

非自治系统的全局稳定性*

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文[1]研究了带有一个非自治项的四阶微分方程的全局稳定性,它推广了[2]的结果。本文研究一般的四阶非自治微分方程

$$\ddot{x} + f(t, x, \dot{x}, \ddot{x})\ddot{x} + g(t, x, \dot{x}, \ddot{x}) + h(t, x, \dot{x}) + \varphi(t, x) = p(t, x, \dot{x}, \ddot{x}) \quad (1)$$

的全局渐近稳定性。对这个方程,我们构造了所需要的Ляпунов函数,并参照文[3][4]的办法,作出了易于检验的判定四阶非自治系统全局渐近稳定的充分条件。

引理 对于 n 阶微分方程组

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = F(t, x) \quad (*)$$

其中 $F(t, x)$ 在 $I \times R^n$ 内连续, $F(t, 0) = 0$, $I = [0, \infty)$, R^n 为 n 维欧几里得空间,如果存在连续可微的Ляпунов函数 $V(t, x)$,它在区域 $I \times R^n$ 内满足

- 1) $V(t, x)$ 是具有无穷大下界和无穷小上界的正定函数;
- 2) $\left. \frac{dV(t, x)}{dt} \right|_{(*)} \leq -\xi(x) + q(t)V(t, x)$.

这里 $\xi(x)$ 是 R^n 中的正定函数,而 $q(t)$ 在 I 上是非负的可积函数,即 $\int_0^\infty q(t)dt = N < \infty$.

那么系统 $(*)$ 的零解是全局渐近稳定的。

此引理是文[4]中定理4.1当 $m=0$ 时的特例,所以证明从略。

现在我们来研究方程(1)的零解的全局渐近稳定性。为此,作方程(1)的等价方程组

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2, \quad \dot{x}_2 = x_3, \quad \dot{x}_3 = x_4, \\ \dot{x}_4 = -f(t, x_1, x_2, x_3)x_4 - g(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) - h(t, x_1, x_2) \\ \quad - \varphi(t, x_1) + p(t, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4), \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

这里设 $g(t, 0, 0, 0) \equiv 0$, $h(t, 0, 0) \equiv 0$, $\varphi(t, 0) \equiv 0$, $p(t, 0, 0, 0, 0) \equiv 0$.

定理 设系统(2)在区域 $I \times R^4$ 中满足下列条件:

1) $f(t, x_1, x_2, x_3)$, $g(t, x_1, x_2, x_3)$, $h(t, x_1, x_2)$, $\varphi(t, x_1)$ 关于各自的变量连续可微,而且

$$\begin{aligned} f'_1(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) + x_2 f'_{x_1}(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) + x_3 f'_{x_2}(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) &\leq 0, \\ x_3 [g'_1(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) + x_2 g'_{x_1}(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) + x_3 g'_{x_2}(t, x_1, x_2, x_3)] &\leq 0, \\ x_2 [h'_1(t, x_1, x_2) + x_2 h'_{x_1}(t, x_1, x_2)] &\leq 0, \\ x_1 \varphi'_1(t, x_1) &\leq 0; \end{aligned}$$

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2) $g(t, x_1, x_2, 0) \equiv 0$, $h(t, x_1, 0) \equiv 0$, 而且存在正的常数 a, b, c, e 和 δ , 使得

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq f(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) - a \leq \frac{D\delta\sqrt{e}}{\sqrt{2}(D^2 + E^2)}, \\ 0 &\leq \frac{g(t, x_1, x_2, x_3)}{x_3} - b \leq \frac{D\delta\sqrt{3e}}{2\sqrt{D^2 + E^2}} (x_3 \neq 0), \\ 0 &\leq \frac{h(t, x_1, x_2)}{x_2} - c \leq \frac{D\delta e}{\sqrt{2}(eA^2 + D^2)} (x_2 \neq 0), \\ 0 &\leq \frac{\varphi(t, x_1)}{x_1} - e \leq \frac{D\delta\sqrt{e}}{2\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}} (x_1 \neq 0), \end{aligned}$$

其中 $A = ab + bc$, $B = a^2b + a^2e + c^2$, $E = ab^2 + abe - bc$, $D = abc - a^2e - c^2 > 0$, $0 < \delta < 1$.

3) $|p(t, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)| \leq p_1(t) \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2}$, 其中 $p_1(t) \geq 0$,

$$\int_0^\infty p_1(t) dt < \infty.$$

则系统(2)的零解是全局渐近稳定的.

证明 作Ляпунов函数

$$\begin{aligned} V(t, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) &= \frac{1}{2}(cD + eE)x_1^2 + (eB + bD)x_1x_2 + (aD + eA)x_1x_3 \\ &+ Dx_1x_4 + \frac{1}{2}(bE + cB - eA - aD)x_2^2 + (bB - D)x_2x_3 + Ex_2x_4 \\ &+ \frac{1}{2}(bA + aB - E)x_3^2 + Bx_3x_4 + \frac{1}{2}Ax_4^2 + E \int_0^{x_1} [\varphi(t, \xi) - e\xi] d\xi \\ &+ B \int_0^{x_2} [h(t, x_1, \xi) - c\xi] d\xi + A \int_0^{x_3} [g(t, x_1, x_2, \xi) - b\xi] d\xi \\ &+ B \int_0^{x_4} [f(t, x_1, x_2, \xi) - a\xi] d\xi, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \frac{dV}{dt} \Big|_{(2)} &= cDx_1x_2 + (Be + bD)x_1x_3 + (aD + Ae)x_1x_4 \\ &+ (Be + bD)x_2^2 + bEx_2x_3 + bBx_2x_4 + (bB - D)x_3^2 + Bx_4^2 \\ &+ (Dx_1 + Ex_2 + Bx_3 + Ax_4)p(t, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) - f(t, x_1, x_2, x_3)(Dx_1x_4 + Ex_2x_4 \\ &+ Ax_4^2) - g(t, x_1, x_2, x_3)(Dx_1 + Ex_2 + Bx_3) - h(t, x_1, x_2)(Dx_1 + Ex_2 + Ax_4) \\ &- \varphi(t, x_1)(Dx_1 + Bx_3 + Ax_4) + E \int_0^{x_1} \varphi'_t(t, \xi) d\xi + B \int_0^{x_2} [h'_t(t, x_1, \xi) \\ &+ x_2h'_{x_1}(t, x_1, \xi)] d\xi + A \int_0^{x_3} [g'_t(t, x_1, x_2, \xi) + x_2g'_{x_1}(t, x_1, x_2, \xi) \\ &+ x_3g'_{x_1}(t, x_1, x_2, \xi)] d\xi + B \int_0^{x_4} [f'_t(t, x_1, x_2, \xi) + x_2f'_{x_1}(t, x_1, x_2, \xi) \\ &+ x_3f'_{x_1}(t, x_1, x_2, \xi)] d\xi. \end{aligned}$$

由于条件1)、3)及 $Be + bD = cE - eD$, $bB = aE + cA$, 所以得到

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dV}{dt} &\leq cDx_1x_2 + (Be + bD)x_1x_3 + (aD + Ae)x_1x_4 + (cE - eD)x_2^2 \\ &+ bEx_2x_3 + (aE + cA)x_2x_4 + (bB - D)x_3^2 + Bx_4^2 - f(t, x_1, x_2, x_3)(Dx_1 + Ex_2 + Ax_4)x_4 \\ &- g(t, x_1, x_2, x_3)(Dx_1 + Ex_2 + Bx_3) - h(t, x_1, x_2)(Dx_1 + Ex_2 + Ax_4) \\ &- \varphi(t, x_1)(Dx_1 + Bx_3 + Ax_4) + p_1(t)(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2). \end{aligned}$$

其中 $r = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + E^2 + D^2}$, 又由条件 2) 知

$$-D\varphi(t, x_1)x_1 = -D \frac{\varphi(t, x_1)}{x_1} x_1^2 \leq -Dex_1^2 (x_1 \neq 0),$$

$$-f(t, x_1, x_2, x_3)Ax_4^2 + Bx_4^2 \leq (-Aa + B)x_4^2 = -Dx_4^2,$$

因此, $\frac{dV}{dt} \leq -Dex_1^2 - Dex_2^2 - Dx_3^2 - Dx_4^2 - D[h(t, x_1, x_2) - cx_2]x_1$

$$\begin{aligned} & -D[g(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) - bx_3]x_1 - D[f(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) - a]x_1x_4 \\ & -E[g(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) - bx_3]x_2 - E[f(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) - a]x_2x_4 \\ & -B[\varphi(t, x_1) - ex_1]x_3 - A[\varphi(t, x_1) - ex_1]x_4 - A[h(t, x_1, x_2) - cx_2]x_4 \\ & + r p_1(t) (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2) \\ & = -\frac{De}{4} \left[x_1 + \frac{2}{e} (h(t, x_1, x_2) - cx_2) \right]^2 + \frac{D}{e} [h(t, x_1, x_2) - cx_2]^2 \\ & -\frac{De}{4} \left[x_1 + \frac{2}{e} (g(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) - bx_3) \right]^2 + \frac{D}{e} [g(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) - bx_3]^2 \\ & -\frac{De}{4} \left[x_1 + \frac{2}{e} (f(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) - a)x_4 \right]^2 + \frac{D}{e} [f(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) - a]^2 x_4^2 - \frac{De}{4} x_4^2 \\ & -\frac{De}{4} \left[x_2 + \frac{2E}{eD} (g(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) - bx_3) \right]^2 + \frac{E^2}{eD} [g(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) - bx_3]^2 \\ & -\frac{De}{4} \left[x_2 + \frac{2E}{eD} (f(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) - a)x_4 \right]^2 + \frac{E^2}{eD} [f(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) - a]^2 x_4^2 \\ & -\frac{De}{2} x_3^2 - \frac{D}{4} \left[x_3 + \frac{2B}{D} (\varphi(t, x_1) - ex_1) \right]^2 + \frac{B^2}{D} [\varphi(t, x_1) - ex_1]^2 - \frac{3}{4} Dx_3^2 \\ & -\frac{D}{4} \left[x_4 + \frac{2A}{D} (\varphi(t, x_1) - ex_1) \right]^2 + \frac{A^2}{D} [\varphi(t, x_1) - ex_1]^2 \\ & -\frac{D}{4} \left[x_4 + \frac{2A}{D} (h(t, x_1, x_2) - cx_2) \right]^2 + \frac{A^2}{D} [h(t, x_1, x_2) - cx_2]^2 - \frac{D}{2} x_4^2 \\ & + r p_1(t) (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2). \end{aligned}$$

由于条件 2) 知

$$(f(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) - a)^2 \leq \frac{D^2 \delta^2 e^2}{2(D^2 + E^2)},$$

$$\begin{aligned} (g(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) - bx_3)^2 &= \left(\frac{g(t, x_1, x_2, x_3)}{x_3} - b \right)^2 x_3^2 \quad (x_3 \neq 0) \\ &\leq \frac{3D^2 \delta^2 e^2}{4(D^2 + E^2)} x_3^2, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (h(t, x_1, x_2) - cx_2)^2 &= \left(\frac{h(t, x_1, x_2)}{x_2} - c \right)^2 x_2^2 \quad (x_2 \neq 0) \\ &\leq \frac{D^2 \delta^2 e^2}{2(eA^2 + D^2)} x_2^2, \end{aligned}$$

$$(\varphi(t, x_1) - ex_1)^2 = \left(\frac{\varphi(t, x_1)}{x_1} - e \right)^2 x_1^2 \leq \frac{D^2 \delta^2 e}{4(A^2 + B^2)} x_1^2 (x_1 \neq 0),$$

因此, $\frac{dv}{dt} \leq -\frac{De}{4} x_1^2 + \left(\frac{B^2}{D} + \frac{A^2}{D} \right) \frac{D^2 \delta^2 e}{4(A^2 + B^2)} x_1^2 - \frac{De}{2} x_2^2$

$$\begin{aligned} & + \left(\frac{D}{e} + \frac{A^2}{D} \right) \frac{D^2 \delta^2 e^2}{2(eA^2 + D^2)} x_2^2 - \frac{3}{4} Dx_3^2 + \left(\frac{D}{e} + \frac{E^2}{eD} \right) \frac{3D^2 \delta^2 e}{4(D^2 + E^2)} x_3^2 - \frac{D}{2} x_4^2 \\ & + \left(\frac{D}{e} + \frac{E^2}{eD} \right) \frac{D^2 \delta^2 e}{2(D^2 + E^2)} x_4^2 + r p_1(t) (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2) \\ & = -\frac{D}{4} (1 - \delta^2) (ex_1^2 + 2ex_2^2 + 3x_3^2 + 2x_4^2) + r p_1(t) (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2). \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

现在来证明 $V(t, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$ 是具有无限大下限和无穷小上界的正定函数, 为此, 对 $V(t, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$ 中不含积分的那部分二次型进行配方 (见文 [5]), 我们得到

$$\begin{aligned} V(t, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = & \frac{D}{2c}(cx_1 + bx_2 + ax_3 + x_4)^2 + \frac{e}{2c}[(ab-c)x_2 + a^2x_3 - ax_4]^2 \\ & + \frac{e}{2a}[(ab-c)x_1 + a^2x_2 + ax_3]^2 + \frac{ae}{2}[x_4 + ax_3 + \frac{ab-c}{a}x_2]^2 \\ & + \frac{ce}{2}[x_3 + ax_2 + \frac{ae}{c}x_1]^2 + \frac{a}{2}(ex_1 + cx_2 + \frac{c}{a}x_3)^2 + \frac{De}{2c}(ex_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2) \\ & + \frac{D}{2a}(ex_1^2 + ex_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2) + E \int_0^{x_1} [\varphi(t, \xi) - e\xi] d\xi + B \int_0^{x_1} [h(t, x_1, \xi) - c\xi] d\xi \\ & + A \int_0^{x_3} [g(t, x_1, x_2, \xi) - b\xi] d\xi + B \int_0^{x_4} [f(t, x_1, x_2, \xi) - a\xi] d\xi. \end{aligned}$$

由于条件2) 知

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \leq \int_0^{x_1} [\varphi(t, \xi) - e\xi] d\xi &= \int_0^{x_1} \left[\frac{\varphi(t, \xi)}{\xi} - e \right] \xi d\xi \leq \frac{D\delta\sqrt{e}}{4\sqrt{A^2+B^2}} x_1^2, \\ 0 \leq \int_0^{x_1} [h(t, x_1, \xi) - c\xi] d\xi &= \int_0^{x_1} \left[\frac{h(t, x_1, x_2, \xi)}{\xi} - c \right] \xi d\xi \leq \frac{D\delta e}{2\sqrt{2(eA^2+D^2)}} x_2^2, \\ 0 \leq \int_0^{x_3} [g(t, x_1, x_2, \xi) - b\xi] d\xi &= \int_0^{x_3} \left[\frac{h(t, x_1, x_2, \xi)}{\xi} - b \right] \xi d\xi \leq \frac{D\delta\sqrt{3e}}{4\sqrt{D^2+E^2}} x_3^2, \\ 0 \leq \int_0^{x_4} [f(t, x_1, x_2, \xi) - a\xi] d\xi &\leq \frac{D\delta\sqrt{e}}{2\sqrt{2(D^2+E^2)}} x_4^2, \end{aligned}$$

因此 $V(t, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$ 是具有无限大下限和无穷小上界的正定函数, 于是存在充分小的正数 $\varepsilon > 0$, 使得

$$V(t, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \geq \varepsilon(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2),$$

代入(3)式得

$$\frac{dV}{dt} \leq -\frac{D}{4}(1-\delta^2)(ex_1^2 + 2ex_2^2 + 3x_3^2 + 2x_4^2) + \frac{r}{\varepsilon}p_1(t)V(t, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4),$$

若令

$$\begin{aligned} \xi(x) = \xi(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) &= -\frac{D}{4}(1-\delta^2)(ex_1^2 + 2ex_2^2 + 3x_3^2 + 2x_4^2) \\ q(t) &= \frac{r}{\varepsilon}p_1(t), \end{aligned}$$

则引理中一切条件均满足, 因此系统(2)的零解是全局渐近稳定的, 那也就是说, 系统(1)的零解是全局渐近稳定的. 定理证毕.

参 考 文 献

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