

基于 El-Nabulsi 模型的分数阶 Lagrange 系统的 Lie 对称性与守恒量*

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摘要: 研究基于 El-Nabulsi 模型的分数阶 Lagrange 系统的 Lie 对称性与守恒量。基于按 Riemann-Liouville 积分拓展的类分数阶变分问题导出 El-Nabulsi 模型的 D'Alembert-Lagrange 原理, 得到系统的运动微分方程; 给出分数阶 Lie 对称性的定义和判据, 建立了 Lie 对称性确定方程, 并提出广义 Hojman 定理, 给出广义 Hojman 守恒量存在的条件及其形式; 最后, 建立了广义 Noether 定理, 给出分数阶 Lie 对称性导致 Noether 守恒量的条件及其形式, 并给出两个算例以说明结果的应用。

关键词: 分数阶 Lagrange 系统; El-Nabulsi 模型; Lie 对称性; 守恒量

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Lie symmetry and conserved quantity of fractional Lagrange system based on El-Nabulsi models

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Abstract: The Lie symmetry and the conserved quantity of fractional Lagrange system based on El-Nabulsi models are studied. Firstly, the D'Alembert-Lagrange principle of the El-Nabulsi models is deduced based on the fractional action-like variational problem which is expanded by the Riemann-Liouville integral, and the differential equations of motion of the system are obtained. Secondly, the definition and the criterion of the Lie symmetry are given, the determination equations of the Lie symmetry of the system are established, and the generalized Hojman theorem is put forward. At the same time, the existence condition and the form of the generalized Hojman conserved quantity are obtained. Then, the generalized Noether theorem is established, the existence condition and the form of the Noether conserved quantity led by the Lie symmetry are given. Finally, two examples are given to illustrate the application of the results.

Key words: fractional Lagrange system; El-Nabulsi model; Lie symmetry; conserved quantity

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Noether 对称性总可以导致守恒量, 而 Lie 对称性没有这种性质. Lie 对称性寻找守恒量通常找到的是 Noether 守恒量^[1]. 1979 年, Lutzky^[2]将 Lie 方法引入动力学系统, 研究了二阶动力学系统在时间和坐标的速度依赖的无限小变换下的不变性质, 建立了 Lie 对称性与 Noether 守恒量之间的联系; 1994 年, 赵跃宇^[3]将其推广到非保守力学系统; 1999 年, 梅凤翔^[4]系统地阐述了约束力学系统的 Lie 对称性与 Noether 守恒量. 1992 年, Hojman^[5]导出了一个新的守恒定理, 其守恒量的构造仅取决于运动方程的对称变换, 而没有用到系统的 Lagrange 或 Hamilton 结构. Lutzky^[6]将此方法推广至 Lagrange 系统; 梅凤翔^[7-8]将 Hojman 定理拓展到相空间离散力学系统和广义 Hamilton 系统; 张毅^[9-10]研究了 Birkhoff 系统和广义经典力学系统的 Lie 对称性与 Hojman 守恒量; 罗绍凯^[11]给出了非完整力学系统的 Hojman 守恒量; 张宏彬^[12]得到了 Birkhoff 系统的一般 Lie 对称性导致的 Hojman 守恒量. 关于 Lie 对称性与 Hojman 守恒量的研究已经取得一系列重要成果^[13-15].

分数阶微积分的发展可追溯至 1695 年, Riewe^[16]于 1996 年首次把分数阶微积分应用于非保守系统的动力学建模. 2005 年, El-Nabulsi^[17]基于 Riemann-Liouville 分数阶积分的定义提出了一个非保守动力学模型. 该模型的新颖处体现在: 分数阶时间积分仅引进一个实参数 α , 得到的方程形式简单仅依赖分数阶积分的阶, 并不出现分数阶导数. 至今, 此方法已得到诸多成果^[18-20]. 本文将进一步研究基于 El-Nabulsi 模型的分数阶 Lagrange 系统的 Lie 对称性与守恒量.

1 基于按 Riemann-Liouville 积分拓展的类分数阶变分问题

左 Riemann-Liouville 分数阶积分定义为^[17]:

$${}_0 I_t^\alpha f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t f(\tau) (t - \tau)^{\alpha-1} d\tau \quad (1)$$

设力学系统的位形由广义坐标 $q_k (k = 1, \dots, n)$ 确定, $L = L(\tau, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}})$ 为系统的 Lagrange 函数. 基于积分 (1), 可定义如下的变分问题^[17]:

求积分泛函

$$S(\gamma) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_{\tau_1}^{\tau_2} L(\tau, q_k(\tau), \dot{q}_k(\tau)) (t - \tau)^{\alpha-1} d\tau \quad (2)$$

在固定边界条件

$$q_s(\tau_1) = q_{s,1}, \quad q_s(\tau_2) = q_{s,2} \quad (3)$$

$$(s = 1, \dots, n)$$

下的极值问题, 其中 γ 为一条曲线, $0 < \alpha \leq 1$, $\dot{q}_s = dq_s/d\tau$, Γ 为 Euler-Gamma 函数, t 为观察者时间, τ 为固有时间, 且 $t \neq \tau$, L 是其变量的 C^2 类函数.

据变分理论知, 泛函 (2) 在 $q_s = q_s(\tau)$ 取极值的必要条件为 $\delta S = 0$, 即

$$\delta S = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_{\tau_1}^{\tau_2} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} \delta q_s + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \delta \dot{q}_s \right) (t - \tau)^{\alpha-1} d\tau = 0 \quad (4)$$

由 (3) 知 $\left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} (t - \tau)^{\alpha-1} \delta q_s \right] \Big|_{\tau_1}^{\tau_2} = 0$, 故

$$\int_{\tau_1}^{\tau_2} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \delta \dot{q}_s (t - \tau)^{\alpha-1} d\tau = \int_{\tau_1}^{\tau_2} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} (t - \tau)^{\alpha-1} d(\delta q_s) = \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} (t - \tau)^{\alpha-1} \delta q_s \right] \Big|_{\tau_1}^{\tau_2} - \int_{\tau_1}^{\tau_2} \left[\frac{d}{d\tau} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} (t - \tau)^{\alpha-1} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} (\alpha - 1) (t - \tau)^{\alpha-2} \right] \cdot \delta q_s d\tau = - \int_{\tau_1}^{\tau_2} \left[\frac{d}{d\tau} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} (t - \tau)^{\alpha-1} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} (\alpha - 1) (t - \tau)^{\alpha-2} \right] \delta q_s d\tau \quad (5)$$

将式 (5) 代入式 (4) 得

$$\delta S = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_{\tau_1}^{\tau_2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} - \frac{d}{d\tau} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \right) (t - \tau)^{\alpha-1} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} (\alpha - 1) (t - \tau)^{\alpha-2} \right] \delta q_s d\tau \quad (6)$$

由于积分区间 $[\tau_1, \tau_2]$ 的任意性, 故有

$$\left[\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} - \frac{d}{d\tau} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \right) (t - \tau)^{\alpha-1} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} (\alpha - 1) (t - \tau)^{\alpha-2} \right] \delta q_s = 0 \quad (7)$$

式 (7) 可称为基于 El-Nabulsi 模型的 D'Alembert-Lagrange 原理.

对完整系统而言, $\delta q_s (s = 1, \dots, n)$ 是独立的, 故由 (7) 得

$$\frac{d}{d\tau} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} = \frac{\alpha - 1}{t - \tau} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} (s = 1, \dots, n) \quad (8)$$

方程 (8) 称为基于 El-Nabulsi 模型的分数阶 Lagrange 系统的 Euler-Lagrange 方程^[17], 当 $\alpha = 1$ 时, 方程 (8) 退化为经典 Lagrange 系统的运动微分方程.

假设系统非奇异, 即 $\det \left(\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial \dot{q}_s \partial \dot{q}_k} \right) \neq 0$, 则由式

(8) 可求得广义加速度, 记作:

$$\ddot{q}_s = \alpha_s(\tau, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}) \quad (s = 1, \dots, n) \quad (9)$$

2 分数阶 Lagrange 系统的 Lie 对称性与广义 Hojman 守恒量

2.1 系统的 Lie 对称变换与确定方程

引入无限小群变换

$$\tau^* = \tau + \Delta\tau,$$

$$q_s^*(\tau^*) = q_s(\tau) + \Delta q_s, \quad (s = 1, \dots, n) \quad (10)$$

其展开式为

$$\begin{aligned} \tau^* &= \tau + \varepsilon \xi_0(\tau, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}) \\ q_s^*(\tau^*) &= q_s(\tau) + \varepsilon \xi_s(t, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}) \\ &\quad (s = 1, \dots, n) \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

式中 ε 为无限小参数, ξ_0, ξ_s 为无限小生成元。

引入无限小生成元向量

$$X^{(0)} = \xi_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} + \xi_s \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} \quad (12)$$

其一次扩展为

$$\begin{aligned} X^{(1)} &= X^{(0)} + \left(\frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_s - \dot{q}_s \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_0 \right) \cdot \\ &\quad \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \quad (s = 1, \dots, n) \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

二次扩展为

$$\begin{aligned} X^{(2)} &= X^{(1)} + \\ &\quad \left(\frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_s - 2\alpha_s \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_0 - \dot{q}_s \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_0 \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \ddot{q}_s} \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

其中 $\frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} + \dot{q}_s \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} + \alpha_s \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \quad (s = 1, \dots, n)$ 。

方程 (9) 在无限小群变换 (11) 下的不变性

归为如下的 Lie 对称性确定方程

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_s - 2\alpha_s \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_0 - \dot{q}_s \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_0 = \\ X^{(1)}(\alpha_s) \quad (s = 1, \dots, n) \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

定义 1 如果无限小群变换 (11) 的生成元满足 Lie 对称性确定方程 (15), 则称相应的对称性为基于按 Riemann-Liouville 积分拓展的 El-Nabulsi 模型的分数阶 Lagrange 系统 (8) 的 Lie 对称性。

2.2 广义 Hojman 定理

Lie 对称性不一定导致守恒量。下面的定理给出基于按 Riemann-Liouville 积分拓展的 El-Nabulsi 模型的分数阶 Lagrange 系统的 Lie 对称性导致广义 Hojman 守恒量的条件及其形式。

定理 1 对于分数阶 Lagrange 系统 (8), 如果无限小生成元 ξ_0, ξ_s 满足 Lie 对称性确定方程 (15), 且存在一个函数 $\lambda = \lambda(\tau, q_s, \dot{q}_s)$ 使得

$$\frac{\partial \alpha_s}{\partial \dot{q}_s} + \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \ln \lambda = 0 \quad (16)$$

则系统的 Lie 对称性直接导致广义 Hojman 守恒量, 形如

$$\begin{aligned} I_H &= \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} (\lambda \xi_0) + \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} (\lambda \xi_s) + \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \cdot \\ &\quad \left(\lambda \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_s - \lambda \dot{q}_s \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_0 \right) - \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_0 = \text{const} \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

证明:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} I_H &= \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \frac{\partial \xi_0}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \tau} \xi_0 \right) + \\ &\quad \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial q_s} \xi_s \right) + \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \frac{\partial \xi_s}{\partial q_s} + \\ &\quad \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(\frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_s - \dot{q}_s \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_0 \right) + \\ &\quad \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \left[\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(\frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_s - \dot{q}_s \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_0 \right) \right] - \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_0 \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

由文献 [5] 易得:

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \frac{\partial \xi_0}{\partial \tau} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_0 - \frac{\partial \alpha_k}{\partial \tau} \frac{\partial \xi_0}{\partial \dot{q}_k} \quad (19)$$

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \frac{\partial \xi_s}{\partial q_s} = \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_s - \frac{\partial \alpha_k}{\partial q_s} \frac{\partial \xi_s}{\partial \dot{q}_k} \quad (20)$$

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(\frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_s - \dot{q}_s \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_0 \right) =$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \left(\frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_s - \dot{q}_s \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_0 \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} \left(\frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_s - \dot{q}_s \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_0 \right) - \\ \frac{\partial \alpha_k}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_k} \left(\frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_s - \dot{q}_s \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_0 \right) \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

将式 (19) - (21) 代入式 (18), 并利用式 (15) 得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} I_H &= \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \tau} \xi_0 \right) + \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial q_s} \xi_s \right) + \\ &\quad \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \left[\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(\frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_s - \dot{q}_s \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_0 \right) \right] + \\ &\quad \frac{\partial \alpha_s}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_0 + \frac{\partial^2 \alpha_s}{\partial \dot{q}_s \partial \tau} \xi_0 + \\ &\quad \frac{\partial^2 \alpha_s}{\partial \dot{q}_s \partial q_k} \xi_k + \frac{\partial^2 \alpha_s}{\partial \dot{q}_s \partial \dot{q}_k} \left(\frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_k - \dot{q}_k \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_0 \right) \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

利用式 (16) 易知:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \tau} \xi_0 \right) &= -\xi_0 \frac{\partial^2 \alpha_s}{\partial \tau \partial \dot{q}_s} - \\ &\quad \frac{\xi_0}{\lambda} \frac{\partial \alpha_k}{\partial \tau} \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \dot{q}_k} + \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \tau} \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_0 \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial q_s} \xi_s \right) &= \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial q_s} \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_s - \\ &\quad \frac{\partial^2 \alpha_s}{\partial q_k \partial \dot{q}_s} \xi_k - \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \dot{q}_k} \frac{\partial \alpha_k}{\partial q_s} \xi_s \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \left[\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(\frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_s - \dot{q}_s \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_0 \right) \right] = \\ & \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \left(\frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_s - \dot{q}_s \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_0 \right) - \\ & \frac{\partial^2 \alpha_s}{\partial \dot{q}_k \partial \dot{q}_s} \left(\frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_k - \dot{q}_k \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_0 \right) - \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\partial \alpha_k}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \dot{q}_k} \cdot \\ & \left(\frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_s - \dot{q}_s \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_0 \right) - \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(\frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_s - \dot{q}_s \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_0 \right) \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

将式(23) - (25)代入式(22)并利用式(16), 得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} I_H &= \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left[\frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_s - 2\alpha_s \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_0 - \right. \\ & \left. \dot{q}_s \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_0 - X^{(1)}(\alpha_s) \right] = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

当 $\xi_0 = 0$ 时, 式(17)给出

$$I_H = \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} (\lambda \xi_s) + \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(\lambda \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_s \right) = \text{const} \quad (27)$$

式(27)称为Hojman守恒量。

定理1可称为基于按Riemann-Liouville积分拓展的El-Nabulsi模型的分数阶Lagrange系统的广义Hojman定理。利用该定理, 可由系统的Lie对称性直接得到守恒量(17)。

3 分数阶Lagrange系统的Lie对称性与Noether守恒量

下面定理给出基于按Riemann-Liouville积分拓展的El-Nabulsi模型的分数阶Lagrange系统的Lie对称性导致Noether守恒量的条件及其形式。

定理2 对于分数阶Lagrange系统(8), 如果无限小生成元 ξ_0, ξ_s 满足Lie对称性确定方程(15), 且存在规范函数 $G = G(\tau, q_s, \dot{q}_s)$ 满足结构方程

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial L}{\partial \tau} \xi_0 + \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} \xi_s + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} (\dot{\xi}_s - \dot{q}_s \dot{\xi}_0) + \\ & L \left(\xi_0 + \frac{1-\alpha}{t-\tau} \xi_0 \right) + G(t-\tau)^{1-\alpha} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

则系统的Lie对称性导致Noether守恒量

$$\begin{aligned} I_N &= \left[L \xi_0 + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} (\xi_s - \dot{q}_s \xi_0) \right] \cdot \\ & (t-\tau)^{\alpha-1} + G = \text{const} \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

证明:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dI_N}{d\tau} &= \frac{d}{d\tau} \left[L \xi_0 + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} (\xi_s - \dot{q}_s \xi_0) \right] \cdot \\ & (t-\tau)^{\alpha-1} + (\alpha-1)(t-\tau)^{\alpha-2} (-1) \cdot \\ & \left[L \xi_0 + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} (\xi_s - \dot{q}_s \xi_0) \right] - (t-\tau)^{\alpha-1} \cdot \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial \tau} \xi_0 + \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} \xi_s + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} (\dot{\xi}_s - \dot{q}_s \dot{\xi}_0) + L(\xi_0 + \frac{1-\alpha}{t-\tau} \xi_0) \right] = \\ & (t-\tau)^{\alpha-1} \left\{ \frac{d}{d\tau} \left[L \xi_0 + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} (\xi_s - \dot{q}_s \xi_0) \right] + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{1-\alpha}{t-\tau} \left[L \xi_0 + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} (\xi_s - \dot{q}_s \xi_0) \right] - \right. \\ & \left. \frac{\partial L}{\partial \tau} \xi_0 - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} \xi_s - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} (\dot{\xi}_s - \dot{q}_s \dot{\xi}_0) - \right. \\ & \left. L(\xi_0 + \frac{1-\alpha}{t-\tau} \xi_0) \right\} = (t-\tau)^{\alpha-1} (\xi_s - \dot{q}_s \xi_0) \cdot \\ & \left(\frac{d}{d\tau} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} + \frac{1-\alpha}{t-\tau} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

定理2可称为基于按Riemann-Liouville积分拓展的El-Nabulsi模型的分数阶Lagrange系统的广义Noether定理。利用该定理, 可由系统的Lie对称性间接得到守恒量(29)。

4 算例

例1 平面Kepler问题的Lagrange函数是

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \frac{1}{2} (\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2) + \mu (q_1^2 + q_2^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \\ & q_1^2 + q_2^2 \neq 0 \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

研究系统的类分数阶Lie对称性及守恒量。

式(9)给出系统的运动微分方程为:

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{q}_1 &= -\mu q_1 (q_1^2 + q_2^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{\alpha-1}{t-\tau} \dot{q}_1, \\ \ddot{q}_2 &= -\mu q_2 (q_1^2 + q_2^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{\alpha-1}{t-\tau} \dot{q}_2 \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

由Lie对称性确定方程(15)知

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_1 - 2\alpha_1 \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_0 - \dot{q}_1 \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_0 = \frac{\alpha-1}{(t-\tau)^2} \dot{q}_1 \xi_0 + \\ & \left[3\mu q_1^2 (q_1^2 + q_2^2)^{-\frac{5}{2}} - \mu (q_1^2 + q_2^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \right] \xi_1 + \\ & 3\mu q_1 q_2 (q_1^2 + q_2^2)^{-\frac{5}{2}} \xi_2 + \left(\frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_1 - \dot{q}_1 \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_0 \right) \frac{\alpha-1}{t-\tau}, \\ & \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_2 - 2\alpha_2 \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_0 - \dot{q}_2 \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_0 = \frac{\alpha-1}{(t-\tau)^2} \dot{q}_2 \xi_0 + \\ & 3\mu q_1 q_2 (q_1^2 + q_2^2)^{-\frac{5}{2}} \xi_1 + \\ & \left[3\mu q_2^2 (q_1^2 + q_2^2)^{-\frac{5}{2}} - \mu (q_1^2 + q_2^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \right] \xi_2 + \\ & \left(\frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_2 - \dot{q}_2 \frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \xi_0 \right) \frac{\alpha-1}{t-\tau} \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

式(32)有解

$$\xi_0 = 0, \quad \xi_1 = -q_2, \quad \xi_2 = q_1 \quad (33)$$

由条件式(16)给出

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{d\tau} \ln \lambda = -2 \frac{\alpha-1}{t-\tau} \quad (34)$$

式(34)有解

$$\lambda = (q_1 \dot{q}_2 - \dot{q}_1 q_2)(t - \tau)^{3(\alpha-1)} \quad (35)$$

利用定理 1, 由式 (33)、(35) 得

$$I_H^1 = 0 \quad (36)$$

当 $\alpha = 1$ 时, 式 (34) 有另一个解

$$\lambda = \mu q_2 (q_1^2 + q_2^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} - q_2 \dot{q}_1^2 + q_1 \dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_2 \quad (37)$$

利用定理 1, 由式 (33)、(37) 得

$$I_H^2 = \frac{\mu q_1 (q_1^2 + q_2^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} - q_1 \dot{q}_2^2 + q_2 \dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_2}{\mu q_2 (q_1^2 + q_2^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} - q_2 \dot{q}_1^2 + q_1 \dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_2} \quad (38)$$

易知, 守恒量 I_H^1 为平凡守恒量, I_H^2 为非平凡守恒量。

通过 Lie 对称性寻找相应的守恒量需特别注意的是, 因平凡守恒量没有实际意义, 故应选取适当的生成元 ξ_0, ξ_s, λ 使守恒量是非平凡的。

由结构方程 (28) 得

$$\begin{aligned} & -\mu q_1 (q_1^2 + q_2^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \xi_1 - \mu q_2 (q_1^2 + q_2^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \xi_2 + \\ & \dot{q}_1 (\xi_1 - \dot{q}_1 \xi_0) + \dot{q}_2 (\xi_2 - \dot{q}_2 \xi_0) + \\ & L(\xi_0 + \frac{1-\alpha}{t-\tau} \xi_0) + G(t-\tau)^{1-\alpha} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

由式 (33) 和式 (39), 得

$$G = 0 \quad (40)$$

利用定理 2, 由式 (33)、(40) 得

$$I_N = (q_1 \dot{q}_2 - \dot{q}_1 q_2)(t - \tau)^{\alpha-1} = \text{const} \quad (41)$$

例 2 设系统的位形由两个广义坐标 q_1, q_2 来确定, 其 Lagrange 函数为

$$L = \frac{1}{2}(\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2) \quad (42)$$

研究该系统的类分数阶 Lie 对称性及守恒量。

式 (9) 给出系统的运动微分方程为:

$$\alpha_1 = \ddot{q}_1 = \frac{\alpha-1}{t-\tau} \dot{q}_1, \quad \alpha_2 = \ddot{q}_2 = \frac{\alpha-1}{t-\tau} \dot{q}_2 \quad (43)$$

由确定方程 (15), 得

$$\xi_0 = 0, \quad \xi_1 = 1, \quad \xi_2 = 1 \quad (44)$$

$$\xi_0 = 1, \quad \xi_1 = \dot{q}_1, \quad \xi_2 = \dot{q}_2 \quad (45)$$

由条件式 (16), 得

$$\lambda = (q_1 \dot{q}_2 - \dot{q}_1 q_2)(t - \tau)^{3(\alpha-1)} \quad (46)$$

利用定理 1, 由式 (44)、(46) 得

$$I_H^1 = \frac{\dot{q}_2 - \dot{q}_1}{q_1 \dot{q}_2 - \dot{q}_1 q_2} = \text{const} \quad (47)$$

由式 (45)、(46) 得

$$I_H^2 = 0 \quad (48)$$

由结构方程 (28) 和式 (45), 得

$$G = \frac{1}{2} \int (1 - \alpha) (\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2)(t - \tau)^{\alpha-2} d\tau \quad (49)$$

利用定理 2, 由式 (45)、(49), 得

$$\begin{aligned} I_N &= \frac{1}{2}(\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2)(t - \tau)^{\alpha-1} + \frac{1}{2} \int (1 - \alpha) \cdot \\ & (\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2)(t - \tau)^{\alpha-2} d\tau = \text{const} \end{aligned} \quad (50)$$

当 $\alpha = 1$ 时, 该守恒量退化为经典守恒量。式 (50) 为

$$I_N = \frac{1}{2}(\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2) = \text{const} \quad (51)$$

5 结 论

本文研究基于 El-Nabulsi 模型的分数阶 Lagrange 系统的 Lie 对称性与守恒量, 得到了 Lie 对称性导致的广义 Hojman 守恒量和 Noether 守恒量。本文结果具有一般性, 当 $\alpha = 1$ 时, 结论退化为经典力学系统的 Lie 对称性与守恒量, 当 $\xi_0 = 0$, 广义 Hojman 守恒量结论退化为 Hojman 守恒量。文中的方法和结论还可进一步推广应用于研究分数阶 Lagrange 系统的 Mei 对称性与守恒量问题等。

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