

非线性振动, 势能 $V = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 + \frac{1}{4}bx^4$.

$$H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}kx^2 + \frac{1}{4}bx^4 = H_0 + \frac{1}{4}bx^4 \quad \text{其中 } H_0 = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$

H_0 对应的无微扰解:

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2m} \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = 0. \quad \text{于是}$$

$$S = -\alpha t + \sqrt{2m} \int \sqrt{\alpha - \frac{1}{2}kx^2} dx.$$

$$\begin{cases} p = \frac{\partial S}{\partial x} = \sqrt{2m} \sqrt{\alpha - \frac{1}{2}kx^2} \\ \beta = \frac{\partial S}{\partial \alpha} = -t + \frac{1}{\omega_0} \arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt{\frac{2\alpha}{k}}} \quad \text{其中 } \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}. \quad \text{于是} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{2\alpha}{k}} \sin(\omega_0(t+\beta)) \\ p = \sqrt{2m\alpha} \cos(\omega_0(t+\beta)) \end{cases}$$

现在考虑微扰, α 和 β 不再是常数.

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon H &= \frac{1}{4}bx^4 = \frac{\alpha^2 b}{k^2} \sin^4(\omega_0(t+\beta)) \\ &= \frac{\alpha^2 b}{8k^2} [3 - 4\cos(2\omega_0(t+\beta)) + \cos(4\omega_0(t+\beta))] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\beta} = \frac{\partial(\epsilon H)}{\partial \alpha} \Rightarrow \dot{\beta} = \frac{\alpha b}{4k^2} [3 - 4\cos(2\omega_0(t+\beta)) + \cos(4\omega_0(t+\beta))] \\ \dot{\alpha} = -\frac{\partial(\epsilon H)}{\partial \beta} \Rightarrow \dot{\alpha} = -\frac{\alpha^2 b \omega_0}{2k^2} [2\sin(2\omega_0(t+\beta)) - \sin(4\omega_0(t+\beta))] \end{cases}$$

保留 α 项, 忽略 α^2 项.

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 = \alpha_0 = \text{const} \\ \dot{\beta}_1 = \frac{\alpha_0 b}{4k^2} \int [3 - 4\cos(2\omega_0(t+\beta)) + \cos(4\omega_0(t+\beta))] dt. \end{cases}$$

为方便, 假定 $t=0$ 时 $x=0 \Rightarrow t=0$ 时 $\beta=0 \Rightarrow \beta_1 = \frac{\alpha_0 b}{4k^2} \left[3t - \frac{2}{\omega_0} \sin(2\omega_0(t+\beta)) + \frac{1}{4\omega_0} \sin(4\omega_0(t+\beta)) \right]$

长时间中, 只有第一项起主要作用 $\Rightarrow \beta_1 = \frac{3}{4} \frac{\alpha_0 b}{k^2} t$.

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{2\alpha_0}{k}} \sin(\omega_0(1 + \frac{3}{4} \frac{\alpha_0 b}{k^2}) t)$$

则在一级近似下, 频率修正为 $\omega_1 = \omega_0(1 + \frac{3}{4} \frac{\alpha_0 b}{k^2})$

考虑到振幅 $A = \sqrt{\frac{2\alpha_0}{k}} \approx \sqrt{\frac{2\alpha_0}{k}}$, $\omega_1 = \omega_0(1 + \frac{3}{8} \frac{b}{k} A^2)$.