

变质量完整力学系统的高阶运动微分方程

张相武[†]

(陇东学院物理系, 庆阳 745000)

(2005 年 8 月 29 日收到, 2005 年 9 月 20 日收到修改稿)

从 Мещерский 方程出发, 建立变质量力学系统的高阶 D'Alembert-Lagrange 原理, 导出变质量完整力学系统的各类高阶运动微分方程. 结果表明, 它们扩充和优化了完整力学的相关理论.

关键词: 变质量完整力学系统, 高阶力变率, 高阶 D'Alembert-Lagrange 原理, 高阶运动微分方程

PACC: 0320

1. 引言

随着空间技术和其他工业技术的发展, 变质量力学系统的动力学理论在喷气、火箭、航天等变质量力学系统中得到广泛的应用, 人们对变质量力学系统动力学研究也日趋深入, 已建立变质量力学系统的各类运动微分方程^[1-5]. 近些年来, 人们对变质量完整力学系统的对称性与守恒量的研究也取得了重要进展^[6-12]. 由于实际的变质量力学系统往往受变力作用而运动, 如果已知的是系统受的力随时间的变化率(力变率), 甚至是系统受的力随时间的高阶变化率(高阶力变率), 则已有的各类运动微分方程已不能进一步反映系统的运动规律. 因此, 建立力变率甚至高阶力变率作用下变质量力学系统的高阶运动微分方程, 找回被传统力学遗漏的信息, 将具有更普遍的意义. 在根据力变率研究变质量力学系统的运动规律方面, 文献[13]已建立变质量力学系统的三阶 D'Alembert-Lagrange 原理, 得到变质量完整力学系统的三阶 Lagrange 方程. 本文将从 Мещерский 方程出发, 建立变质量力学系统的高阶 D'Alembert-Lagrange 原理, 然后导出变质量完整力学系统的各类高阶运动微分方程.

2. 变质量力学系统的高阶 D'Alembert-Lagrange 原理

研究 N 个质点组成的变质量理想力学系统. 设

时刻 t , 第 i 个质点的质量为 m_i , 位矢为 \mathbf{r}_i , 作用于质点上的主动力和约束反力分别为 \mathbf{F}_i 和 \mathbf{R}_i^c , 反推力为 $\mathbf{R}_i = \frac{dm_i}{dt}\mathbf{u}_i$, 其中 \mathbf{u}_i 为第 i 个质点分离(或并入)的微粒相对该质点本身的速度. 对第 i 个质点, 可写出 Мещерский 方程,

$$-m_i\ddot{\mathbf{r}}_i + \mathbf{F}_i + \mathbf{R}_i^c + \mathbf{R}_i = 0 \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, N). \quad (1)$$

将(1)式对时间求 m 阶导数, 并利用 Leibniz 公式得

$$-\sum_{j=0}^m \frac{m!}{j!(m-j)!} m_i^{(j)} \mathbf{r}_i^{(m+2-j)} + \mathbf{F}_i^{(m)} + \mathbf{R}_i^{c(m)} + \mathbf{R}_i^{(m)} = 0 \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, N; m = 0, 1, 2, \dots). \quad (2)$$

定义: 若在位形空间中, 某个约束产生的 m 阶约束力变率沿着约束方程所确定的曲面的法线方向, 则称之为理想约束.

用 $\delta\mathbf{r}_i$ 标乘(2)式, 然后对 i 求和, 再结合理想约束的定义 $\sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{R}_i^c \cdot \delta\mathbf{r}_i = 0$, 得

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \left(-\sum_{j=0}^m \frac{m!}{j!(m-j)!} m_i^{(j)} \mathbf{r}_i^{(m+2-j)} + \mathbf{F}_i^{(m)} + \mathbf{R}_i^{(m)} \right) \cdot \delta\mathbf{r}_i = 0 \quad (m = 0, 1, 2, \dots). \quad (3)$$

(3)式称为变质量力学系统的高阶 D'Alembert-Lagrange 原理.

设力学系统的位形由 s 个广义坐标 q_α ($\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, s$) 确定, 则有

$$\mathbf{r}_i = \mathbf{r}_i(q_\alpha, t), \quad \delta\mathbf{r}_i = \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} \delta q_\alpha, \quad (4)$$

[†] E-mail: zhwx0215@yahoo.com.cn

由(4)式中 r_i 的表示形式,容易得到^[1,14]

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial q_\alpha} &= \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial q_\alpha}, \\ \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial q_\alpha} &= m \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial q_\alpha}. \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

将(4)(5)式代入(3)式,整理得

$$\sum_{a=1}^s \left[- \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=0}^m \frac{m!}{j!(m-j)!} m_i^{(j)(m+2-j)} \cdot \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial q_\alpha} + Q_\alpha^m + \Psi_\alpha^m \right] \delta q_\alpha = 0 \quad (m = 0, 1, 2, \dots), (6)$$

式中,

$$Q_\alpha^m = \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{F}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha}$$

称为系统的 m 阶广义主动力变率,

$$\Psi_\alpha^m = \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{R}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha}$$

称为系统的 m 阶广义反推力变率.(6)式是变质量力学系统的高阶 D'Alembert-Lagrange 原理的广义坐标表达式.

3. 变质量完整力学系统的高阶运动微分方程

对完整力学系统,由于 δq_α ($\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, s$)彼此独立,于是由原理(6)式得

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^N m_i^{(m+2)} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} \\ & + \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{m!}{j!(m-j)!} m_i^{(j)(m+2-j)} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} \\ & = Q_\alpha^m + \Psi_\alpha^m \\ & (\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, s; m = 0, 1, 2, \dots). \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

3.1. 高阶 Lagrange 方程

利用(5)式中的第一式,将(7)式等号左端第一项表示为

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^N m_i^{(m+2)} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} \\ & = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i^{(m+2)} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} \\ & = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \left[\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} \right) - \mathbf{r}_i \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

再利用(5)式中的第二式,有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} &= \sum_{\beta=1}^s \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\beta \partial q_\alpha} \dot{q}_\beta + \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial t \partial q_\alpha} \\ &= \frac{\partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} = \frac{1}{m+1} \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i^{(m+1)}}{\partial q_\alpha}. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

将(9)式代入(8)式得

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^N m_i^{(m+2)} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} \\ & = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \left[\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_\alpha} \left(\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{r}_i^{(m+1)} \cdot \mathbf{r}_i^{(m+1)} \right) - \frac{1}{m+1} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_\alpha} \left(\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{r}_i^{(m+1)} \cdot \mathbf{r}_i^{(m+1)} \right) \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

令 Π 为把质量当作常数时的偏导数记号, $\frac{D}{Dt}$ 为把质量当作常数时对时间的导数,它们分别称为凝固偏导数和凝固导数;再令 S_m 为系统的 m 阶速度能量^[14],

$$S_m = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{2} m_i^{(m+1)} \cdot \mathbf{r}_i^{(m+1)}, \quad (11)$$

则(10)式写为

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^N m_i^{(m+2)} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} \\ & = \frac{D}{Dt} \frac{\Pi S_m}{\Pi q_\alpha} - \frac{1}{m+1} \frac{\Pi S_m}{\Pi q_\alpha}. \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

将(12)式代入(7)式,得到变质量完整力学系统的高阶 Lagrange 方程,

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{D}{Dt} \frac{\Pi S_m}{\Pi q_\alpha} - \frac{1}{m+1} \frac{\Pi S_m}{\Pi q_\alpha} \\ & + \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{m!}{j!(m-j)!} m_i^{(j)(m+2-j)} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} \\ & = Q_\alpha^m + \Psi_\alpha^m \quad (\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, s; m = 0, 1, 2, \dots) \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

若采用凝固偏导数,则由于

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\Pi S_m}{\Pi q_\alpha} = \frac{D}{Dt} \frac{\Pi S_m}{\Pi q_\alpha} + \sum_{i=1}^N m_i^{(m+1)} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} \quad (14)$$

代入(13)式(13)式可另写为

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\Pi S_m}{\Pi q_\alpha} - \frac{1}{m+1} \frac{\Pi S_m}{\Pi q_\alpha} \\ & + \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{m!}{j!(m-j)!} m_i^{(j)(m+2-j)} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} \\ & = Q_\alpha^m + \Phi_\alpha^m \\ & (\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, s; m = 0, 1, 2, \dots). \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

式中

$$\Phi_{\alpha}^m = \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\mathbf{R}_i^{(m)} + \dot{m}_i \mathbf{r}_i^{(m+1)} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \quad (16)$$

若采用普通导数和普通偏导数, 由于

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial S_m}{\partial q_{\alpha}^{(m+1)}} = \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{\Pi S_m}{\Pi q_{\alpha}^{(m+1)}} + \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial m_i}{\partial q_{\alpha}^{(m+1)}} \mathbf{r}_i^{(m+1)} \cdot \mathbf{r}_i \right], \quad (17)$$

$$\frac{\partial S_m}{\partial q_{\alpha}^{(m)}} = \frac{\Pi S_m}{\Pi q_{\alpha}^{(m)}} + \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial m_i}{\partial q_{\alpha}^{(m)}} \mathbf{r}_i^{(m+1)} \cdot \mathbf{r}_i, \quad (18)$$

将(17)(18)式代入(15)式, 则(15)式又可写为

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial S_m}{\partial q_{\alpha}^{(m+1)}} - \frac{1}{m+1} \frac{\partial S_m}{\partial q_{\alpha}^{(m)}} \\ & + \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{m!}{j!(m-j)!} m_i^{(j)} \mathbf{r}_i^{(m+2-j)} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \\ & = Q_{\alpha}^m + P_{\alpha}^m \quad (\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, s; m = 0, 1, 2, \dots). \quad (19) \end{aligned}$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\alpha}^m & = \sum_{i=1}^N \left\{ \left(\mathbf{R}_i^{(m)} + \dot{m}_i \mathbf{r}_i^{(m+1)} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \right. \\ & \quad - \frac{1}{2(m+1)} \frac{\partial m_i}{\partial q_{\alpha}^{(m)}} \mathbf{r}_i^{(m+1)} \cdot \mathbf{r}_i \\ & \quad \left. + \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial m_i}{\partial q_{\alpha}^{(m+1)}} \mathbf{r}_i^{(m+1)} \cdot \mathbf{r}_i \right) \right\}. \quad (20) \end{aligned}$$

若设 Q_{α}^m 为系统所受非势广义力变率, 则依高阶力变率的势的定义^[15], 有

$$Q_{\alpha}^m = - \frac{\partial V_m}{\partial q_{\alpha}^{(m)}} + Q_{\alpha}^{m*}. \quad (21)$$

将(21)式代入(19)式(19)式还可写为

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L_m}{\partial q_{\alpha}^{(m+1)}} - \frac{1}{m+1} \frac{\partial L_m}{\partial q_{\alpha}^{(m)}} \\ & + \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{m!}{j!(m-j)!} m_i^{(j)} \mathbf{r}_i^{(m+2-j)} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \\ & = Q_{\alpha}^{m*} + P_{\alpha}^m \quad (\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, s; m = 0, 1, 2, \dots). \quad (22) \end{aligned}$$

式中,

$$V_m = V_m(q_{\alpha}, t)^{(m)}$$

为系统的势函数,

$$L_m = S_m - (m+1)V_m$$

为系统的 m 阶 Lagrange 函数^[15].

(13)(15)(19)及(22)式是变质量完整力学系统高阶 Lagrange 方程的几种等价形式.

需说明的是, 一般而言 $m_i = m_i(q_{\alpha}, \dot{q}_{\alpha}, \ddot{q}_{\alpha}, \dots,$

$t)$, 但实际问题中在相当一般的情形下, 有

$$m_i = m_i(q_{\alpha}, \dot{q}_{\alpha}, t) \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, N; \alpha = 1, 2, \dots, s). \quad (23)$$

因此, 本文凡 $m \geq 2$ 时, 可有

$$\frac{\partial m_i}{\partial q_{\alpha}^{(m)}} = 0.$$

3.2. 高阶 Nielsen 方程

利用(5)式, 采用凝固偏导数和凝固导数并将(11)式代入, (7)式等号左端第一项又可表示为

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^N m_i^{(m+2)} \mathbf{r}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_{\alpha}} = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i^{(m+2)} \mathbf{r}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_{\alpha}^{(m+1)}} \\ & = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial q_{\alpha}^{(m+1)}} \left(\mathbf{r}_i^{(m+2)} \cdot \mathbf{r}_i^{(m+1)} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial q_{\alpha}^{(m+1)}} \left(\mathbf{r}_i^{(m+2)} \cdot \mathbf{r}_i^{(m+1)} \right) \right] \\ & = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial q_{\alpha}^{(m+1)}} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{r}_i^{(m+1)} \cdot \mathbf{r}_i^{(m+1)} \right) \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \frac{m+2}{m+1} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_{\alpha}^{(m)}} \left(\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{r}_i^{(m+1)} \cdot \mathbf{r}_i^{(m+1)} \right) \right] \\ & = \frac{\Pi}{\Pi q_{\alpha}^{(m+1)}} \frac{D}{Dt} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{2} m_i \mathbf{r}_i^{(m+1)} \cdot \mathbf{r}_i^{(m+1)} \right) \\ & \quad - \frac{m+2}{m+1} \frac{\Pi}{\Pi q_{\alpha}^{(m)}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{2} m_i \mathbf{r}_i^{(m+1)} \cdot \mathbf{r}_i^{(m+1)} \right) \\ & = \frac{\Pi}{\Pi q_{\alpha}^{(m+1)}} \frac{DS_m}{Dt} - \frac{m+2}{m+1} \frac{\Pi S_m}{\Pi q_{\alpha}^{(m)}}. \quad (24) \end{aligned}$$

将(24)式代入(7)式, 得到变质量完整力学系统的高阶 Nielsen 方程

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\Pi}{\Pi q_{\alpha}^{(m+1)}} \frac{DS_m}{Dt} - \frac{m+2}{m+1} \frac{\Pi S_m}{\Pi q_{\alpha}^{(m)}} \\ & + \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{m!}{j!(m-j)!} m_i^{(j)} \mathbf{r}_i^{(m+2-j)} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \\ & = Q_{\alpha}^m + \Psi_{\alpha}^m \quad (\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, s; m = 0, 1, 2, \dots). \quad (25) \end{aligned}$$

若采用凝固偏导数, 则利用(16)式(25)式可写为

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\Pi}{\Pi q_{\alpha}^{(m+1)}} \frac{dS_m}{dt} - \frac{m+2}{m+1} \frac{\Pi S_m}{\Pi q_{\alpha}^{(m)}} \\ & + \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{m!}{j!(m-j)!} m_i^{(j)} \mathbf{r}_i^{(m+2-j)} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \\ & = Q_{\alpha}^m + \Phi_{\alpha}^m \quad (\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, s; m = 0, 1, 2, \dots). \quad (26) \end{aligned}$$

若采用普通导数和普通偏导数表示, 由于

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial}{\partial q_\alpha} \frac{dS_m}{dt} \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial q_\alpha} \left(\frac{DS_m}{Dt} + \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{2} \dot{m}_i \mathbf{r}_i^{(m+1)} \cdot \mathbf{r}_i^{(m+1)} \right) \\ &= \frac{\Pi}{\Pi q_\alpha} \frac{dS_m}{dt} + \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\partial m_i}{\partial q_\alpha} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{r}_i^{(m+1)} \cdot \mathbf{r}_i^{(m+1)} \right) \\ & \quad + \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \dot{m}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} \mathbf{r}_i^{(m+1)} \cdot \mathbf{r}_i^{(m+1)}, \end{aligned} \tag{27}$$

将(27)(18)式代入(26)式,注意到

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial m_i}{\partial q_\alpha} = \frac{\partial \dot{m}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} - \frac{\partial m_i}{\partial q_\alpha}, \tag{28}$$

并利用(20)式(26)式又可写为

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial}{\partial q_\alpha} \frac{dS_m}{dt} - \frac{m+2}{m+1} \frac{\partial S_m}{\partial q_\alpha} \\ & + \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{m!}{j(m-j)!} m_i \mathbf{r}_i^{(j)(m+2-j)} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} \\ &= Q_\alpha^m + P_\alpha^m \quad (\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, s; m = 0, 1, 2, \dots). \end{aligned} \tag{29}$$

3.3. 高阶 Appell 方程

利用(5)式中的第一式,采用凝固偏导数和凝固导数(7)式等号左端第一项又可表示为

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \mathbf{r}_i^{(m+2)} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \mathbf{r}_i^{(m+2)} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i^{(m+2)}}{\partial q_\alpha} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \frac{\partial}{\partial q_\alpha} \left(\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{r}_i^{(m+2)} \cdot \mathbf{r}_i^{(m+2)} \right) \\ &= \frac{\Pi}{\Pi q_\alpha} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{2} m_i \mathbf{r}_i^{(m+2)} \cdot \mathbf{r}_i^{(m+2)} \right) \\ &= \frac{\Pi S_{m+1}}{\Pi q_\alpha}, \end{aligned} \tag{30}$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned} S_{m+1} &= \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{2} m_i \mathbf{r}_i^{(m+2)} \cdot \mathbf{r}_i^{(m+2)} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{2} m_i \mathbf{v}_i^{(m+1)} \cdot \mathbf{v}_i^{(m+1)} \end{aligned}$$

为系统的 $m+1$ 阶速度能量.将(30)式代入(7)式,得到变质量完整力学系统高阶 Appell 方程,

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\Pi S_{m+1}}{\Pi q_\alpha} + \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{m!}{j(m-j)!} m_i \mathbf{r}_i^{(j)(m+2-j)} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} \\ &= Q_\alpha^m + \Psi_\alpha^m \\ & \quad (\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, s; m = 0, 1, 2, \dots). \end{aligned} \tag{31}$$

由(23)式知

$$\frac{\partial m_i}{\partial q_\alpha} = 0,$$

于是(31)式也可写为

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial S_{m+1}}{\partial q_\alpha} + \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{m!}{j(m-j)!} m_i \mathbf{r}_i^{(j)(m+2-j)} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} \\ &= Q_\alpha^m + \Psi_\alpha^m \\ & \quad (\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, s; m = 0, 1, 2, \dots). \end{aligned} \tag{32}$$

4. 讨 论

当 $m=0$ 时,本文给出了变质量力学系统 D'Alembert-Lagrange 原理及完整系统各种形式的方程;当 $m \geq 1$ 时,本文给出了变质量力学系统高阶 D'Alembert-Lagrange 原理及完整系统各种形式的高阶方程,包括文献[13]的变质量力学系统三阶 D'Alembert-Lagrange 原理和三阶 Lagrange 方程.

若 m_i 为常量,则当 $m=0$ 时,本文给出常质量力学系统 D'Alembert-Lagrange 原理及各种形式方程;当 $m \geq 1$ 时,本文给出文献[14]的结果.

可见,本文结果对变质量完整力学系统和常质量完整力学系统都适用,是对完整力学相关理论的进一步扩充和优化.

[1] Mei F X, Liu D, Luo Y 1991 *Advanced Analytical Mechanics* (Beijing: Beijing Institute of Technology Press) (in Chinese) [梅凤翔、刘端、罗勇 1991 高等分析力学(北京:北京理工大学出版社)]

[2] Zhao G K, Zhao Y Y 1985 *Appl. Math. Mech.* **6** 1101 (in Chinese) [赵关康、赵跃宇 1985 应用数学和力学 **6** 1101]

[3] Qiao Y F, Zhao S H 2001 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **50** 805 (in Chinese) [乔永芬、赵淑红 2001 物理学报 **50** 805]

[4] Fang J H 1999 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **48** 1389 (in Chinese) [方建会 1999 物理学报 **48** 1389]

[5] Fang J H 2000 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **49** 1028 (in Chinese) [方建会 2000 物理学报 **49** 1028]

[6] Mei F X 1999 *Appl. Math. Mech.* **20** 592 (in Chinese) [梅凤翔 1999 应用数学和力学 **20** 592]

[7] Fang J H, Zhao S Q 2001 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **50** 390 (in Chinese) [方建会、赵嵩卿 2001 物理学报 **50** 390]

- [8] Li R J , Qiao Y F , Meng J 2002 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **51** 1 (in Chinese)
[李仁杰、乔永芬、孟 军 2002 物理学报 **51** 1]
- [9] Xu Z X 2002 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **51** 2423 (in Chinese) [许志新
2002 物理学报 **51** 2423]
- [10] Fang J H , Zhang P Y 2004 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **53** 4041 (in Chinese)
[方建会、张鹏玉 2004 物理学报 **53** 4041]
- [11] Fang J H , Liao Y P , Zhang J 2004 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **53** 4037 (in
Chinese) [方建会、廖永潘、张 军 2004 物理学报 **53** 4037]
- [12] Ge W K 2005 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **54** 2478 (in Chinese) [葛伟宽
2005 物理学报 **54** 2478]
- [13] Ma S J , Ge W G , Huang P T 2005 *Chin. Phys.* **14** 879
- [14] Zhang X W 2005 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **54** 3978 (in Chinese) [张相武
2005 物理学报 **54** 3978]
- [15] Zhang X W 2005 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **54** 4483 (in Chinese) [张相武
2005 物理学报 **54** 4483]

Higher order differential equations of motion for holonomic mechanical system of variable mass

Zhang Xiang-Wu[†]

(Department of Physics , Longdong University , Qingyang 745000 , China)

(Received 29 August 2005 ; revised manuscript received 20 September 2005)

Abstract

Starting from the Мещерский equations , the higher order D 'Alembert-Lagrange principle for mechanical system of variable mass is obtained , and different kinds of higher order differential equations of motion for holonomic mechanical system of variable mass are derived . The result shows that these equations extend and optimize the correlative theory of holonomic mechanics .

Keywords : holonomic mechanical system of variable mass , higher order time rate of force , higher order D 'Alembert-Lagrange principle , higher order differential equations of motion

PACC : 0320

[†] E-mail : zhwx0215@ yahoo . com . cn