Assignment 1

Control Theory, Professor Wang

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Question 1

已知系统的 Lagrange 函数为

$$L(\theta,\dot{\theta}) = \frac{1}{2}mR^2\dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{1}{2}mR^2\omega^2\sin^2\theta + mgR\cos\theta$$

1A

求系统的 Euler-Lagrange 方程

Answer:

由系统的 Lagrange 函数可得:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = mR^2 \omega^2 \sin\theta \cos\theta - mgR \sin\theta$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = mR^2 \dot{\theta} \; , \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = mR^2 \ddot{\theta}$$

则系统的 Euler-Lagrange 方程为:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta}$$

代入得:

$$mR^2\ddot{\theta}=mR^2\omega^2\sin\theta\cos\theta-mgR\sin\theta$$

整理得:

$$R\ddot{\theta} + g\sin\theta - R\omega^2\sin\theta\cos\theta = 0$$

1B

通过计算验证系统的 Hamilton 函数为

$$H(\theta,p) = \frac{p^2}{2mR^2} - mgR\cos\theta - \frac{mR^2\omega^2}{2}\sin^2\theta$$

1

Answer:

由定义有:

$$H(\theta,p) = \dot{\theta}p - L = \frac{p^2}{2mR^2} - mgR\cos\theta - \frac{mR^2\omega^2}{2}\sin^2\theta$$

系统的状态方程为:

$$\dot{\theta} = \frac{1}{mR^2} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = \frac{p}{mR^2} = \frac{\partial H(\theta, p)}{\partial p}$$

系统的协态方程为:

$$\dot{p} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = mR^2\omega^2\sin\theta\cos\theta - mgR\sin\theta = -\frac{\partial H(\theta,p)}{\partial \theta}$$

综上可知,系统的 Hamilton 函数为

$$H(\theta,p) = \frac{p^2}{2mR^2} - mgR\cos\theta - \frac{mR^2\omega^2}{2}\sin^2\theta$$

1C

求出系统的 Hamilton 方程

Answer:

系统的状态方程为:

$$\dot{\theta} = \frac{1}{mR^2} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = \frac{p}{mR^2} = \frac{\partial H(\theta, p)}{\partial p}$$

系统的协态方程为:

$$\dot{p} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = mR^2 \omega^2 \sin\theta \cos\theta - mgR \sin\theta = -\frac{\partial H(\theta,p)}{\partial \theta}$$

综上可知,系统的 Hamilton 方程为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\theta} = \frac{p}{mR^2} \\ \dot{p} = mR^2\omega^2\sin\theta\cos\theta - mgR\sin\theta \end{cases}$$

Question 2

已知系统的 Lagrange 函数为

$$L(q,v) = \frac{1}{2}v^2 + qv - q^2 - q^4$$

2A

求出系统的 Euler-Lagrange 方程

Answer:

由系统的 Lagrange 函数可得:

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial L}{\partial q} &= v - 2q - 4q^3 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} &= \frac{\partial L}{\partial v} = v + q \;, \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} = \dot{v} + \dot{q} \end{split}$$

则系统的 Euler-Lagrange 方程为:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta}$$

代入得:

$$v - 2q - 4q^3 = \dot{v} + \dot{q}$$

整理得:

$$\ddot{q} + 2q + 4q^3 = 0$$

2B

求出系统的 Hamilton 函数和 Hamilton 方程

Answer:

首先计算广义动量可得:

$$p = \frac{\partial L}{\partial v} = v + q$$

由定义得到系统的 Hamilton 函数为:

$$H(q,p) = \dot{q}p - L = q^4 + \frac{3}{2}q^2 - pq + \frac{1}{2}p^2$$

系统的状态方程为:

$$\dot{q} = p - q = \frac{\partial H(q, p)}{\partial n}$$

系统的协态方程为:

$$\dot{p}=\ddot{q}+\dot{q}=-4q^3-2q+\dot{q}=-\frac{\partial H(q,p)}{\partial q}$$

综上可知,系统的 Hamilton 方程为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{q} = p - q \\ \\ \dot{p} = -4q^3 - 2q + \dot{q} \end{cases}$$

2C

通过 Legendre 变换,证明系统的 Hamilton 方程和系统的 Euler-Lagrange 方程是等价的

Answer:

首先定义系统广义动量:

$$p = \frac{\partial L}{\partial v} = v + q$$

则利用 Legendre 变换构造函数:

$$H = \dot{q}p - L$$

对其求微分可得:

$$\mathrm{d}H = (\dot{q}\mathrm{d}p + p\mathrm{d}\dot{q}) - \mathrm{d}L$$

其中:

$$\mathrm{d}L = (\dot{q}\mathrm{d}p + \dot{p}\mathrm{d}q) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial t}\mathrm{d}t$$

代入可得:

$$\mathrm{d}H = (\dot{q}\mathrm{d}p - \dot{p}\mathrm{d}q) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial t}\mathrm{d}t$$

于是得到:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{q} = \frac{\partial H(q,p)}{\partial p} \\ \dot{p} = -\frac{\partial H(q,p)}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial H(q,p)}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial L}{\partial t} \end{cases}$$

即系统的 Hamilton 方程和系统的 Euler-Lagrange 方程是等价的

Question 3

给出天体力学二体问题的 Hamilton 函数,并求出二体问题的 Hamilton 方程,通过质心运动守恒,将方程化简

Answer: 不妨设两质点质量分别为 m_1, m_2 ,位矢为 r_1, r_2 ,由角动量守恒二体运动共平面设 r_c 为质心位矢,r 为二体相对位矢,那么有:

$$\begin{cases} r_c = \frac{m_1 r_1 + m_2 r_2}{m_1 + m_2} \\ \\ r = r_2 - r_1 \end{cases}$$

由系统的动能为质心动能加系统相对质心参考系的动能

$$T = \frac{1}{2}(m_1 + m_2) \dot{r_c}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \dot{r}^2 = \frac{1}{2} M \dot{r_c}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mu \dot{r}^2$$

其中 M 为系统总质量, $\mu = \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2}$ 为约化质量

在无外力的情况下, $\dot{r_c}=0$,系统的势能为V(r),因此系统的Lagrange 函数为:

$$L=T-V=\frac{1}{2}\mu\dot{\rho}^2+\frac{1}{2}\mu\rho^2\dot{\theta}^2-V(\rho)$$

则系统的 Hamilton 函数为:

$$H = T + V = \frac{1}{2}\mu\dot{\rho}^2 + \frac{1}{2}\mu\rho^2\dot{\theta}^2 + V(\rho)$$

定义广义动量为:

$$p_1 = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\rho}} = \mu \dot{\rho}$$
$$p_2 = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\rho}} = \mu \rho^2 \dot{\theta}$$

则系统的 Hamilton 函数为:

$$H = \frac{p_1^2}{2\mu} + \frac{p_2^2}{2\mu\rho^2} + V(\rho)$$

则系统的 Hamilton 方程为:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\rho} = \frac{p_1}{\mu} \\ \dot{p_1} = \frac{p_2^2}{\mu \rho^3} - V'(\rho) \\ \dot{\theta} = \frac{p_2}{\mu \rho^2} \\ \dot{p_2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

Question 4

已知系统的 Hamilton 函数为:

$$H(\Pi,P) = \frac{1}{2} \Big(\frac{\Pi_1^2}{I_1} + \frac{\Pi_2^2}{I_2} + \frac{\Pi_3^2}{I_3} \Big) + MglP \cdot x$$

并且 Poisson 括号为:

$$\{F,G\}(\Pi,P) = -\Pi \cdot (\nabla_{\Pi}F \times \nabla_{\Pi}G) - P \cdot (\nabla_{\Pi}F \times \nabla_{P}G - \nabla_{\Pi}G \times \nabla_{P}F)$$

求出系统的 Hamilton 方程

Answer: 对于重陀螺刚体,我们定义如下物理量:

共轭角动量:

$$\Pi_i = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \Omega_i} = I_i \Omega_i$$

重陀螺的 Hamilton 函数:

$$H(\Pi, P) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\Pi_1^2}{I_1} + \frac{\Pi_2^2}{I_2} + \frac{\Pi_3^2}{I_3} \right) + MglP \cdot x$$

重陀螺的 Poisson 括号为:

$$\{F,G\}(\Pi,P) = -\Pi \cdot (\nabla_{\Pi}F \times \nabla_{\Pi}G) - P \cdot (\nabla_{\Pi}F \times \nabla_{P}G - \nabla_{\Pi}G \times \nabla_{P}F)$$

由泊松括号表示 Hamilton 方程可知:

$$\dot{\Pi} = \{\Pi, H\}, \dot{P} = \{P, H\}$$

则代入上式可得:

$$\dot{\Pi} = \{\Pi, H\} = -\Pi \cdot (\nabla_{\Pi}\Pi \times \nabla_{\Pi}H) = -\nabla_{\Pi}\Pi \cdot (\nabla_{\Pi}H \times \Pi)$$

由
$$\nabla_{\Pi}\Pi=(1,1,1)$$
、 $\nabla_{\Pi}H=\dfrac{\Pi_{i}}{I_{i}}=\Omega_{i}$,可得:

$$\dot{\Pi} = \Pi \times \nabla_{\Pi} H = \Pi \times \Omega + mghP \times x$$

同理可得:

$$\dot{P} = \{P, H\} = P \times \Omega$$

综上系统的 Hamilton 方程为:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\Pi} = \Pi \times \Omega + mghP \times x \\ \dot{P} = P \times \Omega \end{cases}$$