_2, (s = 1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (14)$$

其中 $\Omega_s(t)$ 为 $[t_1 - \tau, t_1]$ 上的已知分段光滑函数。则原理 (10) 可写为

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s}(t) \delta q_s + \frac{\partial L}{\partial {}_t^C D_t^\alpha q_s}(t) \delta {}_t^C D_t^\alpha q_s + \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{s\tau}}(t) \delta q_{s\tau} + \right. \\ \left. \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s}(t) \delta \dot{q}_s + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{s\tau}}(t) \delta \dot{q}_{s\tau} + Q''_s \delta q_s \right) dt = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

将式 (15) 的第三项, 第五项进行变量替换 $t = \theta + \tau$, 并考虑初始条件 (13), 得到

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{t_1}^{t_2-\tau} \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s}(t) \delta q_s + \frac{\partial L}{\partial {}_t^C D_t^\alpha q_s}(t) \delta {}_t^C D_t^\alpha q_s + \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{s\tau}}(t+\tau) \delta q_s + \right. \\ \left. \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s}(t) \delta \dot{q}_s + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{s\tau}}(t+\tau) \delta \dot{q}_{s\tau} + Q''_s(t) \delta q_s \right] dt + \\ \int_{t_2-\tau}^{t_2} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s}(t) \delta q_s + \frac{\partial L}{\partial {}_t^C D_t^\alpha q_s}(t) \delta {}_t^C D_t^\alpha q_s + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s}(t) + \right. \\ \left. Q''_s(t) \delta q_s \right) dt = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

考虑分部积分公式 (6) 和 (7) 以及 (8) 和 (9), 并考虑条件 (13) 和 (14), 则有

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{\partial L}{\partial_{i_1}^c D_t^\alpha q_s}(t) \delta_{i_1}^c D_t^\alpha q_s dt = \int_{t_1}^{t_2-\tau} {}_t D_{t_2-\tau}^\alpha \frac{\partial L}{\partial_{i_1}^c D_t^\alpha q_s}(t) \delta q_s dt + \int_{t_2-\tau}^{t_2} {}_t D_{t_2}^\alpha \frac{\partial L}{\partial_{i_1}^c D_t^\alpha q_s}(t) \delta q_s dt - \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)}$$

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2-\tau} \delta q_{s,t} {}_t D_{t_2-\tau}^\alpha \left[\int_{t_2-\tau}^{t_2} ({}_t D_{t_2}^\alpha \frac{\partial L}{\partial_{i_1}^c D_t^\alpha q_s}(z) (z-t)^{\alpha-1}) dz \right] dt \quad (17)$$

且有

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s}(t) \delta \dot{q}_s dt = \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s}(t) \delta q_s \right]_{t_1}^{t_2} - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s}(t) \delta q_s dt = - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s}(t) \delta q_s dt \quad (18)$$

以及

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2-\tau} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{sr}}(t+\tau) \delta \dot{q}_s dt = \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{sr}}(t+\tau) \delta q_s \right]_{t_1}^{t_2-\tau} - \int_{t_1}^{t_2-\tau} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{sr}}(t+\tau) \delta q_s dt = - \int_{t_1}^{t_2-\tau} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{sr}}(t+\tau) \delta q_s dt \quad (19)$$

当满足条件

$$\left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{sr}}(t+\tau) \delta q_s \right]_{t_1}^{t_2-\tau} = 0 \quad (20)$$

将 (17), (18) 以及 (19) 式代入 (16) 式, 并考虑到积分区间的任意性以及 δq_s 的独立性, 得到

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s}(t) + \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{sr}}(t+\tau) - {}_t D_{t_2-\tau}^\alpha \frac{\partial L}{\partial_{i_1}^c D_t^\alpha q_s}(t) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s}(t) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{sr}}(t+\tau) + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} {}_t D_{t_2-\tau}^\alpha \int_{t_2-\tau}^{t_2} ({}_t D_{t_2}^\alpha \frac{\partial L}{\partial_{i_1}^c D_t^\alpha q_s}(z) (z-t)^{\alpha-1}) dz = Q''_s(t), t \in [t_1, t_2 - \tau],$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s}(t) - {}_t D_{t_2}^\alpha \frac{\partial L}{\partial_{i_1}^c D_t^\alpha q_s}(t) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s}(t) = Q''_s(t), t \in (t_2 - \tau, t_2] \quad (21)$$

满足式 (20), 则方程 (21) 可称为 Caputo 导数下的含时滞的非保守系统的分数阶运动微分方程。如果广义非势力 $Q''_s = 0$, 则方程 (21) 就成为

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s}(t) + \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{sr}}(t+\tau) - {}_t D_{t_2-\tau}^\alpha \frac{\partial L}{\partial_{i_1}^c D_t^\alpha q_s}(t) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s}(t) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{sr}}(t+\tau) + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} {}_t D_{t_2-\tau}^\alpha \int_{t_2-\tau}^{t_2} ({}_t D_{t_2}^\alpha \frac{\partial L}{\partial_{i_1}^c D_t^\alpha q_s}(z) (z-t)^{\alpha-1}) dz = 0,$$

$$t \in [t_1, t_2 - \tau], \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s}(t) - {}_t D_{t_2}^\alpha \frac{\partial L}{\partial_{i_1}^c D_t^\alpha q_s}(t) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s}(t) = 0, t \in (t_2 - \tau, t_2] \quad (22)$$

满足式 (20), 则方程 (22) 为 Caputo 导数下的含时滞的分数阶 Euler-Lagrange 方程。

3 含时滞的分数阶 Hamilton 作用量变分

含时滞的分数阶 Hamilton 作用量为

$$S(\gamma) = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L(t, q_s(t), {}_t^c D_t^\alpha q_s(t), \dot{q}_s(t), q_{sr}(t), \dot{q}_{sr}(t)) dt = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L dt \quad (23)$$

引入 r 参数的有限变换群的无限小变换

$$\bar{t} = t + \Delta t, \bar{q}_s(\bar{t}) = q_s(t) + \Delta q_s, (s = 1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (24)$$

其展开式为

$$\bar{t} = t + \varepsilon_\sigma \xi_0^\sigma(t, q_k(t), \dot{q}_k(t)), \bar{q}_s(\bar{t}) = q_s(t) + \varepsilon_\sigma \xi_s^\sigma(t, q_k(t), \dot{q}_k(t)), (s, k = 1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (25)$$

其中 $\varepsilon_\sigma (\sigma = 1, 2, \dots, r)$ 为无限小参数, $\xi_0^\sigma, \xi_s^\sigma$ 为无线小生成元或生成函数。在变换 (24) 下, 含时滞的分数阶 Hamilton 作用量 (23) 变为

$$S(\bar{\gamma}) = \int_{\bar{t}_1}^{\bar{t}_2} L(\bar{t}, \bar{q}_s(\bar{t}), {}_{\bar{t}_1}^c D_{\bar{t}}^\alpha \bar{q}_s(\bar{t}), \dot{\bar{q}}_s(\bar{t}), \bar{q}_{sr}(\bar{t}), \dot{\bar{q}}_{sr}(\bar{t})) d\bar{t} \quad (26)$$

其中 $\bar{\gamma}$ 为 γ 的邻近曲线。因此, 我们有

$$S(\bar{\gamma}) - S(\gamma) = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L(\bar{t}, \bar{q}_s(\bar{t}), {}_{\bar{t}_1}^c D_{\bar{t}}^\alpha \bar{q}_s(\bar{t}), \dot{\bar{q}}_s(\bar{t}), \bar{q}_{sr}(\bar{t}), \dot{\bar{q}}_{sr}(\bar{t})) d\bar{t} - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L dt = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} [L(\bar{t}, \bar{q}_s(\bar{t}), {}_{\bar{t}_1}^c D_{\bar{t}}^\alpha \bar{q}_s(\bar{t}), \dot{\bar{q}}_s(\bar{t}), \bar{q}_{sr}(\bar{t}), \dot{\bar{q}}_{sr}(\bar{t})) (1 + \frac{d}{dt} \Delta t) - L] dt \quad (27)$$

假设 ΔS 是变换前后的差 $S(\bar{\gamma}) - S(\gamma)$ 相对 ε 的主线性部分, 有

$$\Delta S = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial t}(t) \Delta t + \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s}(t) \Delta q_s + \frac{\partial L}{\partial_{i_1}^c D_t^\alpha q_s}(t) \Delta {}_t^c D_t^\alpha q_s + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s}(t) \Delta \dot{q}_s + \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{sr}}(t) \Delta q_{sr} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{sr}}(t) \Delta \dot{q}_{sr} + L \frac{d}{dt}(\Delta t) \right] dt \quad (28)$$

对 (28) 式的第五项, 第六项进行变量替换 $t = \theta + \tau$, 并考虑边界条件 (13), 得到

$$\Delta S = \int_{t_1}^{t_2-\tau} \left[\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s}(t) + \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{sr}}(t+\tau) \right) \Delta q_s + \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s}(t) + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{sr}}(t+\tau) \right) \Delta \dot{q}_s + \frac{\partial L}{\partial_{i_1}^c D_t^\alpha q_s}(t) \cdot \Delta {}_t^c D_t^\alpha q_s + L \frac{d}{dt}(\Delta t) \right] dt +$$

$$\int_{t_2-\tau}^{t_2} \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s}(t) \Delta q_s + \frac{\partial L}{\partial {}_t^c D_t^\alpha q_s}(t) \cdot \Delta {}_t^c D_t^\alpha q_s + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s}(t) \delta \dot{q}_s + L \frac{d}{dt}(\Delta t) \right] dt \quad (29)$$

注意到关系式

$$\Delta {}_t^c D_t^\alpha q_s = {}_t^c D_t^\alpha \delta q_s + \frac{d}{dt}({}_t^c D_t^\alpha q_s) \Delta t, \delta q_s = \Delta q_s - \dot{q}_s \Delta t \quad (30)$$

并考虑到分部积分公式 (8) 和 (9) 以及 (6) 和 (7), 则 (29) 式可变为

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta S = & \int_{t_1}^{t_2-\tau} \varepsilon_\sigma \left\{ \frac{d}{dt} \left[L \xi_0^\sigma + \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s}(t) + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{s\tau}}(t+\tau) \right) \bar{\xi}_s^\sigma + \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \int_{t_1}^t \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial {}_t^c D_t^\alpha q_s}(\theta) {}_t^c D_\theta^\alpha \bar{\xi}_s^\sigma - {}_\theta D_{t_2-\tau}^\alpha \frac{\partial L}{\partial {}_t^c D_\theta^\alpha q_s}(\theta) \bar{\xi}_s^\sigma + \right. \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \bar{\xi}_s^\sigma {}_\theta D_{t_2-\tau}^\alpha \int_{t_2-\tau}^{t_2} \left({}_\theta D_{t_2}^\alpha \frac{\partial L}{\partial {}_t^c D_\theta^\alpha q_s}(z) (z-\theta)^{\alpha-1} \right) dz \right) d\theta \right] + \\ & \left. \bar{\xi}_s^\sigma \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s}(t) + \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{s\tau}}(t+\tau) - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{s\tau}}(t+\tau) - \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s}(t) + {}_t D_{t_2-\tau}^\alpha \frac{\partial L}{\partial {}_t^c D_t^\alpha q_s}(t) - \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \cdot \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. {}_t D_{t_2-\tau}^\alpha \int_{t_2-\tau}^{t_2} \left({}_t D_{t_2}^\alpha \frac{\partial L}{\partial {}_t^c D_t^\alpha q_s}(z) (z-t)^{\alpha-1} \right) dz \right] \right\} dt + \\ & \int_{t_2-\tau}^{t_2} \varepsilon_\sigma \left\{ \frac{d}{dt} \left[L \xi_0^\sigma + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s}(t) \bar{\xi}_s^\sigma + \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \int_{t_1}^t \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial {}_t^c D_t^\alpha q_s}(\theta) {}_t^c D_\theta^\alpha \bar{\xi}_s^\sigma - {}_\theta D_{t_2}^\alpha \frac{\partial L}{\partial {}_t^c D_\theta^\alpha q_s}(\theta) \bar{\xi}_s^\sigma \right) d\theta \right] + \right. \\ & \left. \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s}(t) - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s}(t) + {}_t D_{t_2}^\alpha \frac{\partial L}{\partial {}_t^c D_t^\alpha q_s}(t) \right) \bar{\xi}_s^\sigma \right\} dt \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

满足条件 (20)。其中

$$\bar{\xi}_s^\sigma = \xi_s^\sigma - \dot{q}_s \xi_0^\sigma, (s = 1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (32)$$

式 (29) 和 (31) 是 Caputo 导数下的含时滞的分数阶 Hamilton 作用量变分的两个基本公式。

4 含时滞的分数阶 Noether 对称性

首先, 给出 Caputo 导数下的含时滞的分数阶 Noether 对称变换的定义和判据。

定义 1 如果含时滞的分数阶 Hamilton 作用量 (23), 在无限小群变换 (24) 作用下, 满足条件

$$\Delta S = 0 \quad (33)$$

则称无限小变换为含时滞的分数阶 Noether 对称变换。

由定义 1 和公式 (29) 和 (31), 可得判据:

判据 1 对于无限小变换 (24), 当 $t_1 \leq t \leq t_2 - \tau$ 时, 满足条件

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial L}{\partial t}(t) \Delta t + \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s}(t) + \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{s\tau}}(t+\tau) \right) \Delta q_s + \\ & \frac{\partial L}{\partial {}_t^c D_t^\alpha q_s}(t) \Delta {}_t^c D_t^\alpha q_s + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s}(t) \Delta \dot{q}_s + \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{s\tau}}(t+\tau) \Delta \dot{q}_s + L \frac{d}{dt}(\Delta t) = 0 \quad (34)$$

当 $t_2 - \tau < t \leq t_2$ 时, 满足条件

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial L}{\partial t}(t) \Delta t + \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s}(t) \Delta q_s + \\ & \frac{\partial L}{\partial {}_t^c D_t^\alpha q_s}(t) \Delta {}_t^c D_t^\alpha q_s + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s}(t) \Delta \dot{q}_s + L \frac{d}{dt}(\Delta t) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

则变换 (24) 是含时滞的力学系统的分数阶 Noether 对称变换。

式 (34) 和 (35) 可表为: 当 $t_1 \leq t \leq t_2 - \tau$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial L}{\partial t}(t) \xi_0^\sigma + \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s}(t) + \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{s\tau}}(t+\tau) \right) \xi_s^\sigma + \\ & \frac{\partial L}{\partial {}_t^c D_t^\alpha q_s}(t) \left({}_t^c D_t^\alpha \xi_s^\sigma + \frac{d}{dt}({}_t^c D_t^\alpha q_s) \xi_0^\sigma \right) + \\ & \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s}(t) + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{s\tau}}(t+\tau) \right) (\xi_s^\sigma - \dot{q}_s \xi_0^\sigma) + L \xi_0^\sigma = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

当 $t_2 - \tau < t \leq t_2$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial L}{\partial t}(t) \xi_0^\sigma + \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s}(t) \xi_s^\sigma + \frac{\partial L}{\partial {}_t^c D_t^\alpha q_s}(t) \cdot \\ & \left({}_t^c D_t^\alpha \xi_s^\sigma + \frac{d}{dt}({}_t^c D_t^\alpha q_s) \xi_0^\sigma \right) + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s}(t) (\xi_s^\sigma - \dot{q}_s \xi_0^\sigma) + \\ & L \xi_0^\sigma = 0, \quad (\sigma = 1, 2, \dots, r) \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

当 $r = 1$ 时, 式 (36) 和 (37) 称为含时滞的力学系统的分数阶 Noether 等式。

其次, 研究 Caputo 导数下的含时滞的力学系统的分数阶 Noether 准对称性。

设 L_1 是某个另外的 Lagrange 函数, 如果变换 (24) 精确到一阶小量满足如下关系

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L(t, q_s(t), {}_t^c D_t^\alpha q_s(t), \dot{q}_s(t), q_{s\tau}(t), \dot{q}_{s\tau}(t)) dt = \\ & \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L_1(\bar{t}, \bar{q}_s(\bar{t}), {}_t^c D_t^\alpha \bar{q}_s(\bar{t}), \dot{\bar{q}}_s(\bar{t}), \bar{q}_{s\tau}(\bar{t}), \dot{\bar{q}}_{s\tau}(\bar{t})) d\bar{t} \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

那么称这种不变性为含时滞的分数阶 Hamilton 作用量 (23) 在无限小变换 (24) 下的准不变性。由此确定的 L_1 与 L 具有相同的运动微分方程, 因而变换 (24) 可称为含时滞的力学系统的分数阶准对称变换。于是有

定义 2 如果含时滞的分数阶 Hamilton 作用量 (23), 在无限小群变换 (24) 作用下, 满足条件

$$\Delta S = - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{d}{dt}(\Delta G) dt \quad (39)$$

其中 $G = G(t, q_s(t), {}_t^c D_t^\alpha q_s(t), q_{s\tau}(t), \dot{q}_{s\tau}(t))$ 为规范函数。则称无限小变换为含时滞的分数阶

Noether 准对称变换。

由定义 2 和公式 (29) 和 (31)，可得判据：

判据 2 对于无限小变换 (24)，当 $t_1 \leq t \leq t_2 - \tau$ 时，满足条件

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial L}{\partial t}(t)\Delta t + \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s}(t) + \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{sr}}(t + \tau) \right) \Delta q_s + \\ & \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s}(t) + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{sr}}(t + \tau) \right) \Delta \dot{q}_s + \\ & \frac{\partial L}{\partial {}_t^c D_t^\alpha q_s}(t) \Delta {}_t^c D_t^\alpha q_s + L \frac{d}{dt}(\Delta t) = - \frac{d}{dt}(\Delta G) \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

当 $t_2 - \tau < t \leq t_2$ 时，满足条件

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial L}{\partial t}(t)\Delta t + \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s}(t)\Delta q_s + \frac{\partial L}{\partial {}_t^c D_t^\alpha q_s}(t)\Delta {}_t^c D_t^\alpha q_s + \\ & \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s}(t)\Delta \dot{q}_s + L \frac{d}{dt}(\Delta t) = - \frac{d}{dt}(\Delta G) \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

则变换 (24) 是含时滞的力学系统的分数阶 Noether 准对称变换。

式 (40) 和 (41) 可表为：当 $t_1 \leq t \leq t_2 - \tau$ 时，

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial L}{\partial t}(t)\xi_0^\sigma + \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s}(t) + \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{sr}}(t + \tau) \right) \xi_s^\sigma + \\ & \frac{\partial L}{\partial {}_t^c D_t^\alpha q_s}(t) \left({}_t^c D_t^\alpha \bar{\xi}_s^\sigma + \frac{d}{dt}({}_t^c D_t^\alpha q_s) \xi_0^\sigma \right) + \\ & \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s}(t) + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{sr}}(t + \tau) \right) (\xi_s^\sigma - \dot{q}_s \xi_0^\sigma) + L \xi_0^\sigma = - G^\sigma \end{aligned} \quad (42)$$

当 $t_2 - \tau < t \leq t_2$ 时，有

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial L}{\partial t}(t)\xi_0^\sigma + \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s}(t)\xi_s^\sigma + \frac{\partial L}{\partial {}_t^c D_t^\alpha q_s}(t) \cdot \\ & \left({}_t^c D_t^\alpha \bar{\xi}_s^\sigma + \frac{d}{dt}({}_t^c D_t^\alpha q_s) \xi_0^\sigma \right) + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s}(t) (\xi_s^\sigma - \dot{q}_s \xi_0^\sigma) + \\ & L \xi_0^\sigma = - G^\sigma, \quad (\sigma = 1, 2, \dots, r) \end{aligned} \quad (43)$$

其中 $\Delta G = \varepsilon_\sigma G^\sigma$ 。当 $r = 1$ 时，式 (42) 和 (43) 称为含时滞的力学系统的分数阶 Noether 等式。

最后，讨论 Caputo 导数下的含时滞的非保守系统的分数阶广义 Noether 准对称性。

假设 Caputo 导数下的含时滞的非保守力学系统受到广义非势力 Q''_s 的作用，如果精确到一阶小量满足如下条件

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L(t, q_s(t), {}_t^c D_t^\alpha q_s(t), \dot{q}_s(t), q_{sr}(t), \dot{q}_{sr}(t)) dt = \\ & \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L_1(\bar{t}, \bar{q}_s(\bar{t}), {}_t^c D_t^\alpha \bar{q}_s(\bar{t}), \bar{\dot{q}}_s(\bar{t}), \bar{q}_{sr}(\bar{t}), \\ & \bar{\dot{q}}_{sr}(\bar{t})) d\bar{t} + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} Q''_s \delta q_s dt \end{aligned} \quad (44)$$

则相应不变性称为含时滞的分数阶 Hamilton 作用量 (23) 在无限小变换 (24) 下的广义准不变性，

而变换 (24) 称为力学系统的含时滞的分数阶广义准对称变换。于是有

定义 3 如果含时滞的分数阶 Hamilton 作用量 (23)，在无限小群变换 (24) 作用下，满足条件

$$\Delta S = - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left[\frac{d}{dt}(\Delta G) + Q''_s \delta q_s \right] dt \quad (45)$$

则称无限小变换为含时滞的力学系统的分数阶 Noether 广义准对称变换。

由定义 3 和公式 (29) 和 (31)，可得判据：

判据 3 对于无限小变换 (24)，当 $t_1 \leq t \leq t_2 - \tau$ 时，满足条件

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial L}{\partial t}(t)\Delta t + \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s}(t) + \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{sr}}(t + \tau) \right) \Delta q_s + \\ & \frac{\partial L}{\partial {}_t^c D_t^\alpha q_s}(t)\Delta {}_t^c D_t^\alpha q_s + \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s}(t) + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{sr}}(t + \tau) \right) \Delta \dot{q}_s + \\ & L \frac{d}{dt}(\Delta t) + Q''_s(\Delta q_s - \dot{q}_s \Delta t) = - \frac{d}{dt}(\Delta G) \end{aligned} \quad (46)$$

当 $t_2 - \tau < t \leq t_2$ 时，满足条件

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial L}{\partial t}(t)\Delta t + \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s}(t)\Delta q_s + \frac{\partial L}{\partial {}_t^c D_t^\alpha q_s}(t)\Delta {}_t^c D_t^\alpha q_s + \\ & \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s}(t)\Delta \dot{q}_s + Q''_s(\Delta q_s - \dot{q}_s \Delta t) + \\ & L \frac{d}{dt}(\Delta t) = - \frac{d}{dt}(\Delta G) \end{aligned} \quad (47)$$

则变换 (24) 是含时滞的力学系统的分数阶广义 Noether 准对称变换。

式 (46) 和 (47) 可表为：当 $t_1 \leq t \leq t_2 - \tau$ 时，

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial L}{\partial t}(t)\xi_0^\sigma + \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s}(t) + \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{sr}}(t + \tau) \right) \xi_s^\sigma + \\ & \frac{\partial L}{\partial {}_t^c D_t^\alpha q_s}(t) \left({}_t^c D_t^\alpha \bar{\xi}_s^\sigma + \frac{d}{dt}({}_t^c D_t^\alpha q_s) \xi_0^\sigma \right) + \\ & \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s}(t) + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{sr}}(t + \tau) \right) (\xi_s^\sigma - \dot{q}_s \xi_0^\sigma) + \\ & Q''_s(t) \bar{\xi}_s^\sigma + L \xi_0^\sigma = - G^\sigma \end{aligned} \quad (48)$$

当 $t_2 - \tau < t \leq t_2$ 时，有

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial L}{\partial t}(t)\xi_0^\sigma + \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s}(t)\xi_s^\sigma + \frac{\partial L}{\partial {}_t^c D_t^\alpha q_s}(t) \cdot \\ & \left({}_t^c D_t^\alpha \bar{\xi}_s^\sigma + \frac{d}{dt}({}_t^c D_t^\alpha q_s) \xi_0^\sigma \right) + \\ & \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s}(t) (\xi_s^\sigma - \dot{q}_s \xi_0^\sigma) + Q''_s(t) \bar{\xi}_s^\sigma + \\ & L \xi_0^\sigma = - G^\sigma, \quad (\sigma = 1, 2, \dots, r) \end{aligned} \quad (49)$$

当 $r = 1$ 时，式 (48) 和 (49) 称为含时滞的力学系统的分数阶 Noether 等式。

利用判据 1 - 判据 3 或含时滞的分数阶 Noether 等式 (36) 和 (37)，(42) 和 (43)，(48) 和 (49) 可以判断含时滞的力学系统的分数阶 Noether

对称性。

5 含时滞的分数阶 Noether 定理

本节我们研究 Caputo 导数下的含时滞的力学系统的分数阶守恒量。首先给出所论含时滞的力学系统的分数阶守恒量的定义。

定义 4 函数 $I(t, q_s, q_{s\tau}, q_s(t + \tau), {}^c_{t_1}D_t^\alpha q_s, \dot{q}_s, \dot{q}_{s\tau}, {}^c_{t_1}D_t^\alpha q_s(t + \tau), \dot{q}_s(t + \tau))$ 称为含时滞的力学系统 (21) 的分数阶守恒量, 当且仅当沿着运动方程 (21) 的解曲线恒成立

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{dt} I(t, q_s, q_{s\tau}, q_s(t + \tau), \\ & {}^c_{t_1}D_t^\alpha q_s, \dot{q}_s, \dot{q}_{s\tau}, {}^c_{t_1}D_t^\alpha q_s(t + \tau), \dot{q}_s(t + \tau)) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (50)$$

对于含时滞的 Lagrange 系统 (22), 如果能找到系统的分数阶 Noether 对称变换或分数阶 Noether 准对称变换, 便可求得相应的分数阶守恒量。于是, 有如下定理。

定理 1 对于含时滞的 Lagrange 系统 (22), 如果无限小变换 (24) 是定义 1 下的分数阶 Noether 对称变换, 则系统存在 r 个线性独立的分数阶守恒量, 当 $t_1 \leq t \leq t_2 - \tau$ 时, 形如

$$\begin{aligned} I^\sigma &= L\xi_0^\sigma + \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s}(t) + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{s\tau}}(t + \tau) \right) \bar{\xi}_s^\sigma + \\ & \int_{t_1}^t \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial {}^c_{t_1}D_t^\alpha q_s}(\theta) {}^c_{t_1}D_\theta^\alpha \bar{\xi}_s^\sigma - \theta D_{t_2-\tau}^\alpha \frac{\partial L}{\partial {}^c_{t_1}D_\theta^\alpha q_s}(\theta) \bar{\xi}_s^\sigma + \right. \\ & \quad \left. \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \bar{\xi}_s^\sigma D_{t_2-\tau}^\alpha \right. \\ & \left. \int_{t_2-\tau}^{t_2} \left(\theta D_{t_2}^\alpha \frac{\partial L}{\partial {}^c_{t_1}D_\theta^\alpha q_s}(z) (z - \theta)^{\alpha-1} \right) dz \right] d\theta = \text{const} \end{aligned} \quad (51)$$

当 $t_2 - \tau < t \leq t_2$ 时, 形如

$$\begin{aligned} I^\sigma &= L\xi_0^\sigma + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s}(t) \bar{\xi}_s^\sigma + \\ & \int_{t_1}^t \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial {}^c_{t_1}D_\theta^\alpha q_s}(\theta) {}^c_{t_1}D_\theta^\alpha \bar{\xi}_s^\sigma - \theta D_{t_1}^\alpha \frac{\partial L}{\partial {}^c_{t_1}D_\theta^\alpha q_s}(\theta) \bar{\xi}_s^\sigma \right) d\theta = \\ & \text{const.}, \quad (\sigma = 1, 2, \dots, r) \end{aligned} \quad (52)$$

证明 由于无限小变换 (24) 是系统的分数阶 Noether 对称变换, 由定义 1, 以及式 (31), 并将方程 (31) 代入式 (33), 由积分区间的任意性和 ε_σ 的独立性, 并利用含时滞的 Lagrange 方程 (22), 得到, 当 $t_1 \leq t \leq t_2 - \tau$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{dt} \left\{ L\xi_0^\sigma + \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s}(t) + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{s\tau}}(t + \tau) \right) \bar{\xi}_s^\sigma + \right. \\ & \left. \int_{t_1}^t \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial {}^c_{t_1}D_\theta^\alpha q_s}(\theta) {}^c_{t_1}D_\theta^\alpha \bar{\xi}_s^\sigma - \theta D_{t_2-\tau}^\alpha \frac{\partial L}{\partial {}^c_{t_1}D_\theta^\alpha q_s}(\theta) \bar{\xi}_s^\sigma + \right. \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \left. \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \bar{\xi}_s^\sigma D_{t_2-\tau}^\alpha \int_{t_2-\tau}^{t_2} \left(\theta D_{t_2}^\alpha \frac{\partial L}{\partial {}^c_{t_1}D_\theta^\alpha q_s}(z) (z - \theta)^{\alpha-1} \right) dz \right] d\theta \right\} = 0 \quad (53)$$

当 $t_2 - \tau < t \leq t_2$ 时, 有

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left[L\xi_0^\sigma + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s}(t) \bar{\xi}_s^\sigma + \right.$$

$$\left. \int_{t_1}^t \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial {}^c_{t_1}D_\theta^\alpha q_s}(\theta) {}^c_{t_1}D_\theta^\alpha \bar{\xi}_s^\sigma - \theta D_{t_2}^\alpha \frac{\partial L}{\partial {}^c_{t_1}D_\theta^\alpha q_s}(\theta) \bar{\xi}_s^\sigma \right) d\theta \right] = 0, \quad (\sigma = 1, 2, \dots, r) \quad (54)$$

对 (53) 和 (54) 式进行积分, 便得到结果。

定理 2 对于含时滞的 Lagrange 系统 (22), 如果无限小变换 (24) 是定义 2 下的分数阶 Noether 准对称变换, 则系统存在 r 个线性独立的分数阶守恒量, 当 $t_1 \leq t \leq t_2 - \tau$ 时, 形如

$$\begin{aligned} I^\sigma &= L\xi_0^\sigma + \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s}(t) + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{s\tau}}(t + \tau) \right) \bar{\xi}_s^\sigma + \\ & \int_{t_1}^t \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial {}^c_{t_1}D_\theta^\alpha q_s}(\theta) {}^c_{t_1}D_\theta^\alpha \bar{\xi}_s^\sigma - \theta D_{t_2-\tau}^\alpha \frac{\partial L}{\partial {}^c_{t_1}D_\theta^\alpha q_s}(\theta) \bar{\xi}_s^\sigma + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \bar{\xi}_s^\sigma D_{t_2-\tau}^\alpha \int_{t_2-\tau}^{t_2} \left(\theta D_{t_2}^\alpha \frac{\partial L}{\partial {}^c_{t_1}D_\theta^\alpha q_s}(z) (z - \theta)^{\alpha-1} \right) dz \right] d\theta + \\ & G^\sigma = \text{const.} \end{aligned} \quad (55)$$

当 $t_2 - \tau < t \leq t_2$ 时, 形如

$$\begin{aligned} I^\sigma &= L\xi_0^\sigma + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s}(t) \bar{\xi}_s^\sigma + \\ & \int_{t_1}^t \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial {}^c_{t_1}D_\theta^\alpha q_s}(\theta) {}^c_{t_1}D_\theta^\alpha \bar{\xi}_s^\sigma - \theta D_{t_2}^\alpha \frac{\partial L}{\partial {}^c_{t_1}D_\theta^\alpha q_s}(\theta) \bar{\xi}_s^\sigma \right) d\theta + \\ & G^\sigma = \text{const.}, \quad (\sigma = 1, 2, \dots, r) \end{aligned} \quad (56)$$

证明 由于无限小变换 (22) 是系统的 Noether 准对称变换, 由定义 2, 以及式 (39), 并将方程 (31) 代入式 (39), 由积分区间的任意性和 ε_σ 的独立性, 并利用含时滞的 Lagrange 方程 (22), 易知定理成立。证毕。

下面, 我们进一步讨论含时滞的非保守力学系统的分数阶 Noether 定理。

定理 3 对于含时滞的非保守系统 (21), 如果无限小变换 (24) 是定义 3 下的分数阶广义 Noether 准对称变换, 则系统存在 r 个线性独立的分数阶守恒量 (53) 和 (54)。

证明 由于无限小变换 (24) 是系统的 Noether 广义准对称变换, 由定义 3, 以及 (45) 式, 并将方程 (31) 代入式 (45), 由积分区间的任意性和 ε_σ 的独立性, 并利用含时滞的 Lagrange 方程 (21), 易知定理成立。

定理 1-3 称为含时滞的非保守力学系统的分数阶 Noether 定理。由 Noether 定理可知, 对于所论分数阶模型下的含时滞的非保守系统, 如果能找

到系统的一个含时滞的分数阶 Noether 对称变换，便有可能得到系统的一个分数阶守恒量。

6 算 例

例 已知力学系统的 Lagrange 函数和非势广义力为

$$L = \frac{1}{2}m[({}^c D_t^\alpha q(t))^2 + \dot{q}^2(t)],$$

$$Q'' = -c\dot{q}(t - \tau) \tag{57}$$

其中质量 m 及阻尼系数 c 均为常数。且 $t \in [t_1, t_2]$ ，时滞常量 $\tau < t_2 - t_1$ 为已知正实数，并满足条件：当 $t \in [t_1 - \tau, t_1]$ 时， $q(t) = \Omega(t)$ ，这里 $\Omega(t)$ 是区间 $[t_1 - \tau, t_1]$ 上的已知分段光滑函数；当 $t = t_2$ 时， $q(t) = q(t_2)$ ，这里 $q(t_2)$ 是某一确定值。

系统的运动微分方程给出

$$m\ddot{q}(t) - m {}^c D_{t_2}^\alpha ({}^c D_{t_1}^\alpha q(t)) = -c\dot{q}(t - \tau) \tag{58}$$

由含时滞的分数阶 Noether 等式(48)和 (49) 给出

$$m {}^c D_{t_1}^\alpha q(t) \left({}^c D_{t_1}^\alpha \xi_1 + \frac{d}{dt} {}^c D_{t_1}^\alpha q \xi_0 \right) +$$

$$m\dot{q}(t) (\xi_1 - \dot{q}\xi_0) - c\dot{q}(t - \tau) (\xi_1 - \dot{q}(t)\xi_0) +$$

$$\frac{1}{2}m({}^c D_{t_1}^\alpha q(t))^2 \xi_0 = -G \tag{59}$$

方程 (59) 有解

$$\xi_0^1 = 1, \xi_1^1 = \dot{q}(t),$$

$$G^1 = -\frac{m}{2}[({}^c D_{t_1}^\alpha q(t))^2 + \dot{q}^2(t)] \tag{60}$$

$$\xi_0^2 = 0, \xi_1^2 = 1,$$

$$G^2 = c\dot{q}(t - \tau) - m \int_{t_1}^t {}^c D_{\theta}^\alpha q(\theta) {}^c D_{\theta}^\alpha 1 d\theta \tag{61}$$

生成元 (60) 和 (61) 都相应于系统的 Noether 广义准对称变换. 由定理 3，得到

$$I^1 = 0 \tag{62}$$

$$I^2 = c\dot{q}(t - \tau) + m\dot{q}(t) -$$

$$m \int_{t_1}^t {}^c D_{\theta}^\alpha {}^c D_{t_2}^\alpha q(\theta) d\theta = \text{const} \tag{63}$$

因此，生成元 (62) 相应的分数阶守恒量是平庸的. 若分数阶导数不存在时，方程 (63) 就成为含时滞的运动微分方程

$$m\ddot{q}(t) = -c\dot{q}(t - \tau) \tag{64}$$

式 (63) 就成为

$$I^2 = m\dot{q}(t) + c\dot{q}(t - \tau) = \text{const}. \tag{65}$$

式 (65) 是含时滞的非保守系统的广义 Noether 准对称性相应的守恒量. 若时滞常量 $\tau = 0$ 时，式 (65) 就成为经典力学系统的相应的守恒量

$$I^2 = m\dot{q}(t) + c\dot{q}(t) = \text{const}. \tag{66}$$

7 结 论

提出并研究了 Caputo 导数下含时滞的非保守动力学系统的分数阶 Noether 对称性与守恒量. 建立了含时滞的分数阶 Hamilton 原理 (15) 和 (16)，并由此进一步导出了含时滞的分数阶 Lagrange 方程 (21). 给出了含时滞的分数阶 Hamilton 作用量变分的两个基本公式，建立了含时滞的分数阶 Noether 对称性的定义和判据，并得到了相应的分数阶 Noether 定理. 文章的方法和结果具有普遍性，可进一步应用于 Caputo 导数下含时滞的分数阶非完整力学系统，分数阶 Hamilton 系统以及分数阶 Birkhoff 系统等。

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随均质度提高而下降,脆性增加;界面剪应力分布曲线随界面均质度提高而趋向平滑。

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