

# 非完整系统相对于非惯性系的Noether理论\*

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## 摘 要

本文通过构造广义惯性势, 建立起非完整系统相对于非惯性系的新型 Gauss 型变分原理, 提出并证明了非完整系统相对于非惯性系的Noether定理和逆定理. 最后举例说明其应用.

**关键词** 广义势 非惯性参照系 非完整非有势系统 Gauss 型变分原理 Noether 定理  
Noether逆定理

## 一、引 言

1918年, Noether概括了力学研究中潜在的不变性、对称性规律, 得到了著名的 Noether定理<sup>[1]</sup>. Noether的工作, 对数学、物理学、力学启发了许多有意义的工作, 不仅研究场论的物理学家很自然地把这种思想引进经典力学<sup>[2]</sup>、电动力学、引力场<sup>[3]</sup>和量子场论<sup>[4]</sup>, 在量子力学、统计物理学和粒子物理中也找到了对称性, 得到了相应的守恒律. 随着人们认识的不断深入, Noether 定理的推广研究越来越受到重视, 并得到了不少有价值的结果<sup>[5~14]</sup>. 本文通过构造广义惯性势, 进一步研究非完整系统相对于非惯性系的Noether定理和逆定理, 从而揭示了非完整系统相对于非惯性系守恒量和对称性之间的潜在关系, 文末举例说明其应用. 本文的结果比文献[13]优越.

## 二、非完整系统相对于非惯性系的新型Gauss原理

考虑由 $n$ 个质点构成的力学系统相对于非惯性系运动. 设非惯性系相对于某惯性坐标系的平动加速度为 $\mathbf{a}_0$ , 角速度为 $\boldsymbol{\omega}$ 及角加速度为 $\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}$ . 第 $i$ 个质点质量为 $m_i$ , 相对于非惯性系的位矢 $\mathbf{r}'_i$ . 若加在系统上的约束是Gauss意义下的理想约束, 即

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{R}_i \cdot \delta \mathbf{r}'_i = 0$$

则系统在非惯性系中的Gauss型变分原理可写为

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (\mathbf{F}_i + \mathbf{F}_{c_i} + \mathbf{F}_{e_i} - m_i \ddot{\mathbf{r}}'_i) \cdot \delta \mathbf{r}'_i = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

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其中  $F_i$ ,  $F_{oi}$ ,  $F_{si}$  分别为  $m_i$  所受的主动动力, 科里奥利力和牵连惯性力, 且

$$F_{oi} = -2m_i \omega \times \dot{r}'_i, \quad F_{si} = -m_i [a_0 + \dot{\omega} \times r'_i + \omega \times (\omega \times r'_i)]$$

若系统相对于非惯性系的位形由广义坐标  $q_\alpha (\alpha=1, \dots, s)$  确定, 则相对位矢为

$$r'_i = r'_i(q_\alpha, t)$$

相对加速度为

$$\ddot{r}'_i = \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \left( \sum_{\beta=1}^s \frac{\partial^2 r'_i}{\partial q_\alpha \partial q_\beta} \dot{q}_\alpha \dot{q}_\beta + \frac{\partial r'_i}{\partial q_\alpha} \ddot{q}_\alpha \right) + \sum_{\beta=1}^s \frac{\partial^2 r'_i}{\partial q_\beta \partial t} \dot{q}_\beta + \frac{\partial^2 r'_i}{\partial t^2}$$

引入 Gauss 意义下的变分  $\delta_2$

$$\delta_2 t = 0, \quad \delta_2 r'_i = 0, \quad \delta_2 \dot{r}'_i = 0, \quad \delta_2 \ddot{r}'_i \neq 0, \quad \delta_2 \ddot{r}'_i \neq 0, \dots$$

有

$$\delta_2 \ddot{r}'_i = \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \frac{\partial r'_i}{\partial q_\alpha} \delta_2 \ddot{q}_\alpha \quad (2.2)$$

把(2.2)代入(2.1)式, 得

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (F_i + F_{oi} + F_{si} - m_i \ddot{r}'_i) \cdot \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \frac{\partial r'_i}{\partial q_\alpha} \delta_2 \ddot{q}_\alpha = 0 \quad (2.3)$$

方程(2.3)称为力学系统相对于非惯性系的 Gauss 原理<sup>[11]</sup>

现在给出定义.

定义 若任意力  $F_i$  和函数  $V = V(r'_i, \dot{r}'_i, t)$  之间满足

$$F_i = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial r'_i} + \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial V}{\partial \dot{r}'_i}$$

其中

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r'_i} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y_i} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z_i} \mathbf{k}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{r}'_i} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{x}_i} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{y}_i} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{z}_i} \mathbf{k}$$

则称  $F_i$  为有势力, 而把  $V$  称为  $F_i$  的广义势函数.

对于非完整非有势系统, 我们把作用在系统上的主动动力  $F$  分为有势力  $F'$  和非有势力  $F''$  两部分, 相对于非惯性系有

$$F_i = F'_i + F''_i = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial r'_i} + \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial V}{\partial \dot{r}'_i} + F''_i \quad (2.4)$$

其中  $V$  是系统的广义势函数.

而对于两种惯性力, 能够证明<sup>[15]</sup>

$$F_{oi} + F_{si} = -\frac{\partial V_r}{\partial r'_i} + \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial V_r}{\partial \dot{r}'_i} \quad (2.5)$$

其中  $V_r = \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ m_i a_0 \cdot r'_i - \frac{1}{2} m_i (\omega \times r'_i)^2 - m_i (\omega \times r'_i) \cdot \dot{r}'_i \right]$

把(2.4)、(2.5)式代入(2.3)式得

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \left( -\frac{\partial V}{\partial \mathbf{r}'_i} + \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial V}{\partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}'_i} + F'_i - \frac{\partial V_r}{\partial \mathbf{r}'_i} + \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial V_r}{\partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}'_i} - m_i \mathbf{r}'_i \right) \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}'_i}{\partial q_\alpha} \delta_2 q_\alpha = 0 \quad (2.6)$$

利用  $\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}'_i}{\partial q_\alpha} = \frac{\partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}'_i}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha}$  和  $\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}'_i}{\partial q_\alpha} = \frac{\partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}'_i}{\partial q_\alpha}$

将(2.6)式化简, 得到

$$\sum_{\alpha=1}^s \left[ -\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_\alpha} + \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial (V+V_r)}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} - \frac{\partial (V+V_r)}{\partial q_\alpha} + Q_\alpha \right] \delta_2 q_\alpha = 0 \quad (2.7)$$

式  $Q_\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^n F'_i \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}'_i}{\partial q_\alpha}$  为系统所受的广义力,  $T = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2} m_i \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i'^2$  为系统的动能.

如果用  $L_r$  表示力学系统相对运动的Lagrange函数

$$L_r = T - V - V_r,$$

则(2.7)式可写为

$$\sum_{\alpha=1}^s \left[ -\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L_r}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} + \frac{\partial L_r}{\partial q_\alpha} + Q_\alpha \right] \delta_2 q_\alpha = 0 \quad (2.8)$$

(2.8)式即非有势力学系统相对于非惯性系在广义坐标下的Gauss原理.

设系统受有  $g$  个一阶非线性非完整理想约束

$$\varphi_\rho(t, q_\alpha, \dot{q}_\alpha, q_\alpha) = 0 \quad (\rho = 1, \dots, g; \alpha = 1, \dots, s)$$

则有<sup>[18]</sup>

$$\sum_{\alpha=1}^s \frac{\partial \varphi_\rho}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \delta_2 q_\alpha = 0 \quad (2.9)$$

则我们可以进一步得到

$$\sum_{\alpha=1}^s \left( -\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L_r}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} + \frac{\partial L_r}{\partial q_\alpha} + Q_\alpha + \sum_{\rho=1}^g \lambda_\rho \frac{\partial \varphi_\rho}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \right) \delta_2 q_\alpha = 0 \quad (2.10)$$

式中  $\lambda_\rho$  为Lagrange乘子.

方程(2.10)式称为非完整非有势系统相对于非惯性系的新型Gauss原理.

### 三、Gauss型非等时变分和无穷小变换

对任何形式的标量、矢量和张量, 非等时变分  $\Delta$  和等时变分  $\delta$  之间存在以下关系<sup>[17]</sup>

$$\Delta(*) = \delta(*) + (\dot{*}) \Delta t \quad (3.1)$$

将(3.1)式应用于广义坐标和广义加速度, 有

$$\Delta q = \delta q + \dot{q} \Delta t \quad (3.2)$$

$$\Delta \dot{q} = \delta \dot{q} + \ddot{q} \Delta t \quad (3.3)$$

将(3.2)式两端对时间求二阶导数

$$(\Delta q)'' = (\delta q)'' + \ddot{q} \Delta t + 2\dot{q}(\Delta t)' + \dot{q}(\Delta t)'' \quad (3.4)$$

应用Hölder定义, 将等时变分采用变换关系

$$\delta \dot{q} = \frac{d}{dt}(\delta q)$$

则(3.4)式可写为

$$(\Delta q)'' = \delta(\ddot{q}) + 2\dot{q}(\Delta t)' + \dot{q}(\Delta t)'' \quad (3.5)$$

现在定义 Gauss 非等时变分  $\Delta_2 q$ ,  $(\Delta_2 t)''$ ,  $(\Delta_2 q)''$  它们满足

$$\Delta_2 q = 0, \Delta_2 t = 0, (\Delta_2 q)' = 0, (\Delta_2 t)' = 0 \quad (3.6)$$

根据(3.3)、(3.4)、(3.5)式并考虑到(3.6)式, 有

$$\Delta_2 \dot{q} = \delta_2 \dot{q} \quad (3.7)$$

$$(\Delta_2 q)'' = \delta_2 \ddot{q} + \dot{q}(\Delta_2 t)'' \quad (3.8)$$

$$\Delta_2 \ddot{q} = (\Delta_2 q)'' - \dot{q}(\Delta_2 t)'' \quad (3.9)$$

我们将无穷小量  $(\Delta_2 q)''$  和  $(\Delta_2 t)''$  作为 Gauss 无穷小变换的构成元素, 引进下列空间和时间的无穷小变换生成函数

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (\Delta_2 q)'' &= \varepsilon F_\alpha(t, q_\alpha, \dot{q}_\alpha) \\ (\Delta_2 t)'' &= \varepsilon f_0(t, q_\alpha, \dot{q}_\alpha) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.10)$$

根据(3.7)~(3.9)式得

$$\delta_2 \ddot{q}_\alpha = \varepsilon [F_\alpha(t, q_\alpha, \dot{q}_\alpha) - \dot{q}_\alpha f_0(t, q_\alpha, \dot{q}_\alpha)] \quad (3.11)$$

由(3.11)和(2.9)式知, 生成函数必须满足

$$\sum_{\alpha=1}^s \frac{\partial \varphi_\rho}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} (F_\alpha - \dot{q}_\alpha f_0) = 0 \quad (3.12)$$

#### 四、非完整系统相对于非惯性系的Noether定理

把(3.11)式代入(2.10)式, 整理后得

$$\begin{aligned} & \varepsilon \left\{ \sum_{\alpha=1}^s Q_\alpha (F_\alpha - \dot{q}_\alpha f_0) + \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \frac{\partial L_r}{\partial q_\alpha} F_\alpha + \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \frac{\partial L_r}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \dot{F}_\alpha \right. \\ & \quad - \left( \frac{\partial L_r}{\partial t} + \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \frac{\partial L_r}{\partial q_\alpha} \dot{q}_\alpha + \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \frac{\partial L_r}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \ddot{q}_\alpha \right) f_0 \\ & \quad \left. + \left( \frac{\partial L_r}{\partial t} \right) f_0 - \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \frac{\partial L_r}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \dot{q}_\alpha f_0 - \frac{d}{dt} \left[ \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \frac{\partial L_r}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} (F_\alpha - \dot{q}_\alpha f_0) \right] \right\} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (4.1)$$

(4.1)式加上并减去一个规范函数  $\varepsilon \dot{P}(t, q_\alpha, \dot{q}_\alpha)$  并用到

$$\frac{dL_r}{dt} = \frac{\partial L_r}{\partial t} + \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \frac{\partial L_r}{\partial q_\alpha} \dot{q}_\alpha + \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \frac{\partial L_r}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \ddot{q}_\alpha$$

则有

$$\begin{aligned} & \varepsilon \left\{ \sum_{\alpha=1}^s Q_\alpha (F_\alpha - \dot{q}_\alpha f_0) + \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \frac{\partial L_r}{\partial q_\alpha} F_\alpha + \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \frac{\partial L_r}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \dot{F}_\alpha \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \left( L_r - \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \frac{\partial L_r}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \dot{q}_\alpha \right) f_0 + \frac{\partial L_r}{\partial t} f_0 \right. \\ & \quad \left. - P - \frac{d}{dt} \left[ \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \frac{\partial L_r}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} F_\alpha + \left( L_r - \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \frac{\partial L_r}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \dot{q}_\alpha \right) f_0 - P \right] \right\} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (4.2)$$

由(4.2)和(3.12)式, 我们可以证明如下定理:

**定理1** 如果生成函数 $F_\alpha$ ,  $f_0$ 和规范函数 $P$ 满足

$$\sum_{\alpha=1}^s \frac{\partial \varphi_\rho}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} [F_\alpha(t, q_\alpha, \dot{q}_\alpha) - \dot{q}_\alpha f_0(t, q_\alpha, \dot{q}_\alpha)] = 0 \quad (\rho=1, \dots, g) \quad (4.3)$$

和

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \frac{\partial L_r}{\partial q_\alpha} F_\alpha + \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \frac{\partial L_r}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \dot{F}_\alpha + \left( L_r - \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \frac{\partial L_r}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \dot{q}_\alpha \right) f_0 + \frac{\partial L_r}{\partial t} f_0 \\ & \quad + \sum_{\alpha=1}^s Q_\alpha (F_\alpha - \dot{q}_\alpha f_0) - P(t, q_\alpha, \dot{q}_\alpha) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (4.4)$$

则非线性非完整非有势系统相对于非惯性参考系的运动存在守恒量,

$$\sum_{\alpha=1}^s \frac{\partial L_r}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} F_\alpha + \left( L_r - \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \frac{\partial L_r}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \dot{q}_\alpha \right) f_0 - P(t, q_\alpha, \dot{q}_\alpha) = \text{const} \quad (4.5)$$

我们把(4.3)、(4.4)式称为非惯性系的Noether定理. 对于一般的非完整非有势系统可以通过寻找满足Noether等式的 $s+2$ 个函数

$$F_\alpha = F_\alpha(t, q_\alpha, \dot{q}_\alpha), \quad f_0 = f_0(t, q_\alpha, \dot{q}_\alpha), \quad P = P(t, q_\alpha, \dot{q}_\alpha)$$

来得到非完整系统的守恒量(4.5)式. 因为Noether等式是 $g+1$ 个方程, 其数目小于 $s+2$ , 因此 $F_\alpha, f_0, P$ 是不唯一的, 我们可以根据 $F_\alpha, f_0$ 和 $P$ 的适当选择来得到不同的守恒量.

非完整约束方程(2.9)不改变Noether等式(4.4)的形式, 但却限制了 $F_\alpha, f_0$ 和 $P$ 的选择范围,  $F_\alpha, f_0$ 和 $P$ 必须同时满足非惯性系中的Noether等式(4.3)和(4.4).

## 五、非完整系统对于非惯性系的Noether逆定理

设对所研究的非完整非有势系统来说Lagrange函数的Hess行列式

$$|h_{\alpha\beta}| = \left| \frac{\partial^2 L_r}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha \partial \dot{q}_\beta} \right| \neq 0$$

这时存在矩阵 $H = \|h_{\alpha\beta}\|$ 的逆矩阵 $H^{-1} = \|\tilde{h}_{\alpha\beta}\|$ 因此

$$\sum_{\alpha=1}^s \tilde{h}_{\alpha\beta} h_{\beta\alpha} = \delta_{\kappa\alpha}$$

其中 $\delta_{\kappa\alpha}$ 是Kronecker符号.

假设已知非完整非有势系统存在第一积分

$$D(t, q_\alpha, \dot{q}_\alpha) = c \quad (5.1)$$

现在设法根据这个第一积分来寻找相应的无穷小变换(3.10).

由式(2.10)有

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L_r}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} - \frac{\partial L_r}{\partial q_\alpha} - Q_\alpha - \sum_{\rho=1}^g \lambda_\rho \frac{\partial \varphi_\rho}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} = 0 \quad (\alpha=1, \dots, s)$$

因此

$$\sum_{\alpha=1}^s \left( \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L_r}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} - \frac{\partial L_r}{\partial q_\alpha} - Q_\alpha - \sum_{\rho=1}^g \lambda_\rho \frac{\partial \varphi_\rho}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \right) \xi_\alpha = 0 \quad (5.2)$$

这里

$$\xi_\alpha = F_\alpha - \dot{q}_\alpha f_0 \quad (\alpha=1, \dots, s) \quad (5.3)$$

在(5.1)式两端对时间求导并与(5.2)式相对, 有

$$\frac{d}{dt} D - \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \left( \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L_r}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} - \frac{\partial L_r}{\partial q_\alpha} - Q_\alpha - \sum_{\rho=1}^g \lambda_\rho \frac{\partial \varphi_\rho}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \right) \xi_\alpha = 0 \quad (5.4)$$

将(5.4)式展开

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial D}{\partial t} + \sum_{\beta=1}^s \frac{\partial D}{\partial q_\beta} \dot{q}_\beta + \sum_{\beta=1}^s \frac{\partial D}{\partial \dot{q}_\beta} \ddot{q}_\beta - \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \left[ \sum_{\beta=1}^s \left( \frac{\partial^2 L_r}{\partial t \partial \dot{q}_\beta} + \frac{\partial^2 L_r}{\partial q_\beta \partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \dot{q}_\beta \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \frac{\partial^2 L_r}{\partial \dot{q}_\beta \partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \dot{q}_\beta \right) - \frac{\partial L_r}{\partial q_\alpha} + Q_\alpha - \sum_{\rho=1}^g \lambda_\rho \frac{\partial \varphi_\rho}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \right] \xi_\alpha = 0 \end{aligned}$$

很明显, 所有 $\ddot{q}_\beta$ 的系数应为零, 即

$$\frac{\partial D}{\partial \dot{q}_\beta} - \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \frac{\partial^2 L_r}{\partial \dot{q}_\beta \partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \xi_\alpha = 0 \quad (\beta=1, \dots, s)$$

解上面的线性方程组, 我们得到

$$\xi_\alpha = \sum_{\beta=1}^s \tilde{h}_{\alpha\beta} \frac{\partial D}{\partial \dot{q}_\beta} \quad (\alpha=1, \dots, s) \quad (5.5)$$

现在令

$$D = L f_0 + \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \xi_\alpha + P \quad (5.6)$$

那么

$$f_0 = L^{-1} \left( D - \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \xi_\alpha - P \right) \quad (5.7)$$

如果 $\xi_\alpha$ 已由(5.5)式单值地确定了, 当 $D$ 已知时, 那么, 量 $f_0$ 能求出精确到任意函数 $P = P(t, q_\alpha, \dot{q}_\alpha)$ . 这意味着, 选具体的函数 $P$ , 可以得到确定的无穷小变换(3.10). 最后, 我们看一

看求出的变换是否满足(4.3)和(4.4)式。

对于非完整系统,其广义坐标的变分必须满足Чераев定义,即(2.9)式,考虑到(3.11)式和(5.3)式,即必须满足(4.3)式。

因为 $D$ 为系统的第一积分, $D=\text{const}$ ,则 $dD/dt=0$ ,即恒有(4.5)式成立,由(4.2)式即可证明(4.4)式成立。

于是得到:

**定理2** 如果已知非线性非完整非有势系统的第一积分(5.1),那么由(5.5)、(5.7)式确定的无穷小变换生成函数满足(4.3)、(4.4)式。

## 六、例子

**例** 设载体以匀角速度 $\omega$ 绕固定轴转动,被载系统为一质量为 $m$ 的质点,在以 $O$ 为中心的Newton引力场中运动,它的运动受有速度大小为常数的非线性非完整约束。

选取引力中心 $O$ 为坐标系原点, $Oz$ 轴为参考系的转轴,用 $i, j, k$ 表示坐标的单位矢量,则有 $\omega = \omega k$ ,  $a_0 = 0$ , 且

$$\begin{aligned} V &= -\frac{mM\nu}{r} = -\frac{mM\nu}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} \\ V_r &= ma_0 \cdot r - m(\omega \times r)^2/2 - m(\omega \times r) \cdot \dot{r} \\ &= -m[\omega k \times (xi+yj+zk)]^2/2 - m[\omega k \times (xi+yj+zk)](xi+yj+zk) \\ &= -m\omega^2(x^2+y^2)/2 - m\omega xy + m\omega y\dot{x} \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} L_r &= T - V - V_r = m(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2)/2 \\ &\quad + \frac{Mm\nu}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2(x^2+y^2) + m\omega xy - m\omega y\dot{x} \end{aligned}$$

其中 $M, \nu$ 是常数。

约束方程  $\varphi = \dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2 - c^2 = 0$

取广义坐标 $q_1 = x$ ,  $q_2 = y$ ,  $q_3 = z$ , 则有

$$L_r = \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2 + \dot{q}_3^2) + \frac{mM\nu}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2(q_1^2 + q_2^2) + m\omega q_1\dot{q}_2 - m\omega q_2\dot{q}_1$$

$$\varphi = \dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2 + \dot{q}_3^2 - c^2 = 0$$

取 $F_a = 0$ ,  $f_0 = 1$ ,  $P = 0$ , 则有

$$\sum_{a=1}^3 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \dot{q}_a} \dot{q}_a = 2\varphi = 0, \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = 0$$

满足(4.3)、(4.4)式,故系统存在守恒量

$$\sum_{a=1}^3 \frac{\partial L_r}{\partial \dot{q}_a} \dot{q}_a - L_r = c$$

即

$$\frac{1}{2}m(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2) + \frac{mM\nu}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} + \frac{1}{2}m(x^2+y^2)\omega^2 = E = \text{const}$$

这便是非惯性系问题中的能量积分。

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## Noether's Theory for Nonholonomic Dynamical Systems Relative to Noninertial Reference Frame

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### Abstract

The new variational principle of Gauss's form of nonlinear nonholonomic nonpotential system relative to noninertial reference frame is established by constructing generalized inertial potentials. Noether's theorem and Noether's inverse theorem of the system above is presented and proved. Finally, one example is given to illustrate the application.

**Key words** generalized potential, noninertial reference frame, nonholonomic nonpotential system, Gauss's variational principle, Noether's theorem, Noether's inverse theorem