

高阶 Melnikov 方法*

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摘 要

本文把原有Melnikov方法推广到高阶情况, 找到了二阶次谐Melnikov函数表达式, 并且证明了在一定条件下可以用二阶次谐Melnikov函数来判定系统的次谐或超次谐的存在。

关键词 Melnikov方法 次谐分叉 超次谐分叉

一、引 言

Melnikov方法最早由Melnikov提出^[1], 八十年代初由Holmes等学者加以发展成为一个系统的解析方法^[2~4], 用此方法成功地分析了一类平面Hamilton系统在周期扰动下的马蹄与次谐分叉, 对于连续的非线性动力系统性质研究起了推动作用。

我们也应该看到在用Melnikov方法对一些经典系统的处理中往往只能判定次谐分叉的存在, 而无法判定超次谐分叉的存在, 比如对负线性刚度的Duffing系统^[2], 软弹簧Duffing系统^[5], 以及Josephson结模型^[6]的研究都出现这样情况。[2]中特别提出这一个尚未解决问题。事实上, 这类系统的超次谐是存在的^[7,8], 因而有必要改进Melnikov方法, 使其能够用来处理非线性系统中广泛存在的这类现象。

原来Melnikov函数从几何上讲是距离函数渐近展开的首项, 如果我们考虑渐近展开的高阶项, 就有可能得到高阶Melnikov函数, 利用高阶Melnikov函数就有可能对超次谐现象作出判断。

考虑平面非自治系统

$$\dot{u} = f(u, t), \quad u \equiv \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad (t \in \mathbb{R}) \quad (1.1)$$

其中 $f \equiv \begin{pmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \end{pmatrix}$ ($f_1, f_2 \in C^r, r \geq 3$)。

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定义1.1 1) (1.1)的解 $(x(t), y(t))$ 称为 O 型周期解, 如果存在 $T^* > 0$, 使 $(x(t+T^*), y(t+T^*)) = (x(t), y(t))$ 对一切 $t \in \mathbb{R}$ 成立;

2) (1.1)的解 $(x(t), y(t))$ 称为 R 型周期解, 如果存在 $T^* > 0$, 使得 $(x(t+T^*), y(t+T^*)) = (x(t) + 2\pi, y(t))$ 对一切 $t \in \mathbb{R}$ 成立.

如果进一步假定(1.1)是一个平面Hamilton系统, 并附加上一个以 T 为周期的小扰动.

定义1.2 如果定义1.1中周期解的周期 $T^* = \frac{m}{n}T$, m 和 n 为互质正整数, 则称(1.1)的周期解在 $n=1$ 时为(1.1)的次谐解, 在 $n>1$ 时为(1.1)的超次谐解.

下面就以 R 型周期解为例证明有关高阶Melnikov方法的结果, 自然这些结果也能推广到 O 型周期解.

二、假设以及主要结果

讨论如下系统

$$\dot{u} = f(u), \quad u \equiv \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad (2.1)$$

其中 $f(u) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} f_1(u) \\ f_2(u) \end{pmatrix} \in C^r (r \geq 3)$. 假设(2.1)为一Hamilton系统, 即存在函数 $H(x, y)$, 使得 $f_1 = \partial H / \partial y, f_2 = -\partial H / \partial x$, 且要求 $f(x+2\pi, y) = f(x, y) (\forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2)$ 成立.

对(2.1)作进一步假设:

H_1) 存在曲线 l_1 和 $l_2, l_i = \{(x, y^i(x)) | x \in \mathbb{R}, y^i(x) \in C(R), i=1, 2\}$ 且 $y^1(x) < y^2(x), \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$, 使得 l_1 和 l_2 所夹区域 B 是(2.1)不变区域, 其中 $f_1(x, y) \neq 0$;

H_2) B 中存在(2.1)一族连续周期轨线 $q^\alpha(t), \alpha \in J \subset \mathbb{R}$. 且可表为 $q^\alpha(t) = \{(x, y^\alpha(x)) | x \in \mathbb{R}, y^\alpha(x) \in C^2(\mathbb{R}), y^\alpha(-\pi) = y^\alpha(\pi)\}$;

H_3) 设 $h_\alpha = H(q^\alpha(t))$, h_α 是 $\alpha \in J$ 上严格单调连续函数;

H_4) 设轨线 $q^\alpha(t)$ 上一点 $(-\pi, y^\alpha(-\pi))$ 到 $(\pi, y^\alpha(\pi))$ 处所用时间为 T_α , 且 $dT_\alpha / d\alpha \neq 0 (\forall \alpha \in J)$.

显然 $\forall \alpha \in J, q^\alpha(t)$ 是(2.1)的 R 型周期解, 且 $T^* = T_\alpha$.

考虑(2.1)在周期小扰动下的形式

$$\dot{u} = f(u) + \varepsilon g(u, t) + \varepsilon^2 h(u, t) \quad (2.2)$$

其中 $0 < \varepsilon \ll 1, u = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2 (t \in \mathbb{R}), g = \begin{pmatrix} g_1 \\ g_2 \end{pmatrix}$ 和 $h = \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{pmatrix} \in C^r (r \geq 2); g, h$ 对 t 是以 T 为周期函数 $(\forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2)$, 并且 g, h 关于 x 是以 2π 为周期函数; f, g, h 在有界集上有界.

(2.2)的等价扭扩系统为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{u} &= f(u) + \varepsilon g(u, \theta) + \varepsilon^2 h(u, \theta) \\ \dot{\theta} &= 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.3)$$

其中 $(u, \theta) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \times S^1, S^1 = \mathbb{R}/T$ 是以 T 为周长的圆. 在 $t_0 \in [0, T]$ 处取截面 $\Sigma^{t_0} = \{(u, \theta) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \times S^1 | \theta = t_0, t_0 \in [0, T]\}$, 并定义(2.3)的Poincaré'映射: $P^{t_0}: \Sigma^{t_0} \rightarrow \Sigma^{t_0}$, 通过对 P^{t_0} 的研究来讨论(2.3)的性质.

利用正则摄动法和Growth估计式, 类似于[2]中引理4.6.1可得到

引理2.1 设 $q^a(t-t_0)$ 是(2.1)经过 $q^a(0)$ 的周期轨, 则存在(2.2)一条轨道 $q_i^a(t, t_0)$, 不一定是周期的, 对充分小的 ε 和 $\alpha \in J$, 有

$$q_i^a(t, t_0) = q^a(t-t_0) + \varepsilon q_1^a(t, t_0) + \varepsilon^2 q_2^a(t, t_0) + O(\varepsilon^3) \quad (t \in [t_0, t_0 + T]) \quad (2.4)$$

将(2.4)代入(2.2)发现 q_1^a 和 q_2^a 分别满足方程:

$$q_1^a(t, t_0) = Df(q^a(t-t_0))q_1^a(t, t_0) + q(q^a(t-t_0), t) \quad (2.5)$$

$$q_2^a(t, t_0) = Df(q^a(t-t_0))q_2^a(t, t_0) + \frac{1}{2}D^2f(q^a(t-t_0))(q_1^a(t, t_0))^2 + Dg(q^a(t-t_0), t)q_1^a(t, t_0) + h(q^a(t-t_0), t) \quad (2.6)$$

现在考虑 $T_{\alpha_0} = \frac{m}{n}T$ 的R型周期轨, 利用[2]中方法类似定义距离函数

$$d(t_0) \equiv \frac{f(q_{m,n}(0))}{|f(q_{m,n}(0))|} \wedge \{ \varepsilon [q_1^{\alpha_0}(t_0 + mT, t_0) - q_1^{\alpha_0}(t_0, t_0)] + \varepsilon^2 [q_2^{\alpha_0}(t_0 + mT, t_0) - q_2^{\alpha_0}(t_0, t_0)] \} \quad (2.7)$$

其中 \wedge 表示外积, $q_{m,n}(t) = q^{\alpha_0}(t)$.

(2.7)中第一项就是[1]中定义的Melnikov函数, 这儿称为一阶Melnikov次谐函数, 其表达式为:

$$M_1^{m/n}(t_0) \equiv \int_0^{mT} f(q_{m,n}(t)) \wedge g(q_{m,n}(t), t+t_0) dt \quad (2.8)$$

定义(2.7)中第二项为二阶次谐Melnikov函数, 记为:

$$M_2^{m/n}(t_0) \equiv f(q_{m,n}(0)) \wedge [q_2^{\alpha_0}(t_0 + mT, t_0) - q_2^{\alpha_0}(t_0, t_0)] \quad (2.9)$$

为推导 $M_2^{m/n}(t_0)$ 表达式, 记

$$\Delta(t, t_0) \equiv f(q_{m,n}(t-t_0)) \wedge q_2^{\alpha_0}(t, t_0) \quad (2.10)$$

求导后, 得到

$$\frac{d\Delta}{dt} = \text{trace } Df(q_{m,n}(t-t_0)) \cdot \Delta + f(q_{m,n}(t-t_0)) \wedge \left[\frac{1}{2}D^2f(q_{m,n}(t-t_0)) \times (q_1^{\alpha_0}(t, t_0))^2 + Dg(q_{m,n}(t-t_0), t)q_1^{\alpha_0}(t, t_0) + h(q_{m,n}(t-t_0), t) \right].$$

对于Hamilton矢量场, $\text{trace } Df(q_{m,n}(t-t_0)) = 0$,

$$\frac{d\Delta}{dt} = f(q_{m,n}(t-t_0)) \wedge \left[\frac{1}{2}D^2f(q_{m,n}(t-t_0))(q_1^{\alpha_0}(t, t_0))^2 + Dg(q_{m,n}(t-t_0), t) \cdot q_1^{\alpha_0}(t, t_0) + h(q_{m,n}(t-t_0), t) \right],$$

把上式两边由 t_0 到 $t_0 + mT$ 积分, 注意到 $q_{m,n}(t-t_0)$ 的周期性以及(2.10)式, 可得到二阶次谐Melnikov函数的表达式为

$$M_2^{m/n}(t_0) = \int_{t_0}^{t_0+mT} f(q_{m,n}(t-t_0)) \wedge \left[\frac{1}{2}D^2f(q_{m,n}(t-t_0))(q_1^{\alpha_0}(t, t_0))^2 + Dg(q_{m,n}(t-t_0), t) \cdot q_1^{\alpha_0}(t, t_0) + h(q_{m,n}(t-t_0), t) \right] dt$$

$$+ Dg(q_{m/n}(t-t_0), t)g_1^{\alpha_0}(t, t_0) + h(q_{m/n}(t-t_0), t)]dt \quad (2.11)$$

此时, 距离函数可表为

$$d(t_0) = \varepsilon \frac{M_1^{m/n}(t_0)}{|f(q_{m/n}(0))|} + \varepsilon^2 \frac{M_2^{m/n}(t_0)}{|f(q_{m/n}(0))|} + O(\varepsilon^3) \quad (2.12)$$

进而可以得到本文两个主要结果.

定理 2.1 若 $M_1^{m/n}(t_0)$ 存在不依赖 ε 的简单零点, 则对充分小的 $\varepsilon > 0$, Poincaré 映射 $P_{t_0}^t$ 存在周期为 m 的轨道, 即 (2.2) 存在周期为 mT 的次谐轨道或 $\frac{m}{n}T$ 超次谐轨道.

定理 2.2 若 $M_1^{m/n}(t_0) \equiv 0$ 时, 若 $M_2^{m/n}(t_0)$ 有不依赖于 ε 的简单零点, Poincaré 映射 $P_{t_0}^t$ 存在周期为 m 的轨道, 即 (2.2) 存在周期为 mT 的次谐轨道或 $\frac{m}{n}T$ 超次谐轨道.

这两个定理的证明将放在最后两节.

三、 $q_1^{\alpha_0}(t, t_0)$ 的可解性

$M_2^{m/n}(t_0)$ 中含有 $q_1^{\alpha_0}(t, t_0)$, 如果 $q_1^{\alpha_0}(t, t_0)$ 不能由 $q_{m/n}(t)$ 解出, 上述定理也就失去其应用价值, 故在这一节我们先讨论 $q_1^{\alpha_0}(t, t_0)$ 的可解性.

$q_1^{\alpha_0}(t, t_0)$ 满足方程 (2.5), 其分量形式为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{x}_1^{\alpha_0}(t, t_0) &= D_x f_1(x_{m/n}, y_{m/n}) x_1^{\alpha_0}(t, t_0) + D_y f_1(x_{m/n}, y_{m/n}) y_1^{\alpha_0}(t, t_0) \\ &\quad + g_1(x_{m/n}, y_{m/n}, t) \\ \dot{y}_1^{\alpha_0}(t, t_0) &= D_x f_2(x_{m/n}, y_{m/n}) x_1^{\alpha_0}(t, t_0) + D_y f_2(x_{m/n}, y_{m/n}) y_1^{\alpha_0}(t, t_0) \\ &\quad + g_2(x_{m/n}, y_{m/n}, t). \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.1)$$

(3.1) 为线性非齐次方程组, 其对应齐次方程为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{x}_H &= D_x f_1(x_{m/n}, y_{m/n}) x_H + D_y f_1(x_{m/n}, y_{m/n}) y_H \\ \dot{y}_H &= D_x f_2(x_{m/n}, y_{m/n}) x_H + D_y f_2(x_{m/n}, y_{m/n}) y_H \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.2)$$

引理 3.1 如果 $q^{\alpha_0} = (x^{\alpha_0}, y^{\alpha_0}) = (x_{m/n}, y_{m/n})$ 关于 α, t 有二阶连续偏导数, 则 (3.2) 有两组线性无关解

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_{H1} &= \frac{dx^{\alpha}}{dt} \Big|_{\alpha=\alpha_0}, & y_{H1} &= \frac{dy^{\alpha}}{dt} \Big|_{\alpha=\alpha_0} \\ x_{H2} &= \frac{dx^{\alpha}}{d\alpha} \Big|_{\alpha=\alpha_0}, & y_{H2} &= \frac{dy^{\alpha}}{d\alpha} \Big|_{\alpha=\alpha_0} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.3)$$

证明 把 (3.3) 代入 (3.2) 验证, 发现 (3.3) 确为 (3.2) 的解. 现证明此两组解为线性无关, 为此计算朗斯基行列式

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{vmatrix} x_{H1} & y_{H1} \\ x_{H2} & y_{H2} \end{vmatrix} &= \left(-\frac{dy^a}{dt} \frac{dx^a}{d\alpha} + \frac{dx^a}{dt} \frac{dy^a}{d\alpha} \right) \Big|_{\alpha=a_0} \\ &= -f_2(x^{a_0}, y^{a_0}) \frac{dx^a}{d\alpha} \Big|_{\alpha=a_0} + f_1(x^{a_0}, y^{a_0}) \frac{dy^a}{d\alpha} \Big|_{\alpha=a_0} \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} \frac{dx^a}{d\alpha} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} \frac{dy^a}{d\alpha} \right) \Big|_{\alpha=a_0} = \frac{dH}{d\alpha} \Big|_{\alpha=a_0} \\ &= \frac{dh_a}{d\alpha} \Big|_{\alpha=a_0} \neq 0. \end{aligned} \quad \text{Q. E. D.}$$

由于 $(x_{H1}, y_{H1})(x_{H2}, y_{H2})$ 组成(3.2)的一基本解组, 因而用常数变易法可以写出(3.1)解的一般表达式, 即 $q_i^{a_0}(t, t_0)$ 是可解的.

四、定理2.1的证明

作变换:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varphi &= x \\ I &= H(x, y) \end{aligned} \right\} (x, y) \in B \quad (4.1)$$

引理4.1 对 $(x, y) \in B$, 变换(4.1)可逆, 其逆变换 $x = \varphi, y = \bar{H}(\varphi, I)$ 也是连续可微.

证明 只需计算变换(4.1)的Jacobi行列式.

在变换(4.1)下, 方程(2.1)和(2.2)化为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{\varphi} &= f_1(\varphi, \bar{H}(\varphi, I)) \triangleq f_1(\varphi, I) \\ \dot{I} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.2)$$

和

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{\varphi} &= f_1(\varphi, I) + \varepsilon g_1(\varphi, I, t) + \varepsilon^2 h_1(\varphi, I, t) \\ \dot{I} &= f(\varphi, I) \wedge [\varepsilon g(\varphi, I, t) + \varepsilon^2 h(\varphi, I, t)] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.3)$$

其中 $f(\varphi, I) = f(\varphi, \bar{H}(\varphi, I)), g(\varphi, I, t) = g(\varphi, \bar{H}(\varphi, I), t), h(\varphi, I, t) = h(\varphi, \bar{H}(\varphi, I), t)$.

由于(4.2)和(4.3)关于 φ 是 2π 周期的, 因而在讨论 R 型次谐解时, 可将初值取在 $B_0 = B \cap \{(x, y) | y \in R, x \in [-\pi, \pi]\}$. 取一闭域 B_1 使得 $B_0 \cap q_{m/n}(t-t_0) \subset B_1 \subset B_0$.

由变换(4.1)知, $q_{m/n}(t-t_0)$ 参数方程为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varphi &= \varphi_{m/n}(t-t_0) \\ I &= I_{m/n}(t-t_0) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.4)$$

使 $(\varphi_{m/n}(0), I_{m/n}(0)) \in B_0$. 取 $(\varphi, I) \in U(\varphi_{m/n}(0), I_{m/n}(0)) \subset B_1$, 其中 U 表示 $(\varphi_{m/n}(0), I_{m/n}(0))$

的一个邻域. 设 $(\varphi_s(t, \varphi, I, t_0), I_s(t, \varphi, I, t_0))$ 和 $(\varphi_0(t, \varphi, I, t_0), I_0(t, \varphi, I, t_0))$ 为(4.3)和(4.2)满足 $t=t_0$ 取值 (φ, I) 的解. 对应的Poincaré映射为:

$$P_s^{t_0} : (\varphi_s, I_s) \rightarrow (\varphi_s(t_0+T, \varphi_s, I_s, t_0), I_s(t_0+T, \varphi_s, I_s, t_0)).$$

引理4.2 $(P_s^{t_0})^m \begin{pmatrix} \varphi \\ I \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi + 2n\pi + \omega(\varphi, I) \\ I \end{pmatrix},$

其中 $\omega(\varphi, I) \equiv \int_0^{mT} [f_1(\varphi_{\alpha_1}(t), I_{\alpha_1}(t)) - f_1(\varphi_{m/n}(t), I_{m/n}(t))] dt \quad (\alpha_1 \in J)$.

证明 参见文献[9].

引理4.3 上引理中的 $\omega(\varphi, I)$ 满足

$$\omega(\varphi, I) \Big|_{(\varphi = \varphi_{m/n}(0), I = I_{m/n}(0))} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \varphi} \Big|_{(\varphi = \varphi_{m/n}(0), I = I_{m/n}(0))} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial I} \Big|_{(\varphi = \varphi_{m/n}(0), I = I_{m/n}(0))} = -nf_1(\varphi_{m/n}(0), I_{m/n}(0)) \frac{dT}{dh_\alpha} \Big|_{h_\alpha = h_{m/n}} \neq 0.$$

证明 参见文献[9].

引理4.4 $(P_t^{t_0})^m \begin{pmatrix} \varphi \\ I \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_s(t_0 + mT, \varphi, I, t_0) \\ I_s(t_0 + mT, \varphi, I, t_0) \end{pmatrix}$.

证明 设(4.3)以 (φ, I) 为初值的解为 $\psi(t, \varphi, I)$, 只要证 $\forall t, \psi(t+T, \varphi, I) =$

$\psi(t, \psi(T, \varphi, I))$ (只要注意 $\psi(T, \varphi, I) = P_{t_0}^{t_0} \begin{pmatrix} \varphi \\ I \end{pmatrix}$),

$$\psi(t+T, \varphi, I) = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_s(t+T, \varphi, I, t_0) \\ I_s(t+T, \varphi, I, t_0) \end{pmatrix},$$

代入(4.3)的左端, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_s(t+T, \varphi, I, t_0) \\ I_s(t+T, \varphi, I, t_0) \end{pmatrix} &= \frac{d}{d(t+T)} \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_s(t+T, \varphi, I, t_0) \\ I_s(t+T, \varphi, I, t_0) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{d}{ds} \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_s(s, \varphi, I, t_0) \\ I_s(s, \varphi, I, t_0) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} f_1(\varphi_s(s, \varphi, I, t_0), I_s(s, \varphi, I, t_0)) + \varepsilon g_1(\varphi_s(s, \varphi, I, t_0), \\ f(\varphi_s(s, \varphi, I, t_0), I_s(s, \varphi, I, t_0)) \wedge [\varepsilon g_1(\varphi_s(s, \varphi, I, t_0), \\ I_s(s, \varphi, I, t_0), t) + \varepsilon^2 h_1(\varphi_s(s, \varphi, I, t_0), I_s(s, \varphi, I, t_0), t) \\ I_s(s, \varphi, I, t_0), t) + \varepsilon^2 h(\varphi_s(s, \varphi, I, t_0), I_s(s, \varphi, I, t_0), t)] \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

令 $s = t+T$, 并注意 f, g, h 对 t 以 T 为周期, 则上式等于

$$\begin{pmatrix} f_1(\varphi_s(t+T, \varphi, I, t_0), I_s(t+T, \varphi, I, t_0)) + \varepsilon g_1(\varphi_s(t+T, \varphi, I, t_0), \\ f(\varphi_s(t+T, \varphi, I, t_0), I_s(t+T, \varphi, I, t_0)) \wedge [\varepsilon g_1(\varphi_s(t+T, \varphi, I, t_0), \\ I_s(t+T, \varphi, I, t_0), t) + \varepsilon^2 h_1(\varphi_s(t+T, \varphi, I, t_0), I_s(t+T, \varphi, I, t_0), t) \\ I_s(t+T, \varphi, I, t_0), t) + \varepsilon^2 h(\varphi_s(t+T, \varphi, I, t_0), I_s(t+T, \varphi, I, t_0), t)] \end{pmatrix}.$$

因此

$$\psi(t+T, \varphi, I) = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_s(t+T, \varphi, I, t_0) \\ I_s(t+T, \varphi, I, t_0) \end{pmatrix},$$

也是方程(4.3)的解, 其初值为 $\psi(t+T, \varphi, I)|_{t=t_0} = \psi(T, \varphi, I)$. 由解的唯一性, 就有

$$\psi(t+T, \varphi, I) = \psi(t, \psi(T, \varphi, I)).$$

从而有

$$\begin{aligned} (P_{\varepsilon}^{t_0})^2 \left(\begin{array}{c} \varphi \\ I \end{array} \right) &\equiv P_{\varepsilon}^{t_0} \left(P_{\varepsilon}^{t_0} \left(\begin{array}{c} \varphi \\ I \end{array} \right) \right) = \psi(T, P_{\varepsilon}^{t_0} \left(\begin{array}{c} \varphi \\ I \end{array} \right)) \\ &= \psi(T, \psi(T, I, \varphi)) = \psi(2T, \varphi, I). \end{aligned}$$

Q.E.D.

以此类推, 则引理成立.

引理4.5 存在 $F(\varphi, I, t_0, \varepsilon)$ 和 $G(\varphi, I, t_0, \varepsilon)$, 使得

$$(P_{\varepsilon}^{t_0})^m \left(\begin{array}{c} \varphi \\ I \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} \varphi + 2m\pi + \omega(\varphi, I) + F(\varphi, I, t_0, \varepsilon) \\ I + G(\varphi, I, t_0, \varepsilon) \end{array} \right)$$

满足 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial I} \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} = 0, \frac{\partial F}{\partial \varphi} \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} = 0,$

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial \varphi} \Big|_{(\varphi_{m/n}(0), I_{m/n}(0), t_0, 0)} = \frac{1}{f_1(\varphi_{m/n}(0), I_{m/n}(0))} \frac{dM_1^{m/n}(t_0)}{dt_0}.$$

证明 由引理4.4, 得

$$\begin{aligned} &\varphi_s(t_0+mT, \varphi, I, t_0) - \varphi_s(t_0, \varphi, I, t) \\ &= \int_{t_0}^{t_0+mT} [f_1(\varphi_s(t, \varphi, I, t_0), I_s(t, \varphi, I, t_0)) + \varepsilon g_1(\varphi_s(t, \varphi, I, t), \\ &\quad I_s(t, \varphi, I, t_0), t) + \varepsilon^2 h_1(\varphi_s(t, \varphi, I, t_0), I_s(t, \varphi, I, t_0), t)] dt \\ &= \int_{t_0}^{t_0+mT} f_1(\varphi_{m/n}(t-t_0), I_{m/n}(t-t_0)) dt + \int_{t_0}^{t_0+mT} [f_1 \varphi_0(t, \varphi, I, t_0), I_0(t, \varphi, I, t_0)) \\ &\quad - f_1(\varphi_{m/n}(t-t_0), I_{m/n}(t-t_0))] dt + F(\varphi, I, t_0, \varepsilon), \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} F(\varphi, I, t, \varepsilon) &= \int_{t_0}^{t_0+mT} [f_1(\varphi_s(t, \varphi, I, t_0), I_s(t, \varphi, I, t_0)) \\ &\quad - f_1(\varphi_0(t, \varphi, I, t_0), I_0(t, \varphi, I, t_0))] dt \\ &\quad + \varepsilon \int_{t_0}^{t_0+mT} [g_1(\varphi_s(t, \varphi, I, t_0), I_s(t, \varphi, I, t_0))] dt \\ &\quad + \varepsilon^2 \int_{t_0}^{t_0+mT} [h_1(\varphi_s(t, \varphi, I, t_0), I_s(t, \varphi, I, t_0))] dt \end{aligned}$$

因此,

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial I} \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial \varphi} \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} = 0.$$

又有,

$$\begin{aligned} &I_s(t_0+mT, \varphi, I, t_0) - I_s(t_0, \varphi, I, t_0) \\ &= \varepsilon \int_{t_0}^{t_0+mT} f(\varphi_s(t, \varphi, I, t_0), I_s(t, \varphi, I, t_0)) \wedge [g(\varphi_s(t, \varphi, I, t_0), \\ &\quad I_s(t, \varphi, I, t_0), t) + \varepsilon h(\varphi_s(t, \varphi, I, t_0), I_s(t, \varphi, I, t_0), t)] dt \\ &= \varepsilon G(\varphi, I, t_0, \varepsilon). \end{aligned}$$

显然有

$$\begin{aligned}
 G \Big|_{(\varphi_{m/n}(0), I_{m/n}(0), t_0, 0)} &= M_1^{m/n}(t_0) \\
 \frac{\partial G}{\partial \varphi} \Big|_{(\varphi_{m/n}(0), I_{m/n}(0), t_0, 0)} &= \frac{d}{dt_0} M_1^{m/n}(t_0) \cdot \frac{dt_0}{d\varphi} \\
 &= \frac{d}{dt_0} M_1^{m/n}(t_0) / f_1(\varphi_{m/n}(0), I_{m/n}(0)). \quad \text{Q.E.D.}
 \end{aligned}$$

引理4.6 若 $M_1^{m/n}(t_0)$ 有简单零点, 则存在 $\varepsilon_0 > 0$, 使得当 $0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$ 时, 在 $(\varphi_{m/n}(0), I_{m/n}(0))$ 附近存在点 (φ^*, I^*) 满足 $(P, t_0)^m \begin{pmatrix} \varphi^* \\ I^* \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi^* + 2n\pi \\ I^* \end{pmatrix}$. 若 $M_1^{m/n}(t_0) \neq 0 (\forall t_0 \in [0, T])$, 则不存在不动点 (φ^*, I^*) .

证明 由引理4.5, 只要考虑下列方程的可解性

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 \omega(\varphi, I) + F(\varphi, I, t_0, \varepsilon) &= 0 \\
 G(\varphi, I, t_0, \varepsilon) &= 0
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.5)$$

将 $(\varphi, I, t_0, \varepsilon) = (\varphi_{m/n}(0), I_{m/n}(0), t_0, 0)$ 代入(4.5), 根据引理4.3和引理4.5, 得

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial(\omega+F)}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial(\omega+F)}{\partial I} \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial G}{\partial I} \end{bmatrix} \Big|_{(\varphi_{m/n}(0), I_{m/n}(0), t_0, 0)} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -nf_1(\varphi_{m/n}(0), I_{m/n}(0)) \frac{dT_a}{dh_a} \Big|_{h_a=h_{m/n}} \\ \frac{1}{f_1(\varphi_{m/n}(0), I_{m/n}(0))} \frac{d}{dt_0} M_1^{m/n}(t_0) & \frac{\partial G}{\partial I} \end{bmatrix}.
 \end{aligned}$$

其行列式值为 $n \frac{d}{dt_0} M_1^{m/n}(t_0) \cdot \frac{dT_a}{dh_a} \Big|_{h_a=h_{m/n}}$.

因隐函数定理, 若 $M_1^{m/n}(t_0)$ 有简单零点, 则存在 $\varepsilon_0 > 0$, 使得当 $0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$ 时, (4.5) 有解 (φ^*, I^*) 且对 φ 为 C^r 连续可微, 并在 $(\varphi_{m/n}(0), I_{m/n}(0))$ 的一个邻域内是唯一的. Q.E.D.

到此为止, 我们已经证明(4.3)的解在 $(\varphi_{m/n}(0), I_{m/n}(0))$ 附近有不动点 (φ^*, I^*) , 由变换(4.1)的可逆性, 可得出(2.3)在 $q_{m/n}(0)$ 附近有不动点, 即在三维流形 $R^2 \times S^1$ 上轨道封闭, 即(2.2)的 Poincaré 映射有周期 m 的轨道, 也就是说(2.2)存在周期为 m/n 的次谐轨道或超次谐轨道.

五、定理2.2的证明

由于证明中有一些与定理2.1中相类似, 故本节仅将不同之处加以证明.

作变换

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 \varphi &= x \\
 I &= H(x_0, y_0) + D(x_0, y_0) \begin{pmatrix} x - x_0 \\ y - y_0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \in B \quad (5.1)$$

其中 $(x_0(t-t_0), y_0(t-t_0))$ 是(2.1)的解.

引理5.1 对 $(x, y) \in B$, 变换(5.1)可逆, 且逆变换 $x = \varphi, y = \hat{H}(\varphi, I)$ 也是连续可微的.

证明 只要计算(5.1)的 Jacobi 行列式. Q. E. D

在变换(5.1)下, 方程(2.1)可化为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{\varphi} &= f_1(\varphi, \hat{H}(\varphi, I)) \triangleq f_1(\varphi, I) \\ \dot{I} &= 0. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5.2)$$

(2.2)可化为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{\varphi} &= f_1(\varphi, I) + \varepsilon g_1(\varphi, I, t) + \varepsilon^2 h_1(\varphi, I, t) \\ \dot{I} &= \frac{\partial H}{\partial x_0} \dot{x}_0 + \frac{\partial H}{\partial y_0} \dot{y}_0 + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} f(x_0, y_0) \wedge \begin{pmatrix} x - x_0 \\ y - y_0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\quad + f(x_0, y_0) \wedge \frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} x - x_0 \\ y - y_0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5.3)$$

由于 (x_0, y_0) 为(2.1)的解, 必存在轨道 $q_\beta(t - t_0)$, $\beta \in J$ 与它对应, 故(5.3)可写成

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{\varphi} &= f_1(\varphi, I) + \varepsilon g_1(\varphi, I, t) + \varepsilon^2 h_1(\varphi, I, t) \\ \dot{I} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} f(\varphi_\beta, I_\beta) \wedge \begin{pmatrix} \varphi - \varphi_\beta \\ \hat{H}(\varphi, I) - \hat{H}(\varphi_\beta, I_\beta) \end{pmatrix} \\ &\quad + f(\varphi_\beta, I_\beta) \wedge [f(\varphi, I) - f(\varphi_\beta, I_\beta) + \varepsilon g(\varphi, I, t) \\ &\quad + \varepsilon^2 h(\varphi, I, t)] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5.4)$$

(5.3)也可写成

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{\varphi} &= f_1(\varphi, I) + \varepsilon g_1(\varphi, I, t) + \varepsilon^2 h_1(\varphi, I, t) \\ \dot{I} &= \varepsilon f(x_0, y_0) \wedge g(x_0, y_0, t) + \varepsilon^2 f(x_0, y_0) \wedge \\ &\quad \left[\frac{1}{2} (x_1, y_1) D^2 f(x_0, y_0) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} + Dg(x_0, y_0, t) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + h(x_0, y_0, t) \right] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5.5)$$

同样, 用 $\begin{pmatrix} \varphi \\ I \end{pmatrix}$ 表示(5.2)和(5.4)两条轨道在初始时刻 t_0 的初始位置, 成立如下

引理5.2 $(P_0^{t_0})^m \begin{pmatrix} \varphi \\ I \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi + 2n\pi + \omega(\varphi, I) \\ I \end{pmatrix}$, 其中

$$\omega(\varphi, I) = \int_0^{mT} [f_1(\varphi_\alpha(t), I_\alpha(t)) - f_1(\varphi_{m/n}(t), I_{m/n}(t))] dt,$$

($\alpha \in J$).

引理5.3 与引理5.2中的 $\omega(\varphi, I)$ 满足条件:

$$\omega \Big|_{(\varphi_{m/n}(0), I_{m/n}(0))} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \varphi} \Big|_{(\varphi_{m/n}(0), I_{m/n}(0))} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial I} \Big|_{(\varphi_{m/n}(0), I_{m/n}(0))} = -n f_1(\varphi_{m/n}(0), I_{m/n}(0)) \cdot \frac{dT_\beta}{dh_\beta} \Big|_{h_\beta = h_{m/n}} \neq 0.$$

引理5.4 $(P_{t_0}^m)^m(\varphi, I, t_0) = (\varphi, I, t_0)$.

以上三个引理证明类同于定理2.1的证明, 这儿也就不重复了.

引理5.5 存在 $F(\varphi, I, t_0, \varepsilon)$ 和 $G(\varphi, I, t_0)$, $N(\varphi, I, t_0)$ 使得

$$(P_{t_0}^m)^m \begin{pmatrix} \varphi \\ I \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi + 2n\pi + \omega(\varphi, I) + F(\varphi, I, t_0, \varepsilon) \\ I + \varepsilon G(\varphi, I, t_0) + \varepsilon^2 N(\varphi, I, t_0) \end{pmatrix},$$

且满足:

$$\left. \frac{\partial F}{\partial \varphi} \right|_{(\varphi_{m/n}(0), I_{m/n}(0), t_0, 0)} = 0,$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial F}{\partial I} \right|_{(\varphi_{m/n}(0), I_{m/n}(0), t_0, 0)} = 0,$$

$$G \Big|_{(\varphi_{m/n}(0), I_{m/n}(0), t_0)} = 0,$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial G}{\partial \varphi} \right|_{(\varphi_{m/n}(0), I_{m/n}(0), t_0)} = 0,$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial N}{\partial \varphi} \right|_{(\varphi_{m/n}(0), I_{m/n}(0), t_0)} = \frac{1}{f_1(\varphi_{m/n}(0), I_{m/n}(0))} \frac{dM_2^{m/n}(t_0)}{dt_0}.$$

证明 前两个等式由引理4.5即知成立. 又因

$$\begin{aligned} & I_\varepsilon(t_0 + mT, \varphi, I, t_0) - I_\varepsilon(t_0, \varphi, I, t_0) \\ &= \varepsilon \int_{t_0}^{t_0 + mT} f(x_0, y_0) \wedge g(x_0, y_0, t) dt \\ & \quad + \varepsilon^2 \int_{t_0}^{t_0 + mT} f(x_0, y_0) \wedge \left[\frac{1}{2}(x_1, y_1) D^2 f(x_0, y_0) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + Dg(x_0, y_0, t) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} + h(x_0, y_0, t) \right] dt \\ &= \varepsilon \int_{t_0}^{t_0 + mT} f(\varphi_\beta(t, \varphi, I, t_0), I_\beta(t, \varphi, I, t_0)) \\ & \quad \wedge g(\varphi_\beta(t, \varphi, I, t_0), I_\beta(t, \varphi, I, t_0), t) dt \\ & \quad + \varepsilon^2 \int_{t_0}^{t_0 + mT} f(\varphi_\beta(t, \varphi, I, t_0), I_\beta(t, \varphi, I, t_0)) \\ & \quad \wedge \left[\frac{1}{2}(x_1, y_1) D^2 f(\varphi_\beta(t, \varphi, I, t_0), I_\beta(t, \varphi, I, t_0), t) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + Dg(\varphi_\beta(t, \varphi, I, t_0), I_\beta(t, \varphi, I, t_0), t) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + h(\varphi_\beta(t, \varphi, I, t_0), I_\beta(t, \varphi, I, t_0), t) \right] dt \\ &= \varepsilon G(\varphi, I, t_0) + \varepsilon^2 N(\varphi, I, t_0), \end{aligned}$$

其中 (x_1, y_1) 由第三节解出, 也为 (φ_β, I_β) 函数. 由定理2.2的假设条件

$$G \Big|_{(\varphi_{m/n}(0), I_{m/n}(0), t_0)} = M_1^{m/n}(t_0) \equiv 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial \varphi} \Big|_{(\varphi_{m/n}(0), I_{m/n}(0), t_0)} = 0.$$

又:

$$N \Big|_{(\varphi_{m/n}(0), I_{m/n}(0), t_0)} = M_2^{m/n}(t_0),$$

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial \varphi} \Big|_{(\varphi_{m/n}(0), I_{m/n}(0), t_0)} = \frac{dM_2^{m/n}(t_0)}{dt_0} / \frac{\partial \varphi_\beta}{\partial t_0} \Big|_{(\varphi_{m/n}(0), I_{m/n}(0), t_0)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{f_1(\varphi_{m/n}(0), I_{m/n}(0))} \frac{dM_2^{m/n}(t_0)}{dt_0} \quad \text{Q.E.D.}$$

引理5.6 当 $M_1^{m/n}(t_0) \equiv 0$, 对扰动参数 $\varepsilon > 0$, 存在 $U_\varepsilon(\varphi_{m/n}(0), I_{m/n}(0)) \subset B_0$, 使得 $(\varphi, I) \in U_\varepsilon$, 对 $\forall t_0 \in [0, T]$, $G(\varphi, I, t_0) = O(\varepsilon^2)$.

证明 由 G 定义, $G(\varphi, I, t_0)$ 关于 φ, I 连续, $\forall t_0 \in [0, T]$, 故 $\forall \delta > 0$, 存在 $\eta > 0$, 当 $|\varphi - \varphi_{m/n}(0)| < \eta$, $|I - I_{m/n}(0)| < \eta$ 时, 有 $|G(\varphi, I, t_0) - G(\varphi_{m/n}(0), I_{m/n}(0), t_0)| < \delta$, 而 $G(\varphi_{m/n}(0), I_{m/n}(0), t_0) \equiv 0$, 故有 $|G(\varphi, I, t)| < \delta$ 只要取 $\delta < \varepsilon^2$, $U_\varepsilon = \{(\varphi, I) \mid |\varphi - \varphi_{m/n}(0)| < \eta, |I - I_{m/n}(0)| < \eta\} \cap B^0$, 引理结果就成立. Q.E.D.

引理5.7 在 $M_1^{m/n}(t_0) \equiv 0$ 情况下, 若 $M_2^{m/n}(t_0)$ 有简单零点, 则存在 $\varepsilon_1 > 0$, 当 $0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_1$, 在 $U_\varepsilon(\varphi_{m/n}(0), I_{m/n}(0))$ 内, 存在点 (φ^*, I^*) , 使得

$$\left(P_{t_0}^{t_0} \right)^m \begin{pmatrix} \varphi^* \\ I^* \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi^* + 2n\pi \\ I^* \end{pmatrix};$$

若 $M_2^{m/n}(t_0) \neq 0, \forall t_0 \in [0, T]$, 则不存在这种不动点.

证明 在 $U_\varepsilon(\varphi_{m/n}(0), I_{m/n}(0))$ 内考虑

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \omega(\varphi, I) + F(\varphi, I, t_0, \varepsilon) &= 0 \\ N(\varphi, I, t_0) + O(\varepsilon) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5.6)$$

将 $(\varphi, I, t_0, \varepsilon) = (\varphi_{m/n}(0), I_{m/n}(0), t_0, 0)$ 代入(5.6), 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\begin{array}{cc} \frac{\partial(\omega+F)}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial(\omega+F)}{\partial I} \\ \frac{\partial N}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial N}{\partial I} \end{array} \right] \Big|_{(\varphi_{m/n}(0), I_{m/n}(0), t_0, 0)} \\ &= \left[\begin{array}{cc} 0 & -nf_1(\varphi_{m/n}(0), I_{m/n}(0)) \frac{dT_\beta}{dh_\beta} \Big|_{h_\beta=h_{m/n}} \\ 1 & \frac{dM_2^{m/n}(t_0)}{dt_0} \frac{\partial N}{\partial I} \end{array} \right] \end{aligned}$$

行列式的值为 $\frac{dM_2(t_0)}{dt_0} \frac{dT_\beta}{dh_\beta} \Big|_{h_\beta=h_{m/n}} \neq 0$,

根据隐函数定理, 存在 $\varepsilon_1 > 0$, 使得当 $0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_1$ 时, (5.6) 有解 $(\varphi^*, I^*) \in U_\varepsilon(\varphi_{m/n}(0), I_{m/n}(0))$, 且唯一. Q.E.D.

由于同样的理由，我们就完成了定理2.2的证明。

附注 本文的结果主要是为了解决非线性系统的超次谐分叉而建立；利用本文结果作者们已经比较好地解决了一系列问题的超次谐解，限于篇幅，有关的结果将在其他文章中加以报道。

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Higher-Order Melnikov Method

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Abstract

In this paper the Melnikov method has been generalized to the case of higher-order by finding an explicit expression for second-order subharmonic Melnikov function, and it has been proved that the existence of subharmonic or hyper-subharmonic of a system can be proved under certain conditions by use of second-order Melnikov function.

Key words Melnikov method, subharmonic bifurcation, hyper-subharmonic bifurcation