

双边刚性约束非光滑双摆的碰撞周期解

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摘要: 构建双边对称刚性约束的非光滑双摆模型, 研究简谐激励作用下该系统的碰撞周期解及其存在条件。应用模态分析法, 引入矩阵理论, 构造恰当的可逆变换矩阵, 在理论上计算出物理参数和碰撞恢复系数的取值范围, 并给出双碰周期解的解析表达式。在理论结果的基础上, 利用碰撞恢复矩阵作为衔接条件, 采用理论分析和数值模拟相结合的方法, 分析系统小角度运动的碰撞周期解。

关键词: 非线性振动; 非光滑双摆; 碰撞周期解; 对称刚性约束; 恢复系数

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引言

近几年, 随着机器人技术的发展, 机械臂设计和动力学行为研究成为机器人技术的重要研究课题。如何构建合理的数学模型模拟机械臂的运动是理论研究的重点^[1-2]。物理双摆是传统的高维非线性系统, 具有丰富的非线性动力学行为^[3-4]。大量的研究表明, 双摆可以模拟机械臂的运动模式。实际上, 随着机械臂的动作细化和外置驱动的安装要求, 需要考虑机械臂链接处的缝隙和阻尼, 还需要考虑外置驱动的类型和安装方式。因此, 可以将机械臂简化为有外置简谐激励的碰撞双摆。研究这类碰撞双摆的周期运动, 可从理论上为机械臂的设计提供合适的物理参数和几何参数, 提高机械臂的应用舒适度、使用安全性, 延长其使用寿命。

目前, 关于碰撞摆类系统的研究集中在数值模拟和低维系统的解析法研究^[5-9]。文[5-6]开展了碰撞单摆系统的次谐分叉和混沌判据的解析方法推广研究。文[7]研究了单自由度非线性振子的谐波、亚谐波和混沌运动。文[8-9]研究了一类具有对称约

束或对称碰撞的非光滑系统的周期运动和动力学行为。而针对高维非光滑、不连续系统, 解析法的研究结果迄今为止仍鲜为人知。主要通过数值模拟和实验观察物理参数和碰撞对系统的影响, 研究高维非光滑系统的分叉和混沌现象^[10-14]。文[14]建立了一类具有对称刚性约束的三自由度碰撞振动系统的 Poincaré 映射, 研究了一类三自由度含间隙双面碰撞振动系统 Poincaré 映射的叉式分岔的反控制问题。尽管针对非光滑摆研究周期解有了一定的研究, 但是周期解的解析表达式十分繁杂, 很难应用于工程实际, 且周期解存在的条件表达式也很难推广到高维非光滑双摆系统。进一步地, 在非光滑双摆周期解的研究中均未涉及两个自由度都发生碰撞的工况。

本文以基座受简谐激励的铰链链接双摆为基础, 构建双边对称约束的非光滑双摆模型, 研究两个自由度多点碰撞周期解的类型, 利用矩阵理论^[15-16], 引进可逆变换, 讨论碰撞周期解存在的理论条件和碰撞周期解的解析表达式, 并利用 Matlab 进行数值模拟和验证。

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1 碰撞双摆模型和运动方程

考虑双边碰撞系统中非光滑双摆的物理模型,如图1所示。该模型由一个光滑铰链连接的双摆与固定在基座的刚性平面组成,给基座施加水平简谐激励 $A \cos(\Omega t)$, A, Ω 分别为对基座施加的水平简谐激励的振幅和频率,右边为角度为 θ_0 的挡板,左边为角度为 $-\theta_0$ 的挡板,考虑2个摆锤在竖直平面的 $[-\theta_0, \theta_0]$ 中的小角度运动,摆锤角速度方向以逆时针方向为正。

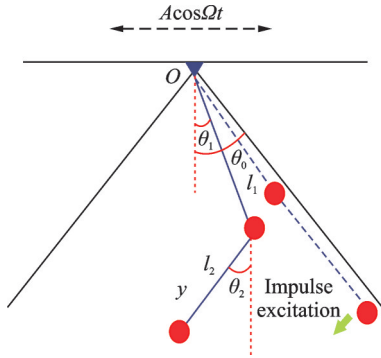


图1 双边碰撞双摆模型

Fig. 1 The model of bilateral collision double pendulum

假设摆锤与挡板均是刚性的,即忽略脉冲激励过程中的形变时间。当摆锤和刚性板碰撞时,系统的向量场在瞬间脉冲作用下,动量发生一个突变,即质点的运动速度在碰撞前后改变方向或者数值改变较大,在相图上呈现跳跃间断点,如图2所示。

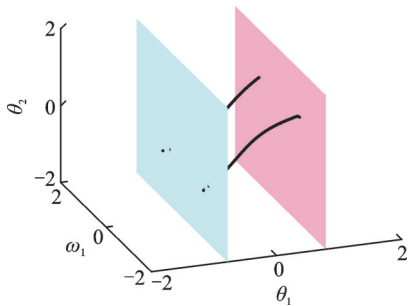


图2 双边碰撞双摆三维相图

Fig. 2 Three-dimensional phase diagram of bilateral collision double pendulum

假设 $l_1, l_2, m_1, m_2, c_1, c_2$ 分别表示双摆的摆长,摆锤质量,铰链连接处的阻尼。杆的质量忽略不计。考虑两个摆只能在同一竖直平面做小角度摆动,即左右摆角不大于 θ_0 ,摆锤在刚性板 $\theta_i = \pm\theta_0, i=1, 2$ 处发生弹性碰撞。在系统中以双摆的摆角 θ_1 和 θ_2 为广义坐标,以 m_1, m_2 水平时为零势能点。系统的运动微分方程为

$$\begin{cases} (m_1 + m_2)l_1^2\ddot{\theta}_1 + m_2l_1l_2\ddot{\theta}_2 \cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2) + \\ m_2l_1l_2\dot{\theta}_2^2 \sin(\theta_1 - \theta_2) + (m_1 + m_2)gl_1 \sin\theta_1 - \\ A\Omega^2(m_1 + m_2)l_1 \cos(\Omega t) \cos\theta_1 = \\ -c_1\dot{\theta}_1 - c_2(\dot{\theta}_1 - \dot{\theta}_2) \\ m_2l_2^2\ddot{\theta}_2 + m_2l_1l_2\ddot{\theta}_1 \cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2) - \\ m_2l_1l_2\dot{\theta}_1^2 \sin(\theta_1 - \theta_2) + m_2gl_2 \sin\theta_2 - \\ A\Omega^2m_2l_2 \cos(\Omega t) \cos\theta_2 = \\ c_2(\dot{\theta}_1 - \dot{\theta}_2) \\ \dot{\theta}_{i+} = -(1 - \gamma)\dot{\theta}_{i-}|_{\theta=\theta_0}, \dot{\theta}_{i+} = -(1 - \gamma)\dot{\theta}_{i-}|_{\theta=-\theta_0} \\ -\theta_0 < \theta_i < \theta_0, i=1, 2 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

式中 $\theta_0 \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 为右刚性板的位置, $-\theta_0 \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0]$ 为左刚性板的位置, $\dot{\theta}_-$ 和 $\dot{\theta}_+$ 分别表示碰撞前后瞬间的角速度。 $-(1 - \gamma)$ 表示碰撞恢复系数。令

$$m = \frac{m_2}{m_1}, \xi = \frac{m}{1+m}, \omega_1^2 = \frac{g}{l_1}, \omega_2^2 = \frac{g}{l_2}, \\ \mu = \frac{l_1}{l_2}, \alpha = \xi\mu^{-1}, a = \frac{A}{l_1},$$

$$p_1 = \frac{c_1}{\omega_1(1+m)^{\frac{1}{2}}(m_1+m_2)l_1^2},$$

$$p_2 = \frac{c_2}{\omega_1(1+m)^{\frac{1}{2}}(m_1+m_2)l_1^2}, p_3 =$$

$$\frac{c_2}{\omega_1(1+m)^{\frac{1}{2}}m_2l_2^2}, \omega\tau = \Omega t, \theta' = \frac{d\theta}{d\tau} \quad (2)$$

式(1)的无量纲化方程为

$$\begin{cases} \theta_1'' + \alpha\theta_2'' \cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2) + \\ \alpha\theta_2'^2 \sin(\theta_1 - \theta_2) + \frac{1}{1+m} \sin\theta_1 + \\ p_1\theta_1' + p_2(\theta_1' - \theta_2') - \\ a\omega^2 \cos(\omega\tau) \cos\theta_1 = 0 \\ \theta_2'' + \mu\theta_1'' \cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2) - \\ \mu\theta_1'^2 \sin(\theta_1 - \theta_2) + \frac{\mu}{1+m} \sin\theta_2 + \\ p_3(\theta_2' - \theta_1') - \\ \mu a\omega^2 \cos(\omega\tau) \cos\theta_2 = 0 \\ \theta_{i+}' = -(1 - \gamma)\theta_{i-}'|_{\theta=\theta_0} \\ \theta_{i+}' = -(1 - \gamma)\theta_{i-}'|_{\theta=-\theta_0} \\ -\theta_0 < \theta_i < \theta_0, i=1, 2 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

2 碰撞周期解

由于碰撞造成系统的强非线性和非光滑性,直接寻找原系统的周期解很困难。选取模型合理的物

理参数和碰撞恢复系数找不同边界条件的数值解也很困难。考虑工程实际中模拟的机械臂做小角度摆动,研究系统的小角度运动的碰撞周期解。作如下近似处理

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2) &\approx 1, \sin(\theta_1 - \theta_2) \approx \theta_1 - \theta_2, \\ \cos\theta_i &\approx 1, \sin\theta_i \approx \theta_i, \theta_i'^2 \approx 0, i = 1, 2 \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

不妨设初始条件为

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} \theta_1(0) \\ \theta_1'(0) \\ \theta_2(0) \\ \theta_2'(0) \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \theta_0 \\ \theta'_{10} \\ \theta_0 \\ \theta'_{20} \end{pmatrix} \\ (\theta_0 \neq 0, \theta'_{10} \geq 0, \theta'_{20} \geq 0) \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

系统(3)为

$$\begin{cases} \theta_1'' + \alpha\theta_2'' + \frac{1}{1+m}\theta_1 + p_1\theta_1' + \\ p_2(\theta_1' - \theta_2') - a\omega^2 \cos(\omega\tau) = 0 \\ \theta_2'' + \mu\theta_1'' + \frac{\mu}{1+m}\theta_2 + \\ p_3(\theta_2' - \theta_1') - \mu a\omega^2 \cos(\omega\tau) = 0 \\ \theta_{i+}' = -(1-\gamma)\theta_{i-}'|_{\theta=\theta_0} \\ \theta_{i+}' = -(1-\gamma)\theta_{i-}'|_{\theta=-\theta_0} \\ -\theta_0 < \theta_i < \theta_0, i = 1, 2 \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

即

$$\begin{cases} \theta_1'' + \theta_1 - \xi\theta_2 + k_1\theta_1' - k_2\theta_2' = a\omega^2 \cos(\omega\tau) \\ \theta_2'' - \mu\theta_1 + \mu\theta_2 - k_3\theta_1' + k_4\theta_2' = 0 \\ \theta_{i+}' = -(1-\gamma)\theta_{i-}'|_{\theta=\theta_0} \\ \theta_{i+}' = -(1-\gamma)\theta_{i-}'|_{\theta=-\theta_0} \\ -\theta_0 < \theta_i < \theta_0, i = 1, 2 \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

式中 $k_1 = (1+m)(p_1 + p_2 + \alpha p_3)$, $k_2 = (1+m)(p_2 + \alpha p_3)$, $k_3 = (1+m)(\mu p_1 + \mu p_2 + p_3)$, $k_4 = (1+m)(\mu p_2 + p_3)$ 。

将式(7)变形为

$$\begin{cases} \theta_i(t) = \sum_{j=1}^2 \varphi_{ij} \{ e^{-\eta_j t} [a_{j1} \cos \omega_{dj} t + b_{j1} \sin \omega_{dj} t] + A_j \sin \omega t + B_j \cos \omega t \}, & 0 \leq t \leq t_1 \\ \theta_i(t) = \sum_{j=1}^2 \varphi_{ij} \{ e^{-\eta_j(t-t_1)} [a_{j2} \cos(\omega_{dj}(t-t_1)) + b_{j2} \sin(\omega_{dj}(t-t_1))] + \\ A_j \sin \omega t + B_j \cos \omega t \}, & t_1 < t \leq t_1 + t_2 \\ \theta_i'(t) = \sum_{j=1}^2 \varphi_{ij} \{ e^{-\eta_j t} [(b_{j1} \omega_{dj} - \eta_j a_{j1}) \cos \omega_{dj} t - (a_{j1} \omega_{dj} + \eta_j b_{j1}) \sin \omega_{dj} t] + \\ A_j \omega \cos \omega t - B_j \omega \sin \omega t \}, & 0 \leq t \leq t_1 \\ \theta_i'(t) = \sum_{j=1}^2 \varphi_{ij} \{ e^{-\eta_j(t-t_1)} [(b_{j2} \omega_{dj} - \eta_j a_{j2}) \cos(\omega_{dj}(t-t_1)) - \\ (a_{j2} \omega_{dj} + \eta_j b_{j2}) \sin(\omega_{dj}(t-t_1))] + A_j \omega \cos \omega t - B_j \omega \sin \omega t \}, & t_1 < t \leq t_1 + t_2 \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

式中 t_1 表示摆锤从右挡板运动到左挡板的时间, t_2 表示摆锤从左挡板运动到右挡板的时间, 其中 $i = 1, 2$; φ_{ij} 为正则模态矩阵 Φ 的元素, $\omega_{dj} = \sqrt{\omega_j^2 - \eta_j^2}$,

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \theta_1'' \\ \theta_2'' \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} k_1 & -k_2 \\ -k_3 & k_4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \theta_1' \\ \theta_2' \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\xi \\ -\mu & \mu \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_{10} \cos(\omega\tau) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (8)$$

式中 $f_{10} = a\omega^2$ 。

碰撞约束条件及冲击方程为

$$\begin{cases} \theta_{i+}' = -(1-\gamma)\theta_{i-}'|_{\theta=\theta_0} \\ \theta_{i+}' = -(1-\gamma)\theta_{i-}'|_{\theta=-\theta_0} \\ -\theta_0 < \theta_i < \theta_0, i = 1, 2 \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

易知,在无碰撞发生时,系统(8)的固有频率 ω_1 和 ω_2 为

$$\begin{cases} \omega_1 = \sqrt{\frac{1+\mu + \sqrt{(1+\mu)^2 - 4\mu(1-\xi)}}{2}} \\ \omega_2 = \sqrt{\frac{1+\mu - \sqrt{(1+\mu)^2 - 4\mu(1-\xi)}}{2}} \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

令 Φ 表示系统(8)的正则模态矩阵为

$$\Phi = \begin{bmatrix} \varphi_{11} & \varphi_{12} \\ \varphi_{21} & \varphi_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(1-\omega_1^2)^2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(1-\omega_2^2)^2}} \\ \frac{1-\omega_1^2}{\sqrt{1+(1-\omega_1^2)^2}} & \frac{1-\omega_2^2}{\sqrt{1+(1-\omega_2^2)^2}} \end{pmatrix} \quad (11)$$

取 Φ 为变换矩阵,令

$$X = \Phi y \quad (12)$$

式中 $X = (\theta_1, \theta_2)^T$, $y = (y_1, y_2)^T$ 。

方程(8)可解耦为

$$I\ddot{y} + C\dot{y} + Ay = F \cos(\omega t) \quad (13)$$

式中 $I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $C = \begin{bmatrix} 2\zeta\omega_1^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2\zeta\omega_2^2 \end{bmatrix}$, $A = \begin{bmatrix} \omega_1^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \omega_2^2 \end{bmatrix}$, $F = \Phi^T P$, $P = (f_{10} \ 0)^T$ 。

利用模态叠加法并考虑变换(12),系统(8)的通解可表示为

$\eta_j = \zeta\omega_j^2$, ω_1, ω_2 表示系统(8)在无碰撞情况下的固有频率, a_{j1}, a_{j2} 和 b_{j1}, b_{j2} 为由系统(8)的初始条件决定的积分常数, $A_j, B_j (j = 1, 2)$ 满足

$$A_j = \frac{\omega_j^2 - \omega^2}{(\omega_j^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\zeta^2 \omega_j^4 \omega^2} f_j \quad (16)$$

$$B_j = \frac{-2\zeta \omega_j^2 \omega}{(\omega_j^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\zeta^2 \omega_j^4 \omega^2} f_j \quad (17)$$

为了后续计算的便利,引进矩阵记号 $C_1(t)$, $C_2(t)$ 和 D , 表达式为

$$C_1(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_{11} e_1 c_{d_1} & \varphi_{12} e_2 c_{d_2} & \varphi_{11} e_1 s_{d_1} & \varphi_{12} e_2 s_{d_2} \\ -\varphi_{11} e_1 g_{d_1} & -\varphi_{12} e_2 g_{d_2} & \varphi_{11} e_1 h_{d_1} & \varphi_{12} e_2 h_{d_2} \\ \varphi_{21} e_1 c_{d_1} & \varphi_{22} e_2 c_{d_2} & \varphi_{21} e_1 s_{d_1} & \varphi_{22} e_2 s_{d_2} \\ -\varphi_{21} e_1 g_{d_1} & -\varphi_{22} e_2 g_{d_2} & \varphi_{21} e_1 h_{d_1} & \varphi_{22} e_2 h_{d_2} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$C_2(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_{11} e'_1 c'_{d_1} & \varphi_{12} e'_2 c'_{d_2} & \varphi_{11} e'_1 s'_{d_1} & \varphi_{12} e'_2 s'_{d_2} \\ -\varphi_{11} e'_1 g'_{d_1} & -\varphi_{12} e'_2 g'_{d_2} & \varphi_{11} e'_1 h'_{d_1} & \varphi_{12} e'_2 h'_{d_2} \\ \varphi_{21} e'_1 c'_{d_1} & \varphi_{22} e'_2 c'_{d_2} & \varphi_{21} e'_1 s'_{d_1} & \varphi_{22} e'_2 s'_{d_2} \\ -\varphi_{21} e'_1 g'_{d_1} & -\varphi_{22} e'_2 g'_{d_2} & \varphi_{21} e'_1 h'_{d_1} & \varphi_{22} e'_2 h'_{d_2} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_{11} & \varphi_{12} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\varphi_{11} & -\varphi_{12} \\ \varphi_{21} & \varphi_{22} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\varphi_{21} & -\varphi_{22} \end{pmatrix}.$$

式(14)和(15)可表达为矩阵形式:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \theta_1(t) \\ \theta'_1(t) \\ \theta_2(t) \\ \theta'_2(t) \end{pmatrix} = C_1(t) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ b_{11} \\ b_{21} \end{pmatrix} + D \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \sin \omega t + B_1 \cos \omega t \\ A_2 \sin \omega t + B_2 \cos \omega t \\ \omega(B_1 \sin \omega t - A_1 \cos \omega t) \\ \omega(B_2 \sin \omega t - A_2 \cos \omega t) \end{pmatrix}, \quad 0 \leq t \leq t_1 \quad (18)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \theta_1(t) \\ \theta'_1(t) \\ \theta_2(t) \\ \theta'_2(t) \end{pmatrix} = C_2(t) \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ b_{12} \\ b_{22} \end{pmatrix} + D \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \sin \omega t + B_1 \cos \omega t \\ A_2 \sin \omega t + B_2 \cos \omega t \\ \omega(B_1 \sin \omega t - A_1 \cos \omega t) \\ \omega(B_2 \sin \omega t - A_2 \cos \omega t) \end{pmatrix}, \quad t_1 < t \leq t_1 + t_2 \quad (19)$$

式中 $c_{d_1} = \cos(\omega_{d_1} t)$, $c_{d_2} = \cos(\omega_{d_2} t)$, $s_{d_1} = \sin(\omega_{d_1} t)$, $s_{d_2} = \sin(\omega_{d_2} t)$, $e_1 = e^{-\eta_1 t}$, $e_2 = e^{-\eta_2 t}$, $g_{d_1} = \eta_1 c_{d_1} + \omega_{d_1} s_{d_1}$, $g_{d_2} = \eta_2 c_{d_2} + \omega_{d_2} s_{d_2}$, $h_{d_1} = \omega_{d_1} c_{d_1} - \eta_1 s_{d_1}$, $h_{d_2} = \omega_{d_2} c_{d_2} - \eta_2 s_{d_2}$, $c'_{d_1} = \cos[\omega_{d_1}(t - t_1)]$, $c'_{d_2} = \cos[\omega_{d_2}(t - t_1)]$, $s'_{d_1} = \sin[\omega_{d_1}(t - t_1)]$, $s'_{d_2} = \sin[\omega_{d_2}(t - t_1)]$, $e'_1 = e^{-\eta_1(t-t_1)}$, $e'_2 = e^{-\eta_2(t-t_1)}$, $g'_{d_1} = \eta_1 c'_{d_1} + \omega_{d_1} s'_{d_1}$, $g'_{d_2} = \eta_2 c'_{d_2} + \omega_{d_2} s'_{d_2}$, $h'_{d_1} = \omega_{d_1} c'_{d_1} -$

$$\eta_1 s'_{d_1}, h'_{d_2} = \omega_{d_2} c'_{d_2} - \eta_2 s'_{d_2}.$$

考虑对称双碰周期解。设摆锤与右挡板碰撞后的瞬间为 $t=0$, 那么下一次摆锤与右挡板碰撞的瞬间为 $T = t_1 + t_2 = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$, 由对称性(等时性), 摆锤与

左挡板碰撞的瞬间为 $t_1 = \frac{\pi}{\omega}$ 。碰撞冲击系统若存在周期解, 由于刚性碰撞的存在, 在碰撞面上, 碰撞前后位移连续, 速度会发生瞬间的跳跃现象, 碰撞点处系统应满足如下条件

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_i(0) &= \theta_i(T) = \theta_0, \\ \theta_i(0) &= \theta_i(t_1) = -\theta_0, \\ \theta'_i(0) &= \theta'_i(T^+), \\ \theta'_i(T^+) &= -(1-\gamma)\theta'_i(T^-), \\ \theta'_i(t_1^+) &= -(1-\gamma)\theta'_i(t_1^-), \quad i=1, 2 \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

在式(18)中令 $t=0$, 利用初始条件初步确定积分常数 a_{ij} , b_{ij} ($i, j=1, 2$)。由初始条件(5)及系统矩阵表达式(18)可得

$$\begin{pmatrix} \theta_{10} \\ \theta'_{10} \\ \theta_{20} \\ \theta'_{20} \end{pmatrix} = C(0) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ b_{11} \\ b_{21} \end{pmatrix} + D \begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 \\ -\omega A_1 \\ -\omega A_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \theta_0 \\ \theta'_0 \\ \theta_0 \\ \theta'_{20} \end{pmatrix} \quad (21)$$

且应该满足 $\theta_0 \neq 0$, $\theta'_{10} \geq 0$, $\theta'_{20} \geq 0$,

$$C(0) = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_{11} & \varphi_{12} & 0 & 0 \\ -\eta_1 \varphi_{11} & -\eta_2 \varphi_{12} & \varphi_{11} \omega_{d_1} & \varphi_{12} \omega_{d_2} \\ \varphi_{21} & \varphi_{22} & 0 & 0 \\ -\eta_1 \varphi_{21} & -\eta_2 \varphi_{22} & \varphi_{21} \omega_{d_1} & \varphi_{22} \omega_{d_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

解得积分常数 a_{i1} , b_{i1} ($i=1, 2$) 应该满足:

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_{11} a_{11} + \varphi_{12} a_{21} + \varphi_{11} B_1 + \varphi_{12} B_2 \neq 0 \\ \varphi_{21} a_{11} + \varphi_{22} a_{21} + \varphi_{21} B_1 + \varphi_{22} B_2 \neq 0 \\ -\eta_1 \varphi_{11} a_{11} - \eta_2 \varphi_{12} a_{21} + \varphi_{11} \omega_{d_1} b_{11} + \varphi_{12} \omega_{d_2} b_{21} + \omega \varphi_{11} A_1 + \omega \varphi_{12} A_2 \geq 0 \\ -\eta_1 \varphi_{21} a_{11} - \eta_2 \varphi_{22} a_{21} + \varphi_{21} \omega_{d_1} b_{11} + \varphi_{22} \omega_{d_2} b_{21} + \omega \varphi_{21} A_1 + \omega \varphi_{22} A_2 \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad (22)$$

令 $t_1 = \frac{\pi}{\omega}$, 由系统矩阵表达式(19)可得

$$\begin{pmatrix} \theta_1(t_1^+) \\ \theta'_1(t_1^+) \\ \theta_2(t_1^+) \\ \theta'_2(t_1^+) \end{pmatrix} = C(t_1^+) \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ b_{12} \\ b_{22} \end{pmatrix} + D \begin{pmatrix} -B_1 \\ -B_2 \\ \omega A_1 \\ \omega A_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (23)$$

式中 $C(t_1^+) =$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \varphi_{11} & \varphi_{12} & 0 & 0 \\ -\eta_1 \varphi_{11} & -\eta_2 \varphi_{12} & \varphi_{11} \omega_{d_1} & \varphi_{12} \omega_{d_2} \\ \varphi_{21} & \varphi_{22} & 0 & 0 \\ -\eta_1 \varphi_{21} & -\eta_2 \varphi_{22} & \varphi_{21} \omega_{d_1} & \varphi_{22} \omega_{d_2} \end{pmatrix} = C(0).$$

结合条件(18)和(20)得

$$\begin{pmatrix} \theta_1(t_1^-) \\ \theta_1'(t_1^-) \\ \theta_2(t_1^-) \\ \theta_2'(t_1^-) \end{pmatrix} = C(t_1^-) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ b_{11} \\ b_{21} \end{pmatrix} + D \begin{pmatrix} -B_1 \\ -B_2 \\ \omega A_1 \\ \omega A_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (24)$$

解得积分常数 $a_{ij}, b_{ij} (i, j=1, 2)$ 应该满足

$$C(0) \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} + (1-\gamma)a_{11} \\ a_{22} + (1-\gamma)a_{21} \\ b_{12} + (1-\gamma)b_{11} \\ b_{22} + (1-\gamma)b_{21} \end{pmatrix} = (\gamma - 2)D \begin{pmatrix} -B_1 \\ -B_2 \\ \omega A_1 \\ \omega A_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (25)$$

由式(25)可知,如果 $C(0)$ 可逆,可以确定 a_{j1} 和 a_{j2}, b_{j1} 和 b_{j2} 的关系,由此只要确定 a_{j1} 和 $b_{j1}, j=1, 2$, 即可以解得所有积分常数。由于 T^- 和 T^+ 表示碰撞前后的瞬时,从而有 $T = T^- = T^+$ 。利用碰撞条件(20)可得

$$\begin{pmatrix} \theta_1(T^+) \\ \theta_1'(T^+) \\ \theta_2(T^+) \\ \theta_2'(T^+) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \theta_1(0) \\ \theta_1'(0) \\ \theta_2(0) \\ \theta_2'(0) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \theta_0 \\ \theta'_{10} \\ \theta_0 \\ \theta'_{20} \end{pmatrix} \quad (26)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \theta_1(T^+) \\ \theta_1'(T^+) \\ \theta_2(T^+) \\ \theta_2'(T^+) \end{pmatrix} = R_1 \begin{pmatrix} \theta_1(T^-) \\ \theta_1'(T^-) \\ \theta_2(T^-) \\ \theta_2'(T^-) \end{pmatrix} \quad (27)$$

式中 $R_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -(1-\gamma) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -(1-\gamma) \end{pmatrix}$ 。

$$R_1^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{1-\gamma} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{1-\gamma} \end{pmatrix} \quad (28)$$

由式(26)-(28),可以得到

$$\begin{pmatrix} \theta_1(T^-) \\ \theta_1'(T^-) \\ \theta_2(T^-) \\ \theta_2'(T^-) \end{pmatrix} = R_1^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \theta_1(T^+) \\ \theta_1'(T^+) \\ \theta_2(T^+) \\ \theta_2'(T^+) \end{pmatrix} = R_1^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \theta_0 \\ \theta'_{10} \\ \theta_0 \\ \theta'_{20} \end{pmatrix} \quad (29)$$

称 R_1 为碰撞恢复矩阵,与系统的碰撞冲击方程有关,不同的碰撞约束条件,可以建立不同的碰撞恢复矩阵。

当 $t = T^-$ 时,

$$\begin{pmatrix} \theta_1(T^-) \\ \theta_1'(T^-) \\ \theta_2(T^-) \\ \theta_2'(T^-) \end{pmatrix} = C(T^-) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ b_{11} \\ b_{21} \end{pmatrix} +$$

$$D \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \sin(\omega T^-) + B_1 \cos(\omega T^-) \\ A_2 \sin(\omega T^-) + B_2 \cos(\omega T^-) \\ \omega [B_1 \sin(\omega T^-) - A_1 \cos(\omega T^-)] \\ \omega [B_2 \sin(\omega T^-) - A_2 \cos(\omega T^-)] \end{pmatrix} \quad (30)$$

式中 $C(T^-) =$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \varphi_{11}e_1c_1 & \varphi_{12}e_2c_2 & \varphi_{11}e_1s_1 & \varphi_{12}e_2s_2 \\ -\varphi_{11}e_1g_1 & -\varphi_{12}e_2g_2 & \varphi_{11}e_1h_1 & \varphi_{12}e_2h_2 \\ \varphi_{21}e_1c_1 & \varphi_{22}e_2c_2 & \varphi_{21}e_1s_1 & \varphi_{22}e_2s_2 \\ -\varphi_{21}e_1g_1 & -\varphi_{22}e_2g_2 & \varphi_{21}e_1h_1 & \varphi_{22}e_2h_2 \end{pmatrix}, g_1 =$$

$$\eta_1c_1 + \omega_{d1}s_1, g_2 = \eta_2c_2 + \omega_{d2}s_2, c_1 = \cos \frac{2\pi\omega_{d1}}{\omega}, c_2 =$$

$$\cos \frac{2\pi\omega_{d2}}{\omega}, h_1 = \omega_{d1}c_1 - \eta_1s_1, h_2 = \omega_{d2}c_2 - \eta_2s_2, s_1 =$$

$$\sin \frac{2\pi\omega_{d1}}{\omega}, s_2 = \sin \frac{2\pi\omega_{d2}}{\omega}。$$

由式(29)和(30)得

$$R_1^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \theta_0 \\ \theta'_{10} \\ \theta_0 \\ \theta'_{20} \end{pmatrix} = C(T^-) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ b_{11} \\ b_{21} \end{pmatrix} + D \begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 \\ -\omega A_1 \\ -\omega A_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (31)$$

由式(31)得

$$\begin{pmatrix} \theta_0 \\ \theta'_{10} \\ \theta_0 \\ \theta'_{20} \end{pmatrix} = R_1 C(T_0^-) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ b_{11} \\ b_{21} \end{pmatrix} + R_1 D \begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 \\ -\omega A_1 \\ -\omega A_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (32)$$

由式(21)和(32)得:

$$C(0) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ b_{11} \\ b_{21} \end{pmatrix} + D \begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 \\ -\omega A_1 \\ -\omega A_2 \end{pmatrix} = R_1 C(T^-) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ b_{11} \\ b_{21} \end{pmatrix} + R_1 D \begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 \\ -\omega A_1 \\ -\omega A_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (33)$$

i.e

$$[C(0) - R_1 C(T^-)] \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ b_{11} \\ b_{21} \end{pmatrix} = (R_1 - E) D \begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 \\ -\omega A_1 \\ -\omega A_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (34)$$

式中 A_1, A_2, B_1, B_2 是由系统的物理参数确定的常数。所以系统碰撞周期解的存在问题转化为式(22),(25),(33)的解的存在问题,从而得到结论:

定理 如果系统(8)的物理参数满足条件(22),且使得方程(25)和(29)有解,则系统(8)存在双碰撞周期解。

下面构造恰当的可逆变换矩阵,给出积分常数存在的条件和具体表达式。

引进记号

$$\begin{aligned} k_1 &= 1 - e_1 c_1, k_2 = 1 - e_2 c_2, m_1 = e_1 s_1, m_2 = e_2 s_2, \\ n_1 &= \eta_1 - (1 - \gamma) e_1 g_1, n_2 = \eta_2 - (1 - \gamma) e_2 g_2, \\ p_1 &= \omega_{d_1} - (1 - \gamma) e_1 h_1, p_2 = \omega_{d_2} - (1 - \gamma) e_2 h_2, \\ u_1 &= \omega(\gamma - 2)(\varphi_{11} A_1 + \varphi_{12} A_2), \\ u_2 &= \omega(\gamma - 2)(\varphi_{21} A_1 + \varphi_{22} A_2) \end{aligned}$$

式(34)可以表达为

$$M \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ b_{11} \\ b_{21} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ u_1 \\ 0 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (35)$$

式中 $M = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_{11} k_1 & \varphi_{12} k_2 & -\varphi_{11} m_1 & -\varphi_{12} m_2 \\ -\varphi_{11} n_1 & -\varphi_{12} n_2 & \varphi_{11} p_1 & \varphi_{12} p_2 \\ \varphi_{21} k_1 & \varphi_{22} k_2 & -\varphi_{21} m_1 & -\varphi_{22} m_2 \\ -\varphi_{21} n_1 & -\varphi_{22} n_2 & \varphi_{21} p_1 & \varphi_{22} p_2 \end{pmatrix}。$

当条件

$$\begin{aligned} k_1 &\neq 0, k_1 p_1 - m_1 n_1 \neq 0, \\ k_2 &\neq 0, k_2 p_2 - m_2 n_2 \neq 0 \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

成立时,构造可逆矩阵

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\varphi_{22} p_1}{P_1} & \frac{\varphi_{22} m_1}{P_1} & \frac{-\varphi_{12} p_1}{P_1} & \frac{-\varphi_{12} m_1}{P_1} \\ \frac{-\varphi_{21} p_2}{P_2} & \frac{-\varphi_{21} m_2}{P_2} & \frac{\varphi_{11} p_2}{P_2} & \frac{\varphi_{11} m_2}{P_2} \\ \frac{\varphi_{22} n_1}{P_1} & \frac{\varphi_{22} k_1}{P_1} & \frac{-\varphi_{12} n_1}{P_1} & \frac{-\varphi_{12} k_1}{P_1} \\ \frac{-\varphi_{21} n_1}{P_1} & \frac{-\varphi_{21} k_2}{P_1} & \frac{\varphi_{11} n_2}{P_1} & \frac{\varphi_{11} k_2}{P_1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \theta_i(t) = \sum_{j=1}^2 \varphi_{ij} \{ e^{-\eta_j t} [a_{j1} \cos \omega_{dj} t + b_{j1} \sin \omega_{dj} t] + A_j \sin \omega t + B_j \cos \omega t \}, & 0 \leq t \leq t_1, t_1 = \frac{\pi}{\omega} \\ \theta_i(t) = \sum_{j=1}^2 \varphi_{ij} \{ e^{-\eta_j(t-t_1)} [a_{j2} \cos(\omega_{dj}(t-t_1)) + b_{j2} \sin(\omega_{dj}(t-t_1))] + A_j \sin \omega t + B_j \cos \omega t \}, \\ t_1, t_2 = \frac{\pi}{\omega}, t_1 < t \leq t_1 + t_2 \end{cases} \quad (41)$$

$$\begin{cases} \theta'_i(t) = \sum_{j=1}^2 \varphi_{ij} \{ e^{-\eta_j t} [(b_{j1} \omega_{dj} - \eta_j a_{j1}) \cos \omega_{dj} t - (a_{j1} \omega_{dj} + \eta_j b_{j1}) \sin \omega_{dj} t] + A_j \omega \cos \omega t - B_j \omega \sin \omega t \}, \\ 0 \leq t \leq t_1, t_1 = \frac{\pi}{\omega} \\ \theta'_i(t) = \sum_{j=1}^2 \varphi_{ij} \{ e^{-\eta_j(t-t_1)} [(b_{j2} \omega_{dj} - \eta_j a_{j2}) \cos(\omega_{dj}(t-t_1)) - (a_{j2} \omega_{dj} + \eta_j b_{j2}) \cdot \\ \sin(\omega_{dj}(t-t_1))] + A_j \omega \cos \omega t - B_j \omega \sin \omega t \}, & t_1, t_2 = \frac{\pi}{\omega}, t_1 < t \leq t_1 + t_2 \end{cases} \quad (42)$$

当条件 1) $k_1 \neq 0$; 2) $k_2 \neq 0$; 3) $k_1 p_1 - m_1 n_1 \neq 0$; 4) $k_2 p_2 - m_2 n_2 \neq 0$ 不同时成立时,情况因选择的不同可逆变换不同,此时式(36)有无穷多解或

则式(35)经过一系列初等变换为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ b_{11} \\ b_{21} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{m_1(\varphi_{22} u_1 - \varphi_{12} u_2)}{P_1} \\ \frac{m_2(\varphi_{11} u_2 - \varphi_{12} u_1)}{P_2} \\ \frac{k_1(\varphi_{22} u_1 - \varphi_{12} u_2)}{P_1} \\ \frac{k_1(\varphi_{11} u_2 - \varphi_{12} u_1)}{P_2} \end{pmatrix} \quad (37)$$

式中 $P_1 = (\varphi_{11} \varphi_{22} - \varphi_{12} \varphi_{21})(k_1 p_1 - m_1 n_1), P_2 = (\varphi_{11} \varphi_{22} - \varphi_{12} \varphi_{21})(k_2 p_2 - m_2 n_2)。$

当系统(8)的物理参数确定后,通过式(37)可以求得唯一的积分常数 $a_{j1}, b_{j1} (j=1, 2)$ 为:

$$\begin{cases} a_{11} = \frac{m_1(\varphi_{22} u_1 - \varphi_{12} u_2)}{(\varphi_{11} \varphi_{22} - \varphi_{12} \varphi_{21})(k_1 p_1 - m_1 n_1)} \\ a_{21} = \frac{m_2(\varphi_{11} u_2 - \varphi_{12} u_1)}{(\varphi_{11} \varphi_{22} - \varphi_{12} \varphi_{21})(k_2 p_2 - m_2 n_2)} \end{cases} \quad (38)$$

$$\begin{cases} b_{11} = \frac{k_1(\varphi_{22} u_1 - \varphi_{12} u_2)}{(\varphi_{11} \varphi_{22} - \varphi_{12} \varphi_{21})(k_1 p_1 - m_1 n_1)} \\ b_{21} = \frac{k_1(\varphi_{11} u_2 - \varphi_{12} u_1)}{(\varphi_{11} \varphi_{22} - \varphi_{12} \varphi_{21})(k_2 p_2 - m_2 n_2)} \end{cases} \quad (39)$$

再由式(25)确定的 a_{j1}, b_{j1} 与 a_{j2}, b_{j2} 的关系,可利用下式通过恰当的变换求得 $a_{j2}, b_{j2} (j=1, 2)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ b_{12} \\ b_{22} \end{pmatrix} = (\gamma - 1) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ b_{11} \\ b_{21} \end{pmatrix} + (\gamma - 2) C(0)^{-1} D \begin{pmatrix} -B_1 \\ -B_2 \\ \omega A_1 \\ \omega A_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (40)$$

把满足式(38)-(40)的积分常数 $a_{ij}, b_{ij} (i, j=1, 2)$ 代入式(14), (15)得到系统(8)的双碰撞周期解为:

无解。
例如当 1) $k_1 \neq 0$; 2) $k_2 \neq 0$; 3) $k_1 p_1 - m_1 n_1 \neq 0$; 4) $k_2 p_2 - m_2 n_2 = 0$, 时,此时式(35)与下式等价

$$\begin{pmatrix} \varphi_{11}k_1 & \varphi_{12}k_2 & -\varphi_{11}m_1 & -\varphi_{12}m_2 \\ 0 & 0 & \varphi_{11}(p_1 - \frac{m_1}{k_1}n_2) & \varphi_{12}(p_2 - \frac{m_2}{k_2}n_2) \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{m_2}{k_2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & p_2 - \frac{m_2}{k_2}n_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ b_{11} \\ b_{21} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ u_1 \\ 0 \\ \frac{\varphi_{11}u_2 - \varphi_{21}u_1}{\varphi_{11}\varphi_{22} - \varphi_{12}\varphi_{21}} \end{pmatrix} \quad (43)$$

当 $\varphi_{11}u_2 - \varphi_{21}u_1 \neq 0$ 或者 $u_1 \neq 0$ 时式 (35) 无解,系统此时没有碰撞周期解。

注 1:条件(22)和 1)-4)是系统式 (35)有解的充分非必要条件,当条件不满足时式(35)有无穷多解或者无解,因此系统(8)可能有多个碰撞周期解或无解。

注 2:上述过程仅仅给出了双边双碰周期解的存在条件和具体表达式,系统应该还存在双边单碰,单边双碰的情况,改变碰撞恢复条件可相应得到此类周期解的存在条件和表达式。类似方法得到周期解的存在条件和解析表达式。

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_{11}a_1 + \varphi_{12}a_2 + \varphi_{11}B_1 \neq 0 \\ \varphi_{21}a_1 + \varphi_{22}a_2 + \varphi_{21}B_1 \neq 0 \\ -\eta_1\varphi_{11}a_1 - \eta_2\varphi_{12}a_2 + \varphi_{11}\omega_{d_1}b_1 + \varphi_{12}\omega_{d_2}b_2 + \omega\varphi_{11}A_1 \geq 0 \\ -\eta_1\varphi_{21}a_1 - \eta_2\varphi_{22}a_2 + \varphi_{21}\omega_{d_1}b_1 + \varphi_{22}\omega_{d_2}b_2 + \omega\varphi_{21}A_1 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

取参数值为 $m=3, \mu=3.24, \xi=0.75, \omega=1.5, f_{10}=0.5, \gamma=0.1$. 时,计算相应的参数值代入式 (37),此时可解得积分常数 $a_{j1}, b_{j1} (j=1, 2)$,进而由式(40)解出 $a_{j2}, b_{j2} (j=1, 2)$,从而得到系统的双碰撞周期解。

3 数值模拟

为了验证上述理论分析的正确性,通过分析条件(22),结合定理条件 1)-4),选取合适的物理参数和碰撞恢复系数,对系统进行数值模拟。在式(16)和(17)中,由 $f_2=0$,可得 $A_2=0, B_2=0$ 。由式(22)可知

图 3(a)为系统(8)上摆碰撞的周期 1 运动的相图,相图左边和右边蓝色实线是碰撞时刻的位移;图 3(b)为系统庞加莱截面在相图上的投影;图 3(c)为系统(8)的上摆的时间-位移图;图 3(d)系统(8)的上摆的时间-速度图。由图 3(a)相图可以看到上摆锤与左右挡板发生了碰撞,在图 3(d)显示碰撞点处速度有一个瞬间的跳跃。

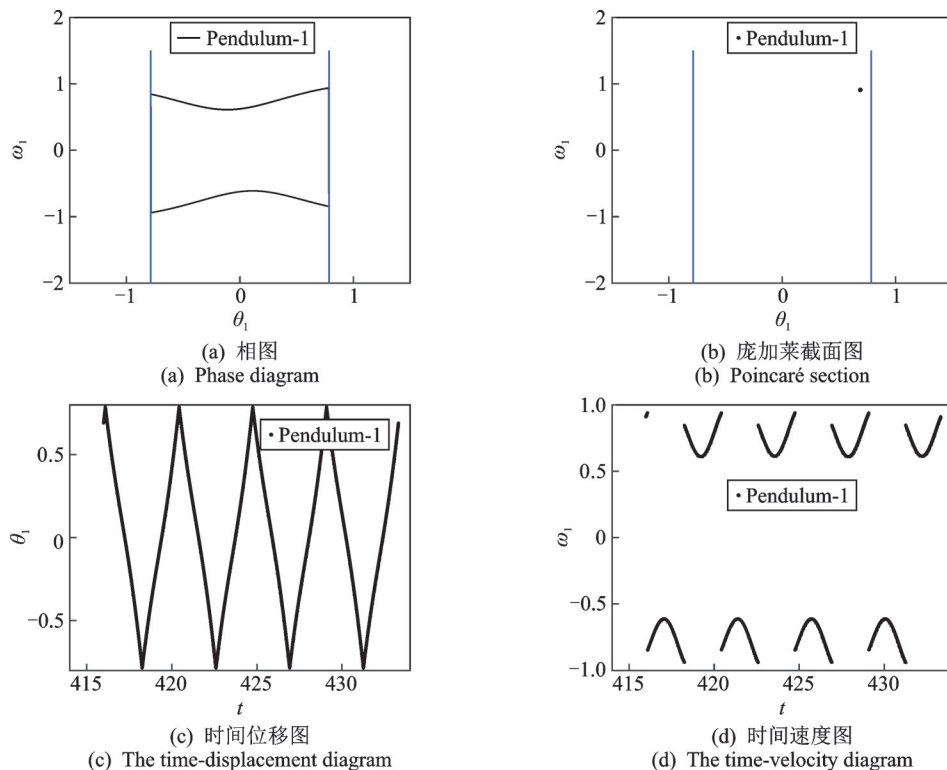


图 3 双摆上摆双边碰撞周期 1 运动

Fig. 3 Upper pendulum periodic 1 motion of bilateral collision double pendulum

图4(a)为系统(8)下摆碰撞周期1运动的相图,相图左边和右边蓝色实线是碰撞时刻的位移;图4(b)庞加莱截面在相图上的投影;图4(c)为系统(8)的下摆的时间-位移图;图4(d)为系统(8)的下摆的时间-速度图。由图4(a)相图可以看到上摆锤与左右挡板发生了碰撞,在图4(d)碰撞点处速度的一个

瞬间的跳跃,证实下摆锤与挡板有碰撞发生。

仿真结果说明在考虑非光滑双摆小角度运动时,在理论研究所得的碰撞解析周期解存在条件的指导下,可快速数值模拟得到非光滑双摆系统的碰撞周期解,为研究非光滑双摆系统的周期解提供了理论基础。

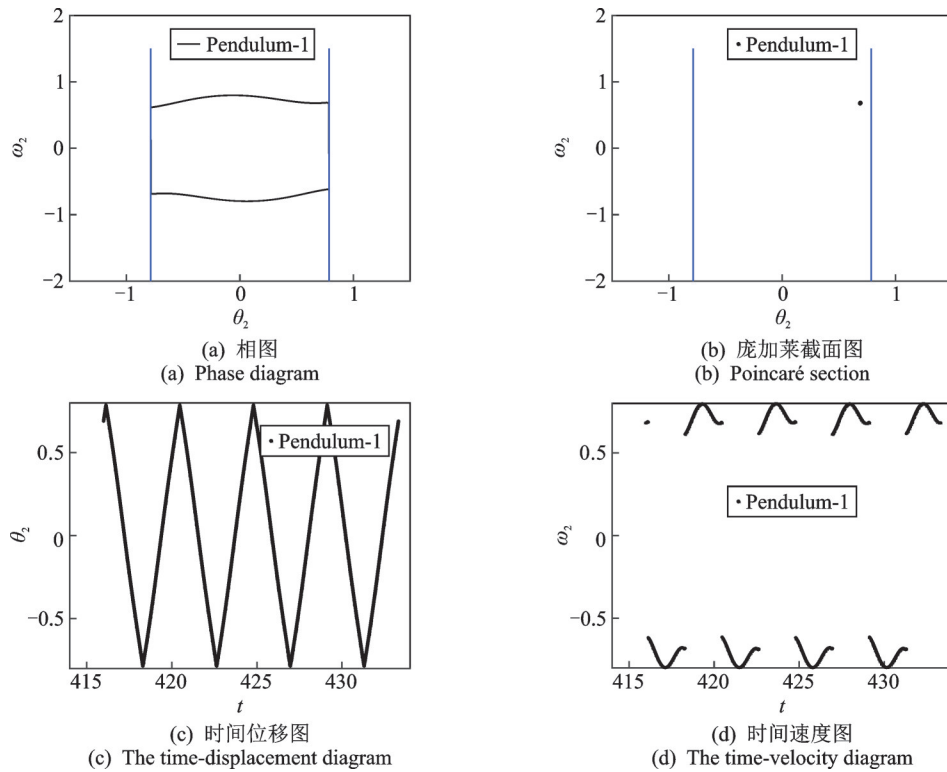


图4 双摆下摆双边碰撞周期1运动

Fig. 4 Low pendulum periodic 1 motion of bilateral collision double pendulum

4 结论

碰撞双摆有复杂的动力学行为,因其碰撞产生的非线性,多点碰撞情形的多样性,一般很难得到其碰撞周期解的解析表达式。本文针对水平激励下的双边碰撞双摆进行建模和理论分析,利用模态叠加法和矩阵理论,讨论并推导了系统小角度振动时双边双碰周期解的存在条件和周期解析表达式。数值模拟表明,该方法可以较好的预测碰撞周期解的存在性。引进矩阵工具,可以方便地计算出碰撞周期解的积分常数和存在条件,为求解高维系统的碰撞周期解提供了计算工具。针对其他类别的碰撞周期解只要找到合适的碰撞恢复矩阵,计算过程是类似的,为机械臂的研究和设计奠定了理论基础。为工程人员研究高维系统周期解提供理论指导。

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Impact periodic solution of a non-smooth double pendulum with bilateral rigid constraint

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Abstract: A double pendulum model with bi-lateral rigid constraint is constructed under harmonic excitation. The impact periodic solution of a nonlinear dynamic system under harmonic excitation and its existence conditions are studied. Adopting the modal analysis and matrix theory, an invertible transformation is introduced to obtain the parameter conditions for the existence of the impact periodic solution of the system. On the basis of the theoretical calculation results, applying Matlab software, numerical simulation is carried out to obtain the impact periodic solution of the system with small angle motion, which verifies that the theoretical research results have certain theoretical guidance in engineering practice.

Key words: nonlinear vibration; non-smooth double pendulum; impact periodic solution; symmetric bilateral rigid constraint; coefficient of restitution

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