一类求解非线性动力系统高阶规范形的新方法*

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摘要 利用改进后的规范形理论研究了四维三阶非线性系统最简规范形的计算.介绍了计算四维非线性系统最简规范形的改进方法,得到计算四维非线性系统最简规范形的通用公式.通过对一个实际振动系统的分析,用数值仿真方法验证了该方法在研究高维非线性系统中的有效性.

关键词 最简规范形, 非线性变换, 非线性振动, 蜂窝夹层板

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引言

规范形理论是研究动力系统、微分方程及非线 性振动等领域动力学特征的强有力工具,对于分叉 和混沌动力学的研究具有重要的理论意义和深远 的影响.近年来,最简规范形的研究与应用正朝着 高维的方向发展,其求解过程非常复杂和繁琐.

利用传统规范形理论得到的规范形并非是最 简的,在很多情况下,我们可以将它们进行进一步 地化简.1984年,日本的 Ushiki^[1]首先提出了最简 规范形的概念,最早得到了有限阶给定向量场的最 简规范形. Chen 等^[2]提出了计算有限维向量场最 简规范形的系统方法,在此基础上,DeVille 等^[3,4] 提出了计算最简规范形的重正化群理论. Chen 等^[5]提出了简化非线性系统最简规范形的直接法, 在传统规范形的基础上分别研究当线性矩阵是 Frobenius 标准形这一特殊情况下的非线性系统的 最简规范形和2维、3维非线性动力系统的最简规 范形. Yu 等^[6,7]提出了计算最简规范形一种有效 的方法,利用该方法可以得到含参数扰动系统的最 简规范形. Zhang 等^[8]利用共轭算子法计算了非线 性系统的最简规范形. Sanders 等^[9]将谱序列方法 用于矩阵规范形理论和不含参数向量场的规范形 计算中,给出了利用谱序列方法计算规范形的总体 框架. Gazor 等^[10]将谱序列方法运用到含参数向量 场的规范形中,研究了三类奇点向量场的规范形.

本课题在文献[5]的基础上,提出了计算四维 非线性系统最简规范形的新方法,并将理论结果应 用于蜂窝夹层板系统的平均方程,给出参数激励作 用下非线性系统的最简规范形.

1 非线性系统的最简规范形理论

考虑微分方程

$$\dot{x} = F(x) + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} f^k(x), x \in \mathbb{R}^n,$$
 (1)

其中A为 $n \times n$ Jordan 标准形矩阵, $f^{*}(x) \in H_{k}^{n}$ 为k阶非线性项. H_{k} 表示所有n维k次齐次多项式组成的线性空间. 假定原点x = 0是一个奇点,即有F(0) = 0.

令 $C^{l} \neq \{0\}$,则有 dim Ker $(L_{A}^{l}) = dim C^{l}$.对于 任意的 $\psi^{l} \in ker(L_{A}^{l})$,有

$$L_{A}^{l}(\varphi_{1}^{l}+\psi^{l}) = L_{A}^{l}(\varphi_{1}^{l}).$$
考虑非线性变换
$$(2)$$

$$x = y + \varphi(y) = y + \varphi^{l}(y) + \dots + \varphi^{k}(y), \quad (3)$$

则微分方程(1)变为

 $T_{f}^{l+1}(\varphi)(y) - \cdots - T_{f}^{l-1}(\varphi)(y) - T_{f}^{l}(\varphi)(y), (4)$ 其中 $T_{f}(\varphi)$ 是次数为 *j* 的项,且只与 f^{l}, \cdots, f^{l-1} 及 $\varphi^{l}, \cdots, \varphi^{j-1}$ 有关.根据规范形理论,存在同胚映射

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(8)

$$\varphi^{l+1}, \cdots, \varphi^{k}, \coprod$$

$$f^{i}(y) - T^{j}_{k}(\varphi) - L^{j}_{A}(\varphi^{j}) \in C^{j}, \qquad (5)$$

$$\ddagger \psi j = l+1, \cdots, k.$$

$$\diamondsuit$$

$$f^{k}(y) - T^{k}_{f}(\varphi) - L^{k}_{A}(\varphi^{k}_{A})(\varphi^{k})(y) = g^{k} - \hat{g}^{k}, \qquad (6)$$

其中 $g^{k}, \hat{g}^{k} \in C^{k}, \hat{g}^{k}$ 为与 ψ^{l} 有关的非线性项.

定义如下非线性算子

 $N_f^{l,k}: ker(L_A^l) \longrightarrow C^k \quad \underline{H} \quad N_f^{l,k}(\psi^l) = \hat{g}^k.$ (7)

令 R_2^k 为算子 $N_f^{l,k}$ 的一个值域, C_2^k 为 R_2^k 在 C^k 中的一个补空间, 有

 $C^k = R_2^k \oplus C_2^k.$

对于直接法,有如下定理

定理 1. 对于动力系统(1),且 Ker(L_{A}^{l}) \neq {0}. 如果存在一个非平凡子空间 C_{2}^{k} 及相应的非平凡子 空间 R_{2}^{k} 使得分解方程(8)成立,则存在 $\varphi^{l}, \dots, \varphi^{k}$ 及 $\psi^{l} \in Ker(L_{A}^{l})$,使(1)式转化为

 $\dot{y} = Ay + g^{2}(y) + \dots + g^{k}(y) + O(||y||^{k+1}),$ (9)

其中 $g^{i} \in C^{i}(2 \leq j \leq k-1)$, 且 $g^{k} \in C_{2}^{k}$.

日本学者 Ushiki 在文献[1]中利用 Ker(L^l_A)对 规范形进行进一步地化简,并讨论了线性部分为幂 零和非幂零情况的二维及三维系统的规范形计算. Gaeta 在文献[11]中也利用 Ker(L^l_A)对规范形进行 了化简,并计算了线性部分为半单及幂零情况下二 维系统的规范形计算.

2 四维非线性动力系统最简规范形的计算

对于如下具有 Z₂⊕Z₂-对称性的四维三阶非线 系统

 $\dot{x} = F(x) = Ax + f^{3}(x), x \in \mathbb{R}^{4},$ (10) $\dot{\Sigma} \cong f^{3}(x) \in H^{3}_{4}.$

则(6)式成为

 $f^{3}(y) - T_{f}^{3}(\varphi) - L_{A}^{3}(\varphi^{3})(y) = g^{3} - \hat{g}^{3}.$ (11)

由(11)式可知,当 Jordan 矩阵 A 及三阶非线 性项 $f^{s}(x)$ 已知,则很容易计算系统(10)的最简规 范形.

一般来说,在四维非线性系统中,Jordan 矩阵 有以下三种情况

(i) 有两对纯虚特征值;

(ii) 有一对双零特征值,一对纯虚特征值;

(iii) 有两对双零特征值.

本文将讨论情况(ii),对应的 Jordan 矩阵 A 可以表示为

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -w \\ 0 & 0 & w & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} J_1 & 0 \\ 0 & J_2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (12)$$

根据 Jordan 矩阵 A 及方程(11),我们可以得 到相应的三阶非线性项所对应系数的解.为此,我 们将 $f^{i}(x),g^{3}(y)$ 及 $\varphi(y)$ 表示为如下形式

$$\varphi(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{|q|=3} \alpha_{q} x^{q} \\ \sum_{|q|=3} \beta_{q} x^{q} \\ \sum_{|q|=3} \gamma_{q} x^{q} \\ \sum_{|q|=3} \gamma_{q} x^{q} \end{pmatrix}, \quad g^{3}(y) = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{|q|=3} \alpha_{q}^{'} y^{q} \\ \sum_{|q|=3} \beta_{q}^{'} y^{q} \\ \sum_{|q|=3} \gamma_{q}^{'} y^{q} \\ \sum_{|q|=3} \gamma_{q}^{'} y^{q} \end{pmatrix}, \quad g^{3}(y) = \begin{pmatrix} \left(\sum_{|q|=3} \alpha_{q}^{'} y^{q} \\ \sum_{|q|=3} \gamma_{q}^{'} y^{q} \\ \sum_{|q|=3} \gamma_{q}^{'} y^{q} \\ \sum_{|q|=3} \alpha_{q} y^{q} \\ \sum_{|q|=3} c_{q} y^{q} \\ \sum_{|q|=3} c_{q} y^{q} \\ \sum_{|q|=3} d_{q} y^{q} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (13)$$

其中 $a_q, b_q, c_q, d_q, \alpha'_q, \beta'_q, \gamma'_q 及 \eta'_q$ 为所要求的系数. 则根据方程(11),有

$$\sum_{\substack{|q|=3\\|q|=3}} \left[(q_1+1)a_{q+e_1-e_2} - w(q_3+1)a_{q+e_3-e_4} + w(q_4+1)a_{q-e_3+e_4} - b_q \right] y^q$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{|q|=3\\|q|=3}} (\alpha_q - \alpha_q^{'}) y^q, \qquad (14a)$$

$$\sum_{\substack{|q|=3\\|q|=3}} \left[(q_1+1)b_{q+e_1-e_2} - w(q_3+1)b_{q+e_3-e_4} + w(q_4+1)b_{q-e_3+e_4} \right] = \sum_{\substack{|q|=3\\|q|=3}} (\beta_q - \beta_q^{'}) y^q, \qquad (14b)$$

$$\sum_{|q|=3} \left[(q_1 + 1)c_{q+e_1-e_2} - w(q_3 + 1)c_{q+e_3-e_4} + w(q_4 + 1)c_{q-e_3+e_4} + wd_q \right] y^q = \sum_{|q|=3} (\gamma_q - \gamma_q^{'})y^q,$$
(14c)

$$\sum_{|q|=3} \left[(q_1 + 1) d_{q+e_1-e_2} - w(q_3 + 1) d_{q+e_3-e_4} + w(q_4 + 1) d_{q-e_3+e_4} - wc_q \right] y^q = \sum_{|q|=3} (\eta_q - \eta_q^{'}) y^q.$$
(14d)

则有

$$(q_{1}+1)a_{q+e_{1}-e_{2}} - w(q_{3}+1)a_{q+e_{3}-e_{4}} + w(q_{4}+1)a_{q-e_{3}+e_{4}} - b_{q} = \alpha_{q} - \alpha_{q}',$$
(15a)

$$(q_1 + 1) b_{q+e_1-e_2} - w(q_3 + 1) b_{q+e_3-e_4} + w(q_4 + 1) b_{q-e_3+e_4} = \beta_q - \beta'_q,$$
(15b)

$$(q_1 + 1)c_{q+e_1-e_2} - w(q_3 + 1)c_{q+e_3-e_4} + w(q_2 + 1)c_{q+e_3-e_4}$$

$$w(q_4 + 1)c_{q-e_3+e_4} + wa_q = \gamma_q - \gamma_q, \qquad (15c)$$

$$(q_1 + 1)d_{q+e_1-e_2} - w(q_3 + 1)d_{q+e_2-e_4} +$$

$$w(q_{4}+1)d_{q-e_{3}+e_{4}} - wc_{q} = \eta_{q} - \eta_{q}'.$$
 (15d)
若对于所有的 |q| = 3,都有

 $\alpha_{a}^{'} = \beta_{a}^{'} = \gamma_{a}^{'} = \eta_{a}^{'} = 0,$

则 $g^{k} = 0$. 不然, 利用(11)式得到的规范形含有非 零三次项.

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$$M_{q} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{q} \\ b_{q} \\ c_{q} \\ d_{q} \end{pmatrix}, \Lambda_{q} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{q} \\ \beta_{q} \\ \gamma_{q} \\ \eta_{q} \end{pmatrix}, \Lambda_{q}^{'} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{q} \\ \beta_{q}^{'} \\ \gamma_{q}^{'} \\ \gamma_{q}^{'} \\ \eta_{q}^{'} \end{pmatrix}, \qquad (16)$$

则方程(15)变为

$$(q_{1}+1)M_{q+e_{1}-e_{2}} - w(q_{3}+1)M_{q+e_{3}-e_{4}} + w(q_{4}+1)M_{q-e_{3}+e_{4}} - AM_{q} = \Lambda_{q} - \Lambda_{q}^{'}.$$
 (17)

$$\Leftrightarrow q_{1} = ,q_{2} = j,q_{3} = l,q_{4} = 3 - i - j - 1,$$

则有

$$Z_{i,j,l} = M_{i,j,l,3-i-j-l}, \Lambda_{i,j,l} = f^{\circ}, \Lambda_{i,j,l} = g^{\circ}.$$
 (18)

$$\Re(18) \stackrel{}{\operatorname{sdd}} \Lambda_{f} \stackrel{}{\operatorname{cd}} (17), \stackrel{}{\operatorname{mbd}} \stackrel{}{\operatorname{sdd}} (17) \stackrel{}{\operatorname{sdd}} \stackrel{}{\operatorname{sdd}} \stackrel{}{\operatorname{sdd}} (17) \stackrel{}{\operatorname{sdd}} \stackrel{}{\operatorname{sdd}} \stackrel{}{\operatorname{sdd}} \stackrel{}{\operatorname{sdd}} \stackrel{}{\operatorname{sdd}} (18) \stackrel{}{\operatorname{sdd}} \stackrel{}}{\operatorname{sdd}} \stackrel{}{\operatorname{sdd}} \stackrel{}{\operatorname{sdd}} \stackrel{}{\operatorname{sdd}} \stackrel{}}{\operatorname{sdd}} \stackrel{}{\operatorname{sdd}} \stackrel{}}{\operatorname{sdd}} \stackrel{}{\operatorname{sdd}} \stackrel{}}{\operatorname{sdd}} \stackrel$$

$$(i+1)Z_{i+1,j-1,l} = w(l+1)Z_{i,j,l+1} + AZ_{i,j,l} + \Lambda_{i,j,l} - w(4-i-j-l)Z_{i,j,l-1},$$
(20)

对应的余项为(当j=0)

$$\Lambda_{i,0,l} = \Lambda_{i,0,l} + w(l+1)Z_{i,0,l+1} - w(4-i-l)Z_{i,0,l-1} + AZ_{i,0,l}.$$
(21)

由方程(20)可以发现, $Z_{i,j,l}(j \ge 1)$ 为关于 $Z_{0,j,l}$ 的线性函数.因此,我们可以通过选取合适的初始 值 $Z_{0,j,l}$ 来求解 $\Lambda'_{i,0,l}$ 中的元素.

3 规范形理论在蜂窝夹层板中的应用

我们考虑的蜂窝夹层板动力学模型如图1所示,此模型为四边简支条件下的蜂窝夹层板,同时 受到 x 方向的面内均布载荷与横向面外均布载荷 联合作用,夹层板在振动过程中考虑横向阻尼的影响. 夹层板的长、宽、高分别为a,b,h,直角坐标 Oxy 位于层合板的中性面内,z轴向下,设板内任一点沿 x,y和z方向的位移分别为u,v和w,沿着x方向作 用的面内载荷和横向载荷分别为 $p = p_0 - p_1 \cos \Omega_2 t$, $f = F(x,y) \cos \Omega_1 t$. 蜂窝夹层板分为三层,上下蒙皮 是完全相同的各向同性材料,蒙皮层厚度为 h_f . 中 间由正六角形蜂窝芯隔开,蜂窝芯轴向为坐标z方 向,蜂窝芯厚度为 h_c .



图 1 受横向与面内载荷作用的蜂窝夹层板模型 Fig. 1 The model of plate subjected to its plane and transverse excitations

利用哈密顿原理,得到如下形式的蜂窝夹层板 的运动微分方程^[12]

$$N'_{xx,x} + N_{xy,x} = I_0 \ddot{u}_0 + (I_1 - c_1 I_3) \ddot{\phi}_x - c_1 I_3 \frac{\partial W_0}{\partial x},$$
(22a)
$$N_{yy,y} + N_{xy,x} = I_0 \ddot{v}_0 + (I_1 - c_1 I_3) \ddot{\phi}_y - c_1 I_3 \frac{\partial \ddot{w}_0}{\partial y},$$

$$\begin{split} N_{yy,y} \frac{\partial w_0}{\partial y} + N_{yy} \frac{\partial^2 w_0}{\partial y^2} + N_{xy,x} \frac{\partial w_0}{\partial y} + N_{xy,Y} \frac{\partial w_0}{\partial x} + \\ 2N_{xy} \frac{\partial^2 w_0}{\partial y \partial x} + N'_{xx,x} \frac{\partial w_0}{\partial x} + (Q_{x,x} - c_2 R_{x,x}) + \\ c_1 (P_{xx,xx} + 2P_{xy,xy} + P_{yy,yy}) + (Q_{y,y} - c_2 R_{x,x}) + \\ F \cos\Omega_1 t - \gamma i w_0 = c_1 I_3 \left(\frac{\partial \ddot{u}_0}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \ddot{v}_0}{\partial y} \right) + \\ c_1 (I_4 - c_1 I_6) \left(\frac{\partial \ddot{\phi}_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \ddot{\phi}_y}{\partial y} \right) + I_0 \ddot{w}_0 - \\ c_1^2 I_6 \left(\frac{\partial^2 \ddot{w}_0}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \ddot{w}_0}{\partial y^2} \right), \qquad (22c) \end{split}$$
$$\begin{aligned} M_{xx,x} + M_{xy,y} - c_1 P_{xx,x} - c_1 P_{xy,y} - (Q_x - c_2 R_x) \\ = (I_1 - c_1 I_3) \ddot{u}_0 + (I_2 - 2c_1 I_4 + c_1^2 I_6) \ddot{\phi}_x - \\ c_1 (I_4 - c_1 I_6) \frac{\partial \ddot{w}_0}{\partial x}, \qquad (22d) \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} M_{yy,y} + M_{xy,x} - c_1 P_{yy,y} - c_1 P_{xy,x} - (Q_x - c_2 R_y) \\ &= (I_1 - c_1 I_3) \ddot{v}_0 + (I_2 - 2c_1 I_4 + c_1^2 I_6) \ddot{\phi}_y - \\ &c_1 (I_4 - c_1 I_6) \frac{\partial \ddot{w}_0}{\partial \gamma}. \end{split}$$
(22e)

根据四边简支的边界条件和面内边界受力情况,可知边界条件为

$$u_{0}(x,0,t) = 0, \phi_{x}(x,0,t) = 0, u_{0}(x,b,t) = 0,$$

$$\phi_{x}(x,b,t) = 0, v_{0}(x,y,t) = 0, \phi_{y}(x,y,t) = 0,$$

$$v_{0}(a,y,t) = 0, \phi_{y}(a,y,t) = 0, w_{0}(x,0,t) = 0,$$

$$w_{0}(x,b,t) = 0, w_{0}(0,y,t) = 0, w_{0}(a,y,t) = 0,$$

$$N'_{xx}(0,y,t) = p, N'_{xx}(a,y,t) = p,$$

$$N_{yy}(x,0,t) = 0, N_{yy}(x,b,t) = 0,$$

$$M_{xx}(0,y,t) = 0, M_{xx}(a,y,t) = 0,$$

$$M_{yy}(x,0,t) = 0, M_{yy}(x,b,t) = 0.$$

(23)

我们使用二阶 Galerkin 离散,取如下形式的模态函数

$$u_{0} = u_{1}\cos\frac{\pi x}{a}\sin\frac{3\pi y}{b} + u_{2}\cos\frac{3\pi x}{a}\sin\frac{\pi y}{b}, \quad (24a)$$

$$v_{0} = v_{1}\sin\frac{\pi x}{a}\cos\frac{3\pi y}{b} + v_{2}\sin\frac{3\pi x}{a}\cos\frac{\pi y}{b}, \quad (24b)$$

$$w_{0} = w_{1}\sin\frac{\pi x}{a}\sin\frac{3\pi y}{b} + w_{2}\sin\frac{3\pi x}{a}\sin\frac{\pi y}{b}, \quad (24c)$$

$$\phi_{x} = \phi_{1}\cos\frac{\pi x}{a}\sin\frac{3\pi y}{b} + \phi_{2}\cos\frac{3\pi x}{a}\sin\frac{\pi y}{b}, \quad (24d)$$

$$\phi_{y} = \phi_{3}\sin\frac{\pi x}{a}\cos\frac{3\pi y}{b} + \phi_{4}\sin\frac{3\pi x}{a}\cos\frac{\pi y}{b}, \quad (24e)$$

$$F = F_{1}\sin\frac{\pi x}{a}\sin\frac{3\pi y}{b} + F_{2}\sin\frac{3\pi x}{a}\sin\frac{\pi y}{b}, \quad (24f)$$

考虑系统的横向振动,引入无量纲变量

$$\overline{w}_1 = \frac{w_1}{H}, \ \overline{w}_2 = \frac{w_2}{H}, \ \overline{t} = t\sqrt{\Omega_1 \Omega_2}.$$
(25)

得到无量纲化后的二自由度非线性动力学方 程如下

$$\begin{split} \ddot{w}_{1} + \varepsilon c_{1} \dot{w}_{1} + \omega_{1}^{2} w_{1} + \varepsilon \alpha_{7} p_{1} \cos \Omega_{2} t w_{1} - \\ \varepsilon \alpha_{2} w_{1} w_{2}^{2} - \varepsilon \alpha_{3} w_{1}^{2} w_{2} - \varepsilon \alpha_{4} w_{1}^{3} - \varepsilon \alpha_{5} w_{2}^{3} \\ = \varepsilon \alpha_{6} F_{1} \cos \Omega_{1} t, \quad (26a) \\ \ddot{w}_{2} + \varepsilon c_{2} \dot{w}_{2} + \omega_{2}^{2} w_{2} + \varepsilon \beta_{7} p_{1} \cos \Omega_{2} t w_{2} - \\ \varepsilon \beta_{2} w_{1}^{2} w_{2} - \varepsilon \beta_{3} w_{1} w_{2}^{2} - \varepsilon \beta_{4} w_{2}^{3} - \varepsilon \beta_{5} w_{1}^{3} \\ = \varepsilon \beta_{6} F_{2} \cos \Omega_{1} t. \quad (26b) \\ \Re \Pi \mathscr{B} \mathcal{R} \, \mathfrak{E} \, \mathring{k} \, \mathring{k} \, \mathring{j} \, \mathfrak{R} \, (26) \, \mathfrak{h} \, \mathfrak{R}, \, \mathfrak{G} - \mathfrak{Y} \, \mathfrak{K} \, \mathfrak{K} \, \mathcal{H} \end{split}$$

解为

$$w_{n}(t,\varepsilon) = w_{n0}(T_{0},T_{1}) + \varepsilon w_{n1}(T_{0},T_{1}) + \cdots,$$

$$n = 1,2,$$
(27)

其中
$$T_0 = t, T_1 = \varepsilon t$$
.
则有微分算子
$$\frac{d}{dt} = D_0 + \varepsilon D_1 + \cdots, \qquad (28a)$$
$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} = (D_0 + \varepsilon D_1 + \cdots)^2 = D_0^2 + 2\varepsilon D_0 D_1 + \cdots, \qquad (28b)$$

这里 $D_n = \frac{\partial}{\partial T_n}, n = 0, 1.$

考虑主参数共振 - 1/2 亚谐共振和 1:1 内共振,即

$$\Omega_{1} = \Omega_{2} = \Omega, \omega_{1} \approx \omega_{2} \approx \frac{1}{2} \Omega,$$

$$\omega_{1}^{2} = \frac{1}{4} \Omega^{2} + \varepsilon \sigma_{1}, \omega_{2}^{2} = \frac{1}{4} \Omega^{2} + \varepsilon \sigma_{2}, \qquad (29)$$

其中 σ_1 和 σ_2 为调谐参数.

将式(27)~(29)代入式(26),得到直角坐标 形式的平均方程为

$$\begin{split} \dot{x}_{1} &= -\frac{1}{2}c_{1}x_{1} - \sigma_{1}x_{2} + \frac{1}{2}\alpha_{7}p_{1}x_{2} + 2\alpha_{2}x_{1}x_{3}x_{4} - \\ &\alpha_{2}x_{2}\left(x_{3}^{2} - x_{4}^{2}\right) + 2\alpha_{2}x_{2}\left(x_{3}^{2} + x_{4}^{2}\right) + \\ &2\alpha_{3}x_{1}x_{2}x_{3} - \alpha_{3}x_{4}\left(x_{1}^{2} - x_{2}^{2}\right) + \\ &2\alpha_{3}x_{4}\left(x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2}\right) + 3\alpha_{4}x_{2}\left(x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2}\right) + \\ &3\alpha_{5}x_{4}\left(x_{3}^{2} + x_{4}^{2}\right), \qquad (30a) \\ \dot{x}_{2} &= \sigma_{1}x_{1} + \frac{1}{2}\alpha_{7}p_{1}x_{1} - \frac{1}{2}c_{1}x_{2} + 2\alpha_{2}x_{2}x_{3}x_{4} - \\ &\alpha_{2}x_{1}\left(x_{3}^{2} - x_{4}^{2}\right) - \alpha_{3}x_{3}\left(x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2}\right) - \\ &2\alpha_{2}x_{1}\left(x_{3}^{2} + x_{4}^{2}\right) - 2\alpha_{3}x_{1}x_{2}x_{4} - \\ &2\alpha_{3}x_{3}\left(x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2}\right) - 3\alpha_{4}x_{1}\left(x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2}\right) - \\ &3\alpha_{5}x_{3}\left(x_{3}^{2} + x_{4}^{2}\right), \qquad (30b) \\ \dot{x}_{3} &= -\frac{1}{2}c_{2}x_{3} - \sigma_{2}x_{4} + \frac{1}{2}\beta_{7}p_{1}x_{4} + 2\beta_{2}x_{1}x_{2}x_{3} - \\ &\beta_{2}x_{4}\left(x_{1}^{2} - x_{2}^{2}\right) - \beta_{3}x_{2}\left(x_{3}^{2} - x_{4}^{2}\right) + \\ &2\beta_{3}x_{2}\left(x_{3}^{2} + x_{4}^{2}\right) + 3\beta_{4}x_{4}\left(x_{3}^{2} + x_{4}^{2}\right) + \\ &3\beta_{5}x_{2}\left(x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2}\right), \qquad (30c) \\ \dot{x}_{4} &= \sigma_{2}x_{3} + \frac{1}{2}\beta_{7}p_{1}x_{3} - \frac{1}{2}c_{2}x_{4} - 2\beta_{2}x_{1}x_{2}x_{4} - \\ &\beta_{2}x_{3}\left(x_{1}^{2} - x_{2}^{2}\right) - \beta_{3}x_{1}\left(x_{3}^{2} - x_{4}^{2}\right) - \\ &2\beta_{2}x_{3}\left(x_{1}^{2} - x_{2}^{2}\right) - \beta_{3}x_{2}\left(x_{3}^{2} - x_{4}^{2}\right) - \\ &2\beta_{2}x_{3}\left(x_{1}^{2} - x_{2}^{2}\right) - \beta_{3}x_{2}\left(x_{3}^{2} - x_{4}^{2}\right) - \\ &2\beta_{2}x_{3}\left(x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2}\right) - 2\beta_{3}x_{2}x_{3}x_{4} - \\ &2\beta_{3}x_{1}\left(x_{3}^{2} + x_{4}^{2}\right) - 3\beta_{4}x_{3}\left(x_{3}^{2} + x_{4}^{2}\right) - \\ &3\beta_{5}x_{1}\left(x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2}\right). \qquad (30d) \end{split}$$

为了便于分析蜂窝夹层板的非线性动力学特

性,我们需要对方程(30)进行化简,通过分析我们 发现,式(30)具有 $Z_2 \oplus Z_2$ 和 D_4 对称性. 且有一个 平凡解(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = (0,0,0,0),在此奇点处的 Jacobi 矩阵为

$$\boldsymbol{J} = D_{\boldsymbol{x}} \boldsymbol{X} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2}c_{1} & -(\sigma_{1} - f_{1}) & 0 & 0\\ (\sigma_{1} + f_{1}) & -\frac{1}{2}c_{1} & 0 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2}c_{2} & -(\sigma_{2} - f_{2})\\ 0 & 0 & (\sigma_{2} + f_{2}) & -\frac{1}{2}c_{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(31)$$

因此,平凡解所对应的特征方程为

$$\left(\lambda^{2} + c_{1}\lambda + \frac{1}{4}c_{1}^{2} + \sigma_{1}^{2} - f_{1}^{2}\right) \times \left(\lambda^{2} + c_{2}\lambda + \frac{1}{4}c_{2}^{2} + \sigma_{2}^{2} - f_{2}^{2}\right) = 0.$$
(32)

定义

当 $c = 0, \Delta_1 = 0, \Delta_2 = \sigma_2^2 - f_2^2 > 0$ 时,系统(30) 将有一对双零特征根和一对纯虚特征根

$$\lambda_{1,2} = 0, \lambda_{3,4} = \pm i \,\overline{\omega}_2, \qquad (34)$$
$$\dot{\underline{\Sigma}} \underline{\underline{\omega}}_2^2 = \sigma_2^2 - f_2^2.$$

令 $\sigma_1 = -f_1 + \overline{\sigma}_1$,同时令 $f_1 = 1/2$, f_2 作为参数,则不包含参数的系统(30)将变成如下形式

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_{1} &= x_{2} + 2\alpha_{2}x_{1}x_{3}x_{4} - \alpha_{2}x_{2}\left(x_{3}^{2} - x_{4}^{2}\right) + \\ &2\alpha_{2}x_{2}\left(x_{3}^{2} + x_{4}^{2}\right) + 2\alpha_{3}x_{1}x_{2}x_{3} - \\ &\alpha_{3}x_{4}\left(x_{1}^{2} - x_{2}^{2}\right) + 2\alpha_{3}x_{4}\left(x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2}\right) + \\ &3\alpha_{4}x_{2}\left(x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2}\right) + 3\alpha_{5}x_{4}\left(x_{3}^{2} + x_{4}^{2}\right), \quad (35a) \\ \dot{x}_{2} &= 2\alpha_{2}x_{2}x_{3}x_{4} - \alpha_{2}x_{1}\left(x_{3}^{2} - x_{4}^{2}\right) + \\ &2\alpha_{2}x_{1}\left(x_{3}^{2} + x_{4}^{2}\right) - 2\alpha_{3}x_{1}x_{2}x_{4} - \\ &\alpha_{3}x_{3}\left(x_{1}^{2} - x_{2}^{2}\right) - 2\alpha_{3}x_{3}\left(x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2}\right) - \\ &3\alpha_{4}x_{1}\left(x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2}\right) - 3\alpha_{5}x_{3}\left(x_{3}^{2} + x_{4}^{2}\right), \quad (35b) \\ \dot{x}_{3} &= -\sigma_{2}x_{4} + 2\beta_{2}x_{1}x_{2}x_{3} - \beta_{2}x_{4}\left(x_{1}^{2} - x_{2}^{2}\right) + \\ &2\beta_{2}x_{4}\left(x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2}\right) + 2\beta_{3}x_{1}x_{3}x_{4} - \\ &\beta_{3}x_{2}\left(x_{3}^{2} - x_{4}^{2}\right) + 2\beta_{3}x_{2}\left(x_{3}^{2} + x_{4}^{2}\right) + \\ &3\beta_{4}x_{4}\left(x_{3}^{2} + x_{4}^{2}\right) + 3\beta_{5}x_{2}\left(x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2}\right), \quad (35c) \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{x}_{4} = \sigma_{2}x_{3} - 2\beta_{2}x_{1}x_{2}x_{4} - \beta_{2}x_{3}(x_{1}^{2} - x_{2}^{2}) - 2\beta_{2}x_{3}(x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2}) - 2\beta_{3}x_{2}x_{3}x_{4} - \beta_{3}x_{1}(x_{3}^{2} - x_{4}^{2}) - 2\beta_{3}x_{1}(x_{3}^{2} + x_{4}^{2}) - 3\beta_{4}x_{3}(x_{3}^{2} + x_{4}^{2}) - 3\beta_{5}x_{1}(x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2}), \quad (35d)$$

方程(35)的线性矩阵为

$$\boldsymbol{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\sigma_2 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$
 (36)

借助前面的理论计算及相应的 Maple 符号程 序,我们得到方程(35)的三阶规范形为

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_2, \qquad (37a)$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = -3\alpha_4 x_1^3 - 4\alpha_2 x_1 x_3^2$$
, (37b)

$$\dot{x}_3 = -\sigma_2 x_4 + (1 + 2\sigma_2)\beta_2 x_1^2 x_4 + 3\beta_4 x_4^3, \quad (37c)$$

$$\dot{x}_4 = \sigma_2 x_3 - (1 + 2\sigma_2)\beta_2 x_1^2 x_3 - 3\beta_4 x_3^3.$$
 (37d)

利用共轭算子法和重正化方法计算蜂窝夹层 板系统的平均方程(35),我们会发现,式(37)比用 文献[3,8]中的方法得到的规范形更简单.

4 小结

本文将直接法推广到四维非线性系统,利用改进的直接法研究了高维非线性系统的最简规范形计算,得到计算四维非线性系统最简规范形的通用公式,并将理论结果应用到蜂窝夹层板系统,得到更为简单的平均方程,最后将所得到的结果和其他方法得到的规范形做对比,验证了本方法的有效性.

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A NEW APPROACH FOR COMPUTING NORMAL FORMS OF HIGH DIMENSIONAL NONLINEAR SYSTEMS *

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Abstract This paper develops a new computation method for obtaining a significant refinement of the normal forms for high dimensional nonlinear systems. Several explicit formulae are derived herein, which can be used to compute the coefficients of the simplest normal form and the associated nonlinear transformation. Through the illustrative example, the feasibility and merit of this novel method are also demonstrated and discussed.

Key words the simplest normal form, nonlinear transformation, nonlinear oscillation, honeycomb sandwich plate

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