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1:2 内共振情况下点阵夹芯板 动力学的奇异性分析^{*}

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摘要: 内共振是一种典型的非线性动力学行为,点阵夹芯板在航空航天领域中有着广泛的应用背景。研究点阵夹芯板的内共振问题具有重要的理论及工程意义。在横向激励与面内激励联合作用下,基于四边简支点阵夹芯板的动力学方程,利用多尺度法得到极坐标形式的平均方程,进而化简成稳态形式的代数方程,研究其在1:2内共振情况下的非线性动力学行为。该文利用推广的奇异性理论研究分叉问题,基于稳态形式的代数方程,计算出含有两个调谐参数、一个横向激励和一个面内激励这4个参数的限制切空间;在强等价的条件下,简化了稳态形式的代数方程;在非退化的情况下,计算出简化的代数方程的正规形;对于含有两个状态变量和4个分叉参数的一般非线性动力学方程的奇异性理论进行了推广;利用推广的奇异性理论得到正规形余维4的18个普适开折的表达式;计算出普适开折转迁集的表达式;这样清楚了点阵夹芯板受到小扰动,当分叉、滞后和双极限点产生时,调谐参数和激励参数之间的关系,数值仿真了转迁集和分叉图,结果表明在不同的分叉区域有不同的振动形式。

关键词:分叉方程: 奇异性理论: 普适开折: 转迁集

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引 言

现代科技的发展,使得对工程结构的大型化、柔性化和轻质化,以及对结构的可靠性、精度、稳定性的要求日益提高,同时兼有轻质化和其他某种或几种优良性能相结合的先进材料得到了广泛关注。在这些构型中,拥有稀少的杆件布局和更小相对密度的 3D-kagome 点阵夹芯结构被重视。这种点阵夹芯结构由上下两层蒙皮和蒙皮间的 3D-kagome 点阵夹芯层构成,与其相似的结构有蜂窝夹芯结构和泡沫夹芯结构等。在力学问题上,这些夹芯结构表现出许多相似的特性,研究方法也有许多共通之处[1-14]。通过实验和数值模拟得到结论,相对于其他构型的点阵夹芯板,在同一相对密度情况下,3D-kagome 点阵夹芯板具有更高的强度和抗屈曲性能。此外,3D-kagome 点阵夹芯板具有优异的驱动和致动性能,能够在受到很小的内部抵抗力的情况下获得很大范围内的整体变形,广泛应用在航空航天等领域,可以减轻飞行器的重量,保证结

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构的强度、刚度满足要求。

自从 20 世纪 70 年代起,奇异性理论和群论方法被 Golubitsky、Schaeffer 和 Stewart 等引入分叉问题的研究后,分叉理论得到了越来越多的关注,从而也推动了奇异性理论的发展。Golubitsky 和 Langford^[15]研究了退化 Hopf 分叉问题的分类和开折。Golubitsky 等^[16]和 Martinet^[17]讨论了在强等价下光滑映射芽的开折,给出了各种形式的通有开折定理。Golubitsky 和 Schaeffer^[18]得到了余维数不大于 3 的分叉问题的分类,其中状态变量只有一个且具有 Z2 对称性。在开始的研究中,分叉参数的对称性没有被考虑。Futer 等^[19]和 Sitta^[20]考虑了分叉参数的对称性,研究了余维数不大于 1 的分叉问题的分类。郭瑞芝^[21]给出了状态变量和分叉参数具有不同对称性的分岔问题的分类及识别条件,其中状态变量关于二面体群 D3 对称,分叉参数关于 O(2)对称。崔登兰和李养成^[22]也研究了含有两组状态变量且参数具有对称性的等变分叉问题。

随着进一步研究的深入,多分叉参数的研究工作得到了发展。胡凡努和李养成^[23]将状态变量分为两组,一组状态变量可以独立变化,而另一组状态变量则依赖于前一组状态变量,研究了该类分叉问题的通有开折。高守平和李养成^[24]研究了多参数等变分歧问题及其开折,给出了通有的开折定理。但是人们通常将分歧(分叉)问题中的状态变量看作是"平等"的,并不加以区分。郭瑞芝和李养成^[25]研究了含有两组状态变量的多参数等变分歧问题在左右等价群下的开折,得出了通有开折的充要条件。Chen(陈芳启)和Liang(梁建术)等^[26]研究了拱形结构 1/2 亚谐共振时的分叉行为和普适开折问题,并得到了两个开折参数下的转迁集。Qin(秦朝红)和Chen(陈予恕)等^[27-30]研究了含有两个状态变量和两个分叉参数的分叉系统的奇异性理论.并给出了含有两个分叉参数系统的转迁集的计算方法。

本文以点阵夹芯板为切入点,计算1:2内共振情况下点阵夹芯板的非线性动力学方程,推 广含有两个状态变量和4个参数的一般非线性动力学分叉方程的奇异性理论,利用推广的奇异 性理论计算点阵夹芯板的非线性动力学分叉方程的普适开折,同时计算普适开折的转迁集。

1 点阵夹芯板非线性动力学分叉方程的普适开折

1.1 点阵夹芯板的非线性动力学方程

在研究点阵夹芯结构的整体力学性能时,通常将离散的夹芯层结构等效为连续体结构.这里,利用拟夹层板分析方法将点阵夹芯板等效为一块由3层层片组成的层合板.基于 Von Karman 板理论、Reddy 高阶剪切变形理论及 Hamilton 原理得到了点阵夹芯板的非线性动力学微分方程,结合 Galerkin 法得到系统的两自由度非线性动力学方程.

采取前述简化需要引入如下假设:

- 1) 上下蒙皮仅能承受面内力而无法承受横向剪力。
- 2) 夹芯层桁架的斜腹杆和竖腹杆等效为连续介质夹芯层, 芯层只承受剪力, 而不承受轴向力。
- 3) 蒙皮与芯层结合紧密,且黏结层很薄,本身不发生变形,各层之间变形连续,在夹芯板振动过程中,板的受力变形始终处于弹性变形阶段.

考虑横向激励与面内激励联合作用下四边简支点阵夹芯板,在板的中面上建立坐标系xOy,板在x和y方向的长度分别为a和b,厚度为h.设夹芯板中面上任一点在x,y和z方向的位移分别为u,v和w,板承受沿z方向的横向激励 $f = F(x,y)\cos(\Omega_1 t)$ 与沿y方向作用于x

=0 和 x=a 的面内激励 $p=p_0+p_1\cos(\Omega_2t)$ 联合作用,这里, Ω_1 和 Ω_2 分别为横向激励与面内 激励的频率。点阵夹芯板由点阵夹芯层与覆盖在上面的两层蒙皮组成,蒙皮采用各向同性材 料,其厚度为 h_{ϵ} , 芯层厚度为 h_{ϵ} , 其动力学方程为

$$\ddot{w}_{1} + \mu_{1}\dot{w}_{1} + \beta_{11}w_{1} + \beta_{16}(p_{0} - p_{1}\cos(\Omega_{2}t))w_{1} + \beta_{12}w_{1}w_{2}^{2} + \beta_{13}w_{1}^{2}w_{2} + \beta_{14}w_{1}^{3} + \beta_{15}w_{2}^{3} = \beta_{17}F_{1}\cos(\Omega_{1}t),$$

$$\ddot{w}_{2} + \mu_{2}\dot{w}_{2} + \beta_{21}w_{2} + \beta_{26}(p_{0} - p_{1}\cos(\Omega_{2}t))w_{2} + \beta_{22}w_{1}^{2}w_{2} + \beta_{23}w_{1}w_{2}^{2} + \beta_{24}w_{2}^{3} + \beta_{25}w_{1}^{3} = \beta_{27}F_{2}\cos(\Omega_{1}t),$$
(1b)

其中, w_1 为第一阶模态的振幅, w_2 为第二阶模态的振幅, μ_1 和 μ_2 表示对应于两阶模态的阻 尼, F_1 和 F_2 表示对应于两阶模态的横向激励幅值, $\beta_{ii}(i=1,2;j=1,2,\cdots,7)$ 表示材料参数. 方程(1)的详细推导过程及其所有参数表达式参见文献[31]。

在1:2内共振情况下点阵夹芯板动力学方程摄动分析

利用多尺度法进行研究,将方程(1)中的阻尼项、参数激励项、热激励项和非线性项添加 小扰动项 ε , 考虑点阵夹芯板的主参数共振——1:2 内共振的情况,共振关系如下:

$$2\omega_1 = \Omega_1 - \varepsilon \sigma_1, \ \omega_2 = \Omega_2 - \varepsilon \sigma_2, \ \Omega_1 = \Omega_2, \tag{2}$$

式中 ω_1 和 ω_2 为相应线性系统的第一阶和第二阶固有频率, σ_1 和 σ_2 为系统的调谐参数,为了 方便处理,令 $\Omega_1 = 1$.

设方程(1)的一致渐近解为

$$w(x,t,\varepsilon) = w_0(x,T_0,T_1) + \varepsilon w_1(x,T_0,T_1),$$
(3)

其中

 $T_0 = t$, $T_1 = \varepsilon t$. 则有微分算子:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial T_0} + \frac{\partial}{\partial T_1} \frac{\partial T_1}{\partial t} + \dots = D_0 + \varepsilon D_1 + \dots, \tag{4a}$$

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

其中

$$\mathbf{D}_0 = \frac{\partial}{\partial T_0}, \mathbf{D}_1 = \frac{\partial}{\partial T_1}$$
.

将方程(3)和方程(4)代人方程(1)中,比较方程两边摄动参数 ε 同阶次的系数,得到如下 方程:

 $oldsymbol{arepsilon}^0$ 阶

$$D_0^2 x_{10} + \frac{1}{4} x_{10} = 0, (5a)$$

$$D_0^2 x_{20} + x_{20} = 0; (5b)$$

 ε^1 阶

$$D_{0}^{2}x_{11} + \frac{1}{4}x_{11} = -2D_{0}D_{1}x_{10} - \mu_{1}D_{0}x_{10} + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_{1}x_{10} + \beta_{16}x_{10}p_{1}\cos t - \beta_{13}x_{10}^{2}x_{20} - \beta_{14}x_{10}^{3} - \beta_{15}x_{20}^{3} - \beta_{12}x_{10}x_{20}^{2} + \beta_{17}F_{1}\cos t,$$
(6a)

$$D_0^2 x_{21} + x_{21} = -2D_0 D_1 x_{20} - \mu_2 D_0 x_{20} + 2\sigma_2 x_{20} + \beta_{26} x_{20} p_1 \cos t - \beta_{23} x_{10} x_{20}^2 - \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{$$

 $\beta_{24}x_{20}^3 - \beta_{25}x_{10}^3 - \beta_{27}x_{10}^2x_{20} + \beta_{27}F_2\cos t$. (6b)

方程(5a)和(5b)的解可以写成如下复数形式:

$$x_{10} = A_1(T_1) e^{iT_0/2} + \bar{A}_1(T_1) e^{-iT_0/2}, x_{20} = A_2(T_1) e^{iT_0/2} + \bar{A}_2(T_1) e^{-iT_0/2},$$
(7)

式中 \bar{A}_1 和 \bar{A}_2 分别是 \bar{A}_1 和 \bar{A}_2 的复共轭。

将方程(7)代入方程(6a)和方程(6b)中得到

$$D_0^2 x_{11} + \frac{1}{4} x_{11} = \left(-i D_1 A_1 - \frac{1}{2} i \mu_1 A_1 + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_1 A_1 + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_1 A_1 + \frac{1}{2} \beta_{16} p_1 \bar{A}_1 - 3\beta_{14} A_1^2 \bar{A}_1 - 2\beta_{12} A_1 A_2 \bar{A}_2 \right) e^{i T_0 / 2} + cc + N_{ST},$$
(8a)

$$D_0^2 x_{21} + x_{21} = \left(-2iD_1 A_2 - i\mu_2 A_2 + 2\sigma_2 A_2 - 3\beta_{24} A_2^2 \bar{A}_2 - 2\beta_{22} A_1 A_2 \bar{A}_1 + \frac{1}{2}\beta_{27} F_2 \right) e^{iT_0} + cc + N_{ST},$$
(8b)

其中cc 和 N_{ST} 分别表示方程(8)右端函数的复数部分和长期项。

 A_1 和 A_2 可以表示为下列形式:

$$A_1 = \frac{1}{2} a_1 e^{i\varphi_1}, A_2 = \frac{1}{2} a_2 e^{i\varphi_2}.$$
 (9)

消除方程(8)中可以产生长期项的部分,将方程(9)代入方程(8),并将实部与虚部进行分离,得到极坐标形式的四维平均方程为

$$\dot{a}_1 = -\frac{\mu_1 a_1}{2} - \frac{\beta_{16} p_1 a_1 \sin(2\varphi_1)}{2},\tag{10a}$$

$$a_1 \dot{\varphi}_1 = -\frac{\sigma_1 a_1}{2} - \frac{\beta_{16} p_1 a_1 \cos(2\varphi_1)}{2} + \frac{3\beta_{14} a_1^3}{4} + \frac{\beta_{12} a_1 a_2^2}{2}, \tag{10b}$$

$$\dot{a}_2 = -\frac{\mu_2 a_2}{2} - \frac{\beta_{27} F_2 \sin \varphi_2}{2},\tag{10c}$$

$$a_2 \dot{\varphi}_2 = -\sigma_2 a_2 - \frac{3\beta_{24} a_2^3}{8} + \frac{\beta_{22} a_1^2 a_2}{4} - \frac{\beta_{27} F_2 \cos \varphi_2}{2}.$$
 (10d)

让方程(10)的左边都等于 0,同时在方程(10a)和方程(10b)中消除 φ_1 ,在方程(10c)和方程(10d)中消除 φ_2 ,得到

$$\left(\frac{\mu_1 a_1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{\sigma_1 a_1}{2} + \frac{3\beta_{14} a_1^3}{4} + \frac{\beta_{12} a_1 a_2^2}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{\beta_{16}^2 p_1^2 a_1^2}{4},\tag{11a}$$

$$\left(\frac{\mu_2 a_2}{2}\right)^2 + \left(-\sigma_2 a_2 + \frac{3\beta_{24} a_2^3}{8} + \frac{\beta_{22} a_1^2 a_2}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{\beta_{27}^2 F_2^2}{4}.$$
 (11b)

展开方程(11),得到

$$k_{11}a_1^6 + k_{12}a_1^4a_2^2 + k_{13}a_1^2a_2^4 + \mu^2a_1^2 + \sigma_1^2a_1^2 + k_{14}\sigma_1a_1^4 + k_{15}\sigma_1a_1^2a_2^2 + k_{16}p_1^2a_1^2 = 0, \quad (12a)$$

$$k_{21}a_2^6 + k_{22}a_1^2a_2^4 + k_{23}a_1^4a_2^2 + \mu^2a_2^2 + 4\sigma_2^2a_2^2 + k_{24}\sigma_2a_2^4 + k_{25}\sigma_2a_1^2a_2^2 + k_{26}F_2^2 = 0, \quad (12b)$$

式中

$$k_{11} = \frac{9\beta_{14}^2}{4}, \ k_{12} = 3\beta_{12}\beta_{14}, \ k_{13} = \beta_{12}^2, \ k_{14} = -3\beta_{14}, \ k_{15} = -2\beta_{12}, \ k_{16} = -\beta_{16}^2,$$

$$k_{21} = \frac{9}{16}\beta_{24}^2, \ k_{22} = \frac{3}{4}\beta_{22}\beta_{24}, \ k_{23} = \frac{1}{4}\beta_{22}^2, \ k_{24} = -3\beta_{24}, \ k_{25} = -2\beta_{22}, \ k_{26} = -\beta_{27}^2.$$

1.3 在1:2 内共振情况下点阵夹芯板动力学方程分叉分析

令

$$\mathbf{g} = (g_1, g_2) \in E_{z, \lambda}, \tag{13}$$

式中

$$g_{1} = k_{11}a_{1}^{6} + k_{12}a_{1}^{4}a_{2}^{2} + k_{13}a_{1}^{2}a_{2}^{4} + \sigma_{1}^{2}a_{1}^{2} + k_{14}\sigma_{1}a_{1}^{4} + k_{15}\sigma_{1}a_{1}^{2}a_{2}^{2} + \mu_{1}^{2}a_{1}^{2} + k_{16}p_{1}^{2}a_{1}^{2},$$

$$(14a)$$

$$g_2 = k_{21}a_2^6 + k_{22}a_1^2a_2^4 + k_{23}a_1^4a_2^2 + 4\sigma_2^2a_2^2 +$$

$$k_{24}\sigma_2 a_2^4 + k_{25}\sigma_2 a_1^2 a_2^2 + \mu_2^2 a_2^2 + k_{26}F_2^2, \tag{14b}$$

$$z = (a_1, a_2), \lambda = (\sigma_1, \sigma_2, p_1, F_2).$$
 (14c)

1.3.1 点阵夹芯板动力学方程的限制切空间

定理 1 芽 $g(z, \lambda)$ 的限制切空间 $R_{T}(g, 1)$ 有下面的关系:

$$R_{\mathrm{T}}(\boldsymbol{g},\boldsymbol{1}) = (M^2 + M\langle \sigma_1, \sigma_2, p_1, F_2 \rangle + \langle F_2^2 \rangle) E_{z,\lambda}. \tag{15}$$

证明 根据文献[18]中命题 1.4(第二册 169 页), $R_{\rm T}(\boldsymbol{g},\boldsymbol{1})$ 的生成元有 16 个:

$$\left(g_{1},0\right),\left(g_{2},0\right),\left(0,g_{1}\right),\left(0,g_{2}\right),\;a_{1}(g_{1,a_{1}},g_{2,a_{1}}),\;a_{2}(g_{1,a_{1}},g_{2,a_{1}}),\;$$

$$\sigma_{1}(g_{1,a_{1}},g_{2,a_{1}})\,,\,\sigma_{2}(g_{1,a_{1}},g_{2,a_{1}})\,,\,p_{1}(g_{1,a_{1}},g_{2,a_{1}})\,,\,F_{2}(g_{1,a_{1}},g_{2,a_{1}})\,,$$

$$a_1(g_{1,a_2},g_{2,a_2})$$
 , $a_2(g_{1,a_2},g_{2,a_2})$, $\sigma_1(g_{1,a_2},g_{2,a_2})$,

$$\sigma_2(g_{1,a_2},g_{2,a_2}), p_1(g_{1,a_2},g_{2,a_2}), F_2(g_{1,a_2},g_{2,a_2}).$$
 (16)

在方程(16)中

$$g_{1,a_1} = 6k_{11}a_1^5 + 4k_{12}a_1^3a_2^2 + 2k_{13}a_1a_2^4 + 2\sigma_1^2a_1 + 4k_{14}\sigma_1a_1^3 +$$

$$2k_{15}\sigma_1a_1a_2^2 + 2\mu_1^2a_1 + 2k_{16}p_1^2a_1, (17a)$$

$$g_{2,a_1} = 2k_{22}a_1a_2^4 + 4k_{23}a_1^3a_2^2 + 2k_{25}\sigma_2a_1a_2^2,$$
 (17b)

$$g_{1,a_2} = 2k_{12}a_1^4a_2 + 4k_{13}a_1^2a_2^3 + 2k_{15}\sigma_1a_1^2a_2,$$
 (17c)

$$g_{2,a_2} = 6k_{21}a_2^5 + 4k_{22}a_1^2a_2^3 + 2k_{23}a_1^4a_2 + 8\sigma_2^2a_{22} +$$

$$4k_{24}\sigma_2 a_2 + 2k_{25}\sigma_2 a_1^2 a_2 + 2\mu_2^2 a_{2\bullet}$$
 (17d)

 $(M^2 + M\langle \sigma_1, \sigma_2, p_1, F_2 \rangle + \langle F_2^2 \rangle) E_{z,\lambda}$ 的生成元有 24 个:

$$\left(a_{1}^{2},0\right),\left(a_{1}a_{2},0\right),\left(a_{2}^{2},0\right),\left(\sigma_{1}a_{1},0\right),\\\left(\sigma_{2}a_{1},0\right),\left(p_{1}a_{1},0\right),\left(F_{2}a_{1},0\right),$$

$$(\sigma_1 a_2, 0), (\sigma_2 a_2, 0), (p_1 a_2, 0), (F_2 a_2, 0), (F_2^2, 0), (0, a_1^2), (0, a_1 a_2),$$

$$(0,a_2^2),(0,\sigma_1a_1),(0,\sigma_2a_1),(0,p_1a_1),(0,F_2a_1),(0,\sigma_1a_2),$$

$$(0,\sigma_2a_2),(0,p_1a_2),(0,F_2a_2),(0,F_2^2).$$
 (18)

观察方程(17),可以发现单项式 $\sigma_1 a_1$, $\sigma_2 a_1$, $p_1 a_1$ 和 $F_2 a_1$ 仅存在于多项式 $\sigma_1 g_{1,a_1}$, $\sigma_2 g_{1,a_1}$, $p_1 g_{1,a_1}$ 和 $F_2 g_{1,a_1}$ 中,单项式 $\sigma_1 a_2$, $\sigma_2 a_2$, $p_1 a_2$ 和 $F_2 a_2$ 仅存在于多项式 $\sigma_1 g_{2,a_2}$, $\sigma_2 g_{2,a_2}$, $p_1 g_{1,a_2}$ 和 $F_2 g_{2,a_2}$ 中.

因此,方程(18)可以简化为16个生成元:

$$(a_1^2,0)$$
, $(a_1a_2,0)$, $(a_2^2,0)$, $(\sigma_1a_1,0)$, $(\sigma_2a_1,0)$, $(p_1a_1,0)$, $(F_2a_1,0)$,

$$(F_2^2,0),(0,a_1^2),(0,a_1a_2),(0,a_2^2),(0,\sigma_1a_2),(0,\sigma_2a_2),$$

$$(0,p_1a_2),(0,F_2a_2),(0,F_2^2).$$
 (19)

下面证明,当 $(a_1,a_2,\sigma_1,\sigma_2,p_1,F_2)$ = (0,0,0,0,0,0) 时,方程(16)和(19)之间存在一个可逆矩阵 A,使得两者可以互相表示:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{u}_1 \\ \mathbf{u}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{A} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{v}_1 \\ \mathbf{v}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}_1 & \mathbf{A}_2 \\ \mathbf{A}_3 & \mathbf{A}_4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{v}_1 \\ \mathbf{v}_2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

在方程(20)中

$$\mathbf{u}_1 = ((g_1, 0) \quad (g_2, 0) \quad (0, g_1) \quad (0, g_2) \quad a_1(g_{1,a_1}, g_{2,a_1})$$

$$a_2(g_{1,a_1},g_{2,a_1}) \quad \sigma_1(g_{1,a_1},g_{2,a_1}) \quad \sigma_2(g_{1,a_1},g_{2,a_1}))_{1\times 8}^{\mathrm{T}},$$

$$\mathbf{u}_{2} = (p_{1}(g_{1,a_{1}}, g_{2,a_{1}}) \quad F_{2}(g_{1,a_{2}}, g_{2,a_{2}}) \quad a_{1}(g_{1,a_{2}}, g_{2,a_{2}})$$

$$egin{aligned} a_2(g_{1,a_2},g_{2,a_2}) & \pmb{\sigma}_1(g_{1,a_2},g_{2,a_2}) & \pmb{\sigma}_2(g_{1,a_2},g_{2,a_2}) \ & p_1(g_{1,a_2},g_{2,a_2}) & F_2(g_{1,a_2},g_{2,a_2}))_{1 imes 8}^{\mathrm{T}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{v} = ((a^2 \ 0) \ (F^2 \ 0) \ (0 \ a^2) \ (0 \ F^2)$$

$$\mathbf{v}_1 = ((a_1^2, 0) \quad (F_2^2, 0) \quad (0, a_1^2) \quad (0, F_2^2)$$

$$\binom{2}{1}$$

$$(a_2^2,0)$$
 $(a_1a_2,0)$ $(\sigma_1a_1,0)$ $(\sigma_2a_1,0)$ ^T_{1×8},

$$\mathbf{v}_2 = ((p_1 a_1, 0) \quad (F_2 a_1, 0) \quad (0, a_1 a_2) \quad (0, a_2^2)$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{2} = ((p_{1}a_{1}, 0) \quad (F_{2}a_{1}, 0) \quad (0, a_{1}a_{2}) \quad (0, a_{2}^{2})$$

$$(0, \sigma_{1}a_{2}) \quad (0, \sigma_{2}a_{2}) \quad (0, p_{1}a_{1}) \quad (0, F_{2}a_{1}))_{1 \times 8}^{T},$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & C_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & C_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ C_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(21a)

(21b)

(21c)

(21d)

(21e)

(21f)

(21g)

$$\mathbf{A}_{4} = \begin{pmatrix} C_{4} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & C_{5} & 0 \\ 0 & C_{4} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & C_{5} \\ 0 & 0 & C_{6} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & C_{6} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & C_{6} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & C_{6} & 0 & 0 \\ C_{7} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & C_{6} & 0 \\ 0 & C_{7} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & C_{6} \end{pmatrix}_{8\times8}$$

$$(21h)$$

在方程(21)中

$$C_1 = k_{11}a_1^4 + k_{12}a_1^2a_2^2 + k_{13}a_2^4 + \sigma_1^2 + k_{14}\sigma_1a_1^2 + k_{15}\sigma_1a_2^2 + \mu_1^2 + k_{16}p_1^2, \tag{22a}$$

$$C_2 = k_{26},$$
 (22b)

$$C_3 = k_{21}a_2^4 + k_{22}a_1^2a_2^2 + k_{23}a_1^4 + 4\sigma_2^2 + k_{24}\sigma_2a_2^2 + k_{25}\sigma_2a_1^2 + \mu_2^2,$$
 (22c)

$$C_4 = 6k_{11}a_1^4 + 4k_{12}a_1^2a_2^2 + 2k_{13}a_2^4 + 2\sigma_1^2 + 4k_{14}\sigma_1a_1^2 +$$

$$2k_{15}\sigma_1 a_2^2 + 2\mu_1^2 + 2k_{16}p_1^2, \tag{22d}$$

$$C_5 = 2k_{22}a_1a_2^3 + 4k_{23}a_1^3a_2 + 2k_{25}\sigma_2a_1a_2,$$
 (22e)

$$C_6 = 6k_{21}a_2^4 + 4k_{22}a_1^2a_2^2 + 2k_{23}a_1^4 + 8\sigma_2^2 + 4k_{24}\sigma_2a_2^2 + 2k_{25}\sigma_2a_1^2 + 2\mu_2^2,$$
 (22f)

$$C_7 = 2k_{12}a_1^3a_2 + 4k_{13}a_1a_2^3 + 2k_{15}\sigma_1a_1a_{2\bullet}$$
 (22g)

因为

$$\mu_1 > 0, \mu_2 > 0, k_{26} < 0,$$

当 a_1 = a_2 = σ_1 = σ_2 = p_1 = F_2 = 0 时,得到

$$\begin{cases}
C_1 = \mu_1^2 > 0, C_2 = k_{26} < 0, \\
C_3 = \mu_2^2 > 0, C_4 = 2\mu_1^2 > 0, \\
C_5 = 0, C_6 = 2\mu_2^2 > 0, C_7 = 0.
\end{cases}$$
(23)

这样矩阵A可表示为

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & A_2 \\ A_3 & A_4 \end{pmatrix}, \tag{24}$$

其中

在 16×16 的矩阵 A 中,容易发现第 1 行和第 5 行线性相关,第 2 列和第 5 列线性相关,剔除第 5 行和第 5 列,剩下一个 15×15 的上三角矩阵,很容易证明 15×15 的矩阵行列式的值是非零的。

证明完成.

1.3.2 点阵夹芯板动力学方程的简单识别

定理2 今

$$g(z,\lambda) = h(z,\lambda) + q(z,\lambda), \qquad (26)$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned} & \boldsymbol{h} = (\mu_1^2 a_1^2, \mu_2^2 a_2^2 + k_{26} F_2^2) \,, \\ & \boldsymbol{q} = (k_{11} a_1^6 + k_{12} a_1^4 a_2^2 + k_{13} a_1^2 a_2^4 + \sigma_1^2 a_1^2 + k_{14} \sigma_1 a_1^4 + k_{15} \sigma_1 a_1^2 a_2^2 + k_{16} p_1^2 a_1^2 \,, \end{aligned} \tag{27a}$$

 $k_{21}a_2^6 + k_{22}a_1^2a_2^4 + k_{23}a_1^4a_2^2 + 4\sigma_2^2a_2^2 + k_{24}\sigma_2a_2^4 + k_{25}\sigma_2a_1^2a_2^2), \tag{27b}$

可以得到g和h是强等价的。

证明 根据定理 1, 芽 $g(z, \lambda)$ 的限制切空间 $R_{T}(g, 1)$ 的一个高阶项是

$$(M^3 + M^2 \langle \sigma_1, \sigma_2, p_1, F_2 \rangle + M \langle F_2^2 \rangle) E_{z, \lambda}. \tag{28}$$

对于多项式g,观察发现

$$(k_{11}a_1^6,0),(k_{12}a_1^4a_2^2,0),(k_{13}a_1^2a_2^4,0),(0,k_{21}a_2^6),$$

$$(0, k_{22}a_1^2a_2^4), (0, k_{23}a_1^4a_2^2) \in M^3E_{z,\lambda},$$
 (29a)

$$(\sigma_1^2a_1^2,0)\,,(k_{14}\sigma_1a_1^4,0)\,,(k_{15}\sigma_1a_1^2a_2^2,0)\,,(0,4\sigma_2^2a_2^2)\,,(0,k_{24}\sigma_2a_2^4)\,,$$

$$(k_{16}p_1^2a_1^2,0),(0,k_{25}\sigma_2a_1^2a_2^2) \in M^2\langle\sigma_1,\sigma_2,p_1,F_2\rangle E_{z,\lambda},$$
 (29b)

因此

$$q \in M^3 + M^2 \langle \sigma_1, \sigma_2, p_1, F_2 \rangle + M \langle F_2^2 \rangle$$
.

根据文献[18]中定理 4.1(第二册 185 页),可以得到 g 和 h 是强等价的。

证明完成。在下面的讨论中, g 将被 h 取代。

引理1 h 的非退化条件满足

$$D > 0 \tag{30}$$

和

$$(0,k_{26}) \times (\mu_1^2,0) \neq 0, (0,k_{26}) \times (\mu_1^2,\mu_2^2) \neq 0.$$
 (31)

满足非退化条件的h等价于

$$\mathbf{h} = (a_1^2, a_2^2 - F_2^2) . (32)$$

证明 令

$$h(z,\lambda) = f(z) + F_2^2 \cdot (0,k_{26}), \qquad (33)$$

式中 $f(z) = (\mu_1^2 a_1^2, \mu_2^2 a_2^2)$ 。根据文献[18]中方程(2.7)(第一册 402 页),

$$Q(\mathbf{h}) = \begin{vmatrix} 2\mu_1^2 a_1 & 0\\ 0 & 2\mu_2^2 a_2 \end{vmatrix} = 4\mu_1^2 \mu_2^2 a_1 a_2, \tag{34}$$

根据文献[18]中方程(2.8)(第一册402页),

$$D = b^2 - 4ac = 16\mu_1^4 \mu_2^4 \tag{35}$$

因为 $\mu_1 > 0, \mu_2 > 0$, 所以

$$D > 0. (36)$$

选择非零向量 $z_1 = (1,0)$ 和 $z_2 = (1,1)$, 令 $w_i = f(z_i)$, i = 1,2, 得到

$$\mathbf{w}_1 = (\mu_1^2, 0), \ \mathbf{w}_2 = (\mu_1^2, \mu_2^2).$$
 (37)

因为 $k_{26} < 0$,

$$(0,k_{26}) \times (\mu_1^2,0) \neq 0, (0,k_{26}) \times (\mu_1^2,\mu_2^2) \neq 0,$$
 (38)

根据文献[18]中方程(2.13)和定理 2.3(第一册 404 页), $(0,k_{26})$ 位于图 2.1 的像 2 中,因此, h 的正规形式可表示为

$$\mathbf{h} = (a_1^2, a_2^2 - F_2^2) . {39}$$

证明完成.观察表达式(39), h 的普适开折需要表达式(39)补足 h 的线性项和常数项.

定理3 令

$$H(a_1, a_2, \sigma_1, \sigma_2, p_1, F_2) = (h_1(a_1, a_2, \sigma_1, \sigma_2, p_1, F_2), h_2(a_1, a_2, \sigma_1, \sigma_2, p_1, F_2))$$

是分叉问题 h 的一个 4 参数开折,如果满足引理 1,则 H 是 h 的普适开折,当且仅当

$$\det(\mathbf{P}) = \det\begin{pmatrix} 0 & h_{1,a_{1}a_{1}} & h_{1,a_{1}a_{2}} & 0 & h_{2,a_{1}a_{1}} & h_{2,a_{1}a_{2}} \\ 0 & h_{1,a_{2}a_{1}} & h_{1,a_{2}a_{2}} & 0 & h_{2,a_{2}a_{1}} & h_{2,a_{2}a_{2}} \\ h_{1,\sigma_{1}} & h_{1,\sigma_{1}a_{1}} & h_{1,\sigma_{1}a_{2}} & h_{2,\sigma_{1}} & h_{2,\sigma_{1}a_{1}} & h_{2,\sigma_{1}a_{2}} \\ h_{1,\sigma_{2}} & h_{1,\sigma_{2}a_{1}} & h_{1,\sigma_{2}a_{2}} & h_{2,\sigma_{2}} & h_{2,\sigma_{2}a_{1}} & h_{2,\sigma_{2}a_{2}} \\ h_{1,F_{2}} & h_{1,F_{2}a_{1}} & h_{1,F_{2}a_{2}} & h_{2,F_{2}} & h_{2,F_{2}a_{1}} & h_{2,F_{2}a_{2}} \\ h_{1,p_{1}} & h_{1,p_{1}a_{1}} & h_{1,p_{1}a_{2}} & h_{2,p_{1}} & h_{2,p_{1}a_{1}} & h_{2,p_{1}a_{2}} \end{pmatrix} \neq 0,$$

$$(40)$$

这里 $(a_1, a_2, \sigma_1, \sigma_2, p_1, F_2) = (0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)$.

证明 矩阵 P 能够被表示为

$$\boldsymbol{P} = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_4, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_5, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_6)^{\mathrm{T}}, \tag{41}$$

式中

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1} = (0, h_{1,a_{1}a_{1}}, h_{1,a_{1}a_{2}}, 0, h_{2,a_{1}a_{1}}, h_{2,a_{1}a_{2}}), \tag{42a}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2} = (0, h_{1,a_{2}a_{1}}, h_{1,a_{2}a_{2}}, 0, h_{2,a_{2}a_{1}}, h_{2,a_{2}a_{2}}), \tag{42b}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3} = (h_{1,\sigma_{1}}, h_{1,\sigma_{1}a_{1}}, h_{1,\sigma_{1}a_{2}}, h_{2,\sigma_{1}}, h_{2,\sigma_{1}a_{1}}, h_{2,\sigma_{1}a_{2}}), \tag{42c}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{4} = (h_{1,\sigma_{2}}, h_{1,\sigma_{2}a_{1}}, h_{1,\sigma_{2}a_{2}}, h_{2,\sigma_{2}}, h_{2,\sigma_{2}a_{1}}, h_{2,\sigma_{2}a_{2}}),$$
(42d)

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{5} = (h_{1,F_{2}}, h_{1,F_{2}a_{1}}, h_{1,F_{2}a_{2}}, h_{2,F_{2}}, h_{2,F_{2}a_{1}}, h_{2,F_{2}a_{2}}),$$
(42e)

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{6} = (h_{1,p_{1}}, h_{1,p_{1}a_{1}}, h_{1,p_{1}a_{2}}, h_{2,p_{1}}, h_{2,p_{1}a_{1}}, h_{2,p_{1}a_{2}}) . \tag{42f}$$

将 h 代入方程(39),得

$$\begin{cases} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = (0,2,0,0,0,0), \ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = (0,0,0,0,0,2), \ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = (0,0,0,0,0,0), \\ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_4 = (0,0,0,0,0,0), \ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_5 = (0,0,0,0,0,0), \ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_6 = (0,0,0,0,0,0,0). \end{cases}$$
(43)

方程(43)中,仅有 2 个向量 α_1 和 α_2 是线性无关的,因此存在补足 h 的 4 个线性无关向量: $(0,\lambda'a_1),(\lambda''a_2,0),(\lambda,\lambda),(-\lambda''',\lambda'''),$ (44)

式中 λ , λ' , λ'' 和 λ''' 的取值是 σ_1 , σ_2 , p_1 和 F_2 这4个分叉参数中的任意一个,且互相之间取值不同.这样,可得到

$$\mathbf{H} = (a_1^2 + \lambda'' a_2 + \lambda - \lambda''', a_2^2 - F_2^2 + \lambda' a_1 + \lambda + \lambda'''). \tag{45}$$

把方程(45)代入方程(42),得

$$\det(\mathbf{P}) \neq 0. \tag{46}$$

反过来,在方程(43)中,仅有向量 α_1 和 α_2 是线性无关,因为 $\det(H) \neq 0$,补足 h 的线性无关的向量需要 4 个:

$$(0,\lambda'a_1),(\lambda''a_2,0),(\lambda,\lambda),(-\lambda''',\lambda'''), \tag{47}$$

这样,得到

$$\mathbf{H} = (a_1^2 + \lambda'' a_2 + \lambda - \lambda''', a_2^2 - F_2^2 + \lambda' a_1 + \lambda + \lambda'''). \tag{48}$$

证明完成.

1.3.3 点阵夹芯板动力学方程的多项式空间

定理 4 h 的多项式空间能够简化为

$$R\{(dh)_{z,\lambda}(Y_1), \dots, (dh)_{z,\lambda}(Y_m), h_{\lambda}, \lambda h_{\lambda}, \lambda^2 h_{\lambda}, \dots\} = R\{(a_1,0), (0,a_2), (0,F_2)\}.$$
(49)

证明 推导方程(49),建立下面的矩阵关系:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{u}_{1}' \\ \boldsymbol{u}_{2}' \end{pmatrix} = \boldsymbol{B} \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{v}_{1}' \\ \boldsymbol{v}_{2}' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{B}_{1} & \boldsymbol{B}_{2} \\ \boldsymbol{B}_{3} & \boldsymbol{B}_{4} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{v}_{1}' \\ \boldsymbol{v}_{2}' \end{pmatrix}, \tag{50}$$

其中

$$\mathbf{v}_{1}' = ((a_{1}, 0) \quad (a_{2}, 0) \quad (\sigma_{1}, 0) \quad (\sigma_{2}, 0) \quad (p_{1}, 0) \quad (F_{2}, 0))_{1 \times 6}^{T},$$
 (51c)
 $\mathbf{v}_{2}' = ((0, a_{1}) \quad (0, a_{2}) \quad (0, \sigma_{1}) \quad (0, \sigma_{2}) \quad (0, p_{1}) \quad (0, F_{2}))_{1 \times 6}^{T},$ (51d)

$$\mathbf{v}_{2}' = ((0, a_{1}) \quad (0, a_{2}) \quad (0, \sigma_{1}) \quad (0, \sigma_{2}) \quad (0, p_{1}) \quad (0, F_{2}))_{1 \times 6}^{\mathrm{T}}, \tag{51d}$$

在方程(51e)中

$$D_1 = 2, D_2 = 2, D_3 = -2.$$
 (52)

 $(u_1^{T} u_2^{T})$ 能够被 $(a_1,0),(0,a_2)$ 和 $(0,F_2)$ 这 3 个向量表示,因此

$$R\{(dh)_{z,\lambda}(Y_1), \cdots, (dh)_{z,\lambda}(Y_m), h_{\lambda}, \lambda h_{\lambda}, \lambda^2 h_{\lambda}, \cdots\} = R\{(a_1,0), (0,a_2), (0,F_2)\}.$$

$$(53)$$

证明完成.

1.3.4 含有 4 个分叉参数的分叉方程的奇异性理论推广

根据定理1,有下面的关系:

$$\boldsymbol{h} \in (M^2 + \langle F_2^2 \rangle) E_{z,\lambda} \subset (M^2 + M \langle \sigma_1, \sigma_2, p_1, F_2 \rangle + \langle F_2^2 \rangle) E_{z,\lambda}, \tag{54}$$

即

$$(a_1^2, 0), (0, a_2^2) \in M^2 E_{z, \lambda}, (0, F_2^2) \in \langle F_2^2 \rangle E_{z, \lambda},$$
 (55)

显然,多项式 h 不包含属于 $M\langle \sigma_1, \sigma_2, p_1, F_2 \rangle E_{r,h}$ 的单项式。因此,对奇异性理论作如下推广:

定义 1 设 $T(h,1) \subset E_{z,\lambda}$ 有有限余维, T(h,1) 在 $E_{z,\lambda}$ 中的余维数记作 m; 如果 $h \in \langle h \rangle$ $\subset T(h,1)$,满足定理 3,则 h 在 T(h,1) 中的余维数,记作 n.

引理 2 h 在 $E_{z,\lambda}$ 中的余维数等于 n+m.

证明 根据定义 1 和定理 3, $T(h,1) \subset E_{r,\lambda}$ 有有限余维,存在 n 个线性无关的向量补足 ⟨**h**⟩, 使得

$$\langle \boldsymbol{h} \rangle \oplus p(n) = T(\boldsymbol{h} + \boldsymbol{1}),$$
 (56)

式中p(n)是一个有限维子空间。

同理,存在m个线性无关的向量补足T(h,1),使得

$$T(\mathbf{h} + \mathbf{1}) \oplus p'(m) = E_{\tau, \lambda}, \tag{57}$$

式中p'(m)是一个有限维子空间。

把方程(50)代入方程(51),得到

$$\langle \mathbf{h} \rangle \oplus p(n) \oplus p'(m) = E_{z,\lambda}. \tag{58}$$

因此, $\langle \mathbf{h} \rangle$ 在 $E_{z,\lambda}$ 的余维数,等于 n+m,即 \mathbf{h} 在 $E_{z,\lambda}$ 的余维数,等于 n+m . 证明完成。

推论 1 n = 6 - 2 - m.

证明 根据定理 3,存在 6 个线性无关的向量,但是在方程(43)中,仅有 2 个线性无关的向量 α_1 和 α_2 根据引理 2,可知 2 + m + n = 6,即 n = 6 - 2 - m.

证明完成.

我们知道含有单参数的二元齐次方程组(文献[18]中,第一册 409 页)的普适开折中补足的变量 x 和 y 需要辅助参数作用,有结论:余维数等于辅助参数的个数.观察方程(18)到方程(19)缺失的项,发现满足定理 3 的多参数的二元齐次方程组的普适开折中补足的变量 x 和 y 本身就有参数作用,如果再加上辅助参数的作用就不满足定理 3.为了表明补足的变量 x 和 y 本身就有参数作用的项在普适开折中是补足的,需要定义一个新的符号.

定义 2 在普适开折中, 让函数 $sgn(\cdot)$ 作用在本身就有参数作用的补足项上, 把函数 $sgn(\cdot)$ 叫做辅助函数。

显然,可以得到结论:在多参数的二元齐次方程组的普适开折中,余维数等于辅助函数的个数加上辅助参数的个数的和.在后面的讨论中,为简化符号, $sgn(\cdot)$ 被记作 ε .

1.3.5 点阵夹芯板动力学分叉方程的普适开折

定理 5 h 在 $E_{z,\lambda}$ 中的余维数是 4,方程(32)的普适开折是

$$G_{1} = (a_{1}^{2} + 2\varepsilon_{12}\sigma_{1}a_{2} + 2\varepsilon_{11}F_{2} - \varepsilon_{14}p_{1}, a_{2}^{2} - F_{2}^{2} + 2\varepsilon_{13}\sigma_{2}a_{1} + \varepsilon_{14}p_{1}),$$
 (59a)

$$G_2 = (a_1^2 + 2\varepsilon_{22}\sigma_2 a_2 + 2\varepsilon_{21}F_2 - \varepsilon_{24}p_1, a_2^2 - F_2^2 + 2\varepsilon_{23}\sigma_1 a_1 + \varepsilon_{24}p_1),$$
 (59b)

$$\boldsymbol{G}_{3} = (a_{1}^{2} + 2\varepsilon_{32}\sigma_{2}a_{2} + \varepsilon_{31}\sigma_{1} - \varepsilon_{34}p_{1}, a_{2}^{2} - F_{2}^{2} + 2\varepsilon_{33}F_{2}a_{1} + \varepsilon_{31}\sigma_{1} + \varepsilon_{34}p_{1}), (59c)$$

$$\boldsymbol{G}_{4} = (a_{1}^{2} + 2\varepsilon_{42}F_{2}a_{2} + \varepsilon_{41}\sigma_{1} - \varepsilon_{44}P_{1}, a_{2}^{2} - F_{2}^{2} + 2\varepsilon_{43}\sigma_{2}a_{1} + \varepsilon_{41}\sigma_{1} + \varepsilon_{44}P_{1}), (59d)$$

$$G_5 = (a_1^2 + 2\varepsilon_{52}\sigma_1a_2 + \varepsilon_{51}\sigma_2 - \varepsilon_{54}p_1, a_2^2 - F_2^2 + 2\varepsilon_{53}F_2a_1 + \varepsilon_{51}\sigma_2 + \varepsilon_{54}p_1), (59e)$$

$$\mathbf{G}_{6} = (a_{1}^{2} + 2\varepsilon_{62}F_{2}a_{2} + \varepsilon_{61}\sigma_{2} - \varepsilon_{64}p_{1}, a_{2}^{2} - F_{2}^{2} + 2\varepsilon_{63}\sigma_{1}a_{1} + \varepsilon_{61}\sigma_{2} + \varepsilon_{64}p_{1}), (59f)$$

$$\mathbf{G}_{7} = (a_{1}^{2} + 2\varepsilon_{72}p_{1}a_{2} + 2\varepsilon_{71}F_{2} - \varepsilon_{74}\sigma_{1}, a_{2}^{2} - F_{2}^{2} + 2\varepsilon_{73}\sigma_{2}a_{1} + \varepsilon_{74}\sigma_{1}),$$
 (59g)

$$\boldsymbol{G}_{8} = (a_{1}^{2} + 2\varepsilon_{82}\sigma_{2}a_{2} + 2\varepsilon_{81}F_{2} - \varepsilon_{84}\sigma_{1}, a_{2}^{2} - F_{2}^{2} + 2\varepsilon_{83}P_{1}a_{1} + \varepsilon_{84}\sigma_{1}),$$
 (59h)

$$\mathbf{G}_{9} = (a_{1}^{2} + 2\varepsilon_{92}\sigma_{2}a_{2} + \varepsilon_{91}p_{1} - \varepsilon_{94}\sigma_{1}, a_{2}^{2} - F_{2}^{2} + 2\varepsilon_{93}F_{2}a_{1} + \varepsilon_{91}p_{1} + \varepsilon_{94}\sigma_{1}), (59i)$$

$$\mathbf{G}_{10} = (a_1^2 + 2\varepsilon_{92}F_2a_2 + \varepsilon_{91}p_1 - \varepsilon_{94}\sigma_1, a_2 - F_2 + 2\varepsilon_{93}F_2a_1 + \varepsilon_{91}p_1 + \varepsilon_{94}\sigma_1),$$

$$\mathbf{G}_{10} = (a_1^2 + 2\varepsilon_{102}F_2a_2 + \varepsilon_{101}p_1 - \varepsilon_{104}\sigma_1,$$

$$a_{2}^{2} - F_{2}^{2} + 2\varepsilon_{103}\sigma_{2}a_{1} + \varepsilon_{101}p_{1} + \varepsilon_{104}\sigma_{1}),$$

$$(59j)$$

$$a_{2}^{2} - F_{2}^{2} + 2\varepsilon_{103}\sigma_{2}a_{1} + \varepsilon_{101}p_{1} + \varepsilon_{104}\sigma_{1}),$$

$$G_{11} = (a_{1}^{2} + 2\varepsilon_{112}p_{1}a_{2} + \varepsilon_{111}\sigma_{2} - \varepsilon_{114}\sigma_{1}),$$
(59j)

$$a_2^2 - F_2^2 + 2\varepsilon_{113}F_2a_1 + \varepsilon_{111}\sigma_2 + \varepsilon_{114}\sigma_1$$
, (59k)

$$G_{12} = (a_1^2 + 2\varepsilon_{122}F_2a_2 + \varepsilon_{121}\sigma_2 - \varepsilon_{124}\sigma_1,$$

$$a_2^2 - F_2^2 + 2\varepsilon_{123}p_1a_1 + \varepsilon_{121}\sigma_2 + \varepsilon_{124}\sigma_1),$$
(591)

$$\boldsymbol{G}_{13} = (a_1^2 + 2\varepsilon_{132}\sigma_1 a_2 + 2\varepsilon_{131}F_2 - \varepsilon_{134}\sigma_2, a_2^2 - F_2^2 + 2\varepsilon_{133}p_1 a_1 + \varepsilon_{134}\sigma_2), \quad (59\text{m})$$

$$\boldsymbol{G}_{14} = (a_1^2 + 2\varepsilon_{142}p_1a_2 + 2\varepsilon_{141}F_2 - \varepsilon_{144}\sigma_2, a_2^2 - F_2^2 + 2\varepsilon_{143}\sigma_1a_1 + \varepsilon_{144}\sigma_2), \quad (59n)$$

$$G_{15} = (a_1^2 + 2\varepsilon_{152}p_1a_2 + \varepsilon_{151}\sigma_1 - \varepsilon_{154}\sigma_2,$$

$$a_2^2 - F_2^2 + 2\varepsilon_{153}F_2a_1 + \varepsilon_{151}\sigma_1 + \varepsilon_{154}\sigma_2), \tag{590}$$

$$G_{16} = (a_1^2 + 2\varepsilon_{162}F_2a_2 + \varepsilon_{161}\sigma_1 - \varepsilon_{164}\sigma_2,$$

$$a_2^2 - F_2^2 + 2\varepsilon_{163}p_1a_1 + \varepsilon_{161}\sigma_1 + \varepsilon_{164}\sigma_2), \tag{59p}$$

$$G_{17} = (a_1^2 + 2\varepsilon_{172}\sigma_1 a_2 + \varepsilon_{171}p_1 - \varepsilon_{174}\sigma_2),$$

$$a_2^2 - F_2^2 + 2\varepsilon_{173}F_2a_1 + \varepsilon_{171}p_1 + \varepsilon_{174}\sigma_2$$
, (59q)

$$\pmb{G}_{18} = (\,a_1^2 \,+\, 2\varepsilon_{182} F_2 a_2 \,+\, \varepsilon_{181} p_1 \,-\, \varepsilon_{184} \sigma_2\,,$$

$$a_2^2 - F_2^2 + 2\varepsilon_{183}\sigma_1 a_1 + \varepsilon_{181}p_1 + \varepsilon_{184}\sigma_2$$
, (59r)

式中

$$\varepsilon_{ij} = +1,0, -1, i = 1,2,\dots,18, j = 1,2,3,4.$$

证明 根据文献[18]中方程(2.7)(第二册 211 页),可知

$$T(h,1) = (M^{2} + M\langle \sigma_{1}, \sigma_{2}, p_{1}, F_{2} \rangle + \langle F_{2}^{2} \rangle) E_{z,\lambda} + R\{ (a_{1},0), (0,a_{2}), (0,F_{2}) \}.$$
(60)

Itr T(h,1) 是包含在 T(h,1) 中的极大理想:

$$\operatorname{Itr} T(\boldsymbol{h}, \boldsymbol{1}) = (M^2 + M\langle \sigma_1, \sigma_2, p_1, F_2 \rangle + \langle F_2^2 \rangle) E_{\tau, \lambda}, \tag{61}$$

可得

$$[\operatorname{Itr} T(\boldsymbol{h}, \boldsymbol{1})]^{\perp} = R\{(a_1, 0), (a_2, 0), (\sigma_1, 0), (\sigma_2, 0), (p_1, 0), (F_2, 0), (-1, 0), (0, a_1), (0, a_2), (0, \sigma_1), (0, \sigma_2), (0, p_1), (0, 1)\}$$
(62)

的维数是 12.显然, $R\{(a_1,0),(0,a_2),(0,F_2)\}$ 的维数是 2,因此存在 $[\operatorname{Itr} T(\boldsymbol{h},\boldsymbol{1})]^{\perp}$ 的子空间的一组基补足 $R\{(a_1,0),(0,a_2),(0,F_2)\}$, 即

$$(a_2,0),(0,a_1),(F_2,0),(\sigma_1,0),(0,\sigma_1),(\sigma_2,0),$$

 $(0,\sigma_2),(p_1,0),(0,p_1),(-1,0),(0,1).$ (63)

根据定理 3. 简化方程(63):

$$(a_2,0),(0,a_1),(F_2,0),(\sigma_1,\sigma_1),(\sigma_2,\sigma_2),(p_1,p_1),(-1,1).$$
 (64)

 $M\langle \sigma_1, \sigma_2, p_1, F_2 \rangle E_{r, \lambda}$ 的生成元有 16 个:

$$(\sigma_1 a_1, 0), (\sigma_2 a_1, 0), (p_1 a_1, 0), (F_2 a_1, 0), (\sigma_1 a_2, 0), (\sigma_2 a_2, 0),$$

$$(p_1a_2,0),(F_2a_2,0),(0,\sigma_1a_1),(0,\sigma_2a_1),(0,p_1a_1),$$

$$(0,F_2a_1),(0,\sigma_1a_2),(0,\sigma_2a_2),(0,p_1a_2),(0,F_2a_2).$$
 (65)

在方程(64)中,对于向量 $(a_2,0)$ 和 $(0,a_1)$,存在两个辅助参数 β_1 和 β_2 ,使得 $(\beta_1a_2,0)$ 和 $(0,\beta_2a_1)$ 发生。根据定理 3 和方程(65), $(\beta_1a_2,0)$ 与 $(\sigma_1a_2,0)$, $(\sigma_2a_2,0)$, $(p_1a_2,0)$, $(F_2a_2,0)$ 这 4 个向量中的任意一个线性相关; $(0,\beta_2a_1)$ 与 $(0,\sigma_1a_1)$, $(0,\sigma_2a_1)$, $(0,p_1a_1)$, $(0,F_2a_1)$ 这 4 个向量中的任意一个线性相关。因此, $(a_2,0)$ 和 $(0,a_1)$ 将被剔除。

在方程(64)中,对于向量(-1,1),存在一个辅助参数 γ ,使得(- γ , γ)发生.根据定理3和方程(64),(- γ , γ)能够被(- σ ₁, σ ₁),(- σ ₂, σ ₂),(-p₁,p₁)这3个向量中的任意一个替代,这是因为 σ ₁, σ ₂,p₁, γ 都是参数,有共同的辅助特性.

在 h 的普适开折中, 当 $(-\gamma, \gamma)$ 被 $(-p_1, p_1)$ 替代, 根据定义 2, 存在 4 个辅助函数 ε_1 ,

 ε_2 , ε_3 和 ε_4 , 使得 $(\varepsilon_1 F_2, 0)$, $(\varepsilon_2 \sigma_1, \varepsilon_2 \sigma_1)$, $(\varepsilon_3 \sigma_2, \varepsilon_3 \sigma_2)$ 和 $(-\varepsilon_4 p_1, \varepsilon_4 p_1)$ 发生.根据定理 3, 把 4 个向量 $(\varepsilon_1 F_2, 0)$, $(\varepsilon_2 \sigma_1, \varepsilon_2 \sigma_1)$, $(\varepsilon_3 \sigma_2, \varepsilon_3 \sigma_2)$ 和 $(-\varepsilon_4 p_1, \varepsilon_4 p_1)$ 代入方程(42)中,仅有两个向量是线性无关的,根据定义 1, m=2.

因此, T(h,1) 在 $E_{z,\lambda}$ 中的补基是 $(\varepsilon_1 F_2,0)$ 和 $(-\varepsilon_4 p_1, \varepsilon_4 p_1)$,或 $(\varepsilon_2 \sigma_1, \varepsilon_2 \sigma_1)$ 和 $(-\varepsilon_4 p_1, \varepsilon_4 p_1)$,或 $(\varepsilon_3 \sigma_2, \varepsilon_3 \sigma_2)$ 和 $(-\varepsilon_4 p_1, \varepsilon_4 p_1)$.

为了简化符号, $(\varepsilon_2\sigma_1, \varepsilon_2\sigma_1)$ 记作 $(\varepsilon_1\sigma_1, \varepsilon_1\sigma_1)$, $(\varepsilon_3\sigma_2, \varepsilon_3\sigma_2)$ 记作 $(\varepsilon_1\sigma_2, \varepsilon_1\sigma_2)$ 。 根据推论 1, n = 2.

根据定义 1, 在 T(h,1) 中, 存在 2 个线性无关的向量补足 $\langle h \rangle$. 根据定理 3, 当选择 $(\varepsilon_1 F_2,0)$ 和 $(-\varepsilon_4 p_1, \varepsilon_4 p_1)$ 作为 T(h,1) 在 $E_{z,\lambda}$ 中的补基时, 它们是 $(\sigma_1 a_2,0)$ 和 $(0,\sigma_2 a_1)$ 或者 $(\sigma_2 a_2,0)$ 和 $(0,\sigma_1 a_1)$; 当选择 $(\varepsilon_1 \sigma_1, \varepsilon_1 \sigma_1)$ 和 $(-\varepsilon_4 p_1, \varepsilon_4 p_1)$ 作为 T(h,1) 在 $E_{z,\lambda}$ 中的补基时, 它们是 $(F_2 a_2,0)$ 和 $(0,\sigma_2 a_1)$ 或者 $(\sigma_2 a_2,0)$ 和 $(0,F_2 a_1)$; 当选择 $(\varepsilon_1 \sigma_2, \varepsilon_1 \sigma_2)$ 和 $(-\varepsilon_4 p_1, \varepsilon_4 p_1)$ 作为 T(h,1) 在 $E_{z,\lambda}$ 中的补基时, 它们是 $(F_2 a_2,0)$ 和 $(0,\sigma_1 a_1)$ 或者 $(\sigma_1 a_2,0)$ 和 $(0,F_2 a_1)$.

根据定义 2, 当选择 $(\varepsilon_1 F_2, 0)$ 和 $(-\varepsilon_4 p_1, \varepsilon_4 p_1)$ 作为 $T(\boldsymbol{h}, \boldsymbol{1})$ 在 $E_{z,\lambda}$ 中的补基时, $(\varepsilon_2 \sigma_1 a_2, 0)$ 和 $(0, \varepsilon_3 \sigma_2 a_1)$ 或者 $(\varepsilon_2 \sigma_2 a_2, 0)$ 和 $(0, \varepsilon_3 \sigma_1 a_1)$ 发生;当选择 $(\varepsilon_1 \sigma_1, \varepsilon_1 \sigma_1)$ 和 $(-\varepsilon_4 p_1, \varepsilon_4 p_1)$ 作为 $T(\boldsymbol{h}, \boldsymbol{1})$ 在 $E_{z,\lambda}$ 中的补基时, $(\varepsilon_2 F_2 a_2, 0)$ 和 $(0, \varepsilon_3 \sigma_2 a_1)$ 或者 $(\varepsilon_2 \sigma_2 a_2, 0)$ 和 $(0, \varepsilon_3 F_2 a_1)$ 发生;当选择 $(\varepsilon_1 \sigma_2, \varepsilon_1 \sigma_2)$ 和 $(-\varepsilon_4 p_1, \varepsilon_4 p_1)$ 作为 $T(\boldsymbol{h}, \boldsymbol{1})$ 在 $E_{z,\lambda}$ 中的补基时, $(\varepsilon_2 F_2 a_2, 0)$ 和 $(0, \varepsilon_3 F_2 a_1)$ 发生,根据上面的分析,得到

$$G_{1} = (a_{1}^{2} + 2\varepsilon_{12}\sigma_{1}a_{2} + 2\varepsilon_{11}F_{2} - \varepsilon_{14}p_{1}, a_{2}^{2} - F_{2}^{2} + 2\varepsilon_{13}\sigma_{2}a_{1} + \varepsilon_{14}p_{1}),$$
(66a)

$$G_{2} = (a_{1}^{2} + 2\varepsilon_{22}\sigma_{2}a_{2} + 2\varepsilon_{21}F_{2} - \varepsilon_{24}p_{1}, a_{2}^{2} - F_{2}^{2} + 2\varepsilon_{23}\sigma_{1}a_{1} + \varepsilon_{24}p_{1}),$$
(66b)

$$G_{3} = (a_{1}^{2} + 2\varepsilon_{32}\sigma_{2}a_{2} + \varepsilon_{31}\sigma_{1} - \varepsilon_{34}p_{1}, a_{2}^{2} - F_{2}^{2} + 2\varepsilon_{33}F_{2}a_{1} + \varepsilon_{31}\sigma_{1} + \varepsilon_{34}p_{1}),$$
(66c)

$$G_{4} = (a_{1}^{2} + 2\varepsilon_{42}F_{2}a_{2} + \varepsilon_{41}\sigma_{1} - \varepsilon_{44}p_{1}, a_{2}^{2} - F_{2}^{2} + 2\varepsilon_{43}\sigma_{2}a_{1} + \varepsilon_{41}\sigma_{1} + \varepsilon_{44}p_{1}),$$
(66d)

$$G_{5} = (a_{1}^{2} + 2\varepsilon_{52}\sigma_{1}a_{2} + \varepsilon_{51}\sigma_{2} - \varepsilon_{54}p_{1}, a_{2}^{2} - F_{2}^{2} + 2\varepsilon_{53}F_{2}a_{1} + \varepsilon_{51}\sigma_{2} + \varepsilon_{54}p_{1}),$$
(66e)

$$G_{6} = (a_{1}^{2} + 2\varepsilon_{62}F_{2}a_{2} + \varepsilon_{61}\sigma_{2} - \varepsilon_{64}p_{1}, a_{2}^{2} - F_{2}^{2} + 2\varepsilon_{63}\sigma_{1}a_{1} + \varepsilon_{61}\sigma_{2} + \varepsilon_{64}p_{1}).$$
(66f)

根据定义 2, 当所有辅助函数等于 0, 即, ε_{ij} = 0(i = 1,2,…,6; j = 1,2,3,4), 可以得到

$$G_i(a_1, a_2, F_2, 0, 0, 0, 0) = h(a_1, a_2, F_2).$$
(67)

当 $\varepsilon_{ij} \neq 0$,根据定理 3,对于方程(66)有

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2\varepsilon_{52} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \varepsilon_{51} & 0 & 0 & \varepsilon_{51} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2\varepsilon_{53} & 0 \\ -\varepsilon_{54} & 0 & 0 & \varepsilon_{54} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0, \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2\varepsilon_{63} & 0 \\ \varepsilon_{61} & 0 & 0 & \varepsilon_{61} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2\varepsilon_{62} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\varepsilon_{64} & 0 & 0 & \varepsilon_{64} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0.$$

(68)

同理,可以得到 $(-\gamma,\gamma)$ 被 $(-\sigma_1,\sigma_1)$ 替代和 $(-\gamma,\gamma)$ 被 $(-\sigma_2,\sigma_2)$ 替代的普适开折的表达式。

证明完成.

1.3.6 点阵夹芯板动力学方程的普适开折的转迁集

在下面的分析中,讨论方程(59)的转迁集。

对于方程(59a),分叉集满足的条件是

$$a_1^2 + 2\varepsilon_{12}\sigma_1 a_2 + 2\varepsilon_{11}F_2 - \varepsilon_{14}P_1 = 0, (69a)$$

$$a_2^2 - F_2^2 + 2\varepsilon_{13}\sigma_2 a_1 + \varepsilon_{14} p_1 = 0, \tag{69b}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{a_1}{\varepsilon_{13}\sigma_2} = \frac{\varepsilon_{12}\sigma_1}{a_2} = \frac{\varepsilon_{12}a_2}{0}, \text{ or } \frac{a_1}{\varepsilon_{13}\sigma_2} = \frac{\varepsilon_{12}\sigma_1}{a_2} = \frac{0}{\varepsilon_{13}a_1}, \text{ or} \\
\frac{a_1}{\varepsilon_{13}\sigma_2} = \frac{\varepsilon_{12}\sigma_1}{a_2} = \frac{\varepsilon_{11}}{-F_2}, \text{ or } \frac{a_1}{\varepsilon_{13}\sigma_2} = \frac{\varepsilon_{12}\sigma_1}{a_2} = \frac{-\varepsilon_{14}}{\varepsilon_{14}}.
\end{cases}$$
(69c)

方程(69c)的第一个和第二个等式,表明分叉发生时

$$(a_1, a_2, \sigma_1, \sigma_2, p_1, F_2) = (0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0).$$
 (70)

由方程(69c)的第三个等式,可得分叉集的表达式:

$$(\varepsilon_{11}\sigma_1^2 - \varepsilon_{11})F_2^4 + (2 - 2\sigma_1^2)F_2^3 - 2\sigma_2^2F_2 + \varepsilon_{11}\sigma_2^2 = 0.$$
 (71)

由方程(69c)的第四个等式,可得分叉集的表达式,

$$F_2^2 - 2\varepsilon_{11}F_2 + \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 = 0. (72)$$

滞后集:

$$G = \mathbf{0}, \det(dG) = 0, d^2G(v,v) \in \operatorname{range}(dG),$$
 (73)

任意非零 $v \in \ker(dG)$.

滞后集满足的条件:

$$a_1^2 + 2\varepsilon_{12}\sigma_1 a_2 + 2\varepsilon_{11}F_2 - \varepsilon_{14}P_1 = 0, (74a)$$

$$a_2^2 - F_2^2 + 2\varepsilon_{13}\sigma_2 a_1 + \varepsilon_{14}p_1 = 0, \tag{74b}$$

$$a_1 a_2 - \varepsilon_{12} \varepsilon_{13} \sigma_1 \sigma_2 = 0, \tag{74c}$$

$$(v_1^2, v_2^2) \in \text{range}(d\mathbf{G}), \tag{74d}$$

式中 $\mathbf{v} = (v_1, v_2)$.假设 $\sigma_1 \neq 0$ 和 $\sigma_2 \neq 0$,则

$$\mathbf{v} = (a_1, \varepsilon_{12}\sigma_1), \tag{75}$$

注意到 $(v_1^2, v_2^2) \in \text{range}(d\mathbf{G})$, 当且仅当

$$(v_1^2, v_2^2) \cdot (\varepsilon_{12}\sigma_1, a_2) = 0. \tag{76}$$

计算方程(76),得

when $F_2 = \text{const}$.

 $\varepsilon_{12}a_1^2 + \sigma_1a_2 = 0$ 让 a_1 乘以方程(77)的两端,然后代入方程(74c)中,得到

 $a_1 = -\varepsilon_{13}\sigma_1^{2/3}\sigma_2^{1/3}$

由方程(74c)和方程(78),可得

 $a_2 = -\varepsilon_{12}\sigma_1^{1/3}\sigma_2^{2/3}$

方程(74a)加方程(74b),得到

 $a_1^2 + a_2^2 + 2\varepsilon_{13}\sigma_2 a_1 + 2\varepsilon_{12}\sigma_1 a_2 - F_2^2 + 2\varepsilon_{11}F_2 = 0$

把方程(78)和方程(79)代入方程(80)中,得到滞后集的表达式:

 $F_2^2 - 2\varepsilon_{11}F_2 + \sigma_1^{4/3}\sigma_2^{2/3} + \sigma_1^{2/3}\sigma_2^{4/3} = 0$

双极限点集满足的条件:

 $a_1^2 + 2\varepsilon_{12}\sigma_1 a_2 + 2\varepsilon_{11}F_2 - \varepsilon_{14}p_1 = 0$

 $a_2^2 - F_2^2 + 2\varepsilon_{13}\sigma_2 a_1 + \varepsilon_{14}p_1 = 0$

 $a_1 a_2 - \varepsilon_{12} \varepsilon_{13} \sigma_1 \sigma_2 = 0$

 $(a_{11}, a_{21}) \neq (a_{12}, a_{22}),$

根据方程(71)计算,可知

 $\sigma_1 = \pm 1, \ F_2 = \frac{\varepsilon_{11}}{2}; \ \sigma_2 = 0, \ F_2 = \frac{2}{\varepsilon}.$

根据方程(72)计算,可知

 $\sigma_1 = 0$, $F_2 = \varepsilon_{11} \pm \sqrt{1 - \sigma_2^2}$; $\sigma_2 = 0$, $F_2 = \varepsilon_{11} \pm \sqrt{1 - \sigma_1^2}$.

分叉集 B、滞后集 H 和双极限点集 D 有如下形式:

由方程(83)和(84)可知,双极限点集为空集。

 $\mathcal{B}: \{ (\varepsilon_{11}\sigma_{1}^{2} - \varepsilon_{11})F_{2}^{4} + (2 - 2\sigma_{1}^{2})F_{2}^{3} - 2\sigma_{2}^{2}F_{2} + \varepsilon_{11}\sigma_{2}^{2} = 0 \}$

 $F_2^2 - 2\varepsilon_{11}F_2 + \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 = 0$

 $\mathcal{H}: \left\{ F_2^2 - 2\varepsilon_{11}F_2 + \sigma_1^{4/3}\sigma_2^{2/3} + \sigma_1^{2/3}\sigma_2^{4/3} = 0 \right\},\,$

n. Ø.

与方程(59a)类似,方程(59b)的转迁集 Σ 也能够被获得。

对于方程(59c),分叉集满足的条件是

 $a_1^2 + 2\varepsilon_{32}\sigma_2a_2 + \varepsilon_{31}\sigma_1 - \varepsilon_{34}p_1 = 0$

 $a_2^2 - F_2^2 + 2\varepsilon_{33}F_2a_1 + \varepsilon_{31}\sigma_1 + \varepsilon_{34}p_1 = 0$

 $\left|\frac{a_1}{\varepsilon_{33}F_2} = \frac{\varepsilon_{32}\sigma_2}{a_2} = \frac{\varepsilon_{31}}{\varepsilon_{31}}, \text{ or } \frac{a_1}{\varepsilon_{33}F_2} = \frac{\varepsilon_{32}\sigma_2}{a_2} = \frac{2\varepsilon_{32}a_2}{0}, \text{ or } \right|$ $\left| \frac{a_1}{\varepsilon_{22} F_2} = \frac{\varepsilon_{32} \sigma_2}{a_2} = \frac{0}{-2F_2 + 2\varepsilon_{33} a_1}, \text{ or } \frac{a_1}{\varepsilon_{33} F_2} = \frac{\varepsilon_{32} \sigma_2}{a_2} = \frac{-\varepsilon_{34}}{\varepsilon_{34}}.\right|$

方程(86c)的第一个等式,表明分叉发生时

 $\sigma_1 = -\frac{3}{2\varepsilon_{01}}\sigma_2^2 - \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{01}}F_{2\bullet}^2$

由方程(86c)的第二个和第三个等式,可得分叉集的表达式:

 $(a_1,a_2,\sigma_1,\sigma_2,p_1,F_2) = (0,0,0,0,0,0,0)$.

(79)

(77)

(78)

(80)

(81)

(82a) (82b)

(82c)(82d)

(83)

(84)

(85a)

(85b)

(85c)

(86a)

(86b)

(86c)

(87)

(88)

由方程(86c)的第四个等式,可得分叉集的表达式:

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{1}{2\varepsilon_{31}}\sigma_2^2 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{31}}F_2^2. \tag{89}$$

滞后集满足的条件:

$$a_1^2 + 2\varepsilon_{32}\sigma_2 a_2 + \varepsilon_{31}\sigma_1 - \varepsilon_{34}p_1 = 0, \tag{90a}$$

$$a_2^2 - F_2^2 + 2\varepsilon_{33}F_2a_1 + \varepsilon_{31}\sigma_1 + \varepsilon_{34}p_1 = 0,$$
 (90b)

$$a_1 a_2 - \varepsilon_{32} \varepsilon_{33} F_2 \sigma_2 = 0, \tag{90c}$$

$$(v_1^2, v_2^2) \in \text{range}(d\mathbf{G}), \tag{90d}$$

式中 $\mathbf{v} = (v_1, v_2)$.假设 $\sigma_1 \neq 0$ 和 $\sigma_2 \neq 0$,则

$$\mathbf{v} = (a_1, \varepsilon_{32}\sigma_2), \tag{91}$$

注意到 $(v_1^2, v_2^2) \in \text{range}(d\mathbf{G})$ 当且仅当

$$(v_1^2, v_2^2) \cdot (\varepsilon_{32}\sigma_2, a_2) = 0. \tag{92}$$

计算方程(92),可得

$$\varepsilon_{33}a_1^2 + \sigma_2 a_2 = 0. \tag{93}$$

让 a_1 乘以方程(93)的两端,然后代入方程(90c)中,得到

$$a_2 = -\varepsilon_{32} F_2^{2/3} \sigma_2^{1/3}. \tag{94}$$

由方程(90c)和方程(94),可得

$$a_2 = -\varepsilon_{12}\sigma_1^{1/3}\sigma_2^{2/3}. (95)$$

方程(90a)加方程(90b),得到

$$a_1^2 + a_2^2 - F_2^2 + 2\varepsilon_{33}F_2a_1 + 2\varepsilon_{32}\sigma_2a_2 + 2\varepsilon_{31}\sigma_1 = 0.$$
 (96)

把方程(94)和方程(95)代入方程(96)中,得到滞后集的表达式:

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{1}{2\varepsilon_{31}} F_2^{2/3} (F_2^{4/3} + F_2^{2/3} \sigma_2^{2/3} + \sigma_2^{4/3}) . \tag{97}$$

双极限点集满足的条件:

$$a_{1}^{2} + 2\varepsilon_{32}\sigma_{2}a_{2} + \varepsilon_{31}\sigma_{1} - \varepsilon_{34}p_{1} = 0,$$

$$a_{2}^{2} - F_{2}^{2} + 2\varepsilon_{33}F_{2}a_{1} + \varepsilon_{31}\sigma_{1} + \varepsilon_{34}p_{1} = 0,$$
(98a)

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{33} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{34} = \frac$$

$$a_1 a_2 - \varepsilon_{12} \varepsilon_{13} \sigma_1 \sigma_2 = 0, \tag{98c}$$

$$(a_{11}, a_{21}) \neq (a_{12}, a_{22}), \quad \text{when } \sigma_1 = \text{const.}$$
 (98d)

根据方程(87)计算,可知

$$\sigma_2 = 0, \ \sigma_1 < 0, \ F_2 = 0, \ \sigma_1 < 0, \quad \text{when } \varepsilon_{31} = 1,$$
 (99a)

$$\sigma_2 = 0, \ \sigma_1 > 0, \ F_2 = 0, \ \sigma_1 > 0, \quad \text{when } \varepsilon_{31} = -1.$$
 (99b)

根据方程(89)计算,可知

$$\sigma_2 = 0, \ \sigma_1 > 0, \ F_2 = 0, \ \sigma_1 > 0, \quad \text{when } \varepsilon_{31} = 1,$$
 (100a)

$$\sigma_2 = 0, \ \sigma_1 < 0, \ F_2 = 0, \ \sigma_1 < 0, \quad \text{when } \varepsilon_{31} = -1.$$
 (100b)

定义 ρ , θ 和 δ 是 $f_{r}\sigma_{2}\sigma_{1}$ -空间的圆柱坐标的转换,令

$$F_2 = \rho^3 \cos^3 \theta, \ \sigma_2 = \rho^3 \sin^3 \theta, \ \sigma_1 = \rho^6 \delta. \tag{101}$$

把方程(101)代入方程(87)、(89)、(97)、(99)、(100)中,分叉集 🗷、滞后集 🕹 和双极限点集 🖸 有如下形式:

$$\mathcal{B}_{:}\left\{\delta = -\frac{3}{2\varepsilon_{31}}\sin^{6}\theta - \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{31}}\cos^{6}\theta; \ \delta = \frac{1}{2\varepsilon_{31}}\sin^{6}\theta + \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{31}}\cos^{6}\theta\right\}, \tag{102a}$$

$$\mathcal{H}_{:} \left\{ \delta = \frac{1}{2\varepsilon_{31}} \cos^2 \theta \left(1 - \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 (2\theta) \right) \right\}, \tag{102b}$$

$$\mathfrak{D}_{:}\left\{\theta=0,\frac{\pi}{2},\pi,\frac{3\pi}{2}\right\}.\tag{102c}$$

由上面的分析可知,方程(85)和(102)正是点阵夹芯板受到小扰动,当分叉、滞后和双极限点产生时,调谐参数和激励参数之间的关系。

我们知道,如果挠动系统与原系统等价,则这些扰动组成的空间是限制切空间,在方程 (59a) 中,只有 F_2 和 p_1 对系统的分叉特性有定性的影响。而另两个补基只是补足了限制切空间,对系统的分叉特性没有定性的影响。同理,可以分析方程(59)。

与方程(59c)类似,方程(59d)、(59e)和(59f)的转迁集 Σ 也能够被获得。

与方程(59a)~(59f)一样,方程(59g)~(59l)和方程(59m)~(59r)的转迁集 Σ 也能够被获得;在方程(59a)~(59f)中, σ_1 和 p_1 互换位置的结果,就是方程(59g)~(59l)的转迁集 Σ , σ_2 和 σ_3 和 σ_4 互换位置的结果,就是方程(59m)~(59r)的转迁集 Σ .

2 数值模拟

本节利用 Runge-Kutta 法对方程(59a)和(59c)进行数值计算,针对分叉表达式、滞后表达式和双极限点集得到关于 3 个分叉参数 σ_1 , σ_2 和 F_2 的平面转迁集和立体转迁集,同时给出了相应的幅-频图.

根据以上分析结果,对方程(59a)进行数值计算,当 ε_{11} = 1 时,由方程(71)和(81),得到方程(59a)关于 3 个分叉参数 σ_1 , σ_2 和 F_2 的立体转迁集,如图 1 和图 2 所示, Ω 表示分叉集, Δ 表示滞后集, Ω 表示双极限点集。

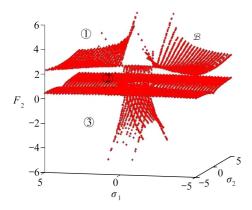


图 1 方程(59a)的立体分叉集

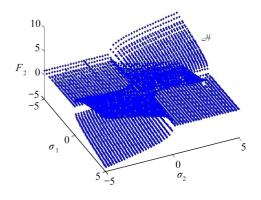


图 2 方程(59a)的立体滞后集

Fig. 1 The 3D diagram of the bifurcation set for eq. (59a) Fig. 2 The 3D diagram of the hysteresis set for eq. (59a)

在图 1 中,分叉集将方程(59a)平衡点附近邻域分为不同的区域,分别对应点阵夹芯板不同的振动形式,在区域①中方程(59a)有一个解,对应原系统频率响应方程只有一个解,点阵夹芯板处于稳定状态;在区域②中方程(59a)有两个解,对应原系统方程幅频响应的多解频带,点阵夹芯板处于不稳定状态,有跳跃现象出现;在区域③中方程(59a)没有解,对应原系统方程幅频响应的振幅没有解,处于静止状态,点阵夹芯板处于稳定状态.显然,我们对区域②更

加关心,希望了解多解频带的宽度和跳跃现象与3个分叉参数 σ_1 , σ ,和F,之间的关系。

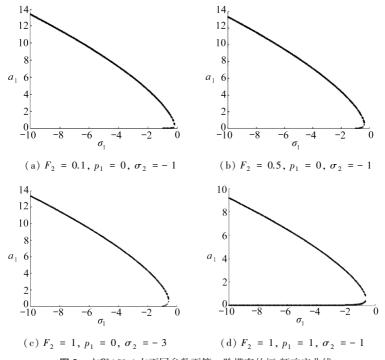


图 3 方程(59a)在不同参数下第一阶模态的幅-频响应曲线

Fig. 3 Magnitude-frequency response curves of the 1st-order mode with different parameters for eq. (59a)

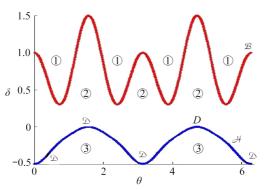


图 4 方程(59c)的平面转迁集

Fig. 4 The plane transition set of eq. (59c)

图 3 表示,当 ε_{11} = 1 时,方程(59a)的第一阶模态的幅-频响应.

同理,当 ε_{31} =-1时,由方程(87)和(97),得到方程(59c)关于3个分叉参数 σ_1 , σ_2 和 F_2 的平面和立体转迁集。在图 4~图 6 中,分叉集和滞后集将方程(59c)平衡点附近邻域分为不同的区域,分别对应点阵夹芯板不同的振动形式,在区域①中方程(59c)有一个解,对应原系统频率响应方程只有一个解,点阵夹芯板处于稳定状态;在区域②中方程(59c)有多个解,对应原系统方程幅频响应的多解频带,点阵夹芯板处于不稳定状态,有跳跃现象出现;在区域③中方程(59c)没有解,对应原系统方程幅频响应的振幅没有解,处于静止状态,点阵夹芯板处于稳定状态。从方程(87)的表达式可以发现,当 σ_1 固定时,在图 5 中,分叉集是一个椭圆;当 σ_2 或 F_2 ,固定时,在图 5 中,分叉集是一个抛物线。

图 7表示,当 $\varepsilon_{31} = -1$ 时,方程(59c)的第一阶模态的幅-频响应。

同样的方法,也可以对方程(59b)、(59d)、(59e)和(59f)进行数值计算,针对分叉表达式、滞后表达式和双极限点集得到关于 3 个分叉参数 σ_1 , σ_2 和 F_2 的平面转迁集和立体转迁集。

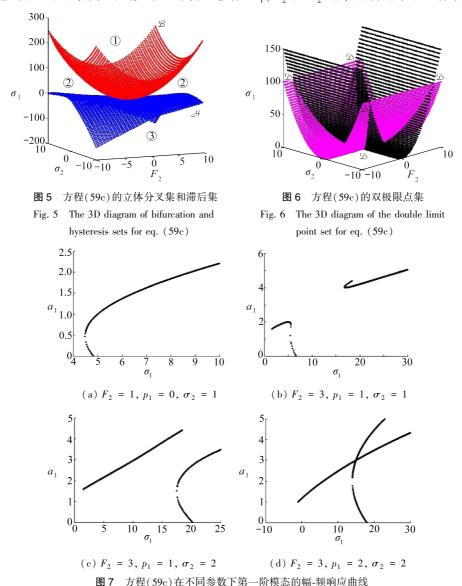


Fig. 7 Magnitude-frequency response curves of the 1st-order mode with different parameters for eq. (59c)

3 结 论

针对 1:2 内共振情况下点阵夹芯板的非线性动力学分叉方程,利用奇异性理论得到了分叉方程的限制切空间.在强等价和非退化条件下获得分叉方程的正规形;推广了对于含有两个状态变量和 4 个参数的一般非线性动力学方程的奇异性理论;并利用推广的奇异性理论得到点阵夹芯板的非线性动力学分叉方程余维 4 的 18 个普适开折的表达式,同时计算出普适开折的转迁集的表达式,研究发现在区域①中方程(59)有一个解,对应原系统频率响应方程只有一个解,点阵夹芯板处于稳定状态;在区域②中方程(59)有多个解,对应原系统方程幅频响应

的多解频带,点阵夹芯板处于不稳定状态,有跳跃现象出现;在区域③中方程(59)没有解,对应原系统方程幅频响应的振幅没有解,处于静止状态,点阵夹芯板处于稳定状态.通过奇异性理论可以很好地研究小扰动对系统分叉特性的影响,转迁集确定了4个参数在分叉、滞后、双极性点发生时之间的关系.这样,我们就清楚了点阵夹芯板受到小扰动,分叉、滞后、双极性点发生时,4个分叉参数之间的关系,对掌握其动力学特性、预测其动力学行为,揭示分叉现象的产生具有重要的理论意义和指导意义.

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A Singularity Analysis on Dynamics of Symmetric Cross-Ply Composite Sandwich Plates Under 1: 2 Resonance

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Abstract: Inner resonance is a typical nonlinear dynamic behavior, and the symmetric crossply composite sandwich plates have been widely used in aerospace. The studies about inner resonance of such sandwich plates have both theoretical and engineering significances. Based on the dynamic equations for the sandwich plates, of which the boundary conditions were simply supported on 4 sides, the transverse and in-plane excitations were both considered. The average equations in the polar form were obtained with the multiscale method, and the algebraic equations in the steady state form were derived through the average equations. The singularity theory was utilized to investigate 1: 2 resonant bifurcations of the symmetric cross-ply sandwich plates. Based on the algebraic equations in the steady state form, the restricted tangent space was obtained for the bifurcation equations with 2 tuning parameters, an in-plane excitation and a transverse excitation. Then the algebraic equations were simplified under strong equivalence, and the normal form of the algebraic equations were obtained in non-degenerate cases. The singularity theory were generalized for the general nonlinear dynamic equations with 2 state variables and 4 bifurcation parameters, and the 18 universal unfoldings of bifurcation equations with codimension 4 were obtained in the case of 1:2 internal resonance. The transition sets in the parameter plane and the bifurcation diagrams were depicted. The relationships between the tuning parameters and the exciting parameters were determined when bifurcation, hysteresis, and double limit points happened. The numerical results indicate that the vibration modes in different bifurcation regions are different.

Key words: bifurcation equation; singularity theory; universal unfolding; transition set **Foundation item:** The National Natural Science Foundation of China (11290152; 11072008; 11272016)

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