

§2.2 经典场系统最小作用量原理和运动方程

12

一. 定域场的含义

定域场下面,我们将上述经典力学中的方法推广到经典场系统中 (x, t) ,与质点力学中的广义坐标 q_i 相对应的广义坐标是定域场中 (x, t) .此时,标记维数的分立指标 i 变成了位置矢量 x ,从而我们从有限维力学系统过渡到了无穷维场系统,拉氏量是场的泛函

④运动方程不含(几率守恒)实数⑤保证时空平移不变性要求⑥
高于二阶微商 $L(t) = \int d^3x \mathcal{L}(\phi(x), \partial_\mu \phi(x))$, 定域场论要求⑥

⑤ S 具有其它对称性 $S = \int d^4x \mathcal{L} = \int d^4x \mathcal{L}(\phi(x), \partial_\mu \phi(x))$,
其中 $d^4x = d^3x dt$ 是四维闵氏时空的积分测度。我们假定, 拉氏密度满足洛伦兹变换下的不变性,为实函数(从而满足几率守恒)。

2. 定域场方法之含义

1> 定域场满足波动方程,是 (x, t) 的连续函数,在 x 的改变由无限邻近点的场的性质来决定:大多数波动场(声波)在距离大于介质颗粒大小时成立。
* 对于量子场,电磁场首先是例外,不存在相应介质“以太”,但方法仍适用。
* 在相对论性理论中,场在任意时空间隔正确会导致“电子自能”、“裸电荷”发散困难。但人们发展了重整化理论来绕过这一困难。

2> 微分形式的波动理论何以被广泛接受:理论与观测相符合;另外,不存在其它可以避开微分形式的其它理论。

3> 理论的形式:保持先前在小范围内成立的普遍原理,如量子化方法。由于量子化联系 H ,而 H 会生成无穷小时间平移,故需对时间的微分,洛伦兹不变性又要求时空协变,故需对空间微分。

4> 借助于 (x, t) 的描述是洛伦兹不变的,从而期望相互作用通过时空传播的速度小于等于 c ,“微观因果性”,这导致描述采用场的方式。

5> 小距离上的微粒性。目前没有具体实验证据,但对于改进后的理论,应能使我们这里的“定域场论”作为它的适当大距离上的近似。

二. 经典场的最小作用量原理.

$$S = \int d^4x \mathcal{L}(\phi(x), \partial_\mu \phi(x))$$

当中作任意改变 $\delta\phi$ 时,

\therefore 变分时 x 不变 $\therefore \delta\partial_\mu\phi = \partial_\mu\delta\phi$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta S &= \int d^4x \delta\mathcal{L} = \int d^4x \left[\frac{\partial\mathcal{L}}{\partial\phi} \delta\phi + \frac{\partial\mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_\mu\phi)} \delta(\partial_\mu\phi) \right] \\ &= \int d^4x \left[\frac{\partial\mathcal{L}}{\partial\phi} - \partial_\mu \frac{\partial\mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_\mu\phi)} \right] \delta\phi + \int d^4x \partial_\mu \left[\frac{\partial\mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_\mu\phi)} \delta\phi \right] \end{aligned}$$

最后一项为全微分, 可写为表面积分 $\oint d\sigma_\mu \frac{\partial\mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_\mu\phi)} \delta\phi$ 变分时边界不变 $\delta\phi|_0 = 0$

若假定边界上为0的任意变分 $\delta\phi$, 最小作用量原理要求 $\delta S = 0$, 得 E-L 方程

$$\partial_\mu \frac{\partial\mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_\mu\phi)} - \frac{\partial\mathcal{L}}{\partial\phi} = 0$$

$$\left[\text{利用 } \delta S = \frac{\delta S}{\delta\phi} \delta\phi + \frac{\delta S}{\delta(\partial_\mu\phi)} \delta(\partial_\mu\phi), \text{ 得 } \frac{\delta S}{\delta\phi} = \partial_\mu \frac{\partial\mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_\mu\phi)} - \frac{\partial\mathcal{L}}{\partial\phi} = 0 \right]$$

另: 若 \mathcal{L} 变为 $\mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}' = \mathcal{L} + \partial_\mu \Lambda^\mu$, 其中 $\Lambda^\mu = \Lambda^\mu(\phi, \partial_\mu\phi)$, 由于此时该附加项变分

$$\delta \int d^4x \partial_\mu \Lambda^\mu = \delta \oint d\sigma_\mu \Lambda^\mu = \oint d\sigma_\mu \left[\frac{\partial\Lambda^\mu}{\partial\phi} \delta\phi + \frac{\partial\Lambda^\mu}{\partial(\partial_\mu\phi)} \delta(\partial_\mu\phi) \right] = 0$$

\uparrow \uparrow
边界上 $\delta\phi_0 = \delta\partial_\mu\phi|_0 = \delta\partial_\mu\phi|_0 = 0$

所以, $S' - S$ 取决于 Λ^μ 的边界条件 $\partial_\mu \Lambda^\mu$. 而 S' 与 S 导致相同的运动方程.

从而 $\mathcal{L}' = \mathcal{L} + \partial_\mu \Lambda^\mu + C$ 与 \mathcal{L} 对应相同的运动方程.

三. 推广到有几个分量 $\phi_i(x)$ ($i=1, 2, \dots, n$),

$$S = \int d^4x \mathcal{L}(\phi_1(x), \phi_2(x), \dots, \phi_n(x), \partial_\mu\phi_1(x), \partial_\mu\phi_2(x), \dots, \partial_\mu\phi_n(x)).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta S &= \int d^4x \delta\mathcal{L} = \int d^4x \left[\frac{\partial\mathcal{L}}{\partial\phi_i} \delta\phi_i + \frac{\partial\mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_\mu\phi_i)} \delta(\partial_\mu\phi_i) \right] \\ &= \int d^4x \left[\frac{\partial\mathcal{L}}{\partial\phi_i} - \partial_\mu \frac{\partial\mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_\mu\phi_i)} \right] \delta\phi_i + \int d^4x \partial_\mu \left[\frac{\partial\mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_\mu\phi_i)} \delta\phi_i \right] \\ &\therefore \partial_\mu \frac{\partial\mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_\mu\phi_i)} - \frac{\partial\mathcal{L}}{\partial\phi_i} = 0 \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n) \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\phi(x)$ 可以是任意经典场系统. 当将不同场的 \mathcal{L} 代入上式, 可得标量场、矢量场和旋量场的运动方程.

§2.3 对称性和Noether定理

对称性是物理的重要特征。由于对称性与守恒定律密切联系，因而对称性质的研究十分重要。因为系统的拉氏密度决定着系统的运动方程，所以系统具有某种对称性时其对拉氏密度也将产生某种限制，即拉氏密度须具有该对称性。例如，某系统若具有时-空平移不变性，则 \mathcal{L} 也如此，从而系统有能量-动量守恒定律。后面将涉及空间转动不变性，空间反射、时间反演对称性、手征对称性、规范对称性等。

一. 坐标和场量的对称性变换

$$x^\mu \rightarrow x'^\mu = x^\mu + \delta x^\mu$$

$$\phi(x) \rightarrow \phi'(x') = \phi(x) + \delta\phi(x)$$

$$\delta S = \int d^4x' \mathcal{L}'(x') - \int d^4x \mathcal{L}(x) = \int d^4x \left| \frac{\partial x'^\mu}{\partial x^\nu} \right| [\mathcal{L}(x) + \delta\mathcal{L}(x)] - \int d^4x \mathcal{L}(x)$$

*1 其中 $\left| \frac{\partial x'^\mu}{\partial x^\nu} \right| = \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\nu} (x^\mu + \delta x^\mu) \right| = \left| \delta^\mu_\nu + \partial_\nu \delta x^\mu \right| \approx 1 + \partial_\nu \delta x^\mu$

*2 $\delta\mathcal{L}(x) = \mathcal{L}'(x') - \mathcal{L}(x) = [\mathcal{L}'(x') - \mathcal{L}'(x)] + [\mathcal{L}'(x) - \mathcal{L}(x)] \equiv \bar{\delta}\mathcal{L}$

其中，第二项仅由 $\phi(x)$ 形式改变引起，引入 $\bar{\delta}\phi = \phi'(x) - \phi(x)$ ， $[\bar{\delta}, \partial_\mu] = 0$ 得 $\bar{\delta}(\partial_\mu\phi) = \partial_\mu\bar{\delta}\phi$

$$\bar{\delta}\mathcal{L} \equiv \mathcal{L}'(x) - \mathcal{L}(x) = \frac{\partial\mathcal{L}}{\partial\phi} \bar{\delta}\phi + \frac{\partial\mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_\mu\phi)} \bar{\delta}(\partial_\mu\phi)$$

而第一项仅由惯性系间无穷小变换引起， $x^\mu \rightarrow x'^\mu = x^\mu + \delta x^\mu$ ， $\mathcal{L}'(x')$ 在 x 处泰勒展开

其中 $\mathcal{L}(x)$ 含有 $\phi(x) = \phi(x) + \delta\phi(x)$

$$\mathcal{L}'(x') = \mathcal{L}(x) + \delta x^\mu \partial_\mu \mathcal{L}(x) + \dots + \frac{\phi'(x) \text{按}\phi(x)\text{展开的1阶小与}\delta x^\mu\text{合并为2阶小，并计入}O(\delta x)^2)}{\phi(x) \text{按}\phi(x)\text{展开的1阶小与}\delta x^\mu\text{合并为2阶小，并计入}O(\delta x)^2)} \mathcal{L}'(x) + \delta x^\mu \partial_\mu \mathcal{L}(x) + O((\delta x)^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \delta\mathcal{L}(x) &= \cancel{\mathcal{L}'(x')} - \mathcal{L}(x) + \delta\mathcal{L} + O((\delta x)^2) \\ &= \delta x^\mu \partial_\mu \mathcal{L}(x) + \left[\frac{\partial\mathcal{L}}{\partial\phi} \bar{\delta}\phi + \frac{\partial\mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_\mu\phi)} \bar{\delta}(\partial_\mu\phi) \right] \end{aligned}$$

由*2可知

*2 $\bar{\delta}\mathcal{L} \equiv \mathcal{L}'(x) - \mathcal{L}(x) = \bar{\delta}\mathcal{L} - [\mathcal{L}'(x') - \mathcal{L}(x)] = \bar{\delta}\mathcal{L} - \delta x^\mu \partial_\mu \mathcal{L}(x)$

故 $\bar{\delta}$ 对任意函数 f 的改变为 $\bar{\delta}f = \delta f - \delta x^\mu \partial_\mu f$

将*1和*2代入作用量变分，记 $d^4x \left| \frac{\partial x'^\mu}{\partial x^\nu} \right| = d^4x (1 + \partial_\nu \delta x^\mu) \equiv d^4x' \stackrel{\text{记为}}{=} d^4x + \delta(d^4x)$

$$\delta S = \int [d^4x + \delta(d^4x)] [\mathcal{L} + \delta\mathcal{L}(x)] - \int d^4x \mathcal{L}(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\delta S &= \int [d^4x + \delta(d^4x)] [L + \delta L] - \int d^4x L = \int \delta(d^4x) L + \int d^4x \delta L \\
&= \int d^4x (\partial_\mu \delta x^\mu) L + \int d^4x \left\{ \delta x^\mu \partial_\mu L + \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial \phi} \delta \phi + \frac{\partial L}{\partial (\partial_\mu \phi)} \delta (\partial_\mu \phi) \right] \right\} \\
&= \int d^4x \left\{ \partial_\mu (\delta x^\mu L) + \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial \phi} - \partial_\mu \frac{\partial L}{\partial (\partial_\mu \phi)} \right] \delta \phi + \partial_\mu \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial (\partial_\mu \phi)} \delta \phi \right] \right\} \\
&= \int d^4x \left\{ \partial_\mu (\delta x^\mu L) + \partial_\mu \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial (\partial_\mu \phi)} \delta \phi \right] \right\} \quad \text{利用 } \delta \phi = \delta \phi - \delta x^\mu \partial_\mu \phi \\
\therefore \delta S &= \int d^4x \partial_\mu \left[\left(L g^\mu_\rho - \frac{\partial L}{\partial (\partial_\mu \phi)} \partial_\rho \phi \right) \delta x^\rho + \frac{\partial L}{\partial (\partial_\mu \phi)} \delta \phi \right] \quad S \text{ 在 } x, \phi \text{ 均变时之变分!}
\end{aligned}$$

二. 连续变换对称性.

守恒流. 由于上述变换 δx^μ 和 $\delta \phi$ 是对称性变换, 它们可用一整体变换参数 $\delta \theta^a$ 表达

$$\begin{cases} x^\mu \rightarrow x'^\mu = x^\mu + \delta x^\mu, \\ \phi(x) \rightarrow \phi'(x) = \phi(x) + \delta \phi(x) \end{cases} \quad \text{其中 } \begin{cases} \delta x^\mu = \frac{\delta x^\mu}{\delta \theta^a} \delta \theta^a \\ \delta \phi(x) = \frac{\delta \phi}{\delta \theta^a} \delta \theta^a \end{cases} \quad \text{不}$$

代入 δS , 得.

$$\delta S = \int d^4x \partial_\mu \left[\left(L g^\mu_\rho - \frac{\partial L}{\partial (\partial_\mu \phi)} \partial_\rho \phi \right) \frac{\delta x^\rho}{\delta \theta^a} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial (\partial_\mu \phi)} \frac{\delta \phi}{\delta \theta^a} \right] \delta \theta^a$$

若作用量对于上述变换 $\delta x^\mu, \delta \phi$ 不变, 即对于所有 $\delta \theta^a$ 都有 $\delta S = 0$, 则有流守恒.

$$\partial_\mu j_a^\mu = 0,$$

其中流密度为

$$j_a^\mu = \left[L g^\mu_\rho - \frac{\partial L}{\partial (\partial_\mu \phi)} \partial_\rho \phi \right] \frac{\delta x^\rho}{\delta \theta^a} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial (\partial_\mu \phi)} \frac{\delta \phi}{\delta \theta^a}$$

↑ 能量-动量密度 ≥ 0

2. 守恒荷

对守恒流公式积分, 空间无穷大, 时间 $T_1 \sim T_2$,

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} dX^0 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d^3x \partial_\mu j_a^\mu = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} dX^0 \frac{\partial}{\partial X^0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d^3x j_a^0 + \int_{T_1}^{T_2} dX^0 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d^3x \partial_i j_a^i = 0$$

假设 $\phi(x)$ 在 ∞ 处足够快趋于 0, 则 $\int d^3x \partial_i j_a^i = \int d\sigma j_a^{\perp} = 0$, 从而

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} dX^0 \frac{\partial}{\partial X^0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d^3x j_a^0 = 0.$$

定义荷 $Q_a(X^0) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d^3x j_a^0(X^0, \vec{x})$, 则

$$Q_a(T_2) - Q_a(T_1) = 0, \quad \text{或} \quad \frac{dQ_a}{dt} = 0.$$

即 Q_a 是与时间无关的守恒荷. 故在整体对称变换下, δS 导致守恒流 j_a^μ 和守恒荷 Q_a .

3. Noether 定理:

若物理系统作用量在某种连续变换下具有不变性, 则一定存在一个与此变换相应的守恒流 j_a^μ , 满足 $\partial_\mu j_a^\mu = 0$.

4. 整体规范变换.

若坐标 x 不变, 仅复标量场 $\phi(x)$ 变换 $\phi(x) \rightarrow \phi'(x) = e^{i\theta} \phi(x)$.
 则 $\delta\phi(x) \rightarrow i\delta\theta\phi(x)$,

$$\delta S = \int d^4x \partial_\mu \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_\mu \phi)} \frac{\delta \phi}{\delta \theta} \right] \delta \theta.$$

$$j_a^\mu = - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_\mu \phi)} \frac{\delta \phi}{\delta \theta}$$

$$= -i \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_\mu \phi)} \phi(x) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_\mu \phi^*)} \phi^*(x) \right]$$

→ $\begin{cases} j^\mu \text{ 表明粒子数守恒。} \\ e j^\mu \text{ 为电荷-电流密度} \\ e j^0 \text{ 为电荷 } eQ, \end{cases}$

* j_a^μ 不唯一.

$$\mathcal{L} \longrightarrow \mathcal{L}' = \mathcal{L} + \partial_\mu \Lambda^\mu$$

$$j_a^\mu \longrightarrow j_a'^\mu = j_a^\mu + \partial_\nu t_a^{\nu\mu} \quad (t_a^{\nu\mu} = -t_a^{\mu\nu})$$

$$Q_a \longrightarrow Q_a' = Q_a$$

* 整体规范对称性如:

同位旋、正反粒子、手征对称性. (但大部分为近似对称性)