

# 具有完整约束的变质量系统的机械能守恒律

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**摘要** 研究具有双面理想完整约束的变质量力学系统的机械能守恒律. 首先, 利用系统的运动微分方程, 获得能量变化方程, 并给出机械能守恒律存在的充分必要条件. 然后, 提出具有守恒律的 27 种情形. 最后, 举例说明.

**关键词** 双面理想完整约束, 变质量力学系统, 能量变化方程, 机械能守恒律

## 引言

变质量力学系统的研究不仅具有重要的理论价值, 而且具有明显的实际意义. 许多系统, 例如运动中的太空船、导弹、喷气式飞机、火箭、燃油汽车等, 都是变质量系统. 变质量系统的研究已取得很大进步<sup>[1~6]</sup>. 本文研究具有双面理想完整约束的变质量系统的机械能守恒律. 首先, 利用系统的运动微分方程, 建立能量变化方程, 得到守恒律存在的充分必要条件. 然后, 提出具有守恒律的 27 种情形. 最后, 举例说明.

## 1 系统的能量变化方程

考虑由  $N$  个质点组成的力学系统. 在瞬时  $t$ , 第  $i$  个质点的质量为  $m_i (i=1, \dots, N)$ ; 在瞬时  $t+dt$ , 由质点分离(或并入)的微粒的质量为  $dm_i$ . 设系统的位形由  $n$  个广义坐标  $q_s (s=1, \dots, n)$  确定, 并设

$$m_i = m_i(t, q), (i=1, \dots, N) \quad (1)$$

则系统的运动微分方程可写成如下形式<sup>[9]</sup>

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} = Q_s + P_s, (s=1, \dots, n) \quad (2)$$

其中  $L=T-V$  是系统的 Lagrange 函数,  $V=V(t, q)$  为势能,  $T=T_2+T_1+T_0$  为动能, 这里

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{2} m_i(t, q) \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \dot{q}_s \dot{q}_s \quad (3)$$

$$T_1 = m_i(t, q) \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \dot{q}_s \quad (4)$$

$$T_0 = \frac{1}{2} m_i(t, q) \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \quad (5)$$

$Q_s$  为广义非势力,  $P_s$  为广义反推力<sup>[9]</sup>

$$P_s = (\mathbf{R}_i + m_i \mathbf{r}_i) \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{r}_i \cdot \mathbf{r}_i \frac{\partial m_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \quad (6)$$

而

$$\mathbf{R}_i = m_i \mathbf{u}_i \quad (7)$$

其中  $\mathbf{u}_i$  是微粒相对第  $i$  个质点的速度. 用  $\dot{q}_s$  乘方程(2)并且对  $s$  求和, 得

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left[ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \dot{q}_s - L \right] + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = Q_s \dot{q}_s + P_s \dot{q}_s \quad (8)$$

即

$$\dot{T}_2 - \dot{T}_0 + \dot{V} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = Q_s \dot{q}_s + P_s \dot{q}_s \quad (9)$$

方程(9)称为系统的能量变化方程.

## 2 机械能守恒律存在的充分必要条件

假设系统(2)存在机械能守恒律

$$T + V = h = \text{const.} \quad (10)$$

于是, 有

$$\dot{T} + \dot{V} |_{\omega} = 0 \quad (11)$$

从方程(9)和(11)得到如下条件

$$-2\dot{T}_0 - \dot{T}_1 + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = Q_s \dot{q}_s + P_s \dot{q}_s \quad (12)$$

反之, 若条件(12)成立, 则从该条件和方程(9)可得方程(11). 因此, 该条件是系统存在机械能守恒律的充分必要条件.

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### 3 机械能守恒律的全面分析

在条件(12)中共有5项:  $\dot{T}_0, \dot{T}_1, \frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha}, Q, \dot{q}', P, \dot{q}'$ . 其中全为零的情形有  $C_5^0=1$ 种; 1项不为零的情形有  $C_5^1=5$ 种, 但此时条件(12)不满足; 2项不为零的情形有  $C_5^2=10$ 种; 3项不为零的情形有  $C_5^3=10$ 种; 4项不为零的情形有  $C_5^4=5$ 种; 5项全不为零的情形有  $C_5^5=1$ 种. 因此, 总共有  $C_5^0+C_5^2+C_5^3+C_5^4+C_5^5=27$ 种情形系统存在机械能守恒律.

5项全为零的情形有  $C_5^0=1$ 种. 它是

情形1:  $\dot{T}_0=\dot{T}_1=\frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha}=Q, \dot{q}'=P, \dot{q}'=0$ , 此时条件(12)自然成立.

5项中, 2项不为零的情形有  $C_5^2=10$ 种. 它们是

情形2:  $\dot{T}_0 \neq 0, \dot{T}_1 \neq 0, \frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha}=Q, \dot{q}'=P, \dot{q}'=0$ , 此时条件(12)成为

$$-2\dot{T}_0 - \dot{T}_1 = 0$$

情形3:  $\dot{T}_0 \neq 0, \frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha} \neq 0, \dot{T}_1=Q, \dot{q}'=P, \dot{q}'=0$ , 此时条件(12)给出

$$-2\dot{T}_0 + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha} = 0$$

情形4:  $\dot{T}_0 \neq 0, Q, \dot{q}' \neq 0, \dot{T}_1=\frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha}=P, \dot{q}'=0$ , 此时条件(12)成为

$$-2\dot{T}_0 = Q, \dot{q}'$$

情形5:  $\dot{T}_0 \neq 0, P, \dot{q}' \neq 0, \dot{T}_1=\frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha}=Q, \dot{q}'=0$ , 此时条件(12)成为

$$-2\dot{T}_0 = P, \dot{q}'$$

情形6:  $\dot{T}_1 \neq 0, \frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha} \neq 0, \dot{T}_0=Q, \dot{q}'=P, \dot{q}'=0$ , 此时条件(12)成为

$$-\dot{T}_1 + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha} = 0$$

情形7:  $\dot{T}_1 \neq 0, Q, \dot{q}' \neq 0, \dot{T}_0=\frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha}=P, \dot{q}'=0$ , 此时条件(12)成为

$$-\dot{T}_1 = Q, \dot{q}'$$

情形8:  $\dot{T}_1 \neq 0, P, \dot{q}' \neq 0, \dot{T}_0=\frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha}=Q, \dot{q}'=0$ , 此时条件(12)成为

$$-\dot{T}_1 = P, \dot{q}'$$

情形9:  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha} \neq 0, Q, \dot{q}' \neq 0, \dot{T}_0=\dot{T}_1=P, \dot{q}'=0$ , 此时条件

(12)成为

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha} = Q, \dot{q}'$$

情形10:  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha} \neq 0, P, \dot{q}' \neq 0, \dot{T}_0=\dot{T}_1=Q, \dot{q}'=0$ , 此时条件(12)成为

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha} = P, \dot{q}'$$

情形11:  $Q, \dot{q}' \neq 0, P, \dot{q}' \neq 0, \dot{T}_0=\dot{T}_1=\frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha}=0$ , 此时条件(12)成为

$$Q, \dot{q}' + P, \dot{q}' = 0$$

5项中, 3项不为零的情形有  $C_5^3=10$ 种. 它们是

情形12:  $\dot{T}_0 \neq 0, \dot{T}_1 \neq 0, \frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha} \neq 0, Q, \dot{q}'=P, \dot{q}'=0$ , 此时条件(12)成为

$$-2\dot{T}_0 - \dot{T}_1 + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha} = 0$$

情形13:  $\dot{T}_0 \neq 0, \dot{T}_1 \neq 0, Q, \dot{q}' \neq 0, \frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha}=P, \dot{q}'=0$ , 此时条件(12)成为

$$-2\dot{T}_0 - \dot{T}_1 = Q, \dot{q}'$$

情形14:  $\dot{T}_0 \neq 0, \dot{T}_1 \neq 0, P, \dot{q}' \neq 0, \frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha}=Q, \dot{q}'=0$ , 此时条件(12)成为

$$-2\dot{T}_0 - \dot{T}_1 = P, \dot{q}'$$

情形15:  $\dot{T}_0 \neq 0, \frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha} \neq 0, Q, \dot{q}' \neq 0, \dot{T}_1=P, \dot{q}'=0$ , 此时条件(12)成为

$$-2\dot{T}_0 + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha} = Q, \dot{q}'$$

情形16:  $\dot{T}_0 \neq 0, \frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha} \neq 0, P, \dot{q}' \neq 0, \dot{T}_1=Q, \dot{q}'=0$ , 此时条件(12)成为

$$-2\dot{T}_0 + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha} = P, \dot{q}'$$

情形17:  $\dot{T}_0 \neq 0, Q, \dot{q}' \neq 0, P, \dot{q}' \neq 0, \dot{T}_1=\frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha}=0$ , 此时条件(12)成为

$$-2\dot{T}_0 = Q, \dot{q}' + P, \dot{q}'$$

情形18:  $\dot{T}_1 \neq 0, \frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha} \neq 0, Q, \dot{q}' \neq 0, \dot{T}_0=P, \dot{q}'=0$ , 此时条件(12)成为

$$-\dot{T}_1 + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha} = Q, \dot{q}'$$

情形19:  $\dot{T}_1 \neq 0, \frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha} \neq 0, P, \dot{q}' \neq 0, \dot{T}_0=Q, \dot{q}'=0$ , 此时条件(12)成为

$$-\dot{T}_1 + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha} = P, \dot{q}'$$

情形 20:  $\dot{T}_1 \neq 0, Q, \dot{q}' \neq 0, P, \dot{q}' \neq 0, \dot{T}_0 = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha} = 0$ , 此时条件 (12) 成为

$$-\dot{T}_1 = Q, \dot{q}' + P, \dot{q}'$$

情形 21:  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha} \neq 0, Q, \dot{q}' \neq 0, P, \dot{q}' \neq 0, \dot{T}_0 = \dot{T}_1 = 0$ , 此时条件 (12) 成为

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha} = Q, \dot{q}' + P, \dot{q}'$$

5 项中, 4 项不为零的情形有  $C_4^5 = 5$  种. 它们是

情形 22:  $\dot{T}_0 \neq 0, \dot{T}_1 \neq 0, \frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha} \neq 0, Q, \dot{q}' \neq 0, P, \dot{q}' = 0$ , 此时条件 (12) 成为

$$-2\dot{T}_0 - \dot{T}_1 + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha} = Q, \dot{q}'$$

情形 23:  $\dot{T}_0 \neq 0, \dot{T}_1 \neq 0, \frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha} \neq 0, P, \dot{q}' \neq 0, Q, \dot{q}' = 0$ , 此时条件 (12) 成为

$$-2\dot{T}_0 - \dot{T}_1 + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha} = P, \dot{q}'$$

情形 24:  $\dot{T}_0 \neq 0, \dot{T}_1 \neq 0, Q, \dot{q}' \neq 0, P, \dot{q}' \neq 0, \frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha} = 0$ , 此时条件 (12) 成为

$$-2\dot{T}_0 - \dot{T}_1 = Q, \dot{q}' + P, \dot{q}'$$

情形 25:  $\dot{T}_0 \neq 0, \frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha} \neq 0, Q, \dot{q}' \neq 0, P, \dot{q}' \neq 0, \dot{T}_1 = 0$ , 此时条件 (12) 成为

$$-2\dot{T}_0 + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha} = Q, \dot{q}' + P, \dot{q}'$$

情形 26:  $\dot{T}_1 \neq 0, \frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha} \neq 0, Q, \dot{q}' \neq 0, P, \dot{q}' \neq 0, \dot{T}_0 = 0$ , 此时条件 (12) 成为

$$-\dot{T}_1 + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha} = Q, \dot{q}' + P, \dot{q}'$$

5 项全不为零的情形有  $C_5^5 = 1$  种. 它是

情形 27:  $\dot{T}_0 \neq 0, \dot{T}_1 \neq 0, \frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha} \neq 0, Q, \dot{q}' \neq 0, P, \dot{q}' \neq 0$ , 此时条件 (12) 成为

$$-2\dot{T}_0 - \dot{T}_1 + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha} = Q, \dot{q}' + P, \dot{q}'$$

#### 4 算例

例 1 设

$$T = \frac{1}{2}m(q)\dot{q}^2, V = \frac{1}{2}m(q)q^2$$

则系统存在机械能守恒律.

例 2 设

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

$$a = \text{const.}, V = \text{const.}, m = m_0q_1$$

取

$$Q_1 = Q_2 = 0, P_1\dot{q}_1 + P_2\dot{q}_2 = 0$$

$$P_1 = m_0\dot{q}_1(u_1 + \dot{q}_1 + a) -$$

$$\frac{1}{2}m_0\left[\frac{1}{2}(\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2) + a(\dot{q}_1 + \dot{q}_2) + a^2\right]$$

$$P_2 = m_0\dot{q}_1(u_2 + \dot{q}_2 + a)$$

于是有

$$T + V = h$$

例 3 设

$$T = \frac{1}{2}m[\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2 + 2a(\dot{q}_2q_1 - \dot{q}_1q_2) +$$

$$a^2(q_1^2 + q_2^2)]$$

$$V = \text{const.}, m = m_0(q_1^2 + q_2^2)^{-1}$$

若广义力和广义反推力满足如下关系

$$\frac{Q_1 + P_1}{Q_2 + P_2} = \frac{aq_1 + \dot{q}_2}{aq_2 - \dot{q}_1}$$

则系统存在机械能守恒律.

例 4 设

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

$$V = \text{const.}, m = m(t)$$

若广义力  $Q_1, Q_2$  满足关系

$$Q_1(\dot{q}_1 + a) + Q_2(\dot{q}_2 + a) =$$

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial t} \left[ \frac{1}{2}(\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2) + a(\dot{q}_1 + \dot{q}_2) + a^2 \right]$$

则系统存在机械能守恒律.

例 5 设

$$T = \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{q}^2 + 2a\dot{q} + a^2),$$

$$V = \text{const.}, m = m(t)$$

若广义力和广义反推力满足关系

$$(Q + P)(\dot{q} + a) = \frac{1}{2}\dot{m}(\dot{q}^2 + 2a\dot{q} + a^2)$$

则系统存在机械能守恒律.

#### 5 结论

本文得到了具有双面理想完整约束的变质量力学系统存在机械能守恒律的充分必要条件. 该充分必要条件可分为五类, 共 27 种情形. 每类情况各举 1 例说明.

常质量系统是变质量系统的特殊情况. 因此, 本文的结果适用于常质量系统的情形.

施加适当的广义力, 可以找到机械能守恒律, 如

情形 4, 6, 7, 9, 12, 13, 15, 18, 22 等.

施加适当的广义反推力, 可以找到机械能守恒律, 如情形 2, 5, 8, 10, 14, 16, 19, 23 等.

同时施加适当的广义力和广义反推力, 可以找到机械能守恒律, 如情形 11, 17, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27 等.

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## CONSERVATION LAW OF MECHANICAL ENERGY IN VARIABLE MASS SYSTEMS WITH HOLONOMIC CONSTRAINTS\*

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**Abstract** The conservation law of mechanical energy in variable mass mechanical systems with ideal bilateral holonomic constraints is studied. First, by using the differential equations of the motion of the systems, the equation of energy variation is obtained, and the sufficient and necessary condition under which the conservation law of mechanical energy exists is given. Then, the 27 cases possessing the conservation law are presented. At last, some examples are given to illustrate the application of the result.

**Key words** ideal bilateral holonomic constraint, variable mass mechanical system, equation of energy variation, conservation law of mechanical energy