

双曲型 Lagrangian 函数*

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摘 要

双曲复数与 Minkowski 几何相对应, 由四维时空间隔不变量和双曲型 Lorentz 变换可导出双曲型 Lagrangian 方程和 Hamilton-Jacobi 方程。

关键词 双曲四元数 Lagrangian 函数 广义惯性力

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§ 1. 引 言

双曲复函理论是一种新的数学分支^[1], 双曲复空间与 Minkowski 空间相吻合, 双曲复数的模方与双曲内积范数相对应。当模为 0 时为连续零因子区域, 对应相对论空间的拟光区域; 模为 1 时, 在二维时空对应一对双曲线。用双曲复函理论可以同时讨论相对论和量子力学的内容, 并使两论对应的时空间、坐标变换、不变量、群表示和算符表示从形式上统一起来^[2, 3]。

§ 2. 预备知识

在双曲复空间引入虚单位 j , 有性质:

$$j^2 = -1, j^* = -j \quad (2.1)$$

定义双曲型线性四元数^[4]:

$$X_\mu = \bar{r} + jct, X_\mu^* = \bar{r} - jct \quad (2.2a, b)$$

两式取内积给出四维时空间隔和复数模方:

$$s^2 = -X_\mu^* X_\mu = c^2 t^2 - r^2 \quad (2.3)$$

四维形式的 Lorentz 变换:

$$X'_\mu = j \frac{1}{c} \omega_\mu \odot X_\mu \quad (2.4)$$

其中: $\omega_\mu = (\bar{v} + jc)/\alpha$, 为四维广义速度, \odot 为四维点矢, $\alpha = (1 - v^2/c^2)^{1/2}$ 。取 τ 为自时, 有:

$$d\tau = \alpha dt \quad (2.5)$$

$$\text{令: } \omega_\mu = \frac{dX_\mu}{d\tau} = \bar{\omega}_\mu + j\omega_0 \quad (2.6)$$

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其中 $\bar{\omega} = d\bar{r}/d\bar{\tau} = \bar{v}/\alpha, \omega_0 = c/\alpha$ (2.7)

速度空间间隔:

$$- \omega_{\mu}^* \omega_{\mu} = \omega_0^2 - \omega^2 = c^2 \quad (2.8)$$

令四维广义加速度:

$$W_{\mu} = d\omega_{\mu}/d\bar{\tau} = \bar{W} + jW_0 \quad (2.9)$$

加速度空间间隔:

$$W_{\mu}^* W_{\mu} = W^2 - W_0^2 = a^2/\alpha^6 \quad (2.10)$$

其中: $\bar{a} = d\bar{v}/d\bar{t}$, 取四维动量:

$$P_{\mu} = m_0 \omega_{\mu} = \bar{P} + jP_0 \quad (2.11)$$

动量空间间隔:

$$- P_{\mu}^* P_{\mu} = E^2/c^2 - P^2 = m_0^2 c^2 \quad (2.12)$$

取四维广义力:

$$F_{\mu} = dP_{\mu}/d\bar{\tau} = \bar{F} + jF_0 = m_0 W_{\mu} \quad (2.13)$$

广义力空间间隔:

$$F_{\mu}^* F_{\mu} = f^2 = \left(\frac{d\bar{P}}{d\bar{\tau}} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} \left(\frac{dE}{d\bar{\tau}} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{\alpha^2} (m\bar{A})^2 \quad (2.14)$$

其中: $\bar{f} = d(m\bar{v})/d\bar{t}$, $\bar{A} = \bar{a}/\alpha$, \bar{A} 命名为广义加速度, 而 $m\bar{A}$ 为广义惯性力。

§ 3. 第一类 Lagrangian 函数

在双曲复空间取最小作用量方程:

$$S = \int b ds \quad (3.1)$$

其中 b 为待定常数。因作用量函数必须满足与惯性系选择无关的要求, 取 ds 为四维间隔不变量:

$$d^2 s = - dX_{\mu}^* dX_{\mu} \quad (3.2)$$

代入(3.1)得:

$$S = \int b (-dX_{\mu}^* dX_{\mu})^{1/2} = \int b (c^2 - v^2)^{1/2} dt \quad (3.3)$$

取 Lagrangian 函数:

$$L_1 = b(c^2 - v^2)^{1/2} \quad (3.4)$$

$$\text{有 } \partial L_1 / \partial \varphi = \partial L_1 / \partial v = -bv/\alpha \quad (3.5)$$

当取 $b = -m_0 c$ 时, 则:

$$\partial L_1 / \partial v = (1/\alpha) m_0 v = mv = P \quad (3.6)$$

$$\text{而 } v \partial L_1 / \partial v - L_1 = mc^2 = H \quad (3.7)$$

为系统的 Hamilton 函数。(3.7)也可写作

$$H = -L_1 + \sum_{i=1}^3 p_i \varphi_i \quad (3.8)$$

$$\text{有: } dH = -dL_1 + \sum_{i=1}^3 (p_i d\varphi_i + \varphi_i dp_i) \quad (3.9)$$

取: $L_1 = L_1(q, \dot{q}, t)$, 则:

$$\text{又加 } dL_1 = \sum_{i=1}^3 \left[\frac{\partial L_1}{\partial \dot{q}_i} d\dot{q}_i + \frac{\partial L_1}{\partial q_i} dq_i \right] + \frac{\partial L_1}{\partial t} dt \tag{3.10}$$

代入(3.9), 并注意(3.6)得:

$$\text{则 } dH = \sum_{i=1}^3 \left[\dot{q}_i dp_i - \frac{\partial L_1}{\partial q_i} dq_i - \frac{\partial L_1}{\partial t} dt \right] \tag{3.11}$$

取 $H = H(q, p, t)$, 则

$$dH = \sum_{i=1}^3 \left[\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} dq_i + \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} dp_i + \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} dt \right] \tag{3.12}$$

由(3.11)、(3.12)得:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} = - \frac{\partial L_1}{\partial q_i}; & \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} = - \frac{\partial L_1}{\partial t} \end{cases} \tag{3.13a}$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} = \dot{q}_i \tag{3.13b}$$

§ 4. 第二类 Lagrangian 函数

取最小作用量方程:

$$S = \int b(-\omega_\mu^* \omega_\mu)^{1/2} d\tau \tag{4.1}$$

$$L_2 = b(-\omega_\mu^* \omega_\mu)^{1/2} = -m_0 c^2 = L_1/\alpha \tag{4.2}$$

其中 $m_0 c^2$ 为静能. 由(2.6)令:

$$\frac{\partial L_2}{\partial \omega_\mu} = \frac{\partial L_2}{\partial \omega} + j \frac{\partial L_2}{\partial \omega_0} \tag{4.3}$$

则: $\frac{\partial L_2}{\partial \omega} = -b\omega/c = P, \frac{\partial L_2}{\partial \omega_0} = b\omega_0/c = -P_0$ (4.4)

有关系式: $\frac{\partial L_2}{\partial \omega_\mu} = m_0 \omega_\mu^* = P_\mu^*$ (4.5)

(4.2)可写作:

$$L_2 = \omega_\mu \frac{\partial L_2}{\partial \omega_\mu} = \omega_\mu P_\mu^* \tag{4.6}$$

对(4.6)乘 m_0 , 注意(2.11)、(2.12)有质能关系:

$$E^2 = P^2 c^2 + m_0^2 c^4 \tag{4.7}$$

所以(4.6)可看作质能关系的 Lagrangian 函数形式. 显然(4.6)与(3.7)不同的是, 系统的 Hamilton 函数 H 隐藏于 $\omega_\mu \frac{\partial L_2}{\partial \omega_\mu}$ 之中.

由(4.6)有:

$$dL_2 = \omega_\mu dP_\mu^* + P_\mu^* d\omega_\mu \tag{4.8}$$

注意到(2.6)、(2.13)则(4.8)可写作:

$$dL_2 = F_\mu^* dX_\mu + P_\mu^* d\omega_\mu \tag{4.9}$$

取 $L_2 = L_2(X_\mu, \omega_\mu)$, 则:

$$dL_2 = \frac{\partial L_2}{\partial X_\mu} dX_\mu + \frac{\partial L_2}{\partial \omega_\mu} d\omega_\mu \tag{4.10}$$

比较(4.9)、(4.10)有:

$$\frac{\partial L_2}{\partial X_\mu} = F_\mu^*, \frac{\partial L_2}{\partial \omega_\mu} = P_\mu^* \tag{4.11a, b}$$

命名为四维双曲型正则方程.

令 $\mathbb{R} = dX_\mu/d\tau$, 由(2.13)、(4.11)给出:

$$\frac{d}{d\tau} \left(\frac{\partial L_2}{\partial \dot{X}_\mu} \right) - \frac{\partial L_2}{\partial X_\mu} = 0 \quad (4.12)$$

为四维双曲型 Lagrangian 方程•

由(4.2)令 $\partial L_2 / \partial \vec{r} = (1/\alpha) \partial L_1 / \partial \vec{r}$, 则由(3.13a)得:

$$\partial L_1 / \partial \vec{r} = \vec{f} = d(m\vec{v})/dt \quad (4.13)$$

(3.13)可写作

$$\partial H / \partial q_i = -p_i, \quad \partial H / \partial p_i = \dot{q}_i \quad (4.14)$$

为三维形式的相对论正则方程, 而:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L_1}{\partial \dot{q}^i} \right) - \frac{\partial L_1}{\partial q^i} = 0 \quad (4.15)$$

为三维双曲型 Lagrangian 方程•

(4.11a)可写作:

$$\partial L_2 / \partial X_\mu = \partial L_2 / \partial \vec{r} + j \partial L_2 / \partial (ct) = \vec{F} - j F_0 \quad (4.16)$$

其中: 最小 $\vec{F} = \frac{d\vec{P}}{d\tau} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{d}{dt} \left(m \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \right) \quad (4.17)$

为相对论质点的运动方程•

$$F_0 = \frac{1}{c} \frac{dE}{d\tau} = \frac{1}{c} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{d}{dt} (m_0 c^2) \quad (4.18)$$

为运动方程的能量积分•

(2.13)也可写作:

$$dP_\mu = F_\mu d\tau = \alpha F_\mu dt \quad (4.19)$$

命名为相对论四维动量定理• (4.19)可分写成:

$$d\vec{P} = \vec{F} d\tau = \alpha \vec{F} dt \quad (4.20)$$

为相对论三维动量定理•

$$dP_0 = \frac{1}{c} dE = \alpha F_0 dt$$

或: $dE = c \alpha F_0 dt = \alpha \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} \quad (4.21)$

为相对论能量定理• 当 $v \ll c$ 时, (4.20)、(4.21)可分别过渡到经典的动量定理和能量定理•

取四维双曲梯度算符^[5]:

$$\square = \frac{\partial}{\partial X_\mu} = \vec{\cdot} + j \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}, \quad \square^* = \frac{\partial}{\partial X_\mu^*} = \vec{\cdot} - j \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \quad (4.22)$$

作内积: $\square^* \square = \vec{\cdot}^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \quad (4.23)$

(4.11a)可写作:

$$\square L_2 = F_\mu^*, \quad \square^* L_2 = F_\mu \quad (4.24)$$

作内积可导出:

$$\left(\frac{d\vec{P}}{dt} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{c^2} \left(\frac{dE}{dt} \right)^2 + (m\vec{A})^2 \quad (4.25)$$

(4.25)为质能变化关系式, 它描述了相对论中, 能量变化率、动量变化率和广义惯性力的关

联• 当 $v \ll c$ 时, (4. 25) 过渡到经典的牛顿第二定律:

$$\frac{d}{dt}(m\bar{v}) = m\bar{a} \tag{4. 26}$$

§ 5. Hamilton_Jacobi 方程

对(3. 1)取变分:

$$\delta S = b \int \delta(ds) = b \int d(\delta s) \tag{5. 1}$$

$$\therefore \delta S = b\delta s \tag{5. 2}$$

由 Lorentz 变换(2. 4), 在惯性系中取 $\delta\omega_\mu = 0$, 则(2. 4) 的变分形式为:

$$\delta X'_\mu = j \frac{1}{c} \omega_\mu \odot \delta X_\mu \tag{5. 3}$$

由(3. 2)、(5. 2)取:

$$\delta S = b(-\delta X'_\mu \cdot \delta X'_\mu)^{1/2} \tag{5. 4}$$

与(5. 3)联立,得:

$$\delta S = \left[\frac{b^2}{c^2} \omega_\mu \cdot \omega_\mu \odot \delta X_\mu \cdot \delta X_\mu \right]^{1/2} = (P_\mu \odot \delta X_\mu \cdot P_\mu \odot \delta X_\mu)^{1/2} \tag{5. 5}$$

令 Q 为主函数,取:

$$\delta Q = P_\mu \odot \delta X_\mu = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial X_\mu} \odot \delta X_\mu \tag{5. 6}$$

亦即: $P_\mu = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial X_\mu} = \square Q \tag{5. 7}$

(5. 5)可写作:

$$\delta S = (\delta Q \cdot \delta Q)^{1/2} \tag{5. 8}$$

有 (2 $\left[\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \right]^2 + \left[\frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} \right]^2 + \left[\frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right]^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} \left[\frac{\partial Q}{\partial t} \right]^2 + m_0^2 c^2 = 0 \tag{5. 9}$

为双曲型 Hamilton_Jacobi 方程•

§ 6. 结束语

双曲虚单位 j 与 Minkowski 空间具有一种内在的逻辑关联• 通过双曲复函理论可以简明地讨论相对论内容• 由 Lorentz 变换导出 Hamilton_Jacobi 方程, Lagrangian 函数对应着质能关系, 显示了这套数学工具与相对论理论的密切联系• 特别是首次引入广义惯性力, 讨论了动量变化率、能量变化率与广义惯性力的关联, 拓宽了狭义相对论的研究内容•

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Hyperbolic Lagrangian Functions

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Abstract

Hyperbolic complex numbers correspond with Minkowski geometry. The hyperbolic Lagrangian equation and the Hamilton-Jacobi equation will be derived from the invariants of four-dimensional space-time intervals and hyperbolic Lorentz transformations.

Key words hyperbolic quaternion numbers, Lagrangian functions, generalized inertia forces