

相空间中类分数阶变分问题的 Noether 对称性与守恒量*

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摘 要: 基于 El-Nabulsi 提出的分数阶动力学建模方法, 即类分数阶变分方法, 研究相空间中类分数阶变分问题与 Noether 对称性和守恒量。建立了相空间中类分数阶变分问题, 得到了类分数阶 Hamilton 正则方程; 基于类分数阶 Hamilton 作用量在无限小群变换下的不变性, 提出了相空间中类分数阶 Noether (准) 对称变换的定义和判据; 给出了类分数阶 Hamilton 系统的 Noether 定理, 建立了类分数阶 Noether 对称性与守恒量之间的内在关系, 并举例说明结果的应用。

关键词: 类分数阶变分方法; Noether 定理; 相空间; 类分数阶对称变换; 守恒量

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Noether Symmetry and Conserved Quantity for a Fractional Action-like Variational Problem in Phase Space

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Abstract: The Noether symmetry and the conserved quantity for a fractional action-like variational problem in phase space are studied based on the method of fractional dynamics modeling presented by El-Nabulsi, namely fractional action-like variational approach. First, the fractional action-like variational problem in phase space is established, and the fractional action-like Hamilton canonical equations are obtained. Secondly, the definitions and criteria of the fractional action-like Noether (quasi-) symmetrical transformations are presented in terms of the invariance of the fractional action-like integral of Hamilton under the infinitesimal transformation of group. Finally, the Noether theorems for the fractional action-like Hamiltonian system are given, the relationship between the Noether symmetry and the conserved quantity of the system is established. An example is given to illustrate the application of the results.

Key words: fractional action-like variational approach; Noether theorem; phase space; fractional action-like symmetrical transformation; conserved quantity

分数阶微积分为科学和工程的不同领域的大量问题提供了一个强有力的数学工具, 并在数学物理, 经典和量子力学, 控制理论, 非线性动力学, 信号与图像处理, 热力学, 以及生物工程等领域取得了许多突破性的成果^[1-5]。尽管分数阶微积分在

许多领域的应用已经确立, 但是在其它一些领域的应用研究还刚刚开始, 分数阶变分问题及其对称性和守恒量的研究就是后者中的一个例子。

分数阶变分问题的研究始于 Riewe 的工作^[6-7]。1996 年, Riewe 首次将分数阶微积分应用于建立非

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保守力学模型, 初步形成了分数阶 Euler-Lagrange 方程和分数阶 Hamilton 方程。之后, 分数阶变分问题成为应用数学、物理学、动力学与控制研究的一个热点领域, 引起了众多的学者的高度关注, 例如: Klimek^[8-9], Agrawal^[10-13], Atanackovic^[14-16], Jumarie^[17], Baleanu^[18-20], Torres^[21-23], El-Nabulsi^[24-29], Cresson^[30], Rabei^[31-33], Tarasov^[34], 以及他们的合作者等。学者们从不同的角度提出了各种不同的分数阶模型和方法, 建立了相应的分数阶 Euler-Lagrange 方程和分数阶 Hamilton 方程。从经典和量子系统两个角度, 若干不同的分数阶变分问题的存在性以及对于分数阶模型的更精细描述的需求, 部分地可以解释为用于描述动力学的分数阶微分算子的非局域性和相应的伴随算子的形式。另一个原因在于许多不同分数阶积分算子的存在性, 包括 Grunwald-Letnikov, Caputo, Riesz, 以及 Riemann-Liouville 算子等。Riemann-Liouville 算子应用分数阶微积分时使用最多的算子之一。

为了建立非保守动力学系统模型, El-Nabulsi 于 2005 年提出了一种新的建模方法^[24], 即: 类分数阶变分方法或可称之为 El-Nabulsi 分数阶模型。在类分数阶变分方法中, 分数阶时间积分仅引进一个实参数 α , 所得到的 Euler-Lagrange 方程形式简单且类似于经典的方程。该 Euler-Lagrange 方程的新颖之处在于存在一个作用在系统上的广义分数阶外力。尤其是在所得到的方程中不出现分数阶导数, 而仅仅依赖于分数阶积分的阶 α 。最近, 类分数阶变分方法被进一步推广到 Lagrange 函数依赖于 Riemann-Liouville 分数阶导数情形^[25], 多维类分数阶变分问题^[26], 受完整约束或非完整约束或耗散动力学的类分数阶变分问题^[27], 按指数规律变化的类分数阶变分问题^[28], 并通过引入广义分数阶导数算子给出了普适的类分数阶 Euler-Lagrange 方程^[29]。Frederico 和 Torres 研究了类分数阶变分问题的运动常数, 基于 El-Nabulsi 分数阶模型给出非保守系统的 Noether 定理^[35], 并推广到 Lagrange 函数含有高阶导数情形^[36], 但是由于文中关于 Noether 准对称性的概念有误, 因此所得到的 Noether 定理是不正确的。

本文在类分数阶变分方法的框架下进一步研究相空间中类分数阶 Noether 理论。通过求解相空间中类分数阶变分问题, 得到了类分数阶 Hamilton 正则方程; 给出了相空间中类分数阶 Hamilton 作用量变分的两个基本公式, 提出了相空间中类分数阶 Noether 对称变换和准对称变换的定义和判据;

建立了类分数阶 Hamilton 系统的 Noether 定理, 并举例说明结果的应用。

1 类分数阶变分问题

假设力学系统的位形由 n 个广义坐标 $q_k (k = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 来确定, 其所受的约束是理想、完整的, 系统的广义动量和 Hamilton 函数为

$$p_k = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_k}, \quad H = p_k \dot{q}_k - L \quad (1)$$

式中 L 为 Lagrange 函数。根据 El-Nabulsi 提出的分类阶动力学建模方法^[24], 相空间中类分数阶变分问题可定义如下:

求积分泛函

$$S = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_a^b [p_k \dot{q}_k - H(\tau, q, p)] (t - \tau)^{\alpha-1} d\tau \quad (2)$$

在给定边界条件

$$q_k(a) = q_{k,a}, q_k(b) = q_{k,b} \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (3)$$

下的极限问题, 其中 $\dot{q}_k = dq_k/d\tau$, Γ 是 Euler Gamma 函数, $0 < \alpha \leq 1$, τ 是固有时间, t 是观察者时间, $\tau \neq t$, 光滑函数 H 是其变量的 C^2 类函数。

上述变分问题可称为相空间中类分数阶变分问题, 泛函 (2) 可称为相空间中类分数阶 Hamilton 作用量。

根据变分学理论, 泛函 (2) 在 $q_k = q_k(\tau)$, $p_k = p_k(\tau)$ 上取得极值的必要条件是其变分等于零, 即 $\delta S = 0$, 于是有

$$\delta S = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_a^b \left(\dot{q}_k \delta p_k + p_k \delta \dot{q}_k - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_k} \delta q_k - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_k} \delta p_k \right) (t - \tau)^{\alpha-1} d\tau = 0 \quad (4)$$

由于

$$\int_a^b p_k \delta \dot{q}_k (t - \tau)^{\alpha-1} d\tau = [p_k (t - \tau)^{\alpha-1} \delta q_k] \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b \delta q_k [\dot{p}_k (t - \tau)^{\alpha-1} - p_k (\alpha - 1) (t - \tau)^{\alpha-2}] d\tau \quad (5)$$

由边界条件 (3), 得到

$$\delta q_k \Big|_{\tau=a} = \delta q_k \Big|_{\tau=b} = 0 \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (6)$$

利用式 (5) 和 (6), 式 (4) 给出

$$\int_a^b \left[\left(-\dot{p}_k - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_k} + \frac{\alpha - 1}{t - \tau} p_k \right) \delta q_k + \left(\dot{q}_k - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_k} \right) \delta p_k \right] (t - \tau)^{\alpha-1} d\tau = 0 \quad (7)$$

将式 (1) 的第二式两边对 p_k 求偏导数, 有

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial p_k} = \dot{q}_k \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (8)$$

将式 (8) 代入式 (7), 并由 δq_k 的独立性和积分区间的任意性, 得

$$-\dot{p}_k - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_k} + \frac{\alpha - 1}{t - \tau} p_k = 0 \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, n) \tag{9}$$

联合方程 (8) 和 (9), 构成类分数阶 Hamilton 正则方程^[24], 即

$$\dot{q}_k = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_k}, \dot{p}_k = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_k} - \frac{1 - \alpha}{t - \tau} p_k \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, n) \tag{10}$$

我们称由方程 (10) 描述的力学系统为类分数阶 Hamilton 系统。如取 $\alpha = 1$, 方程 (10) 给出经典的 Hamilton 正则方程。

2 类分数阶 Noether 对称性

引进无限小 r 参数有限变换群

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\tau} &= \tau + \Delta\tau, \quad \bar{q}_k(\bar{\tau}) = q_k(\tau) + \Delta q_k, \\ \bar{p}_k(\bar{\tau}) &= p_k(\tau) + \Delta p_k \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, n) \end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

或其展开式

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\tau} &= \tau + \varepsilon_\sigma \xi_0^\sigma(t, q, p), \\ \bar{q}_k(\bar{\tau}) &= q_k(\tau) + \varepsilon_\sigma \xi_k^\sigma(\tau, q, p), \\ \bar{p}_k(\bar{\tau}) &= p_k(\tau) + \varepsilon_\sigma \eta_k^\sigma(\tau, q, p), \\ &(k = 1, 2, \dots, n) \end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

其中 $\varepsilon_\sigma (\sigma = 1, 2, \dots, r)$ 是无限小参数, $\xi_0^\sigma, \xi_k^\sigma, \eta_k^\sigma$ 是无限小生成函数或生成元。在无限小变换 (11) 下, 曲线 γ 将变换到邻近曲线 $\bar{\gamma}$, 相应地积分泛函 $S(\gamma)$ 变换为 $S(\bar{\gamma})$, 有

$$S(\bar{\gamma}) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_a^b [\bar{p}_k(\bar{\tau}) \dot{\bar{q}}_k(\bar{\tau}) - H(\bar{\tau}, \bar{q}_j(\bar{\tau}), \bar{p}_j(\bar{\tau}))] \cdot (t - \bar{\tau})^{\alpha-1} d\bar{\tau} \tag{13}$$

于是有

$$\begin{aligned} S(\bar{\gamma}) - S(\gamma) &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_a^b [\bar{p}_k(\bar{\tau}) \dot{\bar{q}}_k(\bar{\tau}) - \\ &H(\bar{\tau}, \bar{q}_j(\bar{\tau}), \bar{p}_j(\bar{\tau}))] (t - \bar{\tau})^{\alpha-1} d\bar{\tau} - \\ &\frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_a^b [p_k(\tau) \dot{q}_k(\tau) - H(\tau, q_j(\tau), p_j(\tau))] \cdot \\ &(t - \tau)^{\alpha-1} d\tau = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_a^b \{ [(p_k + \Delta p_k) (\dot{q}_k + \Delta \dot{q}_k) - \\ &H(\tau + \Delta\tau, q_j + \Delta q_j, p_j + \Delta p_j)] \left(1 + \frac{d}{d\tau} \Delta\tau \right) \cdot \\ &(t - \tau - \Delta\tau)^{\alpha-1} - [p_k \dot{q}_k - H(\tau, q_j, p_j)] (t - \tau)^{\alpha-1} \} d\tau \end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

设 ΔS 为差 $S(\bar{\gamma}) - S(\gamma)$ 相对 ε 的主线性部分, 则有

$$\Delta S = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_a^b \left\{ \left[-\frac{\partial H}{\partial \tau} \Delta\tau - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_k} \Delta q_k + \left(\dot{q}_k - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_k} \right) \Delta p_k + \right. \right.$$

$$\left. p_k \Delta \dot{q}_k + (p_k \dot{q}_k - H) \frac{d}{d\tau} \Delta\tau \right] (t - \tau)^{\alpha-1} + (p_k \dot{q}_k - H) (1 - \alpha) (t - \tau)^{\alpha-2} \Delta\tau \} d\tau \tag{15}$$

根据非等时变分 Δ 与等时变分 δ 之间的关系式^[37]

$$\Delta F = \delta F + \dot{F} \Delta\tau \tag{16}$$

其中 F 为任意可微函数, 可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} \delta q_k &= \Delta q_k - \dot{q}_k \Delta\tau, \delta p_k = \Delta p_k - \dot{p}_k \Delta\tau, \\ \Delta \dot{q}_k &= \frac{d}{d\tau} \Delta q_k - \dot{q}_k \frac{d}{d\tau} \Delta\tau \end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

由式 (17), 式 (15) 可表为

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta S &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_a^b \left\{ \frac{d}{d\tau} [(p_k \Delta q_k - H \Delta\tau) (t - \tau)^{\alpha-1}] + \right. \\ &\left. \left(\dot{q}_k - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_k} \right) \delta p_k (t - \tau)^{\alpha-1} + \right. \\ &\left. \left(-\dot{p}_k - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_k} + \frac{\alpha - 1}{t - \tau} p_k \right) \delta q_k (t - \tau)^{\alpha-1} \right\} d\tau \end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

由式 (12), 式 (18) 可进一步表为

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta S &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_a^b \varepsilon_\sigma \left\{ \frac{d}{d\tau} [(p_k \xi_k^\sigma - H \xi_0^\sigma) (t - \tau)^{\alpha-1}] + \right. \\ &\left. \left(\dot{q}_k - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_k} \right) (\eta_k^\sigma - \dot{p}_k \xi_0^\sigma) (t - \tau)^{\alpha-1} + \right. \\ &\left. \left(-\dot{p}_k - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_k} + \frac{\alpha - 1}{t - \tau} p_k \right) (\xi_k^\sigma - \dot{q}_k \xi_0^\sigma) (t - \tau)^{\alpha-1} \right\} d\tau \end{aligned} \tag{19}$$

式 (15) 和 (19) 是相空间中类分数阶 Hamilton 作用量变分的两个基本公式。

下面, 我们给出相空间中类分数阶 Noether 对称变换的定义和判据。

定义 1 如果相空间中类分数阶 Hamilton 作用量 (2) 是无限小群变换 (11) 的不变量, 即对每一个无限小变换, 始终成立

$$\Delta S = 0 \tag{20}$$

则称无限小群变换为相空间中类分数阶 Noether 对称变换。

由定义 1 和公式 (15), 可得到如下判据 1。

判据 1 对于无限小群变换 (11), 如果满足条件

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{\partial H}{\partial \tau} \Delta\tau - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_k} \Delta q_k + \left(\dot{q}_k - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_k} \right) \Delta p_k + p_k \Delta \dot{q}_k + \\ (p_k \dot{q}_k - H) \left(\frac{d}{d\tau} \Delta\tau + \frac{1 - \alpha}{t - \tau} \Delta\tau \right) = 0 \end{aligned} \tag{21}$$

则变换是相空间中的类分数阶 Noether 对称变换。

条件 (21) 也可表示为

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{\partial H}{\partial \tau} \xi_0^\sigma - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_k} \xi_k^\sigma + \left(\dot{q}_k - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_k} \right) \eta_k^\sigma + p_k (\xi_k^\sigma - \dot{q}_k \xi_0^\sigma) + \\ (p_k \dot{q}_k - H) \left(\xi_0^\sigma + \frac{1 - \alpha}{t - \tau} \xi_0^\sigma \right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$(\sigma = 1, 2, \dots, r) \quad (22)$$

当取 $r = 1$ 时, 式 (22) 可称为相空间中的类分数阶 Noether 等式。

利用判据 1 可以判断所论系统的类分数阶 Noether 对称性。

其次, 研究相空间中的类分数阶 Noether 准对称变换。

设 H' 是另外的 Hamilton 函数, 如果变换 (11) 精确到一阶小量满足条件

$$\int_a^b [p_k(\tau)\dot{q}_k(\tau) - H(\tau, q_j(\tau), p_j(\tau))] (t - \tau)^{\alpha-1} d\tau = \int_a^b [\bar{p}_k(\bar{\tau})\dot{\bar{q}}_k(\bar{\tau}) - H'(\bar{\tau}, \bar{q}_j(\bar{\tau}), \bar{p}_j(\bar{\tau}))] (t - \bar{\tau})^{\alpha-1} d\bar{\tau} \quad (23)$$

则称类分数阶 Hamilton 作用量 (2) 是无限小群变换 (11) 下的准不变量。由此确定的 H' 与 H 具有同样的运动微分方程, 则变换称为相空间中类分数阶 Noether 准对称变换。此时有

$$H' = H - \frac{d}{d\tau} G(\tau, q, p) (t - \tau)^{1-\alpha} \quad (24)$$

将式 (24) 代入式 (23), 我们有

$$\int_a^b [p_k(\tau)\dot{q}_k(\tau) - H(\tau, q_j(\tau), p_j(\tau))] (t - \tau)^{\alpha-1} d\tau = \int_a^b \left\{ [\bar{p}_k(\bar{\tau})\dot{\bar{q}}_k(\bar{\tau}) - H(\bar{\tau}, \bar{q}_j(\bar{\tau}), \bar{p}_j(\bar{\tau}))] (t - \bar{\tau})^{\alpha-1} + \frac{d}{d\bar{\tau}} G(\bar{\tau}, \bar{q}_j(\bar{\tau}), \bar{p}_j(\bar{\tau})) \right\} d\bar{\tau} \quad (25)$$

式 (25) 中 G 应为一阶小量, 故可用 ΔG 来代替 G 。

于是有

定义 2 如果相空间中类分数阶 Hamilton 作用量 (2) 是无限小群变换 (11) 的准不变量, 即对每一个无限小变换, 始终成立

$$\Delta S = - \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_a^b \frac{d}{d\tau} (\Delta G) d\tau \quad (26)$$

则称无限小群变换为相空间中类分数阶 Noether 准对称变换。

由定义 2 和公式 (15), 可以得到如下判据 2。

判据 2 对于无限小群变换 (11), 如果满足条件

$$\begin{aligned} & - \frac{\partial H}{\partial \tau} \Delta \tau - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_k} \Delta q_k + \left(\dot{q}_k - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_k} \right) \Delta p_k + \\ & p_k \Delta \dot{q}_k + (p_k \dot{q}_k - H) \cdot \\ & \left(\frac{d}{d\tau} \Delta \tau + \frac{1 - \alpha}{t - \tau} \Delta \tau \right) = - \frac{d}{d\tau} (\Delta G) (t - \tau)^{1-\alpha} \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

则变换是相空间中的类分数阶 Noether 准对称变

换。

条件 (27) 也可表为

$$\begin{aligned} & - \frac{\partial H}{\partial \tau} \xi_0^\sigma - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_k} \xi_k^\sigma + \left(\dot{q}_k - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_k} \right) \eta_k^\sigma + p_k (\xi_k^\sigma - \dot{q}_k \xi_0^\sigma) + \\ & (p_k \dot{q}_k - H) \left(\xi_0^\sigma + \frac{1 - \alpha}{t - \tau} \xi_0^\sigma \right) = - G^\sigma (t - \tau)^{1-\alpha} \end{aligned} \quad (\sigma = 1, 2, \dots, r) \quad (28)$$

其中 $\Delta G = \varepsilon_\sigma G^\sigma$. 当取 $r = 1$ 时, 式 (28) 可称为相空间中的类分数阶广义 Noether 等式。

利用判据 2, 可以判断所论系统的类分数阶 Noether 准对称性。

3 类分数阶 Noether 对称性导致的守恒量

首先, 给出类分数阶 Hamilton 系统的守恒量的定义。

定义 3 函数 $I(\tau, q, p)$ 称为类分数阶 Hamilton 系统的守恒量, 当且仅当沿着类分数阶 Hamilton 正则方程 (10) 的解曲线恒成立

$$\frac{d}{d\tau} I(\tau, q, p) = 0 \quad (29)$$

对于类分数阶 Hamilton 系统, 如果能找到相空间中类分数阶 Noether 对称变换或准对称变换, 便可求得与之相应的守恒量。有如下定理。

定理 1 对于类分数阶 Hamilton 系统 (10), 如果无限小群变换 (12) 是系统的类分数阶 Noether 对称变换, 则系统存在 r 个线性独立的守恒量, 形如

$$I^\sigma = (p_k \xi_k^\sigma - H \xi_0^\sigma) (t - \tau)^{\alpha-1} = c^\sigma \quad (\sigma = 1, 2, \dots, r) \quad (30)$$

证明 因无限小群变换 (12) 是系统的类分数阶 Noether 对称变换, 由定义 1, 有

$$\Delta S = 0 \quad (31)$$

将式 (19) 代入上式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_a^b \varepsilon_\sigma \left\{ \frac{d}{d\tau} [(p_k \xi_k^\sigma - H \xi_0^\sigma) (t - \tau)^{\alpha-1}] + \right. \\ & \left. \left(\dot{q}_k - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_k} \right) (\eta_k^\sigma - \dot{p}_k \xi_0^\sigma) (t - \tau)^{\alpha-1} + \right. \\ & \left. \left(- \dot{p}_k - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_k} + \frac{\alpha - 1}{t - \tau} p_k \right) (\xi_k^\sigma - \dot{q}_k \xi_0^\sigma) (t - \tau)^{\alpha-1} \right\} d\tau = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

将方程 (10) 代入上式, 由 ε_σ 的独立性和积分区间 $[a, b]$ 的任意性, 得到

$$\frac{d}{d\tau} [(p_k \xi_k^\sigma - H \xi_0^\sigma) (t - \tau)^{\alpha-1}] = 0 \quad (33)$$

积分之, 便得式 (30)。证毕。

定理 2 对于类分数阶 Hamilton 系统 (10), 如果无限小群变换 (12) 是系统的类分数阶 Noether 准对称变换, 则系统存在 r 个线性独立的守恒量, 形如

$$I^\sigma = (p_k \xi_k^\sigma - H \xi_0^\sigma)(t - \tau)^{\alpha-1} + G^\sigma = c^\sigma \quad (\sigma = 1, 2, \dots, r) \quad (34)$$

证明 由定义 2 和方程 (10), 类似于定理 1, 可容易证明之。

定理 1 和定理 2 称为相空间中类分数阶 Noether 定理。定理表明, 如果能找到所论系统的类分数阶 Noether 对称变换或类分数阶 Noether 准对称变换, 便能求出系统的守恒量。

4 算 例

例 已知二自由度系统的 Lagrange 函数为

$$L = \frac{1}{2}(q_1^2 + q_2^2) - q_2 \quad (35)$$

试研究其类分数阶 Noether 对称性和守恒量。

由式 (1) 知

$$p_1 = \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_1} = \dot{q}_1, p_2 = \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_2} = \dot{q}_2$$

$$H = p_1 \dot{q}_1 + p_2 \dot{q}_2 - L = \frac{1}{2}(p_1^2 + p_2^2) + q_2 \quad (36)$$

类分数阶广义 Noether 等式 (28) 给出

$$-\xi_2 + p_1(\xi_1 - \dot{q}_1 \xi_0) + p_2(\xi_2 - \dot{q}_2 \xi_0) + (p_1 \dot{q}_1 + p_2 \dot{q}_2 - H) \left(\xi_0 + \frac{1-\alpha}{t-\tau} \xi_0 \right) = -G(t-\tau)^{1-\alpha} \quad (37)$$

方程 (37) 有解

$$\xi_0^1 = 0, \quad \xi_1^1 = 1, \quad \xi_2^1 = 0, \quad G^1 = 0 \quad (38)$$

$$\xi_0^2 = 0, \quad \xi_1^2 = \frac{1}{2-\alpha}(t-\tau)^{2-\alpha}, \quad \xi_2^2 = 0, \quad G^2 = q_1 \quad (39)$$

$$\xi_0^3 = (t-\tau)^{1-\alpha}, \quad \xi_1^3 = p_1(t-\tau)^{1-\alpha},$$

$$\xi_2^3 = p_2(t-\tau)^{1-\alpha}, \quad G^3 = -\frac{1}{2}(p_1^2 + p_2^2) + q_2 \quad (40)$$

由本文判据, 生成元 (38) 相应于系统的类分数阶 Noether 对称变换, 生成元 (39), (40) 相应于系统的类分数阶 Noether 准对称变换。由本文定理, 对应于生成元 (38), (39) 和 (40), 守恒量式 (34) 分别给出为

$$I^1 = p_1(t-\tau)^{\alpha-1} = c^1 \quad (41)$$

$$I^2 = \frac{t-\tau}{2-\alpha} p_1 + q_1 = c^2 \quad (42)$$

$$I^3 = 0 \quad (43)$$

其中式 (43) 表示与式 (40) 对应的无限小变换是平庸的。

5 结 语

利用分数阶微积分进行非保守力学系统或耗散系统的动力学建模, 可以解决用经典微积分方法建立起来的模型所难以解决的问题^[4, 6-7]。基于 El-Nabulsi 提出的分数阶模型, 文章研究了相空间中的分数阶变分问题, 建立了分数阶模型下的 Hamilton 正则方程。在 El-Nabulsi 分数阶模型的框架下, 将经典的 Noether 对称性理论推广到分数阶系统, 建立了相空间中的分数阶 Noether 理论, 从而在更一般意义上揭示了动力学系统的对称性与守恒量之间的内在联系。本文的方法和结果具有普遍意义, 可进一步推广应用于各类约束力学系统, 并且经典的 Noether 定理是本文的特例。

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