

受面内激励和横向外激励联合作用下 蜂窝夹层板的双 Hopf 分叉*

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摘要 随着航空航天事业的发展,对各种材料性能的要求也越来越高.而蜂窝夹层板在结构和性能上具有许多优点,已在航空航天等领域应用广泛,并在一些重要结构中充当承力部件,但由于其特殊的蜂窝结构,相对于一般的板,在受力时会发生比较大的变形,所以用非线性理论研究蜂窝夹层板结构,并考察不同参数对非线性振动特性的影响,具有重要的理论和实际意义.如今,蜂窝夹层板的几何非线性问题已引起更多学者的关注.在一般均质理论的假设下,一些学者已经研究了各向同性蜂窝夹层板的非线性动力学特性.研究了一类受面内激励和横向外激励联合作用下的四边简支蜂窝夹层板在主参数共振 $-1:2$ 内共振时的双 Hopf 分叉问题.首先利用多尺度法得到系统的平均方程,然后结合分叉理论得到了系统的分叉响应方程,根据对分叉响应方程的分析,得到了六种不同的分叉响应曲线并给出了系统产生双 Hopf 分叉的条件.利用数值方法得到系统在参数平面的分叉集,通过对不同分叉区域的分析发现,随着参数的变化系统平衡点会分叉为两类周期解,随后周期解会通过广义静态分叉为准周期解,或者通过广义 Hopf 分叉为 3D 环面.

关键词 双 Hopf 分叉, 蜂窝夹层板, 不变环面, 周期解

引言

近年来,许多学者研究了时滞引起的非共振双 Hopf 分叉^[1-3],但对共振双 Hopf 分叉的研究文献尚少.共振双 Hopf 分叉现象发生在 $R_n, n \geq 4$ 的动力学系统中,是一种重要的余维 2 分叉现象.因此,在参数平面 η 上研究点 (η_1^*, η_2^*) 附近邻域内的系统平衡点是非常有必要的.

2001 年,Zhang^[4,5]等人分别研究了面内激励作用下四边简支矩形板以及面内激励和横向外激励联合作用下四边简支矩形板的非线性动力学.2005 年,Ye 和 Zhang^[6]等人利用全局摄动法研究了复合材料层合板的非线性动力学行为.2008 年,Hao^[7]等人利用三阶板壳理论研究了面内激励和横向外激励联合作用下四边简支矩形功能梯度板的非线性动力学行为.2008 年,Sun^[8]等人对单自由度和二自由度蜂窝夹层板的非线性动力学进行了研究.

本文研究了受面内激励和横向外激励联合作用下蜂窝夹层板的双 Hopf 分叉.首先,在第一部分,利用多尺度方法得出了系统在主参数共振 $-1:$

2 内共振情形下的直角坐标和极坐标下的平均方程;在第二部分中,在分叉理论基础上,借助于稳定性判定准则,分析了系统可能存在的各种非线性动力学现象,并给出了分叉解稳定性的奇异性边界.通过分析我们发现周期解可能发生 Hopf 分叉从而失稳.并且研究了系统发生双 Hopf 分叉的条件.在第三部分,借助于 Matlab,给出了蜂窝夹层板系统在参数平面上的一些数值结果.

1 平均方程

我们研究的蜂窝夹层板力学模型如图 1-1 所示,同时受到 x 方向的面内载荷与横向面外载荷联合作用,夹层板在振动过程中考虑阻尼的影响.这是以飞机飞行中机翼的颤振为工程背景的.夹层板的长、宽、高分别为 a, b, h ,直角坐标 oxy 位于层合板的中性面内, z 轴向下,设板内任一点沿 x, y 和 z 方向的位移分别为 u, v 和 w ,沿着 x 方向作用的面内载荷为 $P_x = P_0 - P_1 \cos \Omega_2 t$,横向载荷为 $F_x = F_0 - F_1 \cos \Omega_1 t$.夹层板分为三层,上下蒙皮是完全相同的各向同性材料,蒙皮厚度为 h_f .中间由正六角形蜂窝芯层隔开,蜂窝芯轴向为坐 z 方向,蜂窝芯厚

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度为 h_c .

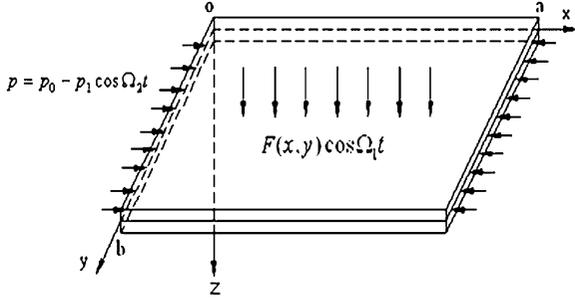


图1 蜂窝夹层板模型

Fig. 1 the model of honeycomb sandwich plate

基于 von Karman 板理论,应用 Hamilton 原理以及二阶 Galerkin 离散,我们得到如下形式的二自由度非线性动力学方程^[9],

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{x}_1 + \mu_1 \dot{x}_1 + \omega_1^2 x_1 + \alpha_1 x_1 \cos \Omega_2 t + \alpha_2 x_1^3 + \alpha_3 x_1^2 x_2 + \\ \alpha_4 x_1 x_2^2 = f_1 \cos \Omega_1 t \end{aligned} \quad (1a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{x}_2 + \mu_2 \dot{x}_2 + \omega_2^2 x_2 + \beta_1 x_2 \cos \Omega_2 t + \beta_2 x_2^3 + \beta_3 x_1^2 x_2 + \\ \beta_4 x_1 x_2^2 = f_2 \cos \Omega_1 t \end{aligned} \quad (1b)$$

假设系统是一个弱非线性系统,我们引入小扰动项 ε ,可得到如下方程,

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{x}_1 + \varepsilon \mu_1 \dot{x}_1 + \omega_1^2 x_1 + \varepsilon \alpha_1 x_1 \cos \Omega_2 t + \varepsilon \alpha_2 x_1^3 + \\ \varepsilon \alpha_3 x_1^2 x_2 + \varepsilon \alpha_4 x_1 x_2^2 = \varepsilon f_1 \cos \Omega_1 t \end{aligned} \quad (2a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{x}_2 + \varepsilon \mu_2 \dot{x}_2 + \omega_2^2 x_2 + \varepsilon \beta_1 x_2 \cos \Omega_2 t + \varepsilon \beta_2 x_2^3 + \\ \varepsilon \beta_3 x_1^2 x_2 + \varepsilon \beta_4 x_1 x_2^2 = \varepsilon f_2 \cos \Omega_1 t \end{aligned} \quad (2b)$$

下面我们研究蜂窝夹层板在主参数共振 $-1:2$ 内共振,即

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_1 = \Omega_2 = \Omega, \omega_1^2 = \frac{1}{4} \Omega^2 + \varepsilon \sigma_1, \\ \omega_2^2 = \Omega^2 + \varepsilon \sigma_2, \quad \sigma_{1,2} > 0 \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

其中 ω_1 和 ω_2 是相应线性系统的第一阶和第二阶固有频率,为了计算方便,设 $\Omega = 2$.

利用多尺度方法进行摄动分析,设方程(2)的一致渐近解为

$$w_n(t, \varepsilon) = w_{n0}(T_0, T_1) + \varepsilon w_{n1}(T_0, T_1) + \dots, \quad n = 1, 2 \quad (4)$$

式中 $T = t, T_1 = \varepsilon t$.

微分算子为

$$\frac{d}{dt} = D_0 + \varepsilon D_1 + O(\varepsilon^2) \quad (5a)$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} = D_0^2 + 2\varepsilon D_0 D_1 + O(\varepsilon^2) \quad (5b)$$

式中 $D_n = \partial / \partial T_n, n = 0, 1$. 将式(3) - (5)代入方程(2),令等式两边 ε 同次幂的系数相等,得到

ε^0 阶

$$D_0^2 w_{10} + w_{10} = 0 \quad (6a)$$

$$D_0^2 w_{20} + 4w_{20} = 0 \quad (6b)$$

ε^1 阶

$$\begin{aligned} D_0^2 w_{11} + w_{11} = -2D_0 D_1 w_{10} - \mu_1 D_0 w_{10} - \\ \sigma_1 w_{10} - \alpha_{11} \cos 2t w_{10} - \beta_{11} w_{10} w_{20}^2 - \\ \beta_{12} w_{10}^2 w_{20} - \beta_{13} w_{10}^3 - \beta_{14} w_{20}^3 + f_1 \cos 2t \end{aligned} \quad (7a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_0^2 w_{21} + 4w_{21} = -2D_0 D_1 w_{20} - \mu_2 D_0 w_{20} - \\ \sigma_2 w_{20} - \alpha_{21} \cos 2t w_{20} - \beta_{21} w_{10}^2 w_{20} - \\ \beta_{22} w_{10} w_{20}^2 - \beta_{23} w_{20}^3 - \beta_{24} w_{10}^3 + f_2 \cos 2t \end{aligned} \quad (7b)$$

方程(7)复数形式的解可以写为,

$$\begin{aligned} w_{n0} = A_n(T_1) e^{iT_0} + \bar{A}_n(T_1) e^{-iT_0}, \\ n = 1, 2 \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

将(8)式代入(7)式得

$$\begin{aligned} D_0^2 \omega_{11} + \omega_{11} = [-2iD_1 A_1 - i\mu_1 A_1 - \\ \sigma_1 A_1 - \frac{1}{2} \alpha_{11} \bar{A}_1 - 2\beta_{11} A_1 A_2 \bar{A}_2 - \\ 3\beta_{13} A_1^2 \bar{A}_1] e^{iT_0} + CC + NST, \end{aligned} \quad (9a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_0^2 \omega_{21} + 4\omega_{21} = [-4iD_1 A_2 - 2i\mu_2 A_2 - \\ \sigma_2 A_2 - 2\beta_{21} A_1 A_2 \bar{A}_1 - 3\beta_{23} A_2^2 \bar{A}_2 + \\ \frac{1}{2} f_2] e^{2iT_0} + CC + NST, \end{aligned} \quad (9b)$$

其中 CC 为复共轭项, NST 为非长期项.

令方程的长期项等于零,可以得到如下复数形式的平均方程

$$\begin{aligned} D_1 A_1 = \frac{1}{2} \mu_1 A_1 + \frac{1}{2} i \sigma_1 A_1 + \frac{1}{4} i \alpha_{11} \bar{A}_1 + \\ i \beta_{11} A_1 A_2 \bar{A}_2 + \frac{3}{2} i \beta_{13} A_1^2 \bar{A}_1, \end{aligned} \quad (10a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_1 A_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \mu_2 A_2 + \frac{1}{4} i \sigma_2 A_2 + \frac{1}{2} i \beta_{21} A_1 \bar{A}_1 A_{22} + \\ \frac{3}{4} i \beta_{23} A_2^2 \bar{A}_2 - \frac{1}{8} i f_2 \end{aligned} \quad (10b)$$

令

$$A_1(T_1) = x_1(T_1) + ix_2(T_1)$$

$$A_2(T_1) = x_3(T_1) + ix_4(T_1).$$

代入方程(10),并分离实部和虚部,得到直角坐标形式的平均方程为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \mu_1 x_1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} \sigma_1 - \frac{1}{4} \alpha_{11} \right) x_2 - \\ \beta_{11} x_2 (x_3^2 + x_4^2) - \frac{3}{2} \beta_{13} x_2 (x_1^2 + x_2^2), \end{aligned} \quad (11a)$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \mu_1 x_2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} \sigma_1 + \frac{1}{4} \alpha_{11} \right) x_1 +$$

$$\beta_{11}x_1(x_3^2 + x_4^2) + \frac{3}{2}\beta_{13}x_1(x_1^2 + x_2^2), \quad (11b)$$

$$\dot{x}_3 = -\frac{1}{2}\mu_3x_3 - \frac{1}{4}\sigma_2x_4 - \frac{1}{2}\beta_{21}x_4(x_1^2 + x_2^2) - \frac{3}{4}\beta_{23}x_4(x_3^2 + x_4^2), \quad (11c)$$

$$\dot{x}_4 = -\frac{1}{2}\mu_2x_4 + \frac{1}{4}\sigma_2x_3 + \frac{1}{2}\beta_{21}x_3(x_1^2 + x_2^2) + \frac{3}{4}\beta_{23}x_3(x_3^2 + x_4^2). \quad (11d)$$

设 $A_n = \frac{1}{2}a_n e^{i\phi_n}$ ($n = 1, 2$), 代入方程(10), 等式两边分离实部和虚部, 得到极坐标形式的平均方程为

$$\dot{a}_1 = -\frac{1}{2}\mu_1 a_1 + \frac{1}{4}\alpha_{11} a_1 \sin 2\phi_1, \quad (12a)$$

$$a_1 \dot{\phi}_1 = \frac{1}{2}\sigma_1 a_1 + \frac{1}{4}\alpha_{11} a_1 \cos 2\phi_1 + \frac{1}{4}\beta_{11} a_1 a_2^2 + \frac{3}{8}\beta_{13} a_1^3, \quad (12b)$$

$$\dot{a}_2 = -\frac{1}{2}\mu_2 a_2 - \frac{1}{4}f_1 \sin \phi_2, \quad (12c)$$

$$a_2 \dot{\phi}_2 = \frac{1}{4}\sigma_2 a_2 + \frac{1}{8}\beta_{21} a_2^2 a_1 + \frac{3}{16}\beta_{23} a_2^3 - \frac{1}{4}f_2 \cos \phi_2. \quad (12d)$$

2 局部分叉分析

在这一部分, 我们主要考虑蜂窝夹层板系统的稳态解包括平衡点和可能存在的周期解, 以及它们的稳定条件.

2.1 初始平衡解

方程(11)有平衡解 $x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = x_4 = 0$. 由方程(11)的 Jacobian 矩阵的特征值我们可以判断平衡解(IES)的稳定性. 方程(11)在初始点 $x_i = 0, i = 1, \dots, 4$. 处的 Jacobian 矩阵为

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2}\mu_1 & -\frac{1}{2}\sigma_1 + \frac{1}{4}\alpha_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}\sigma_1 + \frac{1}{4}\alpha_{11} & -\frac{1}{2}\mu_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2}\mu_2 & -\frac{1}{4}\sigma_2 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{4}\sigma_2 & -\frac{1}{2}\mu_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (13)$$

对应的特征方程为

$$f(\lambda) = [\lambda^2 + \mu_1 \lambda + \frac{1}{4}(\mu_1^2 + \sigma_1^2 - \frac{1}{4}\alpha_{11}^2)][\lambda^2 + \mu_2 \lambda + \frac{1}{4}(\mu_2^2 + \frac{1}{4}\sigma_2^2)] \quad (14)$$

由此可得平衡点稳定的条件为

$$\mu_1^2 + \sigma_1^2 - \frac{1}{4}\alpha_{11}^2 > 0$$

和

$$\mu_2^2 + \frac{1}{4}\sigma_2^2 > 0, \quad (15)$$

由上式易得, 当 $\mu_2^2 + \frac{1}{4}\sigma_2^2 > 0$ 时, 有平衡点稳定的奇异性边界为

$$L_1: \mu_1^2 + \sigma_1^2 - \frac{1}{4}\alpha_{11}^2 = 0 \quad (16)$$

此时, 式(14)有三个负实部的特征值和一个零特征值, 由奇异性理论可得系统(11)的 IES 点在奇异性边界 L_1 处发生静态分叉, 对应于原系统(1)的周期解 PS(I) (即方程(11)的解 $x_1 \neq 0, x_2 \neq 0, x_3 = x_4 = 0$ 或者方程(12)的解 $a_1 \neq 0, a_2 = 0$). 由此稳态解 PS(I)可以表示为

$$a_1^2 = \frac{-4\sigma_1 + 2\sqrt{\alpha_{11}^2 - 4\mu_1^2}}{3\beta_{13}}, \quad a_2 = 0. \quad (17)$$

当 $\mu_1^2 + \sigma_1^2 - \frac{1}{4}\alpha_{11}^2 > 0$ 时, 有奇异性边界

$$L_2: \mu_2 = 0. \quad (18)$$

此时可以得到另一个稳态解 PS(II) (即方程(11)的解 $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 0, x_3 \neq 0, x_4 \neq 0$ 或者方程(12)的解 $a_1 = 0, a_2 \neq 0$), 由此周期解 PS(II)可以表示为

$$a_1 = 0, \quad a_2^2 = -\frac{4\sigma_2}{3\beta_{23}}. \quad (19)$$

2.2 周期解稳定性分析

通过以上分析可得, 当

$$x_1^2 = \left(\frac{\alpha_{11} \pm \sqrt{\alpha_{11}^2 - 4\mu_1^2}}{8\alpha_{11}} \right) a_1^2, \quad (20a)$$

$$x_2^2 = \left(\frac{\alpha_{11} \mp \sqrt{\alpha_{11}^2 - 4\mu_1^2}}{8\alpha_{11}} \right) a_1^2, \quad (20b)$$

以及

$$a_1^2 = \frac{-4\sigma_1 + 2\sqrt{\alpha_{11}^2 - 4\mu_1^2}}{3\beta_{13}}. \quad (20c)$$

时, 方程(11)在 $(x_1, x_2, 0, 0)$ 处的 Jacobian 矩阵为

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{bmatrix} \quad (21)$$

其中

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2}\mu_1 - 3\beta_{13}x_1x_2 & -\frac{1}{2}\sigma_1 + \frac{1}{4}\alpha_{11} - \frac{3}{8}\beta_{13}a_1^2 - 3\beta_{13}x_2^2 \\ \frac{1}{2}\sigma_1 + \frac{1}{4}\alpha_{11} + \frac{3}{8}\beta_{13}a_1^2 + 3\beta_{13}x_1^2 & -\frac{1}{2}\mu_1 + 3\beta_{13}x_1x_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (22)$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2}\mu_2 & -\frac{1}{4}\sigma_2 - \frac{1}{8}\beta_{21}a_1^2 \\ \frac{1}{4}\sigma_2 + \frac{1}{8}\beta_{21}a_1^2 & -\frac{1}{2}\mu_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (23)$$

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2}\mu_2 - \frac{1}{2}\beta_{23}x_3x_4 & -\frac{1}{4}\sigma_2 - \frac{3}{16}\beta_{23}a_2^2 - \frac{3}{2}\beta_{23}x_4^2 \\ \frac{1}{4}\sigma_2 + \frac{3}{16}\beta_{23}a_2^2 + \frac{3}{2}\beta_{23}x_4^2 & -\frac{1}{2}\mu_2 + \frac{3}{2}\beta_{23}x_3x_4 \end{bmatrix} \quad (28)$$

特征方程为

$$f(\lambda) = |\lambda E - A| |\lambda E - B| = (\lambda^2 + \mu_1\lambda - \frac{9}{64}\beta_{13}^2a_1^4 + \frac{1}{4}\mu_1^2 - \frac{1}{16}\alpha_{11}^2 + \frac{1}{4}\sigma_1^2)(\lambda^2 + \mu_2\lambda + \frac{1}{64}\beta_{21}^2a_1^4 + \frac{1}{16}\sigma_2\beta_{21}a_1^2 + \frac{1}{4}\mu_2^2 + \frac{1}{16}\sigma_2^2) \quad (24)$$

由式(24)可得,当 $\frac{1}{64}\beta_{21}^2a_1^4 + \frac{1}{16}\sigma_2\beta_{21}a_1^2 + \frac{1}{4}\mu_2^2 + \frac{1}{16}\sigma_2^2 > 0$ 时,周期解 PS(I)稳定的奇异性边界为

$$L_3: -\frac{9}{64}\beta_{13}^2a_1^4 + \frac{1}{4}\mu_1^2 - \frac{1}{16}\alpha_{11}^2 + \frac{1}{4}\sigma_1^2 = 0 \quad (25)$$

在奇异性边界 L_3 上式(24)的另外两个特征根为

$$\lambda_{3,4} = \pm i\sqrt{\frac{1}{64}\beta_{21}^2a_1^4 + \frac{1}{16}\sigma_2\beta_{21}a_1^2 + \frac{1}{4}\mu_2^2 + \frac{1}{16}\sigma_2^2}$$

因此,周期解 PS(I)可以通过 Hopf 分叉失稳,此时系统(11)会产生 2D 环面运动,对应于原系统是

(1)的 3D 环面运动,即系统的频率为 $\frac{1}{2}\Omega, \frac{1}{2}\Omega$ 以及新产生的 Hopf 分叉的频率为

$$\omega_3^2 = \frac{1}{64}\beta_{21}^2a_1^4 + \frac{1}{16}\sigma_2\beta_{21}a_1^2 + \frac{1}{16}\sigma_2^2 \quad (26)$$

当 $\mu_2 > 0$ 时,存在奇异性边界

$$L_4: \frac{1}{64}\beta_{21}^2a_1^4 + \frac{1}{16}\sigma_2\beta_{21}a_1^2 + \frac{1}{4}\mu_2^2 + \frac{1}{16}\sigma_2^2 = 0 \quad (27)$$

当 $x_3 = \frac{\sqrt{f_2^2 - 4\mu_2^2a_2^2}}{2f_2}a_2, x_4 = -\frac{\mu_2a_2}{f_2}$ 以及 $a_2^2 = -$

$\frac{4\sigma_2}{3\beta_{23}}$ 时,存在周期解 PS(II). 此时,方程(11)在 $(0, 0,$

$x_3, x_4)$ 处的 Jacobian 矩阵为

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{bmatrix}$$

其中

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2}\mu_1 & -\frac{1}{2}\sigma_1 + \frac{1}{4}\alpha_{11} - \frac{1}{4}\beta_{11}a_2^2 \\ \frac{1}{2}\sigma_1 + \frac{1}{4}\alpha_{11} + \frac{1}{4}\beta_{11}a_2^2 & -\frac{1}{2}\mu_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

此时式(11)的特征方程为

$$P(\lambda) = |\lambda E - C| |\lambda E - D| = (\lambda^2 + \mu_1\lambda + \frac{1}{16}\beta_{11}^2a_2^4 + \frac{1}{4}\sigma_1\beta_{11}a_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}\mu_1^2 - \frac{1}{16}\alpha_{11}^2 + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_1^2)(\lambda^2 + \mu_2\lambda + \frac{27}{256}\beta_{23}^2a_2^4 + \frac{13}{16}\sigma_2\beta_{23}a_2^2 + \frac{1}{4}\mu_2^2 + \frac{1}{16}\sigma_2^2) \quad (29)$$

根据以上分析,类似可以得到当 $\frac{27}{256}\beta_{23}^2a_2^4 + \frac{13}{16}\sigma_2\beta_{23}a_2^2 + \frac{1}{4}\mu_2^2 + \frac{1}{16}\sigma_2^2 > 0$ 时,周期解 PS(II)稳定性的奇异性边界为

$$L_5: \frac{1}{16}\beta_{11}^2a_2^4 + \frac{1}{4}\sigma_1\beta_{11}a_2^2 + \frac{1}{4}\mu_1^2 - \frac{1}{16}\alpha_{11}^2 + \frac{1}{4}\sigma_1^2 = 0 \quad (30)$$

从式(29)可得在奇异性边界线 L_5 上,系统存在一对纯虚特征根

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \pm \frac{1}{2}i\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}\beta_{11}^2a_2^4 + \sigma_1\beta_{11}a_2^2 - \frac{1}{4}\alpha_{11}^2 + \sigma_1^2} \quad (31)$$

因此,系统(11)的周期解 PS(II)在奇异性边界上通过 Hopf 分叉失稳, Hopf 分叉的频率为

$$\omega_4^2 = \frac{1}{16}\beta_{11}^2a_2^4 + \frac{1}{4}\sigma_1\beta_{11}a_2^2 - \frac{1}{16}\alpha_{11}^2 + \frac{1}{4}\sigma_1^2 \quad (32)$$

当 $\mu_2 > 0$ 时,存在奇异性边界

$$L_6: \frac{27}{256}\beta_{23}^2a_2^4 + \frac{13}{16}\sigma_2\beta_{23}a_2^2 + \frac{1}{4}\mu_2^2 + \frac{1}{16}\sigma_2^2 = 0 \quad (33)$$

2.3 准周期解稳定性分析

由式(11)可得系统频率为 $\frac{1}{2}\Omega, \Omega$ 的准周期解,即

$$a_1 \neq 0, \quad a_2 \neq 0 \quad (34)$$

其中 a_1, a_2 满足下列方程

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\mu_1 a_1\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\sigma_1 a_1 + \frac{1}{4}\beta_{11} a_1 a_2^2 + \frac{3}{8}\beta_{13} a_1^3\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{4}\alpha_{11} a_1\right)^2, \quad (35a)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\mu_2 a_2\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{4}\sigma_2 a_2 + \frac{1}{8}\beta_{21} a_1^2 a_2 + \frac{3}{16}\beta_{23} a_2^3\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{4}f_2\right)^2. \quad (35b)$$

此时,式(11)在准周期解处的特征方程为

$$f(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} - \lambda & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} - \lambda & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} - \lambda & a_{34} \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} - \lambda \end{vmatrix}. \quad (36)$$

即

$$f(\lambda) = \lambda^4 + p_1 \lambda^3 + p_2 \lambda^2 + p_3 \lambda + p_4. \quad (37)$$

由 Hurwitz 准则,准周期解稳定的条件为

$$p_1 > 0, p_2 > 0, p_3 > 0, \\ p_3(p_1 p_2 - p_3) - p_1^2 p_4 > 0. \quad (38)$$

因此,由以上分析可得在 $p_2 > 0, p_4 > 0$ 和 $p_3(p_1 p_2 - p_3) - p_1^2 p_4 > 0$ 时,准周期解稳定性的奇异性边界为

$$L_7: p_4 = 0. \quad (39)$$

当 $p_1 > 0, p_2 > 0$ 和 $p_4 > 0$ 时,准周期解稳定性的奇异性边界为

$$L_8: p_3(p_1 p_2 - p_3) - p_1^2 p_4 = 0. \quad (40)$$

类似以上分析,准周期解在奇异性边界 L_8 上会发生 Hopf 分叉,从而失稳.

2.4 双 Hopf 分叉解的稳定性分析

当 $\sigma_1 < -\left|\frac{1}{2}\alpha_{11}\right|, \sigma_2 < 0$ 时,平衡点 $x_0(0,0,0,0)$ 为系统(1)的平凡解. 当 $\mu_1 < 0, \mu_2 < 0$ 时平凡奇异点为稳定焦点. 在 $\mu_1 > 0, \mu_2 > 0$ 时平凡奇异点为不稳定的焦点,因此在 $\mu_1 = 0, \mu_2 = 0$ 处平凡奇异点会产生双 Hopf 分叉,此时的系统特征根为 $\lambda_{1,2}$

$= \pm \frac{1}{2}i\sqrt{\sigma_1^2 - \frac{1}{4}\alpha_{11}^2}, \lambda_{3,4} = \pm i\frac{1}{4}\sigma_2$. 由 Hopf 分叉理论知当 $\mu_1 > 0, \mu_2 > 0$ 时,极限环是稳定的. 在环面 $\sigma_1^2 = \frac{1}{4}\alpha_{11}^2, \sigma_2 = 0$ 上平凡零解会发生 PK 分叉,从而生成 4 个解的分支[10]. 因此可得双 Hopf 分叉解是不稳定的,随着扰动参数变化系统会产生四类极限环. 当 $\sigma_1 > \left|\frac{1}{2}\alpha_{11}\right|, \sigma_2 > 0$ 时,式(11)的奇

异点 x_0 是一个鞍点.

由式(12)可得

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\mu_1 a_1\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\sigma_1 a_1 + \frac{1}{4}\beta_{11} a_1 a_2^2 + \frac{3}{8}\beta_{13} a_1^3\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{4}\alpha_{11} a_1\right)^2, \quad (41a)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\mu_2 a_2\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{4}\sigma_2 a_2 + \frac{1}{8}\beta_{21} a_1^2 a_2 + \frac{3}{16}\beta_{23} a_2^3\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{4}f_2\right)^2. \quad (41b)$$

式(41)又可以写为

$$\begin{cases} \left(\frac{1}{2}\mu_1\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\sigma_1 + \frac{1}{4}\beta_{11} a_2^2 + \frac{3}{8}\beta_{13} a_1^2\right) = \left(\frac{1}{4}\alpha_{11}\right)^2, \\ a_1 = 0 \end{cases}, \quad (42a)$$

$$\begin{cases} \left(\frac{1}{2}\mu_2\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{4}\sigma_2 + \frac{1}{8}\beta_{21} a_1^2 + \frac{3}{16}\beta_{23} a_2^2\right) = \left(\frac{1}{4}f_2\right)^2, \\ a_2 = 0 \end{cases}. \quad (42b)$$

由(42a)中第一个式子可得

$$a_1^2 = -\frac{2\beta_{11} a_2^2}{3\beta_{13}} - \frac{4\sigma_1}{3\beta_{13}} \pm \frac{2\sqrt{\alpha_{11}^2 - 4\mu_1^2}}{3\beta_{13}}, \quad (43a)$$

$$a_2^2 = -\frac{3\beta_{13} a_1^2}{2\beta_{11}} - \frac{2\sigma_1}{\beta_{11}} \pm \frac{2\sqrt{\alpha_{11}^2 - 4\mu_1^2}}{\beta_{11}}. \quad (43b)$$

将(43a), (43b)分别代入(42b)中第一式,我们可以得到分叉响应方程为

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\mu_2\right)^2 + \left[\frac{1}{4}\sigma_2 + \frac{1}{8}\beta_{21} a_1^2 + \frac{3}{16}\beta_{23} \left(-\frac{3\beta_{13} a_1^2}{2\beta_{11}} - \frac{2\sigma_1}{\beta_{11}} \pm \frac{\sqrt{\alpha_{11}^2 - 4\mu_1^2}}{\beta_{11}}\right)\right]^2 = \frac{f_2^2}{16 \left(-\frac{3\beta_{13} a_1^2}{2\beta_{11}} - \frac{2\sigma_1}{\beta_{11}} \pm \frac{\sqrt{\alpha_{11}^2 - 4\mu_1^2}}{\beta_{11}}\right)}, \quad (44a)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\mu_2\right)^2 + \left[\frac{1}{4}\sigma_2 + \frac{1}{8}\beta_{21} \left(-\frac{2\beta_{11} a_2^2}{3\beta_{13}} - \frac{4\sigma_1}{\beta_{13}} \pm \frac{2\sqrt{\alpha_{11}^2 - 4\mu_1^2}}{3\beta_{13}}\right) + \frac{3}{16}\beta_{23} a_2^2\right]^2 = \frac{f_2^2}{16 a_2^2}. \quad (44b)$$

3 数值模拟

利用数值模拟方法对蜂窝夹层板系统在主参数共振 $-1:2$ 内共振情况下的非线性动力学行为进行研究. 利用 Matlab 程序对系统(2)进行数值模拟. 结果如图 2 和 3 所示. 其中(a), (c)和(h)是

系统的二维相图, (b) 和 (d) 是系统两个模态的波形图, (e) 和 (f) 是系统的三维相图. 我们选取如下初始值和参数

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_1 &= 0, \dot{\omega}_1 = 0.1, \omega_2 = 0, \dot{\omega}_2 = 0.16, \varepsilon = 0.1, \\ \alpha_{11} &= 1, f_2 = 1, \Omega = 2, \sigma_1 = -0.4, \sigma_2 = -0.4, \\ \beta_{11} &= 0.5, \beta_{12} = 0, \beta_{13} = 0.33, \beta_{14} = 0, \beta_{21} = 0.5, \\ \beta_{22} &= 0, \beta_{23} = 0.33, \beta_{24} = 0, \alpha_{21} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

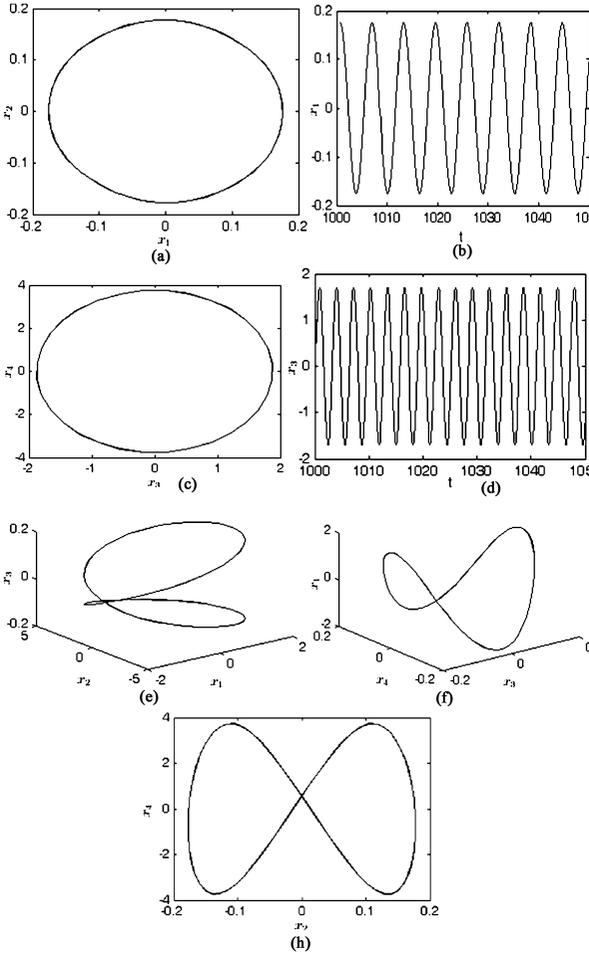


图 2 系统 (1) 的一倍周期运动, $\mu_1 = 0.3, \mu_2 = 0.4$

Fig.2 Phase portraits for honeycomb sandwich plate

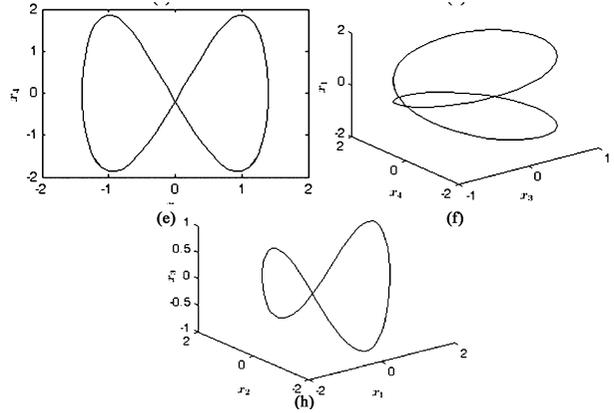
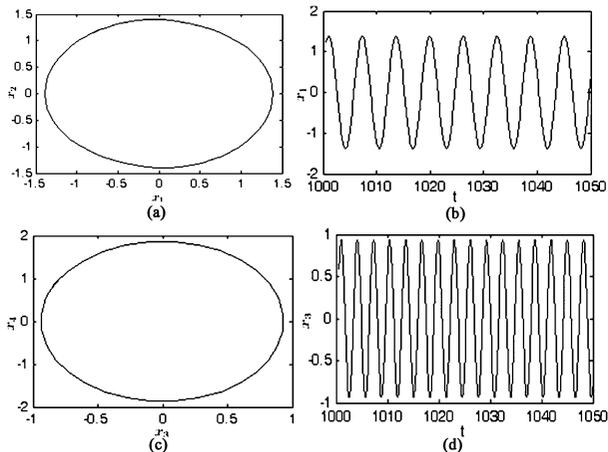


图 3 系统平衡解分叉出现的周期解,

$$\text{此时 } \mu_1 = 0, \mu_2 = 0, \sigma_1 > \frac{1}{4}\alpha_{11}$$

Fig.3 Phase portraits for honeycomb sandwich plate

4 结论

本文研究了受面内激励和横向激励联合作用下蜂窝夹层板的双 Hopf 分叉问题. 利用分叉理论和 Hopf 分叉定理给出了系统平衡点在参数空间小邻域内发生的各种分叉现象, 以及在主参数共振 1:2 内共振情形下发生双 Hopf 分叉的必要条件. 最后, 数值模拟验证了理论分析的正确性.

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DOUBLE HOPF BIFURCATIONS OF A HONEYCOMB SANDWICH PLATE SUBJECTED TO TRANSVERAL AND IN - PLANE EXCITATION *

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Abstract A honeycomb sandwich plate with hexagonal honeycomb core was investigated to reveal the dynamic behavior near a critical point characterized by initial resonance. Based on the averaged equations, the transition boundaries were obtained to divide the parameter space into a set of regions, which correspond to different types of solutions. By applying the stability criteria to determine the stable conditions of respective equilibrium points, the conditions of the occurrence of double Hopf bifurcations were found. Two types of periodic solutions may bifurcate from the initial equilibrium. And the periodic solutions may lose their stabilities via a generalized static bifurcation, which leads to stable quasi - periodic solutions, or via a generalized Hopf bifurcation, which leads to stable 3D tori.

Key words Hopf bifurcation, honeycomb sandwich plates, invariant torus, periodic solution