

一类线性时变滞后微分方程组解的稳定性准则*

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本文对一类时变线性滞后微分方程,用不同于常见的方法^[1-4],直接根据系统本身系数之间的积分估计式,给出稳定性若干显式判别准则。这些结果条件的验证,较其它方法来得方便,也有一定适用范围。

考虑时变线性滞后微分方程组:

$$\frac{dx_i}{dt} = \sum_{j=1}^n [a_{ij}(t)x_j(t) + b_{ij}(t)x_j(t-\tau)], \quad i=1,2,\dots,n. \quad (1)$$

设 $a_{ij}(t)$, $b_{ij}(t)$ 于 $t \geq t_0$ 连续, $0 \leq \tau \leq \Delta = \text{const.}$

考虑当 $t_0 - \tau \leq t \leq t_0$, $x_i(t) = \varphi_i(t)$ ($i=1,2,\dots,n$) 之解,其中 $\varphi_i(t)$ 是已知的连续函数。令

$$\tilde{P}_{ii}(t) = e^{\int_{t_0}^t a_{ii}(\xi) d\xi} + \int_{t_0-\tau}^{t_0} e^{\int_{t_1+\tau}^t a_{ii}(\xi) d\xi} \sum_{j=1}^n |b_{ij}(t_1+\tau)| |\varphi_j(t_1)| dt_1 \quad (i=1,2,\dots,n);$$

$$P_{ij}(t) = \begin{cases} \int_{t_0}^{t-\tau} e^{\int_{t_1+\tau}^t a_{ii}(\xi) d\xi} |b_{ij}(t_1+\tau)| dt_1, & \text{当 } i=j, i=1,2,\dots,n; \\ \int_{t_0}^t e^{\int_{t_1}^t a_{ii}(\xi) d\xi} |a_{ij}(t_1)| dt_1 + \int_{t_0}^{t-\tau} e^{\int_{t_1+\tau}^t a_{ii}(\xi) d\xi} |b_{ij}(t_1+\tau)| dt_1, & \text{当 } i \neq j, i,j=1,2,\dots,n. \end{cases}$$

定理 1 若(1)式满足下列条件: 1

1° $\tilde{P}_{ii}(t)$ ($i=1,2,\dots,n$) 有界;

2° $\sum_{j=1}^n P_{1j}(t) \leq u_1 < 1$, $P_{21}(t)u_1 + \sum_{j=2}^n P_{2j}(t) \leq u_2 < 1, \dots, \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} P_{nj}(t)u_j + P_{nn}(t) \leq u_n < 1$,

(其中 u_i 为正常数, $i=1,2,\dots,n$)

则(1)式平凡解一致稳定。

证明 (大致步骤) 1° 过 $t_0 - \tau \leq t \leq t_0$ $x_i(t) = \varphi_i(t)$ ($i=1,2,\dots,n$) 的解可表为:

$$x_i(t) = \varphi_i(t_0) e^{\int_{t_0}^t a_{ii}(\xi) d\xi} + \int_{t_0}^t e^{\int_{t_1}^t a_{ii}(\xi) d\xi} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}(t_1) x_j(t_1) dt_1$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
& + \int_{t_0}^t e^{\int_{t_1}^t a_{ii}(\xi) d\xi} \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij}(t_1) x_j(t_1 - \tau) dt_1 = \varphi_i(t_0) e^{\int_{t_0}^t a_{ii}(\xi) d\xi} \\
& + \int_{t_0-\tau}^{t_0} e^{\int_{t_1+\tau}^t a_{ii}(\xi) d\xi} \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij}(t_1 + \tau) \varphi_j(t_1) dt_1 + \int_{t_0}^t e^{\int_{t_1}^t a_{ii}(\xi) d\xi} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}(t_1) x_j(t_1) dt_1 \\
& + \int_{t_0-\tau}^{t_0} e^{\int_{t_1+\tau}^t a_{ii}(\xi) d\xi} \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij}(t_1 + \tau) x_j(t_1) dt_1, \text{ 其中 } t \geq t_0. \quad (2)
\end{aligned}$$

对(2)式用下列迭代:

$$\begin{aligned}
x_i^{(m)}(t) &= \varphi_i(t_0) e^{\int_{t_0}^t a_{ii}(\xi) d\xi} + \int_{t_0-\tau}^{t_0} e^{\int_{t_1+\tau}^t a_{ii}(\xi) d\xi} \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij}(t_1 + \tau) \varphi_j(t_1) dt_1 \\
&+ \int_{t_0}^t e^{\int_{t_1}^t a_{ii}(\xi) d\xi} \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij}(t_1) x_j^{(m)}(t_1) dt_1 + \int_{t_0}^{t-\tau} e^{\int_{t_1+\tau}^t a_{ii}(\xi) d\xi} \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} b_{ij}(t_1 + \tau) x_j^{(m)}(t_1) dt_1 \\
&+ \int_{t_0}^t e^{\int_{t_1}^t a_{ii}(\xi) d\xi} \sum_{j=i+1}^n a_{ij}(t_1) x_j^{(m-1)}(t_1) dt_1 \\
&+ \int_{t_0-\tau}^{t_0} e^{\int_{t_1+\tau}^t a_{ii}(\xi) d\xi} \sum_{j=i}^n b_{ij}(t_1 + \tau) x_j^{(m-1)}(t_1) dt_1, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n; \quad m=1, 2, \dots. \quad (3)
\end{aligned}$$

令 $\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |\varphi_i(t)| \leq C = \text{const.}$, $\tilde{P}_{ii}(t) \leq M = \text{const.}$ ($i=1, 2, \dots, n$),

$$\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \sup_{t > t_0} \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^n P_{ij}(t) + 1 \right\} \leq K = \text{const.}, \quad u = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} u_i.$$

2° 取 $x_i^{(0)}(t) = \varphi_i(t_0) e^{\int_{t_0}^t a_{ii}(\xi) d\xi}$ ($i=1, 2, \dots$). 用数学归纳法证明对一切自然数 m , 有估计式:

$$|x_i^{(m+1)}(t) - x_i^{(m)}(t)| \leq u^m (K+1)^n CM, \quad m=1, 2, \dots; \quad i=1, 2, \dots, \quad (4)$$

$$|x_i^{(m)}(t)| \leq \frac{CM}{1-u} (K+1)^n, \quad i=1, 2, \dots; \quad m=1, 2, \dots, \quad (5)$$

故 $x_i^{(m)}(t)$ 是基本序列。所以(1)式的过始值 $t_0 - \tau \leq t \leq t_0$ $x_i(t) = \varphi_i(t)$ 的解 $x_i(t)$ 也有估计式: $|x_i(t)| \leq \frac{CM}{1-u} (K+1)^n$ 。从而(1)式平凡解一致稳定。

推论 1 若1° 定理1条件1°成立; 2° $\sum_{j=1}^n P_{ij}(t) \leq v < 1$ 。则(1)式平凡解一致稳定。

可以类似地证明:

定理 2 若(1)式满足: 1° $\tilde{P}_{ii}(t)$ ($i=1, 2, \dots, n$) 有界; 2° $\sum_{j=1}^n \rho^{(i)} \leq \rho < 1$, 其中

$\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} P_{ii}(t) \leq \rho^{(1)}$, $P_{21}(t) \rho^{(1)} + \max_{2 \leq j \leq n} P_{2j}(t) \leq \rho^{(2)}$, $\dots$, $\sum_{j=1}^{n-1} P_{nj}(t) \rho^{(j)} + P_{nn}(t) \leq \rho^{(n)}$, 其中 $\rho^{(i)}$ ($i=1, 2, \dots, n$)、 ρ 为常数, 则(1)式平凡解一致稳定。

定理 3 若(1)式满足: 1° $\tilde{P}_{ii}(t)$ ($i=1, 2, \dots, n$) 有界; 2° $\sum_{j=1}^n P_{ij}^2(t) \leq u_i^2$,

$$2 \left[(P_{2i}(t))^2 u_1^2 + \sum_{j=2}^n P_{2i}^2(t) \right] \leq u_2^2, \dots, n \left[\sum_{j=1}^{n-1} P_{ni}^2(t) u_j^2 + P_{nn}^2(t) \right] \leq u_n^2, \sum_{i=1}^n u_i^2 = u^2 < 1,$$

则(1)式平凡解一致稳定.

证明 步骤大致与定理1同, 利用 Cauchy 不等式和数学归纳法可证明迭代程序(3)有估计式:

$$\sum_{j=1}^n |x_j^{(m)}(t) - x_j^{(m-1)}(t)|^2 \leq u^{2(m-1)} n[(K+1)^n CM]^2,$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n |x_j^{(m)}(t)|^2 \leq \left(\frac{1}{1-u} + 1 \right) \sqrt{n} (K+1)^n CM.$$

故知(1)式平凡解一致稳定.

定理4 若(1)式满足: 1° $\tilde{P}_{ii}(t)$ ($i=1, 2, \dots, n$) 有界; 2° $P_{ij}(t) \leq P_{ij} = \text{const.}$, $\sum_{i=1}^n P_{ii} \leq v < 1$, 则(1)式平凡解一致稳定.

证明 大意: 对(2)式用 Picard 迭代:

$$\begin{aligned} x_i^{(m)}(t) = & \varphi_i(t_0) e^{\int_{t_0}^t a_{ii}(\xi) d\xi} + \int_{t_0-\tau}^{t_0} e^{\int_{t_1+\tau}^t a_{ii}(\xi) d\xi} \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij}(t_1+\tau) \varphi_j(t_1) dt_1 \\ & + \sum_{j=1}^n \int_{t_0}^t e^{\int_{t_1}^t a_{ij}(\xi) d\xi} a_{ij}(t_1) x_j^{(m-1)}(t_1) dt_1 \\ & + \sum_{j=1}^n \int_{t_0}^{t-\tau} e^{\int_{t_1+\tau}^t a_{ij}(\xi) d\xi} b_{ij}(t_1+\tau) x_j^{(m-1)}(t_1) dt_1. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

取零次近似: $x_i^{(0)}(t) = \varphi_i(t_0) e^{\int_{t_0}^t a_{ii}(\xi) d\xi}$

用数学归纳法可证对一切自然数 m 有估计式:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n |x_{im}^{(m)}(t) - x_{im}^{(m-1)}(t)| \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{i_{m-1}=1}^n \dots \sum_{i_1=1}^n P_{i_m i_{m-1}} \dots P_{i_1 i_1} CR = n v^{m-1} CR.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i^{(m)}(t)| & \leq \sum_{s=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i^{(s)}(t) - x_i^{(s-1)}(t)| + \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i^{(0)}(t)| \\ & \leq \sum_{s=0}^{m-1} n C R V^s + n C M = \frac{n C R}{1-v} + n C M = C \left[\frac{n R}{1-v} + n M \right]. \end{aligned}$$

余下与定理1的最后部分相同, 可知(1)式平凡解一致稳定.

定理5 若(1)式满足: 1° $\tilde{P}_{ii}(t)$ 有界 ($i=1, 2, \dots, n$), $P_{ij}(t) \leq P_{ij} = \text{const.}$;

$$2^\circ \sum_{i,j=1}^n P_{ij}^2 \leq w^2 < 1,$$

则(1)式平凡解一致稳定.

对(6)式可用数学归纳法证明有:

$$|x_i^{(m+1)}(t) - x_i^{(m)}(t)|^2 \leq \left[\sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n \cdots \sum_{m=1}^n P_{j,i,j}^2 P_{j,i,j}^2 \cdots P_{j,i,j}^2 n C^2 R^2 \right],$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i^{(m+1)}(t) - x_i^{(m)}(t)|^2 \leq w^{2m} n C^2 R^2.$$

余下与定理 1 最后证明步骤同, 故知 (1) 式平凡解一致稳定。

注 1 利用解对始值的连续依赖性, 本文诸定理在 $t \geq t_0$ 成立的条件, 可减弱为存在 $T > 0$, 当 $t \geq t_0 + T$ 时, 各定理条件分别成立。相应结论成立。

注 2 因为迭代程序 (3) 收敛与方程及未知函数编号顺序有关, 故上述定理 1—3 条件不满足, 有时可通过适当调整方程及未知函数编号顺序 (不改变稳定性性质), 使条件满足, 从而扩大应用范围。

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On the Criterion for the Stability of the Certain Class Linear Time Vary Delay Differential Equations

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In this paper, We consider the differential-difference equations:

$$\frac{dx_i}{dt} = \sum_{j=1}^n [a_{ij}(t)x_j(t) + b_{ij}(t)x_j(t-\tau)] \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (1)$$

where $a_{ij}(t)$, $b_{ij}(t)$ is continuous on $t \geq t_0$. $x_i(t) = \varphi_i(t)$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$) when $t_0 - \tau \leq t \leq t_0$ and $\varphi_i(t)$ is continuous.

$$\text{Let } \tilde{P}_{ii}(t) = e^{\int_{t_0}^t a_{ii}(\xi) d\xi} + \int_{t_0-\tau}^{t_0} e^{\int_{t_1+\tau}^t a_{ii}(\xi) d\xi} \sum_{j=1}^n |b_{ij}(t_1+\tau)| \varphi_j(t_1) dt_1, i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

$$P_{ij}(t) = \begin{cases} \int_{t_0}^{t-\tau} e^{\int_{t_1+\tau}^t a_{ii}(\xi) d\xi} |b_{ij}(t_1+\tau)| dt_1, & \text{when } i = j = 1, 2, \dots, n; \\ \int_{t_0}^t e^{\int_{t_0}^t a_{ii}(\xi) d\xi} |a_{ij}(t_1)| dt_1 + \int_{t_0}^{t-\tau} e^{\int_{t_1+\tau}^t a_{ii}(\xi) d\xi} |b_{ij}(t_1+\tau)| dt_1, & \text{when } i \neq j, i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n. \end{cases}$$

The following results are obtained:

Theorem 1—5 If (1) satisfies: 1° $\tilde{P}_{ii}(t)$ is bounded ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$);

2° any one of following conditions:

$$2^\circ(1) \sum_{j=1}^n P_{1j}(t) \leq u_1 < 1, P_{21}(t)u_1 + \sum_{j=2}^n P_{2j}(t) \leq u_2 < 1,$$

$$\dots, \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} P_{nj}(t)u_j + P_{nn}(t) \leq u_n < 1;$$

$$2^\circ(2) \sum_{j=1}^n \rho^{(j)} \leq \rho < 1, \text{ where } \max_{1 \leq j \leq n} P_{1j}(t) \leq \rho^{(1)}, P_{21}(t)\rho^{(1)} + \max_{2 \leq j \leq n} P_{2j}(t) \leq \rho^{(2)},$$

$$\dots, \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} P_{nj}(t)\rho^{(j)} + P_{nn}(t) \leq \rho^{(n)};$$

$$2^\circ(3) \sum_{j=1}^n P_{1j}^2(t) \leq u_1^2, 2[(P_{21}(t))^2 u_1^2 + \sum_{j=1}^n P_{2j}^2(t)] \leq u_2^2,$$

$$\dots, n \left[\sum_{j=1}^{n-1} P_{nj}^2(t) u_j^2 + P_{nn}^2(t) \right] \leq u_n^2, \sum_{i=1}^n u_i^2 = u^2 < 1;$$

$$2^\circ(4) P_{ij}(t) \leq P_{ij} = \text{const.}, \sum_{i=1}^n P_{ij} \leq v < 1 \quad (j = 1, 2, \dots, n);$$

$$2^\circ(5) P_{ij}(t) \leq P_{ij} = \text{const.}, \sum_{i,j=1}^n P_{ij}^2 \leq w < 1;$$

then the trivial Solution of (1) is uniformly Stable.