

非线性振动中两变量型尺度法 存在的问题与改进*

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摘 要

本文指出了非线性振动中两变量型尺度法存在的问题并进行了改进。最后证明了改进的两变量型尺度法与 KBM 法等价。

为了获得非线性振动中的近似解, 各种各样的方法相继出现。1937~1958年之间, 苏联克雷诺夫 (Н. М. Крылов), 包戈留包夫 (Н. Н. Боголюбов), 米特罗波尔斯基 (Ю. А. Митропольский) 在范德波 (Van der Pol) 常数变易法和按周期求平均值方法的基础上, 建立了求高级近似的 KBM 法 (也称为慢变系数法)^[1]。1957年, 自施端洛克 (Sturrock) 提出多尺度法以来, 这一方法发展很快, 到1961年, 克伏金 (Kevorkian) 提出了两变量型尺度法。本文指出: 两变量型还不太完整, 只能求解定常振幅问题。对于非定常振幅问题, 只能在特殊情况下求解一级近似。本文改进了两变量型尺度法, 并证明了经过改进的两变量型尺度法与 KBM 法等价。

一、两变量型存在的问题

我们仅以单自由度拟线性自治系统为例进行研究, 其运动方程为

$$\ddot{x} + \omega^2 x = \varepsilon f(x, \dot{x}) \quad (0 < \varepsilon \ll 1) \quad (1.1)$$

设(1.1)的解为

$$x = x_0(\xi, \eta) + \varepsilon x_1(\xi, \eta) + \varepsilon^2 x_2(\xi, \eta) + \dots \quad (1.2)$$

其中

$$\xi = \varepsilon t, \quad \eta = (1 + \varepsilon^2 \eta_2 + \varepsilon^3 \eta_3 + \dots)t \quad (1.3)$$

$\eta_k (k=2, 3, \dots)$ 是待定常数^[2,5,7]。

把(1.2)代入(1.1), 得

* 钱伟长推荐。

第二届全国振动会议论文。

$$\frac{\partial^2 x_0}{\partial \eta^2} + \omega^2 x_0 = 0 \quad (1.4)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 x_1}{\partial \eta^2} + \omega^2 x_1 = -2 \frac{\partial^2 x_0}{\partial \eta \partial \xi} + f\left(x_0, \frac{\partial x_0}{\partial \eta}\right) \quad (1.5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 x_2}{\partial \eta^2} + \omega^2 x_2 = & -2\eta_2 \frac{\partial^2 x_0}{\partial \eta^2} - \frac{\partial^2 x_0}{\partial \xi^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 x_1}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + x_1 f'_1\left(x_0, \frac{\partial x_0}{\partial \eta}\right) \\ & + \left(\frac{\partial x_1}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\partial x_0}{\partial \xi}\right) f'_2\left(x_0, \frac{\partial x_0}{\partial \eta}\right) \end{aligned} \quad (1.6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 x_3}{\partial \eta^2} + \omega^2 x_3 = & -\frac{\partial^2 x_1}{\partial \xi^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 x_2}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} - 2\eta_2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 x_0}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 x_1}{\partial \eta^2}\right) - 2\eta_3 \frac{\partial^2 x_0}{\partial \eta^2} \\ & + x_2 f'_2\left(x_0, \frac{\partial x_0}{\partial \eta}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial x_1}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial \eta} + \eta_2 \frac{\partial x_0}{\partial \eta}\right) f'_3\left(x_0, \frac{\partial x_0}{\partial \eta}\right) \\ & + \frac{1}{2} x_1^2 f''_{11}\left(x_0, \frac{\partial x_0}{\partial \eta}\right) + x_1 \left(\frac{\partial x_1}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\partial x_0}{\partial \xi}\right) f''_{12}\left(x_0, \frac{\partial x_0}{\partial \eta}\right) \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial x_1}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\partial x_0}{\partial \xi}\right)^2 f''_{22}\left(x_0, \frac{\partial x_0}{\partial \eta}\right) \end{aligned} \quad (1.7)$$

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方程(1.4)的解为

$$x_0 = a(\xi) \cos(\omega\eta + \varphi_1(\xi)) \quad (1.8)$$

其中 $a(\xi)$, $\varphi_1(\xi)$ 是 ξ 的待定函数。把(1.8)代入(1.5)得

$$\frac{\partial^2 x_1}{\partial \eta^2} + \omega^2 x_1 = 2\omega \frac{da}{d\xi} \sin \psi + 2\omega a \frac{d\varphi_1}{d\xi} \cos \psi + f_0(a, \psi) \quad (1.9)$$

其中

$$f_0(a, \psi) = f(a \cos \psi, -a\omega \sin \psi) \quad (1.10)$$

$$\psi = \omega\eta + \varphi_1(\xi) \quad (1.11)$$

把 $x_1(a, \psi)$, $f_0(a, \psi)$ 分别展为 Fourier 级数

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1(a, \psi) &= v_0(a) + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} [v_n(a) \cos n\psi + w_n(a) \sin n\psi] \\ f_0(a, \psi) &= g_0(a) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [g_n(a) \cos n\psi + h_n(a) \sin n\psi] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.12)$$

并假设 $x_k(a, \psi)$ ($k=1, 2, 3, \dots$) 都不含基谐波项, 所以在 x_1 的求和式中 n 由2开始到 ∞ 。

上述式中的 Fourier 系数为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} g_0(a) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f_0(a, \psi) d\psi \\ g_n(a) &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f_0(a, \psi) \cos n\psi d\psi \\ h_n(a) &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f_0(a, \psi) \sin n\psi d\psi \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (n=1, 2, 3, \dots) \quad (1.13)$$

而 $v_0(a)$, $v_n(a)$, $w_n(a)$ ($n=2, 3, \dots$) 待定。

把(1.12)式代入方程(1.9), 并令相同谐波的系数相等, 可得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} g_1(a) + 2a\omega \frac{d\varphi_1}{d\xi} = 0, \quad h_1(a) + 2\omega \frac{da}{d\xi} = 0, \quad v_0(a) = \frac{g_0(a)}{\omega^2} \\ v_n(a) = \frac{g_n(a)}{\omega^2(1-n^2)}, \quad w_n(a) = \frac{h_n(a)}{\omega^2(1-n^2)} \quad (n=2, 3, \dots) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.14)$$

于是

$$x_1 = \frac{g_0(a)}{\omega^2} + \frac{1}{\omega^2} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{g_n(a) \cos n\psi + h_n(a) \sin n\psi}{1-n^2} \quad (1.15)$$

与KBM法相比, 这里的 $da/d\xi$, $d\varphi_1/d\xi$ 分别等于KBM法中的 A_1 , B_1 。用KBM法可得到

$$A_1 = -\frac{h_1(a)}{2\omega}, \quad B_1 = -\frac{g_1(a)}{2a\omega} \quad (1.16)$$

故

$$\frac{da}{d\xi} = A_1, \quad \frac{d\varphi_1}{d\xi} = B_1 \quad (1.17)$$

显然 A_1 , B_1 都是振幅 a 的函数。又因 $\xi = \varepsilon t$, $\psi = \omega\eta + \varphi_1$, 故由(1.17)式可得

$$\frac{da}{dt} = \varepsilon A_1, \quad \frac{d\psi}{dt} = \omega + \varepsilon B_1 + \varepsilon^2 \omega \eta_2 + \varepsilon^3 \omega \eta_3 + \dots \quad (1.18)$$

再研究二级近似。由(1.16)式可得

$$\frac{\partial^2 x_2}{\partial \eta^2} + \omega^2 x_2 = 2\omega^2 a \eta_2 \cos \psi + f_1(a, \psi) \quad (1.19)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} f_1(a, \psi) = & -\frac{d^2 a}{d\xi^2} \cos \psi + a \left(\frac{d\varphi_1}{d\xi} \right)^2 \cos \psi + \left(2 \frac{da}{d\xi} \frac{d\varphi_1}{d\xi} + a \frac{d^2 \varphi_1}{d\xi^2} \right) \sin \psi \\ & - 2 \frac{\partial^2 x_1}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + x_1 f'_*(a \cos \psi, -a\omega \sin \psi) \\ & + \left[\frac{\partial x_1}{\partial \eta} + \frac{da}{d\xi} \cos \psi - a \frac{d\varphi_1}{d\xi} \sin \psi \right] f'_*(a \cos \psi, -a\omega \sin \psi) \end{aligned} \quad (1.20)$$

由于

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial \xi} = A_1 \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial a} + B_1 \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial \psi}, \quad \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial \eta} = \omega \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial \psi} \\ \frac{\partial^2 x_1}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = \omega A_1 \frac{\partial^2 x_1}{\partial a \partial \psi} + \omega B_1 \frac{\partial^2 x_1}{\partial \psi^2} \\ \frac{d^2 a}{d\xi^2} = \frac{dA_1}{da} A_1, \quad \frac{d^2 \varphi_1}{d\xi^2} = \frac{dB_1}{da} A_1 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.21)$$

把(1.21)式代入(1.20)可知它与KBM法所定义的 $f_1(a, \psi)$ 完全相同(见文[1]的1.15式)。

把 $f_1(a, \psi)$, $x_2(a, \psi)$ 展为 Fourier 级数:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f_1(a, \psi) &= g_0^{(1)}(a) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [g_n^{(1)}(a) \cos n\psi + h_n^{(1)}(a) \sin n\psi] \\ x_2(a, \psi) &= v_0^{(1)}(a) + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} [v_n^{(1)}(a) \cos n\psi + w_n^{(1)}(a) \sin n\psi] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.22)$$

与前面完全类似地可得

$$h_1^{(1)}(a) = 0, \quad g_1^{(1)}(a) + 2\omega^2 a \eta_2 = 0 \quad (1.23)$$

$$x_2 = \frac{g_0^{(1)}(a)}{\omega^2} + \frac{1}{\omega^2} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{g_n^{(1)}(a) \cos n\psi + h_n^{(1)}(a) \sin n\psi}{1-n^2} \quad (1.24)$$

由(1.23)的第二式可得

$$\omega \eta_2 = -\frac{g_1^{(1)}(a)}{2\omega a} \quad (1.25)$$

与RBM法相比, 有

$$\omega \eta_2 = B_2(a)$$

现在研究第三级近似。由(1.7)式得

$$\frac{\partial^2 x_3}{\partial \eta^2} + \omega^2 x_3 = 2\omega^2 a \eta_3 \cos \psi + f_2(a, \psi) \quad (1.26)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} f_2(a, \psi) &= -\frac{\partial^2 x_1}{\partial \xi^2} - 2\frac{\partial^2 x_2}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} - 2\eta_2 \left(-\omega \frac{da}{d\xi} \sin \psi - a\omega \frac{d\varphi_1}{d\xi} \cos \psi \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\partial^2 x_1}{\partial \eta^2} \right) + x_2 f''_{xx}(a \cos \psi, -a\omega \sin \psi) \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{\partial x_1}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial \eta} - \eta_2 \omega a \sin \psi \right) f'_{xx}(a \cos \psi, -a\omega \sin \psi) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} x_1^2 f''_{xx}(a \cos \psi, -a\omega \sin \psi) + x_1 \left(\frac{\partial x_1}{\partial \eta} + \frac{da}{d\xi} \cos \psi \right. \\ &\quad \left. - a \frac{d\varphi_1}{d\xi} \sin \psi \right) f''_{xx}(a \cos \psi, -a\omega \sin \psi) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial x_1}{\partial \eta} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{da}{d\xi} \cos \psi - a \frac{d\varphi_1}{d\xi} \sin \psi \right)^2 f''_{xx}(a \cos \psi, -a\omega \sin \psi) \end{aligned} \quad (1.27)$$

同样, 把 $f_2(a, \psi)$, $x_3(a, \psi)$ 展为 Fourier 级数:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f_2(a, \psi) &= g_0^{(2)}(a) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [g_n^{(2)}(a) \cos n\psi + h_n^{(2)}(a) \sin n\psi] \\ x_3(a, \psi) &= v_0^{(2)}(a) + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} [v_n^{(2)}(a) \cos n\psi + w_n^{(2)}(a) \sin n\psi] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.28)$$

完全类似地有

$$h_1^{(2)}(a) = 0, \quad g_1^{(2)}(a) + 2\omega^2 a \eta_3 = 0 \quad (1.29)$$

$$x_3 = \frac{g_0^{(2)}(a)}{\omega^2} + \frac{1}{\omega^2} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{g_n^{(2)}(a) \cos n\psi + h_n^{(2)}(a) \sin n\psi}{1-n^2} \quad (1.30)$$

与 KBM 法比较有

$$\omega\eta_3 = B_3(a)$$

现在, 我们指出两变量型尺度法存在的问题:

1. 在引入两变量 ξ, η 时, 已假定 η_k 全都是待定常数, 但由 (1.25) 式确定的 η_2 一般是 $a(\xi)$ 的函数, 这显然与原假设矛盾;

2. 前面曾指出由 (1.20) 式定义的 $f_1(a, \psi)$ 与文 [1] 中的 (1.15) 式完全相同. 在文 [1] 中, $h_1^{(1)}(a) = -2\omega A_2(a)$, 而 $A_2(a)$ 一般不等于零; 但在 (1.23) 式的第一式中得到 $h_1^{(1)}(a) = 0$, 因而使得两变量型尺度法对某些方程不能使用, 否则将导致矛盾.

由于以上两个问题的存在, 使得两变量型尺度法的使用范围受到限制. 首先它只限于求解定常振幅问题, 这时由于 $da/dt = 0$, $\eta_k = \text{const}$ ($k=2, 3, \dots$), 所以上述的两个问题都不存在. 其次对于非定常振幅问题, 可求得满足 $\eta_k = \text{const}$ ($k=2, 3, \dots$) 的一级近似解. 对于个别特殊情况, 若满足 $g_1^{(k)}(a)/a = \cos nt$, 且 $h_1^{(k)}(a) = 0$ ($k=1, 2, \dots$) 时, 两变量型尺度法仍然生效.

例 1 范德波方程

$$\ddot{x} + x = \varepsilon(1-x^2)\dot{x} \quad (1.31)$$

这里 $f(x, \dot{x}) = (1-x^2)\dot{x}$.

代入 (1.4)、(1.5)、(1.6) 即得

$$\frac{\partial^2 x_0}{\partial \eta^2} + x_0 = 0 \quad (1.32)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 x_1}{\partial \eta^2} + x_1 = -2 \frac{\partial^2 x_0}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + (1-x_0^2) \frac{\partial x_0}{\partial \eta} \quad (1.33)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 x_2}{\partial \eta^2} + x_2 = & -2\eta_2 \frac{\partial^2 x_0}{\partial \eta^2} - \frac{\partial^2 x_0}{\partial \xi^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 x_1}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} - 2x_0 x_1 \frac{\partial x_0}{\partial \eta} \\ & + (1-x_0^2) \left(\frac{\partial x_1}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\partial x_0}{\partial \xi} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (1.34)$$

因 $f_0(a, \psi) = (-a + a^3/4) \sin \psi + (a^3/4) \sin 3\psi$, 故有

$$g_n(a) = 0 \quad (n=1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

$$h_1(a) = -a + \frac{a^3}{4}, \quad h_2(a) = 0, \quad h_3(a) = \frac{a^3}{4}$$

$$h_n(a) = 0 \quad (n=4, 5, \dots)$$

代入 (1.14) 可得

$$\frac{d\varphi_1}{d\xi} = 0, \quad \frac{da}{d\xi} = \frac{1}{2} a \left(1 - \frac{a^2}{4} \right) \quad (1.35)$$

积分上式可得

$$\varphi_1 = \varphi_0, \quad a = \frac{a_0 \exp[\xi/2]}{\sqrt{1 + a_0(\exp[\xi] - 1)/4}} \quad (1.36)$$

其中 $\varphi_0 = \text{const}$, $a_0 = \text{const}$. 由(1.15)式得一级近似解为

$$x_1 = -\frac{a^3}{32} \sin 3\psi \quad (1.37)$$

把以上结果代入(1.20)式即得

$$f_1(a, \psi) = \frac{a}{4} \left(1 - a^2 + \frac{7}{32} a^4 \right) \cos \psi + \frac{a^3}{128} (8 + a^2) \cos 3\psi \\ + \frac{5}{128} a^5 \cos 5\psi$$

于是得 Fourier 系数为

$$g_0^{(1)}(a) = 0, \quad g_1^{(1)}(a) = \frac{a}{4} \left(1 - a^2 + \frac{7}{32} a^4 \right), \quad g_2^{(1)}(a) = 0$$

$$g_3^{(1)}(a) = \frac{a^3}{128} (8 + a^2), \quad g_4^{(1)}(a) = 0, \quad g_5^{(1)}(a) = \frac{5a^5}{128}$$

$$g_n^{(1)}(a) = 0 \quad (n=6, 7, 8, \dots)$$

$$h_n^{(1)}(a) = 0 \quad (n=1, 2, \dots)$$

代入(1.23), 可知

$$h_1^{(1)}(a) = 0$$

是满足的. 用 KEM 法做, 恰巧 $A_2(a) = 0$. 由(1.23b)可知

$$\eta_2 = -\frac{1}{8} \left(1 - a^2 + \frac{7}{32} a^4 \right) \quad (1.38)$$

从上式可看到, 这时 η_2 已是 a 的函数了, 而 $a(\xi) \neq \text{const}$. 由(1.24)得二级近似为

$$x_2 = -\frac{(8+a^2)}{1024} a^3 \cos 3\psi - \frac{5a^5}{3 \times 1024} \cos 5\psi \quad (1.39)$$

其中 $\psi = \eta + \varphi_0$

例 2

$$\ddot{x} + \omega^2 x + \epsilon c_0 \dot{x} + \epsilon x^3 = 0 \quad (1.40)$$

$$f(x, \dot{x}) = -c_0 \dot{x} - x^3$$

$$f_0(a, \psi) = -\frac{3}{4} a^3 \cos \psi + a\omega c_0 \sin \psi - \frac{1}{4} a^3 \cos 3\psi$$

$$g_0(a) = 0, \quad g_1(a) = -\frac{3}{4} a^3, \quad g_2(a) = 0, \quad g_3(a) = -\frac{1}{4} a^3$$

$$g_n(a) = 0 \quad (n=4, 5, 6, \dots)$$

$$h_1(a) = a\omega c_0, \quad h_n(a) = 0 \quad (n=2, 3, \dots)$$

代入(1.14)得

$$\frac{da}{d\xi} = -\frac{c_0}{2} a, \quad \frac{d\varphi_1}{d\xi} = \frac{3}{8\omega} a^2 \quad (1.41)$$

因此可得

$$a = a_0 \exp[-c_0 \xi / 2], \quad \varphi_1 = -\frac{3a_0^2}{8\omega c_0} \exp[-c_0 \xi] + \varphi_0 \quad (1.42)$$

其中 $a_0 = \text{const}$, $\varphi_0 = \text{const}$. 由(1.15)得一级近似解表达式

$$x_1 = \frac{a^3}{32\omega^2} \cos 3\psi \quad (1.43)$$

把以上结果代入(1.20)式可得

$$f_1(a, \psi) = \left(\frac{c_0^2 a}{4} + \frac{15a^5}{128\omega^2} \right) \cos \psi - \frac{3c_0 a^3}{8\omega} \sin \psi \\ - \frac{3a^5}{64\omega^2} \cos 3\psi - \frac{3c_0 a^3}{16\omega} \sin 3\psi - \frac{3a^5}{128\omega^2} \cos 5\psi$$

因此有

$$g_0^{(1)}(a) = 0, \quad g_1^{(1)}(a) = \frac{c_0^2 a}{4} + \frac{15a^5}{128\omega^2}, \quad g_2^{(1)} = 0$$

$$g_3^{(1)}(a) = -\frac{3a^5}{64\omega^2}, \quad g_4^{(1)}(a) = 0, \quad g_5^{(1)}(a) = -\frac{3a^5}{128\omega^2}$$

$$g_n^{(1)}(a) = 0 \quad (n=6, 7, 8, \dots)$$

$$h_1^{(1)}(a) = -\frac{3c_0 a^3}{8\omega}, \quad h_2^{(1)}(a) = 0, \quad h_3^{(1)}(a) = -\frac{3c_0 a^3}{16\omega}$$

$$h_n^{(1)}(a) = 0 \quad (n=4, 5, 6, \dots)$$

从此例就可看到, 一般 $h_1^{(1)}(a) \neq 0$. 因此与(1.23)式的第一个方程产生矛盾. 由KBM法, 我们求得

$$A_2 = \frac{3c_0 a^3}{16\omega^2} \neq 0$$

再由(1.23)的第二式得到

$$\eta_2 = -\frac{c_0^2}{8\omega^2} - \frac{15a^4}{2 \times 128\omega^4} \quad (1.44)$$

这时 η_2 也不再是常数, 而是 $a(\xi)$ 的函数, 与原假设矛盾. 用 KBM 法可知

$$B_2 = -\frac{c_0^2}{8\omega} - \frac{15a^4}{2 \times 128\omega^3}$$

由(1.24)可得二级近似解

$$x_2 = \frac{3a^5}{4 \times 128\omega^4} \cos 3\psi + \frac{3c_0 a^3}{128\omega^3} \sin 3\psi + \frac{3a^5}{24 \times 128\omega^4} \cos 5\psi \quad (1.45)$$

二、改进的两变量型尺度法

由前节的分析可知, 两变量型相当于 KBM 法的特例, 现在对两变量型进行改进.

设两变量满足

$$\frac{d\xi}{dt} = \varepsilon + \varepsilon^2 \xi_2(\xi) + \varepsilon^3 \xi_3(\xi) + \dots, \quad \frac{d\eta}{dt} = 1 + \varepsilon^2 \eta_2(\xi) + \varepsilon^3 \eta_3(\xi) + \dots \quad (2.1)$$

其中 $\xi_2(\xi)$, $\xi_3(\xi)$, \dots , $\eta_2(\xi)$, $\eta_3(\xi)$, \dots , 是 ξ 的待定函数.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} + \varepsilon^2 \left(\xi_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} + \eta_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \right) + \dots \\ \frac{d^2}{dt^2} &= \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \eta^2} + 2\varepsilon \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \varepsilon^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi^2} + 2\xi_2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + 2\eta_2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \eta^2} \right) + \dots \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.2)$$

由(1.1)、(1.2)、(2.1)得:

$$\frac{\partial^2 x_0}{\partial \eta^2} + \omega^2 x_0 = 0 \quad (2.3)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 x_1}{\partial \eta^2} + \omega^2 x_1 = -2 \frac{\partial^2 x_0}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + f\left(x_0, \frac{\partial x_0}{\partial \eta}\right) \quad (2.4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 x_2}{\partial \eta^2} + \omega^2 x_2 &= -2 \frac{\partial^2 x_1}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} - 2\xi_2 \frac{\partial^2 x_0}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} - 2\eta_2 \frac{\partial^2 x_0}{\partial \eta^2} - \frac{\partial^2 x_0}{\partial \xi^2} \\ &\quad + x_1 f'_x\left(x_0, \frac{\partial x_0}{\partial \eta}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial x_0}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial \eta}\right) f'_x\left(x_0, \frac{\partial x_0}{\partial \eta}\right) \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

.....

由(2.3)得

$$x_0 = a(\xi) \cos(\omega\eta + \varphi_1(\xi)) \quad (2.6)$$

其中 $a(\xi)$, $\varphi_1(\xi)$ 是待定函数。把(2.6)代入(2.4)

$$\frac{\partial^2 x_1}{\partial \eta^2} + \omega^2 x_1 = 2a\omega \frac{d\varphi_1}{d\xi} \cos \psi + 2\omega \frac{da}{d\xi} \sin \psi + f\left(x_0, \frac{\partial x_0}{\partial \eta}\right) \quad (2.7)$$

其中

$$\psi = \omega\eta + \varphi_1(\xi) \quad (2.8)$$

类似地 x_1 , $f_0(a, \psi)$ 展成 Fourier 级数

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= v_0(a) + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} [v_n(a) \cos n\psi + w_n(a) \sin n\psi] \\ f_0 &= g_0(a) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [g_n(a) \cos n\psi + h_n(a) \sin n\psi] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.9)$$

代入(2.7)式, 并比较相同谐波的系数, 可得

$$\frac{da}{d\xi} = -\frac{h_1(a)}{2\omega}, \quad \frac{d\varphi_1}{d\xi} = -\frac{g_1(a)}{2\omega a} \quad (2.10)$$

$$x_1 = \frac{g_0(a)}{\omega^2} + \frac{1}{\omega^2} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{g_n(a) \cos n\psi + h_n(a) \sin n\psi}{1-n^2} \quad (2.11)$$

与 RBM 法比较有

$$\frac{da}{d\xi} = A_1(a), \quad \frac{d\varphi_1}{d\xi} = B_1(a) \quad (2.12)$$

因

$$\frac{da}{dt} = \frac{da}{d\xi} \cdot \frac{d\xi}{dt}, \quad \frac{d\psi}{dt} = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \xi} \frac{d\xi}{dt} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \eta} \frac{d\eta}{dt}$$

所以可得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} da/dt &= \varepsilon A_1(a) + \varepsilon^2 A_1(a)\xi_2(\xi) + \varepsilon^3 A_1(a)\xi_3(\xi) + \dots \\ d\psi/dt &= \omega + \varepsilon B_1(a) + \varepsilon^2 (\xi_2 d\varphi_1/d\xi + \omega\eta_2) + \dots \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.13)$$

由级数展开的唯一性知

$$A_1(a)\xi_k(\xi) = A_k(a), \quad \frac{d\varphi_1}{d\xi}\xi_k(\xi) + \omega\eta_k(\xi) = B_k(a) \quad (k=2, 3, \dots) \quad (2.14)$$

其中 $A_k(a)$, $B_k(a)$ ($k=1, 2, \dots$) 是文[1] KBM 法的符号。可见改进后的两变量型尺度法与 KBM 法等价。

续例 2

$$\ddot{x} + \omega^2 x + \varepsilon c_0 \dot{x} + \varepsilon x^3 = 0 \quad (2.15)$$

$$f(x, \dot{x}) = -c_0 \dot{x} - x^3 \quad (2.16)$$

由(2.16)及(2.6)知

$$f_0(a, \psi) = -\frac{3}{4} a^3 \cos \psi + a\omega c_0 \sin \psi - \frac{1}{4} a^3 \cos 3\psi \quad (2.17)$$

因此得 Fourier 系数为:

$$g_0(a) = 0, \quad g_1(a) = -3a^3/4, \quad g_2(a) = 0, \quad g_3(a) = -a^3/4$$

$$g_n(a) = 0 \quad (n=4, 5, 6, \dots)$$

$$h_1(a) = a\omega c_0, \quad h_n(a) = 0 \quad (n=2, 3, 4, \dots)$$

代入(2.10)、(2.11)得

$$\frac{da}{d\xi} = -\frac{1}{2} c_0 a, \quad \frac{d\varphi_1}{d\xi} = \frac{3a^2}{8\omega} \quad (2.18)$$

$$x_1 = \frac{a^3}{32\omega^2} \cos 3\psi \quad (2.19)$$

由(2.18)积分得

$$a = a_0 \exp[-c_0 \xi / 2], \quad \varphi_1 = -\frac{3a^2}{8\omega c_0} + \varphi_0 \quad (2.20)$$

其中 a_0 , φ_0 是待定常数。由初始条件决定。把以上结果代入(2.5)式

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 x_2}{\partial \eta^2} + \omega^2 x_2 &= \left(-c_0 a_0 \xi_2 - \frac{3a^3}{8\omega} c_0\right) \sin \psi + \left(2a\omega \xi_2 \cdot \frac{3a^2}{8\omega} + 2\eta_2 \omega^2 a \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{4} c_0^2 a - \frac{21a^5}{128\omega^2}\right) \cos \psi + \frac{21a^5}{128\omega^2} \cos 3\psi - \frac{3a^3 c_0}{16\omega} \sin 3\psi - \frac{3a^5}{128\omega^2} \cos 5\psi \end{aligned} \quad (2.21)$$

令 $\sin \psi$, $\cos \psi$ 的系数等于零可得

$$\xi_2(\xi) = -\frac{3a^2}{8\omega^2}, \quad \eta_2(\xi) = -\frac{c_0^2}{8\omega^2} + \frac{21a^4}{2 \times 128\omega^4} \quad (2.22)$$

因此可得

$$\xi_2(\xi) \frac{d\varphi_1}{d\xi} + \omega\eta_2(\xi) = -\frac{15a^4}{2 \times 128\omega^3} - \frac{c_0^2}{8\omega}, \quad A_1(a)\xi_2(\xi) = \frac{3c_0 a^3}{16\omega^2} \quad (2.23)$$

用 KBM 法我们求得

$$A_2(a) = \frac{3a^3 c_0}{16\omega^2}, \quad B_2(a) = -\frac{15a^4}{2 \times 128\omega^3} - \frac{c_0^2}{8\omega} \quad (2.24)$$

即得:

$$A_1(a)\xi_2(\xi) = A_2(a), \quad \xi_2(\xi) \frac{d\varphi_1}{d\xi} + \omega\eta_2(\xi) = B_2(a) \quad (2.25)$$

由(2.21)式

$$x_2 = -\frac{21a^5}{1024\omega^2} \cos 3\psi + \frac{3c_0 a^3}{128\omega} \sin 3\psi + \frac{a^5}{1024\omega^2} \cos 5\psi \quad (2.26)$$

最后得

$$x = a \cos \psi + \varepsilon \frac{a^3}{32\omega^2} \cos 3\psi + \varepsilon^2 \left(-\frac{21a^5}{1024\omega^2} \cos 3\psi + \frac{3c_0 a^3}{128\omega} \sin 3\psi + \frac{a^5}{1024\omega^2} \cos 5\psi \right) + O(\varepsilon^3) \quad (2.27)$$

其中 a , ψ 满足

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{da}{dt} &= -\frac{\varepsilon}{2} c_0 a + \varepsilon^2 \frac{3c_0 a^3}{16\omega^2} + O(\varepsilon^3) \\ \frac{d\psi}{dt} &= \omega + \varepsilon \frac{3a^2}{8\omega} + \varepsilon^2 \left(-\frac{c_0^2}{8\omega} + \frac{15a^4}{2 \times 128\omega^3} \right) + O(\varepsilon^3) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.28)$$

其结果与 KBM 法一致。

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Defect and Improvement of Two-Time Expansion Method in Nonlinear Oscillations

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Abstract

In this paper, the defect of the two-time expansion method is indicated and an improvement of this method is suggested. Certain examples, in which the present method is used, are given. Moreover, the paper shows the equivalence of the improved two-time expansion method and the method of KBM (Крылов-Боголюбов-Митропольский).