

Noether 恒等式的推广及其应用

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摘 要

从系统的作用量在普遍的定域和非定域变换下的性质出发, 导出了含非定域变换的广义 Noether 恒等式。将其用于高阶微商杨-Mills 场论, 求出了有别于 BRS 荷的新 PBRS 守恒荷和非定域变换下的新守恒荷。

关键词 广义 Noether 恒等式, 非定域变换, 高阶微商杨-Mills 场, 守恒荷。

1 引 言

系统的作用量在无限连续群下的不变性所导致的 Noether 恒等式^[1], 在规范场等众多物理领域有重要应用^[2]。传统的 Noether 恒等式及其推广^[3]均是基于定域变换得到的。在杨-Mills 场论^[4]和规范场论的共形对称性研究中^[5,6], 均讨论了某些非定域变换。因此, 有必要研究系统在一般的非定域变换下的性质。高阶微商场论的研究日益受到人们的关注^[7]。本文讨论高阶微系统在一般非定域变换下的性质, 将 Noether 恒等式推广到该变更性系统。将其用于高阶微商杨-Mills 场论, 求出了有别于 BRS 守恒荷的新的 PBRS 守恒荷和非定域变换下的新守恒荷, 这些守恒荷是不能从 Noether 第一定理导出的。这里实际上给出了一个求系统守恒律的新方法。

2 Noether 恒等式的推广

设一动力学系统由场量 $\phi^\alpha(x)$ ($\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 来描述, 其作用量为

$$I = \int_D d^4x \mathcal{L}(x, \phi^\alpha(x), \phi_{,\mu}^\alpha(x), \dots, \phi_{,\mu(m)}^\alpha(x), \dots) \quad (1)$$

其中场的拉氏量密度 \mathcal{L} 含场量的高阶微商,

$$\phi_{,\mu}^\alpha = \partial_\mu \phi^\alpha, \quad \phi_{,\mu(m)}^\alpha = \partial_{\mu(m)} \phi^\alpha = \underbrace{\partial_\mu \partial_\nu \dots \partial_\lambda}_m \phi^\alpha, \quad (2)$$

$\partial_\mu = \partial/\partial x^\mu$, $x^\mu = (t, \vec{x})$ 。平坦时空度规为 $\eta_{\mu\nu} = (+---)$ 。 \mathcal{L} 中含 ϕ^α 的最高阶微商记为 N 。文中假设所有函数及其所需的各阶微商均是足够光滑的。

1) CCAST (Word Laboratory).

考虑作用量在一般的定域和非定域变换下的性质,其无穷小变换的普遍形式设为

$$\begin{cases} x^{\mu'} = x^{\mu} + \Delta x^{\mu} = x^{\mu} + R_{\sigma}^{\mu} \varepsilon^{\sigma}(x) \\ \phi^{\alpha'}(x') = \phi^{\alpha}(x) + \Delta \phi^{\alpha}(x) = \phi^{\alpha}(x) + A_{\sigma}^{\alpha} \varepsilon^{\sigma}(x) + \int_D d^4 y F(x, y) B_{\sigma}^{\alpha}(y) \varepsilon^{\sigma}(y) \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

其中

$$R_{\sigma}^{\mu} = r_{\sigma}^{\mu(l)} \partial_{\mu(l)}, \quad A_{\sigma}^{\alpha} = a_{\sigma}^{\alpha(m)} \partial_{\mu(m)}, \quad B_{\sigma}^{\alpha} = b_{\sigma}^{\alpha(n)} \partial_{\mu(n)}, \quad (4)$$

$$r_{\sigma}^{\mu(l)} = \overbrace{r_{\sigma}^{\mu\nu\cdots\lambda}}^l, \quad a_{\sigma}^{\alpha(m)} = \overbrace{a_{\sigma}^{\alpha\nu\cdots\lambda}}^m, \quad b_{\sigma}^{\alpha(n)} = \overbrace{b_{\sigma}^{\alpha\nu\cdots\lambda}}^n,$$

$r_{\sigma}^{\mu(l)}$, $a_{\sigma}^{\alpha(m)}$ 和 $b_{\sigma}^{\alpha(n)}$ 均为 x, ϕ^{α} 和 $\phi_{,\mu}^{\alpha}$ 的函数。 $\varepsilon^{\sigma} (\sigma = 1, 2, \dots, s)$ 为时空坐标的任意无穷小函数,它们及其所需的各阶微商在区域 D 的边界上为零。在(3)式变换下,假设作用量(1)的变分为

$$\Delta I = \int_D [\partial_{\mu}(\Lambda_{\sigma}^{\mu} \varepsilon^{\sigma}) + W] d^4 x, \quad (5)$$

其中

$$W = U_{\sigma} \varepsilon^{\sigma}(x) + \int_D d^4 y V_{\sigma}(x, y) \varepsilon^{\sigma}(y), \quad (6)$$

$$\Lambda_{\sigma}^{\mu} = \lambda_{\sigma}^{\mu\nu(i)}(x) \partial_{\nu(i)}, \quad U_{\sigma} = u_{\sigma}^{\mu(j)}(x) \partial_{\mu(j)}, \quad V_{\sigma} = v_{\sigma}^{\mu(k)}(x, y) \partial_{\mu(k)}, \quad (7)$$

$\lambda_{\sigma}^{\mu\nu(i)}$, $u_{\sigma}^{\mu(j)}$ 和 $v_{\sigma}^{\mu(k)}$ 均为 $x, \phi^{\alpha}, \phi_{,\mu}^{\alpha}$ 的函数。对于弱不变系统, $W \stackrel{\circ}{=} 0$ 。 $\stackrel{\circ}{=}$ 代表等式沿系统运动轨线成立^[3]。在(3)式变换下,由(1),(3)和(5)式,我们有^[9]

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_D d^4 x \left\{ \frac{\delta I}{\delta \phi^{\alpha}} \left[(A_{\sigma}^{\alpha} - \phi_{,\mu}^{\alpha} R_{\sigma}^{\mu}) \varepsilon^{\sigma} + \int_D d^4 y F(x, y) B_{\sigma}^{\alpha}(y) \varepsilon^{\sigma}(y) \right] + \partial_{\mu}(j_{\sigma}^{\mu} \varepsilon^{\sigma}(x)) \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \partial_{\mu} \left[\sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \Pi_{\alpha}^{\mu\nu(m)} \partial_{\nu(m)} \int_D d^4 y F(x, y) B_{\sigma}^{\alpha}(y) \varepsilon^{\sigma}(y) \right] \right\} \\ & = \int_D d^4 x \left[U_{\sigma}(x) \varepsilon^{\sigma}(x) + \int_D d^4 y V_{\sigma}(x, y) \varepsilon^{\sigma}(y) \right], \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

其中

$$\frac{\delta I}{\delta \phi^{\alpha}} = (-1)^m \partial_{\mu(m)} \mathcal{L}_{\alpha}^{\mu(m)}, \quad (9)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\alpha}^{\mu(m)} = \frac{1}{m!} \sum_{\substack{\text{指标的} \\ \text{所有排列}}} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \phi_{,\mu}^{\alpha}}, \quad (10)$$

$$\Pi_{\alpha}^{\mu\nu(m)} = \sum_{l=0}^{N-(m+1)} (-1)^l \partial_{\lambda(l)} \mathcal{L}_{\alpha}^{\mu\nu(m)\lambda(l)}, \quad (11)$$

$$j_{\sigma}^{\mu} = \mathcal{L} R_{\sigma}^{\mu} + \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \Pi_{\alpha}^{\mu\nu(m)} \partial_{\nu(m)} (A_{\sigma}^{\alpha} - \phi_{,\rho}^{\alpha} R_{\sigma}^{\rho}) - \Lambda_{\sigma}^{\mu}. \quad (12)$$

利用高斯定理,(8)式中的第四项 $\partial_{\mu}(j_{\sigma}^{\mu} \varepsilon^{\sigma}(x))$ 可化为区域 D 的边界上的积分,根据 $\varepsilon^{\sigma}(x)$ 的边界条件这一项的积分为零。对(8)式中剩下的项作分部积分并由 $\varepsilon^{\sigma}(x)$ 的边界条件,可得在边界上积分的项为零。然后将所得结果关于 $\varepsilon^{\rho}(z)$ 求泛函微商,得到

$$\tilde{A}_{\rho}^{\alpha}(z) \left(\frac{\delta I}{\delta \phi^{\alpha}(z)} \right) - \tilde{R}_{\rho}^{\alpha}(z) \left(\phi_{,\mu}^{\alpha}(z) \frac{\delta I}{\delta \phi^{\alpha}(z)} \right) + \int_D d^4 x \tilde{B}_{\rho}^{\alpha}(z) \left(F(x, z) \frac{\delta I}{\delta \phi^{\alpha}(x)} \right)$$

$$+ \int_D d^4x \tilde{B}_\rho^\alpha(z) \left\{ \partial_\mu \left[\sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \Pi_{\alpha}^{\mu\nu(m)} \partial_{\nu(m)} F(x, z) \right] \right\} = \tilde{U}_\rho(z) + \int_D d^4x \tilde{V}_\rho(x, z),$$

$$(\rho = 1, 2, \dots, s) \quad (13)$$

其中 $\tilde{A}_\rho^\alpha, \tilde{B}_\rho^\alpha, \tilde{K}_\rho^\mu, \tilde{U}_\rho$ 和 \tilde{V}_ρ 分别为 $A_\rho^\alpha, B_\rho^\alpha, U_\rho$ 和 V_ρ 的伴随算符^[9]。这样就得到了推广的 Noether 第二定理: 如果系统的作用量(1)在(3)式变换下的变分适合(5)式, 那么系统必存在 s 个含泛函微商 $\delta I / \delta \psi^\alpha$ 的微分积分恒等关系(13)式。并称(13)式为广义 Noether 恒等式或广义 Bianchi 恒等式。广义 Noether 恒等式的成立与场量 ψ^α 是否适合场方程无关, 它给出了泛函微商 $\delta I / \delta \psi^\alpha$ 之间存在的某些关系式。对于在(3)式变换下的不变性系统 ($W = 0$), 广义 Noether 恒等式为

$$\tilde{A}_\rho^\alpha(z) \left(\frac{\delta I}{\delta \psi^\alpha(z)} \right) - \tilde{K}_\rho^\mu(z) \left(\psi_{,\mu}^\alpha(z) \frac{\delta I}{\delta \psi^\alpha(z)} \right) + \int_D d^4x \tilde{B}_\rho^\alpha(z) (F(x, z) \frac{\delta I}{\delta \psi^\alpha(x)})$$

$$+ \int_D d^4x \tilde{B}_\rho^\alpha(z) \left\{ \partial_\mu \left[\sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \Pi_{\alpha}^{\mu\nu(m)} \partial_{\nu(m)} F(x, z) \right] \right\} = 0 \quad (\rho = 1, 2, \dots, s) \quad (14)$$

3 守恒律

考虑定域变换下的非不变系统。如有质量杨-Mills 场的拉氏量在规范变换下是非不变的; 有质量 Fermi 场和规范场的规范不变拉氏量, 在 Fermi 场的手征变换下是变更的; BRS 不变的非 Abel 规范场的拉氏量, 在规范场的单独变换下也是变更的, 等等, 均属这类情况。为了与规范变换相联系, 讨论变换(3)的一个特殊形式, 即在(3)式中 $\Delta x^\mu = 0$, 而

$$\psi^{\alpha'}(x) = \psi^\alpha(x) + A_\sigma^\alpha \varepsilon^\sigma(x) = \psi^\alpha(x) + (a_\sigma^\alpha + a_\sigma^{\alpha\mu} \partial_\mu) \varepsilon^\sigma(x), \quad (15)$$

其中 a_σ^α 和 $a_\sigma^{\alpha\mu}$ 均为 $x, \psi^\alpha, \psi_{,\mu}^\alpha$ 的函数。假设在(15)式变换下, 系统拉氏量 \mathcal{L} 的变更为 $\delta \mathcal{L} = U_\sigma \varepsilon^\sigma(x)$, 而 $U_\sigma = u_\sigma^{\mu(j)} \partial_{\mu(j)}$, 其中 $u_\sigma^{\mu(j)}$ 均为 $x, \psi^\alpha, \psi_{,\mu}^\alpha$ 的函数。在(15)式变换下, 由作用量(1)的变分, 有基本恒等式

$$\frac{\delta I}{\delta \psi^\alpha} a_\sigma^\alpha \varepsilon^\sigma(x) + \frac{\delta I}{\delta \psi^\alpha} a_\sigma^{\alpha\mu} \partial_\mu \varepsilon^\sigma(x) + \partial_\mu \left[\sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \Pi_{\alpha}^{\mu\nu(m)} \partial_{\nu(m)} A_\sigma^\alpha \varepsilon^\sigma(x) \right] = U_\sigma \varepsilon^\sigma(x). \quad (16)$$

此时广义 Noether 恒等式(13)成为

$$a_\sigma^\alpha \frac{\delta I}{\delta \psi^\alpha} - \partial_\mu \left(a_\sigma^{\alpha\mu} \frac{\delta I}{\delta \psi^\alpha} \right) = \tilde{U}_\sigma(1), \quad (17)$$

其中 \tilde{U}_σ 为 U_σ 的伴随算符, $\tilde{U}_\sigma(1)$ 表示伴随于 1^[9]。用 $\varepsilon^\sigma(x)$ 乘(17)式, 将所得结果与(16)式相减, 当 $u_\sigma^{\mu\nu}$ 关于指标 μ, ν 对称; $u_\sigma^{\mu\nu\lambda}$ 关于 μ, ν 对称和 μ, λ 对称等等时, 可得

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

$$J^\mu = \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \Pi_{\alpha}^{\mu\nu(m)} \partial_{\nu(m)} A_\sigma^\alpha \varepsilon^\sigma(x) + a_\sigma^{\alpha\mu} \frac{\delta I}{\delta \psi^\alpha} \varepsilon^\sigma(x) - u_\sigma^\mu \varepsilon^\sigma(x)$$

$$+ (\partial_\nu u_\sigma^{\mu\nu}) \varepsilon^\sigma(x) - u_\sigma^{\mu\nu} \partial_\nu \varepsilon^\sigma(x) + u_\sigma^{\mu\nu\lambda} \partial_\nu \partial_\lambda \varepsilon^\sigma(x)$$

$$+ (\partial_\nu \partial_\lambda u_\sigma^{\mu\nu\lambda}) \varepsilon^\sigma(x) - (\partial_\nu u_\sigma^{\mu\nu\lambda}) (\partial_\lambda \varepsilon^\sigma(x)) + \dots \quad (18)$$

如果变换(15)式中的 $\varepsilon^\sigma(x) = \varepsilon_0^\sigma \zeta_\rho^\sigma(x)$, 其中 ε_0^σ 为数值参数, $\zeta_\rho^\sigma(x)$ 为 $x, \psi^\alpha, \psi_{\sigma,\mu}^{(m)}$ 的给定函数. 那么沿着系统运动的轨线, $\delta I / \delta \psi^\alpha = 0$, 于是得到(弱)守恒律

$$\partial_\mu \left[\sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \Pi_{\sigma}^{\mu\nu(m)} \partial_{\nu(m)} A_\sigma^\rho \zeta_\rho^\sigma - u_\sigma^\mu \zeta_\rho^\sigma + (\partial_\nu u_\sigma^{\mu\nu}) \zeta_\rho^\sigma - u_\sigma^{\mu\nu} \partial_\nu \zeta_\rho^\sigma + u_\sigma^{\mu\nu} \partial_\nu \partial_\lambda \zeta_\rho^\sigma + (\partial_\nu \partial_\lambda u_\sigma^{\mu\nu\lambda}) \zeta_\rho^\sigma - (\partial_\nu u_\sigma^{\mu\nu\lambda}) \partial_\lambda \zeta_\rho^\sigma + \dots \right] = 0. \quad (\rho = 1, 2, \dots, s) \quad (19)$$

在导出守恒流方程(19)式时,利用了系统的运动方程,故称它为(弱)守恒律. 此种导出守恒律的方法与 Noether 第一定理是完全不同的. 后者是基于系统作用量在有限连续群下的不变性,而这里研究的是定域变换下的非不变系统. 在一定条件下,如上述讨论中 $u_\sigma^{\mu(i)}$ 关于上指标有某些对称性,由广义 Noether 恒等式,亦可导出系统的运动守恒量. 这样就给出了一个求守恒律的新方法.

4 高阶微商杨-Mills 理论中的 PBRs 守恒荷

二阶微商杨-Mills 场的经典拉氏量为^[10]

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{YM}} = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu}^a F^{a\mu\nu} - \kappa D_{b\lambda}^a F^{b\mu\nu} D^{a\lambda} F^{c\mu\nu}, \quad (20)$$

其中

$$F_{\mu\nu}^a = \partial_\mu A_\nu^a - \partial_\nu A_\mu^a + f_{bc}^a A_\mu^b A_\nu^c, \quad (21)$$

$$D_{b\mu}^a = \delta_b^a \partial_\mu + f_{bc}^a A_\mu^c, \quad (22)$$

f_{bc}^a 为非 Abel 规范群的结构常数. \mathcal{L}_{YM} 在下列规范变换

$$\delta A_\mu^a = D_{b\mu}^a \varepsilon^b(x)$$

下是不变的,其中 $\varepsilon^b(x)$ 为时空点的任意函数. 拉氏量 \mathcal{L}_{YM} 具有定域规范不变性,表明系统在相空间中存在固有约束^[11],并且所有约束均是第一类约束. 该场的量子化,必须选取规范条件. 采用 Coulomb 规范,借助约束系统的 Dirac 理论和路径积分量子化,从 Green 函数的生成泛函导出系统的有效拉氏量为^[10]

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{YM}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{gh}} - \frac{1}{2\alpha_0} (\partial^i A_i^a)^2, \quad (23)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{gh}} = -\partial^i \bar{C}^a D_{b\mu}^a C^b,$$

其中 \bar{C}^a 和 C^b 为鬼粒子场, α_0 为参数. 在下列的 BRS 变换

$$\begin{cases} \delta A_\mu^a = D_{b\mu}^a C^b \tau, \\ \delta C^a = \frac{1}{2} f_{bc}^a C^b C^c \tau, \\ \delta \bar{C}^a = -\frac{1}{\alpha_0} \partial^\mu A_\mu^a \tau \end{cases} \quad (24)$$

下,有效拉氏量 \mathcal{L}_{eff} 是不变的. 其中 τ 为 Grassmann 参量. 按 Noether 第一定理,沿着系统运动的轨线,在 Coulomb 规范条件下,有守恒流

$$J^\nu = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}}{\partial A_{\mu,\nu}^a} D_{b\mu}^a C^b + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}}{\partial A_{\mu,\nu\rho}^a} \partial_\rho (D_{b\mu}^a C^b) - \partial_\rho \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}}{\partial A_{\mu,\nu\rho}^a} \right) D_{b\mu}^a C^b$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}}{\partial C^a_\nu} \delta C^a + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}}{\partial \bar{C}^a_\nu} \delta \bar{C}^a \\
& = J_1^\nu - \frac{1}{2} \partial^\nu \bar{C}^a f_{bc}^a C^b C^c + D_b^\nu C^b \partial^\nu A_0^a, \quad (25)
\end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
J_1^\nu = & \frac{1}{\kappa^2} \{ [f_{cd}^a A^{cd} \partial_\rho F^{ab\mu\nu} + f_{ad}^m f_{bc}^m A_\lambda^a A^\lambda b F^{d\mu\nu} - \partial_\rho (\partial^\rho F^{a\mu\nu} + f_{cd}^a A^{cd} F^{d\mu\nu})] D_{b\mu}^a C^b \\
& + (\partial^\rho F^{a\mu\nu} + f_{cd}^a A^{cd} F^{d\mu\nu}) \partial_\rho (D_{b\mu}^a C^b) \} - F^{a\nu\mu} D_{b\mu}^a C^b, \quad (26)
\end{aligned}$$

从而有 BRS 守恒荷

$$Q = \int_V d^3x J^0 = \int_V d^3x \left[J_1^0 - \frac{1}{2} f_{bc}^a \partial^0 \bar{C}^a C^b C^c + D_b^0 C^b \partial^0 A_0^a \right]. \quad (27)$$

考虑 BRS 变换中, 固定鬼场不变, 仅对杨-Mills 场作变换

$$\begin{cases} \delta A_\mu^a = D_{b\mu}^a C^b \tau, \\ \delta C^a = \delta \bar{C}^a = 0. \end{cases} \quad (28)$$

在(28)式变换下, 有效拉氏量(23)式是变更的,

$$\begin{aligned}
\delta \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = & F(\theta) + u_a^\mu \partial_\mu \theta^a + u_a \partial^\mu \partial_\mu \theta^a \\
= & F(\theta) - \frac{1}{\alpha_0} (\partial^i A_i^a) \partial^\mu \partial_\mu \theta^a - \frac{1}{\alpha_0} f_{bc}^a (\partial^i A_i^b) A_j^c \partial^j \theta^a - f_{bc}^a \partial^\mu \bar{C}^c C^b \partial_\mu \theta^a, \quad (29)
\end{aligned}$$

其中 $\theta^a = C^a \tau$, $F(\theta)$ 为不含 θ^a 的微商项。由(19)和(29)式, 沿着系统运动的轨线, 在规范约束 (Coulomb 规范) 下, 得守恒流

$$J_P^\nu = J_1^\nu + f_{bc}^a \partial^\nu \bar{C}^c C^b C^a, \quad (30)$$

并称 J_P^ν 为 PBRs 守恒流。从而有 PBRs 守恒荷

$$Q_P = \int_V d^3x J_P^0 = \int_V d^3x [J_1^0 + f_{bc}^a \partial^0 \bar{C}^c C^b C^a] \quad (31)$$

显然, 这个 PBRs 守恒荷 Q_P 与 BRS 荷 Q 是不同的。

在量子理论中, BRS 荷作为对物理态的挑选。这里找到的另一个新的 PBRs 荷, 作用在物理态上给出其附加条件。PBRs 荷在量子化中的作用有待进一步研究。

5 非定域变换和守恒荷

二阶微商杨-Mills 场的有效拉氏量(23)中的 \mathcal{L}_{YM} 和 \mathcal{L}_{gh} 在下列变换下不变:

$$A_\mu^a(x) = A_\mu^a(x) + D_{\sigma\mu}^a \varepsilon^\sigma(x), \quad (32a)$$

$$C^a(x) = C^a(x) + ig(T_\sigma)_i^a C^b(x) \varepsilon^\sigma(x), \quad (32b)$$

$$\partial^\mu \bar{C}^a(x) = \partial^\mu \bar{C}^a - ig \partial^\mu \bar{C}^b(x) (T_\sigma)_i^b \varepsilon^\sigma(x) \quad (32c)$$

其中 $T_\sigma (\sigma = 1, 2, \dots, N)$ 是规范群生成元的表示矩阵, $\varepsilon^\sigma(x)$ 是无穷小任意函数。(32c) 式又可写为

$$\bar{C}^a(x) = \bar{C}^a(x) - ig \bar{C}^b(x) (T_\sigma)_i^b \varepsilon^\sigma(x) + \frac{ig}{\square} \partial_\mu [\bar{C}^b(x) (T_\sigma)_i^b \partial^\mu \varepsilon^\sigma(x)], \quad (32'c)$$

其中 $\square = \eta^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu \partial_\nu$ 。(32'c) 式可化为^[4]

$$\bar{C}^a(x) = \bar{C}^a(x) - ig\bar{C}^b(x)(T_\sigma)_b^a \varepsilon^\sigma(x) + ig \int d^4y \Delta_0(x, y) \partial_\mu [\bar{C}^b(y)(T_\sigma)_b^a \partial^\mu \varepsilon^\sigma(y)], \quad (32''c)$$

其中

$$\square \Delta_0(x, y) = i\delta^{(4)}(x - y). \quad (33)$$

(32''c) 式为非定域变换. 在 (32a)、(32b) 和 (32''c) 式的变换下, 由广义 Noether 恒等式(13)和有效拉氏量(23)式, 我们得

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{D}_{\rho\mu}^a \left(\frac{\delta I_{\text{eff}}}{\delta A_\mu^a(x)} \right) + ig(T_\rho)_b^a \frac{\delta I_{\text{eff}}}{\delta C^a(x)} C^b(x) - ig\bar{C}^b(x)(T_\rho)_b^a \frac{\delta I_{\text{eff}}}{\delta \bar{C}^a(x)} \\ + \int_D d^4x \tilde{B}_\rho^a(x) \left[\partial_\mu \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}}{\partial \bar{C}_{,\mu}^a} \right) \Delta_0(x, z) \right] = \frac{1}{\alpha_0} \tilde{D}_{\rho i}^a \partial^i (\partial^k A_k^a), \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

其中

$$\tilde{D}_{\rho\mu}^a = -\delta_\rho^a \partial_\mu + f_{\rho c}^a A_\mu^c, \quad (35)$$

$$B_\rho^a(y) = ig \partial_\mu [\bar{C}^b(y)(T_\rho)_b^a \partial^\mu]. \quad (36)$$

在规范约束 (Coulomb 规范) 下, 沿着系统运动的轨线, 由 (34) 式得

$$\partial^{\mu z} \int_D d^4x \bar{C}^b(x)(T_\rho)_b^a \partial_{\mu z} \left[\partial_{vz} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}}{\partial \bar{C}_{,vz}^a} \right) \Delta_0(x, z) \right] = 0, \quad (37)$$

从而有守恒荷

$$Q' = \int_V d^3z \int_D d^4x \bar{C}^b(x)(T_\rho)_b^a \partial_{0z} \left[\partial_{vz} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}}{\partial \bar{C}_{,vz}^a} \right) \Delta_0(x, z) \right] = \text{const}. \quad (38)$$

将(23)式代入(38)式, 守恒荷为

$$Q' = \int_V \int_D d^3z d^4x \bar{C}^b(x)(T_\rho)_b^a (\partial_v D_v^{\sigma\rho} C^\sigma) \partial_{0z} \Delta_0(x, z) = \text{const}. \quad (39)$$

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Generalization of the Noether's Identities and Application

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Abstract

Starting from the transformation property of the action integral of a system under the local and non-local transformation, we derive the generalized Noether's identities connecting with non-local transformation. The applications of the theory to the Yang-Mills field with high-order derivatives are presented. A new conservative PBRS charge is found which differs from BRS conservative charge. The other conservative charge connecting with non-local transformation is also obtained.

Key words generalized Noether's identities, non-local transformation, Yang-Mills field with higher-order derivatives, conservative charge.