

Melnikov 函数和 Poincaré 映射

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摘 要

本文中我们给出了 Melnikov 函数和 Poincaré 映射的关系, 从而给出了 Melnikov 方法的新的证明. 本文的优点是给出了更明确的解, 并把次谐分支的 Melnikov 函数与稳定流形与不稳定流形横截相交的 Melnikov 函数统一成为一个公式.

一、引 言

在文[1]和[2]中建立了一个非线性力学的新的渐近方法. 对于以下的方程

$$\dot{x} + g(x) = \varepsilon f(x, \dot{x}) \quad (1.1)$$

其中

$$g(x) = \sum_{n=1}^N K_n x^n$$

得到了渐近解.

本文中我们研究了以下方程

$$\dot{x} + g(x) = \varepsilon \mu f(x, \dot{x}) + \varepsilon \delta h(x, \dot{x}, \omega t) \quad (1.2)$$

其中 $h(x, \dot{x}, \omega t)$ 是关于 t 的周期 $T (T = 2\pi/\omega)$ 的周期函数, 我们也得到了渐近解.

最近混沌理论引起很大的关注, 其中 Melnikov 方法在处理具有同宿或异宿轨线的平面 Hamilton 小扰动系统的次谐分支和马蹄出现的判断是比较有效的. 这方法是 Melnikov 在 [3] 中提出, 后来由 Chow, J. Hale^[4] 和 Holmes^[5] 等推广加工而成.

我们利用 [1, 2] 中的渐近解也得到了 Melnikov 方法. 我们方法的优点是能给出比较明确的表达式, 并且将次谐分支的 Melnikov 函数与稳定流形与不稳定流形横截相交的 Melnikov 函数统一成为一个公式.

在第二节中我们给出了渐近解, 在第三节中利用 Poincaré 映射得到了 Melnikov 方法, 在第四节中我们给出了两个例子.

二、渐近解的推导

考虑以下方程

$$\ddot{x} + g(x) = \varepsilon \mu f(x, \dot{x}) + \varepsilon \delta h(x, \dot{x}, \omega t) \quad (2.1)$$

其中

$$g(x) = \sum_{n=1}^N K_n x^n$$

当 $\varepsilon=0$ 时, 由(2.1) _{$\varepsilon=0$} 积分而得

$$H(x, \dot{x}) = \dot{x}^2/2 + V(x) = h \quad (2.2)$$

其中

$$V(x) = \int_0^x g(u) du$$

(2.2) 可视作(2.1) _{$\varepsilon=0$} 的能量积分, 其中 $\dot{x}^2/2$ 为动能, $V(x)$ 是势能.

设(2.1) _{$\varepsilon=0$} 满足 $x(0) = a_0 + b_0$, $\dot{x}(0) = 0$ 解为

$$x = a_0 \cos \varphi_0 + b_0 \quad (2.3)$$

根据能量守恒定律, a_0 , b_0 的关系可由下式确定

$$V(-a_0 + b_0) = V(a_0 + b_0) \quad (2.4)$$

由(2.2)得

$$(1/2) a_0^2 \sin^2 \varphi_0 (\varphi_0')^2 + V(a_0 \cos \varphi_0 + b_0) = V(a_0 + b_0)$$

于是

$$\dot{\varphi}_0(t) = \Phi_0(a_0, \varphi_0)$$

式中

$$\Phi_0(a_0, \varphi_0) = \pm \sqrt{2[V(a_0 + b_0) - V(a_0 \cos \varphi_0 + b_0)] / a_0^2 \sin^2 \varphi_0} \quad (2.5)$$

不难验证下式成立:

$$a_0 \sin \varphi_0 \cdot \Phi_0 \cdot \partial \Phi_0 / \partial \varphi_0 + (a_0 \cos \varphi_0) \Phi_0^2 = g(a_0 \cos \varphi_0 + b_0) \quad (2.6)$$

设当 $\varepsilon \neq 0$ 时(2.1) _{ε} 的形式解为

$$x = a \cos \varphi + b + \varepsilon x_1(a) + \varepsilon^2 x_2(a) + \dots \quad (2.7)$$

其中 a , b 和 φ 是时间 t 的函数, 由以下微分方程决定

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{a} = \varepsilon A_1(a) + \varepsilon^2 A_2(a) + \dots \\ \ddot{\varphi} = \Phi_0(a, \varphi) + \varepsilon \Phi_1(a, \varphi) + \varepsilon^2 \Phi_2(a, \varphi) + \dots \end{cases} \quad (2.8)$$

$$(2.9)$$

式中 $\Phi_n(a, \varphi)$ ($n=0, 1, 2, \dots$) 是以 2π 为周期的函数, $\Phi_0(a, \varphi)$ 由(2.5)确定.

在(2.7)中引进时间差 t_0 , 即

$$\begin{aligned} x(t, t_0) = & a(t-t_0) \cos \varphi(t-t_0) + b(t-t_0) + \varepsilon x_1(a(t-t_0)) \\ & + \varepsilon^2 x_2(a(t-t_0)) + \dots \end{aligned} \quad (2.10)$$

将上式求导并注意到(2.8)、(2.9)以及由(2.4)所得到的下述关系

$$b = F(a, b) \dot{a}, \quad \ddot{b} = F(a, b) \ddot{a} + G(a, b) \dot{a}^2$$

其中

$$F(a, b) = \frac{g(-a+b) + g(a+b)}{g(-a+b) - g(a+b)}$$

$$G(a, b) = 2 \frac{g(-a+b)g'_x(a+b) + g(a+b)g'_x(-a+b)}{[g(-a+b) - g(a+b)]^2} \\ + 2 \frac{g(-a+b)g'_x(a+b) - g(a+b)g'_x(-a+b)}{[g(-a+b) - g(a+b)]^2} F(a, b)$$

于是得

$$\dot{x} = -a\Phi_0 \sin\varphi + \varepsilon(A_1 \cos\varphi - a\Phi_1 \sin\varphi + FA_1) \\ + \varepsilon^2(A_2 \cos\varphi - a\Phi_2 \sin\varphi + FA_2 + A_1 dx_1/da) + O(\varepsilon^3) \quad (2.11a)$$

$$\ddot{x} = -a \sin\varphi \cdot \Phi_0 \cdot \frac{\partial \Phi_0}{\partial \varphi} - a \cos\varphi \cdot \Phi_0^2 - \varepsilon \left[2a\Phi_0 \Phi_1 \cos\varphi + \left(a\Phi_1 \frac{\partial \Phi_0}{\partial \varphi} \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + a\Phi_0 \frac{\partial \Phi_1}{\partial \varphi} + aA_1 \frac{\partial \Phi_0}{\partial a} + 2A_1 \Phi_0 \right) \sin\varphi \right] - \varepsilon^2 \left[\left(a\Phi_1^2 + 2a\Phi_0 \Phi_2 \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - A_1 \frac{dA_1}{da} \right) \cos\varphi + \left(a\Phi_2 \frac{\partial \Phi_0}{\partial \varphi} + a\Phi_1 \frac{\partial \Phi_1}{\partial \varphi} + a\Phi_0 \frac{\partial \Phi_2}{\partial \varphi} \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + aA_2 \frac{\partial \Phi_0}{\partial \varphi} + aA_1 \frac{\partial \Phi_1}{\partial a} + 2A_1 \Phi_1 + 2A_2 \Phi_0 \right) \sin\varphi + A_1 \frac{dA_1}{da} F \right. \\ \left. + A_1^2 G \right] + O(\varepsilon^2) \quad (2.11b)$$

把 $g(x)$ 展成 ε 的幂级数

$$g(x) = g(b + a \cos\varphi) + \varepsilon x_1 g'_x(b + a \cos\varphi) + \varepsilon^2 \left[x_2 g'_x(b + a \cos\varphi) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{2} x_1^2 g''_{xx}(b + a \cos\varphi) \right] + O(\varepsilon^3) \quad (2.12)$$

再把(2.1)右端写成如下形式:

$$\varepsilon \mu f(x, \dot{x}) = \varepsilon \mu [f(a \cos\varphi + b, -a\Phi_0 \sin\varphi)] + \varepsilon^2 \mu [x_1 f'_x(b + a \cos\varphi, \\ -a\Phi_0 \sin\varphi) + (A_1 \cos\varphi - a\Phi_1 \sin\varphi + FA_1) f'_x(b + a \cos\varphi, \\ -a\Phi_0 \sin\varphi)] + O(\varepsilon^3) \quad (2.13)$$

$$\varepsilon \delta h(x, \dot{x}, \omega t) = \varepsilon \delta [h(b + a \cos\varphi, -a\Phi_0 \sin\varphi, \omega t)] + \varepsilon^2 \delta [x_1 h'_x(b + a \cos\varphi, \\ -a\Phi_0 \sin\varphi, \omega t) + (A_1 \cos\varphi - a\Phi_1 \sin\varphi + FA_1) h'_x(b \\ + a \cos\varphi, -a\Phi_0 \sin\varphi, \omega t)] + O(\varepsilon^3) \quad (2.14)$$

将(2.10)、(2.11)、(2.12)、(2.13)、(2.14)代入(2.1)使等式两边 ε 的相同幂次系数相等并考虑到(2.6)得

$$a \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} [\Phi_1 \Phi_0 \sin^2 \varphi] = -\mu f_0(a, \varphi) \sin\varphi - A_1 \left(a \frac{\partial \Phi_0}{\partial a} + 2\Phi_0 \right) \sin^2 \varphi \\ + x_1 g'_x(b + a \cos\varphi) \sin\varphi - \delta h_0(a, \varphi, \omega t) \quad (2.15a)$$

$$a \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} [\Phi_2 \Phi_0 \sin^2 \varphi] = -\mu f_1(a, \varphi) \sin\varphi - A_2 \left(a \frac{\partial \Phi_0}{\partial a} + 2\Phi_0 \right) \sin^2 \varphi \\ + x_2 g'_x(b + a \cos\varphi) \sin\varphi - \delta h_1(a, \varphi, \omega t) \sin\varphi \quad (2.15b)$$

.....

式中

$$\begin{aligned}
f_0(a, \varphi) &= f(b + a \cos \varphi, -a \Phi_0 \sin \varphi), \quad h_0(a, \varphi, \omega t) = h(b + a \cos \varphi, -a \Phi_0 \sin \varphi, \omega t) \\
f_1(a, \varphi) &= x_1 f'_z(b + a \cos \varphi, -a \Phi_0 \sin \varphi) + (A_1 \cos \varphi - a \Phi_1 \sin \varphi + F A_1) f'_z(b \\
&\quad + a \cos \varphi, -a \Phi_0 \sin \varphi) + \frac{1}{\mu} \left[\frac{1}{2} x_1^2 g''_{zz}(b + a \cos \varphi) + (a \Phi_1^2 - A_1 \frac{dA_1}{da}) \cos \varphi \right. \\
&\quad \left. + (a \Phi_1 \frac{\partial \Phi_1}{\partial \varphi} + a A_1 \frac{\partial \Phi_1}{\partial a} + 2 A_1 \Phi_1) \sin \varphi \right] - \left[A_1 \frac{dA_1}{da} F + A_1^2 G \right] \\
h_1(a, \varphi, \omega t) &= x_1 h'_z(b + a \cos \varphi, -a \Phi_0 \sin \varphi, \omega t) + (A_1 \cos \varphi - a \Phi_1 \sin \varphi \\
&\quad + F A_1) h'_z(b + a \cos \varphi, -a \Phi_0 \sin \varphi, \omega t)
\end{aligned}$$

(2.15) 对 φ 积分

$$\begin{aligned}
a \Phi_1 \Phi_0 \sin^2 \varphi &= - \int_0^\varphi \mu f_0(a, \theta) \sin \theta d\theta - A_1 \int_0^\varphi (a \frac{\partial \Phi_0}{\partial a} + 2 \Phi_0) \sin^2 \theta d\theta \\
&\quad + x_1 \left[\frac{g(b+a) - g(b+a \cos \varphi)}{a} \right] - \delta \int_0^\varphi h_0(a, \theta, \omega t) \sin \theta d\theta
\end{aligned} \quad (2.16)$$

在 (2.16) 中分别令 $\varphi = K_1 \pi$ (K_1 为奇数), $\varphi = K_2 \pi$ (K_2 为偶数) 得

$x_1(a) =$

$$\frac{a \left\{ \int_0^{K_1 \pi} \mu f_0(a, \theta) \sin \theta d\theta + A_1 \int_0^{K_1 \pi} (a \frac{\partial \Phi_0}{\partial a} + 2 \Phi_0) \sin^2 \theta d\theta + \delta \int_0^{K_1 \pi} h_0(a, \theta, \omega t) \sin \theta d\theta \right\}}{g(b+a) - g(b-a)} \quad (2.17)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
A_1(a) &= \frac{- \int_0^{K_2 \pi} \mu f_0(a, \theta) \sin \theta d\theta - \delta \int_0^{K_2 \pi} h_0(a, \theta, \omega t) \sin \theta d\theta}{\int_0^{K_2 \pi} (a \frac{\partial \Phi_0}{\partial a} + 2 \Phi_0) \sin^2 \theta d\theta}
\end{aligned} \quad (2.18)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Phi_1(a, \varphi) &= \frac{1}{a \Phi_0 \sin^2 \varphi} \left\{ \int_0^\varphi \left[-\mu f_0(a, \theta) \sin \theta - A_1 (a \frac{\partial \Phi_0}{\partial a} + 2 \Phi_0) \sin^2 \theta \right] d\theta \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \int_0^\varphi x_1 g'_z(b + a \cos \theta) \sin \theta d\theta - \int_0^\varphi \delta h_0(a, \theta, \omega t) \sin \theta d\theta \right\}
\end{aligned} \quad (2.19)$$

类似可求得 $x_n(a)$, $A_n(a)$, $\Phi_n(a, \varphi)$. 在上述各积分中, $t = t(a, \varphi)$, 由 (2.9) 给出.

三、Melnikov 方法的证明

我们需要先对 $x_1(a)$, $A_1(a)$ 作出一些估式. 为此令

$$a = a_0 + \varepsilon a_1 + O(\varepsilon^2), \quad b = b_0 + \varepsilon b_1 + O(\varepsilon^2), \quad \varphi = \varphi_0 + \varepsilon \varphi_1 + O(\varepsilon^2)$$

代入 (2.8), (2.9) 得

$$\dot{a}_0 = 0, \quad \dot{a}_1 = A_1(a_0) \quad (3.1)$$

$$\dot{\varphi}_0 = \Phi_0(a_0, \varphi_0), \quad \dot{\varphi}_1 = \frac{\partial \Phi_0}{\partial a} a_1 + \frac{\partial \Phi_0}{\partial \varphi} \varphi_1 + \Phi_1(a_0, \varphi_0) \quad (3.2)$$

引理 1 $A_1(a) = A_1(a_0) + O(\varepsilon)$

证明 由 (2.18) 可得 $A_1(a) = A_1(a_0) + O(\varepsilon)$,

其中

$$A_1(a_0) = \frac{-\int_0^{K_2\pi} \mu f_0(a_0, \theta_0) \sin \theta_0 d\theta_0 - \delta \int_0^{K_2\pi} h_0(a_0, \theta_0, \omega t) \sin \theta_0 d\theta_0}{\int_0^{K_2\pi} \left(a_0 \frac{\partial \Phi_0}{\partial a} + 2\Phi_0 \right) \sin^2 \theta_0 d\theta_0} \quad (3.3)$$

引理 2 当 $A_1(a_0)=0$ 时, $x_1(a) = x_1(a_0) + O(\varepsilon)$, 这里 $x_1(a_0)$ 是依赖于 a_0, b_0 的常数.

证明 由 (2.17) 并注意 $A_1(a_0)=0$, 于是得

$$x_1(a) = x_1(a_0) + O(\varepsilon)$$

其中

$$x_1(a_0) = \frac{a_0 \left[\int_0^{K_1\pi} \mu f_0(a_0, \theta_0) \sin \theta_0 d\theta_0 + \delta \int_0^{K_1\pi} h_0(a_0, \theta_0, \omega t) \sin \theta_0 d\theta_0 \right]}{g(b_0 + a_0) - g(b_0 - a_0)} \quad (3.4)$$

根据上述两引理, (2.19) 化为

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_1(a, \varphi) &= \frac{1}{a_0 \Phi_0 \sin^2 \varphi_0} \left\{ \int_0^{\varphi_0} \left[-\mu f_0(a_0, \theta_0) \sin \theta_0 - A_1(a_0) \left(a_0 \frac{\partial \Phi_0}{\partial a} \right. \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + 2\Phi_0 \right) \sin^2 \theta_0 \right] d\theta_0 + \int_0^{\varphi_0} x_1(a_0) g'_x(a_0 \cos \theta_0 + b_0) \sin \theta_0 d\theta_0 \\ &\quad \left. - \int_0^{\varphi_0} \delta h_0(a_0, \theta_0, \omega t) \sin \theta_0 d\theta_0 \right\} + O(\varepsilon) \\ &\cong \Phi_1(a_0, \varphi_0) + O(\varepsilon) \end{aligned} \quad (2.19)'$$

引理 3 假设 ① $x_0 = a_0 \cos \varphi_0 + b_0$ 的周期为 $T_a = (m/n)T$, 其中 m, n 为互质整数, $T = 2\pi/\omega$; ② t 单调从 0 变到 T_a 时, φ_0 单调地从 0 变到 2π ; ③ 当 $K_2 = 2n$ 时, $A_1(a_0) = 0$, 则 $\Phi_1(a_0, \varphi_0)$ 关于 t 为周期 nT_a 的周期函数.

证明 $\Phi_1(a_0, \varphi_0)$ 当 $\varphi_0 = 2n\pi$ 时 (2.19)' 无定义, 但在上述条件下可利用罗必达法则补充定义, 此时 $\Phi_1(a_0, 0) = \Phi_1(a_0, 2n\pi)$. 因为 $A_1(a_0) = 0$, 而其余各项积分均是 nT_a 的周期函数, 从而 $\Phi_1(a_0, \varphi_0)$ 为关于 t 的周期 nT_a 的周期函数.

引理 4 在引理 3 的条件下, φ_1 为有界函数.

证明 从 (3.2) 式取 φ_1 的特解使 $\varphi_1(0) = 0$, 得

$$\varphi_1 = \exp \left[\int_0^t \frac{\partial \Phi_0}{\partial \varphi} dt \right] \left[\int_0^t \exp \left[- \int_0^t \frac{\partial \Phi_0}{\partial \varphi} dt \right] \left(\frac{\partial \Phi_0}{\partial a} a_1 + \Phi_1(a_0, \varphi_0) \right) dt \right]$$

由于 $(\partial \Phi_0 / \partial a) a_1$ 为有界函数, 此外, 在引理 3 的条件下, $\Phi_1(a_0, \varphi_0)$ 也为有界函数, 所以 φ_1 为有界函数.

我们再对 (2.1) _{$\varepsilon=0$} 作出以下假设:

A₁: 当 $\varepsilon=0$ 时 (2.1) _{$\varepsilon=0$} 有双曲鞍点 $P_0(0, 0)$, 具有一条同宿轨线 $q^0(t)$;

A₂: 设 $\Gamma^0 = \{q^a(t) | t \in \mathbb{R}\} \cup \{P_0\}$, Γ^0 内充满周期轨道 $q^a(t)$, $a \in (-1, 0)$. 设

$$d(x, \Gamma^0) = \inf_{q \in \Gamma^0} |x - q|, \quad \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} d(q^a(t), \Gamma^0) = 0;$$

A₃: 设 $h_a = H(q^a(t), \dot{q}^a(t))$, H 定义见 (2.2), $q^a(t)$ 的周期为 T_a , 那么 T_a 为 h_a 的可微函数, 且在 Γ^0 中 $dT_a/dh_a > 0$. 注意这里 $q^0(t)$ 与 $q^a(t)$ 有统一的表达式 $(x, \dot{x}) = (a_0 \cos \varphi_0 + b_0, -a_0 \Phi_0 \sin \varphi_0)$.

如果 (2.1) _{$\varepsilon=0$} 存在异宿轨道组成的异宿圈, 类似可证.

取横截面 $\Sigma^{t_0} = \{(x, \dot{x}, \theta) | \theta = t_0 \in [0, 2\pi/\omega]\}$, 考虑 Poincaré 映射 P^{t_0} :

$$P_\varepsilon^{t_0} : U \rightarrow \Sigma^{t_0} \quad U \subseteq \Sigma^{t_0}$$

它由 (2.1) 的轨线所定义, 其映射周期为 $2\pi/\omega$.

下面, 我们将导出这一映射的具体表达式. 为了便于比较, 先引入 Melnikov 函数

$$M^{m/n}(t_0) = - \int_0^{2n\pi} \mu f_0(a_0, \theta_0) a_0 \sin \theta_0 d\theta_0 - \int_0^{2n\pi} \delta h_0(a_0, \theta_0, \omega t) a_0 \sin \theta_0 d\theta_0 \quad (3.5)$$

注意 t 从 0 单调增至 T_a 时, $\varphi_0 = \theta_0$ 从 0 单调增至 2π . 设 $q^a(t)$ 为 (2.1) _{$\varepsilon=0$} 的周期轨道, 其周期为 $T_a = (m/n)T$, 这里 $T = 2\pi/\omega$, m, n 互质. 于是, 当 t 从 0 单调增至 $nT_a = mT$ 时 φ_0 从 0 单调增至 $2n\pi$. 在此情况下, (2.18) 化为

$$A_1^{(m/n)}(a_0) = \frac{M^{m/n}(t_0)}{a_0 \int_0^{2n\pi} \left(a_0 \frac{\partial \Phi_0}{\partial a_0} + 2\Phi_0 \right) \sin^2 \theta_0 d\theta_0} \quad (3.6)$$

现在我们来推导 $(P_\varepsilon^{t_0})^m$ 的表达式. 由 (2.10)、(2.11) 得

$$\begin{aligned} x(t_0) &= b_0(0) + \varepsilon b_1(0) + a_0(0) \cos \varphi_0(0) + \varepsilon a_1(0) \cos \varphi_0(0) \\ &\quad + a_0(0) (-\sin \varphi_0(0)) \varepsilon \varphi_1(0) + \varepsilon x_1(a_0) + O(\varepsilon)^2 \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}(t_0) &= -a_0 \sin \varphi_0 \cdot \dot{\varphi}_0 + \dot{a}_0 \cos \varphi_0 + \varepsilon [F(a_0, b_0) A_1(a_0) - a_0 \sin \varphi_0 \cdot \varphi_1 \\ &\quad - a_0 \sin \varphi_0 \cdot \dot{\varphi}_1 - a_0 \cos \varphi_0 \cdot \varphi_1 - \dot{a}_0 \sin \varphi_0 \cdot \varphi_1 - a_1 \sin \varphi_0 \cdot \dot{\varphi}_0 \\ &\quad + \dot{a}_1 \cos \varphi_0 + x'_1(a_0) \dot{a}_0] + O(\varepsilon^2) \end{aligned} \quad (3.8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x(t_0 + nT_a) &= x(t_0 + mT) = b_0(mT) + a_0(mT) \cos \varphi_0(mT) + \varepsilon [a_1(mT) \cos \varphi_0(mT) \\ &\quad + b_1(mT) + a_0(mT) (-\sin \varphi_0(mT)) \varphi_1(mT) + x_1(a_0(mT))] + O(\varepsilon^2) \end{aligned} \quad (3.9)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}(t_0 + nT_a) &= \dot{x}(t_0 + mT) = -a_0(mT) \sin \varphi_0(mT) \dot{\varphi}_0(mT) + \dot{a}_0(mT) \cos \varphi_0(mT) \\ &\quad + \varepsilon [F(a_0(mT), b_0(mT)) A_1(a_0(mT)) - a_0(mT) \sin \varphi_0(mT) \cdot \varphi_1(mT) \\ &\quad - a_0(mT) \sin \varphi_0(mT) \cdot \dot{\varphi}_1(mT) - a_0(mT) \cos \varphi_0(mT) \cdot \varphi_1(mT) \\ &\quad - \dot{a}_0(mT) \sin \varphi_0(mT) \varphi_1(mT) - a_1(mT) \sin \varphi_0(mT) \dot{\varphi}_0(mT) \\ &\quad + \dot{a}_1(mT) \cos \varphi_0(mT) + x'_1(a_0(mT)) \dot{a}_0(mT)] + O(\varepsilon^2) \end{aligned} \quad (3.10)$$

上面已指出, $q^a(t)$ 的周期为 T_a . 故 $a_0(mT) = a_0(nT_a) = a_0(0)$, $\dot{a}_0(mT) = \dot{a}_0(0)$, $\varphi_0(mT) = \varphi_0(0)$, $\dot{\varphi}_0(mT) = \dot{\varphi}_0(0)$, $b_0(mT) = b_0(0)$, 由 (3.9)、(3.7)、(3.10)、(3.8) 可得 $(P_\varepsilon^{t_0})^m$ 的表达式

$$\begin{aligned} x(t_0 + mT) - x(t_0) &= \varepsilon \{ [a_1(mT) - a_1(0)] \cos \varphi_0(0) + b_1(mT) - b_1(0) \} + O(\varepsilon^2) \\ \dot{x}(t_0 + mT) - \dot{x}(t_0) &= \varepsilon \{ - [a_1(mT) - a_1(0)] \sin \varphi_0(0) \cdot \dot{\varphi}_0(0) \\ &\quad + [\dot{a}_1(mT) - \dot{a}_1(0)] \cos \varphi_0(0) \} + O(\varepsilon^2) \end{aligned} \quad (3.11)$$

如果, $M^{m/n}(t_0) = 0$ 但 $\partial M^{m/n}(t_0)/\partial t_0 \neq 0$, 则由 (3.1) 与 (3.6) 可知, 对于该 t_0 , 有 $\dot{a}_1(mT) = \dot{a}_1(0)$, $a_1(mT) = a_1(0)$, 注意由 (2.4) 可得 $b_1 = b_1(a_0, b_0)$ 以及 $a_0(mT) = a_0(0)$, 从而也有 $b_1(mT) = b_1(0)$. 如是, 由 (3.11), 可知对充分小的 ε , Poincaré 映射 $(P_\varepsilon^{t_0})^m$ 在 Σ^{t_0} 上有不动点. 于是, 我们证明了

定理 1 若 $M^{m/n}(t_0)$ 有简单零点, 且与 ε 无关, 并且 $dT_a/dh_a \neq 0$, 则对于 $0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$, (2.1) 有一个周期为 mT 的次谐轨道.

当 $T_a = \infty$, 此时同宿轨道 $q^0(t)$ 表达式仍为 $(x, \dot{x}) = (a_0 \cos \varphi_0 + b_0, -a_0 \dot{\varphi}_0 \sin \varphi_0)$, 稍作修改, 类似可得

定理 2 若 $M(t_0)$ 有简单零点且与 ε 无关, 对充分小 $\varepsilon > 0$, $W^u(P_\varepsilon^{t_0})$ 和 $W^s(P_\varepsilon^{t_0})$ 必横截相交, 反之若 $M(t_0)$ 总不为零, 则 $W^u(P_\varepsilon^{t_0}) \cap W^s(P_\varepsilon^{t_0}) = \emptyset$.

四、例子

$$\text{例 1 } \dot{x} + x - x^3 = -\varepsilon r \dot{x} + \varepsilon \delta \cos \omega t \quad (4.1)$$

当 $\varepsilon=0$ 时

$$\frac{d\varphi_0}{dt} = \Phi_0(a_0, \varphi_0) = -\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{2}a_0^2(1 + \cos^2\varphi_0)}$$

$$t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{2}a_0^2}} \int_0^{\varphi_0} \frac{d(\pi/2 + \varphi)}{\sqrt{1 - \left[\frac{1}{2}a_0^2 / \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}a_0^2\right)\right] \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \varphi\right)}}$$

$$\text{令 } k^2 = \frac{a_0^2/2}{1 - a_0^2/2}$$

$$\text{则 } \varphi_0 = \pi/2 - am(\sqrt{(1 - a_0^2/2)} t) \quad (4.2)$$

从而

$$x_k = a_0 \cos \varphi_0(t) = a_0 \sin\left(am\sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}a_0^2\right)} t\right) = \sqrt{\frac{2k^2}{1+k^2}} \operatorname{sn}\left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{1+k^2}}, k\right)$$

代入(3.5), 得相应的 Melnikov 函数为

$$M^{m/n}(t_0) = -a_0 \int_0^{2n\pi} -r(a_0 \sin \varphi_0) \dot{\varphi}_0 \sin \varphi_0 d\varphi_0 - \delta \int_0^{2n\pi} a_0 \cos \omega(t+t_0) \sin \varphi_0 d\varphi_0$$

$$= \int_0^{m\pi} -r(\dot{x}_k)^2 dt + \delta \int_0^{m\pi} \cos \omega(t+t_0) \dot{x}_k dt$$

这与文[6]的 $M^{m/n}(t_0)$ 表达式一致. 注意这个例子给出了 $\varphi_0(t)$ 的明确的表达式(4.2).

$$\text{例 2 } \dot{x} + 2x + 3x^2 + x^3 = \varepsilon(-\mu \dot{x} + \delta \cos \omega t) \quad (4.3)$$

设(4.3) _{$\varepsilon=0$} 的解为

$$x = a_0 \cos \varphi_0(t) + b_0 \quad (4.4)$$

由能量关系和鞍点得

$$a_0 + b_0 = -1, \quad 2b_0 + a_0^2 + 3b_0^2 + a_0^2 b_0 + b_0^3 = 0$$

解得

$$a_0 = -1/\sqrt{2}, \quad b_0 = -1 + 1/\sqrt{2}$$

于是(4.4)成为

$$x = -(1/\sqrt{2}) \cos \varphi_0(t) + (-1 + 1/\sqrt{2})$$

于是

$$\frac{d\varphi_0}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(\cos \varphi_0 - 3)(\cos \varphi_0 - 1)},$$

$$t = \pm \int \frac{\sqrt{2} dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{(\sqrt{2}+x+1)(\sqrt{2}-1-x)}}$$

$$\dot{x} = \pm (\sqrt{2}/2)(x+1)\sqrt{(\sqrt{2}+1+x)(\sqrt{2}-1-x)}$$

Melnikov 函数为

$$M(t_0) = -\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} a_0 \mu f_0(a_0, \theta_0) \sin \theta_0 d\theta_0 - \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \delta h_0(a_0, \theta_0, \omega t) a_0 \sin \theta_0 d\theta_0$$

$$= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \mu \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \theta_0\right) \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \theta_0\right) d\theta_0$$

$$+ \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \delta \cos \omega(t+t_0) \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \theta_0 \right) d\theta_0 \quad (4.5)$$

(4.5) 右边第一项

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \theta_0 \right]^2 \dot{\theta}_0 d\theta_0 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \dot{x}^2 dt = \frac{4}{3}$$

(4.5) 右边第二项

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos \omega(t+t_0) \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \theta_0 \right) \dot{\theta}_0(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \dot{x} \cos \omega(t+t_0) dt \\ & = 2 \int_{-1}^{\sqrt{2}-1} \sin \left(\omega \operatorname{ch}^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{x+1} \right) \sin \omega t_0 dx \end{aligned} \quad (4.6)$$

令 $\operatorname{ch}^{-1}(\sqrt{2}/(x+1)) = v, \quad x = \sqrt{2}/\operatorname{ch} v - 1$

(4.6) 成为

$$2\sqrt{2} \int_0^{\infty} \operatorname{sech} v \operatorname{th} v \sin \omega v \sin \omega t_0 dv$$

最后我们得

$$M(t_0) = -4\mu/3 + \sqrt{2} \delta \pi \omega \operatorname{sech}(\pi\omega/2) \sin \omega t_0$$

关于次谐轨道的稳定性的讨论, 我们将另文给出.

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Melnikov Function and Poincaré Map

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Abstract

In this paper we give the relationship between Melnikov function and Poincaré map, and a new proof for Melnikov's method. The advantage of our paper is to give a more explicit solution and to make Melnikov function for the subharmonics bifurcation and Melnikov function which the stable manifolds and unstable manifolds intersect transversely into a formula.