

一类耦合非线性相对转动系统的 Hopf 分岔控制 *

刘 爽^{1)†} 刘浩然²⁾ 闻 岩³⁾ 刘 樊¹⁾

1)(燕山大学工业计算机控制工程河北省重点实验室,秦皇岛 066004)

2)(燕山大学信息科学与工程学院,秦皇岛 066004)

3)(燕山大学机械工程学院,秦皇岛 066004)

(2009 年 10 月 8 日收到;2009 年 11 月 3 日收到修改稿)

建立一类耦合非线性相对转动系统的动力学方程,研究系统在主共振和 1:1 内共振情况下的 Hopf 分岔行为,设计非线性反馈控制器,控制系统 Hopf 分岔的发生、极限环的稳定性和幅值,数值模拟证明了该方法的有效性。

关键词: 相对转动, 耦合非线性系统, Hopf 分岔, 极限环

PACC: 0340D, 0547

1. 引 言

相对转动运动是自然界的重要运动形式,1985 年 Carmeli^[1,2] 在相对论力学基础上提出转动相对论力学理论,Luo 于 1996 年建立了转动系统的相对论分析力学理论,为相对转动系统的深入分析提供了有力工具^[3-5],随后转动相对论分析力学^[3-8]在许多领域取得了大量研究成果,如 Birkhoff 动力系统的基本理论、积分的场方法以及非完整系统的对称性和守恒量等方面^[9-20]. 基于相对性原理,文献[21-29]对几类非线性相对转动系统进行了稳定性分析和动态响应求解,文献[29,30]研究了相对转动系统的分岔及混沌现象。

研究一类含三次扭转刚度的耦合非线性相对转动系统的 Hopf 分岔以及分岔产生的极限环,对于耦合系统的极限环问题,文献[31]用数值计算的方法实现了自治系统耦合 van der Pol 振子的极限环幅值控制. 本文设计非线性反馈控制器,通过摄动分析,给出非自治受控系统极限环的稳定条件和幅值近似计算公式,为多自度耦合系统的 Hopf 分岔控制提供了一条有效途径。

2. 耦合系统动力学方程

研究三质量耦合的相对转动系统,系统动能为

$$E = \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{1}{2} J_i \dot{\phi}_i^2 = \frac{1}{2} J_1 \dot{\phi}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} J_2 \dot{\phi}_2^2 + \frac{1}{2} J_3 \dot{\phi}_3^2, \quad (1)$$

式中 $J_i (i=1,2,3)$ 为相对转动系统集中质量的转动惯量, $\dot{\phi}_i (i=1,2,3)$ 为系统集中质量的角速度. 考虑系统在扭转作用下的一,三次刚度,此时系统势能

$$U = \frac{1}{2} K_{12} (\phi_1 - \phi_2)^2 + \frac{1}{4} \tilde{K}_{12} (\phi_1 - \phi_2)^4 + \frac{1}{2} K_{23} (\phi_2 - \phi_3)^2 + \frac{1}{4} \tilde{K}_{23} (\phi_2 - \phi_3)^4, \quad (2)$$

式中 $\phi_i (i=1,2,3)$ 为系统集中质量的扭转角, K_{12} 和 K_{23} 为系统线性扭转刚度, \tilde{K}_{12} 和 \tilde{K}_{23} 为系统非线性扭转刚度. 系统 Lagrange 函数 L 和耗散函数 F 分别为

$$L = E - U, \quad (3)$$

$$F = \frac{1}{2} C_{12} (\dot{\phi}_1 - \dot{\phi}_2)^2 + \frac{1}{2} C_{23} (\dot{\phi}_2 - \dot{\phi}_3)^2, \quad (4)$$

式中 C_{12} 和 C_{23} 为系统结构阻尼. 广义力矩

$$Q_i = \sum_{i=1}^3 T_i^j \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial q_j} (j=1,2,3), \quad (5)$$

式中 T_i^j 为广义外力矩, $q_j (j=1,2,3)$ 为广义坐标. 将公式(3)-(5)代入含耗散项的 Lagrange 方程

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial \dot{q}_i} = Q_i,$$

得

$$J_1 \ddot{\phi}_1 + C_{12} (\dot{\phi}_1 - \dot{\phi}_2) + K_{12} (\phi_1 - \phi_2)$$

* 国家十一五重大科技攻关项目(批准号: 2007BAF02B10), 河北省自然科学基金(批准号: E2010001262)资助的课题.

† E-mail: shliu@ysu.edu.cn

$$+ \bar{K}_{12}(\phi_1 - \phi_2)^3 = T_1, \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} J_2 \ddot{\phi}_2 - C_{12}(\dot{\phi}_1 - \dot{\phi}_2) - K_{12}(\phi_1 - \phi_2) \\ - \bar{K}_{12}(\phi_1 - \phi_2)^3 \\ + C_{23}(\dot{\phi}_2 - \dot{\phi}_3) + K_{23}(\phi_2 - \phi_3) \\ + \bar{K}_{23}(\phi_2 - \phi_3)^3 = T_2, \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} J_3 \ddot{\phi}_3 - C_{23}(\dot{\phi}_2 - \dot{\phi}_3) - K_{23}(\phi_2 - \phi_3) \\ - \bar{K}_{23}(\phi_2 - \phi_3)^3 = T_3, \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

$\ddot{\phi}_i (i=1,2,3)$ 为系统集中质量角加速度, 研究相对转角变化的动力学行为, (6) 式乘以 $1/J_1$ 减去 (7) 式乘 $1/J_2$ 和 (7) 式乘 $1/J_3$ 减去 (8) 式乘 $1/J_3$, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} (\ddot{\phi}_1 - \ddot{\phi}_2) + \frac{J_1 + J_2}{J_1 J_2} C_{12}(\dot{\phi}_1 - \dot{\phi}_2) \\ + \frac{J_1 + J_2}{J_1 J_2} K_{12}(\phi_1 - \phi_2) \\ + \frac{J_1 + J_2}{J_1 J_2} \bar{K}_{12}(\phi_1 - \phi_2)^3 \\ - \frac{C_{23}}{J_2}(\dot{\phi}_2 - \dot{\phi}_3) - \frac{K_{23}}{J_2}(\phi_2 - \phi_3) \\ - \frac{\bar{K}_{23}}{J_2}(\phi_2 - \phi_3)^3 \\ = \frac{1}{J_1 J_2}(J_2 T_1 - J_1 T_2), \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\ddot{\phi}_2 - \ddot{\phi}_3) + \frac{J_2 + J_3}{J_2 J_3} C_{23}(\dot{\phi}_2 - \dot{\phi}_3) \\ + \frac{J_2 + J_3}{J_2 J_3} K_{23}(\phi_2 - \phi_3) \\ + \frac{J_2 + J_3}{J_2 J_3} \bar{K}_{23}(\phi_2 - \phi_3)^3 \\ - \frac{C_{12}}{J_2}(\dot{\phi}_1 - \dot{\phi}_2) - \frac{K_{12}}{J_2}(\phi_1 - \phi_2) \\ - \frac{\bar{K}_{12}}{J_2}(\phi_1 - \phi_2)^3 \\ = \frac{1}{J_2 J_3}(J_3 T_2 - J_2 T_3), \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

令 $x_1 = \phi_1 - \phi_2$, $\dot{x}_1 = \dot{\phi}_1 - \dot{\phi}_2$, $\ddot{x}_1 = \ddot{\phi}_1 - \ddot{\phi}_2$, $x_2 = \phi_2 - \phi_3$, $\dot{x}_2 = \dot{\phi}_2 - \dot{\phi}_3$, $\ddot{x}_2 = \ddot{\phi}_2 - \ddot{\phi}_3$, $a_1 = \frac{J_1 + J_2}{J_1 J_2} K_{12}$, $a_2 = \frac{J_{12}}{J_2}$, $b_1 = \frac{J_1 + J_2}{J_1 J_2} \bar{K}_{12}$, $b_2 = \frac{\bar{K}_{12}}{J_2}$, $c_1 = \frac{J_2 + J_3}{J_2 J_3} K_{23}$, $c_2 = \frac{K_{23}}{J_2}$,

$d_1 = \frac{J_2 + J_3}{J_2 J_3} \bar{K}_{23}$, $d_2 = \frac{\bar{K}_{23}}{J_2}$, $g_1 = \frac{J_1 + J_2}{J_1 J_2} C_{12}$, $g_2 = \frac{C_{12}}{J_2}$, h_1

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{J_2 + J_3}{J_2 J_3} C_{23}, h_2 = \frac{C_{23}}{J_2}, F_2 = \frac{1}{J_2 J_3}(J_3 T_2 - J_2 T_3), F_1 = \\ &\frac{1}{J_1 J_2}(J_2 T_1 - J_1 T_2). \end{aligned}$$

(9) 和 (10) 式分别简化为

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{x}_1 + a_1 x_1 + b_1 x_1^3 + g_1 \dot{x}_1 - c_2 x_2 \\ - d_2 x_2^3 - h_2 \dot{x}_2 = F_1, \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{x}_2 + c_1 x_2 + d_1 x_2^3 + h_1 \dot{x}_2 - a_2 x_1 \\ - b_2 x_1^3 - g_2 \dot{x}_1 = F_2, \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

(11) 和 (12) 式是含有三次方耦合项的相对转动系统在外激励作用下的动力学方程, 是描述耦合系统动力传输的基本方程, 通过在外激励端引入状态反馈可有效的控制系统的动力学行为.

3. 受控系统摄动分析

选驱动力矩 F_1 为控制量, 且令 $F_1 = \alpha \dot{x}_1 + \beta x_1^3$, $F_2 = f_2 \cos(\Omega_2 t)$, 此时方程 (11) 和 (12) 表示为

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{x}_1 + a_1 x_1 + b_1 x_1^3 + g_1 \dot{x}_1 - c_2 x_2 - d_2 x_2^3 - h_2 \dot{x}_2 \\ = \alpha \dot{x}_1 + \beta x_1^3, \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{x}_2 + c_1 x_2 + d_1 x_2^3 + h_1 \dot{x}_2 - a_2 x_1 - b_2 x_1^3 - g_2 \dot{x}_1 \\ = f_2 \cos(\Omega_2 t). \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

应用多尺度法求解系统动态响应, 引入新变量

$$T_n = \varepsilon^n t, n = 0, 1, \quad (15)$$

ε 为小参数, 此时关于 t 的一阶导数和二阶导数可表示为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} &= \frac{dT_0}{dt} \frac{\partial}{\partial T_0} + \frac{dT_1}{dt} \frac{\partial}{\partial T_1} + \dots \\ &= D_0 + \varepsilon D_1 + \dots, \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} = D_0^2 + 2\varepsilon D_0 D_1 + \varepsilon^2 (D_1^2 + 2D_0 D_2) + \dots, \quad (17)$$

D_i 表示 $\partial/\partial T_i$, 此时方程 (13) 和 (14) 的解可以表示为

$$x_1 = x_{10}(T_0, T_1) + \varepsilon x_{11}(T_0, T_1) + \dots, \quad (18)$$

$$x_2 = x_{20}(T_0, T_1) + \varepsilon x_{21}(T_0, T_1) + \dots, \quad (19)$$

将 (16) — (19) 式代入 (13) 和 (14) 式, 比较方程两边 ε 的同次幂系数有

$$D_0^2 x_{10} + \omega_1^2 x_{10} = 0, \quad (20)$$

$$D_0^2 x_{20} + \omega_2^2 x_{20} = 0, \quad (21)$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_0^2 x_{11} + \omega_1^2 x_{11} &= -2D_0 D_1 x_{10} - b_1 x_{10}^3 - g_1 D_0 x_{10} \\ &+ c_2 x_{20} + d_2 x_{20}^3 + h_2 D_0 x_{20} \\ &+ \alpha D_0 x_{10} + \beta (D_0 x_{10})^3, \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_0^2x_{21} + \omega_2^2x_{21} &= -2D_0D_1x_{20} - d_1x_{20}^3 - h_1D_0x_{20} \\ &\quad + a_2x_{10} + b_2x_{10}^3 + g_2D_0x_{10}, \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

式中 $a_1 = \omega_1^2$, $c_1 = \omega_2^2$. 方程(20)和(21)的解为

$$x_{10} = \rho_1(T_1)e^{j\omega_1 T_0} + \bar{\rho}_1(T_1)e^{-j\omega_1 T_0}, \quad (24)$$

$$x_{20} = \rho_2(T_1)e^{j\omega_2 T_0} + \bar{\rho}_2(T_1)e^{-j\omega_2 T_0}, \quad (25)$$

考虑系统主共振和1:1内共振情况,令

$$\omega_1 = \omega_2 + \varepsilon\sigma_1, \quad (26)$$

$$\Omega_2 = \omega_2 + \varepsilon\sigma_2, \quad (27)$$

σ_1 和 σ_2 为调协参数,将(24)和(25)式代入(22)和(23)式,消除久期项有

$$\begin{aligned} &-2j\omega_1(D_1\rho_1) - 3b_1\rho_1^2\bar{\rho}_1 + j\omega_1\rho_1(\alpha - g_1) \\ &+ 3j\omega_1^3\beta\rho_1^2\bar{\rho}_1 + (c_2\rho_2 \\ &+ 3d_2\rho_2^2\bar{\rho}_2 + j\omega_2h_2\rho_2)e^{-j\sigma_1 T_1} = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &-2j\omega_2(D_1\rho_2) - 3d_1\rho_2^2\bar{\rho}_2 - j\omega_2h_1\rho_2 \\ &+ (a_2\rho_1 + 3b_2\rho_1^2\bar{\rho}_1 + j\omega_1g_2\rho_1)e^{j\sigma_1 T_1} \\ &+ \frac{1}{2}f_2e^{j\sigma_2 T_1} = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

令 $\rho_1 = \frac{1}{2}r_1e^{j\varphi_1}$, $\rho_2 = \frac{1}{2}r_2e^{j\varphi_2}$. 得系统极坐标形式的

平均方程

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{r}_1 &= \frac{1}{2}r_1(\alpha - g_1) + \frac{3}{8}\omega_1^2\beta r_1^3 \\ &+ \frac{1}{\omega_1}\left(\frac{1}{2}c_2r_2 + \frac{3}{8}d_2r_2^3\right)\sin\theta_1 \\ &+ \frac{\omega_2}{2\omega_1}h_2r_2\cos\theta_1, \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

$$\begin{aligned} r_1(\dot{\theta}_1 + \dot{\theta}_2) &= (\sigma_2 - \sigma_1)r_1 - \frac{3}{8\omega_1}b_1r_1^3 \\ &+ \frac{1}{\omega_1}\left(\frac{1}{2}c_2r_2 + \frac{3}{8}d_2r_2^3\right)\cos\theta_1 \\ &- \frac{\omega_2}{2\omega_1}h_2r_2\sin\theta_1, \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{r}_2 &= -\frac{1}{2}h_1r_2 - \frac{1}{\omega_2}\left(\frac{1}{2}a_2r_1\right. \\ &\quad \left.+ \frac{3}{8}b_2r_1^3\right)\sin\theta_1 \\ &+ \frac{\omega_1}{2\omega_2}g_2r_1\cos\theta_1 \\ &+ \frac{1}{2\omega_2}f_2\sin\theta_2, \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

$$\begin{aligned} r_2\dot{\theta}_2 &= \sigma_2r_2 - \frac{3}{8\omega_2}d_1r_2^3 \\ &+ \frac{1}{\omega_2}\left(\frac{1}{2}a_2r_1 + \frac{3}{8}b_2r_1^3\right)\cos\theta_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \frac{\omega_1}{2\omega_2}g_2r_1\sin\theta_1 + \frac{1}{2\omega_2}f_2\cos\theta_2, \quad (33)$$

式中 $\theta_1 = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1 - \sigma_1 T_1$, $\theta_2 = \sigma_2 T_1 - \varphi_2$. 当 $p_1 = r_1\cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2)$, $q_1 = r_1\sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2)$, $p_2 = r_2\cos\theta_2$, $q_2 = r_2\sin\theta_2$ 时,得直角坐标平均方程

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{p}_1 &= \frac{1}{2}(\alpha - g_1)p_1 - (\sigma_2 - \sigma_1)q_1 \\ &+ \frac{\omega_2}{2\omega_1}h_2p_2 - \frac{1}{2\omega_1}c_2q_2 \\ &+ \frac{3}{8}\omega_1^2\beta(p_1^2 + q_1^2)p_1 \\ &+ \frac{3}{8\omega_1}b_1(p_1^2 + q_1^2)q_1 \\ &- \frac{3}{8\omega_1}d_2(p_2^2 + q_2^2)q_2, \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{q}_1 &= \frac{1}{2}(\alpha - g_1)q_1 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_1)p_1 \\ &+ \frac{\omega_2}{2\omega_1}h_2q_2 + \frac{1}{2\omega_1}c_2p_2 \\ &+ \frac{3}{8}\omega_1^2\beta(p_1^2 + q_1^2)q_1 \\ &+ \frac{3}{8\omega_1}d_2(p_2^2 + q_2^2)p_2 \\ &- \frac{3}{8\omega_1}b_1(p_1^2 + q_1^2)p_1, \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{p}_2 &= \frac{\omega_1}{2\omega_2}g_2p_1 - \frac{1}{2\omega_2}a_2q_1 - \frac{1}{2}h_1p_2 - \sigma_2q_2 \\ &- \frac{3}{8\omega_2}b_2(p_1^2 + q_1^2)q_1 \\ &+ \frac{3}{8\omega_2}d_1(p_2^2 + q_2^2)q_2, \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{q}_2 &= \frac{\omega_1}{2\omega_2}g_2q_1 + \frac{1}{2\omega_2}a_2p_1 \\ &- \frac{1}{2}h_1q_2 + \sigma_2p_2 \\ &+ \frac{3}{8\omega_2}b_2(p_1^2 + q_1^2)p_1 \\ &- \frac{3}{8\omega_2}d_1(p_2^2 + q_2^2)p_2 + \frac{1}{2\omega_2}f_2. \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

4. Hopf 分岔与极限环控制

设(34)–(37)式在平衡点处的 Jacobian 矩阵为 A ,其特征多项式为

$$D(\lambda) = k_0\lambda^4 + k_1\lambda^3 + k_2\lambda^2 + k_3\lambda + k_4, \quad (38)$$

$$\text{令 } \Delta_1 = k_1, \Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} k_1 & k_0 \\ k_3 & k_2 \end{vmatrix}, \Delta_3 = \begin{vmatrix} k_1 & k_0 & 0 \\ k_3 & k_2 & k_1 \\ 0 & k_4 & k_3 \end{vmatrix}, \text{选 } \alpha \text{ 为}$$

分岔参数,当 $\alpha = \alpha_0$ 使关系(39)–(43)式成立时,耦合系统发生 Hopf 分岔, α_0 为系统 Hopf 分岔点.

$$k_i > 0, \quad (39)$$

$$\Delta_1 > 0, \quad (40)$$

$$\Delta_2 > 0, \quad (41)$$

$$\Delta_3 = 0, \quad (42)$$

$$\frac{d\Delta_3}{d\alpha} \Big|_{\alpha=\alpha_0} \neq 0. \quad (43)$$

在此令 $b_1 = 0.3, g_1 = 0.5, c_2 = 1.05, d_2 = 0.2, h_2 = 0.2, d_1 = 0.5, h_1 = 0.6, a_2 = 0.8, b_2 = 0.2, g_2 = 0.2, \omega_1 = 1, \omega_2 = 1.1, \Omega_2 = 1.15, f_2 = 0.03$. 于是可以通过 α 值的选取来控制 Hopf 分岔的发生. 经计算, 当 $\alpha = \alpha_0 = 0.7519$ 时系统发生 Hopf 分岔, 产生极限环, 但极限环的稳定性和幅值由系统非线性因素决定, 需对系统进行非线性分析. 为此, 令 $\alpha = \alpha_0 + \eta, \eta$ 为摄动量, 对平均方程(34)–(37)进行如下线性变换:

$$[p_1, q_1, p_2, q_2]^T = M[y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4]^T, \quad (44)$$

M 为耦合系统发生 Hopf 分岔时 A 的特征矩阵, 于是方程(34)–(37)可表示为

$$\dot{y} = Jy + f(y), \quad (45)$$

其中 J 为 A 的 Jordan 标准型, $f(y)$ 为非线性部分.

设 Hopf 分岔发生时, 方程(45)中 y_1 和 y_2 的一阶近似解分别为 $r\cos(\theta)$ 和 $r\sin(\theta)$, 根据文献[32] 可得受控系统极坐标形式的三阶规范形

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{r} &= 0.2491\eta r + (5.0606 \times 10^{-4} \\ &\quad + 0.0549\beta)r^3, \end{aligned} \quad (46)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\theta} &= 0.4316 - 0.1398\eta + (-0.0308\beta \\ &\quad - 0.013)r^2, \end{aligned} \quad (47)$$

根据规范形理论, 非线性项参数 β 可控制系统极限环的稳定性: 当 $\beta > -0.0092$ 时, 耦合系统发生亚临界 Hopf 分岔, 产生不稳定极限环; $\beta < -0.0092$ 时, 耦合系统发生超临界 Hopf 分岔, 极限环稳定, 且极限环幅值的近似计算公式为

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{0.2491\eta}{-5.0606 \times 10^{-4} - 0.0549\beta}}, \quad (48)$$

在摄动量一定时, 改变 β 可以控制极限环幅值.

5. 数值模拟

采用数值法验证以上结论, 系统其它参数不变, 控制量参数 $\alpha = 0.5519, \beta = 0.1$ 时, 系统发生亚临界 Hopf 分岔, 此时系统的运动轨迹与初值有关: 当初值距平衡点较近时, 相轨迹收敛于稳定的焦点; 当初值距平衡点较远时, 相轨迹跳变到幅值较大且不稳定的极限环上. 图 1 给出了初值分别为 $[0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5]$ 和 $[0.7, 0.68, 0.69, 0.6]$ 时系统相图. 在参数 $\alpha = 0.9519, \beta < -0.0092$ 时, 系统发生超临界 Hopf 分岔, 此时有稳定的极限环产生, 且运动轨迹与初值无关, 通过改变 β 可控制系统极限环幅值的大小, 图 2 给出 $\beta = -0.5$ 和 $\beta = -1.5$ 时的系统相图.

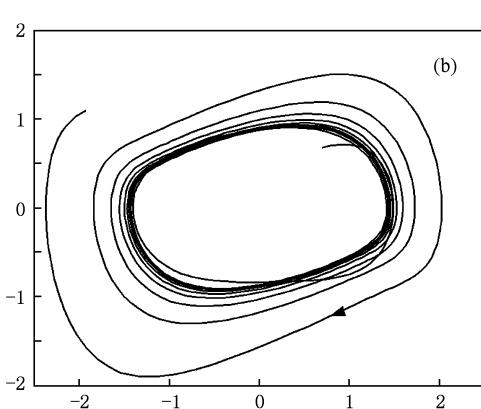
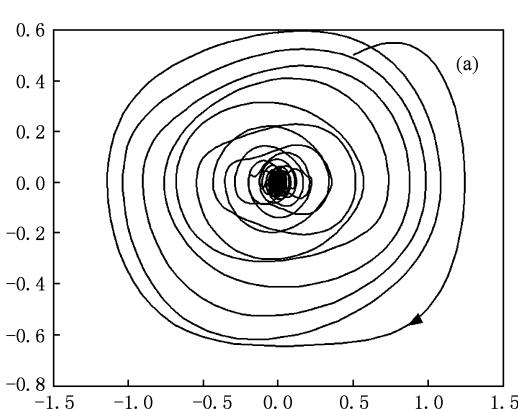


图 1 亚临界 Hopf 分岔时 $x_1 - \dot{x}_1$ 相图 (a) 初值为 $[0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5]$ 时系统相图; (b) 初值为 $[0.7, 0.68, 0.69, 0.6]$ 时系统相图

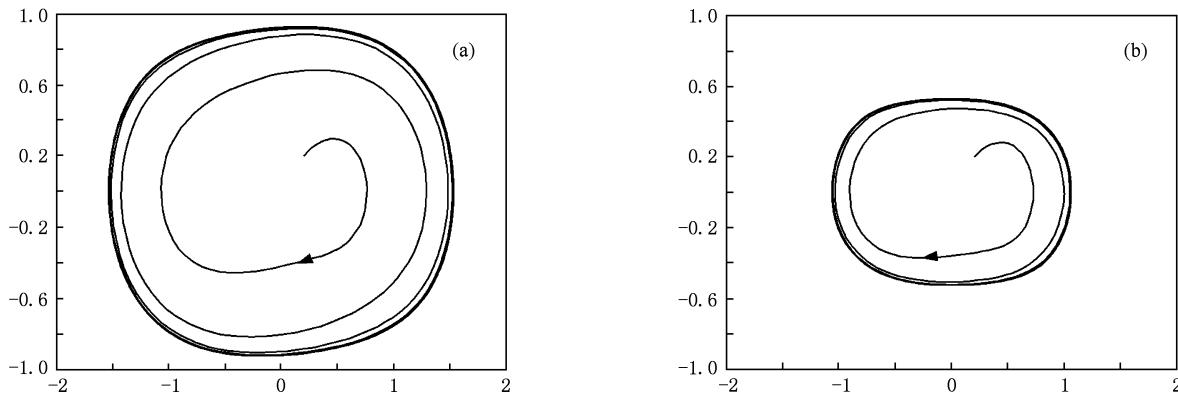


图2 超临界 Hopf 分岔时 $x_1 - \dot{x}_1$ 相图 (a) $\beta = -0.5$ 时系统相图; (b) $\beta = -1.5$ 时系统相图

6. 结论

研究了含三次方耦合项的相对转动系统的 Hopf 分岔现象,设计非线性反馈控制器控制耦合

系统 Hopf 分岔的发生,在主共振与 1:1 内共振同时发生的情况下给出了极限环幅值的近似计算公式和稳定条件,这对广泛存在的耦合非线性系统的 Hopf 分岔问题具有重要意义和理论价值.

- [1] Carmeli M 1985 *Found. Phys.* **15** 175
- [2] Carmeli M 1986 *Inter. J. Theor. Phys.* **25** 89
- [3] Luo S K 1996 *J. Beijing Inst. Technol.* **16** 154 (in Chinese)
[罗绍凯 1996 北京理工大学学报 **16** 154]
- [4] Luo S K 1996 *Appl. Math. Mech.* **17** 683
- [5] Luo S K 1998 *Appl. Math. Mech.* **19** 45
- [6] Luo S K 2002 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **51** 712 (in Chinese) [罗绍凯 2002 物理学报 **51** 712]
- [7] Luo S K 2002 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **51** 1416 (in Chinese) [罗绍凯 2002 物理学报 **51** 1416]
- [8] Jia L Q 2003 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **52** 1043 (in Chinese) [贾利群 2003 物理学报 **52** 1043]
- [9] Fu J L, Chen X W, Luo S K 1999 *Appl. Math. Mech.* **21** 549
- [10] Luo S K 2002 *Chin. Phys. Lett.* **19** 449
- [11] Luo S K 2003 *Appl. Math. Mech.* **24** 468
- [12] Luo S K, Jia L Q, Cai J L 2003 *Chin. Phys.* **12** 841
- [13] Luo S K, Guo Y X, Mei F X 2004 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **53** 2413 (in Chinese) [罗绍凯、郭永新、梅凤翔 2004 物理学报 **53** 2413]
- [14] Luo S K, Guo Y X, Mei F X 2004 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **53** 1270 (in Chinese) [罗绍凯、郭永新、梅凤翔 2004 物理学报 **53** 1270]
- [15] Luo S K, Cai J L, Jia L Q 2005 *Chin. Phys.* **14** 656
- [16] Fu J L, Chen L Q 2006 *J. Phys. A* **358** 5
- [17] Jia L Q, Luo S K, Zhang Y Y 2007 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **56** 6188 (in Chinese) [贾利群、罗绍凯、张耀宇 2007 物理学报 **56** 6188]
- [18] Luo S K 2007 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **56** 5580 (in Chinese) [罗绍凯 2007 物理学报 **56** 5580]
- [19] Jia L Q, Luo S K, Zhang Y Y 2008 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **57** 2006 (in Chinese) [贾利群、罗绍凯、张耀宇 2008 物理学报 **57** 2006]
- [20] Jia L Q, Cui J C, Zhang Y Y, Luo S K 2009 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **58** 16 (in Chinese) [贾利群、崔金超、张耀宇、罗绍凯 2009 物理学报 **58** 16]
- [21] Dong Q L, Liu B 2002 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **51** 2191 (in Chinese) [董全林、刘彬 2002 物理学报 **51** 2191]
- [22] Dong Q L, Wang K, Zhang C X, Liu B 2004 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **53** 337 (in Chinese) [董全林、王坤、张春熹、刘彬 2004 物理学报 **53** 337]
- [23] Zhao W, Liu B, Shi P M, Jiang J S 2006 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **55** 3852 (in Chinese) [赵武、刘彬、时培明、蒋金水 2006 物理学报 **55** 3852]
- [24] Zhao W, Liu B 2005 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **54** 4543 (in Chinese) [赵武、刘彬 2005 物理学报 **54** 4543]
- [25] Meng Z, Liu B 2007 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **56** 6194 (in Chinese) [孟宗、刘彬 2007 物理学报 **56** 6194]
- [26] Shi P M, Liu B 2007 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **56** 3678 (in Chinese) [时培明、刘彬 2007 物理学报 **56** 3678]
- [27] Shi P M, Liu B, Liu S 2008 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **57** 4675 (in Chinese) [时培明、刘彬、刘爽 2008 物理学报 **57** 4675]
- [28] Meng Z, Liu B 2008 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **57** 1329 (in Chinese) [孟宗、刘彬 2008 物理学报 **57** 1329]
- [29] Shi P M, Liu B, Jiang J S 2009 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **58** 2147 (in Chinese) [时培明、刘彬、蒋金水 2009 物理学报 **58** 2147]

- [30] Liu S, Liu B, Shi P M 2009 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **58** 4383 (in Chinese) [刘爽、刘彬、时培明 2009 物理学报 **58** 4383]
 [31] Tang J S, Xiao H 2007 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **56** 101 (in Chinese)
 [唐驾时、萧寒 2007 物理学报 **56** 101]
 [32] Zhang W Y, Huseyin K, Ye M 1998 *J. Sound Vib.* **255** 741

Hopf bifurcation control in a coupled nonlinear relative rotation dynamical system^{*}

Liu Shuang^{1)†} Liu Hao-Ran²⁾ Wen Yan³⁾ Liu Bin¹⁾

1) (*Key Lab of Industrial Computer Control Engineering of Hebei Province, Yanshan University, Qinhuangdao 066004, China*)

2) (*Institute of Information Technology and Engineering, Yanshan University, Qinhuangdao 066004, China*)

3) (*Institute of mechanical engineering, Yanshan University, Qinhuangdao 066004, China*)

(Received 8 October 2009; revised manuscript received 3 November 2009)

Abstract

A coupled nonlinear relative-rotation system is studied, and the Hopf bifurcation is analyzed under the condition of primary resonance and 1:1 internal resonance. In order to control the Hopf bifurcation point, the stability and amplitude of limit cycle, a nonlinear feedback controller is proposed, and numerical calculation can confirm the validity of the method.

Keywords: relatively rotation, coupled nonlinear dynamic system, Hopf bifurcation, limit cycle

PACC: 0340D, 0547

* Project supported by the National Significant Tackle Key Problems for 11th 5-year Plan of China (Grant No. 2007BAF02B10), the Natural Science Foundation of Hebei Province, China (Grant No. E2010001262).

† E-mail: shliu@ysu.edu.cn