

# 变质量非线性非完整系统 的Gibbs-Appell方程\*

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## 摘 要

本文首先将Gibbs-Appell方程推广到最一般的变质量非完整系统, 得到变质量非线性非完整系统在广义坐标、准坐标下的Gibbs-Appell方程和积分变分原理。最后给出一个例子。

**关键词** 变质量, 非完整系统, Gibbs-Appell方程, 积分变分原理, 准速度

## 一、引 言

1979年由Gibbs<sup>[1]</sup>(1839—1903)首先建立了确定力学系统运动的新方法, 这个方法, 在1899年又被法国著名数学家Appell<sup>[2]</sup>独立地作了发展, 后人称为Gibbs-Appell方法。但在各类教科书中着重介绍Appell方程, 对G-A方程被普遍作为次要内容所忽视。实际上, G-A方程形式更简单、更优美, 具有更多的实用性和优越性。直到1985年梅凤翔<sup>[3]</sup>在其专著《非完整系统力学基础》一书中给出了线性非完整系统广义坐标下的G-A方程。1988年Edward A. Desloge<sup>[4]</sup>在重新定义理想约束新概念的基础上研究了线性非完整系统准坐标下的G-A方程。

本文试图将Edward A. Desloge的思想推广到变质量系统, 由此导出变质量非线性非完整系统G-A方程的各种形式和积分变分原理。最后举例说明新方程的应用。

## 二、变质量系统的一类新型运动方程

设变质量系统由 $N$ 个质量为 $M_i$ 的质点组成, 相对于惯性坐标系运动, 其位形由直角坐标 $x_i, y_i, z_i$ 确定。令 $x_1=x_1, x_2=y_1, x_3=z_1, \dots, x_{3N-2}=x_N, x_{3N-1}=y_N, x_{3N}=z_N$ ; 作用于质点上的已知力为 $G_{\gamma s}, G_{\gamma y}, G_{\gamma z}$ ; 约束反力为 $H_{\gamma s}, H_{\gamma y}, H_{\gamma z}$ ; 反推力为 $R_{\gamma s}, R_{\gamma y}, R_{\gamma z}$ ; 令 $f_1=G_{1s}, f_2=G_{1y}, f_3=G_{1z}, \dots, f_{3N-2}=G_{Ns}, f_{3N-1}=G_{Ny}, f_{3N}=G_{Nz}; F_1=$

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$H_{1z}, F_2=H_{1y}, F_3=H_{1x}, \dots, F_{3N-2}=H_{Nz}, F_{3N-1}=H_{Ny}, F_{3N}=H_{Nx}; X_1^R=R_{1z}, X_2^R=R_{1y}, X_3^R=R_{1x}, \dots, X_{3N-2}^R=R_{Nz}, X_{3N-1}^R=R_{Ny}, X_{3N}^R=R_{Nx}.$

质点的运动微分方程为

$$m_i \ddot{x}_i = f_i + F_i + X_i^R \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, 3N) \quad (2.1)$$

设系统运动受  $k$  个几何约束

$$g_a(x_i, t) = 0 \quad (a=1, 2, \dots, k) \quad (2.2)$$

我们引入  $n=3N-k$  个广义坐标  $q_a (\omega=1, 2, \dots, n)$ , 使

$$x_i = x_i(q_a, t) \quad (\omega=1, 2, \dots, n; i=1, 2, \dots, 3N)$$

则有

$$\dot{x}_i = \sum_{a=1}^n \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_a} \dot{q}_a + \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial t} \quad (2.3)$$

$$\ddot{x}_i = \sum_{a=1}^n \sum_{a=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 x_i}{\partial q_a \partial q_a} \dot{q}_a \dot{q}_a + \sum_{a=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 x_i}{\partial q_a^2} \dot{q}_a^2 + 2 \sum_{a=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 x_i}{\partial q_a \partial t} \dot{q}_a + \frac{\partial^2 x_i}{\partial t^2} \quad (2.4)$$

由此可得

$$\partial \dot{x}_i / \partial \dot{q}_a = \partial x_i / \partial q_a$$

令

$$s_{i_a} = \partial \dot{x}_i / \partial \dot{q}_a = \partial x_i / \partial q_a \quad (2.5)$$

定义约束反力  $F_i$  满足条件

$$\sum_{i=1}^{3N} F_i s_{i_a} = 0 \quad (2.6)$$

现用  $s_{i_a}$  乘方程(2.1)的两边, 再对  $i$  求和, 并注意(2.6)式, 得到

$$\sum_{i=1}^{3N} m_i \ddot{x}_i s_{i_a} = \sum_{i=1}^{3N} f_i s_{i_a} + \sum_{i=1}^{3N} X_i^R s_{i_a} \quad (\omega=1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (2.7)$$

方程(2.7)就是变质量系统的新型运动方程。它适用于完整系统和非完整系统。

如果质量不变, 则

$$\sum_{i=1}^{3N} X_i^R s_{i_a} = 0$$

于是(2.7)式成为

$$\sum_{i=1}^{3N} m_i \ddot{x}_i s_{i_a} = \sum_{i=1}^{3N} f_i s_{i_a} \quad (2.8)$$

方程(2.8)与文献[4]结果相同。

### 三、变质量一阶非线性非完整系统广义坐标下的 Gibbs-Appell 方程

设变质量系统的位形由  $n$  个广义坐标  $q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n$  确定。系统受  $L$  个一阶非线性非完

整约束

$$\dot{q}_{\varepsilon+\beta} = \dot{q}_{\varepsilon+\beta}(q_\alpha, \dot{q}_j, t) \quad (\beta=1, 2, \dots, L; \varepsilon=n-L; j=1, 2, \dots, \varepsilon; \omega=1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (3.1)$$

系统中各质点的质量

$$m_i = m_i(q_\alpha, \dot{q}_\alpha, t)$$

作用于系统上的约束反力  $F_i$  满足条件(2.6).

将(3.1)对时间  $t$  求导, 有

$$\ddot{q}_{\varepsilon+\beta} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^n \frac{\partial \dot{q}_{\varepsilon+\beta}}{\partial q_\alpha} \dot{q}_\alpha + \sum_{j=1}^{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_{\varepsilon+\beta}}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \ddot{q}_j + \frac{\partial \dot{q}_{\varepsilon+\beta}}{\partial t} \quad (3.2)$$

因此

$$\partial \dot{q}_{\varepsilon+\beta} / \partial \dot{q}_j = \partial \ddot{q}_{\varepsilon+\beta} / \partial \ddot{q}_j$$

将(3.1)、(3.2)代入(2.3)、(2.4)中, 不难得到

$$\frac{\partial(\dot{x}_i)}{\partial \dot{q}_j} = \frac{\partial(x_i)}{\partial \dot{q}_j} = \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_j} + \sum_{\beta=1}^L \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_{\varepsilon+\beta}} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_{\varepsilon+\beta}}{\partial \dot{q}_j}$$

令

$$s_{i,j} = \partial(\dot{x}_i) / \partial \dot{q}_j = \partial(x_i) / \partial q_j \quad (3.3)$$

$$\text{加速度能量 } S = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{3N} m_i \dot{x}_i^2 \quad (3.4)$$

$$\text{定义 } \tilde{\Psi}_j = \sum_{i=1}^{3N} X_i^R s_{i,j} \quad (3.5)$$

$$\text{及广义力为 } \tilde{Q}_j = \sum_{i=1}^{3N} f_i s_{i,j} \quad (3.6)$$

令  $\tilde{S}$  为  $S$  中利用约束关系(3.2)消去不独立的  $\dot{q}_{\varepsilon+\beta}$  所得的表达式, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{S} &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{3N} m_i(\boldsymbol{x}_i) \cdot (\dot{\boldsymbol{x}}_i) \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{S}}{\partial \dot{q}_i} &= \sum_{i=1}^{3N} m_i(\boldsymbol{x}_i) \frac{\partial(\dot{\boldsymbol{x}}_i)}{\partial \dot{q}_i} = \sum_{i=1}^{3N} m_i \boldsymbol{x}_i s_{i,i} \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

现将(3.5)~(3.7)代入(2.7), 得

$$\partial \tilde{S} / \partial \dot{q}_j = \tilde{Q}_j + \tilde{\Psi}_j \quad (3.8)$$

我们引入 Gibbs-Appell 函数

$$\tilde{R}(q_\alpha, \dot{q}_j, \ddot{q}_j, t) = \tilde{S}(q_\alpha, \dot{q}_j, \ddot{q}_j, t) - \tilde{U}(q_\alpha, \dot{q}_j, \ddot{q}_j, t) \quad (3.9)$$

其中

$$\tilde{U} = \sum_{i=1}^{3N} f_i(\boldsymbol{x}_i) \quad (3.10)$$

于是

$$\partial \bar{R} / \partial \dot{q}_j = \partial \bar{S} / \partial \dot{q}_j - \partial \bar{U} / \partial \dot{q}_j \quad (3.11)$$

及

$$\frac{\partial \bar{U}}{\partial \dot{q}_j} = \sum_{i=1}^{3N} f_i \frac{\partial(x_i)}{\partial \dot{q}_j} = \sum_{i=1}^{3N} f_i s_{ij} = \bar{Q}_j \quad (3.12)$$

将(3.8)、(3.12)代入(3.11)中, 得到

$$\partial \bar{R} / \partial \dot{q}_j = \bar{\Psi}_j \quad (j=1, 2, \dots, \varepsilon) \quad (3.13)$$

方程(3.13)就是变质量一阶非线性非完整系统广义坐标下的Gibbs-Appell方程.

#### 四、变质量一阶非线性非完整系统准坐标下的Gibbs-Appell方程

设变质量系统受 $L$ 个一阶非线性非完整约束

$$E_\beta(q_\alpha, \dot{q}_\alpha, t) = 0 \quad (\beta=1, 2, \dots, L; \omega=1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (4.1)$$

作用于系统的约束反力 $F_i$ 满足条件(2.6).

我们选取准速度 $\dot{\Pi}_j$ 和 $\dot{\Pi}_{j+\beta}$ 如下:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{\Pi}_j &= \dot{\Pi}_j(q_\alpha, \dot{q}_\alpha, t) \\ \dot{\Pi}_{j+\beta} &= E_\beta(q_\alpha, \dot{q}_\alpha, t) = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} &(j=1, 2, \dots, \varepsilon; \varepsilon=n-L) \\ &(\omega=1, 2, \dots, n; \beta=1, 2, \dots, L) \end{aligned} \quad (4.2)$$

假设由(2.2)解出

$$\dot{q}_\alpha = \dot{q}_\alpha(q_r, \dot{\Pi}_j, t) \quad (\omega, r=1, 2, \dots, n; j=1, 2, \dots, \varepsilon) \quad (4.3)$$

上式对时间 $t$ 求导, 得

$$\ddot{q}_\alpha = \sum_{j=1}^{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha}{\partial \dot{\Pi}_j} \ddot{\Pi}_j + A \quad (4.4)$$

$A$ 为不含 $\ddot{\Pi}_j$ 之项

于是由(2.3)、(2.4)容易证明

$$\frac{\partial \dot{x}_i}{\partial \dot{\Pi}_j} = \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial \dot{\Pi}_j} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^n \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_\alpha} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha}{\partial \dot{\Pi}_j} \quad (4.5)$$

令

$$s_{ij} = \partial \dot{x}_i / \partial \dot{\Pi}_j = \partial x_i / \partial \dot{\Pi}_j \quad (4.6)$$

$$\text{现定义} \quad P_j^* = \sum_{i=1}^{3N} f_i s_{ij} \quad (4.7)$$

$$\Phi_j^* = \sum_{i=1}^{3N} X_i^* s_{ij} \quad (4.8)$$

此处 $P_j^*$ 为准坐标下的广义力.

则由(3.4), 得到

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial \ddot{H}_j} = \sum_{i=1}^{3N} m_i x_i \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial \ddot{H}_j} = \sum_{i=1}^{3N} m_i x_i s_{ij} \quad (4.9)$$

现将(4.7)~(4.9)代入方程(2.7), 有

$$\partial S / \partial \ddot{H}_j = P_j^* + \Phi_j^* \quad (j=1, 2, \dots, \varepsilon) \quad (4.10)$$

我们引入Gibbs-Appell函数

$$R(q_\bullet, \dot{H}_j, \ddot{H}_j, t) = S - U(q_\bullet, \dot{H}_j, \ddot{H}_j, t) \quad (4.11)$$

其中 
$$U(q_\bullet, \dot{H}_j, \ddot{H}_j, t) = \sum_{i=1}^{3N} f_i x_i \quad (4.12)$$

于是

$$\partial R / \partial \ddot{H}_j = \partial S / \partial \ddot{H}_j - \partial U / \partial \ddot{H}_j \quad (4.13)$$

由于

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial \ddot{H}_j} = \sum_{i=1}^{3N} f_i \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial \ddot{H}_j} = \sum_{i=1}^{3N} f_i s_{ij} = P_j^* \quad (4.13)'$$

将(4.10)和(4.13)'代入方程(4.13), 得

$$\partial R / \partial \ddot{H}_j = \Phi_j^* \quad (j=1, 2, \dots, \varepsilon) \quad (4.14)$$

方程(4.14)就是变质量一阶非线性非完整系统准坐标下的Gibbs-Appell方程。

## 五、变质量一阶非线性非完整系统准速度和准加速度联合表示的Gibbs-Appell方程

设变质量系统受形式如(4.1)的 $L$ 个非完整约束, 且约束反力满足条件(2.6)。

选取 $\varepsilon = n - L$ 个彼此函数独立的准速度 $\dot{H}_j$ ,

$$\dot{H}_j = A_j(q_\bullet, \dot{q}_\bullet, t) \quad (\omega = 1, 2, \dots, n; j = 1, 2, \dots, \varepsilon) \quad (5.1)$$

设由(4.1)和(5.1)可解出

$$\dot{q}_\bullet = \varphi_\bullet(q_k, \dot{H}_j, t) \quad (\omega, k = 1, 2, \dots, n; j = 1, 2, \dots, \varepsilon) \quad (5.2)$$

上式对时间 $t$ 求导, 得

$$\ddot{q}_\bullet = B_\bullet(q_k, \dot{H}_j, \ddot{H}_j, t) \quad (5.3)$$

其中

$$B_\bullet = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial \varphi_\bullet}{\partial q_k} \varphi_k + \sum_{j=1}^{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial \varphi_\bullet}{\partial \dot{H}_j} \ddot{H}_j + \frac{\partial \varphi_\bullet}{\partial t} \quad (5.4)$$

取 $\varepsilon$ 个彼此函数独立的准加速度,

$$\varepsilon_j = \lambda_j(q_\bullet, \dot{H}_j, \ddot{H}_j, t) \quad (\gamma = 1, 2, \dots, \varepsilon) \quad (5.5)$$

由此可反解出

$$\ddot{H}_j = \psi_j(q_\bullet, \dot{H}_j, \varepsilon_j, t) \quad (5.6)$$

考虑(5.2)、(5.3)和(5.6)诸式, 则由(2.3)、(2.4)容易证明如下关系:

$$\frac{\partial x_i}{\partial \dot{H}_j} = \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial \ddot{H}_j} = \sum_{\omega=1}^n \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_\omega} \frac{\partial \varphi_\omega}{\partial \dot{H}_j} \quad (5.7)$$

$$\frac{\partial x_i}{\partial \varepsilon_\gamma} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^n \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_\alpha} \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial B_\alpha}{\partial \ddot{\Pi}_j} \frac{\partial \psi_j}{\partial \varepsilon_\gamma} = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial \dot{\Pi}_j} \frac{\partial \psi_j}{\partial \varepsilon_\gamma} = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial \ddot{\Pi}_j} \frac{\partial \psi_j}{\partial \varepsilon_\gamma} \quad (5.8)$$

令

$$s_{i\gamma} = \partial x_i / \partial \varepsilon_\gamma \quad (5.9)$$

则有

$$\sum_{i=1}^{3N} f_i s_{i\gamma} = \sum_{i=1}^{3N} f_i \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial \ddot{\Pi}_j} \frac{\partial \psi_j}{\partial \varepsilon_\gamma} = \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{\alpha=1}^n Q_\alpha \frac{\partial \varphi_\alpha}{\partial \ddot{\Pi}_j} \frac{\partial \psi_j}{\partial \varepsilon_\gamma} = P_\gamma^{**} \quad (5.10)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{3N} X_i^* s_{i\gamma} = \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{\alpha=1}^n G_\alpha \frac{\partial \varphi_\alpha}{\partial \ddot{\Pi}_j} \frac{\partial \psi_j}{\partial \varepsilon_\gamma} = G_\gamma^{**} \quad (5.11)$$

其中 
$$G_\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^{3N} X_i^* \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_\alpha}$$

令  $S^*$ ,  $S^{**}$  依次为加速度能量在准速度、准加速度下的表达式, 我们有

$$\sum_{i=1}^{3N} m_i x_i s_{i\gamma} = \sum_{i=1}^{3N} m_i x_i \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial \ddot{\Pi}_j} \frac{\partial \psi_j}{\partial \varepsilon_\gamma} = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial S^*}{\partial \ddot{\Pi}_j} \frac{\partial \psi_j}{\partial \varepsilon_\gamma} = \frac{\partial S^{**}}{\partial \varepsilon_\gamma} \quad (5.12)$$

将(5.10)~(5.12)代入方程(2.7), 有

$$\partial S^{**} / \partial \varepsilon_\gamma = P_\gamma^{**} + G_\gamma^{**} \quad (5.13)$$

现引入Gibbs-Appell函数

$$R^{**}(q_\alpha, \dot{\Pi}_j, \varepsilon_\gamma, t) = S^{**}(q_\alpha, \ddot{\Pi}_j, \varepsilon_\gamma, t) - U^{**}(q_\alpha, \dot{\Pi}_j, \varepsilon_\gamma, t) \quad (5.14)$$

其中 
$$U^{**} = \sum_{i=1}^{3N} f_i x_i$$

于是

$$\partial R^{**} / \partial \varepsilon_\gamma = \partial S^{**} / \partial \varepsilon_\gamma - \partial U^{**} / \partial \varepsilon_\gamma \quad (5.15)$$

$$\frac{\partial U^{**}}{\partial \varepsilon_\gamma} = \sum_{i=1}^{3N} f_i \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial \varepsilon_\gamma} = \sum_{i=1}^{3N} f_i s_{i\gamma} = P_\gamma^{**} \quad (5.16)$$

将(5.13)和(5.16)代入方程(5.15), 得

$$\partial R^{**} / \partial \varepsilon_\gamma = G_\gamma^{**} \quad (\gamma=1, 2, \dots, e) \quad (5.17)$$

方程(5.17)就是变质量一阶非线性非完整系统准速度和准加速度下的Gibbs-Appell方程。

## 六、变质量一阶非线性非完整系统广义坐标 下相对运动的Gibbs-Appell方程

### 6.1 变质量系统相对运动的一类新型方程

设变质量系统有  $N$  个质点组成, 系统的位形由  $n$  个广义坐标  $q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n$  确定。系统中点

$M_i (i=1, 2, \dots, N)$  相对于与载体固连的动坐标系  $Ox'y'z'$  的矢径  $\bar{r}'_i$ , 使

$$\bar{r}'_i = \bar{r}'_i(q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n, t) \quad (6.1)$$

质点  $M_i$  相对运动的微分方程为

$$m_i \bar{a}_{i,r} = -m_i \bar{a}_{i,e} - m_i \bar{a}_{i,c} + \bar{G}_i + \bar{H}_i + \bar{R}_i \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, N) \quad (6.2)$$

其中  $\bar{a}_{i,e} = \bar{a}_0 + \bar{\omega} \times (\bar{\omega} \times \bar{r}'_i) + \dot{\bar{\omega}} \times \bar{r}'_i$ ,  $\bar{a}_{i,c} = 2\bar{\omega} \times \dot{\bar{r}}'_i$

$$\text{令 } \bar{s}_{i,\omega} = \partial \dot{\bar{r}}'_i / \partial \dot{q}_\omega = \partial \bar{\mathcal{P}}'_i / \partial \dot{q}_\omega \quad (6.3)$$

并假定约束反力  $\bar{H}_i$  满足条件

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \bar{H}_i \cdot \bar{s}_{i,\omega} = 0 \quad (6.4)$$

现用  $\bar{s}_{i,\omega}$  点乘方程(6.2)的两边, 再对  $i$  求和, 考虑条件(6.4), 有

$$\sum_{i=1}^N m_i \bar{a}_{i,r} \cdot \bar{s}_{i,\omega} = - \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \bar{a}_{i,e} \cdot \bar{s}_{i,\omega} - \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \bar{a}_{i,c} \cdot \bar{s}_{i,\omega} + \sum_{i=1}^N \bar{G}_i \cdot \bar{s}_{i,\omega} + \sum_{i=1}^N \bar{R}_i \cdot \bar{s}_{i,\omega} \quad (6.5)$$

方程(6.5)就是变质量系统相对运动的一类新型运动微分方程。

若质量不变时, 有  $\sum_{i=1}^N \bar{R}_i \cdot \bar{s}_{i,\omega} = 0$ , 于是(6.5)式可写为

$$\sum_{i=1}^N m_i \bar{a}_{i,r} \cdot \bar{s}_{i,\omega} = - \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \bar{a}_{i,e} \cdot \bar{s}_{i,\omega} - \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \bar{a}_{i,c} \cdot \bar{s}_{i,\omega} + \sum_{i=1}^N \bar{G}_i \cdot \bar{s}_{i,\omega} \quad (6.6)$$

## 6.2 变质量一阶非线性非完整系统广义坐标下相对运动的 Gibbs-Appell 方程

设变质量系统受  $L$  个形式如 (3.1) 的一阶非线性非完整约束, 且约束反力满足条件 (6.4)。

根据(3.1)和(3.2)式, 利用(6.1)式容易证明

$$\frac{\partial(\dot{\bar{r}}'_i)}{\partial \dot{q}_j} = \frac{\partial(\bar{\mathcal{P}}'_i)}{\partial \dot{q}_j} = \frac{\partial \bar{r}'_i}{\partial q_j} + \sum_{\rho=1}^L \frac{\partial \bar{r}'_i}{\partial q_{j+\rho}} \frac{\partial q_{j+\rho}}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \quad (6.7)$$

$$\text{令 } \bar{s}_{i,j} = \partial(\dot{\bar{r}}'_i) / \partial \dot{q}_j = \partial(\bar{\mathcal{P}}'_i) / \partial \dot{q}_j \quad (6.8)$$

相对运动的加速度能量

$$S_r = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \bar{\mathcal{P}}'_i \cdot \bar{\mathcal{P}}'_i$$

并定义

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \bar{R}_i \cdot \bar{s}_{i,j} = \tilde{\Psi}_j, \quad \sum_{i=1}^N \bar{G}_i \cdot \bar{s}_{i,j} = \tilde{Q}_j \quad (6.9)$$

令  $\tilde{S}_r$  为  $S_r$  中利用(3.2)消去不独立的广义加速度  $\dot{q}_{j+\rho}$  而得的表达式, 有

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{S}_r &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N m_i (\dot{\tilde{\mathbf{r}}}_i) \cdot (\dot{\tilde{\mathbf{r}}}_i) \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{S}_r}{\partial \dot{q}_j} &= \sum_{i=1}^N m_i (\dot{\tilde{\mathbf{r}}}_i) \cdot \frac{\partial (\dot{\tilde{\mathbf{r}}}_i)}{\partial \dot{q}_j} = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \dot{\tilde{\mathbf{r}}}_i \cdot \tilde{s}_{ij}\end{aligned}\quad (6.10)$$

现将(6.9)、(6.10)代入方程(6.5), 并考虑文献[3]的结果, 则有

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial \tilde{S}_r}{\partial \dot{q}_j} &= \tilde{Q}_j + \tilde{\Psi} - \frac{\partial}{\partial q_j} (V^0 + V^\infty) - \sum_{\beta=1}^L \frac{\partial}{\partial q_{s+\beta}} (V^0 + V^\infty) \frac{\partial \dot{q}_{s+\beta}}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \\ &\quad + \tilde{Q}_j^{\dot{\omega}} + \tilde{\Gamma}_j \quad (j=1, 2, \dots, \varepsilon)\end{aligned}\quad (6.11)$$

引入Gibbs-Appell函数

$$\tilde{R}_r(q_\infty, \dot{q}_j, \ddot{q}_j, t) = \tilde{S}_r(q_\infty, \dot{q}_j, \ddot{q}_j, t) - \tilde{U}(q_\infty, \dot{q}_j, \ddot{q}_j, t) \quad (6.12)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{U} &= \sum_{i=1}^N \tilde{G}_i \cdot (\dot{\tilde{\mathbf{r}}}_i) \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{R}_r}{\partial \ddot{q}_j} &= \frac{\partial \tilde{S}_r}{\partial \ddot{q}_j} - \frac{\partial \tilde{U}}{\partial \ddot{q}_j}\end{aligned}\quad (6.13)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{U}}{\partial \dot{q}_j} = \sum_{i=1}^N \tilde{G}_i \cdot \frac{\partial (\dot{\tilde{\mathbf{r}}}_i)}{\partial \dot{q}_j} = \sum_{i=1}^N \tilde{G}_i \cdot \tilde{s}_{ij} = \tilde{Q}_j \quad (6.14)$$

将(6.11)和(6.14)代入(6.13), 得

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial \tilde{R}_r}{\partial \ddot{q}_j} &= \tilde{\Psi}_j - \frac{\partial}{\partial q_j} (V^0 + V^\infty) - \sum_{\beta=1}^L \frac{\partial}{\partial q_{s+\beta}} (V^0 + V^\infty) \frac{\partial \dot{q}_{s+\beta}}{\partial \dot{q}_j} + \tilde{Q}_j^{\dot{\omega}} + \tilde{\Gamma}_j \\ &\quad (j=1, 2, \dots, \varepsilon)\end{aligned}\quad (6.15)$$

方程(6.15)就是变质量一阶非线性非完整系统广义坐标下相对运动的 Gibbs-Appell 方程。

## 七、速度空间中的积分变分原理

变质量非完整系统准坐标下的Gibbs-Appell方程为(4.14), 即

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial \ddot{\Pi}_j} = P_j^* \quad (7.1)$$

定义一个特殊变分记号 $\delta^*$ , 当取这种变分时, 质量被当作常数来考虑<sup>[3]</sup>.  $\delta^*$ 对 $R$ 的变分

$$\delta^* R \triangleq \sum_{j=1}^s \frac{\partial R}{\partial \ddot{\Pi}_j} \delta \ddot{\Pi}_j + \sum_{j=1}^s \frac{\partial R}{\partial \dot{\Pi}_j} \delta \dot{\Pi}_j \quad (7.2)$$

将(7.1)的两边各乘以 $\delta \ddot{\Pi}_j$ , 再对 $j$ 求和, 有

$$\sum_{j=1}^s \frac{\partial R}{\partial \ddot{\Pi}_j} \delta \ddot{\Pi}_j = \sum_{j=1}^s P_j^* \delta \ddot{\Pi}_j \quad (7.3)$$



现将(7.3)代入(7.2)中, 得

$$-\delta^* R + \sum_{j=1}^i \frac{\partial R}{\partial \dot{I}_j} \delta \dot{I}_j + \sum_{j=1}^i P_j^* \delta \ddot{I}_j = 0 \quad (7.4)$$

在速度空间中, Сулов交换关系为

$$-\frac{d}{dt} \delta \dot{I}_j = \delta \ddot{I}_j \quad (7.5)$$

将(7.4)在 $[t_0, t_1]$ 区间上积分, 有

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left( -\delta^* R + \sum_{j=1}^i \frac{\partial R}{\partial \dot{I}_j} \delta \dot{I}_j + \sum_{j=1}^i P_j^* \delta \ddot{I}_j \right) dt = 0 \quad (7.6)$$

规定

$$\delta \dot{I}_j|_{t_0} = 0 \quad \delta \dot{I}_j|_{t_1} = 0$$

通过分部积分法, 得到

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left[ -\delta^* R + \sum_{j=1}^i \left( \frac{\partial R}{\partial \dot{I}_j} - P_j^* \right) \delta \dot{I}_j \right] dt = 0 \quad (7.7)$$

当质量不变时,  $P_j^* = 0$ , 于是上式成为

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left[ -\delta^* R + \sum_{j=1}^i \frac{\partial R}{\partial \dot{I}_j} \delta \dot{I}_j \right] dt = 0 \quad (7.8)$$

## 八、算 例

例 图1表示一平面追踪曲线, Q点按已知规律  $\overline{OQ} = \xi(t)$  沿水平轴  $Ox$  运动, 质量为  $m = m(t)$  的质点  $P$  在铅垂平面内运动, 其速度  $\overline{V}_P$  始终指向  $Q$ . 试建立质点  $P$  的运动微分方程<sup>[5]</sup>.

取点的直角坐标  $x, y$  为广义坐标, 非完整约束方程为

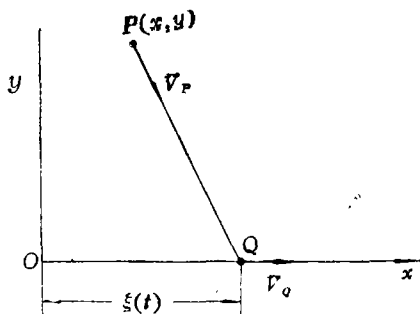


图 1

$$\dot{y} = \frac{y}{x - \xi} \dot{x} \quad (8.1)$$

此处  $i=1, 2; j=1$ .

$$y = \frac{\dot{y} \dot{x} (x - \xi) - y \dot{x} (\dot{x} - \dot{\xi})}{(x - \xi)^2} + \frac{y \dot{x}}{x - \xi} \quad (8.2)$$

Gibbs-Appell 函数为

$$R = S - U = m(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2)/2 + mgy \quad (8.3)$$

$$\bar{R} = \frac{1}{2} m \left\{ \dot{x}^2 + \left[ \frac{\dot{y} \dot{x} (x - \xi) - y \dot{x} (\dot{x} - \dot{\xi})}{(x - \xi)^2} + \frac{y \dot{x}}{x - \xi} \right]^2 \right\} + mg \left[ \frac{\dot{y} \dot{x} (x - \xi) - y \dot{x} (\dot{x} - \dot{\xi})}{(x - \xi)^2} + \frac{y \dot{x}}{x - \xi} \right] \quad (8.4)$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{R}}{\partial \dot{x}} = m\dot{x} \left[ 1 + \frac{y^2}{(x-\xi)^2} \right] + \frac{my^2 \dot{x} \dot{\xi}}{(x-\xi)^3} + \frac{mgy}{x-\xi} \quad (8.5)$$

令分离微粒的相对速度为

$$\bar{u} = \eta(t)\dot{r} - \dot{r} \quad (8.6)$$

其中 $\eta(t)$ 为给定函数, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\Psi} &= \sum_{i=1}^2 X_i^T s_{i1} = m[\eta(t)\dot{x} - \dot{x}] \frac{\partial \dot{x}}{\partial \dot{x}} + m[\eta(t)\dot{y} - \dot{y}] \frac{\partial(\dot{y})}{\partial \dot{x}} \\ &= m[\eta(t)\dot{x} - \dot{x}] + m\dot{x}[\eta(t) - 1] \frac{y^2}{(x-\xi)^2} = m\dot{x}[\eta(t) - 1] \left[ 1 + \frac{y^2}{(x-\xi)^2} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (8.7)$$

现将(8.6)、(8.7)代入方程(3.13)得到

$$m\dot{x} \left[ 1 + \frac{y^2}{(x-\xi)^2} \right] + \frac{m\dot{x}\dot{\xi}y^2}{(x-\xi)^3} = -mg \frac{y}{x-\xi} + m\dot{x}[\eta(t) - 1] \left[ 1 + \frac{y^2}{(x-\xi)^2} \right] \quad (8.8)$$

由本例可见, 用Gibbs-Appell方程求解具有优越性, 即运算过程较简单.

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## Gibbs-Appell's Equations of Variable Mass Nonlinear Nonholonomic Mechanical Systems

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### Abstract

In this paper, the Gibbs-Appell's equations of motion are extended to the most general variable mass nonholonomic mechanical systems. Then the Gibbs-Appell's equations of motion in terms of generalized coordinates or quasi-coordinates and an integral variational principle of variable mass nonlinear nonholonomic mechanical systems are obtained. Finally, an example is given.

**Key words** variable mass, nonholonomic system, Gibbs-Appell's equation, integral variational principle, quasi-velocity