

一类强非线性系统共振周期解的渐近分析

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摘要 强非线性系统经引入参数变换,并在一定的假设条件下,可转化为弱非线性系统,将其解展成为改进的傅立叶级数后,利用参数待定法可方便地求出强非线性系统的共振周期解.研究了 Duffing 方程的主共振、Van der Pol 方程的 3 次超谐波共振和 Van der Pol-Mathieu 方程的 1/2 亚谐波共振周期解.这些例子表明近似解与数值解非常吻合.

关键词 非线性系统,共振,参数变换,改进的傅立叶级数

引言

渐近法是解弱非线性振动的一种常用方法.近十几年来,该法在强非线性自治系统方面的应用已取得不少成果^[1-8],但在强非线性非自治系统方面的研究相对少些.本文首先定义参数变换 $\alpha = \epsilon a_0^2 / [(n\omega_0)^2 + \epsilon(ma_0)^2]$ 并假设 $\omega_0^2 = (m\Omega/n)^2 + \alpha\Delta$,将强非线性系统转化为弱非线性系统;接着把解的各摄动项展成为改进的傅里叶级数,将求各摄动项微分方程解的过程,转化为关于三级数中一系列待定系数的代数运算;最后由待定系数法可方便地求得强非线性系统的共振周期解.

1 求共振周期解的渐近法

考察一类强非线性振动系统

$$\ddot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = \epsilon f(x, \dot{x}, \Omega t) \quad (1)$$

$$x(0) = a_0, \dot{x}(0) = 0 \quad (2)$$

的共振周期解,式中 ϵ 不要求为小量.

基于文[9~10],定义参数变换

$$\alpha = \epsilon a_0^2 / [(n\omega_0)^2 + \epsilon(ma_0)^2] \quad (3)$$

或

$$\epsilon = \frac{(n\omega_0)^2 \alpha}{a_0^2 (1 - m^2 \alpha)} = \left(\frac{n\omega_0}{a_0} \right)^2 (\alpha + m^2 \alpha^2 + \dots) \quad (4)$$

其中 m, n 为正整数,且当 $\omega_0 \approx m\Omega/n$ 时,系统(1)发生共振.

$$\text{设} \quad \omega_0^2 = (m\Omega/n)^2 + \alpha\Delta \quad (5)$$

将式(5)代入式(1),得

$$\ddot{x} + (m\Omega/n)^2 x = \epsilon f(x, \dot{x}, \Omega t) - \alpha\Delta x \quad (6)$$

$$\text{又设} \quad x = a \cos \varphi + \alpha x_1 + \alpha^2 x_2 + \dots \quad (7)$$

$$\dot{a} = \alpha A_1(a, \theta) + \alpha^2 A_2(a, \theta) + \dots \quad (8)$$

$$\dot{\theta} = \alpha B_1(a, \theta) + \alpha^2 B_2(a, \theta) + \dots \quad (9)$$

$$\text{式中} \quad \varphi = (m\Omega/n)t + \theta \quad (10)$$

将式(7)~(9)代入式(6),根据 KBM 法得

$$\frac{\partial^2 x_1}{\partial t^2} + \left(\frac{m\Omega}{n} \right)^2 x_1 = \left(\frac{n\omega_0}{a} \right)^2 [f(x_0, \dot{x}_0, \Omega t)] - \Delta a \cos \varphi + 2 \frac{m}{n} \Omega A_1 \sin \varphi + 2a \frac{m}{n} \Omega B_1 \cos \varphi \quad (11)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 x_2}{\partial t^2} + \left(\frac{m\Omega}{n} \right)^2 x_2 = \left(\frac{n\omega_0}{a} \right)^2 [m^2 f(x_0, \dot{x}_0, \Omega t) + \frac{\partial f(x_0, \dot{x}_0, \Omega t)}{\partial x} x_1 + \frac{\partial f(x_0, \dot{x}_0, \Omega t)}{\partial \dot{x}} \dot{x}_1] - \Delta x_1 - 2A_1 \frac{\partial^2 x_1}{\partial a \partial t} - a B_1 \sin \varphi + \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial t} - 2B_1 \frac{\partial^2 x_1}{\partial \theta \partial t} + (2a \frac{m}{n} \Omega B_2 - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial a} A_1 - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial \theta} B_1 + a B_2^2) \cos \varphi + (2 \frac{m}{n} \Omega A_2 + a \frac{\partial B_1}{\partial a} A_1 + a \frac{\partial B_1}{\partial \theta} B_1 + 2A_1 B_1) \sin \varphi + \dots \quad (12)$$

初始条件(2)相应改为

$$x_0(0) = a_0, \dot{x}_0 = 0, \quad (13)$$

$$x_i(0) = 0, \dot{x}_i(0) = 0, (i = 1, 2, \dots) \quad (14)$$

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对应于初始条件(13)

$$a = a_0, \theta = 0, x_0 = a_0 \cos \varphi, \varphi = m\Omega t/n \quad (15)$$

设 $x_1, f(x_0, \dot{x}_0, \Omega t)$ 分别取如下改进的傅里叶级数形式

$$x_1 = b_0 + b_1 \cos \varphi + b_1^* \sin \varphi + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} b_{ij} \cos \frac{i}{j} \varphi + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} b_{ij}^* \sin \frac{i}{j} \varphi, (i \neq j) \quad (16)$$

$$f(x_0, \dot{x}_0, \Omega t) = f_0 + f_1 \cos \Omega t + f_1^* \sin \Omega t + \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} f_{kl} \cos \frac{k}{l} \Omega t + \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} f_{kl}^* \sin \frac{k}{l} \Omega t = f_0 + f_1 \cos \frac{n}{m} \varphi + f_1^* \sin \frac{n}{m} \varphi + \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} f_{kl} \cos \frac{kn}{lm} \varphi + \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} f_{kl}^* \sin \frac{kn}{lm} \varphi, (k \neq l) \quad (17)$$

将式(15)~(17)代入式(11),得

$$\begin{aligned} & (\frac{m}{n}\Omega)^2 [b_0 + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (1 - \frac{i^2}{j^2}) b_{ij} \cos \frac{i}{j} \varphi + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (1 - \frac{i^2}{j^2}) b_{ij}^* \sin \frac{i}{j} \varphi] = (\frac{n\omega}{a_0})^2 (f_0 + f_1 \cos \frac{n}{m} \varphi + f_1^* \sin \frac{n}{m} \varphi + \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} f_{kl} \cos \frac{kn}{lm} \varphi + \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} f_{kl}^* \sin \frac{kn}{lm} \varphi) - \Delta a_0 \cos \varphi + 2 \frac{m}{n} \Omega A_1 \sin \varphi + 2 a_0 \frac{m}{n} \Omega B_1 \cos \varphi, (i \neq j, k \neq l) \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

比较方程(18)两端同次谐波系数可求得 $b_0, A_1, B_1, b_{ij}, b_{ij}^* (i, j=1, 2, \dots, i \neq j)$, 至于 b_1, b_1^* , 则由初始条件(14)确定. 于是方程(1)的一次近似解得以确定.

仿照上述过程可求得 x_2, x_3, \dots , 从而求得方程(1)的高次近似解.

2 应用

例 1 求强非线性 Duffing 方程

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{x} + \omega_0^2 x + \epsilon \beta x^3 &= \epsilon F \cos \Omega t \\ x(0) = a_0, \dot{x}(0) &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

的主共振周期解. 在这里 $m=n=1, \Omega t = \varphi$,

$$f(x_0, \dot{x}_0, \Omega t) = F \cos \varphi - \beta x_0^3 = F \cos \varphi - \beta a_0^3 (3 \cos \varphi + \cos 3\varphi) / 4 \quad (20)$$

$$\text{故 } f_1 = F - 3\beta a_0^3 / 4, f_{31} = -\beta a_0^3 / 4 \quad (21)$$

代入式(18),得

$$\Omega^2 [b_0 + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (1 - \frac{i^2}{j^2}) b_{ij} \cos \frac{i}{j} \varphi + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (1 - \frac{i^2}{j^2}) b_{ij}^* \sin \frac{i}{j} \varphi] = (\frac{\omega_0}{a_0})^2 (f_1 \cos \varphi + f_{31} \cos 3\varphi) -$$

$$\Delta a_0 \cos \varphi + 2 \Omega A_1 \sin \varphi + 2 a_0 \Omega B_1 \cos \varphi, (i \neq j) \quad (22)$$

比较方程(22)两端同阶谐波系数可得

$$B_1 = \frac{\Delta}{2\Omega} - \frac{\omega_0^2}{2\Omega a_0^3} f_1, b_{31} = \frac{\omega_0^2}{8a_0^3 \Omega^2} f_{31}, \quad (23)$$

除 b_1, b_1^* 外,其余待定系数为零,于是

$$x_1 = b_1 \cos \varphi + b_1^* \sin \varphi + b_{31} \cos 3\varphi \quad (24)$$

由初始条件(14),得

$$b_1 = -b_{31}, b_1^* = 0 \quad (25)$$

将 $x_1, f(x_0, \dot{x}_0, \Omega t), \partial f(x_0, \dot{x}_0, \Omega t) / \partial x$ 代入式(12)并令方程两端 $\cos \varphi$ 的系数相等,经化简得

$$B_2 = \frac{\omega_0^2}{2\Omega} [-\frac{f_1}{a_0^3} + \frac{2(f_1 - F)b_{31}}{a_0^6} - \frac{\Delta b_{31}}{a_0 \omega_0^2}] \quad (26)$$

因此方程(19)的一次近似解为

$$\begin{aligned} x &= a_0 \cos \Omega t + a b_{31} (\cos 3\Omega t - \cos \Omega t) \\ \dot{a} &= \alpha A_1 = 0 \\ \dot{\theta} &= \alpha B_1 + a^2 B_2 \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

令 $\dot{\theta} = 0$, 可得确定扰动频率 Ω 的方程. 若取 $\omega_0^2 = \epsilon = F = a_0 = 1, \beta = 1.2$, 计算得 $\alpha = 0.8$ 以及 $\Omega = 0.890945$. 于是方程(19)的一次近似周期解为

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 0.962206 \cos(0.890945t) + \\ & 0.037794 \cos(2.672835t) \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

图 1 把本例近似解(28)与数值解做一比较,结果表明两者非常接近.

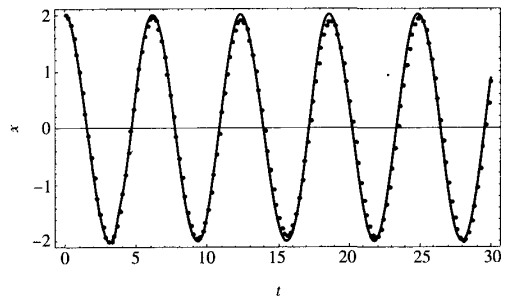


图 1 式(28)的解

— 近似解 数值解

Fig. 1 Solution of equation (28)

— Approximate solution Numerical solution

例 2 求强非线性 Van der Pol 方程

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{x} + \epsilon(x^2 - 1)\dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x &= \epsilon \cos \Omega t \\ x(0) = a_0, \dot{x}(0) &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

的 3 次超谐共振周期解. 在这里 $m=3, n=1, 3\Omega t = \varphi$,

$$f(x_0, \dot{x}_0, \Omega t) = \cos \frac{\varphi}{3} + (1 - x_0^2) \dot{x}_0 = \cos \frac{\varphi}{3} + \left(\frac{a_0^2}{4} - 1\right) 3 a_0 \Omega \sin \varphi +$$

$$\frac{3a_0^3\Omega}{4}\sin 3\varphi, \tag{30}$$

$$\text{故 } f_1=1, f_{31}^*=\left(\frac{a_0^2}{4}-1\right)3a_0\Omega, f_{91}^*=\frac{3a_0^3\Omega}{4}, \tag{31}$$

代入式(18),得

$$\begin{aligned} &9\Omega^2\left[b_0+\sum_{j=1}^{\infty}\sum_{i=1}^{\infty}\left(1-\frac{i^2}{j^2}\right)b_{ij}\cos\frac{i}{j}\varphi+\right. \\ &\left.\sum_{j=1}^{\infty}\sum_{i=1}^{\infty}\left(1-\frac{i^2}{j^2}\right)b_{ij}^*\sin\frac{i}{j}\varphi\right]= \\ &\frac{\omega_0^2}{a_0^2}(f_1\cos\frac{\varphi}{3}+f_{31}^*\sin\varphi+f_{91}^*\sin 3\varphi)- \\ &\Delta a_0\cos\varphi+6\Omega A_1\sin\varphi+6a_0\Omega B_1\cos\varphi, \\ &(i\neq j) \end{aligned} \tag{32}$$

比较方程(32)两端同阶谐波系数,得

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &=-\frac{\omega_0^2}{6\Omega a_0^2}f_{31}^*, B_1=\frac{\Delta}{6\Omega}, \\ b_{13} &=-\frac{\omega_0^2}{8a_0^2\Omega^2}f_1, b_{31}^*=-\frac{\omega_0^2}{72a_0^2\Omega^2}f_{91}^* \end{aligned} \tag{33}$$

除 b_1, b_1^* 外,其余待定系数为零.由初始条件(14)得 $b_1=-b_{13}, b_1^*=-3b_{31}^*$

$$x_1=b_{13}\left(\cos\frac{\varphi}{3}-\cos\varphi\right)+b_{31}^*(\sin 3\varphi-3\sin\varphi) \tag{34}$$

将 $x_1, f(x_0, \dot{x}_0, \Omega t), \partial f(x_0, \dot{x}_0, \Omega t)/\partial x, \partial f(x_0, \dot{x}_0, \Omega t)/\partial \dot{x}$ 代入式(12),令方程两端 $\cos\varphi$ 的系数相等,经简化后得

$$B_2=\frac{\omega_0^2}{6\Omega}\left[\left(1-\frac{a_0^2}{6}\right)\frac{9\Omega b_{31}^*}{a_0^3}-\frac{\Delta b_{13}}{a_0\omega_0^2}\right] \tag{35}$$

故方程(29)的一次近似解为

$$\begin{aligned} x &=a_0\cos 3\Omega t+\alpha[b_{13}(\cos\Omega t-\cos 3\Omega t)+b_{31}^*(\sin 9\Omega t-3\sin 3\Omega t)] \\ \dot{x} &=\alpha A_1=\frac{\alpha}{8a_0}(a_0^2-4) \end{aligned} \tag{36}$$

$$\dot{\theta}=\alpha B_1+\alpha^2 B_2$$

令 $\dot{x}=0$,得 $a_0=2$;令 $\dot{\theta}=0$,可得确定 Ω 的方程.若取 $\omega_0^2=6, \epsilon=1$,计算得 $\alpha=0.095238, \Omega=0.816321$,则方程(29)的一次近似周期解为

$$\begin{aligned} x &=0.026797\cos(0.816321t)+1.973203\cdot \\ &\cos(2.448963t)+0.043750\sin(2.448963t)- \\ &0.014568\sin(7.346889t) \end{aligned} \tag{37}$$

图2把本例近似解(37)与数值解做一比较,结果表明两者非常接近.

例3 研究强非线性 Van der Pol-Mathieu 方程

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{x}+\epsilon(x^2-1)\dot{x}+(\omega_0^2+\epsilon\cos\Omega t)x &=0 \\ x(0)=a_0, \dot{x}(0)=0 \end{aligned} \tag{38}$$

的1/2亚谐共振周期解.在这里 $m=1, n=2, \Omega t=2\varphi$

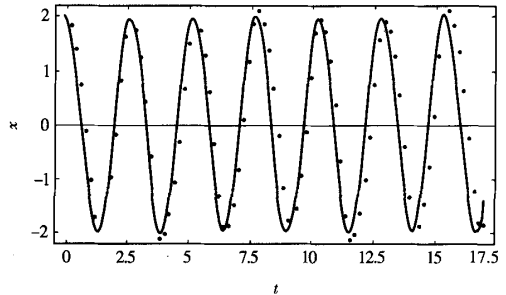


图2 式(37)的解

— 近似解数值解

Fig.2 Solution of equation (37)

— Approximate solution Numerical solution

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_0, \dot{x}_0, \Omega t) &=(1-x_0^2)\dot{x}_0-x_0\cos 2\varphi= \\ &f_{12}\cos\varphi+f_{32}\cos 3\varphi+f_{12}^*\sin\varphi+f_{32}^*\sin 3\varphi \end{aligned} \tag{39}$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned} f_{12} &=f_{32}=-\frac{a_0}{2}, f_{12}^*=\left(\frac{a_0^2}{4}-1\right)\frac{a_0\Omega}{2}, \\ f_{32}^* &=\frac{a_0^3\Omega}{8} \end{aligned} \tag{40}$$

代入式(18),得

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{\Omega^2}{4}\left[b_0+\sum_{j=1}^{\infty}\sum_{i=1}^{\infty}\left(1-\frac{i^2}{j^2}\right)b_{ij}\cos\frac{i}{j}\varphi+\sum_{j=1}^{\infty}\sum_{i=1}^{\infty}\left(1-\frac{i^2}{j^2}\right)b_{ij}^*\sin\frac{i}{j}\varphi\right]= \\ &\left(\frac{2\omega_0}{a_0}\right)^2(f_{12}\cos\varphi+f_{32}\cos 3\varphi+ \\ &f_{12}^*\sin\varphi+f_{32}^*\sin 3\varphi)-\Delta a_0\cos\varphi+\Omega A_1\sin\varphi+ \\ &a_0\Omega B_1\cos\varphi, (i\neq j) \end{aligned} \tag{41}$$

比较方程(41)两端同次谐波系数,得

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &=-\frac{1}{\Omega}\left(\frac{2\omega_0}{a_0}\right)^2 f_{12}, B_1=\frac{\Delta}{\Omega}-\frac{1}{a_0\Omega}\left(\frac{2\omega_0}{a_0}\right)^2 f_{12}, \\ b_{31} &=-\frac{1}{2\Omega^2}\left(\frac{2\omega_0}{a_0}\right)^2 f_{32}, b_{31}^*=-\frac{1}{2\Omega^2}\left(\frac{2\omega_0}{a_0}\right)^2 f_{32}^* \end{aligned} \tag{42}$$

除 b_1, b_1^* 外,其余待定系数为零,由初始条件(14),得 $b_1=-b_{31}, b_1^*=-3b_{31}^*$.于是

$$x_1=b_{31}(\cos 3\varphi-\cos\varphi)+b_{31}^*(\sin 3\varphi-3\sin\varphi) \tag{43}$$

将 $x_1, f(x_0, \dot{x}_0, \Omega t), \partial f(x_0, \dot{x}_0, \Omega t)/\partial x, \partial f(x_0, \dot{x}_0, \Omega t)/\partial \dot{x}$ 代入式(12)并令方程两端 $\cos\varphi$ 的系数相等,经简化后得

$$B_2 = \frac{\omega_0^2}{\Omega} \left\{ \frac{1}{a_0^3} [(6 - a_0^2)b_{31}^* \Omega - 4f_{12}] - \frac{\Delta b_{31}}{a_0 \omega_0^2} \right\} \quad (44)$$

因此方程(38)的一次近似解为

$$x = a_0 \cos(\Omega t/2) + \alpha \{ b_{31}^* [\cos(3\Omega t/2) - \cos(\Omega t/2)] + b_{31}^* [\sin(3\Omega t/2) - 3\sin(\Omega t/2)] \}$$

$$\dot{a} = \alpha A_1 = -\frac{\alpha}{\Omega} \left(\frac{2\omega_0}{a_0} \right)^2 f_{12}^* \quad (45)$$

$$\dot{\theta} = \alpha B_1 + \alpha^2 B_2$$

令 $\dot{a}=0$ 得 $a_0=2$; 令 $\dot{\theta}=0$, 可得确定 Ω 的方程. 若取 $\omega_0^2=9, \epsilon=1$, 计算得 $\alpha=0.1$ 以及 $\Omega=6.108318$, 则方程(38)的一次近似周期解为

$$x = 1.987939 \cos(3.054159t) + 0.22101 \sin(3.054159t) + 0.012061 \cos(9.162477t) - 0.07367 \sin(9.162477t) \quad (46)$$

图3把本例近似解(46)与数值解做一比较, 结果可见两者非常接近.

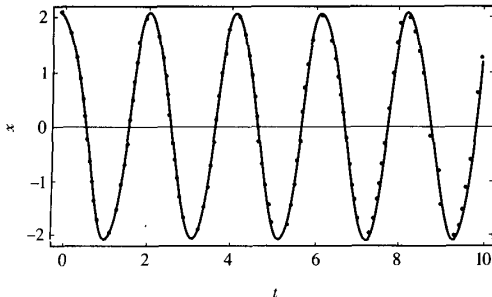


图3 式(46)的解
 ——近似解 数值解
 Fig.3 Solution of equation (46)
 —— Approximate solution Numerical solution

3 结束语

1) 由于展成了适合于强非线性系统(1)的改进的傅里叶级数解(16), 因而本文所述渐近法可用于求强非线性系统的主共振、亚谐共振和超谐共振周期解.

2) 由于求解过程转化为了一系列代数运算, 无须解微分方程和依靠消除永年项建立补充方程, 因而求解过程简单, 易于掌握.

3) 由于定义的参数变换(3)的分母中同时含正整数 m, n , 因而在一定范围内可保证 α 尽可能小.

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ASYMPTOTIC ANALYSIS FOR RESONANCE CYCLE SOLUTION OF A TYPE OF STRONGLY NONLINEAR SYSTEMS*

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Abstract Based on a certain hypothesis, the strongly nonlinear system was transformed into a weakly nonlinear system by introducing a parameter transformation. Its solutions were expanded into the improved Fourier series, and the resonance cycle solutions were conveniently obtained by the undetermined parameter method. Using the method, we studied the principal resonance cycle solutions of the Duffing equation, the 3 ultraharmonic resonance cycle solutions of the Van der Pol equation, and the 1/2 subharmonic resonance cycle solutions of the Van der Pol-Mathieu equation. The examples showed that the approximate solutions closely coincided with numerical solutions.

Key words nonlinear system, resonance, parameter transformation, improved Fourier series