

变质量高阶非线性非完整系统的 广义 Volterra 方程

乔永芬
(东北农学院)

提要 本文由变质量力学系统的万有 D'Alembert 原理导出变质量高阶非线性非完整系统的广义 Volterra 方程。

关键词 变质量, 高阶非完整系统, 广义 Volterra 方程

1. 引言

1898年意大利著名数学家 V. Volterra 利用他提出的“运动学特性”的新概念, 建立了力学系统的一类运动方程^[1]。这些方程称为 Volterra 方程, 它适用于线性齐次、稳定的非完整系统。1985年梅凤翔将 Volterra 方程推广到非线性非完整系统^[2]。

本文由变质量力学系统的万有 D'Alembert 原理导出变质量高阶非线性非完整系统的广义 Volterra 方程。

2. 变质量高阶非线性非完整系统的 Volterra 方程

设有 N 个质点组成的变质量力学系统, 相对于惯性坐标系运动, 其位形由直角坐标 $x_1, y_1, z_1, \dots, x_N, y_N, z_N$ 确定, 点的质量为 $M_1(t), M_2(t), \dots, M_N(t)$ 。令 $\xi_1 = x_1, \xi_2 = y_1, \xi_3 = z_1, \dots, \xi_{3N-2} = x_N, \xi_{3N-1} = y_N, \xi_{3N} = z_N$; $m_1 = m_2 = m_3 = M_1(t), \dots, m_{3N-2} = m_{3N-1} = m_{3N} = M_N(t)$; 作用于质点上的主动力为 $X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_{3N-2}, X_{3N-1}, X_{3N}$; 反推力为 $X_1^R, X_2^R, X_3^R, \dots, X_{3N-2}^R, X_{3N-1}^R, X_{3N}^R$ 。

设变质量系统受 l 个理想完整约束

$$F_a(\xi_i, t) = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$(a = 1, 2, \dots, l; i = 1, 2, \dots, 3N)$$

以及 g 个 m 阶非线性非完整约束

$$f_\beta(\xi_i, \dot{\xi}_i, \dots, \overset{(m-1)}{\xi}_i, \overset{(m)}{\xi}_i, t) = 0 \quad (2.2)$$

$$(\beta = 1, 2, \dots, g; i = 1, 2, \dots, 3N; m = 1, 2, \dots)$$

将(2.1)对时间 t 求 m 阶导数, 有

$$\sum_{i=1}^{3N} \frac{\partial F_a}{\partial \overset{(m)}{\xi}_i} \overset{(m)}{\xi}_i + G = 0 \quad (2.3)$$

其中 G 为不含 $\overset{(m)}{\xi}_i$ 之项。

本文于 1986 年 10 月 3 日收到, 1988 年 10 月 4 日收到修改稿。

引入 $\varepsilon = n - g(n = 3N - l)$ 个运动学特性 $P_\sigma^{(m-1)}$, 使点的 m 阶速度为

$$\xi_i^{(m)} = \xi_i^{(m)}(\xi_j, \dot{\xi}_j, \dots, \xi_j^{(m-1)}, P_\sigma^{(m-1)}, t) \tag{2.4}$$

$$(i, j = 1, 2, \dots, 3N; \sigma = 1, 2, \dots, \varepsilon; m = 1, 2, \dots)$$

而(2.2)和(2.3)成为恒等式,即

$$f_\sigma(\xi_i, \dot{\xi}_i, \dots, \xi_i^{(m-1)}, \xi_i^{(m)}(\xi_j, \dot{\xi}_j, \dots, \xi_j^{(m-1)}, P_\sigma^{(m-1)}, t), t) \equiv 0 \tag{2.5}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{3N} \frac{\partial F_\sigma^{(m)}}{\partial \xi_i} \xi_i^{(m)}(\xi_j, \dot{\xi}_j, \dots, \xi_j^{(m-1)}, P_\sigma^{(m-1)}, t) + G \equiv 0 \tag{2.6}$$

变质量系统万有 D'Alembert-Lagrange 原理可以写成如下形式:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{3N} (-m_i \ddot{\xi}_i + X_i + X_i^R) \delta \xi_i^{(m)} = 0 \tag{2.7}$$

$$(\delta \xi_i = \delta \dot{\xi}_i = \dots = \delta \xi_i^{(m-1)} = 0; \delta t = 0; \delta \xi_i^{(m)} \neq 0; m = 1, 2, \dots)$$

我们研究理想约束情形, 此时原理(2.7)中的 X_i 便是作用于质点上的主动力分量.

由(2.4), 广义虚位移满足条件

$$\delta \xi_i^{(m)} = \sum_{\sigma=1}^{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial \xi_i^{(m)}}{\partial P_\sigma^{(m-1)}} \delta P_\sigma^{(m-1)} \tag{2.8}$$

其中 $\delta P_\sigma^{(m-1)}$ 为运动学特性 $P_\sigma^{(m-1)}$ 的变分. 将(2.8)代入原理(2.7), 由于 $\delta P_\sigma^{(m-1)}$ 彼此独立, 得到 Maggi 型方程

$$-\sum_{i=1}^{3N} m_i \ddot{\xi}_i \frac{\partial \xi_i^{(m)}}{\partial P_\sigma^{(m-1)}} + \sum_{i=1}^{3N} X_i \frac{\partial \xi_i^{(m)}}{\partial P_\sigma^{(m-1)}} + \sum_{i=1}^{3N} X_i^R \frac{\partial \xi_i^{(m)}}{\partial P_\sigma^{(m-1)}} = 0 \tag{2.9}$$

($\sigma = 1, 2, \dots, \varepsilon$)

现在变换方程(2.9).

设系统中各质点的质量为 $m_i = m_i(t)$.

用直角坐标表示的系统动能

$$T_0 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{3N} m_i \dot{\xi}_i^2$$

$$\dot{T}_0 = \sum_{i=1}^{3N} m_i \dot{\xi}_i \ddot{\xi}_i + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{3N} \dot{m}_i \dot{\xi}_i^2$$

.....

$$T_0^{(m)} = \sum_{i=1}^{3N} m_i \dot{\xi}_i^{(m+1)} \xi_i^{(m)} + m \sum_{i=1}^{3N} m_i \ddot{\xi}_i^{(m)} \xi_i^{(m)} + m \sum_{i=1}^{3N} \dot{m}_i \dot{\xi}_i^{(m)} \xi_i^{(m)} + \dots +$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^{3N} m_i \frac{1}{2} \dot{\xi}_i^{(m)}$$

由上可得

$$\frac{\partial T_0^{(m-1)}}{\partial \xi_i^{(m)}} = \frac{\partial T_0}{\partial \xi_i} \tag{2.10}$$

令 T 为 T_0 中借助于(2.4)消去 ξ_i 而得表达式,有

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial P_\sigma} = \sum_{i=1}^{3N} \frac{\partial T_0}{\partial \xi_i} \frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial P_\sigma} = \sum_{i=1}^{3N} m_i \dot{\xi}_i \frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial P_\sigma} \quad (2.11)$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial P_\sigma} &= \sum_{i=1}^{3N} m_i \ddot{\xi}_i \frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial P_\sigma} + \sum_{i=1}^{3N} m_i \dot{\xi}_i \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial P_\sigma} \right) \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^{3N} \dot{m}_i \dot{\xi}_i \frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial P_\sigma} \end{aligned}$$

将上式代入方程(2-9),则得

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial P_\sigma} - \sum_{i=1}^{3N} m_i \dot{\xi}_i \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial P_\sigma} \right) = \tilde{E}_\sigma + \tilde{\varphi}'_\sigma \quad (2.12)$$

($\sigma = 1, 2, \dots, s$)

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{E}_\sigma &= \sum_{i=1}^{3N} X_i \frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial P_\sigma} \\ \tilde{\varphi}'_\sigma &= \sum_{i=1}^{3N} (X_i^R + \dot{m}_i \dot{\xi}_i) \frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial P_\sigma} \end{aligned}$$

我们称方程(2.12)为变质量高阶非线性非完整系统第一形式的广义 Volterra 方程。

如果 $m = 1$, 则(2.12)式成为

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial P_\sigma} - \sum_{i=1}^{3N} m_i \dot{\xi}_i \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial P_\sigma} \right) = \tilde{E}_\sigma + \tilde{\varphi}'_\sigma \quad (2.13)$$

($\sigma = 1, 2, \dots, s$)

其中

$$\tilde{E}_\sigma = \sum_{i=1}^{3N} X_i \frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial P_\sigma} \quad \tilde{\varphi}'_\sigma = \sum_{i=1}^{3N} (X_i^R + \dot{m}_i \dot{\xi}_i) \frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial P_\sigma}$$

方程(2.13)就是变质量一阶非完整系统第一形式的广义 Volterra 方程^[1]。

如果 $m = 1$, 且 $m_i(t) = \text{常量}$, 此时方程(2.13)可化为

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial P_\sigma} - \sum_{i=1}^{3N} m_i \dot{\xi}_i \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial P_\sigma} \right) = \tilde{E}_\sigma \quad (\sigma = 1, 2, \dots, s) \quad (2.14)$$

方程(2.14)与文献[2]的结果相同。

现在引入对准坐标 π_σ 的偏导数记号

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \pi_\sigma} \triangleq \sum_{i=1}^{3N} \frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial P_\sigma} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_i} \quad (2.15)$$

于是,有

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial \pi_\sigma} = \sum_{i=1}^{3N} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \xi_i} \frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial P_\sigma} \quad (2.16)$$

由于

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial \xi_i} = \sum_{j=1}^{3N} \frac{\partial T_0}{\partial \xi_j} \frac{\partial \xi_j}{\partial \xi_i} + \frac{\partial T_0}{\partial \xi_i} \quad (2.17)$$

将(2.17)代入(2.16),并注意(2.15),得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \pi_\sigma} &= \sum_{i=1}^{3N} \left[\sum_{j=1}^{3N} \frac{\partial T_0}{\partial \xi_j} \frac{\partial \xi_j}{\partial \xi_i} + \frac{\partial T_0}{\partial \xi_i} \right] \frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial P_\sigma} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{3N} m_i \dot{\xi}_i \frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial \pi_\sigma} + (m-1) \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial P_\sigma} \\ &= (m-1) \sum_{i=1}^{3N} m_i \dot{\xi}_i \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial P_\sigma} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (2.18)$$

再将(2.18)代入(2.12),经过整理后,有

$$\begin{aligned} m \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial P_\sigma} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial \pi_\sigma} - \sum_{i=1}^{3N} m_i \dot{\xi}_i \left[m \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial P_\sigma} \right. \\ \left. - \frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial \pi_\sigma} \right] = \tilde{E}_\sigma + \tilde{\psi}'_\sigma \quad (\sigma = 1, 2, \dots, \varepsilon) \end{aligned} \quad (2.19)$$

我们称方程(2.19)为变质量高阶非线性非完整系统第二形式的广义 Volterra 方程。

如果 $m = 1$, 则方程(2.19)成为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial P_\sigma} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial \pi_\sigma} - \sum_{i=1}^{3N} m_i \dot{\xi}_i \left(\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial P_\sigma} - \frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial \pi_\sigma} \right) = \tilde{E}_\sigma + \tilde{\psi}'_\sigma \\ (\sigma = 1, 2, \dots, \varepsilon) \end{aligned} \quad (2.20)$$

其中

$$\tilde{E}_\sigma = \sum_{i=1}^{3N} X_i \frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial P_\sigma} \quad \tilde{\psi}'_\sigma = \sum_{i=1}^{3N} (X_i^R + \dot{m}_i \dot{\xi}_i) \frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial P_\sigma}$$

方程(2.20)是变质量一阶非完整系统第二形式的广义 Volterra 方程。

如果 $m = 1$, 且 $m_i(t) = \text{常量}$, 此时方程(2.20)可化为

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial P_\sigma} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial \pi_\sigma} - \sum_{i=1}^{3N} m_i \dot{\xi}_i \left(\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial P_\sigma} - \frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial \pi_\sigma} \right) = \tilde{E}_\sigma \quad (2.21)$$

方程(2.21)与文献[2]的结果相同。

3. 变质量高阶非线性非完整系统广义坐标形式下的广义 Volterra 方程

设变质量力学系统中各点的质量 $m_i = m_i(t)$, 系统受理想约束为(2.1)、(2.2)。

设点的直角坐标 ξ_i 用 $n = 3N - l$ 个广义坐标 q , 及时间 t 表出:

$$\xi_i = \xi_i(q_i, t) \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n; i = 1, 2, \dots, 3N) \tag{3.1}$$

这样,完整约束可自动地得到满足.

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\xi}_i &= \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial q_j} \dot{q}_j + \frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial t} \\ \ddot{\xi}_i &= \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial q_j} \ddot{q}_j + \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 \xi_i}{\partial q_j \partial q_k} \dot{q}_j \dot{q}_k + 2 \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 \xi_i}{\partial q_j \partial t} \dot{q}_j \\ &\quad + \frac{\partial^2 \xi_i}{\partial t^2} \\ &\dots\dots \\ \overset{(m)}{\xi}_i &= \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial \overset{(m)}{\xi}_i}{\partial q_j} \overset{(m)}{q}_j + H \text{ (不含 } q_i \text{ 之项)} \end{aligned} \tag{3.2}$$

由上可见

$$\frac{\partial \overset{(m)}{\xi}_i}{\partial q_i} = \frac{\partial \overset{(m)}{\xi}_i}{\partial q_i} \tag{3.3}$$

取运动学特性 $P_\sigma^{(m-1)}$, 使

$$\overset{(m)}{q}_i = q_i(q_k, \xi_j, \dots, \xi_i, P_\sigma^{(m-1)}, t) \tag{3.4}$$

($i, k = 1, 2, \dots, n; \sigma = 1, 2, \dots, s; m = 1, 2, \dots; j = 1, 2, \dots, 3N$)

将(3.4)代入(3.2),并记作 $(\overset{(m)}{\xi}_i)$:

$$\overset{(m)}{\xi}_i = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial \overset{(m)}{\xi}_i}{\partial q_j} \overset{(m)}{q}_j(q_k, \xi_j, \dots, \xi_i, P_\sigma^{(m-1)}, t) + H \tag{3.5}$$

现在变换方程(2.19)中的各项.

令 $T_1^{(m-1)}$ 为借助(3-2)式消去 $T_0^{(m-1)}$ 中的 $\xi_i^{(m)}$ 而得的表达式,即

$$T_1^{(m-1)} = T_0^{(m-1)} \Big|_{\xi_i^{(m)}} = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial T_0^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_j} \overset{(m)}{q}_j + H \tag{3.6}$$

令 $\widetilde{T}^{(m-1)}$ 为用(3.4)式代入以后所得的 $T_1^{(m-1)}$, 即

$$\widetilde{T}^{(m-1)} = T_1^{(m-1)} \Big|_{q_i} = q_i(q_k, \xi_j, \dots, \xi_i, P_\sigma^{(m-1)}, t) \tag{3.7}$$

我们有:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \widetilde{T}^{(m-1)}}{\partial P_\sigma^{(m-1)}} &= \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial T_1^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_j} \frac{\partial q_j}{\partial P_\sigma^{(m-1)}} = \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^{3N} \frac{\partial T_0^{(m-1)}}{\partial \xi_i} \frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial q_j} \frac{\partial q_j}{\partial P_\sigma^{(m-1)}} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{3N} \frac{\partial T_0^{(m-1)}}{\partial \xi_i} \frac{\partial (\xi_i)}{\partial P_\sigma^{(m-1)}} = \frac{\partial T_0^{(m-1)}}{\partial P_\sigma^{(m-1)}} \end{aligned} \tag{3.8}$$

亦即

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \tilde{T}^{(m-1)}}{\partial P_\sigma} = \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T^{(m-1)}}{\partial P_\sigma} \quad (3.9)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \tilde{T}^{(m-1)}}{\partial \pi_\sigma} &= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial \tilde{T}^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial q_i^{(m)}}{\partial P_\sigma} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial T_i^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial q_i^{(m)}}{\partial P_\sigma} \\ &+ \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial T_i^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial q_k^{(m)}}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial q_i^{(m)}}{\partial P_\sigma} \\ &- \sum_{i=1}^{3N} \frac{\partial T_0^{(m-1)}}{\partial \xi_i} \frac{\partial \xi_i^{(m)}}{\partial \pi_\sigma} + \sum_{i=1}^{3N} \frac{\partial T_0^{(m-1)}}{\partial \xi_i} \frac{\partial \xi_i^{(m)}}{\partial P_\sigma} \\ &= \frac{\partial T^{(m-1)}}{\partial \pi_\sigma} \end{aligned} \quad (3.10)$$

由(3.5)式,我们有

$$\frac{\partial \xi_i^{(m)}}{\partial P_\sigma} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial \xi_i^{(m)}}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial q_i^{(m)}}{\partial P_\sigma} \quad (3.11)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \xi_i^{(m)}}{\partial P_\sigma} &= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial \xi_i^{(m)}}{\partial q_i} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial q_i^{(m)}}{\partial P_\sigma} \\ &+ \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial q_i^{(m)}}{\partial P_\sigma} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \xi_i^{(m)}}{\partial q_i} \end{aligned} \quad (3.12)$$

$$\frac{\partial \xi_i^{(m)}}{\partial \pi_\sigma} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial \xi_i^{(m)}}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial q_i^{(m)}}{\partial \pi_\sigma} \quad (3.13)$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} m \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \xi_i^{(m)}}{\partial P_\sigma} - \frac{\partial \xi_i^{(m)}}{\partial \pi_\sigma} &= m \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial \xi_i^{(m)}}{\partial q_i} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial q_i^{(m)}}{\partial P_\sigma} \\ &+ \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial q_i^{(m)}}{\partial P_\sigma} \left[m \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \xi_i^{(m)}}{\partial q_i} - \frac{\partial \xi_i^{(m)}}{\partial q_i} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (3.14)$$

又

$$m \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \xi_i^{(m)}}{\partial q_i} - \frac{\partial \xi_i^{(m)}}{\partial q_i} = - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial \xi_i^{(m)}}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial q_k^{(m)}}{\partial q_i} \quad (3.15)$$

将(3.15)代入(3.14),得

$$m \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \xi_i^{(m)}}{\partial P_\sigma} - \frac{\partial \xi_i^{(m)}}{\partial \pi_\sigma} = m \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial \xi_i^{(m)}}{\partial q_i} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial q_i^{(m)}}{\partial P_\sigma}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial P_\sigma} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial q_k}{\partial q_i} \\
 & = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial q_i} \left(m \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial P_\sigma} - \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial \pi_\sigma} \right) \quad (3.16)
 \end{aligned}$$

最后, 将(3.9), (3.10)和(3.16)代入到广义 Volterra 方程(2.19), 得到

$$\begin{aligned}
 & m \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \tilde{T}}{\partial P_\sigma} - \frac{\partial \tilde{T}}{\partial \pi_\sigma} - \sum_{i=1}^{3N} m_i \dot{\xi}_i \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial q_i} \left(m \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial P_\sigma} \right. \\
 & \left. - \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial \pi_\sigma} \right) = \tilde{E}_\sigma + \tilde{\psi}'_\sigma \quad (3.17)
 \end{aligned}$$

由于

$$\sum_{i=1}^{3N} m_i \dot{\xi}_i \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial q_i} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^{3N} \frac{\partial T_0}{\partial \xi_i} \frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial q_i} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial T_1}{\partial \dot{q}_i}$$

于是, (3.17)可化为

$$\begin{aligned}
 & m \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \tilde{T}}{\partial P_\sigma} - \frac{\partial \tilde{T}}{\partial \pi_\sigma} - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial T_1}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \left(m \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial P_\sigma} \right. \\
 & \left. - \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial \pi_\sigma} \right) = \tilde{E}_\sigma + \tilde{\psi}'_\sigma \quad (3.18) \\
 & (\sigma = 1, 2, \dots, s)
 \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tilde{E}_\sigma & = \sum_{i=1}^n Q_i \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial P_\sigma} \quad Q_i = \sum_{i=1}^{3N} X_i \frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial q_i} \\
 \tilde{\psi}'_\sigma & = \sum_{i=1}^n \psi'_i \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial P_\sigma} \quad \psi'_i = \sum_{i=1}^{3N} (X_i^R + m_i \dot{\xi}_i) \frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial q_i}
 \end{aligned}$$

方程(3.18)可称为变质量高阶非线性非完整系统广义坐标形式下的第二形式的广义 Volterra 方程.

如果 $m = 1$, 则(3.18)式成为

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \tilde{T}}{\partial P_\sigma} - \frac{\partial \tilde{T}}{\partial \pi_\sigma} - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial T_1}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \left(\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial P_\sigma} - \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial \pi_\sigma} \right) = \tilde{E}_\sigma + \tilde{\psi}'_\sigma \quad (3.19) \\
 & (\sigma = 1, 2, \dots, s)
 \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\tilde{E}_\sigma = \sum_{i=1}^n Q_i \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial P_\sigma} \quad \tilde{\psi}'_\sigma = \sum_{i=1}^n \psi'_i \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial P_\sigma}$$

方程(3.19)称为变质量一阶非完整系统广义坐标形式下的第二形式的广义 Volterra 方程.

如果 $m = 1$, 且 $m_i(x) = \text{常量}$, 此时方程(3.19)可化为

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \tilde{T}}{\partial P_\sigma} - \frac{\partial \tilde{T}}{\partial \pi_\sigma} - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial T_1}{\partial q_i} \left(\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial P_\sigma} - \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial \pi_\sigma} \right) = \tilde{E}_\sigma \quad (3.20)$$

$(\sigma = 1, 2, \dots, s)$

方程(3.20)与文献[2]的结果相同.

下面变换第一形式的广义 Volterra 方程.

将(3.9)和(3.12)代入第一形式的广义 Volterra 方程(2.12), 得到

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \tilde{T}}{\partial P_\sigma} - \sum_{i=1}^{3N} m_i \ddot{\xi}_i \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial \xi_j}{\partial q_i} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial q_j}{\partial P_\sigma} \right) \\ + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial P_\sigma} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial q_i} = \tilde{E}_\sigma + \tilde{J}'_\sigma \end{aligned} \quad (3.21)$$

注意到

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial T_1}{\partial q_i} - \sum_{i=1}^{3N} \frac{\partial T_0}{\partial \xi_i} \frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial q_i} = \sum_{i=1}^{3N} m_i \ddot{\xi}_i \frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial q_i} \\ \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial T_1}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial P_\sigma} - \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\sum_{i=1}^{3N} \frac{\partial T_0}{\partial \xi_i} \frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial q_i} \right. \\ \left. + \sum_{i=1}^{3N} \frac{\partial T_0}{\partial \xi_i} \frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial q_i} \right] \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial P_\sigma} \\ = m \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^{3N} m_i \ddot{\xi}_i \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial q_i} \right) \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial P_\sigma} \\ + \sum_{i=1}^{3N} [(m-1)m_i \ddot{\xi}_i + (m-1)\dot{m}_i \dot{\xi}_i] \frac{\partial(\xi_i)}{\partial P_\sigma} \end{aligned} \quad (3.22)$$

由于

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{T}}{\partial P_\sigma} - \sum_{i=1}^{3N} \frac{\partial T_1}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial P_\sigma} \quad (3.24)$$

将上式两边对时间 t 求导, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \tilde{T}}{\partial P_\sigma} - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial T_1}{\partial q_i} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial P_\sigma} + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{d}{dt} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{3N} \frac{\partial T_0}{\partial \xi_i} \frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial q_i} \right] \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial P_\sigma} \\ = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial T_1}{\partial q_i} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial P_\sigma} + \sum_{i=1}^{3N} m_i \ddot{\xi}_i \frac{\partial(\xi_i)}{\partial P_\sigma} \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^{3N} \dot{m}_i \dot{\xi}_i \frac{\partial(\xi_i^{(m)})}{\partial P_\sigma} + \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^{3N} m_i \dot{\xi}_i \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \xi_i^{(m)}}{\partial q_s} \right) \frac{\partial q_s^{(m)}}{\partial P_\sigma}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^{3N} m_i \ddot{\xi}_i \frac{\partial(\xi_i^{(m)})}{\partial P_\sigma} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \tilde{T}^{(m-1)}}{\partial P_\sigma} - \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial T_1^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_s} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial q_s^{(m)}}{\partial P_\sigma} \\ & - \sum_{i=1}^{3N} \dot{m}_i \dot{\xi}_i \frac{\partial(\xi_i^{(m)})}{\partial P_\sigma} - \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^{3N} m_i \dot{\xi}_i \\ & \times \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \xi_i^{(m)}}{\partial q_s} \right) \frac{\partial q_s^{(m)}}{\partial P_\sigma} \end{aligned} \quad (3.25)$$

将(3.25)代入(3.23),整理、移项后,有

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^{3N} \sum_{s=1}^n m_i \dot{\xi}_i \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \xi_i^{(m)}}{\partial q_s} \right) \frac{\partial q_s^{(m)}}{\partial P_\sigma} - \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial T_1^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_s} \frac{\partial q_s^{(m)}}{\partial P_\sigma} \\ & - (m-1) \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \tilde{T}^{(m-1)}}{\partial P_\sigma} + (m-1) \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial T_1^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_s} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial q_s^{(m)}}{\partial P_\sigma} \end{aligned} \quad (3.26)$$

最后,将(3.22)和(3.26)代入(3.21),我们得到

$$\begin{aligned} m \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \tilde{T}^{(m-1)}}{\partial P_\sigma} - m \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial T_1^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_s} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial q_s^{(m)}}{\partial P_\sigma} - \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial T_1^{(m-1)}}{\partial q_s} \frac{\partial q_s^{(m)}}{\partial P_\sigma} = \tilde{E}_\sigma + \tilde{F}'_\sigma \\ (\sigma = 1, 2, \dots, s) \end{aligned} \quad (3.27)$$

方程(3.27)就是变质量高阶非线性非完整系统广义坐标形式下的第一形式的广义 Volterra 方程。

如果 $m = 1$, 则方程(3.27)可化为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \tilde{T}}{\partial P_\sigma} - \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial T_1}{\partial q_s} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial P_\sigma} - \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial T_1}{\partial q_s} \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial P_\sigma} = \tilde{E}_\sigma + \tilde{F}'_\sigma \\ (\sigma = 1, 2, \dots, s) \end{aligned} \quad (3.28)$$

方程(3.28)就是变质量一阶非完整系统广义坐标形式下的第一形式的广义 Volterra 方程。

如果 $m = 1$, 且 $m_i(t) = \text{常量}$, 此时方程(3.28)可化为

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \tilde{T}}{\partial P_\sigma} - \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial T_1}{\partial q_s} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial P_\sigma} - \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial T_1}{\partial q_s} \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial P_\sigma} = \tilde{E}_\sigma \quad (\sigma = 1, 2, \dots, s) \quad (3.29)$$

方程(3.29)与文献[2]的结果相同。

本文曾得到北京工业学院梅凤翔教授的关心和支持,特此致谢。

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VOLTERRA'S EQUATION OF VARIABLE MASS IN HIGH-ORDER NONHOLONOMIC MECHANICAL SYSTEM.

Qiao Yongfen

(Northeast Agricultural College)

Abstract In this paper the Volterra's equations of variable mass in high-order nonlinear nonholonomic mechanical system are derived by the universal D'Alembert's principle of variable mass mechanical system.

Key words variable mass, higher order nonholonomic mechanical systems, generalized Volterra's equations.

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