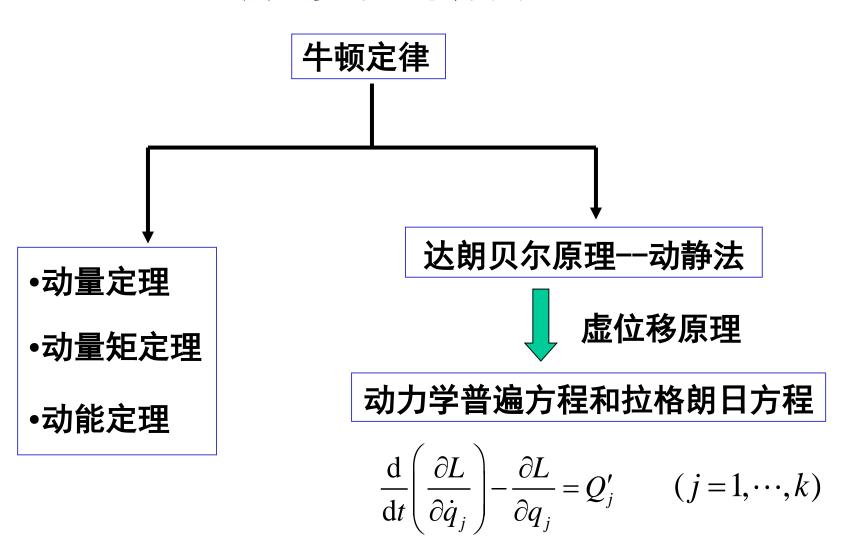
第十五章 拉格朗日方程

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动力学的基本方法



§ 15-1 动力学普遍方程

1. 概述

动力学普遍方程是将达朗贝尔原理与虚位移原理相结合 而得到的,可以看成是达朗贝尔原理的解析表达形式。

2. 动力学普遍方程

质点系的达朗贝尔原理 $F_i + F_{Ni} + F_{Ii} = 0$ $(i = 1, 2, 3 \dots, n)$

取质点系的任一组虚位移 δr_i (i=1, 2, ..., n)

$$(\boldsymbol{F}_i + \boldsymbol{F}_{Ni} + \boldsymbol{F}_{Ii}) \cdot \delta \boldsymbol{r}_i = 0 \quad (i = 1, 2, 3 \dots, n)$$

虚位移原理 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} (\boldsymbol{F}_{i} \cdot \delta \boldsymbol{r}_{i}) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\boldsymbol{F}_{Ni} \cdot \delta \boldsymbol{r}_{i}) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\boldsymbol{F}_{Ii} \cdot \delta \boldsymbol{r}_{i}) = 0$

设该质点系所受的约束为理想约束 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} (\boldsymbol{F}_{\mathrm{N}i} \cdot \delta \boldsymbol{r}_{i}) = 0$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} (\mathbf{F}_{i} + \mathbf{F}_{li}) \cdot \delta \mathbf{r}_{i} = 0$$
 动力学普遍方程

动力学普遍方程

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} (\boldsymbol{F}_{i} + \boldsymbol{F}_{Ii}) \cdot \delta \boldsymbol{r}_{i} = 0$$

受有理想约束的质点系,在任一瞬时,其上所受的主动力和惯性力在质点系的任何虚位移上所作的虚功之和为零。

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} (\boldsymbol{F}_{i} - m_{i}\boldsymbol{a}_{i}) \cdot \delta \boldsymbol{r}_{i} = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[\left(F_{ix} - m_i \ddot{x}_i \right) \delta x_i + \left(F_{iy} - m_i \ddot{y}_i \right) \delta y_i + \left(F_{iz} - m_i \ddot{z}_i \right) \delta z_i \right] = 0$$

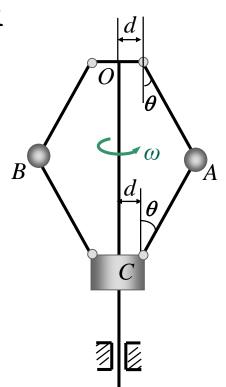
- 动力学普遍方程消去了所有理想约束的约束反力,因而适合于求解非自由质点系的动力学问题。
- 由动力学普遍方程可得到若干个独立的二阶微分方程,方程的个数等于质点系的自由度数。
- 因此,动力学普遍方程给出了任意多个自由度系统的全部运动微分方程,任何其它动力学方程都可作为它的特殊情况推导出来。

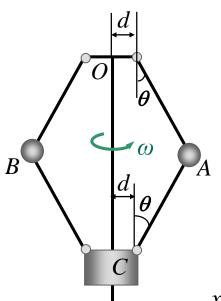
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[\left(F_{ix} - m_i \ddot{x}_i \right) \delta x_i + \left(F_{iy} - m_i \ddot{y}_i \right) \delta y_i + \left(F_{iz} - m_i \ddot{z}_i \right) \delta z_i \right] = 0$$

解题步骤:

- 1. 分析机构的自由度并转变成具有理想约束的机构
- 2. 画机构的主动力和惯性力(任何时刻)
- 3. 给机构虚位移,用动力学普遍方程求解

例 一瓦特调速器的结构如图所示。每一飞球质量为 m_1 , 重锤质量为 m_2 , 各铰连杆的长度为l, T形杆宽度为2d。调速器的轴以匀角速 ω 转动。求飞球张开的角度 θ 。





解: 研究整体, 理想约束 单自由度θ

$$F_{IA} = F_{IB} = m_1(d + l\sin\theta)\omega^2$$

$$F_{IA} \cdot \delta x_A - F_{IB} \cdot \delta x_B + m_1 g \cdot \delta y_A$$
$$+ m_1 g \cdot \delta y_B + m_2 g \cdot \delta y_C = 0$$

$$x_A = (d + l \sin \theta)$$
 $\delta x_A = l \cos \theta \delta \theta$

$$ox_A = \iota cos \theta o \theta$$

$$y_A = l\cos\theta$$

$$\delta y_A = -l\sin\theta\delta\theta$$

$$x_B = -(d + l \sin \theta)$$
 $\delta x_B = -l \cos \theta \delta \theta$

$$\delta x_{B} = -l\cos\theta\delta\theta$$

$$y_B = l \cos \theta$$

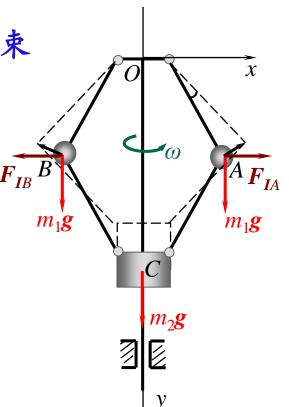
$$\delta y_B = -l\sin\theta\delta\theta$$

$$y_C = 2l\cos\theta$$

$$y_C = 2l\cos\theta$$
 $\delta y_C = -2l\sin\theta\delta\theta$

$$2m_1(d + l\sin\theta)\omega^2 l\cos\theta\delta\theta - 2m_1gl\sin\theta\delta\theta - 2m_2gl\sin\theta\delta\theta = 0$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{(m_1 + m_2)g\tan\theta}{m_1(d + l\sin\theta)}$$

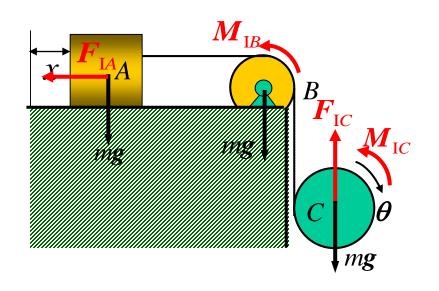


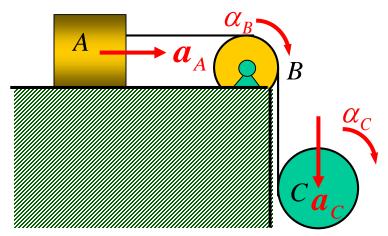
例图示系统在铅垂平面内运动,各物体的质量均为m,圆盘的半径为R,绳索与圆盘无相对滑动。求滑块的加速度和圆盘C的角加速度。

解:运动分析 自由度k=2

$$\alpha_B = \frac{a_A}{R} \qquad a_C = a_A + \alpha_C R$$

受力分析





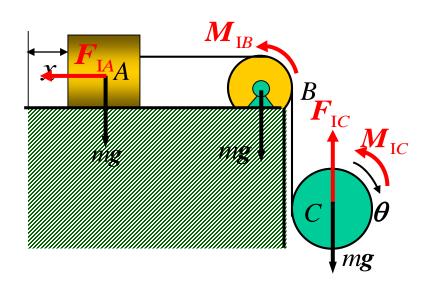
$$F_{IA} = ma_A$$

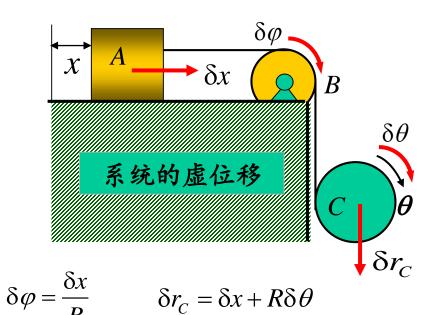
$$M_{IB} = J_B \alpha_B$$

$$M_{IC} = J_C \alpha_C$$

$$F_{IC} = ma_C$$

$$= ma_A + mR\alpha_C$$





动力学普遍方程

$$-F_{\mathrm{I}A}\delta x - M_{\mathrm{I}B}\delta \varphi - (F_{\mathrm{I}C} - mg)\delta r_{C} - M_{\mathrm{I}C}\delta \theta = 0$$

$$[-\frac{5}{2}a_{A} - R\alpha_{C} + g]m\delta x + [-a_{A} - \frac{3}{2}R\alpha_{C} + g]mR\delta \theta = 0$$

$$\delta x \neq 0$$

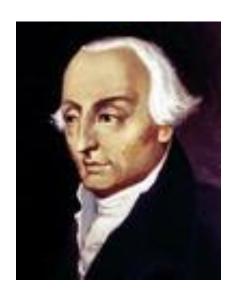
$$\delta \theta \neq 0$$

$$-\frac{5}{2}a_{A} - R\alpha_{C} + g = 0$$

$$-a_{A} - \frac{3}{2}R\alpha_{C} + g = 0$$

$$\alpha_{C} = \frac{6g}{11R}$$

§ 15-2 拉格朗日 (Lagrange)第二类方程



《分析力学》(1788出版)一书是牛顿之后的一部重要的经典力学著作。书中运用变分原理和分析的方法,建立起完整和谐的力学体系,使力学分析化了。

应用动力学普遍方程,求解较复杂的非自由质点系的动力学问题并不很方便,方程中各质点的虚位移可能不全是独立的,需寻找虚位移之间的关系;虚加惯性力(偶)需要分析加速度。

如果用广义坐标来描述系统的运动,将动力学普遍方程表达成广义坐标的形式,就可得到与广义坐标数目(自由度)相同的独立的运动微分方程组,这就是著名的拉格朗日方程.

拉格朗日方程的推导

设具有完整理想约束的非自由质点系有k个自由度,系统的广义坐标为: q_1,q_2,\cdots,q_k

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} (\mathbf{F}_{i} - m_{i} \mathbf{a}_{i}) \cdot \delta \mathbf{r}_{i} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{r}_{i} = \mathbf{r}_{i} (\mathbf{q}_{1}, \mathbf{q}_{2}, ..., \mathbf{q}_{k}; t) \qquad \delta \mathbf{r}_{i} = \sum_{j=1}^{k} \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_{i}}{\partial q_{j}} \delta q_{j}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} [(\mathbf{F}_{i} - m_{i} \mathbf{a}_{i}) \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{k} \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_{i}}{\partial q_{j}} \delta q_{j}] = \sum_{j=1}^{k} [\sum_{i=1}^{n} (\mathbf{F}_{i} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_{i}}{\partial q_{j}}) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} (m_{i} \mathbf{a}_{i} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_{i}}{\partial q_{j}})] \delta q_{j} = 0$$
广义力 \mathbf{Q}_{i}
广义力 \mathbf{Q}_{i}

$$\sum_{j=1}^{k} [Q_j + Q_{Ij}] \delta q_j = 0$$

广义惯性力

$$\mathbf{Q}_{Ij} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[(-m_i \mathbf{a}_i) \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_j} \right] = -\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[(m_i \frac{\mathrm{d} \mathbf{v}_i}{\mathrm{d} t}) \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_j} \right]$$

拉格朗日关系

$$\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{v}_{i}}{\partial \dot{\boldsymbol{q}}_{j}} = \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{r}_{i}}{\partial \boldsymbol{q}_{j}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}_i}{\partial q_j} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_j} \right)$$

(证明略, 详见书P266)

$$\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{i=1}{=} \frac{\partial q_{j}}{\partial t} \stackrel{i=1}{=} \frac{\partial t}{\partial t} \frac{\partial q_{j}}{\partial q_{j}} \\ & = -\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} (m_{i} \mathbf{v}_{i} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_{i}}{\partial q_{j}}) - m_{i} \mathbf{v}_{i} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} (\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_{i}}{\partial q_{j}}) \right] \\ & = -\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (m_{i} \mathbf{v}_{i} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}_{i}}{\partial \dot{q}_{j}}) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (m_{i} \mathbf{v}_{i} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}_{i}}{\partial q_{j}}) \\ & = -\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_{i}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\frac{1}{2} m_{i} \mathbf{v}_{i} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i}) \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial q_{i}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[\frac{1}{2} m_{i} \mathbf{v}_{i} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$Q_{Ij} = -\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \right) + \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_j} \qquad (j = 1, 2, ..., k)$$

T 为系统的动能,可表示成: $T = T(q_1, \dots, q_k, \dot{q}_1, \dots, \dot{q}_k, t)$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{k} [Q_j + Q_{lj}] \delta q_j = 0 \qquad Q_{lj} = -\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} (\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_j}) + \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_j}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{k} [Q_j + Q_{lj}] \delta q_j = 0 \qquad \mathrm{d}_{lj} (\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_j}) + \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_j}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{k} [Q_j + Q_{lj}] \delta q_j = \sum_{j=1}^{k} [Q_j - \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} (\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_j}) + \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_j}] \delta q_j = 0$$

对于完整系统,广义虚位移 δq_i 都是独立的,并具有任意性,

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \right) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_j} = Q_j \quad (j = 1, 2, \dots, k)$$

完整系统中的拉格朗日第二类方程,通常称为拉格朗日方程。

- ◆ 适用于完整、理想约束系统,用广义坐标描述系统运动;
- ◆ 方程中不出现约束反力,直接建立主动力与运动之间的关系;
- ◆ 得到的是常微分方程组,每个方程都是二阶的,方程数与自由度数相同;
- ◆ 是建立非自由质点系动力学数学模型的规范方法.

第二类拉格朗日方程几种形式

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_{i}} \right) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{i}} = Q_{j} \qquad (j = 1, 2, \dots, k)$$

1、当主动力均为有势力时

$$Q_{j} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial q_{j}} \qquad \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_{j}} \right) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{j}} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial q_{j}}$$
 拉格朗日函数
$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial \dot{q}_{i}} = 0 \qquad \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_{i}} \right) - \frac{\partial (T - V)}{\partial q_{i}} = 0 \qquad L = T - V$$

保守系统的拉格朗日方程

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_j} = 0 \quad (j = 1, 2, \dots, k)$$

2、当主动力部分为有势力时

$$Q_{j} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial q_{j}} + Q'_{j} \qquad \qquad \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{j}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{j}} = Q'_{j} \qquad (j = 1, 2, \dots, k)$$

一般完整系统的拉格朗日方程

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \right) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_j} = Q_j \qquad (j = 1, 2, ..., k)$$

保守系统的拉格朗日方程
$$L = T - V$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{j}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{j}} = 0 \qquad (j = 1, 2, ..., k)$$

应用Lagrange方程建立系统动力学方程的基本步骤:

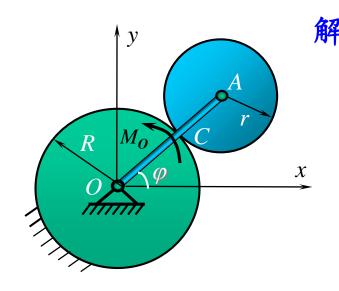
- (1)选定研究对象,确定该系统的自由度数目,并恰当地选择同样数目的广义坐标。
 - (2) 用广义坐标、广义速度和时间的函数表示出系统的动能。

(3) 求广义力。
$$Q_{j} = \frac{\delta W_{j}}{\delta q_{j}}$$

当主动力均为有势力时,只需写出势能V或拉格朗日函数L=T-V。

(4)将L(或Q、T)代入拉格朗日方程,得到k个独立的二阶微分方程,即系统的运动微分方程组。

例在水平面运动的行星齿轮机构如图所示。匀质杆OA质量是 m_1 ,可绕轴O转动,杆端A借铰链装有一质量是 m_2 ,半径是r的匀质小齿轮,此小齿轮沿半径是R的固定大齿轮纯滚动。当杆OA上作用着转矩 M_O 时,求此杆的角加速度。

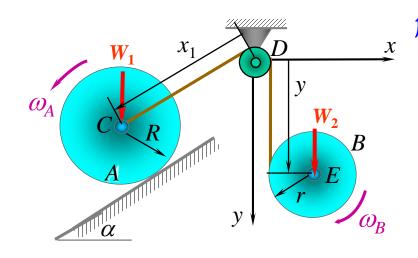


$$Q_{\varphi} = \frac{M_{O}\delta\varphi}{\delta\varphi} = M_{O}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\varphi}}) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial \varphi} = Q_{\varphi}$$

解: 机构一个自由度,取 φ 为广义坐标 $v_A = (R+r)\dot{\varphi}$ $\omega_A = \frac{v_A}{r} = \frac{R+r}{r}\dot{\varphi}$ $T = \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{m_1 (R+r)^2}{3} \dot{\phi}^2\right] + \left[\frac{1}{2} m_2 (R+r)^2 \dot{\phi}^2\right]$ $+\frac{1}{2}(\frac{m_2r^2}{2})(\frac{R+r}{r})^2\dot{\phi}^2$ $=\frac{1}{12}(2m_1+9m_2)(R+r)^2\dot{\phi}^2$ $\frac{1}{6}(2m_1 + 9m_2)(R+r)^2 \ddot{\varphi} = M_O$ $\ddot{\varphi} = \frac{6M_O}{(2m_a + 9m_a)(R+r)^2}$

例一不可伸长的绳子跨过小滑轮D,绳的一端系于匀质圆轮A的轮心C处,另一端绕在匀质圆柱体B上。轮A重 W_1 ,半径是R。圆柱B重 W_2 ,半径是r。轮A沿倾角为 α 的斜面作纯滚动,绳子倾斜段与斜面平行。滑轮D和绳子的质量不计,试求轮心C和圆柱B的轮心E的加速度。



x 解: 系统具有两个自由度。 x_1 和 y 为广义坐标。

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \frac{W_1}{g} \dot{x}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} J_C \omega_A^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{W_2}{g} \dot{y}^2 + \frac{1}{2} J_E \omega_B^2$$

$$\omega_A = \frac{\dot{x}_1}{R}, \quad \omega_B = \frac{1}{r} (\dot{y} + \dot{x}_1)$$

$$J_C = \frac{1}{2} \frac{W_1}{g} R^2, \quad J_E = \frac{1}{2} \frac{W_2}{g} r^2$$

$$T = \frac{3}{4} \frac{W_1}{g} \dot{x}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{W_2}{g} \dot{y}^2 + \frac{1}{4} \frac{W_2}{g} \dot{x}_1^2 + \frac{1}{4} \frac{W_2}{g} \dot{y}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{W_2}{g} \dot{x}_1 \dot{y}$$

$$T = \frac{3}{4} \frac{W_1}{g} \dot{x}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{W_2}{g} \dot{y}^2 + \frac{1}{4} \frac{W_2}{g} \dot{x}_1^2 + \frac{1}{4} \frac{W_2}{g} \dot{y}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{W_2}{g} \dot{x}_1 \dot{y}$$

取水平面为重力势能零点

$$V = -W_1 x_1 \sin \alpha - W_2 y$$

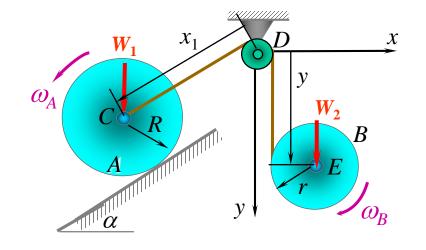
$$L = \frac{1}{4g} (3W_1 + W_2) \dot{x}_1^2 + \frac{3}{4} \frac{W_1}{g} \dot{y}^2$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \frac{W_2}{g} \dot{x}_1 \dot{y} + W_1 x_1 \sin \alpha + W_2 y$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_1}) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} = 0 \quad \text{fil} \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{y}}) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$(3W_1 + W_2)\ddot{x}_1 + W_2\ddot{y} = 2W_1g \sin \alpha$$

 $\ddot{x}_1 + 3\ddot{y} = 2g$

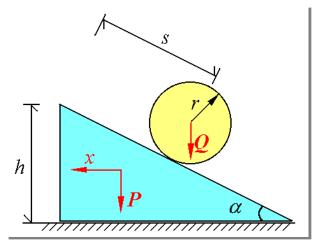


$$\ddot{x}_1 = \frac{6W_1 \sin \alpha - 2W_2}{9W_1 + 2W_2} g$$

$$\ddot{y} = \frac{2W_1(3 - \sin \alpha) + 2W_2}{9W_1 + 2W_2} g$$

例 楔形体重P, 斜面倾角 α , 置于光滑水平面上。均质圆柱体重Q, 半径为r, 在楔形体的斜面上只滚不滑。初始系统静止,且圆柱体位于斜面最高点。试求: (1)系统的运动微分方程;

(2)楔形体的加速度。



解: 系统具有两个自由度。取广义坐标为x,s; 各坐标原点均在初始位置。

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \frac{P}{g} \dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q}{g} (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{s}^2 - 2\dot{x}\dot{s}\cos\alpha) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q}{g} r^2 (\frac{\dot{s}}{r})^2$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{P + Q}{g} \dot{x}^2 + \frac{3}{4} \frac{Q}{g} \dot{s}^2 - \frac{Q}{g} \dot{x}\dot{s}\cos\alpha$$

 $V = \frac{1}{2}Ph + Q(h - s \cdot \sin \alpha + r \cos \alpha)$

取水平面为重力势能零点

$$L = T - V$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{P + Q}{\alpha} \dot{x}^2 + \frac{3}{4} \frac{Q}{\alpha} \dot{s}^2 - \frac{Q}{\alpha} \dot{x} \dot{s} \cos \alpha - \frac{1}{3} Ph - Q(h - s \cdot \sin \alpha + r \cos \alpha)$$

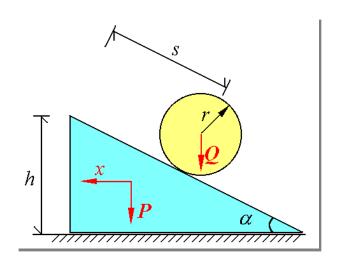
$$L = \frac{1}{2} \frac{P + Q}{g} \dot{x}^2 + \frac{3}{4} \frac{Q}{g} \dot{s}^2 - \frac{Q}{g} \dot{x} \dot{s} \cos \alpha - \frac{1}{3} Ph - Q(h - s \cdot \sin \alpha + r \cos \alpha)$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}}) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 0 \quad \text{for} \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{s}}) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial s} = 0$$

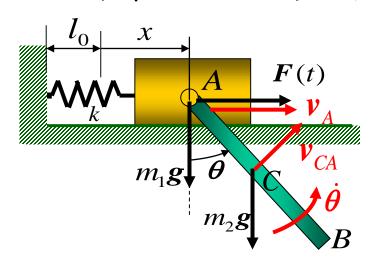
$$(P+Q)\ddot{x}-Q\cdot\ddot{s}\cos\alpha=0$$

$$3\ddot{s} - 2\ddot{x}\cos\alpha = 2g\sin\alpha$$

$$\ddot{x} = \frac{Q\sin 2\alpha}{3P + Q + 2Q\sin^2\alpha} \cdot g$$



例 图示机构在铅垂面内运动,均质杆AB用光滑铰链与滑块连接。求系统运动微分方程。AB=2L



解:此系统有两个自由度,取x和 θ 为广义坐标。x轴原点位于弹簧自然长度位置, θ 逆时针转向为正。

1、求系统的动能和势能

$$v_A = \dot{x}, \quad v_C = v_A + v_{CA}$$

$$v_{Cx} = \dot{x} + L\dot{\theta}\cos{\theta}$$

$$v_{Cy} = L\dot{\theta}\sin{\theta}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2}m_1v_A^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_2v_C^2 + \frac{1}{2}J_C\dot{\theta}^2 = \frac{1}{2}(m_1 + m_2)\dot{x}^2 + m_2\dot{x}L\dot{\theta}\cos\theta + \frac{2}{3}m_2L^2\dot{\theta}^2$$

$$V = m_2 gL(1 - \cos\theta) + \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$

$$L = T - V$$

杆初始位置时的质心位置为重力势能零点, 弹簧原长位置为弹性势能零点。

2、求非有势力的广义力

$$Q_x' = F(t) Q_\theta' = 0$$

$$Q'_{\theta} = 0$$

3、建立系统运动微分方程

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}}) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = Q_x' \quad \text{for} \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}}) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = Q_\theta'$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 & l_0 & x \\
 & & A & F(t) \\
 & & \delta x \\
 & & m_1 g & \theta \\
 & & & \delta \theta \\
 & & & B
\end{array}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = (m_1 + m_2)\dot{x} + m_2 L\dot{\theta}\cos\theta , \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = -kx$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = (m_1 + m_2)\dot{x} + m_2L\dot{\theta}\cos\theta , \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = -kx \qquad \qquad \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = \frac{4}{3}m_2L^2\dot{\theta} + m_2\dot{x}L\cos\theta , \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = -m_2\dot{x}L\dot{\theta}\sin\theta - m_2gL\sin\theta$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = (m_1 + m_2) \ddot{x} + m_2 L \ddot{\theta} \cos \theta - m_2 L \dot{\theta}^2 \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = (m_1 + m_2) \ddot{x} + m_2 L \ddot{\theta} \cos \theta - m_2 L \dot{\theta}^2 \sin \theta \qquad \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} (\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}}) = \frac{4}{3} m_2 L^2 \ddot{\theta} + m_2 \ddot{x} L \cos \theta - m_2 \dot{x} L \dot{\theta} \sin \theta$$

$$(m_1 + m_2)\ddot{x} + m_2 L\ddot{\theta}\cos\theta - m_2 L\dot{\theta}^2\sin\theta + kx = F(t)$$

$$\frac{4}{3}m_2L^2\ddot{\theta} + m_2L\ddot{x}\cos\theta + m_2gL\sin\theta = 0$$

方程的物理意义?

§ 15-3 拉格朗日第二类方程的首次积分

常见的第一积分有两种:能量积分和循环积分。

$$\boldsymbol{r}_i = \boldsymbol{r}_i(q_1, \cdots, q_k, t)$$

$$\mathbf{r}_i = \mathbf{r}_i(q_1, \dots, q_k, t)$$
 $\mathbf{v}_i = \frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{r}_i}{\mathrm{d}t} = \sum_{l=1}^k \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q_l} \dot{q}_l + \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial t}$

$$T = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2} m_{i} \mathbf{v}_{i} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2} m_{i} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{k} \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_{i}}{\partial q_{j}} \dot{q}_{j} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_{i}}{\partial t} \right) \cdot \left(\sum_{l=1}^{k} \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_{i}}{\partial q_{l}} \dot{q}_{l} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_{i}}{\partial t} \right)$$

$$=T_2+T_1+T_0$$

$$T_{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2} m_{i} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{k} \sum_{l=1}^{k} \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_{i}}{\partial q_{j}} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_{i}}{\partial q_{l}} \dot{q}_{j} \dot{q}_{l} \right)$$

$$T_{1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_{i} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{k} \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_{i}}{\partial q_{j}} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_{i}}{\partial t} \dot{q}_{j} \right)$$

$$T_0 = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2} m_i \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial t} \right)$$

 T_2 、 T_1 、 T_0 分别是广 义速度的齐二次式、 齐一次式和零次式。

对于定常约束的质点系 $\mathbf{r}_i = \mathbf{r}_i(q_1, \dots, q_k)$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial t} = 0 \qquad \therefore T = T_2, \quad T_1 = T_0 = 0$$

一、能量积分

约束是非定常的,但拉格朗日函数不显含t, 主动力为有势力

$$L = L(q_1, \dots, q_k; \dot{q}_1, \dots, \dot{q}_k) \qquad \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = 0 \qquad \frac{\partial V}{\partial \dot{q}_i} = 0$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}L}{\mathrm{d}t} = \sum_{j=1}^{k} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{i}} \dot{q}_{j} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{i}} \ddot{q}_{j} \right) \qquad \qquad \because \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{j}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{j}} = 0$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{k} \left[\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{j}} \right) \dot{q}_{j} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{j}} \ddot{q}_{j} \right] = \sum_{j=1}^{k} \left[\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_{j}} \right) \dot{q}_{j} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_{j}} \ddot{q}_{j} \right] = \sum_{j=1}^{k} \left[\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_{j}} \dot{q}_{j} \right) \right]$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{k} \left[\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_{j}} \dot{q}_{j} \right] - L \right) = 0 \implies \sum_{j=1}^{k} \left[\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_{j}} \dot{q}_{j} \right] - L = C$$

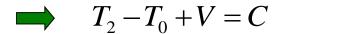
$$\sum_{j=1}^{k} \left[\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_{j}} \dot{q}_{j} \right] - L = C$$

$$T = T_2 + T_1 + T_0$$

齐次函数的欧拉定理

$$\sum_{j=1}^{k} \frac{\partial T_2}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \dot{q}_j = 2T_2, \quad \sum_{j=1}^{k} \frac{\partial T_1}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \dot{q}_j = T_1, \quad \sum_{j=1}^{k} \frac{\partial T_0}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \dot{q}_j = 0$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{k} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_{i}} \dot{q}_{j} = 2T_{2} + T_{1} \qquad L = T-V$$



广义能量积分

定常约束的质点系

$$T = T_2, \quad T_1 = T_0 = 0$$

$$T_2 + V = T + V = \text{const.}$$
 系统机械能守恒

系统机械能守恒是广义能量积分的特例

二、循环积分

系统主动力为有势力

循环坐标: 拉格朗日函数L中不显含的广义坐标 q_j , $(j=1,\cdots r\leq k)$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_j} = 0 \qquad \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_j} = 0 \implies \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = 0 \qquad \text{for } t = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{j}} = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_{j}} = p_{j} = C \quad p_{j}$$
 称为对应于广义坐标 q_{j} 的广义动量 对于循环坐标,广义动量守恒。

动量和动量矩都是广义动量的特例。但对于一般情况,广义动量守恒不一定具有明显的物理意义。

广义能量积分决定于系统的性质,而循环积分则与坐标的选择有关。如果选择恰当,有时可以使每个坐标都成为循环坐标,可以求出全部第一积分。但是,要做到这一步往往是困难甚至是不可能的。

第二类拉格朗日方程的总结

对于具有完整理想约束的质点系,若系统的自由度为k,

则系统的动力学方程为:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{j}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{j}} = Q'_{j} \qquad (j = 1, \dots, k)$$

L = T - V T: 为系统的动能, V: 为系统的势能

 Q_i' : 为对应于广义坐标 q_i 的非有势力的广义力

当系统为保守系统时,

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial q} = 0$$

1.若系统存在循环坐标
$$q$$
 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial q} = 0$ $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}} = p = \text{const.}$

2.若系统的拉格朗日函数不显含时间t $\frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = 0$ $T_2 - T_0 + V = \text{const.}$

拉氏方程是建立完整系统运动微分方程的规范化方法,其优点是不涉及约 束力,直接建立主动力与运动的关系,方程数与自由度相等。此外,动能 的表达式,只涉及速度分析,而不需作更为复杂的加速度分析。