

# 变质量可控力学系统的相对论性 变分原理与运动方程\*

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## 摘 要

本文同时考虑经典变质量和相对论变质量情况, 建立了基本形式、Lagrange形式、Nielsen形式和Appell形式的变质量可控力学系统的相对论性D'Alembert原理, 得到了变质量非完整可控力学系统在准坐标下和广义坐标下的相对论性Чаплыгин方程、Nielsen方程和Appell方程, 并讨论了完整系统、常质量系统的相对论性可控力学系统的运动方程。

**关键词** 可控力学系统 相对论 变质量 非完整约束 变分原理 运动方程

## 一、引 言

随着近代科学技术的进步, 可控力学系统动力学的研究越来越受到人们的重视。1964~1985年, В. И. Киргетов<sup>[1,2]</sup>、В. В. Румянцев<sup>[3]</sup>、梅凤翔<sup>[4,5]</sup>相继给出了可控力学系统的运动方程。1986年以来, 刘恩远<sup>[6]</sup>、陈立群<sup>[7]</sup>、乔永芬<sup>[8]</sup>研究了变质量可控力学系统的运动问题, 具有重要的理论和实际意义。但是, 以往的研究均限于经典力学系统。

最近, 文献[9~11]建立了相对论性非完整非可控力学系统的动力学理论。本文同时考虑具有质量分离或并入的经典变质量情况和质量随质点速度而变化的相对论性变质量情况, 建立变质量非完整可控力学系统的相对论性动力学理论。首先, 建立基本形式、Lagrange形式、Nielsen形式和Appell形式的变质量可控力学系统的相对论性D'Alembert原理; 其次, 考虑非完整可控约束的限制, 得到变质量非完整可控力学系统的相对论性Чаплыгин方程、Nielsen方程和Appell方程; 最后, 讨论得到完整系统、常质量系统的相对论性可控力学系统的运动方程。

## 二、变质量可控力学系统的相对论性D'Alembert原理

### 1. 基本形式

研究 $N$ 个质点构成的力学系统, 第 $i$ 个质点受到主动力 $F_i$ , 理想约束反力 $N_i$ , 微质量元

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$dm_i$ 分离或并入 $m_i$ 的相对速度 $u_i$ , 则经典变质量力学系统的基本方程可以写为

$$\frac{d}{dt}(m_i \dot{r}_i) = F_i + N_i + \frac{dm_i}{dt}(u_i + \dot{r}_i) \quad (i=1, \dots, N) \quad (2.1)$$

其中  $F_i$  可是  $r_i, \dot{r}_i, t$ , 还可是控制参数  $u_r$  的函数. 如果考虑到  $m_i = \frac{m_{0i}}{\sqrt{1 - \dot{r}_i^2/c^2}}$ , 则 (2.1) 式

同时满足变质量力学和相对论力学.

设系统受有  $m$  个完整可控约束

$$f_\rho(r_i, u_r, t) = 0 \quad (\rho=1, \dots, m; i=1, \dots, N; r=1, \dots, l) \quad (2.2)$$

和  $g$  个 Четаев 型非完整可控约束

$$\varphi_\beta(r_i, \dot{r}_i, u_r, t) = 0 \quad (\beta=1, \dots, g) \quad (2.3)$$

考虑到理想约束条件  $\sum_{i=1}^n N_i \cdot \delta r_i = 0$ , 我们利用 (2.1) 式可以建立变质量可控力学系统基本形式

的相对论性 D'Alembert 原理

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ -\frac{d}{dt}(m_i \dot{r}_i) + F_i + R_i^t \right] \cdot \delta r_i &= 0 \\ m_i &= \frac{m_{0i}}{\sqrt{1 - \dot{r}_i^2/c^2}}, R_i^t = \frac{dm_i}{dt}(u_i + \dot{r}_i) \\ \delta t &= 0, \delta u_r = 0, \delta r_i \neq 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.4)$$

选取  $n$  个广义坐标确定系统位形, 有

$$r_i = r_i(q_s, u_r, t) \quad (i=1, \dots, N; s=1, \dots, n; r=1, \dots, l) \quad (2.5)$$

把 (2.5) 代入 (2.2), 则有恒等式

$$f_\rho(r_i(q_s, u_r, t), u_r, t) \equiv 0 \quad (2.6)$$

把 (2.5) 代入 (2.3), 则非完整约束方程成为

$$\Phi_\beta(q_s, \dot{q}_s, u_r, \dot{u}_r, t) = 0 \quad (\beta=1, \dots, g; s=1, \dots, n; r=1, \dots, l) \quad (2.7)$$

将 (2.5) 对时间两次求导, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{r}_i &= \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial q_s} \dot{q}_s + \sum_{r=1}^l \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial u_r} \dot{u}_r + \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial t} \\ \ddot{r}_i &= \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial q_s} \ddot{q}_s + \sum_{\alpha=1}^n \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 r_i}{\partial q_\alpha \partial q_s} \dot{q}_\alpha \dot{q}_s + 2 \sum_{\alpha=1}^n \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial q_\alpha \partial t} \dot{q}_\alpha \\ &\quad + 2 \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{r=1}^l \frac{\partial^2 r_i}{\partial q_s \partial u_r} \dot{q}_s \dot{u}_r + 2 \sum_{r=1}^l \frac{\partial^2 r_i}{\partial u_r \partial t} \dot{u}_r + \sum_{r=1}^l \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial u_r} \ddot{u}_r \end{aligned}$$

那么, 我们有

$$\frac{\partial \dot{r}_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s} = \frac{\partial \dot{r}_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s} = \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial q_s}, \quad \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial q_s} \right) = \frac{\partial \dot{r}_i}{\partial q_s} \quad (2.8)$$

取变分

$$\delta r_i = \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial q_s} \delta q_s$$

代入(2.4), 得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^N \left[ -\frac{d}{dt} (m_i \dot{r}_i) \cdot \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial q_s} + Q_s + \psi'_s \right] \delta q_s = 0 \\ Q_s = \sum_{i=1}^N F_i \cdot \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial q_s}, \quad \psi'_s = \sum_{i=1}^N R_i \cdot \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial q_s} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.9)$$

从(2.5)式出发, 可得到不同形式的变质量可控力学系统的相对论性D'Alembert原理.

## 2. Lagrange形式

利用(2.8), (2.9)式可写为

$$\sum_{s=1}^n \left[ -\frac{d}{dt} \left( \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \dot{r}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \dot{r}_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \dot{r}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \dot{r}_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s} + Q_s + \psi'_s \right] \delta q_s = 0 \quad (2.10)$$

构造相对论性广义动能函数<sup>[10]</sup>

$$T^* = \sum_{i=1}^N m_{0i} c^2 (1 - \sqrt{1 - \dot{r}_i^2/c^2}) \quad (2.11)$$

则有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial q_s} &= \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{m_{0i} c^2 \cdot \dot{r}_i^2/c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \dot{r}_i^2/c^2}} \cdot \frac{\partial \dot{r}_i}{\partial q_s} = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \dot{r}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \dot{r}_i}{\partial q_s} \\ \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \dot{q}_s} &= \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \dot{r}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \dot{r}_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.13)$$

将(2.12)代入(2.10), 得到变质量可控力学系统Lagrange形式的相对论性 D'Alembert原理

$$\sum_{s=1}^n \left( -\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \dot{q}_s} + \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial q_s} + Q_s + \psi'_s \right) \delta q_s = 0 \quad (2.13)$$

## 3. Nielaen形式

利用(2.8)和以下关系式

$$\frac{\partial \dot{r}_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s} = 2 \frac{\partial \dot{r}_i}{\partial q_s}$$

$$\dot{r}_i^* = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \dot{r}_i \cdot \dot{r}_i$$

可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{d}{dt} (m_i \dot{r}_i) \cdot \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial q_s} &= \sum_{i=1}^N \left( \frac{dm_i}{dt} \dot{r}_i + m_i \ddot{r}_i \right) \cdot \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial q_s} = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{m_i}{1 - \dot{r}_i^2/c^2} \\ &\quad \cdot \frac{\dot{r}_i \cdot \ddot{r}_i}{c^2} \dot{r}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \dot{r}_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s} + \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \ddot{r}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \dot{r}_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left( \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i \cdot \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i \right) - \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \\
 &= \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - 2 \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \dot{q}_s}
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.14}$$

将(2.14)代入(2.10), 得到变质量可控力学系统Nielsen形式的相对论性 D'Alembert 原理

$$\sum_{s=1}^n \left( -\frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \dot{q}_s} + 2 \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \dot{q}_s} + Q_s + \psi'_s \right) \delta q_s = 0 \tag{2.15}$$

#### 4. Appell形式

构造相对论性广义加速度能函数<sup>[10]</sup>

$$S^* = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \left[ \frac{(\dot{\mathbf{r}}_i \cdot \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i)^2}{c^2 - \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i^2} + \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i^2 \right] \tag{2.16}$$

利用(2.8)式, 可以得到

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{d}{dt} (m_i \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i) \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s} &= \sum_{i=1}^N \left( \frac{dm_i}{dt} \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i + m_i \ddot{\mathbf{r}}_i \right) \frac{\partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^N \left[ m_{0i} (1 - \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i^2 / c^2)^{-3/2} \frac{\dot{\mathbf{r}}_i \cdot \ddot{\mathbf{r}}_i}{c^2} \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s} + m_{0i} (1 - \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i^2 / c^2)^{-1/2} \ddot{\mathbf{r}}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \right] \\
 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N m_{0i} (1 - \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i^2 / c^2)^{-3/2} \frac{(\dot{\mathbf{r}}_i \cdot \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i)^2}{c^2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N m_{0i} (1 - \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i^2 / c^2)^{-1/2} \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i^2 \right] \\
 &= \frac{\partial S^*}{\partial \dot{q}_s}
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.17}$$

将(2.17)代入(2.10), 得到变质量可控力学系统Appell形式的相对论性D'Alembert原理

$$\sum_{s=1}^n \left( -\frac{\partial S^*}{\partial \dot{q}_s} + Q_s + \psi'_s \right) \delta q_s = 0 \tag{2.18}$$

变质量可控力学系统的相对论性D'Alembert原理(2.4)、(2.13)、(2.15)、(2.18)与非可控系统具有相同的形式, 但其中含有控制参数. 它们具有一般意义, 给定不同的约束条件, 即可得到不同约束条件下的可控力学系统的相对论性动力学方程.

### 三、变质量非完整可控力学系统的相对论性分析力学方程

#### 1. Чаплыгин 方程

如果系统除受有 $m$ 个完整约束外, 还受有 $g$ 个一阶非线性非完整可控约束(2.7)的限制, 则 $n$ 个 $\dot{q}_s$ 中只有 $\varepsilon = n - g$ 个是独立的, 取 $\varepsilon$ 个准速度 $\dot{\pi}_\sigma$ 作为独立变量, 且

$$\dot{\pi}_\sigma = \dot{\pi}_\sigma(q_s, \dot{q}_s, u_r, \dot{u}_r, t) \quad (\sigma = 1, \dots, \varepsilon; \quad s = 1, \dots, n) \tag{3.1}$$

与 $\dot{\pi}_\sigma$ 对应的坐标称为准坐标. 从(3.1)式可反解出

$$\dot{q}_s = \dot{q}_s(q_\alpha, \dot{x}_\sigma, u_r, \dot{u}_r, t) \quad (s, \alpha = 1, \dots, n; \sigma = 1, \dots, \varepsilon) \quad (3.2)$$

利用(3.2)消去 $T^*$ 中的广义速度, 得

$$\tilde{T}^*(q_s, \dot{x}_\sigma, u_r, \dot{u}_r, t) = T^*[q_s, \dot{q}_s(q_\alpha, \dot{x}_\sigma, t), u_r, \dot{u}_r, t] \quad (3.3)$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \tilde{T}^*}{\partial \dot{x}_\sigma} &= \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_s}{\partial \dot{x}_\sigma} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{T}^*}{\partial \pi_\sigma} &= \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial \tilde{T}^*}{\partial q_s} \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \dot{x}_\sigma} = \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial q_s} \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \dot{x}_\sigma} + \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{\alpha=1}^n \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial q_\alpha} \frac{\partial q_\alpha}{\partial \dot{x}_\sigma} \\ &= \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial q_s} \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \dot{x}_\sigma} + \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \pi_\sigma} \end{aligned} \quad (3.4)$$

从而可得

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \tilde{T}^*}{\partial \dot{x}_\sigma} - \frac{\partial \tilde{T}^*}{\partial \pi_\sigma} = \sum_{s=1}^n \left( \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial q_s} \right) \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \dot{x}_\sigma} + \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left( \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \dot{x}_\sigma} - \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \pi_\sigma} \right) \quad (3.5)$$

利用Appell-Четаев定义

$$\delta q_s = \sum_{\sigma=1}^n \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \dot{x}_\sigma} \delta \pi_\sigma \quad (3.6)$$

把(2.13)式改写后, 注意到 $\delta \pi_\sigma$ 的独立性, 结合(3.5)得到变质量非完整可控力学系统在准坐标下的相对论性广义Чаплыгин方程

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \tilde{T}^*}{\partial \dot{x}_\sigma} - \frac{\partial \tilde{T}^*}{\partial \pi_\sigma} - \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left( \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \dot{x}_\sigma} - \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \pi_\sigma} \right) = P_\sigma + P'_\sigma \quad (\sigma = 1, \dots, \varepsilon) \quad (3.7)$$

$$P_\sigma = \sum_{s=1}^n Q_s \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \dot{x}_\sigma}, \quad P'_\sigma = \sum_{s=1}^n \psi'_s \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \dot{x}_\sigma}$$

## 2. Nielsen方程

将(3.6)代入(2.15), 注意到 $\delta \pi_\sigma$ 的独立性, 得

$$\sum_{s=1}^n \left( -\frac{\partial \tilde{T}^*}{\partial \dot{q}_s} + 2 \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial q_s} + Q_s + \psi'_s \right) \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \dot{x}_\sigma} = 0 \quad (3.8)$$

令 $\tilde{T}^*$ 为 $T^*$ 中借助(3.2)消去 $\dot{q}_s$ ,  $q_s$ 以 $\dot{x}_\sigma$ ,  $\ddot{x}_\sigma$ 表示的表达式

$$\tilde{T}^*(q_s, \dot{x}_\sigma, \ddot{x}_\sigma, u_r, \dot{u}_r, u_r, t) = T^*[q_s, \dot{q}_s(q_\alpha, \dot{x}_\sigma, u_r, \dot{u}_r, t), \ddot{q}_s(q_\alpha, \dot{x}_\sigma, \ddot{x}_\sigma, u_r, \dot{u}_r, u_r, t), u_r, \dot{u}_r, u_r, t] \quad (3.9)$$

则

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{T}^*}{\partial \dot{x}_\sigma} = \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial \tilde{T}^*}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \dot{x}_\sigma} + \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial \tilde{T}^*}{\partial \ddot{q}_s} \frac{\partial \ddot{q}_s}{\partial \dot{x}_\sigma} \quad (3.10)$$

利用(2.8)和  $T^* = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \dot{r}_i \cdot \dot{r}_i$ , 注意到 $m_i$ ,  $\dot{r}_i$ 均与 $q_s$ 无关, 得

$$\frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \dot{q}_s} = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \dot{r}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \dot{r}_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s} = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \dot{r}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \dot{r}_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s} = \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \quad (3.11)$$

将(3.11)代入(3.10), 得

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{T}^*}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\sigma} = \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_s}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\sigma} + \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_s}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\sigma} \quad (3.12)$$

把(3.4)、(3.12)代入(3.8), 整理后得到变质量非完整可控力学系统在准坐标下的相对论性广义Nielsen方程

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{T}^*}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\sigma} - 2 \frac{\partial \tilde{T}^*}{\partial \pi_\sigma} - \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left( \frac{\partial \dot{q}_s}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\sigma} - 2 \frac{\partial \dot{q}_s}{\partial \pi_\sigma} \right) = P_\sigma + P'_\sigma \quad (\sigma=1, \dots, \varepsilon) \quad (3.13)$$

### 3. Appell方程

将(3.6)代入(2.18), 注意到 $\delta\pi_\sigma$ 的独立性, 得

$$\sum_{s=1}^n \left( -\frac{\partial S^*}{\partial \dot{q}_s} + Q_s + \psi'_s \right) \frac{\partial \dot{q}_s}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\sigma} = 0 \quad (3.14)$$

令 $\tilde{S}^*$ 为 $S^*$ 中借助(3.2)消去 $\dot{q}_s$ ,  $\dot{q}_s$ 以 $\dot{\pi}_\sigma$ ,  $\ddot{\pi}_\sigma$ 表示的表达式

$$\tilde{S}^*(q_s, \dot{\pi}_\sigma, \ddot{\pi}_\sigma, u_r, \dot{u}_r, u_r, t) = S^*[q_s, \dot{q}_s(q_s, \dot{\pi}_\sigma, u_r, \dot{u}_r, t), \dot{q}_s(q_s, \dot{\pi}_\sigma, \ddot{\pi}_\sigma, u_r, \dot{u}_r, t), u_r, \dot{u}_r, u_r, t]$$

则

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{S}^*}{\partial \ddot{\pi}_\sigma} = \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial S^*}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_s}{\partial \ddot{\pi}_\sigma} \quad (3.15)$$

将(3.2)对时间求导, 得

$$\dot{q}_s = \sum_{\sigma=1}^n \frac{\partial \dot{q}_s}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\sigma} \dot{\pi}_\sigma + (\dots), \quad \frac{\partial \dot{q}_s}{\partial \ddot{\pi}_\sigma} = \frac{\partial \dot{q}_s}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\sigma} \quad (3.16)$$

( $\dots$ )为不含 $\ddot{\pi}_\sigma$ 的余项。将(3.16)代入(3.15)、结合(3.14)得到变质量非完整可控力学系统在准坐标下的相对论性广义Appell方程

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{S}^*}{\partial \ddot{\pi}_\sigma} = P_\sigma + P'_\sigma \quad (\sigma=1, \dots, \varepsilon) \quad (3.17)$$

方程(3.7)、(3.13)、(3.17)与非可控系统具有同样的形式, 但各方程中还包含一些控制参数, 只有给出控制规律时, 这些方程才是封闭的。

## 四、讨 论

### 1. 变质量非完整可控系统在广义坐标下的相对论性方程

若取独立的广义速度 $\dot{q}_\sigma$ 作为准速度 $\dot{\pi}_\sigma$ , 有

$$\frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \pi_\sigma} = \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_s}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\sigma} = \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial q_{s+\beta}} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_{s+\beta}}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma}$$

$$\sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left( \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_s}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\sigma} - \frac{\partial \dot{q}_s}{\partial \pi_\sigma} \right) = \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left( \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_s}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} - \sum_{\alpha=1}^g \frac{\partial \dot{q}_s}{\partial q_\alpha} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial q_{s+\beta}} \left( \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_{s+\beta}}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} - \frac{\partial \dot{q}_{s+\beta}}{\partial q_\sigma} - \sum_{\nu=1}^s \frac{\partial q_{s+\beta}}{\partial q_{s+\nu}} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_{s+\nu}}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} \right) \\
&\sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left( \frac{\partial \dot{q}_s}{\partial \dot{x}_\sigma} - 2 \frac{\partial \dot{q}_s}{\partial \pi_\sigma} \right) = \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \dot{q}_{s+\beta}} \left( \frac{\partial \dot{q}_{s+\beta}}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} - 2 \frac{\partial \dot{q}_{s+\beta}}{\partial q_\sigma} \right), \\
P_\sigma &= \sum_{s=1}^n Q_s \frac{\partial \dot{q}_s}{\partial \dot{x}_\sigma} = Q_\sigma + \sum_{\beta=1}^g Q_{s+\beta} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_{s+\beta}}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} = \bar{Q}_\sigma, \\
P_\sigma^i &= \sum_{s=1}^n \psi_s^i \frac{\partial \dot{q}_s}{\partial \dot{x}_\sigma} + \psi_\sigma^i + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \psi_{s+\beta} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_{s+\beta}}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} = \bar{\psi}_\sigma^i
\end{aligned}$$

则方程(3.7), (3.13), (3.17) 分别成为变质量非完整可控系统在广义坐标下的相对论性广义 Чаплыгин 方程、Nielsen 方程和 Appell 方程

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \bar{T}^*}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} - \frac{\partial \bar{T}^*}{\partial q_\sigma} - \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial \bar{T}^*}{\partial q_{s+\beta}} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_{s+\beta}}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} - \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \dot{q}_{s+\beta}} \left( \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_{s+\beta}}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} \right. \\
\left. - \frac{\partial \dot{q}_{s+\beta}}{\partial q_\sigma} - \sum_{l=1}^g \frac{\partial \dot{q}_{s+\beta}}{\partial q_{s+l}} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_{s+l}}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} \right) = \bar{Q}_\sigma + \bar{\psi}_\sigma^i \quad (\sigma=1, \dots, e) \quad (4.1)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial \bar{T}^*}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} - 2 \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial q_\sigma} - 2 \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial q_{s+\beta}} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_{s+\beta}}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} - \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \dot{q}_{s+\beta}} \left( \frac{\partial \dot{q}_{s+\beta}}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} - 2 \frac{\partial \dot{q}_{s+\beta}}{\partial q_\sigma} \right) \\
= \bar{Q}_\sigma + \bar{\psi}_\sigma^i \quad (\sigma=1, \dots, e) \quad (4.2)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{S}^*}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} = \bar{Q}_\sigma + \bar{\psi}_\sigma^i \quad (\sigma=1, \dots, e) \quad (4.3)$$

## 2. 变质量完整可控系统的相对论性方程

若系统只受完整约束, 各广义坐标和广义速度都是独立的, 约束方程都是可积的, 则方程(3.7)、(3.13)、(3.17) 分别成为变质量完整可控力学系统的相对论性 Lagrange 方程、Nielsen 方程和 Appell 方程

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial q_s} = Q_s + \psi_s^i \quad (s=1, \dots, n) \quad (4.4)$$

$$\frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - 2 \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial q_s} = Q_s + \psi_s^i \quad (s=1, \dots, n) \quad (4.5)$$

$$\frac{\partial S^*}{\partial \dot{q}_s} = Q_s + \psi_s^i \quad (s=1, \dots, n) \quad (4.6)$$

## 3. 无质量分离或并入的非完整可控系统的相对论性方程

对于无质量的分离或并入的系统, 有  $R'=0$ , 则方程(3.7)、(3.13)、(3.17) 分别成为非完整可控力学系统的相对论性 Чаплыгин 方程、Nielsen 方程和 Appell 方程

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \tilde{T}^*}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\sigma} - \frac{\partial \tilde{T}^*}{\partial \pi_\sigma} - \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left( \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_s}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\sigma} - \frac{\partial \dot{q}_s}{\partial \pi_\sigma} \right) = P'_\sigma \quad (\sigma=1, \dots, \varepsilon) \quad (4.7)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{T}^*}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\sigma} - 2 \frac{\partial \tilde{T}^*}{\partial \pi_\sigma} - \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left( \frac{\partial \dot{q}_s}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\sigma} - 2 \frac{\partial \dot{q}_s}{\partial \pi_\sigma} \right) = P'_\sigma \quad (\sigma=1, \dots, \varepsilon) \quad (4.8)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{S}^*}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\sigma} = P'_\sigma \quad (\sigma=1, \dots, \varepsilon) \quad (4.9)$$

#### 4. 经典变质量非完整可控系统的动力学方程

在  $|\dot{r}_i| \ll c$  的经典近似下, 取  $\sqrt{1 - \dot{r}_i^2/c^2}$  关于  $\dot{r}_i/c$  幂级数展开式的前两项, 相对论性的广义动能

$$T^* \simeq \sum_{i=1}^N m_{0i} c^2 - \sum_{i=1}^N m_{0i} c^2 \left( 1 - \frac{\dot{r}_i^2}{2c^2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N m_{0i} \dot{r}_i^2 = T$$

化为经典动能函数, 相对论性广义加速度能

$$S^* = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N m_{0i} \left[ \frac{(\dot{r}_i, \dot{r}_i)^2}{c^2 - \dot{r}_i^2} + \dot{r}_i^2 \right] \simeq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N m_{0i} \dot{r}_i^2 = S$$

化为经典加速度能, 则方程 (3.7)、(3.13)、(4.2) 分别成为变质量非完整可控力学系统的 Чаплыгин 方程、Nielsen 方程和 Appell 方程

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \tilde{T}}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\sigma} - \frac{\partial \tilde{T}}{\partial \pi_\sigma} - \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left( \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_s}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\sigma} - \frac{\partial \dot{q}_s}{\partial \pi_\sigma} \right) = P'_\sigma + P''_\sigma \quad (\sigma=1, \dots, \varepsilon) \quad (4.10)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{T}}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\sigma} - 2 \frac{\partial \tilde{T}}{\partial \pi_\sigma} - \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left( \frac{\partial \dot{q}_s}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\sigma} - 2 \frac{\partial \dot{q}_s}{\partial \pi_\sigma} \right) = P'_\sigma + P''_\sigma \quad (\sigma=1, \dots, \varepsilon) \quad (4.11)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{S}}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\sigma} = P'_\sigma + P''_\sigma \quad (\sigma=1, \dots, \varepsilon) \quad (4.12)$$

对于非可控约束系统, 方程 (3.7)、(3.13)、(3.17) 不含控制参数, 分别成为变质量非完整非可控系统的相对论性广义 Чаплыгин 方程、Nielsen 方程和 Appell 方程. 对于无质量分离或并入的非可控系统, 本文成为相对论非线性非完整非可控系统动力学理论<sup>[9]</sup>. 对于常质量的经典非可控系统, 本文成为经典非完整动力学理论<sup>[5]</sup>.

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## Relativistic Variation Principles and Equation of Motion for Variable Mass Controllable Mechanical Systems

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### Abstract

With classical variable mass and relativistic variable mass cases being considered, the relativistic D'Alembert principles of Lagrange form, Nielsen form and Appell form for variable mass controllable mechanical system are given, the relativistic Chaplygin equation, Nielsen equation and Appell equation for variable mass controllable mechanical system in quasi-coordinates and generalized-coordinates are obtained, and the equations of motion of relativistic controllable mechanical system for holonomic system and constant mass system are discussed.

**Key words** controllable mechanical system, relativity, variable mass, nonholonomic constraint, variation principle, equation of motion