

3:1,

2:1

1.

[1].

90-

XX

[2, 3, 4].

2.

[6, 7]

$$m \ddot{x} + g(x, \dot{x}) + f(x) = P_0 \sin \omega t, \quad (1)$$

$x =$

, m —

2

, $g(x, \dot{x}) =$

, $f(x) =$

$$, \quad P_0 \equiv k_0 \, \rho \, -$$

$$, \quad P_0 \equiv m_0 r \omega^2, \quad -$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& , \quad [6, 7]. \\
& , \quad g(x, \dot{x}) = \mu k(x) \dot{x}, \quad \mu = 10^{-3}, \quad — \\
& , \quad k(x) — \\
(1) \quad & m \ddot{x} + \mu (c + d x + e x^2) \dot{x} + (c + d x + e x^2) x = P_0 \sin \omega t. \\
& x = \xi \Delta, \quad \omega_0 t = \tau, \quad \omega_0^2 = c/m, \quad \Delta = 10^{-3} \\
& m \omega_0^2 \Delta,
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{d^2 \xi}{d \tau^2} + \mu \omega_0 (1 + \beta \xi + \gamma \xi^2) \frac{d \xi}{d \tau} + (1 + \beta \xi + \gamma \xi^2) \xi = P \sin \eta \tau, \\
& \beta = d \Delta / c, \quad \gamma = e \Delta^2 / c, \quad P = P_0 / (m \omega_0^2 \Delta), \quad \eta = \omega / \omega_0.
\end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& [6, 7], \\
& \mu \omega_0 = 0.1, \\
& ,
\end{aligned} \tag{2}.$$

3.

MATLAB, —
(),

(2).

$$\xi(\tau) = \sum_{n=-N}^N c_n e^{i n \eta \tau}, \tag{3}$$

N —

$$\begin{aligned}
& (3) \quad (2) \\
& c_n, \quad c_{-n} \\
& e^{i n \eta \tau},
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& (1 + i \mu \omega_0 n \eta - n^2 \eta^2) c_n + \beta \sum_{k=-N}^N c_k c_{n-k} (1 + i \mu \omega_0 (n-k) \eta) + \\
& + \gamma \sum_{k=-N}^N \sum_{m=-N}^N c_k c_m c_{n-k-m} (1 + i \mu \omega_0 (n-k-m) \eta) = \begin{cases} i P/2, & n = -1 \\ -i P/2, & n = 1 \\ 0, & n \neq \pm 1 \end{cases} \tag{4}
\end{aligned}$$

$n, n-k, n-k-m \in [-N, N]$,

MATLAB

$$\begin{aligned}
& , \\
& , \\
& \tau. \\
& (4)
\end{aligned}$$

[8]

(4).

τ

(2)

τ

,

«

»

$$\xi(\tau) = A_0 + \sum_{n=-N}^N A_n \cos(n\eta\tau - \phi_n),$$

$$A_n = 2\sqrt{c_n c_{-n}},$$

, —

$$\phi_n = \arccos \frac{c_n + c_{-n}}{2\sqrt{c_n c_{-n}}} \quad \phi_n = 2\pi - \arccos \frac{c_n + c_{-n}}{2\sqrt{c_n c_{-n}}}, \quad \text{Im } c_{-n} < 0.$$

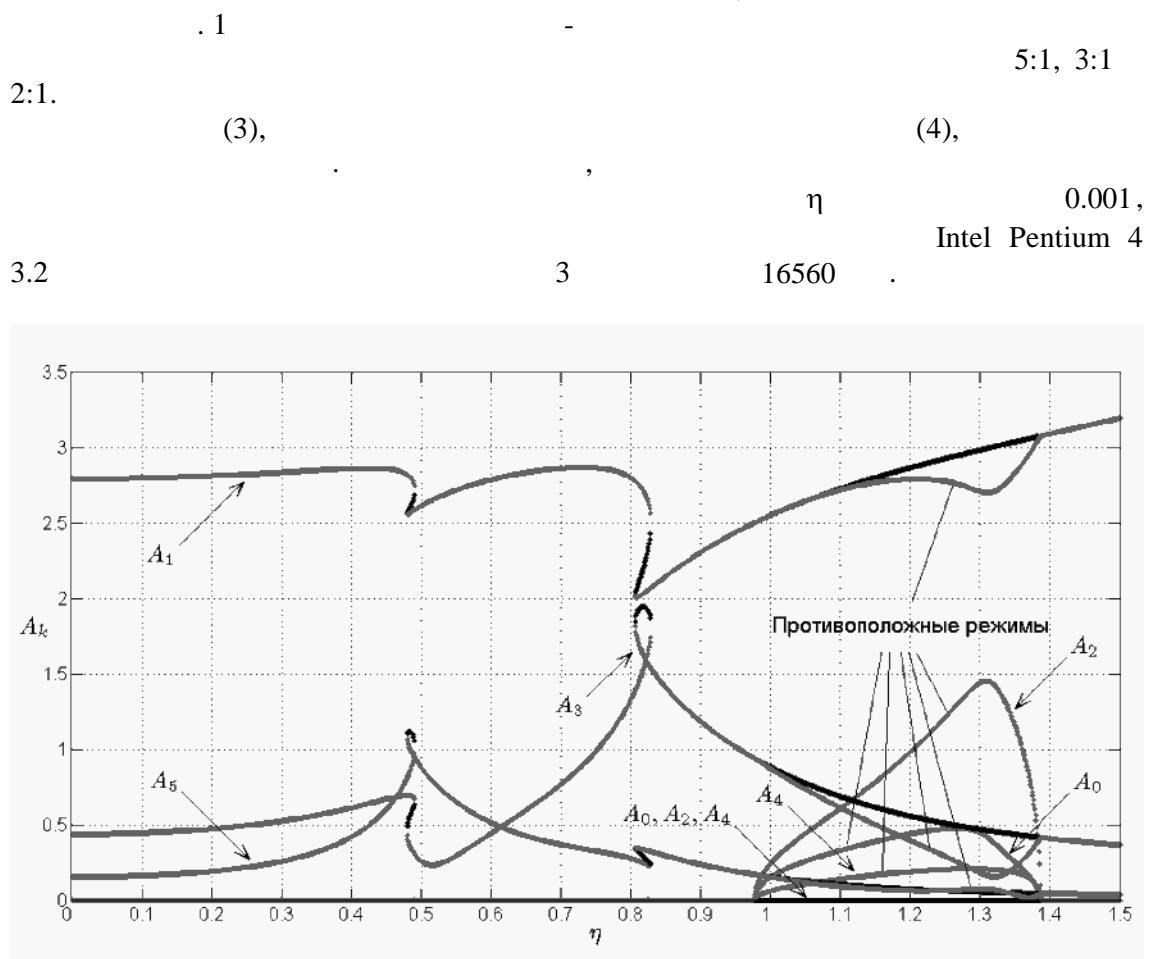
$\tau = \tau_0$.

n

($n+1$) —

[9].

4.



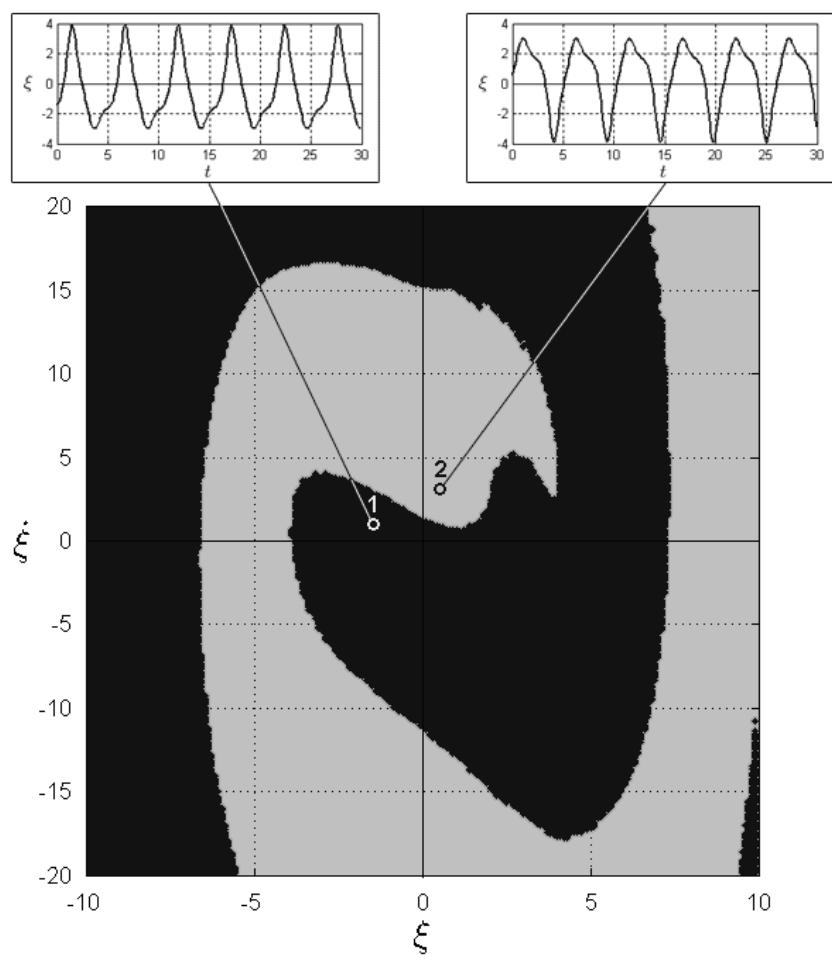
1.
 $\beta = 0, \gamma = 0.5, P = 10$

2:1, [0.9, 1.4],

$t = 0$

$\eta = 1.2$

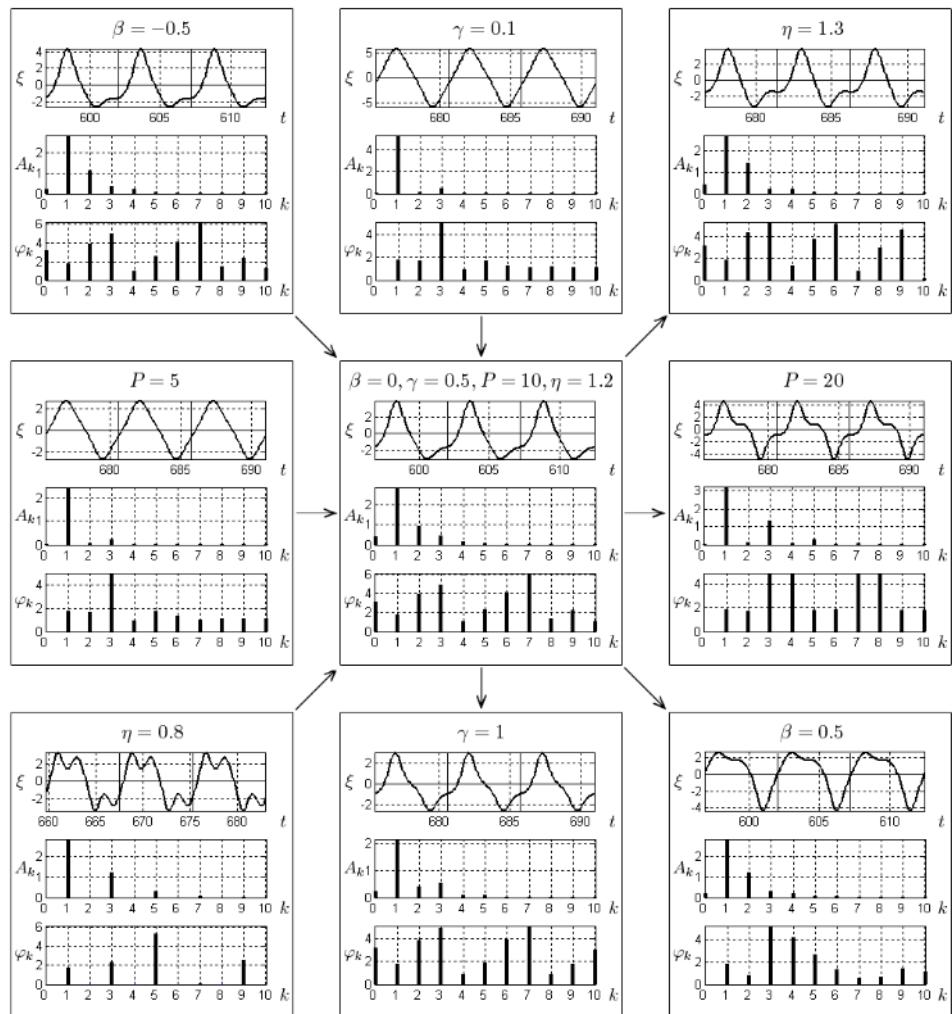
$\beta = 0, \gamma = 0.5, P = 10, \eta = 1.2,$



. 2.

$$\beta = 0, \gamma = 0.5, P = 10,$$

$$\eta = 1.2$$



. 3.

5.

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2256515,
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11.05.2010

THE NONLINEAR VIBROMACHINES, SUPERHARMONIC RESONANCES AND POLYHARMONIC VIBRATIONS

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The vibromachines of one mass scheme with harmonic excitation and the polynomial characteristic of restoring force are considered. The software for the solving of some problems of their dynamics, namely – the determination of amplitude-frequency characteristics, analyzing spectral and phase composition of the periodic regimes, the finding of their basins of attraction, is described. For certain values of the parameters analysis of oscillations in the zones of superharmonic resonances of order 2:1 and 3:1 is performed, the potential of such systems in the formation of polyharmonic vibrations is shown.

Key words: vibromachine, superharmonic resonance, polyharmonic vibration, amplitude-frequency characteristic, spectral and phase composition of the periodic regimes, basin of attraction.