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电磁发射轨道受余弦函数磁压力作用的瞬态响应

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摘要:研究影响电磁轨道发射的摩擦阻尼力因素.将电磁发射装置的轨道模拟为移动载荷作用 下的弹性基础梁,采用欧拉梁理论建立梁的力学模型,利用积分变换及其逆变换等方法推导出 简谐压力作用下轨道的瞬态响应解析解;通过MATLAB数值算例分析得到:弹性系数、粘滞 外阻尼系数和摩擦阻尼系数对梁瞬态动力响应产生不同程度的影响.这为今后求解更高阶偏微 分方程的初值问题及其改进电磁发射装置的性能提供了理论依据. 关键词:电磁发射轨道; 力学模型; 傅里叶变换; 拉普拉斯变换; 逆变换; 瞬态响应

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Transient influence on the electromagnetic launch rail under a cosine function of the magnetic pressure

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Abstract: This paper studied the friction damping factors that influence electromagnetic rail launching. An electrical magnetric launcher orbit was simulated into an elastic foundation beam under a movement loading, a mathematical model of beam was established by using Euler beam theory, and the analytic solution of the flexural deflections of an orbit involving exponential functions of the dynamics problem under a simple harmonic pressure was derived with the help of the integral transformation, the inverse transformation and so on. The results of the numerical examples with MATLAB software showed that the elasticity coefficient, the viscous external damping coefficient and the coulomb damping coefficient have different influences on the transient dynamic response. So it provides sufficient theory evidence about the initial value problem of solving a higher order partial differential equation and improving the performance of an electromagnetic emission device. **Key words:** electromagnetic launch rail; mechanical model; Fourier transformation; Laplace transformation; inverse transformation; transient response

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0引言

电磁炮通过电磁力发射炮弹^[1-3]. 在强大电流推动下,电磁炮发射炮弹速度比传统火炮 速度快得多.因此它以独特发射方式,在较高初速、远射程和快速打击等方面显现出无可比 拟优势,可承担海、陆、空军作战任务.美国海军在日前试射中,把电磁轨道炮加速到5倍声 速以上的超高声速,击向200 km外目标,射程是海军常规武器10倍,且破坏力惊人.美国海 军正打算在DDG-1000型驱逐舰上装备电磁轨道炮^[4-7].

我国对电磁发射装置理论及部件性能单元技术跟踪研究取得新突破. 胡玉伟对电磁 轨道炮做仿真分析并建立模型^[8]. T. Tzeng采用弹性基础梁作为研究电磁发射装置轨道力 学模型^[9], 推导了控制方程求解过程. 尹刚和冯贤贵用拉氏变换计算连续梁弯曲变形^[10]. Fryba对有限梁在移动载荷作用下动态响应进行了研究^[11].

以上研究大都是对低于四阶或四阶偏微分方程的求解,而对五阶及其更高阶偏微 分方程的初边值问题求解未见研究,也未见改进轨道弹性基础摩擦阻尼力对其影响的研 究.本文通过求解控制方程解析解来研究影响梁瞬态动力响应因素,把电磁发射装置轨 道模拟为移动载荷作用下弹性基础上的简支梁,利用欧拉梁理论建立梁的力学模型,借 助Laplace变换、Fourier变换等方法,求出移动简谐压力载荷作用下轨道的动态响应解析解, MATLAB编程显示:摩擦阻尼系数,材料阻尼系数,弹性系数不同程度的影响着梁的瞬态 动力.

1 力学模型

如图1所示, 电流流经导轨、电枢及其周围强磁场, 该磁场和流经电枢电流互相作用, 产生强大电磁力, 推动电枢及前面的发射载荷沿着导轨作加速运动, 直到将载荷发射出去.



图 1 电磁轨道反射装直反射原理间图 Fig. 1 The general diagram of the railgun

考虑到与绝对速度有关粘滞外阻尼力和材料应变粘滞阻尼力对梁的影响(见图2);借助欧拉梁理论,得到简谐形态压力的移动载荷作用下弹性基础梁瞬态响应控制方程组^[12-13]为





$$\begin{cases} m\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} + c_s I \frac{\partial^5 w}{\partial x^4 \partial t} + EI \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + kw + c \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = q\cos\left(x\right) u\left(x\right), \\ w\left(x,t\right)|_{t=0} = \frac{\partial w\left(x,t\right)}{\partial t}\Big|_{t=0} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial^2 w\left(x,t\right)}{\partial x^2}\Big|_{x=0} = \frac{\partial^2 w\left(x,t\right)}{\partial x^2}\Big|_{x=L} = 0, \end{cases}$$
(1)

其中w为梁挠度, $m = \rho bh$ 表示梁单位长度质量, ρ 代表轨道材料密度, $b \pi h \beta$ 别代表轨道梁横 截面宽和高度, EI 是梁抗弯刚度, c_s 为梁材料应变阻尼系数, k 是弹性基础弹性常数, c 为弹性基 础粘滞外阻尼系数. 上式中, 函数 $p(x,t) = q \cdot \cos(x) \cdot u(x)$ 指以速度v沿轨道向前传播电磁力, u(x) = [1 - H(x - vt)], v由 Heaviside 单位阶跃函数H(x - vt)表示.

2 利用积分变换法解控制方程

讨论方程

$$m\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} + c_s I \frac{\partial^5 w}{\partial x^4 \partial t} + EI \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + kw + c \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = q \cdot \cos(x) \cdot u(x).$$
(2)

由初始条件,对式(2)关于t进行Laplace变换,即

$$ms^2\bar{w} + c_s Is\frac{\partial^4\bar{w}}{\partial x^4} + EI\frac{\partial^4\bar{w}}{\partial x^4} + k\bar{w} + cs\bar{w} = q \cdot \cos(x) \cdot u(x).$$
(3)

由边界条件,对式(3)关于x进行Laplace变换,即

$$\tilde{\tilde{w}}(\omega,s) = \frac{q\left\{\frac{i\omega}{1-\omega^2} + \frac{\pi}{2}\left[\delta\left(\omega - \omega_0\right) + \delta\left(\omega + \omega_0\right)\right]\right\}}{m\left(s - \varepsilon_1\right)\left(s - \varepsilon_2\right)}.$$
(4)

$$\begin{split} \mathfrak{M}\varepsilon_{1,2} &= -\frac{c_s I \omega^4 + c}{2m} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{c_s I \omega^4 + c}{2m}\right)^2 - \frac{E I \omega^4 + k}{m}}, \quad \mathfrak{F}\xi = \frac{c_s I \omega^4 + c}{2m}, \quad \eta = \sqrt{\left(\frac{c_s I \omega^4 + c}{2m}\right)^2 - \frac{(E I \omega^4 + k)}{m}} \\ &= \sqrt{\phi}. \end{split}$$

$$\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2 = -\xi \pm \sqrt{\phi} \neq 0. \tag{5}$$

① 当 $\eta \neq 0, \varphi > 0, \eta$ 是实数, 对式 (4) 做 Laplace 反演, 并用留数方法计算, 将式 (5) 代入得

$$\tilde{w}(\omega,t) = \frac{q}{m} \left\{ \frac{\mathrm{i}\omega}{1-\omega^2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\delta\left(\omega-\omega_0\right) + \delta\left(\omega+\omega_0\right) \right] \right\} \left(\frac{\mathrm{e}^{\left(-\xi+\sqrt{\phi}\right)t}}{2\sqrt{\phi}} - \frac{\mathrm{e}^{\left(-\xi-\sqrt{\phi}\right)t}}{2\sqrt{\phi}} \right).$$
(6)

② 当 $\eta \neq 0, \varphi < 0, \eta$ 是纯虚数, $\eta = i\sqrt{-\varphi}$, 则变为

$$\tilde{w}(\omega,t) = \frac{q}{m} \left\{ \frac{\mathrm{i}\omega}{1-\omega^2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\delta\left(\omega-\omega_0\right) + \delta\left(\omega+\omega_0\right) \right] \right\} \left(\frac{\mathrm{e}^{\left(-\xi+\mathrm{i}\sqrt{-\phi}\right)t}}{2\mathrm{i}\sqrt{-\phi}} - \frac{\mathrm{e}^{\left(-\xi-\mathrm{i}\sqrt{-\phi}\right)t}}{2\mathrm{i}\sqrt{-\phi}} \right).$$
(7)

③ 当 $\eta = 0, \varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon_2 = -\xi$, 将其代入, 进行 Laplace 反演并用求解留数的方法计算得

$$\tilde{w}(\omega,t) = \frac{q}{m} \left\{ \frac{\mathrm{i}\omega}{1-\omega^2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\delta\left(\omega - \omega_0\right) + \delta\left(\omega + \omega_0\right) \right] \right\} \cdot t\mathrm{e}^{-\xi t}$$
(8)

对式(6)—式(8)分别进行Fourier逆变换,得

$$w(x,t) = \frac{q}{2\pi m} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left\{ \frac{\mathrm{i}\omega}{1-\omega^2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\delta\left(\omega - \omega_0\right) + \delta\left(\omega + \omega_0\right) \right] \right\} \\ \times \left(\frac{\mathrm{e}^{\left(-\xi + \sqrt{\phi}\right)t}}{2\sqrt{\phi}} - \frac{\mathrm{e}^{\left(-\xi - \sqrt{\phi}\right)t}}{2\sqrt{\phi}} \right) \cdot \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\omega x} \mathrm{d}\omega, \tag{9}$$

$$w(x,t) = \frac{q}{2\pi m} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left\{ \frac{\mathrm{i}\omega}{1-\omega^2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\delta\left(\omega - \omega_0\right) + \delta\left(\omega + \omega_0\right) \right] \right\} \\ \times \left(\frac{\mathrm{e}^{\left(-\xi + \mathrm{i}\sqrt{-\phi}\right)t}}{2\mathrm{i}\sqrt{-\phi}} - \frac{\mathrm{e}^{\left(-\xi - \mathrm{i}\sqrt{-\phi}\right)t}}{2\mathrm{i}\sqrt{-\phi}} \right) \cdot \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\omega x} \mathrm{d}\omega, \tag{10}$$

$$w(x,t) = \frac{q}{2\pi m} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left\{ \frac{\mathrm{i}\omega}{1-\omega^2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\delta\left(\omega - \omega_0\right) + \delta\left(\omega + \omega_0\right) \right] \right\} \times t \mathrm{e}^{-\xi t} \cdot \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\omega x} \mathrm{d}\omega$$
(11)

$$\dot{\eta} \dot{\kappa} \eta \dot{\eta} \dot{\kappa} \chi \dot{m} d\bar{k} d\bar{k}, \quad \hat{\eta} = \frac{c}{2m}, \\ \mu = \frac{c_s I}{2m}, \\ Y = 2\mu\lambda - \frac{EI}{2m}, \\ J = \lambda^2 - \frac{k}{m}, \\ \eta = \sqrt{\left(\mu\omega^4 + \frac{Y}{2\mu}\right)^2 + J - \left(\frac{Y}{2\mu}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\phi}.$$

$$\hat{\eta} \phi = 0, \quad \hat{m} \ddot{\theta} \omega^4 = -\frac{Y}{2\mu^2} \pm \frac{1}{\mu} \sqrt{\left(\frac{Y}{2\mu}\right)^2 - J}. \quad \ddot{\iota} \partial_{1,2} = -\frac{Y}{2\mu^2} \pm \frac{1}{\mu} \sqrt{\left(\frac{Y}{2\mu}\right)^2 - J}. \quad \omega^4 \text{ in } k \dot{\eta} \dot{\eta} \dot{\eta}$$

$$\omega_{1,2} = |\partial_{1,2}|^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(\cos\frac{\psi_{1,2} + 2k\pi}{4} + i\sin\frac{\psi_{1,2} + 2k\pi}{4}\right), \quad k = 0, 1, 2 \cdots,$$

$$(12)$$

其中 ψ_1, ψ_2 为 ϑ_1, ϑ_2 的辐角主值.

(1) 当 $\vartheta_1 > 0, \vartheta_2 > 0$,由式(12)知 $\vartheta_1 > \vartheta_2, \omega^4 \, \varpi \omega \in (0, +\infty)$ 有两个实根,即 $\omega_1 = \vartheta_1^{\frac{1}{4}}, \omega_2 = \vartheta_2^{\frac{1}{4}}, \varphi > 0, \eta \, \varpi \omega \in (0, \omega_2)$ 和 $\omega \in (\omega_1, +\infty)$ 上是实数; $\varphi < 0, \eta \, \varpi \omega \in (\omega_2, \omega_1)$ 是纯 虚数.

(2) 当 $\vartheta_1 > 0, \vartheta_2 < 0$,由式(12)知 $\omega = \vartheta_2^{\frac{1}{4}}$ 无实根, $\omega = \vartheta_1^{\frac{1}{4}}$ 有两个相异实根,当 $\omega \in (0, \chi_2)$ 时, $\phi < 0, \eta$ 为纯虚数,当 $\omega \in (\chi_2, +\infty)$ 时, $\phi > 0, \eta$ 为实数.

(3) 当 $\vartheta_1 < 0, \vartheta_2 < 0$ 或 ϑ_1, ϑ_2 为虚数由式(12)知, ω 无实根, 当 $\omega \in (0, +\infty)$ 时, 恒 有 $\phi > 0, \eta$ 为实数.

(4) 当 $\vartheta_1 = \vartheta_2 = 0$, 由式 (12) 知, 只有 $\omega = 0$ 时有唯一根, $\phi(0) = 0$, $\omega \in (0, +\infty)$, $\phi > 0$, η 为实数.

3 动态响应的解析解

假设

$$M = \frac{\mathrm{e}^{\left(-\xi + \sqrt{\phi}\right)t}}{2\sqrt{\phi}} - \frac{\mathrm{e}^{\left(-\xi - \sqrt{\phi}\right)t}}{2\sqrt{\phi}}, \quad N = \frac{\mathrm{e}^{\left(-\xi + \mathrm{i}\sqrt{-\phi}\right)t}}{2\mathrm{i}\sqrt{-\phi}} - \frac{\mathrm{e}^{\left(-\xi - \mathrm{i}\sqrt{-\phi}\right)t}}{2\mathrm{i}\sqrt{-\phi}}, \quad U = t\mathrm{e}^{-\xi t}$$

讨论 η 值为零和非零及为实数和纯虚数,轨道梁动力响应解析解w(x,t)有以下形式 (1) 当 $\eta \neq 0, \vartheta_1 > 0, \vartheta_2 > 0$ 时

(1) $L > \omega_1$

$$w(x,t) = \frac{q}{2\pi m} \left\{ \int_0^{\omega_2} \left\{ \frac{\mathrm{i}\omega}{1-\omega^2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\delta\left(\omega - \omega_0\right) + \delta\left(\omega + \omega_0\right) \right] \right\} M \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\omega x} \mathrm{d}\omega \right. \\ \left. + \int_{\omega_2}^{\omega_1} \left\{ \frac{\mathrm{i}\omega}{1-\omega^2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\delta\left(\omega - \omega_0\right) + \delta\left(\omega + \omega_0\right) \right] \right\} N \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\omega x} \mathrm{d}\omega \right. \\ \left. + \left\{ \frac{\mathrm{i}\omega}{1-\omega^2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\delta\left(\omega - \omega_0\right) + \delta\left(\omega + \omega_0\right) \right] \right\} M \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\omega x} \mathrm{d}\omega \right\}$$
(13)

(2) $\omega_1 > L \ge \omega_2$

$$w(x,t) = \frac{q}{2\pi m} \left\{ \int_0^{\omega_1} \left\{ \frac{\mathrm{i}\omega}{1-\omega^2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\delta\left(\omega - \omega_0\right) + \delta\left(\omega + \omega_0\right) \right] \right\} M \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\omega x} \mathrm{d}\omega + \int_{\omega_1}^L \left\{ \frac{\mathrm{i}\omega}{1-\omega^2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\delta\left(\omega - \omega_0\right) + \delta\left(\omega + \omega_0\right) \right] \right\} N \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\omega x} \mathrm{d}\omega \right\}$$
(14)

$$w(x,t) = \frac{q}{2\pi m} \int_0^L \left\{ \frac{\mathrm{i}\omega}{1-\omega^2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\delta\left(\omega - \omega_0\right) + \delta\left(\omega + \omega_0\right) \right] \right\} M \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\omega x} \mathrm{d}\omega$$
(15)

 $\begin{array}{ll} (2) & \stackrel{}{\boxplus} \eta \neq 0, \, \vartheta_1 > 0, \, \vartheta_2 < 0 \, \mbox{tr} \\ \hline 1 & L > \chi_2 \end{array}$

$$w(x,t) = \frac{q}{2\pi m} \left\{ \int_0^{\chi_2} \left\{ \frac{\mathrm{i}\omega}{1-\omega^2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\delta\left(\omega - \omega_0\right) + \delta\left(\omega + \omega_0\right) \right] \right\} N \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\omega x} \mathrm{d}\omega \right. \\ \left. + \int_{\chi_2}^L \left\{ \frac{\mathrm{i}\omega}{1-\omega^2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\delta\left(\omega - \omega_0\right) + \delta\left(\omega + \omega_0\right) \right] \right\} M \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\omega x} \mathrm{d}\omega \right\}$$
(16)

2 $L \leq \chi_2$

$$w(x,t) = \frac{q}{2\pi m} \left\{ \frac{\mathrm{i}\omega}{1-\omega^2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\delta\left(\omega - \omega_0\right) + \delta\left(\omega + \omega_0\right) \right] \right\} N \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\omega x} \mathrm{d}\omega \tag{17}$$

(4) 当 $\eta = 0$ 时

$$w(x,t) = \frac{q}{2\pi m} \int_0^L \left\{ \frac{\mathrm{i}\omega}{1-\omega^2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\delta\left(\omega - \omega_0\right) + \delta\left(\omega + \omega_0\right) \right] \right\} U \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\omega x} \mathrm{d}\omega$$
(18)

式(13)—(18)即为简谐压力移动载荷作用下轨道动态响应解析解.

4 数值算例分析

根据求得解析表达式,编程,讨论轨道的粘滞外阻尼系数,材料应变阻尼系数,弹性系数对 轨道瞬态响应影响.轨道及荷载参数见表1.

表1 轨道和荷载相关参数

Tab.1 Parameters of electromagnetic launcher's rail and load	
参数	数值
轨道长度 L/m^{-1}	2
截面宽度 b/m ⁻¹	3×10^{-2}
轨道高度 h/m^{-1}	1×10^{-2}
质量密度 $ ho/(kg \cdot m^{-1})$	8 700
杨氏模量 E/GPa	120
载荷集度 q/MPa	110
粘滞外阻尼系数 $C imes 10^5 / (\text{Ns} \cdot \text{m}^{-1})$	1.3; 1.5; 1.8; 2.0
材料应变阻尼系数 $c_s imes 10^{15} / (m Ns \cdot m^{-1})$	100, 120, 150, 180
弹性系数 $k \times 10^{10}$ /Pa	2.532; 2.172; 1.772; 1.272

图3为粘滞外阻尼系数对轨道梁挠度的影响.粘滞外阻尼系数对轨道梁挠度的影响显著, 轨道梁挠度随着粘滞外阻尼系数的增大而减小.



图 3 不同粘滞外阻尼系数下节点挠度-时间关系曲线

Fig. 3 $\,$ Node deflection-time curve at different coefficient of viscous damping

图 4 为轨道梁材料应变阻尼系数对轨道梁挠度的影响.材料应变阻尼系数对挠度有显著影响,轨道梁的最大变形挠度随着材料应变阻尼系数的增大而增大,表明轨道梁的振动对轨道材料 内部结构有明显影响.

图 5 为轨道梁弹性系数对挠度的影响. 弹性系数对挠度的影响不明显, 挠度曲线随着弹性 系数的增加而呈下降的趋势.











5 结 论

综合本篇论文主要总结两点:

(1)本文将电磁发射轨道模拟为移动载荷作用下弹性基础梁,考虑阻尼力的因素,采用欧拉梁理论建立梁的力学模型,推导出控制方程的解析解.通过Matlab软件分析了形态压力对电磁发射轨道有着不同程度的瞬态影响,这为设计电磁发射装置提供理论依据及技术支持,提高安全性、可靠性,从而更好的理解电磁轨道发射装置的工作性能.

(2) 通过计算分析: 轨道梁的挠度随着粘滞外阻尼系数的增大而增大. 随着材料应变阻尼系数的增大而减小. 而弹性系数对挠度的影响不太明显, 挠度曲线随着弹性系数的增加而呈下降的趋势.

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Remark 9 In order to apply the subdiffusive Black-Scholes model to real market data, it is crucial to give parameters estimation procedures. One can refer [10] to see details for the estimation of the parameter α .

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