

# 一类二维流场模型的周期解 与浑沌解的共存性\*

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(康振黄推荐, 1990年10月22日收到)

## 摘 要

本文研究Kelvin-Stuart猫眼流在周期扰动下的动力学行为, 运用Melnikov方法确定出振动型周期轨产生偶数阶次谐分枝、旋转型周期轨产生任意阶次谐分枝的条件, 并进一步发现周期解与浑沌解共存的复杂现象。

**关键词** 浑沌 分枝 横截 异宿环 同宿轨 猫眼流 涡旋

## 一、引 言

在平面流体流场中, Kelvin-Stuart猫眼流是一类有趣的动力学模型<sup>[1]</sup>. A. L. Bertozzi在文[1]中指出, 二维流体流场中, 已形成的涡旋结构, 常常可视为具有多条异宿轨道的平面动力系统. 并且研究了Kelvin-Stuart猫眼流的横截异宿环的存在性, 即浑沌解的存在性, 但对于周期解与浑沌解的共存性未作具体分析. 本文拟讨论这个重要的、有应用背景的问题.

Kelvin-Stuart猫眼流可用如下的平面向量场来描述:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= a \sin y / (a \cosh y + \sqrt{a^2 - 1} \cos x) \\ \dot{y} &= \sqrt{a^2 - 1} \sin x / (a \cosh y + \sqrt{a^2 - 1} \cos x) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.1)$$

其中参数 $a > 1$ . 这是在流体场的剪层流中所发现的一种旋涡的动力学模型. 参数 $a$ 的大小控制“眼”的形状, 较大的 $a$ 对应着较宽的“眼”.

## 二、未扰系统的定性分析

显然, 系统(1.1)是可积系统, 并有初积分

$$H_0 = \ln(a \cosh y + \sqrt{a^2 - 1} \cos x) \quad (2.1)$$

令  $\exp[H_0] = h$ , 则(2.1)可化为

\* 中国科学院科学基金资助的课题.

$$a \operatorname{ch} y + \sqrt{a^2 - 1} \cos x = h \quad (2.2)$$

由于 (1.1) 的右边关于  $x$  为周期  $2\pi$  的函数, 故 (1.1) 式定义了二维柱面  $S_1 \times R$  ( $S_1 = [0, 2\pi]$ ) 上的一个动力系统. 在  $x \in [0, 2\pi]$ ,  $y \in (-\infty, +\infty)$  的展开平面上, (1.1) 的相图如图 1 所示.

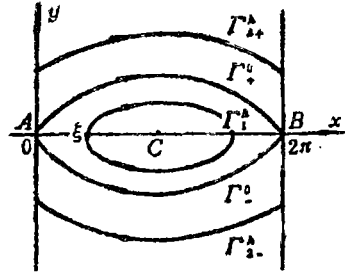


图 1

易知系统 (1.1) 的平衡点  $A(0,0)$ ,  $B(2\pi,0)$  是相柱面上粘合而成的双曲鞍点,  $C(\pi,0)$  为中心.

令  $h_1 = a - \sqrt{a^2 - 1}$ ,  $h_2 = a + \sqrt{a^2 - 1}$ , 我们有  $h_1 + h_2 = 2a$ ,  $h_2 - h_1 = 2\sqrt{a^2 - 1}$ ,  $h_1 h_2 = 1$ .

当  $h = h_2$  时, (2.2) 对应于相柱面上连结  $A, B$  粘合点的上、下同宿轨道, 分别记为  $\Gamma_{\pm}^0$ . 当  $h \in (h_1, h_2)$  时, (2.2) 式对应于包围中心  $C(\pi,0)$  的一族振动周期轨道  $\Gamma_1^+$ ;  $h > h_2$  则对应于上、下两族旋转周期轨道  $\Gamma_{1+}^+$ ,  $\Gamma_{1-}^+$ .

由 (2.2) 式有  $\operatorname{sh} y = \sqrt{(h - \sqrt{a^2 - 1} \cos x)^2 - a^2} / a$ , 代入 (1.1) 中的第一式得

$$dt/h = dx / \sqrt{(h - \sqrt{a^2 - 1} \cos x)^2 - a^2} \quad (2.3)$$

据此可确定上述各轨道的参数方程.

当  $h = h_2$ , 设  $\Gamma_{\pm}^0$  满足初始条件:  $t = 0$  时  $x = \pi$ , 则由 (2.3) 积分有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^t \frac{dt}{h_2} &= \int_{\pi}^x \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(h_2 - \sqrt{a^2 - 1} \cos x)^2 - a^2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2(a^2 - 1)}} \int_{\pi}^x \frac{dx}{2 \sin(x/2) \sqrt{1 + (\sqrt{a^2 - 1} / a) \sin^2(x/2)}} \end{aligned}$$

令  $\Omega_0 = \sqrt{a^2(a^2 - 1)} / h_2 = \sqrt{a^2(a^2 - 1)} h_1$

则有  $\Omega_0 t = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\sqrt{1 + (\sqrt{a^2 - 1} / a) \sin^2(x/2)} - \cos(x/2)}{\sqrt{1 + (\sqrt{a^2 - 1} / a) \sin^2(x/2)} + \cos(x/2)}$

整理可得

$$\cos x = 1 - 2ah_1 / (\operatorname{ch}^2 \Omega_0 t - h_1 \sqrt{a^2 - 1}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f_0(t)$$

于是  $\Gamma_{\pm}^0$  的参数方程为

$$\Gamma_{\pm}^0 : \begin{cases} x_0(t) = \begin{cases} \arccos f_0(t) & -\infty < t \leq 0 \\ 2\pi - \arccos f_0(t) & 0 < t < +\infty \end{cases} \\ y_0(t) = \operatorname{ch}^{-1} \{ (1/a) [h_2 - \sqrt{a^2 - 1} \cos x_0(t)] \} & -\infty < t < +\infty \end{cases}$$

$$\Gamma_{\pm}^{\pm} : \begin{cases} x_0(t) = \begin{cases} 2\pi - \arccos f_0(t) & -\infty < t \leq 0 \\ \arccos f_0(t) & 0 < t < +\infty \end{cases} \\ y_0(t) = -\operatorname{ch}^{-1} \{ (1/a) [h_2 - \sqrt{a^2 - 1} \cos x_0(t)] \} & -\infty < t < +\infty \end{cases}$$

当  $h_1 < h < h_2$  时, 设  $\Gamma_1^+$  满足初始条件:  $t = 0$  时  $x = \xi = \arccos[(h - a) / \sqrt{a^2 - 1}]$ , 由

(2.3) 积分有

$$\int_0^t \frac{dt}{h} = \int_{\xi}^x \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(h - \sqrt{a^2 - 1} \cos x)^2 - a^2}} \quad (2.4)$$

令  $u = \operatorname{tg}(x/2)$ ,  $\alpha^2 = (h + h_1) / (h + h_2)$ ,  $\beta^2 = (h_2 - h) / (h - h_1)$ , 则初始条件为  $\cos \xi = (1 - \beta^2) / (1 + \beta^2)$ . 且 (2.4) 化为

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{(h+h_2)(h-h_1)} t &= 2h \int_{\beta}^u \frac{du}{\sqrt{(\alpha^2+u^2)(u^2-\beta^2)}} \\ &= h \sqrt{(h+h_2)(h-h_1)} / \alpha \sqrt{\alpha^2-1} \operatorname{cn}^{-1}(\beta/u, k) \end{aligned}$$

即  $\operatorname{tg}(x/2) = \beta / \operatorname{cn} \Omega t$ , 进而有

$$\cos x = 1 - 2\beta^2 / (\operatorname{cn}^2 \Omega t + \beta^2) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(t)$$

其中,  $k^2 = \alpha^2 / (\alpha^2 + \beta^2)$ ,  $\Omega = \sqrt{a^2(\alpha^2 - 1)} / h$ ,  $\operatorname{cn}$  及后面将出现的  $\operatorname{sn}$ ,  $\operatorname{dn}$  为雅可比椭圆函数.

设闭轨  $\Gamma_1^+$  的周期为  $T$ , 则由对称性有

$$\begin{aligned} T &= 4h \int_{\xi}^{\pi} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(h - \sqrt{a^2 - 1} \cos x)^2 - a^2}} \quad \left( \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} = u \right) \\ &= 4h \int_{\beta}^{\infty} \frac{2du}{\sqrt{(h+h_2)(h-h_1)} \sqrt{(\alpha^2+u^2)(u^2-\beta^2)}} \\ &= \frac{4}{\Omega} F\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, k\right) = \frac{4}{\Omega} K \end{aligned}$$

其中  $K = K(k)$  是模为  $k$  的第一类完全椭圆积分.  $\xi, \alpha, \beta, \Omega, k$  的意义同前.

于是  $\Gamma_1^+$  有如下的参数方程

$$\Gamma_1^+ : \begin{cases} x_1(t) = \begin{cases} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{cos} f(t) & 0 \leq |t| \leq K/\Omega \\ 2\pi - \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{cos} f(t) & K/\Omega < |t| \leq 2K/\Omega \end{cases} \\ y_1(t) = \pm \operatorname{ch}^{-1} \frac{1}{a} [h - \sqrt{a^2 - 1} \cos x_1(t)] \quad \begin{matrix} 0 \leq t \leq 2K/\Omega \text{ 取正号,} \\ -2K/\Omega \leq t \leq 0 \text{ 取负号.} \end{matrix} \end{cases}$$

当  $h_2 < h < +\infty$  时, 设  $\Gamma_{1+}^+$ ,  $\Gamma_{1-}^+$  满足初始条件:  $t=0$  时,  $x=\pi$ , 对 (2.3) 积分得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{t}{h} &= \int_{\pi}^x \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(h - \sqrt{a^2 - 1} \cos x)^2 - a^2}} \quad \left( u = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{(h+h_2)(h-h_1)}} \int_{\infty}^u \frac{du}{\sqrt{(\alpha^2+u^2)(\beta^2+u^2)}} \\ &= \frac{-2}{\sqrt{(h+h_2)(h-h_1)} \alpha} \operatorname{tn}^{-1}\left(\frac{\alpha}{u}, k_2\right) \end{aligned}$$

其中,  $\alpha^2 = (h+h_1)/(h+h_2)$ ,  $\beta^2 = (h-h_2)/(h-h_1)$ ,  $k_2^2 = (\alpha^2 - \beta^2)/\alpha^2$ ,  $\operatorname{tn} = \operatorname{sn}/\operatorname{cn}$ . 再令  $\Omega_2 = \alpha \sqrt{(h+h_2)(h-h_1)} / 2h = \sqrt{h^2 - h_1^2} / 2h$ , 则上式即为  $\operatorname{tg}(x/2) = \alpha / \operatorname{tn}(-\Omega_2 t) = -\alpha / \operatorname{tn} \Omega_2 t$ . 由此有

$$\begin{aligned} \cos x &= \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2(x/2)}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2(x/2)} = \frac{1 - \alpha^2 / \operatorname{tn}^2 \Omega_2 t}{1 + \alpha^2 / \operatorname{tn}^2 \Omega_2 t} \\ &= 1 - \frac{2\alpha^2 \operatorname{cn}^2 \Omega_2 t}{1 - (1 - \alpha^2) \operatorname{cn}^2 \Omega_2 t} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f_2(t) \end{aligned}$$

设  $\Gamma_{1+}^+$ ,  $\Gamma_{1-}^+$  的周期为  $T_2$ , 则由 (2.3) 有

$$\begin{aligned} T_2 &= h \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(h - \sqrt{a^2 - 1} \cos x)^2 - a^2}} = 2h \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(h - \sqrt{a^2 - 1} \cos x)^2 - a^2}} \\ &= 2h \int_0^{\infty} \frac{2du}{\sqrt{(h+h_2)(h-h_1)} \sqrt{(\alpha^2+u^2)(\beta^2+u^2)}} \quad \left( u = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\Omega_2} F\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, k_2\right) = \frac{2}{\Omega_2} K(k_2) \quad (K(k_2) \equiv K)$$

于是  $\Gamma_{1+}^h, \Gamma_{1-}^h$  有如下的参数方程:

$$\Gamma_{1+}^h : \begin{cases} x_2(t) = \begin{cases} \arccos f_2(t) & -K/\Omega_2 \leq t \leq 0 \\ 2\pi - \arccos f_2(t) & 0 < t \leq K/\Omega_2 \end{cases} \\ y_2(t) = \operatorname{ch}^{-1}\{(1/a)[h - \sqrt{a^2-1} \cos x_2(t)]\} \quad |t| \leq K/\Omega_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Gamma_{1-}^h : \begin{cases} x_2(t) = \begin{cases} 2\pi - \arccos f_2(t) & -K/\Omega_2 \leq t \leq 0 \\ \arccos f_2(t) & 0 < t \leq K/\Omega_2 \end{cases} \\ y_2(t) = -\operatorname{ch}^{-1}\{(1/a)[h - \sqrt{a^2-1} \cos x_2(t)]\} \quad |t| \leq K/\Omega_2 \end{cases}$$

若令  $h \rightarrow h_2$ , 则  $k_2 \rightarrow 1$ ,  $\Omega_2 \rightarrow \Omega_0$ ,  $T_2 \rightarrow +\infty$ , 且  $\operatorname{cn} \Omega_2 t \equiv \operatorname{cn}(\Omega_2 t, k_2) \rightarrow \operatorname{cn}(\Omega_0 t, 1) = \operatorname{sech} \Omega_0 t$ , 故通过取极限可以再次得到作为  $\Gamma_{1\pm}^h$  之极限轨道的  $\Gamma_{\pm}^0$  的轨道方程. 同样, 由  $\Gamma_{1+}^h$  的方程取极限 (先变换成满足初始条件:  $t=0$  时  $x_1(0) = \pi$  的形式) 亦可得到  $\Gamma_{\pm}^0$  的轨道方程.

### 三、次谐波分枝

本节讨论扰动系统的分枝问题. 文[1]给出了扰动系统:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= \frac{a \operatorname{sh} y}{a \operatorname{ch} y + \sqrt{a^2-1} \cos x} - \frac{\varepsilon b(t) \operatorname{sh} y \cos x}{\sqrt{a^2-1} (a \operatorname{ch} y + \sqrt{a^2-1} \cos x)^2} \\ \dot{y} &= \frac{\sqrt{a^2-1} \sin x}{a \operatorname{ch} y + \sqrt{a^2-1} \cos x} + \frac{\varepsilon b(t) \operatorname{ch} y \sin x}{\sqrt{a^2-1} (a \operatorname{ch} y + \sqrt{a^2-1} \cos x)^2} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.1)$$

$\varepsilon$  为小参数,  $b(t)$  是以  $2\pi$  为周期的函数, 并设  $b(t)$  可展为 Fourier 级数

$$b(t) = \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} (a_p \sin pt + b_p \cos pt) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} b_p(t)$$

对  $p=0, 1, 2, \dots$  每个谐波  $b_p(t)$  的扰动作用形成独立的扰动系统:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= \frac{a \operatorname{sh} y}{a \operatorname{ch} y + \sqrt{a^2-1} \cos x} - \frac{\varepsilon b_p(t) \operatorname{sh} y \cos x}{\sqrt{a^2-1} (a \operatorname{ch} y + \sqrt{a^2-1} \cos x)^2} \\ \dot{y} &= \frac{\sqrt{a^2-1} \sin x}{a \operatorname{ch} y + \sqrt{a^2-1} \cos x} + \frac{\varepsilon b_p(t) \operatorname{ch} y \sin x}{\sqrt{a^2-1} (a \operatorname{ch} y + \sqrt{a^2-1} \cos x)^2} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.1),$$

我们有如下结果:

**定理1** 设  $0 < \varepsilon \ll 1$ , 对  $p=1, 2, 3, \dots$ , 若  $a_p^2 + b_p^2 \neq 0$ , 则系统 (3.1), 由未扰系统 (1.1) 的振动型周期共振轨道分枝出任意偶数  $2m (m=1, 2, \dots)$  阶次谐波周期解.

**证** 系统 (1.1) 的振动型周期轨道  $\Gamma_1^h$  的周期

$$T = 4K/\Omega = 4hK/\sqrt{a^2(a^2-1)} = 4K\sqrt{4a\sqrt{a^2-1}k^2 - h_1^2}/\sqrt{a^2(a^2-1)}$$

由此易知,  $T$  随  $k$  单调增加, 进而随  $h$  单调增.

共振条件为  $nT = mT_p$ , 即  $4nK/\Omega = 2m\pi/p$ , 其中  $m$  与  $n$  互质, 则由  $\Gamma_1^h$  确定的 Melnikov 函数为:

$$\begin{aligned}
 M^{m/n}(t_0) &= \int_0^{nT} \left[ \frac{a \operatorname{sh} y_1 \operatorname{ch} y_1 \sin x_1}{\sqrt{a^2-1} (\operatorname{ach} y_1 + \sqrt{a^2-1} \cos x_1)^3} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{\sin x_1 \cos x_1 \operatorname{sh} y_1}{(\operatorname{ach} y_1 + \sqrt{a^2-1} \cos x_1)^3} \right] b_p(t+t_0) dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{h^2 \sqrt{a^2-1}} \int_0^{nT} \operatorname{sh} y_1 \sin x_1 b_p(t+t_0) dt \\
 &= \frac{-1}{ha \sqrt{a^2-1}} \int_0^{nT} \frac{d}{dt} (\cos x_1) b_p(t+t_0) dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{ha \sqrt{a^2-1}} \int_0^{nT} \cos x_1 \dot{b}_p(t+t_0) dt \\
 &= \frac{p}{ha \sqrt{a^2-1}} \int_0^{nT} \left( 1 - \frac{2\beta^2}{\operatorname{cn}^2 \Omega t + \beta^2} \right) [a_p \cos p(t+t_0) - b_p \sin p(t+t_0)] dt \\
 &= \frac{-b_p(t_0) 2\beta^2 A^2}{ha \sqrt{a^2-1}} \int_0^{nT} \frac{\cos p t dt}{1 - A^2 \operatorname{sn}^2 \Omega t} \quad \left( k^2 < A^2 = \frac{1}{1+\beta^2} < 1 \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

记右端积分为  $J(m, n, p)$ , 并注意共振条件:  $2npK = \Omega m\pi$ , 则有

$$\begin{aligned}
 J(m, n, p) &= \int_0^{nT} \frac{\cos p t dt}{1 - A^2 \operatorname{sn}^2 \Omega t} \quad (\Omega t = \tau) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\Omega} \int_0^{4nK} \frac{1}{1 - A^2 \operatorname{sn}^2 \tau} \cos \frac{m\pi\tau}{2nK} d\tau
 \end{aligned}$$

据文[2]公式 I.1.2 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{1}{1 - A^2 \operatorname{sn}^2 \tau} &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{1 + A \operatorname{sn} \tau} + \frac{1}{1 - A \operatorname{sn} \tau} \right) = \frac{\Pi(A^2, k)}{K} \\
 &\quad + K \sqrt{(1 - A^2)(A^2 - k^2)} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh} jW}{\operatorname{sh} jW_0} \cos \frac{j\pi}{2} \cos \frac{j\pi\tau}{2K}
 \end{aligned}$$

其中,  $W_0 = \pi K' / 2K$ ,  $K' \equiv K(k')$ ,  $k' = \sqrt{1 - k^2}$ ,  $\Pi(A^2, k)$  为模  $k$  的第三类完全椭圆积分,  $W = \pi u_0 / 2K$ ,  $u_0$  满足  $\operatorname{dn}(u_0, k') = k/A$ ,  $0 < u_0 < K'$ .

于是可得  $J(m, n, p) = 0$ ,  $n \geq 2$  或  $n = 1$  且  $m$  为奇数,

$$J(m, n, p) = \frac{(-1)^{q/2} 2A\pi \operatorname{sh}(2qW)}{\Omega \sqrt{(1 - A^2)(A^2 - k^2)} \operatorname{sh} 2qW_0} \quad (q = 1, 2, \dots; m = 2q, n = 1)$$

进而有

$$M^{2q/1}(t_0) = \frac{(-1)^{q/2} 4p\beta^2 A^3 \pi \operatorname{sh}(2qW)}{\Omega a h \sqrt{(a^2 - 1)(1 - A^2)(A^2 - k^2)} \operatorname{sh} 2qW_0} (a_p \cos p t_0 - b_p \sin p t_0)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} M(p)(a_p \cos p t_0 - b_p \sin p t_0)$$

显然, 对  $p = 1, 2, \dots$ ,  $M(p) \neq 0$ , 故当  $a_p^2 + b_p^2 \neq 0$  时,  $M^{2q/1}(t_0)$  有简单零点. 据文[4]的理论, 系统(3.1), 有由系统(1.1)的振动型共振周期轨道分枝出的任意偶数阶次谐波周期解. 证毕.

**定理 2** 设  $0 < \varepsilon \ll 1$ , 对  $p = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ , 若  $a_p^2 + b_p^2 \neq 0$ , 则系统(3.1), 由未扰系统(1.1)的旋转型共振周期轨道分枝出任意阶次谐波周期解.

证 系统(1.1)的旋转型周期轨道的周期为

$$T_2 = 2K/\Omega_2 = K\sqrt{h_1^2 k_2^2 + 4a\sqrt{a^2 - 1}} / \sqrt{a^2(a^2 - 1)}$$

由此易知  $T_2$  随  $k_2$  单调增加, 随  $h$  单调下降。

共振条件为  $nT_2 = mT_1$ , 即  $2nK/\Omega_2 = 2m\pi/p$ , 其中  $m$  与  $n$  互质。则由  $\Gamma_{1+}^1$  与  $\Gamma_{1-}^1$  确定的 Melnikov 函数为:

$$\begin{aligned} M_1^{n/n}(t_0) &= \int_0^{nT_2} \left[ \frac{a \operatorname{sh} y_2 \operatorname{ch} y_2 \sin x_2}{\sqrt{a^2 - 1} (a \operatorname{ch} y_2 + \sqrt{a^2 - 1} \cos x_2)^3} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\sin x_2 \cos x_2 \operatorname{sh} y_2}{(a \operatorname{ch} y_2 + \sqrt{a^2 - 1} \cos x_2)^3} \right] b_p(t+t_0) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{h a \sqrt{a^2 - 1}} \int_0^{nT_2} \operatorname{sh} y_2 \sin x_2 b_p(t+t_0) dt \\ &= \frac{-1}{h a \sqrt{a^2 - 1}} \int_0^{nT_2} \frac{d}{dt} (\cos x_2) b_p(t+t_0) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{h a \sqrt{a^2 - 1}} \int_0^{nT_2} \cos x_2 b_p(t+t_0) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{h a \sqrt{a^2 - 1}} \int_0^{nT_2} \left( \frac{1 + \alpha^2}{1 - \alpha^2} + \frac{2\alpha^2}{(1 - \alpha^2)[(1 - \alpha^2) \operatorname{cn}^2 \Omega_2 t - 1]} \right) b_p(t+t_0) dt \\ &= \frac{-2}{h a \sqrt{a^2 - 1} (1 - \alpha^2)} b_p(t_0) \int_0^{nT_2} \frac{\cos p t dt}{1 + B^2 \operatorname{sn}^2 \Omega_2 t} \quad \left( B^2 = \frac{1 - \alpha^2}{\alpha^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{-2}{h a \sqrt{a^2 - 1} (1 - \alpha^2)} b_p(t_0) \cdot J_2(m, n, p) \end{aligned}$$

注意共振条件:  $n p K = \Omega_2 m \pi$ , 则有

$$\begin{aligned} J_2(m, n, p) &= \int_0^{nT_2} \frac{\cos p t dt}{1 + B^2 \operatorname{sn}^2 \Omega_2 t} \quad (\tau = \Omega_2 t) \\ &= \frac{1}{\Omega_2} \int_0^{2nK} \frac{1}{1 + B^2 \operatorname{sn}^2 \tau} \cos \frac{m \pi \tau}{n K} d\tau \end{aligned}$$

据文[3]公式(2.3)

$$\frac{1}{1 + B^2 \operatorname{sn}^2 \tau} = \frac{\Pi(B^2, k_2)}{K} + \frac{\lambda \pi}{K} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh} 2jW}{\operatorname{sh} 2jW_0} \cos \frac{j \pi \tau}{K}$$

其中,  $W = \pi(K' - v_0)/2K$ ,  $K' = K(k_1)$ ,  $k_1 = \sqrt{1 - k_2^2}$ ,  $K = K(k_2)$ ,  $v_0$  满足  $\operatorname{cn}(v_0, k_1) = \sqrt{1 - \alpha^2}$ ,  $0 < v_0 < K'$ ,  $W_0 = \pi K'/2K$ ,  $\lambda = B/\sqrt{(1 + B^2)(B^2 + k_1^2)}$ 。

于是可得

$$J_2(m, n, p) = \begin{cases} 0 & (n \geq 2) \\ \frac{\lambda \pi \operatorname{sh} 2mW}{\Omega_2 \operatorname{sh} 2mW_0} & (n=1; m=1, 2, \dots) \end{cases}$$

进而可得

$$\begin{aligned} M_1^{n/n}(t_0) &= \frac{-2p\pi\lambda \operatorname{sh} 2mW}{h a \sqrt{a^2 - 1} (1 - \alpha^2) \Omega_2 \operatorname{sh} 2mW_0} (a_p \cos p t_0 - b_p \sin p t_0) \\ &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} M_2(p) (a_p \cos p t_0 - b_p \sin p t_0) \quad (p=1, 2, \dots) \end{aligned}$$

因  $M_2(p) \neq 0$ , 故  $M_1^{n/n}(t_0)$  当  $a_p^2 + b_p^2 \neq 0$  时有简单零点。据文[4]的理论知, 系统(3.1),

有由系统(1.1)的旋转型共振周期轨道分枝出的任意阶次谐波周期解。证毕。

在文[1]中已经研究过系统(3.1)<sub>p</sub>的同宿分枝的Melnikov函数,保留原文记号为:

$$M(t_0) = M_0(k)(a_k \cos kt_0 - b_k \sin kt_0)$$

其中

$$M_0(k) = \left( \frac{\gamma}{2\pi C_4} \right)^{-1} \left[ \frac{m \exp[-|m|\alpha]}{2 \sin \alpha} - \frac{\exp[-|m|2\pi]}{1 - \exp[-|m|2\pi]} \cdot \frac{m \operatorname{sh} |m|\alpha}{\sin \alpha} \right]$$

$m = k/\gamma$ ,  $\alpha = \cos^{-1}(\beta_0/2)$ ,  $0 < \alpha < \pi/2$ . 用本文的记号,即换  $k = p$ ,  $\alpha = \eta$ ,  $\gamma = 2\Omega_0$ ,  $C_4 = -16h_1^2 a \Omega_0 / \sqrt{a^2 - 1}$ ,  $\beta_0/2 = h_1^2$ . 对  $p > 0$ , 我们可将  $M_0(p)$  化为易于判定的形式:

$$M_0(p) = -2p\pi \operatorname{sh} \frac{p(\pi - \eta)}{2\Omega_0} / a(a^2 - 1) \operatorname{sh} \frac{p\pi}{2\Omega_0}$$

由此易知,对  $p = 1, 2, \dots$ ,  $M_0(p) \neq 0$ , 故当  $a^2 + b^2 \neq 0$  时,  $M_0(t_0)$  有简单零点. 从而系统(3.1)<sub>p</sub> 存在横截同宿点, 其Poincaré映射有Smale马蹄, 即系统(3.1)<sub>p</sub> 具有浑沌性. 按文[5]的定义, 属于双重横截同宿型浑沌.

因此, 由上述结论结合我们的定理1、2, 则有下列结论:

**定理3** 系统(3.1)<sub>p</sub> 在定理1、2相同的条件下, 具有复杂的浑沌解与周期解共存性质.

关于  $b(t) = \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} b_p(t)$  总体扰动作用下, 系统(3.1)的分枝问题的研究, 我们将另文给出.

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## Coexistence of the Chaos and the Periodic Solutions in Planar Fluid Flows

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### Abstract

This paper discusses the dynamic behavior of the Kelvin-Stuart cat's eye flow under periodic perturbations. By means of the Melnikov method the conditions to have bifurcations to subharmonics of even order for the oscillating orbits and to have bifurcations to subharmonics of any order for the rotating orbits are given, and further, the coexistence phenomena of the chaotic motions and periodic solutions are presented.

**Key words** chaos, bifurcation, transverse, heteroclinic cycle, homoclinic orbit, cat's eye flow, vortex