

变质量非完整系统打击运动的Kane方程*

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摘 要

本文建立变质量非完整系统Routh形式的 Kane 方程, 并由此导出变质量完整系统和非完整系统打击运动的Kane方程, 其次指出Lagrange形式的打击运动方程与Kane方程的等价性。最后举例说明新方程的应用。

关键词 变质量 打击运动 Kane方程 非完整系统

一、引 言

在《高等分析力学》中, 介绍了用Lagrange力学建立的多种形式的打击运动动力学方程^[1], 但在解决实际问题时, 特别是在计算机编排或分析复杂系统的动力学问题时, 显得不便。

1961年美国学者凯恩 (T. R. Kane) 建立的质点系统动力学的新方程, 后来人们称为Kane方程^[2], 它为了解决多自由度系统的动力学问题、并可以方便地使用计算机进行计算开辟了一条新的道路。

1982年戈正铭等研究了变质量系统的Kane方程^[3], 1986年薛纭建立了常质量完整系统有冲力作用时的Kane方程^[4]。

本文首先建立变质量非完整系统Routh形式的Kane方程, 并由此导出变质量完整和非完整系统打击运动的Kane方程, 并指出Lagrange形式的打击运动方程与Kane方程的等价性。最后举例说明新方程的应用。

二、变质量非完整系统Routh形式的Kane方程

设由 N 个质点组成的变质量系统, 相对于惯性坐标系运动, 其位形由 n 个广义坐标 q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n 确定。

$$\text{变换方程 } \bar{r}_i = \bar{r}_i(q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n, t) \quad (2.1)$$

$$\text{于是, 有 } \bar{v}_i = \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_s} \dot{q}_s + \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial t} \quad (2.2)$$

$$\delta \bar{r}_i = \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_s} \delta q_s \quad (2.3)$$

偏速度
$$\bar{U}_{is} = \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_s} \quad (2.4)$$

变质量系统的达朗伯原理为

$$\sum_{i=1}^N (-m_i \ddot{\bar{r}}_i + \bar{F}_i + \bar{R}_i) \cdot \delta \bar{r}_i = 0 \quad (2.5)$$

其中 \bar{R}_i 为反推力 $\bar{R}_i = m_i \bar{u}_i$ (2.6)

\bar{u}_i 为由质点分离 (或并入) 的微粒相对于质点本身的速度, 现将式 (2.3) 代入原理 (2.5), 得

$$\sum_{s=1}^n \left[\sum_{i=1}^N \left(-m_i \ddot{\bar{r}}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_s} + \bar{F}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_s} + \bar{R}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_s} \right) \right] \cdot \delta q_s = 0 \quad (2.7)$$

或写为
$$\sum_{s=1}^n \left[\sum_{i=1}^N (-m_i \ddot{\bar{r}}_i \cdot \bar{U}_{is} + \bar{F}_i \cdot \bar{U}_{is} + \bar{R}_i \cdot \bar{U}_{is}) \right] \cdot \delta q_s = 0 \quad (2.8)$$

现设系统受有 g 个 Чераев 型理想非线性非完整约束

$$f_\beta(q_s, \dot{q}_s, t) = 0 \quad (\beta = 1, 2, \dots, g; s = 1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (2.9)$$

Чераев 建议虚位移方程采用如下形式

$$\sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \delta q_s = 0 \quad (\beta = 1, 2, \dots, g) \quad (2.10)$$

按照 Routh 的思想, 引入 g 个 Lagrange 乘子 λ_β , 将 (2.10) 式乘以 λ_β , 并对 β 求和, 得到

$$\sum_{s=1}^n \left(\sum_{\beta=1}^g \lambda_\beta \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \right) \delta q_s = 0 \quad (2.11)$$

将 (2.8) 与 (2.11) 相加, 我们有

$$\sum_{s=1}^n \left[\sum_{i=1}^N (-m_i \ddot{\bar{r}}_i \cdot \bar{U}_{is} + \bar{F}_i \cdot \bar{U}_{is} + \bar{R}_i \cdot \bar{U}_{is}) + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \lambda_\beta \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \right] \cdot \delta q_s = 0 \quad (2.12)$$

应用未定乘子的理论, 得到变质量一阶非线性非完整系统 Routh 形式的 Kane 方程, 即

$$\sum_{i=1}^N (-m_i \ddot{\bar{r}}_i) \cdot \bar{U}_{is} + \sum_{i=1}^N \bar{F}_i \cdot \bar{U}_{is} + \sum_{i=1}^N \bar{R}_i \cdot \bar{U}_{is} + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \lambda_\beta \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_s} = 0 \quad (2.13)$$

简记为
$$K_i^* + K_s + K_i^{(R)} + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \lambda_\beta \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_s} = 0 \quad (s = 1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (2.14)$$

由上式可见, 对于变质量完整系统, 其 Kane 方程为

$$K_i^* + K_s + K_i^{(R)} = 0 \quad (s = 1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (2.15)$$

三、变质量完整系统打击运动的 Kane 方程

设由 N 个质点组成的变质量系统, 相对于惯性坐标系运动, 其位形由 n 个广义坐标 q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n 确定, 系统中代表点 M_i 的矢径为

$$\bar{r}_i = \bar{r}_i(q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n, t) \quad (3.1)$$

$$\text{其速度为 } \quad \mathbf{v}_i = \dot{\mathbf{r}} = \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_s} \dot{q}_s + \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial t} \quad (3.2)$$

$$\text{于是, 偏速度 } \quad U_{is} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_s} \quad (3.3)$$

假设在打击开始时刻 $t=t_0$, 广义速度为 $(\dot{q}_1)_0, (\dot{q}_2)_0, \dots, (\dot{q}_n)_0$, 由于在很小的时间间隔 $t-t_0$ 内作用有很大的打击冲量, 那么, 在打击终了时刻 $t=t_1$, 广义速度增加了有限量, 而成为 $(\dot{q}_1)_1, (\dot{q}_2)_1, \dots, (\dot{q}_n)_1$, 在打击期间, 广义坐标 q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n 在一次近似下保持不变, 即认为

$$(q_s)_0 = (q_s)_1 \quad (s=1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (3.4)$$

两偏速度仅是系统位置和时间的函数, 所以它是一个打击不变量, 即打击前后 U_{is} 保持不变。

现将Kane方程(2.15)乘以 dt , 对打击过程进行积分, 并注意打击时间 $t_1 \rightarrow t_0$, 我们有

$$\lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} K_s dt + \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} K_s^* dt + \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} K_s^{(R)} dt = 0 \quad (s=1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (3.5)$$

现在我们简化公式(3.5)。由于

$$\lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} K_s dt = \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \bar{\mathbf{F}}_i \cdot \mathbf{U}_{is} \right) dt = \sum_{i=1}^N U_{is} \cdot \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \bar{\mathbf{F}}_i dt = \sum_{i=1}^N \bar{\mathbf{S}}_i \cdot \mathbf{U}_{is} \quad (3.6)$$

此处 $\bar{\mathbf{S}}_i = \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \bar{\mathbf{F}}_i dt$ 为作用在质点 M_i 上的主动打击冲量

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} K_s^* dt &= \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \sum_{i=1}^N (-m_i \bar{\mathbf{a}}_i \cdot \mathbf{U}_{is}) dt \\ &= - \sum_{i=1}^N U_{is} \cdot \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} d(m_i \bar{\mathbf{a}}_i) + \sum_{i=1}^N U_{is} \cdot \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} (dm_i \cdot \bar{\mathbf{v}}_i) \\ &= - \sum_{i=1}^N \Delta(m_i \bar{\mathbf{v}}_i) \cdot \mathbf{U}_{is} + \sum_{i=1}^N U_{is} \cdot \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} (m_i \bar{\mathbf{v}}_i) dt \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

设 $m_i = m_i(q_s, \dot{q}_s, t)$

$$m_i = \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial m_i}{\partial q_s} \dot{q}_s + \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial m_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \ddot{q}_s + \frac{\partial m_i}{\partial t} \quad (3.8)$$

则有

$$\sum_{i=1}^N U_{is} \cdot \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} (m_i \bar{\mathbf{v}}_i) dt = \sum_{i=1}^N U_{is} \cdot \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left[\left(\sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial m_i}{\partial q_s} \dot{q}_s + \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial m_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \ddot{q}_s + \frac{\partial m_i}{\partial t} \right) \cdot \bar{\mathbf{v}}_i \right] dt \quad (3.9)$$

由中值定理知

$$\lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial m_i}{\partial q_s} \dot{q}_s \cdot \bar{\mathbf{v}}_i dt = \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \left[\sum_{s=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial m_i}{\partial q_s} \right)_0 \cdot (\bar{\mathbf{v}}_i)_0 \right] \lim_{\xi \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{\xi} dq_s = 0 \quad (t_0 \leq \xi \leq t_1) \quad (3.10)$$

$$\lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left(\frac{\partial m}{\partial t} \cdot \bar{v}_i \right) dt = \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \left[\left(\frac{\partial m}{\partial t} \right)_0 \cdot (\bar{v}_i)_0 \right] \cdot \lim_{\xi \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{\xi} dt = 0$$

$$(t_0 \leq \xi \leq t_1) \quad (3.11)$$

又由反常积分第一中值定理知

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_1} \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial m_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \dot{q}_s \cdot \bar{v}_i dt = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial m_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \bar{v}_i d\dot{q}_s = \sum_{s=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial m_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \bar{v}_i \right)_{\xi} \cdot [(\dot{q}_s)_1 - (\dot{q}_s)_0]$$

因此

$$\lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial m_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \dot{q}_s \cdot \bar{v}_i dt = \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \left[\sum_{s=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial m_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \bar{v}_i \right)_{\xi} \right] \cdot \lim [(\dot{q})_1 - (\dot{q})_0]$$

$$= \sum_{s=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial m_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \right)_0 \cdot (\bar{v}_i)_0 \cdot [(\dot{q}_s)_1 - (\dot{q}_s)_0] \quad (3.12)$$

现将式(3.10)、(3.11)和(3.12)同时代入(3.9)中, 便得

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \bar{U}_{i_s} \cdot \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} (m_i \bar{v}_i) dt = \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{s=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial m_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \right)_0 \cdot (\bar{v}_i)_0 \cdot \bar{U}_{i_s} \cdot [(\dot{q}_s)_1 - (\dot{q}_s)_0] \quad (3.13)$$

于是式(3.7)成为

$$\lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} K_i^* dt = - \sum_{i=1}^N \Delta(m_i \bar{v}_i) \cdot \bar{U}_{i_s} + \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{s=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial m_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \right)_0 \cdot (\bar{v}_i)_0 \cdot \bar{U}_{i_s} \cdot [(\dot{q}_s)_1 - (\dot{q}_s)_0] \quad (3.14)$$

其次, 利用中值定理, 仿上运算, 不难有

$$\lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} K_i^{(R)} dt = \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N m_i \bar{u}_i \cdot \bar{U}_{i_s} \right) dt$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{s=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial m_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \right)_0 \cdot (\bar{u}_i)_0 \cdot \bar{U}_{i_s} \cdot [(\dot{q}_s)_1 - (\dot{q}_s)_0] \quad (3.15)$$

把所求得的式(3.6)、(3.14)和(3.15)同时代入(3.5)中, 得

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \bar{S}_i \cdot \bar{U}_{i_s} - \sum_{i=1}^N \Delta(m_i \bar{v}_i) \cdot \bar{U}_{i_s} + \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{s=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial m_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \right)_0 \cdot (\bar{u}_i + \bar{v}_i)_0 \cdot \bar{U}_{i_s} \cdot [(\dot{q}_s)_1 - (\dot{q}_s)_0] = 0$$

$$(3.16)$$

方程(3.16)就是变质量完整系统打击运动的Kane方程。

当质量 m_i 不依赖广义速度 \dot{q}_s 时, 则 $\frac{\partial m_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s} = 0$, 此时方程(3.16)给出

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \bar{S}_i \cdot \bar{U}_{i_s} - \sum_{i=1}^N \Delta^*(m_i \bar{v}_i) \cdot \bar{U}_{i_s} = 0 \quad (s=1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (3.17)$$

这是凝固导数下变质量完整系统打击运动的Kane方程。

四、变质量线性非完整系统打击运动的Kane方程

设变质量系统的位形由 n 个广义坐标 q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n 确定, 并受有 g 个理想一阶线性非完整约束

$$\dot{q}_{\varepsilon+\beta} = \sum_{\sigma=1}^g B_{\varepsilon+\beta,\sigma} \dot{q}_{\sigma} + B_{\varepsilon+\beta} \quad (\beta=1,2,\dots,g; \varepsilon=n-g) \quad (4.1)$$

其中 $B_{\varepsilon+\beta,\sigma}$, $B_{\varepsilon+\beta}$ 是所有广义坐标和时间的函数, 并设这些约束是打击前后始终保持着, 约束(4.1)加在虚位移上的条件为

$$\delta q_{\varepsilon+\beta} = \sum_{\sigma=1}^g B_{\varepsilon+\beta,\sigma} \delta q_{\sigma} \quad (4.2)$$

由(3.2)式, 系统中代表点 M_i 的速度可改写为

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{v}_i = \dot{\bar{r}}_i &= \sum_{\sigma=1}^n \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_{\sigma}} \dot{q}_{\sigma} + \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_{\sigma}} \dot{q}_{\sigma} + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_{\varepsilon+\beta}} \dot{q}_{\varepsilon+\beta} + \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial \dot{\bar{r}}_i}{\partial \dot{q}_{\sigma}} &= \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_{\sigma}} + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_{\varepsilon+\beta}} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_{\varepsilon+\beta}}{\partial \dot{q}_{\sigma}} = \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_{\sigma}} + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_{\varepsilon+\beta}} \cdot B_{\varepsilon+\beta,\sigma} \end{aligned}$$

故偏速度为
$$\bar{U}_{i,\sigma} = \frac{\partial \dot{\bar{r}}_i}{\partial \dot{q}_{\sigma}} = \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_{\sigma}} + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_{\varepsilon+\beta}} \cdot B_{\varepsilon+\beta,\sigma} \quad (4.3)$$

将(4.2)式代入原理(2.8), 并注意 δq_{σ} 的独立性, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^N -m_i \ddot{\bar{r}}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_{\sigma}} + \sum_{i=1}^N \bar{F}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_{\sigma}} + \sum_{i=1}^N \bar{R}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_{\sigma}} \\ + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^N -m_i \ddot{\bar{r}}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_{\varepsilon+\beta}} + \sum_{i=1}^N \bar{F}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_{\varepsilon+\beta}} + \sum_{i=1}^N \bar{R}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_{\varepsilon+\beta}} \right\} \cdot B_{\varepsilon+\beta,\sigma} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

简记为
$$K_{\sigma}^* + K_{\sigma} + K_{\sigma}^{(R)} + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \{ K_{\varepsilon+\beta}^* + K_{\varepsilon+\beta} + K_{\varepsilon+\beta}^{(R)} \} \cdot B_{\varepsilon+\beta,\sigma} = 0 \quad (4.4)$$

将上式乘以 dt , 从 t_0 到 t_1 积分, 并在 $t_1 \rightarrow t_0$ 下取极限, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} K_{\sigma}^* dt + \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} K_{\sigma} dt + \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} K_{\sigma}^{(R)} dt \\ + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \left\{ \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} K_{\varepsilon+\beta}^* dt + \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} K_{\varepsilon+\beta} dt + \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} K_{\varepsilon+\beta}^{(R)} dt \right\} \cdot B_{\varepsilon+\beta,\sigma} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (4.5)$$

此处 $B_{\varepsilon+\beta,\sigma}$ 是坐标和时间的函数, 打击期间视为常数. 现简化(4.5)式:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} K_{\sigma} dt + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \left[\lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} K_{\varepsilon+\beta} dt \right] B_{\varepsilon+\beta,\sigma} \\ = \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \bar{F}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_{\sigma}} \right) dt + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \left[\lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \bar{F}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_{\varepsilon+\beta}} \right) dt \right] \cdot B_{\varepsilon+\beta,\sigma} \\ = \sum_{i=1}^N \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left[\bar{F}_i \cdot \left(\frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_{\sigma}} + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_{\varepsilon+\beta}} \cdot B_{\varepsilon+\beta,\sigma} \right) \right] dt \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^N \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} (\bar{F}_i \cdot \bar{U}_{i\sigma}) dt = \sum_{i=1}^N \bar{U}_{i\sigma} \cdot \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \bar{F}_i dt = \sum_{i=1}^N \mathcal{S}_i \cdot \bar{U}_{i\sigma} \quad (4.6)$$

其次

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} K_{\circ}^* dt + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \left[\lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} K_{\varepsilon+\beta}^* dt \right] \cdot B_{\varepsilon+\beta, \sigma} \\ &= \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} - \left(\sum_{i=1}^N m_i \ddot{r}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_{\sigma}} \right) dt - \sum_{\beta=1}^g \left[\lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N m_i \ddot{r}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_{\varepsilon+\beta}} \right) dt \right] \cdot B_{\varepsilon+\beta, \sigma} \\ &= - \sum_{i=1}^N \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left[m_i \ddot{r}_i \cdot \left(\frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_{\sigma}} + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_{\varepsilon+\beta}} \cdot B_{\varepsilon+\beta, \sigma} \right) \right] dt \\ &= - \sum_{i=1}^N \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} (m_i \ddot{r}_i \cdot \bar{U}_{i\sigma}) dt \\ &= - \sum_{i=1}^N \left[\lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} d(m_i \bar{v}_i) \right] \cdot \bar{U}_{i\sigma} + \sum_{i=1}^N \left[\lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} (m_i \bar{v}_i) dt \right] \cdot \bar{U}_{i\sigma} \\ &= - \sum_{i=1}^N \Delta(m_i \bar{v}_i) \cdot \bar{U}_{i\sigma} + \sum_{i=1}^N \left[\lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} (m_i \bar{v}_i) dt \right] \cdot \bar{U}_{i\sigma} \quad (4.7) \end{aligned}$$

同理

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} K_{\circ}^{(R)} dt + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \left[\lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} K_{\varepsilon+\beta}^{(R)} dt \right] \cdot B_{\varepsilon+\beta, \sigma} \\ &= \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N m_i \ddot{u}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_{\sigma}} \right) dt + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \left[\lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N m_i \ddot{u}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_{\varepsilon+\beta}} \right) dt \right] \cdot B_{\varepsilon+\beta, \sigma} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^N \left[\lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} (m_i \ddot{u}_i) dt \right] \cdot \bar{U}_{i\sigma} \quad (4.8) \end{aligned}$$

现将式(4.6)、(4.7)和(4.8)代入(4.5)中, 得

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \mathcal{S}_i \cdot \bar{U}_{i\sigma} - \sum_{i=1}^N \Delta(m_i \bar{v}_i) \cdot \bar{U}_{i\sigma} + \sum_{i=1}^N \left[\lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} m_i (\bar{v}_i + \bar{u}_i) dt \right] \cdot \bar{U}_{i\sigma} = 0 \quad (4.9)$$

由反常积分第一中值定理^[5]知

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^N \left[\lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} m_i (\bar{u}_i + \bar{v}_i) dt \right] \cdot \bar{U}_{i\sigma} = \sum_{i=1}^N \left[\lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} (\bar{v}_i + \bar{u}_i) dm_i \right] \cdot \bar{U}_{i\sigma} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^N \bar{U}_{i\sigma} \cdot \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} (\bar{v}_i + \bar{u}_i)_{\xi} \cdot \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} dm_i \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^N [(m_i)_1 - (m_i)_0] \cdot (\bar{v}_i + \bar{u}_i)_0 \cdot \bar{U}_{i\sigma} \quad (t_0 \leq \xi \leq t_1) \quad (4.10) \end{aligned}$$

于是式(4.9)可改写为

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \mathcal{S}_i \cdot \mathcal{U}_{i\sigma} - \sum_{i=1}^N \Delta(m_i \bar{v}_i) \cdot \mathcal{U}_{i\sigma} + \sum_{i=1}^N [(m_i)_1 - (m_i)_0] \cdot (\bar{v}_i + \bar{u}_i)_0 \cdot \mathcal{U}_{i\sigma} = 0 \quad (4.11)$$

$$(\sigma = 1, 2, \dots, \varepsilon)$$

方程(4.11)就是变质量线性非完整系统打击运动的Kane方程。假定 m_i 在打击期间很大。

五、由Kane方程(4.11)推导Lagrange形式的打击运动方程

$$\text{由于 } \mathcal{U}_{i\sigma} = \frac{\partial \bar{v}_i}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, N; \sigma=1, 2, \dots, \varepsilon; \varepsilon=n-g)$$

将上式代入(4.11)中, 第一项为

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \mathcal{S}_i \cdot \mathcal{U}_{i\sigma} = \sum_{i=1}^N \mathcal{S}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{v}_i}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} = \dot{Q}_\sigma \quad (5.1)$$

(4.11)式第二项:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^N \Delta(m_i \bar{v}_i) \cdot \mathcal{U}_{i\sigma} &= \sum_{i=1}^N \Delta(m_i \bar{v}_i) \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{v}_i}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} = \sum_{i=1}^N \Delta\left(m_i \bar{v}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{v}_i}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma}\right) \\ &= \Delta\left(\sum_{i=1}^N m_i \bar{v}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{v}_i}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma}\right) = \Delta\left(\frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma}\right) \end{aligned} \quad (5.2)$$

$$\text{其中 } T = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \bar{v}_i \cdot \bar{v}_i$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma} + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_{s+\beta}} \cdot B_{s+\beta, \sigma}$$

将(5.1)和(5.2)代入(4.11)中, 我们有

$$\left(\frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma}\right)_1 - \left(\frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial \dot{q}_\sigma}\right)_0 = \dot{Q}_\sigma + \sum_{i=1}^N [(m_i)_1 - (m_i)_0] \cdot (\bar{v}_i + \bar{u}_i)_0 \cdot \mathcal{U}_{i\sigma} \quad (\sigma = 1, 2, \dots, \varepsilon) \quad (5.3)$$

方程(5.3)与文献[1]的结果相同。

六、变质量非线性非完整系统打击运动的Kane方程

设变质量系统受有 g 个理想非线性非完整约束

$$f_\beta(q_s, \dot{q}_s, t) = 0 \quad (\beta=1, 2, \dots, g; s=1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (6.1)$$

假设在打击期间约束不破坏, 那么有

$$\begin{aligned} f_\beta(q_s, (\dot{q}_s)_0, t_0) &= 0 \\ f_\beta(q_s, (\dot{q}_s)_1, t_1) &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \beta=1, 2, \dots, g \\ s=1, 2, \dots, n \end{array} \right) \quad (6.2)$$

现将Kane方程(2.14)乘 dt , 对打击过程进行积分, 并注意打击时间 $t_1 \rightarrow t_0$, 我们有

$$\lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} K_i^* dt + \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} K_s dt + \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} K_i^{(R)} dt + \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \sum_{\beta=1}^g \lambda_\beta \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_s} dt = 0 \quad (6.3)$$

设系统中代表点 M_i 的质量为 $m_i = m_i(q_s, \dot{q}_s, t)$

方程(6.3)中左边前三项的简化结果与式(3.6)、(3.14)和(3.15)相同, 于是(6.3)式可改写为

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^N \mathcal{S}_i \cdot \mathcal{U}_{i0} - \sum_{i=1}^N \Delta(m_i \bar{v}_i) \cdot \mathcal{U}_{i0} + \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{\beta=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial m_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \right)_0 \cdot [(\dot{q}_s)_1 - (\dot{q}_s)_0] \cdot (\bar{u}_i + \bar{v}_i)_0 \cdot \mathcal{U}_{i0} \\ & + \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \sum_{\beta=1}^g \lambda_\beta \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_s} dt = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (6.4)$$

现确定(6.4)式左边第四项, 可将式(2.14)写成显式, 再将约束方程(6.1)对 t 求导, 然后从中消去广义加速度, 解出 $\lambda_\beta^{(1)}$, 有

$$\lambda_\beta = \sum_{l=1}^n a_{\beta l}(q_s, \dot{q}_s, t) \cdot K_l + a_\beta(q_s, \dot{q}_s, t) \quad (6.5)$$

现在计算广义约束反力的打击冲量

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \sum_{\beta=1}^g \lambda_\beta \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_s} dt &= \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \sum_{\beta=1}^g \sum_{l=1}^n a_{\beta l} \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \cdot K_l dt \\ &+ \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \sum_{\beta=1}^g a_\beta \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_s} dt \end{aligned} \quad (6.6)$$

由中值定理知

$$\lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \sum_{\beta=1}^g a_\beta \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_s} dt = 0$$

由反常积分第一中值定理知

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_1} a_{\beta l} \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \cdot K_l dt = \left(a_{\beta l} \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \right)_\xi \int_{t_0}^{t_1} K_l dt \quad (t_0 \leq \xi \leq t_1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{因此} \quad \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \sum_{\beta=1}^g \sum_{l=1}^n a_{\beta l} \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \cdot K_l dt &= \sum_{\beta=1}^g \sum_{l=1}^n \left\{ \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \left(a_{\beta l} \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \right)_\xi \cdot \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} K_l dt \right\} \\ &= \sum_{\beta=1}^g \sum_{l=1}^n \left(a_{\beta l} \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \right)_0 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^N \mathcal{S}_i \cdot \mathcal{U}_{i1} \end{aligned}$$

于是, 广义约束反力的打击冲量为

$$\lim_{t_1 \rightarrow t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \sum_{\beta=1}^g \lambda_\beta \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_s} dt = \sum_{\beta=1}^g \sum_{l=1}^n \left(a_{\beta l} \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \right)_0 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^N \mathcal{S}_i \cdot \mathcal{U}_{i1} \quad (6.7)$$

将(6.7)式代入(6.4)中, 我们得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^N \mathcal{S}_i \cdot \mathcal{U}_{i0} - \sum_{i=1}^N \Delta(m_i \bar{v}_i) \cdot \mathcal{U}_{i0} + \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{\beta=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial m_i}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \right)_0 [(\dot{q}_s)_1 - (\dot{q}_s)_0] \cdot (\bar{u}_i + \bar{v}_i)_0 \cdot \mathcal{U}_{i0} \\ & + \sum_{\beta=1}^g \sum_{l=1}^n \left(a_{\beta l} \frac{\partial f_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \right)_0 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^N \mathcal{S}_i \cdot \mathcal{U}_{i1} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (6.8)$$

($s=1, 2, \dots, n$)

方程(6.8)就是变质量非线性非完整系统打击运动的Kane方程,

七、算 例

在 Чаплыгин-Caratheodory 问题中, 物体的质量为 M , 放在光滑水平面上, 相对于物体质心 C 的转动惯量为 J_c , 在物体质心 C 上有一质量为 $m = m(t)$ 的质点, 设微粒分离的相对速度为零. 今在对称轴 PC 上距质心 b 处作用一垂直于对称轴的打击冲量 \hat{F} , 系统的位置由接触点 P 的坐标 (x, y) 以及 PC 与 Ox 之间的夹角 θ 来确定. 试研究打击运动.

解 我们取物体及质点组成的系统为研究对象, 选 x, y 及 θ 为广义坐标.

$$\text{约束方程} \quad \dot{y} = \dot{x} \operatorname{tg} \theta \quad (7.1)$$

本题属于变质量线性非完整系统, 以 x, θ 为独立坐标. 此处 $\sigma = 1, 2$; $\dot{q}_1 = \dot{x}$; $\dot{q}_2 = \dot{\theta}$

由于

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{v}_B &= [\dot{x} - (a+b)\dot{\theta} \sin \theta] \bar{i} + [\dot{y} + (a+b)\dot{\theta} \cos \theta] \bar{j} \\ &= (\bar{i} + \operatorname{tg} \theta \cdot \bar{j}) \dot{x} + [-(a+b) \sin \theta \cdot \bar{i} + (a+b) \cos \theta \cdot \bar{j}] \dot{\theta} \end{aligned} \quad (7.2)$$

偏速度

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{U}_{11} = (\bar{v}_B)_{\dot{x}} &= \bar{i} + \operatorname{tg} \theta \cdot \bar{j} & \bar{U}_{12} = (\bar{v}_B)_{\dot{\theta}} &= -(a+b) \sin \theta \cdot \bar{i} + (a+b) \cos \theta \cdot \bar{j} \end{aligned} \quad (7.3)$$

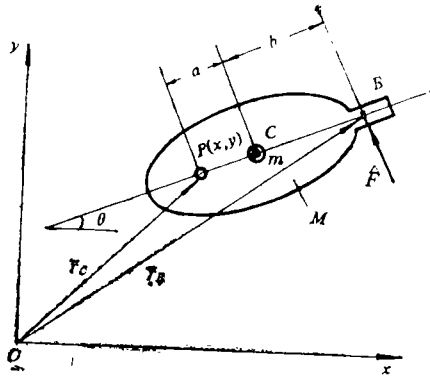


图 1

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又} \quad \bar{v}_C &= (\dot{x} - a\dot{\theta} \sin \theta) \bar{i} + (\dot{y} + a\dot{\theta} \cos \theta) \bar{j} \\ &= (\bar{i} + \operatorname{tg} \theta \cdot \bar{j}) \dot{x} + (-a \sin \theta \cdot \bar{i} + a \cos \theta \cdot \bar{j}) \dot{\theta} \end{aligned} \quad (7.4)$$

$$\bar{U}_{21} = (\bar{v}_C)_{\dot{x}} = \bar{i} + \operatorname{tg} \theta \cdot \bar{j} \quad \bar{U}_{22} = (\bar{v}_C)_{\dot{\theta}} = -a \sin \theta \cdot \bar{i} + a \cos \theta \cdot \bar{j} \quad (7.5)$$

$$\bar{\omega}_1 = 0 \quad \bar{\omega}_2 = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} = \bar{k} \quad (7.6)$$

我们利用公式(4.11)来求解本题.

$$\text{由文献[4]:} \quad \sum_{i=1}^N \Delta(m_i \bar{v}_i) \cdot \bar{U}_{i\sigma} = \Delta \bar{G} \cdot \bar{U}_{C\sigma} + \Delta \bar{H}_C \cdot \bar{\omega}_\sigma \quad (7.7)$$

根据式(7.6), 并考虑到 $\bar{u} = 0$, 系统开始静止, 所以, (5.1)式可化为

$$\bar{S}_B \cdot \bar{U}_{B\sigma} - \Delta \bar{G} \cdot \bar{U}_{C\sigma} - \Delta \bar{H}_C \cdot \bar{\omega}_\sigma = 0 \quad (\sigma = 1, 2) \quad (7.8)$$

$$\text{因为} \quad \bar{S}_B = -\hat{F} \sin \theta \cdot \bar{i} + \hat{F} \cos \theta \cdot \bar{j} \quad (7.9)$$

$$\Delta \bar{G} = (M+m) \bar{v}_o = (M+m) [(\dot{x} - a\dot{\theta} \sin\theta) \bar{i} + (\dot{y} + a\cos\theta) \bar{j}] \quad (7.10)$$

$$\Delta H_o = J_c \dot{\theta} \bar{k} \quad (7.11)$$

于是, 有

$$(-\hat{F} \sin\theta \cdot \bar{i} + \hat{F} \cos\theta \cdot \bar{j}) \cdot U_{11} - (M+m) [(\dot{x} - a\dot{\theta} \sin\theta) \bar{i} + (\dot{y} + a\dot{\theta} \cos\theta) \bar{j}] U_{21} - J_c \dot{\theta} \bar{k} \cdot \bar{\omega}_1 = 0 \quad (7.12)$$

$$\text{由上式可得} \quad \dot{x} = 0 \quad (7.13)$$

其次, 有

$$(-\hat{F} \sin\theta \cdot \bar{i} + \hat{F} \cos\theta \cdot \bar{j}) \cdot U_{12} - (M+m) [(\dot{x} - a\dot{\theta} \sin\theta) \bar{i} + (\dot{y} + a\cos\theta \cdot \dot{\theta}) \bar{j}] U_{22} - J_c \dot{\theta} \bar{k} \cdot \bar{\omega}_2 = 0 \quad (7.14)$$

简化整理上式后, 得到

$$[(M+m)a^2 + J_c] \dot{\theta} = \hat{F}(a+b) \quad (7.15)$$

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Kane's Equations for Percussion Motion of Variable Mass Nonholonomic Mechanical Systems

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Abstract

In this paper, the Kane's equations for the Routh's form of variable mass nonholonomic systems are established, and the Kane's equations for percussion motion of variable mass holonomic and nonholonomic systems are deduced from them. Secondly, the equivalence to Lagrange's equations for percussion motion and Kane's equations is obtained, and the application of the new equation is illustrated by an example.

Key words variable mass, percussion motion, Kane's equation, nonholonomic system