# 车桥耦合系统的近似解研究

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**摘要:**采用 CSB 方法研究车桥耦合模型一些特殊情况下的近似解。针对车桥耦合模型,由 Lagrange 方程得到了变刚度 SD 振子的动力学方程。利用 GSB 方法对  $\mu(t)$  作为常数激励的情 况进行讨论,得到了非对称系统的含有完全椭圆积分的二阶近似解表达式。利用 Matlab 进行数 值模拟,并将近似结果与原系统进行比较,发现近似解与原系统十分接近。

关键词:非线性振动; SD 振子; GSB 方法; 车桥耦合系统; 椭圆积分

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0 引言

非线性振动理论的研究目的是基于非线性振动系统的数学模型在不同参数和初始条件下,分析系统 的近似解及其动力学行为。同时为一系列重大工程中非线性动力学问题的解决提供可操作的理论计算 方法,是当今国内外学术发展的重大前沿课题<sup>[1-13]</sup>。

研究非线性系统动力学的方法可以分为定性(几何方法)和定量方法两大类<sup>[14-5]</sup>。定性方法一般不 直接求解非线性动力系统,而是从非线性系统的动力学方程入手,研究系统在状态空间的动力学行为<sup>[14]</sup>。 由于非线性微分方程一般没有统一的精确解法,所以定量方法只研究各种近似解,常用的方法如平均法, 多尺度法,谐波平衡法等等<sup>[15]</sup>。定性方法和定量方法可以相互补充,定性方法可以得到系统解的拓扑结 构和系统参数之间的关系,定量方法可以得到参数确定时系统的数值解,在研究各种复杂的非线性动力 学问题时,两种方法缺一不可。随着计算机代数、数值模拟和图形技术的进步,非线性动力学理论正在从 低维向高维发展,非线性动力学理论和方法所能处理的问题的规模和难度不断提高,已逐步接近实际系统<sup>[143]</sup>。

悬索桥也叫吊桥,指由受拉悬索作为承重结构的桥梁<sup>[16]</sup>。其中不设加劲梁,或加劲梁高度很小的悬 索桥,称为柔性吊桥。柔性吊桥,因其桥面系构造简单、加工容易、耗钢量低、桥梁架设和维护方便、桥型 美观、造价低,在农村和旅游景点有广泛的应用前景。目前,柔性吊桥的理论研究主要集中在建立数学模 型,利用 VBA 作为 AutoCAD 的二次开发工具,开发柔性吊桥桥型成图系统上<sup>[16]</sup>,利用 Visual Basic 6.0 开 发悬索设计系统<sup>[17]</sup>。

关于移动车辆载荷下桥梁振动的研究,不管古典理论还是现代理论,研究热点集中在求振动微分方程的精确解和响应方程,以期找到该强迫振动的共振条件。由于车桥耦合系统的动力特性随载荷位置的移动而不断变化,共振条件只能在短时间内满足,再加上该问题的振动微分方程带有变系数以及车辆载荷在桥上通过的时间也是有限的,使得该问题的研究比较复杂。因此,建立一个合适的数学模型,比较简单方便地研究移动载荷作用下桥的跨中挠度一直是理论工作者探讨的热点问题。文献[18]利用变刚度SD 振子模拟移动载荷和柔性吊桥的耦合系统,探讨了若干移动载荷相继过桥时,柔性吊桥跨中挠度的非线性动力学行为。本文通过 GSB(Generalized Senator-Bapat)方法<sup>[19]</sup>得到了该系统的近似解。最后通过数

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# 1 车桥耦合模型初步分析

移动载荷和柔性吊桥的耦合系统的运动微分方程为[18]

$$\ddot{u} + \omega_0^2 u \left( 1 - \frac{\tilde{\mu}(t)}{\sqrt{u^2 + \alpha_1^2}} \right) + \omega_0^2 u \left( 1 - \frac{2 - \tilde{\mu}(t)}{\sqrt{u^2 + \alpha_2^2}} \right) = F$$
(1)

式中,u和t分别为无量纲化的位移和时间; $\omega_0$ 为固有频率; $\tilde{\mu}(t) \alpha_1 \alpha_2$ 为参数激励;F为常数激励; $u(0) = A \frac{du(0)}{dt} = 0$ 。

在忽略重力作用的情况下有

$$\ddot{u} + \omega_0^2 u \left( 1 - \frac{\tilde{\mu}(t)}{\sqrt{u^2 + \alpha_1^2}} \right) + \omega_0^2 u \left( 1 - \frac{2 - \tilde{\mu}(t)}{\sqrt{u^2 + \alpha_2^2}} \right) = 0$$
(2)

 $\langle \tau = \omega t \rangle$  则方程(2) 变为

$$\omega^2 u'' + \phi u = \varepsilon \left[ \phi u - f(u) \right]$$
(3)

$$\vec{x} \oplus , \varepsilon = 1; u(0) = A; u'(0) = 0; -f(u) = -\omega_0^2 u \Big[ 2 - \frac{\mu(\tau)}{\sqrt{u^2 + \alpha_1^2}} - \frac{2 - \mu(\tau)}{\sqrt{u^2 + \alpha_2^2}} \Big]; \tilde{\mu}(\tau) = \mu(\tau) \circ$$

式(3) 中植入的参数  $\phi$  是由常见的 LP 摄动技术决定的 因此 式(3) 的近似解可展开成如下形式

$$U_k(\tau) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \varepsilon^i u_i(\tau)$$
(4)

$$\omega_k^2 = \phi + \sum_{i=1}^k \varepsilon^i \phi_i$$
 (5)

由式(4)得

$$u_0(0) = A \mu'_0(0) = 0$$
(6)

和

$$u_i(0) = 0 \ \mu'_i(0) = 0 \ (i = 1 \ 2 \ \cdots \ k)$$
(7)

将式( 7) 和式( 8) 代入式( 5)  $\,$ 对应  $arepsilon^{_{0}}\,arepsilon^{_{1}}$  和  $arepsilon^{_{2}}$  的系数有以下不同的方程

$$u''_{0} + u_{0} = 0 \tag{8}$$

$$u''_{1} + u_{1} = u_{0} - \left(\frac{\phi_{1}}{\phi}\right)u''_{0} - \left(\frac{1}{\phi}\right)f(u_{0})$$
(9)

$$u''_{2} + u_{2} = u_{1} - \left(\frac{\phi_{1}}{\phi}\right)u''_{1} - \left(\frac{\phi_{2}}{\phi}\right)u''_{0} - \left(\frac{1}{\phi}\right)f_{u}(u_{0}) u_{1}$$
(10)

式中,

$$f_{u}(u) = \omega_{0}^{2} \left[ 2 - \frac{\mu(\tau)}{\sqrt{u^{2} + \alpha_{1}^{2}}} - \frac{2 - \mu(\tau)}{\sqrt{u^{2} + \alpha_{2}^{2}}} \right] + \omega_{0}^{2} u^{2} \left[ \frac{\mu(\tau)}{(u^{2} + \alpha_{1}^{2})^{3/2}} + \frac{2 - \mu(\tau)}{(u^{2} + \alpha_{2}^{2})^{3/2}} \right] = \omega_{0}^{2} \left[ 2 - \frac{a_{1}^{2} \mu(\tau)}{(u^{2} + \alpha_{1}^{2})^{3/2}} - \frac{\alpha_{2}^{2} \left[ 2 - \mu(\tau) \right]}{(u^{2} + \alpha_{2}^{2})^{3/2}} \right]$$
(11)

在此忽略方程的高阶项(*i*≥3),通过解式(4)至式(6),可以很容易地求出一阶近似解和二阶近似解。 由式(6)和式(8)可以得到

$$u_0(\tau) = A\cos\tau \tag{12}$$

因为f(u) 是一个奇函数,所以f(u<sub>0</sub>)可展开成傅里叶级数的形式,如下

$$f(u_0) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{2n+1} \cos \left[ (2n+1) \tau \right]$$
(13)

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 $A + \frac{\phi_1}{\phi}A - \frac{a_1}{\phi} = 0$ 

即

$$\phi_1 = \frac{a_1}{A} - \phi \tag{15}$$

且

$$u_{1}(\tau) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{a_{2n+1}}{\phi \left[ \left( 2n+1 \right)^{2} - 1 \right]} \cos \left[ \left( 2n+1 \right) \tau \right] - \frac{a_{2n+1}}{\phi \left[ \left( 2n+1 \right)^{2} - 1 \right]} \cos \tau \right\} = \frac{1}{\phi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_{2n+1}}{\phi \left[ \left( 2n+1 \right)^{2} - 1 \right]} \left\{ \cos \left[ \left( 2n+1 \right) \tau \right] - \cos \tau \right\}$$
(16)

进而由(4)和(5)的特点可知一阶近似频率  $\omega_1$ 和一阶近似周期解  $U_1(\tau)$ 分别为

$$\omega^{1}(A) = \sqrt{\frac{a_{1}}{A}}$$
(17)

$$U_{1}(\tau) = A\cos\tau + u_{1}(\tau) \left( A - \frac{a_{3}}{8\phi} - \frac{a_{5}}{24\phi} \right) \cos\left[\omega_{1}(A)t\right] + \frac{a_{3}}{8\phi} \cos\left[3\omega_{1}(A)t\right] + \frac{a_{5}}{24\phi} \cos\left[5\omega_{1}(A)t\right]$$
(18)

接下来求解二阶近似解 因为式(11) 中 $f_u(u)$  为偶函数  $f_u(u_0)$  也是偶函数 ,所以 $f_u(u_0)u_1$  可以写成如下 形式

$$f_{u}(u_{0}) u_{1} = \left\{ \frac{b_{0}}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_{2n} \cos(2n\tau) \right\} \left\{ \frac{1}{\phi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_{2n+1}}{\phi \left[ (2n+1)^{2} - 1 \right]} \left\{ \cos \left[ (2n+1)\tau \right] - \cos \tau \right\} \right\} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\phi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_{2n+1} \cos\left[\left(2n+1\right)\tau\right] \tag{19} \\ \vec{x} \oplus \ , b_0 &= 4\omega_0^2 - \frac{4\omega_0^2 \lambda}{\pi \sqrt{A^2 + \alpha_1^2}} E(m_1) - \frac{4\omega_0^2 (2-\lambda)}{\pi \sqrt{A^2 + \alpha_2^2}} E(m_2); \\ b_2 &= \frac{4\omega_0^2 \lambda}{A^2 \pi \sqrt{A^2 + \alpha_1^2}} \left[\frac{4A^4 + 3A^2 \alpha_1^2 + 2\alpha_1^4}{3\alpha_1^2} E(m_1) - \frac{2}{3} \left(A^2 + \alpha_1^2\right) K(m_1)\right] + \frac{4\omega_0^2 (2-\lambda)}{A^2 \pi \sqrt{A^2 + \alpha_2^2}} \right] \\ \left[\frac{4A^4 + 3A^2 \alpha_2^2 + 2\alpha_2^4}{3\alpha_2^2} E(m_2) - \frac{2}{3} \left(A^2 + \alpha_2^2\right) K(m_2)\right]; \\ b_4 &= -\frac{4\omega_0^2 \lambda}{A^4 \pi \sqrt{A^2 + \alpha_1^2}} \left\{ \left[A^4 + \frac{8}{3} \left(A^2 + \alpha_1^2\right) \left(2A^2 + 4\alpha_1^2\right) \left(2A^2 + 4\alpha_1^2\right)\right] E(m_1) - \frac{32}{3} \alpha_1^2 \left(A^2 + \alpha_1^2\right) K(m_1)\right] - \frac{4\omega_0^2 (2-\lambda)}{A^4 \pi \sqrt{A^2 + \alpha_1^2}} \left\{ \left[A^4 + \frac{8}{3} \left(A^2 + \alpha_2^2\right) \left(2A^2 + 4\alpha_2^2\right)\right] E(m_2) - \frac{32}{3} \alpha_2^2 \left(A^2 + \alpha_2^2\right) K(m_2)\right]; \\ b_6 &= \frac{4\omega_0^2 \lambda}{3A^6 \alpha_1^2 \pi \sqrt{A^2 + \alpha_1^2}} \left[ \left(36A^8 + 162A^4 \alpha_1^4 + 99A^6 \alpha_1^2 + 288A^2 \alpha_1^6 + 192\alpha_1^8\right) E(m_1) - \left(18A^6 \alpha_1^2 + 66A^4 \alpha_1^4 + 49A^2 \alpha_1^2 + \alpha_1^2\right) E(m_1) - \left(18A^6 \alpha_1^2 + 66A^4 \alpha_1^4 + 49A^2 \alpha_1^2 + \alpha_1^2\right) E(m_1) - \left(18A^6 \alpha_1^2 + 66A^4 \alpha_1^4 + 49A^2 \alpha_1^2 + \alpha_1^2\right) E(m_1) - \left(18A^6 \alpha_1^2 + 66A^4 \alpha_1^4 + 192A^2 \alpha_1^6 + 192\alpha_1^8\right) K(m_1)\right]; c_1 &= \frac{1}{48} \left[-3a_3 \left(b_0 - b_4\right) + a_5 \left(-b_0 - b_2 + b_4\right) + b_6\right]; c_3 &= \frac{1}{48} \left[-a_5 b_4 + 3a_3 \left(b_0 - b_2 + b_4 + b_6\right)\right]; c_5 &= \frac{1}{48} \left[a_5 \left(b_0 - b_4 - b_6\right) + 3a_3 \left(b_2 - b_4 - b_6\right)\right], \\ \vec{\pi} \, \vec{\pi$$

$$u_{2}(\tau) = \frac{1}{\phi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \left[ a_{2n+1} + \frac{c_{2n+1}}{\phi} - \left( \frac{a_{1}}{A\phi} \right) \left( \frac{(2n+1)^{2}}{(2n+1)^{2} - 1} \right) a_{2n+1} \right] \frac{1}{(2n+1)^{2} - 1} \right\} \{ \cos \left[ (2n+1)\tau \right] - \cos\tau \}$$
(21)

通过式(14)和式(20) 关于  $\varepsilon^0 \varepsilon^1 \varepsilon^2$  的联合频率为

$$\omega_2^2 = \frac{a_1}{A} + \frac{c_1}{A\phi} + \frac{a_1}{A^2\phi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_{2n+1}}{\left[\left(2n+1\right)^2 - 1\right]}$$
(22)

理想的  $\phi$  值可通过扰动系统的频率足够接近相应的未扰系统的频率所确定,因此最好使  $\omega_k^2$  的值与  $\phi$ 相等,即

$$\omega_k^2 = \phi \tag{23}$$

通过比较式(5)和式(23),有

$$\sum_{i=1}^{k} \phi_i = 0$$
 (24)

因此二阶近似频率可以通过式(14),式(20),式(23)和式(24)的关系得到

$$\omega_2(A) = \left[\frac{1}{2A} \left[a_1 \pm \sqrt{a_1^2 + 4Ac_1 + \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4a_1a_{2n+1}}{(2n+1)^2 - 1}\right]}\right]\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
(25)

式中的 "±" 由比例式  $\omega_2(A) / \omega_1(A) \approx 1$  确定 ,式(25) 可被进一步化简为

$$\omega_2(A) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2A} \left[ a_1 + \sqrt{a_1^2 + 4Ac_1 + 4a_1 \left( \frac{a_3}{8} + \frac{a_5}{24} \right)} \right]}$$
(26)

 $\hat{U}_1$ 

相应的二阶近似解  $U_2(\tau)$  为

$$U_{2}(\tau) = A\cos\tau + u_{1}(\tau) + u_{2}(\tau) = \left[A - \frac{3a_{3} + a_{5}}{12\phi} + \frac{a_{1}(81a_{3} + 25a_{5})}{576A\phi^{2}} - \frac{3c_{3} + c_{5}}{24\phi^{2}}\right]\cos\left[\omega_{2}(A)t\right] + \left(\frac{a_{3}}{4\phi} - \frac{9a_{1}a_{3}}{64A\phi^{2}} + \frac{c_{3}}{8\phi^{2}}\right)\cos\left[3\omega_{2}(A)t\right] + \left(\frac{a_{5}}{12\phi} - \frac{25a_{1}a_{5}}{576A\phi^{2}} + \frac{c_{5}}{24\phi^{2}}\right)\cos\left[5\omega_{2}(A)t\right]$$
(27)

由式(24) 可知 式(18) 和式(27) 中理想的 φ 值分别

$$\phi = \frac{a_1}{A} \tag{28}$$

$$\phi = \frac{1}{2A} \left[ a_1 + \sqrt{a_1^2 + 4Ac_1 + 4a_1 \left(\frac{a_3}{8} + \frac{a_5}{24}\right)} \right]$$
(29)

特别的 ,当系统( 3) 参数满足条件  $\mu(\tau) = \lambda_{1,b_{1}} = \delta b_{2}, \alpha_{1} = \delta \alpha_{2}$  时 ,式( 13) 前三项的系数  $\hat{a}_{1}, \hat{a}_{3}, \hat{a}_{5}$  计算如 下:

将 
$$a_1 \ a_3 \ a_5 \ \oplus \ \lambda \ \equiv \frac{b^2(\delta-1)}{L(\delta+1)} + 1$$
代换得到  
 $\hat{a}_1 = 2\omega_0^2 A - \frac{4\omega_0^2 \left(\frac{b^2(\delta-1)}{L(\delta+1)} + 1\right)}{\pi A \ \sqrt{A^2 + \alpha_1^2}} \left[ (A^2 + \alpha_1^2) E(m_1) - \alpha_1^2 K(m_1) \right] - \frac{4\omega_0^2 \left(1 - \frac{b^2(\delta-1)}{L(\delta+1)}\right)}{\pi A \ \sqrt{A^2 + \alpha_2^2}} \left[ (A^2 + \alpha_1^2) E(m_1) - \alpha_1^2 K(m_1) \right]$ 

$$\alpha_{2}^{2} E(m_{2}) - \alpha_{2}^{2} K(m_{2}) ]; \hat{a}_{3} = \frac{4\omega_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{L(\delta+1)} + 1\right)}{3A^{3} \pi \sqrt{A^{2} + \alpha_{1}^{2}}} \left[ \left(A^{4} + 9A^{2}\alpha_{1}^{2} + 8\alpha_{1}^{4}\right) E(m_{1}) - \alpha_{1}^{2} \left(5A^{2} + 8\alpha_{1}^{2}\right) K(m_{1}) \right] + \frac{12}{3} \left[ \left(A^{2} + 2A^{2}\alpha_{1}^{2} + 8\alpha_{1}^{2}\right) E(m_{1}) - \alpha_{1}^{2} \left(5A^{2} + 8\alpha_{1}^{2}\right) K(m_{1}) \right] + \frac{12}{3} \left[ \left(A^{2} + 2A^{2}\alpha_{1}^{2} + 8\alpha_{1}^{2}\right) E(m_{1}) - \alpha_{1}^{2} \left(5A^{2} + 8\alpha_{1}^{2}\right) K(m_{1}) \right] + \frac{12}{3} \left[ \left(A^{2} + 2A^{2}\alpha_{1}^{2} + 8\alpha_{1}^{2}\right) E(m_{1}) - \alpha_{1}^{2} \left(5A^{2} + 8\alpha_{1}^{2}\right) K(m_{1}) \right] + \frac{12}{3} \left[ \left(A^{2} + 2A^{2}\alpha_{1}^{2} + 8\alpha_{1}^{2}\right) E(m_{1}) - \alpha_{1}^{2} \left(5A^{2} + 8\alpha_{1}^{2}\right) K(m_{1}) \right] + \frac{12}{3} \left[ \left(A^{2} + 2A^{2}\alpha_{1}^{2} + 8\alpha_{1}^{2}\right) E(m_{1}) - \alpha_{1}^{2} \left(5A^{2} + 8\alpha_{1}^{2}\right) K(m_{1}) \right] + \frac{12}{3} \left[ \left(A^{2} + 2A^{2}\alpha_{1}^{2} + 8\alpha_{1}^{2}\right) E(m_{1}) - \alpha_{1}^{2} \left(5A^{2} + 8\alpha_{1}^{2}\right) K(m_{1}) \right] + \frac{12}{3} \left[ \left(A^{2} + 2A^{2}\alpha_{1}^{2} + 8\alpha_{1}^{2}\right) E(m_{1}) - \alpha_{1}^{2} \left(5A^{2} + 8\alpha_{1}^{2}\right) K(m_{1}) \right] + \frac{12}{3} \left[ \left(A^{2} + 2A^{2}\alpha_{1}^{2} + 8\alpha_{1}^{2}\right) E(m_{1}) - \frac{12}{3} \left(A^{2} + 2A^{2}\alpha_{1}^{2} + 8\alpha_{1}^{2}\right) E(m_{1}) \right] + \frac{12}{3} \left[ \left(A^{2} + 2A^{2}\alpha_{1}^{2} + 8\alpha_{1}^{2}\right) E(m_{1}) - \frac{12}{3} \left(A^{2} + 2A^{2}\alpha_{1}^{2} + 8\alpha_{1}^{2}\right) E(m_{1}) \right] + \frac{12}{3} \left[ \left(A^{2} + 2A^{2}\alpha_{1}^{2} + 8\alpha_{1}^{2}\right) E(m_{1}) + \frac{12}{3} \left(A^{2} + 2A^{2}\alpha_{1}^{2} + 8\alpha_{1}^{2}\right) E(m_{1}) \right] + \frac{12}{3} \left[ \left(A^{2} + 2A^{2}\alpha_{1}^{2} + 8\alpha_{1}^{2}\right) E(m_{1}) + \frac{12}{3} \left(A^{2} + 2A^{2}\alpha_{1}^{2} + 8\alpha_{1}^{2}\right) E(m_{1}) \right] + \frac{12}{3} \left[ \left(A^{2} + 2A^{2}\alpha_{1}^{2} + 8\alpha_{1}^{2}\right) E(m_{1}) + \frac{12}{3} \left[ \left(A^{2} + 2A^{2}\alpha_{1}^{2} + 8\alpha_{1}^{2}\right) E(m_{1}) + \frac{12}{3} \left[ \left(A^{2} + 2A^{2}\alpha_{1}^{2} + 8\alpha_{1}^{2}\right) E(m_{1}) \right] \right]$$

$$\frac{4\omega_0^2 \left(1 - \frac{b^2 (\delta - 1)}{L(\delta + 1)}\right)}{3A^3 \pi \sqrt{A^2 + \alpha_2^2}} \left[ \left(A^4 + 9A^2 \alpha_2^2 + 8\alpha_2^4\right) E(m_2) - \alpha_2^2 (5A^2 + 8\alpha_2^2) K(m_2) \right]; \hat{a}_5 = \frac{4\omega_0^2 \left(\frac{b^2 (\delta - 1)}{L(\delta + 1)} + 1\right)}{15A^5 \pi \sqrt{A^2 + \alpha_1^2}} \right]$$

$$\left[ \left(3A^6 + 91A^4 \alpha_1^2 + 216A^2 \alpha_1^4 + 128\alpha_1^6\right) E(m_1) - \alpha_1^2 (39A^4 + 152A^3 \alpha_1^2 + 128\alpha_1^4) K(m_1) \right] - \frac{4\omega_0^2 \left(\frac{b^2 (\delta - 1)}{L(\delta + 1)}\right)}{15A^5 \pi \sqrt{A^2 + \alpha_2^2}} \right]$$

$$\left[ \left(3A^6 + 91A^4 \alpha_2^2 + 216A^2 \alpha_2^4 + 128\alpha_2^6\right) E(m_2) - \alpha_2^2 (39A^4 + 152A^3 \alpha_2^2 + 128\alpha_2^4) K(m_2) \right]_{\circ}$$

此时,方程的一阶近似频率  $\hat{\omega}_1$  和一阶近似周期解  $\hat{U}_1(\tau)$  形式不变,分别为

$$\hat{\omega}_{1}(A) = \sqrt{\frac{\hat{a}_{1}}{A}}$$
(30)  
( $\tau$ ) =  $A\cos \tau + \hat{u}_{1}(\tau) = \left(A - \frac{\hat{a}_{3}}{8\phi} - \frac{\hat{a}_{5}}{24\phi}\right)\cos\left[\hat{\omega}_{1}(A)t\right] + \frac{\hat{a}_{3}}{8\phi}\cos\left[3\hat{\omega}_{1}(A)t\right] + \frac{\hat{a}_{5}}{24\phi}\cos\left[5\hat{\omega}_{1}(A)t\right]$ (31)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{4\omega_0^2 \left(1 - \frac{b^2 (\delta - 1)}{L(\delta + 1)}\right)}{A^4 \pi \sqrt{A^2 + \alpha_1^2}} \left\{ \left[ A^4 + \frac{8}{3} \left( A^2 + \alpha_1^2 \right) \left( 2A^2 + 4\alpha_1^2 \right) \right] E(m_1) - \frac{32}{3} \alpha_1^2 \left( A^2 + \alpha_1^2 \right) K(m_1) \right\} - \left\{ \left[ A^4 + \frac{8}{3} \left( A^2 + \alpha_2^2 \right) \left( 2A^2 + 4\alpha_2^2 \right) \right] E(m_2) - \frac{32}{3} \alpha_2^2 \left( A^2 + \alpha_2^2 \right) K(m_2) \right\}; \\ b_6 = \frac{4\omega_0^2 \left( \frac{b^2 (\delta - 1)}{L(\delta + 1)} + 1 \right)}{3A^6 \alpha_1^2 \pi \sqrt{A^2 + \alpha_1^2}} \left[ 36A^8 + 162A^4 \alpha_1^4 + 99A^6 \alpha_1^2 + 288A^2 \alpha_1^6 + 192\alpha_1^8 \right) E(m_1) \right] - \left( 18A^6 \alpha_1^2 + 66A^4 \alpha_1^4 + 192A^2 \alpha_1^6 + 192\alpha_1^8 \right) K(m_1) \right] + \frac{4\omega_0^2 \left( 1 - \frac{b^2 (\delta - 1)}{L(\delta + 1)} \right)}{3AA^6 \alpha_2^2 \pi \sqrt{A^2 + \alpha_1^2}} \\ \left[ \left[ 36A^8 + 162A^4 \alpha_2^4 + 99A^6 \alpha_2^2 + 288A^2 \alpha_2^6 + 192\alpha_2^8 \right) E(m_2) - \left( 18A^6 \alpha_2^2 + 66A^4 \alpha_2 + 192A^2 \alpha_2^6 + 192\alpha_2^8 \right) K(m_2) \right]_0 \\ \tilde{T} RE \dot{D} = \tilde{M} \tilde{L} \tilde{M} \tilde{M} \tilde{w} \hat{\omega}_2 \tilde{\Pi} - \tilde{M} \tilde{L} \tilde{M} \tilde{L} \tilde{H} \tilde{M} \tilde{w} \left[ U_2(\tau) \tilde{H} \tilde{H} \tilde{H} \tilde{H} \tilde{w}_2(\tau) \right] = \left[ A - \frac{3\hat{a} + \hat{a}_5}{12\phi} + \frac{\hat{a}_1 \left( 81\hat{a}_3 + 25\hat{a}_5 \right)}{576A\phi_2} - \frac{3\hat{c}_3 + \hat{c}_5}{24\phi^2} \right] \cos \left[ \hat{\omega}_2(A) t \right] + \left( \frac{\hat{a}_3}{4\phi} - \frac{9\hat{a}_1 \hat{a}_3}{64A\phi^2} + \frac{\hat{c}_3}{8\phi^2} \right) \cos \left[ 3\hat{\omega}(A) t \right] + \left( \frac{\hat{a}_5}{12\phi} - \frac{25\hat{a}_1\hat{a}_5}{576A\phi^2} + \frac{\hat{c}_5}{24\phi^2} \right) \cos \left[ 5\hat{\omega}_2(A) t \right] \end{aligned}$$

为了进一步验证采用 GSB 方法求得的二阶近似解与原系统精确解的近似程度 通过 Matlab 做出了该系统二阶近似解和精确解的图形。首先对系统满足 GSB 方法的周期求解。

$$\ddot{u} + \omega_0^2 u \left( 1 - \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{u^2 + \alpha_1^2}} \right) + \omega_0^2 u \left( 1 - \frac{2 - \lambda}{\sqrt{u^2 + \alpha_2^2}} \right) = 0$$
(34)

其中
$$u(0) = A \mu'(0) = 0$$

设 
$$u' = y$$
 则  $u'' = y' = \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dt} = y \cdot \frac{dy}{du}$  代入式(34) 有  
 $ydy = -\omega_0^2 u \left(2 - \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{u^2 + \alpha_1^2}} - \frac{2 - \lambda}{\sqrt{u^2 + \alpha_2^2}}\right) du$  (35)

两边同时积分得

$$\frac{1}{2}y^{2} = -\omega_{0}^{2}u^{2} + \omega_{0}^{2}\lambda\int\frac{u}{\sqrt{u^{2} + \alpha_{1}^{2}}}du + \omega_{0}^{2}(2 - \lambda)\int\frac{u}{\sqrt{u^{2} + \alpha_{2}^{2}}}du = -\omega_{0}^{2}u^{2} + \omega_{0}^{2}\lambda\sqrt{u^{2} + \alpha_{1}^{2}} + \omega_{0}^{2}(2 - \lambda)\sqrt{u^{2} + \alpha_{2}^{2}} + C$$
(36)

因为 $u'(0) = 0 \frac{1}{2}y^2 = 0$ ,故

$$C = \omega_0^2 u_0^2 - \omega_0^2 \lambda \sqrt{u_0^2 + \alpha_1^2} - \omega_0^2 (2 - \lambda) \sqrt{u_0^2 + \alpha_2^2}$$

所以

$$y = \pm (2C - 2\omega_0^2 u^2 + 2\omega_0^2 \lambda \sqrt{u^2 + \alpha_1^2} + 2\omega_0^2 (2 - \lambda) \sqrt{u^2 + \alpha_2^2})^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
(37)  
因为振子做周期运动 故方程(37) 过点( $u_0 \ \rho$ ) 和( $-u_0 \ \rho$ ),可得  
$$2C - 2\omega_0^2 u^2 + 2\omega_0^2 \lambda \sqrt{u^2 + \alpha_1^2} + 2\omega_0^2 (2 - \lambda) \sqrt{u^2 + \alpha_2^2} =$$

•

$$2\omega_0^2 \left[ \left( u_0^2 - u^2 \right) - \lambda \left( \sqrt{u_0^2 + \alpha_1^2} - \sqrt{u^2 + \alpha_1^2} \right) - (2 - \lambda) \left( \sqrt{u_0^2 + \alpha_2^2} - \sqrt{u^2 + \alpha_2^2} \right) \right]$$
(38)  
由于  $u(0) = A$  故令  $u = u_0 \sin \theta \left\{ \theta \in \left[ -\pi \pi \pi \right] \right\}$  將式(38)的两边同时积分有

$$T = 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ 2\omega_{0}^{2} - \frac{2\omega_{0}^{2}\lambda}{\sqrt{A^{2}\sin^{2}\theta + \alpha_{1}^{2}} + \sqrt{A^{2} + \alpha_{1}^{2}}} - \frac{2\omega_{0}^{2}(2 - \lambda)}{\sqrt{A^{2}\sin^{2}\theta + \alpha_{2}^{2}} + \sqrt{A^{2} + \alpha_{2}^{2}}} \right] d\theta$$
(39)  
$$\omega_{e}(A) = \frac{\pi}{2} \left\{ \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ 2\omega_{0}^{2} - \frac{2\omega_{0}^{2}\lambda}{\sqrt{A^{2}\sin^{2}\theta + \alpha_{1}^{2}} + \sqrt{A^{2} + \alpha_{1}^{2}}} - \frac{2\omega_{0}^{2}(2 - \lambda)}{\sqrt{A^{2}\sin^{2}\theta + \alpha_{2}^{2}} + \sqrt{A^{2} + \alpha_{2}^{2}}} \right]^{-1/2} d\theta \right\}^{-1}$$
(40)

图 1 和图 2 分别是当  $\alpha_1 = 3\alpha_2$  和  $\alpha_1 = 6\alpha_2$  时,系统的二阶近似解和精确解的对比图。从两图中不难看出 由 GSB 方法求得的二阶近似解与原系统精确解的近似程度比较理想。



图 1  $\alpha_1 = 3\alpha_2 A = 1$  时系统的近似解与精确解对比



图 2  $\alpha_1 = 6\alpha_2 A = 1$  时系统的近似解与精确解对比

## 4 结论与模型展望

采用 GSB 方法分析了变刚度耦合 SD 振子的二阶近似解。在求解系统的二阶近似解的过程中,讨论 了 μ(t) 作为常数激励的情况下,系统的二阶近似解的情况。

对 GSB 方法讨论,本文只计算了激励参数为常数的二阶近似解,还可经过改进 GSB 方法得到更精确 的近似解。在今后的研究中可以通过对变化的时间状态进行考虑,该情况更能反映一般事实。

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# **Research of Approximate Solutions for Vehicle-bridge Coupled Vibration System**

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Abstract: In order to research the approximate solutions for vehicle-bridge coupled vibration, we established a vehicle-bridge coupled model, and obtained the dynamic equations of the variable stiffness SD oscillator with the Lagrange equation. We discussed the situations that the parameter is a constant excitation by GSB perturbation technique respectively. Finally, we obtained the expression of the second-order approximate solution of the asymmetric system which contains the complete elliptic integral. The approximate solution has been compared with the exact solution of original system with the help of MATLAB numerical stimulation tools, and it is found that the result is approximate to the original system.

Key words: nonlinear oscillation; SD oscillator; GSB perturbation technique; vehicle-bridge coupled vibration system; elliptic integral

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