

非完整力学系统相对运动的稳定性*

张毅

(苏州科技学院土木工程学院, 苏州 215011)

摘要 研究了非完整力学系统相对运动的稳定性. 首先,建立了系统的受扰运动微分方程,进而推导了系统的能量变化方程;其次,基于能量变化方程,给出了非完整力学系统相对运动的稳定性的一个判据;最后,举例说明结果的应用.

关键词 非完整系统, 相对运动, 稳定性, 能量变化方程

引言

非完整系统动力学的稳定性问题是分析力学中的一个重要而又十分复杂的课题. 自从 Whittaker^[1]于1904年首先提出并研究非完整系统小振动和平衡状态稳定性以来,非完整系统的稳定性问题一直受到学术界的关注,并已得到不少有意义的结果^[2-10]. 本文进一步研究一般非完整力学系统相对运动的稳定性,建立了系统的受扰运动微分方程,得到了能量变化方程,并由此给出了非完整力学系统相对运动的稳定性的一个判据.

1 非完整系统相对运动的受扰运动微分方程

研究一质点系,它由载体和 N 个质点(被载体)组成. 设载体的运动由基点 O 的速度 v_o 和它的角速度 ω 来确定,它们是时间的已知函数. 被载质点的位形由 n 个广义坐标 $q_s (s = 1, \dots, n)$ 来确定,其运动受有 g 个双面理想的 Чемаев 型非完整约束

$$f_\beta(t, q, \dot{q}) = 0 \quad (\beta = 1, \dots, g) \quad (1)$$

系统的运动微分方程可表为^[11]

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T_r}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - \frac{\partial T_r}{\partial q_s} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial q_s} + Q_s - \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} (V^o + V^\omega) + Q_s^\omega + \Gamma_s + \lambda_\beta \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \quad (s = 1, \dots, n) \quad (2)$$

其中 $T_r = T_r(t, q, \dot{q})$ 为系统的相对运动动能, $U = U(t, q)$ 为力函数, $Q_s = Q_s(t, q, \dot{q})$ 为非势广义力, V^o 为均匀力场势能,有

$$V^o = M(\dot{v}_o + \omega \times v_o) \cdot r'_c \quad (3)$$

式中 M 为质点系的总质量, r'_c 为质心在动系中的矢径, \dot{v}_o 为 v_o 对时间 t 的相对导数. V^ω 为离心力势能,有

$$V^\omega = -\frac{1}{2} \omega \cdot \theta^o \cdot \omega \quad (4)$$

式中 θ^o 为系统在点 O 的惯量张量. Q_s^ω 为广义回转惯性力,有

$$Q_s^\omega = -(\dot{\omega} \times m_i r'_i) \cdot \frac{\partial r'_i}{\partial q_s} \quad (5)$$

式中 m_i 为第 i 个质点的质量, r'_i 为它的相对矢径. Γ_s 为广义陀螺力,有

$$\Gamma_s = \gamma_{sk} \dot{q}_k, \quad \gamma_{sk} = 2\omega \cdot \left(\frac{\partial r'_i}{\partial q_s} \times \frac{\partial r'_i}{\partial q_k} \right) \quad (6)$$

而 λ_β 为约束乘子. 假设系统非奇异,即 $\det(\partial^2 T_r / \partial \dot{q}_s \partial \dot{q}_k) \neq 0$, 根据文献[12]给出的方法,在运动微分方程积分之前,可由方程(1)和(2)求出乘子 λ_β 作为 t, q, \dot{q} 的函数. 于是方程(2)可表为

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T_r}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - \frac{\partial T_r}{\partial q_s} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial q_s} + Q_s - \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} (V^o + V^\omega) + Q_s^\omega + \Gamma_s + \Lambda_s \quad (s = 1, \dots, n) \quad (7)$$

其中

$$\Lambda_s = \Lambda_s(t, q, \dot{q}) = \lambda_\beta \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \quad (8)$$

方程(7)称为与非完整相对运动动力学系统(1)(2)相应的完整相对运动动力学系统的运动微分方程.

非完整相对运动动力学系统(1)(2)的解的稳定性问题归结为相应完整相对运动动力学系统

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(7)的满足约束方程(1)的解的稳定性问题.

假设方程(7)有满足约束方程(2)的解

$$q_s = q_s^0(t) \quad (s=1, \dots, n) \quad (9)$$

取其为无扰运动. 令

$$q_s = q_s^0(t) + \xi_s \quad (s=1, \dots, n) \quad (10)$$

将相对运动的动能 T_r , 非势广义力 Q_s , 广义陀螺力 Γ_s , 广义约束反力 Λ_s 以及力函数 U , 均匀力场势能 V^0 , 离心力势能 V^ω 和广义回转惯性力 Q_s^ω 表为 $t, \xi, \dot{\xi}$ 的函数, 并分别记作 $T_r^*, Q_s^*, \Gamma_s^*, \Lambda_s^*, U^*, V^{0*}, V^{\omega*}, Q_s^{\omega*}$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} T_r^*(t, \xi, \dot{\xi}) &= T_r(t, q^0 + \xi, \dot{q}^0 + \dot{\xi}), \\ Q_s^*(t, \xi, \dot{\xi}) &= Q_s(t, q^0 + \xi, \dot{q}^0 + \dot{\xi}), \\ \Gamma_s^*(t, \xi, \dot{\xi}) &= \Gamma_s(t, q^0 + \xi, \dot{q}^0 + \dot{\xi}), \\ \Lambda_s^*(t, \xi, \dot{\xi}) &= \Lambda_s(t, q^0 + \xi, \dot{q}^0 + \dot{\xi}), \\ U^*(t, \xi) &= U(t, q^0 + \xi), \quad V^{0*} = V^0(t, q^0 + \xi), \\ V^{\omega*}(t, \xi) &= V^\omega(t, q^0 + \xi), \quad Q_s^{\omega*}(t, \xi) = Q_s^\omega(t, q^0 + \xi) \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

则方程(7)成为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T_r^*}{\partial \dot{\xi}_s} - \frac{\partial T_r^*}{\partial \xi_s} &= \frac{\partial U^*}{\partial \xi_s} + Q_s^* - \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_s} (V^{0*} + V^{\omega*}) + \\ &Q_s^{\omega*} + \Gamma_s^* + \Lambda_s^* \quad (s=1, \dots, n) \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

不失一般性, 假设

$$Q_s^* + Q_s^{\omega*} + \Lambda_s^* = \frac{\partial W^*}{\partial \xi_s} + R_s^* \quad (s=1, \dots, n) \quad (13)$$

其中 W^* 为 $t, \xi, \dot{\xi}$ 的函数, 可展开为收敛级数

$$W^* = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} W^{*(m)} \quad (14)$$

这里 $W^{*(m)}$ 为 ξ 的 m 次齐次型, 系数可为 t, ξ 的函数, 而 R_s^* 满足

$$R_s^* \dot{\xi}_s = 0 \quad (15)$$

于是, 方程(12)可表为形式

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T_r^*}{\partial \dot{\xi}_s} - \frac{\partial T_r^*}{\partial \xi_s} &= \frac{\partial U^*}{\partial \xi_s} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_s} (V^{0*} + V^{\omega*}) + \frac{\partial W^*}{\partial \xi_s} + \\ &R_s^* + \Gamma_s^* \quad (s=1, \dots, n) \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

方程(16)或(12)是所论非完整系统相对运动的受扰运动微分方程.

2 非完整系统相对运动的能量变化方程

将方程(16)两端乘以 $\dot{\xi}_s$ 并对 s 求和, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T_r^*}{\partial \dot{\xi}_s} \dot{\xi}_s \right) - \left(\frac{\partial T_r^*}{\partial \dot{\xi}_s} \ddot{\xi}_s + \frac{\partial T_r^*}{\partial \xi_s} \dot{\xi}_s \right) &= \frac{\partial U^*}{\partial \xi_s} \dot{\xi}_s - \\ &\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_s} (V^{0*} + V^{\omega*}) \dot{\xi}_s + \frac{\partial W^{*(1)}}{\partial \dot{\xi}_s} \dot{\xi}_s + mW^{*(m)} \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

将系统的相对运动动能 T_r 分为三部分: 广义速度的齐二次式 T_{r2} , 广义速度的齐一次式 T_{r1} , 以及不依赖于广义速度的项 T_{r0} . 则方程(17)可表为

$$\begin{aligned} 2\dot{T}_{r2}^* + \dot{T}_{r1}^* - (\dot{T}_{r2}^* + \dot{T}_{r1}^* + \dot{T}_{r0}^*) &= \frac{\partial U^*}{\partial \xi_s} \dot{\xi}_s - \\ &\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_s} (V^{0*} + V^{\omega*}) \dot{\xi}_s + \frac{\partial W^{*(1)}}{\partial \dot{\xi}_s} \dot{\xi}_s + mW^{*(m)} - \\ &\frac{\partial T_{r2}^*}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial T_{r1}^*}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial T_{r0}^*}{\partial t} \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{T}_{r2}^* &= \frac{\partial W^{*(1)}}{\partial \dot{\xi}_s} \dot{\xi}_s - \frac{\partial^2 T_{r1}^*}{\partial t \partial \dot{\xi}_s} \dot{\xi}_s + \frac{\partial U^*}{\partial \xi_s} \dot{\xi}_s - \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_s} (V^{0*} + \\ &V^{\omega*}) \dot{\xi}_s + \frac{\partial T_{r0}^*}{\partial \xi_s} \dot{\xi}_s + mW^{*(m)} - \frac{\partial T_{r2}^*}{\partial t} \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

方程(18)可称为非完整系统相对运动的能量变化方程.

3 非完整系统相对运动的稳定性判据

由方程(18), 利用 *Ляпунов* 直接法, 可得到以下命题.

命题 对于非完整相对运动动力学系统(1)(2), 如果满足下列条件:

①存在函数 $P_r^*(t, \xi)$ 使得 $P_r^*(t, 0) = 0$, 又存在函数 $P_r(\xi)$ 在 $\xi_s = 0 (s=1, \dots, n)$ 有极小, 且 $P_r(0) = 0$, 使得在 $|\xi_s| < \tilde{\varepsilon}$ 下有 $P_r^*(t, \xi) \geq P_r(\xi)$;

②函数 $P_r^*(t, \xi)$ 满足关系

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{\partial P_r^*}{\partial \xi_s} &= \frac{\partial W^{*(1)}}{\partial \dot{\xi}_s} - \frac{\partial^2 T_{r1}^*}{\partial t \partial \dot{\xi}_s} + \frac{\partial U^*}{\partial \xi_s} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_s} (V^{0*} + \\ &V^{\omega*}) + \frac{\partial T_{r0}^*}{\partial \xi_s} \quad (s=1, \dots, n) \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

③ T_{r2}^* 在 $t \geq 0$ 及所有 ξ_s 充分小时为一致正定二次型;

④函数

$$mW^{*(m)} - \frac{\partial T_{r2}^*}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial P_r^*}{\partial t} \quad (20)$$

保持不变号, 在充分小的 $\xi_s, \dot{\xi}_s (s=1, \dots, n)$ 以及 $t \geq 0$ 下保持非正号. 则无扰运动 $\xi_s = \dot{\xi}_s = 0 (s=1,$

..., n) 是稳定的.

证明 取 V 函数为

$$V = T_{r2}^* + P_r^* \quad (21)$$

由条件 1 和条件 3 知, 它是正定的. 求 V 沿方程 (16) 对时间的导数, 根据能量变化方程 (18) 和关系式 (19), 有

$$\dot{V}^* = \dot{T}_{r2}^* + \dot{P}_r^* = mW^{*(m)} - \frac{\partial T_{r2}^*}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial P_r^*}{\partial t} \quad (22)$$

由条件 4 知:

$$\dot{V} \leq 0 \quad (23)$$

于是, 由 Ляпунов 稳定性定理知, 无扰运动 $\xi_s = \dot{\xi}_s = 0 (s = 1, \dots, n)$ 是稳定的. 证毕.

显然, 上述命题具有普遍意义: 它既适合于非完整力学系统, 也适合于完整系统; 不仅可以判断相对运动的稳定性, 也可以判断绝对运动的稳定性. 因此, 文献 [10] 的结果可作为本文之推论.

4 算例

例 设载体以匀角速度 ω 绕固定轴 $\bar{O}z$ 转动, 被载系统为一质量为 m 的质点. 动坐标系 $Ox'y'z'$ 的原点 O 与惯性系 $\bar{O}xyz$ 的原点 \bar{O} 相重合, 轴 Oz' 与 $\bar{O}z$ 重合. 取质点在动系中的坐标为广义坐标, 即 $q_1 = x', q_2 = y', q_3 = z'$. 设质点的运动受有一个非完整约束

$$\dot{q}_2 = q_3 \dot{q}_1 \quad (24)$$

力函数为

$$U = -\frac{1}{2}k(q_1^2 + q_2^2 + q_3^2) \quad (25)$$

其中, 设 $k > m\omega^2$. 非势广义力为

$$Q_1 = Q_2 = Q_3 = 0 \quad (26)$$

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系统的相对运动动能为

$$T_r = \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2 + \dot{q}_3^2) \quad (27)$$

由题意, 根据式 (3) - (6) 计算可得

$$\begin{aligned} V^o = 0, V^\omega = -\frac{1}{2}m\omega^2(q_1^2 + q_2^2), Q_s^o = 0, \\ \Gamma_1 = 2m\omega\dot{q}_2, \Gamma_2 = -2m\omega\dot{q}_1, \Gamma_3 = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

方程 (2) 给出

$$\begin{aligned} m\ddot{q}_1 &= -kq_1 + m\omega^2 q_1 + 2m\omega\dot{q}_2 - \lambda q_3, \\ m\ddot{q}_2 &= -kq_2 + m\omega^2 q_2 - 2m\omega\dot{q}_1 + \lambda, m\ddot{q}_3 = -kq_3 \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

由约束 (24) 和方程 (29) 解得

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda &= \frac{1}{1+q_3^2} [m\dot{q}_1\dot{q}_3 + (k-m\omega^2)(q_2 - q_1q_3) + \\ & 2m\omega(\dot{q}_1 + \dot{q}_2q_3)] \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

方程 (7) 给出为

$$\begin{aligned} m\ddot{q}_1 &= \frac{1}{1+q_3^2} [-m\dot{q}_1\dot{q}_3q_3 - (k-m\omega^2)(q_1 + \\ & q_2q_3) + 2m\omega(\dot{q}_2 - \dot{q}_1q_3)], \\ m\ddot{q}_2 &= \frac{1}{1+q_3^2} [m\dot{q}_1\dot{q}_3 - (k-m\omega^2)(q_1q_3 + \\ & q_2q_3^2) + 2m\omega(\dot{q}_2q_3 - \dot{q}_1q_3^2)], \\ m\ddot{q}_3 &= -kq_3. \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

方程 (31) 有满足约束 (24) 的一个解

$$q_1^0 = q_2^0 = 0, \quad q_3^0 = \sin\sqrt{k/mt} \quad (32)$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} T_r^* &= \frac{1}{2}m[\dot{\xi}_1^2 + \dot{\xi}_2^2 + (\dot{\xi}_3 + \sqrt{k/m}\cos\sqrt{k/mt})^2], \\ T_{r2}^* &= \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{\xi}_1^2 + \dot{\xi}_2^2 + \dot{\xi}_3^2), T_{r1}^* = \sqrt{mk}\dot{\xi}_3\cos\sqrt{k/mt}, \\ T_{r0}^* &= \frac{1}{2}k\cos^2\sqrt{k/mt}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_1^* + Q_1^o + \Lambda_1^* &= -\frac{\xi_3 + \sin\sqrt{k/mt}}{1 + (\xi_3 + \sin\sqrt{k/mt})^2} \{m\dot{\xi}_1(\dot{\xi}_3 + \\ & \sqrt{k/m}\cos\sqrt{k/mt}) + (k-m\omega^2)[\xi_2 - \xi_1(\xi_3 + \\ & \sin\sqrt{k/mt})] + 2m\omega[\dot{\xi}_1 + \dot{\xi}_2(\xi_3 + \sin\sqrt{k/mt})]\} \\ Q_2^* + Q_2^o + \Lambda_2^* &= \frac{1}{1 + (\xi_3 + \sin\sqrt{k/mt})^2} \{m\dot{\xi}_1(\dot{\xi}_3 + \\ & \sqrt{k/m}\cos\sqrt{k/mt}) + (k-m\omega^2)[\xi_2 - \xi_1(\xi_3 + \\ & \sin\sqrt{k/mt})] + 2m\omega[\dot{\xi}_1 + \dot{\xi}_2(\xi_3 + \sin\sqrt{k/mt})]\} \\ Q_3^* + Q_3^o + \Lambda_3^* &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

注意到式 (24), 则有

$$\frac{\partial W^*}{\partial \dot{\xi}_s} \dot{\xi}_s = (Q_s^* + Q_s^o + \Lambda_s^*) \dot{\xi}_s = 0 \quad (34)$$

于是得

$$W^{*(1)} = 0, \quad W^{*(m)} = 0 \quad (m \geq 2) \quad (35)$$

按式 (19) 构造函数 P_r^* , 有

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{\partial P_r^*}{\partial \xi_1} &= -k\xi_1 + m\omega^2\xi_1, \\ -\frac{\partial P_r^*}{\partial \xi_2} &= -k\xi_2 + m\omega^2\xi_2, \\ -\frac{\partial P_r^*}{\partial \xi_3} &= k\sin\sqrt{k/mt} - k(\xi_3 + \sqrt{k/mt}) \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

可取

$$P_r^* = \frac{1}{2}(k - m\omega^2)\xi_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}(k - m\omega^2)\xi_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}k\xi_3^2 \quad (37)$$

函数(20)给出

$$mW^{*(m)} - \frac{\partial T_{r2}^*}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial P_r^*}{\partial t} = 0 \quad (38)$$

显然,命题的四个条件全部满足. 因此所论非完整系统相对运动的无扰运动(32)是稳定的.

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STABILITY OF RELATIVE MOTION FOR MECHANICAL SYSTEMS WITH NONHOLONOMIC CONSTRAINTS*

Zhang Yi

(College of Civil Engineering, Suzhou University of Science and Technology, Suzhou 215011, China)

Abstract The stability of relative motion for mechanical systems with nonholonomic constraints was studied. First, the disturbed differential equations of motion of the systems were established, and the equation of variation of energy for the systems was deduced. Second, a criterion of the stability of relative motion for the nonholonomic mechanical systems was obtained by using the equation of variation of energy. And finally, an example was given to illustrate the application of the results.

Key words nonholonomic system, relative motion, stability, the equation of variation of energy