

力学系统运动方程的矩阵表示法

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摘 要

本文阐述以矩阵形式建立力学系统运动方程的方法。采用矩阵形式可使动力学方程写得紧凑, 以便于用电子计算机研究多自由度的力学系统。基于动力学基本规律、达朗倍尔-拉格朗日原理、哈密顿-奥斯塔拉格勒特斯基原理、以及高斯原理, 列出了建立运动方程的方法。

一、基本符号与关系式

由具有质量 m_{3i-1} , 坐标为 x_{3i-2} , x_{3i-1} , x_{3i} (在直角坐标系 $Oxyz$ 中) M 个质点组成的力学系统, 其中 $i=1, \dots, N$ 。设该系统具有完整约束和非完整约束, 它们的方程式相应为:

$$f_\mu(x_1, \dots, x_{3N}, t) = 0 \quad \mu = 1, \dots, m \quad (1.1)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{3N} g_{\rho j}(x_1, \dots, x_{3N}, t) \dot{x}_j + g_\rho(x_1, \dots, x_{3N}, t) = 0 \quad \rho = 1, \dots, r \quad (1.2)$$

作用在系统中 i 质点的主动力、完整约束反力和非完整约束反力, 相应地用 X_{3i-2} , X_{3i-1} , X_{3i} ; R_{3i-2} , R_{3i-1} , R_{3i} 及 P_{3i-2} , P_{3i-1} , P_{3i} 表示。并取符号: $x = (x_1, \dots, x_{3N})^T$, $X = (X_1, \dots, X_{3N})^T$, $R = (R_1, \dots, R_{3N})^T$, $P = (P_1, \dots, P_{3N})^T$, $m = \text{diag}(m_1, \dots, m_{3N})$, $m_{3i-2} = m_{3i-1} = m_{3i}$, 则约束方程(1.1), (1.2)可写成下列形式:

$$f(x, t) = 0 \quad (1.3)$$

$$G(x, t) \dot{x} + g(x, t) = 0 \quad (1.4)$$

$$f = (f_1, \dots, f_m)^T, \quad G = (g_{\rho j}), \quad g = (g_\rho), \quad j = 1, \dots, 3N, \quad \rho = 1, \dots, r$$

令广义坐标矢量 $q = (q_1, \dots, q_n)^T$, 由(1.3)式确定矢量

$$x = x(q, t) \quad (1.5)$$

微分(1.5)式, 则有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= \frac{\partial x}{\partial q} \dot{q} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial t}, \quad \frac{\partial x}{\partial q} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q} x^T \right)^T \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial q} &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial q_n} \right)^T, \quad \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} = \left(\frac{\partial x_1}{\partial t}, \dots, \frac{\partial x_{3N}}{\partial t} \right)^T \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.6)$$

用符号表示 $\partial \dot{x}/\partial \dot{q} = (\partial \dot{x}_i/\partial \dot{q}_r)$, 由(1.5), (1.6)式得到下列等式

$$\frac{\partial \dot{x}}{\partial \dot{q}} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial q}, \quad \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial x}{\partial q} = \frac{\partial \dot{x}}{\partial q} \quad (1.7)$$

考虑进等式(1.5)、(1.6)后, 可将非完整约束方程(1.4)写成如下形式:

$$B(q, t)\dot{q} + b(q, t) = 0, \quad B = G \frac{\partial x}{\partial q}, \quad b = G \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + g \quad (1.8)$$

考虑进(1.6)式, 系统的动能 $T = \dot{x}^T m \dot{x}/2$ 可表示为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} T &= \frac{1}{2} \dot{q}^T A \dot{q} + a \dot{q} + a_0, \quad A = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial q} \right)^T m \frac{\partial x}{\partial q}, \quad a = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial q} \right)^T m \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} \\ a_0 &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial t} \right)^T m \frac{\partial x}{\partial t}, \quad A = A(q, t), \quad a = a(q, t), \quad a_0 = a_0(q, t) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.9)$$

应当说明约束反力的方向。一般说来, 约束反力 $F = R + P$ 的方向取决于约束的类型。在一般情况下 F 力由两部分构成: $F = F^r + F^s$, 其中 F^r 指向曲面 $\Omega(t)$ 切平面的法向, 该曲面由(1.3), (1.4)式所确定。在变量 x, \dot{x} 的空间:

$$F^r = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)^T \alpha + G^T \lambda, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{\partial f_\mu}{\partial x_i} \right) \quad \alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m)^T$$

$\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r)^T$ 。第二个分量 F^s 位于曲面 $\Omega(t)$ 的切平面上, 其表达式为: $F^s = k[\partial f/\partial x \ G \ C]$, 其中 $C = (c_{\beta i})$ 为任意的矩阵, $[\partial f/\partial x \ G \ C]$ 为矢量 $\partial f_\mu/\partial x$, $G_\rho, c_\beta, \beta = m+r+1, \dots, 3N-1$ 的矢量积^[1]。在摩擦约束的特殊情况下, $F^s = -k\dot{x}$ 。为了简化讨论起见, 假定约束是理想(光滑)约束, 则 $F = F^r, F^s = 0$ 。

下面基于不同的力学原理, 以矩阵形式建立力学系统在广义坐标系中的运动方程。

二、动力学基本规律

具有理想约束的力学系统的运动方程, 根据牛顿第二定律, 可写成如下的矩阵形式:

$$m\ddot{x} = X + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)^T \alpha + G^T \lambda \quad (2.1)$$

(2.1)式左乘矩阵 $(\partial x/\partial q)^T$, 则有:

$$\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial q} \right)^T m\ddot{x} = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial q} \right)^T X + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial q} \right)^T \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)^T \alpha + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial q} \right)^T G^T \lambda \quad (2.2)$$

考虑进(1.7)式, 则(2.2)式左边部分可改写如下:

$$\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial q} \right)^T m\ddot{x} = \left(\frac{\partial \dot{x}}{\partial \dot{q}} \right)^T m\ddot{x} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}} \right) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q}$$

当采用符号 $Q^T = X^T \partial x/\partial q$, 利用(1.8)式和(1.3)式可知:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial q} = 0$$

则(2.2)式可写成下列形式

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}} \right) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q} = Q + B^T \lambda \quad (2.3)$$

三、达朗倍尔-拉格朗日原理

将力学系统的运动方程写成矢量形式:

$$-x^T m + X^T + F^T = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

(3.1)式乘以系统虚位移 $\delta x = (\delta x_j)$, $j=1, \dots, 3N$

$$(-x^T m + X^T) \delta x + F^T \delta x = 0 \quad (3.2)$$

根据(1.3), (1.4)式, 矢量 δx 应满足等式

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \delta x = 0, \quad G \delta x = 0 \quad (3.3)$$

将等式(3.3)写成下列形式

$$\omega \delta x = 0 \quad (3.4)$$

$$\omega = (\omega_{\alpha j}), \quad \omega_{\alpha j} = \frac{\partial f_{\alpha}}{\partial x_j}, \quad \alpha=1, \dots, m, \quad \omega_{m+\rho, j} = g_{\rho j}, \quad \rho=1, \dots, r$$

此时, 系统的虚位移矢量 δx 由(3.4)式的一般解确定^[1]:

$$\delta x = [\omega \ C] \delta s \quad (3.5)$$

约束反力 F 在(3.5)式虚位移方向的单元功, 等于^[1]

$$F^T \delta x = \left\{ F \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \quad G \ C \right\} \delta s$$

$$\left\{ F \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \quad G \ C \right\} = \begin{bmatrix} F_1 & \dots & F_{3N} \\ \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_{3N}} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_{3N}} \\ g_{11} & \dots & g_{1,3N} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ g_{r1} & \dots & g_{r,3N} \\ c_{m+r+1,1} & \dots & c_{m+r+1,3N} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ c_{3N-1,1} & \dots & c_{3N-1,3N} \end{bmatrix}$$

当约束为理想约束时, 则对任意的 δs , $c_{\rho j}$, $\rho=m+1, \dots, 3N-1$; $j=1, \dots, 3N$, 有 $F^T \delta x = 0$, 且行列式 $\{F \ \partial f/\partial x \ G \ C\}$ 的前面 $m+r+1$ 行呈线性关系, 即

$$F = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)^T \alpha + G^T \lambda \quad (3.6)$$

则由(3.2)式可将虚位移原理表达成

$$(-m\ddot{x} + X)^T \delta x = 0 \quad (3.7)$$

该式应与(3.3)式结合起来考虑.

用广义坐标矢量 q 来表示 δx :

$$\delta x = \frac{\partial x}{\partial q} \delta q \quad (3.8)$$

此时, (3.3)式的第一等式成了恒等式

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial q} \delta q = 0$$

而第二式为 $B\delta q=0$, 由此可将虚位移表示为

$$\delta q = [B \ C] \delta s, \quad C = (c_{\beta\nu}) \quad \beta = r+1, \dots, n-1; \nu = 1, \dots, \pi \quad (3.9)$$

联合(3.7)、(3.8)式, 得等式

$$(-m\ddot{x} + X)^T \frac{\partial x}{\partial q} \delta q = 0 \quad (3.10)$$

上式须结合(3.9)式一并考虑。利用本文第二节所述内容, 可将(3.10)式表示成:

$$\left(-\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial q} + Q \right)^T \delta q = 0$$

代入(3.9)式, 得

$$\left(-\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial q} + Q \right)^T [B \ C] \delta s = 0$$

鉴于矩阵 C 和标量 δs 是任意的, 则矢量

$$\left(-\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial q} \right) + Q$$

及矩阵 B 应是线性相关, 即如(2.3)式。

当有势力为

$$X_j = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_j}, \quad j = 1, \dots, 3N; \quad u = u(x_1, \dots, x_{3N}, t)$$

及约束为完整约束时, (2.3)式可写成如下形式:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q} = 0, \quad L = T - u, \quad u = u(x(q, t), t)$$

在一般情况下, 合成矢量 Q 为有势力矢量 $\partial u / \partial q$ 及非有势力矢量 \bar{Q} 之和, (2.3)式可写成如下形式:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q} = \bar{Q} + B^T \lambda \quad (3.11)$$

四、高斯原理

令 $x(t)$ 为 t 时刻系统状态矢量, 系统在直角坐标系的运动方程为 $m\ddot{x} = X + F$ 。在 $t+dt$ 时刻 ($t+dt$ 与 t 很接近) 的系统状态, 由矢量

$$x(t+dt) = x(t) + \dot{x}(t)dt + \frac{1}{2} \ddot{x}(t)dt^2 \dots$$

决定。分析一下以同一状态 $x(t)$, 以同一的速度矢量 $\dot{x}(t)$ 出发的系统的可能运动。如果系统是自由的, 不受约束方程(1.3)、(1.4)的作用, 则 $F=0$, 这种系统在 $t+dt$ 时刻的状态由下列矢量所决定:

$$\bar{x}(t+dt) = x(t) + \dot{x}(t)dt + \frac{1}{2} m^{-1} X(dt)^2 \dots$$

实际真实运动相对可能运动的偏离值为

$$l = x(t+dt) - \bar{x}(t+dt) = \frac{1}{2} (x - m^{-1}X)(dt)^2$$

此时高斯拘束 $Z = (2/(dt)^4) l^T m l$ 取决于下式

$$Z = \frac{1}{2} (x - m^{-1}X)^T m (x - m^{-1}X) \quad (4.1)$$

而高斯原理表现为实际运动与所有可能运动的差别在于实际运动的高斯拘束的变分为零, 即 $\delta Z = 0$, 由于 $x(t)$ 和 $\dot{x}(t)$ 是不变的, 则(4.1)式具有以下形式

$$\delta Z = (m\dot{x} - X)^T \delta \dot{x} \quad (4.2)$$

现转化到广义坐标. 由约束方程(1.3)可得: $x = x(q, t)$ 或 $\dot{x} = (\partial x / \partial q) \dot{q} + \dots$, 其中……等项不含 \dot{q} . 由于变动的仅是加速度, 则 $\delta \dot{x} = (\partial x / \partial q) \delta \ddot{q}$. 而由(1.8)式可得 $B\dot{q} + \dots = 0$, 故

$$B\delta \ddot{q} = 0 \quad (4.3)$$

因此, 对于条件 $(m\dot{x} - X)^T (\partial x / \partial q) \delta \ddot{q} = 0$ 而言, 它应当结合(4.3)式来满足. 由(4.3)式可确定 $\delta \ddot{q} = [B \ C] \delta w$, 并可在任意的 C , δw 下得到等式

$$(m\dot{x} - X)^T \frac{\partial x}{\partial q} [B \ C] \delta w = 0$$

运用已知方法改写 $(m\dot{x} - X)^T (\partial x / \partial q)$ 乘积表达式, 并采用前述的类似讨论, 可得到(2.3)式.

五、哈密顿-奥斯塔拉格勒特斯基原理

在这儿仅研究具有完整约束的系统, 在系统上作用着(1.3)式, 从时间 t_0 至 t_1 积分(3.7)式:

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_1} (X - m\dot{x})^T \delta x dt = 0 \quad (5.1)$$

考虑到

$$\dot{x}^T m \delta \dot{x} = \frac{d}{dt} (\dot{x}^T m \delta x) - \dot{x}^T m \frac{d}{dt} \delta x$$

且对于完整系统具有 $d\delta x = \delta dx$, 则(5.1)式可写成

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left(X^T \delta x + \delta T - \frac{d}{dt} (\dot{x}^T m \delta x) \right) dt = 0 \quad (5.2)$$

假定 $\delta x(t_0) = \delta x(t_1) = 0$, 则由(5.2)式得

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_1} (\delta T + X^T \delta x) dt = 0 \quad (5.3)$$

在系统的真实运动下应满足上述等式 (即哈密顿-奥斯塔拉格勒特斯基原理).

用矢量 X 表示有势力与非有势力之和:

$$X = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + F_i, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} \right), \quad F = (F_i), \quad i = 1, \dots, 3N$$

并把积分式(5.3)写成如下形式:

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_1} (\delta L + F^T \delta x) dt = 0, \quad L = T + u \quad (5.4)$$

当 $F \equiv 0$, 亦即全部作用在系统的力为有势力, 根据完整系统积分和变分操作可次序互换的

性质, 则可得到哈密顿原理:

$$\delta \int_{t_0}^{t_1} L dt = 0$$

该原理证明: 在完整系统中, 当起始位置为 $x(t_0) = x^0$, 终点位置为 $x(t_1) = x^1$, 从时间 t_0 至 t_1 区间内所发生的全部运动中, 只有这样的运动是真实的, 其积分

$$I = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} L dt$$

为一固定值。

由哈密顿-奥斯塔拉格勒特斯基原理, 我们得到(5.4)式的运动方程, 考虑到 L 为 q, \dot{q}, t 的函数, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} (\delta L + F^T \delta x) dt &= \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left(\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \right)^T \delta \dot{q} + \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial q} \right)^T \delta q + F^T \frac{\partial x}{\partial q} \delta q \right) dt \\ &= \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left(\frac{d}{dt} \left(\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \right)^T \delta q \right) - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \right)^T \delta q + \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial q} \right)^T \delta q + \bar{Q}^T \delta q \right) dt \\ &= \left|_{t_0}^{t_1} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \right)^T \delta q - \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left(\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \right)^T - \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial q} \right)^T - \bar{Q}^T \right) \delta q dt = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{Q} = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial q} \right)^T F$$

由于 $\delta x(t_0) = \delta x(t_1) = 0$, 则 $\delta q(t_0) = \delta q(t_1) = 0$, 因此 $\left|_{t_0}^{t_1} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \right)^T \delta q = 0$, 得等式

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left(\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \right)^T - \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial q} \right)^T - \bar{Q}^T \right) \delta q dt = 0 \quad (5.5)$$

鉴于矢量 δq 是任意的, 则从(5.5)式可得

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q} = \bar{Q}$$

对于在系统上作用着(1.3)、(1.4)式约束方程和有势力 $X = \partial u / \partial x$ 的非完整系统, 须用另一积分式⁽²⁾来取代 I 。

$$J = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} A dt, \quad A = L(\dot{q}, q, t) + (B(q, t)\dot{q} + b(q, t))^T \lambda$$

积分式 J 的稳定条件为:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial \dot{q}} \right) - \frac{\partial A}{\partial q} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial A}{\partial \lambda} = (B(q, t)\dot{q} + b(q, t))^T = 0$$

把方程式写成下列形式

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q} &= - \frac{d}{dt} (B^T \lambda) + \frac{\partial}{\partial q} (B\dot{q} + b)^T \lambda \\ \text{或} \quad \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q} &= - B^T \lambda + \dot{q}^T \left(B_q - \frac{\partial B}{\partial q} \right) \lambda + \left(\frac{\partial b}{\partial q} - B_t \right) \lambda \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5.6)$$

式中 $B_q = \left(\frac{\partial b_{\rho\mu}}{\partial q_\mu} \right)$, $\frac{\partial B}{\partial q} = \left(\frac{\partial b_{\rho\mu}}{\partial q_\mu} \right)$, $\dot{q} = (\dot{q}_\rho)$, $\frac{\partial b}{\partial q} = \left(\frac{\partial b_{\rho\mu}}{\partial q_\mu} \right)$

$$B_{\rho} = \left(\frac{\partial b_{\rho\mu}}{\partial t} \right), \quad \rho = 1, \dots, r; \quad \mu, \nu = 1, \dots, n$$

当非完整约束方程(1.4)式满足可积分条件时, 则有

$$B_{\rho} - \frac{\partial B}{\partial q} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial b}{\partial q} - B_{\rho} = 0$$

令 $x = -\lambda$, 由(5.6)式可得下列方程式

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q} = B^T x \quad (5.7)$$

采用符号 $p = \partial L / \partial \dot{q}$, $H = p^T \dot{q} - L(\dot{q}, q, t)$ 及用 q, p, t 来表示 \dot{q} , $H: \dot{q} = \dot{q}(q, p, t)$, $H = H(q, p, t)$, (2.3)式中 $Q = \partial u / \partial q + \bar{Q}$, 则

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q} = \bar{Q} + B^T \lambda \quad (3.11)$$

可将哈密顿方程写成如下形式:

$$\dot{q} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p}, \quad \dot{p} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q} + \bar{Q} + B^T \lambda$$

六、运动方程的展开表达式

将(2.3)式

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}} \right) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q} = Q + B^T \lambda$$

写成展开形式, 将动能 T 表示为

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \dot{q}^T A(q, t) \dot{q} + \dot{q}^T a(q, t) + \frac{1}{2} a_0(q, t)$$

式中 $A(q, t) = x_q^T m x_q$, $a(q, t) = x_q^T m x_t$, $a_0(q, t) = x_t^T m x_t$

计算

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}} = A(q, t) \dot{q} + a(q, t), \quad A \dot{q} = (a_{sv} \dot{q}_v), \quad a = (a_s), \quad s = 1, \dots, n$$

其中对于下标相同的项进行从1至 n 相加. 然后取导

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}} = A \dot{q} + \frac{\partial A}{\partial q} \dot{q} \dot{q} + \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} \dot{q} + \frac{\partial a}{\partial q} \dot{q} + \frac{\partial a}{\partial t} \quad (6.1)$$

式中 $\frac{\partial A}{\partial q} \dot{q} \dot{q} = (a_{svi} \dot{q}_i \dot{q}_j)$, $a_{svi} = \frac{\partial a_{sv}}{\partial q_j}$, $\frac{\partial A}{\partial t} \dot{q} = \left(\frac{\partial A_{sv}}{\partial t} \dot{q}_j \right)$

$$\frac{\partial a}{\partial q} \dot{q} = \left(\frac{\partial a_s}{\partial q_j} \dot{q}_j \right), \quad \frac{\partial a}{\partial t} = \left(\frac{\partial a_s}{\partial t} \right), \quad s = 1, \dots, n$$

以及矢量

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial q} = \frac{1}{2} \dot{q}^T \frac{\partial A}{\partial q} \dot{q} + \dot{q}^T \frac{\partial a}{\partial q} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial a_0}{\partial q} \quad (6.2)$$

式中 $\dot{q}^T \frac{\partial A}{\partial q} \dot{q} = (a_{svi} \dot{q}_i \dot{q}_j)$, $\dot{q}^T \frac{\partial a}{\partial q} = \left(\frac{\partial a_s}{\partial q_j} \dot{q}_j \right)$, $\frac{\partial a_0}{\partial q} = \left(\frac{\partial a_0}{\partial q_s} \right)$

如果把(6.1)、(6.2)式代入(2.3)式左边部分, 可得到展开形式的拉格朗日方程

$$\begin{aligned} A \dot{q} + \frac{\partial A}{\partial q} \dot{q} \dot{q} - \frac{1}{2} \dot{q}^T \frac{\partial A}{\partial q} \dot{q} + \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} \dot{q} + \frac{\partial a}{\partial q} \dot{q} - \dot{q}^T \frac{\partial a}{\partial q} + \frac{\partial a}{\partial t} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial a_0}{\partial q} \\ = Q + B^T \lambda \end{aligned} \quad (6.3)$$

当完整约束是固定的时, $x_i=0$, 则有 $a=0$, $a_0=0$, $A_i=0$, 于是(6.3)式具有简化的形式:

$$A\ddot{q} + \frac{\partial A}{\partial q} \dot{q}\dot{q} - \frac{1}{2}\dot{q}^T \frac{\partial A}{\partial q} \dot{q} = Q + B^T \lambda \quad (6.4)$$

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The Equations of Motion of a Mechanical System in Matrix Form

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Abstract

This work recommends methods of construction of equations of motion of mechanical systems in matrix form. The use of a matrix form allows one to write an equation of dynamics in compact form, convenient for the investigation of multidimensional mechanical systems with the help of computers. Use is made of different methods of constructing equations of motion, based on the basic laws of dynamics as well as on the principles of D'Alembert-Lagrange, Hamilton-Ostrogradski and Gauss.