

# 呼吸星球中生成函数的计算

## 1. 模型及其简化

设  $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ , 一个质点在动边界圆  $\dot{x}(t) + \dot{y}(t) = R(t)$  作自由运动, 当质点到达边界时与边界发生完全弹性碰撞, ( $\dot{\theta}$  不变,  $\dot{r} \rightarrow -\dot{r} + 2\dot{R}(t)$ , 右图)

称这样的模型为呼吸(圆)星球模型, 其中  $R$  为 1-周期的

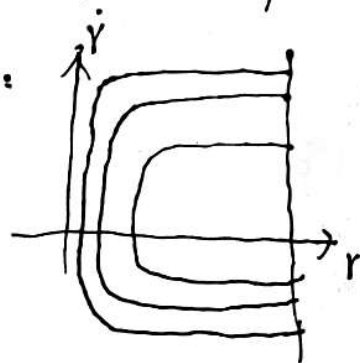
$C^2$  类函数,  $R(t) > 0, \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$ . 系统的 Lagrangian 为

$$L(x, y, \dot{x}, \dot{y}) = \frac{1}{2}\dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2}\dot{y}^2, \text{ 在极坐标 } (r, \theta) \text{ 下, } L = \frac{1}{2}\dot{r}^2 + \frac{1}{2}r^2\dot{\theta}^2.$$

由角动量  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = r^2\dot{\theta}$  是守恒的, 不妨设  $r^2\dot{\theta} = c > 0$ .

$$\text{则 } \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}} = \ddot{r} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial r} = r\dot{\theta}^2 = \frac{c^2}{r^3}, \text{ 即 } \ddot{r} = \frac{c^2}{r^3}. (1)$$

$0 < r(t) \leq R(t)$ , 当  $r(t) = R(t)$  时,  $\dot{r} \rightarrow -\dot{r} + 2\dot{R}$  即系统 (1) 为一个单自由度的碰撞系统, 墙  $r = R(t)$  为运动的, 固定  $R(t) \equiv \text{常数}$ , (1) 的相图大致为:



## 2. 边值问题的解

对于  $t_n, t_{n+1} \in \mathbb{R}, t_n < t_{n+1}$ , 考虑边值问题

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \ddot{r} = \frac{c^2}{r^3}, \quad t \in (t_n, t_{n+1}) \\ r^2\dot{\theta} = c, \quad t \in (t_n, t_{n+1}) \\ r(t) < R(t), \quad t \in (t_n, t_{n+1}) \\ r(t_n) = R(t_n), \quad r(t_{n+1}) = R(t_{n+1}) \end{array} \right. \quad (*)$$

若  $r(t; t_n, t_{n+1}), \theta(t; t_n, t_{n+1})$  满足 (\*), 称其为边值问题 (\*) 的一个解.

命题: 固定  $\xi \in (0, 1)$ , 对  $t_{n+1} - t_n$  满足

$$0 < t_{n+1} - t_n < \min \left\{ \xi \frac{(\min R(t))^2}{c}, \frac{\min R(t)}{2 \| \dot{R} \|}, \frac{2 \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{1 - \xi} \min R(t)}}{\sqrt{11 \frac{dR}{dt} (R^2)}} \right\}.$$

存在唯一的 (\*) 的解使得:

$$\dot{y}(t_n) < \min \left\{ -\frac{R(t_n)}{t_{nn}-t_n}, \dot{R}(t_n) \right\}, \quad \dot{y}(t_{nn}) > \max \left\{ \frac{R(t_{nn})}{t_{nn}-t_n}, 2\dot{R}(t_{nn}) \right\}.$$

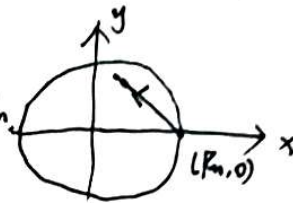
证明: 为了方便, 记  $R(t_n) = R_n$ ,  $R(t_{nn}) = R_{nn}$ ,  $\delta_n = t_{nn} - t_n$ .

首先注意到:  $\ddot{y} = c^2/r^3$  的能量为  $\frac{1}{2}\dot{y}^2 + \frac{c^2}{2r^2} = \frac{1}{2}\dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2}\dot{y}^2 = \frac{1}{2}A$ .

则  $\frac{dr}{\sqrt{A - \frac{c^2}{r^2}}} = dt \Rightarrow r(t) = \sqrt{\frac{c^2 + A^2(t+B)^2}{A}}$ ,  $B$  为常数, 由初值确定. 注意到  $\dot{y} = \frac{A(t+B)}{r}$ .

不失一般性, 设初值在  $(R_n, 0)$  处, 即  $\theta(t_n) = 0, \dot{\theta}(t_n) = R_n$ .

由  $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x} = \dot{r} \cos \theta - r \dot{\theta} \sin \theta = \frac{A(t+B)}{R_n} \\ \dot{y} = \dot{r} \sin \theta + r \dot{\theta} \cos \theta = \frac{c}{R_n} \end{cases}$



因为轨迹为直线, 故可参数化为  $s \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} R_n + s \frac{A(t+B)}{R_n} \\ s \frac{c}{R_n} \end{pmatrix}$ . 不妨设  $A(t+B) = 1$ .

那么  $y(t_{nn}) = R_{nn} \Rightarrow (R_n + \delta_n \frac{1}{R_n})^2 + \delta_n^2 \frac{c^2}{R_n^2} = R_{nn}^2$ , 可解得

$$l_{\pm} = \frac{R_n}{\delta_n} (-R_n \pm \sqrt{R_{nn}^2 - \delta_n^2 \frac{c^2}{R_n^2}}), \quad \text{由 } 0 < \delta_n < \frac{(\min R_{nn})^2}{c}, \text{ 根式下是大于0的,}$$

根据  $1 = A(t+B)$ ,  $\dot{y} = \frac{A(t+B)}{r}$ ,  $\dot{y}^2 + \frac{c^2}{r^2} = A$ .

$$\Rightarrow A_{\pm} = \frac{l_{\pm}^2 + c^2}{R_n^2}, \quad B_{\pm} = -t_n + \frac{l_{\pm}}{A_{\pm}}.$$

若我们可以从条件中确定  $l$  是容许的, 则  $A(t_n, t_{nn})$ ,  $B(t_n, t_{nn})$  已经定义好了.

$y(t; t_n, t_{nn})$  也定义好了. 定义  $\theta(t; t_n, t_{nn}) = \theta(t_n) + \int_{t_n}^t \frac{c}{r^2(s; t_n, t_{nn})} ds$

则 (\*) 中只有  $y(t) < R(t)$ ,  $t \in (t_n, t_{nn})$  这一个条件需要验证.

首先来看只有  $l$  是容许的. 由条件  $\dot{y}(t_n) < -\frac{R_n}{\delta_n}$ .

$$\dot{y}(t_n) = \frac{l_{\pm}}{R_n} = -\frac{R_n}{\delta_n} \pm \frac{1}{\delta_n} \sqrt{R_{nn}^2 - \delta_n^2 \frac{c^2}{R_n^2}} < -\frac{R_n}{\delta_n}. \text{ 只有 } l \text{ 可满足条件.}$$

又  $\dot{y}(t_{nn}) = \frac{A_{\pm}(t_{nn}+B)}{R_{nn}} = \frac{A_{\pm}(\delta_n + l_{\pm})}{R_{nn}} > \frac{R_{nn}}{\delta_n}$ . 即  $A_{\pm}(\delta_n + l_{\pm}) > \frac{R_{nn}^2}{\delta_n}$ .

而  $A_{\pm}(\delta_n + l_{\pm}) = \frac{1}{\delta_n} (R_{nn}^2 \mp R_n \sqrt{R_{nn}^2 - \delta_n^2 \frac{c^2}{R_n^2}}) > \frac{R_{nn}^2}{\delta_n}$ . 取  $l$  时可满足条件.

下面用  $l$  验证  $\dot{y}(t_n) < \dot{R}(t_n)$ ,  $\dot{y}(t_{nn}) > 2\dot{R}(t_{nn})$ .

由假设  $0 < \delta_n < \frac{\min R(t)}{2\|R\|}$  可得  $|R(t_n)| \leq 2\|R\| < \frac{\min R(t)}{\delta_n} \leq \frac{R_n}{\delta_n}$ .

故  $\dot{Y}(t_n^+) < -\frac{R_n}{\delta_n} < \dot{R}(t_n)$ ,  $|\dot{R}(t_{n+1})| \leq \|R\| < \frac{\min R(t)}{2\delta_n} \leq \frac{R_{n+1}}{2\delta_n}$ .

故  $\dot{Y}(t_{n+1}) > \frac{R_{n+1}}{\delta_n} > 2\dot{R}(t_{n+1})$ . 下面说明  $Y(t) < R(t)$  对  $t \in (t_n, t_{n+1})$ .

注意到  $\frac{d}{dt}(R^2(t) - Y^2(t))|_{t=t_n^+} > 0$ ,  $\frac{d}{dt}(R^2(t) - Y^2(t))|_{t=t_{n+1}} < 0$ .

$$\text{而 } \frac{d^2}{dt^2}(R^2(t) - Y^2(t)) = \frac{d^2}{dt^2}(R^2(t)) - 2A = \left(\frac{d^2}{dt^2}(R^2(t))\right) - \frac{2}{\delta_n^2}(R_n^2 + R_{n+1}^2 + 2R_n\sqrt{R_{n+1}^2 - \delta_n^2}\frac{C}{R_n})$$

$$< \|\frac{d^2}{dt^2}R^2\| - \frac{2}{\delta_n^2}(2\min R^2 + 2\min R\sqrt{(\min R)^2(1-\delta^2)}) < 0.$$

故  $R^2(t) > Y^2(t)$ . 由  $\dot{Y}(t_n) = R(t_n)$ ,  $\dot{Y}(t_{n+1}) = R(t_{n+1})$ .

最后, 我们将得到的  $Y(t; t_n, t_{n+1})$ ,  $\theta(t; t_n, t_{n+1})$  写在下面.

$$Y(t; t_n, t_{n+1}) = \sqrt{\frac{A^2(t_n, t_{n+1})(t + B(t_n, t_{n+1}))^2 + C^2}{A(t_n, t_{n+1})}}, \quad A(t_n, t_{n+1}) = \frac{R^2(t_n) + R^2(t_{n+1}) + 2\sqrt{R^2(t_n)R^2(t_{n+1}) - C^2(t_{n+1} - t_n)^2}}{(t_{n+1} - t_n)^2}$$

$$B(t; t_n, t_{n+1}) = -\left(t_n + \frac{R^2(t_n) + \sqrt{R^2(t_n)R^2(t_{n+1}) - C^2(t_{n+1} - t_n)^2}}{(t_{n+1} - t_n)A(t_n, t_{n+1})}\right)$$

$$\theta(t; t_n, t_{n+1}) = \theta(t_n) + \int_{t_n}^t \frac{C}{Y^2(s; t_n, t_{n+1})} ds.$$

### 3. 生成函数与变分问题

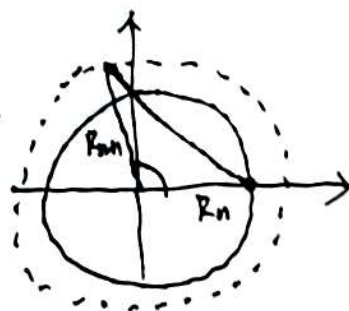
生成函数定义为:

$$\begin{aligned} h(t_n, t_{n+1}) &= \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} L(Y(t; t_n, t_{n+1}), \dot{Y}(t; t_n, t_{n+1})) dt \\ &= \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} \left(\frac{1}{2}\dot{Y}^2 - \frac{C^2}{2Y^2}\right) dt = \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} \frac{A(t_n, t_{n+1})}{2} - \frac{C^2}{Y^2} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(t_{n+1} - t_n)A(t_n, t_{n+1}) - C \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} \frac{C}{Y^2(t; t_n, t_{n+1})} dt. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由 } \theta \text{ 的定义 } \theta(t_{n+1}) - \theta(t_n) = C \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} \frac{C}{Y^2(t; t_n, t_{n+1})} dt.$$

直线长度为  $(t_{n+1} - t_n)\sqrt{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2} = (t_{n+1} - t_n)\sqrt{A(t_n, t_{n+1})}$ , 故由余弦定理.

$$(t_{n+1} - t_n)^2 A(t_n, t_{n+1}) = R^2(t_n) + R^2(t_{n+1}) - 2R(t_n)R(t_{n+1})\cos(\theta(t_{n+1}) - \theta(t_n))$$





可得:  $\cos(\theta(t_{n+1}) - \theta(t_n)) = -\sqrt{1 - \frac{c^2(t_{n+1} - t_n)^2}{R^2(t_n)R^2(t_{n+1})}}$

$$\theta(t_{n+1}) - \theta(t_n) = -\arctan\left(\frac{c(t_{n+1} - t_n)}{\sqrt{R^2(t_n)R^2(t_{n+1}) - c^2(t_{n+1} - t_n)^2}}\right)$$

故  $h(t_n, t_{n+1}) = \frac{1}{2}(t_{n+1} - t_n)A(t_n, t_{n+1}) + \arctan\frac{c(t_{n+1} - t_n)}{\sqrt{R^2(t_n)R^2(t_{n+1}) - c^2(t_{n+1} - t_n)^2}}$

$$= \frac{R^2(t_n) + R^2(t_{n+1}) + \sqrt{R^2(t_n)R^2(t_{n+1}) - c^2(t_{n+1} - t_n)^2}}{2(t_{n+1} - t_n)} + \arctan\frac{c(t_{n+1} - t_n)}{\sqrt{R^2(t_n)R^2(t_{n+1}) - c^2(t_{n+1} - t_n)^2}}$$

最后我们来看相应的变分问题:

给出一个序列  $\{t_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ , 使得任一对  $t_{i+1} - t_i$  都满足边值问题的<sup>有解</sup>条件. 由于碰撞规则不一定满足, 这个序列不一定为真实轨道的时间序列. 然而, 若对  $(t_{i+1}, t_i, t_{i-1})$ ,  $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,

$$H(s)h(t_{i+1}, s) + h(s, t_{i-1}) \quad H(t_i) \text{ 为极值点, 即 } \frac{dH}{ds}\bigg|_{s=t_i} = h_2(t_{i+1}, t_i) + h_1(t_i, t_{i-1}) = 0,$$

则  $\{t_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$  为真实轨道的时间序列. 为说明这一点, 计算:

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_{t_n} h(t_n, t_{n+1}) &= \partial_{t_n} \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} L(y(t), \dot{y}(t)) dt = -L(y(t_n), \dot{y}(t_n^+)) + \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t_n} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{y}} \frac{\partial \dot{y}}{\partial t_n} \right) dt \\ &= -L(y(t_n), \dot{y}(t_n^+)) + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{y}} \frac{\partial \dot{y}}{\partial t_n} \bigg|_{t=t_n}^{t=t_{n+1}} \\ &= -L(y(t_n), \dot{y}(t_n^+)) + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{y}}(t_{n+1}) \frac{\partial \dot{y}}{\partial t_n}(t_{n+1}) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{y}}(t_n) \frac{\partial \dot{y}}{\partial t_n}(t_n). \end{aligned}$$

由  $y(t_{n+1}; t_n, t_{n+1}) = R(t_{n+1})$ ,  $y(t_n; t_n, t_{n+1}) = R(t_n)$ , 可得

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial t_n} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \dot{y}}{\partial t_n}(t_n) + \dot{y}(t_n^+) = \dot{R}(t_n), \quad \text{由 } L = \frac{1}{2}\dot{y}^2 + \frac{c^2}{2R^2}.$$

可得  $\partial_{t_n} h(t_n, t_{n+1}) = \frac{1}{2}\dot{y}^2(t_n^+) + \frac{c^2}{2R^2(t_n)} - \dot{y}(t_n^+) \dot{R}(t_n)$ , 类似地有

$$\partial_{t_{n+1}} h(t_n, t_{n+1}) = -\frac{1}{2}\dot{y}^2(t_{n+1}^-) - \frac{c^2}{2R^2(t_{n+1})} + \dot{y}(t_{n+1}^-) \dot{R}(t_{n+1}). \text{ 故}$$

$$h_1(t_n, t_{n+1}) + h_2(t_{n+1}, t_n) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}\dot{y}(t_n^+) - \dot{y}(t_n^+) \dot{R}(t_n) = \frac{1}{2}\dot{y}^2(t_n^-) - \dot{y}(t_n^-) \dot{R}(t_n)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}(\dot{y}(t_n^+) - \dot{R}(t_n))^2 \neq \frac{1}{2}(\dot{y}(t_n^-) - \dot{R}(t_n))^2. \quad \text{由 } \dot{y}(t_n^+) < \dot{R}(t_n), \quad \dot{y}(t_n^-) > \dot{R}(t_n).$$

$$\dot{y}(t_n^-) > \dot{R}(t_n), \quad \text{即 } \dot{y}(t_n^+) = -\dot{y}(t_n^-) + 2\dot{R}(t_n).$$