

一种构造可积Hamilton系统的新方法

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(郑泉水推荐, 1996年2月13日收到)

摘 要

建议了一种新的构造可积Hamilton系统的方法. 对于给定的Poisson流形, 本文利用Dirac-Poisson结构构造其上的新Poisson括号^[1], 进而获得了新的可积Hamilton系统. 构造的Poisson括号一般是非线的, 并且这种方法也不同于通常的方法^[2~4]. 本文还给出了两个实例.

关键词 Dirac-Poisson括号 可积性 Hamilton系统

一、新的构造方法

在描述这种新方法之前, 我们先简短地回忆一下Dirac-Poisson结构. 设 $(M, \{, \})$ 是Poisson流形. M 上的一组光滑函数 $\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \dots, \varphi_n$ 称为是第二类约束, 如果至少存在点 $x_0 \in M$ 使得矩阵 $(\{\varphi_i, \varphi_j\}(x_0))_{n \times n}$ 是非退化的. 记

$$U = \{x \in M \mid (\{\varphi_i, \varphi_j\}(x))_{n \times n} \text{是非退化的}\}$$

$$\Sigma = \{x \in M \mid \varphi_i(x) = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n\}$$

那么 U 是 M 的开子集, 并且在 $M \cap U$ 上存在所谓Dirac括号^[1]

$$\{\bar{f}, \bar{g}\}^* = \{f, g\} - \sum_{i,j=1}^n \{f, \varphi_i\} c_{ij} \{\varphi_j, g\} \quad (1.1)$$

这里 $(c_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 是矩阵 $(\{\varphi_i, \varphi_j\})_{n \times n}$ 的逆矩阵, $f, g \in C^\infty(M)$, \bar{h} 是 h 在 $M \cap U$ 上的限制.

下面这个重要定理是本文构造可积Hamilton系统的出发点.

定理 设 $\psi_1, \psi_2, \dots, \psi_k$ 是 M 上的光滑函数, 并且满足条件

a) $\{\psi_i, \psi_j\} = 0, i, j = 1, 2, \dots, k,$

b) $\{\psi_i, \psi_j\} \mid \Sigma \cap U = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, k, j = 1, 2, \dots, n.$

那么

$$\{\bar{\psi}_i, \bar{\psi}_j\}^* = 0, \quad (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, k)$$

证明 由(1.1)有

$$\{\bar{\psi}_i, \bar{\psi}_j\}^* = \overline{\{\psi_i, \psi_j\}} - \sum_{i,m=1}^n \overline{\{\psi_i, \varphi_j\}} C_{im} \overline{\{\varphi_i, \psi_j\}}$$

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由条件a)和b)有

$$\{\psi_i, \psi_j\} = \{\psi_i, \varphi_i\} = \{\varphi_m, \psi_j\} = 0$$

因此

$$\{\bar{\psi}_i, \bar{\psi}_j\}^* = 0, \quad (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, k)$$

推论 如果 ψ 是Casimir函数, 那么 $\bar{\psi}$ 也是Casimir函数.

注记 容易看到, 如果 $k=2$, 定理的条件b)可用下列条件代替

$$b)' \quad \{\psi_1, \varphi_j\} | \Sigma \cap U = 0, \text{ 或 } \{\psi_2, \varphi_j\} | \Sigma \cap U = 0 \quad (j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

二、应用举例

下面我们将用上节的定理来构造单Lie代数 $\mathfrak{sl}(3)$ 上的新的可积Hamilton系统.

我们首先回忆一下 $\mathfrak{sl}(3)$ 的一些基本性质.

我们按标准方式把 $\mathfrak{sl}(3)$ 描述成无迹 3×3 矩阵代数, E_{ij} 定义为第 (i, j) 位置的元为1而其他位置的元为零的矩阵, 记

$$e_1 = E_{12}, \quad e_2 = E_{23}, \quad e_3 = E_{13}$$

$$h_1 = E_{11} - E_{22}, \quad h_2 = E_{22} - E_{33}$$

$$e_{-1} = E_{21}, \quad e_{-2} = E_{12}, \quad e_{-3} = E_{31}$$

那么它们构成 $\mathfrak{sl}(3)$ 的Cartan基, 其Lie括号如表1.

表 1

$[\cdot, \cdot]$	h_1	h_2	e_1	e_2	e_3	e_{-1}	e_{-2}	e_{-3}
h_1	0	0	$2e_1$	$-e_2$	e_3	$-2e_{-1}$	e_{-2}	$-e_{-3}$
h_2	0	0	$-e_1$	$2e_2$	e_3	e_{-1}	$2e_{-2}$	$-e_{-3}$
e_1	$-2e_1$	e_1	0	e_3	0	h_1	0	$-e_{-2}$
e_2	e_2	$-2e_2$	$-e_3$	0	0	0	h_2	e_{-1}
e_3	$-e_3$	$-e_3$	0	0	0	$-e_2$	e_1	$h_1 + h_2$
e_{-1}	$2e_{-1}$	$-e_{-1}$	$-h_1$	0	e_2	0	$-e_3$	0
e_{-2}	$-e_{-2}$	$2e_{-2}$	0	$-h_2$	$-e_1$	e_{-3}	0	0
e_{-3}	e_{-3}	e_{-3}	e_{-2}	$-e_{-1}$	$-(h_1 + h_2)$	0	0	0

众所周知 $\mathfrak{sl}(3)$ 上有Kostant-Kirillov Poisson括号^[5]

$$\{f, g\}(L) = \langle L, [\nabla f(L), \nabla g(L)] \rangle \quad (2.1)$$

这里 $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ 是 $\mathfrak{sl}(3)$ 的Cartan-Killing型, $f, g \in C^\infty(\mathfrak{sl}(3))$, $L \in \mathfrak{sl}(3)$, 并且 $\nabla h(L)$ 满足

$$\langle \nabla h(L), X \rangle = \left. \frac{d}{dt} \right|_{t=0} h(L + tX), \quad \forall X \in \mathfrak{sl}(3)$$

$$\psi_1(L) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tr} L^2 \quad \text{和} \quad \psi_2(L) = \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{tr} L^3$$

是Poisson流形 $(\mathfrak{sl}(3), \{ \cdot, \cdot \})$ 的两个Casimir函数^[6]. 选取 $\mathfrak{sl}(3)$ 的一组基

$$h_1 - h_2, h_1 + h_2, e_1, e_2, e_3, e_{-1}, e_{-2}, e_{-3}$$

因此 $\mathfrak{sl}(3)$ 中任一元 J 都可以表示成

$$J = J_{01}(h_1 - h_2) + J_{02}(h_1 + h_2) + \sum_{i=1}^3 (J_i e_i + J_{-i} e_{-i})$$

这里 $J_{01}, J_{02}, J_1, J_2, J_3, J_{-1}, J_{-2}, J_{-3}$ 是 $sl(3)$ 的坐标函数. 根据表1, 不难计算他们的Poisson交换关系如表2.

表 2

$\{ , \}$	J_{01}	J_{02}	J_1	J_2	J_3	J_{-1}	J_{-2}	J_{-3}
J_{01}	0	0	$-\frac{1}{2}J_1$	$\frac{1}{2}J_2$	0	$\frac{1}{2}J_{-3}$	$-\frac{1}{2}J_{-2}$	0
J_{02}	0	0	$-\frac{1}{2}J_1$	$-\frac{1}{2}J_2$	$-J_3$	$\frac{1}{2}J_{-1}$	$\frac{1}{2}J_{-2}$	J_{-3}
J_1	$\frac{1}{2}J_1$	$\frac{1}{2}J_1$	0	$-J_3$	0	$-(3J_{01}+J_{02})$	0	$-J_{-2}$
J_2	$-\frac{1}{2}J_2$	$\frac{1}{2}J_2$	$-J_3$	0	0	0	$3J_{01}-J_{02}$	$-J_{-1}$
J_3	0	J_3	0	0	0	J_2	$-J_1$	$-2J_{01}$
J_{-1}	$-\frac{1}{2}J_{-1}$	$-\frac{1}{2}J_{-1}$	$3J_{01}+J_{02}$	0	$-J_2$	0	J_3	0
J_{-2}	$\frac{1}{2}J_{-2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}J_{-2}$	0	$-3J_{01}+J_{02}$	J_1	$-J_{-3}$	0	0
J_{-3}	0	$-J_{-3}$	$-J_{-2}$	J_{-1}	$2J_{02}$	0	0	0

例1 取约束函数 $\varphi_1(J)=J_{02}$ 和 $\varphi_2(J)=J_3-1$, 那么

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma_1 &= \{J \in sl(3) \mid \varphi_1(J) = \varphi_2(J) = 0\} \\ &= \{J \in sl(3) \mid J = e_3 + J_{01}(h_1 - h_2) + J_1 e_1 + J_2 e_2 + J_{-1} e_{-1} + J_{-2} e_{-2} + J_{-3} e_{-3}\} \end{aligned}$$

由表2, 不难计算出

$$\begin{pmatrix} \{\varphi_1, \varphi_1\}(J) & \{\varphi_1, \varphi_2\}(J) \\ \{\varphi_2, \varphi_1\}(J) & \{\varphi_2, \varphi_2\}(J) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -J_3 \\ J_3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

该矩阵在 Σ_1 上的限制是

$$(\{\varphi_i, \varphi_j\})|_{\Sigma_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

它的逆矩阵是

$$(c_{ij}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

表 3

$\{ , \}^*$	J_{01}	J_1	J_2	J_{-1}	J_{-2}	J_{-3}
J_{01}	0	$-\frac{1}{2}J_1$	$\frac{1}{2}J_2$	$\frac{1}{2}J_{-1}$	$-\frac{1}{2}J_{-2}$	0
J_1	$\frac{1}{2}J_1$	0	-1	$-(3J_{01} + \frac{1}{2}J_1J_1)$	$\frac{1}{2}J_1^2$	J_{-2}
J_2	$-\frac{1}{2}J_2$	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}J_2^2$	$3J_{01} + \frac{1}{2}J_1J_2$	$-J_{-1}$
J_{-1}	$-\frac{1}{2}J_{-1}$	$3J_{01} + \frac{1}{2}J_1J_2$	$-\frac{1}{2}J_2^2$	0	$J_{-2} + \frac{1}{2}(J_1J_{-1} - J_2J_{-2})$	$-J_2J_{-1}$
J_{-2}	$\frac{1}{2}J_{-2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}J_1^2$	$-(3J_{01} + \frac{1}{2}J_1J_2)$	$-J_{-2} - \frac{1}{2}(J_1J_{-1} - J_2J_{-2})$	0	0
J_{-3}	0	$-J_{-2}$	J_{-1}	J_2J_{-3}	0	0

由(1.1)和表2, 不难计算出 Σ_1 上的坐标函数 $J_{01}, J_1, J_2, J_{-1}, J_{-2}$ 和 J_{-3} 的Dirac Poisson括号如表3.

结合上一节的推论和表3, 因此 $(\Sigma_1, \{, \}^*)$ 是一Poisson流形, 并且有两个Casimir函数

$$\bar{\psi}_1(J) = \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} J^2 \text{ 和 } \bar{\psi}_2(J) = \frac{1}{3} \text{tr} J^3$$

因此, 对于任意函数 $H \in C^\infty(\Sigma_1)$, 如果是函数 $\bar{\psi}_1, \bar{\psi}_2$ 和 H 是函数无关的. 那么 $(\Sigma_1, \{, \}^*, H)$ 是一个可积的Hamiltonian系统, 由表3, 其Hamiltonian方程是

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{dJ_{01}}{dt} &= -\frac{1}{2} J_1 \frac{\partial H}{\partial J_1} + \frac{1}{2} J_2 \frac{\partial H}{\partial J_2} + \frac{1}{2} J_{-1} \frac{\partial H}{\partial J_{-1}} - \frac{1}{2} J_{-2} \frac{\partial H}{\partial J_{-2}} \\ \frac{dJ_1}{dt} &= \frac{1}{2} J_1 \frac{\partial H}{\partial J_{01}} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial J_2} - \left(3J_{01} + \frac{1}{2} J_1 J_2 \right) \frac{\partial H}{\partial J_{-1}} + \frac{1}{2} J_1^2 \frac{\partial H}{\partial J_{-2}} + J_{-2} \frac{\partial H}{\partial J_{-3}} \\ \frac{dJ_2}{dt} &= -\frac{1}{2} J_2 \frac{\partial H}{\partial J_{01}} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial J_1} + \frac{1}{2} J_2^2 \frac{\partial H}{\partial J_{-1}} + \left(3J_{01} + \frac{1}{2} J_1 J_2 \right) \frac{\partial H}{\partial J_{-2}} - J_{-1} \frac{\partial H}{\partial J_{-3}} \\ \frac{dJ_{-1}}{dt} &= -\frac{1}{2} J_{-1} \frac{\partial H}{\partial J_{01}} + \left(3J_{01} + \frac{1}{2} J_1 J_2 \right) \frac{\partial H}{\partial J_1} - \frac{1}{2} J_2^2 \frac{\partial H}{\partial J_2} \\ &\quad + \left[J_{-3} + \frac{1}{2} (J_1 J_{-1} - J_2 J_{-2}) \right] \frac{\partial H}{\partial J_{-2}} - J_2 J_{-3} \frac{\partial H}{\partial J_{-3}} \\ \frac{dJ_{-2}}{dt} &= \frac{1}{2} J_{-2} \frac{\partial H}{\partial J_{01}} - \frac{1}{2} J_1^2 \frac{\partial H}{\partial J_1} - \left(3J_{01} + \frac{1}{2} J_1 J_2 \right) \frac{\partial H}{\partial J_2} \\ &\quad - \left[J_{-3} + \frac{1}{2} (J_1 J_{-1} - J_2 J_{-2}) \right] \frac{\partial H}{\partial J_{-1}} + J_1 J_{-3} \frac{\partial H}{\partial J_{-3}} \\ \frac{dJ_{-3}}{dt} &= -J_{-2} \frac{\partial H}{\partial J_1} + J_{-1} \frac{\partial H}{\partial J_2} + J_2 J_{-3} \frac{\partial H}{\partial J_{-1}} - J_1 J_{-3} \frac{\partial H}{\partial J_{-2}} \end{aligned} \right.$$

这个方程组有3个首次积分 $\bar{\psi}_1, \bar{\psi}_2$ 和 H , 因此是可积的.

例2 取约束函数

$$\varphi_1(J) = J_{01}, \quad \varphi_2(J) = J_1, \quad \varphi_3(J) = J_2, \quad \varphi_4(J) = J_{-3} - 1$$

那么

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma_2 &= \{J \in \mathfrak{sl}(3) \mid \varphi_1(J) = \varphi_2(J) = \varphi_3(J) = \varphi_4(J) = 0\} \\ &= \{J \in \mathfrak{sl}(3) \mid J = J_3 + J_{01}(h_1 - h_2) + J_{-1}e_{-1} + J_{-2}e_{-2} + J_{-3}e_{-3}\} \end{aligned}$$

类似于例1, 有

$$(\{\varphi_i, \varphi_j\})|_{\Sigma_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

它的逆矩阵是

$$(c_{ij}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

不难计算得到表4的结果。

表 4

$\{ , \}^*$	J_{01}	J_{-1}	J_{-2}	J_{-3}
J_{01}	0	$-\frac{1}{2}J_{-1}$	$-\frac{1}{2}J_{-2}$	0
J_{-1}	$-\frac{1}{2}J_{-1}$	0	$J_{-3}-9J_{01}^2$	$3J_{01}J_{-1}$
J_{-2}	$\frac{1}{2}J_{-2}$	$-J_{-3}+9J_{01}^2$	0	$-3J_{01}J_{-2}$
J_{-3}	0	$-3J_{01}J_{-1}$	$3J_{01}J_{-2}$	0

作变换

$$H=4J_{01}, E=J_{-1}, F=\frac{4}{3}J_{-2}, C=-\frac{4}{3}(J_{-3}+3J_{01}^2)$$

这是一个可逆非线性变换，并且有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \{H,E\}_2^* &= 2E, \{H,F\}_2^* = -2F, \{E,F\}_2^* = H^2 + C \\ \{C,E\}_2^* &= \{C,F\}_2^* = \{C,H\}_2^* = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.2)$$

由此我们得到了Poisson流形 $(\Sigma_2, \{ , \}^*)$ ，并且它有两个Casimir 函数

$$\bar{\varphi}_1(J) = J_{-3} + 3J_{01}^2 = -\frac{3}{4}C$$

$$\bar{\varphi}_2(J) = J_{-1}J_{-2} + 2J_{01}J_{-3} - 2J_{01}^3 = \frac{1}{8}(6EF - 3HC - 2H^3)$$

对于任意函数 $G \in C^\infty(\Sigma_2)$ ， $(\Sigma_2, \{ , \}^*, G)$ 的Hamilton方程是

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{dH}{dt} &= 2E \frac{\partial G}{\partial E} - 2F \frac{\partial G}{\partial F}, \frac{dE}{dt} = -2E \frac{\partial G}{\partial H} + (H^2 + C) \frac{\partial G}{\partial F} \\ \frac{dF}{dt} &= 2F \frac{\partial G}{\partial H} - (H^2 + C) \frac{\partial G}{\partial E}, \frac{dC}{dt} = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.3)$$

由于 $\bar{\varphi}_1$ 是Poisson代数(2.2)的中心，所以方程组(2.3)的两个首次积分是 $\bar{\varphi}_2$ 和 G 。

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A New Method for the Construction of Integrable Hamiltonian Systems

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Abstract

A new method for the construction of integrable Hamiltonian system is proposed. For a given Poisson manifold, the present paper constructs new Poisson brackets on it by making use of the Dirac Poisson structure([1]), and obtains further new integrable Hamiltonian systems. The constructed Poisson bracket is usual non-linear, and this new method is also different from usual ones ([2—4]). Two examples are given.

Key words Dirac-Poisson bracket, integrability, Hamiltonian systems