

单面非 Chetaev 型非完整系统的积分因子和守恒律*

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摘要: 为了进一步研究非完整系统的守恒律, 将积分因子方法应用于具有单面约束的非 Chetaev 型非完整系统, 建立了寻找具有单面约束的非 Chetaev 型非完整系统的守恒律的一种新方法。首先寻求非完整系统存在守恒律的必要条件; 其次建立系统积分因子与守恒律的关系, 给出用于确定积分因子的广义 Killing 方程; 最后得到单面非 Chetaev 型非完整系统的守恒律, 并举例说明结果的应用。结果表明利用积分因子方法可以研究单面非 Chetaev 型非完整系统的守恒律。

关键词: 非完整系统; 单面约束; 积分因子; 守恒律

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Integrating Factors and Conservation Laws for Mechanical Systems with Non-Chetaev Nonholonomic Unilateral Constraints

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Abstract: In order to further study the conservation laws of nonholonomic mechanical systems, the method of integrating factors is applied to mechanical systems with non-Chetaev nonholonomic unilateral constraints, which establishes a new method to find the conservation laws of mechanical systems with non-Chetaev nonholonomic unilateral constraints. Firstly, the necessary conditions for the existence of the conservation laws of nonholonomic mechanical systems are studied. Secondly, the relation between the conservation laws and the integrating factors is established, then the generalized Killing equations which are used to determine the integrating factors can be presented. Finally, the conservation laws of non-Chetaev nonholonomic mechanical systems with unilateral constraints can be found. Also, an example is given to illustrate the application of the results. The results show that the method of integrating factors can be used to study the conservation laws of mechanical systems with non-Chetaev nonholonomic unilateral constraints.

Key words: nonholonomic mechanical system; unilateral constraints; integrating factor; conservation law

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1918 年德国女数学家 Emmy-Noether 讨论了在时空无穷小单参数变换群作用下的 Hamilton 作用量的不变性, 揭示了力学系统的对称性与其守恒律的内在关系。基于作用量在无限小变换下的不变性得到守恒律是近代研究力学系统守恒律的主要方法^[1-2]。1984 年, Djukic 提出了构造非保守力学系统的守恒律的积分因子方法^[3], 即通过正则方程乘以适当的积分因子来直接构造系统的守恒律。积分因子方法由于其限制条件少, 容易计算的特点, 因而在寻求各类约束力学系统的守恒律上具有很大的应用价值。如今, 将积分因子方法应用于力学系统的守恒律的研究已经取得一系列成果^[4-9]。分析力学的研究大多以双面约束为前提, 实际上在自然界及工程技术实际中相当多的约束是属于单面的^[10]。乔永芬研究了单面 Chetaev 型非完整系统的正则方程的积分因子和守恒律^[11]。张毅将积分因子方法应用于单面约束 Birkhoff 系统、单面完整系统的守恒律的构造^[12-13]。本文将积分因子方法应用于具有单面约束的非 Chetaev 型非完整系统, 寻求单面非 Chetaev 型非完整系统的守恒律。单面 Chetaev 型非完整系统、双面非完整系统、完整系统的情况均可作为单面非 Chetaev 型非完整系统的特例, 因此本文结果具有普遍意义。

1 非完整系统的 Routh 方程及其积分因子

假设力学系统的位形由 n 个广义坐标 $q_s (s = 1, \dots, n)$ 来确定, 系统受有 g 个理想单面非 Chetaev 型非完整约束

$$\varphi_\beta(t, q_s, \dot{q}_s) \geq 0, \quad (\beta = 1, \dots, g) \quad (1)$$

式 (1) 中, 当左边函数值为正时, 系统脱离约束; 当函数值为零时, 系统处于约束上, 此时约束加在虚位移上的限制为

$$\Phi_{\beta s} \delta q_s = 0, \quad (\beta = 1, \dots, g) \quad (2)$$

一般说来, $\Phi_{\beta s}$ 与 $\frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_s}$ 无关, 特别地, 当

$$\Phi_{\beta s} = \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_s}, \quad (\beta = 1, \dots, g; s = 1, \dots, n) \quad (3)$$

时, 非 Chetaev 型约束成为 Chetaev 型约束^[14]。单面非 Chetaev 型非完整系统的 Routh 方程可表为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} &= Q_s + \lambda_\beta \Phi_{\beta s}, \quad (s = 1, \dots, n), \\ \lambda_\beta &\geq 0, \varphi_\beta \geq 0, \lambda_\beta \varphi_\beta = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

其中 L 为系统的 Lagrange 函数, Q_s 为非势广义力, λ_β 为约束乘子。若系统处于约束上, 约束 (1) 取

等号, 假设系统非奇异, 在方程 (4) 积分前可由 (1), (4) 先求出 λ_β 作为 t, q, \dot{q} 的函数, 于是方程 (4) 可表为

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} = Q_s + \Lambda_s, \quad (s = 1, \dots, n) \quad (5)$$

其中, $\Lambda_s = \Lambda_s(t, q, \dot{q}) = \lambda_\beta \Phi_{\beta s}$, 展开方程 (5) 有

$$\ddot{q}_s = A_s(t, q, \dot{q}), \quad (s = 1, \dots, n) \quad (6)$$

若系统全部脱离约束, 约束 (1) 中不等号严格成立, 方程 (4) 成为

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} = Q_s, \quad (s = 1, \dots, n) \quad (7)$$

展开方程 (7), 有

$$\ddot{q}_s = B_s(t, q, \dot{q}), \quad (s = 1, \dots, n) \quad (8)$$

定义 1 如果存在函数 $\xi_s = \xi_s(t, q, \dot{q})$ 满足以下恒等式

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} - Q_s - \Lambda_s \right) \xi_s &\equiv \\ \frac{d}{dt} \left(L\tau + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} (\xi_s - \dot{q}_s \tau) + G \right) + \\ \mu_s \left(\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} - Q_s - \Lambda_s \right), \text{ 当 } \varphi_\beta = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

$$\left(\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} - Q_s \right) \xi_s \equiv \frac{d}{dt} \left(L\tau + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} (\xi_s - \dot{q}_s \tau) + G \right) +$$

$$\mu_s \left(\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} - Q_s \right), \text{ 当 } \varphi_\beta > 0 \quad (10)$$

其中, τ, μ_s, G 为 t, q, \dot{q} 的函数, 则称 $\xi_s = \xi_s(t, q, \dot{q})$ 为单面非 Chetaev 型非完整系统的 Routh 方程 (4) 积分因子。

2 非完整系统的守恒定理

联合方程 (4) 和方程 (9)、(10), 有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \left(L\tau + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} (\xi_s - \dot{q}_s \tau) + G \right) = \\ - \mu_s \left(\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} - Q_s - \Lambda_s \right), \text{ 当 } \varphi_\beta = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \left(L\tau + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} (\xi_s - \dot{q}_s \tau) + G \right) = \\ - \mu_s \left(\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} - Q_s \right), \text{ 当 } \varphi_\beta > 0 \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

定理 1 如果函数 ξ_s 是运动微分方程 (4) 的积分因子, 那么与单面非 Chetaev 型非完整系统 (1)、(4) 相应的完整系统存在守恒律 (第一积分), 形如

$$I = L\tau + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} (\xi_s - \dot{q}_s \tau) + G \quad (13)$$

对于一个已知单面非 Chetaev 型非完整系统 (1)、(4), 当系统处于约束上, 如果函数 ξ_s 是系

统的积分因子，那么每一组函数 ξ_s, τ, G, μ_s 一定要满足必要条件 (11)；当系统全部脱离约束，如果函数 ξ_s 是系统的积分因子，那么每一组函数 ξ_s, τ, G, μ_s 一定要满足必要条件 (12)。基于函数对时间的全导数采用沿系统运动轨线方式，利用方程 (4)，条件 (11)、(12) 可以进一步写成

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} \tau + \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} \xi_s + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} (\xi_s - \dot{q}_s \tau) + \\ & L \dot{\tau} + (Q_s + \Lambda_s) (\xi_s - \dot{q}_s \tau) + \\ G + \mu_s \left(\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} - Q_s - \Lambda_s \right) = 0, \text{ 当 } \varphi_\beta = 0 \end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} \tau + \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} \xi_s + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} (\xi_s - \dot{q}_s \tau) + \\ & L \dot{\tau} + (Q_s + \Lambda_s) (\xi_s - \dot{q}_s \tau) + \\ G + \mu_s \left(\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} - Q_s \right) = 0, \text{ 当 } \varphi_\beta > 0 \end{aligned} \tag{15}$$

可见，如果函数组 ξ_s, τ, G, μ_s 满足必要条件 (14) 或 (15)，那么沿着已知单面非 Chetaev 型非完整系统的运动轨线，该函数组使式 (13) 的右边成为一个常数。于是，有如下定理。

定理 2 如果非奇异函数组 ξ_s, τ, G, μ_s 满足必要条件 (14) 或 (15)，那么存在与单面非 Chetaev 型非完整系统 (1)、(4) 相应完整系统的守恒律 (13)。

根据定理 2，求得函数组 ξ_s, τ, G, μ_s 对应于方程 (14) 或 (15) 的不包含任何积分常数的任意一个特解或函数解就可得到系统的一个守恒律。由此看来，寻求系统守恒律的关键在于找到函数组 ξ_s, τ, G, μ_s 。将方程 (14)、(15) 展开，令含 \ddot{q}_s 项的系数和不含 \ddot{q}_s 项的系数分别为零，得到的线性偏微分方程为

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} \tau + \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} \xi_s + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left[\frac{\partial \xi_s}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \xi_s}{\partial q_k} \dot{q}_k - \dot{q}_s \left(\frac{\partial \tau}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial q_k} \dot{q}_k \right) \right] \cdot \\ & L \left(\frac{\partial \tau}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial q_k} \dot{q}_k \right) + \frac{\partial G}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial G}{\partial q_s} \dot{q}_s + (Q_s + \Lambda_s) (\xi_s - \dot{q}_s \tau) + \\ & \mu_s \left(\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial \dot{q}_s \partial t} + \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial \dot{q}_s \partial q_k} \dot{q}_k - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} - Q_s - \Lambda_s \right) = 0, \text{ 当 } \varphi_\beta = 0 \end{aligned} \tag{16}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} \tau + \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} \xi_s + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left[\frac{\partial \xi_s}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \xi_s}{\partial q_k} \dot{q}_k - \dot{q}_s \left(\frac{\partial \tau}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial q_k} \dot{q}_k \right) \right] \cdot \\ & L \left(\frac{\partial \tau}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial q_k} \dot{q}_k \right) + \frac{\partial G}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial G}{\partial q_s} \dot{q}_s + Q_s (\xi_s - \dot{q}_s \tau) + \\ & \mu_s \left(\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial \dot{q}_s \partial t} + \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial \dot{q}_s \partial q_k} \dot{q}_k - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} - Q_s \right) = 0, \text{ 当 } \varphi_\beta > 0 \end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \left(\frac{\partial \xi_s}{\partial \dot{q}_k} - \dot{q}_s \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial \dot{q}_k} \right) + L \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial q_k} - \frac{\partial G}{\partial q_k} + \mu_s \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial q_s \partial q_k} = 0, \\ & (k = 1, \dots, n) \end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

式 (16) 和式 (18) 或式 (17) 和 (18) 是关于 $2n + 2$ 个未知函数 ξ_s, τ, G, μ_s 的 $n + 1$ 个方程，称为广义 Killing 方程。由于方程数目小于未知函数的数目，故广义 Killing 方程的解不是唯一的，通过适当选取 ξ_s, τ, G, μ_s 可得到不同的守恒律。

例 系统的 Lagrange 函数为^[14]

$$L = \frac{1}{2} (\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2) \tag{19}$$

非势广义力

$$Q_1 = Q_2 = 0 \tag{20}$$

其运动受有单面非 Chetaev 型非完整约束

$$\varphi = \dot{q}_1 - bt\dot{q}_2 + bq_2 + t \geq 0 \tag{21}$$

当系统处于约束上时，满足虚位移方程

$$\delta q_1 - \delta q_2 = 0 \tag{22}$$

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由方程 (4) 可得

$$\ddot{q}_1 = \lambda, \ddot{q}_2 = -\lambda \tag{23}$$

若系统处于约束上，约束 (21) 取等号，联立式 (21)、(23) 有

$$\lambda = -\frac{1}{1 + bt} \tag{24}$$

则

$$\Lambda_1 = -\frac{1}{1 + bt}, \quad \Lambda_2 = \frac{1}{1 + bt} \tag{25}$$

方程 (6) 给出

$$\ddot{q}_1 = -\frac{1}{1 + bt}, \quad \ddot{q}_2 = \frac{1}{1 + bt} \tag{26}$$

若系统全部脱离约束，方程 (8) 给出

$$\ddot{q}_1 = 0, \quad \ddot{q}_2 = 0 \tag{27}$$

广义 Killing 方程 (16) - (18) 为

$$\begin{aligned} & \dot{q}_1 \left[\frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial q_1} \dot{q}_1 + \frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial q_2} \dot{q}_2 - \dot{q}_1 \left(\frac{\partial \tau}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial q_1} \dot{q}_1 + \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial q_2} \dot{q}_2 \right) \right] + \\ & \dot{q}_2 \left[\frac{\partial \xi_2}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \xi_2}{\partial q_1} \dot{q}_1 + \frac{\partial \xi_2}{\partial q_2} \dot{q}_2 - \dot{q}_2 \left(\frac{\partial \tau}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial q_1} \dot{q}_1 + \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial q_2} \dot{q}_2 \right) \right] + \\ & \frac{\partial G}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial G}{\partial q_1} \dot{q}_1 + \frac{\partial G}{\partial q_2} \dot{q}_2 + \Lambda_1 (\xi_1 - \dot{q}_1 \tau) + \Lambda_2 (\xi_2 - \dot{q}_2 \tau) - \\ & \mu_1 \Lambda_1 - \mu_2 \Lambda_2 = 0, \text{ 当 } \varphi = 0 \end{aligned} \tag{28}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \dot{q}_1 \left[\frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial q_1} \dot{q}_1 + \frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial q_2} \dot{q}_2 - \dot{q}_1 \left(\frac{\partial \tau}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial q_1} \dot{q}_1 + \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial q_2} \dot{q}_2 \right) \right] + \\ & \dot{q}_2 \left[\frac{\partial \xi_2}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \xi_2}{\partial q_1} \dot{q}_1 + \frac{\partial \xi_2}{\partial q_2} \dot{q}_2 - \dot{q}_2 \left(\frac{\partial \tau}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial q_1} \dot{q}_1 + \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial q_2} \dot{q}_2 \right) \right] + \\ & \frac{\partial G}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial G}{\partial q_1} \dot{q}_1 + \frac{\partial G}{\partial q_2} \dot{q}_2 = 0, \text{ 当 } \varphi > 0 \end{aligned} \tag{29}$$

$$\dot{q}_1 \left(\frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial \dot{q}_1} - \dot{q}_1 \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial \dot{q}_1} \right) + \dot{q}_2 \left(\frac{\partial \xi_2}{\partial \dot{q}_1} - \dot{q}_2 \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial \dot{q}_1} \right) + L \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial \dot{q}_1} + \frac{\partial G}{\partial \dot{q}_1} + \mu_1 = 0 \quad (30)$$

$$\dot{q}_1 \left(\frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial \dot{q}_2} - \dot{q}_1 \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial \dot{q}_2} \right) + \dot{q}_2 \left(\frac{\partial \xi_2}{\partial \dot{q}_2} - \dot{q}_2 \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial \dot{q}_2} \right) + L \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial \dot{q}_2} + \frac{\partial G}{\partial \dot{q}_2} + \mu_2 = 0 \quad (31)$$

方程 (28) - (31) 有解

$$\tau = 0, \xi_1 = \xi_2 = 1, G = 0, \mu_1 = 0, \mu_2 = 0 \quad (32)$$

$$\tau = 0, \xi_1 = \xi_2 = t, G = -q_1 - q_2, \mu_1 = 0, \mu_2 = 0 \quad (33)$$

$$\tau = 1, \xi_1 = \xi_2 = 0, G = -\dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_2, \mu_1 = \dot{q}_2, \mu_2 = \dot{q}_1 \quad (34)$$

根据定理 1 和定理 2, 相应于函数组 (32) - (34) 系统存在如下守恒律

$$I_1 = \dot{q}_1 + \dot{q}_2 \quad (35)$$

$$I_2 = (\dot{q}_1 + \dot{q}_2)t - q_1 - q_2 \quad (36)$$

$$I_3 = -\frac{1}{2}\dot{q}_1^2 - \frac{1}{2}\dot{q}_2^2 - \dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_2 \quad (37)$$

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