

分析力学中的高阶 Nielsen 算子和 高阶 Euler 算子

刘正福 金伏生 梅凤翔

(华东工学院) (长江航运科研所) (北京工业学院)

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摘 要

本文提出与研究完整约束系统和高阶非完整约束系统相关的高阶 Nielsen 算子和高阶 Euler 算子的定义, 建立表示两类算子之间关系的若干定理, 应用这些定理得到高阶约束系统的若干新型运动微分方程, 最后举例说明新方程的应用。

一、引 言

由于自动调节理论、自动控制理论的发展, 需要研究带二阶或更高阶非完整约束的力学系统。Mangeron, Deleanu^[1] 和 Dolaptchiew^[2] 得到许多重要结果。在文献[3][4]中, 梅凤翔研究了一阶 Nielsen 算子和一阶 Euler 算子的定义、定理和应用。在文献[5]中, 刘正福以予备公式的形式实际上已提出了完整系统的高阶 Nielsen 算子和高阶 Euler 算子之间的关系。

本文提出完整系统和高阶非完整系统的高阶 Nielsen 算子和高阶 Euler 算子的定义、定理以及若干应用。本文主要结果是式(2.3), (2.12), (2.27), (3.3), (3.5), (3.9), (3.10), (3.13), (3.15), (3.20) 和 (3.24)。

二、定义和定理

1、设力学系统的位置由 n 个广义坐标 q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n 来确定。研究某动力学函数 $f(q_s, \dot{q}_s, t) (s=1, 2, \dots, n)$ 。我们定义 m 阶 Nielsen 算子

$$N_s^m(\quad) = \frac{\partial \binom{(m)}{}}{\partial q_s} - 2 \frac{\partial \binom{(m-1)}}{\partial q_s} \quad (2.1)$$

和高阶 Euler 算子

$$E_s^m(\quad) = \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \binom{(m-1)}}{\partial q_s} - \frac{\partial \binom{(m-1)}}{\partial q_s} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} m=1, 2, \dots \\ s=1, 2, \dots, n \end{array} \right) \quad (2.2)$$

其中 $(m-1)$ 和 (m) 表示对时间 t 的 $(m-1)$ 阶和 (m) 阶导数。

定理 1 对任意函数 $f(q_s, \dot{q}_s, t)$, 我们有^[5]

$$N_s^m(f) = E_s^m(f) \quad (2.3)$$

证明 因

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_s} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_s} + \sum_{l=1}^n \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{\partial}{\partial q_l} \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_s} \frac{\partial q_l}{\partial t} \quad (2.4)$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_s} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} \left(\sum_{l=1}^n \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_l} \frac{\partial q_l}{\partial t} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial q_s} \right) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_s} + \sum_{l=1}^n \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial q_s} \right) \frac{\partial q_l}{\partial t} \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

由(2.1)和(2.2), 得到

$$\begin{aligned} N_s^m(f) &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_s} - 2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_s} \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial q_s} \right) + \sum_{l=1}^n \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial q_s} \right) \frac{\partial q_l}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_s} \\ &= \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_s} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_s} = E_s^m(f) \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

2、令力学系统的位置由 n 个广义坐标 q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n 来确定。它的运动受有 g 个 m 阶理想非完整约束

$$q_{s+\beta} = q_{s+\beta}(q_s, \dot{q}_s, \ddot{q}_s, \dots, q_s, \dot{q}_s, t) \quad (2.7)$$

$$(\beta=1, 2, \dots, g; \varepsilon=n-g; \sigma=1, 2, \dots, \varepsilon; s=1, 2, \dots, n)$$

我们定义 m 阶 Nielsen 算子

$$N_\sigma^m(\widetilde{}) = \frac{\partial(\widetilde{})}{\partial q_\sigma} - 2 \frac{\partial(\widetilde{})}{\partial q_\sigma} \quad (2.8)$$

和 m 阶 Euler 算子

$$E_\sigma^m(\widetilde{}) = \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial(\widetilde{})}{\partial q_\sigma} - \frac{\partial(\widetilde{})}{\partial q_\sigma} \quad (2.9)$$

其中 $\widetilde{}$ 表示考虑到约束(2.7)而变换了的量。

对动力学函数 $f(q_s, \dot{q}_s, t)$ 相对时间 t 求 $(m-1)$ 次导数和 m 次导数: $f^{(m-1)}$, $f^{(m)}$, 并在其

中借助约束 (2.7) 消去 $q_{s+\beta}$, $q_{s+\beta}$, 所得表达式记作 $\widetilde{f}^{(m-1)}$, $\widetilde{f}^{(m)}$, 亦即

$$\begin{aligned} & \widetilde{f}^{(m-1)}(q_s, q_s, q_s, \dots, q_s, q_s, t) \\ &= \widetilde{f}^{(m-1)}[q_s, q_s, q_s, \dots, q_s, q_s, q_{s+\beta}(q_s, q_s, q_s, \dots, q_s, q_s, t), t] \end{aligned} \quad (2.10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \widetilde{f}^{(m)}(q_s, q_s, q_s, \dots, q_s, q_s, q_s, t) \\ &= \widetilde{f}^{(m)}[q_s, q_s, \dots, q_s, q_s, q_{s+\beta}(q_s, q_s, \dots, q_s, q_s, t), q_s, \\ & q_{s+\beta}(q_s, \dots, q_s, q_s, q_s, t), t] \end{aligned} \quad (2.11)$$

定理 2. 对任意函数 f , 我们有

$$N_\sigma^m(f) = E_\sigma^m(f) + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial \widetilde{f}^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_{s+\beta}} \frac{\partial q_{s+\beta}}{\partial q_\sigma} \quad (2.12)$$

证明 由 (2.10) 有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \widetilde{f}^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_\sigma} &= \frac{\partial f^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_\sigma} + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial f^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_{s+\beta}} \frac{\partial q_{s+\beta}}{\partial q_\sigma}, \\ \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \widetilde{f}^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_\sigma} &= \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial f^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_\sigma} + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial f^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_{s+\beta}} \cdot \frac{\partial q_{s+\beta}}{\partial q_\sigma} \\ &+ \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial f^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_{s+\beta}} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial q_{s+\beta}}{\partial q_\sigma} \end{aligned} \quad (2.13)$$

由 (2.11) 有

$$\frac{\partial \widetilde{f}^{(m)}}{\partial q} = \frac{\partial f^{(m)}}{\partial q} + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial f^{(m)}}{\partial q_{s+\beta}} \frac{\partial q_{s+\beta}}{\partial q} + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial f^{(m)}}{\partial q_{s+\beta}} \frac{\partial q_{s+\beta}}{\partial q}$$

由定理 1, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f^{(m)}}{\partial q_\sigma} &= \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial f^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_\sigma} + \frac{\partial f^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_\sigma} \\ \frac{\partial f^{(m)}}{\partial q_{s+\beta}} &= \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial f^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_{s+\beta}} + \frac{\partial f^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_{s+\beta}} \end{aligned}$$

因此,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \widetilde{f}^{(m)}}{\partial q_\sigma} &= \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial f^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_\sigma} + \frac{\partial f^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_\sigma} + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \left(\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial f^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_{s+\beta}} \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{\partial f^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_{s+\beta}} \right) \frac{\partial q_{s+\beta}}{\partial q_\sigma} + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial f^{(m)}}{\partial q_{s+\beta}} \frac{\partial q_{s+\beta}}{\partial q_\sigma} \end{aligned} \quad (2.14)$$

$$\frac{\partial \widetilde{f}^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_\sigma} = \frac{\partial f^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_\sigma} + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial f^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_{s+\beta}} \frac{\partial q_{s+\beta}^{(m)}}{\partial q_\sigma} \quad (2.15)$$

容易证明^[5]

$$\frac{\partial f^{(m)}}{\partial q_{s+\beta}} = \frac{\partial f^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_{s+\beta}} \quad (2.16)$$

比较 (2.13) 和 (2.14), 并注意到 (2.15) 和 (2.16), 我们得到

$$\begin{aligned} N_\sigma^m(f) = & E_\sigma^m(f) + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial q_{s+\beta}^{(m)}}{\partial q_{s+\beta}} \cdot \frac{\partial \widetilde{f}^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_{s+\beta}} + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial f^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_{s+\beta}} \left\{ \frac{\partial q_{s+\beta}^{(m+1)}}{\partial q_\sigma} \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial q_{s+\beta}^{(m)}}{\partial q_\sigma} - \frac{\partial q_{s+\beta}^{(m)}}{\partial q_\sigma} - \sum_{\gamma=1}^g \frac{\partial q_{s+\beta}}{\partial q_{s+\gamma}} \frac{\partial q_{s+\gamma}^{(m)}}{\partial q_\sigma} \right\} \quad (2.17) \end{aligned}$$

容易证明等式

$$\frac{\partial q_{s+\beta}^{(m+1)}}{\partial q_\sigma} = \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial q_{s+\beta}^{(m)}}{\partial q_\sigma} + \frac{\partial q_{s+\beta}^{(m)}}{\partial q_\sigma} + \sum_{\gamma=1}^g \frac{\partial q_{s+\beta}^{(m)}}{\partial q_{s+\gamma}} \frac{\partial q_{s+\gamma}^{(m)}}{\partial q_\sigma} \quad (2.18)$$

将 (2.18) 代入 (2.17), 便得 (2.12).

3、令力学系统的位置由 n 个广义坐标, q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n 来确定. 它的运动受有 g 个 m 阶非完整约束

$$f_\beta(q_s, \dot{q}_s, \ddot{q}_s, \dots, q_s, t) = 0 \quad (2.19)$$

引进准坐标 π_s , 其对时间的 m 阶导数为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \pi_\sigma &= \pi_\sigma(q_s, \dot{q}_s, \ddot{q}_s, \dots, q_s, t) \\ \pi_{s+\beta} &= f_\beta(q_s, \dot{q}_s, \ddot{q}_s, \dots, q_s, t) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.20)$$

其中 π_σ 是彼此独立的, $\pi_{s+\beta}$ 按约束方程 (2.19) 而取为零. 由 (2.20) 解出 q_s

$$q_s = q_s(q_l, \dot{q}_l, \ddot{q}_l, \dots, q_l, \pi_\sigma, t) \quad (l=1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (2.21)$$

研究某动力学函数 $f(q_s, \dot{q}_s, t)$, 将其对时间求 $(m-1)$ 次导数和 m 次导数: $f^{(m-1)}, f^{(m)}$, 并令

$$\begin{aligned} & f^{(m-1)*}(q_s, \dot{q}_s, \dots, q_s, \pi_\sigma, t) \\ &= f^{(m-1)}[q_s, \dot{q}_s, \dots, q_s, q_s(q_l, \dot{q}_l, \dots, q_l, \pi_\sigma, t), t] \quad (2.22) \end{aligned}$$

$$f^{(m)*}(q_s, \dot{q}_s, \dots, q_s, \pi_\sigma, \pi_\sigma, t)$$

$$= f^{(m)}[q_s, \dot{q}_s, \dots, q_s, q_s(q_l, \dot{q}_l, \dots, q_l, \pi_\sigma, t),$$

$${}^{(m+1)}q_s (q_1, q_1, \dots, q_1, \pi_\sigma, \pi_\sigma, t) \quad (2.23)$$

我们定义 m 阶 Nielsen 算子和 m 阶 Euler 算子

$$N_\sigma^{m*}(\quad) = \frac{\partial({}^{(m)*})}{\partial \pi_\sigma} - 2 \frac{\partial({}^{(m-1)*})}{\partial \pi_\sigma} \quad (2.24)$$

$$E_\sigma^{m*}(\quad) = \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial({}^{(m-1)*})}{\partial \pi_\sigma} - \frac{\partial({}^{(m-1)*})}{\partial \pi_\sigma} \quad (2.25)$$

其中

$$\frac{\partial({}^{(m-1)*})}{\partial \pi_\sigma} = \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial({}^{(m-1)*})}{\partial q_s} \cdot \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \pi_\sigma} \quad (2.26)$$

定理 3 对任意函数 f , 我们有

$$N_\sigma^{m*}(f) = E_\sigma^{m*}(f) \quad (2.27)$$

证明 由 (2.22) 和 (2.26), 有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \pi_\sigma} &= \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_s} \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \pi_\sigma} \\ &= \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_s} \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \pi_\sigma} + \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_s} \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \pi_\sigma} \end{aligned} \quad (2.28)$$

由(2.22), 有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \pi_\sigma} &= \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_s} \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \pi_\sigma} \\ \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \pi_\sigma} &= \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_s} \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \pi_\sigma} + \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_s} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \pi_\sigma} \end{aligned} \quad (2.29)$$

由定理 1、(2.16)和(2.23), 得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \pi_\sigma} &= \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_s} \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \pi_\sigma} + \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_s} \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \pi_\sigma} \\ &= \sum_{s=1}^n \left(\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_s} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_s} \right) \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \pi_\sigma} + \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_s} \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \pi_\sigma} \end{aligned}$$

注意到 (2.28) 和(2.29), 我们有

$$N_\sigma^{m*}(f) = E_\sigma^{m*}(f) + \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_s} \left(\frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \pi_\sigma} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \pi_\sigma} - \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \pi_\sigma} \right) \quad (2.30)$$

容易证明等式

$$\frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \pi_\sigma} = \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \pi_\sigma} + \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \pi_\sigma} \quad (2.31)$$

将 (2.31) 代入 (2.30) 便得 (2.27).

定理 1、定理 2 和定理 3 是文献[4]中的定理 1、定理 2 和定理 3 的推广. 当 $m=1$ 时, 本文的三个定理蜕化为文献[4]中的三个定理.

三、定理的应用

应用定理 1、2、3, 可将高阶约束系统的已知运动微分方程转化为新型的运动微分方程.

1、理想完整力学系统的 Mangeron 方程^{[1][2]}为

$$\frac{1}{m} \left\{ \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_s} - (m+1) \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \right\} = Q_s \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} m=1, 2, \dots; \\ s=1, 2, \dots, n \end{array} \right) \quad (3.1)$$

其中 Q_s 为广义力. 在方程 (3.1) 中以 $m-1$ 代替 m , 便得

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_s} = \frac{1}{m} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - \frac{m-1}{m} Q_s \quad (3.2)$$

将 (3.2) 代入 (3.1), 得到^[5]

$$m \frac{\partial T}{\partial q} - (m+1) \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}} = Q_s \quad (3.3)$$

利用定理 1, 有

$$N_s^m(T) = E_s^m(T) \quad (3.4)$$

将 (3.4) 代入 (3.3), 得到^[5]

$$m \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_s} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q} = Q_s \quad (3.5)$$

2、设系统受有形如 (2.19) 的约束, 且虚位移满足关系

$$\sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial q_s} \delta q_s = 0 \quad (3.6)$$

我们有带乘子的方程

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_s} = Q_s + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \lambda_\beta \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial q_s} \quad (s=1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (3.7)$$

容易证明

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_s} = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \quad (3.8a)$$

和

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_s} = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - (m-1) \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_s} \quad (3.8b)$$

将 (3.8a) 和 (3.8b) 代入 (3.7), 得到

$$m \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \overset{(m-1)}{T}}{\partial \overset{(m)}{q_s}} - \frac{\partial \overset{(m-1)}{T}}{\partial \overset{(m-1)}{q_s}} = Q_s + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \lambda_{\beta} \frac{\partial f_{\beta}}{\partial \overset{(m)}{q_{\beta}}} \quad (3.9)$$

将 (3.4) 代入 (3.9), 我们得到

$$m \frac{\partial \overset{(m)}{T}}{\partial \overset{(m)}{q_s}} - (m+1) \frac{\partial \overset{(m-1)}{T}}{\partial \overset{(m-1)}{q_s}} = Q_s + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \lambda_{\beta} \frac{\partial f_{\beta}}{\partial \overset{(m)}{q_s}} \quad (3.10)$$

方程 (3.10) 可称为 m 阶非完整系统带乘子的广义 Nielsen 方程.

3. 对具有 m 阶理想非完整约束 (2.7) 的力学系统, 如果虚位移满足条件

$$\delta \overset{(m)}{q_{s+\beta}} = \sum_{\sigma=1}^s \frac{\partial \overset{(m)}{q_{s+\beta}}}{\partial \overset{(m)}{q_{\sigma}}} \delta \overset{(m)}{q_{\sigma}} \quad (3.11)$$

那么有广义坐标下的 Чаплыгин 型方程⁽⁶⁾

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \overset{(m-1)}{T}}{\partial \overset{(m)}{q_{\sigma}}} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{\sigma}} - \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{s+\beta}} \frac{\partial \overset{(m)}{q_{s+\beta}}}{\partial \overset{(m)}{q_{\sigma}}} \\ & - \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial \overset{(m-1)}{T}}{\partial \overset{(m)}{q_{s+\beta}}} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \overset{(m)}{q_{s+\beta}}}{\partial \overset{(m)}{q_{\sigma}}} = \tilde{Q}_{\sigma} \quad (\sigma=1, 2, \dots, \varepsilon) \end{aligned} \quad (3.12)$$

其中

$$\tilde{Q}_{\sigma} = Q_{\sigma} + \sum_{\beta=1}^g Q_{s+\beta} \frac{\partial \overset{(m)}{q_{s+\beta}}}{\partial \overset{(m)}{q_{\sigma}}}$$

将 (3.8b), (2.13), (2.15) 代入 (3.12), 得到更加对称的形式

$$\begin{aligned} & m \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \overset{(m-1)}{T}}{\partial \overset{(m)}{q_{\sigma}}} - \frac{\partial \overset{(m-1)}{T}}{\partial \overset{(m-1)}{q_{\sigma}}} - \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial \overset{(m-1)}{T}}{\partial \overset{(m-1)}{q_{s+\beta}}} \frac{\partial \overset{(m)}{q_{s+\beta}}}{\partial \overset{(m)}{q_{\sigma}}} \\ & - \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial \overset{(m-1)}{T}}{\partial \overset{(m)}{q_{s+\beta}}} \left(m \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \overset{(m)}{q_{s+\beta}}}{\partial \overset{(m)}{q_{\sigma}}} - \frac{\partial \overset{(m)}{q_{s+\beta}}}{\partial \overset{(m-1)}{q_{\sigma}}} \right) = \tilde{Q}_{\sigma} \end{aligned} \quad (3.13)$$

定理 2 给出

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \overset{(m-1)}{T}}{\partial \overset{(m)}{q_{\sigma}}} = \frac{\partial \overset{(m)}{T}}{\partial \overset{(m)}{q_{\sigma}}} - \frac{\partial \overset{(m-1)}{T}}{\partial \overset{(m-1)}{q_{\sigma}}} - \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial \overset{(m-1)}{T}}{\partial \overset{(m-1)}{q_{s+\beta}}} \frac{\partial \overset{(m)}{q_{s+\beta}}}{\partial \overset{(m)}{q_{\sigma}}} \quad (3.14)$$

现将 (3.14) 及 (2.18) 代入方程 (3.13), 我们得到

$$\begin{aligned} & m \frac{\partial \overset{(m)}{T}}{\partial \overset{(m)}{q_{\sigma}}} - (m+1) \frac{\partial \overset{(m-1)}{T}}{\partial \overset{(m-1)}{q_{\sigma}}} - (m+1) \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial \overset{(m-1)}{T}}{\partial \overset{(m-1)}{q_{s+\beta}}} \frac{\partial \overset{(m)}{q_{s+\beta}}}{\partial \overset{(m)}{q_{\sigma}}} \\ & - \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial \overset{(m-1)}{T}}{\partial \overset{(m)}{q_{s+\beta}}} \left(m \frac{\partial \overset{(m+1)}{q_{s+\beta}}}{\partial \overset{(m)}{q_{\sigma}}} - (m+1) \frac{\partial \overset{(m)}{q_{s+\beta}}}{\partial \overset{(m-1)}{q_{\sigma}}} \right) = \tilde{Q}_{\sigma} \end{aligned} \quad (\sigma=1, 2, \dots, \varepsilon) \quad (3.15)$$

方程 (3.15) 可称为 m 阶非完整约束系统广义坐标下的广义 Nielsen 方程。

当 $m=1$ 时, 方程 (3.15) 成为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \tilde{T}}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} - 2 \frac{\partial \tilde{T}}{\partial q_\sigma} - 2 \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{s+\beta}} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_{s+\beta}}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} \\ - \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_{s+\beta}} \left(\frac{\partial \ddot{q}_{s+\beta}}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} - 2 \frac{\partial \dot{q}_{s+\beta}}{\partial q_\sigma} \right) = Q_\sigma \end{aligned} \quad (3.16)$$

这就是文献[3]中给出的广义 Nielsen 方程。

当 $m=2$ 时, 方程 (3.15) 给出

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \frac{\partial \tilde{T}}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} - 3 \frac{\partial \tilde{T}}{\partial q_\sigma} - 3 \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{s+\beta}} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_{s+\beta}}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} \\ - \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_{s+\beta}} \left(2 \frac{\partial \ddot{q}_{s+\beta}}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} - 3 \frac{\partial \dot{q}_{s+\beta}}{\partial q_\sigma} \right) = Q_\sigma \end{aligned} \quad (3.17)$$

这是二阶非完整约束系统广义坐标下的广义 Nielsen 方程。

4、对于具有 m 阶理想非完整约束 (2.19) 的力学系统, 且虚位移满足条件

$$\delta q_s = \sum_{\sigma=1}^s \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial \pi_\sigma} \delta \pi_\sigma \quad (3.18)$$

我们有准坐标下的 Чаплыгин 型方程^[6]

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \overset{(m-1)*}{T}}{\partial \overset{(m)}{\pi}_\sigma} - \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_s} \frac{\partial \overset{(m)}{q}_s}{\partial \pi_\sigma} - \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial \overset{(m-1)}{T}}{\partial \overset{(m)}{q}_s} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \overset{(m)}{q}_s}{\partial \pi_\sigma} = P_\sigma^* \\ (\sigma=1, 2, \dots, \varepsilon) \end{aligned} \quad (3.19)$$

其中

$$P_\sigma^* = \sum_{s=1}^n Q_s \frac{\partial \overset{(m)}{q}_s}{\partial \pi_\sigma}$$

将(3.8b)、(2.28)、(2.29)代入(3.19), 并注意到(2.26), 得到

$$m \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \overset{(m-1)*}{T}}{\partial \overset{(m)}{\pi}_\sigma} - \frac{\partial \overset{(m-1)*}{T}}{\partial \overset{(m-1)}{\pi}_\sigma} - \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial \overset{(m-1)}{T}}{\partial \overset{(m)}{q}_s} \left(m \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \overset{(m)}{q}_s}{\partial \pi_\sigma} - \frac{\partial \overset{(m)}{q}_s}{\partial \overset{(m-1)}{\pi}_\sigma} \right) = P_\sigma^* \quad (3.20)$$

如果 $m=1$, 则方程 (3.20) 给出

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \pi_\sigma} - \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \pi_\sigma} - \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_s}{\partial \pi_\sigma} - \frac{\partial \dot{q}_s}{\partial \pi_\sigma} \right) = P_\sigma^* \quad (3.21)$$

这是一阶非完整约束系统准坐标下的广义 Чаплыгин 方程^[7]。

如果 $m=2$, 则方程 (3.20) 给出

$$2 \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \dot{T}^*}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\sigma} - \frac{\partial \dot{T}^*}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\sigma} - \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial \dot{T}}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(2 \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_s}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\sigma} - \frac{\partial \dot{q}_s}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\sigma} \right) = P_\sigma^* \quad (3.22)$$

现利用定理 3, 将方程 (3.20) 过渡到 Nielsen 形式. 由定理 3 知

$$N_{\sigma}^{m*}(T) = E_{\sigma}^{m*}(T), \quad N_{\sigma}^{m*}(\dot{q}_s) = E_{\sigma}^{m*}(\dot{q}_s) \quad (3.23)$$

将(3.23), (2.16)代入方程(3.20), 我们得到

$$m \frac{\partial T^{(m)*}}{\partial \pi_{\sigma}} - (m+1) \frac{\partial T^{(m-1)*}}{\partial \pi_{\sigma}} - \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial T^{(m-1)*}}{\partial \pi_{\sigma}} \\ - \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial T^{(m-1)*}}{\partial q_s} \left[m \frac{\partial q_s^{(m+1)}}{\partial \pi_{\sigma}} - (m+1) \frac{\partial q_s^{(m)}}{\partial \pi_{\sigma}} \right] = P_{\sigma}^* \quad (\sigma=1, 2, \dots, \varepsilon) \quad (3.24)$$

方程 (3.24) 可称为 m 阶非完整系统准坐标下的广义 Nielsen 方程.

如果 $m=1$, 则方程 (3.24) 成为

$$\frac{\partial \dot{T}^*}{\partial \pi_{\sigma}} - 2 \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \pi_{\sigma}} - \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(2 \frac{\partial \dot{q}_s}{\partial \pi_{\sigma}} - 2 \frac{\partial \dot{q}_s}{\partial \pi_{\sigma}} \right) = P_{\sigma}^* \quad (3.25) \\ (\sigma=1, 2, \dots, \varepsilon)$$

这是一阶非完整约束系统准坐标下的广义 Nielsen 方程.

如果 $m=2$, 则方程 (3.24) 给出二阶非完整约束系统准坐标下的广义 Nielsen 方程^{[3][8]}

$$2 \frac{\partial \ddot{T}^*}{\partial \pi_{\sigma}} - 3 \frac{\partial \dot{T}^*}{\partial \pi_{\sigma}} - \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial \dot{T}^*}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(2 \frac{\partial \ddot{q}_s}{\partial \pi_{\sigma}} - 3 \frac{\partial \ddot{q}_s}{\partial \pi_{\sigma}} \right) = P_{\sigma}^* \quad (3.26) \\ (\sigma=1, 2, \dots, \varepsilon)$$

四、例 子

一质点质量为 m , 主动力为 Q_1, Q_2, Q_3 , 它的运动受有二阶非线性非完整约束^[9]

$$\ddot{q}_3 = \ddot{q}_1 \ddot{q}_2 \quad (4.1)$$

现应用 (3.17) 来建立质点运动微分方程. 点的动能

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2 + \dot{q}_3^2)$$

因此

$$\dot{T} = m (\dot{q}_1 \ddot{q}_1 + \dot{q}_2 \ddot{q}_2 + \dot{q}_3 \ddot{q}_3)$$

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

$$\ddot{T} = m (\dot{q}_1 \ddot{q}_1 + \dot{q}_2 \ddot{q}_2 + \dot{q}_3 \ddot{q}_1 \ddot{q}_2)$$

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

我们有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \ddot{T}}{\partial \ddot{q}_1} &= m(2\ddot{q}_1 + 2\ddot{q}_1 \ddot{q}_2 + \dot{q}_3 \ddot{q}_2) \\ \frac{\partial \ddot{T}}{\partial \ddot{q}_2} &= m(2\ddot{q}_2 + 2\ddot{q}_2 \ddot{q}_1 + \dot{q}_3 \ddot{q}_1) \\ \frac{\partial \ddot{T}}{\partial \ddot{q}_1} &= m\ddot{q}_1, \quad \frac{\partial \ddot{T}}{\partial \ddot{q}_2} = m\ddot{q}_2, \quad \frac{\partial \dot{T}}{\partial \dot{q}_3} = m\ddot{q}_3 = m\dot{q}_1 \ddot{q}_2 \\ \frac{\partial \ddot{q}_3}{\partial \ddot{q}_1} &= \ddot{q}_2, \quad \frac{\partial \ddot{q}_3}{\partial \ddot{q}_2} = \ddot{q}_1, \quad \frac{\partial \dot{T}}{\partial \dot{q}_3} = m\dot{q}_3 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.2)$$

又

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

故

$$\frac{\partial \bar{q}_3}{\partial \dot{q}_1} = \dot{q}_2, \quad \frac{\partial \bar{q}_3}{\partial \dot{q}_2} = \dot{q}_1, \quad \frac{\partial \bar{q}_3}{\partial \dot{q}_1} = \frac{\partial \bar{q}_3}{\partial \dot{q}_2} = 0 \quad (4.3)$$

将(4.2), (4.3)代入方程(3.17)并化简, 得到

$$\left. \begin{aligned} m\ddot{q}_1(1 + \dot{q}_2^2) &= Q_1 + Q_3 \ddot{q}_2 \\ m\ddot{q}_2(1 + \dot{q}_1^2) &= Q_2 + Q_3 \ddot{q}_1 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.4)$$

这与文献[9]的结果一致。

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Nielsen's and Euler's Operators of Higher Order in Analytical Mechanics

Liu Zheng-fu

(East-China Engineering Institute, Nanjing)

Jin Fu-sheng

(Chang Jiang River Shipping Science Research Institute, Wuhan)

Mei Feng-xiang

(Beijing Institute of Technology, Beijing)

Abstract

In this paper, the definitions of Nielsen's and Euler's operators of higher order are presented. These operators are concerned in analysis for systems with holonomic constraints and non-holonomic constraints of higher order. Some theorems indicating relation between the two operators are established. Moreover, Using the theorems, the new equations of mechanical systems with constraints of higher order are derived. Finally, an example is given.