# 第3章 变分法与最小作用量原理

虚位移是数学分析中的变分,分析力学的基本原理与变分法有直接联系。

变分法是数学分析中的核心内容,是强有力的理论工具。在量子力学、量子场论等后续课程,以及其它自然和工程学科中,都有变分法的应用。

# 一、 泛函与变分

# 1. 泛函的概念

普通的函数是从数到数的映射,

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \varphi \colon & \mathbb{R} & \to & \mathbb{R} \\ & (x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) & \to & y = \varphi(x_1, x_x, \cdots, x_n) \end{array}$$

自变量为一个或多个复数。

泛函是普通函数概念的推广, 自变量是函数, 或者函数的集合,

泛函的自变量称为**宗量**。即给定一条或多条函数曲线(多变量函数为曲面)y = f(x),泛函将其对应到唯一的数值 $\Phi[f] \in \mathbf{R}$ 。

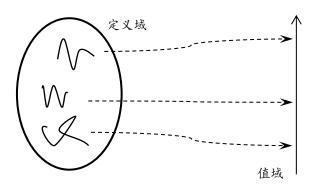


图 1 泛函的定义域和值域

例  $g(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x^2 + 2x$ 是函数; 而

$$\Phi \colon \ C_{(-\infty, +\infty)} \to \mathbf{R}$$

$$f \to \Phi[f] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(1)$$

是泛函,例如

$$\Phi[\sin] = \sin 1 \approx 0.84$$
,  $\Phi[\exp] = e^1 \approx 2.718$ ,  $\Phi[g] = 3$ .

例 定义泛函

Φ: 
$$C_{[0,2]} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$$

$$f \rightarrow \Phi[f] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int_0^2 f(x) dx$$

如果有两条曲线

$$\varphi_1(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} e^{-x}, \qquad \varphi_2(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} e^{-x^2} x \sin x,$$

那么

$$\Phi[\varphi_1] = 1 - e^{-2} \approx 0.864665, \quad \Phi[\varphi_2] \approx 0.337979.$$

例 下面的泛函有两个宗量,

$$\Phi[f,g] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int_0^{+\infty} f(x)g(x)e^{-x}dx$$

例 复合函数可以看作泛函

$$\Phi[f] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} F(x, f(x))$$

x是泛函定义式中的参数。

泛函可类比于多变量函数,

$$y = \varphi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \sim \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\},$$
  

$$\Phi[f] \sim \{f(z) | z \in f \text{的定义域}\}.$$

这里的f(z)相当于前面多变量函数的自变量 $x_i$ , $f \leftrightarrow x, z \leftrightarrow i$ ;泛函 $\Phi[f]$ 是以无穷多个变量  $f(x_1), f(x_2), \dots$ 作为自变量的函数。

#### 2. 泛函的连续性

对于泛函 $\Phi[f]$ ,给定函数f(x),如果能够满足

 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$ , 当 $|g(x) - f(x)| < \delta, |g'(x) - f'(x)| < \delta, \dots, |g^{(n)}(x) - f^{(n)}(x)| < \delta$ 时,有 $|\Phi[g] - \Phi[f]| < \varepsilon$ ,

则称泛函 $\Phi[f]$ 在f处n阶接近的**连续**。

# 3. 变分

类比于多变量函数 $\varphi(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n)$ , 其自变量的微分为

$$dx_i = x_i' - x_i$$

泛函 $\Phi[f]$ 的自变量为 $\{f(x)|x\in$ 定义域 $\}$ ,**宗量的变分**定义为函数形状的无穷小变化,

$$\delta f = f' - f, \quad \delta f(x) = f'(x) - f(x) = \epsilon \eta(x)$$

其中 $\epsilon$ 是无穷小量, $\eta(x)$ 是连续有界函数。

保留到线性主部, 多变量函数的微分定义为

$$d\varphi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \varphi(x_1 + dx_1, x_2 + dx_2, \dots, x_n + dx_n) - \varphi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n).$$

而泛函的变分则是

$$\delta\Phi[f] \stackrel{\text{\tiny def}}{=} \Phi[f+\delta f] - \Phi[f] \equiv \frac{\partial\Phi}{\partial\epsilon}\bigg|_{\epsilon=0} \epsilon.$$

例 
$$\Phi[f] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(x_0), \delta\Phi[f] = (f + \delta f)(x_0) - f(x_0) = \delta f(x_0).$$

例  $\delta \sin x = 0$ ,  $\delta x = 0$ .

例 位移

$$\vec{r}_i[q_1,q_2,\cdots,q_S] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \vec{r}_i(t,q_1(t),q_2(t),\cdots,q_S(t))$$

虚位移

$$\delta \vec{r}_i = \vec{r}_i (t, q(t) + \delta q(t)) - \vec{r}_i (t, q(t)) = \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} \delta q_\alpha(t)$$

 $\Phi[f,g] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)g(x)e^{-x^2}dx,$ 

$$\delta\Phi[f,g] = \Phi[f+\delta f,g+\delta g] - \Phi[f,g]$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (f+\delta f)(x)(g+\delta g)(x)e^{-x^2}dx - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)g(x)e^{-x^2}dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \{\delta f(x)g(x) + f(x)\delta g(x)\}e^{-x^2}dx$$

# 4. LAGRANGE 变分基本引理

函数集

$$A \stackrel{\text{\tiny def}}{=} \left\{ \eta \middle| \eta \in \mathsf{C}^{(2)}_{[x_1,x_2]}, \eta(x_1) = \eta(x_2) = 0 \right\}$$

若连续函数已知 $G(x) \in C_{[x_1,x_2]}$ 满足

$$\int_{x_1}^{x_2} G(x)\eta(x)dx = 0, \qquad \forall \eta \in A$$

则必有

$$G(x) = 0, \quad \forall x \in [x_1, x_2]$$

证明: 反设 $\exists a \in (x_1, x_2), G(a) = \alpha \neq 0$ ,不妨设G(a) > 0。由于G(x)连续,存在a点的邻域 $[a - d, a + d] \subseteq [x_1, x_2]$ ,在 $[a - d, a + d] \bot G(x) \ge \frac{\alpha}{2} > 0$ 。现在构造 $\eta(x)$ 为

$$\eta(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \notin [a-d, a+d]; \\ -(x-(a-d))^3 (x-(a+d))^3 > 0, & x \in [a-d, a+d], \end{cases}$$

则

$$\int_{x_1}^{x_2} G(x) \eta(x) dx = \int_{a-d}^{a+d} G(x) \eta(x) dx \ge \frac{\alpha}{2} \int_{a-d}^{a+d} \eta(x) dx > 0$$

与 $\int_{x_1}^{x_2} G(x) \eta(x) dx = 0$ 矛盾,所以 $\forall a \in (x_1, x_2), G(a) = 0$ 。再由函数的连续性,在端点上同样有 $G(x_1) = G(x_2) = 0$ 。

注: 定理中 $\eta(x)$ 所需满足的条件可以更改为"连续"或者"1 阶导数连续", "3 阶导数连续"等等。

# 5. 泛函的导数

多变量函数的偏导数定义为

$$\frac{\partial \varphi(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n)}{\partial x_j} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lim_{\Delta x_j \to 0} \frac{\varphi(x_1, \cdots, x_j + \Delta x_j, \cdots, x_n) - \varphi(x_1, \cdots, x_j, \cdots, x_n)}{\Delta x_j}$$

或者写成微分形式,

$$d\varphi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \equiv \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_1} dx_1 + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_2} dx_2 + \dots + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_n} dx_n = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_i} dx_j$$

类似的, 泛函的导数定义为

$$\delta\Phi[f] \equiv \int \frac{\delta\Phi}{\delta f}(x)\delta f(x)dx$$

通常习惯把 $\frac{\delta\Phi}{\delta f}(x)$ 写成 $\frac{\delta\Phi}{\delta f(x)}$ 。

例  $\Phi[f] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(x_0), \ \delta\Phi[f] = \Phi[f + \delta f] - \Phi[f] = \delta f(x_0),$ 

$$\delta\Phi[f] = \int \frac{\delta\Phi}{\delta f(x)} \delta f(x) dx = \int \frac{\delta f(x_0)}{\delta f(x)} \delta f(x) dx$$

$$\delta f(x_0) = \int \delta(x - x_0) \delta f(x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \left\{ \frac{\delta f(x_0)}{\delta f(x)} - \delta(x - x_0) \right\} \delta f(x) dx = 0$$

这里 $\delta f(x) \sim \epsilon \eta(x)$ ,由 Lagrange 引理,

$$\frac{\delta f(x_0)}{\delta f(x)} - \delta(x - x_0) \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\delta f(x)}{\delta f(y)} = \delta(x - y)}$$

例  $\Phi[f] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f'(a)$ ,

$$\delta\Phi = \delta f'(a) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(x - a) \delta f'(x) dx = -\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta'(x - a) \delta f(x) dx \Rightarrow \frac{\delta f'(x)}{\delta f(y)} = \frac{d}{dx} \delta(x - y)$$

$$\Phi[f,g] = \int_0^\infty e^{-x} f(x)g(x)dx$$

$$\frac{\delta\Phi}{\delta f(x)} = \int_0^\infty e^{-y} \left\{ \frac{\delta f(y)}{\delta f(x)} g(y) + f(y) \frac{\delta g(y)}{\delta f(x)} \right\} dy = \int_0^\infty e^{-y} \left\{ \delta (y - x) g(y) + f(y) \cdot 0 \right\} dy$$
$$= e^{-x} g(x) \theta(x)$$

$$\frac{\delta\Phi}{\delta g(x)} = e^{-x} f(x)\theta(x)$$

其中 $\theta(x)$ 是阶跃函数(Heaviside function)。

例 
$$\Phi[f] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \{f(x^2+1)+2f(x)\} dx$$

$$\frac{\delta\Phi}{\delta f(y)} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left\{ \frac{\delta f(x^2 + 1)}{\delta f(y)} + 2 \frac{\delta f(x)}{\delta f(y)} \right\} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left\{ \delta(x^2 + 1 - y) + 2 \delta(x - y) \right\} dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left\{ \frac{\theta(y - 1)}{2\sqrt{y - 1}} \delta(x - \sqrt{y - 1}) + \frac{\theta(y - 1)}{2\sqrt{y - 1}} \delta(x + \sqrt{y - 1}) + 2 \delta(x - y) \right\} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{y - 1}} \theta(y - 1) + 2$$

上面用了狄拉克 $\delta$ 函数的性质

$$\delta(\varphi(x)) = \sum_{x_0 \ni \varphi(x_0) = 0} \frac{1}{|\varphi'(x_0)|} \delta(x - x_0)$$

另一种计算方法(用变分):

$$\delta\Phi = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \{\delta f(x^2 + 1) + 2\delta f(x)\} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta f(x^2 + 1) dx + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 2\delta f(x) dx$$
$$= \int_{1}^{+\infty} \delta f(y) d(+\sqrt{y - 1}) + \int_{+\infty}^{1} \delta f(y) d(-\sqrt{y - 1}) + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 2\delta f(x) dx \quad (y \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x^2 + 1)$$

$$=2\int_{1}^{+\infty} \delta f(y)d\left(\sqrt{y-1}\right) + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 2\delta f(x)dx = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{y-1}} \delta f(y)dy + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 2\delta f(x)dx$$
$$=\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}}\theta(x-1) + 2\right) \delta f(x)dx$$

# 6. 变分的运算规则

与微分法则类似,可以证明,

$$\begin{split} \delta(c_1\Phi_1+c_2\Phi_2) &= c_1\delta\Phi_1+c_2\delta\Phi_2 \ ( \mathfrak{Z} \mathfrak{L} ) \\ \delta(\Phi_1\Phi_2) &= \delta\Phi_1\cdot\Phi_2+\Phi_1\cdot\delta\Phi_2 \big( \mathrm{Leibniz} \ \mathcal{Z} \mathfrak{P} \big) \big) \\ \delta\big(F(\Phi_1,\cdots,\Phi_n)\big) &= \frac{\partial F}{\partial\Phi_j}\delta\Phi_j \ ( \mathfrak{E} \mathfrak{Z} \mathfrak{Z} \mathfrak{P} \big) \\ \delta\left(\frac{\Phi_1}{\Phi_2}\right) &= \frac{\delta\Phi_1\cdot\Phi_2-\Phi_1\delta\Phi_2}{\Phi_2^2}, \qquad \delta(\Phi^n) &= n\Phi^{n-1}\delta\Phi \end{split}$$

# 7. 变分可以与微分、积分交换次序

按定义,

$$\delta \frac{d}{dx} f(x) \equiv \delta \left\{ \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \frac{f(x+\varepsilon) - f(x)}{\varepsilon} \right\}$$

$$\equiv \left\{ \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \frac{(f+\delta f)(x+\varepsilon) - (f+\delta f)(x)}{\varepsilon} \right\} - \left\{ \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \frac{f(x+\varepsilon) - f(x)}{\varepsilon} \right\}$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \frac{\delta f(x+\varepsilon) - \delta f(x)}{\varepsilon} = \frac{d}{dx} \delta f(x)$$

$$\left[ \frac{d}{dx}, \delta \right] = 0$$

因此对虚位移, $\delta \frac{d}{dt} \vec{r}_i(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \delta \vec{r}_i(t)$ ,在分析力学中称为**等时变分**或**简单变分**。

对于积分,

$$\delta \int_{a}^{b} F(x, f, f') dx \equiv \int_{a}^{b} F(x, f + \delta f, f' + \delta f') dx - \int_{a}^{b} F(x, f, f') dx$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} \{ F(x, f + \delta f, f' + \delta f') - F(x, f, f') \} dx = \int_{a}^{b} \delta F(x, f, f') dx$$

$$\left[ \int_{a}^{b} dx \, \delta \right] = 0$$

#### 8. 泛函的高阶变分

与高阶微分的计算规则相同。

以二阶变分为例,

 $\Phi[f,g] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int_a^b F(f,g,x)dx$ 

$$\delta \Phi = \int_{a}^{b} \left\{ \frac{\partial F}{\partial f} \delta f(x) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial g} \delta g(x) \right\} dx,$$

$$\delta^{2} \Phi = \delta(\delta \Phi) = \delta \int_{a}^{b} \left\{ \frac{\partial F}{\partial f} \delta f(x) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial g} \delta g(x) \right\} dx = \int_{a}^{b} \left\{ \left( \delta \frac{\partial F}{\partial f} \right) \delta f(x) + \left( \delta \frac{\partial F}{\partial g} \right) \delta g(x) \right\} dx$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} \left\{ \frac{\partial^{2} F}{\partial f \partial f} \left( \delta f(x) \right)^{2} + 2 \frac{\partial^{2} F}{\partial f \partial g} \delta f(x) \delta g(x) + \frac{\partial^{2} F}{\partial g \partial g} \left( \delta g(x) \right)^{2} \right\} dx$$

#### 9. 泛函的积分

路径积分 $\int \Phi[f][\mathfrak{D}f]$ (注意这不是泛函导数的逆问题反变分)

将积分变量的定义区间n+1等分,变成对 $y_1=f(x_1),\cdots,y_n=f(x_n)$ 普通多变量函数积分,最后取极限 $n\to+\infty$ 。

例如量子力学中的传播子为

$$K(q_b, t_b; q_a, t_a) = \int \exp\left\{\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{t_a}^{t_b} L(t, q, \dot{q}) dt\right\} [\mathfrak{D}q]$$

波动 惠更斯原理, Feynman 路径积分, Lattice QCD, 连续随机过程, 经济学中的定价理论

#### 10. 可动边界的变分

如果不仅曲线形状发生了变化,积分边界也又变动,即泛函的宗量包括了函数和作为积分 边界的实参量,

$$\Phi[f, x_1, x_2] = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} F(x, f(x), f'(x)) dx$$

这时的变分

$$\begin{split} \delta\Phi[f,x_{1},x_{2}] &= \Phi[f+\delta f,x_{1}+\Delta x_{1},x_{2}+\Delta x_{2}] - \Phi[f,x_{1},x_{2}] \\ &= \int_{x_{1}+\Delta x_{1}}^{x_{2}+\Delta x_{2}} F\Big(x,(f+\delta f)(x),(f'+\delta f')(x)\Big) dx - \int_{x_{1}}^{x_{2}} F\Big(x,f(x),f'(x)\Big) dx \\ &= F\Big(x_{2},f(x_{2}),f'(x_{2})\Big) \Delta x_{2} - F\Big(x_{1},f(x_{1}),f'(x_{1})\Big) \Delta x_{1} + \int_{x_{1}}^{x_{2}} \delta F\Big(x,f(x),f'(x)\Big) dx \end{split}$$

$$= (F\Delta x)|_{x_1}^{x_2} + \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \delta F dx$$

# 11. 全变分

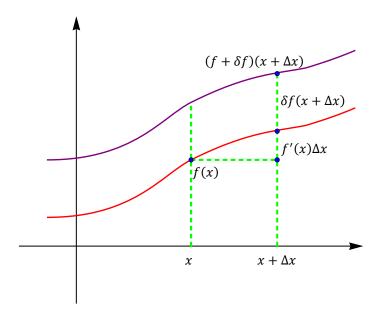


图 2 泛函宗量的全变分

如图所示, 考虑自变量的微小变化

$$x \to \tilde{x} = x + \Delta x(x)$$

其中 $\Delta x$ 可微函数,

$$\Delta x = \Delta x(x), \qquad x \in [x_1, x_2]$$

函数形状也发生变化,

$$f \to \tilde{f} = f + \delta f$$

两种变化同时发生, 定义泛函宗量的全变分为

$$\Delta f(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (f + \delta f)(x + \Delta x) - f(x)$$

$$(f + \delta f)(x + \Delta x) - f(x) = f(x + \Delta x) + \delta f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)$$

保留到线性项,有

$$\Delta f(x) = \delta f(x) + f'(x) \Delta x$$

以及函数的全变分

$$\Delta F = F\left(\tilde{x}, \tilde{f}(x), \tilde{f}'(x)\right) - F\left(x, f(x), f'(x)\right)$$

$$\Delta F(x, f(x), f'(x)) = \delta F(x, f, f') + \frac{dF(x, f, f')}{dx} \Delta x$$

而这时积分型泛函

$$\Phi[f, x_1, x_2] = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} F(x, f(x), f'(x)) dx$$

的变化称为**全变分**,有两部分贡献:一是曲线形状发生变化带来的改变;二是由于积分哑元的变化 $x \to x + \Delta x(x)$ ,引起积分边界改变

$$x_1 \rightarrow \tilde{x}_1 = x_1 + \Delta x(x_1), \qquad x_2 \rightarrow \tilde{x}_2 = x_2 + \Delta x(x_2)$$

所致。可见全变分是一种可动边界变分。

记

$$\Delta x_1 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \Delta x(x_1), \qquad \Delta x_2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \Delta x(x_2)$$

积分型泛函的全变分记为

$$\begin{split} & \Delta \Phi \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \Phi \big[ \tilde{f}, x_1 + \Delta x_1, x_2 + \Delta x_2 \big] - \Phi [f, x_1, x_2] \\ & = \int_{\tilde{x} = \tilde{x}_1}^{\tilde{x} = \tilde{x}_2} F \left( \tilde{x}, \tilde{f}(\tilde{x}), \frac{d\tilde{f}(\tilde{x})}{d\tilde{x}} \right) d\tilde{x} - \int_{x = x_1}^{x = x_2} F \left( x, f(x), \frac{df(x)}{dx} \right) dx \end{split}$$

把第一项的积分哑元仍记成x,

$$\begin{split} \Delta \Phi &= \int_{x=x_1 + \Delta x_1}^{x=x_2 + \Delta x_2} F \big( x, (f + \delta f)(x), (f' + \delta f')(x) \big) dx - \int_{x=x_1}^{x=x_2} F \big( x, f(x), f'(x) \big) dx \\ &= (F \Delta x)|_{x_1}^{x_2} + \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \delta F dx \end{split}$$

推论 1 全变分与积分不能交换顺序。

利用

$$\Delta \int_{x_1}^{x_2} F dx = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \delta F dx + F \Delta x \Big|_{x_1}^{x_2} = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \delta F dx + \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \frac{d}{dx} (F \Delta x) dx$$

$$= \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \left\{ \delta F + \frac{dF}{dx} \Delta x + F \frac{d(\Delta x)}{dx} \right\} dx = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \left\{ \Delta F + F \frac{d(\Delta x)}{dx} \right\} dx$$

知

$$\Delta \int_{x_1}^{x_2} F dx = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \Delta F dx + \int_{x_1}^{x_2} F d(\Delta x)$$

$$\left[\Delta, \int_{x_1}^{x_2} dx\right] F = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} d(\Delta x) F$$

推论 2 全变分和求导也不能交换顺序。

对宗量

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\Delta f(x)) = \frac{d}{dx}\{\delta f(x) + f'(x)\Delta x\} = \underline{\delta f'(x) + f''(x)\Delta x} + f'(x)\frac{d(\Delta x)}{dx}$$
$$= \Delta \frac{d}{dx}f(x) + f'(x)\frac{d(\Delta x)}{dx}$$

同样可得对泛函宗量的函数有

$$\frac{d}{dx}\Delta F(x,f,f') = \frac{d}{dx}\left(\delta F + \frac{dF}{dx}\Delta x\right) = \underline{\delta}\frac{dF}{dx} + \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{dF}{dx}\right)\Delta x + \frac{dF}{dx}\frac{d(\Delta x)}{dx}$$

$$= \Delta\frac{d}{dx}F(x,f,f') + \frac{dF}{dx}\frac{d(\Delta x)}{dx}$$

$$\left[\frac{d}{dx},\Delta\right]F = \frac{d(\Delta x)}{dx}\frac{d}{dx}F$$

# 二、 泛函的极值

# 1. 泛函的极值

泛函 $\Phi[f]$ 取平稳值的条件为 $\frac{\delta\Phi}{\delta f}=0$ ,或等价地 $\delta\Phi=0$ .满足 $\delta\Phi[f]=0$ 的曲线y=f(x)称为极值函数或**致极曲线**(the extremal function, the minimizer)。

泛函取极值的条件除了 $\delta\Phi = 0$ 外,还必须满足 $\delta^2\Phi < 0$ (取极大值)或 $\delta^2\Phi > 0$ (取极小值)。

#### 2. 不动边界的泛函极值

在数学史上,对最速降线问题(the brachistochrone problem)的分析导致了变分法(calculus of variation)的发明。

#### (1) 最速降线

例 (J. Bernoulli, 1696 年)垂直平面上有两个固定的点A, B, 两点之间用曲线y = f(x)连接. 一个质点被束缚在曲线上, 初速为 0, 在重力作用下无摩擦下降。什么样的曲线形状可以使质点从A到B所花的时间最少?

解 以水平方向为x轴,向下方向为y轴,A点为原点,曲线形状为

$$y = y(x), \qquad x \in [x_A, x_B]$$

不妨设 $x_B > 0$ ,  $y_B > 0$ 。

由机械能守恒可得质点速度v,

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = mgy \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{2gy}$$

通过无穷小距离ds所需的时间为

$$dt = \frac{ds}{v} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + y'^2}{2gy}} dx$$

从A到B所花的总时间为

$$t_{AB}[f] = \int_{t=t_A}^{t=t_B} dt = \int_{x_A}^{x_B} \sqrt{\frac{1+f'^2}{2gf}} dx$$

取极值的必要条件是变分为零,

$$\delta t_{AB} = 0$$

$$\begin{split} \delta t_{AB} &= \int_{x_A}^{x_B} \delta \sqrt{\frac{1 + y'^2}{2gy}} \, dx \\ &= \int_{x_A}^{x_B} \left\{ \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \sqrt{\frac{1 + y'^2}{2gy}} \right) \delta y(x) + \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial y'} \sqrt{\frac{1 + y'^2}{2gy}} \right) \delta y'(x) \right\} dx \\ &= \left\{ \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial y'} \sqrt{\frac{1 + y'^2}{2gy}} \right) \delta y \right\} \bigg|_{x = x_A}^{x = x_B} + \int_{x_A}^{x_B} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \sqrt{\frac{1 + y'^2}{2gy}} - \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial y'} \sqrt{\frac{1 + y'^2}{2gy}} \right) \right\} \delta y(x) dx \end{split}$$

边界点函数值固定,

$$y(x_A) = y_A \Longrightarrow \delta y(x_A) = 0$$

$$y(x_B) = y_B \Longrightarrow \delta y(x_B) = 0$$

取极值时,

$$\delta t_{AB} = \int_{x_A}^{x_B} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \sqrt{\frac{1 + y'^2}{2gy}} - \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial y'} \sqrt{\frac{1 + y'^2}{2gy}} \right) \right\} \delta y(x) dx = 0$$

考虑二阶连续函数

$$y(x) \in C^{(2)}_{[x_A, x_B]}$$

由拉格朗日变分基本引理,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \sqrt{\frac{1+y'^2}{2gy}} - \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial y'} \sqrt{\frac{1+y'^2}{2gy}} \right) = 0$$

整理后得

$$\frac{y''}{1+y'^2} + \frac{1}{2y} = 0$$

可变形为

$$\frac{2y'dy'}{1+y'^2} = -\frac{dy}{y}$$

积分,

$$\ln(1+y'^2) = c - \ln y \Longrightarrow (1+y'^2)y = c_1 \ge 0$$

再写成

$$dy \sqrt{\frac{y/c_1}{1 - y/c_1}} = \pm dx$$

引进参数 $\theta$ ,作三角代换,

$$y/c_1 = \sin^2\frac{\theta}{2} \Longrightarrow y = \frac{c_1}{2}(1 - \cos\theta)$$

$$dx = \pm \frac{c_1}{2} \tan \theta \sin \theta \, d\theta \Rightarrow dx = \pm \frac{c_1}{2} \tan^2 \theta \, d(\sin \theta) \Rightarrow x = c_2 \pm \frac{c_1}{2} (-\theta + \sin \theta)$$

考虑边界条件

$$y_A = 0 \Longrightarrow \theta_A = 0 \\ x_A = 0 \} \Longrightarrow c_2 = 0$$

以及

$$x_B > 0, y_B > 0 \Longrightarrow x = \frac{c_1}{2}(-\theta + \sin \theta)$$

记

$$a = \frac{c_1}{2} > 0$$

曲线方程可以改写成

$$\begin{cases} x = a(\theta - \sin \theta) \\ y = a(1 - \cos \theta) \end{cases}$$

是摆线。

(2) 不动边界的积分型泛函驻值 对积分型泛函

$$\Phi[f] = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} F(x, f, f') dx$$

满足边界条件

$$f(x_1) = y_1, f(x_2) = y_2$$

的驻值条件为

$$0 = \delta \Phi = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \delta F(x, f, f') dx = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \left\{ \frac{\partial F}{\partial f} \delta f(x) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'} \delta f'(x) \right\} dx$$

$$= \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \left\{ \frac{\partial F}{\partial f} \delta f(x) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'} \frac{d}{dx} \delta f(x) \right\} dx$$

$$= \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \left\{ \frac{\partial F}{\partial f} \delta f(x) + \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'} \delta f(x) \right) - \left( \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'} \right) \delta f(x) \right\} dx$$

$$= \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \left\{ \frac{\partial F}{\partial f} - \left( \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'} \right) \right\} \delta f(x) dx + \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'} \delta f(x) \Big|_{x = x_1}^{x = x_2}$$

$$= \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \left\{ \frac{\partial F}{\partial f} - \left( \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'} \right) \right\} \delta f(x) dx$$

取 $\delta f(x)=\epsilon\eta(x)$ , 利用变分基本引理,  $f\in C^{(2)}_{[x_1,x_2]}$ 的解必须满足欧拉方程

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial f} - \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'} = 0$$

或

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial f} - \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial f'} - \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial f \partial f'} f' - \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial f' \partial f'} f'' = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'} f' - F \right) = 0$$

如果没有指定边界处的函数值,则 $\delta f(x_1)$ , $\delta f(x_2) \neq 0$ ,应视为独立的变分,得自然边界条件

$$\left. \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'} \right|_{x=x_1} = 0, \qquad \left. \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'} \right|_{x=x_2} = 0$$

# (3) EULER 方程的首次积分

①
$$F = F(f, f')$$
,"广义能量" $f' \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'} - F = \text{constant}$ 

②
$$F = F(x, f')$$
,"广义动量"  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial f'} = \text{constant}$ 

③
$$F = F(x, f)$$
,得代数方程 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial f} = 0$ .

例 最速降线的另一种解法

设
$$y = \varphi(x)$$
, $t_{AB} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2g}} \int_{x_A}^{x_B} \sqrt{\frac{(1+\varphi'^2)}{\varphi}} dx$ , $F(\varphi,\varphi') = \sqrt{\frac{(1+\varphi'^2)}{\varphi}}$ ,有"广义能量积分",……

(4) 多宗量泛函的固定边界驻值

$$\Phi[f_1, f_2, \cdots, f_N] = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} F(x, f_1, \cdots, f_N, f_1', \cdots, f_N') dx, \qquad f_{\alpha}(x_1) = y_{\alpha 1}, f_{\alpha}(x_2) = y_{\alpha 2}$$

Euler 方程为

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial f_{\alpha}} - \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial F}{\partial f_{\alpha}'} = 0, \qquad \alpha = 1, 2, \dots, N.$$

不指定边值时,自然边界条件为

$$\left. \frac{\partial F}{\partial f_{\alpha}'} \right|_{x=x_1,x_2} = 0$$

(5) 多重积分型泛函的固定边界驻值

Euler 方程

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial f} - \bar{\partial}_{x_i} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial (\partial_i f)} \right) = 0$$

注意左边第二项 $\bar{\delta}_{x_i}$ 是对整个括号中式子求全导数("全"偏导数),

$$\bar{\partial}_{x_i} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial (\partial_i f)} \right) \stackrel{\text{\tiny def}}{=} \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial (\partial_i f) \partial x_i} + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial (\partial_i f) \partial f} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial (\partial_i f) \partial (\partial_i f)} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_i}$$

若不指定边值,边值可变,可得自然边界条件

$$\left.\frac{\partial F}{\partial(\partial_i f)}\right|_{(x_1,\cdots,x_n)\in\partial D}=0$$

(6) 含高阶导数泛函的固定边界驻值以2阶为例计算。……

一般的含n阶导数的泛函

$$\Phi[f] = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} F(x, f, f', \dots, f^{(n)}) dx, \qquad f(x_1) = y_1, f(x_2) = y_2, \dots, f^{(n)}(x_1) = y_{n1}, f^{(n)}(x_2) = y_{n2}$$

Euler 方程为

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial f} - \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{d^n}{dx^n} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial f^{(n)}} \right) = 0$$

自然边界条件

#### 3. 泛函的条件极值

(1) 悬链线(自习)

J.Bernoulli,1690.

不可伸长的柔性链,线密度为 $\rho$ ,长度为l,两端挂在  $A \times B$  两个固定点上。求绳子的形状。

**解** AB 线段所在的垂直平面内,以水平方向为x轴,垂直向上为y轴,建立直角坐标系。平衡时,链的形状y = y(x)使得势能取极小。

$$V[y] = \int_{A}^{B} \rho g y ds = \rho g \int_{A}^{B} y \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx$$

绳长不变, 得约束条件

$$0 = \Psi[y] = \int_{A}^{B} ds - l = \int_{A}^{B} \sqrt{1 + y'^{2}} dx - l$$

由于有约束, $\delta y(x)$ 不独立。引进拉氏乘子,得

$$\delta V + \lambda \delta \Psi = 0$$

$$\delta V + \lambda \delta f = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{1 + y'^2} - \frac{d}{dx} \frac{yy' + \lambda y'}{\sqrt{1 + y'^2}} = 0$$

可以直接求解方程,也可以利用"广义能量积分",

$$V + \lambda \Psi = \int_{A}^{B} (\rho g y + \lambda) \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int_{A}^{B} F(y, y') dx$$

$$y' \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} - F = (\rho g y + \lambda) \left\{ y' \frac{y'}{\sqrt{1 + y'^2}} - \sqrt{1 + y'^2} \right\} = (\rho g y + \lambda) \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1 + y'^2}} = c$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\rho g y + \lambda}{c}\right)^2 - 1} \Rightarrow \frac{c_1 dy}{\pm \sqrt{(y + \lambda_1)^2 - c_1^2}} = dx$$

$$\Rightarrow c_1 \ln\left(y + \lambda_1 + \sqrt{(y + \lambda_1)^2 - c_1^2}\right) = x + d$$

$$\Rightarrow y = a \cosh\left(\frac{x - x_0}{a}\right) + y_0$$

3个待定常数(2个积分常数,1个来自拉氏乘子)由代数方程

$$y(x_A) = y_A, y(x_B) = y_B,$$

$$l = \int_A^B \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx = \int_A^B \sqrt{1 + \sinh^2\left(\frac{x - x_0}{a}\right)} dx = \int_A^B \cosh\frac{2(x - x_0)}{a} dx = \frac{a}{2} \sinh\frac{2(x - x_0)}{a} \Big|_{x = x_A}^{x = x_B}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{m}}_{\mathcal{E}} \circ$$

注: 将坐标原点平移,总可以把悬链线方程写成 $y = a \cosh \frac{x}{a}$ 。

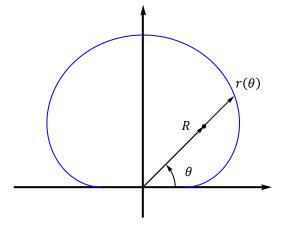
一些教材上没有严格地按条件极值来处理。

此问题也可以用牛顿力学来解。设张力为T(x),水平方向力的平衡: $d\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+y'^2}}T\right)=0$   $\Rightarrow$   $T=\alpha\sqrt{1+y'^2}$ ; 垂直方向力的平衡: $d\left(\frac{y'}{\sqrt{1+y'^2}}T\right)=\rho g\sqrt{1+y'^2}dx$ 。把第一式代入第二式, $y''=\frac{\rho g}{a}\sqrt{1+y'^2}$   $\Rightarrow$   $y'=\sinh(ax+b)$ , $y=\frac{1}{a}\cosh(ax+b)+c$ ; $T=\frac{\rho g}{a}\cosh(ax+b)$ , $T_x=\frac{\rho g}{a}$ , $T_y=\frac{\rho g}{a}$   $y'=\frac{\rho g}{a}\sinh(ax+b)$ .

#### (2) 水银滴的表面形状

一滴水银静止于水平桌面上,求它的表面形状。

设水银的密度为 $\rho$ ,体积为 $V_0$ ;水银与空气之间的表面张力系数为 $\sigma$ ,水银与桌面间的表面张力系数为 $\sigma_1$ ,桌面与空气之间的表面张力系数为 $\sigma_0$ 。



由对称性,水银的表面旋转对称。取坐标原点为桌面上水银滴的中心点,桌面为x-y平面,则水银的表面可以用广义坐标 $r=r(\theta)$ 描述,其中r是表面上的点 P 到原点的距离, $\theta$ 是 P 点与原点的连线对桌面的夹角, $\theta \in [0,\pi/2]$ 。

水银的形状满足体积为Vo的约束条件,

$$V[r] = \iiint R^2 dR d(\sin \theta) d\varphi$$
$$= 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{r(\theta)} \cos \theta R^2 dR d\theta$$
$$= \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} r^3 \cos \theta d\theta$$

按虚功原理, 水银的形状应该使得势能最低。势能分为重力势能和表面能两部分,

$$E = V_a + V_s$$

重力势能为

$$\begin{split} V_g[r] &= \iiint R \sin\theta \, \rho g R^2 dR d(\sin\theta) d\varphi \\ &= 2\pi \rho g \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{r(\theta)} R^3 \sin\theta \cos\theta \, dR d\theta = \frac{1}{4} \pi \rho g \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} r^4 \sin(2\theta) d\theta \end{split}$$

总表面能为液气表面积 $S_1$ 和液固表面积 $S_2$ 的表面能之和,

$$\begin{split} V_{S}[r] &= \sigma S_{1} + (\sigma_{1} - \sigma_{0}) S_{2} \\ &= \sigma \int 2\pi r \cos \theta \sqrt{(dr)^{2} + (rd\theta)^{2}} + (\sigma_{1} - \sigma_{0})\pi (r(0))^{2} \\ &= 2\pi \sigma \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} r \sqrt{r'^{2} + r^{2}} \cos \theta \, d\theta + (\sigma_{1} - \sigma_{0})\pi (r(0))^{2} \end{split}$$

由虚功原理,液面形状满足

$$\delta \Phi = 0$$

$$\Phi \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} V_g[r] + V_s[r] + \lambda (V[r] - V_0) 
= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \left\{ \frac{1}{4} \pi \rho g r^4 \sin(2\theta) + \left( 2\pi \sigma r \sqrt{r'^2 + r^2} + \frac{2\pi}{3} \lambda r^3 \right) \cos \theta \right\} + (\sigma_1 - \sigma_0) \pi (r(0))^2 - \lambda V_0$$

其中λ是 Lagrange 乘子,为待定常数。记拉格朗日函数

$$F(\theta, r, r') \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{1}{4} \pi \rho g r^4 \sin(2\theta) + \left(2\pi \sigma r \sqrt{r'^2 + r^2} + \frac{2\pi}{3} \lambda r^3\right) \cos \theta$$

计算变分,

$$\begin{split} \delta\Phi &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \left\{ \frac{\partial F}{\partial r} - \frac{d}{d\theta} \frac{\partial F}{\partial r'} \right\} \delta r + \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial r'} \delta r \right) \Big|_{\theta=0}^{\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}} + 2\pi (\sigma_1 - \sigma_0) r(0) \delta r(0) \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \left\{ \pi \rho g \sin(2\theta) \, r^3 + \left( 2\pi \sigma \sqrt{r'^2 + r^2} + 2\pi \sigma \frac{r^2}{\sqrt{r'^2 + r^2}} + 2\pi \lambda r^2 \right) \cos \theta \\ &\qquad - 2\pi \sigma \frac{d}{d\theta} \frac{r r' \cos \theta}{\sqrt{r'^2 + r^2}} \right\} \delta r + 2\pi \sigma \left( \frac{r r' \cos \theta}{\sqrt{r'^2 + r^2}} \delta r \right) \Big|_{\theta=0}^{\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}} + 2\pi (\sigma_1 - \sigma_0) r(0) \delta r(0) \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \left\{ \rho g \sin(2\theta) \, r^3 + \left( 2\sigma \sqrt{r'^2 + r^2} + 2\sigma \frac{r^2}{\sqrt{r'^2 + r^2}} + 2\lambda r^2 \right) \cos \theta - 2\sigma \frac{d}{d\theta} \frac{r r' \cos \theta}{\sqrt{r'^2 + r^2}} \right\} \pi \delta r \\ &\qquad + \left\{ -\sigma \frac{r'(0)}{\sqrt{r'^2(0) + r^2(0)}} + (\sigma_1 - \sigma_0) \right\} 2\pi r(0) \delta r(0) \end{split}$$

又因为

$$\begin{split} &\frac{d}{d\theta}\frac{rr'\cos\theta}{\sqrt{r'^2+r^2}} = \left\{\!\!\frac{r''r+r'^2}{\sqrt{r'^2+r^2}} + r'r\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\!\frac{2r'r''+2r'r}{(r'^2+r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}\!\right\}\cos\theta - \frac{rr'}{\sqrt{r'^2+r^2}}\sin\theta \\ &= \left\{\!\!\frac{r''r+r'^2}{\sqrt{r'^2+r^2}} - \frac{r'^2r''r+r'^2r^2}{(r'^2+r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}\!\right\}\cos\theta - \frac{rr'}{\sqrt{r'^2+r^2}}\sin\theta = \frac{r''r^3+r'^4}{(r'^2+r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}\cos\theta - \frac{rr'}{\sqrt{r'^2+r^2}}\sin\theta \end{split}$$

得

$$\begin{split} \delta\Phi &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \left\{ \rho g \sin(2\theta) \, r^3 + 2\lambda r^2 \cos\theta + 2\sigma \cos\theta \left( \sqrt{r'^2 + r^2} + \frac{r^2}{\sqrt{r'^2 + r^2}} - \frac{r'' r^3 + r'^4}{(r'^2 + r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right) \right. \\ &\quad + 2\sigma \frac{rr'}{\sqrt{r'^2 + r^2}} \sin\theta \right\} \pi \delta r + \left\{ -\sigma \frac{r'(0)}{\sqrt{r'^2(0) + r^2(0)}} + (\sigma_1 - \sigma_0) \right\} 2\pi r(0) \delta r(0) \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \left\{ \rho g \sin(2\theta) \, r^3 + 2\lambda r^2 \cos\theta + \frac{2\sigma \cos\theta}{(r'^2 + r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} (2r^4 + 3r'^2 r^2 - r'' r^3) \right. \\ &\quad + 2\sigma \frac{rr'}{\sqrt{r'^2 + r^2}} \sin\theta \right\} \pi \delta r + \left\{ -\sigma \frac{r'(0)}{\sqrt{r'^2(0) + r^2(0)}} + (\sigma_1 - \sigma_0) \right\} 2\pi r(0) \delta r(0) \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \left\{ \rho g \sin(2\theta) \, r^2 + 2\lambda r \cos\theta + \frac{2\sigma \cos\theta}{(r'^2 + r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} (2r^3 + 3r'^2 r - r'' r^2) + 2\sigma \frac{r'}{\sqrt{r'^2 + r^2}} \sin\theta \right\} \pi r \delta r \\ &\quad + \left\{ -\sigma \frac{r'(0)}{\sqrt{r'^2(0) + r^2(0)}} + (\sigma_1 - \sigma_0) \right\} 2\pi r(0) \delta r(0) \end{split}$$

得微分方程

$$\left\{ \rho g \sin(2\theta) r^2 + 2\lambda r \cos\theta + 2\sigma \frac{\cos\theta}{(r'^2 + r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} (2r^3 + 3r'^2 r - r''r^2) + 2\sigma \frac{r' \sin\theta}{\sqrt{r'^2 + r^2}} \right\} \pi r = 0$$

和自然边界条件

$$\left\{-\sigma \frac{r'(0)}{\sqrt{r'^2(0) + r^2(0)}} + (\sigma_1 - \sigma_0)\right\} r(0) = 0$$

微分方程成立的一个可能是 $r(\theta) = 0$ ,但这不是物理解,而是是泛函V[r]的极值。所以能量最低状态满足方程

$$\frac{1}{2}\rho g \sin(2\theta) r^2 + \lambda r \cos\theta + \sigma r \cos\theta \frac{2r^2 + 3r'^2 - r''r}{(r'^2 + r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \sigma \frac{r' \sin\theta}{\sqrt{r'^2 + r^2}} = 0$$

r(0) = 0的边界条件不对应能量极小,此时液滴和桌面接触只有一个点,压强无穷大。所以边界条件是

$$-\sigma \frac{r'(0)}{\sqrt{r'^2(0) + r^2(0)}} + (\sigma_1 - \sigma_0) = 0$$

这里

$$\frac{r'(0)}{\sqrt{r'^2(0) + r^2(0)}} = \cos(\pi - \varphi)$$

$$\cos\varphi = \frac{\sigma_0 - \sigma_1}{\sigma}$$

 $\varphi$ 为浸润角。在材料力学中,此边界条件称为 Young 氏方程式,Young 是通过分析三相边界点处,表面张力的平衡条件得到的 $^1$ 。

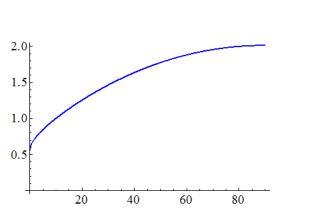
在微分方程中令 $\theta$  =  $\pi/2$ , 可得

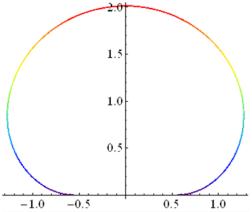
$$\frac{r'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{r'^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + r^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}} = 0 \Rightarrow r'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$$

上表面正中间的点切面和水平面夹角为0。

求解微分方程后,代入约束条件 $V[r] = \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} r^3 \cos\theta \ d\theta = V_0$ ,可确定参数  $\lambda$ 。

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>T. Young, Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, 1805,95,65. 用表面"张力"解释会导致矛盾;用表面能解释是自治的。





**图 1** 用 RUNGE-KUTTA 法做数值计算,求出的水银滴在水平玻璃上的形状。计算中取 $\rho = 13.6 \times 10^3, g = 9.8, \sigma = 0.49$ ,水银与玻璃的接触角为**180°**,水银的质量为 0.1 克。左图中横轴 $\theta$ 的单位是度,竖轴 $r(\theta)$ 的单位是毫米;右图是水银滴的形状,单位是毫米。

这个微分方程可以用数值解法,结果见上图。

也可以用级数解法:

由于水银与玻璃的接触角为 $\pi$ ,即 $\frac{r'(0)}{\sqrt{r'^2(0)+r^2(0)}}=1\Rightarrow r'(0)=+\infty$ ,有奇异性,不能简单地展开为 Taylor 级数,

$$r(\theta) \neq r(0) + r'(0)\theta + \cdots$$

为了分析 $r(\theta)$ 在 $\theta \approx 0$ 附近地渐近行为,将微分方程

$$\rho g \sin(2\theta) r^2 + 2\lambda \cos \theta r + 2\sigma \frac{\cos \theta}{(r'^2 + r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} [2r^2 + 3r'^2 - r''r]r + 2\sigma \frac{r' \sin \theta}{\sqrt{r'^2 + r^2}} = 0$$

的左边只保留到领头项(leading term),

左边 = 
$$o(1) + 2\lambda r + 2\sigma \frac{1}{r'^3} [3r'^2 - r''r]r + o(1) = 2r \left\{ \lambda + \sigma \frac{1}{r'^3} [-r''r] \right\} = 右边 = 0$$

设 $\theta \approx 0$ 时,

$$r(\theta) \approx c_0 + c_1 \theta^{\alpha} + o(\theta^{\alpha}), \qquad \alpha \in [0,1)$$

$$r'(\theta) \approx c_1 \alpha \theta^{\alpha-1}, \qquad r''(\theta) \approx c_1 \alpha (\alpha - 1) \theta^{\alpha-2}$$

代入上式得指标方程(indicial equation)

$$\left\{\lambda - \frac{\sigma c_0 c_1 \alpha (\alpha - 1) \theta^{\alpha - 2}}{c_1^3 \alpha^3 \theta^{3\alpha - 3}}\right\} = \left\{\lambda - \frac{\sigma c_0 (\alpha - 1) \theta^{-2\alpha + 1}}{c_1^2 \alpha^2}\right\} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{2}, \qquad \lambda = -\frac{2\sigma c_0}{c_1^2} < 0.$$

考虑到左右镜像对称,令

$$r(\theta) = c_0 + c_1 \sqrt{\theta(\pi - \theta)} + \frac{1}{2!} c_2 \theta(\pi - \theta) + \frac{1}{3!} c_3 [\theta(\pi - \theta)]^{3/2} + \frac{1}{4!} c_4 [\theta(\pi - \theta)]^2 + \cdots$$

代入微分方程,并将微分方程左边按 $\sqrt{\theta(\pi-\theta)}$ 的级数展开,得

$$\lambda \rightarrow -\frac{2\sigma c_0}{\pi c_1^2}, c_2 \rightarrow \frac{4c_1^2}{3c_0}, c_3 \rightarrow \frac{g\rho c_1^3}{4\sigma} + \frac{23c_1^3}{12c_0^2} + \frac{3c_1}{\pi^2} - \frac{3c_0^2}{\pi^2 c_1}, c_4 \rightarrow \frac{13g\rho c_1^4}{5\sigma c_0} + \frac{103c_1^4}{45c_0^3} + \frac{16c_1^2}{\pi^2 c_0} - \frac{48c_0}{5\pi^2}, \cdots$$

保留到 $c_9$ 项,再由

$$r^{\prime\prime}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{g\rho r^3\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{2\sigma} + \frac{\lambda r^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{2\sigma} + r\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right), \qquad \frac{2\pi}{3}\rho\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} r^3\cos\theta\ d\theta = 0.0001$$

解出 $c_0$ ,  $c_1$ , 得

$$r(\theta) = 0.562551 + 0.422487\sqrt{(\pi - \theta)\theta} + 0.211530(\pi - \theta)\theta + 0.0604328((\pi - \theta)\theta)^{3/2}$$
$$+0.0173699(\pi - \theta)^2\theta^2 - 0.00202953((\pi - \theta)\theta)^{5/2} - 0.000561428(\pi - \theta)^3\theta^3$$
$$-0.00164894((\pi - \theta)\theta)^{7/2} + 0.000268766(\pi - \theta)^4\theta^4 - 0.000320324((\pi - \theta)\theta)^{9/2}(毫米)$$
与精确结果比较,误差<0.06%。将级数保留更多项,可以得到更准确的公式。

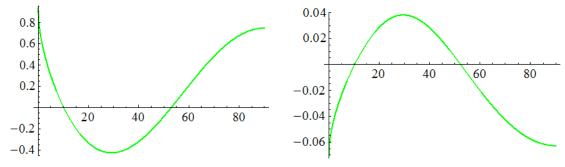


图 2 级数解与精确解的比较。横轴单位是度;竖轴为级数解法 $r(\theta)$ 的相对误差,单位为 1%。左图是保留到 $c_5$ 的相对误差,右图是保留到 $c_9$ 的相对误差。

# (3) 等周问题 求泛函极值

$$\Phi[f] = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} F(x, f, f') dx$$

满足边界条件 $f(x_1) = y_1, f(x_2) = y_2$ , 以及约束条件

$$\Psi[f] = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} G(x, f, f') dx = a$$

引进 Lagrange 乘子, 化为无条件极值问题,

$$\delta\{\Phi + \lambda(\Psi - a)\} = 0$$

记 $H = F + \lambda G$ ,得 Euler 方程

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial f} - \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\partial H}{\partial f'} \right) = 0$$

这是一个二阶微分方程,两个积分常数和λ可以由边界条件以及约束条件确定。

注意: (1) 这里 Euler 方程不仅给出了 $\Phi[f]$ 的极值点,还给出了 $\Psi[f]$ 的极值点,必须剔除。上面的例子就是这样。(2) 固定 $\Psi[f]$ 求 $\Phi[f]$ 极大值,与固定 $\Phi[f]$ 求 $\Psi[f]$ 的极小值,这两个问题对偶。

(4) 不独立宗量的泛函极值

$$\Phi[f,g] = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} F(x, f, g, f', g') dx$$

而且有约束G(x, f(x), g(x)) = 0。

引入 Lagrange 乘子 $H = F + \lambda(x)G$ 成为无条件极值问题,得 Euler 方程

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial f} - \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\partial H}{\partial f'} \right) = 0, \qquad \frac{\partial H}{\partial g} - \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\partial H}{\partial g'} \right) = 0$$

或者

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial f} + \lambda(x) \frac{\partial G}{\partial f} - \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'} \right) = 0, \qquad \frac{\partial F}{\partial g} + \lambda(x) \frac{\partial G}{\partial g} - \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial g'} \right) = 0$$

再结合约束条件G(x, f(x), g(x)) = 0可以求解。

# 4. 可动边界的泛函极值

(1) 可动边界的变分 考虑积分型泛函

$$\Phi[f,x_1,x_2] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} F(x,f,f') dx$$

其中的积分边界可变。变分为

$$\begin{split} \delta\Phi[f,x_1,x_2] &= \Phi[f+\delta f,x_1+\Delta x_1,x_2+\Delta x_2] - \Phi[f,x_1,x_2] \\ &= \int_{x_1+\Delta x_1}^{x_2+\Delta x_2} F(x,f+\delta f,f'+\delta f') dx - \int_{x_1}^{x_2} F(x,f,f') dx = (F\Delta x)|_{x_1}^{x_2} + \delta \int_{x_1}^{x_2} F(x,f,f') dx \\ &= \left(F\Delta x + \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'}\delta f\right)\Big|_{x_1}^{x_2} + \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial f} - \frac{d}{dt}\frac{\partial F}{\partial f'}\right)\delta f(x) \right\} dx \end{split}$$

极值条件为

$$\left(F\Delta x + \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'}\delta f\right)\Big|_{x_2}^{x_2} = 0, \qquad \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial f} - \frac{d}{dt}\frac{\partial F}{\partial f'}\right)\delta f(x) \right\} dx = 0$$

可以把边界条件用全变分的符号写成

$$\left\{ -\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial f'}f' - F\right)\Delta x + \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'}\Delta f \right\} \Big|_{x_{\epsilon}}^{x_{2}} = 0$$

如果端点和边界值完全自由, 有横截条件

$$\left. \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'} f' - F \right) \right|_{x_1, x_2} = 0, \qquad \left. \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'} \right|_{x_1, x_2} = 0$$

# (2) 有约束的可动边界问题 问题:

两个圆环挂在一个竖直平面内,固定不动。把一根绳子的两端分别拴在两个圆环上,并可以自由滑动。求绳子形状所满足的微分方程和方程的边界条件。(**作业**)

求泛函

$$\Phi[f] = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} F(x, f, f') dx$$

的驻值条件, 其中端点满足

$$f(x_1) = \varphi_1(x_1), \qquad f(x_2) = \varphi_2(x_2)$$

可以理解为 $x_i = x_i[f]$ 是泛函。

对可动边界的积分型泛函变分,可以用全变分符号写成

$$\delta\Phi \to \Delta\Phi = \Delta \int_{x_1}^{x_2} F(x, f, f') dx = \left\{ \left( F - f' \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'} \right) \Delta x + \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'} \Delta f \right\} \Big|_{x_1}^{x_2} + \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \left\{ \frac{\partial F}{\partial f} - \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'} \right\} \delta f(x) dx$$

当边界点需要满足约束方程时, $\Delta x_i$ 与 $\Delta f(x_i)$ 不独立。

考虑端点x1,对边界的约束方程

$$f(x_1) = \varphi_1(x_1)$$

作全变分得

$$\Delta f(x_1) = \Delta \varphi_1(x_1) = \varphi_1'(x_1) \Delta x_1$$

同样

$$\Delta f(x_2) = \varphi_2'(x_2) \Delta x_2$$

于是

$$\Delta \Phi = \left\{ \left( F - f' \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'} \varphi_2'(x) \right) \Delta x \right\} \bigg|_{x = x_2} - \left\{ \left( F - f' \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'} \varphi_1'(x) \right) \Delta x \right\} \bigg|_{x = x_1} + \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \left\{ \frac{\partial F}{\partial f} - \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'} \right\} \delta f(x) dx$$

泛函取驻值时,有

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial f} - \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'} \right) = 0 \text{(Euler 方程)}$$

$$\left\{ F + (\varphi_1' - f') \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'} \right\} \Big|_{x = x_1} = 0, \qquad \left\{ F + (\varphi_2' - f') \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'} \right\} \Big|_{x = x_2} = 0 \text{(横截条件)}$$

含有高阶导数(F = F(x, f, f', f'')),或者边界条件为隐函数的情形,可作类似推导。

(3) 有角点的致极曲线 对积分型泛函,分区间积分有

$$\begin{split} &\delta \int_{x_{1}}^{x_{2}} F(x,f,f') dx = \delta \int_{x_{1}}^{a} F dx + \delta \int_{a}^{x_{2}} F dx \\ &= -\left\{ \left( F - f' \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'} \right) \Delta x + \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'} \Delta f \right\} \Big|_{a-}^{a+} + \int_{x_{1}}^{a} \left\{ \frac{\partial F}{\partial f} - \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'} \right\} \delta f(x) dx + \int_{a}^{x_{2}} \left\{ \frac{\partial F}{\partial f} - \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'} \right\} \delta f(x) dx \\ &\Rightarrow \left\{ \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'} \Big|_{a-}^{a+} = 0 \\ \left( F - f' \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'} \right) \Big|_{a-}^{a+} = 0 \end{split} \right.$$

无论f(x)在x = a是否连续,Weierstrass-Erdmann 角点条件角点条件都成立。

# 5. 微分方程与泛函极值

前面我们求解问题的方法,都是把泛函极值问题转化为微分方程。其实求泛函极值,在很多情况下要比求解微分方程方便。

下面的定理把微分方程转化为泛函极值问题:

设Â是正定的对称线性算符(或正定的厄米算符,对于复函数空间),即

$$(\hat{A}f,g) = (\hat{A}g,f),$$
  $(\hat{A}f,f) = \begin{cases} > 0, & f(x) \not\equiv 0; \\ = 0, & f(x) \equiv 0, \end{cases}$ 

则①方程 $\hat{A}f = \varphi$ 如果有解f(x),则此解唯一;② $\hat{A}f = \varphi \Leftrightarrow f$ 使得泛函  $\Phi[f] \stackrel{\mbox{\tiny def}}{=} (\hat{A}f,f) - 2(f,\varphi)$ 取极小值。

例 泛函

$$\Phi[y] = \int_a^b \{p(x)y' - q(x)y^2\} dx$$

满足归一化条件

$$\int_{a}^{b} w(x)y^{2}dx = 1$$

的极值满足 Sturm-Liouville 方程

$$\frac{d}{dx}(py') + qy + \lambda wy = 0$$

不是所有微分方程都有对应的拉氏量(Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand von Helmholtz)。

# 6. 泛函驻值的数值解法

(1) RITZ 法 仍以水银滴为例,设

$$r(\theta) = c_0 + c_1 \sqrt{(\pi - \theta)\theta} + \frac{c_2}{2!} (\pi - \theta)\theta + \dots + \frac{1}{9!} c_9 [(\pi - \theta)\theta]^{9/2}$$

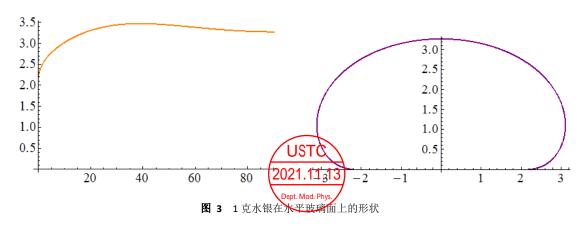
于是势能 $E = E(c_0, c_1, \dots, c_9)$ ,体积 $V = V(c_0, c_1, \dots, c_9)$ ,成为普通函数的极值问题,可求得(1 克水银的形状)

$$r(\theta) = 2.2002 + 0.56660\sqrt{(\pi - \theta)\theta} + 2.9444(\pi - \theta)\theta - 6.2809((\pi - \theta)\theta)^{3/2}$$
$$+ 6.8421(\pi - \theta)^2\theta^2 - 3.6038((\pi - \theta)\theta)^{5/2} + 0.59563(\pi - \theta)^3\theta^3$$
$$+ 0.064256((\pi - \theta)\theta)^{7/2} - 0.0081378(\pi - \theta)^4\theta^4 - 0.0015615((\pi - \theta)\theta)^{9/2}$$

这种解法称为 Ritz 法: 选取一组合适的坐标函数 $l_i(x)$ ,将泛函的宗量展开为

$$f(x) \approx c_1 l_1(x) + c_2 l_2(x) + \dots + c_n l_n(x)$$

把泛函极值问题, 转化为普通函数的极值问题。



# (2) EULER 有限差分法、有限元法 对固定边界问题

$$\Phi[f] = \int_{a}^{b} F(x, f(x), f'(x)) dx$$
$$f(a) = y_{a}, f(b) = y_{b}$$

可以用 Euler 有限差分法,把区间[a,b]分成n+1等份,端点函数值固定不变,其余等分点上的值设为 $y_1,y_2,\cdots,y_n$ ,而导数则表示为

$$f'(x_i) = \frac{(y_{i+1} - y_i)}{(b-a)/(n+1)}$$

把泛函表示成差分形式,

$$\Phi[f] = \frac{b-a}{n+1} \sum_{i=0}^{n} F(x_i, y_i, f'(x_i))$$

成为普通函数的极值问题,取极值的条件是 $\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y_i} = 0$ 。

如果利用多项式插值得到f(x)在非节点上的值,会比 Euler 法收敛快,此为**有限元法**。对平面,通常划分为三角形的网格:对更高维的空间,剖分为单纯形(simplex)。

# 三、 HAMILTON 原理

# 1. 保守系统的 HAMILTON 原理

由前面的讨论,可见保守力场时的 Lagrange 方程和 Euler 方程的形式完全相同,所以拉氏方程也可以用泛函的固定边界极值得到,定义 Hamilton 作用量为

$$S[q] = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L(t, q, \dot{q}) dt$$

其中边界条件为 $q_{\alpha}(t_1) = q_{\alpha 1}, q_{\alpha}(t_2) = q_{\alpha 2}$ 。Hamilton 变分即固定边界的简单变分:  $t_1, t_2$ 固定, $\delta q_{\alpha}(t_1) = \delta q_{\alpha}(t_2) = 0$ 。则真实的物理路径使得作用量满足

$$\delta S = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \delta q_{\alpha} - \left( \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{\alpha}} \right) \delta q_{\alpha} \right\} dt + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{\alpha}} \delta q_{\alpha} \bigg|_{t=t_1}^{t=t_2} = 0$$

#### 2. 拉氏函数的不确定性

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left( L(t, q, \dot{q}) + \frac{df(t, q)}{dt} \right) dt = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L(t, q, \dot{q}) dt + f(t_2, q(t_2)) - f(t_1, q(t_1))$$

多出的边界项,按哈密顿原理的约定取固定边界变分,变分为零。

# 3. 同时有保守力和非保守力系统的 HAMILTON 原理 将拉氏方程

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{\alpha}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{\alpha}} = Q_{\alpha}$$

两边乘上 $\delta q_{\alpha}$ , 并对t积分,

$$\delta S = -\int_{t_1}^{t_2} Q_{\alpha} \delta q_{\alpha} dt$$

# 4. 坐标满足完整约束时的 HAMILTON 原理

广义坐标不独立,  $f_{\sigma}(t,q)=0$ , 拉氏方程是

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{\alpha}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{\alpha}} = \lambda_{\sigma} \frac{\partial f_{\sigma}}{\partial q_{\alpha}}$$

它可由

$$S[q] = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L(t, q, \dot{q}) dt$$

在约束条件下的驻值条件得到,

$$\delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \{L + \lambda_{\sigma} f_{\sigma}\} dt = 0$$

# 5. 非完整约束时的 HAMILTON 原理

$$c_{\sigma\alpha}\delta q_{\alpha}=0$$

$$\delta S + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \lambda_{\sigma} c_{\sigma\alpha} \delta q_{\alpha} dt = 0$$

注: Goldstein 3ed p46(J. Ray, Amer. J. Phys. 34(406-8), 1966.)直接将完整系统的 Hamilton 原理用在非完整系统上,

$$\begin{split} \delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \{L + \lambda_{\sigma} f_{\sigma}\} dt &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ \left[ \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{\alpha}} - \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{\alpha}} \right) + \lambda_{\sigma} \left( \frac{\partial f_{\sigma}}{\partial q_{\alpha}} - \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial f_{\sigma}}{\partial \dot{q}_{\alpha}} \right) \right) - \dot{\lambda}_{\sigma} \frac{\partial f_{\sigma}}{\partial \dot{q}_{\alpha}} \right] \delta q_{\alpha} + f_{\sigma} \delta \lambda_{\sigma} \right\} dt &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow f_{\sigma} &= 0, \qquad \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{\alpha}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{\alpha}} = \lambda_{\sigma} \left[ \frac{\partial f_{\sigma}}{\partial q_{\alpha}} - \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial f_{\sigma}}{\partial \dot{q}_{\alpha}} \right) \right] - \dot{\lambda}_{\sigma} \frac{\partial f_{\sigma}}{\partial \dot{q}_{\alpha}} \end{split}$$

即使对线性非完整约束,这方程也不一定正确。

考虑力学中的线性非完整约束,按 Hölder 规则,

$$\frac{\partial f_{\sigma}}{\partial \dot{q}_{\alpha}} \delta q_{\alpha} = 0$$

因此仅当前述方程中的项

$$\lambda_{\sigma} \left[ \frac{\partial f_{\sigma}}{\partial q_{\alpha}} - \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial f_{\sigma}}{\partial \dot{q}_{\alpha}} \right) \right] = 0$$

才能得到正确的运动方程

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{\alpha}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{\alpha}} = -\dot{\lambda}_{\sigma} \frac{\partial f_{\sigma}}{\partial \dot{q}_{\alpha}}$$

而

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial q_{\alpha}} - \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial \dot{q}_{\alpha}} \right) \equiv 0 \Leftrightarrow f(t, q, \dot{q}) = \frac{d\varphi(t, q)}{dt}$$

即这个约束可积,

$$\varphi(t,q)=c$$

是完整约束;也就是说 Goldstein 用在非完整系统上的变分原理,只对完整约束系统才是无条件正确的。

例 可以利用斜坡冰橇的例子加以验证,两种方法给出的运动方程矛盾。

$$L = \frac{1}{2}M\vec{v}^2 + \frac{1}{2}I\vec{\omega}^2 - V = \frac{1}{2}M(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2) + \frac{1}{2}I\dot{\theta}^2 - Mgy\sin\alpha$$

$$\dot{x}\sin\theta - \dot{y}\cos\theta = 0$$
,  $\sin\theta \,\delta x - \cos\theta \,\delta y = 0$ 

物理运动满足(µ(t)是拉氏乘子)拉格朗日方程

$$\begin{cases}
m\ddot{x} = \mu \sin \theta \\
m\ddot{y} + Mg \sin \alpha = -\mu \cos \theta \\
I\ddot{\theta} = 0
\end{cases}$$

如果按照 Goldstein 等或者数学教材(例如柯朗、希尔伯特)中的方法,取扩展拉氏函数

$$L = \frac{1}{2}M(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2) + \frac{1}{2}I\dot{\theta}^2 - Mgy\sin\alpha + \lambda(\dot{x}\sin\theta - \dot{y}\cos\theta)$$

得到的欧拉方程为

$$\begin{cases} m\ddot{x} = -\dot{\lambda}\sin\theta - \lambda\dot{\theta}\cos\theta \\ m\ddot{y} + Mg\sin\alpha = \dot{\lambda}\cos\theta - \lambda\dot{\theta}\sin\theta \\ I\ddot{\theta} = \lambda(\dot{x}\cos\theta + \dot{y}\sin\theta) \end{cases}$$

前两个方程的右边第二项

$$(-\lambda\dot{\theta}\cos\theta, -\lambda\dot{\theta}\sin\theta)$$

是平行于冰刀方向的约束力;最后一个方程的右边

$$\lambda(t)(\dot{x}\cos\theta + \dot{y}\sin\theta)$$

是约束力的力矩,这都应该为零。可见扩展拉氏函数得出的解是非物理的。

# 6. HAMILTON 原理作为力学第一原理 优点:

- (1) 简洁,包含了全部动力学
- (2) 参数不变性 homegeneity: 作用量

$$S[q] = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L(t, q, \dot{q}) dt$$

不依赖于广义坐标的选取。方便加入协变性要求。

- (3) 方便推广到其它非力学物理系统,如电动力学,弹性力学,场论等
- (4) 局部与整体 Euler, Maupertuis 神创论

Landau 和 Arnold 的教材的处理方式。

#### 例 参数不变性

我们一直以时间为参数,建立理论模型和运动方程。但实际上完全可以把时间看作广义坐标,

$$q_0 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} t$$

引进形式参数2以描述系统在广义坐标空间的轨迹,

$$q_a = q_a(\lambda), \qquad a = 0,1,\dots,n.$$

作用量无需变更,

$$S = \int_{t=t_1}^{t=t_2} L\left(t, q, \frac{dq}{dt}\right) dt = \int_{\lambda=\lambda_1}^{\lambda=\lambda_2} L\left(q_0, q, \frac{dq/d\lambda}{dq_0/d\lambda}\right) \frac{dq_0}{d\lambda} d\lambda$$

即在新变量下,

$$S[q(\lambda)] = \int_{\lambda = \lambda_1}^{\lambda = \lambda_2} \tilde{L}(q, \dot{q}) d\lambda$$

$$\tilde{L} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} L\left(q_0, q, \frac{dq/d\lambda}{dq_0/d\lambda}\right) \frac{dq_0}{d\lambda}$$

读者可自行写出拉格朗日方程,以验证与原描述 $q_{\alpha} = q_{\alpha}(t)$ 完全等价。

# 7. HAMILTON 原理的极值性

在始末位置足够接近时,真实的物理路径使得 Hamilton 作用量取极小(所以称最小作用量原理)。证明可参考 A.  $\Pi$ . 马尔契夫《理论力学》p337。严格的证明需计算 $\delta^2 S$ 。

一般来说,真实的物理路径使得作用量取极小或驻值,但不可能是极大。

例 质点在引力场中自由下落

$$L = \frac{1}{2}m\dot{x}^2 + mgx$$

$$S[x] = \int_{0}^{T} L dt = \int_{0}^{T} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^{2} + m g x \right\} dt$$

真实运动

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2}gt^2, \dot{x}(t) = gt$$

$$S_1 = \int_0^T \left\{ \frac{1}{2} mg^2 t^2 + \frac{1}{2} mg^2 t^2 \right\} dt = \frac{1}{3} mg^2 T^3$$

匀速运动

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2}gTt, \dot{x}(t) = \frac{1}{2}gT$$

$$S_2 = \int_0^T \left\{ \frac{1}{2}m\left(\frac{1}{2}gT\right)^2 + mg\left(\frac{1}{2}gTt\right) \right\} dt = \frac{3}{8}mg^2T^3$$

$$S_2 > S_1$$

# 四、广义经典力学

# 1. 运动方程

以 Hamilton 原理为第一原理。

设 $L = L(t, q, \dot{q}, \ddot{q})$ ,且固定 $t_1, t_2$ 时刻的坐标和速度,可得 Euler-Lagrange 方程,

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{\alpha}} \right) - \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{\alpha}} \right) + \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{\alpha}} = 0$$

(连续体系的广义经典力学,在弹性力学和某些非线性波动问题中有用。)

# 2. 广义能量积分

设 $L=L(q,\dot{q},\ddot{q})$ ,计算 $\frac{dL}{dt}$ ,并利用 Euler-Lagrange 方程,可得

$$H = \ddot{q}_{\alpha} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \ddot{q}_{\alpha}} - \dot{q}_{\alpha} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \ddot{q}_{\alpha}} + \dot{q}_{\alpha} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{\alpha}} - L = \text{constant}$$

3. 更高阶的 Euler-Lagrange 方程

$$L = L\big(t,q,\dot{q},\cdots,q^{(n)}\big)$$

$$(-1)^n \frac{d^n}{dt^n} \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{\alpha}^{(n)}} + \dots - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{\alpha}} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{\alpha}} = 0$$

广义能量和广义动量为2

$$\begin{split} H &= \left\{ q_{\alpha}^{(n)} \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{\alpha}^{(n)}} - q_{\alpha}^{(n-1)} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{\alpha}^{(n-1)}} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \dot{q}_{\alpha} \frac{d^{n-1}}{dt^{n-1}} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{\alpha}} \right\} - L, \\ p_{\alpha} &= \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{\alpha}} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \ddot{q}_{\alpha}} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{d^{n-1}}{dt^{n-1}} \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{\alpha}^{(n)}} \end{split}$$

# 五、 FERMAT 原理和 LAGRANGE 光学

- 1. 几何光学的 FERMAT 原理(变分法的先驱)
- (1) Fermat 原理

费马提出几何光学三定律等价于:光线的真实路径是时间取极值的路径。

用变分法的语言来说,即光线的真实路径满足

$$t_{AB}[x,y,z] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int_A^B \frac{ds}{v(x,y,z)}, \qquad \delta t_{AB} = 0 \left( 其中 v = \frac{c}{n},$$
边界固定 $\right)$ 

或者等价地

$$l_{AB}[x,y,z] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int_A^B n(x,y,z)ds, \qquad \delta l_{AB} = 0.$$

例 用费马原理推导反射定律。

设光线为y = f(x)是连续函数。由于在界面上有角点 C,光程写成

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Manuel DE Leon and Paulo R. Rodrigues, Generalized Classical Mechanics and Field Theory 1985.

$$l_{AB}[f,x_{C}] = \int_{x_{A}}^{x_{C}} n_{1}\sqrt{1+f'^{2}}dx + \int_{x_{C}}^{x_{B}} n_{1}\sqrt{1+f'^{2}}dx$$

$$\delta f(x_{A}) = \delta f(x_{B}) = 0$$

$$F \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} n_{1}\sqrt{1+f'^{2}}$$

$$\delta l_{AB} = -\left\{\frac{\partial F}{\partial f'}f' - F\right\}\Big|_{x_{C}^{-}}^{x_{C}^{+}} \Delta x_{C} + \left\{\frac{\partial F}{\partial f'}\Delta f\right\}\Big|_{x_{C}^{+}}^{x_{C}^{+}} + \int_{x_{A}}^{x_{C}} \left(-\frac{d}{dx}\frac{n_{1}f'}{\sqrt{1+f'^{2}}}\right)\delta f(x)dx$$

$$+ \int_{x_{C}}^{x_{B}} \left(-\frac{d}{dx}\frac{n_{1}f'}{\sqrt{1+f'^{2}}}\right)\delta f(x)dx$$

$$= \frac{n_{1}}{\sqrt{1+f'^{2}}}\Big|_{x=x_{C}^{-}}^{x=x_{C}^{+}} \Delta x_{C} - \left\{\frac{n_{1}f'}{\sqrt{1+f'^{2}}}\Delta f(x)\right\}\Big|_{x=x_{C}^{-}}^{x=x_{C}^{+}} + \int_{x_{A}}^{x_{C}} \left(-\frac{d}{dx}\frac{n_{1}f'}{\sqrt{1+f'^{2}}}\right)\delta f(x)dx$$

$$+ \int_{x_{C}}^{x_{B}} \left(-\frac{d}{dx}\frac{n_{1}f'}{\sqrt{1+f'^{2}}}\right)\delta f(x)dx$$

$$+ \int_{x_{C}}^{x_{C}} \left(-\frac{d}{dx}\frac{n_{1}f'}{\sqrt{1+f'^{2}}}\right)\delta f(x)dx$$

$$\frac{f(x_{C})=0}{\Rightarrow} = \frac{n_{1}}{\sqrt{1+f'^{2}}}\Big|_{x=x_{C}^{-}}^{x=x_{C}^{+}} \Delta x_{C} + \int_{x_{A}}^{x_{C}} \left(-\frac{d}{dx}\frac{n_{1}f'}{\sqrt{1+f'^{2}}}\right)\delta f(x)dx + \int_{x_{C}}^{x_{B}} \left(-\frac{d}{dx}\frac{n_{1}f'}{\sqrt{1+f'^{2}}}\right)\delta f(x)dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{d}{dx}\frac{f'}{\sqrt{1+f'^{2}}} = 0, x \in (x_{A}, x_{C}) \cup (x_{C}, x_{B}) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = k_{1}(x - x_{C}) + b, & x \in (x_{A}, x_{C}); \\ y = k_{2}(x - x_{C}) + b, & x \in (x_{C}, x_{B}). \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow k_{1} = -k_{2}$$

直线传播定律和(曲面)界面上的折射定律证明留作练习。

#### 2. LAGRANGE 光学

设光线的路径为

$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}(\lambda), \qquad \lambda \in [\lambda_A, \lambda_B]$$

光程

$$l_{AB}[\vec{r}] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int_{s=s_A}^{s=s_B} n(\vec{r}) ds = \int_{\lambda=\lambda_A}^{\lambda=\lambda_B} n(\vec{r}) \sqrt{\dot{\vec{r}}^2} d\lambda$$

真实路径是光程在可动边界条件

$$\vec{r}(\lambda = \lambda_A) = \vec{r}_A$$
,  $\vec{r}(\lambda = \lambda_B) = \vec{r}_B$ 

下的极值,

$$\Delta \lambda_A, \Delta \lambda_B \neq 0, \Delta \vec{r}(\lambda_A) = \Delta \vec{r}(\lambda_B) = \vec{0}$$

拉氏函数为

$$L(\lambda, \vec{r}, \dot{\vec{r}}) = n(\vec{r}) |\dot{\vec{r}}|$$

横截条件

$$\left. \left( L - \dot{r}_j \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}_j} \right) \right|_{\lambda = \lambda_A, \lambda_B} = 0$$

是恒等式。

欧拉方程为

$$\frac{d}{d\lambda} \left( n \frac{\dot{\vec{r}}}{|\dot{\vec{r}}|} \right) - |\dot{\vec{r}}| \nabla n = \vec{0}$$

泛函和拉氏方程具有参数不变性,拉氏方程不能定解。需补充参数 $\lambda$ 的定义,表达式 $\vec{r}(\lambda)$ 才有确定的形式。可以令 $\lambda$ 为弧长参数,

$$\lambda = s, \qquad (ds)^2 = (d\vec{r})^2$$

有约束方程

$$\dot{\vec{r}}^2 = 1$$

把约束方程代入欧拉方程, 得程函方程

$$\frac{d}{ds}\left(n\frac{d\vec{r}}{ds}\right) = \nabla n$$

由于

$$\dot{\vec{r}} \cdot \left\{ \frac{d}{ds} \left( n \frac{d\vec{r}}{ds} \right) - \nabla n \right\} \equiv 0$$

3个程函方程在任意s处线性相关;可以取其中 2个方程,与约束方程联立求解 $\vec{r}(s)$ 。

# 3. 等效拉氏量

几何光学的拉氏函数

$$L(\lambda, \vec{r}, \dot{\vec{r}}) = n(\vec{r}) |\dot{\vec{r}}|$$

广义动量

$$p_i = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}_i} = \frac{n}{|\dot{\vec{r}}|} \dot{r}_i$$

拉氏函数对广义速度的海斯矩阵为

$$\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial \dot{r}_i \partial \dot{r}_j} = \frac{n}{\left| \dot{\vec{r}} \right|^3} \left\{ \dot{\vec{r}}^2 \delta_{ij} - \dot{r}_i \dot{r}_j \right\}$$

由于

$$\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial \dot{r}_i \partial \dot{r}_i} \dot{r}_i = 0$$

矩阵的各行线性相关,

$$\det\left(\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial \dot{r}_i \partial \dot{r}_j}\right) = 0$$

是奇异朗格朗日系统,具有拉格朗日意义上的约束。事实上,这一约束源于系统具有内部对称性——参数不变性。这使我们得到的拉格朗日方程组不独立;另一影响是在我们试图从拉格朗日力学过渡到哈密顿力学框架时,勒让德变换的条件不成立。

在 Yang-Mills 规范场中我们会遇到同类的问题,连续的内部对称,即规范不变性,使之成为奇异拉格朗日系统。需要作规范固定才能成功地进行正则量子化。

对光程变分

$$\delta l_{AB} = \delta \int_A^B \sqrt{n^2 \dot{ec r}^2} d\lambda = \int_A^B \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n^2 \dot{ec r}^2}} \delta \{n^2 \dot{ec r}^2\} d\lambda$$

定义参数,令

$$d\lambda = nds$$

为光程,则

$$\sqrt{n^2\dot{\vec{r}}^2} = \frac{nds}{d\lambda} = 1$$

$$\delta l_{AB} = \int_{A}^{B} \delta \left\{ \frac{1}{2} n^{2} \dot{\vec{r}}^{2} \right\} d\lambda$$

注意: 不能在求变分前利用参数λ的定义化简, 否则需要引进拉氏乘子。

现在等效拉氏量

$$\tilde{L} = \frac{1}{2}n^2\dot{\vec{r}}^2$$

此时有广义能量积分

$$\frac{1}{2}n^2\dot{\vec{r}}^2 = E = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow n|\dot{\vec{r}}| = 1$$

# 六、 Voss 原理\*

注意到作用量其实依赖于积分限,

$$S = S[q, t_1, t_2]$$

我们来考虑积分限变化时的情形,即计算作用量的全变分,

$$\begin{split} \Delta S &= \Delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L dt = (L \Delta t + p_\alpha \delta q_\alpha) \big|_{t_1}^{t_2} + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \Big\{ \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_\alpha} - \frac{d}{dt} \Big( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \Big) \Big\} \delta q_\alpha dt \\ &= (-H \Delta t + p_\alpha \Delta q_\alpha) \big|_{t_1}^{t_2} + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \Big\{ \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_\alpha} - \frac{d}{dt} \Big( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \Big) \Big\} \delta q_\alpha dt \end{split}$$

哈密顿原理可以用全变分表述为:取 Voss 变分(边界条件),

$$\Delta t|_{t=t_1,t_2} = 0, \qquad \Delta q_{\alpha}|_{t=t_1,t_2} = 0$$

真实运动满足

$$\Delta S = 0$$

从哈密顿原理来看,这个结论其实是很明显的:

哈密顿作用量泛函具有参数不变性,包括 $t \to t'(t)$ 变换,只要保持端点值不变,哈密顿原理中的简单变分 $\delta$ 可以改成全变分 $\Delta$ 。

# 七、 MAUPERTUIS 原理

# 1. HAMILTON 形式的 MAUPERTUIS 原理

我们限制到只考虑不含时的系统(自治系统 autonomous system),

$$L = L(q, \dot{q})$$

这时广义能量为常数,

$$H(q,\dot{q}) = p_{\alpha}\dot{q}_{\alpha} - L(q,\dot{q}) = E$$

计算广义能量全变分的积分,

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \Delta H dt = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \Delta (p_\alpha \dot{q}_\alpha) dt - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \Delta L dt$$

$$\left[ \int_{t_1}^{t_2} dt \, , \Delta \right] = - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} d(\Delta t)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \Delta H dt = \Delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} p_\alpha \dot{q}_\alpha dt - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} p_\alpha \dot{q}_\alpha d(\Delta t) - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_\alpha} \Delta q_\alpha + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \Delta \dot{q}_\alpha \right\} dt$$

$$= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \Delta H dt = \Delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} p_\alpha \dot{q}_\alpha dt - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} p_\alpha \dot{q}_\alpha d(\Delta t) - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_\alpha} \Delta q_\alpha + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \left( \frac{d\Delta q_\alpha}{dt} - \dot{q}_\alpha \frac{d(\Delta t)}{dt} \right) \right\} dt$$

$$= \Delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} p_\alpha \dot{q}_\alpha dt - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_\alpha} \Delta q_\alpha + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \frac{d(\Delta q_\alpha)}{dt} \right\} dt$$

$$= \Delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} p_\alpha \dot{q}_\alpha dt - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_\alpha} \Delta q_\alpha + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \frac{d(\Delta q_\alpha)}{dt} \right\} dt$$

$$= \Delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} p_\alpha \dot{q}_\alpha dt - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} d(p_\alpha \Delta q_\alpha) - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_\alpha} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \right\} \Delta q_\alpha dt$$

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \Delta H dt = \Delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} p_\alpha \dot{q}_\alpha dt - (p_\alpha \Delta q_\alpha)|_{t_1}^{t_2} - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_\alpha} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \right\} \Delta q_\alpha dt$$

上式对任意变分成立, 当然对子集成立。令变分满足

$$\Delta H = 0$$
,  $\Delta q_{\alpha}|_{t=t_1,t_2} = 0$ 

于是在此**等能变分**下有

$$\Delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} p_{\alpha} \dot{q}_{\alpha} dt \equiv \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{\alpha}} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{\alpha}} \right) \Delta q_{\alpha} dt$$

上式是数学恒等式;而真实运动需满足拉氏方程,于是得哈密顿形式的 Maupertuis 原理

$$\Delta W[q] = \Delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} p_{\alpha} dq_{\alpha} = 0$$

式中的泛函称为**约化作用量**(abbreviated action, reduced action); Δ是等能变分。

#### 2. MAUPERTUIS 原理的原形式

考虑稳定约束的力学系统

$$\frac{\partial \vec{r}_i(t,q)}{\partial t} = 0, \qquad i = 1, 2, \cdots, N$$

这时动能只含有广义速度的二次项(不适用于相对论),

$$T(q, \dot{q}) = \frac{1}{2} M_{\alpha\beta}(q) \dot{q}_{\alpha} \dot{q}_{\beta}$$

$$L = T(q, \dot{q}) - V(q)$$

$$\int_{t_{1}}^{t_{2}} p_{\alpha} dq_{\alpha} = \int_{t_{1}}^{t_{2}} p_{\alpha} \dot{q}_{\alpha} dt = \int_{t_{1}}^{t_{2}} M_{\alpha\beta} \dot{q}_{\beta} \dot{q}_{\alpha} dt = \int_{t_{1}}^{t_{2}} 2T dt$$

莫培督原理可以写成

$$\Delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} 2T dt = 0, \qquad \Delta H = 0, \qquad \Delta q_{\alpha}|_{t=t_1,t_2} = 0$$

这是莫培督原理发表于1744年的最小作用量原理,早于1834年的哈密顿原理。

莫培督原理有多种形式。现在文献中所说的最小作用量原理,一般是指哈密顿原理。

# 3. JACOBI 形式的 MAUPERTUIS 原理

对机械能守恒

$$H(q,\dot{q}) = T + V = E$$

的系统, 可定义黎曼空间的弧长

$$2Tdt = ds$$

$$(ds)^{2} = (2Tdt)^{2} = 2T \cdot 2T(dt)^{2}$$

$$= 2(E - V(q)) \frac{1}{2} M_{\alpha\beta}(q) \dot{q}_{\alpha} \dot{q}_{\beta}(dt)^{2}$$

$$= 2(E - V(q)) M_{\alpha\beta}(q) dq^{\alpha} dq^{\beta}$$

只要取黎曼度规张量为

$$g_{\alpha\beta}(q) = 2(E - V(q))M_{\alpha\beta}(q)$$

莫培督原理成为

$$\Delta \int_{s_2}^{s_2} ds = \Delta(s_2 - s_1) = 0$$

即拉格朗日系统的真实轨迹,是黎曼空间的测地线。

# 4. 等效拉氏量

记自治系统在黎曼空间的轨迹为

$$q = q(\lambda)$$

其中λ是形式参数。约化作用量可以写成

$$W[q] = \int_{\Delta}^{B} \sqrt{g_{\alpha\beta}(q)\dot{q}^{\alpha}\dot{q}^{\beta}} d\lambda$$

对应拉氏函数

$$L(q,\dot{q}) = \sqrt{g_{\alpha\beta}(q)\dot{q}^\alpha\dot{q}^\beta}$$

这是一个奇异拉格朗日系统。

思考: 此拉氏函数相应的广义能量是什么?

由于边界处的坐标 $q_{\alpha}$ 值不变,若约定边界处的形式参数为定值 $\lambda_A$ ,  $\lambda_B$ ,则约化作用量的等能全变分成为简单变分,

$$\begin{split} \Delta W &\equiv \delta \int_{\rm A}^{\rm B} \sqrt{g_{\alpha\beta}(q) \dot{q}^{\alpha} \dot{q}^{\beta}} d\lambda \\ &= \int_{\rm A}^{\rm B} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{g_{\alpha\beta}(q) \dot{q}^{\alpha} \dot{q}^{\beta}}} \delta \big\{ g_{\alpha\beta}(q) \dot{q}^{\alpha} \dot{q}^{\beta} \big\} d\lambda \end{split}$$

变分符号前的因子是个标量表达式,可以利用参数的定义来简化。取弧长参数

$$\sqrt{g_{\alpha\beta}(q)\dot{q}_{\alpha}\dot{q}_{\beta}}=1, \qquad d\lambda\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}ds$$

则

$$\Delta W = \delta \int_{A}^{B} \frac{1}{2} g_{\alpha\beta}(q) \dot{q}^{\alpha} \dot{q}^{\beta} ds$$

因此有等价的拉氏量

$$L_{\text{eff}}\left(q, \frac{dq}{ds}\right) = \frac{1}{2}g_{\alpha\beta}(q)\dot{q}^{\alpha}\dot{q}^{\beta}$$

在光学、力学和广义相对论有应用。

思考:这个等效拉氏量对应的广义能量是什么?我们赋予形式参数什么几何意义来作"规范固定"?

# 5. 测地线方程

运动方程

$$\frac{d}{ds}\left(g_{\alpha\nu}\frac{dq^{\nu}}{ds}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial g_{\mu\nu}}{\partial q^{\alpha}}\frac{dq^{\mu}}{ds}\frac{dq^{\nu}}{ds}$$

$$g_{\alpha\nu}\frac{d^2q^{\nu}}{ds^2} + \frac{\partial g_{\alpha\nu}}{\partial q^{\gamma}}\frac{dq^{\nu}}{ds}\frac{dq^{\nu}}{ds} - \frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial g_{\mu\nu}}{\partial q^{\alpha}}\frac{dq^{\mu}}{ds}\frac{dq^{\nu}}{ds} = 0$$

整理指标,

$$\frac{d^2q^\sigma}{ds^2} + g^{\sigma\alpha} \frac{\partial g_{\alpha\nu}}{\partial q^\gamma} \frac{dq^\gamma}{ds} \frac{dq^\nu}{ds} - \frac{1}{2} g^{\sigma\alpha} \frac{\partial g_{\mu\nu}}{\partial q^\alpha} \frac{dq^\mu}{ds} \frac{dq^\nu}{ds} = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2q^\sigma}{ds^2} + \left(g^{\sigma\alpha}\frac{\partial g_{\alpha\nu}}{\partial q^\mu} - \frac{1}{2}g^{\sigma\alpha}\frac{\partial g_{\mu\nu}}{\partial q^\alpha}\right)\frac{dq^\mu}{ds}\frac{dq^\nu}{ds} = 0$$

第二项是切矢量的二次型,其系数应该 $\mu \leftrightarrow \nu$ 交换对称,系数的反对称部分没有贡献。利用 Christoffel 联络的定义

$$\Gamma^{\sigma}_{\ \mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2} g^{\sigma\alpha} \left( \frac{\partial g_{\alpha\nu}}{\partial q^{\mu}} + \frac{\partial g_{\alpha\nu}}{\partial q^{\nu}} - \frac{\partial g_{\mu\nu}}{\partial q^{\alpha}} \right)$$

可以把测地线方程(geodesic equation)写成

$$\frac{d^2q^{\sigma}}{ds^2} + \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\mu\nu} \frac{dq^{\mu}}{ds} \frac{dq^{\nu}}{ds} = 0$$

Hamilton 和 Jacobi 形式的莫培督原理不显含时间,都适合用来求轨道公式,但适用范围不同:前者仅要求拉氏函数不含时;后者仅适用拉氏函数为广义速度齐次二次函数的情形。

# 6. 例: 推导粒子在有心力场中的轨道方程

取平面极坐标,得动能表达式

$$\vec{v} = \dot{r}\vec{e}_r + r\dot{\theta}\vec{e}_\theta$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2}m\vec{v}^2 = \frac{1}{2}m\dot{r}^2 + \frac{1}{2}mr^2\dot{\theta}^2$$

设广义能量为H = T + V(r) = E,有黎曼度规

$$(ds)^2 = 4T^2(dt)^2 = 4\big(E - V(r)\big)^2(dt)^2 = 2m\{E - V(r)\}\{(dr)^2 + r^2(d\theta)^2\}$$

和等价拉氏量

$$L_{\rm eff} = \frac{1}{2} g_{\alpha\beta}(q) \frac{dq^{\alpha}}{ds} \frac{dq^{\beta}}{ds} = m\{E - V(r)\} \left\{ \left(\frac{dr}{ds}\right)^2 + r^2 \left(\frac{d\theta}{ds}\right)^2 \right\}$$

 $\theta$ 是循环坐标,相应的广义动量守恒

$$\begin{split} J &= 2mr^2 \{E - V(r)\} \frac{d\theta}{ds} \\ &= 2mr^2 \{E - V(r)\} \frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{2m\{E - V(r)\}\{(dr)^2 + r^2(d\theta)^2\}}} \\ &= \sqrt{2m\{E - V(r)\}} \frac{r^2}{\sqrt{r'^2 + r^2}} \end{split}$$

其中r'  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$   $dr/d\theta$ 。考虑在近心点处

$$r'=0$$
,  $J=\sqrt{2m\{E-V(r)\}}r=mvr$ 

这个守恒量的物理意义是角动量。

由守恒量解出

$$r' = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2m}{J^2}(E - V)r^2}$$

$$d\theta = \pm \frac{dr}{\sqrt{\frac{2m}{J^2}(E - V)r^4 - r^2}}$$

积分可得轨道公式。

# 八、 连续介质力学

#### 1. 一维连续体系

例 1 一维弹性棒的纵向振动

①运动学分析,建立坐标

 $\psi = \psi(x,t)$ 表示自然状态下的x点目前的偏移,位置为 $\psi(x,t) + x$ (这是连续体的 Lagrange 描述)。

②微元分析,写出拉氏量。

设未变形时的线密度 $\rho A$ ,单位长度的弹性系数EA,其中E是杨氏模量,A是棒的截面积。

长度为 $\Delta x$ 的微元,质量为 $\rho A \Delta x$ ,弹性系数为 $E A/\Delta x$ ,动能和势能分别为

$$\Delta T = \frac{1}{2} \rho A \Delta x \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t}\right)^{2}, \qquad \Delta V = \frac{1}{2} \frac{EA}{\Delta x} (\psi(x + \Delta x, t) - \psi(x, t))^{2} = \frac{1}{2} EA \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}\right)^{2} \Delta x$$

记动能密度、势能密度和拉格朗日密度分别为

$$\mathcal{T} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{1}{2} \rho A \left( \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} \right)^{2}, \qquad \mathcal{V} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{1}{2} E A \left( \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right)^{2}$$

$$\mathcal{L} \left( \psi, \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{T} - \mathcal{V} = \frac{1}{2} \rho A \left( \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} \right)^{2} - \frac{1}{2} E A \left( \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right)^{2}$$

那么拉氏量为

$$L = \int_0^l \mathcal{L} dx$$

③用哈密顿原理求运动方程

$$S = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} L dx = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \int_{0}^{l} \mathcal{L} dt dx$$

$$0 = \iint dt dx \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \psi} \delta \psi + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_t \psi)} \delta (\partial_t \psi) + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_x \psi)} \delta (\partial_x \psi) \right\}$$

$$= \left( \int_{0}^{l} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_t \psi)} \delta \psi dx \right) \Big|_{t=t_0}^{t=t_1} + \left( \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_x \psi)} \delta \psi dt \right) \Big|_{x=0}^{x=l}$$

$$+ \iint dt dx \delta \psi \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \psi} - \frac{\bar{\partial}}{\bar{\partial}t} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_t \psi)} - \frac{\bar{\partial}}{\bar{\partial}x} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_x \psi)} \right\}$$

$$= \left( \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_x \psi)} \delta \psi dt \right) \Big|_{x=0}^{x=l} + \iint dt dx \delta \psi \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \psi} - \frac{\bar{\partial}}{\bar{\partial}t} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_t \psi)} - \frac{\bar{\partial}}{\bar{\partial}x} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_x \psi)} \right\}$$

得 Lagrange 方程,

$$\frac{\bar{\partial}}{\bar{\partial}t}\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\psi}} + \frac{\bar{\partial}}{\bar{\partial}x}\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \psi'} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \psi} = 0,$$
$$\rho \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} - E \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

以及自然边界条件

$$\left. \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_x \psi)} \right) \right|_{x=0}^{x=l} = 0$$

$$\left. \left( EA \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right) \right|_{x=0} = 0, \qquad \left( EA \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right) \right|_{x=0} = 0$$

#### ④色散关系

这是一个波动方程, 以特解平面波

$$\psi(x,t) = \exp\{i(kx - \omega t)\}\$$

代入方程得(色散关系)

$$-\rho\omega^2 + Ek^2 = 0.$$

$$\omega(k) = \sqrt{E/\rho} \, |k|$$

波的群速度和相速度分别为

$$v_p=\left|rac{\omega}{k}
ight|=\sqrt{E/
ho}$$
 ,  $v_g=\left|rac{d\omega}{dk}
ight|=\sqrt{E/
ho}$  
$$v_p=v_g$$

是常数, 无色散。

通过变量代换也可求得波速。令

$$\begin{split} v_0 & \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{=} \sqrt{E/\rho} \,, \qquad a(t,x) \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{=} x + v_0 t, \qquad b(t,x) \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{=} x - v_0 t \\ \psi & = \psi(a,b), \qquad \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = v_0 \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial a} - v_0 \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial b}, \qquad \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial a} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial b} \\ \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \rho A \left( \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} E A \left( \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right)^2 \right\} dt dx = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \rho A \left( v_0 \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial a} - v_0 \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial b} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} E A \left( \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial a} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial b} \right)^2 \right\} \frac{1}{2v_0} da db \\ & = -\frac{E A}{v_0} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial a} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial b} da db \end{split}$$

运动方程成为

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial a \partial b} = 0$$

积分两次,得解为

$$\psi = \xi(a) + \eta(b) = \xi(x + v_0 t) + \eta(x - v_0 t)$$

 $\xi,\eta$ 是任意单变量可导函数。上式亮相分别是速度为 $\pm\nu_0$ 的机械波。

⑤固定边界和自由边界

如果棒端固定,方程的边界条件为

$$\psi(0,t) = \psi(l,t) = 0.$$

如果棒端不固定,变分后给出自然边界条件即端点不受力,

$$F = EA \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = 0, \qquad x = 0, l$$

#### ⑥傅里叶展开

满足固定边界条件

$$f(0) = f(l) = 0$$

的平方可积函数f(x),有完备基

$$\left\{\sin\left(n\frac{\pi x}{l}\right)\middle|n\in 1,2,3,\cdots\right\}$$

弹性棒在任意时刻的形状可以展开为

$$\psi(t,x) \equiv q_1(t) \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{l}\right) + q_2(t) \sin\left(2 \cdot \frac{\pi x}{l}\right) + \cdots$$

于是

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \dot{q}_1 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{l}\right) + \dot{q}_2 \sin\left(2 \cdot \frac{\pi x}{l}\right) + \cdots$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = \frac{\pi}{l} q_1 \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{l}\right) + \frac{2\pi}{l} q_2 \cos\left(2 \cdot \frac{\pi x}{l}\right) + \cdots$$

代回作用量,对x积分得

$$S[q] = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left\{ \frac{l\rho A}{4} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \dot{q}_n^2 - \frac{n^2 \pi^2 E A}{4l} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} q_n^2 \right\} dt = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \frac{l\rho A}{4} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left( \dot{q}_n^2 - \frac{n^2 \pi^2 E}{l^2 \rho} q_n^2 \right) dt$$

 $q_n(t)$ 是广义坐标,它的运动方程为

$$\ddot{q}_n + \frac{n^2 \pi^2 E}{l^2 \rho} q_n = 0, \qquad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

解得

$$q_n(t) = A_n \cos(\omega_n t + \varphi_n), \qquad \omega_n = \frac{n\pi}{l} \sqrt{\frac{E}{\rho}} = n\pi \frac{v_0}{l}$$

有无穷多种振动模式: n=1的模式 $q_n$ 是基频,其它为倍频。各模式的振幅和相位由初始条件确定。

自由边界的振动作为练习,请自行分析。

#### 例 2 空气中的声波

一根截面积为S的玻璃管,内有空气,静态时空气密度为 $\rho$ ,压强为 $p_0$ 。不考虑输运。设原来在x处的气体分子,偏移 $\psi(t,x)$ 。

绝热过程满足

$$PV^{\gamma} = c$$
,  $\gamma \approx 1.4$ 

气体做功

$$\int pdV = \int cV^{-\gamma}dV = \frac{c}{1-\gamma}V^{1-\gamma}$$

所以内能为

$$-\frac{c}{1-\gamma}V^{1-\gamma}$$

考虑一小段气体,

$$c = PV^{\gamma} = p_0 (S\Delta x)^{\gamma}$$

微元的内能为

$$-\frac{p_0(S\Delta x)^{\gamma}}{1-\gamma}(S\Delta x + S\Delta \psi)^{1-\gamma} = -\frac{p_0S}{1-\gamma}\left(1 + \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial x}\right)^{1-\gamma}\Delta x$$

$$\approx -\frac{p_0S}{1-\gamma}\left\{1 + (1-\gamma)\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial x} + \frac{(1-\gamma)(1-\gamma-1)}{2}\left(\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial x}\right)^2\right\}\Delta x$$

$$\sim \frac{1}{2}p_0S\gamma\left(\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial x}\right)^2\Delta x$$

所以

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}\rho S \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{2}p_0 S \gamma \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}\right)^2 \Delta x$$
$$\rho S \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} - p_0 S \gamma \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

色散关系

$$-\rho S\omega^2 + p_0 S\gamma k^2 = 0$$

声波的群速度、相速度为

$$v_p = |\omega/k| = \sqrt{\frac{p_0 \gamma}{\rho}}, \qquad v_g = \frac{d\omega}{dk} = \sqrt{\frac{p_0 \gamma}{\rho}}$$

# 2. 连续体系的拉氏方程

一般情形,3维空间中连续体系的场

$$\psi = \psi(t, x, y, z)$$

场也可以是多个或多分量的(如电磁场、Dirac场),

$$\psi_i = \psi_i(t,x,y,z) = \psi_i(x^\mu)$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}\left(x^{\mu}, \psi_i, \frac{\partial \psi_i}{\partial x^{\mu}}\right)$$

拉氏方程为

$$\frac{\bar{\partial}}{\bar{\partial}x^{\mu}}\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \psi_{i}}{\partial x^{\mu}}\right)} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \psi_{i}} = 0$$

注意上式第一项中 $\frac{\bar{\partial}}{\bar{\partial}x^{\mu}}$ 的含义是求**全偏导数**,

$$\frac{\bar{\partial}}{\bar{\partial}x^{\mu}}\frac{\partial\mathcal{L}}{\partial\left(\frac{\partial\psi_{i}}{\partial x^{\mu}}\right)}\overset{\text{\tiny def}}{=}\frac{\partial^{2}\mathcal{L}}{\partial\left(\frac{\partial\psi_{i}}{\partial x^{\mu}}\right)\partial x^{\mu}}+\frac{\partial^{2}\mathcal{L}}{\partial\left(\frac{\partial\psi_{i}}{\partial x^{\mu}}\right)\partial\psi_{j}}\frac{\partial\psi_{j}}{\partial x^{\mu}}+\frac{\partial^{2}\mathcal{L}}{\partial\left(\frac{\partial\psi_{i}}{\partial x^{\mu}}\right)\partial\left(\frac{\partial\psi_{j}}{\partial x^{\nu}}\right)}\frac{\partial^{2}\psi_{j}}{\partial x^{\nu}\partial x^{\mu}}$$

在经典场的运动方程中, (t,x,y,z)都是参数, 地位等同。

例 薛定谔场的拉氏密度

$$\mathcal{L} = -i\hbar \frac{1}{2} (\psi^* \dot{\psi} - \psi \dot{\psi}^*) + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla \psi \cdot \nabla \psi^* + V \psi \psi^*$$

变分,得薛定谔方程

$$-i\hbar\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\nabla^2\psi + V(t,\vec{r})\psi$$

# 附录 DIRAC δ函数

冲击函数被 Dirac 引入以描述点电荷的电荷密度分布。

$$\delta(x) = 0, \qquad x \neq 0$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(x) dx = 1$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \delta(x - a) dx = f(a), \qquad f(x) \delta(x - a) = f(a)$$

$$\delta(-x) = \delta(x)$$

$$\delta(\alpha x) = \frac{1}{|\alpha|} \delta(x)$$

$$\delta(x^2 - a^2) = \frac{1}{2|a|} \{ \delta(x - a) + \delta(x + a) \}$$

$$\delta(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-ikx} dk$$



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