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文章编号:1000-582x(1999)05-0006-07

求解一类强非线性振动的方法

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摘要:提出一种用于强非线性系统求解的方法——频闪-谐波平衡法。利用该方法可求出广泛的一类强非线性系统主共振解及次谐共振解存在的条件并能从相关公式知道系统的基本参数对系统特性的影响,可为避免共振提供理论依据,同时可通过相关公式的引导来调节系统的基本参数从而改变系统特性。频闪-谐波平衡法与计算机数字仿真计算结果比较表明,频闪-谐波平衡法在定性方面是正确的,在定量方面,精度可以满足工程要求。

关键词:频闪-谐波平衡法;强非线性系统;稳态解;主共振解;次谐共振解

中图分类号: TH 113.1

文献标识码: A

Minorsky 提出的频闪法是求解弱非线性振动的有效方法之一^[1],文献[2]提出的一种新频闪法为求解广泛一类强非线性系统提供了新方法。文献[3]用此新频闪法研究了含有项强非线性系统的主共振及次谐共振,此方法原则上适用于任意阶强非线性振动系统,但是在实际应用中具有更高阶项的强非线性振动系统则遇到了积分计算问题,由此限制了这种方法用于高阶强非线性振动系统的研究。为了解决积分计算的困扰,笔者提出一种新方法——频闪-谐波平衡法。

1 频闪-谐波平衡法

$$M\ddot{x} + Q(x, \dot{x}, t) = P\cos \omega t \quad (1)$$

其中, M 为系统质量, P 为激励力幅值, ω 为激励圆频率, Q 为弹性恢复力和阻尼力。为了研究方便,将式(1)改写为:

$$\ddot{x} + g(x) = \epsilon f(x, \dot{x}, t) \quad (2)$$

其中, $g(x)$ 为任意非线性函数, $f(x, \dot{x}, t)$ 为时间的周期函数, ϵ 为正小参数, x 为位移。为了说明问题,令式(2)中的 $g(x)$ 为 x^3 项的函数:

$$g(x) = K_1 x + K_3 x^3 + K_5 x^5 + K_7 x^7 + K_9 x^9 \quad (3)$$

$$f(x, \dot{x}, t) = -\mu \dot{x} + \delta \cos \omega t \quad (4)$$

• 收稿日期:1998-09-29

基金项目:国家教育部博士点专项基金资助项目(9324844)

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式中, $K'_1 = K_1/M$, $K'_3 = K_3/M$, $K'_5 = K_5/M$, $K'_7 = K_7/M$, $K'_9 = K_9/M$

当 $\epsilon = 0$ 时, 可解得式(2) 的派生解为:

$$x = r_0^* \cos \theta_0 + b, \frac{d\theta_0}{dt} = -p \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{l_2 \cos 2\theta_0 + l_4 \cos 4\theta_0 + l_6 \cos 6\theta_0 + l_8 \cos 8\theta_0}{p^2}} \quad (5)$$

$$\text{式中: } p = \sqrt{K'_1 + \frac{3}{4} K'_3 r_0^{*2} + \frac{5}{8} K'_5 r_0^{*4} + \frac{35}{64} K'_7 r_0^{*6} + \frac{63}{128} K'_9 r_0^{*8}}$$

$$l_2 = \frac{K'_3}{4} r_0^{*2} + \frac{K'_5}{3} r_0^{*4} + \frac{47}{128} K'_7 r_0^{*6} + \frac{61}{160} K'_9 r_0^{*8}$$

$$l_4 = \frac{K'_5}{24} r_0^{*4} + \frac{5}{65} K'_7 r_0^{*6} + \frac{17}{160} K'_9 r_0^{*8} \quad l_6 = \frac{K'_7}{128} r_0^{*6} + \frac{3}{160} K'_9 r_0^{*8}$$

$$l_8 = \frac{K'_9}{640} r_0^{*8} \quad (6)$$

当 $\epsilon \neq 0$ 时, 式(2) 的解为:

$$x = r \cos \theta + b + \epsilon x_1(r) + \epsilon^2 x_2(r) + \dots \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = \epsilon A_1(r) + \epsilon^2 A_2(r) + \dots \quad (8)$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \Phi_0(r, \theta) + \epsilon \Phi_1(r, \theta) + \epsilon^2 \Phi_2(r, \theta) + \dots \quad (9)$$

$$\text{式中 } r(r_0^*, \theta_0^*, t) = r_0^* + \epsilon r_1(r_0^*, \theta_0^*, t) + \epsilon^2 r_2(r_0^*, \theta_0^*, t) + \dots \quad (10)$$

$$\theta(r_0^*, \theta_0^*, t) = \theta_0(r_0^*, \theta_0^*, t) + \epsilon \theta_1(r_0^*, \theta_0^*, t) + \epsilon^2 \theta_2(r_0^*, \theta_0^*, t) + \dots \quad (11)$$

$$A_1(r_0^*, \theta_0^*) = \frac{\int_0^{2\pi} f \cdot \sin \theta_0 \cdot d\theta_0}{\int_0^{2\pi} \left(2\Phi_0 + r_0^* \frac{\partial \Phi_0}{\partial r} \right) \sin^2 \theta_0 \cdot d\theta_0} \quad (12)$$

$$x_1(r_0^*, \theta_0^*) = \frac{\int_0^{2\pi} \left[f \cdot \sin \theta_0 + A_1 \left(2\Phi_0 + r_0^* \frac{\partial \Phi_0}{\partial r} \right) \sin^2 \theta_0 \right] d\theta_0}{- [g(-r_0^* + b(r_0^*)) - g(r_0^* + b(r_0^*))] / r_0^*} \quad (13)$$

$$\Phi_1(r_0^*, \theta_0^*, \theta_1) = -\frac{1}{r_0^* \Phi_0 \sin^2 \theta_0} \int_0^{\theta_1} \left[f \sin \theta_0 + A_1 \left(2\Phi_0 + r_0^* \frac{\partial \Phi_0}{\partial r} \right) \sin^2 \theta_0 - x_1 g'_x(r_0^* \cos \theta_0 + b(r_0^*) \sin \theta_0) \right] d\theta_0 \quad (14)$$

式中 r_0^*, θ_0^* 为初始值, $f = f(r_0^* \cos \theta_0 + b(r_0^*), -r_0^* \Phi_0 \sin \theta_0, t(r_0^*, \theta_0^*, \theta_0))$, $\Phi_0 = \Phi_0(r_0^*, \theta_0)$.

$$r_1(r_0^*, \theta_0^*, t) = A_1(r_0^*, \theta_0^*) t \quad (15)$$

$$\theta_1(r_0^*, \theta_0^*, t) = e^{\int_0^t \frac{\partial \Phi_0}{\partial r} d\tau} \left[\int_0^t e^{-\int_0^\tau \frac{\partial \Phi_0}{\partial r} d\epsilon} \left(\frac{\partial \Phi_0}{\partial r} r_1 + \Phi_1 \right) d\tau \right] \quad (16)$$

设频闪时间间隔为 $T = nT_0$, 其中 T_0 为 $x_0 = r_0^* \cos \theta_0 + b(r_0^*)$ 的周期, n 为正整数, 于是有 $\theta_0(r_0^*, \theta_0^*, T) - \theta_0(r_0^*, \theta_0^*, 0) = 0$. 据此, 由式(10)、(11) 和(16) 得:

$$\Delta r = r(r_0^*, \theta_0^*, T) - r(r_0^*, \theta_0^*, 0) = \epsilon A_1(r_0^*, \theta_0^*, T) T$$

$$\Delta\theta = \theta(r_0^*, \theta_0^*, T) - \theta(r_0^*, \theta_0^*, 0) = \epsilon\theta_1(r_0^*, \theta_0^*, T)T \quad (17)$$

令 $\Delta = \epsilon T$, 则上式化为:

$$\frac{\Delta r}{\Delta\tau} = A_2(r_0^*, \theta_0^*), \quad \frac{\Delta\theta}{\Delta\tau} = \frac{1}{T}\theta_1(r_0^*, \theta_0^*, T) \quad (18)$$

这就是对应于式(2)的频闪差分方程, 即式(2)在Poincaré平面上以 T 为周期的点变换方程。如 ϵ 充分小, 则可令 $\Delta\tau = d\tau, \Delta r = dr, \Delta\theta = d\theta$ 。此外, 式(18)中的 r_0^*, θ_0^* 虽为初始值但却可以是平面上任一点 (r, θ) , 于是式(18)可写成:

$$\frac{dr}{d\tau} = A_2(r, \theta), \quad \frac{d\theta}{d\tau} = \frac{1}{T}\theta_1(r, \theta, T) \quad (19)$$

此式就是对应于式(2)的频闪方程。如果式(19)存在一稳定一次奇点 $(\bar{r}, \bar{\theta})$, 则在此奇点 ϵ 邻域内必存在一点 $(\bar{r}, \bar{\theta})$, 使式(2)以此点为初始的解为稳定周期解, 周期为 T , 其一次近似表达式为:

$$r = r^* \cos(\theta_0 + \epsilon t) + b(r^*) + \epsilon a_1(r^*) = r^* \cos \theta_0 + b(r^*) + \epsilon[-r^* \theta_0 \sin \theta_0 + a_1(r^*)] \quad (20)$$

在非线性振动系统中, 为了求出系统的各次谐波共振解, 必须考虑式(5)中各次谐波的影响, 对式(12)、(13)、(14)中的积分项 $\int f \sin \theta_0 d\theta_0$ 进行变换得:

$$\int f \sin \theta_0 d\theta_0 = -\frac{1}{p} \int f \sin \theta_0 \frac{d\theta_0}{dt} d\theta_0 \quad (21)$$

为求式(2)的各次谐波共振, 令 $\omega = (m/n)\rho$, 其中 m, n 为互质整数, 于是有:

$$\int f \sin \theta_0 d\theta_0 = -\frac{\mu a_0^*}{p} \int \sin^3 \theta_0 \left(\frac{d\theta_0}{dt} \right)^2 d\theta_0 - \frac{\delta}{p} \cos \frac{m}{n} \theta_0 \int \cos \frac{m}{n} \theta_0 \sin \theta_0 \frac{d\theta_0}{dt} d\theta_0 - \frac{\delta}{p} \sin \frac{m}{n} \theta_0 \int \sin \frac{m}{n} \theta_0 \sin \theta_0 \frac{d\theta_0}{dt} d\theta_0 \quad (22)$$

在非线性振动系统中, 当系统受到周期性外力作用的情况下, 有可能产生三类运动: 非共振运动、共振运动, 由非共振运动到共振运动的过渡过程, 即瞬态运动。对于共振运动来说, 有三类: 1) $m = n$, 即 $\omega = \rho$, 这是通常所说的共振, 称为主共振; 2) $n = 1, \omega = m\rho$, 产生泛音共振, 当 m 为奇数时, 产生次谐波共振; 3) $m = 1, \omega = \rho/n$, 当 n 为奇数时, 产生超谐波共振。将幂级数形式的 $d\theta_0/dt$ 代入式(22), 并计算该式在 $0 \sim 2\pi$ 区间的定积分, 可以得出结论: 只有当 $n = 1, m = \pm 1, \pm 3, \pm 5, \dots$ 时才可能得到式(2)的周期解, 并且式(2)只可能产生主共振解和次谐波共振解。由前面推导可知, 式(2)有周期解时, 第一个频闪方程 $dr/d\tau = A_1(r, \theta) = 0$, 于是由(12)和(22)式, 再令 $n = 1, m = 1, 3, 5, \dots$, 可求得(2)存在主共振解, μ 与 δ, r_0^* 应满足的关系式为:

$$\delta = \pm \frac{\mu r_0^* \left[\omega^2 - \frac{l_2}{2} \right]}{\omega [N_{11} + N_{12} + N_{13} + N_{14} + N_{15}]} \quad \omega = \rho \quad (23)$$

$$\text{式中 } N_{11} = 1, N_{12} = -\frac{l_2}{4\rho^2}, N_{13} = \frac{1}{16\rho^2} [(l_2 l_4 + l_4 l_6 + l_6 l_8) - (l_2^2 + l_4^2 + l_6^2 + l_8^2)]$$

$$N_{14} = \frac{3}{8 \times 16\rho^2} [(2l_2^2 l_4 + 4l_2 l_4 l_6 + 2l_4^2 l_6 + 4l_2 l_6 l_8) -$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& (l_2^2 + 2l_2 l_4^2 + l_2^2 l_6 + 2l_2 l_4 l_8 + l_4^2 l_6 + 2l_2 l_4^2 l_6 + 2l_4 l_6 l_8 + 2l_2 l_8^2)] \\
N_{12} = & -\frac{5}{64 p^8} \left[\frac{3}{16} l_4^2 - \frac{1}{2} l_2^2 l_4 + \frac{3}{4} l_2^2 l_6 - \frac{3}{8} l_2 l_4^2 + \frac{3}{16} l_4^2 + \frac{1}{4} l_2^2 l_6 - \frac{9}{8} l_2 l_6 + \frac{3}{4} l_2 l_4 l_6 - \frac{3}{8} l_4^2 l_6 + \right. \\
& \frac{3}{4} l_2^2 l_6^2 - \frac{3}{4} l_2 l_4 l_6^2 + \frac{3}{4} l_4^2 l_6^2 - \frac{3}{8} l_4 l_6^2 + \frac{3}{16} l_6^2 - \frac{1}{8} l_2^2 l_8 + \frac{3}{4} l_2 l_4 l_8 - \frac{3}{4} l_2 l_4^2 l_8 - \\
& \frac{9}{8} l_2 l_6 l_8 + \frac{3}{2} l_2 l_4 l_6 l_8 - \frac{3}{4} l_4 l_6 l_8 - \frac{3}{8} l_2 l_4^2 l_8 + \frac{3}{4} l_4 l_6^2 l_8 - \frac{3}{8} l_6^2 l_8 + \frac{3}{4} l_2^2 l_8^2 - \frac{3}{4} l_2 l_4 l_8^2 + \\
& \left. \frac{3}{4} l_4^2 l_8^2 - \frac{3}{4} l_4 l_6 l_8^2 + \frac{3}{4} l_6^2 l_8^2 - \frac{3}{8} l_6 l_8^2 + \frac{3}{16} l_8^2 \right] \quad (24)
\end{aligned}$$

由式(12)~(14)可算得 $x_1 = 0$, 然而要在算得 Φ_1 后由式(16)算得 θ_1 , 则会由于积分函数繁复而难以进行, 在这种情况下, 用以下方法来求 Φ_1 , 从而求得 θ_1 :

由式(14)可推得:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \Phi_0^2}{\partial \theta_0} \Phi_1 \sin^2 \theta_0 + r_0^2 \Phi_0^2 \frac{\partial \Phi_1}{\partial \theta_0} \sin^2 \theta_0 + r_0^2 \Phi_0^2 \Phi_1 \sin 2\theta_0 = \\
& -\mu r_0^2 \Phi_0^2 \sin^2 \theta_0 - \delta \sin \theta_0 \Phi_0 \cos \omega t
\end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

由谐波平衡法, 有

$$\Phi_1(r_0^2, \theta_0) + \sum_{i=1}^n S_{2i} \sin 2i\theta_0 \quad (26)$$

$n = 1, m = 1$ 时, 有方程组:

$$[a_{ij}] | S_k | = | b_i | \quad i, j = 1, 2, 3, 4; k = 2j \quad (27)$$

其中 $| S_k | = [S_2 \ S_4 \ S_6 \ S_8]$, $[a_{ij}]$ 为:

$$\begin{aligned}
a_{11} = & -d_{11} + 2d_{21} + d_{31}, \quad a_{12} = -d_{12} + 4d_{22} + d_{32}, \quad a_{13} = -d_{13} + 6d_{23} + d_{33}, \\
a_{14} = & -d_{14} + 8d_{24} + d_{34}, \quad a_{21} = -d_{12} + 2(2d_{30} + d_{12}) + d_{32}, \\
a_{22} = & -(d_{11} + d_{13}) + 4(d_{21} + d_{23}) + (d_{31} + d_{33}), \\
a_{23} = & -(d_{12} + d_{14}) + 6(d_{22} + d_{24}) + (d_{32} + d_{34}), \\
a_{24} = & -(d_{13} + d_{15}) + 8(d_{21} + d_{25}) + (d_{33} + d_{35}), \\
a_{31} = & -(d_{13} + d_{14}) + 6(d_{22} + d_{24}) + (d_{32} + d_{34}), \\
a_{32} = & -d_{14} + 2(d_{31} + d_{24}) + d_{34}, \quad a_{33} = -(d_{11} + d_{15}) + 6(d_{21} + d_{25}) + (d_{31} + d_{34}), \\
a_{34} = & -d_{12} + 8d_{22} + d_{32}, \quad a_{41} = -(d_{14} - d_{12}) + 2(d_{22} + d_{24}) + (-d_{32} + d_{34}), \\
a_{42} = & -(d_{15} - d_{11}) + 4(d_{21} + d_{25}) + (-d_{31} + d_{35}), \quad a_{43} = 12d_{30}, \quad a_{44} = -d_{11} + 8d_{21} + d_{31}
\end{aligned}$$

$| b_i |$ 为:

$$\begin{aligned}
b_1 = & -2\mu d_{30} \pm \frac{p\delta}{r_0^2} \left[1 - \frac{l_2}{4p^2} - \frac{1}{16p^4} (2d_{40} - d_{41}) + \frac{1}{32p^6} (2d_{70} - d_{71}) \right] \\
b_2 = & -2\mu d_{21} \pm \frac{p\delta}{r_0^2} \left[-1 + \frac{(2l_2 - l_4)}{4p^2} - \right. \\
& \left. \frac{1}{16p^4} (-2d_{40} + d_{41} - d_{42}) + \frac{1}{32p^6} (-2d_{70} - d_{71} - d_{72}) \right] \\
b_3 = & -2\mu d_{22} \pm \frac{p\delta}{r_0^2} \left[\frac{(l_2 + 2l_4 - l_6)}{4p^2} - \right.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{16\beta^2}(-d_{10} + 2d_{12} - d_{14}) + \frac{1}{32\beta^2}(-d_{71} - 2d_{72} - d_{73}) \\
u_4 = & -2\mu d_{23} \pm \frac{\rho\delta}{r_0^*} \left[\frac{(-l_4 + 2l_6 - l_8)}{4\beta^2} - \right. \\
& \left. \frac{1}{16\beta^2}(-d_{72} + 2d_{73} - d_{74}) + \frac{1}{32\beta^2}(-d_{72} + 2d_{73} - d_{74}) \right] \\
\text{式中} & \\
d_{11} = & \frac{l_2 - l_4}{4}, d_{12} = \frac{-l_2 + 4l_4 - 3l_6}{4}, d_{13} = \frac{-l_2 + 3l_6 - 2l_8}{2}, d_{14} = \frac{-3l_6 + 8l_8}{4}, \\
d_{15} = & -l_8, d_{20} = \frac{2\beta^2 - l_2}{4}, d_{21} = \frac{-2\beta^2 + 2l_2 - l_4}{4}, d_{22} = \frac{-l_2 + 2l_4 - l_6}{2}, \\
d_{23} = & \frac{-l_4 + 2l_6 - l_8}{4}, d_{24} = \frac{-l_6 + 2l_8}{4}, d_{25} = \frac{-l_8}{4}, d_{31} = \frac{2\beta^2 - l_4}{2}, d_{32} = \frac{l_2 - l_6}{2} \\
d_{33} = & \frac{l_4 - l_8}{2}, d_{34} = \frac{l_6}{2}, d_{35} = \frac{l_8}{2}, d_{40} = \frac{l_2^2 + l_4^2 + l_6^2 + l_8^2}{2}, d_{41} = l_2 l_4 + l_4 l_6 + l_6 l_8 \\
d_{42} = & \frac{l_2}{2} + l_2 l_6 + l_4 l_8, d_{43} = l_2 l_4 + l_2 l_6, d_{44} = \frac{l_4^2}{2} + l_2 l_8, d_{45} = l_2 l_8 + l_4 l_6 \\
d_{46} = & l_4 l_8 + \frac{l_6^2}{2}, d_{47} = l_6 l_8, d_{48} = \frac{l_8^2}{2}, d_{70} = \frac{3l_2^2 l_4}{4} + \frac{3l_2 l_4 l_6}{2} + \frac{3l_2 l_6 l_8}{2} + \frac{3l_4^2 l_8}{4} \\
d_{71} = & \frac{3l_2^2}{4} + \frac{3l_2 l_4^2}{2} + \frac{3l_2^2 l_6}{4} + \frac{3l_2 l_4 l_8}{2} + \frac{3l_4^2 l_6}{4} + \frac{3l_2 l_6^2}{2} + \frac{3l_4 l_6 l_8}{2} + \frac{3l_2^2 l_8}{2} \\
d_{72} = & \frac{3l_2^2 l_4}{2} + \frac{3l_4^2}{4} + \frac{3l_2^2 l_8}{4} + \frac{3l_2 l_4 l_6}{2} + \frac{3l_4^2 l_6}{2} + \frac{3l_2 l_6 l_8}{2} + \frac{3l_4^2 l_8}{2} + \frac{3l_2^2 l_8}{4} \\
d_{73} = & \frac{l_2^2}{4} + \frac{3l_2 l_4^2}{4} + \frac{3l_2^2 l_6}{2} + \frac{3l_2 l_4 l_8}{2} + \frac{3l_4^2 l_6}{2} + \frac{3l_4 l_6 l_8}{2} + \frac{3l_2^2}{6} + \frac{3l_6 l_8^2}{2} \\
d_{74} = & \frac{3l_2^2 l_4}{4} + \frac{3l_2^2 l_8}{2} + \frac{3l_2 l_4 l_6}{2} + \frac{3l_4^2 l_8}{2} + \frac{3l_4^2 l_6}{4} + \frac{3l_2 l_6 l_8}{2} + \frac{3l_6^2}{4} \\
d_{75} = & \frac{3l_2 l_4^2}{4} + \frac{3l_2^2 l_6}{4} + \frac{3l_2 l_4 l_8}{2} + \frac{3l_2 l_6^2}{4} + \frac{3l_4 l_6 l_8}{2} + \frac{3l_6^2 l_8}{4} \\
d_{76} = & \frac{l_4^2}{4} + \frac{3l_2 l_6}{4} + \frac{3l_2 l_4 l_6}{2} + \frac{3l_2 l_4 l_8}{2} + \frac{3l_4^2 l_6}{4} \\
d_{77} = & \frac{3l_2 l_4 l_8}{2} + \frac{3l_4^2 l_6}{4} + \frac{3l_2 l_6^2}{4} + \frac{3l_2 l_8^2}{4} \quad (28)
\end{aligned}$$

通过求解以上四元一次线性方程组可求得 S_2, S_4, S_6, S_8 . 在此基础上根据式(8) ~ (11) 中 Φ_1 与 θ_1 的关系和式(26) ~ (28) 可得: $n = 1, m = 1$ 时

$$\begin{aligned}
\theta_1 = & \frac{S_2}{2\omega}[-\cos 2\omega t + 1] + \frac{S_4}{4\omega}[\cos 4\omega t - 1] + \\
& \frac{S_6}{6\omega}[-\cos 6\omega t + 1] + \frac{S_8}{8\omega}[\cos 8\omega t + 1] \quad (29)
\end{aligned}$$

在以上工作的基础上, 便可根据系统周期解的一次表达式(20), 得各种情况下的解析解:

$m = 1$ 时, 系统的解析解为:

$$x = \pm (r_0^* \sin \omega t - \varepsilon r_0^* \theta_1 \cos \omega t) \quad (30)$$

式中 θ_1 为式(29).

以上各式中上排符号对应正 θ_0^* , 下排符号对应负 θ_0^* . 由频闪方程奇点的稳定性可知, θ_0^* 取正值时对应的解是稳定的. 以上各式中的 r_0^* 值由下式计算:

$$\frac{63}{128} K'_9 r_0^{*8} + \frac{35}{64} K'_7 r_0^{*6} + \frac{5}{8} K'_5 r_0^{*4} + \frac{3}{4} K'_3 r_0^{*2} + K'_1 - p^2 = 0 \quad (31)$$

本文同时采用了公式法和数值法(牛顿-撒网格法)^[4,5] 来求解 r_0^* , 比较表明后者较好.

2 近似解析解与数值仿真解的结果比较

为了说明频闪-谐波平衡法的正确性和精度, 笔者用一个简单例子和一个工程实例进行计算, 同时与相应的数值仿真计算^[4,5] 作比较.

简单例子: $\ddot{x} + 3\dot{x} - 3x^3 + x^5 - 2x^7 + x^9 = 0.1(-2.03059\dot{x} + 3\cos t)$ (32)

解析解为:

$$x = 1.485717\sin t - 0.1 \times 1.485717 \left[\frac{-0.080982}{2}(-\cos 2t + 1) + \frac{-0.050858}{4}(\cos 4t - 1) + \frac{-0.003158}{6}(-\cos 6t + 1) + \frac{-0.122812}{8}(\cos 8t - 1) \right] \cos t \quad (33)$$

对应的曲线图如图 1 所示.

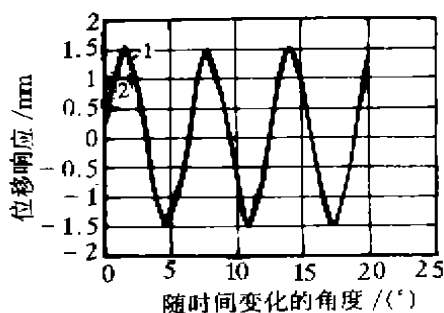


图 1 主共振解曲线比较

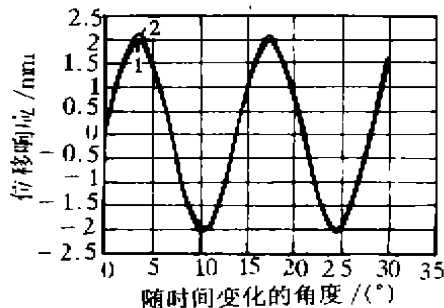


图 2 主共振解曲线比较

工程实例: 具有非线性迟滞特性元件振动系统在简谐激励下, 其系统方程为:

$$\ddot{x} + K'_1 \dot{x} + K'_3 x^3 + K'_5 x^5 + K'_7 x^7 + K'_9 x^9 = \epsilon(-\mu \dot{x} + \delta \cos \omega t) \quad (34)$$

$K'_1 = K_1/M, K'_3 = K_3/M, K'_5 = K_5/M, K'_7 = K_7/M, K'_9 = K_9/M; K_1, K_3, K_5, K_7, K_9$ 见[6]中式(9), $\epsilon = 0.1, M = 10, \mu = 8.1837/MA^{0.37691}, \delta = 1.260429, P = \epsilon M \delta, M$ 为系统质量, P 为激励力幅值, ω 为激励圆频率.

$r_0^* = 2$ 时, 解析解为:

$$x = 2\sin \omega t - 0.1 \times 2 \left[\frac{0.04009}{2}(\cos 2\omega t + 1) + \frac{0.084091}{4}(\cos 4\omega t - 1) + \frac{0.13759}{6}(-\cos 6\omega t + 1) + \frac{0.206233}{8}(\cos 8\omega t - 1) \right] \cos \omega t \quad (35)$$

对应的曲线图如图 2 所示.

从图 1、图 2 中可看到简单例子和工程实例的解析解曲线 1 和数字仿真解曲线 2 重合性均较好, 在振幅与相位上误差都较小。

3 结语

在研究前人求解强非线性系统响应的基础上, 针对响应求解的实际需要, 分析了文献 [2] 方法的优点和不足, 提出频闪-谐波平衡法, 用于求解一类强非线性系统稳态响应的近似解析解。该方法的优点是: 从有关公式可以一目了然地知道系统的基本参数对系统特性的影响, 如由式 (5) 可以知道系统的固有频率 ρ 是动刚度、振幅、系统质量的函数。改变这些基本参数, 可以改变系统特性, 因此用这一方法对具有强非线性特性系统的动力学设计是十分有利的; 求出的一类强非线性系统主共振解和次谐共振存在的条件, 可为避免共振提供了理论依据。将频闪-谐波平衡法和数字仿真所得结果进行比较, 表明求得的共振解在定性方面是正确的, 在定量方面精度可以满足工程要求。

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A Method for Solving Strong Nonlinear Vibration

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ABSTRACT: A method, stroboscopic-harmonic balance method which is used to solve strong nonlinear system, is proposed. The method is used to find the solution of strong nonlinear system. In investigation, the existence conditions of primary resonance solution and subharmonic resonance solutions are obtained. The results which are obtained by the stroboscopic-harmonic balance method are compared with those by computer numerical simulation. The results show that the stroboscopic-harmonic balance method is correct in qualitative analysis and it can meet the demands in engineering.

KEYWORDS: stroboscopic-harmonic balance method; strong nonlinear system; stable solution; primary resonance solution; subharmonic resonance solutions.

(责任编辑 张小强)