

文章编号: 1000-0887(1999) 12-1224-05

非线性弹性梁在谐波激励下的 次谐和超次谐响应*

张年梅, 杨桂通

(太原工业大学 应用力学研究所, 太原 030024)

摘要: 本文研究受横向周期载荷作用的梁的动力响应, 梁的本构关系具有三次非线性项。轴向载荷作用下已屈曲的梁受到横向激励后, 谐波是不稳定的, 将分叉出次谐波、超次谐波, 以 Melnikov 法确定了次谐轨道、超次谐轨道产生的条件。

关键词: 非线性; 动力系统; 分岔
中图分类号: O175 文献标识码: A

引 言

弹性结构的动力响应问题受到人们的极大关注, 早在 70 年代初 W. Y. Tseng 等^[1, 2]就分析过固支的线弹性梁。他们首先采用梁的单模态和双模态简化模型, 将偏微分控制方程转化为常微分方程后, 再采用谐波平衡法, 得出次谐波、超谐波产生的区域。目前工程中所用材料大都是非线性的, 例如木材、塑料等。在非线性和动力系统的研究中, Melnikov 法是一个有效的工具, 它极大地降低了谐波分析的复杂性和繁琐程序。本文将用 Melnikov 函数研究谐波分叉后将出现次谐波和超次谐波的必要条件, 说明材料的非线性对谐波分叉的影响。

1 基本关系

本文所讨论梁的本构关系是:

$$\sigma = E\varepsilon(1 + E_1\varepsilon^2), \quad (1)$$

E, E_1 为材料常数。

一端固定, 一端可轴向移动的简支梁, 受到轴向载荷作用后, 梁发生屈曲。而后在梁上施加横向载荷 $f_0 \sin(\pi x/l)(\cos \omega t + \cos 2\omega t)$, 则此系统的控制方程为:

$$\frac{\partial^2 M}{\partial x^2} + N \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + m \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} = \delta_0 \left[f \cos \omega t + f \cos 2\omega t - \mu \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \right], \quad (2)$$

其边界条件是:

$$w(0) = w(l) = 0, \quad (3)$$

$$w''(0) = w''(l) = 0. \quad (4)$$

设梁屈曲后仍为小应变状态, 将基本物理关系代入(2), 应用量纲为一的量 $w = w/l, x =$

* 收稿日期: 1998_09_15; 修订日期: 1999_09_05
基金项目: 国家自然科学基金资助项目(19672038)
作者简介: 张年梅(1965-), 女, 副教授, 博士。

$x/l, \tau = \omega_0 t, \omega = \omega/\omega_0, \omega_0 = \sqrt{EI/m_0 l^4}$ 将(2)式量纲一化并略去三次以上的高阶项后有:

$$C_1 \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + C_2 \left[6 \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} + 2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right)^3 + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} \right] - \frac{3C_3}{l^2} \left[2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \left(\frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} \right] + N \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{m l^4 \omega^2}{EI_1} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \tau^2} = \delta_0 \left[f(\cos \omega \tau + \cos 2\omega \tau) \sin \pi x - \mu \frac{\partial w}{\partial \tau} \right], \quad (5)$$

其中:

$$C_1 = \frac{A_1}{1 + \varepsilon_0}, \quad C_2 = \frac{A_1}{2(1 + \varepsilon_0)^3}, \quad C_3 = \frac{3I_2 A_2}{2I_1(1 + \varepsilon_0)^5}, \\ C_4 = \frac{C_3}{l^2}, \quad \mu = \frac{H^4 \omega_0}{EI_1}, \quad f = \frac{f_0 l^3}{EI_1}, \quad I_1 = \int_A y^2 dA, \quad I_2 = \int_A y^4 dA, \\ A_1 = 1 + 3E_1 \varepsilon_0^2, \quad A_2 = -E_1, \quad N = \frac{Nl^2}{EI_1}, \quad N_{cr} = c_1 \pi^2.$$

ε_0 满足:

$$E_1 \varepsilon_0^4 + E_1 \varepsilon_0^3 + \left[1 - \frac{3E_1 I_1 \pi^2}{Al^2} \right] \varepsilon_0^2 + \varepsilon_0 - \frac{I_1 \pi^2}{Al^2} = 0.$$

设满足边界条件的量纲为一的位移模态为:

$$w = \varphi(\tau) \sin \pi x. \quad (6)$$

对(5)式采用 Galerkin 法, 将偏微分方程转化为时域上的微分动力系统:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{\varphi} &= \psi, \\ \dot{\psi} &= -\alpha \varphi - \beta \varphi^3 + \delta_0 (f \cos \omega \tau + f \cos 2\omega \tau - \mu \psi), \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (7)$$

其中:

$$\alpha = \pi^2(N_{cr} - N), \quad \beta = \pi^6(C_2 - 3C_4 \pi^2).$$

无扰动时, (7) 是 Hamilton 系统, 其周期轨道由 Hamilton 能量 h 确定, 可由下式积分得到:

$$\frac{d\varphi}{d\tau} = \pm \sqrt{2h - \alpha \varphi^2 - \frac{\beta}{2} \varphi^4}, \quad (8)$$

式中, α 表征梁受轴向压缩时其后屈曲路径的稳定性; α, β 的正负号受非线性本构关系与梁几何特征的双重影响, α, β 的改变, 使梁产生次谐波分叉与超次谐波分叉的条件截然不同.

2 动力分析

本文在此考虑后屈曲路径不稳定的情况, $N < N_{cr}$, 此时 $\alpha > 0$. 下面就材料性质对动力响应的影响进行分析.

1. 若所用梁材料为线弹性, 则 $\beta > 0$, 此时无扰系统仅有 $(0, 0)$ 一个不动点, 包含此不动点有一簇周期轨道:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \varphi^k(\tau) &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{2k^2 \alpha}{(1 - 2k^2) \beta}} \operatorname{cn} \left[\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{1 - 2k^2}} \tau, k \right], \\ \varphi^k(\tau) &= \pm \frac{k \alpha}{1 - 2k^2} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\beta}} \operatorname{sn} \left[\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{1 - 2k^2}} \tau, k \right] \operatorname{dn} \left[\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{1 - 2k^2}} \tau, k \right]. \end{aligned} \right. \quad (9)$$

其周期为:

$$T(k) = 4 \sqrt{\frac{1 - 2k^2}{\alpha}} K(k) = \frac{2\pi m}{n\omega}, \quad (10)$$

$K(k)$ 为 Jacobi 椭圆函数。

次谐波的 Melnikov 函数为:

$$M^{m/n}(\tau_0) = \int_0^{2\pi} \phi^k(\tau) [\mu \phi^k(\tau) - f \cos \omega(\tau + \tau_0) - f \cos \omega(\tau + \tau_0)] d\tau = \mu \lambda_3(m, n) - f \lambda_1(m, n) \cos \omega \tau_0 - \mu \lambda_2(m, n) \cos 2\omega \tau_0; \quad (11)$$

$$\lambda_1(m, n) = \begin{cases} 0, & n \neq 1 \text{ 或 } m \text{ 为偶数,} \\ \frac{\pi^2 m}{K} \sqrt{\frac{2\alpha}{(1-2k^2)\beta}} \operatorname{ch} \left(\frac{\pi m K'}{2K} \right), & n = 1 \text{ 且 } m \text{ 为奇数;} \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

$$\lambda_2(m, n) = \begin{cases} 0, & n \neq 2 \text{ 或 } m \text{ 为偶数,} \\ \frac{2\pi^2 m}{K} \sqrt{\frac{2\alpha}{(1-2k^2)\beta}} \operatorname{ch} \left(\frac{\pi m K'}{2K} \right), & n = 2 \text{ 且 } m \text{ 为奇数;} \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

$$\lambda_3(m, n) = \frac{8n}{3} \sqrt{\frac{\alpha^3}{1-2k^2}} \sqrt{\frac{1-k^2}{\beta^2} [1-2k^2 K - E]}. \quad (14)$$

当激励与阻尼力比值逐渐加大时, 微分动力系统将产生两列分枝序列, 一列是 $1/1, 3/1, 5/1, \dots$ 等次谐分支序列, 产生的必要条件是:

$$\frac{f}{\mu} > \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3\pi\omega} \sqrt{\frac{\alpha^2}{\beta(1-2k^2)}} \left[\frac{1-k^2}{1-2k^2} K - E \right] \operatorname{ch} \left(\frac{\pi m K'}{2K} \right); \quad (15)$$

另一列是 $1/2, 3/2, 5/2, \dots$ 等超次谐分叉, 其产生的阈值是:

$$\frac{f}{\mu} > \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{3\pi\omega} \sqrt{\frac{\alpha^2}{\beta(1-2k^2)}} \left[\frac{1-k^2}{1-2k^2} K - E \right] \operatorname{ch} \left(\frac{\pi m K'}{2K} \right). \quad (16)$$

2. 若梁材料及其特征尺寸的选配满足 $\beta < 0$, 那么, 无扰系统有三个不动点, $(0, 0)$ 是中心, 而 $(\sqrt{-\alpha/\beta}, 0), (-\sqrt{-\alpha/\beta}, 0)$ 是双曲鞍点, 那么在连接两鞍点的异宿轨道所包围的区域内, 存在一簇包围中心的周期轨道:

$$\begin{cases} \phi^k(\tau) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{-2\alpha k^2}{(1+k^2)\beta}} \operatorname{sn} \left(\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{1+k^2}} \tau, k \right), \\ \phi^k(\tau) = \pm \frac{k\alpha}{1+k^2} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\beta}} \operatorname{cn} \left(\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{1+k^2}} \tau, k \right) \operatorname{dn} \left(\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{1+k^2}} \tau, k \right), \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

周期为:

$$T(k) = 4 \sqrt{\frac{1+k^2}{\alpha}} K(k) = \frac{2\pi m}{n\omega}.$$

那么扰动系统中次谐轨道的 Melnikov 函数为:

$$M^{m/n}(\tau_0) = \mu \lambda_3(m, n) - f \lambda_1(m, n) \cos \omega \tau_0 - f \lambda_2(m, n) \cos 2\omega \tau_0$$

$$\lambda_1(m, n) = \begin{cases} 0, & n \neq 1 \text{ 或 } m \text{ 为偶数,} \\ \frac{\pi^2 m}{K} \sqrt{\frac{-2\alpha}{(1+k^2)\beta}} \operatorname{sh} \left(\frac{\pi m K'}{2K} \right), & n = 1 \text{ 且 } m \text{ 为奇数;} \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

$$\lambda_2(m, n) = \begin{cases} 0, & n \neq 2 \text{ 或 } m \text{ 为偶数,} \\ \frac{2\pi^2 m}{K} \sqrt{\frac{-2\alpha}{(1+k^2)\beta}} \operatorname{sh} \left(\frac{\pi m K'}{2K} \right), & n = 2 \text{ 且 } m \text{ 为奇数;} \end{cases} \quad (19)$$

$$\lambda_3(m, n) = \frac{8n}{3\beta^2} \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{1+k^2}}^3 [(k^2-1)K - (k^2+1)E]. \quad (20)$$

同样扰动系统有两列分叉序列: $1/1, 3/1, 5/1, \dots$ 次谐分叉及超次谐分叉 $1/2, 3/2, 5/2, \dots$ 产

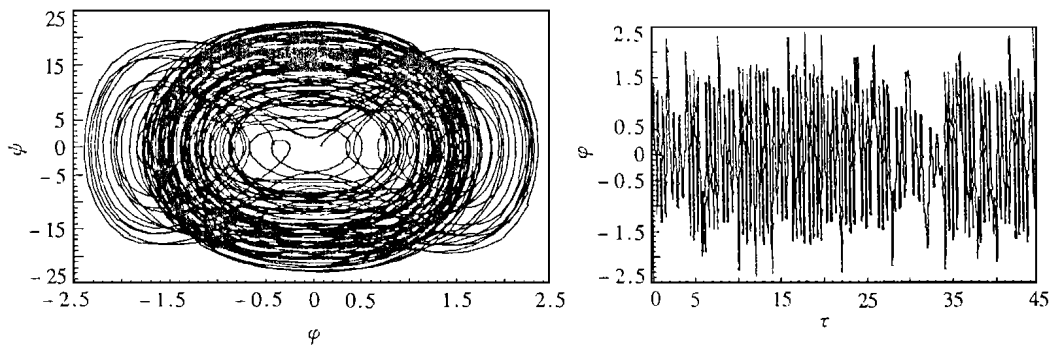
生次谐分叉序列的必要条件是:

$$\frac{f}{\mu} = -\frac{2}{3\pi\omega} \sqrt{\frac{2\alpha^3}{(1+k^2)^3\beta^3}} [(k^2-1)K - (k^2+1)E] \operatorname{sh} \left[K' \omega \sqrt{\frac{1+k^2}{\alpha}} \right], \quad (21)$$

而产生超次谐分叉序列则要求:

$$\frac{f}{\mu} = -\frac{8}{3\pi\omega} \sqrt{\frac{2\alpha^3}{(1+k^2)^3\beta^3}} [(k^2-1)K - (k^2+1)E] \operatorname{sh} \left[K' \omega \sqrt{\frac{1+k^2}{\alpha}} \right]. \quad (22)$$

本文以一组参数为例进行繁杂的数值计算后,画出了相轨迹图和时程图,见图1•



(a) 相轨迹图

(b) 时程图

图1 $\alpha = 12.6$, $\beta = 68$, $f = 96.3$, $\mu = 0.1$, $\omega = 3.14$

3 结 论

1. 梁材料无论是线弹性或是非线性弹性,若无外部干扰,无扰动力系统都存在围绕(0,0)点的周期轨道,只是对非线性弹性梁而言,其周期轨道的边界是异宿轨道•
2. 若系统的阻尼确定,系统受到确定频率的激励影响时,随着激励力幅值的逐渐增加,先分叉出次谐轨道,而后分叉出超次谐轨道•
3. 在非线性弹性梁中,逐渐增加激励对阻尼的比例,系统可能经过有限次奇阶次谐分叉和超次谐分叉而进入混沌状态•

[参 考 文 献]

- [1] Tseng W Y, Dugunkjl J. Nonlinear vibrations of a beam under harmonic excitation[J]. J Appl Mech, 1970, **37**(2): 292~ 297.
- [2] Tseng W Y, Dugunkjl J. Nonlinear vibrations of a beam under harmonic excitation[J]. J Appl Mech, 1971, **38**(1): 467~ 476.
- [3] Baran Danida Dinca. Mathematical models used in studying the chaotic vibration of buckled beam[J]. Mechanics, Research Communications, 1994, **21**(2): 189~ 196.
- [4] Koch B P, Leven R W. Subharmonic and homoclinic bifurcation in a parametrically forced pendulum [J]. Physica D, 1985, **16**: 1~ 13.

Subharmonic and Ultra_Subharmonic Response of Nonlinear Elastic Beams Subjected to Harmonic Excitation

Zhang Nianmei, Yang Guitong

(Institute of Applied Mechanics, Taiyuan University
of Technology, Taiyuan 030024, P R China)

Abstract: In this paper the dynamics response of beams subjected to transverse harmonic excitation is studied. The nonlinearity of constitutive relations of the beam material is considered. When the buckled beams compressed by axial forces are subjected to transverse period perturbation, the harmonic bifurcates into subharmonic and ultra_subharmonic sequences. The critical conditions for subharmonic and ultra_subharmonic orbits are determined by use of Melnikov method.

Key words: nonlinear; dynamic system; bifurcation