## 航天器非线性动力学课程考试题

#### ——非线性双摆系统建模、求解与分析

学 院	航天学院 ————————————————————————————————————
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**题目:** 双摆系统是一个典型的两自由度非线性动力学系统。如图 1 所示为一个双摆系统,其中两个质点小球 A 和 B 的质量分别记为 $m_1$ ,  $m_2$ , 双摆杆长都是 l 。双摆在某一初始位置静止释放,在重力作用下,在纸面内做往复运动,运动过程中不考虑空气阻力。具体任务包括:

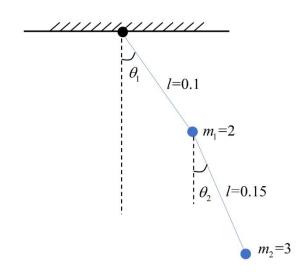


图 1 双摆示意图

- 1) 使用拉格朗日方程建立双摆系统动力学方程, 附推导过程(20分)
- 2) 写出微振动情况下的线性化方程,分析(0,0)平衡点稳定性(20分)
- 3)作时间响应图、相平面图、Poincare映射图(20分)
- 4) 与非线性方程比较,分析线性化方程的有效范围(即:  $\theta_1, \theta_2$ 的范围)(20分)
- 5) 改变参数,研究小球质量、杆长及初始角对响应的影响,并总结规律(20分)

#### ※ 提示:

- 微振动情况即 θ<sub>1</sub> ≈ 0, θ<sub>2</sub> ≈ 0 ;
- 微振动时取初始位置  $\theta_1 = \theta_2 = 3^\circ$ ;
- 大摆动时取初始位置  $\theta_1 = \theta_2 = 60^\circ$ ;
- 认真完成报告,并附个人源程序。
- (1) 首先对该系统的自由度以及广义坐标进行分析:该摆动是平面运动,所以两个质点的自由度都为2,再加上两个刚性杆的约束,系统的自由度为:

$$DOF = 2 \times 2 - 2 = 2$$

取图中所设置的角度  $\theta_1$ ,  $\theta_2$ ,令其正方向为逆时针旋转方向,那么用这两个角度就可以完全确定双摆在任何瞬间的位置, $\theta_1$ 和  $\theta_2$ 可以作为双摆的广义坐标。

下面利用拉格朗日方法建立其动力学方程:

设置平衡位置 $\theta_1 = \theta_2 = 0$ 作为系统的势能零点,则系统的势能为

$$U = m_1 g l_1 (1 - \cos \theta_1) + m_2 g [l_1 (1 - \cos \theta_1) + l_2 (1 - \cos \theta_2)]$$
  
=  $(m_1 + m_2) g l_1 (1 - \cos \theta_1) + m_2 g l_2 (1 - \cos \theta_2)$ 

系统的动能为

$$V = \frac{1}{2} m_1 l_1^2 \dot{\theta}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 [l_1^2 \dot{\theta}_1^2 + l_2^2 \dot{\theta}_2^2 + 2 l_1 l_2 \dot{\theta}_1 \dot{\theta}_2 \cos(\theta_2 - \theta_1)]$$
  
=  $\frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) l_1^2 \dot{\theta}_1^2 + m_2 l_1 l_2 \dot{\theta}_1 \dot{\theta}_2 \cos(\theta_2 - \theta_1) + \frac{1}{2} m_2 l_1^2 \dot{\theta}_1^2$ 

拉格朗日方程利用广义坐标来描述非自由质点系的运动,其方程的具体形式如下:

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{i}}\right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{i}} + \frac{\partial D}{\partial \dot{q}} = Q_{i} \qquad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

式中,L 为拉格朗日函数,它是系统动能和势能的差,在上述双摆系统中 L=V-U;而 $q_i$ 和 $\dot{q}_i$ (i=1,2,...,n)是系统的广义坐标和广义速度,在该系统下分别为 $\theta_1$ , $\theta_2$ , $\dot{\theta}_1$ 和 $\dot{\theta}_2$ ; D 和 $Q_i$ 分别为系统的耗散函数以及系统在广义坐标方向下的广义力,在上述双摆系统中,这两项的值都为零。由 V 和 U 可得:

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta_1} &= m_2 l_1 l_2 \dot{\theta}_1 \dot{\theta}_2 \sin(\theta_2 - \theta_1) - (m_1 + m_2) g l_1 \sin \theta_1 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta_2} &= m_2 l_1 l_2 \dot{\theta}_1 \dot{\theta}_2 \sin(\theta_1 - \theta_2) - m_2 g l_2 \sin \theta_2 \\ \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}_1} &= (m_1 + m_2) l_1^2 \ddot{\theta}_1 + m_2 l_1 l_2 \ddot{\theta}_2 \cos(\theta_2 - \theta_1) - (\dot{\theta}_2 - \dot{\theta}_1) m_2 l_1 l_2 \dot{\theta}_2 \sin(\theta_2 - \theta_1) \\ \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}_1} &= m_2 l_1 l_2 \ddot{\theta}_1 \cos(\theta_2 - \theta_1) + m_2 l_2^2 \ddot{\theta}_2 - (\dot{\theta}_2 - \dot{\theta}_1) m_2 l_1 l_2 \dot{\theta}_1 \sin(\theta_2 - \theta_1) \end{split}$$

由于该系统无阻尼,无外力,因此只要把上述的项代入到方程中 相应的位置就可以得到系统的微分方程

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}_{1}}\right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta_{1}} = 0 \qquad \qquad \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}_{2}}\right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta_{2}} = 0$$

于是得动力学微分方程

$$(m_1 + m_2)l_1^2 \ddot{\theta}_1 + m_2 l_1 l_2 \ddot{\theta}_2 \cos(\theta_2 - \theta_1) - m_2 l_1 l_2 \dot{\theta}_2^2 \sin(\theta_2 - \theta_1) + (m_1 + m_2) g l_1 \sin \theta_1 = 0$$

$$m_2 l_1 l_2 \ddot{\theta}_1 \cos(\theta_2 - \theta_1) + m_2 l_2^2 \ddot{\theta}_2 + m_2 l_1 l_2 \dot{\theta}_1^2 \sin(\theta_2 - \theta_1) + m_2 g l_2 \sin \theta_2 = 0$$

(2) 在微振动条件下 $\theta_1 \approx 0, \theta_2 \approx 0$ ,即 $\cos \theta_1 = \cos \theta_2 = 1, \sin \theta_1 = \theta_1, \sin \theta_2 = \theta_2$ ,于是微分方程可以化简为如下

$$m_1 l_1^2 l_2 \ddot{\theta_1} - m_2 l_1 l_2^2 \dot{\theta_2}^2 (\theta_2 - \theta_1) - m_1 l_1^2 l_2 \dot{\theta_1}^2 (\theta_2 - \theta_1) + m_1 g l_1 l_2 \theta_1 + m_2 g l_1 l_2 (\theta_1 - \theta_2) = 0$$

$$\begin{split} & m_1 m_2 l_2^2 \ddot{\theta}_2 + m_2^2 l_2^2 \dot{\theta}_2^2 (\theta_2 - \theta_1) + m_1 m_2 l_1 l_2 \dot{\theta}_1^2 (\theta_2 - \theta_1) - m_1 m_2 g l_2 \theta_1 - m_2^2 l_2 g (\theta_1 - \theta_2) \\ & + m_2 m_1 l_1 l_2 \dot{\theta}_1^2 (\theta_2 - \theta_1) + m_1 m_2 g l_2 \theta_2 = 0 \end{split}$$

可以得到其雅克比矩阵如下

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & b_4 \end{vmatrix}$$

其中各符号的含义如下

$$a_1 = -\frac{m_2 l_2}{m_1 l_1} \dot{\theta}_2^2 - \dot{\theta}_1^2 - \frac{g}{l_1} - \frac{m_2 g}{m_1 l_1}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{m_2 l_2}{m_1 l_1} \dot{\theta}_2^2 + \dot{\theta}_1^2 + \frac{m_2 g}{m_1 l_1}$$

$$a_3 = 2\dot{\theta}_1(\theta_2 - \theta_1)$$

$$a_4 = \frac{2m_2l_2}{m_1l_1}\dot{\theta}_2(\theta_2 - \theta_1)$$

$$b_1 = \frac{m_2}{m_1} \dot{\theta}_2^2 + \frac{2l_1}{l_2} \dot{\theta}_1^2 + \frac{g}{l_2} + \frac{m_2 g}{m_1 l_2}$$

$$b_2 = -\frac{m_2}{m_1}\dot{\theta}_2^2 - \frac{l_1}{l_2}\dot{\theta}_1^2 - \frac{m_2g}{m_1l_2} - \frac{l_1}{l_2}\dot{\theta}_1^2 - \frac{g}{l_2}$$

$$b_{3} = \frac{-4l_{1}}{l_{2}}\dot{\theta}_{1}(\theta_{2} - \theta_{1})$$

$$b_4 = \frac{-2m_2}{m_1} \dot{\theta}_2 (\theta_2 - \theta_1)$$

带入平衡点条件,则雅克比矩阵如下

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{g}{l_1} - \frac{m_2 g}{m_1 l_1} & \frac{m_2 g}{m_1 l_1} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{g}{l_2} + \frac{m_2 g}{m_1 l_2} & -\frac{m_2 g}{m_1 l_2} - \frac{g}{l_2} & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

再将  $m_1 = 2, m_2 = 3, l_1 = 0.1, l_2 = 0.15$  代入,取 g 的值为 9.8,则矩阵如

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -245 & 147 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{490}{3} & -\frac{490}{3} & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

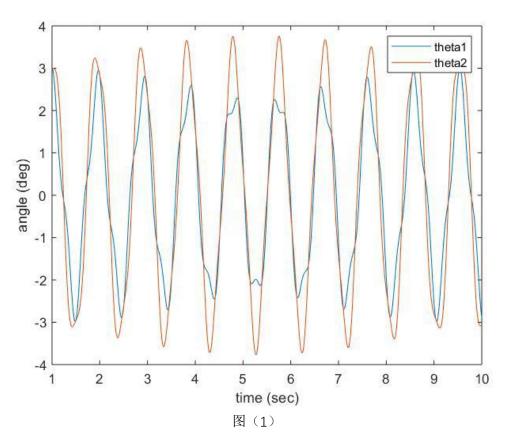
下

#### 计算该矩阵的特征值为

- 0.0000 +19.0895i
- 0.0000 -19.0895i
- 0.0000 + 6.6276i
- 0.0000 6.6276i

其特征值全为纯虚数,分析得该双摆系统的平衡点(0,0,0,0) 点为该系统的中心点。

(3) 时间响应图如下



图(1)为初始角度为3°时的时间响应曲线。(非线性模型)

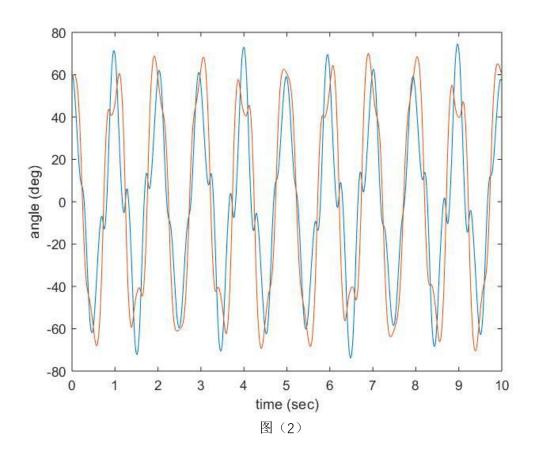
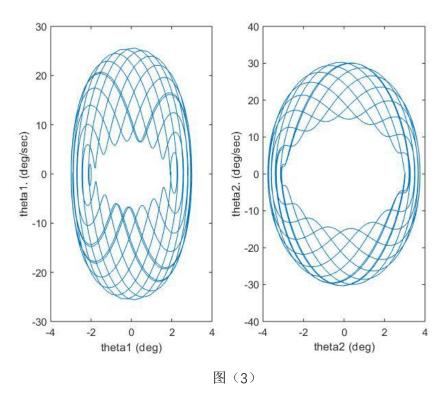
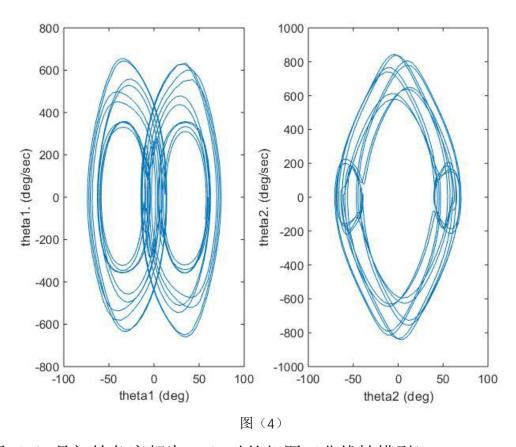


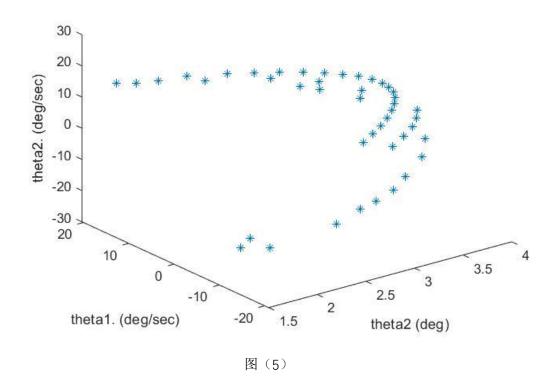
图 (2) 是在初始角度都为 60°下的时间响应曲线(非线性模型)相图如下

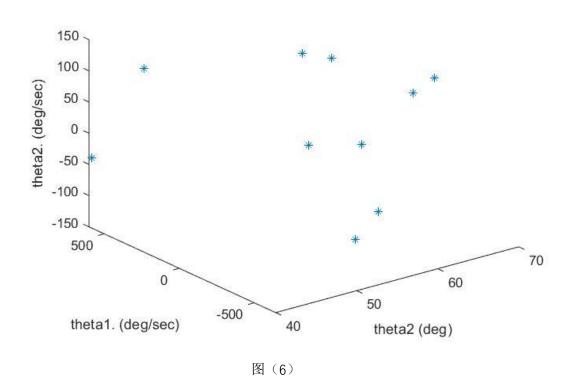


图(3)是在初始角度都为3°时的相图(非线性模型)



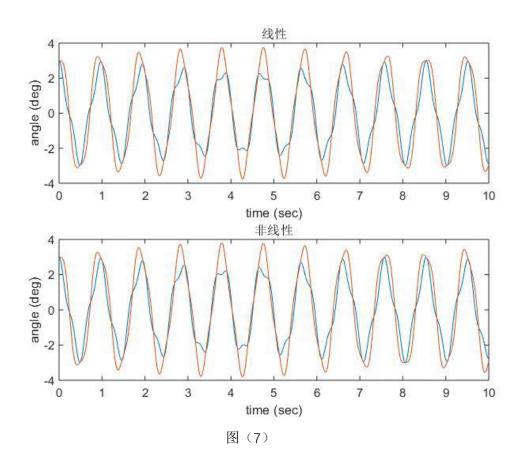
图(4)是初始角度都为 60°时的相图(非线性模型) 然后分别取  $\theta_i$  为 2°和 20°,得到小振动和大振动下的庞加莱截 面为图(5)和图(6)





(4) 由小振动下的 $\theta_1 = \theta_2 = 3$ °为初始,每次增加 1°比较非线性和线性模型的响应曲线区别。

发现在 6°之前线性模型和非线性模型之间拟合的还不错,图(7)和图(8)分别为初始条件为 3°和 5°时的响应曲线对比图



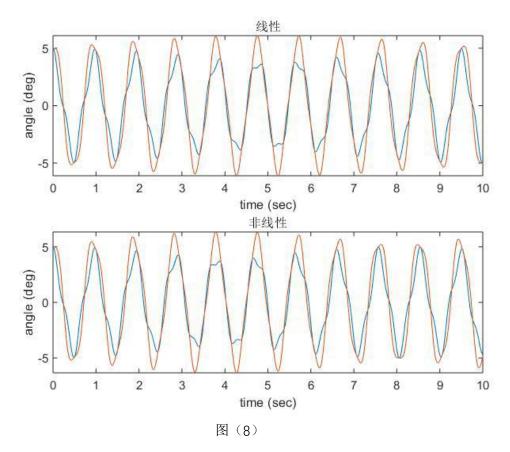
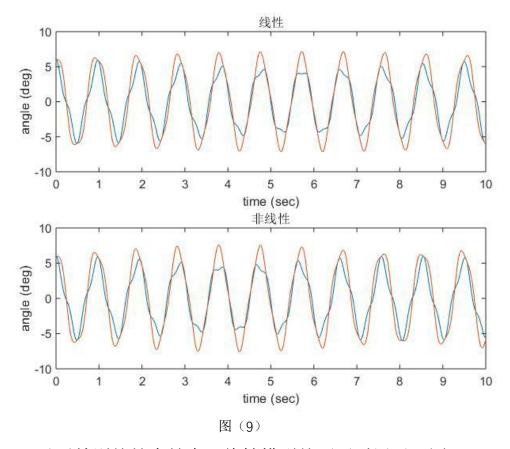
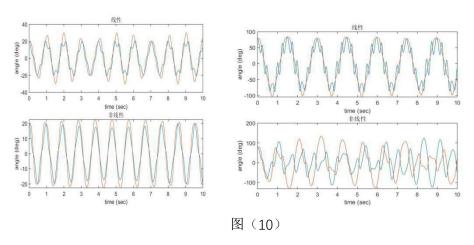


图 (9) 为初始条件为 6°下的响应曲线对比图,可以看出非线性和线性模型下的响应曲线已经有不同了,但差别还不是特别大。



从 6°以后差别就越来越大,线性模型就不再适用了,图(10) 左边是 20°时的比较,右边是 80°时的比较

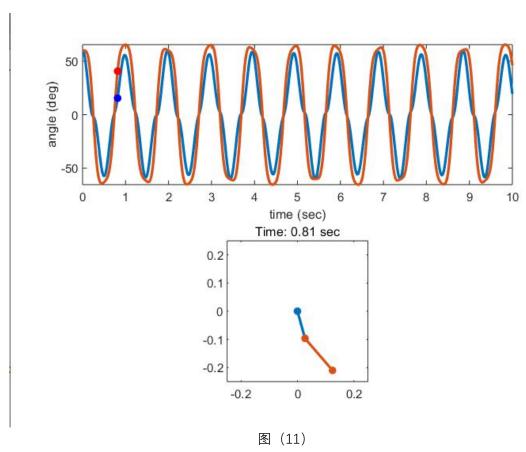


可以对比发现角度大了后,线性模型将完全不再适用了,线性模型根本无法再正确地刻画系统的特性。

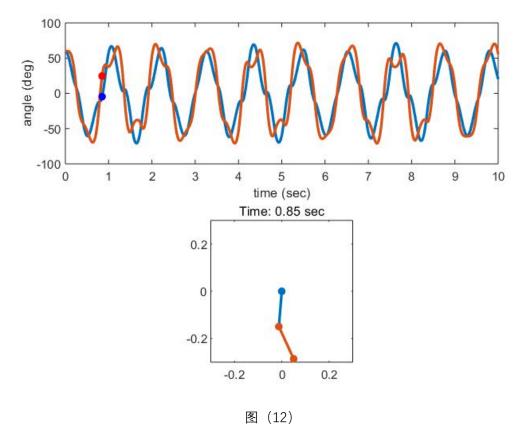
(5)首先固定初始状态,在双摆为微振动和大摆动的情况下,改变 双摆的参数(改变小球质量以及杆长)可以有如下仿真结果,

#### 首先是大摆动情况下:

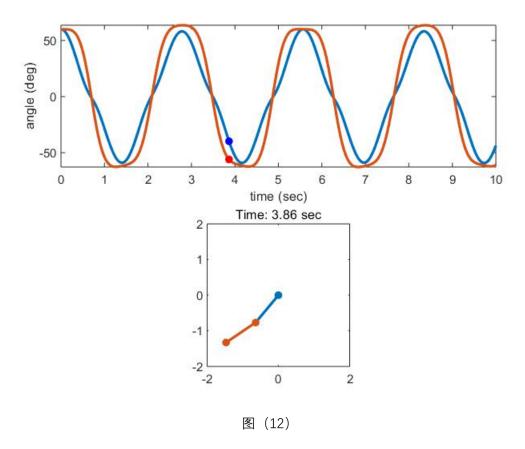
1. m1=3, m2=3; l1=0.1, l2=0.15;



2. m1=2, m2=3; 11=0.15, 12=0.15;

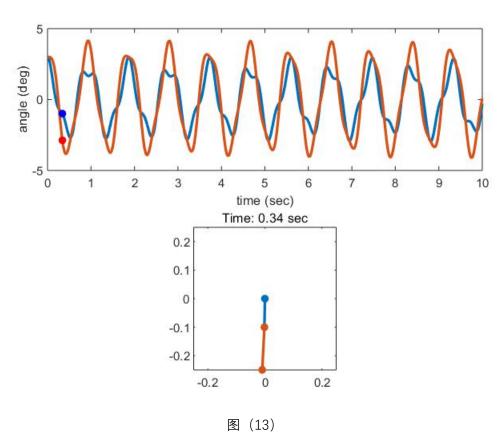


### 3. m1=2, m2=2;11=1,12=1;

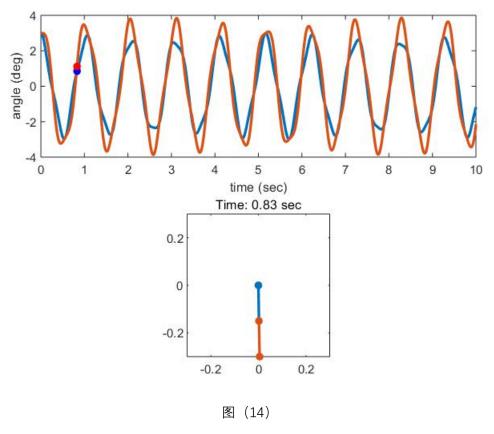


## 小振动情况下:

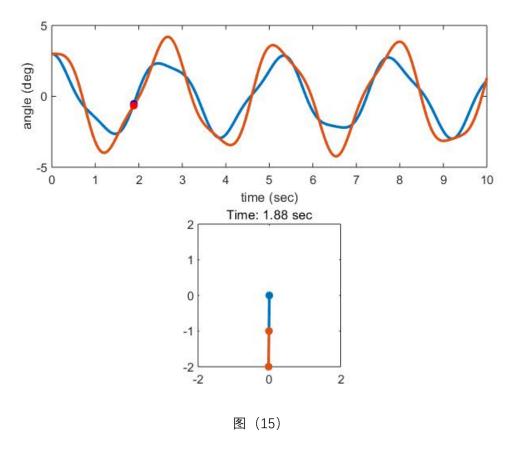
1. m1=3, m2=3; l1=0.1, l2=0.15;



2. m1=2, m2=3; 11=0.15, 12=0.15;



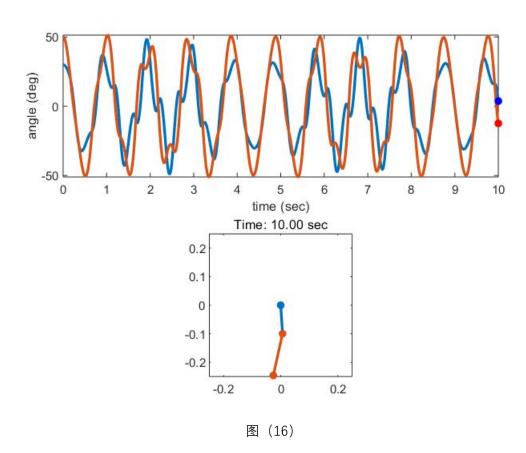
3. m1=2, m2=2;11=1,12=1;



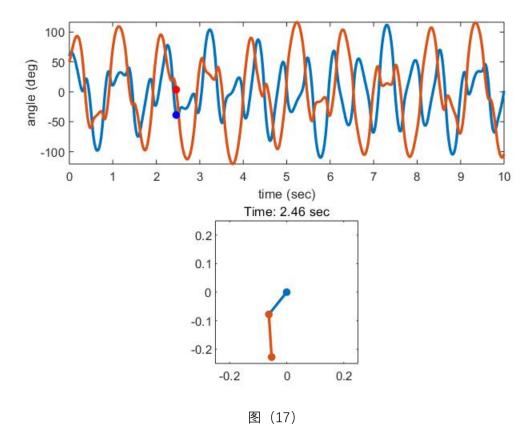
由这几组的仿真结果可以发现无论是在大摆动还是在小振动的 初始条件下,该系统的运动大体上是有点类似于周期运动的,在小球 质量保持不变时,改变杆长,影响的是这个系统的周期;而在杆长保 持不变时,改变小球质量,影响的是这个系统的幅值。

下面保持双摆的参数不变,在大摆动的情况下,改变系统的初始条件,观察其变化:

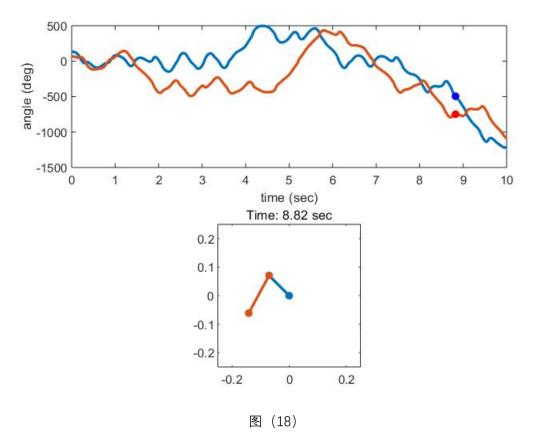
1.  $\theta_1 = 30^{\circ}$ ,  $\theta_2 = 60^{\circ}$ ;  $\dot{\theta}_1 = 0$ ,  $\dot{\theta}_2 = 0$ ;



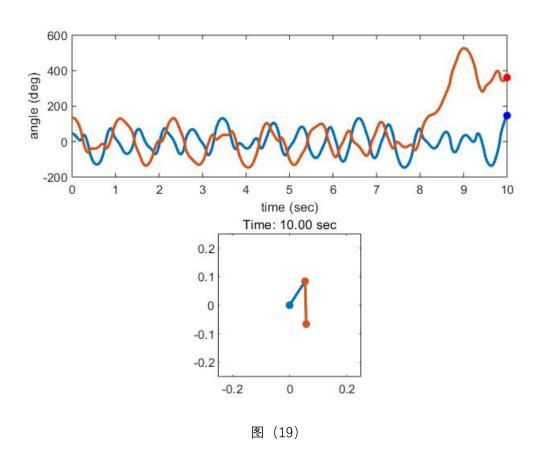
2.  $\theta_1 = 60^{\circ}$  ,  $\theta_2 = 60^{\circ}$  ;  $\dot{\theta}_1 = 5$ ,  $\dot{\theta}_2 = 5$ ;



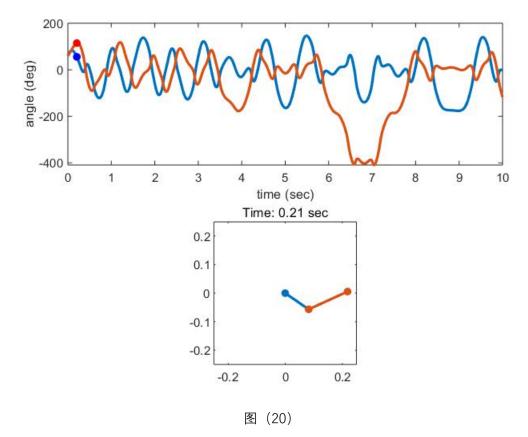
3. 
$$\theta_1 = 135^{\circ}$$
,  $\theta_2 = 67.5^{\circ}$ ;  $\dot{\theta}_1 = 0$ ,  $\dot{\theta}_2 = 0$ ;



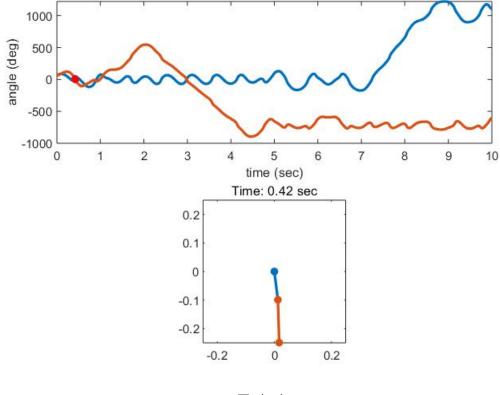
4.  $\theta_1 = 45^{\circ}$ ,  $\theta_2 = 135^{\circ}$ ;  $\dot{\theta}_1 = 0$ ,  $\dot{\theta}_2 = 0$ ;



5. 
$$\theta_1 = 60^{\circ}$$
,  $\theta_2 = 60^{\circ}$ ;  $\dot{\theta}_1 = 9$ ,  $\dot{\theta}_2 = 5$ ;



6. 
$$\theta_1 = 60^{\circ}$$
,  $\theta_2 = 60^{\circ}$ ;  $\dot{\theta}_1 = 10$ ,  $\dot{\theta}_2 = 5$ ;



图(21)

可以发现,初始条件的改变对这个系统的运动规律的影响是很大的哪怕是一点点的变化,系统最后呈现出的变化也是巨大的,这也就是典型的混沌现象。

# 附录(部分主要代码) 主程序(主要画时间响应图以及摆的运动图) clc;clear; %初始状态设置 Theta1 = 60 \*pi/180; Theta2 = 60 \*pi/180; dTheta1 = 10; dTheta2 = 5; %双摆参数设置 M1 = 2; M2 = 3;L1 = 0.1; L2 = 0.15; % [T,Y] = ode45(@(t,Y)shuangbai2(t,Y,M1,L1),[0,10],[3\*pi/4;3\*pi/8;0;0]);单摆 [T, Y] = ode45(@(t, Y) shuangbai1(t, Y, M1, M2, L1, L2), [0, 10], [Theta1; Theta2; dTheta1; dTheta2]); x = [L1\*sin(Y(:,1)), L1\*sin(Y(:,1))+L2\*sin(Y(:,2))];y = [-L1\*cos(Y(:,1)), -L1\*cos(Y(:,1))-L2\*cos(Y(:,2))];% 弧度转角度

figure('Color', 'white')

% 设置第一帧

ang = Y(:, 1:2)\*180/pi;

```
subplot (2, 1, 1)
plot(T, ang, 'LineWidth', 2)
hh1(1) = line(T(1), ang(1,1), 'Marker', '.', 'MarkerSize', 20, 'Color', 'b');
hh1(2) = line(T(1), ang(1,2), 'Marker', '.', 'MarkerSize', 20,'Color', 'r');
xlabel('time (sec)')
ylabel('angle (deg)')
subplot (2, 1, 2)
hh2 = plot([0, x(1,1); x(1,1), x(1,2)], [0, y(1,1); y(1,1), y(1,2)], '.-', 'MarkerSize', 20,
'LineWidth', 2);
axis equal
axis([-(L2+L1) (L2+L1) -(L2+L1) (L2+L1)])
ht = title(sprintf('Time: %0.2f sec', T(1)));
% 获取图形尺寸
pos = get(gcf, 'Position');
width = pos(3);
height = pos(4);
% 预分配内存
mov = zeros(height, width, 1, length(T));%, 'uint8');
```

```
% 循环
```

```
for id = 1:length(T)
  % 更新图像数据.
   set(hhl(1), 'XData', T(id), 'YData', ang(id, 1))
   set(hh1(2), 'XData', T(id), 'YData', ang(id, 2))
   set(hh2(1), 'XData', [0, x(id, 1)], 'YData', [0, y(id, 1)])
   set(hh2(2), 'XData', x(id, :), 'YData', y(id, :))
   set(ht, 'String', sprintf('Time: %0.2f sec', T(id)))
  %下面输出 gif 动画
    frame=getframe(gcf);
     im=frame2im(frame);%制作 gif 文件, 图像必须是 index 索引图像
    [I, map]=rgb2ind(im, 20);
    if id ==1
        imwrite(I, map, 'doublependulumanimation.gif', 'gif',
'Loopcount', inf, 'DelayTime', 0.5);%第一次必须创建
    else
imwrite(I, map, 'doublependulumanimation.gif', 'gif', 'WriteMode', 'append', 'DelayTime', 0.5);
    end
end
动力学方程
function dy=shuangbail(~,y,m1,m2,11,12)
%非线性模型
g=9.81;
% dy = [y(3);
```

```
%
                         y(4);
1/(11*(\cos{(y(1)-y(2))}^2*m2-m1-m2))*(11*m1*\cos{(y(1)-y(2))}*\sin{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\sin{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\sin{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\sin{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\sin{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\sin{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\sin{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\sin{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\sin{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\sin{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\sin{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\sin{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\sin{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\sin{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\sin{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\sin{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\sin{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\sin{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\sin{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\sin{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\sin{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\sin{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\sin{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\sin{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\sin{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\sin{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\sin{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\sin{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\sin{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\sin{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\sin{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\sin{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\sin{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\sin{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\sin{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\sin{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\sin{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\sin{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\sin{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\cos{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\cos{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\cos{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\cos{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\cos{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\cos{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\cos{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\cos{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\cos{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\cos{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\cos{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\cos{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\cos{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\cos{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*\cos{(y(1)-y(2))}*y(3)^2+12*m1*o(y(1)-y(2))*y(3)^2+12*m1*o(y(1)-y(2))*y(3)^2+12*m1*o(y(1)-y(2))*y(3)^2+12*m1*o(y(1)-y(2))*y(3)^2+12*m1*o(y(1)-y(2))*y(3)^2+12*m1*o(y(1)-y(2))*y(3)^2+12*m1*o(y(1)-y(2))*y(3)^2+12*m1*o(y(1)-y(2))*y(3)^2+12*m1*o(y(1)-y(2))*y(3)^2+12*m1*o(y(1)-y(2))*y(3)^2+12*m1*o(y(1)-y(2))*y(3)^2+12*m1*o(y(1)-y(2))*y(3)^2+12*m1*o(y(1)-y(2))*y(3)^2+12*m1*o(y(1)-y(2))*y(3)^2+12*m1*o(y(1)-y(2))*y(3)^2+12*m1*o(y(1)-y(2))*y(3)^2+12*m1*o(y(1)-y(2))*y(3)^2+12*m1*o(y(1)-y(2))*y(3)^2+12*m1*o(y(1)-
-y(2))*y(4)^2-m1*g*cos(y(1)-y(2))*sin(y(2))+(m1+m2)*g*sin(y(1)));
%
n(y(1)-y(2))*y(3)^2+(m1+m2)*g*sin(y(1))*cos(y(1)-y(2))-(m1+m2)*g*sin(y(2)))];%有问题
dy(1) = y(3);
dy(2) = y(4);
A = [11*\cos(y(1)-y(2)), 12; 11*(m1+m2), 12*m2*\cos(y(1)-y(2))];
B = [11*y(3)^2*\sin(y(1)-y(2))-g*\sin(y(2)); -12*m2*y(4)^2*\sin(y(1)-y(2))-(m1+m2)*g*\sin(y(1))];
C=A\setminus B;
dy(3) = C(1);
dy(4) = C(2);
dy = dy(:);
end
绘图程序
clc;clear ;
%[T,Y] = ode45('shuangbai', [0,10], [3*pi/180;3*pi/180;0;0]);%线性
[T, Y] = ode45(@(t, Y) shuangbail(t, Y, 2, 3, 0.1, 0.15), [0, 10], [3*pi/180; 3*pi/180; 0; 0]);
[T1, Y1] = ode45(@(t, Y) shuangbai1(t, Y, 2, 3, 0.1, 0.15), [0, 80], [pi/3; pi/3; 0; 0]);%非线性
Ang = Y(:, 1:4)*180/pi;
Ang1 = Y1(:, 1:4)*180/pi;
%小振动时间响应图
figure(1)
plot(T, Ang(:, 1:2))
xlabel('time (sec)')
```

```
ylabel('angle (deg)')
%大振动时间响应图
figure(2)
plot(T1, Ang1(:, 1:2))
xlabel('time (sec)')
ylabel('angle (deg)')
%小振动相图
figure(3)
subplot (1, 2, 1)
plot(Ang(:,1), Ang(:,3))
xlabel('thetal (deg)')
ylabel('thetal. (deg/sec)')
subplot (1, 2, 2)
plot(Ang(:,2),Ang(:,4))
xlabel('theta2 (deg)')
ylabel('theta2. (deg/sec)')
%大振动相图
figure (4)
subplot (1, 2, 1)
plot(Ang1(:,1),Ang1(:,3))
xlabel('thetal (deg)')
ylabel('thetal. (deg/sec)')
subplot(1, 2, 2)
plot(Ang1(:,2),Ang1(:,4))
xlabel('theta2 (deg)')
ylabel('theta2. (deg/sec)')
%绘制庞加莱截面
%3°
       在 theta1=2°
k=0;Png=[];
for i = 1:length(T)
if Ang(i,3) <= 0.1 && Ang(i,3) >= -0.1
    k = k+1;
    Png(k, 1:3) = Ang(i, 2:4);
```

```
else
end
\quad \text{end} \quad
figure(5)
plot3(Png(:,1),Png(:,2),Png(:,3),'*')
xlabel('theta2 (deg)')
ylabel('thetal. (deg/sec)')
zlabel('theta2. (deg/sec)')
%60°
        在 theta1=40°
kk=0;Png1=[];
for ii = 1:length(T1)
if Angl(ii,1) <= 41 && Angl(ii,1) >= 39
    kk = kk+1;
    Png1(kk, 1:3) = Ang1(ii, 2:4);
else
end
end
figure (6)
plot3(Png1(:,1),Png1(:,2),Png1(:,3),'*')
xlabel('theta2 (deg)')
ylabel('thetal. (deg/sec)')
zlabel('theta2. (deg/sec)')
```