

# 完整力学系统相对运动动力学方程的普遍形式

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从质点系非惯性系的动力学方程出发, 建立力学系统相对运动的高阶微分变分原理, 然后引入力学系统的高阶相对速度能量, 导出完整力学系统相对运动的高阶动力学方程, 并给出一例说明本文结果的应用.

关键词: 完整力学系统, 相对运动, 高阶微分变分原理, 高阶动力学方程

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## 1. 引 言

随着现代科学技术的发展, 对力学系统相对运动的动力学的研究变得越来越重要. 人们采用分析力学方法建立了力学系统相对运动的高阶动力学方程<sup>[1-5]</sup>, 并研究了相对运动动力学系统的 Lie 对称性与守恒量<sup>[6]</sup>以及精确不变量与绝热不变量<sup>[7]</sup>. 为解决高速转动的动力学问题, Cameli 于 1985 年建立了转动相对论力学理论<sup>[8-11]</sup>. 近年来, 转动相对论系统动力学的研究已取得一系列重要成果<sup>[12-29]</sup>. 相对运动动力学的研究, 显示出分析力学解决复杂系统动力学的优越性, 但已有的研究成果仅反映了力或广义力作用下力学系统的相对运动规律. 实际的相对运动的力学系统一般受变力作用, 研究力随时间的变化率(力变率)甚至力随时间的高阶变化率(高阶力变率)作用下力学系统的相对运动规律, 将具有更普遍的意义. 在根据力变率研究力学系统的相对运动规律方面, 文献<sup>[30]</sup>从完整力学系统惯性系中的三阶 Lagrange 方程出发, 建立力学系统相对运动的三阶 Lagrange 方程. 本文将从固联于载体的动坐标系的质点系动力学方程出发, 建立力学系统相对载体运动的高阶微分变分原理, 然后引入力学系统的高阶相对速度能量等概念, 导出完整力学系统相对载体运动的高阶动力学方程.

## 2. 力学系统相对运动的高阶微分变分原理

研究相对载体运动的  $N$  个质点组成的理想完整

力学系统. 设  $S$  系( $O-XYZ$ )为惯性系,  $S'$  系( $o-xyz$ )为固联于载体的非惯性系, 且  $S'$  系相对于  $S$  系的运动规律是已知的, 即  $S'$  系的原点  $o$  相对于  $S$  系的位矢  $r_o$  和  $S'$  系相对于  $S$  系的角速度  $\omega$  是时间的已知函数

$$r_o = r_o(t), \omega = \omega(t), \quad (1)$$

并设第  $i$  个质点的质量为  $m_i$ , 相对于  $S'$  系的位矢为  $r_i$ , 作用于其上的主动力和约束反力分别为  $F_i$  和  $R_i$ , 则第  $i$  个质点相对于  $S'$  系的动力学方程可写为

$$-m_i \ddot{r}_i + F_i + R_i + F_{oi} + F_{oi} + F_{ci} = 0 \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, N). \quad (2)$$

其中  $F_{oi} = -m_i a_o = -m_i [\ddot{r}_o + \dot{\omega} \times r_o + \omega \times (\omega \times r_o) + 2\omega \times \dot{r}_o]$  为平动惯性力,  $F_{oi} = -m_i \dot{\omega} \times r_i - m_i \omega \times (\omega \times r_i)$  为转动惯性力,  $F_{ci} = -2m_i \omega \times \dot{r}_i$  为 Coriolis 惯性力. 这里出现的以及后面将出现的对时间的各阶微商均为  $S'$  系中的相对微商.

(2) 式对时间求  $m$  阶相对微商, 得

$$-m_i {}^{(m+2)}r_i + F_i + R_i + F_{oi} + F_{oi} + F_{ci} = 0 \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, N; m = 0, 1, 2, \dots). \quad (3)$$

用第  $i$  个质点  $S'$  系中的虚位移  $\delta r_i$  标乘 (3) 式, 对  $i$  求和, 并因理想约束  $\sum_{i=1}^N R_i \cdot \delta r_i = 0$ , 可得到力学系统相对运动的高阶微分变分原理为

$$\sum_{i=1}^N (-m_i {}^{(m+2)}r_i + F_i + F_{oi} + F_{oi} + F_{ci}) \cdot \delta r_i = 0 \quad (m = 0, 1, 2, \dots). \quad (4)$$

设  $S'$  系中力学系统的位形由  $s$  个广义坐标  $q_\alpha$  ( $\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, s$ ) 确定, 则有

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$$\mathbf{r}_i = \mathbf{r}_i(q_\alpha, t) \delta \mathbf{r}_i = \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} \delta q_\alpha, \quad (5)$$

且有<sup>[5,31]</sup>

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} = m \frac{\partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i}{\partial q_\alpha}. \quad (6)$$

将(5)式代入(4)式,可得

$$\sum_{\alpha=1}^s \left[ - \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \mathbf{r}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} + Q_\alpha^m + Q_{\alpha\alpha}^m + Q_{\alpha\alpha}^m + Q_{\alpha\alpha}^m \right] \delta q_\alpha = 0 \quad (m = 0, 1, 2, \dots), \quad (7)$$

其中  $Q_\alpha^m = \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{F}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha}$  称为系统的  $m$  阶广义主动

力变率,  $Q_{\alpha\alpha}^m = \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{F}_{\alpha i} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha}$  称为系统的  $m$  阶广义平

动惯性力变率,  $Q_{\omega\alpha}^m = \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{F}_{\omega i} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha}$  称为系统的  $m$

阶广义转动惯性力变率,  $Q_{c\alpha}^m = \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{F}_{c i} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha}$  称为系

统的  $m$  阶广义 Coriolis 惯性力变率.(7)式是(4)式的广义坐标表示形式.

### 3. 完整力学系统相对运动动力学方程的普遍形式

对完整力学系统,由于  $\delta q_\alpha (\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, s)$  彼此独立,于是由(7)式得

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \mathbf{r}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} \\ &= Q_\alpha^m + Q_{\alpha\alpha}^m + Q_{\omega\alpha}^m + Q_{c\alpha}^m \\ & (\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, s; m = 0, 1, 2, \dots). \quad (8) \end{aligned}$$

定义1 将  $S_m = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{2} m_i \mathbf{r}_i \cdot \mathbf{r}_i$ ,  $S_{m+1} =$

$\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{2} m_i \mathbf{r}_i \cdot \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i$  分别称为力学系统相对于  $S'$  系的  $m$  阶相对速度能量和  $m+1$  阶相对速度能量.

当  $m=0$  时,定义1给出的正是力学系统相对于  $S'$  系的相对动能和相对加速度能量.

定义2 将  $\mathbf{Q} = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \mathbf{r}_i$ ,  $\mathbf{K}_m = \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{r}_i \times m_i \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i$

分别称为力学系统相对于  $S'$  系的  $m$  阶相对动量主矢和  $m$  阶相对动量对  $m-1$  阶相对速度的矩主矢.

当  $m=0$  时,定义2给出的正是力学系统相对于  $S'$  系的相对动量主矢和相对于  $S'$  系原点  $o$  的相对动量矩主矢.

利用(6)式及定义1(8)式左端可写为<sup>[31]</sup>

$$\sum_{i=1}^N m_i \mathbf{r}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial S_m}{\partial q_\alpha} \right) - \frac{1}{m+1} \frac{\partial S_m}{\partial q_\alpha}, \quad (9)$$

或

$$\sum_{i=1}^N m_i \mathbf{r}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} = \frac{\partial \dot{S}_m}{\partial q_\alpha} - \frac{m+2}{m+1} \frac{\partial S_m}{\partial q_\alpha}, \quad (10)$$

或

$$\sum_{i=1}^N m_i \mathbf{r}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} = \frac{\partial S_{m+1}}{\partial q_\alpha}. \quad (11)$$

利用 Leibniz 公式和(6)式,并经矢量恒等运算,可将(8)式右端第2项至第4项分别写为

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\alpha\alpha}^m &= \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{F}_{\alpha i} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} = - \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \frac{d^m}{dt^m} \{ \ddot{\mathbf{r}}_o + \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \times \mathbf{r}_o + \boldsymbol{\omega} \times (\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}_o) + 2\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \dot{\mathbf{r}}_o \} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} \\ &= - \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \left\{ \mathbf{r}_o + \sum_{j=0}^m \frac{m!}{j!(m-j)!} \left[ \boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}_o + \boldsymbol{\omega} \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. \times \sum_{k=0}^{m-j} \frac{(m-j)!}{k!(m-j-k)!} (\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}_o)^{(k)} + 2\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}_o^{(j)} \right] \right\} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} \\ &= - \frac{\partial}{\partial q_\alpha} M \left\{ \mathbf{r}_o + \sum_{j=0}^m \frac{m!}{j!(m-j)!} \left[ \boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}_o + \boldsymbol{\omega} \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. \times \sum_{k=0}^{m-j} \frac{(m-j)!}{k!(m-j-k)!} (\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}_o)^{(k)} + 2\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}_o^{(j)} \right] \right\} \cdot \mathbf{r}_c \\ &= - \frac{\partial V_m}{\partial q_\alpha}, \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
Q_{\omega\alpha}^m &= \sum_{i=1}^N \binom{m}{\omega_i} \mathbf{F}_{\omega_i} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} = - \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{d^m}{dt^m} [m_i \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \times \mathbf{r}_i + m_i \boldsymbol{\omega} \times (\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}_i)] \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} \\
&= - \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \sum_{j=0}^m \frac{m!}{j!(m-j)!} \left[ \binom{j+1}{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \binom{m-j}{\mathbf{r}_i} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} + \boldsymbol{\omega} \right. \\
&\quad \left. \times \sum_{k=0}^{m-j} \frac{(m-j)!}{k!(m-j-k)!} (\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}_i)^{(k)} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} \right] \\
&= - \sum_{j=0}^m \frac{m!}{j!(m-j)!} \left[ \binom{j+1}{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^N \binom{m-j}{\mathbf{r}_i} \times m_i \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \sum_{k=0}^{m-j} \frac{(m-j)!}{k!(m-j-k)!} \sum_{i=1}^N m_i (\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}_i)^{(k)} \cdot (\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha}) \right] \\
&= - \sum_{j=0}^m \frac{m!}{j!(m-j)!} \binom{j+1}{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q_\alpha} \left( \sum_{i=1}^N \binom{m-j}{\mathbf{r}_i} \times m_i \mathbf{r}_i \right) \\
&\quad + \sum_{j=0}^m \sum_{k=0}^{m-j} \frac{m!}{j!k!(m-j-k)!} \sum_{i=1}^N m_i (\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}_i)^{(k)} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q_\alpha} \binom{j}{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \binom{m}{\mathbf{r}_i} \\
&= - \sum_{j=0}^m \frac{m!}{j!(m-j)!} \binom{j+1}{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{K}_{m-j}}{\partial q_\alpha} + \frac{\partial}{\partial q_\alpha} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{2} m_i (\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}_i) \cdot (\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}_i) \right] \\
&\quad + \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{m!}{j!(m-j)!} \sum_{i=1}^N m_i (\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}_i)^{(m-j)} \cdot (\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}_i)^{(j)} \binom{m}{\mathbf{r}_i} \\
&\quad + \sum_{j=0}^m \sum_{k=1}^{m-j} \frac{m!}{j!k!(m-j-k)!} \sum_{i=1}^N m_i (\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}_i)^{(k)} \cdot (\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}_i)^{(j)} \binom{m}{\mathbf{r}_i} \\
&= - \sum_{j=0}^m \frac{m!}{j!(m-j)!} \binom{j+1}{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{K}_{m-j}}{\partial q_\alpha} - \frac{\partial V_m^{\omega}}{\partial q_\alpha}, \tag{13}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
Q_{\alpha}^m &= \sum_{i=1}^N \binom{m}{\alpha_i} \mathbf{F}_{\alpha_i} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} = - \sum_{i=1}^N 2m_i \frac{d^m}{dt^m} (\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i) \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} \\
&= - \sum_{i=1}^N 2m_i \sum_{j=0}^m \frac{m!}{j!(m-j)!} \binom{j}{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \binom{m-j-k}{\mathbf{r}_i} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} \\
&= - \sum_{j=0}^m \frac{m!}{j!(m-j)!} \binom{j}{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^N 2m_i \binom{m-j+1}{\mathbf{r}_i} \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} \\
&= - \sum_{j=0}^m \frac{m!}{j!(m-j)!} \binom{j}{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \cdot \frac{\chi(m-j+1)}{m-j+2} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \binom{m-j-k}{\mathbf{r}_i} \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} + \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \binom{m-j}{\mathbf{r}_i} \times \frac{\partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \frac{1}{m-j+1} \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} \times m_i \binom{m-j+1}{\mathbf{r}_i} - \sum_{i=1}^N \binom{m-j}{\mathbf{r}_i} \times m_i \frac{\partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} \right] \\
&= - \sum_{j=0}^m \frac{m!}{j!(m-j)!} \binom{j}{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \cdot \frac{\chi(m-j+1)}{m-j+2} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^N \binom{m-j+1}{\mathbf{r}_i} \times m_i \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} + \sum_{i=1}^N \binom{m-j}{\mathbf{r}_i} \times m_i \frac{\partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \frac{1}{m-j+1} \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} \times m_i \binom{m-j+1}{\mathbf{r}_i} - \frac{1}{m-j+1} \sum_{i=1}^N \binom{m-j}{\mathbf{r}_i} \times m_i \frac{\partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} \right] \\
&= - \sum_{j=0}^m \frac{m!}{j!(m-j)!} \binom{j}{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \cdot \frac{\chi(m-j+1)}{m-j+2} \left[ \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_\alpha} \left( \sum_{i=1}^N \binom{m-j}{\mathbf{r}_i} \times m_i \binom{m-j+1}{\mathbf{r}_i} \right) \right.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{1}{m-j+1} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_\alpha} \left( \sum_{i=1}^N \binom{m-j}{(m-j)} \mathbf{r}_i \times m_i \mathbf{r}_i \right) \Big] \\
& = - \sum_{j=0}^m \frac{m!}{j(m-j)!} \boldsymbol{\omega}^{(j)} \cdot \frac{\chi(m-j+1)}{m-j+2} \left[ \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \mathbf{K}_{m-j}}{\partial q_\alpha} - \frac{1}{m-j+1} \frac{\partial \mathbf{K}_{m-j}}{\partial q_\alpha} \right], \quad (14)
\end{aligned}$$

其中(12)式中  $M = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i$  为系统总质量,  $\mathbf{r}_c =$

$\frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \mathbf{r}_i$  为系统的质心相对于  $S'$  系的位矢,  $V_m^o =$

$M \left\{ \mathbf{r}_o + \sum_{j=0}^m \frac{m!}{j(m-j)!} \left[ \boldsymbol{\omega}^{(j+1)} \times \mathbf{r}_o + \boldsymbol{\omega}^{(j)} \times \right. \right.$

$\left. \sum_{k=0}^{m-j} \frac{(m-j)!}{k(m-j-k)!} (\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}_o)^{(k)} \times \mathbf{r}_o^{(m-j-k)} + 2 \boldsymbol{\omega}^{(j)} \times \mathbf{r}_o^{(m-j+1)} \right\}$ .

$\boldsymbol{\omega}^{(m)}$  为系统  $m$  阶平动惯性力变率的势函数(13)式中

$$\begin{aligned}
V_m^o & = - \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \left[ \frac{1}{2} (\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}_i)^{(m)} \cdot (\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}_i)^{(m)} \right. \\
& + \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{m!}{j(m-j)!} (\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}_i)^{(m-j)} \cdot (\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}_i)^{(j)} \\
& + \sum_{j=0}^m \sum_{k=1}^{m-j} \frac{m!}{j!k!(m-j-k)!} \\
& \left. \times (\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}_i)^{(k)} \cdot (\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}_i)^{(m-j-k)} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

为系统  $m$  阶转动惯性力变率中有势部分的势函数,

(13)式和(14)式中  $\mathbf{K}_{m-j} = \sum_{i=1}^N \binom{m-j}{(m-j)} \mathbf{r}_i \times m_i \mathbf{r}_i$  为系统对  $S'$  系的  $m-j$  阶相对动量对  $m-j-1$  阶相对速度的矩主矢.

(14)式也可作为高阶广义陀螺力变率

$$\begin{aligned}
Q_{\alpha d}^m & = - \sum_{i=1}^N 2m_i \sum_{j=0}^m \frac{m!}{j(m-j)!} \boldsymbol{\omega}^{(j)} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} \\
& = \sum_{j=0}^m \Gamma_\alpha^{m-j} = \sum_{j=0}^m \sum_{k=1}^s \gamma_{ak}^j q_k, \quad (15)
\end{aligned}$$

其中各阶陀螺系数为

$$\gamma_{ak}^j = 2 \frac{m!}{j(m-j)!} \boldsymbol{\omega}^{(j)} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_k} = - \gamma_{ka}^j, \quad (16)$$

且由(15)式和(16)式,有

$$\sum_{\alpha=1}^s \sum_{j=0}^m \Gamma_\alpha^{m-j} q_\alpha = \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^s \sum_{j=1}^m \gamma_{ak}^j q_k q_\alpha. \quad (17)$$

将(9)式及(12)式、(13)式、(15)式代入(8)式,可得

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial S_m}{\partial q_\alpha} \right) - \frac{1}{m+1} \frac{\partial S_m}{\partial q_\alpha}$$

$$= Q_\alpha^m - \frac{\partial}{\partial q_\alpha} (V_m^o + V_m^v)$$

$$- \sum_{j=0}^m \frac{m!}{j(m-j)!} \boldsymbol{\omega}^{(j+1)} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{K}_{m-j}}{\partial q_\alpha} + \sum_{j=0}^m \Gamma_\alpha^{m-j}$$

$$(\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, s; m = 0, 1, 2, \dots). \quad (18)$$

(18)式称为完整力学系统相对运动动力学的高阶 Lagrange 方程.

设  $Q_\alpha^m$  为系统所受非势广义主动力变率,则依高阶力变率的势的定义<sup>[32]</sup>,有

$$Q_\alpha^m = - \frac{\partial V_m}{\partial q_\alpha} + Q_\alpha^m, \quad (19)$$

其中  $V_m = V_m(q_\alpha, t)$  为系统  $m$  阶有势主动动力变率的势函数.将(19)式代入(18)式(18)式又写为

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L_m}{\partial q_\alpha} - \frac{1}{m+1} \frac{\partial L_m}{\partial q_\alpha} \\
& = Q_\alpha^m - \sum_{j=0}^m \frac{m!}{j(m-j)!} \boldsymbol{\omega}^{(j+1)} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{K}_{m-j}}{\partial q_\alpha} \\
& + \sum_{j=0}^m \Gamma_\alpha^{m-j} \quad \left( \begin{matrix} \alpha = 1, 2, \dots, s \\ m = 0, 1, 2, \dots \end{matrix} \right). \quad (20)
\end{aligned}$$

其中  $L_m = S_m - (m+1)(V_m + V_m^o + V_m^v)$  为  $S'$  系中系统的  $m$  阶 Lagrange 函数.

(20)式两端乘以  $\frac{1}{q_\alpha}^{(m+1)}$ ,并对  $\alpha$  求和,且注意到

$L_m = L_m(q_\alpha, \dot{q}_\alpha, \dots, q_\alpha, t)$  以及(17)式,还可得

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{d}{dt} \left( \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \frac{\partial L_m}{\partial q_\alpha} \frac{1}{q_\alpha}^{(m+1)} - L_m \right) \\
& = \sum_{\alpha=1}^s Q_\alpha^m \frac{1}{q_\alpha}^{(m+1)} - \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \sum_{j=0}^m \frac{m!}{j(m-j)!} \boldsymbol{\omega}^{(j+1)} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{K}_{m-j}}{\partial q_\alpha} \frac{1}{q_\alpha}^{(m+1)} \\
& + \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^s \sum_{j=1}^m \gamma_{ak}^j q_k q_\alpha - \frac{m}{m+1} \frac{\partial L_m}{\partial q_\alpha} \\
& - \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\partial L_m}{\partial q_\alpha} \frac{1}{q_\alpha}^{(k)} - \frac{\partial L_m}{\partial t} \\
& (\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, s; m = 0, 1, 2, \dots). \quad (21)
\end{aligned}$$

(21)式可称为完整力学系统相对运动动力学的高阶

能量方程.

将(10)式及(12)式、(13)式、(15)式代入(8)式得

$$\frac{\partial \dot{S}_m}{\partial q_\alpha} - \frac{m+2}{m+1} \frac{\partial S_m}{\partial q_\alpha} = Q_\alpha^m - \frac{\partial}{\partial q_\alpha} (V_m^o + V_m^\omega) - \sum_{j=0}^m \frac{m!}{j!(m-j)!} \omega^{(j+1)} \cdot \frac{\partial K_{m-j}}{\partial q_\alpha} + \sum_{j=0}^m \Gamma_\alpha^{m-j} \quad (\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, s; m = 0, 1, 2, \dots). \quad (22)$$

(22)式称为完整力学系统相对运动动力学的高阶Nielsen方程.

将(11)式及(12)式、(13)式、(15)式代入(8)式,得

$$\frac{\partial S_{m+1}}{\partial q_\alpha} = Q_\alpha^m - \frac{\partial}{\partial q_\alpha} (V_m^o + V_m^\omega) - \sum_{j=0}^m \frac{m!}{j!(m-j)!} \omega^{(j+1)} \frac{\partial K_{m-j}}{\partial q_\alpha} + \sum_{j=0}^m \Gamma_\alpha^{m-j} \quad (\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, s; m = 0, 1, 2, \dots). \quad (23)$$

(23)式称为完整力学系统相对运动动力学的高阶Appell方程.

### 4. 举例

一质量为  $M$  的质点在变力  $F$  作用下相对于以变角速度  $\omega$  绕固定铅垂轴  $oz$  转动的坐标系  $o-xyz$  运动. 试研究质点相对于坐标系  $o-xyz$  的各阶动力学方程.

取质点的直角坐标  $x, y, z$  为广义坐标, 依定义1和定义2求得

$$S_m = \frac{1}{2} M \left( \dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2 \right) + M \left( z \dot{x} - x \dot{z} \right) \omega + M \left( x \dot{y} - y \dot{x} \right) \omega + M \left( y \dot{z} - z \dot{y} \right) \omega \quad (24)$$

$$K_{m-j} = M \left( y \dot{z} - z \dot{y} \right) \omega^{(j+1)} + M \left( z \dot{x} - x \dot{z} \right) \omega^{(j+1)} + M \left( x \dot{y} - y \dot{x} \right) \omega^{(j+1)} \quad (25)$$

利用(13)式中  $V_m^\omega$  的表达式, 求得

$$V_m^\omega = -M \left[ \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 (y^2 + x^2) + \omega \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{m!}{j!(m-j)!} \omega^{(j)} (y \dot{z} - z \dot{y} + x \dot{x}) \right]$$

$$+ \sum_{j=0}^m \sum_{k=1}^{m-j} \frac{m!}{j!k!(m-j-k)!} \omega^{(k+j)} \times \left( y \dot{z} - z \dot{y} + x \dot{x} \right) \quad (26)$$

由(16)式求得

$$\gamma_{xz}^j = \gamma_{yz}^j = \gamma_z^j = 0, \quad \gamma_{xy}^j = 2 \frac{m!}{j!(m-j)!} M \omega^{(j)} = -\gamma_{yx}^j, \quad \gamma_{xz}^j = -\gamma_{zx}^j = 0, \quad \gamma_{yz}^j = -\gamma_{zy}^j = 0. \quad (27)$$

将(27)式代入(15)式得

$$\sum_{j=0}^m \Gamma_x^{m-j} = \sum_{j=0}^m 2 \frac{m!}{j!(m-j)!} M \omega^{(j)} y^{(j)}, \quad \sum_{j=0}^m \Gamma_y^{m-j} = -\sum_{j=0}^m 2 \frac{m!}{j!(m-j)!} M \omega^{(j)} x^{(j)}, \quad \sum_{j=0}^m \Gamma_z^{m-j} = 0. \quad (28)$$

且有

$$Q_x^m = F_x^{(m)} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial x} = F_x^{(m)}, \quad Q_y^m = F_y^{(m)} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial y} = F_y^{(m)}, \quad Q_z^m = F_z^{(m)} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial z} = F_z^{(m)}. \quad (29)$$

将求得各量代入(18)(22)(23)式任一方程, 并注意到  $V_m^o = 0$ , 得到质点相对于坐标系  $o-xyz$  的各阶动力学方程为

$$M \ddot{x} = F_x^{(m+2)} + M \sum_{j=0}^m \sum_{k=0}^{m-j} \frac{m!}{j!k!(m-j-k)!} \omega^{(k+j)} x^{(k+j)} + M \sum_{j=0}^m \frac{m!}{j!(m-j)!} \left( \omega^{(j+1)} y^{(j)} + 2\omega^{(j)} \dot{y} \right), \quad M \ddot{y} = F_y^{(m+2)} + M \sum_{j=0}^m \sum_{k=0}^{m-j} \frac{m!}{j!k!(m-j-k)!} \omega^{(k+j)} y^{(k+j)} - M \sum_{j=0}^m \frac{m!}{j!(m-j)!} \left( \omega^{(j+1)} x^{(j)} + 2\omega^{(j)} \dot{x} \right), \quad M \ddot{z} = F_z^{(m+2)}. \quad (30)$$

### 5. 讨论

本文结果具有普遍意义. 当  $m = 0$  时(18)式、(20)式、(21)式以及(22)式和(23)式与完整力学系统已有的相对运动的各类动力学方程一致; 当  $m \geq 1$  时(18)式、(20)式、(21)式以及(22)式和(23)式给出完整力学系统相对运动的各类高阶动力学方程,

其中当  $m = 1$  时 (18) 式可写为

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial S_1}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial S_1}{\partial q_\alpha} \\ &= Q_\alpha^1 - \frac{\partial}{\partial q_\alpha} (V_1^o + V_1^s) \\ & \quad - \dot{\omega} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{K}_1}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} - \ddot{\omega} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{K}_0}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \\ & \quad + \Gamma_\alpha^1 + \Gamma_\alpha^0 \quad (\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, s), \quad (31) \end{aligned}$$

(31) 式与文献 [30] 从完整力学系统惯性系中的三阶 Lagrange 方程出发得到的完整力学系统相对运动的三阶 Lagrange 方程应是一致的。

由 (18) 式、(22) 式和 (23) 式, 还可讨论相对运动的高阶动力学方程的几种特殊形式。

首先, 若  $S'$  系无相对运动 (18) 式、(22) 式和 (23) 式给出与文献 [31] 相同的结果。

其次, 若  $S'$  系仅作平动 (18) 式、(22) 式和 (23) 式分别简化为

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial S_m}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \right) - \frac{1}{m+1} \frac{\partial S_m}{\partial q_\alpha} = Q_\alpha^m - \frac{\partial V_m^o}{\partial q_\alpha} \\ & \quad (\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, s; m = 0, 1, 2, \dots), \quad (32) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial \dot{S}_m}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} - \frac{m+2}{m+1} \frac{\partial S_m}{\partial q_\alpha} = Q_\alpha^m - \frac{\partial V_m^o}{\partial q_\alpha} \\ & \quad (\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, s; m = 0, 1, 2, \dots), \quad (33) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial S_{m+1}}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} = Q_\alpha^m - \frac{\partial V_m^o}{\partial q_\alpha} \\ & \quad (\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, s; m = 0, 1, 2, \dots), \quad (34) \end{aligned}$$

最后, 若  $S'$  系仅作定点转动, 以定点为基点, (18) 式、(22) 式和 (23) 式分别简化为

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial S_m}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \right) - \frac{1}{m+1} \frac{\partial S_m}{\partial q_\alpha} \\ &= Q_\alpha^m - \frac{\partial V_m^o}{\partial q_\alpha} - \sum_{j=0}^m \frac{m!}{j!(m-j)!} \omega^{(j+1)} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{K}_{m-j}}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \\ & \quad + \sum_{j=0}^m \Gamma_\alpha^{m-j} \quad \left( \begin{matrix} \alpha = 1, 2, \dots, s \\ m = 0, 1, 2, \dots \end{matrix} \right), \quad (35) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial \dot{S}_m}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} - \frac{m+2}{m+1} \frac{\partial S_m}{\partial q_\alpha} \\ &= Q_\alpha^m - \frac{\partial V_m^o}{\partial q_\alpha} - \sum_{j=0}^m \frac{m!}{j!(m-j)!} \omega^{(j+1)} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{K}_{m-j}}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \\ & \quad + \sum_{j=0}^m \Gamma_\alpha^{m-j} \quad \left( \begin{matrix} \alpha = 1, 2, \dots, s \\ m = 0, 1, 2, \dots \end{matrix} \right), \quad (36) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial S_{m+1}}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} = Q_\alpha^m - \frac{\partial V_m^o}{\partial q_\alpha} - \sum_{j=0}^m \frac{m!}{j!(m-j)!} \omega^{(j+1)} \\ & \quad \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{K}_{m-j}}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} + \sum_{j=0}^m \Gamma_\alpha^{m-j} \\ & \quad (\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, s; m = 0, 1, 2, \dots). \quad (37) \end{aligned}$$

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## The universal forms of the dynamic equations of holonomic mechanical system in relative motion

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### Abstract

Based on the dynamic equations of particles system in non-inertial coordinate system , the higher order differential variational principle of relative motion for mechanical system is obtained , and the energy of higher order relative velocity of the mechanical system is introduced , the different kinds of higher order dynamic equations of holonomic mechanical system in relative motion are derived , and an example is given to illustrate the application of the results .

**Keywords** : holonomic mechanical system , relative motion , higher order differential variational principle , higher order dynamic equations

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