

# 一类单自由度非自治系统的非线性振动\*

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## 摘 要

本文用奇异摄动理论多尺度法的导数展开法<sup>[1]</sup>, 求解了在微粘性阻尼作用下, 连结在一个非线性弹簧上的一个质点的受迫振动方程. 研究的是四次非线性问题, 讨论了四种情况: 非共振的软激发; 非共振的硬激发; 共振的软激发; 共振的硬激发.

## 一、引 言

对于非线性系统的研究, 问题往往归结于对非线性微分方程的研讨, 这给数学上带来了很大困难. 目前只有少数特殊情形的非线性方程能够求得准确解析解, 大量的非线性方程找不到准确解. 为了生产需要就发展了近似解法, 大量的近似解法可参考文[2]介绍和指出的不少文献. 这些方法大多是对二次、三次非线性问题所讨论的. 典型的问题有: 杜芬方程<sup>[3]</sup>范德坡方程的受迫振动, 弹簧摆等等, 对于四次非线性研究得很少. 本文在文[4]的基础上, 对文[4]提出的问题进一步讨论, 指出了文[4]错误之处, 而且研究了文[4]没有涉及到的软激发情况.

## 二、问题的给出

单自由度非自治系统的非线性振动方程为<sup>[4]</sup>:

$$\frac{d^2u}{dt^2} + \omega^2 u = -2\epsilon\mu \frac{du}{dt} - \epsilon\alpha u^4 + K \cos \Omega t \quad (2.1)$$

其中,  $\omega$  为固有频率,  $\epsilon$  为无量纲小参数,  $\mu$  为粘性阻尼系数,  $\alpha$  是常数,  $K$  是激发的幅值,  $\Omega$  是激发的频率.

这里有各种情况, 当激发外力较小时,  $K=O(\epsilon)$ , 称为软激发; 激发外力较大时  $K=O(1)$ , 称为硬激发; 当激发频率和固有频率相等时,  $\Omega-\omega=O(\epsilon)$ , 发生的共振称为主共振, 即通常的共振; 还在某一个组合频率接近于系统的固有频率 (即  $n\Omega+m\omega \approx \omega$ ,  $m, n$  为整数) 时也发生共振现象; 当  $|\Omega-\omega|$  和  $|(n\Omega+m\omega)-\omega|$  是相当大的数值时, 非线性振动属于非共振运动.

\* 李骊, 戴世强推荐.

我们研究以下四种情况:

1. 非共振的硬激发:  $K=O(1)$ ,  $\Omega-\omega=O(1)$  或  $n\Omega+m\omega-\omega=O(1)$ ;
2. 共振的硬激发:  $K=O(1)$ ,  $\Omega-\omega=O(\varepsilon)$  或  $n\Omega+m\omega-\omega=O(\varepsilon)$ ;
3. 非共振的软激发:  $K=O(\varepsilon)$ ,  $\Omega-\omega=O(1)$  或  $n\Omega+m\omega-\omega=O(1)$ ;
4. 共振的软激发:  $K=O(\varepsilon)$ ,  $\Omega-\omega=O(\varepsilon)$  或  $n\Omega+m\omega-\omega=O(\varepsilon)$ .

### 三、问题的求解

#### 1. 硬激发

$$K=O(1) \quad (3.1)$$

我们选择的时间尺度为:  $T_n=\varepsilon^n t$  ( $n=0,1,2,\dots$ ) 本文在此选择两个时间尺度, 即

$$T_0=t, T_1=\varepsilon t \quad (3.2a, b)$$

$u$  的展开式一般取为:

$$u = \sum_{n=0}^{M-1} \varepsilon^n u_n(T_0, T_1, T_2, \dots, T_M) + O(\varepsilon^M) \quad (3.3)$$

这里取

$$u = u_0(T_0, T_1) + O(\varepsilon) \quad (3.4)$$

由多重尺度法的导数展开法:

$$\frac{d}{dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial T_0} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial T_1}, \quad \frac{d^2}{dt^2} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial T_0^2} + 2\varepsilon \frac{\partial^2}{\partial T_0 \partial T_1} + \varepsilon^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial T_1^2}$$

则有:

$$\frac{du}{dt} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial T_0} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial u}{\partial T_1}, \quad \frac{d^2 u}{dt^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial T_0^2} + 2\varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial T_0 \partial T_1} + \varepsilon^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial T_1^2} \quad (3.5a, b)$$

将式(3.4)、(3.5a, b)代入式(2.1), 比较 $\varepsilon$ 同次幂系数可得:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u_0}{\partial T_0^2} + \omega^2 u_0 = K \cos \Omega T_0 \quad (3.6)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial T_0^2} + \omega^2 u_1 = -2 \frac{\partial^2 u_0}{\partial T_0 \partial T_1} - 2\mu \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial T_0} - \alpha u_0^4 \quad (3.7)$$

#### (1) 非共振的硬激发

方程(3.6)的解为

$$u_0 = A \exp[i\omega T_0] + \bar{A} \exp[-i\omega T_0] + \frac{K}{2(\omega^2 - \Omega^2)} (\exp[i\Omega T_0] + \exp[-i\Omega T_0]) \quad (3.8)$$

将(3.8)代入(3.7)可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial T_0^2} + \omega^2 u_1 = & -i2\omega(A' + \mu A) \exp[i\omega T_0] + i2\omega(\bar{A}' + \mu \bar{A}) \exp[-i\omega T_0] \\ & - i2\mu B \Omega (\exp[i\Omega T_0] - \exp[-i\Omega T_0]) - \alpha \{ A^4 \exp[i4\omega T_0] \\ & + \bar{A}^4 \exp[-i4\omega T_0] + B^4 (\exp[i4\Omega T_0] + \exp[-i4\Omega T_0]) \\ & + 4 \exp[i2\Omega T_0] + 6 + 4 \exp[-i2\Omega T_0] \} + 6A^2 \bar{A}^2 \\ & + 6A^2 B^2 (\exp[i2(\omega T_0 + \Omega T_0)] + \exp[i2\omega T_0 - i2\Omega T_0] + 2 \exp[i2\omega T_0]) \\ & + 6\bar{A}^2 B^2 (\exp[-i2\omega T_0 + i2\Omega T_0] + \exp[-i2\omega T_0 - i2\Omega T_0] \\ & + 2 \exp[-i2\omega T_0]) + 4A^3 \bar{A} \exp[i2\omega T_0] + 4A^3 B (\exp[i3\omega T_0 + i\Omega T_0] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \exp[i3\omega T_0 - i\Omega T_0] + 4\bar{A}^3 A \exp[-i2\omega T_0] + 4\bar{A}^3 B (\exp[-i3\omega T_0 + i\Omega T_0] \\
& + \exp[-i3\omega T_0 - i\Omega T_0]) + 4AB^3 (\exp[i\omega T_0 + i3\Omega T_0] + \exp[i\omega T_0 - i3\Omega T_0] \\
& + 3\exp[i\omega T_0 + i\Omega T_0] + 3\exp[i\omega T_0 - i\Omega T_0]) + 4\bar{A}B^3 (\exp[-i\omega T_0 + i3\Omega T_0] \\
& + \exp[-i\omega T_0 - i3\Omega T_0] + 3\exp[-i\omega T_0 + i\Omega T_0] + 3\exp[-i\omega T_0 - i\Omega T_0]) \\
& + 12A^2 \bar{A}B (\exp[i\omega T_0 + i\Omega T_0] + \exp[i\omega T_0 - i\Omega T_0]) \\
& + 12A\bar{A}^2 B (\exp[-i\omega T_0 + i\Omega T_0] + \exp[-i\omega T_0 - i\Omega T_0]) \\
& + 12A\bar{A}B^2 (\exp[i2\Omega T_0] + 2 + \exp[-i2\Omega T_0]) \} \quad (3.9)
\end{aligned}$$

其中 
$$B = \frac{K}{2(\omega^2 - \Omega^2)}$$

(3.9)式的右端只有第一项第二项引起永年项, 这样就要求:

$$\frac{dA}{dT_1} + \mu A = 0, \quad \frac{d\bar{A}}{dT_1} + \mu \bar{A} = 0 \quad (3.10a, b)$$

则 
$$A = a \exp[-\mu \varepsilon T_0], \quad \bar{A} = \bar{a} \exp[-\mu \varepsilon T_0] \quad (3.11a, b)$$

故有一级近似解:

$$u = a \exp[-\mu \varepsilon t + i\omega t] + \bar{a} \exp[-\mu \varepsilon t - i\omega t] + B (\exp[-i\Omega t] + \exp[i\Omega t]) + O(\varepsilon) \quad (3.12)$$

由此看出在硬激发下, 固有频率逐渐衰减掉, 最后只有激发频率, 稳态响应是强迫振动。

(2) 共振的硬激发

$$\text{取 } K = O(1) \quad (3.13)$$

对于主共振的情况, 平常理论力学教程都有讨论, 这里不再讨论。

从(3.9)式我们可以看出:  $n\Omega + m\omega = \omega$  ( $|m| + |n| = 4$ ,  $m, n$  为整数) 时, 仍有可能共振存在, 这就是通常说的超谐共振和次谐共振, 一般认为对于超谐共振有:  $\omega = 4\Omega$ ,  $2\omega = 3\Omega$ ,  $\omega = 2\Omega$ ; 对于次谐共振有:  $\Omega = 4\omega$ ,  $2\Omega = 3\omega$ ,  $\Omega = 2\omega$ 。

为了消除(3.9)式可能产生的永年项, 必须使

$$1) \text{ 当 } 2\omega \approx 3\Omega \text{ 时即 } 3\Omega = 2\omega + \varepsilon\beta \quad (3.14)$$

其中  $\beta = O(1)$  称为解谐<sup>[2], [5], [8]</sup>

$$-i2\omega \frac{dA}{dT_1} - i2\mu\omega A - 4\alpha \bar{A}B^3 \exp[i\beta T_1] = 0 \quad (3.15)$$

$$2) \text{ 当 } \omega \approx 4\Omega \text{ 时, 即 } 4\Omega = \omega + \varepsilon\beta \quad (3.16)$$

$$-i2\omega \frac{dA}{dT_1} - i2\mu\omega A - \alpha B^4 \exp[i\beta T_1] = 0 \quad (3.17)$$

$$3) \text{ 当 } 2\Omega \approx \omega \text{ 时, 即 } 2\Omega = \omega + \varepsilon\beta \quad (3.18)$$

$$i2\omega \frac{dA}{dT_1} + i2\mu\omega A + \alpha(12B^2 A \bar{A} + 4B^4) \exp[i\beta T_1] + 6\alpha A^2 B^2 \exp[-i\beta T_1] = 0 \quad (3.19)$$

$$4) \text{ 当 } \Omega \approx 4\omega \text{ 时, 即 } \Omega = 4\omega + \varepsilon\beta \quad (3.20)$$

$$i2\omega \left( \frac{dA}{dT_1} + \mu A \right) + 4\alpha B \bar{A}^3 \exp[i\beta T_1] = 0 \quad (3.21)$$

$$5) \text{ 当 } \Omega \approx 2\omega \text{ 时, 即 } \Omega = 2\omega + \varepsilon\beta \quad (3.22)$$

$$i2\omega\left(\frac{dA}{dT_1} + \mu A\right) + 12\alpha(B^3\bar{A} + AB\bar{A}^2)\exp[i\beta T_1] + 4\alpha A^3B\exp[-i\beta T_1] = 0 \quad (3.23)$$

6) 当  $2\Omega \approx 3\omega$  时, 即  $2\Omega = 3\omega + \varepsilon\beta$  (3.24)

$$i2\omega\left(\frac{dA}{dT_1} + \mu A\right) + 6\alpha B^2\bar{A}^2\exp[i\beta T_1] = 0 \quad (3.25)$$

对于1), 令  $A = a\exp[i\varphi]/2$ ,  $\bar{A} = a\exp[-i\varphi]/2$  (3.26a, b)

将 (3.26a, b) 代入 (3.15) 式可得

$$\frac{da}{dT_1} + ia\frac{d\varphi}{dT_1} = -\mu a + \frac{i2\alpha a B^3}{\omega}\exp[i(\beta T_1 - 2\varphi)] \quad (3.27)$$

将实部和虚部分开得:

$$\frac{da}{dT_1} = -\mu a + \frac{2\alpha a B^3}{\omega}\sin(\beta T_1 - 2\varphi) \quad (3.28a)$$

$$a\frac{d\varphi}{dT_1} = \frac{2\alpha a B^3}{\omega}\cos(\beta T_1 - 2\varphi) \quad (3.28b)$$

令  $\psi = \beta T_1 - 2\varphi$ ,  $\frac{d\psi}{dT_1} = \beta - 2\frac{d\varphi}{dT_1}$

取稳态解的条件是  $\frac{da}{dT_1} = 0$ ,  $\frac{d\psi}{dT_1} = 0$

由 (3.28a, b) 可得

$$\mu a = \frac{2\alpha a B^3}{\omega}\sin\psi, \quad \frac{\beta a}{2} = \frac{2\alpha a B^3}{\omega}\cos\psi$$

消去  $\psi$  可得

$$\left(\mu^2 + \frac{\beta^2}{4}\right)a^2 = \frac{4\alpha^2 a^2 B^6}{\omega^2} \quad (3.29)$$

这里只有  $a$  等于零时 (3.29) 式才能成立, 这主要是当  $\mu, \beta, \alpha, B, \omega$  给定, 一般不可能有文 [4] 的 (20) 式成立, 即:

$$\mu^2 + \frac{\beta^2}{4} = \frac{4\alpha^2 B^6}{\omega^2}$$

不成立. 则  $u = \frac{K}{\omega^2 - \Omega^2}\cos\Omega t + O(\varepsilon)$

由于文 [4] 在其 (20) 式的基础上, 认为文 [4] 的 (18) 式也成立导致了给出自由振动随时间衰减而发生超谐共振的错误结论. 我们的工作说明了当  $3\Omega \approx 2\omega$  时的超谐共振一般不可能发生, 稳态响应只包含强迫振动的解.

对 2) 令  $\psi = \beta T_1 - \varphi$

同法可得:  $\mu^2 + \beta^2 = \frac{\alpha^2 B^6}{a^2 \omega^2}$  (3.30)

由此式可决定  $a$ .

则  $u = a\cos(\omega t + \varphi) + \frac{K}{\omega^2 - \Omega^2}\cos\Omega t + O(\varepsilon)$  (3.31)

振动频率  $\bar{\omega} = \frac{d}{dt}(\omega t + \varphi) = \omega + \varepsilon\beta = 4\Omega$  (3.32)

对于3)令  $\psi = \beta T_1 - \varphi$

同样可得

$$\frac{\mu^2}{\left(\frac{3}{2}a^2B^2 + 4B^4\right)^2} + \frac{\beta^2}{\left(\frac{9}{2}a^2B^2 + 4B^4\right)^2} = \frac{\alpha'}{\omega^2}$$
 (3.33)

文[4]此式有误.

则  $u = a\cos(\omega t + \varphi) + \frac{K}{\omega^2 - \Omega^2}\cos\Omega t + O(\varepsilon)$  (3.34)

$$\bar{\omega} = \frac{d}{dt}(\omega t + \varphi) = \omega + \varepsilon\beta = 2\Omega$$
 (3.35)

对于4), 同文[4].

对于5)令  $\psi = \beta T_1 - 2\varphi$

同法可得

$$\frac{\mu^2}{(6B^2 + a^2)^2} + \frac{\beta^2}{4(6B^2 + 2a^2)} = \frac{\alpha^2 B^2}{\omega}$$
 (3.36)

文[4]此式有误.

对于6), 同文[4].

### 2. 软激发

设  $K = \varepsilon k, k = O(1)$  (3.37a, b)

本文此处选取三个时间尺度, 即

$$T_0 = t, T_1 = \varepsilon t, T_2 = \varepsilon^2 t$$
 (3.38a, b, c)

则  $\frac{d}{dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial T_0} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial T_1} + \varepsilon^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial T_2}$

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial T_0^2} + 2\varepsilon \frac{\partial^2}{\partial T_0 \partial T_1} + \varepsilon^2 \left( 2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial T_0 \partial T_2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial T_1^2} \right) + 2\varepsilon^3 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial T_1 \partial T_2} + \varepsilon^4 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial T_2^2}$$

$u$  的展开式取

$$u = u_0(T_0, T_1, T_2) + \varepsilon u_1(T_0, T_1, T_2) + O(\varepsilon^2)$$
 (3.39)

将(3.39)代入(2.1), 比较  $\varepsilon$  同次幂系数可得

$$\frac{\partial^2 u_0}{\partial T_0^2} + \omega^2 u_0 = 0$$
 (3.40)

$$\frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial T_0^2} + \omega^2 u_1 = -2\mu \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial T_0} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 u_0}{\partial T_0 \partial T_1} - \alpha u_0^4 + k \cos \Omega T_0$$
 (3.41)

$$\frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial T_0^2} + \omega^2 u_2 = -2\mu \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial T_1} - 2\mu \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial T_0} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial T_0 \partial T_1} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 u_0}{\partial T_0 \partial T_2} - \frac{\partial^2 u_0}{\partial T_1^2} - 4\alpha u_0^3 u_1$$
 (3.42)

(1) 非共振的软激发

方程(3.40)的解可表达为

$$u_0 = A_0(T_1, T_2) \exp[i\omega T_0] + \bar{A}_0(T_1, T_2) \exp[-i\omega T_0]$$
 (3.43)

将(3.43)代入(3.41)可得:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial T_0^2} + \omega^2 u_1 = & -i2\omega \left( \frac{\partial A_0}{\partial T_1} + \mu A_0 \right) \exp[i\omega T_0] + i2\omega \left( \frac{\partial \bar{A}_0}{\partial T_1} + \mu \bar{A}_0 \right) \exp[-i\omega T_0] \\
& -\alpha (A_0^4 \exp[i4\omega T_0] + \bar{A}_0^4 \exp[-i4\omega T_0]) \\
& -4\alpha A_0 \bar{A}_0 (A_0^2 \exp[i2\omega T_0] + \bar{A}_0^2 \exp[-i2\omega T_0]) \\
& -4\alpha A_0^2 \bar{A}_0^2 + \frac{k}{2} (\exp[i\Omega T_0] + \exp[-i\Omega T_0]) \quad (3.44)
\end{aligned}$$

为了消除永年项必须使

$$\frac{\partial A_0}{\partial T_1} + \mu A_0 = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \bar{A}_0}{\partial T_1} + \mu \bar{A}_0 = 0 \quad (3.45a, b)$$

(3.45a, b)解可取

$$A_0 = a_0 \exp[i\varphi]/2, \quad \bar{A}_0 = a_0 \exp[-i\varphi]/2 \quad (3.46a, b)$$

设  $a_0 = a_0(T_1, T_2)$ ,  $\varphi = \varphi(T_1, T_2)$

把(3.46)代入(3.45), 将实部与虚部分开可得:

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial T_1} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial a_0}{\partial T_1} + \mu a_0 = 0 \quad (3.47a, b)$$

则

$$\varphi = \varphi(T_2), \quad a_0 = a \exp[-\mu T_1] \quad (3.48a, b)$$

方程(3.44)的解可写成:

$$\begin{aligned}
u_1 = & A_1(T_1, T_2) \exp[i\omega T_0] + \bar{A}_1(T_1, T_2) \exp[-i\omega T_0] \\
& + \frac{k}{2(\omega^2 - \Omega^2)} (\exp[i\Omega T_0] + \exp[-i\Omega T_0]) \\
& + \frac{\alpha}{15\omega^2} (A_0^4 \exp[i4\omega T_0] + \bar{A}_0^4 \exp[-i4\omega T_0]) + \frac{4\alpha}{3\omega^2} (A_0^3 \bar{A}_0 \exp[i2\omega T_0] \\
& + A_0 \bar{A}_0^3 \exp[-i2\omega T_0]) - \frac{4\alpha}{\omega^2} A_0^2 \bar{A}_0^2 \quad (3.49)
\end{aligned}$$

将(3.43)、(3.49)代入(3.42)可得

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial T_0^2} + \omega^2 u_2 = & n_1 \exp[i\omega T_0] + n_2 \exp[-i\omega T_0] + n_3 \exp[i2\omega T_0] + n_4 \exp[-i2\omega T_0] \\
& + n_5 \exp[i3\omega T_0] + n_6 \exp[-i3\omega T_0] + n_7 \exp[i4\omega T_0] + n_8 \exp[-i4\omega T_0] \\
& + n_9 \exp[i5\omega T_0] + n_{10} \exp[-i5\omega T_0] - 4\alpha m_2 A_0^3 \exp[i7\omega T_0] \\
& - 4\alpha m_3 \bar{A}_0^3 \exp[-i7\omega T_0] - 4\alpha \{ m_1 A_0^3 [\exp[i(3\omega + \Omega)T_0] \\
& + \exp[i(3\omega - \Omega)T_0]] + m_1 \bar{A}_0^3 [\exp[i(-3\omega + \Omega)T_0] + \exp[-i(3\omega + \Omega)T_0]] \\
& + 3m_1 A_0^2 \bar{A}_0 [\exp[i(\omega + \Omega)T_0] + \exp[i(\omega - \Omega)T_0]] + 3m_1 A_0 \bar{A}_0^2 \\
& \cdot [\exp[i(-\omega + \Omega)T_0] + \exp[-i(\omega + \Omega)T_0]] + 3(A_0 \bar{A}_0^2 A_1 + A_0^2 \bar{A}_0 A_1) \} \\
& - i \frac{\mu k \Omega}{\omega^2 - \Omega^2} (\exp[i\Omega T_0] - \exp[-i\Omega T_0]) \quad (3.50)
\end{aligned}$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned}
n_1 = & - \left[ 2\mu \frac{\partial A_0}{\partial T_1} + i2\omega \frac{\partial A_0}{\partial T_2} + \frac{\partial^2 A_0}{\partial T_1^2} + i2\mu\omega A_1 + i2\omega \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial T_1} \right. \\
& \left. + 4\alpha (m_2 \bar{A}_0^3 + m_3 A_0^3 + 3m_4 A_0 \bar{A}_0^2 + 3m_5 A_0^2 \bar{A}_0) \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
n_2 &= -2\mu \frac{\partial \bar{A}_0}{\partial T_1} + i2\omega \frac{\partial \bar{A}_0}{\partial T_2} - \frac{\partial^2 \bar{A}_0}{\partial T_1^2} + i2\mu\omega \bar{A}_1 + i2\omega \frac{\partial \bar{A}_1}{\partial T_1} \\
&\quad - 4\alpha(m_3 A_0^3 + m_4 \bar{A}_0^3 + 3m_5 A_0^2 \bar{A}_0 + 3m_6 A_0 \bar{A}_0^2) \\
n_3 &= -\left[ \frac{i16\mu\alpha A_0^3 \bar{A}_0}{3\omega} + \frac{i48\alpha A_0^2 \bar{A}_0}{3\omega} \frac{\partial A_0}{\partial T_1} + \frac{i16\alpha A_0^3}{3\omega} \frac{\partial \bar{A}_0}{\partial T_1} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + 4\alpha(3A_0^2 \bar{A}_0 A_1 + \bar{A}_1 A_0^3) \right] \\
n_4 &= \frac{i16\mu\alpha A_0 \bar{A}_0^3}{3\omega} + \frac{i48\alpha A_0 \bar{A}_0^2}{3\omega} \frac{\partial \bar{A}_0}{\partial T_1} + \frac{i16\alpha \bar{A}_0^3}{3\omega} \frac{\partial A_0}{\partial T_1} \\
&\quad - 4\alpha(\bar{A}_0^3 A_1 + 3\bar{A}_1 A_0 \bar{A}_0^2) \\
n_5 &= -4\alpha(3m_2 A_0 \bar{A}_0^2 + 3m_4 A_0^2 \bar{A}_0 + m_6 A_0^3) \\
n_6 &= -4\alpha(3m_3 A_0^2 \bar{A}_0 + 3m_5 A_0 \bar{A}_0^2 + m_6 \bar{A}_0^3) \\
n_7 &= -\frac{i8\mu\alpha A_0^4}{15\omega} - \frac{i32\alpha A_0^3}{15\omega} \frac{\partial A_0}{\partial T_1} - 4\alpha A_0^3 A_1 \\
n_8 &= \frac{i8\mu\alpha \bar{A}_0^4}{15\omega} + \frac{i32\alpha \bar{A}_0^3}{15\omega} \frac{\partial \bar{A}_0}{\partial T_1} - 4\alpha \bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_0^3 \\
n_9 &= -4\alpha(3m_2 A_0^2 \bar{A}_0 + m_4 A_0^3) \\
n_{10} &= -4\alpha(3m_3 A_0 \bar{A}_0^2 + m_5 \bar{A}_0^3) \\
m_1 &= \frac{k}{2(\omega^2 - \Omega^2)}, \quad m_2 = \frac{\alpha A_0^4}{15\omega^2}, \quad m_3 = \frac{\alpha \bar{A}_0^4}{15\omega^2} \\
m_4 &= \frac{4\alpha A_0^3 \bar{A}_0}{3\omega^2}, \quad m_5 = \frac{4\alpha A_0 \bar{A}_0^3}{3\omega^2}, \quad m_6 = -\frac{4\alpha A_0^2 \bar{A}_0^2}{\omega^2}
\end{aligned}$$

为了消去永年项必须使  $n_1 = 0$ 。

取  $A_1 = ia_1 \exp[i\varphi]/2$ ,  $\bar{A}_1 = ia_1 \exp[-i\varphi]/2$

将  $A_0, A_1, \bar{A}_0$  代入  $n_1$ , 且将实部和虚部分开得:

$$2\left(\mu \frac{\partial a_0}{\partial T_1} - \omega a_0 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial T_2} - \omega \frac{\partial a_1}{\partial T_1} - \mu \omega a_1\right) + \frac{\partial^2 a_0}{\partial T_1^2} - a_0 \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial T_1}\right)^2 - \frac{33\alpha^2}{80\omega^2} a_0^7 = 0 \quad (3.51a)$$

$$2\left(\mu a_0 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial T_1} + \omega \frac{\partial a_0}{\partial T_2} - \omega a_1 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial T_1} + \frac{\partial a_0}{\partial T_1} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial T_1}\right) + a_0 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial T_1^2} = 0 \quad (3.51b)$$

式(3.51b)由  $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial T_1} = 0$ , 可得  $\frac{\partial a_0}{\partial T_2} = 0$

$$\text{则} \quad a_0 = a_0(T_1) \quad (3.52)$$

由此知(3.48b)中的  $a$  是一个实常数。

$$\text{由 (3.45a) 可得: } \frac{\partial a_0}{\partial T_1} = -\mu a_0 \quad (3.53)$$

在(3.51a)中, 反复运用(3.53)可得:

$$d\left(\frac{a_1}{a_0}\right) = -\left(\frac{\mu^2}{2\omega} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial T_2}\right) dT_1 + \frac{33\alpha^2 a_0^5}{160\omega^3 \mu} da_0$$

积分可得:

$$a_1 = -a_0 \left( \frac{\mu^2}{2\omega} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial T_2} \right) T_1 + \frac{11\alpha^2 a_0^7}{320\mu\omega^3} + a_0 f(T_2)$$

为了使  $u_1/u_0$  对所有的  $T_1$  有界, 必须使:

$$\frac{\mu^2}{2\omega} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial T_2} = 0$$

则可得:

$$\varphi = -\frac{\mu}{2\omega} T_2 + \varphi_0, \quad a_1 = \frac{11\alpha^2}{320\mu\omega^3} a_0^7 + a_0 f(T_2)$$

这样就可给出二次近似解:

$$u = u_0 + \varepsilon u_1 + O(\varepsilon^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= a \exp[-\mu \varepsilon t] \cos \left[ \left( \omega - \frac{\mu^2}{2\omega} \varepsilon^2 \right) t + \varphi_0 \right] \\ &+ \varepsilon \left\{ \left[ \frac{11\alpha^2}{320\mu\omega^3} a^7 \exp[-7\mu \varepsilon t] + f(T_2) a \exp[-\mu \varepsilon t] \right] \sin \left[ \left( \omega - \frac{\mu^2}{2\omega} \varepsilon^2 \right) t + \varphi_0 \right] \right. \\ &+ \frac{\alpha}{240\omega^2} a^4 \exp[-4\mu \varepsilon t] \cos 4 \left[ \left( \omega - \frac{\mu^2}{2\omega} \varepsilon^2 \right) t + \varphi_0 \right] \\ &+ \frac{\alpha}{12\omega^2} a^4 \exp[-4\mu \varepsilon t] \cos 2 \left[ \left( \omega - \frac{\mu^2}{2\omega} \varepsilon^2 \right) t + \varphi_0 \right] \\ &\left. + \frac{K}{\omega^2 - \Omega^2} \cos \Omega t - \frac{\alpha}{4\omega^2} a^4 \exp[-4\mu \varepsilon t] \right\} + O(\varepsilon^2) \end{aligned} \quad (3.54)$$

## (2) 共振的软激发

这里只讨论主共振.

$$\Omega - \omega = \beta \varepsilon \quad (3.55)$$

激发项可写为:

$$K \cos \Omega t = \varepsilon k \cos(\omega t + \beta T_1)$$

于是方程(3.44)为:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial T_0^2} + \omega^2 u_1 &= -i2\omega(A_0' + \mu A_0) \exp[i\omega T_0] - \alpha A_0^4 \exp[i4\omega T_0] \\ &- 4\alpha A_0^3 A_0 \exp[i2\omega T_0] - 4\alpha A_0^2 A_0^2 + \frac{k}{2} \exp[i(\omega T_0 + \beta T_1)] + CC \end{aligned} \quad (3.56)$$

为了消除永年项必须使:

$$-i2\omega(A_0' + \mu A_0) + \frac{k}{2} \exp[i\beta T_1] = 0 \quad (3.57)$$

令  $\psi = \beta T_1 - \varphi$

同样共振的硬激发, 可得:

$$\mu^2 + \beta^2 = \frac{k^2}{4\alpha^2 \omega^2} \quad (3.58)$$

由此式可以解出  $a$ , 第一级近似解为:

$$u = a \cos(\omega t + \varphi) + O(\varepsilon)$$

$$\bar{\omega} = \frac{d}{dt}(\omega t + \varphi) = \omega + \varepsilon\beta = \Omega \quad (3.59)$$

对于共振的硬激发,也可作为共振软激发特殊情况处理<sup>[2]</sup>,这时  $k = \frac{K}{\varepsilon} = \frac{K}{\omega^2 - \Omega^2}$ , 而  $K = O(1)$ , 当  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$  时,  $k$  变得很大, 发生主共振。

由式(3.50)可看出当  $\Omega \approx 2\omega$ ,  $\Omega \approx 4\omega$ , 系统将发生次谐共振, 继续作下去数学上就没什么困难, 这里就不再赘述。

## 四、讨 论

在非共振的情况下, 对于硬激发稳态响应只是强迫振动的解, 自由振动随时间按指数衰减; 在软激发情况下自由振动也是衰减振动。我们所讨论的四次非线性情况下, 并不是满足下式:  $n\Omega + m\omega - \omega = O(\varepsilon)$  ( $|m| + |n| = 4$ ) 都发生谐共振。这是文[4]作者尚未说明的问题, 我们希望实验能给我们的结果予以证明。

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## A Kind of Nonlinear Oscillations of Single Degree of Non-Autonomy System

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### Abstract

In this paper we use the method of derivative expansion of multiple scales of singular perturbations, and we solved the forced vibration equation of a particle attached to a nonlinear spring under the influence of slight viscous damping. The problem is of the fourth order nonlinearity. The four cases discussed are: the soft excitation of non-resonance, the hard excitation of non-resonance, the soft excitation of resonance,