

# 变质量高阶非完整力学系统的 运动微分方程

赵关康 赵跃宇

(上海纺织工业专科学校) (湘潭大学)  
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## 摘 要

本文建立变质量力学系统的万有D'Alembert原理, 由此导出变质量高阶非完整力学系统各种形式的运动微分方程, 最后举例说明这些新型方程的应用。

## 一、引 言

目前, 人们对变质量高阶非完整力学系统的研究还很少。对变质量系统的研究还仅限于一阶非完整系统。Новоселов得到变质量一阶非完整系统的广义Чаплыгин方程, Boltzman-Hamel方程和 Appell 方程<sup>[1]</sup>。梅凤翔在他的法国国家科学博士学位论文中研究了变质量一阶非完整系统的广义Nielsen方程<sup>[2][3]</sup>。梅凤翔和 Capodanno 研究了变质量一阶非完整系统 Pars 导数下的 Euler-Lagrange 形式的方程和 Nielsen 形式的方程<sup>[4]</sup>。

本文首先提出变质量力学系统的万有 D'Alembert 原理, 然后由此原理推导变质量高阶非完整力学系统各种形式的运动微分方程, 最后举例说明这些方程的应用。本文主要结果是(2.3)、(2.6)、(2.9)、(2.12)、(2.19)、(2.23)、(2.24)、(2.25)、(3.6)、(3.8)、(3.9)、(3.10)、(3.15)和(3.21)。

## 二、变质量力学系统的万有 D'Alembert 原理

2.1 设某变质量力学系统由  $N$  个质量为  $m_i$  ( $i=1, 2, \dots, N$ ) 的质点组成, 对每个质点列写 Мещерский 方程

$$m_i \ddot{\mathbf{r}}_i = \mathbf{F}_i + \mathbf{R}_i \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, N) \quad (2.1)$$

其中  $\ddot{\mathbf{r}}_i$  为第  $i$  个质点的加速度,  $\mathbf{F}_i$  为作用在质点上的主动力和约束反力的合力,  $\mathbf{R}_i$  为加在质点上的反冲力, 它等于

$$\mathbf{R}_i = \frac{dm_i}{dt} \mathbf{u}_i \quad (2.2)$$

其中  $\mathbf{u}_i$  为微粒对质点的相对分离 (或并入) 速度。令  $\overset{(m)}{\mathbf{r}}_i$  表示点的矢径  $\mathbf{r}_i$  对时间的  $m$  阶导数,

其变分为广义虚位移 $\delta\bar{r}_i^{(m)}$ 。将(2.1)两边点乘 $\delta\bar{r}_i^{(m)}$ ，并对 $i$ 求和，得到

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^N \{-m_i\dot{\bar{r}}_i + \bar{F}_i + \bar{R}_i\} \cdot \delta\bar{r}_i^{(m)} = 0 \\ \delta t = 0, \quad \delta\bar{r}_i = \delta\dot{\bar{r}}_i = \dots = \delta\bar{r}_i^{(m-1)} = 0, \quad \delta\bar{r}_i^{(m)} \neq 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.3)$$

我们称(2.3)为变质量力学系统的万有D'Alembert原理。我们仅研究理想约束的情况，此时(2.3)中的 $\bar{F}_i$ 便是作用在质点上的主动力。

2.2 现将原理(2.3)表为广义坐标形式。设系统的位形由 $n$ 个广义坐标 $q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n$ 确定。首先采用凝固导数与偏导数记号<sup>[1]</sup>。令 $\Pi/\Pi\dot{q}_s$ 与 $\Pi/\Pi q_s$ 分别为把质量当作常数时对 $\dot{q}_s$ 和 $q_s$ 的偏导数， $D/Dt$ 为把质量当作常数时对时间的导数，则有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\Pi T}{\Pi \dot{q}_s} = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \dot{\bar{r}}_i \frac{\partial \dot{\bar{r}}_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s}, \quad \frac{\Pi T}{\Pi q_s} = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \dot{\bar{r}}_i \frac{\partial \dot{\bar{r}}_i}{\partial q_s} \\ \frac{D}{Dt} \frac{\Pi T}{\Pi \dot{q}_s} = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \dot{\bar{r}}_i \frac{\partial \dot{\bar{r}}_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s} + \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \dot{\bar{r}}_i \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \dot{\bar{r}}_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \\ \frac{D}{Dt} \frac{\Pi T}{\Pi \dot{q}_s} - \frac{\Pi T}{\Pi q_s} = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \dot{\bar{r}}_i \frac{\partial \dot{\bar{r}}_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.4)$$

其中 $T$ 为系统的动能。

$$\text{又} \quad \delta\bar{r}_i^{(m)} = \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i^{(m)}}{\partial q_s} \delta q_s = \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i^{(m)}}{\partial q_s} \delta q_s \quad (2.5)$$

将(2.4)和(2.5)代入原理(2.3)，我们得到

$$\sum_{s=1}^n \left\{ -\frac{D}{Dt} \frac{\Pi T}{\Pi \dot{q}_s} + \frac{\Pi T}{\Pi q_s} + Q_s + \Psi_s \right\} \delta q_s^{(m)} = 0 \quad (2.6)$$

$$\text{其中} \quad Q_s = \sum_{i=1}^N \bar{F}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_s}, \quad \Psi_s = \sum_{i=1}^N \bar{R}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_s} \quad (2.7)$$

其次，采用Pars偏导数记号<sup>[4]</sup>。假定质量依赖于广义坐标、广义速度和时间<sup>[1]</sup>。我们有

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\Pi T}{\Pi \dot{q}_s} = \frac{D}{Dt} \frac{\Pi T}{\Pi \dot{q}_s} + \sum_{i=1}^N \dot{m}_i \dot{\bar{r}}_i \frac{\partial \dot{\bar{r}}_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \quad (2.8)$$

将(2.8)代入原理(2.6)，我们得到

$$\sum_{s=1}^n \left\{ -\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\Pi T}{\Pi \dot{q}_s} + \frac{\Pi T}{\Pi q_s} + Q_s + \Phi_s \right\} \delta q_s^{(m)} = 0 \quad (2.9)$$

$$\text{其中} \quad \Phi_s = \Psi_s + \sum_{i=1}^N \dot{m}_i \dot{\bar{r}}_i \frac{\partial \dot{\bar{r}}_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \quad (2.10)$$

最后，采用普通导数与偏导数记号，我们有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_s} &= \frac{D}{Dt} \frac{\Pi T}{\Pi \dot{q}_s} + \sum_{i=1}^N \dot{m}_i \dot{r}_i \frac{\partial \dot{r}_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s} + \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial m_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \dot{r}_i \dot{r}_i \right) \\ \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_s} &= \frac{\Pi T}{\Pi q_s} + \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial m_i}{\partial q_s} \dot{r}_i \dot{r}_i \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.11)$$

将 (2.11) 代入原理(2.6), 我们得到

$$\sum_{s=1}^N \left\{ - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_s} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_s} + Q_s + P_s \right\} \delta q_s^{(m)} = 0 \quad (2.12)$$

$$\text{其中 } P_s = \sum_{i=1}^N \left\{ (\bar{R}_i + \dot{m}_i \dot{r}_i) \frac{\partial \dot{r}_i}{\partial q_s} + \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial m_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \dot{r}_i \dot{r}_i \right) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial m_i}{\partial q_s} \dot{r}_i \dot{r}_i \right\} \quad (2.13)$$

2.3 现在将 (2.6) 写成更普遍的形式. 容易证明

$$\frac{\frac{\partial \dot{r}_i}{\partial q_s}^{(k)}}{\frac{\partial \dot{r}_i}{\partial q_s}^{(k)}} = \frac{\partial \dot{r}_i}{\partial q_s}, \quad \frac{\frac{\partial \dot{r}_i}{\partial q_s}^{(k+1)}}{\frac{\partial \dot{r}_i}{\partial q_s}^{(k)}} = (k+1) \frac{\partial \dot{r}_i}{\partial q_s} \quad (k=0, 1, 2, \dots) \quad (2.14)$$

$$\text{以及 } \frac{\frac{\Pi}{\Pi q_s} \frac{D^{(p)} T}{Dt^{(p)}}}{\frac{\Pi}{\Pi q_s}} = p \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \dot{r}_i \frac{\frac{\partial \dot{r}_i}{\partial q_s}^{(p)}}{\frac{\partial \dot{r}_i}{\partial q_s}} + \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \dot{r}_i \frac{\frac{\partial \dot{r}_i}{\partial q_s}^{(p+1)}}{\frac{\partial \dot{r}_i}{\partial q_s}} \quad (p=1, 2, \dots) \quad (2.15)$$

由 (2.4), (2.14) 和 (2.15), 有

$$\frac{D}{Dt} \frac{\Pi T}{\Pi \dot{q}_s} = \frac{1}{p} \left[ \frac{\Pi}{\Pi \dot{q}_s} \frac{D^{(p)} T}{Dt^{(p)}} - \frac{\Pi T}{\Pi q_s} \right] \quad (2.16)$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{\frac{\Pi T}{\Pi \dot{q}_s}}{\frac{\Pi T}{\Pi \dot{q}_s}} = \frac{\Pi}{\Pi \dot{q}_s} \frac{DT}{Dt} = \dots = \frac{\Pi}{\Pi q_s} \frac{D^{(r-1)} T}{Dt^{(r-1)}} \quad (r=1, 2, \dots) \quad (2.17)$$

由 (2.16) 和 (2.17), 得

$$\frac{D}{Dt} \frac{\Pi}{\Pi q_s} \frac{D^{(r-1)} T}{Dt^{(r-1)}} = \frac{1}{p} \left[ \frac{\Pi}{\Pi \dot{q}_s} \frac{D^{(p)} T}{Dt^{(p)}} - \frac{\Pi T}{\Pi q_s} \right] \quad (2.18)$$

在 (2.16) 中取  $p=m-1$ , 在 (2.18) 中取  $r=m$ ,  $p=m-1$ , 将所得  $\Pi T / \Pi q_s$  与  $(D/Dt) \cdot (\Pi T / \Pi \dot{q}_s)$  代入 (2.6) 中, 我们得到如下形式的万有 D'Alembert 原理:

$$\sum_{s=1}^n \left\{ -m \frac{D}{Dt} \frac{\Pi}{\Pi \dot{q}_s} \frac{D^{(m-1)} T}{Dt^{(m-1)}} + \frac{\Pi}{\Pi q_s} \frac{D^{(m-1)} T}{Dt^{(m-1)}} + Q_s + \Psi_s \right\} \delta q_s^{(m)} = 0 \quad (m=1, 2, \dots) \quad (2.19)$$

这是较 (2.6) 更普遍的原理. 因  $m=1$  时, (2.19) 便成为 (2.6).

2.4 现在沿着 Лопатниев 和 Van Dooren<sup>[5]</sup> 的思路, 将 (2.6) 写成更为普遍的形式.

在 (2.16) 中取  $p=k$ , 则有

$$\frac{D}{Dt} \frac{\Pi T}{\Pi \dot{q}_s} = \frac{1}{k} \left[ \frac{\Pi}{\Pi \dot{q}_s} \frac{D^{(k)} T}{Dt^{(k)}} - \frac{\Pi T}{\Pi q_s} \right] \quad (2.20)$$

比较 (2.16) 和 (2.20), 得到

$$\frac{\Pi T}{\Pi q_s} = \frac{1}{p-k} \left[ p \frac{\Pi}{\Pi \dot{q}_s} \frac{D^{(k)} T}{Dt^{(k)}} - k \frac{\Pi}{\Pi \dot{q}_s} \frac{D^{(p)} T}{Dt^{(p)}} \right] \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} p \neq k; \quad p=1, 2, \dots; \\ k=0, 1, 2, \dots \end{array} \right) \quad (2.21)$$

在 (2.16) 中取  $p=r, p=k$ , 由此及 (2.16) 中消去  $(D/Dt)(\Pi T/\Pi \dot{q}_s)$  及  $\Pi T/\Pi q_s$ , 得到

$$\frac{\Pi}{\Pi \dot{q}_s} \frac{D^{(p)}T}{Dt^{(p)}} = \frac{1}{r-k} \left[ (p-k) \frac{\Pi}{\Pi \dot{q}_s} \frac{D^{(r)}T}{Dt^{(r)}} - (p-r) \frac{\Pi}{\Pi \dot{q}_s} \frac{D^{(k)}T}{Dt^{(k)}} \right] \quad (r=0, 1, 2, \dots) \quad (2.22)$$

公式 (2.21) 及 (2.22) 是文[5]中对常质量系统公式的推广.

将 (2.21) 和 (2.22) 代入原理(2.6), 我们得到

$$\sum_{s=1}^n \left\{ -\frac{1}{p(r-k)} \left[ (p-k) \frac{\Pi}{\Pi \dot{q}_s} \frac{D^{(r)}T}{Dt^{(r)}} - (p-r) \frac{\Pi}{\Pi \dot{q}_s} \frac{D^{(k)}T}{Dt^{(k)}} \right] + \frac{p+1}{p} \frac{\Pi T}{\Pi q_s} + Q_s + \Psi_s \right\} \delta q_s^{(m)} = 0 \quad (p \neq k, p=1, 2, \dots; r, k=0, 1, 2, \dots) \quad (2.23)$$

这是一类一般形式的变质量力学系统的万有 D'Alembert 原理. 它比 Mangeron 形式的万有 D'Alembert 原理更普遍. 因为在 (2.23) 中若取  $r=p$ , 则给出 Mangeron 形式的万有 D'Alembert 原理

$$\sum_{s=1}^n \left\{ -\frac{1}{p} \frac{\Pi}{\Pi \dot{q}_s} \frac{D^{(p)}T}{Dt^{(p)}} + \frac{p+1}{p} \frac{\Pi T}{\Pi q_s} + Q_s + \Psi_s \right\} \delta q_s^{(m)} = 0 \quad (p=1, 2, \dots) \quad (2.24)$$

若将 (2.21) 代入 (2.24), 可得到

$$\sum_{s=1}^n \left\{ \frac{1}{p-k} \left[ -(1+k) \frac{\Pi}{\Pi \dot{q}_s} \frac{D^{(p)}T}{Dt^{(p)}} + (1+p) \frac{\Pi}{\Pi \dot{q}_s} \frac{D^{(k)}T}{Dt^{(k)}} \right] + Q_s + \Psi_s \right\} \delta q_s^{(m)} = 0 \quad (2.25)$$

特别地, 如在原理 (2.24) 中取  $p=1$ , 便得 Nielsen 形式的万有 D'Alembert 原理

$$\sum_{s=1}^n \left\{ -\frac{\Pi}{\Pi \dot{q}_s} \frac{DT}{Dt} + 2 \frac{\Pi T}{\Pi q_s} + Q_s + \Psi_s \right\} \delta q_s^{(m)} = 0 \quad (2.26)$$

如在原理 (2.25) 中取  $p=2, k=1$ , 便得 Lенов 形式的万有 D'Alembert 原理

$$\sum_{s=1}^n \left\{ -2 \frac{\Pi}{\Pi \dot{q}_s} \frac{D^{(2)}T}{Dt^{(2)}} + 3 \frac{\Pi}{\Pi \dot{q}_s} \frac{DT}{Dt} + Q_s + \Psi_s \right\} \delta q_s^{(m)} = 0 \quad (2.27)$$

### 三、变质量高阶非完整力学系统 运动微分方程的各种形式

#### 3.1 设系统受有高阶非完整约束

$$f_\beta(q_s, \dot{q}_s, \ddot{q}_s, \dots, q_s, t) = 0 \quad (\beta=1, 2, \dots, g; s=1, 2, \dots, n; m=1, 2, \dots) \quad (3.1)$$

则约束 (3.1) 加在虚位移  $\delta q_s^{(m)}$  上的条件为

$$\sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial q_s} \delta q_s^{(m)} = 0 \quad (\beta=1, 2, \dots, g) \quad (3.2)$$

由 (2.6)、(3.2) 引入不定乘子  $\lambda_\beta$ , 利用普通的 Lagrange 乘法, 我们得到

$$\frac{D}{Dt} \frac{\Pi T}{\Pi \dot{q}_s} - \frac{\Pi T}{\Pi q_s} = Q_s + \Psi_s + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \lambda_\beta \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial q_s} \quad (s=1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (3.3)$$

类似地, 由原理 (2.9) 和 (2.12) 得到

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

和

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_s} = Q_s + P_s + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \lambda_\beta \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial q_s} \quad (s=1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (3.5)$$

由原理 (2.19) 和 (3.2), 引入不定乘子  $\lambda_\beta$ , 我们得到方程

$$m \frac{D}{Dt} \frac{\Pi}{\Pi q_s} \frac{D^{(m-1)} T}{Dt^{(m-1)}} - \frac{\Pi}{\Pi q_s} \frac{D^{(m-1)} T}{Dt^{(m-1)}} = Q_s + \Psi_s + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \lambda_\beta \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial q_s} \quad (s=1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (3.6)$$

特别地, 如果质量是不变的, 则 (3.6) 成为

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

而方程 (3.7) 已在文[6]中给出.

由原理 (2.23) 和关系 (3.2), 引入不定乘子  $\lambda_\beta$ , 我们得到

$$\frac{1}{p(r-k)} \left[ (p-k) \frac{\Pi}{\Pi q_s} \frac{D^{(r)} T}{Dt^{(r)}} - (p-r) \frac{\Pi}{\Pi q_s} \frac{D^{(k)} T}{Dt^{(k)}} \right] - \frac{p+1}{p} \frac{\Pi T}{\Pi q_s} \\ = Q_s + \Psi_s + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \lambda_\beta \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial q_s} \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} p \neq k, \quad p=1, 2, \dots \\ r, k=0, 1, 2, \dots; \quad s=1, 2, \dots, n \end{array} \right) \quad (3.8)$$

由原理 (2.24) 和关系 (3.2), 利用不定乘法, 我们得到

$$\frac{1}{p} \frac{\Pi}{\Pi q_s} \frac{D^{(p)} T}{Dt^{(p)}} - \frac{p+1}{p} \frac{\Pi T}{\Pi q_s} = Q_s + \Psi_s + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \lambda_\beta \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial q_s} \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} p=1, 2, \dots \\ s=1, 2, \dots, n \end{array} \right) \quad (3.9)$$

特别地, 若取  $p=m=1$ , 则 (3.9) 成为文献[2]中的一个结果.

由原理 (2.25) 和关系 (3.2), 引入不定乘子  $\lambda_\beta$ , 我们得到

$$\frac{1}{p-k} \left[ (1+k) \frac{\Pi}{\Pi q_s} \frac{D^{(p)} T}{Dt^{(p)}} - (1+p) \frac{\Pi}{\Pi q_s} \frac{D^{(k)} T}{Dt^{(k)}} \right] \\ = Q_s + \Psi_s + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \lambda_\beta \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial q_s} \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} p \neq k, \quad p=1, 2, \dots \\ k=0, 1, 2, \dots; \quad s=1, 2, \dots, n \end{array} \right) \quad (3.10)$$

3.2 现在由上述原理导出不带乘子的方程. 设约束 (3.1) 可写成如下形式

$$q_{s+\beta}^{(m)} = \varphi_\beta(q_s, \dot{q}_s, \ddot{q}_s, \dots, q_s^{(m-1)}, q_s^{(m)}, t) \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} \beta=1, 2, \dots, g; \quad \sigma=1, 2, \dots, \varepsilon \\ \varepsilon=n-g; \quad s=1, 2, \dots, n \end{array} \right) \quad (3.11)$$

则广义虚位移满足条件

$$\delta q_{s+\beta}^{(m)} = \sum_{\sigma=1}^{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial q_\sigma^{(m)}} \delta q_\sigma^{(m)} \quad (3.12)$$

将 (3.12) 代入原理 (2.19), 并注意到  $\delta q_\sigma^{(m)}$  的独立性, 我们得到 Maggi 型方程

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left( m \frac{D}{Dt} \frac{\Pi}{\Pi q_\sigma} \frac{D^{(m-1)}T}{Dt^{(m-1)}} - \frac{\Pi}{\Pi q_\sigma} \frac{D^{(m-1)}T}{Dt^{(m-1)}} - Q_\sigma - \Psi_\sigma \right) \\
& + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \left( m \frac{D}{Dt} \frac{\Pi}{\Pi q_{e+\beta}} \frac{D^{(m-1)}T}{Dt^{(m-1)}} - \frac{\Pi}{\Pi q_{e+\beta}} \frac{D^{(m-1)}T}{Dt^{(m-1)}} \right. \\
& \left. - Q_{e+\beta} - \Psi_{e+\beta} \right) \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial q_\sigma} = 0 \tag{3.13}
\end{aligned}$$

我们继续变换方程(3.13). 为此, 令  $\widetilde{D^{(m-1)}T}/Dt^{(m-1)}$  为  $D^{(m-1)}T/Dt^{(m-1)}$  中借助关系(3.11) 消去不独立的  $q_{e+\beta}^{(m)}$  而得的表达式, 则有

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\Pi}{\Pi q_\sigma} \frac{\widetilde{D^{(m-1)}T}}{Dt^{(m-1)}} = \frac{\Pi}{\Pi q_\sigma} \frac{D^{(m-1)}T}{Dt^{(m-1)}} + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\Pi}{\Pi q_{e+\beta}} \frac{D^{(m-1)}T}{Dt^{(m-1)}} \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial q_\sigma} \\
& \frac{D}{Dt} \frac{\Pi}{\Pi q_\sigma} \frac{\widetilde{D^{(m-1)}T}}{Dt^{(m-1)}} = \frac{D}{Dt} \frac{\Pi}{\Pi q_\sigma} \frac{D^{(m-1)}T}{Dt^{(m-1)}} \\
& + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{D}{Dt} \frac{\Pi}{\Pi q_{e+\beta}} \frac{D^{(m-1)}T}{Dt^{(m-1)}} \cdot \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial q_\sigma} \\
& + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\Pi}{\Pi q_{e+\beta}} \frac{D^{(m-1)}T}{Dt^{(m-1)}} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial q_\sigma} \\
& \frac{\Pi}{\Pi q_\sigma} \frac{\widetilde{D^{(m-1)}T}}{Dt^{(m-1)}} = \frac{\Pi}{\Pi q_\sigma} \frac{D^{(m-1)}T}{Dt^{(m-1)}} + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\Pi}{\Pi q_{e+\beta}} \frac{D^{(m-1)}T}{Dt^{(m-1)}} \cdot \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial q_\sigma}
\end{aligned} \tag{3.14}$$

将(3.14)代入(3.13), 我们得到

$$\begin{aligned}
& m \frac{D}{Dt} \frac{\Pi}{\Pi q_\sigma} \frac{\widetilde{D^{(m-1)}T}}{Dt^{(m-1)}} - \frac{\Pi}{\Pi q_\sigma} \frac{D^{(m-1)}T}{Dt^{(m-1)}} \\
& - \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\Pi}{\Pi q_{e+\beta}} \frac{D^{(m-1)}T}{Dt^{(m-1)}} \left( m \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial q_\sigma} - \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial q_\sigma} \right) \\
& - \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\Pi}{\Pi q_{e+\beta}} \frac{D^{(m-1)}T}{Dt^{(m-1)}} \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial q_\sigma} = \widetilde{Q}_\sigma + \widetilde{\Psi}_\sigma \quad (\sigma=1, 2, \dots, \varepsilon) \tag{3.15}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中} \quad \widetilde{Q}_\sigma = Q_\sigma + \sum_{\beta=1}^g Q_{e+\beta} \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial q_\sigma}, \quad \widetilde{\Psi}_\sigma = \Psi_\sigma + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \Psi_{e+\beta} \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial q_\sigma} \tag{3.16}$$

如果质量是不变的, 则(3.15)给出

$$m \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\widetilde{D^{(m-1)}T}}{\partial q_\sigma} - \frac{\widetilde{D^{(m-1)}T}}{\partial q_\sigma} - \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial \widetilde{D^{(m-1)}T}}{\partial q_{e+\beta}} \left( m \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial q_\sigma} - \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial q_\sigma} \right)$$

$$-\sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{\varepsilon+\beta}}}{\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{\varepsilon+\beta}}} \frac{\partial \varphi_{\beta}}{\partial q_{\sigma}} = \tilde{Q}_{\sigma} \quad (\sigma=1, 2, \dots, \varepsilon) \quad (3.17)$$

而方程 (3.17) 已在文[6]中给出, 而当  $m=1$  时, (3.15) 便是文[1]中的一个结果.

在原理 (2.25) 中取  $k=m-1$ ,  $p=m$ , 则有

$$\sum_{s=1}^n \left\{ -m \frac{\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_s}}{\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_s}} \frac{D^{(m)}T}{Dt^{(m)}} + (m+1) \frac{\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_s}}{\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_s}} \frac{D^{(m-1)}T}{Dt^{(m-1)}} + Q_s + \Psi_s \right\} \delta q_s = 0 \quad (3.18)$$

将 (3.2) 代入 (3.18), 由  $\delta q_{\sigma}$  的独立性, 得到 Maggi 型方程

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( m \frac{\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{\sigma}}}{\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{\sigma}}} \frac{D^{(m)}T}{Dt^{(m)}} - (m+1) \frac{\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{\sigma}}}{\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{\sigma}}} \frac{D^{(m-1)}T}{Dt^{(m-1)}} - Q_{\sigma} - \Psi_{\sigma} \right) \\ & + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \left[ m \frac{\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{\varepsilon+\beta}}}{\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{\varepsilon+\beta}}} \frac{D^{(m)}T}{Dt^{(m)}} - (m+1) \frac{\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{\varepsilon+\beta}}}{\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{\varepsilon+\beta}}} \frac{D^{(m-1)}T}{Dt^{(m-1)}} \right. \\ & \left. - Q_{\varepsilon+\beta} - \Psi_{\varepsilon+\beta} \right] \frac{\partial \varphi_{\beta}}{\partial q_{\sigma}} = 0 \quad (\sigma=1, 2, \dots, \varepsilon) \end{aligned} \quad (3.19)$$

令  $\widetilde{D^{(m)}T}/Dt^{(m)}$  为  $D^{(m)}T/Dt^{(m)}$  中用 (3.11) 消去  $q_{\varepsilon+\beta}$  及  $\dot{q}_{\varepsilon+\beta}$  而得的表达式, 则有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{\sigma}}}{\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{\sigma}}} \frac{\widetilde{D^{(m)}T}}{Dt^{(m)}} &= \frac{\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{\sigma}}}{\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{\sigma}}} \frac{D^{(m)}T}{Dt^{(m)}} + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{\varepsilon+\beta}}}{\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{\varepsilon+\beta}}} \frac{D^{(m)}T}{Dt^{(m)}} \cdot \frac{\partial \varphi_{\beta}}{\partial q_{\sigma}} \\ &+ \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{\varepsilon+\beta}}}{\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{\varepsilon+\beta}}} \frac{D^{(m)}T}{Dt^{(m)}} \cdot \frac{\partial \dot{\varphi}_{\beta}}{\partial q_{\sigma}} = \frac{\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{\sigma}}}{\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{\sigma}}} \frac{D^{(m)}T}{Dt^{(m)}} \\ &+ \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{\varepsilon+\beta}}}{\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{\varepsilon+\beta}}} \frac{D^{(m)}T}{Dt^{(m)}} \cdot \frac{\partial \varphi_{\beta}}{\partial q_{\sigma}} + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{\varepsilon+\beta}}}{\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{\varepsilon+\beta}}} \frac{D^{(m-1)}T}{Dt^{(m-1)}} \cdot \frac{\partial \dot{\varphi}_{\beta}}{\partial q_{\sigma}} \\ \frac{\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{\sigma}}}{\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{\sigma}}} \frac{\widetilde{D^{(m-1)}T}}{Dt^{(m-1)}} &= \frac{\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{\sigma}}}{\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{\sigma}}} \frac{D^{(m-1)}T}{Dt^{(m-1)}} + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{\varepsilon+\beta}}}{\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{\varepsilon+\beta}}} \frac{D^{(m-1)}T}{Dt^{(m-1)}} \cdot \frac{\partial \varphi_{\beta}}{\partial q_{\sigma}} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.20)$$

将 (3.20) 代入 (3.19), 我们得到方程

$$\begin{aligned} & m \frac{\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{\sigma}}}{\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{\sigma}}} \frac{\widetilde{D^{(m)}T}}{Dt^{(m)}} - (m+1) \frac{\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{\sigma}}}{\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{\sigma}}} \frac{D^{(m-1)}T}{Dt^{(m-1)}} \\ & - \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{\varepsilon+\beta}}}{\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{\varepsilon+\beta}}} \frac{D^{(m-1)}T}{Dt^{(m-1)}} \left[ m \frac{\partial \dot{\varphi}_{\beta}}{\partial q_{\sigma}} - (m+1) \frac{\partial \varphi_{\beta}}{\partial q_{\sigma}} \right] \\ & - (m+1) \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{\varepsilon+\beta}}}{\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{\varepsilon+\beta}}} \frac{D^{(m-1)}T}{Dt^{(m-1)}} \frac{\partial \varphi_{\beta}}{\partial q_{\sigma}} = \tilde{Q}_{\sigma} + \tilde{\Psi}_{\sigma} \quad (\sigma=1, 2, \dots, \varepsilon) \end{aligned} \quad (3.21)$$

特别地, 如果质量是不变的, 则 (3.21) 给出

$$\begin{aligned}
& m \frac{\widetilde{\partial T}^{(m)}}{\partial q_\sigma} - (m+1) \frac{\widetilde{\partial T}^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_\sigma} - \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial T^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_{\varepsilon+\beta}} \left[ m \frac{\partial \dot{\varphi}_\beta}{\partial q_\sigma} - (m+1) \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial q_\sigma} \right] \\
& - (m+1) \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial T^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_{\varepsilon+\beta}} \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial q_\sigma} = \tilde{Q}_\sigma \quad (\sigma=1, 2, \dots, \varepsilon) \quad (3.22)
\end{aligned}$$

而方程 (3.22) 已在文献 [6] 中给出, 而当  $m=1$  时, 方程 (3.21) 成为文献 [2]、[3] 中的一个结果.

#### 四、例 子

质量为  $m=m(t)$  的质点在力作用下在空间中运动. 它的运动受有二阶非线性非完整约束

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

其中  $q_1=x, q_2=y, q_3=z$ , 试建立质点运动微分方程.

现在利用方程 (3.15) 来求解. 对此情况, (3.15) 给出

$$\begin{aligned}
& 2 \frac{D}{Dt} \frac{\Pi}{\Pi \ddot{q}_\sigma} \frac{\widetilde{DT}}{Dt} - \frac{\Pi}{\Pi \dot{q}_\sigma} \frac{\widetilde{DT}}{Dt} - \frac{\Pi}{\Pi \ddot{q}_3} \frac{DT}{Dt} \left[ 2 \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_3}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} - \frac{\partial \dot{q}_3}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} \right] \\
& - \frac{\Pi}{\Pi \dot{q}_3} \frac{DT}{Dt} \cdot \frac{\partial \dot{q}_3}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} = \tilde{Q}_\sigma + \tilde{\Psi}_\sigma \quad (\sigma=1, 2) \quad (4.2)
\end{aligned}$$

系统动能为

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

$$\text{因此} \quad \frac{DT}{Dt} = m(\dot{q}_1 \ddot{q}_1 + \dot{q}_2 \ddot{q}_2 + \dot{q}_3 \ddot{q}_3), \quad \frac{\widetilde{DT}}{Dt} = m(\dot{q}_1 \ddot{q}_1 + \dot{q}_2 \ddot{q}_2 + \dot{q}_3 \ddot{q}_1 \dot{q}_2)$$

$$\frac{\Pi}{\Pi \ddot{q}_1} \frac{\widetilde{DT}}{Dt} = m(\dot{q}_1 + \dot{q}_3 \dot{q}_2), \quad \frac{\Pi}{\Pi \dot{q}_1} \frac{\widetilde{DT}}{Dt} = m\ddot{q}_1$$

$$\frac{\Pi}{\Pi \ddot{q}_2} \frac{\widetilde{DT}}{Dt} = m(\dot{q}_2 + \dot{q}_3 \dot{q}_1), \quad \frac{\Pi}{\Pi \dot{q}_2} \frac{\widetilde{DT}}{Dt} = m\ddot{q}_2$$

$$\frac{\Pi}{\Pi \dot{q}_3} \frac{DT}{Dt} = m\ddot{q}_3 = m\dot{q}_1 \ddot{q}_2, \quad \frac{\Pi}{\Pi \ddot{q}_3} \frac{DT}{Dt} = m\dot{q}_3$$

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

$$\tilde{Q}_1 = Q_1 + Q_3 \dot{q}_2, \quad \tilde{Q}_2 = Q_2 + Q_3 \dot{q}_1, \quad \tilde{\Psi}_1 = \Psi_1 + \Psi_3 \dot{q}_2, \quad \tilde{\Psi}_2 = \Psi_2 + \Psi_3 \dot{q}_1$$

将这些表达式代入 (4.2), 并整理得

$$m\dot{q}_1(1 + \dot{q}_2^2) = Q_1 + Q_3 \dot{q}_2 + \Psi_1 + \Psi_3 \dot{q}_2, \quad m\dot{q}_2(1 + \dot{q}_1^2) = Q_2 + Q_3 \dot{q}_1 + \Psi_2 + \Psi_3 \dot{q}_1 \quad (4.3)$$

特别地, 如果质量是不变的, 则 (4.3) 给出

$$m\dot{q}_1(1 + \dot{q}_2^2) = Q_1 + Q_3 \dot{q}_2, \quad m\dot{q}_2(1 + \dot{q}_1^2) = Q_2 + Q_3 \dot{q}_1 \quad (4.4)$$

方程 (4.4) 与文献 [7] 中结果一致.

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## Equations of Motion of Variable Mass in High-Order Non-Holonomic Mechanical System

Zhao Guan-kang

(Shanghai Textile Engineering College, Shanghai)

Zhao Yue-yu

(Xiangtan University, Hunan)

### Abstract

The paper establishes the universal D'Alembert's principle in variable mass mechanical system, then derives the different kinds of the differential equations of variable mass in high-order nonholonomic mechanical system.

Finally, the applications for example are illustrated by these new equations.