

高阶非完整系统运动方程的一类积分*

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摘 要

本文给出高阶非完整系统运动方程的一类积分及其存在条件, 包括1阶积分(广义能量积分), 2阶积分和 $p(p>2)$ 阶积分, 所有这些积分都可按系统的Lagrange函数来构造. 举例说明本文方法的应用.

关键词 运动方程 积分 高阶非完整系统

一、引 言

由于力学本身以及自动调节、自动控制理论的发展, 人们研究2阶和更高阶非完整约束系统动力学的兴趣大大增加了, 并已取得一些重要成果^[1~6]. 然而, 这些研究还只限于动力学方程的建立, 而对方程本身的研究则甚少.

本文研究高阶非完整系统运动方程的一类积分及其存在条件. 首先, 导出1阶积分, 这就是广义能量积分; 然后, 用类似的方法导出2阶积分和 $p(p>2)$ 阶积分. 所有这些积分都可按照系统Lagrange函数的结构来构造. 本文并举例说明这些积分的存在.

二、高阶非完整系统运动方程的显形式

设力学系统的位形由 n 个广义坐标 $q_s (s=1, \dots, n)$ 来确定, 在系统的运动上施加 g 个理想 m 阶非完整约束

$$f_\beta(q_s, \dot{q}_s, \ddot{q}_s, \dots, q_s^{(m)}, t) = 0 \quad (\beta=1, \dots, g; s=1, \dots, n; m=1, 2, \dots) \quad (2.1)$$

系统的运动方程可表为Routh形式^[7]

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_s} = Q_s + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \lambda_\beta \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial q_s} \quad (s=1, \dots, n; m=1, 2, \dots) \quad (2.2)$$

其中 T 为系统的动能, Q_s 为广义力, λ_β 为不定乘子. 将广义力 Q_s 分成有势的 Q'_s 和非势的 Q''_s

$$Q_s = Q'_s + Q''_s, \quad Q'_s = -\partial V / \partial q_s, \quad V = V(q_s)$$

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于是方程(2.2)可表为形式

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} = Q_s^* + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \lambda_{\beta} \frac{\partial f_{\beta}}{\partial q_s^{(m)}} \quad (s=1, \dots, n; m=1, 2, \dots) \quad (2.3)$$

其中 $L=T-V$ 为系统的 Lagrange 函数。按文献[7]中给出的方法, 可将方程(2.3)表为显形式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=1}^n A_{ks} \dot{q}_k + \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^n [k, m, s] \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_m - \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial B_k}{\partial q_s} - \frac{\partial B_s}{\partial q_k} \right) \dot{q}_k \\ & + \frac{\partial B_s}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial T_0}{\partial q_s} + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial A_{ks}}{\partial t} \dot{q}_k + \frac{\partial V}{\partial q_s} \\ & = Q_s^* + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \lambda_{\beta} \frac{\partial f_{\beta}}{\partial q_s^{(m)}} \quad (s=1, \dots, n; m=1, 2, \dots) \end{aligned} \quad (2.4)$$

其中

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A_{ks} &= A_{sk} = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_s} \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_k}, \quad B_s = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_s} \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial t} \\ T_0 &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial t}, \quad [k, m, s] = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial A_{ks}}{\partial q_m} + \frac{\partial A_{ms}}{\partial q_k} - \frac{\partial A_{km}}{\partial q_s} \right) \end{aligned} \right\} (2.5)$$

这里 m_i 为系统中第 i 个质点的质量, \bar{r}_i 为它的矢径, N 为质点的总数目。

假设 A_{sk}, B_s, T_0 中不显含时间 t , 即

$$\frac{\partial A_{sk}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial B_s}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial T_0}{\partial t} = 0 \quad (2.6)$$

则有

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = 0 \quad (2.7)$$

此时方程(2.4)简化为

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=1}^n A_{ks} \dot{q}_k + \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^n [k, m, s] \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_m - \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial B_k}{\partial q_s} - \frac{\partial B_s}{\partial q_k} \right) \dot{q}_k - \frac{\partial T_0}{\partial q_s} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial q_s} \\ & = Q_s^* + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \lambda_{\beta} \frac{\partial f_{\beta}}{\partial q_s^{(m)}} \quad (s=1, \dots, n; m=1, 2, \dots) \end{aligned} \quad (2.8)$$

在以后的研究中, 假设 Q_s^* 依赖于 q, \dot{q} 和 t 。

方程(2.8)的阶依赖于 m 以及 $\partial f_{\beta} / \partial q_s^{(m)}$ 的形式。当 $m=1, m=2$ 时, 方程(2.8)是2阶方程组; 当 $m>2$ 时, (2.8)可为2阶方程组, \dots , m 阶方程组。如果(2.8)是2阶方程组, 则有可能存在1阶积分; 如果(2.8)是3阶方程组, 则有可能存在1阶积分和2阶积分; 如果(2.8)是 $m(m>3)$ 阶方程组, 则有可能存在1阶, 2阶, \dots , $(m-1)$ 阶积分。

三、1阶积分

现在由方程(2.8)出发导出一类1阶积分。将(2.8)两端乘以 \dot{q}_s 并对 s 求和, 注意到

$$\sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial B_k}{\partial q_s} - \frac{\partial B_s}{\partial q_k} \right) \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_s = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

我们得到

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{s=1}^n \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n A_{ks} \dot{q}_k + \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^n [k, m, s] \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_m - \frac{\partial T_0}{\partial q_s} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial q_s} \right\} \dot{q}_s \\ = \sum_{s=1}^n Q_s^* \dot{q}_s + \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{\beta=1}^g \lambda_{\beta} \frac{\partial f_{\beta}}{\partial q_s^{(m)}} \dot{q}_s \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

假设下述条件成立

$$\sum_{s=1}^n Q_s^* \dot{q}_s = 0 \quad (3.3)$$

$$\sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial f_{\beta}}{\partial q_s^{(m)}} \dot{q}_s = 0 \quad (\beta=1, \dots, g) \quad (3.4)$$

并设方程(2.8)有 1 阶积分, 形式为

$$J_1(q_s, \dot{q}_s, t) = C_1 \quad (3.5)$$

即

$$dJ_1/dt|_{(2.8)} = 0 \quad (3.6)$$

在条件(3.4)、(3.3)下, 这可写成

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial J_1}{\partial t} + \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial J_1}{\partial q_s} \dot{q}_s + \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial J_1}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \ddot{q}_s = \sum_{s=1}^n \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n A_{ks} \dot{q}_k \right. \\ \left. + \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^n [k, m, s] \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_m - \frac{\partial T_0}{\partial q_s} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial q_s} \right\} \dot{q}_s \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

比较(3.7)两端含 \ddot{q}_s 和不含 \ddot{q}_s 的项, 我们得到

$$\frac{\partial J_1}{\partial \dot{q}_s} = \sum_{k=1}^n A_{sk} \dot{q}_k \quad (3.8)$$

$$\frac{\partial J_1}{\partial t} + \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial J_1}{\partial q_s} \dot{q}_s = \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^n [k, m, s] \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_m \dot{q}_s + \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial(V-T_0)}{\partial q_s} \dot{q}_s \quad (3.9)$$

积分(3.8), 得

$$J_1 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n A_{sk} \dot{q}_s \dot{q}_k + K_1(q_s, t) \quad (3.10)$$

将(3.10)代入(3.9), 得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial K_1}{\partial t} + \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial K_1}{\partial q_s} \dot{q}_s + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial A_{lk}}{\partial q_s} \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_l \dot{q}_s \\ = \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^n [k, m, s] \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_m \dot{q}_s + \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial(V-T_0)}{\partial q_s} \dot{q}_s \end{aligned}$$

容易证明等式

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^n \frac{\partial A_{lk}}{\partial q_s} \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_l \dot{q}_s = \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^n [k, m, s] \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_m \dot{q}_s \quad (3.11)$$

于是有

$$\frac{\partial K_1}{\partial t} + \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial K_1}{\partial q_s} \dot{q}_s = \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial (V - T_0)}{\partial q_s} \dot{q}_s \quad (3.12)$$

方程(3.12)有解

$$K_1 = V - T_0 \quad (3.13)$$

将(3.13)代入(3.10), 我们得到一类 1 阶积分

$$J_1 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n A_{sk} \dot{q}_s \dot{q}_k + V - T_0 = T_2 - T_0 + V = C_1 \quad (3.14)$$

1 阶积分(3.14), 实际上就是广义能量积分. 这类积分在高阶非完整系统中也存在. 这与文献[8]从 Maggi 型方程出发用另一方法得到的结果相同.

例 1 一质点在空间中运动, 其 Lagrange 函数为

$$L = (\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2 + \dot{q}_3^2)/2 - V(q_1, q_2, q_3) \quad (3.15)$$

非势广义力为

$$Q_1'' = \dot{q}_2 \dot{q}_3 / 2, \quad Q_2'' = \dot{q}_3 \dot{q}_1 / 2, \quad Q_3'' = -\dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_2 \quad (3.16)$$

所受约束

$$f = q_3 - \dot{q}_3 \ln \{ \exp(\dot{q}_1 / \dot{q}_1) + \exp(\dot{q}_2 / \dot{q}_2) \} = 0 \quad (m=2, 3, \dots) \quad (3.17)$$

我们来求系统的广义能量积分.

因为

$$\sum_{s=1}^3 Q_s'' \dot{q}_s = \dot{q}_2 \dot{q}_3 \dot{q}_1 / 2 + \dot{q}_3 \dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_2 / 2 - \dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_2 \dot{q}_3 = 0$$

于是条件(3.3)成立. 又

$$\sum_{s=1}^3 \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_s} \dot{q}_s = 0$$

于是条件(3.4)成立. 又 $\partial L / \partial t = 0$, 于是条件(2.7)成立. 因此, 系统有广义能量积分

$$J_1 = (\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2 + \dot{q}_3^2)/2 + V(q_1, q_2, q_3) = C_1 \quad (3.18)$$

四、2 阶 积 分

假设 $m \geq 3$, 且 $\partial f_\beta / \partial q_s^{(m)}$ 中包含 $q_s^{(m)}$. 现在由方程(2.8)出发, 导出一类 2 阶积分. 将(2.8)两端乘以 \bar{q}_s 并对 s 求和, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{s=1}^n \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n A_{ks} \dot{q}_k + \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^n [k, m, s] \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_m - \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial B_k}{\partial q_s} - \frac{\partial B_s}{\partial q_k} \right) \dot{q}_k - \frac{\partial T_0}{\partial q_s} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial q_s} \right\} \bar{q}_s \\ & = \sum_{s=1}^n Q_s'' \bar{q}_s + \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{\beta=1}^g \lambda_\beta \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial q_s^{(m)}} \bar{q}_s \end{aligned} \quad (4.1)$$

假设成立下述条件

$$\sum_{s=1}^n Q_s'' \bar{q}_s = 0 \tag{4.2}$$

$$\sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial f_{(\beta)}^{(\beta)}}{\partial q_s} \bar{q}_s = 0 \quad (\beta=1, \dots, g) \tag{4.3}$$

并设方程(2.8)有 2 阶积分, 形式为

$$J_2(q_s, \dot{q}_s, \ddot{q}_s, t) = C_2 \tag{4.4}$$

即

$$dJ_2/dt|_{(2.8)} = 0 \tag{4.5}$$

在条件(4.2)、(4.3)下, 这可写成

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial J_2}{\partial t} + \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial J_2}{\partial q_s} \dot{q}_s + \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial J_2}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \ddot{q}_s + \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial J_2}{\partial \ddot{q}_s} \bar{q}_s = \sum_{s=1}^n \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n A_{ks} \ddot{q}_k \right. \\ \left. + \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^n [k, m, s] \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_m - \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial B_k}{\partial q_s} - \frac{\partial B_s}{\partial q_k} \right) \dot{q}_k + \frac{\partial(V-T_0)}{\partial q_s} \right\} \bar{q}_s \end{aligned} \tag{4.6}$$

比较(4.6)中含 \bar{q}_s 与不含 \bar{q}_s 的项, 我们得到

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial J_2}{\partial \ddot{q}_s} = \sum_{k=1}^n A_{ks} \ddot{q}_k + \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^n [k, m, s] \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_m - \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial B_k}{\partial q_s} - \frac{\partial B_s}{\partial q_k} \right) \dot{q}_k \\ + \frac{\partial(V-T_0)}{\partial q_s} \end{aligned} \tag{4.7}$$

$$\frac{\partial J_2}{\partial t} + \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial J_2}{\partial q_s} \dot{q}_s + \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial J_2}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \ddot{q}_s = 0 \tag{4.8}$$

积分(4.7), 得

$$\begin{aligned} J_2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n A_{ks} \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_s + \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^n [k, m, s] \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_m \dot{q}_s \\ - \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial B_k}{\partial q_s} - \frac{\partial B_s}{\partial q_k} \right) \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_s + \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial(V-T_0)}{\partial q_s} \dot{q}_s + K_2(q_k, \dot{q}_k, t) \end{aligned} \tag{4.9}$$

将(4.9)代入(4.8), 得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial K_2}{\partial t} + \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial K_2}{\partial q_s} \dot{q}_s + \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial K_2}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \ddot{q}_s + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial A_{kl}}{\partial q_s} \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_l \dot{q}_s \\ + \sum_{l=1}^n \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial q_l} [k, m, s] \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_m \dot{q}_s \dot{q}_l + \sum_{l=1}^n \left\{ \sum_{m=1}^n \sum_{s=1}^n [l, m, s] \dot{q}_m \dot{q}_s \right. \\ \left. + \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{s=1}^n [k, l, s] \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_s \right\} \dot{q}_l - \sum_{l=1}^n \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial q_l} \left(\frac{\partial B_k}{\partial q_s} - \frac{\partial B_s}{\partial q_k} \right) \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_s \dot{q}_l \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial^2(V-T_0)}{\partial q_s \partial q_i} \dot{q}_s \dot{q}_i = 0 \quad (4.10)$$

解偏微分方程(4.10)可确定 K_2 .

于是我们有

定理1 方程组(2.8)和(2.1)在条件(4.2)、(4.3)下, 有2阶积分 $J_2(q_s, \dot{q}_s, \ddot{q}_s, t) = C_2$, 其中 J_2 由(4.9)确定, 而 $K_2(q_s, \dot{q}_s, t)$ 由(4.10)确定.

根据定理1, 在一定条件下可按系统的Lagrange函数来构造一类2阶积分.

例2 一质点在空间中运动, 其Lagrange函数为

$$L = (\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2 + \dot{q}_3^2)/2 - q_1 \dot{q}_3 - k_2 \dot{q}_2 - k_3 q_3 \quad (k_2, k_3 \text{ 为常数}) \quad (4.11)$$

并受有3阶约束

$$f = \ddot{q}_1 \ddot{q}_2 + \ddot{q}_3^2 = 0 \quad (4.12)$$

而非势广义力为

$$Q_s^* = 0 \quad (s=1, 2, 3) \quad (4.13)$$

我们有

$$A_{11} = A_{22} = A_{33} = 1, \text{ 其余 } A_{sk} = 0 (s \neq k, s, k = 1, 2, 3); [k, m; s] = 0; \\ B_1 = B_2 = 0, B_3 = -q_1; T_0 = 0; V = k_2 \dot{q}_2 + k_3 q_3$$

按(4.9)构造 J_2 , 有

$$J_2 = (\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2 + \dot{q}_3^2)/2 + \dot{q}_3 \dot{q}_1 - \dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_3 + k_2 \dot{q}_2 + k_3 \dot{q}_3 + K_2(q_s, \dot{q}_s, t) \quad (4.14)$$

(4.10)给出

$$\frac{\partial K_2}{\partial t} + \sum_{s=1}^3 \frac{\partial K_2}{\partial q_s} \dot{q}_s + \sum_{s=1}^3 \frac{\partial K_2}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \ddot{q}_s = 0 \quad (4.15)$$

由此可简单地取 $K_2 = \text{const.}$ 于是, (4.14)有形式

$$J_2 = (\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2 + \dot{q}_3^2)/2 + \dot{q}_3 \dot{q}_1 - \dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_3 + k_2 \dot{q}_2 + k_3 \dot{q}_3 \quad (4.16)$$

五、p阶积分

现在由方程(2.8)出发导出高阶非完整系统的一类 p 阶积分. 设 $p > 2$, $p < m$, 且 $\partial f_\beta / \partial q_s^{(m)}$ 中包含 $q_k^{(m)}$. 将(2.8)两端乘以 $q_s^{(p+1)}$ 并对 s 求和, 得到

$$\sum_{s=1}^n \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n A_{ks} \dot{q}_k + \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^n [k, m; s] \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_m - \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial B_k}{\partial q_s} - \frac{\partial B_s}{\partial q_k} \right) \dot{q}_k - \frac{\partial T_0}{\partial q_s} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial q_s} \right\} q_s^{(p+1)} \\ = \sum_{s=1}^n Q_s^* q_s^{(p+1)} + \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{\beta=1}^g \lambda_\beta \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial q_s^{(m)}} q_s^{(p+1)} \quad (5.1)$$

假设成立下述条件

$$\sum_{s=1}^n Q_s^* q_s^{(p+1)} = 0 \quad (5.2)$$

$$\sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial q_s^{(m)}} q_s^{(p+1)} = 0 \quad (\beta = 1, \dots, g) \quad (5.3)$$

并设方程(2.8)有 p 阶积分, 形式为

$$J_p(q_s, \dot{q}_s, \dots, q_s, t) = C, \tag{5.4}$$

即

$$dJ_p/dt|_{(2.8)} = 0 \tag{5.5}$$

在条件(5.2)、(5.3)下, 这可写成

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial J_p}{\partial t} + \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial J_p}{\partial q_s} \dot{q}_s + \dots + \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial J_p}{\partial \dot{q}_s} q_s^{(p+1)} &= \sum_{s=1}^n \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n A_{ks} \ddot{q}_k \right. \\ &+ \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^n [k, m, s] \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_m - \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial B_k}{\partial q_s} - \frac{\partial B_s}{\partial q_k} \right) \dot{q}_k + \left. \frac{\partial(V-T_0)}{\partial q_s} \right\} q_s^{(p+1)} \end{aligned} \tag{5.6}$$

比较(5.6)中含 $q_s^{(p+1)}$ 与不含 $q_s^{(p+1)}$ 的项, 我们得到

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial J_p}{\partial q_s} &= \sum_{k=1}^n A_{ks} \ddot{q}_k + \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^n [k, m, s] \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_m \\ &- \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial B_k}{\partial q_s} - \frac{\partial B_s}{\partial q_k} \right) \dot{q}_k + \frac{\partial(V-T_0)}{\partial q_s} \end{aligned} \tag{5.7}$$

$$\frac{\partial J_p}{\partial t} + \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial J_p}{\partial q_s} \dot{q}_s + \dots + \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial J_p}{\partial \dot{q}_s} q_s^{(p)} = 0 \tag{5.8}$$

积分(5.7), 得

$$\begin{aligned} J_p &= \sum_{s=1}^n \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n A_{ks} \dot{q}_k + \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^n [k, m, s] \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_m \right. \\ &- \left. \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial B_k}{\partial q_s} - \frac{\partial B_s}{\partial q_k} \right) \dot{q}_k + \frac{\partial(V-T_0)}{\partial q_s} \right\} q_s^{(p)} + K_p(q_s, \dot{q}_s, \dots, q_s, t) \end{aligned} \tag{5.9}$$

将(5.9)代入(5.8), 得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial K_p}{\partial t} + \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial K_p}{\partial q_s} \dot{q}_s + \dots + \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial K_p}{\partial \dot{q}_s} q_s^{(p)} &+ \sum_{l=1}^n \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial A_{ks}}{\partial q_l} \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_l q_s^{(p)} \\ &+ \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n A_{ks} \ddot{q}_k q_s^{(p)} + \sum_{l=1}^n \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial q_l} [k, m, s] \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_m q_s^{(p)} \dot{q}_l \\ &+ \sum_{l=1}^n \left\{ \sum_{m=1}^n \sum_{s=1}^n [l, m, s] \dot{q}_m q_s^{(p)} + \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{s=1}^n [k, l, s] \dot{q}_k q_s^{(p)} \right\} \dot{q}_l \\ &- \sum_{l=1}^n \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial q_l} \left(\frac{\partial B_k}{\partial q_s} - \frac{\partial B_s}{\partial q_k} \right) \dot{q}_k q_s^{(p)} \dot{q}_l \\ &- \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial B_k}{\partial q_s} - \frac{\partial B_s}{\partial q_k} \right) \dot{q}_k q_s^{(p)} + \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n \frac{\partial^2(V-T_0)}{\partial q_s \partial q_l} \dot{q}_l q_s^{(p)} = 0 \end{aligned} \tag{5.10}$$

解偏微分方程(5.10)可确定 K_p .

于是我们有

定理2 方程组(2.8)和(2.1)在条件(5.2)、(5.3)下, 有 $p(p>2)$ 阶积分 $J_p(q_s, \dot{q}_s, \dots, q_s^{(p)}, t) = C_p$, 其中 J_p 由(5.9)确定, 而 $K_p(q_s, \dot{q}_s, \dots, q_s^{(p-1)}, t)$ 由(5.10)确定.

利用定理2, 在一定条件下, 可按系统的 Lagrange 函数来构造 $m(m>3)$ 阶非完整系统的一类 $p(p>2)$ 阶积分.

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One Type of Integrals for the Equations of Motion of Higher-Order Nonholonomic Systems

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Abstract

This paper presents one type of integrals and its condition of existence for the equations of motion of higher-order nonholonomic systems, including 1-order integral (generalized energy integral), 2-order integral and p -order integral ($p>2$). All of these integrals can be constructed by the Lagrangian function of the system. Two examples are given to illustrate the application of the suggested method.

Key words equations of motion, integral, higher-order nonholonomic system