

非完整保守系统的积分不变量及其应用

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摘要 本文导出了契塔耶夫型非完整保守系统的庞卡勒-卡尔丹型积分不变量。以积分不变量为工具,研究了非完整系统的广义正则变换,这种变换使我们有可能用间接的方法构造非完整系统的运动积分。作为一种应用,导出了求解非完整系统的广义哈密顿-雅可比方法。最后讨论了广义雅可比定理。

一、引言

回顾非完整系统动力学的发展历史与现状,人们会发现,在大多数情况下,非完整系统动力学的研究是根据 d'Alembert-Lagrange 变分原理同时引进 Lagrange 乘子而进行的。几乎没有人注意到非完整系统的积分不变量。

本文目的在于导出契塔耶夫型非完整保守系统的积分不变量。以此为根据,建立了系统的广义正则变换。这种变换可以看成是完整系统第一类自由正则变换的推广,它使我们有可能用间接方法构造非完整系统的运动积分。作为一种应用,我们导出了求解非完整系统的广义哈密顿-雅可比方法。最后对广义雅可比定理作了讨论。

二、积分不变量

设一力学系统的位形由 n 个广义坐标 q_i ($i=1, \dots, n$) 确定,其运动受到 s ($s < n$) 个非完整约束:

$$f_l(q_i, \dot{q}_i, t) = 0, \quad (i=1, \dots, n, l=1, \dots, s, s < n) \quad (2.1)$$

其中 f_l 不一定是广义速度 \dot{q}_i 的线性函数。设约束 (2.1) 是契塔耶夫型的,即系统的虚位移 δq_i 满足关系

$$\frac{\partial f_l}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \delta q_i = 0 \quad (l=1, \dots, s) \quad (2.2)$$

字母上的圆点表示对时间 t 求导,重复指标是哑指标。设系统有势 $V(q_i, t)$, 其广义动量和哈密顿函数为

$$p_i = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \quad (i=1, \dots, n) \quad (2.3)$$

$$H(q_i, p_i, t) = p_i \dot{q}_i - L \quad (2.4)$$

其中 $L=T-V$ 是系统的拉格朗日函数。系统的运动可以用广义正则方程

$$\dot{q}_i = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} \quad \dot{p}_i = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} + \lambda_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \quad (i=1, \dots, n) \quad (2.5)$$

描述, 其中 λ_i 是未定乘子^[1]。

让 γ_1 表示增广相空间 (q_i, p_i, t) 中的一条简单闭曲线, 则 γ_1 上的每一点都有一条代表运动方程解的相轨线通过, 它们构成一正路管(图 1)。

让 γ_2 表示另一条围绕正路管的闭曲线, 并和相轨线无一处相切。这样, 对于 γ_1 上的点 $A_1(q_{i1}, p_{i1}, t_1)$ 必有 γ_2 上的点 $A_2(q_{i2}, p_{i2}, t_2)$ 与之对应; 对于 γ_1 上的点 $A'_1(q_{i1} + \delta q_{i1}, p_{i1} + \delta p_{i1}, t_1 + \delta t_1)$ 有 γ_2 上的点 $A'_2(p_{i2} + \delta p_{i2}, q_{i2} + \delta q_{i2}, t_2 + \delta t_2)$ 与之对应。

现在考虑作用量积分

$$S = \int_{A_1}^{A_2} (p_i \dot{q}_i - H) dt \quad (2.6)$$

沿相邻两相轨线 c 和 c_1 的作用量之差——即作用量的变分可以表示为

$$\delta S = \int_{A_1}^{A_2} (\delta p_i dq_i + p_i \delta dq_i - \delta H dt - H \delta dt) \quad (2.7)$$

设算子 d 和 δ 可以交换^[2], 则 (2.7) 的右边可进行分部积分, 这里积分是对算子 d 进行的。这样,

$$\delta S = [p_i \delta q_i - H \delta t]_{A_1}^{A_2} + \int_{A_1}^{A_2} (\delta p_i dq_i - \delta q_i dp_i - \delta H dt + \delta t dH) \quad (2.8)$$

因为

$$\delta H = \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} \delta t + \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} \delta q_i + \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} \delta p_i \quad (2.9)$$

代入 (2.8) 得

$$\begin{aligned} \delta S = [p_i \delta q_i - H \delta t]_{A_1}^{A_2} + \int_{A_1}^{A_2} \left[\delta p_i \left(\dot{q}_i - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} \right) - \delta q_i \left(\dot{p}_i + \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} \right) \right. \\ \left. + \delta t \left(\dot{H} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} \right) \right] dt \end{aligned} \quad (2.10)$$

由方程 (2.5), 我们有

$$\dot{H} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} = \lambda_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \dot{q}_i \quad (2.11)$$

因此方程 (2.10) 变成

$$\delta S = [p_i \delta q_i - H \delta t]_{A_1}^{A_2} + \int_{A_1}^{A_2} \left(-\lambda_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \delta q_i + \lambda_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \dot{q}_i \delta t \right) dt \quad (2.12)$$

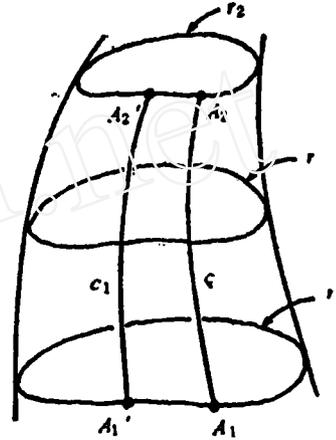


图 1

因为 $\delta q_i = \dot{q}_i \delta t$, 故真实运动作用量的变分化为

$$\delta S = [p_i \delta q_i - H \delta t]_2 - [p_i \delta q_i - H \delta t]_1 \quad (2.13)$$

其中 δq_i 是受到约束限制的。引入未定乘子 λ_i , 并注意到 (2.2), 我们可将 (2.13) 写成

$$\delta S = \left[\left(p_i + \lambda_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) \delta q_i - H \delta t \right]_2 - \left[\left(p_i + \lambda_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) \delta q_i - H \delta t \right]_1 \quad (2.14)$$

这时 δq_i 可以看成是彼此独立的了。令 A_1 沿 γ_1 运动一周而回到起始位置, 这意味着 A_2 也将沿 γ_2 运动一周而回到起始位置。既然 A_1 和 A_2 都回到原来的位置, S 的净变化就是零, 于是 (2.14) 的积分导致如下结果:

$$\oint_{\gamma_2} \left(p_i + \lambda_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) \delta q_i - H \delta t = \oint_{\gamma_1} \left(p_i + \lambda_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) \delta q_i - H \delta t \quad (2.15)$$

因为 γ_1 和 γ_2 是任意的, 于是我们有

$$I = \oint_{\gamma} \left(p_i + \lambda_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) \delta q_i - H \delta t = \text{const} \quad (2.16)$$

其中 γ 是围绕正路管的任一闭曲线, 并且它和任一相轨线只相交一次。我们称 I 为契塔耶夫型非完整保守系统的积分不变量。

三、广义正则变换

1. 定义 变换

$$Q_i = Q_i(p, q, t), \quad P_i = P_i(p, q, t) \quad (3.1)$$

$$\left(i=1, \dots, n, \left| \frac{\partial(P_1, Q_1, \dots, P_n, Q_n)}{\partial(p_1, q_1, \dots, p_n, q_n)} \right| \neq 0 \right)$$

(其中 t 为独立参数), 称为由老变量 (q, p) 及相应的哈密顿 $H(q, p, t)$ 变到新变量 (Q, P) 及相应的哈密顿 $K(Q, P, t)$ 的广义正则变换, 如果在这种变换下, 对老变量 (q, p) 的正则方程

$$\dot{q}_i = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} \quad p_i = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} + \lambda_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \quad (i=1, \dots, n) \quad (3.2)$$

仍然变为对新变量 (Q, P) 的正则方程

$$\dot{Q}_i = \frac{\partial K}{\partial P_i} \quad \dot{P}_i = -\frac{\partial K}{\partial Q_i} + \lambda_i^* \frac{\partial f_i^*}{\partial \dot{Q}_i} \quad (i=1, \dots, n) \quad (3.3)$$

这里 $f_i(q_i, \dot{q}_i, t) = 0$ 及 $f_i^*(Q_i, \dot{Q}_i, t) = 0$ 分别代表新老变量下的约束方程, λ_i 和 λ_i^* 则是对应的未定乘子。

2. 判据 方程 (3.2) 意味着

$$\oint_{\gamma_1} \left(p_i + \lambda_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) \delta q_i - H \delta t = \text{const} \quad (3.4)$$

其中 γ_1 是围绕方程 (3.2) 正路管的任一闭曲线。

当然，我们亦可用新变量来描述同一系统，根据方程 (3.3) 我们有

$$\oint_{r_2} \left(P_i + \lambda_i^* \frac{\partial f_i^*}{\partial Q_i} \right) \delta Q_i - K \delta t = \text{const} \quad (3.5)$$

其中 γ_2 是围绕方程 (3.3) 的正路管的任一闭曲线。

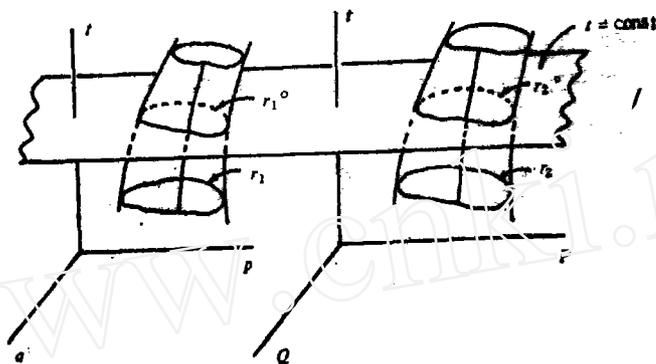


图2

特别地我们考虑位于超平面 $t = \text{const}$ 上的一条闭曲线 (图2)。沿着这条闭曲线 $\delta t = 0$ 。

且

$$\oint_{r_1} \left(p_i + \lambda_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial q_i} \right) \delta q_i - H \delta t = \oint_{r_1^0} \left(p_i + \lambda_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial q_i} \right) \delta q_i \quad (3.6)$$

$$\oint_{r_2} \left(P_i + \lambda_i^* \frac{\partial f_i^*}{\partial Q_i} \right) \delta Q_i - K \delta t = \oint_{r_2^0} \left(P_i + \lambda_i^* \frac{\partial f_i^*}{\partial Q_i} \right) \delta Q_i \quad (3.7)$$

注意到

$$\lambda_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial q_i} \delta q_i = 0 \quad \lambda_i^* \frac{\partial f_i^*}{\partial Q_i} \delta Q_i = 0 \quad (3.8)$$

我们得

$$\oint_{r_1} \left(p_i + \lambda_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial q_i} \right) \delta q_i - H \delta t = \oint_{r_1^0} p_i \delta q_i \quad (3.9)$$

$$\oint_{r_2} \left(P_i + \lambda_i^* \frac{\partial f_i^*}{\partial Q_i} \right) \delta Q_i - K \delta t = \oint_{r_2^0} P_i \delta Q_i \quad (3.10)$$

按李华宗定理^[3]，我们有

$$\oint_{r_2^0} P_i \delta Q_i = \mu \oint_{r_1^0} p_i \delta q_i \quad (3.11)$$

其中 μ 为常数且 $\mu \neq 0$ 。因此由 (3.9)、(3.10)，得

$$\oint_{r_2} \left(P_i + \lambda_i^* \frac{\partial f_i^*}{\partial Q_i} \right) \delta Q_i - K \delta t = \mu \oint_{r_1} \left(p_i + \lambda_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial q_i} \right) \delta q_i - H \delta t \quad (3.12)$$

如果按 (3.1) 将新变量 P_i, Q_i 用老变量 p_i, q_i 来表达，则 (3.12) 式可改写成

$$\oint_{r_1} \left(P_i + \lambda_i^* \frac{\partial f_i^*}{\partial Q_i} \right) \delta Q_i - K \delta t - \mu \left[\left(p_i + \lambda_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial q_i} \right) \delta q_i - H \delta t \right] = 0 \quad (3.13)$$

由 γ_i 的任意性, (3.13) 式积分号下的函数应是 q_i, p_i 和 t 的某一函数 $-F(q_i, p_i, t)$ 的虚全微分, 于是我们有

$$\left(P_i + \lambda_i^* \frac{\partial f_i^*}{\partial Q_i} \right) \delta Q_i - K \delta t - \mu \left[\left(p_i + \lambda_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial q_i} \right) \delta q_i - H \delta t \right] = -\delta F \quad (3.14)$$

其中

$$\delta F = \frac{\partial F}{\partial q_i} \delta q_i + \frac{\partial F}{\partial p_i} \delta p_i + \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} \delta t \quad (3.15)$$

函数 $F(q_i, p_i, t)$ 称为变换 (3.1) 的母函数, μ 称为变换的价。采用和完整系统中所用的类似步骤, 不难证明 (3.14) 就是广义正则变换的充分必要判据。

现在我们考虑一个特殊的变换, 它由补充不等式

$$\left| \frac{\partial(Q_1, \dots, Q_n)}{\partial(p_1, \dots, p_n)} \right| \neq 0 \quad (3.16)$$

所规定, 这意味着 q_i, Q_i, t 是独立变量, 即

$$F(q_i, p_i, t) = S(q_i, Q_i, t)$$

于是等式 (3.14) 就可写成上面的形式

$$\left[\left(P_i + \lambda_i^* \frac{\partial f_i^*}{\partial Q_i} \right) \delta Q_i - K \delta t \right] - \mu \left[\left(p_i + \lambda_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial q_i} \right) \delta q_i - H \delta t \right] = -\delta S \quad (3.17)$$

其中

$$\delta S = \frac{\partial S}{\partial q_i} \delta q_i + \frac{\partial S}{\partial Q_i} \delta Q_i + \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} \delta t \quad (3.18)$$

根据约束条件, 相应于 q_i 和 Q_i 各有 $n-s$ 个虚位移是独立的。因此乘子 $\lambda_i, \lambda_i^* (i=1, \dots, s)$ 可以这样来选择, 以使

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial q_i} = \mu \left[p_i + \lambda_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial q_i} \right] \quad (i=1, \dots, n) \quad (3.19)$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial Q_i} = - \left[P_i + \lambda_i^* \frac{\partial f_i^*}{\partial Q_i} \right] \quad (i=1, \dots, n) \quad (3.20)$$

$$K = \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} + \mu H \quad (3.21)$$

如果函数 S 找到, 则方程 (3.19)–(3.21) 就可用以求得 Q_i, P_i 和 K , 从而完全确定了变换。

四、广义哈密顿-雅可比方程

上面的广义正则变换理论把我们直接引向广义哈密顿-雅可比方程。

让我们考虑一个特殊的变换, 其中

$$\mu=1 \quad K \equiv 0 \quad \lambda_l^* \frac{\partial f_l^*}{\partial Q_l} \equiv 0.$$

于是方程 (3.3) 就变成

$$\dot{Q}_i = 0, \quad \dot{P}_i = 0 \quad (i=1, \dots, n) \quad (4.1)$$

由此得

$$Q_i = \alpha_i, \quad P_i = \beta_i \quad (i=1, \dots, n) \quad (4.2)$$

怎样来确定我们所需要的变换呢? 我们来研究变换的母函数。我们将说明, 实现这种变换的母函数是所谓广义哈密顿-雅可比方程的全积分。事实上, 在这种情况下母函数为

$$S(q_i, Q_i, t) = S(q_i, \alpha_i, t)$$

因此, 从 (3.19)–(3.21) 我们有

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial q_i} = p_i + \lambda_l \frac{\partial f_l}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \quad (i=1, \dots, n) \quad (4.3)$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial \alpha_i} = -\beta_i \quad (i=1, \dots, n) \quad (4.4)$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} + H = 0 \quad (4.5)$$

利用 (2.3), 则方程 (4.3) 和约束方程 (2.1) 构成 $n+s$ 个方程, 从中可将 $p_i, \lambda_l (i=1, \dots, n, l=1, \dots, s)$ 表示成 $\partial S / \partial q_j, q_j, t (j=1, \dots, n)$ 的函数。事实上, 由方程 (4.3), (2.1) 和 (2.3) 可将乘子 λ_l 表示成 $\partial S / \partial q_i, q_i, p_i$ 和 t 的函数, 即

$$\lambda_l = \lambda_l \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial q_i}, q_i, p_i, t \right) \quad (l=1, \dots, s) \quad (4.6)$$

将 (4.6) 代入 (4.3) 并利用约束方程 (2.1), 可将 p_i 表示成

$$p_i = p_i \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial q_j}, q_j, t \right) \quad (i, j=1, \dots, n) \quad (4.7)$$

用 (4.7) 去代替 $H(q_i, p_i, t)$ 中的 p_i , 则方程 (4.5) 就变成

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} + H \left[q_i, p_i \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial q_j}, q_j, t \right), t \right] = 0 \quad (4.8)$$

这就是对于契塔耶夫型非完整保守系统的广义哈密顿-雅可比方程, 它首次由 R. Van Dooren^[4] 用另外的方法导出。

令 $S = S(q_i, \alpha_i, t)$ 是偏微分方程 (4.8) 的任一全积分, 其中 α_i 为任意常数。考虑方程

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial \alpha_i} = \beta_i \quad (i=1, \dots, n) \quad (4.9)$$

其中 β_i 也是任意数。这些方程和 (4.4) 有同样的形式。因此, 系统的运动可由 (4.9) 求 q_i , 而由 (4.7) 求 p_i 来得到。这就是求解契塔耶夫型非完整保守系统的广义哈密顿-雅可比方法。

五、广义雅可比定理

让我们记住广义哈密顿-雅可比方法的基本方程, 它们是:

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial q_i} = p_i + \lambda_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \quad (5.1)$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} + H\left[q_i, p_i\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial q_j}, q_j, t\right), t\right] = 0 \quad (5.2)$$

$$S = S(q_i, \alpha_i, t) \quad (5.3)$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial \alpha_i} = \beta_i \quad (5.4)$$

$$p_i = p_i\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial q_j}, q_j, t\right) \quad (i, j=1, \dots, n) \quad (5.5)$$

现在让我们提出一个相反的问题: 表达式 (5.4) 和 (5.5) 是否一定满足下列形式的方程? 即

$$\ddot{q}_i = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} \quad (i=1, \dots, n) \quad (5.6)$$

$$\dot{p}_i = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} + \mu_l \frac{\partial f_l}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \quad (i=1, \dots, n; l=1, \dots, s) \quad (5.7)$$

其中 μ_l 是未定乘子。对此我们有

广义雅可比定理: 如果 $S(q_i, \alpha_i, t)$ 是方程 (5.2) 的全积分, 要使 (5.4) 和 (5.5) 提供 (5.6) 和 (5.7) 的一般解, 其充分必要条件是

$$\lambda_i \left(\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial \dot{q}_i} - \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial q_i} \right) \delta q_i = 0 \quad (5.8)$$

证明 将 (5.2) 对 α_i 微分, (5.4) 对 t 微分得

$$\frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial \alpha_i \partial t} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_k} \frac{\partial p_k}{\partial (\partial S / \partial q_j)} \frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial \alpha_i \partial q_j} = 0 \quad (i, j, k=1, \dots, n) \quad (5.9)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial t \partial \alpha_i} + \frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial q_j \partial \alpha_i} \dot{q}_j = 0 \quad (i, j=1, \dots, n) \quad (5.10)$$

由此

$$\dot{q}_j = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_k} \frac{\partial p_k}{\partial (\partial S / \partial q_j)} \quad (5.11)$$

行列式 $\det(\partial^2 S / \partial \alpha_i \partial q_j) \neq 0$, 因为 $S(q_i, \alpha_i, t)$ 是 (5.2) 的全积分。同样, 将 (5.2) 对 q_i 微分, (5.1) 对 t 微分, 我们有

$$\frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial q_i \partial t} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} \Big|_p + \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_j} \frac{\partial p_j}{\partial q_i} \Big|_p \frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial q_i \partial q_j} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_k} \frac{\partial p_k}{\partial (\partial S / \partial q_j)} \frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial q_i \partial q_j} = 0 \quad (5.12)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial t \partial q_i} + \frac{\lambda^2 S}{\partial q_i \partial q_i} \dot{q}_j - \dot{p}_i - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\lambda_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) = 0 \quad (5.13)$$

其中, 符号 $|_p$ 表示在求偏导数时将 p_i 视为常数; 符号 $|_{\frac{\partial S}{\partial q}}$ 有类似的意义。由 (5.12) 和 (5.13), 得

$$\dot{p}_i + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\lambda_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) + \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} \Big|_p + \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_j} \frac{\partial p_j}{\partial q_i} \Big|_{\frac{\partial S}{\partial q}} = 0 \quad (5.14)$$

注意到 (5.1) 和 (5.6), 我们有

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial p_j} \frac{\partial p_j}{\partial q_i} \Big|_{\frac{\partial S}{\partial q}} = \dot{q}_j \frac{\partial}{\partial q_i} \Big|_{\frac{\partial S}{\partial q}} \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial q_j} - \lambda_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) = -\dot{q}_j \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \Big|_{\frac{\partial S}{\partial q}} \left(\lambda_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) \quad (5.15)$$

将 (5.15) 代入 (5.14), 得

$$\dot{p}_i + \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} \Big|_p + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\lambda_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) - \dot{q}_j \frac{\partial}{\partial q_i} \Big|_{\frac{\partial S}{\partial q}} \left(\lambda_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) = 0 \quad (5.16)$$

另外, 如果真实运动位移包含在可能位移之中, 则有

$$\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \dot{q}_j = 0 \quad (5.17)$$

由此我们有

$$\dot{q}_j \frac{\partial}{\partial q_i} \Big|_{\frac{\partial S}{\partial q}} \left(\lambda_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial q_i} \Big|_{\frac{\partial S}{\partial q}} \left(\lambda_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \dot{q}_j \right) - \lambda_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_j}{\partial q_i} \Big|_{\frac{\partial S}{\partial q}} = -\lambda_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_j}{\partial q_i} \Big|_{\frac{\partial S}{\partial q}} \quad (5.18)$$

所以 (5.16) 可以写成

$$\dot{p}_i + \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} \Big|_p + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\lambda_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) + \lambda_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_j}{\partial q_i} \Big|_{\frac{\partial S}{\partial q}} = 0 \quad (5.19)$$

如果按广义哈密顿-雅可比方法所得到的解满足方程 (5.7), 则恒等式 (5.19) 导致

$$(\mu_i + \lambda_i) \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial \dot{q}_i} + \lambda_i \left(\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial \dot{q}_i} + \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_j}{\partial q_i} \Big|_{\frac{\partial S}{\partial q}} \right) = 0 \quad (5.20)$$

由此利用 (2.2) 可得

$$\lambda_i \left(\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial \dot{q}_i} + \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_j}{\partial q_i} \Big|_{\frac{\partial S}{\partial q}} \right) \delta q_i = 0 \quad (5.21)$$

其中 δq_i 是可能位移。

反过来, 如果由广义哈密顿-雅可比方法所得的解满足 (5.21), 则从 (5.19) 得

$$\left(\dot{p}_i + \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} \right) \delta q_i = 0 \quad (5.22)$$

考虑到 (2.2), 即可得方程组 (5.7)。

我们可以将条件 (5.21) 改写成 (5.8) 的形式。事实上, 把 (5.11) 代入约束方程 (2.1), 可得一恒等式, 由此恒等式可得

$$\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial q_i} + \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_j}{\partial q_i} \Big|_{\frac{\partial S}{\partial q}} = 0$$

即

$$\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_j}{\partial q_i} \Big|_{\frac{\partial S}{\partial q}} = - \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial q_i} \quad (5.23)$$

将 (5.23) 代入 (5.21), 即得 (5.8) 代替了 (5.21)。至此证明完成。

由此我们看到, 为使雅可比定理适用于受有约束 (2.1) 的非完整保守系统, 条件 (5.8) 或等价的 (5.21) 是充分必要的。当然, 对于完整系统这一条件自然满足。这个条件首先由鲁勉采夫^[6]用其他方法得到。正是这一重要条件被 R. Van Dooren^[4]忽略, 这就是文 [4] 中例 3 不正确的原因。

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Integral Invariant of Nonholonomic Conservative Systems and Its Applications

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Abstract

Looking back on the history of the development of dynamics of nonholonomic systems to its present state, one can hardly fail to notice that in most cases the study of nonholonomic systems is based on the variational principle of D'Alembert-Lagrange in connection with the introduction of Lagrange multipliers. Little attention has been devoted to the integral invariant of nonholonomic systems.

This paper is aimed at the integral invariant of nonholonomic systems of Chetaev's type. With this as a background, the so-called generalized canonical transformation for nonholonomic systems is studied. This transformation opens new possibilities for producing motion integrals by the indirect approach. As a result of applications, the generalized Hamilton-Jacobi method for the nonholonomic systems is introduced. Finally, the generalized Jacobi theorem is discussed.

Let the position of a mechanical system be determined by the n generalized coordinates q_i ($i=1, \dots, n$) and its motion be subject to s nonholonomic constraints of Chetaev's type

$$f_l(q_i, \dot{q}_i, t) = 0 \quad (i=1, \dots, n, l=1, \dots, s, s < n)$$

the main results in this paper are as follows:

1. The integral invariant, namely,

$$\oint_{\gamma} \left(p_i + \lambda_l \frac{\partial f_l}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) \delta q_i - H \delta t = \text{const}$$

in which γ is the any simple curve encircling the tube of phase trajectories, λ_l are Lagrange multipliers.

2. The generalized canonical transformation and its criteria. The transformation

$$Q_i = Q_i(q, p, t), \quad P_i = P_i(q, p, t) \quad (i=1, \dots, n)$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial(Q_i, P_i)}{\partial(q_i, p_i)} \right| \neq 0$$

in which t is regarded an independent parameter, is called the generalized canonical transformation from the old variables (q_i, p_i) and the associated Hamiltonian $H(q_i, p_i, t)$ to the new variables (Q_i, P_i) and the Hamiltonian $K(Q_i, P_i, t)$, if under

this transformation the generalized canonical equations

$$\dot{q}_i = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i}, \quad \dot{p}_i = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} + \lambda_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \quad (i=1, \dots, n)$$

are also transformed into the same forms

$$\dot{Q}_i = \frac{\partial K}{\partial P_i}, \quad \dot{P}_i = -\frac{\partial K}{\partial Q_i} + \lambda_i^* \frac{\partial f_i^*}{\partial \dot{Q}_i} \quad (i=1, \dots, n).$$

By using the integral invariant, the necessary and sufficient criteria for the transformation is given by

$$\left(P_i + \lambda_i^* \frac{\partial f_i^*}{\partial Q_i} \right) \delta Q_i - K \delta t - \mu \left[\left(p_i + \lambda_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) \delta q_i - H \delta t \right] = -\delta F(q_i, p_i, t)$$

With this as a background, a particular transformation is studied. And following important relations

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial q_i} = \mu \left[p_i + \lambda_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right] \quad (i=1, \dots, n)$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial Q_i} = - \left[P_i + \lambda_i^* \frac{\partial f_i^*}{\partial \dot{Q}_i} \right] \quad (i=1, \dots, n)$$

$$K = \mu H + \frac{\partial S}{\partial t}$$

are obtained, where $S(q_i, Q_i, t)$ is the generating function for this transformation.

3. If we confine ourselves to the more particular transformation, we can obtain the basic equations of the generalized Hamilton-Jacobi method. They are

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial q_i} = p_i + \lambda_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial \dot{q}_i}$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} + H \left[q_i, p_i \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial q_j}, q_j, t \right), t \right] = 0$$

$$S = S(q_i, \alpha_i, t)$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial \alpha_i} = \beta_i, \quad p_i = p_i \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial q_j}, q_j, t \right)$$

4. The generalized Jacobi theorem is discussed.