Lagrange 力学

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系统的自由度

唯一确定系统位置所需独立变量的数目; 对完整系统;

对非完整系统的自由度不能这样定义

质点在空间的位置由径矢 \overrightarrow{r} 确定;

质点的速度,

$$\overrightarrow{v} = \frac{d \overrightarrow{r}}{dt} \tag{1}$$

质点的加速度,

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{d^2\vec{r}}{dt^2} \tag{2}$$

任意 s 个可以完全刻画系统(s 个自由度)位置的变量 q_1,q_2,\cdots,q_s ,称为该系统的广义坐标,其导数称为广义速度。

加速度与坐标、速度的关系式,运动方程

最小作用量原理 (Hamilton 原理)

描述每一个力学系统都可以用一个相应的函数 $\mathcal{L}(q_1,q_2,\cdots,q_s,\dot{q}_1,\dot{q}_2,\cdots,\dot{q}_s;t)$ 或者 $\mathcal{L}(q,\dot{q},t)$; 在时刻 $t=t_1$ 和 $t=t_2$ 系统的位置由两个坐标和确定。系统在这两个位置之间的运动使得积分

$$S = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \mathcal{L}(q, \dot{q}, t) dt$$
 (3)

取最小值。

 \mathcal{L} : 给定系统的拉格朗日 (Lagrange) 函数;

S: 作用量。

Lagrange 函数 $\mathcal L$ 可以附加任意一个关于时间和坐标的函数的全导数。

Eular-Lagrange 方程

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{q}_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial q_i} = 0, \quad (i = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$
(4)

约束

1 Generalized Coordinates

2 D'Alembert Principle

A virtual displacement δr is an infinitesimal displacement of the system that is compatible with the constraints. Contrary to the case of a real infinitesimal displacement dr, in a virtual displacement the forces and constraints acting on the system do not change. A virtual displacement will be characterized by the symbol δ , a real displacement by d. Mathematically we operate with the element δ just as with a differential.

called the principle of virtual work.

d'Alembert principle

3 Lagrange Equations

Eular-Lagrange 方程

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{q}_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial q_i} = 0, \quad (i = 1, 2, 3, \cdots)$$
(5)

3.1 Lagrange Equation for Nonholonomic Constraints

For systems with holonomic constraints, the dependent coordinates can be eliminated by introducing generalized coordinates.

4 Special Problems

- 4.1 Velocity-DependentPotentials
- 4.2 Nonconservative Forces and Dissipation Function (Friction Function)
- 4.3 Nonholonomic Systems and Lagrange Multipliers