

# 基于场方法的非线性系统求解

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**摘要** 用场方法联立多尺度法求单自由度的非线性系统的近似解.将两个状态方程中的一个状态变量看作是另一个状态变量和时间的一个场函数,把原系统化为求解具有初始条件的基本方程.通过多尺度展开,逐个摄动方程求解,获得了振幅和相位的一阶近似微分方程.作为例子,求得了非线性振动系统的一阶近似解,并和数值解进行比较,两者吻合较好.

**关键词** 场方法,非线性系统,近似解

## 引言

非线性振动作为非线性动力学的主要内容之一,已经进入了一个新的发展时期,非线性科学也已成为当今重大的研究课题.求解非线性振动系统的渐近解析解,已有了许多经典方法:直接展开小参数法,KBM法,多尺度法,谐波平衡法,等效线性化方法等,都取得了满意的结果.我们熟悉的 Hamilton-Jacobi 理论<sup>[1]</sup>适用于研究保守系统,而由 Vujanovic<sup>[2,3]</sup>等人提出的场方法则能推广到非保守系统.该方法将两个状态方程中的其中一个状态变量看作是另一个状态变量和时间的一个场函数,把原系统化为求解具有初始条件的基本方程的解<sup>[1-3]</sup>.

本文将场方法联立多尺度法应用于非线性系统,求得了非线性强迫振动系统和自由振动系统的近似解析解,最后通过两个具体算例验证了场方法的精度及可行性.

## 1 用场方法求非线性系统的渐近解

考虑如下形式的非线性系统

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

将上式化为状态方程

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= p \\ \dot{p} &= -\omega_0^2 x + \epsilon f(x, p, t) \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

动量  $p$  可以表示为  $x, t$  的场函数,  $x, t$  称之为场变量.

$$p = V(x, t) \quad (3)$$

将式(3)对时间求导,并联立式(2),得基本方程

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} V + \omega_0^2 x - \epsilon f(x, V, t) = 0 \quad (4)$$

下面用多尺度法求上式的近似解.引入时间尺度,  $T_0 = t, T_1 = \epsilon t$ , 式(4)可写为

$$\begin{aligned} V(x, t) &= V_0(x_0, T_0, T_1) + \\ &\quad \epsilon V_1(x_1, T_0, T_1) + \dots, \\ x(t) &= x_0(T_0, T_1) + \epsilon x_1(T_0, T_1) + \dots \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

为简单起见,这里我们假设场函数随场变量线性变化,即

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial V_0}{\partial x_0} = \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial x_1} = \dots \quad (6)$$

将式(5)中的第二式求导,代入第一式,并比较  $\epsilon$  前的系数得

$$V_0(x_0, T_0, T_1) = \frac{\partial x_0}{\partial T_0} \quad (7)$$

$$V_1(x_1, T_0, T_1) = V_1'(x_1, T_0, T_1) + \frac{\partial x_0}{\partial T_1} \quad (8)$$

其中  $V_1' = \partial x_1 / \partial T_0$ . 将式(5)~式(8)代入式(4),得

$$\begin{aligned} D_0 V_0 + [V_0]_0 V_0 + \omega_0^2 x_0 &= 0 \quad (9) \\ D_0 V_1' + [V_1']_1 V_1' + \omega_0^2 x_1 &= \\ -D_0 V_0 - D_0 D_1 x_0 - D_1 x_0 [V_0]_0 + \\ f(x_0, V_0, T_0, T_1) \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

式(9)具有以下形式的解<sup>[3,4]</sup>

$$\begin{aligned} V_0 &= -x_0 \omega_0 \tan(\omega_0 T_0 + C_2) + \\ &\quad \frac{a(T_1) \omega_0 \sin(\theta(T_1) - C_2)}{\cos(\omega_0 T_0 + C_2)} \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

式中  $a(T_1)$  和  $\theta(T_1)$  是未知函数.

根据 Vujanovic 理论,由  $\frac{\partial V_0}{\partial C_2} = 0$ , 有

$$x_0 = a(T_1) \cos(\omega_0 T_0 + \theta(T_1)) \quad (12)$$

这就是我们所熟悉的一阶近似解. 从而有

$$V_0|_{x_0} = -a(T_1) \omega_0 \sin(\omega_0 T_0 + \theta(T_1)) \quad (13)$$

假设式(10)的通解为

$$V_1 = -x_1 \omega_0 \tan(\omega_0 T_0 + C_2) + \frac{F(T_0, T_1)}{\cos(\omega_0 T_0 + C_2)} \quad (14)$$

将式(12)~式(14)代入式(10)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial F}{\partial T_0} &= a' \sin(\theta - C_2) + a\theta' \cos(\theta - C_2) + \\ &a' \sin(2\omega_0 T_0 + \theta + C_2) + a\theta' \cos(2\omega_0 T_0 + \\ &\theta + C_2) - \frac{\cos(\omega_0 T_0 + C_2)}{\omega_0} f(\dot{x}_0, V_0|_{x_0}) \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

式中  $a' = da/dT_1$ ,  $\theta' = d\theta/dT_1$ . 为消除永久项, 令上式中包含  $\sin C_2$  和  $\cos C_2$  的项等于零, 得

$$\begin{aligned} a' \sin \theta + \frac{1}{2} a \omega_0 \theta' \cos \theta + \frac{\cos \omega_0 T_0}{\omega_0} \times \\ f(a(T_1) \cos \phi, -\omega_0 a(T_1) \sin \phi) = 0 \\ a' \cos \theta - \frac{1}{2} a \omega_0 \theta' \sin \theta + \frac{\sin \omega_0 T_0}{\omega_0} \times \\ f(a(T_1) \cos \phi, -\omega_0 a(T_1) \sin \phi) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

其中  $\phi = \omega_0 T_0 + \theta$ . 经过平均化后, 便得到了振幅和相位的一阶微分方程<sup>[5]</sup>

$$\begin{aligned} a' &= -\frac{1}{2\pi\omega_0} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \phi f(a \cos \phi, -\omega_0 a \sin \phi) d\phi \\ a\theta' &= -\frac{1}{2\pi\omega_0} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos \phi f(a \cos \phi, -\omega_0 a \sin \phi) d\phi \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

积分上式, 从而求得一阶近似解

$$x = a(T_1) \cos(\omega_0 t + \theta(T_1)) \quad (18)$$

## 2 算例

**算例 1** 考虑如下非线性系统

$$\ddot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = \varepsilon(-2\mu\dot{x} + \alpha_3 x^3) \quad (19)$$

我们仅讨论主内共振的情形, 即  $\omega_0^2 \approx 1$ . 为此引入调和参数  $\sigma$ , 令

$$1 = \omega_0 + \varepsilon\sigma \quad (20)$$

式(17)将化为

$$a' = -\mu a$$

$$a\theta' = -\alpha a - \frac{3\alpha_3 a^3}{8\omega_0} \quad (21)$$

因此可以得到第一阶近似的频响函数

$$64(\alpha\omega_0)^2 + 9(\alpha_3 a^2)^2 + 64\mu^2 = 0 \quad (22)$$

那么其一阶近似解为

$$x = a \cos(\omega_0 T_1 + \theta) \quad (23)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} a &= a_0 e^{-\varepsilon\mu t}, \\ \theta &= \frac{3\alpha_3}{16\mu\omega_0} a_0^2 (e^{-2\varepsilon\mu t} - 1) + \theta_0 \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

$a_0 = a(0)$ ,  $\theta_0 = \theta(0)$  是初始值.

下图为振幅的解析解和原系统数值解曲线, 由图可以看出, 振幅是系统时间曲线的包络线, 说明解析解与数值解能较好地吻合.

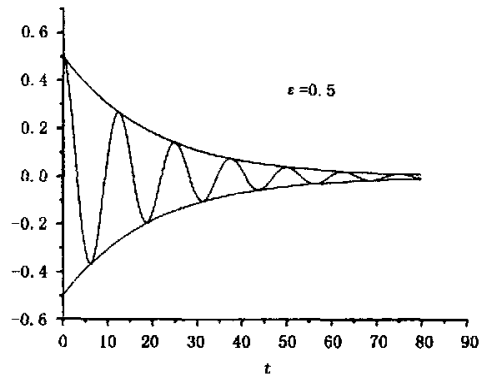


图1 数值解  $x(t)$  和解析解  $a(t)$  曲线比较图

$$(\mu = 0.1, \alpha_3 = -1).$$

Fig. 1 Comparison between numerical solution  $x(t)$  and analytical solution  $a(t)$ .

**算例 2** 考虑系统(1)在外部激励作用下响应, 令

$$f(x, \dot{x}, t) = k \cos \Omega t + g(x, \dot{x}) \quad (25)$$

其中  $k$  和  $\Omega$  是常数,  $g(x, \dot{x})$  是非线性函数. 这里仍然只讨论主内共振情况, 即有

$$\Omega = \omega_0 + \varepsilon\sigma, \sigma = O(1) \quad (26)$$

将式(12)~式(14)和式(26)代入式(10), 得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial F}{\partial T_0} &= -a' \cos(\theta - C_2) + a\theta' \sin(\theta - C_2) + \\ &\frac{k}{\omega_0} \cos(\omega_0 T_0 + \sigma T_1) \cos(\omega_0 T_0 + C_2) - \\ &\frac{\sin(\omega_0 T_0 + C_2)}{\omega_0} g(\dot{x}_0, V_0|_{x_0}) \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

为了消除永久项, 令上式中包含  $\sin C_2$  和  $\cos C_2$  的项等于零, 得

$$\begin{aligned}
 a' \cos \theta - a \theta' \sin \theta - \frac{k}{2\omega_0} \sin \sigma T_1 + \frac{\sin \omega_0 T_0}{\omega_0} \times \\
 g(a(T_1) \cos \phi, -\omega_0 a(T_1) \sin \phi) = 0 \\
 a' \sin \theta + a \omega_0 \theta' \cos \theta + \frac{k}{2\omega_0} \cos \sigma T_1 + \frac{\cos \omega_0 T_0}{\omega_0} \times \\
 g(a(T_1) \cos \phi, -\omega_0 a(T_1) \sin \phi) = 0
 \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

经过平均化后,便得到了振幅和相位的一阶微分方程<sup>[5]</sup>

$$\begin{aligned}
 a' &= \frac{k}{2\omega_0} \sin(2\sigma T_1 - \theta) - \frac{1}{2\pi\omega_0} \times \\
 &\int_0^{2\pi} \sin \phi g(a \cos \phi, -\omega_0 a \sin \phi) d\phi \\
 a \theta' &= -\frac{k}{2\omega_0} \cos(2\sigma T_1 - \theta) - \frac{1}{2\pi\omega_0} \times \\
 &\int_0^{2\pi} \cos \phi g(a \cos \phi, -\omega_0 a \sin \phi) d\phi \quad (29)
 \end{aligned}$$

现假设  $g(x, \dot{x}) = -2\mu\dot{x} + \alpha_3 x^3 + \alpha_5 x^5$ , 将其代入式(29)得

$$\begin{aligned}
 a' &= -\frac{k}{2\omega_0} \sin(2\sigma T_1 - \theta) - \mu a \\
 a \theta' &= \frac{k}{2\omega_0} \cos(2\sigma T_1 - \theta) - \\
 &\frac{1}{\omega_0} \left( \frac{3}{8} \alpha_3 a^3 + \frac{5}{16} \alpha_5 a^5 \right) \quad (30)
 \end{aligned}$$

进一步讨论其稳态解,即令  $a' = 0, \theta' = 0$ , 上式可化为

$$\begin{aligned}
 2\omega_0 \mu a &= -k \sin(2\sigma T_1 - \theta) \\
 2\omega_0 a \sigma - \left( \frac{3}{4} \alpha_3 a^3 + \frac{5}{8} \alpha_5 a^5 \right) &= \\
 k \cos(2\sigma T_1 - \theta) \quad (31)
 \end{aligned}$$

系统(25)的频响方程为

$$\{4\omega_0^2 \mu^2 + [4\omega_0^2 \sigma + 2\omega_0 \left( \frac{3}{4} \alpha_3 a^2 + \frac{5}{8} \alpha_5 a^4 \right)]^2\} a^2 = k^2 \quad (32)$$

结果表明,此方法与其它方法所得结果相同.

### 3 结论

本文用场方法研究了弱非线性系统的近似解,该方法不仅可以求系统的近似解,还可以求得其频响函数;不仅可以适用于 Hamiltonian 系统,而且适用于 non-Hamiltonian 系统. 通过一个非线性自由振动和强迫振动实例,验证了场方法的精度以及可行性.

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## APPROXIMATE SOLUTIONS OF NON-LINEAR SYSTEMS BASED ON THE FIELD METHOD

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**Abstract** This paper studied the asymptotic solutions of non-linear systems with the field method combining with the method of multiple time scales. A state variable in the state equation was regarded as a field function of another state variable and time, then the original system was reduced to the basic equation with initial conditions. Expanding the original equation, we solved step by step the perturbation equations and obtained the first approximate differential equations of the amplitude and phase. As an example, the first analytical solutions of non-linear systems were found, which agreed with the numerical solutions.

**Key words** field method, non-linear system, approximate solution