

# 判定定常 Chetaev 型非完整系统稳定性 的三重组合梯度方法\*

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**摘要** 研究判定定常 Chetaev 型非完整系统稳定性的三重组合梯度方法. 首先, 分别给出 4 类基本梯度系统和 4 类三重组合梯度系统的定义和微分方程; 其次, 得到非完整系统的相应完整系统成为三重组合梯度系统的条件, 从而将定常 Chetaev 型非完整系统化成为各类三重组合梯度系统; 最后, 利用三重组合梯度系统的性质来研究系统的稳定性. 举例说明结果的应用.

**关键词** 非完整系统, 三重组合梯度系统, 稳定性

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## 引言

完整和非完整系统约束动力学<sup>[1]</sup>是分析力学的两大分支. 自从 Hertz 建立了非完整系统动力学之后, 人们又把非完整约束分为两类, 即 Chetaev 型和非 Chetaev 型. 近年来, 对非完整系统动力学尤其是 Chetaev 型非完整系统动力学的研究非常活跃, 且已取得一些重要进展. 研究内容涉及经典力学<sup>[2,3]</sup>, 场论<sup>[4]</sup>, 相对论力学<sup>[5,6]</sup>, 姿态动力学<sup>[7]</sup>, 机器人控制理论<sup>[8]</sup>, 移动机器人<sup>[9]</sup>, 机械工程<sup>[10]</sup>, 守恒量, 对称性和对称性摄动<sup>[11-13]</sup>以及不变流形<sup>[14]</sup>等.

梯度系统, 作为一类数学系统, 它是动力系统中的重要研究对象. 有关梯度系统解的稳定性的研究特别适用 Lyapunov 函数<sup>[15]</sup>, 相关研究进展见文献<sup>[16-31]</sup>. 基本的梯度系统可分为 4 类, 即通常梯度系统、斜梯度系统、具有对称负定矩阵的梯度系统、具有半负定矩阵的梯度系统. 将这 4 类基本梯度系统三三组合起来, 就构成 4 类三重组合梯度系统. 如果三重组合梯度系统的势函数为 Lyapunov 函数, 就可根据 Lyapunov 函数来研究该系统的稳定性. 因直接用微分方程构造 Lyapunov 函数较为困难, 考虑

研究定常 Chetaev 型非完整系统在什么条件下可以转化为三重组合梯度系统. 进一步利用三重组合梯度系统的性质研究其稳定性. 本文首先给出 4 类三重组合梯度系统的定义, 其次, 将定常 Chetaev 型非完整系统在一定条件下化成这 4 类三重组合梯度系统, 并用三重组合梯度系统的性质来研究这类力学系统解的稳定性.

## 1 基本梯度系统

### 1.1 通常梯度系统

系统的微分方程可表示为:

$$\dot{x}_i = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x_i} \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, m) \quad (1)$$

其中  $V = V(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$  是系统的一个 Lyapunov 函数称为势函数, 且  $\dot{V} = 0$ , 当且仅当  $\mathbf{X} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$  是一个平衡点, 此外, 系统任一平衡点处的线性化系统都只有实特征值, 由 Lyapunov 一次近似理论, 若  $\dot{V} < 0$ , 则系统是渐近稳定性的; 若有  $\dot{V} > 0$ , 则系统是不稳定的.

### 1.2 斜梯度系统

微分方程可表示为:

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$$\dot{x}_i = b_{ij} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_j} \quad (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, m) \quad (2)$$

此处及以后相同指标表示求和. 方程中的函数  $V = V(\mathbf{x})$  称为能量函数, 而矩阵  $(b_{ij}) = (b_{ij}(\mathbf{x}))$  是反对称的, 即  $b_{ij}(\mathbf{x}) = -b_{ji}(\mathbf{x})$ .

### 1.3 具有对称负定矩阵的梯度系统

微分方程可表示为:

$$\dot{x}_i = S_{ij} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_j} \quad (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, m) \quad (3)$$

其中  $S_{ij} = S_{ij}(\mathbf{x})$ , 对应的矩阵是对称负定的.

### 1.4 具有半负定矩阵的梯度系统

微分方程可表示为:

$$\dot{x}_i = a_{ij} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_j} \quad (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, m) \quad (4)$$

其中  $a_{ij} = a_{ij}(\mathbf{x})$ , 对应的矩阵是半负定的.

## 2 三重组合梯度系统及其性质

### 2.1 三重组合梯度系统 I

系统的微分方程为:

$$\dot{x}_i = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x_i} + b_{ij} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_j} + S_{ij} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_j} \quad (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, m) \quad (5)$$

其中  $b_{ij}(\mathbf{x}) = -b_{ji}(\mathbf{x})$ , 对应的矩阵是反对称的.  $S_{ij} = S_{ij}(\mathbf{x})$ , 对应的矩阵是对称负定的. 这类三重组合梯度系统由通常梯度系统、斜梯度系统和具有对称负定矩阵的梯度系统组合而成. 按方程(5)求  $\dot{V}$ , 得:

$$\dot{V} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_i} S_{ij} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_j} \quad (6)$$

它是负定的. 因此, 如果  $V$  为 Lyapunov 函数, 则系统的解是渐近稳定的.

### 2.2 三重组合梯度系统 II

由通常的梯度系统、斜梯度系统和具有半负定矩阵的梯度系统组合而成, 其微分方程为:

$$\dot{x}_i = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x_i} + b_{ij} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_j} + a_{ij} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_j} \quad (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, m) \quad (7)$$

其中  $b_{ij}(\mathbf{x}) = -b_{ji}(\mathbf{x})$ , 对应的矩阵是反对称的.  $a_{ij} = a_{ij}(\mathbf{x})$ , 对应的矩阵是半负定的. 按方程(7)求  $\dot{V}$ , 得:

$$\dot{V} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_i} a_{ij} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_j} \quad (8)$$

它是负定的. 因此, 如果  $V$  为 Lyapunov 函数, 则系统的解是渐近稳定的.

### 2.3 三重组合梯度系统 III

由通常的梯度系统、具有对称负定矩阵的梯度系统和具有半负定矩阵的梯度系统组合而成, 其微分方程为:

$$\dot{x}_i = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x_i} + S_{ij} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_j} + a_{ij} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_j} \quad (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, m) \quad (9)$$

其中  $S_{ij} = S_{ij}(\mathbf{x})$ , 对应的矩阵是对称负定的.  $a_{ij} = a_{ij}(\mathbf{x})$ , 对应的矩阵是半负定的. 按方程(9)求  $\dot{V}$ , 得:

$$\dot{V} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_i} S_{ij} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_i} a_{ij} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_j} \quad (10)$$

它是负定的. 因此, 如果  $V$  为 Lyapunov 函数, 则系统的解是渐近稳定的.

### 2.4 三重组合梯度系统 IV

由斜梯度系统、具有对称负定矩阵的梯度系统和具有半负定矩阵的梯度系统组合而成, 其微分方程为:

$$\dot{x}_i = b_{ij} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_j} + S_{ij} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_j} + a_{ij} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_j} \quad (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, m) \quad (11)$$

其中  $b_{ij}(\mathbf{x}) = -b_{ji}(\mathbf{x})$ , 对应的矩阵是反对称的.  $S_{ij} = S_{ij}(\mathbf{x})$ , 对应的矩阵是对称负定的.  $a_{ij} = a_{ij}(\mathbf{x})$ , 对应的矩阵是半负定的. 按方程(11)求  $\dot{V}$ , 得:

$$\dot{V} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_i} S_{ij} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_i} a_{ij} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_j} \quad (12)$$

它是负定的. 因此, 如果  $V$  为 Lyapunov 函数, 则系统的解是渐近稳定的.

如果  $V$  为 Lyapunov 函数, 不必求  $\dot{V}$ , 便可判断这 4 类三重组合梯度系统都是渐近稳定的.

## 3 系统的三重组合梯度表示

设系统的位形由  $n$  个广义坐标  $q_s (s = 1, 2, \dots, n)$  来确定, 它的运动受有  $g$  个彼此独立的定常双面理想 Chetaev 型非完整约束:

$$f_\beta(\mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}) = 0 \quad (\beta = 1, 2, \dots, g) \quad (13)$$

系统的运动微分方程可表示为:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} = Q_s + \lambda_\beta \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \quad (s = 1, 2, \dots, n; \beta = 1, 2, \dots, g) \quad (14)$$

其中  $L = L(\mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}})$  为系统的 Lagrange 函数,  $Q_s = Q_s(\mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}})$  为非势广义力,  $\lambda_\beta$  为约束乘子. 设系统非奇异, 即设:

$$\det \left( \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial \dot{q}_s \partial \dot{q}_k} \right) \neq 0 \quad (15)$$

在运动微分方程微分之前,可求出  $\lambda_\beta = \lambda_\beta(\mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}})$ , 于是方程(14)可写成形式:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} = Q_s + \Lambda_s \quad (s=1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (16)$$

其中:

$$\Lambda_s = \Lambda_s(\mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}) = \lambda_\beta(\mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}) \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \quad (17)$$

称方程(16)为与非完整系统(13)、(14)相应的完整系统的方程. 如果运动初始条件满足约束方程(13), 则相应完整系统的解就给出非完整系统的运动<sup>[32,33]</sup>. 因此, 只要研究系统(16).

在假设(15)下, 可由方程(16)求出所有广义加速度, 记为:

$$\ddot{q}_s = \alpha_s(\mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}) \quad (s=1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (18)$$

令:

$$a^s = q_s, \quad a^{n+s} = \ddot{q}_s \quad (19)$$

则方程(18)可写成一阶形式:

$$\dot{a}^\mu = F_\mu(\mathbf{a}) \quad (\mu=1, 2, \dots, 2n) \quad (20)$$

其中:

$$F_s = a^{n+s}, \quad F_{n+s} = \alpha_s \quad (21)$$

引进广义动量  $p_s$  和 Hamilton 函数  $H$ ,

$$p_s = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s}, \quad H = p_s \dot{q}_s - L \quad (22)$$

方程(16)用正则变量可表示为:

$$\dot{q}_s = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_s}, \quad \dot{p}_s = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_s} + \tilde{Q}_s + \tilde{\Lambda}_s \quad (s=1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (23)$$

其中  $\tilde{Q}_s$  和  $\tilde{\Lambda}_s$  为用正则变量表示的  $Q_s$  和  $\Lambda_s$ . 进一步, 方程(23)还可以写成易于讨论的如下形式:

$$\dot{a}^\mu = \omega^{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial H}{\partial a^\nu} + P_\mu \quad (\mu, \nu=1, 2, \dots, 2n) \quad (24)$$

其中  $a^s = q_s, \quad a^{n+s} = p_s$

$$(\omega^{\mu\nu}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0_{n \times n} & 1_{n \times n} \\ -1_{n \times n} & 0_{n \times n} \end{pmatrix}, \quad P_s = 0,$$

$$P_{n+s} = \tilde{Q}_s + \tilde{\Lambda}_s \quad (25)$$

一般而言, 方程(20)或(24)都不是三重组合梯度系统的方程. 对方程(20), 如果存在矩阵  $b_{\mu\nu}$ ,  $S_{\mu\nu}$ ,  $a_{\mu\nu}$  和函数  $V$  满足以下各式:

$$F_\mu = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial a_\mu} + b_{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial V}{\partial a^\nu} + S_{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial V}{\partial a^\nu} \quad (26)$$

$$F_\mu = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial a_\mu} + b_{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial V}{\partial a^\nu} + a_{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial V}{\partial a^\nu} \quad (27)$$

$$F_\mu = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial a_\mu} + S_{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial V}{\partial a^\nu} + a_{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial V}{\partial a^\nu} \quad (28)$$

$$F_\mu = b_{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial V}{\partial a^\nu} + S_{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial V}{\partial a^\nu} + a_{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial V}{\partial a^\nu} \quad (29)$$

则它可分别成为三重组合梯度系统 I, II, III, IV.

对方程(24), 如果存在矩阵  $b_{\mu\nu}$ ,  $S_{\mu\nu}$ ,  $a_{\mu\nu}$  和函数  $V$  满足以下各式:

$$\omega^{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial H}{\partial a^\nu} + P_\mu = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial a_\mu} + b_{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial V}{\partial a^\nu} + S_{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial V}{\partial a^\nu} \quad (30)$$

$$\omega^{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial H}{\partial a^\nu} + P_\mu = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial a_\mu} + b_{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial V}{\partial a^\nu} + a_{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial V}{\partial a^\nu} \quad (31)$$

$$\omega^{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial H}{\partial a^\nu} + P_\mu = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial a_\mu} + S_{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial V}{\partial a^\nu} + a_{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial V}{\partial a^\nu} \quad (32)$$

$$\omega^{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial H}{\partial a^\nu} + P_\mu = b_{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial V}{\partial a^\nu} + S_{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial V}{\partial a^\nu} + a_{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial V}{\partial a^\nu} \quad (33)$$

则它可分别成为三重组合梯度系统 I, II, III, IV.

需注意的是, 若条件(26)~(29)或者(30)~(33)不满足, 并不能断定它不是三重组合梯度系统, 因为这还与方程的一阶形式的选取有关.

由上式找到矩阵  $b_{\mu\nu}$ ,  $S_{\mu\nu}$ ,  $a_{\mu\nu}$  和 Lyapunov 函数  $V$ , 才能将力学系统化成三重组合梯度系统.

## 4 应用举例

例1 非完整系统为:

$$\begin{cases} L = \frac{1}{2}(q_1^2 + q_2^2) \\ Q_1 = -48q_1 - 20q_1 \\ Q_2 = -q_2 \\ f = q_1 + q_2 + q_2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (34)$$

试将其化成三重组合梯度系统, 并研究零解的稳定性.

解: 方程(16)给出:

$$\ddot{q}_1 = -48q_1 - 20\dot{q}_1 + \lambda$$

$$\ddot{q}_2 = -q_2 + \lambda$$

联合约束方程可解得:

$$\lambda = 24q_1 + 10\dot{q}_1$$

代入得相应完整系统的方程:

$$\ddot{q}_1 = -24q_1 - 10\dot{q}_1$$

$$\ddot{q}_2 = -q_2 + 24q_1 + 10\dot{q}_1$$

现将  $q_1$  的方程化成三重组合梯度系统. 令:

$$a^1 = q_1$$

$$a^2 = q_1 + \frac{1}{4}\dot{q}_1$$

则:

$$\dot{a}^1 = 4a^2 - 4a^1$$

$$\dot{a}^2 = -6a^2$$

它可写成形式:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{a}^1 \\ \dot{a}^2 \end{pmatrix} = \left[ \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \right] \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial V}{\partial a^1} \\ \frac{\partial V}{\partial a^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

这是三重组合梯度系统 I, 而 V 为:

$$V = (a^1)^2 + (a^2)^2$$

它在  $a^1 = a^2 = 0$  的邻域内是正定的, 因此, 零解  $a^1 = a^2 = 0$  是渐近稳定的.

例 2 非完整系统为:

$$\begin{cases} L = \frac{1}{2}(q_1^2 + q_2^2) \\ Q_1 = -24q_1 - 20q_2 \\ Q_2 = -q_2 \\ f = q_1 + q_2 + q_3 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (35)$$

试将其化成三重组合梯度系统, 并研究零解的稳定性.

解: 方程(16)给出:

$$\ddot{q}_1 = -24q_1 - 20q_2 + \lambda$$

$$\ddot{q}_2 = -q_2 + \lambda$$

联合约束方程可解得:

$$\lambda = 12q_1 + 10q_2$$

代入得相应完整系统的方程:

$$\ddot{q}_1 = -12q_1 - 10q_2$$

$$\ddot{q}_2 = -q_2 + 12q_1 + 10q_2$$

现将  $q_1$  的方程化成三重组合梯度系统. 令:

$$a^1 = q_1$$

$$a^2 = 2q_1 + \frac{1}{2}q_2$$

则:

$$\dot{a}^1 = 2a^2 - 4a^1, \quad \dot{a}^2 = 6a^1 - 6a^2$$

它可写成形式:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{a}^1 \\ \dot{a}^2 \end{pmatrix} = \left[ \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \right] \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial V}{\partial a^1} \\ \frac{\partial V}{\partial a^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

这是三重组合梯度系统 II, 而 V 为:

$$V = (a^1)^2 + (a^2)^2 - a^1 a^2$$

它在  $a^1 = a^2 = 0$  的邻域内是正定的, 因此, 零解  $a^1 =$

$a^2 = 0$  是渐近稳定的.

例 3 非完整系统为:

$$\begin{cases} L = \frac{1}{2}(q_1^2 + q_2^2) \\ Q_1 = (1 + q_1^2)(-8q_1 - 7q_2) \\ Q_2 = -q_2 - q_1^2 \\ f = q_1 q_1 + q_2 + q_3 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (36)$$

试将其化成三重组合梯度系统, 并研究零解的稳定性.

解: 方程(16)给出:

$$\ddot{q}_1 = (1 + q_1^2)(-8q_1 - 7q_2) + \lambda q_1$$

$$\ddot{q}_2 = -q_2 - q_1^2 + \lambda$$

联合约束方程可解得:

$$\lambda = q_1(8q_1 + 7q_2)$$

代入得相应完整系统的方程:

$$\ddot{q}_1 = -8q_1 - 7q_2$$

$$\ddot{q}_2 = q_1(8q_1 + 7q_2) - q_2 - q_1^2$$

现将  $q_1$  的方程化成三重组合梯度系统. 令:

$$a^1 = 2q_1, \quad a^2 = 3q_1 + q_2$$

则:

$$\dot{a}^1 = 2a^2 - 3a^1, \quad \dot{a}^2 = 2a^1 - 4a^2$$

它可写成形式:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{a}^1 \\ \dot{a}^2 \end{pmatrix} = \left[ \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \right] \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial V}{\partial a^1} \\ \frac{\partial V}{\partial a^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

这是三重组合梯度系统 III, 而 V 为:

$$V = \frac{1}{2}(a^1)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(a^2)^2$$

它在  $a^1 = a^2 = 0$  的邻域内是正定的, 因此, 零解  $a^1 = a^2 = 0$  是渐近稳定的.

例 4 非完整系统为:

$$\begin{cases} L = \frac{1}{2}(q_1^2 + q_2^2) \\ Q_1 = -28q_1 - 96q_2 - 48\sin q_1 - 24q_1^2 \cos q_1 - \\ \quad 8q_1 \sin q_1 - 8q_1 q_2 \cos q_1 - 8q_1 q_1 + 4q_1^2 q_1 \sin q_1 \\ Q_2 = -q_2 \\ f = q_1 + q_2 + q_3 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (37)$$

试将其化成三重组合梯度系统, 并研究零解的稳定性.

解: 方程(16)给出:

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{q}_1 = & -28\dot{q}_1 - 96q_1 - 48\sin q_1 - 24q_1^2 \cos q_1 - \\ & 8\dot{q}_1 \sin q_1 - 8q_1 \dot{q}_1 \cos q_1 - 8q_1 \dot{q}_1 + \\ & 4q_1^2 \dot{q}_1 \sin q_1 + \lambda \end{aligned}$$

$$\ddot{q}_2 = -\dot{q}_2 + \lambda$$

联合约束方程可解得:

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda = & 14\dot{q}_1 + 48q_1 + 24\sin q_1 + 12q_1^2 \cos q_1 + \\ & 4\dot{q}_1 \sin q_1 + 4q_1 \dot{q}_1 \cos q_1 + 4q_1 \dot{q}_1 - 2q_1^2 \dot{q}_1 \sin q_1 \end{aligned}$$

代入得相应完整系统的方程:

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{q}_1 = & -14\dot{q}_1 - 48q_1 - 24\sin q_1 - 12q_1^2 \cos q_1 - \\ & 4\dot{q}_1 \sin q_1 - 4q_1 \dot{q}_1 \cos q_1 - 4q_1 \dot{q}_1 + 2q_1^2 \dot{q}_1 \sin q_1 \\ \ddot{q}_2 = & -\dot{q}_2 + 14\dot{q}_1 + 48q_1 + 24\sin q_1 + 12q_1^2 \cos q_1 + \\ & 4\dot{q}_1 \sin q_1 + 4q_1 \dot{q}_1 \cos q_1 + 4q_1 \dot{q}_1 - 2q_1^2 \dot{q}_1 \sin q_1 \end{aligned}$$

现将  $q_1$  的方程化成三重组合梯度系统. 令:

$$a^1 = q_1$$

$$a^2 = \frac{1}{4}\dot{q}_1 + q_1(2 + \sin q_1) + \frac{1}{2}q_1^2 \cos q_1$$

则:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{a}^1 = & -4a^1(2 + \sin a^1) - 2(a^1)^2 \cos a^1 + 4a^2 \\ \dot{a}^2 = & -6a^2 \end{aligned}$$

它可写成形式:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{a}^1 \\ \dot{a}^2 \end{pmatrix} = \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \right] \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial V}{\partial a^1} \\ \frac{\partial V}{\partial a^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

这是三重组合梯度系统IV, 而V为:

$$V = (a^1)^2(2 + \sin a^1) + (a^2)^2$$

它在  $a^1 = a^2 = 0$  的邻域内是正定的, 因此, 零解  $a^1 = a^2 = 0$  是渐近稳定的.

## 5 结论

直接构造非完整系统的 Lyapunov 函数通常比较困难, 但利用梯度系统则可以降低研究非完整系统稳定性的难度. 针对既不能直接用基本梯度系统也不能用简单的组合梯度系统来研究其稳定性的非完整系统, 本文首次将4种基本梯度系统三重组合起来, 根据 Lyapunov 函数讨论了一类更为复杂的非完整系统解的稳定性. 同时也为研究其它复杂约束力学系统解的稳定性提供了一种新方法.

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## TRIPLE COMBINED GRADIENT METHOD FOR JUDGING THE STABILITY OF NONHOLONOMIC SYSTEMS OF CONSTANT CHETAEV'S TYPE \*

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**Abstract** A triple combined gradient method was studied to determine the stability of nonholonomic systems of constant Chetaev's type. Firstly, the definitions and differential equations of four classes of basic gradient systems and four classes of triple combined gradient systems were given. Secondly, the conditions, under which the corresponding holonomic systems of nonholonomic systems become triple combined gradient systems, were obtained. Therefore, the constant Chetaev nonholonomic systems can be transformed into various triple combined gradient systems. Finally, the stability of the system is studied by using the properties of the triple combined gradient system. The applications of this method were illustrated by four examples.

**Key words** nonholonomic systems, triple combined gradient method, stability