

一类参数激励和外激励联合作用下 四边简支薄板的周期解*

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摘要 研究了一类参数激励和外激励联合作用下四边简支薄板在 1:1 内共振下的周期解分叉. 首先,根据 von Karman 方程推导出四边简支薄板的运动控制方程,利用 Galerkin 方法得到参数激励和外激励联合作用下的两个自由度的运动方程. 然后,通过引入周期变换和相应的 Poincaré 映射推广了次谐 Melnikov 方法. 最后,对系统进行数值模拟验证了理论的正确性.

关键词 周期解, 次谐 Melnikov 函数, 周期变换, 薄板

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引言

近二十几年来,关于薄板的非线性振动、分叉和混沌动力学的研究取得了一些进展, Hadian 和 Nayfeh^[1]利用多尺度法分析了谐波激励作用下的非线性夹紧圆板混合内共振情形的响应. Yang 和 Sethna^[2]用平均法分析了参数激励正方形板的局部分叉和全局分叉,研究结果表明系统存在异宿环和 Smale 马蹄意义的混沌运动. Feng 和 Sethna^[3]用全局摄动方法进一步研究了参数激励下薄板的分叉和混沌动力学,他们得到了 Shilnikov 同宿轨道和混沌运动存在的条件. Zhang 等人^[4,5]研究了参数激励和外激励联合作用下的简支矩形薄板规范形方程的全局分叉和混沌动力学. Awrejcewicz 等人^[6]研究了在一侧受到纵向的随时间变化的载荷柔薄板的周期,概周期及混沌运动.

动力系统周期运动的存在性,是一个重要的理论和应用问题,考虑一扰动的四维非自治微分方程系统,假设其未扰动系统有一族周期轨道,研究这族周期轨道中哪些在扰动后仍然保存下来,且保存有多少个周期轨道,这是一个通常称为 Poincaré 分叉的经典问题. Li 等人^[7]把非线性系统分叉理论应用到一个实际的机械系统上,研究了参数激励和外激励下的一般机械系统的多极限环分叉. Yagasaki^[8]发展了周期受迫的平面 Hamilton 系统的次

谐 Melnikov 方法,然后研究了该受迫系统在退缩共振和非退缩共振情况下的各种分叉. Boonn^[9]利用谐波平衡法和 Melnikov 积分研究了一类高维非线性系统次调和分叉. 本文将次谐 Melnikov 方法推广到四维非线性系统,给出该类系统在参数的小扰动下产生孤立周期解的一个判定方法.

1 运动方程的建立

研究四边简支矩形薄板,其边长为 a 和 b ,厚度是 h ,薄板同时受横向激励和面内激励,所建立的直角坐标系如图 1. 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,薄板面内的激励为 $p = p_0 - p_1 \cos \Omega_2 t$.

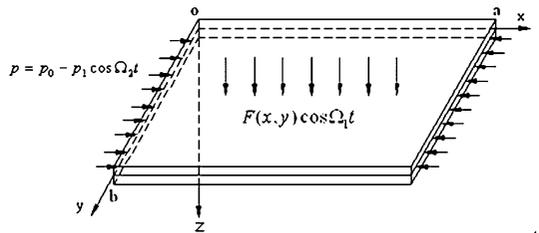


图 1 矩形薄板的模型及坐标系

Fig. 1 The model of a rectangular thin plate and the coordinate system

根据薄板的 von Karman 方程,可以得到矩形薄板的运动方程如下:

$$D \nabla^4 w + \rho h \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} - \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} +$$

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$$2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x \partial y} + \mu \frac{\partial w}{\partial t^2} = F(x, y) \cos \Omega_1 t \quad (1)$$

$$\nabla^4 \phi = Eh \left[\left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \right) - \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right] \quad (2)$$

这里 ρ 是薄板的密度, $D = Eh^3 / (12(1 - \nu^2))$ 是弯曲刚度, E 是杨氏模量, ν 是 Poisson 比, ϕ 是应力函数, μ 阻尼系数.

简支边界条件为

$$\text{当 } x=0, a, w = \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0; \quad (3)$$

$$\text{当 } y=0, b, w = \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad (4)$$

考虑薄板的第一、二模态的非线性振动, 那么, w 的表示形式如下:

$$w(x, y, t) = u_1(t) \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{3\pi y}{b} + u_2(t) \sin \frac{3\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b}$$

这里 $u_i(t)$ ($i=1, 2$) 分别表示两个模态的振幅, 横向激励可以表示成

$$F(x, y) = F_1 \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{3\pi y}{b} + F_2 \sin \frac{3\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b}$$

这里 F_i ($i=1, 2$) 代表两个非线性模态的横向受迫激励的振幅. 应用 Galerkin 方法就得到无量纲运动方程如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{x}_1 + \varepsilon \mu \dot{x}_1 + (\omega_1^2 + 2\varepsilon f_1 \cos \Omega_2 t) x_1 + \varepsilon (\alpha_1 x_1^3 + \alpha_2 x_1 x_2^2) &= \varepsilon F_1 \cos \Omega_1 t, \\ \ddot{x}_2 + \varepsilon \mu \dot{x}_2 + (\omega_2^2 + 2\varepsilon f_2 \cos \Omega_2 t) x_2 + \varepsilon (\beta_1 x_2^3 + \beta_2 x_1^2 x_2) &= \varepsilon F_2 \cos \Omega_1 t \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

2 四维次谐 Melnikov 方法

在这一部分研究如下—类四维非线性非自治系统的周期运动:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= JDH_1(x) + \varepsilon g(x, y, \omega t; u) \\ \dot{y} &= JDH_2(y) + \varepsilon f(x, y, \omega t; u) \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

其中 $x = (x_1, x_2) \in R^2, y = (y_1, y_2) \in R^2, 0 < \varepsilon \ll 1, u \in R$ 为参数, $J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$. 并且, $H_j: R^2 \rightarrow R$ 足够光滑, $g(x, y, \phi; u)$ 和 $f(x, y, \phi; u)$ 是关于 ϕ 周期为 2π 的函数.

当 $\varepsilon = 0$ 时, 系统(6)退化为如下两个相互独立的两自由度的 Hamiltonian 系统:

$$\dot{x} = JDH_1(x), \dot{y} = JDH_2(y) \quad (7)$$

对未扰动系统(7)作如下假设:

A1. 每个方程都有一族周期轨道, 其表达式分别为 $L_1 = \{x^{h_1} | H_1(x_1, x_2) = h_1\}$ 和 $L_2 = \{y^{h_2} | H_2(y_1, y_2) = h_2\}$, 其中 $h_j \in J, J$ 为开区间, $j=1, 2$.

A2. $x^{h_1}(t)$ 和 $y^{h_2}(t)$ 关于 h 是 C^r 的, 其周期记为 T_1 和 T_2 , 而且 $\frac{d^j T_i}{dh_i^j} = 0, j=1, 2, \dots$.

A3. 存在互素的正整数 m_j 和 $n_j, j=1, 2$, 满足 $\frac{T_1(h_1)}{T} = \frac{m_1}{n_1}, \frac{T_2(h_2)}{T} = \frac{m_2}{n_2}$, 其中 $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$.

周期变换

$$x = G(\theta_1, h_1) = q \left(\frac{T_1(h_1)}{2\pi} \theta_1, h_1 \right) \text{ 和 } y = P(\theta_2,$$

$h_2) = p \left(\frac{T_2(h_2)}{2\pi} \theta_2, h_2 \right)$ 将系统(6)转化为如下系统:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{h}_1 &= \varepsilon F_1(h_1, h_2, \theta_1, \theta_2, \omega t), \\ \dot{\theta}_1 &= \Omega_1(h_1) + \varepsilon Q_1(h_1, h_2, \theta_1, \theta_2, \omega t), \\ \dot{h}_2 &= \varepsilon F_2(h_1, h_2, \theta_1, \theta_2, \omega t), \\ \dot{\theta}_2 &= \Omega_2(h_2) + \varepsilon Q_2(h_1, h_2, \theta_1, \theta_2, \omega t) \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

其中, $F_1 = DH_1(G)g, Q_1 = \Omega_1 \frac{g \wedge G_{h_1}}{JDH_1(G) \wedge G_{h_1}},$

$$Q_2 = \Omega_2 \frac{f \wedge P_{h_2}}{JDH_2(P) \wedge P_{h_2}}, F_2 = DH_2(P)f,$$

$$\Omega_1 = \frac{2\pi}{T_1}, \Omega_2 = \frac{2\pi}{T_2}.$$

令 $h = (h_1, h_2), \theta = (\theta_1, \theta_2)$, 在相空间 $R^2 \times T^2 \times S^1$ 中定义如下形式的横截面:

$$\Sigma = \{ (h, \theta, \varphi) \in R^2 \times T^2 \times S^1 | \varphi = 0 \}$$

其中 $T^2 = S^1 \times S^1$ 为二维环面.

对系统(8)定义如下 Poincaré 映射

$$P_\varepsilon: (h(0), \theta(0)) \rightarrow (h(T), \theta(T)),$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} (h(t), \theta(t), \omega t) &= (h_1(t), h_2(t), \\ &\theta_1(t), \theta_2(t), \omega t) \end{aligned}$$

为系统(8)的解.

因此 m_0 次复合映射 $P_\varepsilon^{m_0}$ 为

$$P_\varepsilon^{m_0}: (h(0), \theta(0)) \rightarrow (h(m_0 T), \theta(m_0 T)).$$

其中 m_0 为 m_1 和 m_2 的最小公倍数.

系统(8)的周期解的存在性等价于 $P_\varepsilon^{m_0}$ 的不动点的存在性. 经计算可得

$$P_\varepsilon^{m_0}: (h(0), \theta(0)) \rightarrow (h(m_0 T), \theta(m_0 T))$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} h_{01} & \theta_{01} \\ h_{02} & \theta_{02} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} h_{01} + \varepsilon M_1 & \theta_{01} + \Omega_1(h_{01})m_0T + \varepsilon M_2 \\ h_{02} + \varepsilon M_3 & \theta_{02} + \Omega_2(h_{02})m_0T + \varepsilon M_4 \end{pmatrix} + O(\varepsilon^2)$$

其中

$$M_1 = \int_0^{m_0T} F_1(h_{01}, \theta_{01} + \Omega_1 t, h_{02}, \theta_{02} + \Omega_2 t, \omega t) dt$$

$$M_2 = \int_0^{m_0T} Q_1(h_{01}, \theta_{01} + \Omega_1(h_{01})t, h_{02}, \theta_{02} + \Omega_2(h_{02})t, \omega t) dt$$

$$M_3 = \int_0^{m_0T} F_2(h_{01}, \theta_{01} + \Omega_1 t, h_{02}, \theta_{02} + \Omega_2 t, \omega t) dt$$

$$M_4 = \int_0^{m_0T} Q_2(h_{01}, \theta_{01} + \Omega_1(h_{01})t, h_{02}, \theta_{02} + \Omega_2(h_{02})t, \omega t) dt$$

则有如下定理:

定理: 假设存在一点 $P = (h_{01}^*, \theta_{01}^*, h_{02}^*, \theta_{02}^*)$ 为未扰动系统的初值, 满足共振条件 $\frac{T_1(h_{01}^*)}{T} = \frac{m_1}{n_1}$,

$\frac{T_2(h_{02}^*)}{T} = \frac{m_2}{n_2}$, 并且如下条件成立:

$$\left[\frac{\partial(M_1, M_2, M_3, M_4)}{\partial(h_{01}, \theta_{01}, h_{02}, \theta_{02})} \right]_{(h_{01}^*, \theta_{01}^*, h_{02}^*, \theta_{02}^*)} \neq 0, \text{ 和 } M_i$$

$(h_{01}^*, \theta_{01}^*, h_{02}^*, \theta_{02}^*) = 0, i = 1, 2, 3, 4$, 则对任意小的 ε , 映射 $P_\varepsilon^{m_0}$ 在 P 点附近存在一个不动点, 因此原系统存在周期为 m_0T 的周期轨道.

3 四边简支薄板的周期解

本部分利用次谐 Melnikov 方法研究薄板的周期运动. 考虑如下共振关系:

$$\omega_1 = \omega_2 = \omega, \Omega_1 = \Omega_2 = 2\omega_1,$$

则 $\frac{m_1}{n_1} = \frac{\Omega_1}{\omega_1} = 2, \frac{m_2}{n_2} = \frac{\Omega_2}{\omega_2} = 2$, 因此 $m_0 = 2$.

通过计算可得:

$$M_1(h_0, \theta_0) = \frac{2\pi f_1 h_{01}}{\omega} \sin 2\theta_{01} +$$

$$\frac{\pi h_{01} h_{02} \alpha_2}{\omega^2} \sin 2(\theta_{01} - \theta_{02}) - 2\mu \pi h_{01}$$

$$M_2(h_0, \theta_0) = \frac{-f_1 \pi \cos 2\theta_{01}}{\omega^2} + \frac{3\pi \alpha_1 h_{01}}{2\omega^3} +$$

$$\frac{\pi \alpha_2 h_{02}}{\omega^3} + \frac{\pi \alpha_2 h_{02}}{2\omega^3} \cos(2\theta_{01} - 2\theta_{02})$$

$$M_3(h_0, \theta_0) = \frac{-2\pi f_2 h_{02}}{\omega} \sin 2\theta_{02} +$$

$$\frac{\pi h_{01} h_{02} \beta_2}{\omega^2} \sin 2(\theta_{02} - \theta_{01}) - 2\mu \pi h_{02}$$

$$M_4(h_0, \theta_0) = \frac{-f_2 \pi \cos 2\theta_{02}}{\omega^2} + \frac{3\pi \beta_1 h_{02}}{2\omega^3} +$$

$$\frac{\pi \beta_2 h_{01}}{\omega^3} + \frac{\pi \beta_2 h_{01}}{2\omega^3} \cos(2\theta_{01} - 2\theta_{02})$$

如果 $f_1 = f_2 = f, \theta_{01} = \theta_{02}, \frac{\mu^2 \omega^2}{f^2} + \frac{9(\beta_1 h_{02}^* + \beta_2 h_{01}^*)^2}{4f^2 \omega^2} =$

$1, \alpha_1 h_{01}^* + \alpha_2 h_{02}^* = \beta_1 h_{02}^* + \beta_2 h_{01}^*,$

则

$$M_i(h_0^*, \theta_0^*) = 0, i = 1, 2, 3, 4.$$

可以得到

$$K = \frac{18\pi^4 h_{01}^* h_{02}^* (2\omega f^2 - 2\mu^2 \omega^3 - f \cos(2\theta_{01}^*)) C}{\omega^9}$$

其中

$$K = \left[\frac{\partial(M_1, M_2, M_3, M_4)}{\partial(h_{01}, \theta_{01}, h_{02}, \theta_{02})} \right]_{(h_{01}^*, \theta_{01}^*, h_{02}^*, \theta_{02}^*)}$$

$$C = (h_{01}^* \beta_2 + h_{02}^* \alpha_2) (\alpha_1 \beta_1 - \alpha_2 \beta_2),$$

因此当 $C \neq 0, \left| \frac{\mu \omega}{f_1} \right| < 1$ 和 $4\omega^2 f^2 - 4\mu^2 \omega^4 \neq 3(\alpha_1 h_{01}^* + \alpha_2 h_{02}^*)$ 时 $K \neq 0$, 则原系统存在一周期为 $2T$ 的周期解.

4 数值模拟

为了进一步说明薄板存在周期运动, 我们对其进行数值模拟, 得出波形图和相图如图 2 所示. 所选参数为 $f_1 = f_2 = 9.5, F_1 = F_2 = 100, \mu = 0.95, \omega_1 = 10, \omega_2 = 10, \Omega_1 = \Omega_2 = 20, \alpha_1 = \beta_1 = 41/8, \alpha_2 = \beta_2 = 59/8, x_{10} = x_{20} = 0, y_{10} = 0.2, y_{20} = 0.2$.

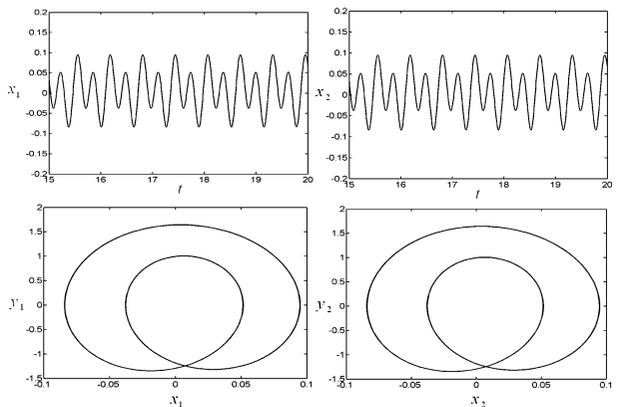


图 2 周期运动的数值结果

Fig. 2 The periodic results of numerical simulation

5 结论

目前,对高维非线性系统复杂动力学的理论研究仍然是国内外科学研究的前沿课题.在本文中,我们首次利用次谐 Melnikov 函数研究了在参数激励和外激励联合作用下四边简支薄板的周期解分叉.通过对一类四维非线性非自治系统引入周期变换及 Poincaré 映射得到判断周期解存在的次谐 Melnikov 函数,则原系统的周期解就对应于该函数的零点.利用该方法我们直接计算出了薄板在 1:1 内共振情况下的次谐 Melnikov 函数,并给出了薄板存在周期解的参数取值范围.为了验证理论分析结果的正确性,我们利用四阶 Runge - Kutta 法进行数值模拟,数值模拟结果表明,在一定的参数条件下,参数激励和外激励联合作用下四边简支薄板能够产生周期运动.

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PERIODIC MOTIONS OF RECTANGULAR THIN PLATE WITH PARAMETRIC AND EXTERNAL EXCITATIONS*

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Abstract The bifurcations of periodic solutions for a parametrically and externally excited rectangular thin plate with 1:1 internal resonance were investigated. First, the equations of motion with two-degree-of-freedom of the rectangular thin plate were derived from the von Kármán equation and Galerkin's method. Then, based on periodic transformations and Poincaré map, the subharmonic Melnikov function was improved to analyze the periodic solutions of four-dimensional non-autonomous systems. Numerical simulations verified the analytical predictions.

Key words periodic solution, subharmonic Melnikov function, periodic transformation, rectangular thin plate

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