

非完整系统的自由运动与非完整性的消失¹⁾

梅凤翔

(北京理工大学应用力学系, 北京 100081)

摘要 本文研究非完整系统的自由运动的定义, 存在条件, 以及与之相关的非完整性的消失问题, 并举例说明结果的应用.

关键词 非完整系统, 约束反力, 自由运动

前 言

非完整系统的运动依赖于作用力, 约束及运动初始条件. 为实现运动, 需要有约束力的保证. 本文研究非完整系统的一类特殊运动, 称之为自由运动. 所谓自由运动是指, 非完整约束反力为零的运动. 对这类运动而言, 非完整性消失了: 非完整约束反力变为零了, 原来的非完整约束作用消失了.

文献 [1] 对冰橇问题提出了与传统文献不同的约束力分析假定, 并给出了另外的解. 实际上, 这个另外的解就是本文所指的非完整系统的自由运动.

一、非完整系统自由运动的存在条件

设力学系统的位形由 n 个广义坐标 $q_s (s = 1, \dots, n)$ 来确定, 它的运动受有 g 个理想 Четаев 型非完整约束的限制

$$f_\beta(q_s, \dot{q}_s, t) = 0 \quad (\beta = 1, \dots, g; s = 1, \dots, n) \quad (1)$$

系统的运动微分方程为 [2,3]

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_s} = Q_s + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \lambda_\beta \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \quad (s = 1, \dots, n) \quad (2)$$

其中 T 为系统动能, Q_s 为广义力, λ_β 为约束乘子, 而

$$\Lambda_s = \sum_{\beta=1}^g \lambda_\beta \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \quad (s = 1, \dots, n) \quad (3)$$

¹⁾ 国家自然科学基金资助课题.

本文于 1993 年 6 月 28 日收到第一稿, 1993 年 10 月 9 日收到修改稿.

代表广义非完整约束反力. 约束乘子 λ_β 可在运动微分方程积分之前求出来, 表为广义坐标、广义速度和时间的函数, 有^[2]

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{\beta=1}^g \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n \frac{\Delta_{sl}}{\Delta} \frac{\partial f_\gamma}{\partial \dot{q}_l} \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \lambda_\beta + \sum_{l=1}^n \frac{\partial f_\gamma}{\partial \dot{q}_l} \dot{q}_l + \frac{\partial f_\gamma}{\partial t} \\ & + \sum_{l=1}^n \frac{\partial f_\gamma}{\partial \dot{q}_l} \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\Delta_{sl}}{\Delta} \left\{ - \sum_{m=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n [k, m; s] \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_m + \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial B_k}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - \frac{\partial B_s}{\partial \dot{q}_k} \right) \dot{q}_k + Q_s \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{\partial T_0}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - \frac{\partial B_s}{\partial t} - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial A_{ks}}{\partial t} \dot{q}_k \right\} = 0 \quad (\gamma = 1, \dots, g) \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

其中 A_{ks} 为动能 T 的二次型系数, B_s 为一次型系数, T_0 为动能中不依赖于广义速度的部分, $\Delta = ||A_{ks}||$, Δ_{sl} 为 Δ 元素 (s, l) 的代数余子式, 而

$$[k, m; s] = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial A_{ks}}{\partial \dot{q}_m} + \frac{\partial A_{ms}}{\partial \dot{q}_k} - \frac{\partial A_{km}}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \right) \quad (5)$$

为矩阵 $[A_{ks}]$ 的第一类 Christoffel 记号. 因为一般假设约束 (1) 彼此独立, 矩阵 $[A_{ks}]$ 非奇异, 故由代数方程组 (4) 可以解出 λ_β .

定义 在非完整系统运动中使 $\lambda_\beta = 0 (\beta = 1, \dots, g)$ 的运动, 称为非完整系统的自由运动.

上述定义不是通常所指无约束的自由运动. “自由”是对非完整约束来说的.

利用上述定义, 由方程 (4) 可直接得到非完整系统自由运动存在的充分必要条件是

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{l=1}^n \frac{\partial f_\gamma}{\partial \dot{q}_l} \dot{q}_l + \frac{\partial f_\gamma}{\partial t} + \sum_{l=1}^n \frac{\partial f_\gamma}{\partial \dot{q}_l} \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\Delta_{sl}}{\Delta} \left\{ - \sum_{m=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n [k, m; s] \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_m \right. \\ & \left. + \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial B_k}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - \frac{\partial B_s}{\partial \dot{q}_k} \right) \dot{q}_k + Q_s + \frac{\partial T_0}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - \frac{\partial B_s}{\partial t} - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial A_{ks}}{\partial t} \dot{q}_k \right\} = 0 \\ & (\gamma = 1, \dots, g) \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

如果力学系统所受完整约束是定常的, 有

$$B_s = T_0 = 0, \quad \frac{\partial A_{ks}}{\partial t} = 0$$

则条件 (6) 成为

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{l=1}^n \frac{\partial f_\gamma}{\partial \dot{q}_l} \dot{q}_l + \frac{\partial f_\gamma}{\partial t} + \sum_{l=1}^n \frac{\partial f_\gamma}{\partial \dot{q}_l} \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\Delta_{sl}}{\Delta} \left\{ - \sum_{m=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n [k, m; s] \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_m + Q_s \right\} = 0 \\ & (\gamma = 1, \dots, g) \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

如果条件 (6) 成立, 则非完整系统存在自由运动; 反之, 如果条件 (6) 不成立, 则非完整系统不存在自由运动.

条件 (6) 对广义力 Q_s 是线性的, 它是广义坐标、广义速度和时间的函数. 当 $\lambda_\beta = 0 (\beta = 1, \dots, g)$ 时, 方程 (2) 的解必须与约束 (1) 相适应.

二、非完整系统自由运动的典型问题

下面研究三个经典问题的非完整系统的自由运动.

1. Appell-Hamel 问题

一质量为 m 的质点在空间运动, 它的运动受有一个非线性非完整约束

$$\dot{z} = (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2)^{1/2} \quad (8)$$

假设它除受重力外, 还施加有外力 Q_1, Q_2, Q_3 . 系统运动微分方程为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} m\ddot{x} &= Q_1 - \lambda \dot{x}(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2)^{-1/2} \\ m\ddot{y} &= Q_2 - \lambda \dot{y}(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2)^{-1/2} \\ m\ddot{z} &= Q_3 - mg + \lambda \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (9)$$

当 $Q_1 = Q_2 = Q_3 = 0$ 时, 上述问题就是经典 Appell-Hamel 问题.

令

$$q_1 = x, \quad q_2 = y, \quad q_3 = z$$

动能为

$$T = \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2 + \dot{q}_3^2)$$

于是有

$$A_{11} = A_{22} = A_{33} = m, \quad A_{sk} = 0 (s \neq k)$$

$$B_s = T_0 = 0$$

$$\Delta = m^3, \quad \Delta_{11} = \Delta_{22} = \Delta_{33} = m^2, \quad \Delta_{sk} = 0 (s \neq k)$$

条件 (6) 给出

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \dot{q}_1} \frac{\Delta_{11}}{\Delta} Q_1 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \dot{q}_2} \frac{\Delta_{22}}{\Delta} Q_2 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \dot{q}_3} \frac{\Delta_{33}}{\Delta} (Q_3 - mg) = 0$$

即

$$-(\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2)^{-1/2} (\dot{q}_1 Q_1 + \dot{q}_2 Q_2) + Q_3 - mg = 0 \quad (10)$$

当施加的外力 Q_1, Q_2, Q_3 满足条件 (10) 时, 才可能发生非完整系统的自由运动.

例如, 取 $Q_1 = \dot{q}_1$, $Q_2 = \dot{q}_2$, $Q_3 = \dot{q}_3 + mg$. 对于 Appell-Hamel 问题, $Q_1 = Q_2 = Q_3 = 0$, 故条件 (10) 不成立. 因此, Appell-Hamel 问题不存在非完整系统的自由运动.

2. Чаплыгин 雪橇问题

假设雪橇质心在平面上投影和它与平面接触点相重合, 坐标为 (x, y) , 方位角为 θ . 雪橇动能为

$$T = \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2) + \frac{1}{2}J_c \dot{\theta}^2$$

其中 J_c 为雪橇绕过质心 c 铅垂线的转动惯量. 所受非完整约束为

$$\dot{x} \sin \theta - \dot{y} \cos \theta = 0$$

令

$$q_1 = x, \quad q_2 = y, \quad q_3 = \theta$$

则约束方程和运动方程为

$$f = \dot{q}_1 \sin q_3 - \dot{q}_2 \cos q_3 = 0 \quad (11)$$

$$m\ddot{q}_1 = Q_1 + \lambda \sin q_3, \quad m\ddot{q}_2 = Q_2 - \lambda \cos q_3, \quad J_c \ddot{q}_3 = Q_3 \quad (12)$$

其中 Q_1, Q_2, Q_3 为施加的外力. 我们有

$$A_{11} = A_{22} = m, \quad A_{33} = J_c, \quad A_{sl} = 0 (s \neq l)$$

$$B_s = T_0 = 0, \quad \Delta_{11} = mJ_c, \quad \Delta_{22} = mJ_c, \quad \Delta_{33} = m^2,$$

$$\Delta = m^2 J_c$$

条件 (6) 给出为

$$(\dot{q}_2 \sin q_3 + \dot{q}_1 \cos q_3) \dot{q}_3 + \frac{1}{m} (Q_1 \sin q_3 - Q_2 \cos q_3) = 0 \quad (13)$$

注意到约束 (11), 式 (13) 可写成形式

$$m\dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_3 / \cos q_3 + Q_1 \sin q_3 - Q_2 \cos q_3 = 0 \quad (14)$$

如果条件 (14) 得以满足, 那么雪橇存在非完整系统的自由运动.

当 $Q_1 = Q_2 = Q_3 = 0$ 时, 问题成为 Чаплыгин 雪橇. 此时条件 (14) 给出

$$\dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_3 = 0 \quad (15)$$

这个条件实际上限制了运动的初始条件. 方程 (12) 此时有解

$$\dot{q}_1 = \dot{q}_1^0, \quad \dot{q}_2 = \dot{q}_2^0, \quad \dot{q}_3 = \dot{q}_3^0 \quad (16)$$

$$\text{条件 (15) 成为} \quad \dot{q}_1^0 \dot{q}_3^0 = 0 \quad (17)$$

$$\text{方程 (17) 的第一组解为} \quad \dot{q}_1^0 = 0, \quad \dot{q}_3^0 \neq 0 \quad (18)$$

$$\text{注意到非完整约束 (11), 有} \quad \dot{q}_2^0 = 0 \quad (19)$$

解 (18)、(19) 表示雪橇质心不动且绕过质心的铅垂轴作匀速转动. 此时确保雪橇不横滑条件的侧向力变为零, 雪橇除不离开平面外就完全自由了. 方程 (17) 的第二组解是

$$\dot{q}_3^0 = 0, \quad \dot{q}_1^0 \neq 0, \quad \dot{q}_2^0 \neq 0, \quad \dot{q}_1^0 \sin q_3^0 - \dot{q}_2^0 \cos q_3^0 = 0 \quad (20)$$

这表示雪橇质心的匀速直线运动且无转动. 这第二组解就是文献 [1] 给出的解. 当然, 方程 (17) 还有第三组解

$$\dot{q}_1^0 = \dot{q}_2^0 = \dot{q}_3^0 = 0 \quad (21)$$

它表示雪橇的静止状态.

因此, 当雪橇运动的初始条件满足关系 (17) 时, 它将实现非完整系统的自由运动. 当初始条件不满足关系 (17) 时, 它将实现非完整系统的一般运动. 一般运动的解已由文献 [2,3] 给出.

3. 滚球问题

半径为 a 的匀质圆球在粗糙水平面上的纯滚运动.

取球心坐标 (x, y) 及 Euler 角 (ψ, θ, φ) 为广义坐标, 动能为

$$T = \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2) + \frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{5}ma^2(\dot{\psi}^2 + \dot{\theta}^2 + \dot{\varphi}^2 + 2\dot{\varphi}\dot{\psi}\cos\theta)$$

非完整约束表示无滑动地滚动条件

$$\dot{x} + a(\dot{\varphi}\sin\theta\cos\psi - \dot{\theta}\sin\psi) = 0$$

$$\dot{y} + a(\dot{\varphi}\sin\theta\sin\psi + \dot{\theta}\cos\psi) = 0$$

令 $q_1 = \psi, q_2 = \theta, q_3 = \varphi, q_4 = x, q_5 = y$, 则动能和约束表为

$$T = \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{q}_4^2 + \dot{q}_5^2) + \frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{5}ma^2(\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2 + \dot{q}_3^2 + 2\dot{q}_1\dot{q}_3\cos q_2) \quad (22)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f_1 &= \dot{q}_4 + a(\dot{q}_3\sin q_2\cos q_1 - \dot{q}_2\sin q_1) = 0 \\ f_2 &= \dot{q}_5 + a(\dot{q}_3\sin q_2\sin q_1 + \dot{q}_2\cos q_1) = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (23)$$

系统运动微分方程为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{2}{5}ma^2(\ddot{q}_1 + \ddot{q}_3\cos q_2 - \dot{q}_3\dot{q}_2\sin q_2) &= Q_1 \\ \frac{2}{5}ma^2(\ddot{q}_2 + \dot{q}_1\dot{q}_3\sin q_2) &= Q_2 + a(-\lambda_1\sin q_1 + \lambda_2\cos q_1) \\ \frac{2}{5}ma^2(\ddot{q}_3 + \ddot{q}_1\cos q_2 - \dot{q}_1\dot{q}_2\sin q_2) &= Q_3 + a\sin q_2(\lambda_1\cos q_1 + \lambda_2\sin q_1) \\ m\ddot{q}_4 &= Q_4 + \lambda_1, \quad m\ddot{q}_5 = Q_5 + \lambda_2 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (24)$$

其中 $Q_1, \dots, Q_5$ 为施加外力的投影.

为找到自由运动条件, 进行下列计算. 因

$$A_{11} = A_{22} = A_{33} = \frac{2}{5}ma^2, \quad A_{13} = A_{31} = \frac{2}{5}ma^2\cos q_2, \quad A_{44} = A_{55} = m$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta &= m^2\left(\frac{2}{5}ma^2\right)^3\sin^2 q_2 \\ \Delta_{11} &= m^2\left(\frac{2}{5}ma^2\right)^2, \quad \Delta_{13} = -m^2\left(\frac{2}{5}ma^2\right)^2\cos q_2, \quad \Delta_{12} = \Delta_{14} = \Delta_{15} = 0, \\ \Delta_{22} &= m^2\left(\frac{2}{5}ma^2\right)^2\sin^2 q_2, \quad \Delta_{21} = \Delta_{23} = \Delta_{24} = \Delta_{25} = 0, \\ \Delta_{31} &= \Delta_{13}, \quad \Delta_{33} = m^2\left(\frac{2}{5}ma^2\right)^2, \quad \Delta_{32} = \Delta_{34} = \Delta_{35} = 0, \\ \Delta_{44} &= m\left(\frac{2}{5}ma^2\right)^3\sin^2 q_2, \quad \Delta_{41} = \Delta_{42} = \Delta_{43} = \Delta_{45} = 0, \\ \Delta_{55} &= m\left(\frac{2}{5}ma^2\right)^3\sin^2 q_2, \quad \Delta_{51} = \Delta_{52} = \Delta_{53} = \Delta_{54} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

由式 (23) 计算得

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \dot{q}_1} &= \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \dot{q}_1} = 0, & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \dot{q}_2} &= -a \sin q_1, & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \dot{q}_3} &= a \cos q_1 \sin q_2 \\ \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \dot{q}_4} &= 1, & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \dot{q}_5} &= 0, & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \dot{q}_2} &= a \cos q_1, & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \dot{q}_3} &= a \sin q_1 \sin q_2, \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \dot{q}_4} &= 0, & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \dot{q}_5} &= 1, & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial q_1} &= -a(\dot{q}_2 \cos q_1 + \dot{q}_3 \sin q_1 \sin q_2) \\ \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial q_2} &= a\dot{q}_3 \cos q_1 \cos q_2, & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial q_3} &= \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial q_4} = \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial q_5} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial q_1} &= a(\dot{q}_3 \cos q_1 \sin q_2 - \dot{q}_2 \sin q_1), & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial q_2} &= a\dot{q}_3 \sin q_1 \cos q_2, \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial q_3} &= \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial q_4} = \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial q_5} = 0\end{aligned}$$

又

$$\begin{aligned}[1, 2; 3] &= [2, 1; 3] = -\frac{1}{5}ma^2 \sin q_2 \\ [3, 1; 2] &= [1, 3; 2] = \frac{1}{5}ma^2 \sin q_2 \\ [2, 3; 1] &= [3, 2; 1] = -\frac{1}{5}ma^2 \sin q_2\end{aligned}$$

其余 $[k, m; s] = 0$.

条件 (6) 给出

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial q_1} \dot{q}_1 + \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial q_2} \dot{q}_2 + \sum_{s=1}^5 \left(\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \dot{q}_1} \frac{\Delta_{s1}}{\Delta} + \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \dot{q}_2} \frac{\Delta_{s2}}{\Delta} + \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \dot{q}_3} \frac{\Delta_{s3}}{\Delta} + \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \dot{q}_4} \frac{\Delta_{s4}}{\Delta} + \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \dot{q}_5} \frac{\Delta_{s5}}{\Delta} \right) \left(- \sum_{k=1}^5 \sum_{m=1}^5 [k, m; s] \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_m + Q_s \right) &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial q_1} \dot{q}_1 + \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial q_2} \dot{q}_2 + \sum_{s=1}^5 \left(\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \dot{q}_1} \frac{\Delta_{s1}}{\Delta} + \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \dot{q}_2} \frac{\Delta_{s2}}{\Delta} + \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \dot{q}_3} \frac{\Delta_{s3}}{\Delta} + \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \dot{q}_4} \frac{\Delta_{s4}}{\Delta} + \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \dot{q}_5} \frac{\Delta_{s5}}{\Delta} \right) \left(- \sum_{k=1}^5 \sum_{m=1}^5 [k, m; s] \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_m + Q_s \right) &= 0\end{aligned}$$

即

$$\begin{aligned}& -a(\dot{q}_2 \cos q_1 + \dot{q}_3 \sin q_1 \sin q_2) \dot{q}_1 + a\dot{q}_3 \dot{q}_2 \cos q_1 \cos q_2 \\ & + (-a \sin q_1) \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{ma^2} \right) \left(-\frac{2}{5} ma^2 \dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_3 \sin q_2 + Q_2 \right) \\ & + (a \cos q_1 \sin q_2) \left\{ \left(-\frac{\cos q_2}{2} \frac{1}{ma^2 \sin^2 q_2} \right) \left(\frac{2}{5} ma^2 \dot{q}_2 \dot{q}_3 \sin q_2 + Q_1 \right) \right. \\ & \left. + \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{ma^2 \sin^2 q_2} \right) \left(\frac{2}{5} ma^2 \dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_2 \sin q_2 + Q_3 \right) \right\} + \frac{1}{m} Q_4 = 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& a(\dot{q}_3 \cos q_1 \sin q_2 - \dot{q}_2 \sin q_1) \dot{q}_1 + a \dot{q}_3 \dot{q}_2 \sin q_1 \cos q_2 \\
& + (a \cos q_1) \left(\frac{1}{\frac{2}{5} m a^2} \right) \left(-\frac{2}{5} m a^2 \dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_3 \sin q_2 + Q_2 \right) \\
& + (a \sin q_1 \sin q_2) \left\{ \left(-\frac{\cos q_2}{\frac{2}{5} m a^2 \sin^2 q_2} \right) \left(\frac{2}{5} m a^2 \dot{q}_2 \dot{q}_3 \sin q_2 + Q_1 \right) \right. \\
& \left. + \left(\frac{1}{\frac{2}{5} m a^2 \sin^2 q_2} \right) \left(\frac{2}{5} m a^2 \dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_2 \sin q_2 + Q_3 \right) \right\} + \frac{1}{m} Q_5 = 0
\end{aligned}$$

简化后得

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
& -Q_1 \cos q_1 \cos q_2 - Q_2 \sin q_1 \sin q_2 + Q_3 \cos q_1 + \frac{2}{5} a Q_4 \sin q_2 = 0 \\
& -Q_1 \sin q_1 \cos q_2 + Q_2 \cos q_1 \sin q_2 + Q_3 \sin q_1 + \frac{2}{5} a Q_5 \sin q_2 = 0
\end{aligned} \right\} \quad (25)$$

如果对圆球不施加任何外力, 即

$$Q_1 = Q_2 = Q_3 = Q_4 = Q_5 = 0$$

则滚球实现非完整系统的自由运动. 此时, 接触点处的摩擦力变为零, 球心作匀速直线运动, 球绕质心作匀速转动. 滚球保持其初始状态以至无穷. 因为实际情况有滚动摩阻, 这种理想运动将不能实现. 因此, 欲使滚球实现一般的非完整运动, 必须对球施加外力.

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THE FREE MOTION OF NONHOLONOMIC SYSTEM AND DISAPPEARANCE OF THE NONHOLONOMIC PROPERTY

Mei Fengxiang

(Dept. of Appl. Mech., Beijing Institute of Technology, Beijing 100081, China)

Abstract This paper studies the definition and the condition of realization of the free motion of a nonholonomic system and disappearance of the nonholonomic property related to such motions. Three examples are given to illustrate the application of the result.

Key words nonholonomic system, reaction of constraint, free motion