

高阶非完整约束系统嵌入变分恒等式的 积分变分原理*

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本文从高阶非完整系统嵌入变分恒等式的积分变分原理出发, 根据三种不等价条件变分的选取, 得到了高阶非完整系统的三类不等价动力学模型, 即高阶非完整约束系统的 vakonomic 方程、Lagrange-d'Alembert 方程和一种新的动力学方程. 当高阶非完整约束方程退化为一阶非完整约束时, 利用此理论可以得到一般非完整系统的 vakonomic 模型、Chetaev 模型和一种新的动力学模型. 最后借助于应用实例验证了结论的正确性.

关键词: 高阶非完整约束, 变分恒等式, 条件变分, vakonomic 动力学

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1 引言

分析力学在物理学、力学乃至工程技术领域具有极其广泛的应用. 尤其是在处理具有约束问题时, 分析力学发挥着最有效的作用. 然而应用经典的分析力学方法处理具有非完整约束的动力学问题时却遇到了许多困难和争议^[1-6]. 一般非完整系统由于受到一阶的不可积微分约束, 这类动力学系统不能约化为低维空间上的完整系统, 导致利用拉格朗日-达朗伯原理和嵌入约束的哈密顿原理会得到两种不等价的动力学模型, 即非完整力学模型和 vakonomic 模型, 这曾经引起国内外学者的激烈争议^[7-10]. 非完整系统到底依据什么基本原理, 采用何种研究方法最为有效都是非完整力学所关注的基本问题. 文献 [11] 从一种原理, 即利用嵌入变分恒等式的积分变分原理, 只是根据三种不等价的变分条件的选取, 得到了非完整系统的三种不等价动力学模型, 即 Chetaev 模型 (也称非完整力学模型)、vakonomic 模型 (也称变分非完整模型) 和一种新的动力学模型.

随着现代科学技术, 如自动控制、自动调节理论的发展, 对非完整系统的研究已经从一阶约束系统扩展到二阶及二阶以上的高阶非完整系统^[12-16]. 同时, 由于力学理论自身学科发展的需要, 也激发了人们对于高阶非完整系统的研究兴趣, 如关于高阶非完整系统的运动微分方程、高阶非完整系统的对称性与守恒量等^[17-20]. 然而, 通常研究高阶非完整系统的分析力学方法, 与研究一阶非完整系统的通常分析力学方法类似, 即分别从高阶拉格朗日-达朗伯原理和高阶哈密顿原理出发, 选择不同嵌入约束的方式和不同的变分运算, 得到高阶非完整系统的动力学方程^[19]. 这种从不同的变分原理和不同的拉格朗日乘子法出发, 得到不同动力学方程的方法, 虽然动力学方程无误, 但其理论的协调性显得不足. 因此, 高阶非完整系统的动力学建模能否依据一个统一形式的变分原理, 并采用一种嵌入约束的方式, 将动力学模型的不同归结为最简单明了的因素, 尽可能保持理论的协调性, 成为研究高阶非完整约束系统的基本问题之一. 本文将从一种基本原理出发, 即从高阶非完整约束系统

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嵌入变分恒等式的积分变分原理, 并根据高阶非完整约束系统的不等价条件变分的选取, 直接得到高阶非完整系统的不等价动力学模型.

本文中 $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n; \alpha, \beta = 1, 2, \dots, g; \mu, \nu = g + 1, g + 2, \dots, n; m = 1, 2, \dots, k$.

2 一般非完整约束系统的不等价动力学模型

一般非完整系统受到的非完整约束方程为

$$f^\alpha(t, q^i, \dot{q}^i) = 0, \quad \alpha = 1, \dots, g; i = 1, \dots, n. \quad (1)$$

一阶非完整约束方程的变分恒等式为

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial \dot{q}^i} \left[\delta \dot{q}^i - \frac{d}{dt}(\delta q^i) \right] + \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial \dot{q}^i} \delta q^i \right) \\ & - \delta f^\alpha(t, q^i, \dot{q}^i) + \left[\frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial q^i} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial \dot{q}^i} \right] \delta q^i = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

由于约束的非完整性, 导致以下条件不同时成立^[1,11]:

$$\delta \dot{q}^i - \frac{d}{dt}(\delta q^i) = 0, \quad (3a)$$

$$\frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial \dot{q}^i} \delta q^i = 0, \quad (3b)$$

$$\delta f^\alpha(t, q^i, \dot{q}^i) = 0. \quad (3c)$$

一般非完整系统嵌入变分恒等式恒等式的积分变分原理为

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ \delta L(t, q^i, \dot{q}^i) + \lambda_\alpha \left\{ \frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial \dot{q}^i} \left[\delta \dot{q}^i - \frac{d}{dt}(\delta q^i) \right] \right. \right. \\ & + \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial \dot{q}^i} \delta q^i \right) - \delta f^\alpha(t, q^i, \dot{q}^i) \\ & \left. \left. + \left[\frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial q^i} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial \dot{q}^i} \right] \delta q^i \right\} dt = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

如果选取 vakonomic 条件变分 δ_ν :

$$\begin{aligned} & \delta_\nu \dot{q}^i - \frac{d}{dt}(\delta_\nu q^i) = 0, \\ & \delta_\nu f^\alpha(t, q^i, \dot{q}^i) = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (5a)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial \dot{q}^i} \delta_\nu q^i \right) + \left[\frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial q^i} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial \dot{q}^i} \right] \delta_\nu q^i = 0. \quad (5b)$$

和嵌入变分恒等式的积分变分原理 (4) 就可以得到一般非完整系统的 vakonomic 模型

$$[L]_i + \lambda_\alpha \left(\frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial q^i} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial \dot{q}^i} \right) - \lambda_\alpha \frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial \dot{q}^i} = 0, \quad (6)$$

其中 $[L]_i = \frac{\partial L}{\partial q^i} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}^i}$.

如果选取 Hölder 条件变分 δ_H :

$$\begin{aligned} & \delta_H \dot{q}^i - \frac{d}{dt}(\delta_H q^i) = 0, \\ & \frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial \dot{q}^i} \delta_H q^i = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (7a)$$

$$\delta_H f^\alpha - \left[\frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial q^i} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial \dot{q}^i} \right] \delta_H q^i = 0. \quad (7b)$$

和嵌入变分恒等式的积分变分原理 (4) 就可以得到一般非完整系统的 Lagrange-d'Alembert 方程为

$$[L]_i - \Lambda_\alpha \frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial \dot{q}^i} = 0, \quad (8)$$

其中 $\Lambda_\alpha = \dot{\lambda}_\alpha$.

如果选取 Suslov 条件变分 δ_S :

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial \dot{q}^i} \delta_S q^i = 0, \\ & \delta_S f^\alpha(t, q^i, \dot{q}^i) = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (9a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial \dot{q}^i} \left[\delta_S \dot{q}^k - \frac{d}{dt}(\delta_S q^k) \right] \\ & + \left[\frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial q^i} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial \dot{q}^i} \right] \delta_S q^i = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (9b)$$

和嵌入变分恒等式的积分变分原理 (4) 就可以得到一般非完整系统的一种新动力学模型

$$[L]_i - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}^\alpha} \left(\frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial q^i} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial \dot{q}^i} \right) = 0. \quad (10)$$

3 高阶非完整约束系统的不等价动力学模型

如果动力学系统受到高阶的不可积微分约束为

$$\begin{aligned} & f^\alpha(t, q^i, \dot{q}^i, \dots, q^{(k)}) = 0, \\ & k = 1, \dots, m; \alpha = 1, \dots, g; i = 1, \dots, n, \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

就称这种动力学系统为高阶非完整系统. 则高阶非完整约束方程的变分恒等式为

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial q^{(k)}} \left[\delta q^{(k)} - \frac{d^k}{dt^k}(\delta q^i) \right] + \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{d^k}{dt^k} \left(\frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial q^{(k)}} \delta q^i \right) \\ & - \delta f^\alpha \left(t, q^i, \dot{q}^i, \dots, q^{(k)} \right) \\ & + \left[\frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial q^i} - \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{d^k}{dt^k} \frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial q^{(k)}} \right] \delta q^i = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

显然, 当 $m = 1$ 时, 高阶非完整约束方程的变分恒等式 (12) 时就退化为一般非完整系统的变分恒等式 (2).

由于高阶微分约束方程 (11) 的不可积性, 以下条件:

$$\delta q^i - \frac{d^k}{dt^k}(\delta q^i) = 0, \quad (13a)$$

$$\frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial q^i} \delta q^i = 0, \quad (13b)$$

$$\delta f^\alpha(t, q^i, \dot{q}^i, \dots, q^{(k)}) = 0, \quad (13c)$$

不能同时成立.

把高阶非完整约束的变分恒等式嵌入哈密顿积分变分原理, 就可以得到高阶非完整系统的积分变分原理:

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ \delta L(t, q^i, \dot{q}^i) + \lambda_\alpha \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial q^i} \left[\delta q^i - \frac{d^k}{dt^k}(\delta q^i) \right] + \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{d^k}{dt^k} \left(\frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial q^i} \delta q^i \right) - \delta f^\alpha + \left[\frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial q^i} - \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{d^k}{dt^k} \frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial q^i} \right] \delta q^i \right\} dt = 0. \quad (14)$$

显然, 当 $m = 1$ 时, 高阶非完整约束系统嵌入变分恒等式的积分变原理 (14) 就退化为一般非完整系统嵌入变分恒等式的积分变分原理 (4). 高阶非完整系统的三种不等价条件变分为如下形式:

vakonomic 条件变分 δ_v :

$$\delta_v q^i - \frac{d^k}{dt^k}(\delta_v q^i) = 0,$$

$$\delta_v f^\alpha(t, q^i, \dot{q}^i, \dots, q^{(k)}) = 0, \quad (15a)$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^m \frac{d^k}{dt^k} \left(\frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial q^i} \delta_v q^i \right) + \left[\frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial q^i} - \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{d^k}{dt^k} \frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial q^i} \right] \delta_v q^i = 0. \quad (15b)$$

Hölder 条件变分 δ_H :

$$\delta_H q^i - \frac{d^k}{dt^k}(\delta_H q^i) = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial q^i} \delta_H q^i = 0, \quad (16a)$$

$$\delta_H f^\alpha - \left[\frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial q^i} - \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{d^k}{dt^k} \frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial q^i} \right] \delta_H q^i = 0. \quad (16b)$$

Suslov 条件变分 δ_S :

$$\frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial q^i} \delta_S q^i = 0, \quad (17a)$$

$$\delta_S f^\alpha(t, q^i, \dot{q}^i, \dots, q^{(k)}) = 0,$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial q^i} \left[\delta_S q^i - \frac{d^k}{dt^k}(\delta_S q^i) \right] + \left[\frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial q^i} - \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{d^k}{dt^k} \frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial q^i} \right] \delta_S q^i = 0. \quad (17b)$$

利用高阶非完整系统嵌入变分恒等式的积分变分原理 (14), 并分别选取高阶非完整系统的三种不等价条件变分, 就可以得到高阶非完整系统的不等价动力学模型.

如果采用 vakonomic 条件变分 δ_v (15) 式, 高阶非完整系统嵌入变分恒等式的积分变分原理 (14) 式就变为

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ \delta_v L(t, q^i, \dot{q}^i) + \lambda_\alpha \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{d^k}{dt^k} \left(\frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial q^i} \delta_v q^i \right) + \left(\frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial q^i} - \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{d^k}{dt^k} \frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial q^i} \right) \delta_v q^i \right\} \right\} dt = 0. \quad (18)$$

利用交换关系 (15) 和端点变分为零条件, 即 $\delta q^i|_{t_{1,2}} = 0$, 由分部积分知

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}^i} \delta_v q^i = - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}^i} \delta_v q^i, \quad (19)$$

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \lambda_\alpha \frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial q^i} \delta_v q^i dt = - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\lambda_\alpha \frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial q^i} \right) \delta_v q^i dt = \dots = (-1)^k \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{d^k}{dt^k} \left(\lambda_\alpha \frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial q^i} \right) \delta_v q^i dt. \quad (20)$$

把 (19) 和 (20) 式代入 (18) 式得

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ [L]_i + \sum_{k=0}^m (-1)^k \frac{d^k}{dt^k} \left(\lambda_\alpha \frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial q^i} \right) \right\} \delta_v q^i dt = 0, \quad (21)$$

其中 $[L]_i = \frac{\partial L}{\partial q^i} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}^i}$. 由变分 $\delta_v q^i$ 的任意性, 可得高阶非完整约束系统的 vakonomic 方程为

$$[L]_i + \sum_{k=0}^m (-1)^k \frac{d^k}{dt^k} \left(\lambda_\alpha \frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial q^i} \right) = 0. \quad (22)$$

此结果与文献 [19] 中得到的 vakonomic 方程一致.

特别地, 当 $m = 1$ 时, $k = 0, 1$, 可以得到一般非完整系统的 vakonomic 方程 (6).

如果采用 Hölder 条件变分 $\delta_H(16)$, 高阶非完整系统嵌入变分恒等式的积分变分原理 (14) 式就变为

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ \delta_H L(t, q^i, \dot{q}^i) + \lambda_\alpha \left\{ -\delta_H f^\alpha + \left(\frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial \dot{q}^i} - \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{d^k}{dt^k} \frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial q^i} \right) \delta_H q^i \right\} \right\} dt = 0. \quad (23)$$

利用 (19) 和 (20) 式, 就可以得到

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ [L]_i \delta_H q^i + \sum_{k=1}^m (-1)^{k+1} \frac{d^k}{dt^k} \left(\lambda_\alpha \frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial q^i} \right) \delta_H q^i - \lambda_\alpha \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{d^k}{dt^k} \frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial q^i} \delta_H q^i \right\} dt = 0. \quad (24)$$

进一步运算可以到

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ [L]_i + \sum_{k=1}^m (-1)^{k+1} \frac{d^k}{dt^k} (\lambda_\alpha) \frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial q^i} + \lambda_\alpha \sum_{k=1}^m \left((-1)^{k+1} - 1 \right) \frac{d^k}{dt^k} \frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial q^i} \right\} \delta_H q^i dt = 0. \quad (25)$$

由变分 $\delta_H q^i$ 的任意性, 可得高阶非完整约束系统的 Lagrange-d'Alembert 型方程为

$$[L]_i + \sum_{k=1}^m (-1)^{k+1} \frac{d^k}{dt^k} (\lambda_\alpha) \frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial q^i} + \lambda_\alpha \sum_{k=1}^m \left((-1)^{k+1} - 1 \right) \frac{d^k}{dt^k} \frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial q^i} = 0. \quad (26)$$

特别地, 当 $m = 1$ 时, 可以得到一般非完整系统的 Lagrange-d'Alembert 型方程 (8).

如果采用 Suslov 条件变分 $\delta_S(17)$, 高阶非完整系统嵌入变分恒等式的积分变分原理 (14) 式就变为

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ \delta_S L(t, q^i, \dot{q}^i) + \lambda_\alpha \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial q^i} \left[\delta_S q^i - \frac{d^k}{dt^k} (\delta_S q^i) \right] + \left(\frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial \dot{q}^i} - \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{d^k}{dt^k} \frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial q^i} \right) \delta_S q^i \right\} \right\} dt = 0. \quad (27)$$

利用 (17b) 式可得

$$\delta_S q^\alpha - \frac{d}{dt} (\delta_S q^\alpha)$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial f^\beta}{\partial \dot{q}^\alpha} \right)^{-1} \left\{ -[f^\alpha]_i + \sum_{k=2}^m (-1)^{k+1} \frac{d^k}{dt^k} \frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial q^i} \right\} \delta_S q^i. \quad (28)$$

由 (27) 和 (28) 式可得

$$[L]_i + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}^\beta} \left(\frac{\partial f^\beta}{\partial \dot{q}^\alpha} \right)^{-1} \left\{ -[f^\alpha]_i + \sum_{k=2}^m (-1)^{k+1} \frac{d^k}{dt^k} \frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial q^i} \right\} = 0. \quad (29)$$

特别地, 当 $m = 1$ 时, $f^\alpha = \dot{q}^\alpha - \varphi^\alpha(t, q^i, \dot{q}^\mu)$, 则方程 (29) 退化为一般非完整约束系统的新的动力学方程 (10).

4 应用举例

算例1 设单位质量质点的 Lagrange 函数为 $L = 1/2[(\dot{q}^1)^2 + (\dot{q}^2)^2 + (\dot{q}^3)^2]$, 受到的二阶非完整约束方程为

$$f = \dot{q}^1 \dot{q}^1 + \dot{q}^2 \dot{q}^2 + \dot{q}^3 \dot{q}^3 = 0. \quad (30)$$

利用 vakonomic 条件变分和 (22) 式, 可以得到高阶非完整约束系统的 vakonomic 方程为

$$\ddot{q}^1 - \dot{\lambda} \dot{q}^1 - \ddot{\lambda} q^1 = 0, \quad (31a)$$

$$\ddot{q}^2 - \dot{\lambda} \dot{q}^2 - \ddot{\lambda} q^2 = 0, \quad (31b)$$

$$\ddot{q}^3 - \dot{\lambda} \dot{q}^3 - \ddot{\lambda} q^3 = 0. \quad (31c)$$

结合方程 (30), 就可以求得到此高阶非完整约束系统的运动轨迹. 此结果与文献 [19] 得到的结果一致.

利用 Hölder 条件变分和 (26) 式, 可以得到高阶非完整约束系统的 Lagrange-d'Alembert 型方程为

$$\ddot{q}^1 + \dot{\lambda} \dot{q}^1 - \ddot{\lambda} q^1 + 2\lambda q^1 = 0, \quad (32a)$$

$$\ddot{q}^2 + \dot{\lambda} \dot{q}^2 - \ddot{\lambda} q^2 + 2\lambda q^2 = 0, \quad (32b)$$

$$\ddot{q}^3 + \dot{\lambda} \dot{q}^3 - \ddot{\lambda} q^3 + 2\lambda q^3 = 0. \quad (32c)$$

结合约束方程 (30) 式, 就可以得到此高阶非完整约束系统的运动轨迹.

利用 Suslov 条件变分和 (29) 式, 可以得到高阶非完整约束系统的一类新方程为

$$\ddot{q}^1 + (\dot{q}^1 \dot{q}^1 + \dot{q}^2 \dot{q}^2)^{-1} [\dot{q}^3 \dot{q}^1 \dot{q}^3 - 2\dot{q}^1 (\dot{q}^3)^2 + \dot{q}^1 \dot{q}^3 \dot{q}^3] = 0, \quad (33a)$$

$$\ddot{q}^2 + (\dot{q}^1 \dot{q}^1 + \dot{q}^2 \dot{q}^2)^{-1} [\dot{q}^3 \dot{q}^2 \dot{q}^3 - 2\dot{q}^2 (\dot{q}^3)^2 + \dot{q}^2 \dot{q}^3 \dot{q}^3] = 0, \quad (33b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \dot{q}^3 + (\dot{q}^1 \dot{q}^1 + \dot{q}^2 \dot{q}^2)^{-1} [2\dot{q}^3 (\dot{q}^1 \dot{q}^1 + \dot{q}^2 \dot{q}^2) \\ & - \dot{q}^3 (\dot{q}^1)^2 - \dot{q}^1 \dot{q}^3 \dot{q}^1 - \dot{q}^3 (\dot{q}^2)^2 - \dot{q}^2 \dot{q}^3 \dot{q}^2] \\ & = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (33c)$$

算例2 对于受到一阶非线性非完整约束系统的 Appell-Hamel 例子, 系统的 Lagrange 函数为

$$L = \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2) - mgz. \quad (34)$$

受到的非线性非完整约束方程为

$$\dot{z} = \frac{b}{a}\sqrt{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2}. \quad (35)$$

当高阶非完整约束系统的 vakonomic 方程, Lagrange-d'Alembert 型方程和一种新的动力学方程退化为一阶非完整约束时的情况, 可以得到

Appell-Hamel 系统的 vakonomic 方程

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(1 + \frac{b^2}{a^2}\right)\ddot{x} + \frac{bg}{a}\frac{\dot{x}}{\sqrt{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2}} \\ & + \left(m\frac{b}{a}\sqrt{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2} + \lambda_z\right)\frac{\dot{y}(\ddot{x}\dot{y} - \dot{x}\ddot{y})}{(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2)^{2/3}} = 0, \quad (36a) \\ & \left(1 + \frac{b^2}{a^2}\right)\ddot{y} + \frac{bg}{a}\frac{\dot{y}}{\sqrt{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \left(m\frac{b}{a}\sqrt{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2} + \lambda_z\right)\frac{\dot{x}(\ddot{y} - \dot{y}\ddot{x})}{(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2)^{2/3}} = 0, \quad (36b)$$

$$mg + m\ddot{z} + \dot{\lambda}_z = 0. \quad (36c)$$

Appell-Hamel 系统的 Lagrange-d'Alembert 方程

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(1 + \frac{b^2}{a^2}\right)\ddot{x} + \frac{bg}{a}\frac{\dot{x}}{\sqrt{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2}} + m\frac{b}{a}\frac{\dot{y}(\ddot{x}\dot{y} - \dot{x}\ddot{y})}{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2} \\ & = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (37a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(1 + \frac{b^2}{a^2}\right)\ddot{y} + \frac{bg}{a}\frac{\dot{y}}{\sqrt{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2}} + m\frac{b}{a}\frac{\dot{x}(\ddot{y} - \dot{y}\ddot{x})}{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2} \\ & = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (37b)$$

Appell-Hamel 系统的一种新方程

$$\left(1 + \frac{b^2}{a^2}\right)\ddot{x} + \frac{bg}{a}\frac{\dot{x}}{\sqrt{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2}} = 0, \quad (38a)$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{b^2}{a^2}\right)\ddot{y} + \frac{bg}{a}\frac{\dot{y}}{\sqrt{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2}} = 0. \quad (38b)$$

在系统的运动轨道上, 当 $\ddot{x}\dot{y} - \dot{x}\ddot{y} = 0$ 时, 这三种动力学模型等价。

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The integral variational principles for embedded variation identity of high-order nonholonomic constrained systems*

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Abstract

In this article, from the integral variational principles for embedded variation identity of high-order nonholonomic constrained systems, three kinds of dynamics for high-order nonholonomic constrained systems are obtained, including the vakonomic dynamical model, Lagrange-d'Alembert model and a new one if utilizing respectively three kinds of conditional variation to them. And the integral variational principles for embedded variation identity of high-order nonholonomic constrained systems is also fitted for the general nonholonomic systems when the constrained equation is reduced to a first-order one. Then, the vakonomic dynamic, Chetaev dynamics and a new model of general nonholonomic systems can also be obtained. Finally, two illustrated examples are used to verify the validity of the theory.

Keywords: high-order nonholonomic constraint, variation identity, conditional variation, vakonomic dynamics

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