

利用单参数 Lie 群组的一种可解性 求自治系统首次积分的方法*

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摘要 讨论了自治系统接受的单参数 Lie 群组具有一种可解性的情况下求系统的一个首次积分的具体方法. 对于 n 阶自治系统, 给出相应参数的一组确定取值, 求得系统首次积分; 对于三阶自治系统, 当系统接受的单参数 Lie 群组可解时, 验证求得首次积分的条件一定成立.

关键词 自治系统; 单参数 Lie 群组; 可解性; 首次积分

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1 引言

微分方程系统在数学、物理中占有重要的地位, 在化学、工程学、经济学和人口统计等领域也得到了广泛的应用. 19 世纪中叶, S.Lie 将群论思想应用到微分方程可积性的研究中, 创造了 Lie 群理论, 具有高度的算法化, 适用于符号计算, 因此成为研究微分方程的重要工具之一^[1-3]. [4,5] 研究了高阶自治系统接受的单参数 Lie 群生成元所张成的空间结构, 揭示了利用系统所接受的若干个单参数 Lie 群的生成元寻找系统首次积分的可能性与灵活性. [6] 对于接受两个单参数 Lie 群的三阶自治系统, 给出了一种计算首次积分的方法. [7] 讨论了如何利用自治系统接受的单参数 Lie 群的生成元求首次积分的问题, 并找到陀螺系统接受的一个单参数 Lie 群, 对一般条件下的 Kovalevskaya 陀螺系统求出关键的第四个首次积分. 在一般情况下, 对于接受 $n-1$ 个单参数 Lie 群的 n 阶自治系统和接受两个单参数 Lie 群的三阶自治系统, [8, 9] 分别给出求得首次积分的充要条件. [10,11] 利用自治系统接受的单参数 Lie 群生成元求得系统的积分因子, 将自治系统接受的单参数 Lie 群及其积分因子联系起来.

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本文继续考虑利用单参数 Lie 群求自治系统首次积分的问题. 讨论了自治系统接受的单参数 Lie 群组可解的情况下, 求系统的一个首次积分的方法, 对于 [8, 定理 1] 中的常数 b_i ($i = 2, 3, \dots, n$) 给出一组取值. 特别地, 证明了当三阶自治系统接受的单参数 Lie 群组可解时, [8, 定理 3.1] 中求首次积分的方法一定成立, 并给出了三阶自治系统接受的单参数 Lie 群组与首次积分的一个关系式.

2 主要方法

2.1 利用 n 阶自治系统接受的单参数 Lie 群组的可解性求首次积分

考虑 n 阶自治系统

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx_1}{dt} = V_{11}(x_1, \dots, x_n), \\ \frac{dx_2}{dt} = V_{12}(x_1, \dots, x_n), \\ \vdots \\ \frac{dx_n}{dt} = V_{1n}(x_1, \dots, x_n). \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

对应的微分算子记为 $V_1 = V_{11} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + V_{12} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + \dots + V_{1n} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n}$ 且对于系统的任一首次积分 $\Omega(x_1, \dots, x_n)$, 都有 $V_1 \Omega = 0$. 设

$$V_i = V_{i1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + V_{i2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + \dots + V_{in} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n}, \quad i = 2, 3, \dots, n$$

为系统 (1) 接受的 $n-1$ 个相互独立的单参数 Lie 群的生成元, 其中 V_{ik} ($i = 2, 3, \dots, n$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 均为 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 的函数. 由 [5] 可知, (V_2, V_3, \dots, V_n) 生成 $n-1$ 维加法群, 该群也是由系统的首次积分生成的环上的模.

如果一组相互独立的单参数 Lie 群 G_r ($r = 1, 2, \dots, s$) 的生成元 V_r ($r = 1, 2, \dots, s$) 满足

$$[V_i, V_j] = \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} c_{i,j}^k V_k, \quad i, j, k = 1, 2, \dots, s, \quad i < j,$$

我们这里称单参数 Lie 群组 G_r ($r = 1, 2, \dots, s$) 具有一种可解性, 也称这组独立的单参数 Lie 群可解.

定理 1 如果系统 (1) 接受 $n-1$ 个独立的单参数 Lie 群, 其生成元分别为 V_i ($i = 2, 3, \dots, n$), 构造方程组

$$\begin{pmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \\ \vdots \\ V_n \end{pmatrix} \Omega = \begin{pmatrix} V_{11} & \cdots & V_{1n} \\ V_{21} & \cdots & V_{2n} \\ \vdots & & \\ V_{n1} & \cdots & V_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \\ \vdots \\ f_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad (2)$$

其中 Ω 是系统 (1) 的任一首次积分, b_k ($k = 2, 3, \dots, n$) 为待定常数或系统 (1) 的首次积分, $f_i = \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial x_i}$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$). 若系统 (1) 接受的 $n-1$ 个独立的单参数 Lie 群组可解, 令 $b_j = 0$ ($j = 2, \dots, n-1$), $b_n = 1$, 可得系统的一个首次积分 $\int f_1 dx_1 + f_2 dx_2 + \dots + f_n dx_n$.

证 记

$$V_{i,j,k,l} = \begin{vmatrix} V_{ik} & V_{il} \\ V_{jk} & V_{jl} \end{vmatrix}$$

为行列式

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} V_{11} & V_{12} & \cdots & V_{1n} \\ V_{21} & V_{22} & \cdots & V_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ V_{n1} & V_{n2} & \cdots & V_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

的 i, j 两行的 2 阶子式, 其相应的代数余子式记为 $A_{i,j,k,l}$, 则

$$D = \sum_{1 \leq k < l \leq n} V_{i,j,k,l} A_{i,j,k,l} \neq 0.$$

对于系统 (1) 的任一首次积分 Ω , 由 [8] 有

$$V\alpha = \beta, \quad (3)$$

其中

$$V = \begin{pmatrix} V_{1,2,1,2} & V_{1,2,1,3} & \cdots & V_{1,2,n-1,n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ V_{1,n,1,2} & V_{1,n,1,3} & \cdots & V_{1,n,n-1,n} \\ V_{2,3,1,2} & V_{2,3,1,3} & \cdots & V_{2,3,n-1,n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ V_{n-1,n,1,2} & V_{n-1,n,1,3} & \cdots & V_{n-1,n,n-1,n} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 \Omega}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} - \frac{\partial^2 \Omega}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial^2 \Omega}{\partial x_1 \partial x_3} - \frac{\partial^2 \Omega}{\partial x_3 \partial x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial^2 \Omega}{\partial x_{n-1} \partial x_n} - \frac{\partial^2 \Omega}{\partial x_n \partial x_{n-1}} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ -\left(\sum_{k=2}^n C_{2,3}^k b_k\right) \\ \vdots \\ -\left(\sum_{k=2}^n C_{n-1,n}^k b_k\right) \end{pmatrix}.$$

记 V^* 为 V 的伴随矩阵, 则 $V \times V^* = DI$, 其中 I 为 $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ 阶单位矩阵, 由于 $D \neq 0$, 故 V 是非奇异矩阵. 考虑方程组 $\beta = 0$, 即

$$\sum_{k=2}^n C_{i,j}^k b_k = 0, \quad i < j, \quad i, j = 2, 3, \cdots, n,$$

即 b_i ($i = 2, 3, \dots, n$) 满足齐次线性方程组

$$\begin{pmatrix} C_{2,3}^2 & C_{2,3}^3 & C_{2,3}^4 & \cdots & C_{2,3}^{n-1} & C_{2,3}^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ C_{2,n}^2 & C_{2,n}^3 & C_{2,n}^4 & \cdots & C_{2,n}^{n-1} & C_{2,n}^n \\ C_{3,4}^2 & C_{3,4}^3 & C_{3,4}^4 & \cdots & C_{3,4}^{n-1} & C_{3,4}^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ C_{3,n}^2 & C_{3,n}^3 & C_{3,n}^4 & \cdots & C_{3,n}^{n-1} & C_{3,n}^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ C_{n-2,n-1}^2 & C_{n-2,n-1}^3 & C_{n-2,n-1}^4 & \cdots & C_{n-2,n-1}^{n-1} & C_{n-2,n-1}^n \\ C_{n-2,n}^2 & C_{n-2,n}^3 & C_{n-2,n}^4 & \cdots & C_{n-2,n}^{n-1} & C_{n-2,n}^n \\ C_{n-1,n}^2 & C_{n-1,n}^3 & C_{n-1,n}^4 & \cdots & C_{n-1,n}^{n-1} & C_{n-1,n}^n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_2 \\ b_3 \\ b_4 \\ \vdots \\ b_{n-1} \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} = 0.$$

若系统 (1) 接受的 $n-1$ 个独立的单参数 Lie 群组可解, 则

$$[V_i, V_j] = \sum_{k=2}^{j-1} C_{i,j}^k(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) V_k, \quad i < j, \quad i, j = 2, 3, \dots, n,$$

即 $C_{i,j}^p = 0$ ($i < j, p \geq j, i, j = 2, 3, \dots, n$), 上述方程组简化为

$$\begin{pmatrix} C_{2,3}^2 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ C_{2,n}^2 & C_{2,n}^3 & C_{2,n}^4 & \cdots & C_{2,n}^{n-1} & 0 \\ C_{3,4}^2 & C_{3,4}^3 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ C_{3,n}^2 & C_{3,n}^3 & C_{3,n}^4 & \cdots & C_{3,n}^{n-1} & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ C_{n-2,n-1}^2 & C_{n-2,n-1}^3 & C_{n-2,n-1}^4 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ C_{n-2,n}^2 & C_{n-2,n}^3 & C_{n-2,n}^4 & \cdots & C_{n-2,n}^{n-1} & 0 \\ C_{n-1,n}^2 & C_{n-1,n}^3 & C_{n-1,n}^4 & \cdots & C_{n-1,n}^{n-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_2 \\ b_3 \\ b_4 \\ \vdots \\ b_{n-1} \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} = 0,$$

显然上述方程组至少有一个非零解 $(b_2 \ b_3 \ \cdots \ b_n)^T = (0 \ 0 \ \cdots \ 1)$, 则当 $b = (b_2 \ b_3 \ \cdots \ b_n)^T$ 取此非零解时, 就有 $\beta = 0$, 从而 $\alpha = 0$. 由

$$f_i = \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial x_i}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

有

$$\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial f_j}{\partial x_i}, \quad i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

可得系统的一个首次积分 $\int f_1 dx_1 + f_2 dx_2 + \cdots + f_n dx_n$.

例 1 考虑四阶自治系统

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = y^2 + z^2, \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = -xy - iz\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}, \\ \frac{dz}{dt} = -xz + iy\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}, \\ \frac{du}{dt} = 0, \end{cases}$$

对应的微分算子为

$$V_1 = (y^2 + z^2) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + [-xy - iz\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}] \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + [-xz + iy\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}] \frac{\partial}{\partial z},$$

系统接受的三个独立的单参数 Lie 群组生成元分别为

$$V_2 = z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial}{\partial z}, \quad V_3 = x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}, \quad V_4 = \frac{\partial}{\partial u},$$

由 Lie 括号的定义经计算得

$$[V_2, V_3] = [V_2, V_4] = [V_3, V_4] = 0,$$

可知系统接受的单参数 Lie 群组可解. 由定理 1, 构造方程组

$$\begin{pmatrix} y^2 + z^2 & -xy - iz\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} & -xz + iy\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} & 0 \\ 0 & z & -y & 0 \\ x & y & z & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \\ f_3 \\ f_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

解得方程组的一个非零解为 $(f_1 \ f_2 \ f_3 \ f_4)^T = (0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1)^T$, 由此求得系统的一个首次积分 $\Omega = \int du = u$.

2.2 利用三阶自治系统接受的单参数 Lie 群的可解性求首次积分

考虑三阶自治微分方程系统

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = P(x, y, z), \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = Q(x, y, z), \\ \frac{dz}{dt} = R(x, y, z), \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

对应的微分算子为 $X = P \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + Q \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + R \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$. 系统 (4) 接受的两个独立的单参数 Lie 群的生成元分别为

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 &= \xi_1(x, y, z) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \eta_1(x, y, z) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \zeta_1(x, y, z) \frac{\partial}{\partial z}, \\ V_2 &= \xi_2(x, y, z) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \eta_2(x, y, z) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \zeta_2(x, y, z) \frac{\partial}{\partial z}, \end{aligned}$$

满足

$$[V_1, V_2] = \sum_{i=1}^2 c_i(x, y, z) V_i + c_0(x, y, z) X,$$

其中 $c_i(x, y, z)$ ($i = 1, 2$) 为系统 (4) 的首次积分或常数. 设

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} P & Q & R \\ \xi_1 & \eta_1 & \zeta_1 \\ \xi_2 & \eta_2 & \zeta_2 \end{vmatrix}.$$

定理 2 如果系统 (4) 接受的两个独立的单参数 Lie 群生成元分别为 V_1, V_2 , 则

$$\begin{aligned} c_1(x, y, z) &= - \left[B_2(x, y, z) - \frac{1}{\mu} V_1(\mu) - \left(\frac{\partial \xi_2}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \eta_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \zeta_2}{\partial z} \right) \right], \\ c_2(x, y, z) &= B_1(x, y, z) - \frac{1}{\mu} V_2(\mu) - \left(\frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \eta_1}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \zeta_1}{\partial z} \right), \end{aligned}$$

其中 $B_i(x, y, z)$ 满足 $[X, V_i] = B_i X$ ($i = 1, 2$), $\mu = \frac{1}{D}$.

证 由 [10], $\mu = \frac{1}{D}$ 是系统 (4) 的积分因子, 从而满足

$$\frac{\partial(\mu P)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(\mu Q)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(\mu R)}{\partial z} = 0,$$

即

$$\mu \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) + P \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} + Q \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} + R \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial z} = 0.$$

由 Cramer 法则, 解 (2) 得

$$f_1 = \mu \begin{vmatrix} 0 & Q & R \\ b_1 & \eta_1 & \zeta_1 \\ b_2 & \eta_2 & \zeta_2 \end{vmatrix}, \quad f_2 = \mu \begin{vmatrix} P & 0 & R \\ \xi_1 & b_1 & \zeta_1 \\ \xi_2 & b_2 & \zeta_2 \end{vmatrix}.$$

记 $\Delta = \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta &= \left[\left(-b_1 \begin{vmatrix} Q & R \\ \eta_2 & \zeta_2 \end{vmatrix} + b_2 \begin{vmatrix} Q & R \\ \eta_1 & \zeta_1 \end{vmatrix} \right) \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} + \mu \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(-b_1 \begin{vmatrix} Q & R \\ \eta_2 & \zeta_2 \end{vmatrix} + b_2 \begin{vmatrix} Q & R \\ \eta_1 & \zeta_1 \end{vmatrix} \right) \right] \\ &\quad - \left[\left(b_1 \begin{vmatrix} P & R \\ \xi_2 & \zeta_2 \end{vmatrix} - b_2 \begin{vmatrix} P & R \\ \xi_1 & \zeta_1 \end{vmatrix} \right) \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} + \mu \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(b_1 \begin{vmatrix} P & R \\ \xi_2 & \zeta_2 \end{vmatrix} - b_2 \begin{vmatrix} P & R \\ \xi_1 & \zeta_1 \end{vmatrix} \right) \right] \\ &= -b_1 \left[\mu \left(P \frac{\partial \zeta_2}{\partial x} + Q \frac{\partial \zeta_2}{\partial y} + R \frac{\partial \zeta_2}{\partial z} - \xi_2 \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} - \eta_2 \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \zeta_2 \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -R\left(\xi_2\frac{\partial\mu}{\partial x} + \eta_2\frac{\partial\mu}{\partial y} + \zeta_2\frac{\partial\mu}{\partial z} + \mu\frac{\partial\xi_2}{\partial x} + \mu\frac{\partial\eta_2}{\partial y} + \mu\frac{\partial\zeta_2}{\partial z}\right) \\
& + b_2\left[\mu\left(P\frac{\partial\zeta_1}{\partial x} + Q\frac{\partial\zeta_1}{\partial y} + R\frac{\partial\zeta_1}{\partial z} - \xi_1\frac{\partial R}{\partial x} - \eta_1\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \zeta_1\frac{\partial R}{\partial z}\right)\right. \\
& \left. - R\left(\xi_1\frac{\partial\mu}{\partial x} + \eta_1\frac{\partial\mu}{\partial y} + \zeta_1\frac{\partial\mu}{\partial z} + \mu\frac{\partial\xi_1}{\partial x} + \mu\frac{\partial\eta_1}{\partial y} + \mu\frac{\partial\zeta_1}{\partial z}\right)\right].
\end{aligned}$$

由

$$[X, V_1] = XV_1 - V_1X = B_1(x, y, z)X = B_1(x, y, z)\left[P\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + Q\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + R\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right],$$

可知

$$P\frac{\partial\zeta_1}{\partial x} + Q\frac{\partial\zeta_1}{\partial y} + R\frac{\partial\zeta_1}{\partial z} - \xi_1\frac{\partial R}{\partial x} - \eta_1\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \zeta_1\frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = B_1(x, y, z)R,$$

同理

$$P\frac{\partial\zeta_2}{\partial x} + Q\frac{\partial\zeta_2}{\partial y} + R\frac{\partial\zeta_2}{\partial z} - \xi_2\frac{\partial R}{\partial x} - \eta_2\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \zeta_2\frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = B_2(x, y, z)R,$$

代入 Δ 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta = R\left\{ -b_1\left[\mu B_2(x, y, z) - V_1(\mu) - \mu\left(\frac{\partial\xi_2}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial\eta_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial\zeta_2}{\partial z}\right)\right] \right. \\
\left. + b_2\left[\mu B_1(x, y, z) - V_2(\mu) - \mu\left(\frac{\partial\xi_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial\eta_1}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial\zeta_1}{\partial z}\right)\right] \right\}. \quad (5)
\end{aligned}$$

由 $[V_1, V_2] = \sum_{i=1}^2 c_i(x, y, z)V_i + c_0(x, y, z)X$, $[X, V_1] = B_1(x, y, z)X$, 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
\xi_1\frac{\partial\xi_2}{\partial x} + \eta_1\frac{\partial\xi_2}{\partial y} + \zeta_1\frac{\partial\xi_2}{\partial z} &= \xi_2\frac{\partial\xi_1}{\partial x} + \eta_2\frac{\partial\xi_1}{\partial y} + \zeta_2\frac{\partial\xi_1}{\partial z} + c_0P + c_1\xi_1 + c_2\xi_2, \\
\xi_1\frac{\partial\eta_2}{\partial x} + \eta_1\frac{\partial\eta_2}{\partial y} + \zeta_1\frac{\partial\eta_2}{\partial z} &= \xi_2\frac{\partial\eta_1}{\partial x} + \eta_2\frac{\partial\eta_1}{\partial y} + \zeta_2\frac{\partial\eta_1}{\partial z} + c_0Q + c_1\eta_1 + c_2\eta_2, \\
\xi_1\frac{\partial\zeta_2}{\partial x} + \eta_1\frac{\partial\zeta_2}{\partial y} + \zeta_1\frac{\partial\zeta_2}{\partial z} &= \xi_2\frac{\partial\zeta_1}{\partial x} + \eta_2\frac{\partial\zeta_1}{\partial y} + \zeta_2\frac{\partial\zeta_1}{\partial z} + c_0R + c_1\zeta_1 + c_2\zeta_2, \\
\xi_1\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \eta_1\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} + \zeta_1\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} &= P\frac{\partial\xi_1}{\partial x} + Q\frac{\partial\xi_1}{\partial y} + R\frac{\partial\xi_1}{\partial z} - PB_1, \\
\xi_1\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} + \eta_1\frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \zeta_1\frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} &= P\frac{\partial\eta_1}{\partial x} + Q\frac{\partial\eta_1}{\partial y} + R\frac{\partial\eta_1}{\partial z} - QB_1, \\
\xi_1\frac{\partial R}{\partial x} + \eta_1\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} + \zeta_1\frac{\partial R}{\partial z} &= P\frac{\partial\zeta_1}{\partial x} + Q\frac{\partial\zeta_1}{\partial y} + R\frac{\partial\zeta_1}{\partial z} - RB_1,
\end{aligned}$$

从而

$$V_1(D) = \left(c_2 - B_1 + \frac{\partial\xi_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial\eta_1}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial\zeta_1}{\partial z}\right)D, \quad V_1(\mu) = V_1\left(\frac{1}{D}\right) = -\frac{1}{D^2}V_1(D),$$

同理 $V_2(\mu) = V_2\left(\frac{1}{D}\right) = -\frac{1}{D^2}V_2(D)$, 代入 (5), 整理得 $\Delta = \mu R(c_1b_1 + c_2b_2)$, 与 (5) 比较, 则定理得证.

注 1 一方面, 如果 $c_i(x, y, z)$ ($i = 1, 2$) 是依赖于 x, y, z 的函数, 这样就至少求出了系统的一个首次积分; 另一方面, 定理 2 为确定微分方程系统接受的单参数 Lie 群提供了一定依据.

例 2 考虑三阶自治系统

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = x^2z + xy^2, \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = xy, \\ \frac{dz}{dt} = -y^2(z+3) - xz(z+1), \end{cases}$$

对应的微分算子为

$$X = (x^2z + xy^2) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (xy) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + [-y^2(z+3) - xz(z+1)] \frac{\partial}{\partial z}.$$

系统接受的两个独立的单参数 Lie 群的生成元分别为

$$V_1 = \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{z+1}{xy} \frac{\partial}{\partial z}, \quad V_2 = \frac{x}{y^2 + x(z+1)} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{y^2}{x[y^2 + x(z+1)]} \frac{\partial}{\partial z},$$

易验证

$$\begin{aligned} c_1(x, y, z) &= \frac{1}{y^2 + x(z+1)} = - \left[B_2(x, y, z) - \frac{1}{\mu} V_1(\mu) - \left(\frac{\partial \xi_2}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \eta_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \zeta_2}{\partial z} \right) \right], \\ c_2(x, y, z) &= 0 = B_1(x, y, z) - \frac{1}{\mu} V_2(\mu) - \left(\frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \eta_1}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \zeta_1}{\partial z} \right). \end{aligned}$$

定理 3 如果系统 (4) 接受两个独立的单参数 Lie 群, 系统 (4) 接受的生成元分别为 V_1, V_2 , 则方程组

$$\begin{pmatrix} P & Q & R \\ \xi_1 & \eta_1 & \zeta_1 \\ \xi_2 & \eta_2 & \zeta_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \\ f_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

有满足

$$\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial z}$$

的非零解 $(f_1, f_2, f_3)^T$ 的充要条件为 $c_1(x, y, z)b_1 + c_2(x, y, z)b_2 = 0$.

证 必要性 参见 [9] 中定理 3.1.

充分性 由对称性, 只需证明等式 $\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x}$. 由定理 2 的证明可知 $\Delta = \mu R(c_1 b_1 + c_2 b_2)$, 因此, 当 $c_1 b_1 + c_2 b_2 = 0$ 时, $\Delta = 0$, 则 $\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x}$.

注 2 定理 3 中的结论对于 c_i ($i = 1, 2$) 为函数时也成立, 而 [9] 中定理 3.1, 只对 c_i ($i = 1, 2$) 均为常数时成立, 故 [9] 中定理 3.1 为本文定理 3 的一种特殊情况.

定理 4 如果系统 (4) 接受的单参数 Lie 群组可解, 则方程组

$$\begin{pmatrix} P & Q & R \\ \xi_1 & \eta_1 & \zeta_1 \\ \xi_2 & \eta_2 & \zeta_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \\ f_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

定有满足

$$\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial z}$$

的非零解 $(f_1, f_2, f_3)^T$.

证 如果系统(4)接受单参数 Lie 群可解, 生成元分别为 V_1, V_2 , 则 $c_2 = 0$, 由定理 1, 可取 $b_1 = 0$, 故 $c_1(x, y, z)b_1 + c_2(x, y, z)b_2 = 0$, 根据定理 3, 有

$$\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial z}.$$

注 3 由上述定理结论可知, 只要系统(4)接受单参数 Lie 群可解, 则定理 3 中的求首次积分的条件一定成立, 从而可以用该方法求系统的一个首次积分.

3 结论

由上面讨论不难看出, 若自治系统接受单参数 Lie 群是可解的, 则可为求系统的首次积分带来一定的方便. 对于接受单参数 Lie 群具有可解性的 n 阶自治系统, 我们给出一组 b_i ($i = 2, 3, \dots, n$) 确定的取值, 可以求得系统的一个首次积分. 特别地, 对于三阶自治系统, 当系统接受单参数 Lie 群可解时, [9] 中求首次积分的方法的条件一定成立.

本文中提供的方法仅求出了系统的一个首次积分, 而利用单参数 Lie 群的这一可解性能够求出独立的首次积分的个数这一问题还需要进一步讨论.

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Searching for First Integral of Autonomous System Based on a Kind of Solvability of One-parameter Lie Groups

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Abstract The method for obtaining one first integral of autonomous systems accepting a series of one-parameter Lie groups with the solvability was discussed. For n -th order autonomous systems accepting $n-1$ solvable one-parameter Lie groups, a specific method for obtaining first integrals by valuing the parameters was given. Specially, the method for obtaining first integrals of the third order autonomous systems accepting two solvable one-parameter Lie groups was discussed. Furthermore, the method for obtaining first integrals was proved to be right without any conditions.

Key words autonomous systems; one-parameter Lie groups; solvability; first integral

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