

# 理论力学第 7 次作业

## 2.18

拉格朗日量

$$L = T - V = \frac{1}{2}m[(a \sin \phi \dot{\theta})^2 + (a\dot{\phi})^2] + mga \cos \phi$$

欧拉-拉格朗日方程为

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\phi}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \phi} = 0$$

即

$$ma^2 \ddot{\phi} - ma^2 \sin \phi \cos \phi \dot{\theta}^2 + mga \sin \phi = 0$$

即

$$a\ddot{\phi} - a \sin \phi \cos \phi \dot{\theta}^2 + g \sin \phi = 0$$

其中

$$\ddot{\phi} = 0, \quad \dot{\theta} = \omega$$

所以

$$\sin \phi (a \cos \phi \omega^2 - g) = 0$$

要存在  $\phi \neq 0$  的解, 则

$$\cos \phi = \frac{g}{a\omega^2} \leq 1$$

所以

$$\omega > \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{g}{a}}$$

## 2.20

令  $x_m, y_m$  为物体  $m$  的坐标,  $x_M, y_M$  为物体  $M$  左下顶点的坐标  
由三角关系可得

$$y_m - y_M - (x_m - x_M) \tan \alpha = 0$$

另一个约束条件为

$$y_M = 0$$

令

$$f_1 = y_m - y_M - (x_m - x_M) \tan \alpha, \quad f_2 = y_M$$

物体  $m$  的动能

$$T_m = \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{x}_m^2 + \dot{y}_m^2)$$

物体 $M$ 的动能

$$T_M = \frac{1}{2}M(\dot{x}_M^2 + \dot{y}_M^2)$$

总势能

$$V = mgy_m + Mgy_M$$

拉格朗日量

$$L = T - V = \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{x}_m^2 + \dot{y}_m^2) + \frac{1}{2}M(\dot{x}_M^2 + \dot{y}_M^2) - mgy_m - Mgy_M$$

对于坐标 $x_m$ ，欧拉-拉格朗日方程为

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_m}\right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_m} = Q_{x_m}$$

广义力由公式(2.25)给出

$$Q_k = \sum_{\alpha=1}^m \left\{ \lambda_{\alpha} \left[ \frac{\partial f_{\alpha}}{\partial q_k} - \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial f_{\alpha}}{\partial \dot{q}_k} \right) \right] - \frac{d\lambda_{\alpha}}{dt} \frac{\partial f_{\alpha}}{\partial \dot{q}_k} \right\} \quad (2.25)$$

$$Q_{x_m} = \lambda_1 \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_m} + \lambda_2 \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_m} = -\lambda_1 \tan \alpha$$

带入之前的欧拉-拉格朗日方程中可得

$$m\ddot{x}_m = -\lambda_1 \tan \alpha$$

对于坐标 $y_m$ ，欧拉-拉格朗日方程为

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{y}_m}\right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial y_m} = Q_{y_m}$$

同理

$$Q_{y_m} = \lambda_1 \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y_m} + \lambda_2 \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y_m} = \lambda_1$$

带入之前的欧拉-拉格朗日方程中可得

$$m\ddot{y}_m - mg = \lambda_1$$

对于坐标 $x_M$ ，欧拉-拉格朗日方程为

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_M}\right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_M} = Q_{x_M}$$

同理

$$Q_{x_M} = \lambda_1 \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_M} + \lambda_2 \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_M} = \lambda_1 \tan \alpha$$

带入之前的欧拉-拉格朗日方程中可得

$$M\ddot{x}_M = \lambda_1 \tan \alpha$$

对于坐标 $y_M$ ，欧拉-拉格朗日方程为

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{y}_M}\right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial y_M} = Q_{y_M}$$

同理

$$Q_{y_M} = \lambda_1 \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y_M} + \lambda_2 \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y_M} = -\lambda_1 + \lambda_2$$

带入之前的欧拉-拉格朗日方程中可得

$$M\ddot{y}_M - Mg = -\lambda_1 + \lambda_2$$

由 $y_M = 0$ 可得

$$\ddot{y}_M = 0$$

结合坐标 $y_M$ 的欧拉-拉格朗日方程可得

$$\lambda_1 - \lambda_2 = Mg$$

对三角关系 $y_m - y_M - (x_m - x_M) \tan \alpha = 0$ 求两次导可得

$$\ddot{y}_m - \ddot{y}_M - (\ddot{x}_m - \ddot{x}_M) \tan \alpha = 0$$

把式中的坐标量的二阶导替换掉可得

$$\frac{\lambda_1}{m} + g - \left( -\frac{\lambda_1}{m} \tan \alpha + \frac{\lambda_1}{M} \tan \alpha \right) \tan \alpha = 0$$

整理可得

$$\frac{\lambda_1}{m} (1 + \tan^2 \alpha) - \frac{\lambda_1}{M} \tan^2 \alpha = -g$$

最终可得

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{mMg \cos^2 \alpha}{m \sin^2 \alpha - M}$$

$$\lambda_2 = \lambda_1 - Mg = \frac{mMg \cos 2\alpha + M^2 g}{m \sin^2 \alpha - M}$$

替换掉之前式子中的 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$ 可得

$$Q_{x_m} = \frac{mMg \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{m \sin^2 \alpha - M}$$

$$Q_{y_m} = \frac{mMg \cos^2 \alpha}{m \sin^2 \alpha - M}$$

$$Q_{x_M} = \frac{mMg \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{m \sin^2 \alpha - M}$$

$$Q_{y_M} = -Mg$$

基本功为

$$dW = Q_{x_m} dx_m + Q_{y_m} dy_m + Q_{x_M} dx_M + Q_{y_M} dy_M$$

注意到

$$dy_M = 0, \quad dy_m = (dx_m - dx_M) \tan \alpha$$

所以

$$dW = (Q_{x_m} + Q_{y_m} \tan \alpha) \dot{x}_m dt + (Q_{x_M} - Q_{y_m} \tan \alpha) \dot{x}_M dt$$

两物体都是从静止开始运动，一次积分可得

$$\dot{x}_m = -\frac{\lambda_1 \tan \alpha}{m} t, \quad \dot{x}_M = \frac{\lambda_1 \tan \alpha}{M} t$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} dW &= \left( -(Q_{x_m} + Q_{y_m} \tan \alpha) \frac{\lambda_1 \tan \alpha}{m} + (Q_{x_M} - Q_{y_M} \tan \alpha) \frac{\lambda_1 \tan \alpha}{M} \right) t dt \\ &= \frac{g^2 m M (2m \sin 2\alpha - M \sin 4\alpha)}{4(m \sin^2 \alpha - M)^2} t dt \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$W(t) = \frac{g^2 m M (2m \sin 2\alpha - M \sin 4\alpha)}{4(m \sin^2 \alpha - M)^2} \int_0^t t dt = \frac{g^2 m M (2m \sin 2\alpha - M \sin 4\alpha)}{4(m \sin^2 \alpha - M)^2} \cdot \frac{t^2}{2}$$

为了求运动常数，我们将首先用独立坐标表示拉格朗日。我们选择它们作为系统质心的  $x$  坐标

$$x = \frac{m x_m + M x_M}{m + M}$$

令  $x_r = x_m - x$ ，可得

$$x_m = x_r + x, \quad x_M = x - \frac{m}{M} x_r$$

所以

$$y_m = \frac{M + m}{M} x_r \tan \alpha, \quad \dot{y}_m = \frac{M + m}{M} \dot{x}_r \tan \alpha$$

$$m \dot{x}_m^2 + M \dot{x}_M^2 = m(\dot{x} + \dot{x}_r)^2 + M \left( \dot{x} - \frac{m}{M} \dot{x}_r \right)^2 = (m + M) \dot{x}^2 + \frac{mM + m^2}{M} \dot{x}_r^2$$

拉格朗日量

$$L = \frac{1}{2} (m + M) \dot{x}^2 + \frac{mM + m^2}{2M} \dot{x}_r^2 + m \frac{(m + M)^2}{2M^2} \tan^2 \alpha \dot{x}_r^2 - mg \frac{m + M}{M} x_r \tan \alpha$$

可以发现， $L$  不显含坐标  $x$ ，所以  $x$  的共轭动量是守恒的

$$p_x = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = (m + M) \dot{x}$$

由于质心的共轭动量是系统的总动量，所以上式表示系统在  $x$  方向的总动量是守恒的。

还可以发现， $L$  不显含时间  $t$ ，所以系统的能量函数（在此为机械能）是守恒的。

$$\begin{aligned} E &= \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \dot{x} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_r^2} \dot{x}_r^2 - L \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (m + M) \dot{x}^2 + \frac{mM + m^2}{2M} \dot{x}_r^2 + m \frac{(m + M)^2}{2M^2} \tan^2 \alpha \dot{x}_r^2 + mg \frac{m + M}{M} x_r \tan \alpha \end{aligned}$$

## 2.21

### (a)

$m$ 粒子的动能为

$$T = \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2)$$

坐标 $x, y$ 与 $\xi, \eta$ 之间的关系为

$$\begin{aligned}x &= \xi \cos \omega t - \eta \sin \omega t, & y &= \xi \sin \omega t + \eta \cos \omega t \\ \xi &= -x \sin \omega t + y \cos \omega t, & \eta &= x \cos \omega t - y \sin \omega t\end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= \dot{\xi} \cos \omega t - \omega \xi \sin \omega t - \dot{\eta} \sin \omega t - \omega \eta \cos \omega t \\ \dot{y} &= \dot{\xi} \sin \omega t + \omega \xi \cos \omega t + \dot{\eta} \cos \omega t - \omega \eta \sin \omega t\end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 = (\dot{\eta} - \xi\omega)^2 + (\dot{\xi} + \eta\omega)^2$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2}m((\dot{\eta} - \xi\omega)^2 + (\dot{\xi} + \eta\omega)^2)$$

弹簧上的势能为

$$V_1 = \frac{1}{2}k(\eta - r_0)^2, \quad V_2 = \frac{1}{2}k\xi^2$$

系统的总能量为

$$E = T + V = \frac{1}{2}m((\dot{\eta} - \xi\omega)^2 + (\dot{\xi} + \eta\omega)^2) + \frac{1}{2}k(\eta - r_0)^2 + \frac{1}{2}k\xi^2$$

系统的拉格朗日量为

$$L = T - V = \frac{1}{2}m((\dot{\eta} - \xi\omega)^2 + (\dot{\xi} + \eta\omega)^2) - \frac{1}{2}k(\eta - r_0)^2 - \frac{1}{2}k\xi^2$$

把坐标 $\xi, \eta$ 用 $x, y$ 表示, 可得

$$E = \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2) + \frac{1}{2}k(x \cos \omega t - y \sin \omega t - r_0)^2 + \frac{1}{2}k(y \cos \omega t - x \sin \omega t)^2$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2) - \frac{1}{2}k(x \cos \omega t - y \sin \omega t - r_0)^2 - \frac{1}{2}k(y \cos \omega t - x \sin \omega t)^2$$

由于拉格朗日量显含时间, 动力学项是广义速度的二次齐次函数, 所以能量不守恒。

### (b)

实验室系中的雅克比积分为

$$h = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \dot{x} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{y}} \dot{y} - L$$

由于拉格朗日中的动力学项是广义速度 $\dot{x}, \dot{y}$ 的二次齐次函数，所以 $h = E$   
 由于 $E$ 不是守恒的，所以 $h$ 也不是守恒的。

(c)

在旋转坐标系中，雅克比积分为

$$h' = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\xi}} \dot{\xi} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\eta}} \dot{\eta} - L$$

代入 $L$ 可得

$$h' = \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{\xi}^2 + \eta\omega)^2 + \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{\eta}^2 - \xi\omega)^2 + m\omega((\dot{\eta} - \xi\omega)\xi - (\dot{\xi} + \eta\omega)\eta) + \frac{1}{2}k(\eta - r_0)^2 + \frac{1}{2}k\xi^2$$

由公式(2.54)

$$\frac{dh'}{dt} = -\frac{\partial L}{\partial t}$$

因为

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

所以

$$\frac{dh'}{dt} = 0$$

即 $h'$ 是守恒的。

比较两个雅克比积分可得

$$h' = h + m\omega((\dot{\eta} - \xi\omega)\xi - (\dot{\xi} + \eta\omega)\eta)$$