

# 随机介质中的弱阻尼振动\*

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## 摘 要

本文应用小参数法讨论了形式如

$$\ddot{x}(t) + K^2(t)x(t) = -\varepsilon f(\dot{x}, t)$$

的具有随机系数的随机微分方程, 其中  $K(t)$  是一个随机过程,  $\varepsilon$  是阻尼系数, 它是一个小参数. 文章给出了求解的方法, 还介绍了求解的统计特性的方法. 并对  $f(\dot{x}, t) = 2\dot{x}$ ,  $K(t) = k_0[1 + \varepsilon V(t)]$  的情形作了具体的计算

## 一、问题的提法和解法

在[1]中, 应用小参数法得到了具有随机系数的随机微分方程的解的表达式及其矩方程. 在[2]中, 把这种方法用来讨论了随机介质中无阻尼振动问题解的统计性质.

这里, 我们将用这种方法来讨论随机介质中的弱阻尼振动问题解的统计性质.

设在随机介质中的弱阻尼振动可描述为如下形式:

$$\ddot{x}(t) + K^2(t)x(t) = -\varepsilon f(\dot{x}, t) \quad (t \geq t_0) \quad (1.1)$$

其中  $K(t)$  是随机过程,  $\varepsilon$  是小的阻尼系数, 而  $f(\dot{x}, t)$  是满足一定条件的函数.

令

$$K(t) = k_0[1 + \varepsilon V_1(t) + \varepsilon^2 V_2(t) + \dots] \quad (1.2)$$

这里  $k_0$  是常数,  $V_j(t) (j=1, 2, \dots)$ , 均是随机过程.

把(1.2)代入(1.1)得

$$\ddot{x}(t) + k_0^2 \{1 + 2\varepsilon V_1(t) + \varepsilon^2 [V_1^2(t) + 2V_2(t)] + O(\varepsilon^3)\} x(t) = -\varepsilon f(\dot{x}, t)$$

或

$$[L_0(t) + \varepsilon L_1(t) + \varepsilon^2 L_2(t) + O(\varepsilon^3)] x(t) = 0 \quad (1.3)$$

其中

$$\left. \begin{aligned} L_0(t) &= \frac{d^2}{dt^2} + k_0^2 \\ L_1(t) &= f'' + 2k_0^2 V_1(t) \\ L_2(t) &= k_0^2 [V_1^2(t) + 2V_2(t)] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.4)$$

$L_0(t)$  是确定性的微分算子,  $L_1(t)$ ,  $L_2(t)$  是随机微分算子,  $f''$  也是微分算子.

小参数法就是要求解具有形式

\* 钱伟长推荐.

$$x(t) = x_0(t) + \varepsilon x_1(t) + \varepsilon^2 x_2(t) + \dots \quad (1.5)$$

把(1.5)代入(1.3)并比较  $\varepsilon$  的同次幂系数得方程组

$$\left. \begin{aligned} L_0(t)x_0(t) &= 0 \\ L_0(t)x_1(t) &= -L_1(t)x_0(t) \\ &\dots\dots\dots \\ L_0(t)x_j(t) &= -\sum_{i=1}^j L_i(t)x_{j-i}(t) \quad (j=1, 2, \dots) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.6)$$

不难看出, 它们是仅具有随机输入的方程组, 并且可以逐个求解.

假定  $L_0(t)$  是常系数的线性算子, 其逆算子可以定义为  $L_0^{-1}(t)$ . 设其 Green 函数为  $G(t-t')$ , 且有

$$L_0^{-1}(t)g(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(t-t')g(t')dt' \quad (1.7)$$

于是, 方程组(1.6)的解可以写成为

$$\begin{aligned} x_0(t) &= x_0 \\ x_j(t) &= -L_0^{-1}(t) \sum_{i=1}^j L_i(t)x_{j-i}(t) \quad (j=1, 2, \dots) \end{aligned} \quad (1.8)$$

把(1.8)代入(1.5)就得到(1.1)的显式解

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) = \{ &1 - \varepsilon L_0^{-1}(t)L_1(t) - \varepsilon^2 L_0^{-1}(t)[-L_1(t)L_0^{-1}(t)L_1(t) + L_2(t)] \\ &+ \dots \} x_0 \end{aligned} \quad (1.9)$$

由(1.9)我们可以直接求出解的均值. 若用  $\langle \cdot \rangle$  表示均值, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \langle x \rangle = \langle x_0 \rangle - \varepsilon L_0^{-1}(t) \langle L_1(t) \rangle \langle x_0 \rangle + \varepsilon^2 L_0^{-1}(t) [ \langle L_1(t) L_0^{-1}(t) L_1(t) \rangle \\ - \langle L_2(t) \rangle ] \langle x_0 \rangle + O(\varepsilon^3) \end{aligned} \quad (1.10)$$

或

$$\langle x_0 \rangle = \langle x \rangle + \varepsilon L_0^{-1}(t) \langle L_1(t) \rangle \langle x_0 \rangle + O(\varepsilon^2)$$

迭代一次得

$$\langle x_0 \rangle = \langle x \rangle + \varepsilon L_0^{-1}(t) \langle L_1(t) \rangle \langle x \rangle + O(\varepsilon^2) \quad (1.11)$$

将(1.11)代入(1.10)

$$\begin{aligned} \langle x \rangle = \langle x_0 \rangle - \varepsilon L_0^{-1}(t) \langle L_1(t) \rangle [1 + \varepsilon L_0^{-1}(t) \langle L_1(t) \rangle] \langle x \rangle \\ + \varepsilon^2 L_0^{-1}(t) [ \langle L_1(t) L_0^{-1}(t) L_1(t) \rangle - \langle L_2(t) \rangle ] \langle x \rangle + O(\varepsilon^3) \\ = \langle x_0 \rangle - \varepsilon L_0^{-1}(t) \langle L_1(t) \rangle \langle x \rangle - \varepsilon^2 L_0^{-1}(t) [ \langle L_1(t) \rangle L_0^{-1}(t) \langle L_1(t) \rangle \\ - \langle L_1(t) L_0^{-1}(t) L_1(t) \rangle + \langle L_2(t) \rangle ] \langle x \rangle + O(\varepsilon^3) \end{aligned} \quad (1.12)$$

移项后得到

$$\begin{aligned} \langle x_0 \rangle = \{ &1 + \varepsilon L_0^{-1}(t) \langle L_1(t) \rangle + \varepsilon^2 L_0^{-1}(t) [ \langle L_1(t) \rangle L_0^{-1}(t) \langle L_1(t) \rangle \\ &- \langle L_1(t) L_0^{-1}(t) L_1(t) \rangle + \langle L_2(t) \rangle ] + O(\varepsilon^3) \} \langle x \rangle \end{aligned} \quad (1.13)$$

最后用算子  $L_0(t)$  作用后得均值满足的方程

$$\begin{aligned} & \{L_0(t) + \varepsilon \langle L_1(t) \rangle + \varepsilon^2 [\langle L_1(t) \rangle L_0^{-1}(t) \langle L_1(t) \rangle - \langle L_1(t) L_0^{-1}(t) L_1(t) \rangle \\ & + \langle L_2(t) \rangle] + O(\varepsilon^3)\} \langle x \rangle = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (1.14)$$

现在再来导出相关函数满足的方程。从方程(1.9)知, 解  $x(t)$  在时刻  $t_j$  可以写成

$$\begin{aligned} x(t_j) = & \{1 - \varepsilon L_0^{-1}(t_j) L_1(t_j) - \varepsilon^2 L_0^{-1}(t_j) [-L_1(t_j) L_0^{-1}(t_j) L_1(t_j) \\ & + L_2(t_j)] + O(\varepsilon^3)\} x_0 \end{aligned} \quad (1.15)$$

把  $t_1$  和  $t_2$  时刻的方程(1.15)相乘构成乘积  $x(t_1)x(t_2)$ , 其中确定性常数  $x_0 = \langle x_0 \rangle$  用(1.13)代入, 再取均值, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \langle x(t_1)x(t_2) \rangle = & \{1 + \varepsilon^2 L_0^{-1}(t_1) L_0^{-1}(t_2) [\langle L_1(t_1) L_1(t_2) \rangle \\ & - \langle L_1(t_1) \rangle \langle L_1(t_2) \rangle] + O(\varepsilon^3)\} \langle x(t_1) \rangle \langle x(t_2) \rangle \end{aligned} \quad (1.16)$$

利用均值方程(1.14)解得均值之后, 再从方程(1.16)可以算出相关函数。

## 二、例

若  $f(\dot{x}, t) = 2\dot{x}$ , 且  $K(t) = k_0[1 + \varepsilon V(t)]$ , 而  $V(t)$  是  $\langle V(t) \rangle = 0, \langle V(t)V(t') \rangle = \Gamma_{VV}(t-t')$  的平稳随机过程。此时

$$\left. \begin{aligned} L_0(t) &= -\frac{d^2}{dt^2} + k_0^2 \\ L_1(t) &= 2\frac{d}{dt} + 2k_0^2 V(t), \quad \langle L_1(t) \rangle = 2\frac{d}{dt} \\ L_2(t) &= k_0^2 V^2(t), \quad \langle L_2(t) \rangle = k_0^2 \Gamma_{VV}(0) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.1)$$

设  $G(t-t')$  是积分算子  $L_0^{-1}(t)$  的核, 则有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \langle L_1(t) \rangle L_0^{-1}(t) \langle L_1(t) \rangle &= 4\frac{d}{dt} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(t-t') \frac{d}{dt'} dt' \\ \langle L_1(t) L_0^{-1}(t) L_1(t) \rangle &= 4\frac{d}{dt} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(t-t') \frac{d}{dt'} dt' \\ &+ 4k_0^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(t-t') \Gamma_{VV}(t-t') dt' \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.2)$$

把(2.1), (2.2)代入(1.14)得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d^2 \langle x \rangle}{dt^2} + k_0^2 \langle x \rangle + 2\varepsilon \frac{d \langle x \rangle}{dt} - \varepsilon^2 k_0^2 [4k_0^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(t-t') \Gamma_{VV}(t-t') \langle x(t') \rangle dt' \\ & - \Gamma_{VV}(0) \langle x \rangle] + O(\varepsilon^3) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2.3)$$

假设(2.3)的解的形式为

$$\langle x(t) \rangle = x_0 \exp[ik't] \quad (2.4)$$

$k'$  是待定的参数, 它表示平均波的传播常数, 它与未振动的传播常数  $k_0$  不同。现在我们来确定这个常数值。

因为这时的 Green 函数是

$$G(t-t') = -\frac{i}{2k_0} \exp[ik_0|t-t'|] \quad (2.5)$$

再假设

$$\Gamma_{\nu\nu}(t-t') = \sigma^2 \exp[-\alpha|t-t'|] \quad (2.6)$$

将(2.4)~(2.6)代入(2.3), 整理积分后得  $k'$  必须满足的方程:

$$(k_0^2 - k'^2) + \varepsilon(2ik') + \varepsilon^2 \left\{ 2ik_0^3 \sigma^2 \left[ \frac{1}{\alpha - i(k_0 - k')} + \frac{1}{\alpha - i(k_0 + k')} \right] + k_0^2 \sigma^2 \right\} + O(\varepsilon^3) = 0$$

解得

$$k' = \mu + \nu i + O(\varepsilon^3)$$

其中

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \mu &= k_0 \left\{ 1 + \left[ \frac{\alpha^2 \sigma^2}{2(\alpha^2 + 4k_0^2)} - \frac{(\alpha^2 + 6k_0^2)}{k_0^2(\alpha^2 + 4k_0^2)} \right] \varepsilon^2 \right\} \\ \nu &= \varepsilon + \frac{2k_0^3(\alpha^2 \sigma^2 + 2k_0^2 \sigma^2) - 4k_0^2 \varepsilon^2}{\alpha(\alpha^2 + 4k_0^2)} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.7)$$

实部  $\mu$  是传播频率, 虚部  $\nu$  是有效衰减系数, 与  $\varepsilon$  同阶.

下面我们有关于二阶矩的性质

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \langle L_1(t_1) L_1(t_2) \rangle &= 4 \left[ \frac{d^2}{dt_1 dt_2} + k_0^4 \Gamma_{\nu\nu}(t_1 - t_2) \right] \\ \langle L_1(t_1) \rangle \langle L_1(t_2) \rangle &= 4 \frac{d^2}{dt_1 dt_2} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.8)$$

将(2.8)代入(1.16)得

$$\begin{aligned} \langle x(t_1) x(t_2) \rangle &= \{ 1 + \varepsilon^2 L_0^{-1}(t_1) L_0^{-1}(t_2) [4k_0^4 \Gamma_{\nu\nu}(t_1 - t_2)] \} \\ &\quad \cdot \langle x(t_1) \rangle \langle x(t_2) \rangle + O(\varepsilon^3) \end{aligned} \quad (2.9)$$

令  $t_1 = t_2 = t$ , 我们得到

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_x^2 &= \varepsilon^2 L_0^{-1}(t) L_0^{-1}(t) \{ 4k_0^4 \Gamma_{\nu\nu}(0) \} \langle x(t) \rangle \langle x(t) \rangle \\ &= 4k_0^4 \varepsilon^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Gamma_{\nu\nu}(0) G(t, s_1) G(t, s_2) \langle x(s_1) \rangle \langle x(s_2) \rangle ds_1 ds_2 \end{aligned}$$

其中  $G(t, s_i)$  是  $L_0^{-1}(t)$  的核, 经过计算, 我们得

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_x^2(t) &= \frac{1}{4} \varepsilon^2 \sigma^2 x_0^2 k_0^3 \{ F_1(\mu) + F_1(-\mu) + [F_2(\mu) + F_2(-\mu)] [F_3(\mu) + F_3(-\mu)] \\ &\quad + [F_4(\mu) + F_4(-\mu)] \left( \frac{3}{4} [F_5(\mu) + F_5(-\mu)] \exp(-2\nu t) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{4} [F_2(\mu) + F_2(-\mu)] \exp[-(\alpha + \nu)t] \right) \} \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} F_1(\mu) &= \frac{1}{8} [(\alpha - \nu)^2 + (k_0 - \mu)^2]^{-1} \left\{ \frac{\alpha - \nu}{\nu} + \frac{1}{\nu^2 + \mu^2} [\nu(\alpha - \nu) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \mu(k_0 - \mu) \right\} + [\nu^2 + (k_0 - \mu)^2]^{-1} \{ (k_0 - \mu)(2\nu - \alpha) \sin 2k_0 t \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -[(k_0 - \mu)^2 + \nu(\alpha - \nu)] \cos 2k_0 t + (\nu^2 + k_0^2)^{-1} \cdot \{[\nu(k_0 - \mu) \\
 & - k_0(\alpha - \nu)] \sin 2k_0 t - [k_0(k_0 - \mu) - \nu(\alpha - \nu)] \cdot \cos 2k_0 t\} \\
 F_2(\mu) &= [(\alpha - \nu)^2 + (k_0 - \mu)^2]^{-1} [(k_0 - \mu) \cos k_0 t - (\alpha - \nu) \sin k_0 t] \\
 F_3(\mu) &= \frac{1}{2} [(\alpha + \nu)^2 + (k_0 - \mu)^2]^{-1} \{[(k_0 - \mu) \cos \mu t - (\alpha + \nu) \sin \mu t \\
 & + (\alpha + \nu) \sin k_0 t + (k_0 - \mu) \cos k_0 t] \exp[-(\alpha + \nu)t]\} \\
 F_4(\mu) &= [(\alpha + \nu)^2 + (k_0 + \mu)^2]^{-1} [(\alpha + \nu) \sin \mu t + (k_0 + \mu) \cos \mu t] \\
 F_5(\mu) &= [(\alpha - \nu)^2 + (k_0 - \mu)^2]^{-1} [(\alpha - \nu) \sin \mu t + (k_0 - \mu) \cos \mu t]
 \end{aligned}$$

所给图形表示随机波的均值和方差的一些特性

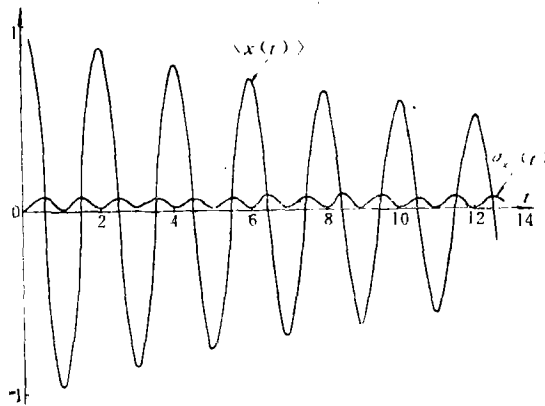


图 1  $k_0=3, \varepsilon\sigma=0.05, \sigma=1, \alpha=\frac{1}{3}$  时的波的运动

### 参 考 文 献

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## The Weak Damped Oscillation in a Random Medium

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### Abstract

The paper gives a solution of the random differential equation with random coefficient, that is  $\ddot{x}(t) + K^2(t)x(t) = -\varepsilon f(\dot{x}, t)$ , where  $K(t)$  is a random process and  $\varepsilon$  is a damp coefficient, it is a little parameter.