

两自由度非线性系统 1:3 内共振的渐近摄动分析*

胡海良^{1,2†} 张伟¹

(1. 北京工业大学机电学院, 北京 100124) (2. 浙江师范大学数理与信息工程学院, 金华 321004)

摘要 提出了一种改进的渐近摄动法,并用该方法研究了同时含平方项和立方项的两自由度非线性系统在 1:3 内共振情况下的非线性动力学行为. 分别在平均方程和原方程的基础上得到了幅频响应曲线和分叉图, 对比表明两种结果基本吻合. 改进后的渐近摄动法比原有渐近摄动法更容易应用于 1:3 内共振情况.

关键词 改进的渐近摄动法, 1:3 内共振, 幅频响应曲线, 分叉图, 平方项

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引言

工程中许多模型的运动方程都可以表示成具有平方项和立方项的多自由度非线性系统,如复合材料层合板、功能梯度材料板的非线性振动. 很多学者用不同的近似解析方法研究了这类系统的非线性动力学行为^[1-3].

通常情况下,非线性系统近似解的高阶项不会影响定性行为. 然而,对具有平方项和立方项的非线性系统来说,必须求出高阶近似解以更准确地描述系统特征. Maccari^[4]在暂态时间尺度和谐波平衡的基础上提出了渐近摄动法,它可以比较方便地把方程的平方项和立方项考虑进来. Zhang 等^[5]用渐近摄动法研究了主动电磁轴承的 1:1 内共振 - 主参数共振 - 1/2 亚谐共振. Ye 等^[6]和 Guo 等^[7]用渐近摄动法研究了复合材料层合板的非线性动力学行为. Hao 和 Zhang 等^[8]利用渐近摄动法研究了功能梯度材料板的非线性动力学行为. 但是,渐近摄动法很难选择适当的设解形式,尤其是对 1:3 内共振情况,很容易因为设解不当导致精度很低.

本文通过引入一个新的设解形式,提出了一种改进的渐近摄动法. 该方法是求解非线性系统的一种有效方法,它比原渐近摄动法求解过程更简单,并且更容易应用于 1:3 内共振情况. 由于很多实际问题都可以用含平方项和立方项的两自由度非线性系统描述,我们用改进的渐近摄动法研究了这类

系统在 1:3 内共振情况下的非线性动力学行为. 与原方程数值结果对比表明,改进的渐近摄动法是研究两自由度非线性系统 1:3 内共振的有效工具.

1 渐近摄动分析

考虑如下两自由度非线性系统

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{x}_1 + \omega_1^2 x_1 + \varepsilon a_1 \dot{x}_1 + 2\varepsilon a_1 x_1 \cos(\Omega_2 t) + a_3 x_1 x_2 + \\ a_4 x_2^2 + a_5 x_1^2 + \varepsilon a_6 x_1 x_2^2 + \varepsilon a_7 x_1^3 = 2f_1 \cos(\Omega_1 t) \end{aligned} \quad (1a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{x}_2 + \omega_2^2 x_2 + \varepsilon b_1 \dot{x}_2 + 2b_2 x_2 \cos(\Omega_2 t) + b_3 x_1 x_2 + \\ b_4 x_1^2 + b_5 x_2^2 + \varepsilon b_6 x_1^2 x_2 + \varepsilon b_7 x_2^3 = 2f_2 \cos(\Omega_1 t) \end{aligned} \quad (1b)$$

共振关系为

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_1 = \Omega_2 = \Omega \\ \omega_1^2 = \frac{\Omega^2}{4} + \varepsilon^{p_1} \sigma_1, \omega_2^2 = \frac{9\Omega^2}{4} + \varepsilon^{p_2} \sigma_2 \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

其中 σ_1 和 σ_2 为调谐参数, p_1 和 p_2 为正有理数.

将方程(2)代入方程(1)中并令 $\varepsilon = 0$, 得到派生线性系统具有简谐解

$$x_1(t) = \psi \exp(i \frac{\Omega}{2} t) + c. c., \quad (3a)$$

$$x_2(t) = \varphi \exp(i \frac{3\Omega}{2} t) + c. c. \quad (3b)$$

引进时间尺度变换

$$\tau = \varepsilon^q t \quad (4)$$

其中 q 为正有理数.

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† 通讯作者 E-mail: hailiang79@163.com

与派生系统的简谐解相比,由于非线性项、激励项和内共振的影响,方程(1)的解中将出现其它谐波项.同时各谐波项系数不再是常数,而是慢变时间尺度 τ 的函数.

假设方程(1)的解为

$$x_1(t) = \psi_1(\tau, \varepsilon) \exp(i \frac{\Omega}{2} t) + \varepsilon \sum_{n=0, n \neq 1}^N \psi_n(\tau, \varepsilon) \exp(i \frac{n\Omega}{2} t) + c. c., \quad (5a)$$

$$x_2(t) = \varphi_3(\tau, \varepsilon) \exp(i \frac{3\Omega}{2} t) + \varepsilon \sum_{n=0, n \neq 3}^N \varphi_n(\tau, \varepsilon) \exp(i \frac{n\Omega}{2} t) + c. c. \quad (5b)$$

上述设解形式是在相应派生系统解的基础上给出的,除了 $\psi_1(\tau, \varepsilon)$ 和 $\varphi_n(\tau, \varepsilon)$ 是 $O(1)$ 之外,其他的谐波项系数 $\psi_n(\tau, \varepsilon)$ 和 $\varphi_n(\tau, \varepsilon)$ 都暂时设为 $O(\varepsilon)$,具体阶次将在求解过程中确定.这样的设解形式使得改进的渐近摄动法更易于应用,并且能够适用于研究方程(1)的 1:3 内共振.而已有渐近摄动法设解形式中所包含的谐波项及其系数关于小参数的阶次都是事先给定的,因此很容易因为设解不当导致精度很低.另外,改进的渐近摄动法中不需要把函数 $\psi_n(\tau, \varepsilon)$ 和 $\varphi_n(\tau, \varepsilon)$ 展开成小参数 ε 的幂级数.简记 $\psi_n = \psi_n(\tau, \varepsilon)$ 和 $\varphi_n = \varphi_n(\tau, \varepsilon)$.

将方程(5)代入方程(1)并令各谐波项系数等于零,可得关于 ψ_n 和 φ_n 的方程组.

当 $n=1$ 时有

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon^{2q} \psi_1'' + i \varepsilon^q \Omega \psi_1' &= -\varepsilon^{p_1} \sigma_1 \psi_1 - \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^2 (2\varepsilon^q a_1 \psi_1' + \\ & i a_1 \Omega \psi_1 + 2a_2 \bar{\psi}_1 + 4a_3 \psi_1 \varphi_0 + 2a_3 \bar{\psi}_1 \varphi_2 + \\ & 2a_3 \bar{\psi}_2 \varphi_3 + 2a_3 \psi_4 \bar{\varphi}_3 + 2a_3 \psi_4 \bar{\varphi}_3 + 4a_4 \bar{\varphi}_2 \varphi_3 + \\ & 4a_4 \bar{\varphi}_3 \varphi_4 + 8a_5 \psi_0 \psi_1 + 4a_5 \bar{\psi}_1 \psi_2 + \\ & 4a_6 \psi_1 \bar{\varphi}_3 \varphi_3 + 6a_7 \psi_1^2 \bar{\psi}_1) + O(\varepsilon^3), \quad (6a) \end{aligned}$$

$$\varepsilon(\varepsilon^{2q} \varphi_1'' + i \varepsilon^q \Omega \varphi_1' + 2\Omega^2 \varphi_1) = -\varepsilon^{p_2+1} \sigma_1 \varphi_1 - \varepsilon b_2 \varphi_3 + O(\varepsilon^2) \quad (6b)$$

令 $p_1=2, q=2$ 并舍去 ε 的高次项得到

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_1' &= -\frac{1}{2} a_1 \psi_1 + \frac{i}{\Omega} (\sigma_1 \psi_1 + a_2 \bar{\psi}_1 + 2a_3 \psi_1 \varphi_0 + \\ & a_3 \bar{\psi}_1 \varphi_2 + a_3 \bar{\psi}_2 \varphi_3 + a_3 \psi_4 \bar{\varphi}_3 + 2a_4 \bar{\varphi}_2 \varphi_3 + \\ & 2a_4 \bar{\varphi}_3 \varphi_4 + 4a_5 \psi_0 \psi_1 + 2a_5 \bar{\psi}_1 \psi_2 + \\ & 2a_6 \psi_1 \bar{\varphi}_3 \varphi_3 + 3a_7 \psi_1^2 \bar{\psi}_1) \quad (7a) \end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi_1 = -\frac{b_2}{2\Omega^2} \varphi_3 \quad (7b)$$

当 $n=3$ 时有

$$\varepsilon(\varepsilon^4 \psi_3'' + i \varepsilon^2 3\Omega \psi_3' - 2\Omega^2 \psi_3) = 0 + O(\varepsilon^2) \quad (8a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon^4 \varphi_3'' + i \varepsilon^2 3\Omega \varphi_3' &= -\varepsilon^{p_2} \sigma_2 \varphi_3 - \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^2 (i 3b_1 \Omega \varphi_3 + \\ & 2b_2 \varphi_1 + 2b_2 \varphi_5 + 4b_3 \psi_0 \varphi_3 + 2b_3 \psi_1 \varphi_2 + \\ & 2b_3 \bar{\psi}_1 \varphi_4 + 2b_3 \psi_3 \bar{\varphi}_3 + 4b_4 \psi_1 \psi_2 + 4b_4 \bar{\psi}_1 \psi_4 + \\ & 8b_5 \varphi_0 \varphi_3 + 4b_5 \varphi_3 \bar{\varphi}_3 + 4b_6 \psi_1 \bar{\psi}_1 \varphi_3 + \\ & 6b_7 \varphi_3^2 \bar{\varphi}_3) + O(\varepsilon^3) \quad (8b) \end{aligned}$$

令 $p_2=2$ 并舍去 ε 的高次项,得到

$$\psi_3 = 0 \quad (9a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_3' &= -\frac{1}{2} b_1 \varphi_3 + \frac{i}{3\Omega} (\sigma_2 \varphi_3 + b_2 \varphi_1 + b_2 \varphi_5 + \\ & 2b_3 \psi_0 \varphi_3 + b_3 \psi_1 \varphi_2 + b_3 \bar{\psi}_1 \varphi_4 + b_3 \psi_3 \bar{\varphi}_3 + \\ & 2b_4 \psi_1 \psi_2 + 2b_4 \bar{\psi}_1 \psi_4 + 4b_5 \varphi_0 \varphi_3 + 2b_5 \varphi_3 \bar{\varphi}_3 + \\ & 2b_6 \psi_1 \bar{\psi}_1 \varphi_3 + 3b_7 \varphi_3^2 \bar{\varphi}_3) \quad (9b) \end{aligned}$$

类似地,当 $n=0, 2, 4, 5, 6$ 时有

$$\psi_0 = -\frac{4}{\Omega^2} (a_4 \varphi_3 \bar{\varphi}_3 + a_5 \varphi_1 \bar{\varphi}_1), \quad (10a)$$

$$\varphi_0 = -\frac{4}{9\Omega^2} (b_4 \psi_1 \bar{\psi}_1 + b_5 \varphi_3 \bar{\varphi}_3), \quad (10b)$$

$$\psi_2 = -\frac{4}{3\Omega^2} (f_1 - a_3 \bar{\psi}_1 \varphi_3 - a_5 \psi_1^2) \quad (11a)$$

$$\varphi_2 = \frac{4}{5\Omega^2} (f_2 - b_3 \bar{\psi}_1 \varphi_3 - b_4 \psi_1^2) \quad (11b)$$

$$\psi_4 = \frac{4}{15\Omega^2} a_3 \psi_1 \varphi_3, \quad \varphi_4 = \frac{4}{7\Omega^2} b_3 \psi_1 \varphi_3, \quad (12)$$

$$\psi_5 = 0, \quad \varphi_5 = \frac{1}{4\Omega^2} b_2 \varphi_3, \quad (13)$$

$$\psi_6 = \frac{4}{35\Omega^2} a_4 \varphi_3^2, \quad \varphi_6 = \frac{4}{27\Omega^2} b_5 \varphi_3^2 \quad (14)$$

由方程(6-14)得到关于 ψ_1 和 φ_3 的微分方程

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_1' &= -\frac{1}{2} a_1 \psi_1 + \frac{i}{\Omega} (\sigma_1 \psi_1 + A_1 \bar{\psi}_1 + A_2 \varphi_3 + \\ & A_3 \psi_1^2 \bar{\psi}_1 + A_4 \bar{\psi}_1^2 \varphi_3 + A_5 \psi_1 \varphi_1 \bar{\varphi}_3) \quad (15a) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_3' &= -\frac{1}{2} b_1 \varphi_3 + \frac{i}{3\Omega} (B_0 \varphi_3 + B_1 \psi_1 + B_2 \psi_1^3 + \\ & B_3 \psi_1 \bar{\psi}_1 \varphi_3 + B_4 \varphi_3^2 \bar{\varphi}_3 + 2b_5 \varphi_3 \bar{\varphi}_3) \quad (15b) \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$A_1 = a_2 + \frac{4}{5\Omega^2} a_3 f_2 - \frac{8}{3\Omega^2} a_3 f_1,$$

$$A_2 = \frac{8}{5\Omega^2} a_4 f_2 - \frac{4}{3\Omega^2} a_3 f_1,$$

$$A_3 = 3a_7 - \frac{40}{3\Omega^2} a_5^2 - \frac{76}{45\Omega^2} a_3 b_4,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_4 &= \frac{4}{\Omega^2} a_3 a_5 - \frac{4}{5\Omega^2} a_3 b_3 - \frac{8}{5\Omega^2} a_4 b_4, \\
 A_5 &= \frac{8}{5\Omega^2} a_3^2 - \frac{8}{9\Omega^2} a_3 b_5 - \frac{16}{35\Omega^2} a_4 b_3 - \frac{16}{\Omega^2} a_4 a_5 + 2a_6, \\
 B_0 &= \sigma_2 - \frac{1}{4\Omega^2} b_2^2, \\
 B_1 &= \frac{4}{5\Omega^2} b_3 f_2 - \frac{8}{3\Omega^2} b_4 f_1, \\
 B_2 &= \frac{8}{3\Omega^2} a_5 b_4 - \frac{4}{5\Omega^2} b_3 b_4, \\
 B_3 &= \frac{16}{5\Omega^2} a_3 b_4 - \frac{8}{35\Omega^2} b_3^2 - \frac{8}{\Omega^2} a_5 b_3 - \frac{16}{9\Omega^2} b_4 b_5 + 2b_6, \\
 B_4 &= -3b_7 - \frac{8}{\Omega^2} a_4 b_3 - \frac{16}{9\Omega^2} b_5^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

令

$$\psi_1 = u_1 + iv_1, \quad \varphi_3 = u_2 + iv_2 \tag{16}$$

将方程(15)转变为直角坐标形式的平均方程

$$\begin{aligned}
 u'_1 &= -\frac{1}{2} a_1 u_1 + \frac{1}{\Omega} [(A_1 - \sigma_1)v_1 - A_2 v_2 - \\
 &A_3(u_1^2 + v_1^2)v_1 - A_4(u_1^2 v_2 - v_1^2 v_2 - 2u_1 u_2 v_1) - \\
 &A_5(u_2^2 + v_2^2)v_1] \tag{17a}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 v'_1 &= -\frac{1}{2} a_1 v_1 + \frac{1}{\Omega} [(A_1 + \sigma_1)u_1 + A_2 u_2 + \\
 &A_3(u_1^2 + v_1^2)u_1 + A_4(u_1^2 u_2 - v_1^2 u_2 + 2u_1 v_1 v_2) + \\
 &A_5(u_2^2 + v_2^2)u_1] \tag{17b}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 u'_2 &= -\frac{1}{2} b_1 u_2 + \frac{1}{3\Omega} [-B_0 v_2 - B_1 v_1 + B_2(v_1^2 - \\
 &3u_1^2)v_1 + B_3(u_1^2 + v_1^2)u_2 + B_4(u_2^2 + v_2^2)u_2 + \\
 &2b_5(u_2^2 + v_2^2)] \tag{17c}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 v'_2 &= -\frac{1}{2} b_1 v_1 + \frac{1}{3\Omega} [B_0 u_2 + B_1 u_1 + B_2(u_1^2 - \\
 &3v_1^2)u_1 + B_3(u_1^2 + v_1^2)v_2 + B_4(u_2^2 + v_2^2)v_2] \tag{17d}
 \end{aligned}$$

方程(1)的稳态周期解对应于方程(17)的平衡点. 令

$$u'_1 = 0, u'_2 = 0, u'_3 = 0, u'_4 = 0 \tag{18}$$

得方程(17)的平衡点应满足的非线性代数方程组.

2 数值对比

平均方程(17)经常被用来研究方程(1)的非线性动力学行为,下面我们将通过与数值结果对比考察近似解析解能够在多大程度上反映原方程的非线性动力学特性.

图1给出了当参数取值为 $\omega_1 = 1, \omega_2 = 3.01, f_1 = 45, a_1 = 8, a_2 = 0.2, a_3 = 0.1, a_4 = 0.1, a_5 = 0.5, a_6 = 0.2, a_7 = 0.2, f_2 = 20, b_1 = 8, b_2 = 1.6, b_3 = 0.8, b_4 = 0.8, b_5 = 3.5, b_6 = 0.3, b_7 = 5, \varepsilon = 0.01$ 时的幅频响应曲线. 数值解初始值为 $[1, 3, 2, 3]$. 图中红色的“×”表示直接由方程(1)得到的数值解,黑色的“.”表示由平均方程(17)得到的结果,两种结果基本吻合.

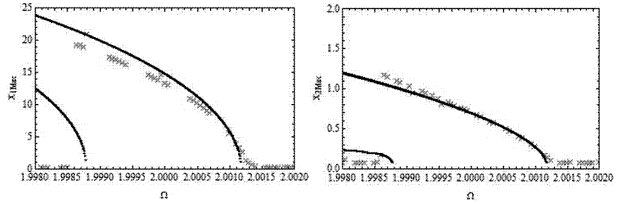


图1 幅频响应曲线

Fig. 1 The frequency response curves

当参数取值较小时,系统没有出现混沌现象. 为了考察平均方程和原方程混沌运动的联系,我们将系统参数增大为 $\omega_1 = 0.5, \omega_2 = 1.502, \Omega = 1, a_1 = 8, a_2 = 2, a_3 = 10, a_4 = 10, a_5 = 10, a_6 = 1000, a_7 = 2000, b_1 = 8, b_2 = 3, b_3 = 10, b_4 = 10, b_5 = 10, b_6 = 1000, b_7 = 2000, f_2 = 5.5, \varepsilon = 0.01$,此时系统分叉图如图2所示. 所选取的初始值为 $[0.01, 0, 0.01, 0]$. 其中图(a1)和(a2)由平均方程(17)得到,图(b1)和(b2)表示直接从方程(1)得到的数值结果,两种方法得到的分叉图基本吻合.

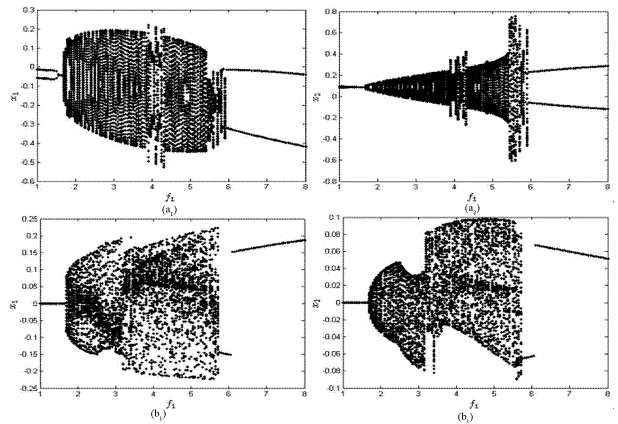


图2 随外激励幅值变化的分叉图

Fig. 2 Bifurcation diagrams with varying excitation amplitude

3 小结

本文用改进的渐近摄动法研究了两自由度非线性系统在1:3内共振情况下的非线性动力学行为. 分别在平均方程和原方程的基础上作出了幅频

响应曲线和分叉图. 对比表明,改进的渐近摄动法是研究多自由度非线性系统 1:3 内共振的有效工具. 原渐近摄动法很难选择适当的设解形式,尤其是对 1:3 内共振情况很容易因为设解不当导致精度很低.

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ASYMPTOTIC PERTURBATION ANALYSIS OF TWO-DEGREE-OF-FREEDOM NONLINEAR SYSTEMS UNDER ONE-TO-THREE INTERNAL RESONANCE*

Hu Hailiang^{1,2†} Zhang Wei¹

(1. College of Mechanical Engineering, Beijing University of Technology, Beijing 100124, China)

(2. College of Mathematics, Physics and Information Engineering, Jinhua 321004, China)

Abstract A refined asymptotic perturbation method was proposed and used to investigate the nonlinear dynamical behavior of two-degree-of-freedom systems with quadratic and cubic nonlinear terms under one-to-three internal resonance. Based on the averaged equations and the original differential equations, the frequency response curves and bifurcation diagrams were obtained respectively. Different from the original asymptotic perturbation method, the effectiveness of the refined asymptotic perturbation method for one-to-three internal resonance cases was shown.

Key words refined asymptotic perturbation method, one-to-three internal resonance, frequency response curves, bifurcation diagrams, quadratic terms