

高阶 Maggi 方程的 Birkhoff 化及其辛算法^{*}

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摘要 针对非完整系统的高阶 Maggi 方程,在满足一定的条件时,可以对其进行 Birkhoff 化.通过构造生成函数,利用 Birkhoff 广义辛算法对其进行数值仿真.仿真结果和传统的 Runge-Kutta 算法结果相比较,Birkhoff 广义辛算法在长期跟踪后更加准确.

关键词 非完整系统, Maggi 方程, Birkhoff 辛算法

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Birkhoffization of Higher-Order Maggi Equation and Its Symplectic Algorithm^{*}

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Abstract For the high-order Maggi equation of nonholonomic systems, when it meets certain conditions, the Maggi equation can be transformed into a Birkhoffian system. By constructing the generating function, the system is investigated numerically using the symplectic geometric algorithm of the Birkhoffian system. Compared with the above-mentioned algorithm with the classical Runge-Kutta method, Birkhoffian symplectic scheme is very accurate in a long-term tracing.

Key words nonholonomic system, Maggi equation, Birkhoffian symplectic algorithm

引言

非完整系统是一类受到不可积微分约束的动力学系统^[1],广泛应用于场论、机电动力系统、控制理论、工程科学等领域^[2].20 世纪 80 年代我国学者梅凤翔研究了带参数约束的一类可控系统^[3]、变质量非完整约束系统.Maggi 在 1896 年推广了拉格朗日第二类方程^[4],对线性非完整约束系统得到一类动力学方程,后人称为 Maggi 方程^[5],这些方程后来被推广到非线性非完整系统^[6].Maggi 方程是力学系统^[7]各大运动方程的中间产物,对研究非完整系统的运动具有重要意义.

Birkhoff 动力学理论是 Hamilton 动力学的自然推广,它是包括齐次 Hamilton 系统和非齐次 Hamilton 系统的更一般动力学理论,是最一般辛结构的局部实现,只有 Birkhoff 系统与一般辛几何结构之间才有一一对应关系.因此 Birkhoff 系统动力学^[8]的研究对于完善和深化分析力学的理论体系具有重要意义,尤其是对于非齐次 Hamilton 动力学系统的几何结构分析具有重要应用价值^[9].本文针对非完整系统高阶 Maggi 方程,在其满足一定条件下,将其进行 Birkhoff 化.并通过一个算例验证上述理论分析的正确性,再分别采用 Runge-Kutta 方法和 Birkhoff 辛算法对其进行数值计

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算^[10], 并将数值结果进行比较, 给出 Birkhoff 辛算法在长时计算时的优越性.

1 高阶非完整系统 Maggi 方程的 Birkhoff 化

设力学系统的位形由 n 个广义坐标 $q_s (s = 1, \dots, n)$ 确定, 系统受有 g 个理想 m 阶非完整约束^[11]

$$q_{\epsilon+\beta}^{(m)} = \varphi_\beta(q_s, \dot{q}_s, \dots, q_s^{(m-1)}, \dot{q}_s^{(m)}, t) \quad (1)$$

其中

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \beta = 1, \dots, g; \epsilon = n - g; \sigma = 1, \dots, \epsilon; \\ s = 1, \dots, n; m = 0, 1, 2, \dots \end{array} \right)$$

根据 d'Alembert-Lagrange 原理可以导出 Maggi 形式为:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_\sigma} - Q_\sigma + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \left(\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_{\epsilon+\beta}} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{\epsilon+\beta}} - Q_{\epsilon+\beta} \right) \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial q_\sigma^{(m)}} = 0 \\ (\sigma = 1, \dots, \epsilon) \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

式中 Q_σ 为广义力, T 为系统动能.

令

$$\begin{aligned} f_s(q_k, \dot{q}_k, \ddot{q}_k, t) = \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_s} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_s} - Q_s \\ a_{\beta\sigma}(q_s, \dot{q}_s, \dots, q_s^{(m-1)}, \dot{q}_s^{(m)}, t) = \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial q_\sigma^{(m)}} \\ (\nu = 1, \dots, \epsilon; k = 1, \dots, n) \quad (3) \end{aligned}$$

则方程(2)有形式

$$\sum_{\beta=1}^g f_{\epsilon+\beta} a_{\beta\sigma} + f_\sigma = 0 \quad (4)$$

当 $m = 2$ 时, 方程(1)是二阶非完整的. 如果

$\frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma}$ 不含 \ddot{q}_s , 则方程(4)对 \ddot{q}_s 是线性的, 否则是非

线性的. 由式(4)可以解得

$$\ddot{q}_s = h_s(q_k, \dot{q}_k, t) \quad (s, k = 1, \dots, n) \quad (5)$$

约束对初始条件的限制为:

$$\ddot{q}_{\epsilon+\beta}^0 = \varphi_\beta(q_s^0, \dot{q}_s^0, \ddot{q}_s^0, t_0) \quad (\beta = 1, \dots, g) \quad (6)$$

当 $m > 2$ 时, 依赖于 $\frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial q_\sigma^{(m)}}$ 的形式, 方程(4)的

阶可由 2ϵ 到 $m\epsilon$. 如果广义坐标对时间 t 的高阶导数是 $l (0 \leq l \leq m)$, 那么将方程(4)对 t 求 $(m-2)$ 次导数 ($l \leq 2$) 或 $(m-l)$ 次导数 ($l \geq 2$), 其阶将变成 $m\epsilon$, 由所得方程可以解得^[12]

$$\ddot{q}_s^{(m)} = h_s(q_k, \dot{q}_k, \dots, \dot{q}_k^{(m-1)}, t) \quad (m > 2) \quad (7)$$

约束对初始条件的限制为:

$$\dot{q}_{\epsilon+\beta}^{(m)0} = \varphi_\beta(q_s^0, \dots, \dot{q}_s^0, t_0) \quad (\beta = 1, \dots, g) \quad (8)$$

将式(7)化为标准一阶形式, 令

$$x_s = q_s, x_{n+s} = \dot{q}_s, \dots, x_{(m-1)n+s} = \dot{q}_s^{(m-1)} \quad (s = 1, \dots, n) \quad (9)$$

则式(7)可以写成形式

$$\dot{a}^\nu = \sigma^\nu \quad (\nu = 1, 2, \dots, mn) \quad (10)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} a^\nu = x_\nu, \sigma^s = x_{n+s}, \dots, \\ \sigma^{(m-2)n+s} = x_{(m-1)n+s}, \\ \sigma^{(m-1)n+s} = h_s \quad (s = 1, \dots, n) \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

为将式(10)表为 Birkhoff 形式, 其阶必为偶数^[9], 即 $mn = 2N$, 如果 mn 为奇数 $2N-1$, 可增加一个方程

$$\dot{a}^0 = 1 \quad (a^0 = t) \quad (12)$$

使其成为偶阶. 从而, 要使高阶非完整系统的 Maggi 方程可表示成 Birkhoff 形式

$$\sum_{\nu=1}^{2N} \left(\frac{\partial R_\nu}{\partial a^\mu} - \frac{\partial R_\mu}{\partial a^\nu} \right) \dot{a}^\nu - \left(\frac{\partial B}{\partial a^\mu} + \frac{\partial R_\mu}{\partial t} \right) = 0 \quad (\mu = 1, \dots, 2N) \quad (13)$$

即要求满足

$$\sum_{\nu=1}^{2N} \left(\frac{\partial R_\nu}{\partial a^\mu} - \frac{\partial R_\mu}{\partial a^\nu} \right) \sigma^\nu(t, a) = \frac{\partial B}{\partial a^\mu} + \frac{\partial R_\mu}{\partial t} \quad (\mu = 1, \dots, 2N) \quad (14)$$

设式(10)的 $2n$ 个第一积分 $I^\mu(t, a)$ 彼此无关, 即

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{I}^\mu(t, a) = \frac{\partial I^\mu}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial I^\mu}{\partial a^\nu} \dot{a}^\nu = \frac{\partial I^\mu}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial I^\mu}{\partial a^\nu} \sigma^\nu = 0 \\ (\mu = 1, \dots, 2n) \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

$$\det \left(\frac{\partial I^\mu}{\partial a^\nu} \right) \neq 0 \quad (16)$$

根据 Hojman 方法, 则式(14)的 Birkhoff 函数组 R_μ 由下式确定

$$R_\mu(t, a) = \sum_{a=1}^{2n} G_a \frac{\partial I^a}{\partial a^\mu} \quad (17)$$

Birkhoff 量 B 为:

$$B(t, a) = - \sum_{a=1}^{2n} G_a \frac{\partial I^a}{\partial t} \quad (18)$$

其中 G_a 需满足条件

$$\det \left(\frac{\partial G_\mu}{\partial I^\nu} - \frac{\partial G_\nu}{\partial I^\mu} \right) \neq 0 \quad (19)$$

2 Maggi 方程的广义辛差分格式

根据 Birkhoff 系统的对称性, 一个协变的非自治

的一阶方程在流形 $R \times T^*R^{2n}$ 的某一星形区域 \tilde{R}^* 上是对称的充要条件是,它具有 Birkhoff 形式,即

$$\sum_{\nu=1}^{2N} K_{\nu\mu}(z, t) \frac{dz_\nu}{dt} + D_\mu(z, t) = \sum_{\nu=1}^{2N} \left(\frac{\partial R_\nu}{\partial a^\mu} - \frac{\partial R_\mu}{\partial a^\nu} \right) \dot{a}^\nu - \left(\frac{\partial B}{\partial a^\mu} + \frac{\partial R_\mu}{\partial t} \right) \quad (\mu = 1, \dots, 2N) \quad (20)$$

其中

$$\begin{cases} K_{\nu\mu}(z, t) = \frac{\partial R_\nu}{\partial a^\mu} - \frac{\partial R_\mu}{\partial a^\nu} \\ D_\mu(z, t) = - \left(\frac{\partial B}{\partial a^\mu} + \frac{\partial R_\mu}{\partial t} \right) \end{cases} \quad (21)$$

$$\frac{dz_\nu}{dt} = \dot{a}^\nu$$

假定方程组(20)的一种离散可以记为:

$$\mathbf{K}(z_i, t_i) \partial_i^j z_i = [\nabla_{z_i} S(z_i, t_i)]_i + [\partial_i R(z_i, t_i)]_i \quad (22)$$

∂_i^j 代表 ∂_i 在第 i 点的离散,此离散决定一个离散的相流 $z_{i+1} = \Phi(z_i, t_i)$.

式(22)称为式(20)的一个离散格式,如果它决定的格式 Φ 保持离散的 $\mathbf{K}(z, t)$ 辛格式,即

$$\frac{\partial \Phi^T}{\partial z_i} \mathbf{K}(z_{i+1}, t_{i+1}) \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z_i} = \mathbf{K}(z_i, t_i) \quad (23)$$

假设 $K_{\nu\mu}$, D_μ 由式(17),式(18)和式(21)确定.此时根据秦孟兆,苏红玲等人的方法尝试构造此方程的广义辛算法.存在一个含有 t 参数的梯度映射 $\hat{\omega} = f(\omega, t, t_0)$, 并可以得到

$$\frac{d\hat{\omega}}{dt} = -\mathbf{A}_\alpha \mathbf{K}^{-1} \mathbf{D}_\mu + \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial t} \quad (24)$$

以及

$$\frac{d\omega}{dt} = -\mathbf{C}_\alpha \mathbf{K}^{-1} \mathbf{D}_\mu + \frac{\partial \alpha_2}{\partial t} \quad (25)$$

其中 $\omega, \hat{\omega}, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \mathbf{A}_\alpha, \mathbf{C}_\alpha$ 由 R^{4n} 上到自身的可逆映射及其映射的 Jacobi 矩阵得到.

此映射为:

$$\alpha(t, t_0): \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{z} \\ z \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{\omega} \\ \omega \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1(\tilde{z}, z, t, t_0) \\ \alpha_2(\tilde{z}, z, t, t_0) \end{bmatrix} \quad (26)$$

式(26)的 Jacobi 矩阵为:

$$\alpha_* (\tilde{z}, z, t, t_0) = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}_\alpha & \mathbf{B}_\alpha \\ \mathbf{C}_\alpha & \mathbf{D}_\alpha \end{pmatrix} \quad (27)$$

映射 α 要满足

$$\alpha_*^T \tilde{\mathbf{J}}_{4n} \alpha_* = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{K}(\tilde{z}, t) & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{K}(z, t_0) \end{pmatrix} \quad (28)$$

其中

$$\tilde{\mathbf{J}}_{4n} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{J}_{2n} & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{J}_{2n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{J}_{2n} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \mathbf{I}_n \\ -\mathbf{I}_n & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

当 \mathbf{K} 与 z 无关时,根据式(27)和式(28)可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{A}_\alpha^T \mathbf{J}_{2n} \mathbf{A}_\alpha - \mathbf{C}_\alpha^T \mathbf{J}_{2n} \mathbf{C}_\alpha &= \mathbf{K}(t) \\ \mathbf{A}_\alpha^T \mathbf{J}_{2n} \mathbf{B}_\alpha - \mathbf{C}_\alpha^T \mathbf{J}_{2n} \mathbf{D}_\alpha &= 0 \\ \mathbf{B}_\alpha^T \mathbf{J}_{2n} \mathbf{C}_\alpha - \mathbf{D}_\alpha^T \mathbf{J}_{2n} \mathbf{C}_\alpha &= 0 \\ \mathbf{B}_\alpha^T \mathbf{J}_{2n} \mathbf{B}_\alpha - \mathbf{D}_\alpha^T \mathbf{J}_{2n} \mathbf{D}_\alpha &= \mathbf{K}(t_0) \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

且需满足下面的截面条件

$$|\mathbf{C}_\alpha \mathbf{M} + \mathbf{D}_\alpha| \neq 0$$

设 $\mathbf{B}_\alpha = \mathbf{C}_\alpha = 0$, 则式(29)可成

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{A}_\alpha^T \mathbf{J}_{2n} \mathbf{A}_\alpha &= \mathbf{K}(t) \\ -\mathbf{D}_\alpha^T \mathbf{J}_{2n} \mathbf{D}_\alpha &= \mathbf{K}(t_0) \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

设 $\mathbf{A}_\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} m_1 & m_2 \\ m_3 & m_4 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{K}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} k_1 & k_2 \\ k_3 & k_4 \end{pmatrix}$, 考虑到

$\mathbf{K}(t)$ 为反对称矩阵,则 $k_2 = -k_3^T$, 并且 k_1, k_4 两个子矩阵也为反对称矩阵.

由式(30)可以得到

$$\begin{pmatrix} -(m_1^T m_3)^T + m_1^T m_3 & -m_3^T m_2 + m_1^T m_4 \\ -m_4^T m_1 + m_2^T m_3 & -(m_2^T m_4)^T + m_2^T m_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} k_1 & k_2 \\ k_3 & k_4 \end{pmatrix} \quad (31)$$

由于 $\mathbf{K}(t)$ 已经被式(17)和式(21)确定,可以求出 \mathbf{A}_α . 同理可得 \mathbf{D}_α . 因此 $\omega, \hat{\omega}, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \mathbf{B}_\alpha, \mathbf{C}_\alpha$ 都能给出.

生成函数 $\phi(\omega, t, t_0) = \alpha(t, t_0)$, 可以构造广义 Birkhoff 辛差分格式.当步长 $\tau > 0$ 足够小的时候,取

$$\psi_\omega^{(m)}(\omega, t_0 + \tau, t_0) = \sum_{i=0}^m \tau^i \phi_\omega^{(i)}(\omega, t_0), \quad (m = 1, 2, \dots) \quad (32)$$

那么 $\psi_\omega^{(m)}(\omega, t_0 + \tau, t_0)$ 就定义了一个有 m 阶精度的 $\mathbf{K}(z, t)$ 辛离散格式,使得

$$\begin{aligned} z &= z^k \rightarrow z^{k+1} = \tilde{z} \\ \alpha_1(z^{k+1}, z^k, t_{k+1}, t_k) \\ &= \psi_\omega^{(m)}[\alpha_2(z^{k+1}, z^k, t_{k+1}, t_k), t_{k+1}, t_k] \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

3 算例

假设某一力学系统的位形由 2 个广义坐标

q_1, q_2 确定,其系统动能为

$$T = \frac{1}{2}(\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2) \tag{34}$$

且该系统受到 1 个 2 阶非完整约束:

$$\ddot{q}_2 = 2\dot{q}_1 - t\ddot{q}_1 \tag{35}$$

为了计算简便,取广义力 $Q_1 = 0, Q_2 = 4\dot{q}_1$,则由式(2)给出该系统的 Maggi 方程为:

$$(1 + t^2)\ddot{q}_1 + 2t\dot{q}_1 = 0 \tag{36}$$

显然式(36)有解:

$$q_1 = 1 - \arctan(t)$$

$$q_2 = -3t \cdot \arctan(t) + 2\ln(t^2 + 1) + t$$

由此可以构造 Birkhoff 函数 R_μ, B 如下^[11]:

$$R_1 = I^4 = a^2 - ta^4 + \frac{t^2}{t^2 + 1} - 2\ln(t^2 + 1)$$

$$R_2 = 0$$

$$R_3 = I^2 - tI^4 = a^4 + 3\arctan(t) - \frac{t}{t^2 + 1} -$$

$$t[a^2 - ta^4 + \frac{t^2}{t^2 + 1}2\ln(t^2 + 1)]$$

$$R_4 = 0$$

$$B = -\left\{ \frac{2t^2}{(1+t^2)^2}a^2 + [2\ln(t^2+1) - \frac{t^2}{t^2+1}]a^3 - \frac{2t^3+2t}{(1+t^2)^2}a^4 - a^2a^3 + ta^3a^4 - \frac{4t^2}{(1+t^2)^2}\ln(1+t^2) - \frac{6t}{(1+t^2)^2} + \frac{2t^4+2t^2}{(1+t^2)^3} \right\}$$

从而将该系统的 Maggi 方程可以 Birkhoff 化:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & t \\ 1 & 0 & -t & 0 \\ 0 & t & 0 & -1-t^2 \\ -t & 0 & 1+t^2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{(t^2+1)} \\ -3\arctan(t) + \frac{t}{t^2+1} + 1 \\ \frac{2t}{(1+t^2)^2} \\ -\frac{4t^2+2}{(1+t^2)^2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3\arctan(t) - \frac{5t^3+3t}{(t^2+1)^2} - 1 \\ \frac{2t^2}{(t^2+1)^2} \\ -3t \cdot \arctan(t) + \frac{5t^2+2}{t^2+1} + t \\ \frac{3t}{t^2+1} \end{pmatrix}$$

结合式(24)和式(25),我们可以确定生成函数 $\phi(\omega, t, t_0)$,之后采用上述的 Birkhoff 广义辛算法式(32),得到此 Birkhoff 系统的二阶 $K(z, t)$ 离散格式^[11-13].

差别.

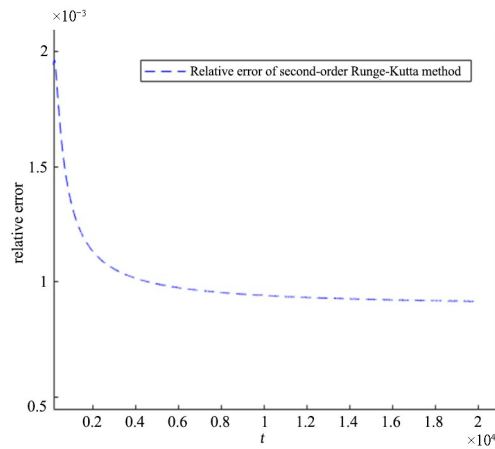


图 1 二阶 Runge-Kutta 算法相对误差

Fig.1 Relative error of second order Runge-Kutta algorithm

对该题采用二阶 $K(z, t)$ 算法和二阶 Runge-Kutta 算法进行计算.在计算过程中,先取如下初值: $q_1 = 1, C_1 = C_2 = 1$,取步长 $\tau = 0.01$.并通过比较两种数值方法计算所得数值解和解析解 $q_1 = 1 - \arctan(t)$ 之间的相对误差来说明两种数值方法的

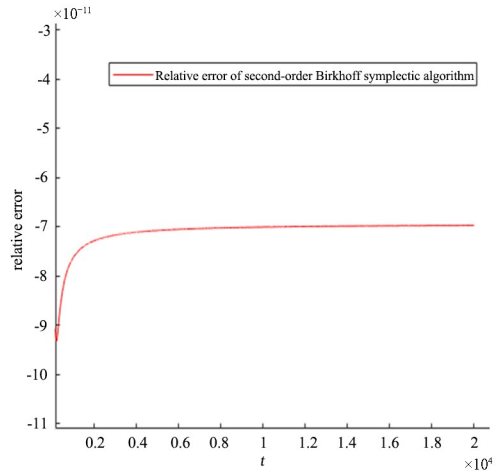


图 2 Birkhoff 辛算法相对误差

Fig.2 Relative error of Birkhoff symplectic algorithm

对比图 1 和图 2 可以看出,Runge-Kutta 方法在长期跟踪后与解析解有着大幅度的相对误差,而 Birkhoff 辛算法则相对误差非常的小.因此, Birkhoff 辛算法结果更加精确.

4 结论

本文对一定条件下的非完整系统的高阶 Mag-

gi 方程(2)先进行了 Birkhoff 化,得到广义 Birkhoff 方程(13),并针对该方程,应用 Birkhoff 广义辛差分格式与传统 Runge-Kutta 算法分别进行计算,比较两种算法,最后得出 Birkhoff 广义辛差分算法在求解非完整系统高阶 Maggi 方程中更加优越.

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