第一类拉格朗日方程(带乘子的拉格朗日方程)

在推导第二类拉格朗日方程式,从

$$\sum_{i=1}^{k} \left[\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_i} - Q_i \right] \delta q_i = 0$$
 (8.78)

到

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_i} = Q_i \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, k)$$

必须用到 δq_j ($j=1,2,\cdots,k$)相互独立的条件。然而,在质点系有非完整约束的情况下,这个条件无法得到满足。另外,对于一些多刚体系统,用非独立的广义坐标描述更加方便,不妨假设 δq_j ($j=1,2,\cdots,k$)满足r个关系式

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} b_{i\beta} \, \delta q_i = 0 \ (\beta = 1, 2, \dots, r)$$
 (8.79)

其中 $b_{i\beta}$ 是广义坐标和时间的函数,即

$$b_{i\beta} = b_{i\beta}(q_1, q_2, \cdots, q_k, t)$$

这样,在 q_1,q_2,\cdots,q_k 中有k-r个相互独立,不妨假设是 q_1,q_2,\cdots,q_{k-r} ,其它r个广义坐标 q_{k-r+1},\cdots,q_k 可以用 q_1,q_2,\cdots,q_{k-r} 唯一的表示出来。这个假设在数学上要求 $b_{i\beta}(i=k-r+1,\cdots,k;\beta=1,2,\cdots,r)$ 构成的 $r\times r$ 的行列式不等于零。将r个等式(8.79)分别乘以不定乘子 λ_{β} ,得

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda_{\beta} b_{i\beta} \, \delta q_i = 0 \, (\beta = 1, 2, \cdots, r)$$
 (8.80)

用 (8.78) 減去 (8.80) 得 $\sum_{i=1}^{k} \left[\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_i} - Q_i - \sum_{\beta=1}^{r} \lambda_{\beta} b_{i\beta} \right] \delta q_i = 0 \tag{8.81}$

如果 $b_{i\beta}(i=k-r+1,\cdots,k;\beta=1,2,\cdots,r)$ 构成的行列式不等于零,则可以适当选择不定乘子 λ_{β} ,使得

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_i} - Q_i - \sum_{\beta=1}^{r} \lambda_{\beta} b_{i\beta} = 0 \quad (i = k - r + 1, \dots, k)$$
 (8.82)

我们可以把(8.82)看作以 λ_{β} 为未知数的r个代数方程,其系数矩阵的秩为r,该方程组一定有解。于是式(8.81)变为

$$\sum_{i=1}^{k-r} \left[\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_i} - Q_i - \sum_{\beta=1}^r \lambda_\beta b_{i\beta} \right] \delta q_i = 0$$
 (8.83)

注意: 求和运算从i = 1到i = k - r

由于 q_1, q_2, \dots, q_{k-r} 相互独立,从式(8.83)可得

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_i} - Q_i - \sum_{\beta=1}^{r} \lambda_{\beta} b_{i\beta} = 0 \ (i = 1, 2, \dots, k - r) \quad (8.84)$$

由式 (8.82) 和 (8.84) 构成了k个方程

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_i} = Q_i + \sum_{\beta=1}^{r} \lambda_{\beta} b_{i\beta} \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, k) \quad (8.85)$$

称为带乘子的拉格朗日方程或第一类拉格朗日方程。

拉格朗日不定乘子法的精神在于:将虚位移间的不独立性转嫁到拉格朗日乘子上,而认为虚位移间彼此独立。

如果主动力都是有势力,则上式写成

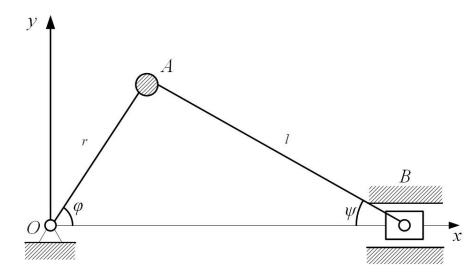
$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} = \sum_{\beta=1}^r \lambda_\beta b_{i\beta} \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, k) \quad (8.86)$$

将(8.85)或(8.86)与约束方程联立,构成系统的封闭方程组,在式(8.85)与(8.86)中

$$\sum_{\beta=1}^{r} \lambda_{\beta} b_{i\beta}$$

称为广义约束反力。

如图所示的机构在铅垂平面内运动。假设A, B两个质点的质量均为m, 刚性杆OA和AB的质量忽略不计, 不考虑摩擦。试建立该系统的运动微分方程。



解:我们先尝试应用第二类拉格朗日方程。这个系统有一个自由度,可以选择 φ 为广义坐标。根据几何关系有

$$x_A = r \cos \varphi, \qquad y_A = r \sin \varphi, \qquad x_B = r \cos \varphi + l \cos \psi$$

以及

$$rsin\varphi = lsin\psi \tag{8.87}$$

系统的动能为

$$T = \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{x}_A^2 + \dot{y}_A^2) + \frac{1}{2}m\dot{x}_A^2 = \frac{1}{2}m\left[r^2\dot{\varphi}^2 + (r\dot{\varphi}sin\varphi + l\dot{\psi}sin\psi)^2\right]$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}m\left[r^2\dot{\varphi}^2 + r^2sin^2\varphi(\dot{\varphi} + \dot{\psi})^2\right]$$

势能为

$$V = mgy_A = mgrsin\varphi$$

拉格朗日函数为

$$L = T - V = \frac{1}{2}m\left[r^{2}\dot{\varphi}^{2} + r^{2}sin^{2}\varphi(\dot{\varphi} + \dot{\psi})^{2}\right] - mgrsin\varphi$$
 (8.88)

对关系式(8.87)求导

$$r\dot{\varphi}cos\varphi = l\dot{\psi}cos\psi$$

解出

$$\dot{\psi} = \frac{r\dot{\varphi}cos\varphi}{lcos\psi} = \frac{r\dot{\varphi}cos\varphi}{\sqrt{l^2 - r^2sin^2\varphi}}$$

并带入拉格朗日函数

$$L = T - V$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}m \left[r^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 + r^2 sin^2 \varphi \left(\dot{\varphi} + \frac{r \dot{\varphi} cos \varphi}{\sqrt{l^2 - r^2 sin^2 \varphi}} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$- mgr sin \varphi \quad (8.89)$$

太复杂!无论是解析还是作数值,都很不方便。

下面我们尝试利用第一类拉格朗日方程。选择 φ 和 ψ 描述该系统的运动,则拉格朗日函数就是式(8.88)。计算导数 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \varphi} = mr^2 sin\varphi cos\varphi (\dot{\varphi} + \dot{\psi})^2 - mgrcos\varphi, \qquad \frac{\partial L}{\partial \psi} = 0$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} = mr^2 \left[\dot{\varphi} + (\dot{\varphi} + \dot{\psi}) sin^2 \varphi \right], \qquad \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\psi}} = mr^2 \left(\dot{\varphi} + \dot{\psi} \right) sin^2 \varphi$$
计算全导数
$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\psi}} = mr^2 \left[\ddot{\varphi} + (\ddot{\varphi} + i\dot{\psi}) sin^2 \varphi \right]$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} \right) = mr^2 \left[\ddot{\varphi} + \left(\ddot{\varphi} + \ddot{\psi} \right) sin^2 \varphi \right. + 2(\dot{\varphi} + \dot{\psi}) \dot{\varphi} sin\varphi cos\varphi \right]$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\psi}} \right) = mr^2 \left[\left(\ddot{\varphi} + \ddot{\psi} \right) sin^2 \varphi \right. + 2(\dot{\varphi} + \dot{\psi}) \dot{\varphi} sin\varphi cos\varphi \right]$$

对关系式 (8.87) 进行 δ 运算得 $rcos\phi\delta\phi - lcos\psi\delta\psi = 0$ (8.90)

令\为约束乘子,则第一类拉格朗日方程为

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \varphi} = \lambda r \cos \varphi$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\psi}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \psi} = -\lambda l \cos \psi$$

即

 $mr^{2}[\ddot{\varphi} + (\ddot{\varphi} + \ddot{\psi})sin^{2}\varphi + (\dot{\varphi}^{2} + \dot{\psi}^{2})sin\varphi cos\varphi] + mgrcos\varphi$ $= \lambda rcos\varphi$

 $mr^{2}[(\ddot{\varphi} + \ddot{\psi})sin^{2}\varphi + 2(\dot{\varphi} + \dot{\psi})\dot{\varphi}sin\varphi cos\varphi] = -\lambda lcos\psi$

这两个方程与代数方程(8.87)构成封闭方程组。