

# 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<sup>[1]</sup>, 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<sup>[2~4]</sup>, 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<sup>[2]</sup>, 软弹簧Duffing系统<sup>[5]</sup>, 以及Josephson结模型<sup>[6]</sup>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<sup>[7,8]</sup>, 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

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

其中 $f(u) = \begin{pmatrix} f_1(u) \\ f_2(u) \end{pmatrix} \in C^r (r \geq 3)$ . 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 $h_\alpha = H(q^\alpha(t))$ ,  $h_\alpha$ 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 $T_\alpha$ , 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 $2\pi$ 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 $\varepsilon$ 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  $\varepsilon$  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  $\varepsilon$  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  $\alpha, t$  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 $\varphi$ 是 $2\pi$ 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 $(\varphi, I)$ 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 $(\varphi, I)$ 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  $\psi(T, \varphi, I) = P_t^{t_0} \begin{pmatrix} \varphi \\ I \end{pmatrix}$ ),

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

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 $s \equiv t+T$ , 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

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

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

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

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  $(\varphi^*, I^*)$  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  $(\varphi^*, I^*)$ .

**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  $(\varphi^*, I^*)$  且对  $\varphi$  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  $(\varphi^*, I^*)$ , 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  $(P_{t_0}^m)^m(\varphi_*) = (\varphi_*(t_0+mT, \varphi, I, t_0), I_*(t_0+mT, \varphi, I, t_0))$ .

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

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

其中 $(x_1, y_1)$ 由第三节解出, 也为 $(\varphi_\beta, I_\beta)$ 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 $\varphi, I$ 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 $(\varphi^*, I^*)$ , 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

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

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