

# 非完整系统在 Gauss 白噪声下的扰动

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## 摘 要

本文研究非完整系统在 Gauss 白噪声下的扰动, 证明解过程的一次矩方程与无扰动情形下的方程一致, 二次矩方程不含  $\varepsilon$  项, 但包含  $\varepsilon^2$  项, 从而得出两个命题. 最后, 举例说明结果的应用.

**关键词** 非完整系统 白噪声 随机微分方程

## 一、引 言

自1934年Бернштейн С. Н. 提出随机微分方程理论以来<sup>[1]</sup>, 随机过程的研究一直是动力系统中的重要课题, 并已取得重要进展<sup>[2], [3]</sup>. 然而, 大多数的研究还只限于完整系统.

本文研究非完整系统在 Gauss 白噪声小扰动下的响应. 首先, 将一个非完整系统问题当作一个有条件的完整系统问题来研究, 并将其方程化为 Itô 型方程. 其次, 建立矩方程并求解. 进而证明解过程的一次矩 (平均) 方程有与无扰动情形一样的形式; 二次矩方程不含  $\varepsilon$  项, 而包含  $\varepsilon^2$  项. 再施加非完整限制, 从而得到非完整系统的响应.

## 二、非完整系统的随机扰动方程

设系统的位形由  $n$  个广义坐标  $q_s (s=1, 2, \dots, n)$  来确定, 系统受有如下  $g$  个 Черев 型非完整约束

$$f_\beta(q_s, \dot{q}_s, t) = 0 \quad (\beta=1, 2, \dots, g; s=1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (2.1)$$

假设除通常的广义力  $Q_s$  以外, 系统还受有随机干扰力  $\varepsilon \xi_s(t)$ , 其中  $\varepsilon$  为小参数,  $\xi_s(t)$  ( $s=1, 2, \dots, n$ ) 是高斯白噪声, 具有零平均

$$E\{\xi_s(t)\} = 0 \quad (s=1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (2.2)$$

以及相关  $2D_{sk}\delta(t-s)$ .

问题的 Routh 方程表为

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_s} = Q_s + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \lambda_\beta \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_s} + \varepsilon \xi_s(t) \quad (s=1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (2.3)$$

其中  $T$  为系统的动能,  $Q_s$  为广义力,  $\lambda_\beta$  为不定乘子.

首先建立与非完整系统(2.1)~(2.3)相应的完整系统的方程.

由文献[4]给出的方法, 可将方程(2.3)表为显式. 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{q}_l + \sum_{s=1}^n A_{sl}^{-1} \sum_{m=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n [k, m, s] \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_m = \sum_{s=1}^n A_{sl}^{-1} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \frac{\partial B_k}{\partial q_s} - \frac{\partial B_s}{\partial q_k} \right) \dot{q}_k \right. \\ \left. + Q_s - \frac{\partial B_s}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial T_0}{\partial q_s} - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial A_{ks}}{\partial t} \dot{q}_k + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \lambda_\beta \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_s} + \varepsilon \xi_s(t) \right\} \\ (l=1, 2, \dots, n) \end{aligned} \quad (2.4)$$

其中,  $A_{sl} = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_s} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_l}$ ;  $A_{sl}^{-1}$  为  $A_{sl}$  的逆矩阵.

$$[k, m, s] = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial A_{ks}}{\partial q_m} + \frac{\partial A_{ms}}{\partial q_k} - \frac{\partial A_{km}}{\partial q_s} \right) \quad (\text{Christoffel 记号})$$

$$T_0 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial t}, \quad B_s = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_s} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial t}$$

将(2.1)对  $t$  求导数, 有

$$\sum_{l=1}^n \left( \frac{\partial f_\gamma}{\partial q_l} \dot{q}_l + \frac{\partial f_\gamma}{\partial \dot{q}_l} \ddot{q}_l \right) + \frac{\partial f_\gamma}{\partial t} = 0 \quad (\gamma=1, 2, \dots, g) \quad (2.5)$$

将(2.4)代入(2.5), 消去  $\ddot{q}_l$ , 得到确定  $\lambda_\beta$  的代数方程

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\beta=1}^g \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n A_{sl}^{-1} \frac{\partial f_\gamma}{\partial \dot{q}_l} \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \lambda_\beta + \sum_{l=1}^n \frac{\partial f_\gamma}{\partial q_l} \dot{q}_l + \frac{\partial f_\gamma}{\partial t} \\ + \sum_{l=1}^n \frac{\partial f_\gamma}{\partial \dot{q}_l} \sum_{s=1}^n A_{sl}^{-1} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \frac{\partial B_k}{\partial q_s} - \frac{\partial B_s}{\partial q_k} \right) \dot{q}_k - \sum_{m=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n [k, m, s] \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_m \right. \\ \left. + Q_s + \frac{\partial T_0}{\partial q_s} - \frac{\partial B_s}{\partial t} - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial A_{ks}}{\partial t} \dot{q}_k \right\} = 0 \quad (\gamma=1, 2, \dots, g) \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

由(2.6)解得

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_\beta = - \sum_{\gamma=1}^g C_{\gamma\beta}^{-1} \left( \sum_{l=1}^n \frac{\partial f_\gamma}{\partial q_l} \dot{q}_l + \frac{\partial f_\gamma}{\partial t} \right) \\ + \sum_{\gamma=1}^g C_{\gamma\beta}^{-1} \sum_{l=1}^n \frac{\partial f_\gamma}{\partial \dot{q}_l} \sum_{s=1}^n A_{sl}^{-1} \left\{ \sum_{m=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n [k, m, s] \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_m \right. \\ \left. - \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \frac{\partial B_k}{\partial q_s} - \frac{\partial B_s}{\partial q_k} \right) \dot{q}_k - Q_s - \frac{\partial T_0}{\partial q_s} + \frac{\partial Q_s}{\partial t} + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial A_{ks}}{\partial t} \dot{q}_k \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$-\varepsilon \sum_{\gamma=1}^g C_{\gamma\beta}^{-1} \sum_{l=1}^n \frac{\partial f_{\gamma}}{\partial \dot{q}_l} \sum_{s=1}^n A_{sl}^{-1} \xi_s(t) \quad (\beta=1, 2, \dots, g) \quad (2.7)$$

其中  $C_{\gamma\beta}^{-1}$  为矩阵  $C_{\gamma\beta}$  的逆矩阵,

$$C_{\gamma\beta} = \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n A_{sl}^{-1} \frac{\partial f_{\gamma}}{\partial \dot{q}_l} \frac{\partial f_{\beta}}{\partial \dot{q}_s}$$

将(2.7)代入(2.4), 最终得到

$$\ddot{q}_l = A_l(q_k, \dot{q}_k, t) + \varepsilon \sum_{s=1}^n B_{ls}(q_k, \dot{q}_k, t) \xi_s(t) \quad (l=1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (2.8)$$

其中

$$B_{ls}(q_k, \dot{q}_k, t) = A_{ls}^{-1} - \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{\beta=1}^g \sum_{\gamma=1}^g \sum_{k=1}^n A_{il}^{-1} \frac{\partial f_{\beta}}{\partial \dot{q}_i} C_{\gamma\beta}^{-1} \frac{\partial f_{\gamma}}{\partial \dot{q}_k} A_{sk}^{-1} \quad (2.9)$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_l(q_k, \dot{q}_k, t) = & \sum_{s=1}^n A_{sl}^{-1} \left\{ - \sum_{m=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n [k, m; s] \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_m + \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \frac{\partial B_k}{\partial q_s} - \frac{\partial B_s}{\partial q_k} \right) \dot{q}_k \right. \\ & \left. + Q_s - \frac{\partial B_s}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial T_0}{\partial q_s} - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial A_{ks}}{\partial t} \dot{q}_k \right\} \\ & - \sum_{s=1}^n A_{sl}^{-1} \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial f_{\beta}}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \sum_{\gamma=1}^g C_{\gamma\beta}^{-1} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f_{\gamma}}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \dot{q}_i + \frac{\partial f_{\gamma}}{\partial t} \right) \\ & - \sum_{s=1}^n A_{sl}^{-1} \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial f_{\beta}}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \sum_{\gamma=1}^g C_{\gamma\beta}^{-1} \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial f_{\gamma}}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \sum_{i=1}^n A_{il}^{-1} \left\{ - \sum_{m=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n [k, m; s] \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_m \right. \\ & \left. + \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \frac{\partial B_k}{\partial q_s} - \frac{\partial B_s}{\partial q_k} \right) \dot{q}_k + Q_s + \frac{\partial T_0}{\partial q_s} - \frac{\partial B_s}{\partial t} - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial A_{ks}}{\partial t} \dot{q}_k \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (2.10)$$

我们称(2.8)式为与非完整系统(2.1)~(2.3)相应的完整系统的运动方程。

其次, 建立Itô型方程. 令

$$x_s = q_s, \quad x_{n+s} = \dot{q}_s \quad (s=1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (2.11)$$

则方程(2.8)可写成一阶形式

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{x}_s &= x_{n+s} \\ \dot{x}_{n+s} &= A_s(x_k, x_{n+k}, t) + \varepsilon \sum_{l=1}^n B_{sl}(x_k, x_{n+k}, t) \xi_l(t) \quad (s=1, 2, \dots, n) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.12)$$

方程(2.12)可以化为Itô型方程

$$dX(t) = f(X(t), t)dt + G(X(t), t)dB(t) \quad (2.13)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
 X &= [X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{2n}]^T \\
 f &= [X_{n+1}, X_{n+2}, \dots, X_n, A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n]^T \\
 G &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \varepsilon B_{11} & \dots & \varepsilon B_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \varepsilon B_{n1} & \dots & \varepsilon B_{nn} \end{bmatrix}_{2n \times n}
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.14}$$

最后, 考虑非完整约束(2.1)的限制. 对确定性问题, 约束(2.1)对运动初始条件的限制为

$$f_\beta(q_{s0}, \dot{q}_{s0}, 0) = 0 \quad (\beta = 1, 2, \dots, g) \tag{2.15}$$

将(2.15)折合到对统计规律的限制, 有

$$f_\beta(X_0, 0) = 0 \quad (\beta = 1, 2, \dots, g) \tag{2.16}$$

以及

$$f_\beta(E\{X_0\}, 0) = 0 \quad (\beta = 1, 2, \dots, g) \tag{2.17}$$

### 三、矩方程及其解

首先建立相应的完整系统解过程的矩的微分方程. 对Itô型方程(2.13), 有<sup>[2]</sup>

$$\frac{d}{dt} E\{h(X, t)\} = \sum_{j=1}^{2n} E\left\{f_j \frac{\partial h}{\partial X_j}\right\} + \sum_{j=1}^{2n} \sum_{i=1}^{2n} E\{GDG^T\} \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial X_i \partial X_j} + E\left\{\frac{\partial h}{\partial t}\right\} \tag{3.1}$$

令  $h = X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{2n}$ . 由(3.1)得到一次矩的微分方程

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} E\{X_i\} &= E\{X_{n+i}\} \\ \frac{d}{dt} E\{X_{n+i}\} &= E\{A_i(X_k, t)\} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n) \tag{3.2}$$

令  $h = X_i X_j$  ( $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, 2n$ ), 由(3.1)得到二次矩的微分方程

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} E\{X_i X_j\} &= E\{X_i X_{n+j}\} + E\{X_j X_{n+i}\} \\ &\quad (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n) \\ \frac{d}{dt} E\{X_i X_j\} &= E\{A_{i-n} X_j\} + E\{A_{j-n} X_i\} + 2E\{(GDG^T)_{ij}\} \\ &\quad (i, j = n+1, \dots, 2n) \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{3.3}$$

其次, 研究矩方程的解. 对一次矩微分方程(3.2), 因不出现带  $\varepsilon$  的项, 它们与确定性方程

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{x}_s &= x_{n+s} \\ \dot{x}_{n+s} &= A_s(x_k, x_{n+k}, t) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (s=1, 2, \dots, n) \tag{3.4}$$

的解有相同的形式.

对于二次矩方程(3.3), 由于方程中含有 $(GDG^T)_{ij}$ , 而 $G$ 与 $G^T$ 中都有因子 $\varepsilon$ , 所以在二次矩中有 $\varepsilon^2$ 项而无 $\varepsilon$ 项. 三次及更高次矩也出现 $\varepsilon^2$ 项. 可见 $\varepsilon$ -Gauss白噪声的干扰, 对二次以及更高次矩的影响是 $\varepsilon^2$ 的. 于是, 我们有

**命题1** 与非完整系统相应的完整系统在Gauss白噪声扰动下, 解过程的一次矩微分方程与无噪声干扰时的确定性问题的方程有相同的形式.

**命题2** 与非完整系统相应的完整系统在Gauss白噪声扰动下, 解过程的二次矩(以及更高次矩)微分过程中不含 $\varepsilon$ 项, 而包含 $\varepsilon^2$ 项.

为考虑非完整约束的限制, 将条件(2.16), (2.17)施加于完整系统的解过程, 便得到非完整系统的解过程.

#### 四、举 例

兹举一例说明本文结果的应用.

一质点在平面上运动, 其动能为

$$T = \frac{1}{2} (\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2) \quad (4.1)$$

假设主动力 $Q=Q_2=0$ , 所受非完整约束为

$$f = \dot{q}_2 - t\dot{q}_1 = 0 \quad (4.2)$$

系统所受Gauss白噪声干扰为 $\varepsilon\xi_1(t)$ ,  $\varepsilon\xi_2(t)$ , 它们具有零平均, 以及相关 $D_{11}\delta(t-s)$ ,  $D_{12}\delta(t-s)$ ,  $D_{22}\delta(t-s)$ . 试研究系统对随机扰动的响应.

问题的Routh方程(2.3)给出

$$\ddot{q}_1 = -\lambda t + \varepsilon\xi_1(t), \quad \ddot{q}_2 = \lambda + \varepsilon\xi_2(t) \quad (4.3)$$

方程(2.6)给出

$$\lambda = \frac{\dot{q}_1 - \varepsilon(\xi_2 - t\xi_1)}{1+t^2} \quad (4.4)$$

将 $\lambda$ 代入(4.3), 有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \ddot{q}_1 &= -\frac{\dot{q}_1 t - \varepsilon t(\xi_2 - t\xi_1)}{1+t^2} + \varepsilon\xi_1(t) \\ \ddot{q}_2 &= \frac{\dot{q}_1 - \varepsilon(\xi_2 - t\xi_1)}{1+t^2} + \varepsilon\xi_2(t) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.5)$$

令  $x_s = q_s, x_{n+s} = \dot{q}_s \quad (s=1, 2)$

则(4.5)表为一阶形式

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{x}_1 &= x_3, \quad \dot{x}_2 = x_4 \\ \dot{x}_3 &= -\frac{x_3 t}{1+t^2} + \varepsilon \left[ \xi_1 + \frac{t}{1+t^2} (\xi_2 - t\xi_1) \right] \\ \dot{x}_4 &= \frac{x_3}{1+t^2} + \varepsilon \left[ \xi_2 - \frac{1}{1+t^2} (\xi_2 - t\xi_1) \right] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.6)$$

Itô方程(2.13)给出

$$dX(t) = f(X(t), t)dt + G(X(t), t)dB(t) \quad (4.7)$$

其中  $X = [X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4]^T$

$$f = \left[ X_3, X_4, -\frac{t}{1+t^2} X_3, \frac{1}{1+t^2} X_4 \right]^T$$

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ \frac{\varepsilon}{1+t^2} & \frac{\varepsilon t}{1+t^2} \\ \frac{\varepsilon t}{1+t^2} & \frac{\varepsilon t^2}{1+t^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

于是有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (GDG^T)_{33} &= \frac{\varepsilon^2}{(1+t^2)^2} [(D_{11}+tD_{12})+(D_{12}+tD_{22})t] \\ (GDG^T)_{34} &= \frac{\varepsilon^2}{(1+t^2)^2} [(D_{11}+tD_{22})t+(D_{12}+tD_{22})t^2] \\ (GDG^T)_{44} &= \frac{\varepsilon^2}{(1+t^2)^2} [(tD_{11}+t^2D_{12})t+(tD_{12}+t^2D_{22})t^2] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.8)$$

建立一次矩和二次矩的微分方程

$$\dot{M}_i = E\{X_i\} \quad (i=1, 2, 3, 4) \quad (4.9)$$

则方程(3.2)给出

$$\dot{M}_1 = M_3, \quad \dot{M}_2 = M_4, \quad \dot{M}_3 = -\frac{t}{1+t^2} M_3, \quad \dot{M}_4 = \frac{1}{1+t^2} M_3 \quad (4.10)$$

$$\dot{M}_{ij} = E\{X_i X_j\} \quad (i, j=1, 2, 3, 4) \quad (4.11)$$

则二次矩微分方程(3.3)给出

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{M}_{11} &= 2M_{13}, \quad \dot{M}_{12} = M_{23} + M_{14} \\ \dot{M}_{13} &= M_{33} - \frac{t}{1+t^2} M_{13}, \quad \dot{M}_{14} = M_{34} + \frac{1}{1+t^2} M_{14} \\ \dot{M}_{22} &= 2M_{24}, \quad \dot{M}_{23} = M_{34} - \frac{t}{1+t^2} M_{23}, \quad \dot{M}_{24} = M_{44} + \frac{1}{1+t^2} M_{24} \\ \dot{M}_{33} &= -\frac{2t}{1+t^2} M_{33} + \frac{2\varepsilon^2}{(1+t^2)^2} [(D_{11}+tD_{12})+(D_{12}+tD_{22})t] \\ \dot{M}_{34} &= -\frac{t}{1+t^2} M_{33} + \frac{1}{1+t^2} M_{34} + \frac{2\varepsilon^2}{(1+t^2)^2} [(D_{11}+tD_{12})+(D_{12}+tD_{22})t^2] \\ \dot{M}_{44} &= \frac{2}{1+t^2} M_{44} + \frac{2\varepsilon^2}{(1+t^2)^2} [(tD_{11}+t^2D_{12})t+(tD_{12}+t^2D_{22})t^2] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.12)$$

方程(4.10)的解容易求得,

$$\left. \begin{aligned} M_1 &= M_1^0 + M_3^0 \ln(t + \sqrt{1+t^2}) \\ M_2 &= M_2^0 + M_3^0 (\sqrt{1+t^2} - 1) + M_4^0 t \\ M_3 &= \frac{M_3^0}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}, \quad M_4 = M_4^0 + \frac{M_3^0 t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.13)$$

其中,  $M_i^0 (i=1, 2, 3, 4)$  为一次矩  $M_i$  初始条件.

(4.13)为相应完整系统解过程的一次矩。如果没有白噪声( $\varepsilon=0$ )，则确定性问题的方程(在(4.6)中令 $\varepsilon=0$ )的解为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= x_1^0 + x_3^0 \ln(t + \sqrt{1+t^2}) \\ x_2 &= x_2^0 + x_3^0 (\sqrt{1+t^2} - 1) + x_4^0 t \\ x_3 &= \frac{x_3^0}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}, \quad x_4 = x_4^0 + \frac{x_3^0 t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.14)$$

对比(4.13)和(4.14)，可以发现，解过程的一次矩可由确定性问题的解用代换 $x_i \rightarrow M_i$ 来得到。

积分(4.12)，可得相应完整系统解过程的二次矩。注意到小参数 $\varepsilon$ 以 $\varepsilon^2$ 形式出现于(4.12)中，因而解过程二次矩含有 $\varepsilon^2$ 项，而不含 $\varepsilon$ 项。

最后，考虑非完整约束的限制。关系(2.17)给出

$$E\{X_i^0\} = 0$$

也就是  $M_i^0 = 0$  (4.15)

联合(4.13)和(4.15)，得到非完整系统解过程的一次矩。

对解过程的二次矩，非完整约束的限制可表为

$$M_{i4}^0 = 0 \quad (4.16)$$

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## Gauss White Noise Perturbations of Nonholonomic Mechanical Systems

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### Abstract

The perturbations of nonholonomic mechanical systems under the Gauss white noises are studied in this paper. It is proved that the differential equations of the first-order moments of the solution process coincide with the corresponding

equations in the non-perturbational case, and that there are  $\varepsilon^2$ -terms but no  $\varepsilon$ -terms in the differential equations of the second-order moments. Two propositions are obtained. Finally, an example is given to illustrate the application of the results.

**Key words** nonholonomic systems, white noises, random differential equations