型 就是广义动量 pi, 这样 最(毫 pi qi - L) = 一 武 定义广义能量函数 H = 毫 pi qi - L = 毫 qi qi - L 则 dt = - at

若L不是时间的显函数,L=L(p,q),即 部=D.则有广义能量积分(或称雅可比积分) H= const

**齐次函数的欧拉定理** 

对于变量 21. /2., ···. /2...的 m 次 齐次 多 顶 式 f(21./2., ···., 2...)

 $\frac{f(\lambda x_1, \lambda x_2, \dots, \lambda x_n)}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} x_i} x_i = mf$   $\frac{\partial}{\partial q_i} \hat{x}_i \hat{x}_i = mf$   $\frac{\partial}{\partial q_i} \hat{x}_i \hat{x}_$ 

 $\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{1}} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{d=1}^{s} \frac{1}{2} m_{i} \frac{\partial T_{i}}{\partial q_{d}} \frac{\partial T_{i}}{\partial q_{i}} \frac{\partial T_{i}}{\partial q_{i}} \frac{\partial T_{i}}{\partial q_{i}} \frac{\partial T_{i}}{\partial q_{i}} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{\beta=1}^{s} \frac{1}{2} m_{i} \frac{\partial T_{i}}{\partial q_{i}} \frac{\partial T_{i}}{\partial q_{\beta}} \frac{\partial T_{i$ 

 $\sum_{i=1}^{5} \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_{i}} \dot{q}_{i} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{\alpha=1}^{5} \sum_{i=1}^{5} m_{i} \frac{\partial \vec{l}_{i}}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \frac{\partial \vec{l}_{i}}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \frac{\partial \vec{l}_{i}}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \dot{q}_{\alpha} \dot{q}_{i} = 2T$ 

如果约束是非定常的,则变换式下二下(q,t)难免显含时间即使约束是稳定的,也可能由于选择了某些广义生标(例如平移生标系)变换式下二下(q,t)显含时间t.

$$\begin{split} & \overrightarrow{\Gamma}_{i} = \frac{\partial \overrightarrow{\Gamma}_{i}}{\partial t} + \sum_{\alpha=1}^{5} \frac{\partial \overrightarrow{\Gamma}_{i}}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \overrightarrow{q}_{\alpha} \\ & \overrightarrow{\Gamma} = \sum_{i=1}^{6} \frac{1}{2} m_{i} \left( \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right) \cdot \left( \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right) \\ & = \sum_{i=1}^{6} \frac{1}{2} m_{i} \left( \frac{\partial \overrightarrow{\Gamma}_{i}}{\partial t} \right)^{2} + \sum_{\alpha=1}^{5} m_{i} \frac{\partial \overrightarrow{\Gamma}_{i}}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial \overrightarrow{\Gamma}_{i}}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \overrightarrow{q}_{\alpha} + \sum_{\alpha=1}^{5} \sum_{\beta=1}^{5} \frac{1}{2} m_{i} \frac{\partial \overrightarrow{\Gamma}_{i}}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \cdot \frac{\partial \overrightarrow{\Gamma}_{i}}$$