

# 一类含有分数阶导数的二自由度耦合系统\*

葛志新<sup>1</sup>, 陈咸奖<sup>2</sup>, 陈松林<sup>1</sup>

(1. 安徽工业大学 数理学院, 安徽 马鞍山 243002;  
2. 安徽工业大学 商学院, 安徽 马鞍山 243002)

**摘要:** 研究了一类含有小扰动具有分数阶导数的二自由度耦合振子的振动问题,首先对含有由 Riemann-Liouville 定义的分数阶导数的振动方程组构造渐近解,利用多重尺度法,得到振动问题的可解性条件,然后在可解性条件下,得到分数阶指数、系数及小参数对振动的影响,并求得渐近解.最后研究了该解的稳定性,发现定常解都是稳定的.

**关键词:** 多重尺度; 分数阶导数; 二自由度耦合系统; 可解性条件

**中图分类号:** O175.14

**文献标志码:** A

**doi:** 10.21656/1000-0887.370333

## 引言

振动问题在生活中随处可见,如弹簧振动、声波震动,以及太阳强迫的厄尔尼诺/南方涛动(ENSO)充电振子振动等.人们对各种阻尼振动进行了大量的研究<sup>[1-15]</sup>,如 Nayfeh 在文献[2]中系统地讨论了各种整数阶阻尼振动,包括 van der Pol 方程、Mathieu 方程、Duffing 方程、多频激励和参数激励方程,还包括二自由度陀螺系统的非线性振动等.他研究了这些方程的渐近解、共振情况及可解性条件等.刘灿昌等也在文献[3]中讨论了整数阶导数参数激励振动问题的稳定性等.

随着科技的发展,特别是在航空航天科技中,各种黏性物质被用来减震降噪.由于整数阶导数由局部极限定义,不能表达黏性物质的记忆特征,而分数阶导数定义含有卷积部分,能很好地表达记忆效果,表示出随时间累积的效应<sup>[4-5]</sup>,学者们广泛研究用分数阶导数描述阻尼的振动模型,如文献[4-15]等.这些文献只是对单自由度的振动进行了研究,对二自由度的研究却很少看到.本文将在文献[1-16]的基础上研究含有小参数的分数阶导数的二自由度耦合振子的阻尼振动问题的可解性条件,及在可解的情况下,小参数、分数阶导数及其系数对解的影响,最后给出解的稳定性结论.

考虑二自由度耦合阻尼系统<sup>[1]</sup>

$$\frac{d^2 u_1}{dt^2} + u_2 + \varepsilon k \frac{d^\alpha u_2}{dt^\alpha} = \varepsilon f_1 \cos(\omega t), \quad (1)$$

\* 收稿日期: 2016-11-01; 修订日期: 2017-09-14

基金项目: 安徽省高校自然科学研究重点项目(KJ2016A084)

作者简介: 葛志新(1970—),女,硕士(E-mail: gezhixin@ahut.edu.cn);

陈咸奖(1970—),男,硕士(通讯作者. E-mail: chenxianjiang@sina.com);

陈松林(1964—),男,硕士(E-mail: slchen@ahut.edu.cn).

$$\frac{d^2 u_2}{dt^2} + u_1 + \varepsilon k \frac{d^\alpha u_1}{dt^\alpha} = \varepsilon f_2 \cos(\omega t), \quad (2)$$

其中为了方便计算,黏性系数记为  $\varepsilon k$ ,  $0 < \varepsilon \ll 1$ ,  $0 < \alpha < 1$ ,  $k, f_1, f_2$  是正常数.这里  $\varepsilon$  的意义是小阻尼,方程(1)、(2)可不出现  $k$ ,或令  $k = 1$ ,不影响论文结论.

## 1 可解性条件

引入多重尺度  $T_0 = t$ ,  $T_1 = \varepsilon t$ ,  $T_2 = \varepsilon^2 t$ , 则

$$\frac{d}{dt} = D_0 + \varepsilon D_1 + \dots, \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} = D_0^2 + 2\varepsilon D_0 D_1 + \dots, \quad (4)$$

其中  $D_n = \partial/\partial T_n$ ,  $n = 0, 1, 2$ .

设

$$u_m(t) = u_{m0}(T_0, T_1) + \varepsilon u_{m1}(T_0, T_1) + \dots, \quad m = 1, 2. \quad (5)$$

把式(3)~(5)代入到式(1)、(2)中,得

$$\begin{aligned} (D_0^2 + 2\varepsilon D_0 D_1)(u_{10}(T_0, T_1) + \varepsilon u_{11}(T_0, T_1) + \dots) + \\ \varepsilon k_0^R D_0^\alpha (u_{20}(T_0, T_1) + \varepsilon u_{21}(T_0, T_1) + \dots) + \\ (u_{20}(T_0, T_1) + \varepsilon u_{21}(T_0, T_1) + \dots) = \varepsilon f_1 \cos(\omega t), \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (D_0^2 + 2\varepsilon D_0 D_1)(u_{20}(T_0, T_1) + \varepsilon u_{21}(T_0, T_1) + \dots) + \\ \varepsilon k_0^R D_0^\alpha (u_{10}(T_0, T_1) + \varepsilon u_{11}(T_0, T_1) + \dots) + \\ (u_{10}(T_0, T_1) + \varepsilon u_{11}(T_0, T_1) + \dots) = \varepsilon f_2 \cos(\omega t), \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

其中  $k$  为常数,  ${}_0^R D^\alpha$  是 Riemann-Liouville 定义下自变量的初始值为 0 的  $\alpha$  阶导数,  $\alpha$  是分数<sup>[4]</sup>. 令式(6)、(7)中  $\varepsilon$  同次幂相等,得

$$D_0^2 u_{10} + u_{20} = 0, \quad (8)$$

$$D_0^2 u_{20} + u_{10} = 0, \quad (9)$$

$$D_0^2 u_{11} + u_{21} + 2D_0 D_1 u_{10} + k_0^R D_{T_0}^\alpha u_{20} = f_1 \cos(\omega T_0), \quad (10)$$

$$D_0^2 u_{21} + u_{11} + 2D_0 D_1 u_{20} + k_0^R D_{T_0}^\alpha u_{10} = f_2 \cos(\omega T_0). \quad (11)$$

因为式(8)、(9)是耦合的常系数方程组,故设

$$u_{10} = c_1 e^{i\Omega T_0}, \quad u_{20} = c_2 e^{i\Omega T_0}, \quad (12)$$

其中正数  $\Omega, c_1, c_2$  为待定且与  $T_0$  无关的函数.把式(12)代入式(8)、(9)中,得

$$-\Omega^2 c_1 + c_2 = 0, \quad (13)$$

$$c_1 - \Omega^2 c_2 = 0. \quad (14)$$

为了得到式(13)、(14)的非平凡解,利用频率  $\Omega > 0$ ,得  $\Omega = 1$ .所以  $c_1 = c_2 \neq 0$ .则

$$u_{10} = u_{20} = A(T_1) e^{iT_0} + \bar{A}(T_1) e^{-iT_0},$$

这里,  $A(T_1)$  是关于  $T_1$  的函数,可由式(10)、(11)确定.利用分数阶导数 Riemann-Liouville 定义及性质<sup>[4]</sup>,可得

$${}_0^R D_{T_0}^\alpha u_{m0} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)} \frac{d}{dT_0} \int_0^{T_0} (T_0 - \tau)^{-\alpha} u_{m0}(\tau) d\tau = A(T_1) e^{i(T_0 + \pi\alpha/2)} + cc,$$

这里  $cc$  是其前面项的共轭复数项,其中  $m = 1, 2$ .又

$$D_0 D_1 u_{m0} = \dot{A}(T_1) e^{i(\pi/2+T_0)} + cc,$$

这里  $\dot{A} = \partial A / \partial T_1$ , 且

$$f_m \cos(\omega t) = \frac{1}{2} f_m e^{i\omega T_0} + \frac{1}{2} f_m e^{-i\omega T_0}.$$

因此式(10)、(11)可转化为

$$D_0^2 u_{11} + u_{21} = - \left[ A(T_1) k e^{i(T_0+\pi\alpha/2)} + 2\dot{A}(T_1) e^{i(\pi/2+T_0)} - \frac{1}{2} f_1 e^{i\omega T_0} + cc \right], \quad (15)$$

$$D_0^2 u_{21} + u_{11} = - \left[ A(T_1) k e^{i(T_0+\pi\alpha/2)} + 2\dot{A}(T_1) e^{i(\pi/2+T_0)} - \frac{1}{2} f_2 e^{i\omega T_0} + cc \right]. \quad (16)$$

当  $\omega \approx 1$  时, 令  $\omega = 1 + \varepsilon\sigma$ , 式(15)、(16)化简为

$$D_0^2 u_{11} + u_{21} = - \left[ A(T_1) k e^{i(\pi\alpha/2)} + 2\dot{A}(T_1) e^{i(\pi/2)} - \frac{1}{2} f_1 e^{i\sigma T_1} \right] e^{iT_0} + cc, \quad (17)$$

$$D_0^2 u_{21} + u_{11} = - \left[ A(T_1) k e^{i(\pi\alpha/2)} + 2\dot{A}(T_1) e^{i(\pi/2)} - \frac{1}{2} f_2 e^{i\sigma T_1} \right] e^{iT_0} + cc. \quad (18)$$

寻找式(17)、(18)的比例于  $e^{iT_0}$  但不带长期项的特解. 令

$$u_{11} = P_1(T_1) e^{iT_0}, \quad u_{21} = Q_1(T_1) e^{iT_0}, \quad (19)$$

其中  $P_1(T_1)$ ,  $Q_1(T_1)$  待定. 把式(19)代入式(17)、(18)中, 则得当  $\omega \approx 1$  时方程组的可解性条件:

$$2A(T_1) k e^{i(\pi\alpha/2)} + 4\dot{A}(T_1) e^{i(\pi/2)} - \frac{1}{2} f_1 e^{i\sigma T_1} - \frac{1}{2} f_2 e^{i\sigma T_1} = 0. \quad (20)$$

当  $\omega$  不近似于 1 时, 类似于  $\omega \approx 1$ , 可得这时的可解性条件为

$$A(T_1) k e^{i(\pi\alpha/2)} + 2\dot{A}(T_1) e^{i(\pi/2)} = 0. \quad (21)$$

## 2 激励项的频率与固有频率接近时可解性条件分析

用极坐标形式表示  $A(T_1)$ , 设  $A(T_1) = \rho e^{i\theta}$ , 其中  $\rho, \theta$  是关于  $T_1$  的函数. 当激励项的频率与固有频率接近即  $\omega \approx 1$  时, 式(20)可转化为

$$2\rho k e^{i(\pi\alpha/2+\theta)} + 4(\dot{\rho} + i\rho\dot{\theta}) e^{i(\pi/2+\theta)} - \frac{1}{2} f_1 e^{i\sigma T_1} - \frac{1}{2} f_2 e^{i\sigma T_1} = 0,$$

即

$$2\rho k e^{i(\pi\alpha/2)} + 4(\dot{\rho} + i\rho\dot{\theta}) e^{i(\pi/2)} - \frac{1}{2} f_1 e^{i(\sigma T_1 - \theta)} - \frac{1}{2} f_2 e^{i(\sigma T_1 - \theta)} = 0,$$

即

$$2\rho k \left( \cos \frac{\pi\alpha}{2} + i \left( \sin \frac{\pi\alpha}{2} \right) \right) + 4(\dot{\rho} + i\rho\dot{\theta}) i - \frac{1}{2} f_1 (\cos(\sigma T_1 - \theta) + i(\sin(\sigma T_1 - \theta))) - \frac{1}{2} f_2 (\cos(\sigma T_1 - \theta) + i(\sin(\sigma T_1 - \theta))) = 0. \quad (22)$$

把式(22)虚、实部分开, 并化简, 得

$$2\rho k \cos \frac{\pi\alpha}{2} - 4\rho\dot{\theta} - \frac{1}{2} f_1 \cos(\sigma T_1 - \theta) - \frac{1}{2} f_2 \cos(\sigma T_1 - \theta) = 0, \quad (23)$$

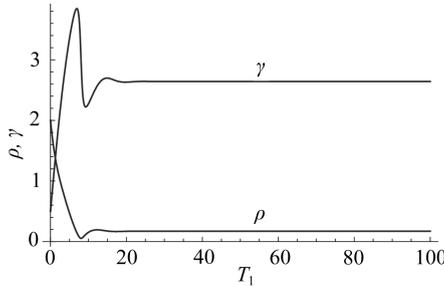
$$2\rho k \sin \frac{\pi\alpha}{2} + 4\dot{\rho} - \frac{1}{2} f_1 \sin(\sigma T_1 - \theta) - \frac{1}{2} f_2 \sin(\sigma T_1 - \theta) = 0. \quad (24)$$

令  $\gamma = \sigma T_1 - \theta$ , 则  $\dot{\gamma} = \sigma - \dot{\theta}$ , 其中  $\dot{\gamma} = d\gamma/dT_1$ ,  $\dot{\theta} = d\theta/dT_1$ . 式(23)、(24)可转化为

$$2\rho k \cos \frac{\pi\alpha}{2} + 4\rho\dot{\gamma} - 4\rho\sigma - \frac{1}{2}f_1 \cos \gamma - \frac{1}{2}f_2 \cos \gamma = 0, \quad (25)$$

$$2\rho k \sin \frac{\pi\alpha}{2} + 4\dot{\rho} - \frac{1}{2}f_1 \sin \gamma - \frac{1}{2}f_2 \sin \gamma = 0. \quad (26)$$

图1是  $\rho, \gamma$  随  $T_1$  的变化曲线, 这是对式(25)、(26)在一定条件下数值积分的结果. 可以发现, 随着  $T_1$  的增大,  $\rho, \gamma$  渐趋稳态.



$$\alpha = 0.5, f_1 = f_2 = 0.5, \sigma = 1, k = 1$$

图1  $\rho-T_1$  和  $\gamma-T_1$  的变化曲线

Fig. 1 The  $\rho-T_1$  and  $\gamma-T_1$  curves

这时求稳态解, 因为  $\dot{\gamma} = 0, \dot{\rho} = 0$ , 则由式(25)、(26)得

$$2\rho k \cos \frac{\pi\alpha}{2} - 4\rho\sigma - \frac{1}{2}f_1 \cos \gamma - \frac{1}{2}f_2 \cos \gamma = 0, \quad (27)$$

$$2\rho k \sin \frac{\pi\alpha}{2} - \frac{1}{2}f_1 \sin \gamma - \frac{1}{2}f_2 \sin \gamma = 0. \quad (28)$$

由式(27)、(28)得

$$4\rho^2 k^2 - 16\rho^2 k \sigma \cos \frac{\pi\alpha}{2} + 16\rho^2 \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{4}(f_1 + f_2)^2.$$

因为

$$k^2 - 4k\sigma \cos \frac{\pi\alpha}{2} + 4\sigma^2 \geq 0,$$

所以

$$\rho = \frac{f_1 + f_2}{4\sqrt{k^2 - 4k\sigma \cos(\pi\alpha/2) + 4\sigma^2}}, \quad (29)$$

且

$$\sin \gamma = \frac{4k\rho \sin(\pi\alpha/2)}{f_1 + f_2} = \frac{k \sin(\pi\alpha/2)}{\sqrt{k^2 - 4k\sigma \cos(\pi\alpha/2) + 4\sigma^2}}. \quad (30)$$

又因为

$$\left(k \cos \frac{\pi\alpha}{2} - 2\sigma\right)^2 \geq 0,$$

所以

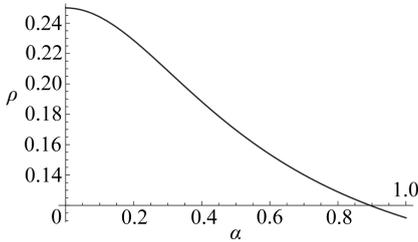
$$k^2 \cos^2 \frac{\pi\alpha}{2} - 4k\sigma \cos \frac{\pi\alpha}{2} + 4\sigma^2 \geq 0,$$

即

$$k^2 \sin^2 \frac{\pi\alpha}{2} \leq k^2 - 4k\sigma \cos \frac{\pi\alpha}{2} + 4\sigma^2,$$

从而  $|\sin \gamma| \leq 1$ , 所以式(30) 有意义, 且  $\alpha, \sigma$  可取定义域内任意值.

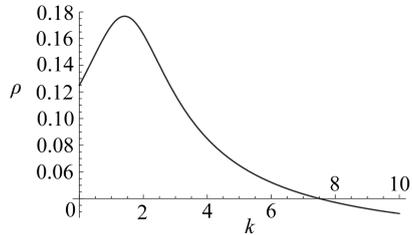
图2、图3 是稳态解时,  $\rho-\alpha$  和  $\rho-k$  的曲线图. 它们反映了随着  $\alpha, k$  的增大,  $\rho$  的变化趋势.



$$f_1 = f_2 = 0.5, \sigma = 1, k = 1$$

图2  $\rho-\alpha$  的曲线图

Fig. 2 The  $\rho-\alpha$  curve



$$f_1 = f_2 = 0.5, \sigma = 1, \alpha = 0.5$$

图3  $\rho-k$  的曲线图

Fig. 3 The  $\rho-k$  curve

此时

$$u_1 = c_1 \rho \cos(\omega T_0 - \gamma) + O(\varepsilon), \quad u_2 = c_2 \rho \cos(\omega T_0 - \gamma) + O(\varepsilon),$$

这里  $\rho, \gamma$  由式(29)、(30) 决定,  $c_1, c_2$  为由初始条件确定的常数. 可以发现分数阶指数对渐近解影响在振幅及初相位上, 而小参数  $\varepsilon$  对解的影响在高阶上, 激励频率  $\omega$  对解的频率影响较大.

进一步研究该定常解的稳定性. 设  $A(T_1) = a(T_1) + ib(T_1)$ , 并代入式(20) 得

$$2[a(T_1) + ib(T_1)]ke^{i(\pi\alpha/2)} + 4[\dot{a}(T_1) + i\dot{b}(T_1)]e^{i(\pi/2)} - \frac{1}{2}f_1 e^{i\sigma T_1} - \frac{1}{2}f_2 e^{i\sigma T_1} = 0. \quad (31)$$

把式(31)分离虚、实部得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{b}(T_1) &= \frac{1}{2}ka(T_1)\cos\frac{\pi\alpha}{2} - \frac{1}{2}kb(T_1)\sin\frac{\pi\alpha}{2} - \\ &\frac{1}{8}f_1\cos(\sigma T_1) - \frac{1}{8}f_2\cos(\sigma T_1), \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{a}(T_1) &= -\frac{1}{2}ka(T_1)\sin\frac{\pi\alpha}{2} - \frac{1}{2}kb(T_1)\cos\frac{\pi\alpha}{2} + \\ &\frac{1}{8}f_1\sin(\sigma T_1) + \frac{1}{8}f_2\sin(\sigma T_1). \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

方程组(32)、(33)的 Jacobi 矩阵为

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2}k\sin\frac{\pi\alpha}{2} & \frac{1}{2}k\cos\frac{\pi\alpha}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2}k\cos\frac{\pi\alpha}{2} & -\frac{1}{2}k\sin\frac{\pi\alpha}{2} \end{bmatrix}.$$

所以

$$\left(\lambda + \frac{1}{2}k\sin\frac{\pi\alpha}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{4}k^2\left(\cos\frac{\pi\alpha}{2}\right)^2 = 0,$$

即

$$\lambda^2 + \lambda k \sin \frac{\pi\alpha}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = 0.$$

由于  $k > 0, 0 < \alpha < 1$ , 所以  $k \sin(\pi\alpha/2) > 0$ ; 又  $1/4 > 0$ , 所以两特征根是具有负实部的复数或者就是负实数, 所以该定常解无论  $\alpha$  取定义域内任何值都是稳定的.

### 3 激励项的频率与固有频率差异较大时可解性条件分析

当激励项的频率与固有频率差异较大即  $\omega$  不近似于 1 时, 设  $A(T_1) = \rho e^{i\theta}$ , 则式(21)可转化为

$$2\rho k e^{i(\pi\alpha/2+\theta)} + 4(\dot{\rho} + i\rho\dot{\theta}) e^{i(\pi/2+\theta)} = 0. \quad (34)$$

把式(34)虚、实部分开并化简, 得

$$\rho \left( k \cos \frac{\pi\alpha}{2} - 2\dot{\theta} \right) = 0, \quad (35)$$

$$k\rho \sin \frac{\pi\alpha}{2} + 2\dot{\rho} = 0.$$

由于  $u_{10} = u_{20} = A(T_1) e^{iT_0} + \bar{A}(T_1) e^{-iT_0}$ , 我们要找  $u_{10}, u_{20}$  的非平凡解, 所以式(35)中  $\rho \neq 0$ . 从而得

$$\theta = \frac{k}{2} T_1 \cos \frac{\pi\alpha}{2} + c_1, \quad \rho = c_2 e^{-(k/2) T_1 \sin(\pi\alpha/2)}.$$

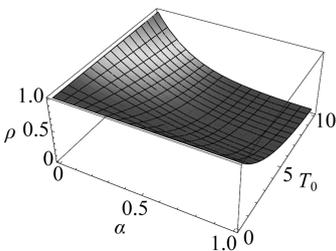
这时

$$u_1 = c_2 e^{-(k/2)\varepsilon T_0 \sin(\pi\alpha/2)} \cos \left( T_0 + \frac{k}{2} \varepsilon T_0 \cos \frac{\pi\alpha}{2} + c_1 \right) + O(\varepsilon),$$

$$u_2 = c_2 e^{-(k/2)\varepsilon T_0 \sin(\pi\alpha/2)} \cos \left( T_0 + \frac{k}{2} \varepsilon T_0 \cos \frac{\pi\alpha}{2} + c_1 \right) + O(\varepsilon).$$

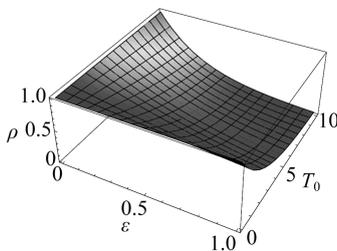
可以发现,  $\alpha, \varepsilon, k$  对渐近解的影响既在振幅上也在初相位  $\phi_0$  上, 且振幅是指数型衰减, 激励频率  $\omega$  对解的固有频率影响较小, 或者说影响在高阶上. 这里  $c_1, c_2$  是由初始条件确定的常数.

图 4~6 是振幅  $\rho$  关于各个变量变化的 3D 图, 图 7~9 是初相位  $\phi_0$  关于各个变量变化的 3D 图. 可以看到无论是振幅还是初相位都随  $\varepsilon, \alpha$  的增大而减小. 且可以类似地得到无论是振幅还是初相位都随  $k$  的增大而减小.



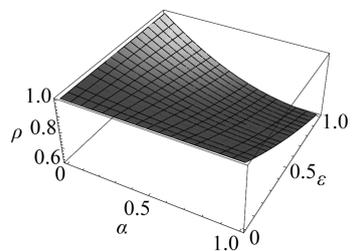
$$\varepsilon = 0.5, c_2 = 1, k = 1$$

图 4  $\rho(\alpha, T_0)$  的曲面图



$$\alpha = 0.5, c_2 = 1, k = 1$$

图 5  $\rho(\varepsilon, T_0)$  的曲面图



$$T_0 = 1, c_2 = 1, k = 1$$

图 6  $\rho(\varepsilon, \alpha)$  的曲面图

Fig. 4 The  $\rho(\alpha, T_0)$  curved surface

Fig. 5 The  $\rho(\varepsilon, T_0)$  curved surface

Fig. 6 The  $\rho(\varepsilon, \alpha)$  curved surface

继续研究该解的稳定性. 把  $A(T_1) = a(T_1) + ib(T_1)$  代入式(21)得

$$[a(T_1) + ib(T_1)] k e^{i(\pi\alpha/2)} + 2 [\dot{a}(T_1) + i\dot{b}(T_1)] e^{i(\pi/2)} = 0.$$

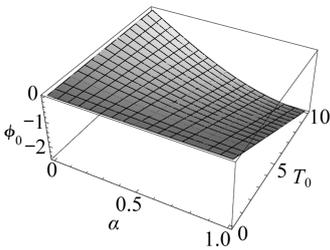
分离虚、实部得

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{b}(T_1) &= \frac{1}{2}ka(T_1)\cos\frac{\pi\alpha}{2} - \frac{1}{2}kb(T_1)\sin\frac{\pi\alpha}{2}, \\ \dot{a}(T_1) &= -\frac{1}{2}ka(T_1)\sin\frac{\pi\alpha}{2} - \frac{1}{2}kb(T_1)\cos\frac{\pi\alpha}{2}.\end{aligned}$$

此方程组 Jacobi 矩阵为

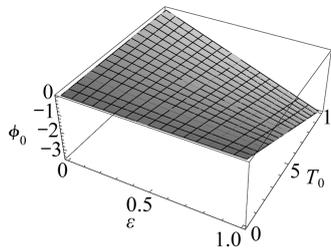
$$\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2}k\sin\frac{\pi\alpha}{2} & \frac{1}{2}k\cos\frac{\pi\alpha}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2}k\cos\frac{\pi\alpha}{2} & -\frac{1}{2}k\sin\frac{\pi\alpha}{2} \end{bmatrix}.$$

和前面相同,该矩阵两特征根是具有负实部的复数或者就是负实数,所以该定常解无论  $\alpha$  取定义域内任何值也都是稳定的.



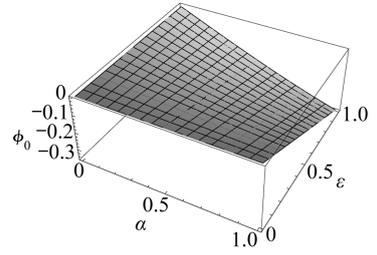
$$\varepsilon = 0.5, c_1 = 1, k = 1$$

图 7  $\phi_0(\alpha, T_0)$  的曲线图



$$\alpha = 0.5, c_1 = 1, k = 1$$

图 8  $\phi_0(\varepsilon, T_0)$  的曲线图



$$T_0 = 1, c_1 = 1, k = 1$$

图 9  $\phi_0(\varepsilon, \alpha)$  的曲线图

Fig. 7 The  $\phi_0(\alpha, T_0)$  curved surface Fig. 8 The  $\phi_0(\varepsilon, T_0)$  curved surface Fig. 9 The  $\phi_0(\varepsilon, \alpha)$  curved surface

## 4 结 论

当激励项的频率与固有频率接近即  $\omega \approx 1$  时,方程组(1)、(2)可解性条件是

$$2A(T_1)ke^{i(\pi\alpha/2)} + 4\dot{A}(T_1)e^{i(\pi/2)} - \frac{1}{2}f_1e^{i\sigma T_1} - \frac{1}{2}f_2e^{i\sigma T_1} = 0.$$

这时

$$u_1 = 2\rho\cos(\omega T_0 - \gamma) + O(\varepsilon), u_2 = 2\rho\cos(\omega T_0 - \gamma) + O(\varepsilon),$$

其中  $\rho, \gamma$  由式(29)、(30) 决定.可以发现分数阶指数对渐近解影响在振幅及初相位上;随着  $\alpha, k$  的增大,  $\rho$  逐渐减小;  $\varepsilon$  对渐近解的影响在高阶上,激励频率  $\omega$  对解的频率影响较大.该解无论分数阶导数取定义域内何值都是稳定的.

当激励项的频率与固有频率差异较大即  $\omega$  不近似于 1 时,类似于  $\omega \approx 1$ , 可得可解性条件为

$$A(T_1)ke^{i(\pi\alpha/2)} + 2\dot{A}(T_1)e^{i(\pi/2)} = 0.$$

这时

$$u_1 = c_2 e^{-(k/2)\varepsilon T_0 \sin(\pi\alpha/2)} \cos\left(T_0 + \frac{k}{2}\varepsilon T_0 \cos\frac{\pi\alpha}{2} + c_1\right) + O(\varepsilon),$$

$$u_2 = c_2 e^{-(k/2)\varepsilon T_0 \sin(\pi\alpha/2)} \cos\left(T_0 + \frac{k}{2}\varepsilon T_0 \cos\frac{\pi\alpha}{2} + c_1\right) + O(\varepsilon).$$

$\alpha, \varepsilon, k$  对渐近解的影响既在振幅上也在频率上,且振幅是指数量级衰减,激励频率  $\omega$  对解的频率影响较小,或者说影响在高阶上.该解无论分数阶导数取定义域内何值也都是稳定的.

通过对该具有分数阶导数二自由度耦合振子的振动问题的研究,可以通过调整分数阶导数等相关因素来达到控制振动振幅、频率等相关情况。

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## A Class of 2-DOF Coupled Systems With Fractional-Order Derivatives

GE Zhi-xin<sup>1</sup>, CHEN Xian-jiang<sup>2</sup>, CHEN Song-lin<sup>1</sup>

(1. *School of Mathematics and Physics, Anhui University of Technology,*

*Maanshan, Anhui 243002, P.R.China;*

2. *School of Business, Anhui University of Technology,*

*Maanshan, Anhui 243002, P.R.China)*

**Abstract:** The vibration problems of a class of 2-DOF coupled systems with fractional-order derivatives and small perturbations were studied. First, the asymptotic solutions of the vibration equations with Riemann-Liouville fractional-order derivatives were constructed. With the multi-scale method, the solvability conditions for the asymptotic solutions to the vibration problems were obtained. Then, under the solvability conditions for the solutions, the influences of the fractional-order derivatives, their coefficients and the small parameters on the vibration were discussed, and the asymptotic solutions were also given. Finally, the stability properties of the 1st-order approximate solutions were studied. It is found that all the steady-state solutions are stable.

**Key words:** multi-scale; fractional-order derivative; 2-DOF coupled system; solvability condition

引用本文/Cite this paper:

葛志新, 陈咸奖, 陈松林. 一类含有分数阶导数的二自由度耦合系统[J]. 应用数学和力学, 2017, **38**(11): 1300-1308.

GE Zhi-xin, CHEN Xian-jiang, CHEN Song-lin. A class of 2-DOF coupled systems with fractional-order derivatives[J]. *Applied Mathematics and Mechanics*, 2017, **38**(11): 1300-1308.