

理论力学

赵鹏巍

内容回顾

- 达朗伯原理
- 哈密顿原理
- 非完整约束
- 拉格朗日乘子法

今日目标

- 动量守恒
- 角动量守恒
- 能量守恒
- 对称性与守恒律: 诺特定理

守恒量

● 约束:自由度的重要性 —〉约化自由度

● 守恒量:自由度的等价性 —〉简化问题

守恒量对应作用量的某种性质,是运动方程的先导信息, 而非运动方程的推论,比运动方程更底层、更基本。

动量守恒

● 考虑一个简单的系统

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial q} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} = 0$$

$$L = T - V = \sum_{i} \frac{m_i(\dot{x}_i^2 + \dot{y}_i^2 + \dot{z}_i^2)}{2} - \underline{V(x_i, y_i, z_i, t)}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_i} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x_i} = F_{ix}$$

如果势场 V 不依赖于 x_{i} 则动量 p_{ix} 守恒

广义动量

• 定义广义动量

也称为正则动量、共轭动量

$$p_j \equiv \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_j}$$

针对简单的 x-y-z 坐标系,即回到普通动量

● 拉格朗日方程

如果 L 不显式依赖于 q_i , p_i 是守恒的

qi被称为循环坐标或可遗坐标

$$\frac{dp_j}{dt} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_j} = 0$$

共轭于循环坐标的广义动量是守恒的

线动量守恒构成 一个特例

广义动量

广义动量可能不具有普通动量的量纲但 p_i q_i 具有作用量的量纲 [能量乘时间]

$$p_j \equiv \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_j}$$

● 若势场依赖于速度,如电磁场中的粒子

$$L = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - q\phi + qA \cdot v$$

$$p_x = m\dot{x} + qA_x$$
额外项

对称性

线动量 (*p_x*, *p_y*, *p_z*) 是坐标 (*x*, *y*, *z*) 的共轭动量。
 如果拉格朗日量不依赖于位置坐标,即循环坐标,则线动量守恒

即,拉格朗日量在空间平移操作下不变

$$(x, y, z) \rightarrow (x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y, z + \Delta z)$$

体系具有空间平移不变性!

体系的对称性 = 拉格朗日量的不变性 —> 共轭动量的 守恒性

接下来,考察另一个示例:角动量守恒

角动量

● 考虑一个多质点体系,满足约束方程

$$\mathbf{r}_i = \mathbf{r}_i(q_1, q_2, ..., q_n, t)$$

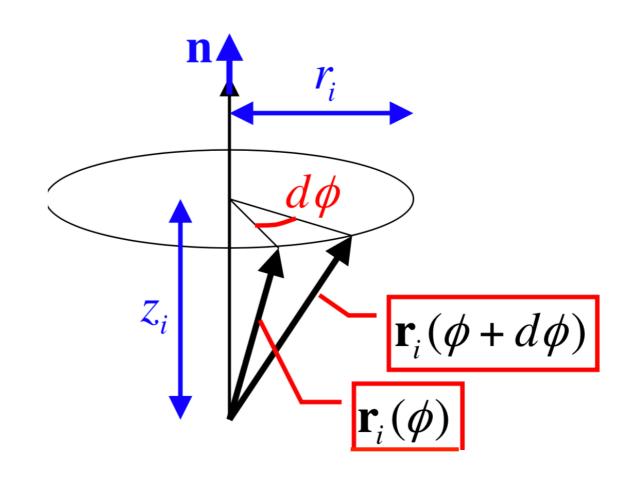
令 q_1 是体系的一个转动坐标,如

$$\phi$$
 in $\mathbf{r}_i = (x_i, y_i, z_i) = (r_i \cos \phi, r_i \sin \phi, z_i)$

假设势函数 V 不依赖于 $\dot{\phi}$

共轭动量为

$$p_{\phi} \equiv \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\phi}} = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\phi}}$$

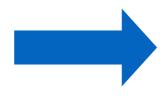


角动量

共轭动量为
$$p_{\phi} \equiv \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\phi}} = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\phi}}$$

$$\mathbf{r}_i = \mathbf{r}_i(\phi, q_2, ..., q_n, t)$$

$$T = \sum_{i} \frac{m_i}{2} \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i \cdot \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i$$



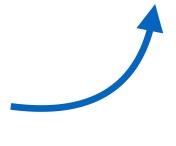
$$T = \sum_{i} \frac{m_{i}}{2} \dot{\mathbf{r}}_{i} \cdot \dot{\mathbf{r}}_{i}$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\phi}} = \sum_{i} m_{i} \dot{\mathbf{r}}_{i} \cdot \frac{\partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}_{i}}{\partial \dot{\phi}} = \sum_{i} m_{i} \dot{\mathbf{r}}_{i} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_{i}}{\partial \phi}$$

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{r}}_{i} = \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{r}_{i}}{\partial \phi} \dot{\phi} + \sum_{k=2}^{n} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{r}_{i}}{\partial q_{k}} \dot{q}_{k} + \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{r}_{i}}{\partial t} \qquad \frac{\partial \dot{\boldsymbol{r}}_{i}}{\partial \phi} = \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{r}_{i}}{\partial \phi}$$

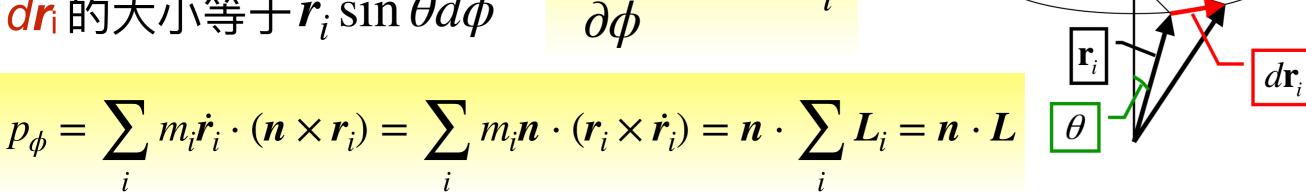


$$\frac{\partial \dot{r}_i}{\partial \dot{\phi}} = \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial \phi}$$



dr 的方向垂直于 n 以及 r_i $d\mathbf{r}_i$ 的大小等于 $\mathbf{r}_i \sin \theta d\phi$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial \phi} = \mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{r}_i$$



角动量守恒

• 如果体系具有旋转对称性,则角动量守恒

$$p_{\phi} = \boldsymbol{n} \cdot \boldsymbol{L}$$

与力矩的关系?

可以证明,动能 au 不依赖于 ϕ 转动不改变 v^2

广义力
$$Q_{\phi} \equiv \frac{\partial L}{\partial \phi}$$

若 ϕ 是循环坐标,则广义力为零

沿对称轴的总力矩为零!

守恒律与对称性

• 以下说法是等价的:

相应的广义力为零

体系关于某一广义坐标是对称的 某一广义坐标是循环坐标 相应的共轭广义动量是守恒的

对称性	空间平移	空间转动
坐标	位移	转动角
动量	线动量	角动量
カ	カ	力矩

能量守恒

● 考虑拉格朗日量的时间导数

$$\frac{dL(q,\dot{q},t)}{dt} = \sum_{j} \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{j}} \frac{dq_{j}}{dt} + \sum_{j} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{j}} \frac{d\dot{q}_{j}}{dt} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial t}$$

利用拉格朗日方程,可得

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\sum_{j} \dot{q}_{j} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{j}} - L \right) + \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = 0$$

定义为能量函数 $h(q,\dot{q},t)$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_j} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_j} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = -\frac{dh}{dt}$$

如果拉格朗日量不显式依赖于时间 t, 则能量函数是守恒的。

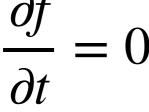
时间无关与能量守恒

● 注意区别:

$$f(q,\dot{q},t)$$

是时间无关的 Time invariant 即不显式依赖于时间 t

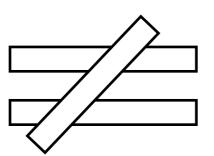
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = 0$$



f的泛函形式在时间平移下不变

$$t \rightarrow t + \delta t$$

f 仍然隐式地依赖于时间,通过 (q,\dot{q})



$$f(q,\dot{q},t)$$

守恒:随时间变化是常数 a constant in time

$$\frac{df}{dt} = 0$$

"能量"函数?

- 能量函数代表体系的总能量吗? 一个简单的例子
- $h(q, \dot{q}, t) \equiv \sum_{j} \dot{q}_{j} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{j}} L$

单质点沿 🗴 轴运动

$$L = \frac{m\dot{x}^2}{2} - V(x)$$



$$L = \frac{m\dot{x}^2}{2} - V(x)$$

$$h = m\dot{x}^2 - L = \frac{m\dot{x}^2}{2} + V(x) = T + V$$

总能量

是否可推广?

"能量"函数?

假设拉格朗日量可写为

$$h(q, \dot{q}, t) \equiv \sum_{j} \dot{q}_{j} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{j}} - L$$

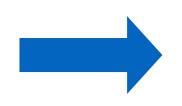
$$L(q, \dot{q}, t) = L_0(q, t) + L_1(q, \dot{q}, t) + L_2(q, \dot{q}, t)$$

多数情况下如此!

关于
$$\dot{q}$$
一阶齐次函数

$$f(kx) = k^n f(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial L_0}{\partial \dot{q}_j} = 0 \qquad \sum_j \dot{q}_j \frac{\partial L_1}{\partial \dot{q}_j} = L_1 \qquad \sum_j \dot{q}_j \frac{\partial L_2}{\partial \dot{q}_j} = 2L_2 \qquad \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{欧拉定理} \\ xf'(x) = nf(x) \end{array} \right.$$



$$h(q, \dot{q}, t) \equiv \sum_{j} \dot{q}_{j} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{j}} - L = L_{2} - L_{0}$$

"能量"函数?

$$h(q, \dot{q}, t) = L_2 - L_0$$

$$L = T - V$$

● 能量函数等于总能量 T+V 的条件

$$T = L_2, \quad V = -L_0$$

- 1. 要求从 r_i 到 q_i 的变换是时间无关的,即约束与时间无关
- 2. 要求势场 V 是速度无关的

第二个条件是显然的,第一个条件的推导?

"能量"函数?动能

$$r_i = r_i(q_1, q_2, ..., q_n)$$
 不含时间
$$\frac{dr_i}{dt} = \sum_i \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial q_i} \dot{q}_i$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{r}_i}{dt} = \sum_{j} \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_j} \dot{q}_j$$

$$T = \sum_{i} \frac{m_{i}}{2} \dot{\mathbf{r}}_{i}^{2} = \sum_{i} \frac{m_{i}}{2} \sum_{j,k} \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_{i}}{\partial q_{j}} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_{i}}{\partial q_{k}} \dot{q}_{j} \dot{q}_{k} = \sum_{j,k} \dot{q}_{j} \dot{q}_{k} \left[\sum_{i} \frac{m_{i}}{2} \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_{i}}{\partial q_{j}} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_{i}}{\partial q_{k}} \right]$$

二阶齐次函数 L2

不含广义速度

若显含时间,则上式不成立

$$\mathbf{r}_i = \mathbf{r}_i(q_1, q_2, ..., q_n, t)$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{r}_i}{dt} = \sum_{j} \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_j} \dot{q}_j + \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial t}$$

能量守恒律

- 能量函数等于总能量的条件
 - 1. 约束是时间无关的
 - —> 动能 *T* 是广义速度的二阶齐次函数
 - 2. 势场V 是速度无关的
- 能量函数守恒的条件 拉格朗日量不显含时间
- 注意,这是两个"独立存在"的结论!
- 这给出能量守恒定律在更一般框架下的表述...

$$h = E$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = -\frac{dh}{dt} = 0$$

对称性与诺特定理

 \bullet 在一个对称性变换 \mathcal{T}_{η} 下,拉格朗日量和作用量保持不变:

$$\mathcal{T}_{\eta}: \boldsymbol{q} \to \boldsymbol{q}_{\eta}, \quad L \to L, \quad S \to S$$

- 对称变换 \mathcal{T} 可构成对称群, \mathcal{T}_{η} 对称群的群元, η 群参数
- 连续对称性: η 取连续值; 离散对称性: η 仅取离散值

诺特定理: 作用量的每个连续对称性都具有一个对应的守恒量

诺特定理的证明

• 无穷小对称变换
$$\mathcal{T}_{\eta}$$
: $\mathcal{T}_{\eta}: q \to q_{\epsilon} = q + \epsilon Q$

- Q 是对称群的生成元,相当于变化率
- 考虑拉氏量在对称变换下的变化

$$\frac{dL(q_{\epsilon}, \dot{q}_{\epsilon}, t)}{d\epsilon} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{j}} Q_{j} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{j}} \dot{Q}_{j} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{j}} - \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{j}} \right) \right] Q_{j} + \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{j}} Q_{j} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{j}} Q_{j}$$

● 拉氏量不变意味着守恒量

$$\frac{dC_m}{dt} = 0$$

$$\frac{dC_m}{dt} = 0 \qquad C_m = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_j} Q_j$$

空间平移对称性

• 空间平移变换: $\mathcal{T}_{\epsilon}: x_i \to x_i + \epsilon \hat{n}$

 \hat{n} 是平移变换的方向,生成元 Q 和守恒量 C_m 分别为

$$Q = \hat{n}$$

$$C_{m} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_{i}} \hat{\boldsymbol{n}}$$

$$C_{m} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{j}} Q_{j}$$

$$C_m = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_j} Q_j$$

• 拉氏量平移不变,方向 \hat{n} 可任选,得到动量守恒

$$p_i = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_i}, \quad P = \sum_{i=1}^N p_i, \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}P}{\mathrm{d}t} = 0$$

空间均匀性 \rightarrow 拉格朗日量 L 的平移不变性 \rightarrow 总动量 P 守恒

空间旋转对称性

• 空间旋转变换: $\mathcal{T}_{\epsilon}: \mathbf{x}_i \to \mathbf{x}_i + \epsilon \hat{\mathbf{n}} \times \mathbf{x}_i$ 生成元 Q 和守恒量 C_m 分别为

$$C_m = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_j} Q_j$$

$$Q = \hat{n} \times x_i$$

$$C_m = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \boldsymbol{p}_i \cdot (\hat{\boldsymbol{n}} \times \boldsymbol{x}_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\boldsymbol{x}_i \times \boldsymbol{p}_i) \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{n}}$$

 \bullet 拉氏量旋转不变,方向 \hat{n} 可任选,得到角动量守恒

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{L}}{\mathrm{d}t} = 0, \quad \boldsymbol{L} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \boldsymbol{l}_{i}, \quad \boldsymbol{l}_{i} = \boldsymbol{x}_{i} \times \boldsymbol{p}_{i}$$

空间各向同性 → 拉格朗日量 L 的旋转不变性 → 总角动量 L 守恒

● 拉氏量显然不是时间平移不变的:

$$\mathcal{T}_{\epsilon}: L \to L_{\epsilon} = L + \epsilon \frac{\mathrm{d}L}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

● 将时间表示为参数化的形式,类似广义坐标

$$t = t(\tau), \quad q = q(\tau)$$

● 作用量泛函表示为参数积分的形式

$$S = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L(\boldsymbol{q}, \dot{\boldsymbol{q}}, t) dt = \int_{\tau_1}^{\tau_2} \tilde{L}(\boldsymbol{q}, \boldsymbol{q}', t, t') d\tau$$

$$q' = \frac{\mathrm{d}q}{\mathrm{d}\tau} \qquad t' = \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\mathrm{d}\tau}$$

$$t' = \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\mathrm{d}\tau}$$

● 时间与空间地位对等,对称变换为:

$$\dot{q} = \frac{q'}{t'}$$
 $\tilde{L} = Lt'$

$$\tilde{L} = Lt'$$

$$\mathcal{T}_{\epsilon}$$
: $q \to q_{\epsilon} = q + \epsilon Q$, $t \to t_{\epsilon} = t + \epsilon T$

● 拉氏量的变换:

$$\mathcal{T}_{\epsilon}$$
: $\mathbf{q} \to \mathbf{q}_{\epsilon} = \mathbf{q} + \epsilon \mathbf{Q}$, $t \to t_{\epsilon} = t + \epsilon T$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\tilde{L}}{\mathrm{d}\epsilon} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial q_{j}} Q_{j} + \frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial q'_{j}} Q'_{j} \right) + \frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial t} T + \frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial t'} T' = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\tau} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial q'_{j}} Q_{j} + \frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial t'} T \right)$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\tau} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial q'} \right) - \frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial q} = 0$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\tau} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial t'} \right) - \frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\tau} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial t'} \right) - \frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial t} = 0$$

● 拉氏量不变意味着拉氏量具有规范任意性 对称变换下拉氏量允许改变一个规范项

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\tilde{L}}{\mathrm{d}\epsilon} = \frac{\mathrm{d}F(\boldsymbol{q},t)}{\mathrm{d}\tau}$$

$$q' = \frac{\mathrm{d}q}{\mathrm{d}\tau}$$

$$q' = \frac{\mathrm{d}q}{\mathrm{d}\tau}$$
 $t' = \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\mathrm{d}\tau}$

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{q}} = \frac{\boldsymbol{q}'}{t'}$$

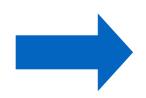
$$\dot{q} = \frac{q'}{t'}$$
 $\tilde{L} = Lt'$

● 还原为时间微分:

$$\mathcal{T}_{\epsilon}$$
: $\mathbf{q} \to \mathbf{q}_{\epsilon} = \mathbf{q} + \epsilon \mathbf{Q}$, $t \to t_{\epsilon} = t + \epsilon T$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\tilde{L}}{\mathrm{d}\epsilon} = \frac{\mathrm{d}L}{\mathrm{d}\epsilon}t' + \frac{\mathrm{d}t'}{\mathrm{d}\epsilon}L = \frac{\mathrm{d}L}{\mathrm{d}\epsilon}\frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\mathrm{d}\tau} + \frac{\mathrm{d}^2t}{\mathrm{d}\epsilon\mathrm{d}\tau}L = \frac{\mathrm{d}L}{\mathrm{d}\tau}T + \frac{\mathrm{d}T}{\mathrm{d}\tau}L = \frac{\mathrm{d}F}{\mathrm{d}\tau}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\tilde{L}}{\mathrm{d}\epsilon} = \frac{\mathrm{d}F(\boldsymbol{q},t)}{\mathrm{d}\tau}$$



$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}(LT - F) = 0 \qquad Q_j = \dot{q}_j T \qquad \qquad Q_j = \frac{dq_j}{d\epsilon} \qquad T = \frac{dt}{d\epsilon}$$

$$Q_j = \dot{q}_j T$$

$$Q_j = \frac{dq_j}{d\epsilon}$$

$$T = \frac{dt}{d\epsilon}$$

┧ 守恒量

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[\sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{j}} Q_{j} - \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{j}} \dot{q}_{j} - L \right) T - F \right] = 0$$

$$q' = \frac{\mathrm{d}q}{\mathrm{d}\tau}$$

$$t' = \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\mathrm{d}\tau}$$

$$\dot{q} = rac{q'}{t'}$$
 $\tilde{L} = Lt'$

$$\tilde{L} = Lt'$$

• 时间平移变换 Q=0, T=1

$$Q = 0, \quad T = 1$$

$$\mathcal{T}_{\epsilon}$$
: $\mathbf{q} \to \mathbf{q}_{\epsilon} = \mathbf{q} + \epsilon \mathbf{Q}$, $t \to t_{\epsilon} = t + \epsilon T$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\tilde{L}}{\mathrm{d}\epsilon} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial q_{j}} Q_{j} + \frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial q'_{j}} Q'_{j} \right) + \frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial t} T + \frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial t'} T' = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\tau} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial q'_{j}} Q_{j} + \frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial t'} T \right) = \frac{\mathrm{d}F}{\mathrm{d}\tau}$$

拉氏量的改变

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\tilde{L}}{\mathrm{d}\epsilon} = \frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial t}t' = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\tau}\frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial t'} = \frac{t'\mathrm{d}L}{\mathrm{d}t} = 0 = \frac{\mathrm{d}F}{\mathrm{d}\tau}$$

时间平移变换下,拉氏量不显含时间,则拉氏量只改变一个规范项

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[\sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{j}} Q_{j} - \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{j}} \dot{q}_{j} - L \right) T - F \right] = 0 \qquad \mathbf{\dot{q}}' = \frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{q}}{\mathrm{d}\tau} \qquad t' = \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\mathrm{d}\tau}$$

$$\mathbf{\dot{q}} = \frac{\mathbf{q}'}{\mathrm{d}\tau} \qquad \mathbf{\ddot{I}} = \mathbf{I}t'$$

$$\boldsymbol{q}' = \frac{\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{q}}{\mathrm{d}\tau}$$

$$t' = \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\mathrm{d}\tau}$$

$$\dot{q} = \frac{q'}{t'}$$
 $\tilde{L} = Lt'$

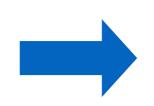
$$\tilde{L} = Lt'$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[\sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{j}} Q_{j} - \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{j}} \dot{q}_{j} - L \right) T - F \right] = 0$$

$$Q = 0, T = 1$$

$$F = \text{const}$$

$$F = const$$



$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{j}} \dot{q}_{j} - L \right) = 0$$

能量函数

时间均匀性 \rightarrow 拉格朗日量 L 的时间平移不变性 \rightarrow 能量函数守恒

总结

- 讨论对称性与守恒律
 - 广义动量
 - 体系的对称性
 - —> 拉格朗日量的不变性
 - —> 广义动量守恒
 - 定义"能量"函数,讨论了能量守恒
- 诺特定理
- 下一讲:受限三体问题