

平面二次系统极限环及其稳定与分岔的计算*

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摘要: 平面二次多项式微分系统极限环的数目、函数表达式、在相平面上的形状和位置, 及其在参数平面上的分岔曲线等, 对应用科学, 例如非线性振动、生态学或生物学等领域有重要意义。将平面二次多项式微分系统极限环相图的 x 坐标假设为广义谐函数; 用增量迭代法近似算出极限环的 y 坐标、频率、周期、稳定性指标, 以及极限环关于参数分岔曲线的表达式, 这将为解决著名的 Hilbert 第 16 问题 (第二部分当 $n=2$) 提供一种定性和定量分析的途径。并给出绕奇点 $(0, 0)$ 具有三个极限环的例子。

关键词: 平面二次多项式微分系统; 极限环; 频率; 稳定性; 分岔

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一个多世纪前, D. Hilbert 提出的 23 个数学问题中^[1], 第 16 问题第二部分当 $n=2$ 时, 微分系统可以写为

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dx}{dt} &= \alpha_1 x + \alpha_2 y + \alpha_3 x^2 + \alpha_4 xy + \alpha_5 y^2 \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= \beta_1 x + \beta_2 y + \beta_3 x^2 + \beta_4 xy + \beta_5 y^2\end{aligned}\quad (1)$$

式 (1) 中, α_i, β_i ($i=1, 2, \dots, 5$) 是实常量。关于系统 (1) 的极限环研究, 一个多世纪以来, 许多数学力学工作者不懈努力, 或者从奇点类型的讨论, 定性分析极限环的数目 $H(2)$ 、分布及分岔, 或者利用计算机进行数值搜索, 取得了一系列重要成果^[2-8]。其中, 文 [3]、[4] 各自独立地给出了小参数情形 $H(2) \geq 4$ 的例子。本文通过引进自变量的非线性变换, 将极限环相图的坐标假设为广义谐函数, 而坐标及极限环的频率、周期和稳定性判别指标, 乃至极限环关于参数的分岔曲线, 则由增量迭代法半解析半数值近似表示。文末给出绕奇点 $(0, 0)$ 具有三个极限环的例子, 计算结果与数值积分 ($r-k$) 法吻合良好。

1 极限环的计算

改写式 (1) 的第一式为

$$\alpha_5 y^2 + f_1(x)y + f_2(x) - x = 0 \quad (2)$$

这里,

$$f_1(x) = \alpha_2 + \alpha_4 x, f_2(x) = \alpha_1 x + \alpha_3 x^2, (\cdot) = \frac{d(\cdot)}{dt}$$

(下同)。由式 (2) 得

$$y = \frac{1}{2\alpha_5}(-f_1) \pm \sqrt{f_1^2 - 4\alpha_5 f_2 + 4\alpha_5 x} \quad (3)$$

将式 (3) 代入式 (1), 得

$$\dot{y} = g_1(x) + g(x, \dot{x}) \quad (4)$$

式 (4) 中,

$$g_1(x) = c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2,$$

$$g(x, \dot{x}) = \frac{\beta_5}{\alpha_5} \dot{x} \pm (d_0 + d_1 x) \sqrt{\alpha_2^2 + e_1 x + e_2 x^2 + 4\alpha_5 x}$$

其中

$$c_0 = \frac{1}{2\alpha_5}(\alpha_5\beta_5 - \alpha_2\beta_2), c_1 = \frac{1}{2\alpha_5}$$

$$(2\alpha_2\alpha_4\beta_5 - 2\alpha_1\alpha_5\beta_5 - \alpha_2\alpha_5\beta_4 - \alpha_4\alpha_5\beta_2 + 2\alpha_5^2\beta_1)$$

$$c_2 = \frac{1}{2\alpha_5^2}(\alpha_4^2\beta_5 - 2\alpha_3\alpha_5\beta_5 - \alpha_4\alpha_5\beta_4 + 2\alpha_5^2\beta_3)$$

$$d_0 = \frac{1}{2\alpha_5^2}(\alpha_2\beta_5 - \alpha_5\beta_2), d_1 = \frac{1}{2\alpha_5^2}(\alpha_4\beta_5 - \alpha_5\beta_4)$$

$$e_1 = 2\alpha_2\alpha_4 - 4\alpha_1\alpha_5, e_2 = \alpha_4^2 - 4\alpha_3\alpha_5$$

引进自变量的非线性变换 $\varphi = \varphi(t)$, 满足

$$\dot{\varphi} = \omega(\varphi), \omega(\varphi + 2\pi) = \omega(\varphi) > 0, \varphi \in [0, \infty)$$

并设系统 (1) 的极限环的 x 坐标为广义谐函数

$$x = a \cos \varphi + b \quad (5)$$

则

$$\dot{x} = -a\omega \sin \varphi, \dot{y} = \omega y, y(\varphi) = y(\varphi + 2\pi),$$

$$y(n\pi) = 0 \quad n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots, \quad (6)$$

其中, a, b, φ, ω 分别表征极限环的振幅、偏心

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距、相角和频率, $y' = \frac{dy}{d\varphi}$ 。将式(5)、(6)代入式(4), 得

$$y' = \frac{1}{\omega} g_1(x) + \frac{1}{\omega} g(x, \dot{x}) = \frac{1}{\omega} g_1(a \cos \varphi + b) + \frac{1}{\omega} g(a \cos \varphi + b, -a\omega \sin \varphi) \quad \text{记为} \quad y'(a, b, \varphi, \omega) \quad (7)$$

式(7)两边对 φ 从 0 开始积分, 得

$$y = \int_0^\varphi y'(a, b, \theta, \omega) d\theta = y(a, b, \varphi, \omega) \quad (8)$$

将式(6)代入式(1), 得

$$\omega = \omega(a, b, \varphi, y) = \mu(a, b, \varphi) + v(a, b, \varphi, y) \quad (9)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(a, b, \varphi) &= -\frac{1}{a \sin \varphi} \\ [\alpha_1 b + \alpha_3 b^2 + \alpha(\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_3 b) \cos \varphi + \alpha_3 a^2 \cos^2 \varphi] \\ v(a, b, \varphi, y) &= -\frac{1}{a \sin \varphi} [(\alpha_2 + \alpha_4 b + \alpha_4 a \cos \varphi) y + \alpha_2 y^2] \end{aligned}$$

由 ω 的非奇异性, 式(9)中相关各量须满足一定条件。

分别令式(8)中 $\varphi = \pi, 2\pi$, 可得确定 a, b 的两个方程

$$\int_0^\pi y'(a, b, \varphi, \omega) d\varphi = 0 \quad (10)$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} y'(a, b, \varphi, \omega) d\varphi = 0 \quad (11)$$

至此, 系统(1)的极限环原则上可由式(5)~(11)给出。不过 a, b 难以解析表示。下面以迭代法近似求解之。为保证迭代法的收敛性, 引进小参数 $0 < \varepsilon_j \ll 1$, 作用于式(7), (8), (9), 相应地, 记为

$$\begin{aligned} y'_{\varepsilon_j} &= \frac{1}{\omega_{\varepsilon_j}} g_1(x) + \frac{\varepsilon_j}{\omega_{\varepsilon_j}} g(x, \dot{x}) \\ y_{\varepsilon_j} &= \int_0^\varphi \frac{1}{\omega_{\varepsilon_j}} g_1(x) d\theta + \varepsilon_j \int_0^\varphi \frac{1}{\omega_{\varepsilon_j}} g(x, \dot{x}) d\theta \\ \omega_{\varepsilon_j} &= \mu(a, b, \varphi) + \varepsilon_j v(a, b, \varphi, y), j = 0, 1, 2, \dots \end{aligned}$$

迭代格式如下:

$$\omega_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}\alpha_2}{a_0 \sin \varphi} \sqrt{V(a_0 + b_0) - V(\alpha_0 \cos \varphi + b_0)} \quad (12)$$

$$y_0 = -\frac{1}{\alpha_2} [\alpha_1 b_0 + \alpha_3 b_0^2 + a_0(\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_3 b_0) \cos \varphi + \alpha_3 a_0^2 \cos^2 \varphi + a_0 \omega_0 \sin \varphi]$$

$$y_k = \int_0^\varphi y'_{\varepsilon_j}(a_{k-1}, b_{k-1}, \theta, \omega_{k-1}) d\theta =$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_{\varepsilon_j}(a_{k-1}, b_{k-1}, \varphi, \omega_{k-1}) \\ \omega_k = \mu_k(a_k, b_k, \varphi) + \varepsilon_j v_k(a_k, b_k, \varphi, y_k) \end{aligned}$$

式(12)中,

$$V(x) = \int_0^x (\beta_1 x + \beta_3 x^2) dx = \frac{\beta_1}{2} x^2 + \frac{\beta_3}{3} x^3$$

a_0, b_0 由以下二式确定

$$\int_0^\pi y'_{\varepsilon_j}(a_0, b_0, \varphi, \omega_0) d\varphi = 0,$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} y'_{\varepsilon_j}(a_0, b_0, \varphi, \omega_0) d\varphi = 0$$

而 a_k, b_k 则由

$$\int_0^\pi y'(a_k, b_k, \varphi, \omega_{k-1}) d\varphi = 0$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} y'(a_k, b_k, \varphi, \omega_{k-1}) d\varphi = 0$$

二式给出。若数列 $\{y_k\}, \{\omega_k\}$ 收敛, 则它们的极限即为所求

$$a_{\varepsilon_j} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_k, b_{\varepsilon_j} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} b_k,$$

$$y_{\varepsilon_j} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} y_k, \omega_{\varepsilon_j} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \omega_k$$

给小参数 ε_j 以增量 $\Delta \varepsilon_j, 0 < \Delta \varepsilon_j \ll 1$, 记 $\varepsilon_{j+1} = \varepsilon_j + \Delta \varepsilon_j, \varepsilon_0 = 0, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, 相应地可求出 $a_{\varepsilon_{j+1}}, b_{\varepsilon_{j+1}}, y_{\varepsilon_{j+1}}, \omega_{\varepsilon_{j+1}}$ 直至 $\varepsilon_{j+1} = 1$ 为止。

具体地, 将 y, ω 分别展开为富氏级数, 并设它们的前 n 项和可满足足够的精度, 即

$$y = C_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n (C_i \cos i\varphi + D_i \sin i\varphi) \quad (13)$$

$$\omega = P_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n (P_i \cos i\varphi + Q_i \sin i\varphi) \quad (14)$$

将式(13)、(14)代入式(8)、(9), 分别记为

$$y = F(C, D, \varphi), \omega = H(P, Q, \varphi)$$

其中, $C = (C_0, C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n), D = (D_1, D_2, \dots, D_n), P = (P_0, P_1, P_2, \dots, P_n), Q = (Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_n)$, 利用谐波平衡原理, 可得

$$C_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} F(C, D, \varphi) d\varphi$$

$$C_i = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} F(C, D, \varphi) \cos i\varphi d\varphi$$

$$D_i = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} F(C, D, \varphi) \sin i\varphi d\varphi$$

$$P_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} F(P, Q, \varphi) d\varphi$$

$$P_i = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} F(C, D, \varphi) \cos i\varphi d\varphi$$

$$Q_i = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} F(C, D, \varphi) \sin i\varphi d\varphi, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

2 极限环相轨、频率、周期、稳定与分岔曲线的解析表示

求出极限的振幅、偏心距及式(13)、(14)

中的富氏系数后,系统(1)的极限环相轨、频率和周期分别可表为

$$\begin{cases} x = a \cos \varphi + b \\ y = C_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n (C_i + \cos i\varphi + D_i \sin i\varphi) \\ \omega = P_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n (P_i \cos i\varphi + Q_i \sin i\varphi) \\ T = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\varphi}{\omega} \end{cases}$$

极限环的稳定性可由特征

$$s_i = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{\omega} [\alpha_1 + \beta_2 + (2\alpha_3 + \beta_4)] d\varphi$$

$$(a \cos \varphi + b)(\alpha_4 + 2\beta_5) \sum_{i=0}^n (C_i \cos i\varphi + D_i \sin i\varphi) d\varphi$$

的符号确定, $s_i < 0$ 和 $s_i > 0$ 分别表示极限环稳定和 unstable。极限环的数目及其随参数变化而变化的演变过程,可由式(10), (11) 定量给出。比如系统(1)关于参数 β_2 与极限环振幅的关系曲线方程为

$$\beta_2 = \int_0^{2\pi} (y' - \beta_1 x - \beta_3 x^2 - \beta_4 xy - \beta_5 y^2) d\varphi / \int_0^{2\pi} y dy = \beta_2(a) \quad (15)$$

通过此曲线,可以直观了解极限环随参数变化而产生、稳定性、分岔和消失的全过程。至于系统关于其它参数与振幅的关系,类似式(15)可一一讨论。

3 算例

平面二次多项式微分系统

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dt} &= \alpha_2 y + E(\alpha_1 + \alpha_3 x^2 + \alpha_4 xy + \alpha_5 y^2) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= \beta_1 x + \beta_3 x^2 + E(\beta_2 y + \beta_4 xy + \beta_5 y^2) \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

中, β_2 为参数。取

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5 = 0, 0.72, 0.28, 0.01, 0.275;$$

$$\beta_1 = \beta_3 = 0.95, \beta_4 = 4, \beta_5 = 0.978, E = 1;$$

取 $\Delta \varepsilon_j = 0.1, j = 1, 2, \dots, 10$, 经 10 次参数增量步骤后,算得极限环振幅 a 与参数 β_2 的关系曲线如图 1。数据显示,系统(16)绕奇点(0, 0)的极限环随参数 β_2 的变化而产生、稳定性、分岔及消失的演变过程如下(图 2):

(1) $\beta_2 \in \Omega_1 = (-\infty, -0.000\ 669\ 531\ 616\ 03)$ 时,没有极限环;

(2) $\beta_2 = -0.000\ 669\ 531\ 616\ 03$ 时,出现一个不稳定极限环,振幅 $a = 0.435$;

(3) $\beta_2 \in \Omega_2 = (-0.000\ 669\ 531\ 616\ 03, 0.000\ 072\ 831\ 094\ 21)$ 时,系统分岔出两个极限

环,依振幅由小至大(下同)分别为不稳定和稳定;

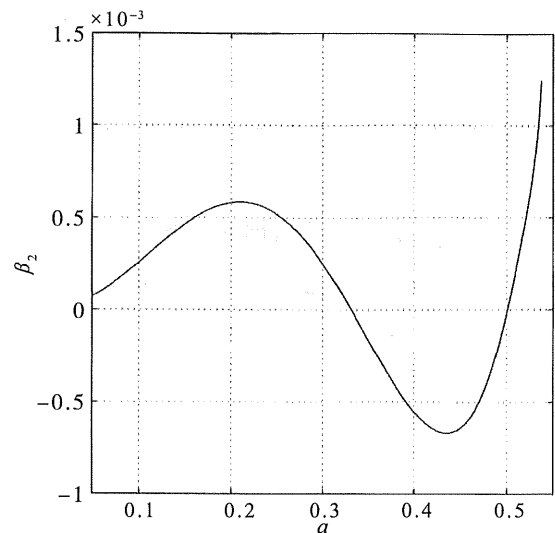


图 1 $a - \beta_2$ 关系曲线

Fig. 1 Relationship of $a - \beta_2$

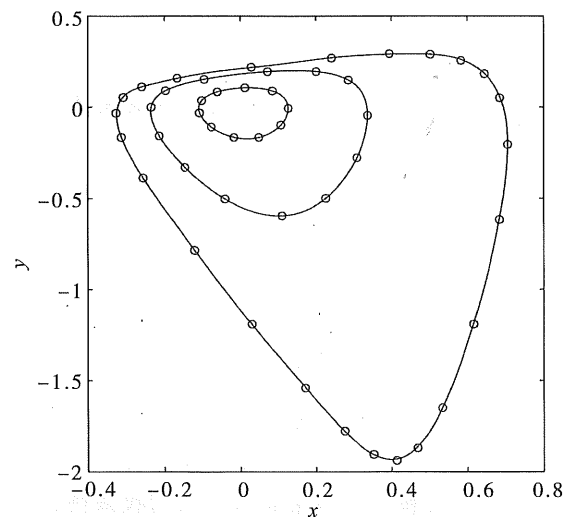


图 2 $\beta_2 \approx 0.000\ 335$ 时的极限环相图

Fig. 2 Phase portraits of limit cycles as $\beta_2 \approx 0.000335$

- 本文的结果 ° 数值积分的结果

(4) $\beta_2 \in \Omega_3 = [0.000\ 072\ 831\ 094\ 21, 0.000\ 583\ 695\ 561\ 15]$ 时,系统再分岔三个极限环,依次为稳定、不稳定和稳定;

(5) $\beta_2 = 0.000\ 583\ 695\ 561\ 15$ 时,退化为两个极限环,振幅分别为 $a_1 = 0.210$ 、 $a_2 = 0.524$;

(6) $\beta_2 \in \Omega_4 = (0.000\ 583\ 695\ 561\ 15, 0.001\ 246\ 697\ 303\ 5)$ 时,系统再退化一个极限环,稳定;

(7) $\beta_2 \in (0.001\ 246\ 697\ 303\ 50, +\infty)$ 时极限环全部消失。

取 $\beta_2 \approx 0.000\ 335 \in \Omega_3$ 时,系统有三个极限环

L_1, L_2, L_3 , 依次为稳定、不稳定、稳定。极限环相图见图2。

4 结 语

考虑到极限环的周期性, 以相平面 (x, y) 的相角 φ 为独立变量, 将极限环的 x 坐标表示为形如式 $x = a \cos \varphi + b$ 的广义谐函数, y 坐标的确定归结为 $\varphi = \varphi(t)$ 的一阶导数即瞬时频率 ω 的积分问题, 用常规迭代法给出极限环基本要素的近似解析表达式, 是本文的主要特点之一。可以预言, 本工作将为解决著名的 Hilbert 第 16 问题 (第二部分当 $n=2$), 提供一种定性和定量分析的途径。

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Calculation of Limit Cycles and Their Stability and Bifurcations for Planar Quadratic Differential Systems

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Abstract: It is very helpful to determine the number, the function expression, their shapes and positions in the phase plane and the bifurcation curves in the parameter plane of the plane quadratic differentiation system in the fields of ecological, biological and applied sciences, e. g. nonlinear oscillations. The x coordinates of limit cycle phase portraits for planar quadratic polynomial differential systems are supposed as the generalized harmonic function. The approximate analytical expressions of y coordinates, frequency, periodic, stability index and bifurcation about the parameter are calculated by alternate method. The present will provide a way to solve the known as the Hilbert's problem 16 (second part as $n=2$). An example with three limit cycles surrounding the singular point $(0, 0)$ is shown.

Key words: planar quadratic polynomial differential systems; limit cycle; frequency; stability; bifurcation