

# 基于 Riesz 导数的分数阶 Birkhoff 系统的 Noether 对称性与守恒量

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**摘要** 提出并研究 Riesz 分数阶导数下分数阶 Birkhoff 系统的 Noether 对称性与守恒量。分别在 Riesz-Riemann-Liouville 分数阶导数和 Riesz-Caputo 分数阶导数下, 建立分数阶 Pfaff 变分问题, 给出分数阶 Birkhoff 方程。基于分数阶 Pfaff 作用量在无限小变换下的不变性, 建立分数阶 Birkhoff 系统的 Noether 定理。定理的证明分成两步: 一是在时间不变的无限小变换下给出证明; 二是利用时间重新参数化技术得到一般情况下的分数阶 Noether 定理。最后举例说明结果的应用。

**关键词** 分数阶 Birkhoff 系统; Noether 对称性; 分数阶守恒量; Riesz 分数阶导数

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## Noether Symmetry and Conserved Quantity for Fractional Birkhoffian Systems in Terms of Riesz Derivatives

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**Abstract** The Noether symmetry and the conserved quantity for a fractional Birkhoffian system in terms of Riesz fractional derivatives are studied. The fractional Pfaff variational problems are presented and the fractional Birkhoff's equations are established within Riesz-Riemann-Liouville fractional derivatives and Riesz-Caputo fractional derivatives, respectively. Based on the invariance of the Pfaff action under the infinitesimal transformations, the Noether theorems for the fractional Birkhoffian system are given. The proof of the Noether theorem is done in two steps: first, the Noether theorem under a special one-parameter group of infinitesimal transformations without transforming the time is proved; second, by using a technique of time-reparameterization, the Noether theorem in its general form is obtained. Two examples are given to illustrate the application of the results.

**Key words** fractional Birkhoffian system; Noether symmetry; fractional conserved quantity; Riesz fractional derivative

动力学系统对称性的研究一直是分析力学的重要发展方向。1918 年, Noether<sup>[1]</sup>研究了 Hamilton 作用量在无限小变换下的不变性质, 揭示了力学系统的守恒量与其内在的动力学对称性之间的关系。Djukić 等<sup>[2]</sup>将 Noether 定理推广到完整非保守系统,

李子平<sup>[3]</sup>、Bahar 等<sup>[4]</sup>和 Liu<sup>[5]</sup>进一步将 Noether 定理推广到非完整非保守系统。梅凤翔<sup>[6]</sup>用 Pfaff 作用量代替 Hamilton 作用量, 通过研究 Pfaff 作用量在无限小变换的广义准对称性, 建立了 Birkhoff 系统的 Noether 理论。近年来, 对 Noether 对称性的

研究取得一些重要成果<sup>[6-10]</sup>。

分数阶微积分的概念最早出现在 L'Hospital 于 1695 年写给 Leibniz 的信中,但是直到 1974 年,第一本关于分数阶微积分理论的著作<sup>[11]</sup>才问世。近 20 余年来,随着分数阶微积分应用领域的不断拓展,分数阶微积分及其应用研究有了很大的发展。1996 年, Riewe<sup>[12-13]</sup>首次将分数阶微积分应用于非保守系统动力学建模,提出并初步研究了分数阶变分问题。之后, Agrawal<sup>[14-15]</sup>、 Baleanu 等<sup>[16-17]</sup>、 Atanacković 等<sup>[18-19]</sup>和 El-Nabulsi 等<sup>[20-22]</sup>对分数阶变分问题进行了深入研究。Frederico 等<sup>[23-26]</sup>最早开展分数阶 Noether 对称性与守恒量的研究,基于 Riemann-Liouville 分数阶导数定义<sup>[23-24]</sup>、Caputo 分数阶导数定义<sup>[25]</sup>以及 Riesz-Caputo 分数阶导数定义<sup>[26]</sup>,分别考虑时间不变和时间变化的无限小变换作用,得到分数阶 Noether 定理。此外, Frederico 等<sup>[27-28]</sup>基于 El-Nabulsi 动力学模型研究了类分数阶作用变分的不变性问题。近年来,约束力学系统基于分数阶模型的 Noether 对称性与守恒量的研究已经取得一些重要成果<sup>[29-35]</sup>。但是,这些研究主要限于分数阶 Lagrange 系统和分数阶 Hamilton 系统。

本文基于 Riesz 分数阶导数的定义,研究分数阶 Birkhoff 系统的分数阶 Noether 对称性。从分数阶 Pfaff 作用量在无限小变换下的不变性出发,分别在时间不变和时间变化的无限小变换下,研究分数阶 Pfaff 作用量的不变性,建立分数阶 Birkhoff 系统的 Noether 定理。

## 1 分数阶导数

本节列出研究中涉及的 Riemann-Liouville 分数阶导数、Caputo 分数阶导数和 Riesz 分数阶导数的定义,以及 Riesz 分数阶导数下的分部积分公式。具体的证明和讨论可参见文献<sup>[36-37]</sup>。

Riemann-Liouville 分数阶左导数定义为

$${}_t D_t^\alpha f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(m-\alpha)} \left( \frac{d}{dt} \right)^m \int_t^t \frac{f(\tau)}{(t-\tau)^{\alpha-m+1}} d\tau. \quad (1)$$

Riemann-Liouville 分数阶右导数为

$${}_t D_t^\alpha f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(m-\alpha)} \left( -\frac{d}{dt} \right)^m \int_t^{t_2} \frac{f(\tau)}{(\tau-t)^{\alpha-m+1}} d\tau. \quad (2)$$

Caputo 分数阶左导数定义为

$${}_t^C D_t^\alpha f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(m-\alpha)} \int_t^t \frac{f^{(m)}(\tau)}{(t-\tau)^{\alpha-m+1}} d\tau. \quad (3)$$

Caputo 分数阶右导数为

$${}_t^C D_{t_2}^\alpha f(t) = \frac{(-1)^m}{\Gamma(m-\alpha)} \int_t^{t_2} \frac{f^{(m)}(\tau)}{(\tau-t)^{\alpha-m+1}} d\tau, \quad (4)$$

其中  $\Gamma(*)$  是 Euler Gamma 函数,  $\alpha$  是导数的阶,且  $m-1 \leq \alpha < m$ ,  $m$  为正整数。如果  $\alpha$  是整数,上述分数阶导数成为整数阶导数,有

$$\begin{cases} {}_t D_t^\alpha f(t) = {}_t^C D_t^\alpha f(t) = \left( \frac{d}{dt} \right)^\alpha f(t), \\ {}_t D_{t_2}^\alpha f(t) = {}_t^C D_{t_2}^\alpha f(t) = \left( -\frac{d}{dt} \right)^\alpha f(t). \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

Riesz-Riemann-Liouville 分数阶导数定义为

$${}_t^R D_{t_2}^\alpha f(t) = \frac{1}{2\Gamma(m-\alpha)} \left( \frac{d}{dt} \right)^m \int_t^{t_2} \frac{f(\tau)}{|t-\tau|^{\alpha-m+1}} d\tau, \quad (6)$$

Riesz-Caputo 分数阶导数定义为

$${}_t^{RC} D_{t_2}^\alpha f(t) = \frac{1}{2\Gamma(m-\alpha)} \int_t^{t_2} \frac{f^{(m)}(\tau)}{|t-\tau|^{\alpha-m+1}} d\tau. \quad (7)$$

由上述定义可知, Riesz-Riemann-Liouville 分数阶导数与 Riemann-Liouville 分数阶导数之间的关系为

$${}_t^R D_{t_2}^\alpha f(t) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ {}_t D_t^\alpha f(t) + (-1)^m {}_t D_{t_2}^\alpha f(t) \right]; \quad (8)$$

Riesz-Caputo 分数阶导数与 Caputo 分数阶导数之间的关系为

$${}_t^{RC} D_{t_2}^\alpha f(t) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ {}_t^C D_t^\alpha f(t) + (-1)^m {}_t^C D_{t_2}^\alpha f(t) \right]. \quad (9)$$

Riesz-Riemann-Liouville 分数阶导数下的分部积分公式<sup>[15]</sup>为

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{t_1}^{t_2} g(t) ({}_t^R D_{t_2}^\alpha f(t)) dt \\ &= (-1)^m \int_{t_1}^{t_2} f(t) ({}_t^R D_{t_2}^\alpha g(t)) dt + \\ & \quad \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \left[ {}_t D_{t_2}^{\alpha-k-1} g(t) \frac{d^k f(t)}{dt^k} \right] \Bigg|_{t=t_2} + \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} (-1)^{k+m} \left[ {}_{t_1} D_t^{\alpha-k-1} g(t) \frac{d^k f(t)}{dt^k} \right] \Big|_{t=t_1} \quad (10)$$

Riesz-Caputo 分数阶导数下的分部积分公式<sup>[15]</sup>如下:

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{t_1}^{t_2} g(t) {}_{t_1}^R D_{t_2}^\alpha f(t) dt \\ &= (-1)^m \int_{t_1}^{t_2} f(t) {}_{t_1}^R D_{t_2}^\alpha g(t) dt + \\ & \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} (-1)^k {}_{t_1}^R D_{t_2}^{\alpha+k-m} g(t) \frac{d^{m-1-k} f(t)}{dt^{m-1-k}} \Big|_{t_1}^{t_2}. \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

## 2 Riesz-Riemann-Liouville 导数下分数阶 Birkhoff 系统的 Noether 对称性

考虑由  $2n$  个 Birkhoff 变量  $a^\mu (\mu=1, 2, \dots, 2n)$  描述的 Birkhoff 系统。假设系统的 Birkhoff 函数  $B=B(t, a^\nu)$ , Birkhoff 函数组为  $R_\mu=R_\mu(t, a^\nu)$ , 分数阶导数的阶为  $\alpha$ , 且  $0<\alpha<1$ 。积分

$$S(a^\mu(\cdot)) = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ \sum_{\nu=1}^{2n} R_\nu(t, a^\mu) {}_{t_1}^R D_{t_2}^\alpha a^\nu - B(t, a^\mu) \right\} dt \quad (12)$$

称为基于 Riesz-Riemann-Liouville 导数的分数阶 Pfaff 作用量。等时变分原理

$$\delta S = 0 \quad (13)$$

带有交换关系

$$\begin{aligned} & \delta {}_{t_1}^R D_{t_2}^\alpha a^\nu = {}_{t_1}^R D_{t_2}^\alpha \delta a^\nu \\ & (\nu=1, 2, \dots, 2n) \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

以及端点条件

$$\begin{aligned} & \delta a^\nu \Big|_{t=t_1} = \delta a^\nu \Big|_{t=t_2} = 0 \\ & (\nu=1, 2, \dots, 2n), \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

称为基于 Riesz-Riemann-Liouville 导数的分数阶 Pfaff-Birkhoff 原理。

由分数阶 Pfaff-Birkhoff 原理(13)~(15)容易导出如下方程<sup>[38]</sup>:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{\nu=1}^{2n} \left( \frac{\partial R_\nu}{\partial a^\mu} {}_{t_1}^R D_{t_2}^\alpha a^\nu \right) - \frac{\partial B}{\partial a^\mu} - {}_{t_1}^R D_{t_2}^\alpha R_\mu = 0 \\ & (\mu=1, 2, \dots, 2n), \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

以及相应的横截性条件

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\nu=1}^{2n} [( {}_{t_1} D_{t_2}^{\alpha-1} R_\nu ) \delta a^\nu] \Big|_{t=t_2} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\nu=1}^{2n} [( {}_{t_1} D_{t_2}^{\alpha-1} R_\nu ) \delta a^\nu] \Big|_{t=t_1} = 0. \quad (17)$$

由端点条件(15)易知横截性条件(17)恒成立。方程(16)称为 Riesz-Riemann-Liouville 导数下分数阶 Birkhoff 系统的分数阶 Birkhoff 方程。

当  $\alpha \rightarrow 1$  时, 方程(16)成为

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{\nu=1}^{2n} \left( \frac{\partial R_\nu}{\partial a^\mu} - \frac{\partial R_\mu}{\partial a^\nu} \right) \dot{a}^\nu - \left( \frac{\partial B}{\partial a^\mu} + \frac{\partial R_\mu}{\partial t} \right) = 0 \\ & (\mu=1, 2, \dots, 2n), \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

方程(18)是经典的 Birkhoff 方程。因此, 经典 Birkhoff 方程是 Riesz-Riemann-Liouville 导数下的分数阶 Birkhoff 方程(16)的特例。

引进时间不变的单参数无限小变换群:

$$\begin{aligned} & \bar{a}^\mu(t) = a^\mu(t) + \varepsilon \xi_\mu(t, a^\nu) + o(\varepsilon) \\ & (\mu=1, 2, \dots, 2n), \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

下面, 定义 Riesz-Riemann-Liouville 导数下的分数阶 Birkhoff 方程(16)在无限小变换(19)下的 Noether 对称性, 并给出相应的分数阶守恒量。

**定义 1** 如果分数阶 Pfaff 作用量(12)在无限小变换(19)作用下, 对于任意子区间  $[T_1, T_2] \subseteq (t_1, t_2)$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \left\{ \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} R_\mu(t, a^\nu) {}_{t_1}^R D_{t_2}^\alpha a^\mu - B(t, a^\nu) \right\} dt \\ &= \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \left\{ \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} R_\mu(t, \bar{a}^\nu) {}_{t_1}^R D_{t_2}^\alpha \bar{a}^\mu - B(t, \bar{a}^\nu) \right\} dt \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

始终成立, 则称这种不变性为 Riesz-Riemann-Liouville 导数下的分数阶 Birkhoff 系统(16)在时间不变的无限小变换下的 Noether 对称性。

**定理 1** 对于 Riesz-Riemann-Liouville 导数下的分数阶 Birkhoff 系统(16), 如果时间不变的无限小变换(19)对应于定义 1 意义下的 Noether 对称性, 那么

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} \left( \sum_{\nu=1}^{2n} \frac{\partial R_{\mu}(t, a^{\nu})}{\partial a^{\nu}} \xi_{\nu}(t, a^{\mu}) \right) {}^R D_{t_2}^{\alpha} a^{\mu} + \\ & \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} R_{\mu}(t, a^{\nu}) {}^R D_{t_2}^{\alpha} \xi_{\mu}(t, a^{\nu}) - \\ & \sum_{\nu=1}^{2n} \frac{\partial B(t, a^{\nu})}{\partial a^{\nu}} \xi_{\nu}(t, a^{\mu}) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

成立。

**证明** 由积分区间  $[T_1, T_2]$  的任意性, 通过式 (20) 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} R_{\mu}(t, a^{\nu}) {}^R D_{t_2}^{\alpha} a^{\mu} - B(t, a^{\nu}) \\ & = \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} R_{\mu}(t, \bar{a}^{\nu}) {}^R D_{t_2}^{\alpha} \bar{a}^{\mu} - B(t, \bar{a}^{\nu}), \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

将式(22)两边对  $\varepsilon$  求导, 然后令  $\varepsilon=0$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} \left( \sum_{\nu=1}^{2n} \frac{\partial R_{\mu}(t, a^{\nu})}{\partial a^{\nu}} \xi_{\nu}(t, a^{\mu}) \right) {}^R D_{t_2}^{\alpha} a^{\mu} + \\ & \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} R_{\mu}(t, a^{\nu}) \frac{d}{d\varepsilon} \left[ \frac{1}{2\Gamma(m-\alpha)} \left( \frac{d}{dt} \right)^m \right. \\ & \left. \int_{t_1}^{t_2} |t-\tau|^{m-\alpha-1} a^{\mu}(\tau) d\tau + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{\varepsilon}{2\Gamma(m-\alpha)} \left( \frac{d}{dt} \right)^m \int_{t_1}^{t_2} |t-\tau|^{m-\alpha-1} \xi_{\mu}(\tau, a^{\nu}) d\tau \right] \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} - \\ & \sum_{\nu=1}^{2n} \frac{\partial B(t, a^{\nu})}{\partial a^{\nu}} \xi_{\nu}(t, a^{\mu}) \\ & = \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} \left( \sum_{\nu=1}^{2n} \frac{\partial R_{\mu}(t, a^{\nu})}{\partial a^{\nu}} \xi_{\nu}(t, a^{\mu}) \right) {}^R D_{t_2}^{\alpha} a^{\mu} + \\ & \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} R_{\mu}(t, a^{\nu}) \frac{1}{2\Gamma(m-\alpha)} \left( \frac{d}{dt} \right)^m \cdot \\ & \int_{t_1}^{t_2} |t-\tau|^{m-\alpha-1} \xi_{\mu}(\tau, a^{\nu}) d\tau - \\ & \sum_{\nu=1}^{2n} \frac{\partial B(t, a^{\nu})}{\partial a^{\nu}} \xi_{\nu}(t, a^{\mu}), \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

显然式(23)即为式(21)。

下面引入 Riesz-Riemann-Liouville 导数下的分数阶守恒量的概念<sup>[23-25]</sup>。

**定义 2**  $I(t, a^{\nu}, {}^R D_{t_2}^{\alpha} a^{\nu})$  是分数阶守恒量, 当且仅当沿着分数阶 Birkhoff 方程(16)的解曲线, 有

$$I(t, a^{\nu}, {}^R D_{t_2}^{\alpha} a^{\nu}) = \sum_{i=1}^r I_i^1(t, a^{\nu}, {}^R D_{t_2}^{\alpha} a^{\nu}) \cdot I_i^2(t, a^{\nu}, {}^R D_{t_2}^{\alpha} a^{\nu}), \quad (24)$$

其中  $r$  是任意整数, 对于每一组函数  $I_i^1$  和  $I_i^2$  ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, r$ ), 满足

$${}^R D_t^{\alpha} (I_i^1(t, a^{\nu}, {}^R D_{t_2}^{\alpha} a^{\nu}), I_i^2(t, a^{\nu}, {}^R D_{t_2}^{\alpha} a^{\nu})) = 0 \quad (25)$$

或

$${}^R D_t^{\alpha} (I_i^2(t, a^{\nu}, {}^R D_{t_2}^{\alpha} a^{\nu}), I_i^1(t, a^{\nu}, {}^R D_{t_2}^{\alpha} a^{\nu})) = 0, \quad (26)$$

其中, 算子  ${}^R D_t^{\alpha}(f, g)$  定义为

$${}^R D_t^{\alpha}(f, g) = g {}^R D_{t_1}^{\alpha} f + f {}^R D_{t_1}^{\alpha} g. \quad (27)$$

当  $\alpha=1$  时, 式(27)给出

$${}^R D_t^1(f, g) = g {}^R D_{t_1}^1 f + f {}^R D_{t_1}^1 g = \dot{f}g + f\dot{g} = \frac{d}{dt}(fg). \quad (28)$$

**定理 2** 对于 Riesz-Riemann-Liouville 导数下的分数阶 Birkhoff 系统(16), 如果时间不变的无限小变换(19)对应于定义 1 意义下的 Noether 对称性, 那么

$$I(t, a^{\nu}, {}^R D_{t_2}^{\alpha} a^{\nu}) = \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} R_{\mu}(t, a^{\nu}) \xi_{\mu}(t, a^{\nu}) \quad (29)$$

是系统的分数阶守恒量。

**证明** 由分数阶 Birkhoff 方程(16)可得

$$\frac{\partial B}{\partial a^{\mu}} = \sum_{\nu=1}^{2n} \left( \frac{\partial R_{\nu}}{\partial a^{\mu}} {}^R D_{t_2}^{\alpha} a^{\nu} \right) - {}^R D_{t_2}^{\alpha} R_{\mu}, \quad (30)$$

由于时间不变的无限小变换(19)相应于定义 1 意义下的 Noether 对称性, 故将式(30)代入式(21), 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} \left( \sum_{\nu=1}^{2n} \frac{\partial R_{\nu}}{\partial a^{\mu}} \xi_{\nu} \right) {}^R D_{t_2}^{\alpha} a^{\mu} + \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} R_{\mu} {}^R D_{t_2}^{\alpha} \xi_{\mu} - \\ & \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} \sum_{\nu=1}^{2n} \left( \frac{\partial R_{\nu}}{\partial a^{\mu}} {}^R D_{t_2}^{\alpha} a^{\nu} \right) \xi_{\mu} + \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} \xi_{\mu} {}^R D_{t_2}^{\alpha} R_{\mu} = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

化简得

$$\sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} R_{\mu} {}^R D_{t_2}^{\alpha} \xi_{\mu} + \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} \xi_{\mu} {}^R D_{t_2}^{\alpha} R_{\mu} = 0, \quad (32)$$

即

$$\sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} \{ {}^R D_t^\alpha (R_\mu, \xi_\mu) \} = 0. \quad (33)$$

由定义 2 可知, (29) 式是所论分数阶 Birkhoff 系统的分数阶守恒量。

下面, 考虑时间变化的单参数无限小变换群:

$$\begin{cases} \bar{t} = t + \varepsilon \zeta(t, a^\nu) + o(\varepsilon), \\ \bar{a}^\mu(t) = a^\mu(t) + \varepsilon \xi_\mu(t, a^\nu) + o(\varepsilon) \\ (\mu = 1, 2, \dots, 2n), \end{cases} \quad (34)$$

定义分数阶 Birkhoff 系统(16)在无限小变换(34)下的 Noether 对称性, 并给出相应的分数阶守恒量。

**定义 3** 如果分数阶 Pfaff 作用量(12)在无限小变换(34)作用下, 对于任意的子区间  $[T_1, T_2] \subseteq (t_1, t_2)$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \left\{ \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} R_\mu(t, a^\nu) {}^R D_{t_1}^\alpha a^\mu - B(t, a^\nu) \right\} dt \\ &= \int_{\bar{T}_1}^{\bar{T}_2} \left\{ \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} R_\mu(\bar{t}, \bar{a}^\nu) {}^R D_{\bar{t}_1}^\alpha \bar{a}^\mu - B(\bar{t}, \bar{a}^\nu) \right\} d\bar{t} \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

始终成立, 则称这种不变性为 Riesz-Riemann-Liouville 导数下的分数阶 Birkhoff 系统(16)在时间变化的无限小变换(34)下的 Noether 对称性。

**定理 3** 对于 Riesz-Riemann-Liouville 导数下的分数阶 Birkhoff 系统(16), 如果时间变化的无限小变换(34)对应于定义 3 意义下的 Noether 对称性, 那么

$$I(t, a^\nu, {}^R D_{t_1}^\alpha a^\nu) = \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} R_\mu \xi_\mu + \left[ (1-\alpha) \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} R_\mu {}^R D_{t_1}^\alpha a^\mu - B \right] \zeta \quad (36)$$

是系统的分数阶守恒量。

**证明** 取关于时间  $t$  ( $t$  是独立变量) 的李普希兹变换:

$$t \in [t_1, t_2] \mapsto \sigma f(\lambda) \in [\sigma_1, \sigma_2], \quad (37)$$

当  $\lambda = 0$  时, 满足

$$t'_\sigma = \frac{dt(\sigma)}{d\sigma} = f(\lambda) = 1.$$

在变换(37)作用下, 分数阶 Pfaff 作用量(12)成为

$$\bar{S}(t(\cdot), a^\mu(\cdot))$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_{\sigma_1}^{\sigma_2} \left\{ \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} R_\mu(t(\sigma), a^\nu(t(\sigma))) {}^R D_{\sigma_1}^\alpha a^\mu(t(\sigma)) - \right. \\ &\quad \left. B(t(\sigma), a^\nu(t(\sigma))) \right\} t'_\sigma d\sigma, \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

其中,  $t(\sigma_1) = t_1, t(\sigma_2) = t_2$ ,

$${}^R D_{\sigma_1}^\alpha a^\mu(t(\sigma)) = \frac{1}{2\Gamma(m-\alpha)} \left( \frac{d}{dt(\sigma)} \right)^m.$$

$$\int_{\frac{t_1}{f(\lambda)}}^{\frac{t_2}{f(\lambda)}} |\sigma f(\lambda) - \tau|^{m-\alpha-1} a^\mu(\tau f^{-1}(\lambda)) d\tau$$

$$= \frac{(t'_\sigma)^{-\alpha}}{2\Gamma(m-\alpha)} \left( \frac{d}{d\sigma} \right)^m \int_{\frac{t_1}{(t'_\sigma)^2}}^{\frac{t_2}{(t'_\sigma)^2}} |\sigma - s|^{m-\alpha-1} a^\mu(s) ds$$

$$= (t'_\sigma)^{-\alpha} {}^R D_{t_1/(t'_\sigma)^2}^\alpha {}^R D_{t_2/(t'_\sigma)^2}^\alpha a^\mu(\sigma). \quad (39)$$

将式(39)代入式(38), 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \bar{S}(t(\cdot), a^\mu(\cdot)) \\ &= \int_{\sigma_1}^{\sigma_2} \left\{ \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} R_\mu(t(\sigma), a^\nu(t(\sigma))) (t'_\sigma)^{-\alpha} \cdot \right. \\ &\quad \left. {}^R D_{t_1/(t'_\sigma)^2}^\alpha {}^R D_{t_2/(t'_\sigma)^2}^\alpha a^\mu(\sigma) - B(t(\sigma), a^\nu(t(\sigma))) \right\} t'_\sigma d\sigma \\ &= \int_{\sigma_1}^{\sigma_2} \bar{B}_f(t(\sigma), a^\nu(t(\sigma)), t'_\sigma, {}^R D_{t_1/(t'_\sigma)^2}^\alpha a^\nu(\sigma)) d\sigma \\ &= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} R_\mu(t, a^\nu) {}^R D_{t_1}^\alpha a^\mu - B(t, a^\nu) \right\} dt \\ &= S(a^\mu(\cdot)). \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

如果分数阶 Pfaff 作用量(12)在定义 3 意义下是不变的, 那么分数阶 Pfaff 作用量(38)在定义 1 意义下不变。由定理 2 可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} & I_f(t(\sigma), a^\nu(t(\sigma)), t'_\sigma, {}^R D_{t_1/(t'_\sigma)^2}^\alpha a^\nu(\sigma)) \\ &= \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} \frac{\partial \bar{B}_f}{\partial {}^R D_{t_1/(t'_\sigma)^2}^\alpha a^\nu(\sigma)} \xi_\mu + \frac{\partial \bar{B}_f}{\partial t'_\sigma} \zeta, \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

式(41)是系统的分数阶守恒量。当  $\lambda = 0$  时, 有

$${}^R D_{t_1/(t'_\sigma)^2}^\alpha {}^R D_{t_2/(t'_\sigma)^2}^\alpha a^\mu(\sigma) = {}^R D_{t_1}^\alpha a^\mu(t), \quad (42)$$

因此, 可以得到

$$\frac{\partial \bar{B}_f}{\partial {}_{t_1/(t'_\sigma)^2}^R D_{t_2/(t'_\sigma)^2}^\alpha a^\nu(\sigma)} = R_\mu(t, a^\nu(t)) \quad (43)$$

以及

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \bar{B}_f}{\partial t'_\sigma} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial t'_\sigma} \left[ \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} R_\mu(t(\sigma), a^\nu(t(\sigma))) \frac{(t'_\sigma)^{-\alpha}}{2\Gamma(m-\alpha)} \left( \frac{d}{dt} \right)^m \right. \\ &\quad \left. \int_{\frac{t_1}{(t'_\sigma)^2}}^{\frac{t_2}{(t'_\sigma)^2}} |\sigma - s|^{m-\alpha-1} a^\mu(s) ds \right] t'_\sigma + \\ &\quad \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} R_\mu(t(\sigma), a^\nu(t(\sigma))) (t'_\sigma)^{-\alpha} \cdot \\ &\quad {}_{t_1/(t'_\sigma)^2}^R D_{t_2/(t'_\sigma)^2}^\alpha a^\mu(\sigma) - B(t(\sigma), a^\nu(t(\sigma))) \\ &= \left[ - \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} R_\mu(t(\sigma), a^\nu(t(\sigma))) \frac{\alpha(t'_\sigma)^{-\alpha-1}}{2\Gamma(m-\alpha)} \left( \frac{d}{dt} \right)^m \right. \\ &\quad \left. \int_{\frac{t_1}{(t'_\sigma)^2}}^{\frac{t_2}{(t'_\sigma)^2}} |\sigma - s|^{m-\alpha-1} a^\mu(s) ds \right] t'_\sigma + \\ &\quad \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} R_\mu(t, a^\nu(t)) {}_{t_1}^R D_{t_2}^\alpha a^\mu(t) - B(t, a^\nu(t)) \\ &= -\alpha \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} R_\mu {}_{t_1}^R D_{t_2}^\alpha a^\mu + \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} R_\mu {}_{t_1}^R D_{t_2}^\alpha a^\mu - B. \quad (44) \end{aligned}$$

将式(44)和(43)代入式(41), 得到守恒量式(36)。

定理 2 和定理 3 称为 Riesz-Riemann-Liouville 导数下分数阶 Birkhoff 系统的分数阶 Noether 定理。显然, 当  $\alpha=1$  时, 定理 2 和定理 3 给出经典 Birkhoff 系统的 Noether 定理。

### 3 Riesz-Caputo 导数下分数阶 Birkhoff 系统的 Noether 对称性

积分

$$A(a^\mu(\cdot)) = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ \sum_{\nu=1}^{2n} R_\nu(t, a^\mu) {}_{t_1}^R D_{t_2}^\alpha a^\nu - B(t, a^\mu) \right\} dt \quad (45)$$

称为基于 Riesz-Caputo 导数的分数阶 Pfaff 作用量。等时变分原理

$$\delta A = 0 \quad (46)$$

带有交换关系

$$\delta {}_{t_1}^R D_{t_2}^\alpha a^\nu = {}_{t_1}^R D_{t_2}^\alpha \delta a^\nu$$

$$(\nu = 1, 2, \dots, 2n) \quad (47)$$

以及端点条件

$$\begin{aligned} \delta a^\nu \Big|_{t=t_1} &= \delta a^\nu \Big|_{t=t_2} = 0 \\ (\nu = 1, 2, \dots, 2n), \end{aligned} \quad (48)$$

称为基于 Riesz-Caputo 导数的分数阶 Pfaff-Birkhoff 原理。

设  $0 < \alpha < 1$ , 由分数阶 Pfaff-Birkhoff 原理(46)~(48)容易导出如下方程<sup>[38]</sup>:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\nu=1}^{2n} \left( \frac{\partial R_\nu}{\partial a^\mu} {}_{t_1}^R D_{t_2}^\alpha a^\nu \right) - \frac{\partial B}{\partial a^\mu} - {}_{t_1}^R D_{t_2}^\alpha R_\mu &= 0 \\ (\mu = 1, 2, \dots, 2n), \end{aligned} \quad (49)$$

以及相应的横截性条件

$$\sum_{\nu=1}^{2n} {}_{t_1}^R D_{t_2}^{\alpha-1} R_\nu \delta a^\nu \Big|_{t_1}^{t_2} = 0. \quad (50)$$

由端点条件(48)易知横截性条件(50)恒成立。方程(49)称为 Riesz-Caputo 导数下分数阶 Birkhoff 系统的分数阶 Birkhoff 方程。

当  $\alpha \rightarrow 1$  时, 方程(49)成为经典的 Birkhoff 方程(18)。因此, 经典 Birkhoff 方程是 Riesz-Caputo 导数下的分数阶 Birkhoff 方程(49)的特例。

下面定义 Riesz-Caputo 导数下的分数阶 Birkhoff 方程(49)在无限小变换(19)下的 Noether 对称性, 并给出相应的分数阶守恒量。

**定义 4** 如果分数阶 Pfaff 作用量(45)在无限小变换(19)作用下, 对于任意的子区间  $[T_1, T_2] \subseteq (t_1, t_2)$ , 始终成立

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{T_1}^{T_2} \left\{ \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} R_\mu(t, a^\nu) {}_{t_1}^R D_{t_2}^\alpha a^\mu - B(t, a^\nu) \right\} dt \\ &= \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \left\{ \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} R_\mu(t, \bar{a}^\nu) {}_{t_1}^R D_{t_2}^\alpha \bar{a}^\mu - B(t, \bar{a}^\nu) \right\} dt, \quad (51) \end{aligned}$$

则称这种不变性为 Riesz-Caputo 导数下的分数阶 Birkhoff 系统(49)在时间不变的无限小变换下的 Noether 对称性。

**定理 4** 对于 Riesz-Caputo 导数下的分数阶 Birkhoff 方程(49), 如果时间不变的无限小变换(19)相应于定义 4 意义下的 Noether 对称性, 那么

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} \left( \sum_{\nu=1}^{2n} \frac{\partial R_{\mu}(t, a^{\nu})}{\partial a^{\nu}} \xi_{\nu}(t, a^{\mu}) \right)^{\text{RC}} D_{t_2}^{\alpha} a^{\mu} + \\ & \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} R_{\mu}(t, a^{\nu})^{\text{RC}} D_{t_2}^{\alpha} \xi_{\mu}(t, a^{\nu}) - \\ & \sum_{\nu=1}^{2n} \frac{\partial B(t, a^{\nu})}{\partial a^{\nu}} \xi_{\nu}(t, a^{\mu}) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (52)$$

成立。

**证明** 由积分区间  $[T_1, T_2]$  的任意性, 通过式 (51) 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} R_{\mu}(t, a^{\nu})^{\text{RC}} D_{t_2}^{\alpha} a^{\mu} - B(t, a^{\nu}) \\ & = \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} R_{\mu}(t, \bar{a}^{\nu})^{\text{RC}} D_{t_2}^{\alpha} \bar{a}^{\mu} - B(t, \bar{a}^{\nu}), \end{aligned} \quad (53)$$

将式(53)两边对  $\varepsilon$  求导, 然后令  $\varepsilon=0$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} \left( \sum_{\nu=1}^{2n} \frac{\partial R_{\mu}(t, a^{\nu})}{\partial a^{\nu}} \xi_{\nu}(t, a^{\mu}) \right)^{\text{RC}} D_{t_2}^{\alpha} a^{\mu} + \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} R_{\mu}(t, a^{\nu}) \cdot \\ & \frac{d}{d\varepsilon} \left[ \frac{1}{2\Gamma(m-\alpha)} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} |t-\tau|^{m-\alpha-1} \frac{d^m}{d\tau^m} [a^{\mu}(\tau)] d\tau + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{\varepsilon}{2\Gamma(m-\alpha)} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} |t-\tau|^{m-\alpha-1} \frac{d^m}{d\tau^m} [\xi_{\mu}(\tau, a^{\nu})] d\tau \right] \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} - \\ & \sum_{\nu=1}^{2n} \frac{\partial B(t, a^{\nu})}{\partial a^{\nu}} \xi_{\nu}(t, a^{\mu}) \\ &= \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} \left( \sum_{\nu=1}^{2n} \frac{\partial R_{\mu}(t, a^{\nu})}{\partial a^{\nu}} \xi_{\nu}(t, a^{\mu}) \right)^{\text{RC}} D_{t_2}^{\alpha} a^{\mu} + \\ & \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} R_{\mu}(t, a^{\nu}) \cdot \frac{1}{2\Gamma(m-\alpha)} \cdot \\ & \int_{t_1}^{t_2} |t-\tau|^{m-\alpha-1} \frac{d^m}{d\tau^m} [\xi_{\mu}(\tau, a^{\nu})] d\tau - \\ & \sum_{\nu=1}^{2n} \frac{\partial B(t, a^{\nu})}{\partial a^{\nu}} \xi_{\nu}(t, a^{\mu}), \end{aligned} \quad (54)$$

显然, 式(54)即为式(52)。

下面引入 Riesz-Caputo 导数下的分数阶守恒量的概念<sup>[25]</sup>。

**定义 5**  $I(t, a^{\nu}, {}^{\text{RC}}D_{t_2}^{\alpha} a^{\nu})$  是分数阶守恒量当且仅当沿着分数阶 Birkhoff 方程(49)的解曲线, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & I(t, a^{\nu}, {}^{\text{RC}}D_{t_2}^{\alpha} a^{\nu}) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^r I_i^1(t, a^{\nu}, {}^{\text{RC}}D_{t_2}^{\alpha} a^{\nu}) \cdot I_i^2(t, a^{\nu}, {}^{\text{RC}}D_{t_2}^{\alpha} a^{\nu}), \end{aligned} \quad (55)$$

其中  $r$  是任意整数, 对于每一组函数  $I_i^1$  和  $I_i^2$  ( $i=1, 2, \dots, r$ ), 满足

$${}^{\text{RC}}D_t^{\alpha} (I_i^1(t, a^{\nu}, {}^{\text{RC}}D_{t_2}^{\alpha} a^{\nu}), I_i^2(t, a^{\nu}, {}^{\text{RC}}D_{t_2}^{\alpha} a^{\nu})) = 0 \quad (56)$$

或

$${}^{\text{RC}}D_t^{\alpha} (I_i^2(t, a^{\nu}, {}^{\text{RC}}D_{t_2}^{\alpha} a^{\nu}), I_i^1(t, a^{\nu}, {}^{\text{RC}}D_{t_2}^{\alpha} a^{\nu})) = 0, \quad (57)$$

其中, 算子  ${}^{\text{RC}}D_t^{\alpha}(f, g)$  定义<sup>[25]</sup>为

$${}^{\text{RC}}D_t^{\alpha}(f, g) = g^{\text{R}} D_{t_2}^{\alpha} f + f^{\text{R}} D_{t_1}^{\alpha} g. \quad (58)$$

当  $\alpha=1$  时, 式(58)给出

$${}^{\text{RC}}D_t^1(f, g) = g^{\text{R}} D_{t_2}^1 f + f^{\text{R}} D_{t_1}^1 g = \dot{f}g + f\dot{g} = \frac{d}{dt}(fg), \quad (59)$$

此时,  ${}^{\text{RC}}D_t^1(f, g) = {}^{\text{RC}}D_t^1(g, f)$ , 但是一般情况下,  ${}^{\text{RC}}D_t^{\alpha}(f, g) \neq {}^{\text{RC}}D_t^{\alpha}(g, f)$ 。

**定理 5** 对于 Riesz-Caputo 导数下的分数阶 Birkhoff 系统(49), 如果时间不变的无限小变换(19)相应于定义 4 意义下的 Noether 对称性, 则

$$I(t, a^{\nu}, {}^{\text{RC}}D_{t_2}^{\alpha} a^{\nu}) = \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} R_{\mu}(t, a^{\nu}) \xi_{\mu}(t, a^{\nu}) \quad (60)$$

是系统的分数阶守恒量。

**证明** 由分数阶 Birkhoff 方程(49)可得

$$\frac{\partial B}{\partial a^{\mu}} = \sum_{\nu=1}^{2n} \left( \frac{\partial R_{\nu}}{\partial a^{\mu}} {}^{\text{RC}}D_{t_2}^{\alpha} a^{\nu} \right) - {}^{\text{R}}D_{t_1}^{\alpha} R_{\mu}, \quad (61)$$

由于时间不变的无限小变换(19)相应于定义 4 意义下的 Noether 对称性, 故将式(61)代入式(52), 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} \left( \sum_{\nu=1}^{2n} \frac{\partial R_{\mu}}{\partial a^{\nu}} \xi_{\nu} \right)^{\text{RC}} D_{t_2}^{\alpha} a^{\mu} + \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} R_{\mu} {}^{\text{RC}}D_{t_1}^{\alpha} \xi_{\mu} - \\ & \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} \sum_{\nu=1}^{2n} \left( \frac{\partial R_{\nu}}{\partial a^{\mu}} {}^{\text{RC}}D_{t_2}^{\alpha} a^{\nu} \right) \xi_{\mu} + \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} \xi_{\mu} {}^{\text{R}}D_{t_1}^{\alpha} R_{\mu} = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (62)$$

化简得

$$\sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} R_{\mu}^{\text{RC}} D_{t_2}^{\alpha} \xi_{\mu} + \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} \xi_{\mu}^{\text{R}} D_{t_2}^{\alpha} R_{\mu} = 0, \quad (63)$$

即

$$\sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} \{^{\text{RC}} D_t^{\alpha} (R_{\mu}, \xi_{\mu})\} = 0. \quad (64)$$

由定义 5 可知, 式(60)是所论分数阶 Birkhoff 系统(49)的分数阶守恒量。

下面, 定义 Riesz-Caputo 导数下的分数阶 Birkhoff 方程(49)在时间变化的无限小变换(34)下的 Noether 对称性, 并给出相应的分数阶守恒量。

**定义 6** 如果分数阶 Pfaff 作用量(45)在无限小变换(34)作用下, 对于任意子区间  $[T_1, T_2] \subseteq (t_1, t_2)$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \left\{ \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} R_{\mu}(t, a^{\nu})^{\text{RC}} D_{t_2}^{\alpha} a^{\mu} - B(t, a^{\nu}) \right\} dt \\ &= \int_{\bar{T}_1}^{\bar{T}_2} \left\{ \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} R_{\mu}(\bar{t}, \bar{a}^{\nu})^{\text{RC}} D_{\bar{t}_2}^{\alpha} \bar{a}^{\mu} - B(\bar{t}, \bar{a}^{\nu}) \right\} d\bar{t} \end{aligned} \quad (65)$$

成立, 则称这种不变性为 Riesz-Caputo 导数下的分数阶 Birkhoff 系统(49)在时间变化的无限小变换(34)下的 Noether 对称性。

**定理 6** 对于 Riesz-Caputo 导数下的分数阶 Birkhoff 系统(49), 如果时间变化的无限小变换(34)相应于定义 6 意义下的 Noether 对称性, 则

$$\begin{aligned} & I(t, a^{\nu}, {}^{\text{RC}} D_{t_2}^{\alpha} a^{\nu}) \\ &= \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} R_{\mu} \xi_{\mu} + \left[ (1-\alpha) \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} R_{\mu}^{\text{RC}} D_{t_2}^{\alpha} a^{\mu} - B \right] \zeta \end{aligned} \quad (66)$$

是系统的分数阶守恒量。

**证明** 取关于时间  $t$  ( $t$  是独立变量)的李普希兹变换

$$t \in [t_1, t_2] \mapsto \sigma f(\lambda) \in [\sigma_1, \sigma_2], \quad (67)$$

当  $\lambda = 0$  时, 满足

$$t'_{\sigma} = \frac{dt(\sigma)}{d\sigma} = f(\lambda) = 1.$$

在变换(67)作用下, 分数阶 Pfaff 作用量(45)成为

$$\begin{aligned} & \bar{A}(t(\cdot), a^{\mu}(\cdot)) \\ &= \int_{\sigma_1}^{\sigma_2} \left\{ \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} R_{\mu}(t(\sigma), a^{\nu}(t(\sigma)))^{\text{RC}} D_{\sigma_2}^{\alpha} a^{\mu}(t(\sigma)) - \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. B(t(\sigma), a^{\nu}(t(\sigma))) \right\} t'_{\sigma} d\sigma, \quad (68)$$

其中,  $t(\sigma_1) = t_1, t(\sigma_2) = t_2$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} & {}^{\text{RC}} D_{\sigma_1}^{\alpha} a^{\mu}(t(\sigma)) \\ &= \frac{1}{2\Gamma(m-\alpha)}. \\ & \int_{\frac{t_1}{f(\lambda)}}^{\frac{t_2}{f(\lambda)}} \left| \sigma f(\lambda) - \tau \right|^{m-\alpha-1} \frac{d^m}{d\tau^m} [a^{\mu}(\tau f^{-1}(\lambda))] d\tau \\ &= \frac{(t'_{\sigma})^{-\alpha}}{2\Gamma(m-\alpha)} \int_{\frac{t_1}{(t'_{\sigma})^2}}^{\frac{t_2}{(t'_{\sigma})^2}} \left| \sigma - s \right|^{m-\alpha-1} \frac{d^m}{ds^m} [a^{\mu}(s)] ds \\ &= (t'_{\sigma})^{-\alpha} {}^{\text{RC}} D_{t_2/(t'_{\sigma})^2}^{\alpha} a^{\mu}(\sigma). \end{aligned} \quad (69)$$

将式(69)代入式(68), 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \bar{A}(t(\cdot), a^{\mu}(\cdot)) \\ &= \int_{\sigma_1}^{\sigma_2} \left\{ \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} R_{\mu}(t(\sigma), a^{\nu}(t(\sigma))) (t'_{\sigma})^{-\alpha} \right. \\ & \quad \left. {}^{\text{RC}} D_{t_2/(t'_{\sigma})^2}^{\alpha} a^{\mu}(\sigma) - B(t(\sigma), a^{\nu}(t(\sigma))) \right\} t'_{\sigma} d\sigma \\ &= \int_{\sigma_1}^{\sigma_2} \bar{B}_f(t(\sigma), a^{\nu}(t(\sigma)), t'_{\sigma}, {}^{\text{RC}} D_{t_2/(t'_{\sigma})^2}^{\alpha} a^{\nu}(\sigma)) d\sigma \\ &= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} R_{\mu}(t, a^{\nu})^{\text{RC}} D_{t_2}^{\alpha} a^{\mu} - B(t, a^{\nu}) \right\} dt \\ &= A(a^{\mu}(\cdot)). \end{aligned} \quad (70)$$

如果分数阶 Pfaff 作用量(45)在定义 6 意义下是不变的, 那么分数阶 Pfaff 作用量(68)在定义 4 意义下不变。由定理 5 可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} & I_f(t(\sigma), a^{\nu}(t(\sigma)), t'_{\sigma}, {}^{\text{RC}} D_{t_2/(t'_{\sigma})^2}^{\alpha} a^{\nu}(\sigma)) \\ &= \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} \frac{\partial \bar{B}_f}{\partial {}^{\text{RC}} D_{t_2/(t'_{\sigma})^2}^{\alpha} a^{\nu}(\sigma)} \xi_{\mu} + \frac{\partial \bar{B}_f}{\partial t'_{\sigma}} \zeta, \end{aligned} \quad (71)$$

式(71)是系统(49)的分数阶守恒量。当  $\lambda = 0$  时, 有

$${}^{\text{RC}} D_{t_1/(t'_{\sigma})^2}^{\alpha} a^{\mu}(\sigma) = {}^{\text{RC}} D_{t_1}^{\alpha} a^{\mu}(t), \quad (72)$$

因此, 可以得到

$$\frac{\partial \bar{B}_f}{\partial {}^{\text{RC}} D_{t_1/(t'_{\sigma})^2}^{\alpha} a^{\nu}(\sigma)} = R_{\mu}(t, a^{\nu}(t)) \quad (73)$$



以及

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial \bar{B}_f}{\partial t'_\sigma} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial t'_\sigma} \left[ \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} R_\mu(t(\sigma), a^\nu(t(\sigma))) \frac{(t'_\sigma)^{-\alpha}}{2\Gamma(m-\alpha)} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \int_{\frac{t_1}{(t'_\sigma)^2}}^{\frac{t_2}{(t'_\sigma)^2}} |\sigma-s|^{m-\alpha-1} \frac{d^m}{ds^m} a^\mu(s) ds \right] t'_\sigma + \\
 &\quad \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} R_\mu(t(\sigma), a^\nu(t(\sigma))) (t'_\sigma)^{-\alpha} \cdot \\
 &\quad {}_{t_1/(t'_\sigma)^2}^{\text{RC}} D_{t_2/(t'_\sigma)^2}^\alpha a^\mu(\sigma) - B(t(\sigma), a^\nu(t(\sigma))) \\
 &= \left[ - \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} R_\mu(t(\sigma), a^\nu(t(\sigma))) \frac{\alpha(t'_\sigma)^{-\alpha-1}}{2\Gamma(m-\alpha)} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \int_{\frac{t_1}{(t'_\sigma)^2}}^{\frac{t_2}{(t'_\sigma)^2}} |\sigma-s|^{m-\alpha-1} \frac{d^m}{ds^m} a^\mu(s) ds \right] t'_\sigma + \\
 &\quad \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} R_\mu(t, a^\nu(t)) {}_{t_1}^{\text{RC}} D_{t_2}^\alpha a^\mu(t) - B(t, a^\nu(t)) \\
 &= -\alpha \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} R_\mu {}_{t_1}^{\text{RC}} D_{t_2}^\alpha a^\mu + \sum_{\mu=1}^{2n} R_\mu {}_{t_1}^{\text{RC}} D_{t_2}^\alpha a^\mu - B. \quad (74)
 \end{aligned}$$

将式(74)和(73)代入式(71), 得到守恒量式(66)。

## 4 算例

**例 1** 已知四阶分数阶 Birkhoff 系统在 Riesz-Riemann-Liouville 导数下的 Pfaff 作用量为

$$\begin{aligned}
 S(a^\mu(\cdot)) &= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ a^2 {}_{t_1}^{\text{R}} D_{t_2}^\alpha a^1 + a^4 {}_{t_1}^{\text{R}} D_{t_2}^\alpha a^3 - \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \frac{1}{2} ((a^4)^2 - 2a^2 a^3) \right\} dt, \quad (75)
 \end{aligned}$$

试研究该系统的分数阶 Noether 对称性与分数阶守恒量。

从作用量(75)可知, 系统的 Birkhoff 函数和 Birkhoff 函数组为

$$\begin{cases} B = \frac{1}{2} ((a^4)^2 - 2a^2 a^3), \\ R_1 = a^2, \\ R_2 = 0, \\ R_3 = a^4, \\ R_4 = 0, \end{cases} \quad (76)$$

取无限小变换(34)的生成元为

$$\begin{cases} \zeta = \frac{2}{3} t, \\ \xi_1 = a^1, \\ \xi_2 = -a^2, \\ \xi_3 = \frac{1}{3} a^3, \\ \xi_4 = -\frac{1}{3} a^4, \end{cases} \quad (77)$$

由定义 3, 生成元(77)对应于系统的 Noether 对称性。根据定理 3, 得到

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= a^1 a^2 + \frac{1}{3} a^3 a^4 + \frac{2}{3} t \left[ (1-\alpha) a^2 {}_{t_1}^{\text{R}} D_{t_2}^\alpha a^1 + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. (1-\alpha) a^4 {}_{t_1}^{\text{R}} D_{t_2}^\alpha a^3 - \frac{1}{2} ((a^4)^2 - 2a^2 a^3) \right], \quad (78)
 \end{aligned}$$

式(78)是该系统的一个分数阶守恒量。

**例 2** 已知四阶分数阶 Birkhoff 系统在 Riesz-Caputo 导数下的分数阶 Pfaff 作用量为

$$\begin{aligned}
 A(a^\mu(\cdot)) &= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ a^3 {}_{t_1}^{\text{RC}} D_{t_2}^\alpha a^1 + a^4 {}_{t_1}^{\text{RC}} D_{t_2}^\alpha a^2 - \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \frac{1}{2} [(a^3)^2 + (a^4)^2] \right\} dt, \quad (79)
 \end{aligned}$$

试研究该系统的分数阶 Noether 对称性与分数阶守恒量。

如取生成元为

$$\begin{cases} \zeta = 0, \\ \xi_1 = 1, \\ \xi_2 = 0, \\ \xi_3 = 0, \\ \xi_4 = 0, \end{cases} \quad (80)$$

由定义 4, 生成元(80)相应于分数阶 Birkhoff 系统(79)的 Noether 对称性。因此, 由定理 5 得到

$$I = a^3, \quad (81)$$

式(81)是该分数阶 Birkhoff 系统的一个守恒量。

## 5 结论

Birkhoff 力学是 Hamilton 力学的推广, 对 Birk-

hoff 力学的研究是近代分析力学的一个重要发展方向。由于应用分数阶模型可以更准确地描述复杂系统的动力学行为, 因此对分数阶 Birkhoff 系统动力学的研究具有重要意义。本文提出并研究了分数阶 Birkhoff 系统在 Riesz-Riemann-Liouville 分数阶导数和 Riesz-Caputo 分数阶导数下的 Noether 对称性与守恒量问题, 建立了分数阶 Noether 定理。定理的证明分成两步: 首先在时间不变的无限小变换下给出证明; 然后利用时间重新参数化技术, 得到一般情况下的分数阶 Noether 定理。分数阶 Noether 定理揭示了分数阶 Noether 对称性与分数阶守恒量之间的内在联系。由于求解 Riemann-Liouville 导数下的分数阶微分方程与求解 Caputo 导数下的分数阶微分方程所伴随的初始条件的形式不同, 后者仅涉及整数阶导数的初始条件, 因此, Riesz-Caputo 导数下的结果更易于应用。当然, 两者都以经典 Birkhoff 系统的 Noether 定理作为其特例。因此, 本文研究的方法和结果具有普遍意义。

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