# 一个陀螺动力学问题的解析**解**◎

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研究一个陀螺问题动力学方程的积分. 求助于椭圆积分, 给出问题的椭圆函数解 析解,并给出这一解的数值例子.

关键词 刚体动力学: 椭圆积分; 椭圆函数; 数值计算

#### 1 问题

一陀螺由半径为 2a 的薄圆盘及一垂直通过盘的中心 C,长为 a 的杆轴所组成。杆轴 质量可忽略不计,将杆轴的另一端 () 放在水平面上,使陀螺 作无滑动转动,起始时,杆 轴 OC 与竖直线的夹角为 $\alpha$ ,而总角动量值为 $\omega$ ,方向沿着 $\alpha$  的平分线. 研究经过多长时 间, 杆轴将直立起来,

本问题属于拉格朗日——泊松情况. 根据刚体动力学方程可得到.

$$\theta^2 = \omega^2 \left[ 1 - \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \sec^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + k \left( \cos \alpha - \cos \theta \right) \right] \tag{1}$$

式中  $k = \frac{g}{a\alpha^2}$ ,  $\theta$  为任一瞬时杆轴与竖直线间夹角. 将(1) 式开平方, 注意到当杆轴 与竖直轴线的夹角由  $\alpha$  变化到 0 时,  $d\theta$  恒小干 0,因而开平方应取负号, 得:

$$\theta = \frac{d\theta}{dt} = -\omega \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \sec^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + k (\cos\alpha - \cos\theta)}$$

$$t = -\int_{\alpha}^{0} \frac{d\theta}{\omega \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \sec^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + k (\cos\alpha - \cos\theta)}}$$
(2)

### 求解方程(2)式

由三角关系  $\sec^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{2}{1 + \cos \theta}$ , (2) 式可书为:

$$t = \int_{\alpha}^{0} \frac{d\theta}{\omega \sqrt{1 - \cos^{2}\frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{1 + \cos\theta} + k(\cos\alpha - \cos\theta)}}$$
 (3)

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$$\Rightarrow x = 1 + \cos\theta, \quad \exists \theta = \alpha \text{ 时}, \quad x = 1 + \cos\theta = 2\cos^2\frac{\alpha}{2} \exists \theta = 0 \text{ 时}, \quad x = 2$$

$$dx = -\sin\theta d\theta \quad \text{III} \quad d\theta = -\frac{dx}{\sin\theta} = -\frac{dx}{\sqrt{(1-\cos^2\theta)}}$$
$$= -\frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-(1-x)^2}} = -\frac{dx}{\sqrt{x(2-x)}}$$

于是,(3)式变为:

$$t = \frac{1}{\omega} \int_{2\cos^{2}\frac{\alpha}{2}}^{2} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x(2-x)} \sqrt{1-\cos^{2}\frac{\alpha}{2}\frac{2}{x} + k[\cos\alpha - (x-1)]}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\omega} \int_{2\cos^{2}\frac{\alpha}{2}}^{2} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(2-x)} \sqrt{1-\cos^{2}\frac{\alpha}{2}\frac{2}{x} + kx[\cos\alpha - (x+1)]}}$$
(4)

现求(4)式被积函数分母中第二个根号里的多项式的根.

$$x-2\cos^{2}\frac{\alpha}{2}+kx \quad (-x+2\cos^{2}\frac{\alpha}{2})$$

$$=-kx^{2}+ \quad (1+2k\cos^{2}\frac{\alpha}{2}) \quad x-2\cos^{2}\frac{\alpha}{2}=0$$

$$\begin{cases}
x_{1,2} = \frac{1+2k\cos^{2}\frac{\alpha}{2}}{2k} \pm \frac{\sqrt{(1+2k\cos^{2}\frac{\alpha}{2})^{2}-4(-k)(-2\omega s^{2}\frac{\alpha}{2})}}{-2k} \\
= \frac{1+2k\cos^{2}\frac{\alpha}{2}}{2k} \pm \frac{\sqrt{(1-2k\omega s^{2}\frac{\alpha}{2})^{2}}}{-2k} = \begin{cases}
2\cos^{2}\frac{\alpha}{2} \\
1
\end{cases}$$

于是有

$$x - 2c\sigma^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + kx \leftarrow x + 2\sigma s^2 \frac{\alpha}{2})$$

$$= -k\left(x - \frac{1}{k}\right)\left(x - 2\sigma s^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}\right)$$
(5)

代(5)入(4)式,得:

$$t = \frac{1}{\omega \sqrt{k}} \int_{2\omega s^{2} \frac{\alpha}{2}}^{2} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(\frac{1}{k} - x)(2 - x)(x - 2\omega s^{2} \frac{\alpha}{2})}}$$
 (6)

(6) 式是一个椭圆积分,积分结果依赖于 k 值. 我们讨论  $\frac{1}{k}$  > 2 的情 况,于是对(6)式的积分有:

$$\frac{1}{k} > 2 > 2\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}$$
.

根据椭圆积分理论<sup>[2]</sup>得:

$$t = \frac{1}{\omega \sqrt{k}} \frac{2}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{k} - 2\cos^2\frac{\alpha}{2}}} F\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos^2\frac{\alpha}{2})}{\frac{1}{k} - 2\cos^2\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right)$$
(7)

(7) 式就是杆直立起来所需时间. F<sub>1</sub> 是全椭圆积分.

### 3 实例

下面给出一个数值例子. 令  $\omega=10/s$ ,  $\frac{1}{k}=3$ ,  $\alpha=60$  °C, 则全椭圆积分  $F(\frac{\pi}{2},k)$ 的模

$$k' = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times (1 - \cos^2 30^\circ)}{3 - 2\cos^2 30^\circ}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times (1 - 0.75)}{3 - 2 \times 0.75}} = 0.5774$$

 $\sin^{-1}k' = 35.26^{\circ}$ 

查椭圆函数表得

$$F(\frac{\pi}{2}, 0.5774) = 1.7312$$

代入(7)式得陀螺直立起来的时间为

$$t = \frac{1}{10 \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}} \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{3 - 2 \times 0.75}} \times 1.7312 = 0.49s$$

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## An Analytio Solution of a Top's Dynamical Problem

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**Abstract** This artiale stucties the integration of a top's dynamical equation. By using an elliptical integration, the article prouides an analytic solution of elliptical function and an example of numerical value calculation.

**Key wrods** rigid body dynanics, elliptical integration, eliptical function, numerical value calaulation