

# 相对论性广义 Boltzmann-Hamel 方程\*

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**摘 要:** 本文从相对论性分析力学的 *D'Alembert* 原理出发, 提出相对论性分析力学的普遍中心方程, 建立一阶非线性非完整系统坐标形式的相对论性广义 *Boltzmann-Hamel* 方程, 并讨论线性系、保守系、完整系和非相对论情况。

**关键词:** 相对论, 非线性非完整系, 分析力学

1902 年, 德国学者 Boltzmann 导出了准坐标形式的完整系统的运动方程; 1904 年, 德国又一学者 G.Hamel 推广到一阶线性非完整约束系统的运动方程, 并于 1949 年推广到一阶非线性非完整约束系统, 得到广义的 Boltzmann-Hamel 方程<sup>[1]</sup>。但是, 他们的理论只适用于质点的低速运动情况。

本文在文献[2]、[3]的基础上, 从相对论性 *D'Alembert* 原理<sup>[3]</sup>

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \left[ -\frac{d}{dt} (m_i \dot{\vec{r}}_i) + \vec{F}_i \right] \cdot \delta \vec{r}_i = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$m_i = \frac{m_{oi}}{\sqrt{1 - \dot{\vec{r}}_i^2 / C^2}}$$

出发, 提出相对论性分析力学的普遍中心方程, 推广广义 Boltzmann-Hamel 方程, 使之适用于相对论情况。

## 1 相对论性分析力学的普遍中心方程

对于几个质点构成的力学体系, 在(1)式中作变换:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} (m_i \dot{\vec{r}}_i) \cdot \delta \vec{r}_i &= \frac{d}{dt} (m_i \dot{\vec{r}}_i \cdot \delta \vec{r}_i) - m_i \dot{\vec{r}}_i \cdot \frac{d}{dt} (\delta \vec{r}_i) \\ &= \frac{d}{dt} (m_i \dot{\vec{r}}_i \cdot \delta \vec{r}_i) - m_i \dot{\vec{r}}_i \cdot \delta \dot{\vec{r}}_i + m_i \dot{\vec{r}}_i \cdot [\delta \dot{\vec{r}}_i - \frac{d}{dt} (\delta \vec{r}_i)] \end{aligned}$$

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代入(1)式,构造相对论性广义动能<sup>(2)(3)\*</sup>.

$$T^* = \sum_{i=1}^n m_{0i} C^2 (1 - \sqrt{1 - \dot{\vec{r}}_i^2 / C^2}) \quad (2)$$

并注意到:

$$\delta T^* = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \dot{\vec{r}}_i \cdot \delta \dot{\vec{r}}_i$$

便是基本形式的相对论性分析力学的普遍中心方程:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \dot{\vec{r}}_i \cdot \delta \dot{\vec{r}}_i \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{F}_i \cdot \delta \dot{\vec{r}}_i + \delta T^* + \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \dot{\vec{r}}_i \left[ \frac{d}{dt} (\delta \dot{\vec{r}}_i) - \delta \dot{\vec{r}}_i \right] \quad (3)$$

下面我们把(3)式改写为广义坐标形式.由

$$\vec{r}_i = \vec{r}_i(q_\alpha; t) \quad (\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, S)$$

$$\text{得: } \delta \dot{\vec{r}}_i = \sum_{\alpha=1}^S \frac{\partial \dot{\vec{r}}_i}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \delta \dot{q}_\alpha, \quad \frac{\partial \dot{\vec{r}}_i}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} = \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i}{\partial q_\alpha} \quad (4)$$

故

$$\sum_{i=1}^n m_i \dot{\vec{r}}_i \cdot \delta \dot{\vec{r}}_i = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \dot{\vec{r}}_i \cdot \sum_{\alpha=1}^S \frac{\partial \dot{\vec{r}}_i}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \delta \dot{q}_\alpha = \sum_{\alpha=1}^S \left( \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \dot{\vec{r}}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \dot{\vec{r}}_i}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \right) \delta \dot{q}_\alpha = \sum_{\alpha=1}^S \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \delta \dot{q}_\alpha$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \vec{F}_i \cdot \delta \dot{\vec{r}}_i = \sum_{\alpha=1}^S \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{F}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \dot{\vec{r}}_i}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \right) \delta \dot{q}_\alpha = \sum_{\alpha=1}^S Q_\alpha \delta \dot{q}_\alpha$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \dot{\vec{r}}_i \cdot \left[ \frac{d}{dt} (\delta \dot{\vec{r}}_i) - \delta \dot{\vec{r}}_i \right] &= \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \dot{\vec{r}}_i \cdot \sum_{\alpha=1}^S \frac{\partial \dot{\vec{r}}_i}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \left[ \frac{d}{dt} (\delta \dot{q}_\alpha) - \delta \dot{q}_\alpha \right] \\ &= \sum_{\alpha=1}^S \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \left[ \frac{d}{dt} (\delta \dot{q}_\alpha) - \delta \dot{q}_\alpha \right] \end{aligned}$$

所以, (3)式可以写为:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \sum_{\alpha=1}^S \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \delta \dot{q}_\alpha \right) = \delta T^* + \sum_{\alpha=1}^S Q_\alpha \delta \dot{q}_\alpha + \sum_{\alpha=1}^S \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \left[ \frac{d}{dt} (\delta \dot{q}_\alpha) - \delta \dot{q}_\alpha \right] \quad (5)$$

此即广义坐标形式的相对论性分析力学的普遍中心方程.

## 2 一阶非线性非完整系的相对论性广义 Boltzmann-Hamel 方程

若系统除受有  $h$  个完整约束之外, 还受有  $r$  个一阶非线性非完整约束

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_\rho(q_\alpha; \dot{q}_\alpha; t) &= 0 \\ (\rho &= 1, 2, \dots, r; \quad \alpha = 1, 2, \dots, S) \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

\* 在文献[2], [3]中, 把  $T^*$  曾称为伪动能, 采纳梅凤翔教授的建议, 更名为广义动能。

则  $S = 3n - h$  个广义速度中只有  $\varepsilon = S - r$  是独立的。

我们先不考虑非完整约束, 任取准速度

$$\dot{\pi}_\alpha = \dot{\pi}_\alpha(q_\beta; \dot{q}_\beta; t) \quad (\alpha, \beta = 1, 2, \dots, S)$$

$$\text{则: } \dot{q}_\alpha = \dot{q}_\alpha(q_\beta; \dot{\pi}_\beta; t) \quad (7)$$

因此有:

$$\delta q_\alpha = \sum_{\beta=1}^S \frac{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\beta} \delta \pi_\beta \quad (8)$$

利用(7)式消去  $T^*$  中的  $\dot{q}_\alpha$ , 得到用准速度表示的相对论性简化广义动能:

$$\widetilde{T}^*(q_\alpha; \dot{\pi}_\beta; t) = T^*[q_\alpha; \dot{q}_\alpha(q_\beta, \dot{\pi}_\beta, t); t] \quad (9)$$

有:

$$\frac{\partial \widetilde{T}^*}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\beta} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^S \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\beta} \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{\partial \widetilde{T}^*}{\partial q_\alpha} = \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial q_\alpha} + \sum_{\beta=1}^S \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha}{\partial q_\alpha} \quad (11)$$

所以

$$\frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} = \sum_{\beta=1}^S \frac{\partial \widetilde{T}^*}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\beta} \frac{\partial \dot{\pi}_\beta}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \quad (12)$$

利用(8)和(10)式, 可得:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sum_{\alpha=1}^S \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \delta q_\alpha &= \sum_{\alpha=1}^S \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \sum_{\beta=1}^S \frac{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\beta} \delta \pi_\beta \\ \sum_{\alpha=1}^S Q_\alpha \delta q_\alpha &= \sum_{\alpha=1}^S Q_\alpha \sum_{\beta=1}^S \frac{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\beta} \delta \pi_\beta = \sum_{\alpha=1}^S P_\beta^* \delta \pi_\beta \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (13)$$

其中:

$$P_\beta^* = \sum_{\alpha=1}^S Q_\alpha \frac{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\beta}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又: } \delta T^* &= \sum_{\alpha=1}^S \left( \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \delta \dot{q}_\alpha + \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial q_\alpha} \delta q_\alpha \right) = \sum_{\alpha=1}^S \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} \sum_{\beta=1}^S \left( \frac{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha}{\partial q_\beta} \delta q_\beta + \frac{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\beta} \delta \dot{\pi}_\beta \right) \\ &+ \sum_{\alpha=1}^S \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial q_\alpha} \delta q_\alpha = \sum_{\beta=1}^S \frac{\partial \widetilde{T}^*}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\beta} \delta \dot{\pi}_\beta + \sum_{\beta=1}^S \frac{\partial \widetilde{T}^*}{\partial q_\beta} \delta q_\beta \\ &= \sum_{\beta=1}^S \frac{\partial \widetilde{T}^*}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\beta} \delta \dot{\pi}_\beta + \sum_{\beta=1}^S \frac{\partial \widetilde{T}^*}{\partial \pi_\beta} \delta \pi_\beta = \delta \widetilde{T}^* \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

利用交换关系式:

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\delta \pi_\alpha) - \delta \dot{\pi}_\alpha = \sum_{\beta=1}^S \frac{\partial \dot{\pi}_\alpha}{\partial \dot{q}_\beta} \left[ \frac{d}{dt}(\delta q_\beta) - \delta \dot{q}_\beta \right] + \sum_{\beta=1}^S \sum_{k=1}^S \left( \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \dot{\pi}_\alpha}{\partial \dot{q}_k} - \frac{\partial \dot{\pi}_\alpha}{\partial q_k} \right) \frac{\partial \dot{q}_k}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\beta} \delta \pi_\beta$$

可得

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \frac{\partial \tilde{T}^*}{\partial \dot{q}_\beta} \left[ \frac{d}{dt} (\delta q_\beta) - \delta \dot{q}_\beta \right] &= \sum_{\beta=1}^s \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \frac{\partial \tilde{T}^*}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\alpha} \frac{\partial \dot{\pi}_\alpha}{\partial \dot{q}_\beta} \left[ \frac{d}{dt} (\delta q_\beta) - \delta \dot{q}_\beta \right] \\ &= \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \frac{\partial \tilde{T}^*}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\beta} \left[ \frac{d}{dt} (\delta \pi_\alpha) - \delta \dot{\pi}_\alpha \right] - \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \sum_{\beta=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^s \frac{\partial \tilde{T}^*}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\alpha} \left( \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \dot{\pi}_\alpha}{\partial \dot{q}_k} - \frac{\partial \dot{\pi}_\alpha}{\partial \dot{q}_k} \right) \frac{\partial \dot{q}_k}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\beta} \delta \pi_\beta \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

把(13)、(14)、(15)式代入(5)式, 使得:

$$\sum_{\beta=1}^s \left[ \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \tilde{T}^*}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\beta} - \frac{\partial \tilde{T}^*}{\partial \pi_\beta} - P_\beta^* \right] + \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \frac{\partial \tilde{T}^*}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\alpha} \sum_{k=1}^s \left( \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \dot{\pi}_\alpha}{\partial \dot{q}_k} - \frac{\partial \dot{\pi}_\alpha}{\partial \dot{q}_k} \right) \frac{\partial \dot{q}_k}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\beta} \delta \pi_\beta \quad (16)$$

注意到非完整约束条件, 取:

$$\dot{\pi}_{\varepsilon+\rho} = f_\rho(q_\alpha; \dot{q}_\alpha; t) = 0 \quad (\rho = 1, 2, \dots, r; \varepsilon = S - r) \quad (17)$$

则:  $\delta \pi_{\varepsilon+\rho} = 0$

故(16)式中 $\delta \pi_\beta$ 只剩下独立的 $\delta \pi_\sigma$  ( $\sigma = 1, 2, \dots, \varepsilon$ ), 从而可得一阶非线性非完整系统准坐标形式的相对论性广义 Boltzmann - Hamel 方程。

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \tilde{T}^*}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\sigma} - \frac{\partial \tilde{T}^*}{\partial \pi_\sigma} + \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \frac{\partial \tilde{T}^*}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\alpha} \sum_{k=1}^s \left( \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \dot{\pi}_\alpha}{\partial \dot{q}_k} - \frac{\partial \dot{\pi}_\alpha}{\partial \dot{q}_k} \right) \frac{\partial \dot{q}_k}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\sigma} &= P_\sigma^* \\ (\sigma = 1, 2, \dots, \varepsilon) \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

### 3 讨 论

方程(18)具有普遍意义, 对于线性系、保守系和完整系都适用。

#### 3.1 线性系:

若系统受到的非完整约束是一阶线性的, 约束方程为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{\pi}_\alpha &= \sum_{\beta=1}^s a_{\alpha\beta} \dot{q}_\beta + a_{\alpha,S+1} \\ \dot{q}_k &= \sum_{\beta=1}^s b_{k\beta} \dot{\pi}_\beta + b_{k,S+1} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (\alpha, k = 1, 2, \dots, S) \quad (19)$$

$$\text{则: } \frac{\partial \dot{\pi}_\alpha}{\partial \dot{q}_k} = a_{\alpha\beta}, \quad \frac{\partial \dot{q}_k}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\sigma} = b_{k\sigma}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \dot{\pi}_\alpha}{\partial \dot{q}_k} = \sum_{\beta=1}^s \frac{\partial a_{\alpha k}}{\partial q_\beta} \dot{q}_\beta + \frac{\partial a_{\alpha k}}{\partial t} = \sum_{\beta=1}^s \frac{\partial a_{\alpha k}}{\partial q_\beta} \left( \sum_{m=1}^s b_{\beta m} \dot{\pi}_m + b_{\beta,S+1} \right) + \frac{\partial a_{\alpha k}}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{\partial \dot{\pi}_\alpha}{\partial q_k} = \sum_{\beta=1}^s \frac{\partial a_{\alpha\beta}}{\partial q_k} \dot{q}_\beta + \frac{\partial a_{\alpha,S+1}}{\partial q_k} = \sum_{\beta=1}^s \frac{\partial a_{\alpha\beta}}{\partial q_k} \left( \sum_{m=1}^s b_{\beta m} \dot{\pi}_m + b_{\beta,S+1} \right) + \frac{\partial a_{\alpha,S+1}}{\partial q_k}$$

于是有:

$$\sum_{k=1}^s \left( \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \dot{\pi}_\alpha}{\partial q_k} - \frac{\partial \dot{\pi}_\alpha}{\partial q_k} \right) \frac{\partial \dot{q}_k}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\sigma} = \sum_{k=1}^s \sum_{\beta=1}^s \sum_{m=1}^s \left( \frac{\partial a_{\alpha k}}{\partial q_\beta} - \frac{\partial a_{\alpha\beta}}{\partial q_k} \right) b_{\beta m} b_{k\sigma} \dot{\pi}_m + \sum_{k=1}^s \sum_{\beta=1}^s \left( \frac{\partial a_{\alpha k}}{\partial q_\beta} - \frac{\partial a_{\alpha\beta}}{\partial q_k} \right) b_{\beta,S+1} b_{k\sigma}$$

$$-\frac{\partial a_{\alpha\beta}}{\partial q_k})b_{\beta,S+1}b_{k\sigma} + \sum_{k=1}^s (\frac{\partial a_{\alpha\tau}}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial a_{\alpha,S+1}}{\partial q_k})b_{k\sigma}$$

交换下标 $\beta$ 、 $k$ , 将 $m$ 换为 $t$ , 则:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^s (\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \dot{\pi}_\alpha}{\partial \dot{q}_k} - \frac{\partial \dot{\pi}_\alpha}{\partial q_k}) \frac{\partial \dot{q}_k}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\beta} &= \sum_{t=1}^s \gamma_{t\sigma}^\alpha \dot{\pi}_t + \varepsilon_\sigma^\alpha \\ \gamma_{t\sigma}^\alpha &= \sum_{\beta=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^s (\frac{\partial a_{\alpha\beta}}{\partial q_k} - \frac{\partial a_{\beta k}}{\partial q_\beta}) b_{k\sigma} b_{\beta\sigma} \\ \varepsilon_\sigma^\alpha &= \sum_{\beta=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^s (\frac{\partial a_{\alpha\beta}}{\partial q_k} - \frac{\partial a_{\beta k}}{\partial q_\beta}) b_{k,S+1} + \sum_{\beta=1}^s (\frac{\partial a_{\alpha\beta}}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial a_{\alpha,S+1}}{\partial q_\beta}) b_{\beta\sigma} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (20)$$

注意到 $\dot{\pi}_{\varepsilon+\rho} = 0$ , 故(20)式中下标 $t$ 由1至 $\varepsilon$ , 则:

$$\sum_{\alpha=1}^s \frac{\partial \dot{T}^*}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\alpha} \sum_{k=1}^s (\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \dot{\pi}_\alpha}{\partial \dot{q}_k} - \frac{\partial \dot{\pi}_\alpha}{\partial q_k}) \frac{\partial \dot{q}_k}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\sigma} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \frac{\partial \dot{T}^*}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\alpha} (\sum_{t=1}^s \gamma_{t\sigma}^\alpha \dot{\pi}_t + \varepsilon_\sigma^\alpha)$$

于是(18)式化为一阶线性非完整系的相对论性广义 Boltzmann-Hamel 方程:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \dot{T}^*}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\sigma} - \frac{\partial \dot{T}^*}{\partial \pi_\sigma} + \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \frac{\partial \dot{T}^*}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\alpha} (\sum_{t=1}^s \gamma_{t\sigma}^\alpha \dot{\pi}_t + \varepsilon_\sigma^\alpha) = P_\sigma^* \quad (21)$$

( $\sigma = 1, 2, \dots, \varepsilon$ )

### 3.2 保守系:

对于保守系, 势能 $V$ 只是坐标的函数, 有:

$$\frac{\partial \dot{V}}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\alpha} = 0, \quad P_\sigma^* = -\frac{\partial \dot{V}}{\partial \pi_\sigma}$$

则(18)、(21)式分别化为一阶非线性和线性非完整保守系的相对论性广义 Boltzmann-Hamel 方程.

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \dot{L}}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\sigma} - \frac{\partial \dot{L}}{\partial \pi_\sigma} + \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \frac{\partial \dot{L}}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\alpha} \sum_{k=1}^s (\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \dot{\pi}_\alpha}{\partial \dot{q}_k} - \frac{\partial \dot{\pi}_\alpha}{\partial q_k}) \frac{\partial \dot{q}_k}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\sigma} = 0 \quad (22)$$

$$(\sigma = 1, 2, \dots, \varepsilon)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \dot{L}}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\sigma} - \frac{\partial \dot{L}}{\partial \pi_\sigma} + \sum_{\alpha=1}^s \frac{\partial \dot{L}}{\partial \dot{\pi}_\alpha} (\sum_{t=1}^s \gamma_{t\sigma}^\alpha \dot{\pi}_t + \varepsilon_\sigma^\alpha) = 0 \quad (23)$$

$$(\sigma = 1, 2, \dots, \varepsilon)$$

其中 $\dot{L} = \dot{T}^* - \dot{V}$ 为仅用准坐标和准速度表示的相对论性简化 Lagrange 函数.

### 3.3 完整系:

若系统只受完整约束, 则各广义坐标都是独立的, 各约束方程都是可积分的, 方程(18)、(21)、(22)和(23)均为完整系的相对论性 Lagrange 方程<sup>(2)</sup>.

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \dot{T}^*}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} - \frac{\partial \dot{T}^*}{\partial q_\alpha} = Q_\alpha \quad (24)$$

$$(\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, s)$$

$$\text{或: } \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_\alpha} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_\alpha} = 0 \quad (25)$$

$$(\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, s)$$

其中  $L = T^* - V$  为系统的相对论性 Lagrange 函数。

## 4 结 论

本文的主要结论为(2)、(3)、(5)、(18)、(21)、(22)、(23)、(24)和(25)式。

在  $|\vec{r}_i| < C$  的经典近似下, 取  $\sqrt{1 - \dot{\vec{r}}_i^2 / C^2}$  展开式的前两项, 则:

$$T^* = \sum_{i=1}^n m_{oi} C^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n m_{oi} C^2 \left(1 - \frac{\dot{\vec{r}}_i^2}{2C^2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n m_{oi} \dot{\vec{r}}_i^2 = T$$

化为经典动能函数, 本文的相对论性方程均化为经典分析力学方程, (18)和(21)式即回到文献[1]的经典 Boltzmann-Hamel 方程。

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## Relativistic Generalized Boltzmann-Hamel Equations

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**Abstract:** This paper presents the centre equation of relativistic analytical mechanics, from relativistic D'Alembert's principle. It also sets up relativistic generalized Boltzmann-Hamel equations of false-coordinates form of 1-order nonlinear nonholonomic constraints system. Finally, the author discusses relativistic equations of linear system, conservative system and holonomic system.

**Keywords:** relativity, nonlinear nonholonomic system, analytical mechanics