

一类非线性时变时滞随机大系统的稳定性

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摘要

讨论了线性时滞随机系统平凡解的几乎必然渐近稳定性,并推广到非线性多时滞随机大系统的几乎必然渐近稳定性。提出了非线性多时滞随机大系统几乎必然渐近稳定性的代数判据。最后,用仿真例子说明了主要结果的可行性和有效性。

关键词

随机大系统;几乎必然渐近稳定;
Lyapunov 函数

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0 引言

Introduction

自然界中的现象、实际工程技术和社会经济中许多问题存在随机时间滞后(简称时滞)现象,如测定地球上的点 A 与土星的点 B 的距离随时间的变化情况,由于光速的问题,得到的距离读数是 $2.308 (2 \times 125\,000 \div 30 \div 3\,600)$ h 前的距离,而且测量点具有随机性。所以其动态规律存在随机时滞,表现在数学模型上就是一个时滞随机系统或时滞随机大系统,这就需要人们对时滞随机大系统进行研究。与确定性系统的稳定性研究相比,随机系统的稳定性理论还远未完善,特别是关于非线性多时滞的稳定性研究文献很少^[1-8]。本文将讨论非线性多时滞随机系统的渐近行为,将 Lassel(拉萨尔)不变原理应用到随机大系统中^[9],给出非线性多时滞随机大系统的几乎必然渐近稳定的代数判据。

1 预备知识及问题描述

Preliminaries and problem formulation

考虑如下随机微分方程^[3]

$$dx(t) = f(t, x(t), x(t - \tau)) dt + g(t, x(t), x(t - \tau)) dw(t), t \geq 0. \quad (1)$$

其初始条件为 $\{x(\alpha) = \xi \mid \xi \in C_{F_0}^b([-\tau, 0]; \mathbf{R}^n), -\tau \leq \alpha \leq 0, \tau = \text{const} > 0\}$, $C_{F_0}^b$ 表示连续映射 f, g 的全体,其中 $f: \mathbf{R}^+ \times \mathbf{R}^n \times \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n$, $g: \mathbf{R}^+ \times \mathbf{R}^n \times \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^{n \times m}$ 均为连续映射,且假设关于 x 满足 Lipschitz 条件,以保证式(1)的解在给定的区域上存在唯一解, $w: \mathbf{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^m$ 是系统的外力项。

定义 1^[6] 随机系统的平凡解 $x = 0$ 称为是几乎必然渐近稳定的,如果

$$p \left\{ \lim_{|x_0| \rightarrow 0, t \geq 0} \sup |x(t, t_0, x_0)| = 0 \right\} = 1,$$

且存在正数 $\delta > 0$,使得当 $|x_0| < \delta$ 时,对于任意 $\varepsilon > 0$,成立

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \sup_{t \geq T} |x(t, t_0, x_0)| > \varepsilon \right\} = 0.$$

引理 1^[2] 若存在函数

$V(t, x) \in C^{2,1}(\mathbf{R}^+ \times \mathbf{R}^n; \mathbf{R}^+)$, $\eta \in L^1(\mathbf{R}^+; \mathbf{R}^+)$ 及 $\phi_1, \phi_2 \in (\mathbf{R}^+ \times \mathbf{R}^n; \mathbf{R}^+)$,使得任意 $(t, x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^+ \times \mathbf{R}^n \times \mathbf{R}$,有

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$$\begin{aligned} LV(t, \mathbf{x}, y) &\leq \eta(t) - \phi_1(t, \mathbf{x}) + \phi_2(t, y), \\ \phi_1(t, \mathbf{x}) &\geq \phi_2(t + \tau, \mathbf{x}), \end{aligned}$$

且 $\lim_{\|\mathbf{x}\| \rightarrow \infty} [\inf_{t \geq 0} V(t, \mathbf{x})] = +\infty$, 则对任意 $\xi \in \mathbf{C}_{F_0}^b([-\tau, 0]; \mathbf{R}^n)$, 若存在 $p > 2$, 使得 $\sup_{-\tau \leq t \leq \infty} E|\mathbf{x}(t, \xi)|^p < +\infty$, 则式(1)的解满足 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} d(\mathbf{x}(t; \xi), D_\phi) = 0$ 几乎必然成立, 其中 $D_\phi = \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{R}^n : \phi(t, \mathbf{x}) = \phi_1(t, \mathbf{x}) = \phi_2(t + \tau, \mathbf{x}) = 0\}$.

现考虑下面的时滞线性随机系统

$$\begin{aligned} d\mathbf{x}(t) &= (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{x}(t - \tau(t)))dt + \\ &\quad \sum_{j=1}^m (\mathbf{C}_j\mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{D}_j\mathbf{x}(t - \tau(t)))dW_j(t). \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

其中, $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C}_j, \mathbf{D}_j \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}, j = 1, 2, \dots, m$. 时变时滞 $\tau(t) > 0$ 为可导函数, 且满足 $\dot{\tau}(t) < 1$.

引理 2^[1] 若存在 $V \in \mathbf{C}^{2,1}(\mathbf{R}^+ \times \mathbf{R}^n; \mathbf{R}^+)$ 及 3 个正数 $k_1, k_2, \lambda_1 > \lambda_2, \lambda_2 \in \mathbf{R}$, 使任意 $(t, \mathbf{x}) \in \mathbf{R}^+ \times \mathbf{R}^n$, 有 $k_1|\mathbf{x}|^2 \leq V(t, \mathbf{x}) \leq k_2|\mathbf{x}|^2, LV(t, \mathbf{x}, y) \leq -\lambda_1|\mathbf{x}|^2 + \lambda_2|y|^2$, 则对任意 $\xi \in \mathbf{C}_{F_0}^b([-\tau, 0]; \mathbf{R}^n)$, 方程(2)的解 $\mathbf{x}(t, \xi)$ 是几乎必然渐近稳定的.

2 主要结果

Main results

考虑下面的非线性多时变时滞随机大系统

$$\begin{aligned} d\mathbf{x}_i(t) &= (\mathbf{A}_i\mathbf{x}_i(t) + \mathbf{B}_i\mathbf{x}_i(t - \tau_i(t)))dt + \\ &\quad \sum_{j=1}^{r_i} (\mathbf{C}_{ij}\mathbf{x}_i(t) + \mathbf{D}_{ij}\mathbf{x}_i(t - \tau_i(t)))dW_j(t) + \\ &\quad \sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ k \neq i}}^N f_{ik}(\mathbf{x}_k(t - \tau_i(t)))dt, \\ &\quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

其中 $\mathbf{A}_i, \mathbf{B}_i \in \mathbf{R}^{n_i \times n_i}, \mathbf{C}_{ij}, \mathbf{D}_{ij} \in \mathbf{R}^{n_i \times n_i}, f_{ik} \in \mathbf{R}^{n_i \times n_k}$. 时变时滞 $\tau_i(t) > 0$ 为可导函数, 且满足 $\dot{\tau}_i(t) < 1$, 且 f_{ik} 满足适当的条件, 以保证其解过程几乎必然地存在唯一.

随机大系统(3)可以看作下面 N 个孤立子系统

$$\begin{aligned} d\mathbf{x}_i(t) &= (\mathbf{A}_i\mathbf{x}_i(t) + \mathbf{B}_i\mathbf{x}_i(t - \tau_i(t)))dt + \\ &\quad \sum_{j=1}^{r_i} (\mathbf{C}_{ij}\mathbf{x}_i(t) + \mathbf{D}_{ij}\mathbf{x}_i(t - \tau_i(t)))dW_j(t), \\ &\quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

通过非线性互联项 $\sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ k \neq i}}^N f_{ik}(\mathbf{x}_k(t - \tau_{ik}))dt$ 互联的一个

非线性互联大系统.

定理 1 对时滞非线性随机大系统(3), 若存在正数 a_i, d_i 和正定矩阵 $\mathbf{P}_i, \mathbf{Q}_i \in \mathbf{R}^{n_i \times n_i}, i = 1, 2, \dots, N$ 满足

$$1) - \mathbf{P}_i = \mathbf{Q}_i \mathbf{A}_i + \mathbf{A}_i^\top \mathbf{Q}_i + d_i \mathbf{I}_i + \sum_{j=1}^{r_i} \mathbf{C}_{ij}^\top \mathbf{Q}_i \mathbf{C}_{ij},$$

$i = 1, 2, \dots, N, \mathbf{I}_i$ 为单位矩阵;

$$2) \lambda_{i1} = \lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{P}_i) > \lambda_{i2} = \lambda_{\max}\left(\frac{1}{d_i} \mathbf{N}_i^\top \mathbf{N}_i + \sum_{j=1}^{r_i} \mathbf{D}_{ij}^\top \mathbf{Q}_i \mathbf{D}_{ij}\right),$$

其中 $\mathbf{N}_i = \mathbf{Q}_i \mathbf{B}_i - \sum_{j=1}^{r_i} \mathbf{C}_{ij}^\top \mathbf{Q}_i \mathbf{D}_{ij}, i = 1, 2, \dots, N$;

$$3) a_0 > \sum_{i=1}^N a_i, \text{ 其中 } f_{ii} = 0, a_0 = \min_{1 \leq i \leq N} \left\{ \frac{\lambda_{i1} a_i}{2} \right\},$$

$$a_i = a_i \max \left\{ \max_{1 \leq k \leq N} \left\{ \frac{2(N-1) \|\mathbf{Q}_i f_{ik}\|^2}{\lambda_{i1}} \right\}, \lambda_{i2}, k \neq i \right\}, \\ i = 1, 2, \dots, N.$$

则非线性多时滞随机大系统(3)的平凡解几乎渐近稳定.

证明 对每个孤立系统(4)构造如下的 Lyapunov 函数

$$V_i(t, \mathbf{x}_i) = \mathbf{x}_i^\top \mathbf{Q}_i \mathbf{x}_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N. \quad (5)$$

其中, $\mathbf{x}_i(t) \in \mathbf{R}^{n_i}$, 正定矩阵 $\mathbf{Q}_i \in \mathbf{R}^{n_i \times n_i}, i = 1, 2, \dots, N$. 对 V_i , 显然有

$$\lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{Q}_i) |\mathbf{x}_i|^2 \leq V_i(t, \mathbf{x}_i) \leq \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{Q}_i) |\mathbf{x}_i|^2, \\ i = 1, 2, \dots, N. \quad (6)$$

记 L_i 为孤立子系统的微分算子, 则由条件 1) 和 2) 易证

$$L_i V_i(t, \mathbf{x}_i) \leq -\lambda_{i1} |\mathbf{x}_i|^2 + \lambda_{i2} |y_i|^2.$$

由引理 2 知 N 个孤立子系统的平衡点 $\mathbf{x}_i = 0$ 是几乎必然渐近稳定.

对整个多时滞线性随机系统, 选取 Lyapunov 函数为

$$V(t, \mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^N a_i V_i(t, \mathbf{x}_i).$$

式中, $a_i > 0, V_i$ 由式(5)确定. 由式(6)可得

$$k_1 |\mathbf{x}|^2 \leq V(t, \mathbf{x}) \leq k_2 |\mathbf{x}|^2.$$

式中 $k_1 = \min_{1 \leq i \leq N} \{a_i \lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{Q}_i)\}, k_2 = \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} \{a_i \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{Q}_i)\}$. 记 L 为非线性多时滞随机大系统的微分算子, 则

$$\begin{aligned} LV(t, \mathbf{x}, y) &= \sum_{i=1}^N a_i \left(V_i(t, \mathbf{x}, y_i) + \sum_{k=1}^N \mathbf{x}_i^\top 2\mathbf{Q}_i f_{ik} y_k \right) \leq \\ &\quad -a_0 |\mathbf{x}|^2 + \sum_{i=1}^N a_i |y_i|^2. \end{aligned}$$

式中, $a_0, a_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, N)$ 由条件 3) 给出.

所以由条件 3) 及引理 2 知非线性多时滞随机大系统(3)的平凡解几乎必然渐近稳定.

3 数值例子

Numerical example

为说明非线性多时滞随机大系统(3)的平凡解几乎必然渐近稳定性,通过如下的例子说明本文主要结果的可行性和有效性.

例 考虑系统(3),其中, $i=1,2$.

$$\mathbf{x}_1(t) = \begin{pmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{x}_2(t) = \begin{pmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \\ x_3(t) \end{pmatrix};$$

$$\mathbf{A}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{B}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -0.45 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.4 \end{pmatrix};$$

$\mathbf{D}_{11}, \mathbf{D}_{12}$ 为零矩阵;

$$\mathbf{C}_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.01 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}; \quad \mathbf{C}_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.01 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{A}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 2 & 0.01 \\ 2 & -5 & 0 \\ 0.001 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{B}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -0.35 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.25 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$\mathbf{D}_{21}, \mathbf{D}_{22}, \mathbf{D}_{23}$ 为零矩阵;

$$\mathbf{C}_{21} = \begin{pmatrix} -0.01 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{C}_{22} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.015 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{C}_{23} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.018 \end{pmatrix};$$

互联矩阵

$$\mathbf{f}_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.1 & -0.3 & 0.1 \\ -0.2 & 0.1 & -0.3 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{f}_{21} = \begin{pmatrix} -0.05 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.3 \\ -0.2 & -0.3 \end{pmatrix};$$

取 $d_1 = d_2 = \mathbf{I}$, $\mathbf{Q}_1 = \mathbf{I}$ (二阶单位矩阵), $\mathbf{Q}_2 = \mathbf{I}$ (三阶单位矩阵), $\tau(t) = 0.002$.

经计算可得

$$1) \quad \mathbf{P}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 4.9999 & -4.0000 \\ -4.0000 & 6.9999 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{P}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 6.9999 & -4.0000 & -0.0110 \\ -4.0000 & 8.9998 & 0 \\ -0.0110 & 0 & 0.9997 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$2) \quad \lambda_{11} = 1.8768, \lambda_{12} = 0.2025, \lambda_{21} = 0.9996, \lambda_{22} = 0.1225;$$

$$3) \quad a_0 = 0.4998, a_1 = 0.2025, a_2 = 0.2026.$$

显然满足定理1中的所有的条件,所以大系统(3)的平凡解是几乎必然渐近稳定的.

4 结论

Conclusion

本文讨论了线性时滞随机系统平凡解的几乎必然渐近稳定性,并推广到了非线性多时滞随机大系统的几乎必然渐近稳定性;提出了非线性多时滞随机大系统几乎必然渐近稳定性的代数判据;最后,用仿真例子说明了本文主要结果的可行性和有效性.

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Stability of a class of nonlinear stochastic large-scale system with time-varying delays

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Abstract Almost surely asymptotic stability of the trivial solution of linear stochastic system with time-varying delays is discussed, and is extended to the nonlinear stochastic large-scale system with time-varying delays. Then, an algebraic criterion of the almost surely asymptotic stability is established for the nonlinear stochastic large-scale system with time-varying delays. The feasibility and effectiveness of the main results are illustrated in this paper by a numerical example.

Key words stochastic large-scale system; almost surely asymptotic stability; Lyapunov function