

五解: (1).  $\vec{O} = a(\cos\psi\vec{i} + \sin\psi\vec{j})$ .

$$\vec{CM} = r\sin\varphi\vec{k} + r\cos\varphi(\cos\psi\vec{i} + \sin\psi\vec{j}).$$

$$\vec{OM} = \vec{O} + \vec{CM} = (a+r\cos\varphi)\cos\psi\vec{i} + (a+r\cos\varphi)\sin\psi\vec{j} + r\sin\varphi\vec{k}.$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x = (a+r\cos\varphi)\cos\psi, \\ y = (a+r\cos\varphi)\sin\psi, \\ z = r\sin\varphi. \end{cases}$$

$$(2). \vec{e}_r = \frac{\partial \vec{OM}}{\partial r} = \cos\varphi\cos\psi\vec{i} + \cos\varphi\sin\psi\vec{j} + \sin\varphi\vec{k}.$$

$$\vec{e}_\psi = -(a+r\cos\varphi)\sin\psi\vec{i} + (a+r\cos\varphi)\cos\psi\vec{j}$$

$$\vec{e}_\varphi = -r\sin\varphi\cos\psi\vec{i} - r\sin\varphi\sin\psi\vec{j} + r\cos\varphi\vec{k}.$$

$$|\vec{e}_r| = 1, |\vec{e}_\psi| = a+r\cos\varphi, |\vec{e}_\varphi| = r.$$

拉梅系数的几何意义.

$$\vec{e}_r, \vec{e}_\psi, \vec{e}_\varphi \text{ 两两正交. } \therefore \text{拉梅系数矩阵 } H = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a+r\cos\varphi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & r \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(3). \vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{OM}}{dt} = \frac{\partial \vec{OM}}{\partial r} \frac{dr}{dt} + \frac{\partial \vec{OM}}{\partial \psi} \frac{d\psi}{dt} + \frac{\partial \vec{OM}}{\partial \varphi} \frac{d\varphi}{dt} = (\vec{e}_r, \vec{e}_\psi, \vec{e}_\varphi) \begin{pmatrix} \dot{r} \\ \dot{\psi} \\ \dot{\varphi} \end{pmatrix} = (\vec{e}_{r0}, \vec{e}_{\psi0}, \vec{e}_{\varphi0}) \begin{pmatrix} \dot{r} \\ (a+r\cos\varphi)\dot{\psi} \\ r\dot{\varphi} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{其中 } (\vec{e}_{r0}, \vec{e}_{\psi0}, \vec{e}_{\varphi0})^T = H^{-1} (\vec{e}_r, \vec{e}_\psi, \vec{e}_\varphi)^T.$$

$$(4). \text{雅可比矩阵 } P = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\varphi\cos\psi & -(a+r\cos\varphi)\sin\psi & -r\sin\varphi\cos\psi \\ \cos\varphi\sin\psi & (a+r\cos\varphi)\cos\psi & -r\sin\varphi\sin\psi \\ \sin\varphi & 0 & r\cos\varphi \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$Q = PH^T = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\varphi\cos\psi & -\sin\psi & -\sin\varphi\cos\psi \\ \cos\varphi\sin\psi & \cos\psi & -\sin\varphi\sin\psi \\ \sin\varphi & 0 & \cos\varphi \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q^T \ddot{Q} &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos\varphi\cos\psi & \cos\varphi\sin\psi & \sin\varphi \\ -\sin\psi & \cos\psi & 0 \\ -\sin\varphi\cos\psi & -\sin\varphi\sin\psi & \cos\varphi \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\dot{\psi}\cos\varphi\sin\psi - \dot{\varphi}\sin\varphi\cos\psi & -\dot{\psi}\cos\varphi & -\dot{\varphi}\cos\varphi\cos\psi + \dot{\psi}\sin\varphi\sin\psi \\ \dot{\psi}\cos\varphi\cos\psi - \dot{\varphi}\sin\varphi\sin\psi & -\dot{\psi}\sin\psi & -\dot{\varphi}\cos\varphi\sin\psi - \dot{\psi}\sin\varphi\cos\psi \\ \dot{\psi}\cos\varphi & 0 & -\dot{\varphi}\sin\varphi \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\dot{\psi}\cos\varphi & -\dot{\varphi} \\ \dot{\psi}\cos\varphi & 0 & -\dot{\varphi}\sin\varphi \\ \dot{\varphi} & \dot{\psi}\sin\varphi & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{a} = (\vec{e}_{r0}, \vec{e}_{\psi0}, \vec{e}_{\varphi0}) (Q^T \ddot{Q} \vec{v} + \dot{\vec{v}}) \quad \vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} \dot{r} \\ (a+r\cos\varphi)\dot{\psi} \\ r\dot{\varphi} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \dot{\vec{v}} = \begin{pmatrix} \ddot{r} \\ (a+r\cos\varphi)\ddot{\psi} - r\sin\varphi\dot{\varphi}\dot{\psi} \\ r\ddot{\varphi} + \dot{r}\dot{\varphi} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\vec{a} = (\vec{e}_{r0}, \vec{e}_{\psi0}, \vec{e}_{\varphi0}) \begin{pmatrix} \ddot{r} - (a+r\cos\varphi)\cos\varphi\dot{\psi}^2 - r\dot{\varphi}^2 \\ (a+r\cos\varphi)\ddot{\psi} + 2\cos\varphi\dot{\psi}\dot{\varphi} - 2r\sin\varphi\dot{\psi}\dot{\varphi} \\ r\ddot{\varphi} + (a+r\cos\varphi)\sin\varphi\dot{\psi}^2 + 2\dot{r}\dot{\varphi} \end{pmatrix}.$$