

# 关于高阶非完整系统的一类新型 运动微分方程\*

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## 摘 要

本文首先得到高阶非完整系统的一类新型运动微分方程, 其次证明它们与已知方程的等价性, 最后举例说明新方程的应用。

## 一、引 言

随着近代科学技术的发展, 人们对高阶非完整系统的研究兴趣与日俱增, 并且已经取得一些重要结果。例如, Долапчиев对高阶Ценов方程的研究<sup>[1]</sup>, 梅凤翔对高阶Чаплыгин方程的研究<sup>[2]</sup>, 刘正福、金伏生、梅凤翔对高阶Nielsen方程的研究<sup>[3]</sup>等。最近, 南斯拉夫学者 Mićević Dušan 和 Rusov Lazar 得到了完整系统分析力学的新型运动方程<sup>[4]</sup>, 它不同于以往的结果, 是属于混合型的。本文试图将他们的思想进一步推广到高阶非完整系统, 得到广义坐标和准坐标下的一类新型运动微分方程。本文的主要结果为 (3.4)、(3.7)、(3.16) 和 (4.11)。

## 二、万有D'Alembert原理的 Mićević Dušan- Rusov Lazar 形式

2.1 设力学系统由  $N$  个质点组成, 第  $i$  个质点的质量为  $m_i$ , 矢径为  $\bar{r}_i$ , 所受的力为  $\bar{F}_i$ , 则万有D'Alembert原理可以写成<sup>[1][2]</sup>

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^N (-m_i \ddot{\bar{r}}_i + \bar{F}_i) \cdot \delta \bar{r}_i &= 0 \\ \delta \bar{r}_i &= \delta \dot{\bar{r}}_i = \dots = \delta \bar{r}_i^{(m-1)} = 0 \\ \delta t &= 0, \delta \bar{r}_i \neq 0, m=1, 2, \dots \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.1)$$

\* 戴天民推荐。

我们研究理想约束情形, 这时  $\bar{F}_i$  即为作用在质点上的主动力的合力。

2.2 现在将万有 D'Alembert 原理(2.1)变换为 Mičević Dušan-Rusov Lazar 形式。

系统动能为

$$T = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{2} m_i \dot{\bar{r}}_i \cdot \dot{\bar{r}}_i \quad (2.2)$$

它对时间的  $m$  阶导数为

$$\overset{(m)}{T} = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \overset{(m)}{\dot{\bar{r}}}_i \cdot \overset{(m+1)}{\ddot{\bar{r}}}_i + m \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \ddot{\bar{r}}_i \cdot \overset{(m)}{\dot{\bar{r}}}_i + \dots \quad (2.3)$$

其中未写出之项不含  $\overset{(m)}{\ddot{\bar{r}}}_i$ ,  $\overset{(m+1)}{\ddot{\bar{r}}}_i$ 。因此, 有

$$\frac{\overset{(m)}{\partial T}}{\overset{(m)}{\partial q_s}} = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \overset{(m)}{\dot{\bar{r}}}_i \cdot \frac{\overset{(m+1)}{\partial \ddot{\bar{r}}}_i}{\overset{(m)}{\partial q_s}} + m \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \ddot{\bar{r}}_i \cdot \frac{\overset{(m)}{\partial \dot{\bar{r}}}_i}{\overset{(m)}{\partial q_s}} \quad (s=1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (2.4)$$

其中  $q_s (s=1, 2, \dots, n)$  为系统的广义坐标。

容易证明下述关系

$$\frac{\overset{(m+1)}{\partial \ddot{\bar{r}}}_i}{\overset{(m)}{\partial q_s}} = (m+1) \frac{\overset{(m)}{\partial \dot{\bar{r}}}_i}{\overset{(m)}{\partial q_s}} \quad (2.5)$$

将(2.5)代入(2.4), 得到

$$\frac{\overset{(m)}{\partial T}}{\overset{(m)}{\partial q_s}} = (m+1) \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \dot{\bar{r}}_i \cdot \frac{\overset{(m)}{\partial \dot{\bar{r}}}_i}{\overset{(m)}{\partial q_s}} + m \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \ddot{\bar{r}}_i \cdot \frac{\overset{(m)}{\partial \dot{\bar{r}}}_i}{\overset{(m)}{\partial q_s}} \quad (2.6)$$

类似地, 我们有

$$\frac{\overset{(m-1)}{\partial T}}{\overset{(m-1)}{\partial q_s}} = m \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \dot{\bar{r}}_i \cdot \frac{\overset{(m-1)}{\partial \dot{\bar{r}}}_i}{\overset{(m-1)}{\partial q_s}} + (m-1) \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \ddot{\bar{r}}_i \cdot \frac{\overset{(m-1)}{\partial \dot{\bar{r}}}_i}{\overset{(m-1)}{\partial q_s}} \quad (2.7)$$

容易证明

$$\frac{\overset{(m)}{\partial \ddot{\bar{r}}}_i}{\overset{(m)}{\partial q_s}} = \frac{\overset{(m+1)}{\partial \ddot{\bar{r}}}_i}{\overset{(m+1)}{\partial q_s}} \quad (2.8)$$

由(2.6)、(2.7)和(2.8), 得到

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\overset{(m)}{\partial T}}{\overset{(m)}{\partial q_s}} - \frac{\overset{(m-1)}{\partial T}}{\overset{(m-1)}{\partial q_s}} &= \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \dot{\bar{r}}_i \cdot \frac{\overset{(m)}{\partial \dot{\bar{r}}}_i}{\overset{(m)}{\partial q_s}} + \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \ddot{\bar{r}}_i \cdot \frac{\overset{(m)}{\partial \dot{\bar{r}}}_i}{\overset{(m)}{\partial q_s}} \\ &= \frac{\overset{(m)}{\partial T}}{\overset{(m)}{\partial q_s}} + \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \ddot{\bar{r}}_i \cdot \frac{\overset{(m)}{\partial \dot{\bar{r}}}_i}{\overset{(m)}{\partial q_s}} \end{aligned} \quad (2.9)$$

于是有

$$\sum_{i=1}^N m_i \ddot{\bar{r}}_i \cdot \overset{(m)}{\delta \bar{r}}_i = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \ddot{\bar{r}}_i \cdot \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\overset{(m)}{\partial \dot{\bar{r}}}_i}{\overset{(m)}{\partial q_s}} \delta q_s = \sum_{s=1}^n \left( \frac{\overset{(m)}{\partial T}}{\overset{(m)}{\partial q_s}} - \frac{\overset{(m-1)}{\partial T}}{\overset{(m-1)}{\partial q_s}} - \frac{\overset{(m)}{\partial T}}{\overset{(m)}{\partial q_s}} \right) \delta q_s \quad (2.10)$$

将(2.10)代入(2.1), 有

$$\sum_{s=1}^n \left( -\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_s} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_s} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_s} + Q_s \right) \delta q_s = 0 \quad (2.11)$$

其中

$$Q_s = \sum_{i=1}^N \bar{F}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_s} = \sum_{i=1}^N \bar{F}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_s} \quad (2.12)$$

我们称原理(2.11)为万有D'Alembert原理的Mićević Dušan-Rusov Lazar形式。

### 三、高阶非完整系统广义坐标下的运动微分方程

3.1 如果系统是完整的, 则原理(2.11)中的 $\delta q_s$ 彼此独立, 于是得到方程

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_s} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_s} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_s} = Q_s \quad (s=1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (3.1)$$

方程(3.1)就是Mićević Dušan-Rusov Lazar 最近得到的完整系统的新型方程<sup>[4]</sup>。

3.2 设系统受有 $g$ 个 $m$ 阶非完整约束

$$f_\beta(q_s, \dot{q}_s, \ddot{q}_s, \dots, q_s, \dot{q}_s, t) = 0 \quad (\beta=1, 2, \dots, g; s=1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (3.2)$$

则广义虚位移满足条件

$$\sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial q_s} \delta q_s = 0 \quad (3.3)$$

由原理(2.11)及关系(3.3), 利用Lagrange 乘法, 我们得到方程

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_s} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_s} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_s} = Q_s + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \lambda_\beta \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial q_s} \quad (s=1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (3.4)$$

其中 $\lambda_\beta$ 为不定乘子。

3.3 设由(3.2)可解出 $q_{e+\beta}$

$$q_{e+\beta} = \varphi_\beta(q_s, \dot{q}_s, \ddot{q}_s, \dots, q_s, \dot{q}_s, t) \quad (\beta=1, 2, \dots, g; e=n-g; \sigma=1, 2, \dots, e; s=1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (3.5)$$

约束(3.5)加在广义虚位移上的条件为

$$\delta q_{e+\beta} = \sum_{\sigma=1}^e \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial q_\sigma} \delta q_\sigma \quad (3.6)$$

将(3.6)代入原理(2.11), 并注意到 $\delta q_\sigma$ 的独立性, 我们得到Maggi型方程

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_\sigma} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_\sigma} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_\sigma} + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{e+\beta}} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{e+\beta}} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{e+\beta}} \right) \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial q_\sigma} = \bar{Q}_\sigma \quad (3.7)$$

其中

$$\tilde{Q}_\sigma = Q_\sigma + \sum_{\beta=1}^g Q_{e+\beta} \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial q_\sigma} \quad (\sigma=1, 2, \dots, e) \quad (3.8)$$

3.4 现在继续变换方程(3.7). 令  $\widetilde{T}^{(m-1)}$  为  $T^{(m-1)}$  中借助(3.5)消去所有  $q_{e+\beta}^{(m)}$  所得的表达式, 即

$$\begin{aligned} \widetilde{T}^{(m-1)}(q_s, \dot{q}_s, \ddot{q}_s, \dots, q_s, q_\sigma, t) \\ = T^{(m-1)}(q_s, \dot{q}_s, \ddot{q}_s, \dots, q_s, q_\sigma, \varphi_\beta(q_s, \dot{q}_s, \ddot{q}_s, \dots, q_s, q_\sigma, t), t) \end{aligned} \quad (3.9)$$

我们有

$$\frac{\partial \widetilde{T}^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_\sigma} = \frac{\partial T^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_\sigma} + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial T^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_{e+\beta}} \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial q_\sigma} \quad (3.10)$$

将(3.5)两端对  $t$  求导数, 并利用(3.5)消去  $q_{e+\beta}^{(m)}$ , 得到

$$q_{e+\beta}^{(m+1)} = \dot{\varphi}_\beta(q_s, \dot{q}_s, \ddot{q}_s, \dots, q_s, q_\sigma, q_\sigma, t) \quad (3.11)$$

令  $\widetilde{T}^{(m)}$  为  $T^{(m)}$  中借助(3.5)和(3.11)消去  $q_{e+\beta}^{(m)}$  和  $q_{e+\beta}^{(m+1)}$  所得的表达式, 即

$$\begin{aligned} \widetilde{T}^{(m)}(q_s, \dot{q}_s, \ddot{q}_s, \dots, q_s, q_\sigma, q_\sigma, t) \\ = T^{(m)}(q_s, \dot{q}_s, \ddot{q}_s, \dots, q_s, q_\sigma, \varphi_\beta(q_s, \dot{q}_s, \dots, q_s, q_\sigma, t), q_\sigma, \dot{\varphi}_\beta(q_s, \dot{q}_s, \dots, q_s, q_\sigma, q_\sigma, t), t) \end{aligned} \quad (3.12)$$

我们有

$$\frac{\partial \widetilde{T}^{(m)}}{\partial q_\sigma} = \frac{\partial T^{(m)}}{\partial q_\sigma} + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial T^{(m)}}{\partial q_{e+\beta}} \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial q_\sigma} + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial T^{(m)}}{\partial q_{e+\beta}} \frac{\partial \dot{\varphi}_\beta}{\partial q_\sigma} \quad (3.13)$$

因为

$$\frac{\partial \widetilde{T}^{(m)}}{\partial q_\sigma} = \frac{\partial T^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_\sigma} \quad (3.14)$$

所以

$$\frac{\partial \widetilde{T}^{(m)}}{\partial q_\sigma} - \frac{\partial \widetilde{T}^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_\sigma} = \frac{\partial T^{(m)}}{\partial q_\sigma} - \frac{\partial T^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_\sigma} + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial T^{(m)}}{\partial q_{e+\beta}} \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial q_\sigma} + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial T^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_{e+\beta}} \left( \frac{\partial \dot{\varphi}_\beta}{\partial q_\sigma} - \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial q_\sigma} \right) \quad (3.15)$$

将(3.15)代入方程(3.7), 得到

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \widetilde{T}^{(m)}}{\partial q_\sigma} - \frac{\partial \widetilde{T}^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_\sigma} - \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial T^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_{e+\beta}} \left( \frac{\partial \dot{\varphi}_\beta}{\partial q_\sigma} - \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial q_\sigma} \right) - \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial T^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_{e+\beta}} \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial q_\sigma} \\ - \left( \frac{\partial T^{(m)}}{\partial q_\sigma} + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial T^{(m)}}{\partial q_{e+\beta}} \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial q_\sigma} \right) = \tilde{Q}_\sigma \quad (\sigma=1, 2, \dots, e) \end{aligned} \quad (3.16)$$

方程(3.4)、(3.7)和(3.16)就是我们得到的高阶非完整约束系统广义坐标下的新型运动微分方程。

#### 四、高阶非完整系统准坐标下的运动微分方程

4.1 设力学系统受有形如(3.2)的高阶非完整约束。引进记号

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \pi_{\sigma} &= \pi_{\sigma}(q_s, \dot{q}_s, \dots, q_s, t) \quad (\sigma=1, 2, \dots, \varepsilon) \\ \pi_{s+\beta} &= f_{\beta}(q_s, \dot{q}_s, \dots, q_s, t) \quad (\beta=1, 2, \dots, g) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.1)$$

它们可称为准坐标的 $m$ 阶导数, 其中 $\pi_{\sigma}$ 是彼此函数独立的。必须注意, 一般说来 $\pi_{\sigma}$ 可以不存在。由(4.1)考虑到约束(3.2), 设可以解出

$$q_s = q_s(q_k, \dot{q}_k, \ddot{q}_k, \dots, q_k, \pi_{\sigma}, t) \quad (4.2)$$

于是广义虚位移满足条件

$$\delta q_s = \sum_{\sigma=1}^{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \pi_{\sigma}} \delta \pi_{\sigma} \quad (4.3)$$

将(4.3)代入原理(2.11), 我们得到

$$\sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{\sigma=1}^{\varepsilon} \left( -\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_s} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_s} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_s} + Q_s \right) \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \pi_{\sigma}} \delta \pi_{\sigma} = 0 \quad (4.4)$$

由(4.4)中 $\delta \pi_{\sigma}$ 的独立性, 得到方程

$$\sum_{s=1}^n \left( -\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_s} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_s} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_s} + Q_s \right) \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \pi_{\sigma}} = 0 \quad (\sigma=1, 2, \dots, \varepsilon) \quad (4.5)$$

4.2 现在继续变换方程(4.5)。令 $T^{(m-1)*}$ 为 $T^{(m-1)}$ 中借助(4.2)消去 $q_s$ 所得表达式, 即

$$\begin{aligned} T^{(m-1)*} &= T^{(m-1)}(q_s, \dot{q}_s, \dots, q_s, \pi_{\sigma}, t) \\ &= T^{(m-1)}(q_s, \dot{q}_s, \dots, q_s, q_s(q_k, \dot{q}_k, \dots, q_k, \pi_{\sigma}, t), t) \end{aligned} \quad (4.6)$$

我们定义如下的微分算子

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \pi_{\sigma}} \Delta = \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \pi_{\sigma}} \quad (4.7)$$

因为

$$\frac{\partial T_s^{(m-1)*}}{\partial q_s} = \frac{\partial T^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_s} + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial T^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial q_k}{\partial q_s} \quad (4.8)$$

利用(4.7)和(4.8), 我们有

$$\frac{\partial T^{(m-1)*}}{\partial \pi_{\sigma}} = \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial T^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_s} \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \pi_{\sigma}} + \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial T^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_s} \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \pi_{\sigma}} \quad (4.9)$$

令  $T^*$  为  $T$  中借助 (4.2) 消去  $q_s$  及  $\dot{q}_s$  所得的表达式, 我们有

$$\frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \pi_\sigma} = \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_s} \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \pi_\sigma} + \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_s}{\partial \pi_\sigma} = \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_s} \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \pi_\sigma} + \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_s}{\partial \pi_\sigma} \quad (4.10)$$

将 (4.9) 和 (4.10) 代入方程 (4.5), 我们有

$$\frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \pi_\sigma} - \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \pi_\sigma} - \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_s} \left( \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \pi_\sigma} - \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \pi_\sigma} \right) - \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_s}{\partial \pi_\sigma} = P_\sigma^* \quad (\sigma=1, 2, \dots, e) \quad (4.11)$$

其中

$$P_\sigma^* = \sum_{s=1}^n Q_s \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \pi_\sigma} \quad (4.12)$$

方程 (4.11) 就是我们得到的高阶非完整约束系统准坐标下的新型运动微分方程。

4.3 准坐标下的方程 (4.11) 比广义坐标下的方程 (3.16) 更一般, 因为当取  $\pi_\sigma = \dot{q}_\sigma$  时, 方程 (4.11) 成为方程 (3.16)。

## 五、高阶非完整系统新型运动微分方程 与已知方程的等价性

5.1 我们来讨论本文得到的方程 (3.16) 与文 [3] 中得到的方程的等价性。  
在 Mangeron 方程 [5]

$$\frac{1}{m} \left[ \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_s} - (m+1) \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_s} \right] = Q_s \quad (s=1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (5.1)$$

中, 将  $m$  换成  $m-1$ , 并解出  $\partial T / \partial q_s$ , 我们有

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_s} = \frac{1}{m} \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_s} - \frac{m-1}{m} Q_s \quad (5.2)$$

将 (5.2) 代入 (3.16), 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial \widetilde{T}}{\partial q_\sigma} - \frac{\partial \widetilde{T}}{\partial q_\sigma} - \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{s+\beta}} \left( \frac{\partial \phi_\beta}{\partial q_\sigma} - \frac{\partial \phi_\beta}{\partial q_\sigma} \right) - \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{s+\beta}} \frac{\partial \phi_\beta}{\partial q_\sigma} \\ & - \left[ \frac{1}{m} \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_\sigma} - \frac{m-1}{m} Q_\sigma + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \left( \frac{1}{m} \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{s+\beta}} - \frac{m-1}{m} Q_{s+\beta} \right) \frac{\partial \phi_\beta}{\partial q_\sigma} \right] \\ & = \widetilde{Q}_\sigma \quad (\sigma=1, 2, \dots, e) \end{aligned} \quad (5.3)$$

由 (3.10) 和 (5.3), 并考虑到 (3.8), 得到

$$m \frac{\partial \widetilde{T}}{\partial q_\sigma} - (m+1) \frac{\partial \widetilde{T}}{\partial q_\sigma} - (m+1) \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{s+\beta}} \frac{\partial \phi_\beta}{\partial q_\sigma}$$

$$-\sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{s+\beta}} \left[ m \frac{\partial \dot{q}_\beta}{\partial q_\sigma} - (m+1) \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial q_\sigma} \right] = \tilde{Q}_\sigma \quad (\sigma=1, 2, \dots, \varepsilon) \quad (5.4)$$

方程(5.4)就是文[3]中得到的高阶非完整系统广义坐标下的广义Nielsen方程。

5.2 将(5.2)代入准坐标下的方程(4.11), 得到

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial \pi_\sigma} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial \pi_\sigma} - \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_s} \left( \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \pi_\sigma} - \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \pi_\sigma} \right) - \sum_{s=1}^n \left( \frac{1}{m} \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_s} - \frac{m-1}{m} Q_s \right) \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \pi_\sigma} = P_\sigma^* \quad (\sigma=1, 2, \dots, \varepsilon) \quad (5.5)$$

利用(4.9), (5.5)可以写成

$$m \frac{\partial T}{\partial \pi_\sigma} - (m+1) \frac{\partial T}{\partial \pi_\sigma} - \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_s} \left[ m \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \pi_\sigma} - (m+1) \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \pi_\sigma} \right] = P_\sigma^* \quad (\sigma=1, 2, \dots, \varepsilon) \quad (5.6)$$

方程(5.6)就是文[3]中得到的高阶非完整系统准坐标下的广义Nielsen方程。

从上面的讨论得知, 本文得到的新型方程(3.16)和(4.11)既不属于Ценов型, 也不属于Nielsen型, 而是属于混合型的。应用这些方程来建立高阶非完整系统运动微分方程, 有可能兼备其他形式的方程的优点。

## 六、例子

一个质点在广义主动力 $Q_1, Q_2$ 和 $Q_3$ 作用下在空间中运动, 它的运动受有二阶非完整理想约束

$$\ddot{q}_3 = \dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_2 \quad (6.1)$$

利用方程(3.16)来列写系统的运动微分方程。方程(3.16)在 $m=2$ 时为

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{T}}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} - \frac{\partial \tilde{T}}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} - \frac{\partial \tilde{T}}{\partial \dot{q}_3} \left( \frac{\partial \dot{q}_3}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} - \frac{\partial \dot{q}_3}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} \right) - \frac{\partial \tilde{T}}{\partial \dot{q}_3} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_3}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_\sigma} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_3} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_3}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} = \tilde{Q}_\sigma \quad (\sigma=1, 2) \quad (6.2)$$

系统的动能为  $T = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2 + \dot{q}_3^2)$

于是

$$\tilde{T} = m(\dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_1 + \dot{q}_2 \dot{q}_2 + \dot{q}_3 \dot{q}_3), \quad \tilde{T} = m(\dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_1 + \dot{q}_2 \dot{q}_2 + \dot{q}_3 \dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_2)$$

以及

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

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \tilde{T}}{\partial \dot{q}_1} &= m(2\dot{q}_1 + 2\dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_2^2 + \dot{q}_3 \dot{q}_2), & \frac{\partial \tilde{T}}{\partial \dot{q}_2} &= m(2\dot{q}_2 + 2\dot{q}_2 \dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_3 \dot{q}_1) \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{T}}{\partial \dot{q}_1} &= m\dot{q}_1, & \frac{\partial \tilde{T}}{\partial \dot{q}_2} &= m\dot{q}_2, & \frac{\partial \tilde{T}}{\partial \dot{q}_3} &= m\dot{q}_3 \\ \frac{\partial \dot{q}_3}{\partial \dot{q}_1} &= \dot{q}_2, & \frac{\partial \dot{q}_3}{\partial \dot{q}_2} &= \dot{q}_1, & \frac{\partial \tilde{T}}{\partial \dot{q}_3} &= m\dot{q}_3, & \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_1} &= \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_2} = \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_3} = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (6.3)$$

又 
$$\bar{q}_3 = \bar{q}_1 \bar{q}_2 + \dot{\bar{q}}_1 \bar{q}_2$$

故 
$$\frac{\partial \bar{q}_3}{\partial \dot{\bar{q}}_1} = \bar{q}_2, \quad \frac{\partial \bar{q}_3}{\partial \dot{\bar{q}}_2} = \bar{q}_1, \quad \frac{\partial \bar{q}_3}{\partial \dot{\bar{q}}_1} = \frac{\partial \bar{q}_3}{\partial \dot{\bar{q}}_2} = 0 \quad (6.4)$$

由(3.8), 有 
$$\tilde{Q}_1 = Q_1 + \dot{q}_2 Q_3, \quad \tilde{Q}_2 = Q_2 + \dot{q}_1 Q_3 \quad (6.5)$$

将(6.3)、(6.4)和(6.5)代入方程(6.2)并简化, 得到

$$m(1 + \dot{q}_2^2) \ddot{q}_1 = Q_1 + \dot{q}_2 Q_3, \quad m(1 + \dot{q}_1^2) \ddot{q}_2 = Q_2 + \dot{q}_1 Q_3 \quad (6.6)$$

方程(6.6)与文献[6]的结果一致。

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## On the New Forms of the Differential Equations of the Systems with Higher-Order Non-Holonomic Constraints

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### Abstract

In this paper, the new forms of the differential equations of motion of the systems with higher-order non-holonomic constraints are obtained at first. And then the equivalence between these equations and the known equations is demonstrated. Finally an example is given to illustrate the application of our new equations.