

Noether 定理

存在可遗传坐标和拉格朗日函数不显含时间等情况都是与系统的某种对称性和不变性相联系的, 而不变性等是可以通过所谓的变换体现变换体现出来的. 经典力学中较多涉及的是关于坐标和时间的变换, 具体包括平移变换, 时间反演 ($t \rightarrow -t$), 空间反演 ($\vec{r} \rightarrow -\vec{r}$), 转动变换 (绕某一轴的转动, 绕某一点的转动) 等. 在变换下, 如系统的状态是不变的, 也即与变换前无法区分, 则称系统具有对该变换的对称性.

对系统的任何一种在坐标连续变换下的不变性都存在对应的运动积分(守恒量), 此即 Noether 定理, 它适用于 空间坐标的变换, 定理可具体表述如下.

Noether 定理 (空间坐标变换)

设拉格朗日函数 $L(q, \dot{q}, t)$ 描述一封闭系统, 且在变换

$q \rightarrow q' = \Phi(q, \epsilon)$ 下 L 不变, 这里 ϵ 是一实的连续函数,

$\Phi(q, \epsilon)$ 是 ϵ 的连续可微函数. 若 $\Phi(q, 0) = q$, 则存在一

守恒量 $I(q, \dot{q})$ 为

$$I(q, \dot{q}) = \sum_k \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_k} \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \Phi(q, \epsilon) \Big|_{\epsilon=0}$$

Noether 定理的推论为

① 空间均匀性, 即平移不变性, 则系统的动量守恒. 在

经典力学中, 平移不变性表现为对系统中任一质点的

位矢 \vec{r} 作平移变换: $\vec{r} \rightarrow \vec{r}' = \vec{r} + \delta \vec{r}$. 这里 $\delta \vec{r}$ 与任何

特定的质点无关, 即对所有质点均作相同的平移, 如

有 $L(\vec{r}, \dot{\vec{r}}, t) = L(\vec{r}', \dot{\vec{r}}', t)$, 则系统在平移变换下具有

不变性.

② 空间各向同性, 即转动不变性, 则系统的角动量守恒.

在经典力学中, 转动不变性表现为对系统中任一质点的

位矢 \vec{r} 作转动变换: $\vec{r} \rightarrow \vec{r}' = \vec{r} + \delta \vec{\varphi} \times \vec{r}$, 这里 $\delta \vec{\varphi}$ 与

特定的质点无关, 即对所有质点均绕某轴作相同的

转动, 转动角均为 $\delta \vec{\varphi}$, 此时如有 $L(\vec{r}, \dot{\vec{r}}, t) = L(\vec{r}', \dot{\vec{r}}', t)$,

则称系统在转动变换下具有不变性.

证明: 令 $q = q(t)$ 是拉格朗日方程 $\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_k} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_k} = 0$ ($k=1, 2, \dots, n$)

的一个解, 则根据假设 $q' = \Phi(q, \epsilon)$ 也是一个解, 即

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}'_k} L(\Phi(q, \epsilon), \dot{\Phi}(q, \epsilon), t) \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q'_k} L(\Phi(q, \epsilon), \dot{\Phi}(q, \epsilon), t) = 0 \quad k=1, 2, \dots, n \quad (1)$$

又根据假设, L 在变换下是不变的,

即 $L(q, \dot{q}, t) = L(\Phi(q, \epsilon), \dot{\Phi}(q, \epsilon), t)$, 则

$$\frac{d}{dt} L(\Phi(q, \epsilon), \dot{\Phi}(q, \epsilon), t) = \sum_k \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}'_k} \frac{d\dot{q}'_k}{dt} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial q'_k} \frac{dq'_k}{dt} \right) = 0 \quad (2)$$

由式 (1) 和式 (2) 可得

$$\sum_k \left[\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}'_k} \right) \frac{dq'_k}{dt} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial q'_k} \frac{dq'_k}{dt} \right] = 0 = \frac{dI}{dt}$$

所以 $I(q, \dot{q}) = \sum_k \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}'_k} \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \Phi(q, \epsilon) \Big|_{\epsilon=0}$ 为守恒量

推广: 设拉格朗日函数 $L(q, \dot{q}, t)$ 在变换 $q \rightarrow q' = \Phi(q, \epsilon)$ 下

变为 $L(q', \dot{q}', t)$, 但 $L(q, \dot{q}, t) \neq L(q', \dot{q}', t)$. 定义

$L_\epsilon(q, \dot{q}, t) = L(q', \dot{q}', t) + L(\Phi(q, \epsilon), \dot{\Phi}(q, \epsilon), t)$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial L_\epsilon}{\partial \epsilon} &= \sum_k \frac{\partial L}{\partial q'_k} \frac{\partial q'_k}{\partial \epsilon} + \sum_k \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}'_k} \frac{\partial \dot{q}'_k}{\partial \epsilon} \\ &= \sum_k \frac{\partial L}{\partial q'_k} \frac{\partial q'_k}{\partial \epsilon} + \frac{d}{dt} \left(\sum_k \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}'_k} \frac{\partial q'_k}{\partial \epsilon} \right) - \sum_k \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}'_k} \right) \frac{\partial q'_k}{\partial \epsilon} \\ &= - \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}'_k} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q'_k} \right] \frac{\partial q'_k}{\partial \epsilon} + \frac{d}{dt} \left(\sum_k \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}'_k} \frac{\partial q'_k}{\partial \epsilon} \right) \end{aligned}$$

令 $\epsilon=0$, 且如果有 $\frac{\partial L_\epsilon}{\partial \epsilon} \Big|_{\epsilon=0} = \frac{dG(q, \dot{q}, t)}{dt}$, 则上式变为

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left[\sum_k \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}'_k} \frac{\partial q'_k}{\partial \epsilon} \Big|_{\epsilon=0} - G \right] = 0$$

其中, 利用了拉格朗日方程式. 故知在该情况下, 有

$$\sum_k \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}'_k} \frac{\partial q'_k}{\partial \epsilon} \Big|_{\epsilon=0} - G = \text{常量}$$

在对上述 Noether 定理的如上表述作推广后, 有下面的

推论:

① 时间均匀性, 即时间平移不变性——能量守恒.

在经典力学中, 时间平移不变性要求拉格朗日

函数不显含时间, 即 $L = L(q, \dot{q})$.

讨论对称性和守恒律之间关系较好的途径是从哈密顿作用量

$$S = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} L dt$$

出发, 同时考虑时空的变换相应的守恒律. 这里通常

涉及非等时变分.

设两个具有相同质量并通过有心力相互作用的质点系的拉格朗日函数为

$$L = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{\vec{r}}_1 + \dot{\vec{r}}_2) \cdot (\dot{\vec{r}}_1 + \dot{\vec{r}}_2) - V(|\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|)$$

试对下列几种变换分别计算 δL . 如果变换是系统的对称变换, 求出相应的守恒量.

(i) 时间平移, $\vec{r}_i \rightarrow \vec{r}_i + \epsilon \dot{\vec{r}}_i$

(ii) 空间平移, $\vec{r}_i \rightarrow \vec{r}_i + \epsilon \vec{n}$, 这里 \vec{n} 为移动方向的单位矢量

(iii) 空间转动, $\vec{r}_i \rightarrow \vec{r}_i + \epsilon \vec{n} \times \vec{r}_i$

上面各变换中的 ϵ 是参量.

解: $L = L(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \dot{\vec{r}}_1, \dot{\vec{r}}_2)$

$$\vec{r}_1 \rightarrow \vec{r}_1 + \delta \vec{r}_1 \quad \vec{r}_2 \rightarrow \vec{r}_2 + \delta \vec{r}_2 \quad \dot{\vec{r}}_1 \rightarrow \dot{\vec{r}}_1 + \delta \dot{\vec{r}}_1$$

$$\delta L = \sum_i \frac{\partial L}{\partial \vec{r}_i} \cdot \delta \vec{r}_i + \sum_i \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\vec{r}}_i} \cdot \delta \dot{\vec{r}}_i$$

(i) $\vec{r}_i \rightarrow \vec{r}_i + \epsilon \dot{\vec{r}}_i \quad \dot{\vec{r}}_i \rightarrow \dot{\vec{r}}_i + \epsilon \ddot{\vec{r}}_i$

$$\delta \vec{r}_i = \epsilon \dot{\vec{r}}_i \quad \delta \dot{\vec{r}}_i = \epsilon \ddot{\vec{r}}_i$$

$$\delta L = \sum_i \frac{\partial L}{\partial \vec{r}_i} \cdot \epsilon \dot{\vec{r}}_i + \sum_i \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\vec{r}}_i} \cdot \epsilon \ddot{\vec{r}}_i$$

$$= \epsilon \sum_i \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \vec{r}_i} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\vec{r}}_i} \cdot \frac{\partial \dot{\vec{r}}_i}{\partial t} \right)$$

$$= \epsilon \sum_i \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \vec{r}_i} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\vec{r}}_i} \cdot \frac{\partial \dot{\vec{r}}_i}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} \right)$$

$$= \epsilon \frac{dL}{dt} \Big|_{\epsilon=0} = \frac{dL}{dt} \quad (\text{推广情况})$$

$$\sum_i \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\vec{r}}_i} \cdot \dot{\vec{r}}_i - L = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{\vec{r}}_1^2 + \dot{\vec{r}}_2^2) + V(|\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|)$$

系统对时间平移具有不变性,

则系统的机械能守恒.

(ii) $\vec{r}_i \rightarrow \vec{r}_i + \epsilon \vec{n} \times \vec{r}_i \quad \dot{\vec{r}}_i \rightarrow \dot{\vec{r}}_i + \epsilon \vec{n} \times \dot{\vec{r}}_i$

$$\delta \vec{r}_i = \epsilon \vec{n} \times \vec{r}_i \quad \delta \dot{\vec{r}}_i = \epsilon \vec{n} \times \dot{\vec{r}}_i$$

$$\delta L = \sum_i \frac{\partial L}{\partial \vec{r}_i} \cdot \epsilon \vec{n} \times \vec{r}_i + \sum_i \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\vec{r}}_i} \cdot \epsilon \vec{n} \times \dot{\vec{r}}_i$$

$$= \epsilon \sum_i \frac{\partial L}{\partial \vec{r}_i} \cdot (\vec{n} \times \vec{r}_i) + \epsilon \sum_i \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\vec{r}}_i} \cdot (\vec{n} \times \dot{\vec{r}}_i)$$

$$= \epsilon \vec{n} \cdot \sum_i \left(\vec{r}_i \times \frac{\partial L}{\partial \vec{r}_i} + \dot{\vec{r}}_i \times \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\vec{r}}_i} \right)$$

$$= \epsilon \vec{n} \cdot \sum_i \left(\vec{r}_i \times \frac{\partial L}{\partial \vec{r}_i} + \dot{\vec{r}}_i \times m \dot{\vec{r}}_i \right)$$

$$= \epsilon \vec{n} \cdot \sum_i \vec{r}_i \times \frac{\partial L}{\partial \vec{r}_i}$$

$$= -\epsilon \vec{n} \cdot \sum_i \vec{r}_i \times \frac{\partial V}{\partial \vec{r}_i}$$

$$= -\epsilon \vec{n} \cdot \left[\vec{r}_1 \times \frac{\partial V}{\partial \vec{r}_1} + \vec{r}_2 \times \left(-\frac{\partial V}{\partial \vec{r}_2} \right) \right]$$

$$= -\epsilon \vec{n} \cdot (\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2) \times \frac{\partial V}{\partial \vec{r}_1}$$

$$= -\epsilon \vec{n} \cdot (\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2) \times V' \frac{\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2}{|\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|}$$

$$= 0 \quad \text{对称变换}$$

$$\text{守恒量为 } \sum_i \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\vec{r}}_i} \cdot (\vec{n} \times \vec{r}_i) = \sum_i m \dot{\vec{r}}_i \cdot (\vec{n} \times \vec{r}_i) = \vec{n} \cdot \sum_i \vec{r}_i \times (m \dot{\vec{r}}_i)$$

即系统沿 \vec{n} 方向的角动量守恒.

(ii) $\vec{r}_i \rightarrow \vec{r}_i + \epsilon \vec{n} \quad \dot{\vec{r}}_i \rightarrow \dot{\vec{r}}_i \quad \delta \vec{r}_i = \epsilon \vec{n} \quad \delta \dot{\vec{r}}_i = 0$

$$\delta L = \sum_i \frac{\partial L}{\partial \vec{r}_i} \cdot \epsilon \vec{n} + \sum_i \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\vec{r}}_i} \cdot 0 = \epsilon \sum_i \frac{\partial L}{\partial \vec{r}_i} \cdot \vec{n}$$

$$= -\epsilon \sum_i \frac{\partial V}{\partial \vec{r}_i} \cdot \vec{n} = -\epsilon \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial \vec{r}_1} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial \vec{r}_2} \right) \cdot \vec{n}$$

$$|\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2| = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2 + (z_1 - z_2)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial |\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|}{\partial x_1} = \frac{x_1 - x_2}{|\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|} \quad \frac{\partial |\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|}{\partial x_2} = -\frac{x_1 - x_2}{|\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|}$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial x_1} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial |\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|} \cdot \frac{\partial |\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|}{\partial x_1} = \frac{x_1 - x_2}{|\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|} \frac{\partial V}{\partial |\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|} = V' \frac{x_1 - x_2}{|\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|}$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial x_2} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial |\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|} \cdot \frac{\partial |\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|}{\partial x_2} = -\frac{x_1 - x_2}{|\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|} \frac{\partial V}{\partial |\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|} = -V' \frac{x_1 - x_2}{|\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x_1}$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial \vec{r}_i} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_i} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y_i} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial z_i} \vec{k} \quad \frac{\partial V}{\partial \vec{r}_2} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial \vec{r}_1}$$

$$\delta L = 0 \quad \text{对称变换}$$

守恒量为 $\sum_i \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\vec{r}}_i} \cdot \vec{n} = m(\dot{\vec{r}}_1 + \dot{\vec{r}}_2) \cdot \vec{n}$ 即系统沿 \vec{n} 方向动量守恒