

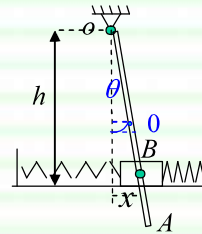
第19讲 拉格朗日方程的应用

一、用拉格朗日方程的解题步骤：

- ① 确定力学体系自由度并选取适当的广义坐标；
- ② 判断类型，选择适用的方程；
- ③ 写出力学体系的动能和势能；
- ④ 求出广义力：可利用虚功、定义等。或者写出体系的拉氏函数；
- ⑤ 检查是否含有循环坐标，写出初积分；
- ⑥ 代入拉格朗日方程，检查方程数量，用数学知识解方程并讨论。

一、小振动:

例题1、质量为 m 、长为 l 的均质杆 OA 悬挂在 O 点处，可绕 O 轴转动，质量为 M 的滑块用系数为 $0.5k$ 的两个弹簧连接，并可沿 OA 杆滑动。忽略摩擦，杆处于铅直位置系统处于平衡状态，试建立系统微幅振动的运动微分方程。



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解：单自由度系统，取 θ 为广义坐标

平衡位置： $\theta=0$ ，则： $x=h \operatorname{tg} \theta$

系统动能： $T = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{ml^2}{3} \right) \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{1}{2} M \dot{x}^2$

$$\approx \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{ml^2}{3} + Mh^2 \right) \dot{\theta}^2 \quad (\sec^4 \theta = 1)$$

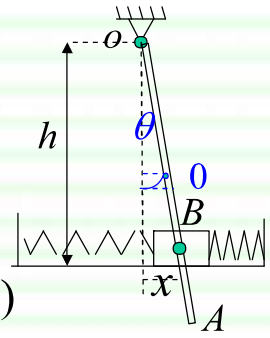
系统势能： $V = mg \frac{l}{2} (1 - \cos \theta) + 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{k}{2} x^2 \right) + V_M$

$$\approx \frac{1}{2} \left(kh^2 + \frac{mgl}{2} \right) \theta^2 + V_M \quad \left(\sin \frac{\theta}{2} \approx \frac{\theta}{2} \right)$$

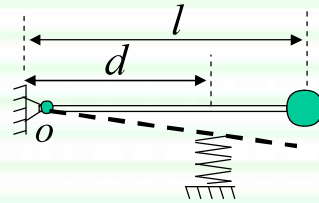
将 L 代入拉格朗日方程中得单自由度系统微自由

由振动方程： $\left(\frac{ml^2}{3} + Mh^2 \right) \ddot{\theta} + \left(kh^2 + \frac{mgl}{2} \right) \theta = 0$

$$\therefore \omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{6kh^2 + 3mgl}{2ml^2 + 6Mh^2}}$$



例题2、一个摆振系统，杆重不计，球质量为 m 、摆对轴 O 的转动惯量为 J ，弹簧系数为 k ，杆处于水平位置系统处于平衡状态，试建立系统微幅振动的运动微分方程及摆的频率。



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解：取 $q = \varphi$,

杆处于水平位置时弹簧静形变：

$$\delta = \frac{mgl}{kd} \quad ?$$

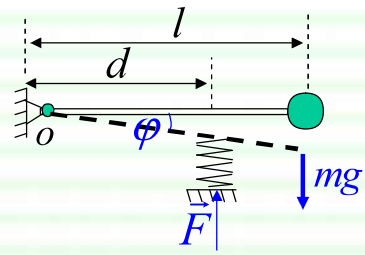
系统动能： $T = \frac{1}{2} J \dot{\varphi}^2$

系统势能： $V = \frac{1}{2} k [(\varphi d + \delta)^2 - \delta^2] - mgl\varphi = \frac{1}{2} k \varphi^2 d^2$

零点：平衡位置

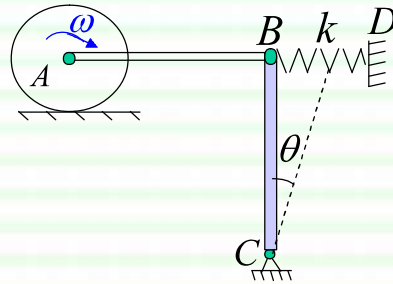
将 L 代入拉格朗日方程中： $J\ddot{\varphi} + kd^2\varphi = 0$

$$\therefore \omega_n = d \sqrt{\frac{k}{J}}$$



例题3、均质圆盘半径为 R ，质量为 m 、沿水平面作纯滚动。水平杆 AB 质量不计， BC 杆长为 l ，质量也为 m ，铰链 B 与水平弹簧相连。弹簧质量不计弹性系数为 k ， BC 竖直位置弹簧为原长。试建立系统运动微分方程及振动周期。

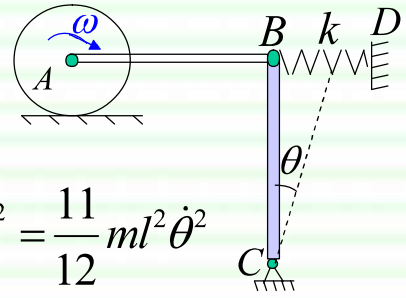
$$\therefore \omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{6kl - 3mg}{11ml}}$$



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解: $i=1$, 取 $q=\theta$

$$v_A = v_B = l\dot{\theta}; \quad \omega_A = \frac{v_A}{R} = \frac{l}{R}\dot{\theta}$$



系统动能: $T = \frac{1}{2}J_A\omega_A^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv_A^2 + \frac{1}{2}J_C\dot{\theta}^2 = \frac{11}{12}ml^2\dot{\theta}^2$

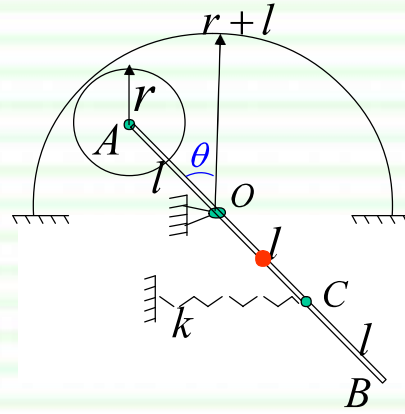
系统势能: $V = \frac{1}{2}k(l\theta)^2 + mg\frac{l}{2} - mg\frac{l}{2}(1 - \cos\theta)$

零点: 弹簧原长+BC杆质心所在处

将 L 代入拉格朗日方程中:

$$\frac{11}{6}ml^2\ddot{\theta} + kl^2\theta - \frac{1}{2}mgl\sin\theta = 0$$
$$\sin\theta \approx \theta \quad \therefore \omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{6kl - 3mg}{11ml}}$$

例题4、均质圆柱质量为 m ，半径为 r 与质量为 m ，长为 $3l$ 的杆AB组成。圆柱可在半径为 $r+l$ 的光滑圆槽中纯滚动，当 $\theta=0^\circ$ 时弹簧为原长。试建立系统运动微分方程及振动周期。



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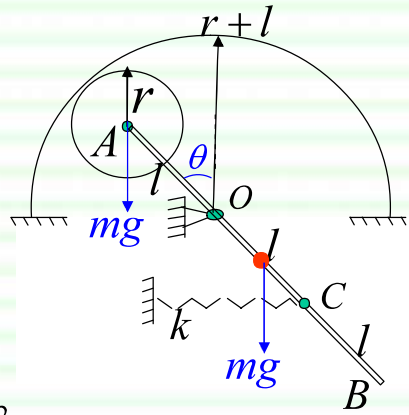
解: $i=1$, 取 $q=\theta$

$$v_A = l\dot{\theta}; \quad \omega_A = \frac{v_A}{r} = \frac{l}{r}\dot{\theta}$$

系统动能: $T = \frac{1}{2}J_A\omega_A^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv_A^2 + \frac{1}{2}J_O\dot{\theta}^2$

$$J_O = \frac{1}{12}m(3l)^2 + m\left(\frac{l}{2}\right)^2 = ml^2$$

$$J_A = \frac{1}{2}mr^2 \quad \therefore T = \frac{5}{4}ml^2\dot{\theta}^2$$



系统势能: 零点: 过O点的水平面+弹簧原长

$$V = \frac{1}{2}k(l \sin \theta)^2 - mg \frac{l}{2} \cos \theta + mgl \cos \theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}kl^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2}mgl \cos \theta$$

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将 L 代入拉格朗日方程中:

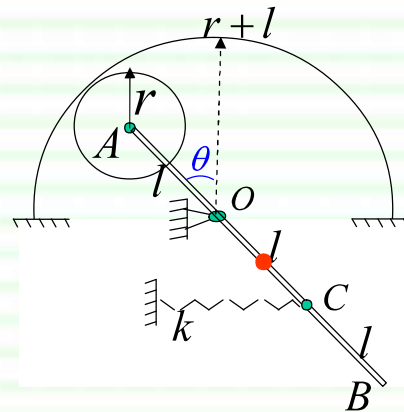
$$\frac{5}{2}ml^2\ddot{\theta} + \frac{1}{2}kl^2 \sin 2\theta - \frac{1}{2}mgl \sin \theta = 0$$

$$\because \sin \theta \approx \theta; \quad \sin 2\theta \approx 2\theta$$

写出标准形式:

$$\ddot{\theta} + \left(\frac{2k}{5m} - \frac{g}{5l}\right)\theta = 0$$

$$\therefore T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{5ml}{2kl - mg}}$$



注: 易错之处: 微振动条件: $\cos \theta = 1 - \frac{\theta^2}{2} \neq 1$

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例题5、一个质量为 m 、半径为 r 的圆柱体，在一半径为 R 的圆弧槽上做无滑动的滚动。求圆柱体在平衡位置附近作微小振动的固有频率。类似5.16

解： $i=1$ ，取 $q=\theta$ ，

$$\therefore v = (R-r) \dot{\theta} \quad \text{同时:} \quad v = r\omega$$

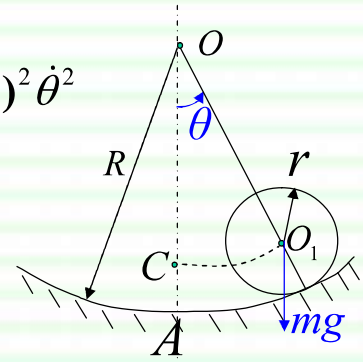
$$\text{系统动能: } T = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}I\omega^2 = \frac{3m}{4}(R-r)^2\dot{\theta}^2$$

$$\text{系统势能: } V = -mg(R-r) \cos\theta \quad \text{O点}$$

$$\therefore L = \frac{3m}{4}(R-r)^2\dot{\theta}^2 + mg(R-r) \cos\theta$$

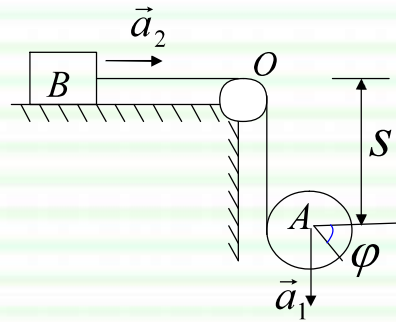
代入保守系的拉格朗日方程中：

$$\Rightarrow 3(R-r) \ddot{\theta} + 2g\theta = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{2g}{3(R-r)}}$$



二、练习:

例1、质量为 m_1 的均质圆柱体A上绕一细绳，细绳的一端跨过滑轮与质量为 m_2 的物体B相连。已知物体B与水平面的滑动摩擦系数为 f_s ，略去滑轮质量，且开始时系统静止，求A、B两物体质心的加速度 a_1, a_2 ?



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解：法一：利用动力学普遍方程

$\therefore i=2$ 取 $q_1 = x$ 和 $q_2 = \varphi$

$\therefore S = x + r\varphi$

$\Rightarrow \delta S = \delta x + r\delta\varphi; \quad \ddot{S} = \ddot{x} + r\ddot{\varphi}$

系统受主动力: $m_1g \downarrow, \quad F = f_s m_2g \leftarrow$

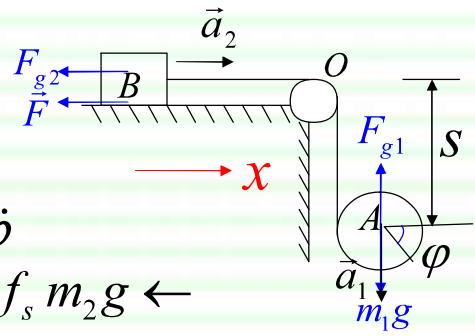
惯性力: $F_{g1} = m_1 a_1 = m_1 \ddot{s} \uparrow \quad F_{g2} = m_2 a_2 = m_2 \ddot{x} \leftarrow$

惯性力偶: $M_g = \frac{1}{2} m_1 r^2 \ddot{\varphi}$

$\therefore -(F + F_{g2})\delta x + (m_1g - F_{g1})\delta s - M_g \delta\varphi = 0$

$(-f_s m_2g - F_{g2} + m_1g - F_{g1})\delta x + (m_1gr - F_{g1}r - M_g)\delta\varphi = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{x} = a_2 = \frac{m_1 - 3f_s m_2}{m_1 + 3m_2} g; \quad a_1 = \ddot{x} + r\ddot{\varphi} = \frac{(2 - f_s)m_2 + m_1}{m_1 + 3m_2} g;$$



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解：法二：利用完整系拉格朗日方程

$$\begin{aligned} \text{系统动能: } T &= \frac{1}{2} m_2 \dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_1 (\dot{x} + r\dot{\phi})^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} m_1 r^2 \right) \dot{\phi}^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) \dot{x}^2 + m_1 r \dot{x} \dot{\phi} + \frac{3}{4} m_1 r^2 \dot{\phi}^2 \end{aligned}$$

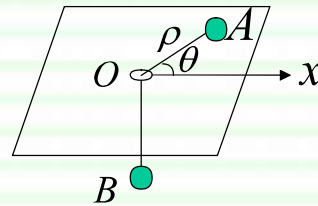
广义力：三个主动力作虚功：

$$\begin{aligned} \delta W &= m_2 g(0) - f_s m_2 g \delta x + m_1 g (\delta x + r \delta \phi) \\ &= (m_1 g - f_s m_2 g) \delta x + m_1 g r \delta \phi \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{代入: } \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \right) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_\alpha} = Q_\alpha \quad (\alpha = 1, 2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} (m_1 + m_2) \ddot{x} + r m_1 \ddot{\phi} = m_1 g - f_s m_2 g \\ m_1 r \ddot{x} + \frac{3}{2} m_1 r^2 \ddot{\phi} = m_1 g r \end{cases} \quad \text{结果一样}$$

例2、光滑水平桌面上一小孔，长为 l 质量不计的细绳穿过小孔，两端各系一个质量为 m 的小球，当 $OA=a$ 时，给小球 A 以大小为 v_0 ，垂直于 OA 的初速度，列出以 ρ 表示的运动微分方程；求出 A 的速率。

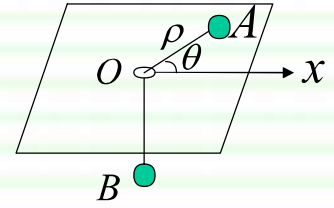


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解: $i=2$, 取A的极坐标 ρ, θ 为广义坐标

系统动能: $T = T_A + T_B$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{\rho}^2 + \rho^2\dot{\theta}^2) + \frac{1}{2}m(-\dot{\rho})^2 \\ &= m\dot{\rho}^2 + \frac{1}{2}m\rho^2\dot{\theta}^2 \end{aligned}$$



系统势能: $V = -mg(l - \rho) \quad \therefore L = T - V$

代入保守系拉格朗日方程中得:

$$\begin{cases} 2\ddot{\rho} - \rho\dot{\theta}^2 + g = 0 & \because \rho = a, \rho\dot{\theta} = v_0 \Rightarrow \rho^2\dot{\theta} = av_0 \\ \rho^2\ddot{\theta} = 0 & \Rightarrow \rho^2\dot{\theta} = C \quad \text{或通过初积分获得} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\ddot{\rho} - \frac{a^2v_0^2}{\rho^3} + g = 0 \quad \text{为所求!}$$

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$$\therefore \ddot{\rho} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d(\dot{\rho}^2)}{d\rho} \quad \text{代入上式得:} \quad \frac{d(\dot{\rho}^2)}{d\rho} = \frac{a^2 v_0^2}{\rho^3} - g$$

$$\text{积分:} \quad \dot{\rho}^2 = \int_a^\rho \left(\frac{a^2 v_0^2}{\rho^3} - g \right) d\rho = \frac{1}{2} v_0^2 \left(1 - \frac{a^2}{\rho^2} \right) - g(\rho - a)$$

小球A在任意位置的速率为: $v = \sqrt{\dot{\rho}^2 + \rho^2 \dot{\theta}^2} = ?$

$$(二) \therefore T = m\dot{\rho}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m\rho^2 \dot{\theta}^2 = T_2 \quad \therefore T + V = E$$

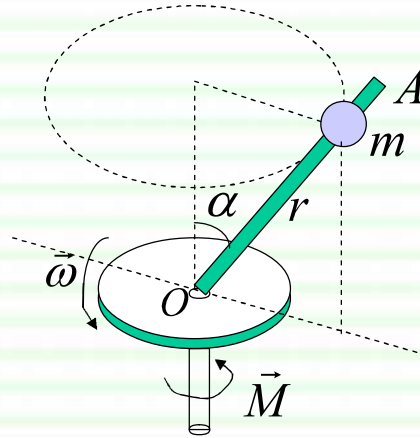
$$\therefore m\dot{\rho}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m\rho^2 \dot{\theta}^2 - mg(l - \rho) = \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 - mg(l - a)$$

$$\therefore \dot{\theta} = \frac{a v_0}{\rho^2}$$

$$\therefore \dot{\rho}^2 = \frac{1}{2} v_0^2 \left(1 - \frac{a^2}{\rho^2} \right) - g(\rho - a) \quad \text{结果一样!}$$

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作业1、质量为 m 的小球可在不计质量的光滑杆 OA 上自由滑动，杆铰接在以匀角速 ω 转动的圆盘上，并以匀角速 $\dot{\alpha}=k$ 向下倾倒，试写出系统运动微分方程并计算出所需加在铅直轴上的力矩 M 。



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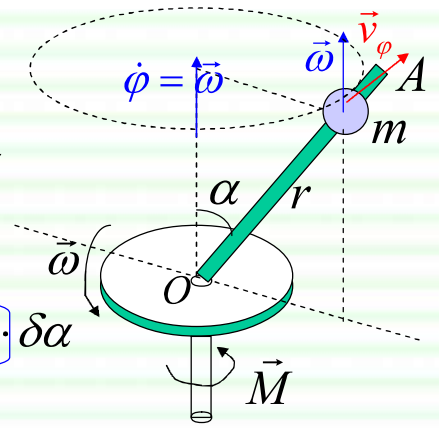
解：系统 $i=3$ ，取 φ, r, α 为广义坐标

小球的三个速度分量：

$$v_\varphi = \dot{\varphi} \cdot r \sin \alpha; \quad v_r = \dot{r}; \quad v_\alpha = r\dot{\alpha}$$

$$\therefore T = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{\varphi}^2 \cdot r^2 \sin^2 \alpha + \dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\alpha}^2)$$

$$\delta w = \underbrace{M \delta \varphi}_{Q_\varphi} + \underbrace{mg \cos \alpha}_{Q_r} \cdot \delta r + \underbrace{(mg \cdot r \sin \alpha)}_{Q_\alpha} \cdot \delta \alpha$$



$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} m\ddot{\varphi}r^2 \sin^2 \alpha + 2m\dot{\varphi}\dot{r}r \sin^2 \alpha + 2m\dot{\varphi}\dot{\alpha}r^2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = M \\ \ddot{r} - \dot{\varphi}^2 r \sin^2 \alpha - r\dot{\alpha}^2 = -g \cos \alpha \\ r^2 \ddot{\alpha} + 2r\dot{r}\dot{\alpha} - \dot{\varphi}^2 r^2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = gr \sin \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \dot{\varphi} = \omega \quad \dot{\alpha} = k$$

$$\therefore M = 2m\omega\dot{r}r \sin^2 \alpha + 2m\omega k r^2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

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作业2: 图示一均质圆柱体 (m_2 , 半径 R) 可绕其垂直中心轴自由转动。圆柱表面刻有一倾角为 θ 的螺旋槽。今在槽中放一小球 m_1 自静止开始沿槽下滑, 同时使圆柱体绕轴线转动, 不计摩擦。求小球下滑高度 h 时相对于圆柱体的速度和圆柱体的角速度。

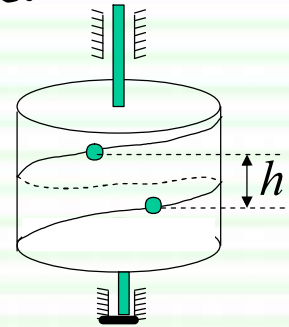
解: $i=2$, 选圆柱体转角 φ 和沿螺旋槽方向的弧坐标 s 为广义坐标

圆柱体的动能:

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{2} I \dot{\varphi}^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{m_2}{2} R^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 = \frac{1}{4} m_2 R^2 \dot{\varphi}^2$$

小球的动能:

$$\begin{aligned} T_1 &= \frac{1}{2} m_1 v^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 [v_e^2 + v_r^2 + 2v_e v_r \cos(\pi - \theta)] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} m_1 [\dot{s}^2 + R^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 - 2R\dot{s}\dot{\varphi} \cos\theta] \end{aligned}$$



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系统动能:

$$T = \frac{1}{4} [2m_1 \dot{s}^2 + (2m_1 + m_2) R^2 \dot{\phi}^2 - 4m_1 R \dot{s} \dot{\phi} \cos \theta]$$

$$\therefore L = \frac{1}{4} [2m_1 \dot{s}^2 + (2m_1 + m_2) R^2 \dot{\phi}^2 - 4m_1 R \dot{s} \dot{\phi} \cos \theta] + m_1 g s \sin \theta$$

显见: $T + V = C_1$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\phi}} = C_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{2m_1 + m_2}{2} R^2 \dot{\phi} - m_1 R \dot{s} \cos \theta = C_1 \\ \frac{1}{4} [2m_1 \dot{s}^2 + (2m_1 + m_2) R^2 \dot{\phi}^2 - 4m_1 R \dot{s} \dot{\phi} \cos \theta] - m_1 g s \sin \theta = C_2 \end{cases}$$

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当 $t=0$ 时: $s = 0, \dot{s} = 0, \dot{\phi} = 0$

得: $C_1 = C_2 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{\phi} = \frac{2m_1}{(2m_1 + m_2) R} \dot{s} \cos \theta \\ \frac{2m_1 \sin^2 \theta + m_2}{2m_1 + m_2} \dot{s}^2 = 2gs \sin \theta & h = s \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} v_r = \dot{s} = \sqrt{\frac{2m_1 + m_2}{2m_1 \sin^2 \theta + m_2} 2gh} \\ \dot{\phi} = \frac{2m_1 \cos \theta}{R} \sqrt{\frac{2gh}{(2m_1 \sin^2 \theta + m_2)(2m_1 + m_2)}} \end{cases}$$

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作业：一、完成课堂作业
二、复习

