

变系数线性中立型大系统的稳定性^{*}

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摘要 借助于微分差分不等式考虑变系数线性中立型大系统的零解的稳定性, 得到了简单、适用的稳定性判别准则, 改进了已有的主要结果.

关键词 全时滞无条件稳定, 指数稳定, 中立型大系统, 常数变易公式

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时滞系统的稳定性是一个重要而困难的研究课题, 文献 [1] 考虑了一类中立型大系统的稳定性, 本文借助于时滞微分差分不等式和常数变易公式研究了线性中立型大系统的零解的稳定性, 所得到的结果包含了文献 [1] 的主要定理.

1 有关引理

引理^[2] 设 r 是偶数, $r = 2q$, $g_i(t)$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, q$) 是定义在 $[t_0 - \Delta, +\infty)$ 上的正连续函数, $P_i(t)$ ($i = 1, \dots, r$) 是定义在 $[t_0 - \Delta, +\infty)$ 上的非负连续函数, 常数 $a_{ij} \geq 0$ ($i \neq j, i, j = 1, \dots, r$), $b_{ij} \geq 0$ ($i, j = 1, \dots, r$), 若满足

$$DP_i(t) \leq g_i(t) \left[\sum_{j=1}^r [a_{ij} P_j(t) + b_{ij} \sup_{t-\Delta \leq \theta \leq t} P_j(\theta)] \right], \quad (i = 1, \dots, q)$$
$$\leq \sum_{j=1}^r [a_{ij} P_j(t) + b_{ij} \sup_{t-\Delta \leq \theta \leq t} P_j(\theta)], \quad (i = q+1, \dots, r)$$

其中, $DP_i(t)$ 表示 $P_i(t)$ 的 Dimi 导数, $a_{ii} + b_i < 0$ ($i = 1, \dots, r$), $\text{Re } \lambda(a_{ij} + b_j)_{\times r} < 0$, 则存在 $K \geq 1, T > 0, T > 0$ 使

$$P_i(t) \leq K T \left[\sum_{j=1}^r \sup_{t_0 - \Delta \leq \theta \leq t_0} P_j(\theta) \right] \exp \left\{ - T \int_{t_0}^t \lambda(u) du \right\}, \quad t \geq t_0, \quad (i = 1, \dots, r)$$

其中 $\lambda(u) = \min_{1 \leq i \leq q} \{g_i(u), 1\}$.

2 变系数线性中立型大系统的稳定性

考虑具有如下分解的中立型大系统

$$\dot{x}_i(t) = A_{ij}(t)x_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^q [A_{ij}(t)x_j(t) + B_{ij}(t)x_j(t - \Delta) + C_{ij}(t)\dot{x}_j(t - \Delta)]$$

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$$(i = 1, \dots, q) \quad (1)$$

其中, $x = (x_1, \dots, x_q)^T$, $x_i = (x_1^{(i)}, \dots, x_{ni}^{(i)})^T \sum_{i=1}^q n_i = n$, $\bar{A}_{ij}(t), A_{ij}(t), B_{ij}(t)$ 在 $[t_0, +\infty)$

上连续, $\bar{C}_{ij}(t)$ 在 $[t_0, +\infty)$ 上可微 ($i, j = 1, \dots, q$), 初始条件为

$$x_i(t) = H_i(t), \dot{x}_i(t) = \dot{H}_i(t), t_0 - \Delta \leq t \leq t_0, (i = 1, \dots, q) \quad (2)$$

其中, $H_i(t), \dot{H}_i(t)$ ($i = 1, \dots, q$) 在 $t_0 - \Delta \leq t \leq t_0$ 上连续.

定义 1 系统 (1) 的平凡解称为全时滞无条件稳定. 若存在 $M \geq 1, T > 0$ 使

$$\|x(t, t_0, H)\| \leq M \|H\| e^{-T(t-t_0)}, t \geq t_0$$

其中, $H = (H_1, \dots, H_q)$, $\|H\| = \sum_{i=1}^q \|H_i\|$, $x(t, t_0, H)$ 是系统 (1) 的满足初始条件 (2) 的解.

定理 1 若系统 (1) 满足条件

① 函数 $\|\bar{A}_{ij}(t) \bar{C}_{ij}(t) - \dot{\bar{C}}_{ij}(t) + B_{ij}(t)\|, \|\bar{C}_{ij}(t)\|, \|A_{ij}(t)\|$ 有界, 设其上确界分别为 $d_{ij}, \alpha, e_{ij}, t > t_0, (i, j = 1, \dots, q)$;

② 子系统 $\dot{y}_i = \bar{A}_{ii}(t)y_i$ 的零解指数稳定. 即存在常数 $M_i \geq 1, r_i > 0$ 使 $y_i = \bar{A}_{ii}(t)y_i$ 的基解矩阵 $Y_i(s, t)$ ($s = t$ 时为单位矩阵 E) 满足

$$\|Y_i(s, t)\| \leq M_i e^{-r_i(t-s)}, t \geq s \geq t_0$$

且在①②中出现的常数 $r_i, M_i, c_{ij}, d_{ij}, e_{ij}$ ($i, j = 1, \dots, q$) 组成的矩阵

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -r_1 & \dots & 0 & M_1(d_{11} + e_{11}) & \dots & M_1(d_{1q} + e_{1q}) \\ & & & \dots & & \dots \\ 0 & \dots & -Y_q & M_q(d_{q1} + e_{q1}) & \dots & M_q(d_{qq} + e_{qq}) \\ 1 & \dots & 0 & -1 + c_{11} & \dots & c_{1q} \\ & & & \dots & & \dots \\ 0 & \dots & 1 & c_{q1} & \dots & -1 + c_{qj} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{的特征根的实部都小于}$$

零.

则大系统 (1) 的零解全时滞无条件稳定.

证明 令 $y_i(t) = x_i(t) - \sum_{j=1}^q \bar{C}_{ij}(t)x_j(t - \Delta)$, 代入 (1) 式得

$$\dot{y}_i(t) = \bar{A}_{ii}(t)y_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^q [\bar{A}_{ii}(t) \bar{C}_{ij}(t) + B_{ij}(t) - \dot{\bar{C}}_{ij}(t)]x_j(t - \Delta) + \sum_{j=1}^q A_{ij}(t)x_j(t)$$

记 $h_i(t) = \sum_{j=1}^q [\bar{A}_{ii}(t) \bar{C}_{ij}(t) + B_{ij}(t) - \dot{\bar{C}}_{ij}(t)]x_j(t - \Delta) + \sum_{j=1}^q A_{ij}(t)x_j(t)$

则前式可写成

$$\dot{y}_i(t) = \bar{A}_{ii}(t)y_i(t) + h_i(t), (i = 1, \dots, q), t \geq t_0 \quad (3)$$

设 $x(t, t_0, H) = (x_1(t, t_0, H), \dots, x_q(t, t_0, H))$ 是 (1) 式的满足初始条件 (2) 的解, 则由文献 [2] 中的常数变易公式得

$$y_i(t, t_0, H) = x_i(t, t_0, H) - \sum_{j=1}^q \bar{C}_{ij}(t)X_j(t - \Delta, t_0, H) =$$

$$Y_i(t, t_0) [H_i(t_0) - \sum_{j=1}^q \bar{C}_{ij}(t_0)H_j(t_0 - \Delta)] + \int_{t_0}^t Y_i(s, t)h_i(s) ds, t \geq t_0$$

记 $x(t) = x(t, t_0, H), y(t) = y(t, t_0, H)$

设 $\|J_i(t_0)\| = \|H_i(t_0)\| + \sum_{j=1}^q \bar{C}_{ij}(t_0) \cdot \|H_j(t_0 - \Delta)\|, (i = 1, \dots, q)$

则由条件② 得

$$\|y_i(t)\| \leq \|J_i(t_0)\| M_i e^{-r_i(t-t_0)} + \int_{t_0}^t M_i e^{-r_i(t-s)} \|h_i(s)\| ds, t \geq t_0, (i = 1, \dots, q) \tag{4}$$

由条件① 易得

$$\|h_i(s)\| \leq \sum_{j=1}^q [d_{ij} \|x_j(s - \Delta)\| + e_j \|x_j(s)\|], (i = 1, \dots, q)$$

从而由 (4) 式推得

$$\|y_i(t)\| \leq \|J_i(t_0)\| M_i e^{-r_i(t-t_0)} + \int_{t_0}^t M_i e^{-r_i(t-s)} \sum_{j=1}^q [d_{ij} \|x_j(s - \Delta)\| + e_j \|x_j(s)\|] ds, t \geq t_0$$

当 $t_0 - \Delta \leq t \leq t_0$ 时, 令 $P_i(t) = \|J_i(t_0)\| M_i, (i = 1, \dots, q)$;

当 $t > t_0$ 时, 令 $P_i(t) = \|J_i(t_0)\| M_i e^{-r_i(t-t_0)} +$

$$\int_{t_0}^t M_i e^{-r_i(t-s)} \sum_{j=1}^q [d_{ij} \|x_j(s - \Delta)\| + e_j \|x_j(s)\|] ds, (i = 1, \dots, q)$$

再令 $P_{q+j}(t) = \|X_j(t)\|, t \geq t_0 - \Delta, (j = 1, \dots, q)$

显然有

$$\|y_i(t)\| \leq P_i(t), t \geq t_0, (i = 1, \dots, q) \tag{5}$$

当 $t > t_0$ 时, 对 $P_i(t) (i = 1, \dots, q)$ 求导得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{P}_i(t) &= -r_i P_i(t) + M_i \sum_{j=1}^q [d_{ij} \|x_j(t - \Delta)\| + e_j \|x_j(t)\|] \leq \\ &= -r_i P_i(t) + M_i \sum_{j=1}^q e_j P_{q+j}(t) + M_i \sum_{j=1}^q d_{ij} \sup_{t-\Delta \leq \theta \leq t} P_{q+j}(\theta), t > t_0 \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

又由 $x_i(t) = y_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^q \bar{C}_{ij}(t) x_j(t - \Delta) (i = 1, \dots, q)$ 及 (5) 式得

$$P_{q+i}(t) \leq \|y_i(t)\| + \sum_{j=1}^q \|C_{ij}(t)\| \|x_j(t - \Delta)\| \leq$$

$$P_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^q C_{ij} \sup_{t-\Delta \leq \theta \leq t} P_{q+j}(\theta), t > t_0, (i = 1, \dots, q)$$

$$\theta \leq P_i(t) - P_{q+i}(t) + \sum_{j=1}^q C_{ij} \sup_{t-\Delta \leq \theta \leq t} P_{q+j}(\theta), t > t_0, (i = 1, \dots, q) \tag{7}$$

从而由 (6), (7) 2 个不等式及引理, (这里 $g_i(t) = 1, (i = 1, \dots, q), \lambda(t) = 1$) 的假设知

当矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} -r \cdots 0 & M_1(d_{11} + e_{11}) & \cdots & M_1(d_{1q} + e_{1q}) \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \theta \cdots -r_q & M_q(d_{q1} + e_{q1}) & \cdots & M_q(d_{qq} + e_{qq}) \\ 1 \cdots 0 & -1 + c_{11} & \cdots & c_{1q} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \theta \cdots 1 & c_{q1} & \cdots & -1 + c_{qq} \end{pmatrix}$

的特征根实部都小于零时, 存在 $k \geq 1, T > 0$ 使

$$P_i(t) \leq k \left(\sum_{j=1}^{2q} \sup_{t_0 - \Delta \leq \theta \leq t_0} P_j(\theta) \right) e^{-a(t-t_0)}, t \geq t_0, (i = 1, \dots, 2q)$$

当 $i = 1, \dots, q$ 时

$$\begin{aligned} P_{i+q}(t) &= \|x_i(t, t_0, H)\| \leq \\ &k \left[\sum_{j=1}^q \sup_{t_0 - \Delta \leq \theta \leq t_0} P_j(\theta) + \sum_{j=q+1}^{2q} \sup_{t_0 - \Delta \leq \theta \leq t_0} P_j(\theta) \right] e^{-\tau(t-t_0)} = \\ &k \left[\sum_{j=1}^q \sup_{t_0 - \Delta \leq \theta \leq t_0} P_j(\theta) + \sum_{j=1}^q \sup_{t_0 - \Delta \leq \theta \leq t_0} \|x_j(\theta)\| \right] e^{-\tau(t-t_0)} = \\ &k \left[\sum_{j=1}^q M_j \|J_j(t_0)\| + \sum_{j=1}^q \|H_j\| \right] e^{-\tau(t-t_0)} \leq \\ &k \left[\sum_{i=1}^q M_i \|H_i\| + \sum_{i=1}^q M_i \sum_{j=1}^q \|\bar{C}_{ij}(t_0)\| \|H_j\| + \sum_{i=1}^q \|H_j\| \right] e^{-\tau(t-t_0)} \leq \\ &k \left[1 + \max_{1 \leq i \leq q} M_i + \sum_{i=1}^q M_i \max_{1 \leq j \leq q} \|\bar{C}_{ij}(t_0)\| \right] \sum_{j=1}^q \|H_j\| e^{-\tau(t-t_0)}, t \geq t_0 \end{aligned}$$

从而存在 $M \geq k \left[1 + \max_{1 \leq i \leq q} M_i + \sum_{i=1}^q M_i \max_{1 \leq j \leq q} \|\bar{C}_{ij}(t_0)\| \right]$ 使

$$\|x_i(t, t_0, H)\| \leq M \|H\| e^{-\tau(t-t_0)}, t \geq t_0, (i = 1, \dots, q)$$

由定义 1 知系统 (1) 的平凡解全时滞无条件稳定. 证毕.

评注 用文 [3] 的定理 A. 9 和文 [4] 的定理 9.16 易证, 定理 1 包含了文 [1] 的定理 3.

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The Stability of Linear Neutral Large Scale Systems with Changeable Coefficients

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Abstract By means of the differential difference inequality, considers the stability of the zero solution of a class of linear neutral large scale system with changeable coefficients. A simple and applicable criterion for stability of the zero solution is obtained, which includes the main result before.

Keywords unconditional stability of any constant delay, exponential stability, neutral large scale system, variation of constant

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