

另一类非完整力学系统的Lagrange方程

高普云 郭仲衡

(湘潭师范学院数学系) (北京大学数学系)

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摘 要

用文[1]的方法, 导出另一类一阶非完整力学系统不带乘子的Lagrange方程, 这种形式的方程也是新的。

关键词 非完整力学 Lagrange方程 变分原理

本文是[1]的姊妹篇。用相同方法推导出另一类一阶非线性非完整系统不带乘子的Lagrange方程。这种形式的方程本质上不同于各种流行方程。

设 q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n 是系统的广义坐标, 系统有 k 个独立的一阶非线性非完整约束, 不同于[1], 考虑的约束可表为

$$f_i(q_{k+1}, \dots, q_n; \dot{q}_1, \dots, \dot{q}_n) = 0 \quad (i=1, \dots, k) \quad (1)$$

且满足

$$\Delta = \frac{D(f_1, \dots, f_k)}{D(\dot{q}_1, \dots, \dot{q}_k)} \neq 0$$

根据隐函数定理, 从约束方程(1)可解出

$$\dot{q}_i = \varphi_i(q_{k+1}, \dots, q_n; \dot{q}_{k+1}, \dots, \dot{q}_n) \quad (i=1, \dots, k) \quad (2)$$

并且有

$$\frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial q_j} = -\frac{1}{\Delta} \frac{D(f_1, \dots, f_i, \dots, f_k)}{D(\dot{q}_1, \dots, \dot{q}_j, \dots, \dot{q}_k)}$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial \dot{q}_j} = -\frac{1}{\Delta} \frac{D(f_1, \dots, f_i, \dots, f_k)}{D(\dot{q}_1, \dots, \dot{q}_j, \dots, \dot{q}_k)}$$

其中 $i=1, \dots, k; j=k+1, \dots, n$ 。(2)告诉我们, q_{k+1}, \dots, q_n 是系统的独立变分变量。

从(2)有

$$q_i(t) = q_i(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t \varphi_i(q_{k+1}, \dots, q_n; \dot{q}_{k+1}, \dots, \dot{q}_n) d\tau \quad (i=1, \dots, k)$$

于是, 在 $\delta q(t_0) = 0$ 条件下(见[2]), 有等时变分

$$\delta q_i = \int_{t_0}^t \sum_{j=k+1}^n \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial q_j} \delta q_j + \frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \delta \dot{q}_j \right) d\tau \quad (i=1, \dots, k) \quad (3)$$

变分原理认为: 力学系统从时刻 t_0 到时刻 t_1 的一切可能运动中, 真实运动使Hamilton作

用量

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_1} L(\mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}; t) dt$$

取极值, 其中 $L(\mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}; t)$ 是系统的Lagrange函数. 于是, 在 $\delta \mathbf{q}(t_0) = \delta \mathbf{q}(t_1) = 0$ 的条件下, 利用 d - δ 运算的交换性, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \delta \int_{t_0}^{t_1} L(\mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}; t) dt &= \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} \delta q_i + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \delta \dot{q}_i \right) dt \\ &= \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) \delta q_i dt = - \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathcal{E}_i(L) \delta q_i dt \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

其中Euler算子

$$\mathcal{E}_i := \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_i} - \frac{\partial}{\partial q_i}$$

将(3)代入(4), 有

$$\begin{aligned} & -\delta \int_{t_0}^{t_1} L(\mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}; t) dt \\ &= \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^k \mathcal{E}_i(L) \int_{t_0}^t \sum_{j=k+1}^n \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial q_j} \delta q_j + \frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \delta \dot{q}_j \right) d\tau + \sum_{j=k+1}^n \mathcal{E}_j(L) \delta q_j \right] dt \\ &= \sum_{j=k+1}^n \left\{ \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \sum_{i=1}^k \int_{t_0}^t \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial q_j} \delta q_j + \frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \delta \dot{q}_j \right) d\tau d \left(\int_{t_0}^t \mathcal{E}_i(L) d\tau \right) + \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \mathcal{E}_j(L) \delta q_j dt \right\} \\ &= \sum_{j=k+1}^n \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^k \left[\int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial q_j} \delta q_j + \frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \delta \dot{q}_j \right) d\tau \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \mathcal{E}_i(L) d\tau - \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial q_j} \delta q_j \right. \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. \left. + \frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \delta \dot{q}_j \right) \int_{t_0}^t \mathcal{E}_i(L) d\tau dt \right] + \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \mathcal{E}_j(L) \delta q_j dt \right\} \\ &= \sum_{j=k+1}^n \left\{ \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \sum_{i=1}^k \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial q_j} \delta q_j + \frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \delta \dot{q}_j \right) \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \mathcal{E}_i(L) d\tau dt + \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \mathcal{E}_j(L) \delta q_j dt \right\} \\ &= \sum_{j=k+1}^n \left\{ \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^k \frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial q_j} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \mathcal{E}_i(L) d\tau + \mathcal{E}_j(L) \right] \delta q_j dt + \sum_{i=1}^k \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \mathcal{E}_i(L) d\tau \delta \dot{q}_j dt \right\} \\ &= \sum_{j=k+1}^n \left\{ \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^k \frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial q_j} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \mathcal{E}_i(L) d\tau + \mathcal{E}_j(L) \right] \delta q_j dt \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \sum_{i=1}^k \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \mathcal{E}_i(L) d\tau \right) \delta q_j dt \right\} \\ &= \sum_{j=k+1}^n \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^k \left[- \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \mathcal{E}_i(L) d\tau \right) + \frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial q_j} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \mathcal{E}_i(L) d\tau + \mathcal{E}_j(L) \right] \right\} \delta q_j dt \end{aligned}$$

变分原理要求,

$$\delta \int_{t_0}^{t_1} L(\mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}; t) dt = 0$$

对独立变量的任何变分 $\delta q_{k+1}, \dots, \delta q_n$ 成立, 因此有

$$\mathcal{E}_j(L) - \sum_{i=1}^k \left[\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \int_t^{t_1} \mathcal{E}_i(L) d\tau \right) - \frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial q_j} \int_t^{t_1} \mathcal{E}_i(L) d\tau \right] = 0 \quad (j=k+1, \dots, n) \quad (5)$$

或

$$\mathcal{E}_j(L) + \sum_{i=1}^k \left[\frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \mathcal{E}_i(L) - \mathcal{E}_j(\varphi_i) \int_t^{t_1} \mathcal{E}_i(L) d\tau \right] = 0 \quad (j=k+1, \dots, n) \quad (6)$$

这就是满足条件(1)的非完整系统的不带乘子的Lagrange方程。

如果系统所受的力不是有势的, 在 d - δ 运算可交换的条件下, 其Hamilton原理(参阅[3]67页)为

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_1} (\delta T + \delta' A) dt = 0 \quad (7)$$

其中 T 是动能,

$$\delta' A = \sum_{i=1}^n Q_i \delta q_i$$

$Q_i (i=1, \dots, n)$ 是广义力。(7)式也可以改写为

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_1} \sum_{i=1}^n (\mathcal{E}_i(T) - Q_i) \delta q_i dt = 0 \quad (8)$$

同样, 我们可以从(8)推导出满足条件(1)的非完整系统的不带乘子的Lagrange方程

$$\mathcal{E}_j(T) - Q_j - \sum_{i=1}^k \left[\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \int_t^{t_1} (\mathcal{E}_i(T) - Q_i) d\tau \right) - \frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial q_j} \int_t^{t_1} (\mathcal{E}_i(T) - Q_i) d\tau \right] = 0 \quad (j=k+1, \dots, n) \quad (9)$$

$$\mathcal{E}_j(T) - Q_j + \sum_{i=1}^k \left[\frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial \dot{q}_j} (\mathcal{E}_i(T) - Q_i) - \mathcal{E}_j(\varphi_i) \int_t^{t_1} (\mathcal{E}_i(T) - Q_i) d\tau \right] = 0 \quad (j=k+1, \dots, n) \quad (10)$$

有不少属于类型(1)的系统, 下面讨论两个。

例1 一质点受有速度大小为常量的非完整约束

$$\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2 + \dot{q}_3^2 = C^2 = \text{const}$$

试对下面两种情况描述质点的运动。

(i) 质点不受外力作用。此时Lagrange函数为

$$L = m(\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2 + \dot{q}_3^2)/2 \quad (m \text{ 为质点质量})$$

从约束方程可解出

$$\dot{q}_1 = \pm \sqrt{C^2 - \dot{q}_2^2 - \dot{q}_3^2},$$

这里 q_2, q_3 是系统独立变分的变量。

容易得出

$$\mathcal{L}_i(L) = m\dot{q}_i \quad (i=1, 2, 3)$$

$$\frac{\partial \dot{q}_1}{\partial \dot{q}_2} = -\frac{\dot{q}_2}{\dot{q}_1}, \quad \frac{\partial \dot{q}_1}{\partial \dot{q}_3} = -\frac{\dot{q}_3}{\dot{q}_1}, \quad \frac{\partial \dot{q}_1}{\partial q_2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \dot{q}_1}{\partial q_3} = 0$$

将上列各式代入(5), 得

$$\dot{q}_2 + \frac{d}{dt} \left(-\frac{\dot{q}_2}{\dot{q}_1} \int_t^{t_1} \dot{q}_1 d\tau \right) = 0, \quad \dot{q}_3 + \frac{d}{dt} \left(-\frac{\dot{q}_3}{\dot{q}_1} \int_t^{t_1} \dot{q}_1 d\tau \right) = 0$$

化简得

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\dot{q}_2}{\dot{q}_1} \right) = 0, \quad \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\dot{q}_3}{\dot{q}_1} \right) = 0$$

于是

$$\dot{q}_2 = \alpha \dot{q}_1, \quad \dot{q}_3 = \beta \dot{q}_1$$

把这两方程与约束方程联立可解得

$$\dot{q}_i = C_i = \text{const} \quad (i=1, 2, 3)$$

$$q_i = C_i t + D_i \quad (i=1, 2, 3)$$

其中 C_i, D_i 为任意常数。这与文[1]的结论一致, 也与质点在没有外力作用的情况下, 或者处于静止状态, 或者作匀速直线运动的结论一致。

(ii) 质点只受重力作用。此时广义力为

$$Q_1 = Q_2 = 0, \quad Q_3 = -mg$$

系统的动能为

$$T = m(\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2 + \dot{q}_3^2)/2$$

于是

$$\mathcal{L}_i(T) = m\dot{q}_i \quad (i=1, 2, 3)$$

应用(9), 得质点的运动方程

$$\dot{q}_2 + \frac{d}{dt} \left(-\frac{\dot{q}_2}{\dot{q}_1} \int_t^{t_1} \dot{q}_1 d\tau \right) = 0, \quad \dot{q}_3 + g + \frac{d}{dt} \left(-\frac{\dot{q}_3}{\dot{q}_1} \int_t^{t_1} \dot{q}_1 d\tau \right) = 0$$

简化得

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\dot{q}_2}{\dot{q}_1} \right) = 0, \quad g + \dot{q}_1(t_1) \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\dot{q}_3}{\dot{q}_1} \right) = 0$$

于是

$$\dot{q}_2 = \alpha \dot{q}_1, \quad \dot{q}_3 = (\gamma t + \beta) \dot{q}_1, \quad \gamma = -g/\dot{q}_1(t_1)$$

把这两个方程与约束方程联立可得

$$\begin{cases} \dot{q}_1 = \frac{C^2}{\sqrt{(\gamma t + \beta)^2 + (1 + \alpha^2)}} \\ \dot{q}_2 = \frac{\alpha C^2}{\sqrt{(\gamma t + \beta)^2 + (1 + \alpha^2)}} \\ \dot{q}_3 = \frac{(\gamma t + \beta) C^2}{\sqrt{(\gamma t + \beta)^2 + (1 + \alpha^2)}} \end{cases}$$

解这方程组得

$$\begin{cases} q_1 = (C^2/\gamma) \ln [(\gamma t + \beta) + \sqrt{(\gamma t + \beta)^2 + (1 + \alpha^2)}] + D_1 \\ q_2 = (\alpha C^2/\gamma) \ln [(\gamma t + \beta) + \sqrt{(\gamma t + \beta)^2 + (1 + \alpha^2)}] + D_2 \\ q_3 = (C^2/\gamma) \sqrt{(\gamma t + \beta)^2 + (1 + \alpha^2)} + D_3 \end{cases}$$

这里 α , β , D_1 , D_2 , D_3 是任意常数.

例2 Appell-Hamel例子 (参阅[3]91—93页)

系统的约束方程为

$$\dot{z}^2 = (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2)b^2/a^2$$

系统的Lagrange函数为

$$L = m(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2)/2 - mgz$$

于是

$$\mathcal{E}_x(L) = m\dot{x}, \quad \mathcal{E}_y(L) = m\dot{y}, \quad \mathcal{E}_z(L) = m\dot{z} - mg$$

$$\frac{\partial \dot{z}}{\partial \dot{x}} = \frac{b^2}{a^2} \frac{\dot{x}}{\dot{z}}, \quad \frac{\partial \dot{z}}{\partial \dot{y}} = \frac{b^2}{a^2} \frac{\dot{y}}{\dot{z}}, \quad \frac{\partial \dot{z}}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \dot{z}}{\partial y} = 0$$

将上列各式代入(5), 得系统的运动方程

$$\begin{cases} x - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2} \frac{\dot{x}}{\dot{z}} \int_{t_1}^t (z-g)d\tau \right) = 0 \\ y - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2} \frac{\dot{y}}{\dot{z}} \int_{t_1}^t (z-g)d\tau \right) = 0 \end{cases}$$

化简得

$$\begin{cases} (1 + b^2/a^2)\dot{x}\dot{z} - (\alpha + gt)\dot{x}b^2/a^2 = C_1\dot{z} \\ (1 + b^2/a^2)\dot{y}\dot{z} - (\alpha + gt)\dot{y}b^2/a^2 = C_2\dot{z} \end{cases}$$

其中 $\alpha = \dot{z}(t_1) - g$. 从这两方程容易得到

$$C_1\dot{z}\dot{y} = C_2\dot{z}\dot{x}$$

由此

$$C_1\dot{y} = C_2\dot{x}, \quad \dot{y} = C\dot{x}$$

从而

$$y - y_0 = C(x - x_0)$$

这里 x_0 , y_0 是初值.

把 $\dot{y} = C\dot{x}$ 代入约束方程, 得

$$\dot{z} = \sqrt{1 + C^2} \dot{x}b/a$$

从而

$$z - z_0 = \sqrt{1 + C^2} (x - x_0)b/a$$

于是

$$\sqrt{1 + C^2} (x - x_0) = (y - y_0)\sqrt{1 + C^2}/C = (z - z_0)a/b$$

可见, 质点的运动轨迹是直线, 与[3]的结论一致, 但得到这个方程的途径是完全不同的.

参 考 文 献

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Lagrange Equation of Another Class of Nonholonomic Systems

Gao Pu-yun

(Dept. of Math., Xiangtan Normal School, Hunan)

Guo Zhong-heng

(Dept. of Math., Peking University, Beijing)

Abstract

Using the method of [1], the present paper derives the Lagrange equation without multipliers for another class of first-order nonholonomic dynamical systems by means of variational principle. This kind of equations is also new.

Key words nonholonomic dynamics, Lagrange equation, variational principle