

# 四边简支矩形薄板的双 Hopf 分岔分析\*

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**摘要** 基于奇异性理论,研究了主参数共振-1:3内共振情形下参数激励与外激励联合作用下四边简支矩形薄板的双 Hopf 分岔问题. 考虑弱阻尼和弱激励的情形,得到了四边简支矩形薄板的分岔方程,给出了四边简支矩形薄板在参数平面  $\mu-\sigma_1$  上的分岔图. 对参数激励与外激励联合作用下四边简支矩形薄板的阻尼系数、外激励、参数激励以及调谐参数进行不同的取值,通过数值模拟得到了四边简支矩形薄板平衡解将发生 Hopf 分岔,并分岔出周期解,薄板系统的非线性振动形式为周期运动. 当四边简支矩形薄板的参数满足给定条件时,我们得到薄板的 1:3 共振双 Hopf 分岔. 随后,四边简支矩形薄板将会呈现概周期振动.

**关键词** 双 Hopf 分岔 薄板 周期解 概周期解

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## 引言

薄板广泛应用于航空航天等工程领域,近十几年来,关于薄板的非线性振动、分岔等动力学问题的研究取得了不少进展. Hadian 和 Nayfeh<sup>[1]</sup> 利用多尺度方法分析了非线性夹紧圆板混合内共振情形下的非线性响应. Nayfeh 和 Vakakis<sup>[2]</sup> 利用多尺度方法分析了轴对称几何非线性薄圆板的亚谐移动波. Yang 和 Sethna<sup>[3]</sup> 用平均法研究了参数激励正方形薄板的局部分岔和全局分岔,表明系统存在异宿环和 Smale 马蹄意义的混沌运动.

随后, Feng 和 Sethna<sup>[4]</sup> 利用全局摄动法进一步研究了参数激励作用下薄板的分岔和混沌动力学, Abe 等人<sup>[5]</sup> 应用多尺度方法研究了简支矩形薄板的模态响应. Zhang 等人<sup>[6-7]</sup> 研究了参数激励和外激励联合作用下四边简支矩形薄板的全局分岔和混沌动力学. Awrejcewicz 等人<sup>[8]</sup> 研究了在纵向随时间变化载荷作用下薄板的周期、概周期和混沌运动. Yao 和 Zhang<sup>[9]</sup> 改进了能量相位法,研究了参数激励和外激励联合作用下薄板的多脉冲混沌动力学. Zhang 等人<sup>[10]</sup> 利用高维 Mlenikov 方法研究了非自治屈曲薄板在参数激励下的 Shilnikov 型的多脉冲混沌动力学响应. Akour 和 Nayfeh<sup>[11]</sup> 研究了简单

支撑圆形薄板的非线性振动响应.

在文献[12]的研究基础之上,本文主要研究了参数激励与外激励联合作用下四边简支矩形薄板的双 Hopf 分岔问题. 首先,利用多尺度法得到了参数激励与外激励联合作用下四边简支矩形薄板在主参数共振-1:3内共振情形下两种不同坐标形式的平均方程,得到了系统的分岔响应方程. 然后利用奇异性理论分析了分岔响应方程的分岔特性. 数值模拟给出了系统在一定条件下存在周期和概周期运动.

## 1 薄板的平均方程

考虑四边简支矩形薄板,边长是  $a$  和  $b$ ,厚度是  $h$ ,薄板受到横向激励和面内激励联合作用,所建立的直角坐标系如图 1 所示. 坐标系  $Oxy$  位于薄板的中面上, $u, v$  和  $w$  分别表示薄板中面上的一点在  $x, y$  和  $z$  方向的位移,薄板面内的激励表示为  $p = p_0 - p_1 \cos \Omega_2 t$ .

根据文献[6],我们得到矩形薄板的二自由度非线性动力学方程为:

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{x}_1 + \mu \dot{x}_1 - g_1 x_1 + 2x_1 f_1 \cos \Omega_2 t + \alpha_1 x_1^3 + \alpha_2 x_1 x_2^2 \\ = F_1 \cos \Omega_1 t \\ \ddot{x}_2 + \mu \dot{x}_2 - g_2 x_2 + 2x_2 f_2 \cos \Omega_2 t + \beta_1 x_2^3 + \beta_2 x_1^2 x_2 \end{aligned} \quad (1a)$$

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$$= F_2 \cos \Omega_1 t \quad (1b)$$

上式各参数参考文献[6].

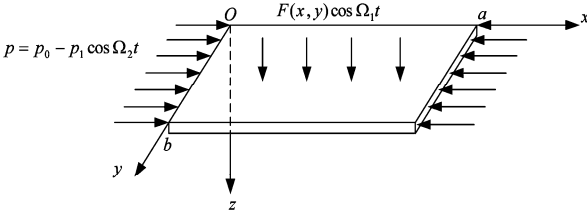


图 1 矩形薄板的模型及坐标系

Fig. 1 Model of a rectangular thin plate and coordinate system

## 2 主参数共振 - 1:3 内共振情况下薄板的双 Hopf 分岔分析

本节主要利用奇异性理论<sup>[13-14]</sup>, 研究同时受面内激励与横向激励作用的四边简支矩形薄板的双 Hopf 分岔问题. 假设非线性系统(1)是弱非线性系统, 我们可以得到如下方程:

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{x}_1 + \varepsilon \mu \dot{x}_1 + \omega_1^2 x_1 + 2\varepsilon x_1 f_1 \cos \Omega_2 t + \varepsilon \alpha_1 x_1^3 + \varepsilon \alpha_2 x_1 x_2^2 \\ = \varepsilon F_1 \cos \Omega_1 t \end{aligned} \quad (2a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{x}_2 + \varepsilon \mu \dot{x}_2 + \omega_2^2 x_2 + 2\varepsilon x_2 f_2 \cos \Omega_2 t + \varepsilon \beta_1 x_2^3 + \varepsilon \beta_2 x_1^2 x_2 \\ = \varepsilon F_2 \cos \Omega_1 t \end{aligned} \quad (2b)$$

考虑主参数共振 - 1:3 内共振的情形, 其共振关系为:

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_1 = \Omega, \quad \Omega_2 = \frac{2}{3}\Omega, \quad \omega_1^2 = \frac{1}{9}\Omega^2 + \varepsilon \sigma_1, \\ \omega_2^2 = \Omega^2 + \varepsilon \sigma_2 \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

经过化简, 系统(2)的直角坐标形式的平均方程可以表示为:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_1 = -\frac{1}{2}\mu x_1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\sigma_1 + \frac{1}{2}f_1\right)x_2 - \frac{3}{2}\alpha_1 x_2 \times \\ (x_1^2 + x_2^2) - \frac{1}{2}\alpha_2 x_2 (x_3^2 + x_4^2) \end{aligned} \quad (4a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_2 = \frac{1}{2}\mu x_2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\sigma_1 + \frac{1}{2}f_1\right)x_1 + \frac{3}{2}\alpha_1 x_1 \times \\ (x_1^2 + x_2^2) + \frac{1}{2}\alpha_2 x_1 (x_3^2 + x_4^2) \end{aligned} \quad (4b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_3 = -\frac{1}{2}\mu x_3 - \frac{1}{6}\sigma_2 x_4 - \frac{1}{2}\beta_1 x_4 (x_3^2 + x_4^2) - \\ \frac{1}{3}\beta_2 x_4 (x_1^2 + x_2^2) \end{aligned} \quad (4c)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_4 = -\frac{1}{2}\mu x_4 + \frac{1}{6}\sigma_2 x_3 + \frac{1}{2}\beta_1 x_3 (x_3^2 + x_4^2) + \\ \frac{1}{3}\beta_2 x_3 (x_1^2 + x_2^2) - \frac{1}{12}F_2 \end{aligned} \quad (4d)$$

可以得到系统(4)的极坐标形式的平均方程为:

$$\dot{a}_1 = -\frac{1}{2}\mu a_1 + \frac{1}{2}f_1 \sin 2\varphi_1 \quad (5a)$$

$$a_1 \dot{\varphi}_1 = \frac{1}{2}\sigma_1 a_1 + \frac{3}{8}\alpha_1 a_1^3 + \frac{1}{8}\alpha_2 a_1 a_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}f_1 \cos 2\varphi_1 \quad (5b)$$

$$\dot{a}_2 = -\frac{1}{2}\mu a_2 - \frac{1}{6}F_2 \sin \varphi_2 \quad (5c)$$

$$a_2 \dot{\varphi}_2 = \frac{1}{6}\sigma_2 a_2 + \frac{1}{8}\beta_1 a_2^3 + \frac{1}{12}\beta_2 a_1^2 a_2 - \frac{1}{6}F_2 \cos \varphi_2 \quad (5d)$$

为了分析方程(5)的定常解, 即方程(4)的周期解或概周期解, 令方程(5)的左边等于零, 我们得到以下两个方程:

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\mu a_1\right)^2 + \left[\frac{1}{2}\sigma_1 a_1 + \frac{1}{8}\alpha_1 a_1^3 + \frac{1}{8}\alpha_2 a_1 a_2^2\right]^2 = \frac{1}{4}f_1^2 \quad (6a)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\mu a_2\right)^2 + \left[\frac{1}{2}\sigma_2 a_2 + \frac{1}{8}\beta_1 a_2^3 + \frac{1}{12}\beta_2 a_1^2 a_2\right]^2 = \frac{1}{36}F_2^2 \quad (6b)$$

为了分析方便, 我们在式(6a)和(6b)中分别取  $a_2 = 1$  和  $a_1 = 1$ , 则式(6)可转化为:

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\mu a_1\right)^2 + \left[\frac{1}{2}\sigma_1 a_1 + \frac{1}{8}\alpha_1 a_1^3 + \frac{1}{8}\alpha_2 a_1\right]^2 = \frac{1}{4}f_1^2 \quad (7a)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\mu a_2\right)^2 + \left[\frac{1}{2}\sigma_2 a_2 + \frac{1}{8}\beta_1 a_2^3 + \frac{1}{12}\beta_2 a_2\right]^2 = \frac{1}{36}F_2^2 \quad (7b)$$

我们得到系统(4)的分岔响应方程为:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{9}{16}\alpha_1^2 a_1^6 + \left(\frac{3}{2}\sigma_1 \alpha_1 + \frac{3}{8}\alpha_1 \alpha_2\right) a_1^4 - f_1^2 + a_1^2 \times \\ (\mu + \sigma_1^2 + \frac{1}{16}\alpha_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_1 \alpha_2) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (8a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{16}\beta_1^2 a_2^6 + \left(\frac{1}{6}\sigma_2 \beta_1 + \frac{1}{12}\beta_1 \beta_2\right) a_2^4 + a_2^2 - \frac{1}{9}F_2^2 \times \\ (\mu + \frac{1}{9}\sigma_2^2 + \frac{1}{36}\beta_2^2 + \frac{1}{9}\sigma_2 \beta_2) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (8b)$$

令:

$$\begin{aligned} k_{11} = \frac{9}{16}\alpha_1^2, \quad k_{12} = \frac{3}{2}\sigma_1 \alpha_1 + \frac{3}{8}\alpha_1 \alpha_2, \\ k_{13} = \mu + \sigma_1^2 + \frac{1}{16}\alpha_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_1 \alpha_2, \quad k_{14} = -f_1^2, \\ k_{21} = \frac{1}{16}\beta_1^2, \quad k_{22} = \frac{1}{6}\sigma_2 \beta_1 + \frac{1}{12}\beta_1 \beta_2, \end{aligned}$$

$$k_{23} = \mu + \frac{1}{9}\sigma_2^2 + \frac{1}{36}\beta_2^2 + \frac{1}{9}\sigma_2\beta_2,$$

$$k_{24} = -\frac{1}{9}F_2^2, A_i = k_{i2}^2 - 3k_{i1}k_{i3},$$

$$B_i = k_{i2}k_{i3} - 9k_{i1}k_{i4}, C_i = k_{i3}^2 - 3k_{i2}k_{i4},$$

$$\Delta_i = B_i^2 - 4A_iC_i, i = 1, 2 \quad (9)$$

将式(9)代入方程(8), 就可以得到分岔响应方程(8)的几种不同的定常解.

### 3 数值模拟

本节运用 Maple 给出横向激励与面内激励联合作用下四边简支矩形薄板在主参数共振 -1:3 内共振情形下的双 Hopf 分岔非线性振动响应.

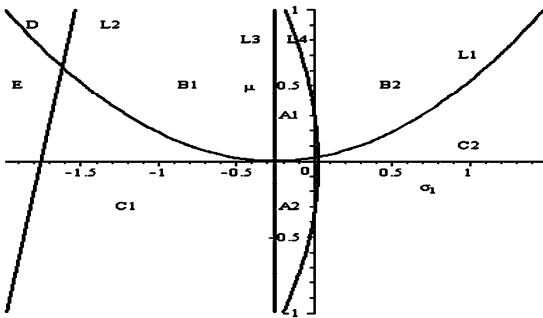


图2 薄板系统在参数平面  $\mu - \sigma_1$  上的局部分岔图

Fig. 2 Local bifurcation diagram of thin plate system in the parameter plane of  $\mu - \sigma_1$

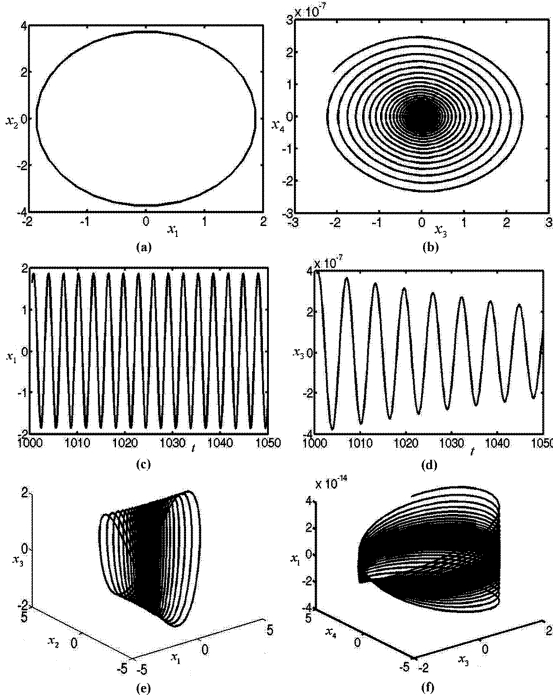


图3 薄板在定常解  $a_1 \neq 0, a_2 = 0$  附近的运动形式

Fig. 3 Motion of thin plate near the solution of  $a_1 \neq 0, a_2 = 0$

根据以上分析结果, 选取方程(4)中的参数和初值分别为  $\sigma_2 = 0.38, \alpha_1 = 1.05, \alpha_2 = 1.64, f_1 = 1, x_{10} = 0.17, x_{20} = 0.39, x_{30} = 0.28, x_{40} = 0.66$ , 我们得到系统(4)的局部分岔集以及不同区域对应的非线性振动形式. 图2表示四边简支矩形薄板在参数空间  $\mu - \sigma_1$  上的局部分岔图.

我们选取横向激励与面内激励联合作用下四边简支矩形薄板的阻尼系数为  $\mu = 0.3$ , 调谐参数为  $\sigma_2 = 0.4$ , 初始条件为  $x_{10} = 0.3, x_{20} = 0.23, x_{30} = 0.4, x_{40} = 0.32$ , 薄板在定常解  $a_1 = 0, a_2 \neq 0$  处的非线性振动形式如图3所示.

随着参数变化, 当四边简支矩形薄板的阻尼系数为  $\mu = 0.67$ , 调谐参数为  $\sigma_1 = 0.4$ , 初始条件为  $x_{10} = 0.25, x_{20} = 0.23, x_{30} = 0.44, x_{40} = 0.65$  时, 薄板的非线性振动为概周期运动, 如图4所示.

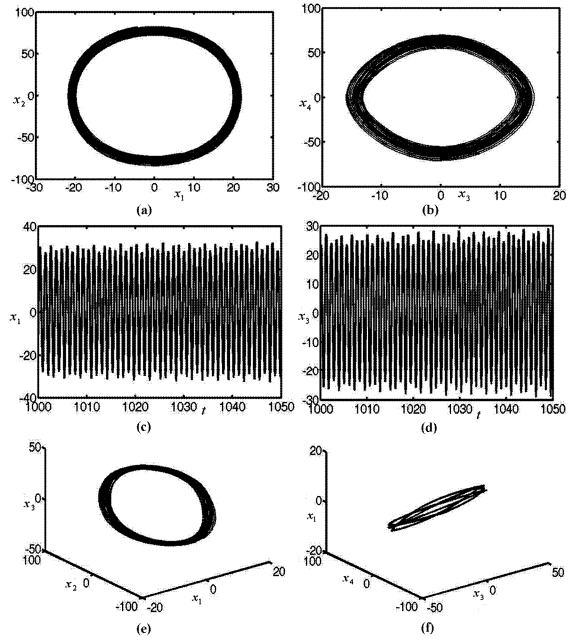


图4 薄板在双 Hopf 分岔点附近的概周期运动

Fig. 4 Almost periodic motion of thin plate near the double Hopf bifurcation point

### 4 结论

本文基于奇异性理论, 主要研究了在主参数共振 -1:3 内共振情形下同时受到参数激励与外激励联合作用的四边简支矩形薄板系统的局部定常解. 考虑弱阻尼和弱激励的情形, 我们得到了四边简支矩形薄板在直角坐标和极坐标系下的平均方程, 在此基础上, 进一步分析了四边简支矩形薄板系统在不同参数取值下可能发生的非线性振动形式.

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## DOUBLE HOPF BIFURCATIONS OF RECTANGULAR THIN PLATES SIMPLY SUPPORTED FOUR EDGES\*

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**Abstract** Based on the singularity theory, this paper studies the double Hopf bifurcation problem of one rectangular thin plate with simply supported four edges under the combined action of parametric excitation and external excitation in the cases of primary parametric resonance and 1:3 internal resonance. The bifurcation equation of rectangular thin plate with simple supported edges is obtained by considering the case of weak damping and weak excitation, and the bifurcation diagram of the rectangular thin plate is also given. Taking the damping coefficient, external excitation, excitation parameters and tuning parameters of rectangular thin plate as different values, the equilibrium solutions of thin plate generate Hopf bifurcation, and bifurcate to periodic solutions. The nonlinear vibration form of thin plate system is periodic motion. When the values of other parameters for the rectangular plate satisfy the given conditions, 1:3 resonant double Hopf bifurcation of the thin plate can be obtained. Subsequently, the four edges – simply supported rectangular plate also show almost periodic vibration.

**Key words** double Hopf bifurcation, thin plate, periodic solution, stationary solutions

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