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一类由偏微分方程描述时滞随机系统的变结构控制

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摘要: 研究了一类由偏微分方程描述的 Itô 型时变时滞随机系统的变结构控制问题. 首先构造了系统的滑动流形, 设计了变结构控制律; 然后证明了系统的滑动模具有次可达性, 并且利用 Halanay 不等式的方法给出了系统滑动模运动为均方稳定运动的一个充分条件.

关键词: 随机系统; 偏微分方程; 变结构控制; 时变时滞

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Variable structure control of stochastic systems with time-varying delays represented by partial differential equations

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Abstract: The variable structure control problems of a class of stochastic systems with time-varying delays represented by partial differential equations are discussed. Sliding manifolds are established and variable structure controller of the system is designed. Then, it is proved that the sliding mode of the systems has subordinate reachability. By using Halanay inequality methods, a sufficient condition is obtained for mean-square asymptotical stability of the sliding mode motions.

Key words: Stochastic systems; Partial differential equations; Variable structure control; Time-varying delays

1 引言

变结构控制(VSC)理论自 20 世纪 50 年代提出以来^[1,2],已经取得了较多的研究成果^[3-7].许多实际系统或本身参数具有不确定的随机性,或是受到外部随机噪声的干扰.因此,关于随机系统控制方法的研究具有重要的理论意义和广阔的应用前景.近几年,随机系统的变结构控制已经受到了一些学者的注意^[8-10],但对于由偏微分方程描述的随机系统的变结构控制问题,研究成果还很少见.

本文研究了一类由偏微分方程描述的 Itô 型时变时滞随机系统的变结构控制问题.首先构造了系统的滑动流形,给出了系统滑动模可达性与滑动模运动均方稳定性定义.然后设计了系统的变结构控制律,证明了在变结构控制律的作用下,系统的滑动模是可达的,滑动模运动为均方渐近稳定的.

为行文方便,引入下列记号: $\|\cdot\|_2$ 和 $\|\cdot\|_1$ 分别表示向量的 2-范数和 1-范数或为相应的导出

矩阵范数.显然,若 $a \in R^n$,则有 $\|a\|_2 = \|a\|_1$.对于实对称矩阵, $M > 0$ 表示 M 是正定矩阵, I 表示适当阶数的单位矩阵, $\max(\cdot)$ 和 $\text{rank}[\cdot]$ 分别表示一个矩阵最大特征值和矩阵秩数.

2 系统模型描述

考虑时滞 Itô 型随机系统

$$dV(t, x) = (D \nabla V(x, t) + A_0 V(x, t) + A_1 V(x, t - \tau(t)) + Bu(x, t)) dt + FV(x, t) dw(t) \quad (1)$$

的变结构控制问题.其中: $(x, t) \in G \times R^+$, $G = \{x, |x| < l < +\infty\} \subset R^r$ 是具有光滑边界 ∂G 的有界区域; $D > 0$ 为常数; $\tau(t)$ 是时变时滞,满足 $0 < \tau(t) < +\infty$, 且 $\dot{\tau}(t) > 0$; $A_0, A_1 \in R^{n \times n}$, $B \in R^{n \times m}$, $F \in R^{n \times n}$ 是已知的常数矩阵,矩阵 B 是列满秩的; $V(x, t) \in R^n$, $u(x, t) \in R^m$ 分别是状态向量函数和控制向量函数; $w(t)$ 是定义在完全概率空间 $(\Omega, F, \{F_t\}_{t \geq 0}, P)$ 上具有自然流 $\{F_t\}_{t \geq 0}$ 的 1 维标准

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Wiener 过程, Ω 是样本空间, F 是样本子空间的 σ -代数, P 是概率测度; $E(\cdot)$ 表示相对于概率测度 P 的数学期望. 文中, 始终假设:

1) $V(x, t) = (V_1(x, t), \dots, V_n(x, t))^T$ 适应于 $\{F_t\}_{t \geq 0}$;

2) $\forall T \in R^+,$ 有 $V(x, t) \in C(G \times [0, T], R^n),$ 且 $E(\int_0^T \int_G V(x, t)^2 dx + \int_0^T \int_G |\nabla V(x, t)|^2 dx dt) < \infty.$ 其中: $\nabla V(x, t)$ 是向量函数 $V(x, t)$ 的梯度,

$$|\nabla V(x, t)|^2 \triangleq \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial V_i}{\partial x_i} \right)^2 dx,$$

$$\int_G |\nabla V(x, t)|^2 dx \triangleq \left(\int_G |\nabla V(x, t)|^2 dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

约定文中出现的所有等式与不等式均依概率必然成立, $\Delta = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2}$ 为 G 上的 Laplace 扩散算子.

考虑初值条件

$$V(x, t) = \phi(x, t), x \in G \times [-\tau, 0), \quad (2)$$

边值条件

$$V(x, t) = 0, (x, t) \in \partial G \times [-\tau, +\infty), \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\partial V(x, t)}{\partial N} = 0, (x, t) \in \partial G \times [-\tau, +\infty). \quad (4)$$

其中: N 是 ∂G 的单位外法向量, $\phi(x, t)$ 是适当的光滑向量函数.

根据已知条件, 可设 $\det(B_2) \neq 0,$ 其中 $B =$

$$\begin{bmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 \end{bmatrix}, B_1 \in R^{(n-m) \times n}, B_2 \in R^{m \times n}.$$

对系统(1)作非奇异性变换

$$Tp(x, t) = V(x, t), T^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} I_{n-m} & -B_1 B_2^{-1} \\ 0 & I_m \end{bmatrix},$$

显然 $T^{-1}B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ B_2 \end{bmatrix}.$ 于是系统方程(1)转化为

$$\begin{aligned} dp(x, t) = & (\bar{D} p(x, t) + \bar{A}_0 p(x, t) + \bar{A}_1 p(x, t - \tau)) + \\ & \bar{B}u(x, t) dt + \bar{F}p(x, t) dw(t). \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

其中

$$\bar{D} = T^{-1}DT = D, \bar{B} = T^{-1}B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ B_2 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\bar{A}_0 = T^{-1}A_0 T, \bar{A}_1 = T^{-1}A_1 T, \bar{F} = T^{-1}FT.$$

再令

$$\bar{A}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} A_{011} & A_{012} \\ A_{021} & A_{022} \end{bmatrix}, \bar{A}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} A_{111} & A_{112} \\ A_{121} & A_{122} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\bar{F} = \begin{bmatrix} F_{11} & F_{12} \\ F_{21} & F_{22} \end{bmatrix}.$$

其中: $A_{011}, A_{111}, F_{11} \in R^{(n-m) \times (n-m)}; A_{012}, A_{112}, F_{12} \in R^{(n-m) \times m}; A_{021}, A_{121}, F_{21} \in R^{m \times (n-m)}; A_{022}, A_{122}, F_{22} \in R^{m \times m}.$ 这样系统(4)可转化为

$$\begin{aligned} dp_1(x, t) = & (D p_1(x, t) + A_{011} p_1(x, t) + A_{012} p_2(x, t) + \\ & A_{111} p_1(x, t - \tau) + A_{112} p_2(x, t - \tau)) dt + \\ & (F_{11} p_1(x, t) + F_{12} p_2(x, t)) dw(t), \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} dp_2(x, t) = & (D p_2(x, t) + A_{021} p_1(x, t) + \\ & A_{022} p_2(x, t) + A_{121} p_1(x, t - \tau) + \\ & A_{122} p_2(x, t - \tau)) dt + B_2 u(x, t) dt + \\ & (F_{21} p_1(x, t) + F_{22} p_2(x, t)) dw(t). \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$p_1(x, t), p_1(x, t - \tau) \in R^{n-m},$$

$$p_2(x, t), p_2(x, t - \tau) \in R^m.$$

3 滑动模控制器的设计

假设 $C \in R^{m \times n}$ 是一个待定矩阵, 满足 $C = (C_1 C_2), C_1 \in R^{m \times (n-m)}, C_2 \in R^{m \times m}, \det(C_2) \neq 0.$ 显然满足上述条件的矩阵 C 是存在的. 设切换函数为

$$S(x, t) = Cp(x, t), \quad (7)$$

其中 $S(x, t) = \begin{bmatrix} S_1(x, t) \\ \dots \\ S_m(x, t) \end{bmatrix}.$ 令

$$p(x, t) = \begin{bmatrix} p_1(x, t) \\ p_2(x, t) \end{bmatrix},$$

$$p_1(x, t) \in R^{n-m}, p_2(x, t) \in R^m,$$

进而有

$$p_2(x, t) = C_2^{-1} S(x, t) - C_2^{-1} C_1 p_1(x, t).$$

对随机系统(1)选取滑动流形 $S(x, t) = 0,$ 构造变结构控制律

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) = & -(C_2 B_2)^{-1} (CT^{-1} A_0 V(x, t) + CT^{-1} A_1 V(x, t - \\ & \tau) + kS(x, t) + \text{sgn}(S(x, t))). \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

其中

$$k > 0, \lambda = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m) > 0, \quad (9)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sgn}(S(x, t)) = & (\text{sgn}(S_1(x, t)) \dots \text{sgn}(S_m(x, t)))^T, \\ = & \frac{S(x, t) \lambda}{\|S(x, t)\|_{\lambda}}. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

在变结构控制律(8)的作用下, 随机系统(1)的闭环系统为

$$\begin{aligned} dV(t, x) = & (D V(x, t) + (A_0 - \\ & B(C_2 B_2)^{-1} CT^{-1} A_0) V(x, t) + \\ & (A_1 - B(C_2 B_2)^{-1} CT^{-1} A_1) V(x, t - \tau) - \\ & kB(C_2 B_2)^{-1} S(x, t) - \\ & B(C_2 B_2)^{-1} \text{sgn}(S(x, t)) dt + \end{aligned}$$

$$FV(x, t) dw(t). \quad (11)$$

4 滑动模的可达性

定义 1 对于闭环系统(11),发生在滑动流形 $S(x, t) = 0$ 上的运动称为滑动模运动. 从任意位置 $\phi(x, t) \in C(G \times [-\infty, 0], R^n)$ 出发的运动 $V(x, t, \phi)$, 存在有限时间 $T > 0$ 使得当 $t - t_0 > T$ 时, $E \|S(x, t)\|_{L^2} = 0, E \|S(x, t)\|_{L^2}^2 = 0$, 则称滑动模具有可达性. 若存在有限时间 $T > 0$ 使得当 $t - t_0 > T$ 时, $E \|S(x, t)\|_{L^2} = 0, E \|S(x, t)\|_{L^2}^2 = 0, t \in [t_0, t_0 + T]$, 则称随机系统(11) 滑动模具有次可达性.

定理 1 假设 $k = k_1 + k_2, k_1 > 0, k_2 > 0$. 在变结构控制律(8) 的作用下, 如果 $(C\bar{F})^T C\bar{F} - 2k_1 C^T C < 0$, 则随机变结构控制系统(11) 滑动模具有次可达性.

证明 由式(5) 和(7), 有

$$\begin{aligned} dS(x, t) = & Cdp(x, t) + \\ & (DCp(x, t) + C\bar{A}_0 p(x, t) + \\ & C\bar{A}_1 p(x, t - (t)) + \\ & C\bar{B}u(x, t)) dt + C\bar{F}p(x, t) dw(t). \end{aligned}$$

运用 Itô 公式和式(8), 得到

$$\begin{aligned} d(S^T(x, t) S(x, t)) = & (2S^T(x, t) (DCp(x, t) + C\bar{A}_0 p(x, t) + \\ & C\bar{A}_1 p(x, t - (t)) + C\bar{B}u(x, t)) + \\ & (C\bar{F}p(x, t))^T C\bar{F}p(x, t)) dt + \\ & 2S^T(x, t) C\bar{F}p(x, t) dw(t) = \\ & (2S^T(x, t) [DCp(x, t) - \\ & kS(x, t) - \text{sgn}(S(x, t))] + \\ & (C\bar{F}p(x, t))^T C\bar{F}p(x, t)) dt + \\ & 2S^T(x, t) C\bar{F}p(x, t) dw(t). \end{aligned}$$

在 G 上关于 x 积分, 再利用式(7), 得到

$$\begin{aligned} d(\|S(x, t)\|_{L^2}^2) = & d(\int_G S^T(x, t) S(x, t) dx) = \\ & \int_G d(S^T(x, t) S(x, t)) dx = \\ & 2 \int_G (Cp(x, t))^T C p(x, t) dt dx + \\ & \int_G (C\bar{F}p(x, t))^T C\bar{F}p(x, t) dt dx - \\ & 2 \int_G S^T(x, t) (kS(x, t) + \text{sgn}(S(x, t))) dt dx + \\ & 2 \int_G S^T(x, t) C\bar{F}p(x, t) dw(t) dx. \end{aligned}$$

再利用随机 Fubini 定理, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} d(\|S(x, t)\|_{L^2}^2) = & 2 \int_G (Cp(x, t))^T (Cp(x, t)) dx dt + \\ & \int_G p^T(x, t) ((C\bar{F})^T C\bar{F} - 2k_1 C^T C) p(x, t) dx dt - \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 2 \int_G S^T(x, t) (k_2 S(x, t) + \text{sgn}(S(x, t))) dx dt + \\ & 2 \int_G S^T(x, t) C\bar{F}p(x, t) dx dw(t). \quad (12) \end{aligned}$$

用 L 表示式(12) 生成的 Kolmogorov 向后偏微分算子, 构造 Lyapunov 函数

$$V_1(S(x, t)) = \|S(x, t)\|_{L^2} = \sqrt{\|S(x, t)\|_{L^2}^2},$$

可得

$$\begin{aligned} L(V_1(S(x, t))) = & \frac{1}{2} (\|S(x, t)\|_{L^2}^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \times \\ & (2 \int_G (Cp(x, t))^T (Cp(x, t)) dx + \\ & \int_G p^T(x, t) ((C\bar{F})^T C\bar{F} - 2k_1 C^T C) p(x, t) dx - \\ & 2 \int_G S^T(x, t) (k_2 S(x, t) + \text{sgn}(S(x, t))) dx) - \\ & \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_G S^T(x, t) C\bar{F}p(x, t) dx \right)^2 (\|S(x, t)\|_{L^2}^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} < \\ & \frac{1}{2} (\|S(x, t)\|_{L^2}^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \times \\ & (2 \int_G (Cp(x, t))^T (Cp(x, t)) dx - \\ & 2 \int_G S^T(x, t) \text{sgn}(S(x, t)) dx). \end{aligned}$$

由散度定理和初边值条件(4), 得到

$$\begin{aligned} L(V_1(S(x, t))) = & - (\|S(x, t)\|_{L^2}^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \times \\ & \int_G S^T(x, t) \text{sgn}(S(x, t)) dx \\ & - \min_{i=1, \dots, m} \|S(x, t)\|_{L^2} \int_G S(x, t) dx \\ & - \min_{i=1, \dots, m} \|S(x, t)\|_{L^2} \int_G S(x, t) dx = - \min_{i=1, \dots, m} \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\min_{i=1, \dots, m} = \min\{\mu_i, i = 1, \dots, m\}$. 由 Itô 公式, 得

$$\frac{dE(V_1(S(x, t)))}{dt} = EL(V_1(S(x, t))) - \min_{i=1, \dots, m},$$

因此, 当 $t = t_0 + T$ 时,

$$E \|S(x, t)\|_{L^2} = E(V_1(S(x, t))) = 0,$$

其中

$$T \frac{E(V_1(S(x, t_0)))}{\min_{i=1, \dots, m}} - \frac{CT^{-1} E(V_1(x, t_0))}{\min_{i=1, \dots, m}} \cdot L^2.$$

另外, 令 $V_2(S(x, t)) = \|S(x, t)\|_{L^2}^2$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} L(V_2(S(x, t))) = & 2 \int_G (Cp(x, t))^T (Cp(x, t)) dx + \\ & \int_G p^T(x, t) ((C\bar{F})^T C\bar{F} - 2k_1 C^T C) p(x, t) dx - \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& 2 \int_G (S^T(x, t) (k_2 S(x, t) + \\
& \quad \text{sgn}(S(x, t))) dx \\
& - 2k_2 \int_G S(x, t) \frac{1}{L_2} - \\
& 2 \int_G (S^T(x, t) \text{sgn}(S(x, t))) dx \\
& - 2k_2 \int_G S(x, t) \frac{1}{L_2} = - 2k_2 \int_G (S(x, t)).
\end{aligned}$$

由 Itô 公式得到

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{dE(\int_G (S(x, t)))}{dt} = EL(\int_G (S(x, t))) \\
& - 2k_2 E(\int_G (S(x, t))),
\end{aligned}$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned}
& E(\int_G (S(x, t))) \\
& E(\int_G (S(x, t_0))) e^{-2k_2(t-t_0)}, \quad (13) \\
& \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} E \int_G S(x, t) \frac{1}{L_2} = \\
& \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} E(\int_G (S(x, t))) = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

5 滑动模运动的稳定性

设 P 是 Lyapunov 矩阵方程

$$A_1^T P + PA_1 = -I_{n-m} \quad (14)$$

的正定解, 其中

$$A_1 = A_{011} + A_{111} - (A_{012} + A_{112}) C_2^{-1} C_1.$$

引入下列记号:

$$\begin{aligned}
& = \\
& \frac{1}{\max(P)} (1 - 3 - 2 P(A_{111} - \\
& A_{112} C_2^{-1} C_1)^2 - 2 P(F_{11} - F_{12} C_2^{-1} C_1)^2), \quad (15)
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\min(P)} 2 P(A_{111} - A_{112} C_2^{-1} C_1)^2, \quad (16)$$

其中 $\lambda > 0$.

引理 1 (Halanay 不等式的推广) 如果 λ, q 为非负数, 且

$$\begin{aligned}
& 0 < \lambda < q, V(t) \in C([t_0, \infty), R^+), \\
& \dot{V}(t) \leq -\lambda V(t) + q, t \in [t_0, \infty), \quad (17)
\end{aligned}$$

其中 $|V_t| = \sup_{t \in [t_0, t+1]} V(t)$. 那么

$$V(t) \leq |V_{t_0}| \exp(-\lambda(t-t_0)) + q^{-1}, \quad (18)$$

其中 λ 是超越方程 $\lambda = -e^{-\lambda}$ 的唯一正解.

定义 2 (平凡解的均方稳定性) 若对任意的 $\epsilon > 0$, 存在 $\delta > 0$, 使得当 $M \sup_{t \in [0, \delta]} E \int_G \phi(x, t) \frac{1}{L_2} < \epsilon$ 时, 有 $E \int_G V(x, t, \phi) \frac{1}{L_2} < \epsilon$, 那么称系统 (11) 的平凡解是均方稳定的.

定义 3 (平凡解的均方渐近稳定性) 若系统 (11) 的平凡解是均方稳定的, 如果还有

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} E \int_G V(x, t, \phi) \frac{1}{L_2} = 0,$$

则称系统 (11) 的平凡解是均方渐近稳定的.

定理 2 如果随机系统 (11) 的滑动模运动是次可达的, 且存在某常数 $\lambda > 0$ 使得 $0 < \lambda < q$, 则随机变结构控制系统 (11) 的滑动模运动是稳定运动, 即其平凡解是均方渐近稳定的.

证明 由式 (6) 得

$$\begin{aligned}
& dp_1(x, t) = \\
& (D p_1(x, t) + A_{011} p_1(x, t) + A_{012} p_2(x, t) + \\
& A_{111} p_1(x, t - \tau(t)) + A_{112} p_2(x, t - \tau(t))) dt + \\
& (F_{11} p_1(x, t) + F_{12} p_2(x, t)) dw(t). \quad (19)
\end{aligned}$$

令

$$\begin{aligned}
& (p_1(x, t)) = p_1^T(x, t) P p_1(x, t), \\
& (p_1(x, t)) = \int_G p_1^T(x, t) P p_1(x, t) dx.
\end{aligned}$$

用 L 表示式 (19) 生成的 Kolmogorov 向后偏微分算子, 则有

$$\begin{aligned}
& d(p_1(x, t)) = \\
& L(p_1(x, t)) dt + \\
& \frac{d(p_1(x, t))}{dp_1(x, t)} (F_{11} p_1(x, t) + \\
& F_{12} p_2(x, t)) dw(x, t), \quad (20)
\end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
& L(p_1(x, t)) = \\
& 2 p_1^T(x, t) P (D p_1(x, t) + A_{011} p_1(x, t) + \\
& A_{012} p_2(x, t) + A_{111} p_1(x, t - \tau(t)) + \\
& A_{112} p_2(x, t - \tau(t))) + (F_{11} p_1(x, t) + \\
& F_{12} p_2(x, t))^T P (F_{11} p_1(x, t) + F_{12} p_2(x, t)).
\end{aligned}$$

对式 (20) 在 G 上关于 x 积分, 利用随机 Fubini 定理得到

$$\begin{aligned}
& d \int_G (p_1(x, t)) dx = \\
& \int_G d(p_1(x, t)) dx = \\
& \int_G L(p_1(x, t)) dx dt + \\
& \int_G \frac{d(p_1(x, t))}{dp_1(x, t)} (F_{11} p_1(x, t) + \\
& F_{12} p_2(x, t)) dx dw(x, t). \quad (21)
\end{aligned}$$

用 L 表示上式生成的 Kolmogorov 向后偏微分算子, 则有

$$\begin{aligned}
& L(\int_G (p_1(x, t))) = \int_G L(p_1(x, t)) dx = \\
& \int_G 2 p_1^T(x, t) P (D p_1(x, t) + A_{011} p_1(x, t) + \\
& A_{012} p_2(x, t) + A_{111} p_1(x, t - \tau(t)) + \\
& A_{112} p_2(x, t - \tau(t))) dx + \int_G (F_{11} p_1(x, t) + \\
& F_{12} p_2(x, t))^T P (F_{11} p_1(x, t) + F_{12} p_2(x, t)) dx =
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_G 2Dp_1^T(x, t) P p_1(x, t) dx + \\
& \int_G (2p_1^T(x, t) PA_{012} C_2^1 S(x, t) - \\
& p_1^T(x, t) p_1(x, t) + 2p_1^T(x, t) P(A_{111} - \\
& A_{112} C_2^1 C_1) (p_1(x, t - \tau(t)) - p_1(x, t)) + \\
& 2p_1^T(x, t) PA_{112} C_2^1 S(x, t - \tau(t))) dx + \\
& \int_G ((F_{11} - F_{12} C_2^1 C_1) p_1(x, t) + \\
& F_{12} C_2^1 S(x, t))^T P((F_{11} - F_{12} C_2^1 C_1) p_1(x, t) + \\
& F_{12} C_2^1 S(x, t)) dx. \tag{22}
\end{aligned}$$

由于 P 为正定矩阵, 存在非奇异矩阵 \bar{P} , 有 $P = \bar{P}^T \bar{P}$. 从而有

$$\begin{aligned}
p_1^T(x, t) P p_1(x, t) &= p_1^T(x, t) \bar{P}^T \bar{P} p_1(x, t) = \\
p_1^T(x, t) \bar{P}^T (\bar{P} p_1(x, t)).
\end{aligned}$$

于是, 由散度定理和边值条件(4), 得到

$$\begin{aligned}
& L(p_1(x, t)) \\
& \int_G (2p_1^T(x, t) PA_{012} C_2^1 S(x, t) + \\
& 2p_1^T(x, t) P(A_{111} - A_{112} C_2^1 C_1) (p_1(x, t - \\
& \tau(t)) - p_1(x, t)) - p_1^T(x, t) p_1(x, t) + \\
& 2p_1^T(x, t) PA_{112} C_2^1 S(x, t - \tau(t))) dx + \\
& \int_G ((F_{11} - F_{12} C_2^1 C_1) p_1(x, t) + \\
& F_{12} C_2^1 S(x, t))^T P((F_{11} - F_{12} C_2^1 C_1) p_1(x, t) + \\
& F_{12} C_2^1 S(x, t)) dx \\
& - (1 - \frac{2}{\lambda} P(A_{111} - A_{112} C_2^1 C_1) - 3 - \\
& 2 P (F_{11} - F_{12} C_2^1 C_1)^2) p_1(x, t) \int_G \lambda^2 + \\
& \frac{2}{\lambda} P(A_{111} - A_{112} C_2^1 C_1)^2 p_1(x, t - \\
& \tau(t)) \int_G \lambda^2 + (\frac{1}{\lambda} PA_{012} C_2^1 \lambda^2 + \\
& 2 P (F_{12} C_2^1)^2) S(x, t) \int_G \lambda^2 + \\
& \frac{1}{\lambda} PA_{112} C_2^1 \lambda^2 S(x, t - \tau(t)) \int_G \lambda^2 \\
& - \max(P) p_1(x, t) \int_G \lambda^2 + \\
& \min(P) p_1(x, t - \tau(t)) \int_G \lambda^2 + \\
& (\frac{1}{\lambda} PA_{012} C_2^1 \lambda^2 + \\
& 2 P (F_{12} C_2^1)^2) S(x, t) \int_G \lambda^2 + \\
& \frac{1}{\lambda} PA_{112} C_2^1 \lambda^2 S(x, t - \tau(t)) \int_G \lambda^2 \\
& - (p_1(x, t) + p_1(x, t - \tau(t))) + \\
& (\frac{1}{\lambda} PA_{012} C_2^1 \lambda^2 + \\
& 2 P (F_{12} C_2^1)^2) S(x, t) \int_G \lambda^2 + \\
& \frac{1}{\lambda} PA_{112} C_2^1 \lambda^2 S(x, t - \tau(t)) \int_G \lambda^2. \tag{23}
\end{aligned}$$

取 $E \tau = \sup_{t \in [t_0, T]} \{E(p_1(t + \tau))\}$. 由滑动模式的次可达性, $E S(x, t) \int_G \lambda^2 = 0(t + \tau)$. 于是 $\forall \epsilon > 0$, 存在 $T > t_0 + \tau$, 使得 $E S(x, t) \int_G \lambda^2 < \epsilon$, $t > T$, 其中

$$\begin{aligned}
& = \lambda / \mu, \\
& \mu = 2(\frac{1}{\lambda} PA_{012} C_2^1 \lambda^2 + 2 P (F_{12} C_2^1)^2 + \\
& \frac{1}{\lambda} PA_{112} C_2^1 \lambda^2).
\end{aligned}$$

利用 Itô 公式, 有

$$d(E(p_1(x, t))) = EL(p_1(x, t)),$$

进而当 $t > T$ 时, 得到

$$\begin{aligned}
& (E(p_1(x, t))) \\
& - E(p_1(x, t)) + \\
& E(p_1(x, t - \tau(t))) + q,
\end{aligned}$$

其中 $q = \lambda/2$. 于是, 当 $t > T$ 时, 由引理 1, 得

$$E(p_1(x, t)) \leq E \tau / e^{-(t-T)} + q^{-1},$$

其中 τ 是超越方程 $\tau = \tau e^{-\tau}$ 的唯一正解. 令 $T^* =$

$$T + \frac{1}{\lambda} \ln \frac{2/\lambda}{E \tau}, \text{ 那么 } E(p_1(x, t)) < \frac{\tau}{2} + \frac{q}{2} = (t > T^*).$$

因此, $E(p_1(x, t)) = 0(t + \tau)$, 即

$$E(\int_G p_1^T(x, t) P p_1(x, t) dx) = 0(t + \tau),$$

$$E(p_1(x, t) \int_G \lambda^2) = 0(t + \tau).$$

又由于

$$\begin{aligned}
& p_2(x, t) \int_G \lambda^2 = \\
& C_2^1 S(x, t) - C_2^1 C_1 p_1(x, t) \int_G \lambda^2 \\
& 2 C_2^1 \lambda^2 S(x, t) \int_G \lambda^2 + \\
& 2 C_2^1 C_1 \lambda^2 p_1(x, t) \int_G \lambda^2,
\end{aligned}$$

可得

$$\begin{aligned}
& E(p_2(x, t) \int_G \lambda^2) \\
& 2 C_2^1 \lambda^2 E(S(x, t) \int_G \lambda^2) + \\
& 2 C_2^1 C_1 \lambda^2 E(p_1(x, t) \int_G \lambda^2).
\end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned}
& E(p_2(x, t) \int_G \lambda^2) = 0(t + \tau), \\
& E(p(x, t) \int_G \lambda^2) = \\
& E(p_1(x, t) \int_G \lambda^2) + E(p_2(x, t) \int_G \lambda^2) \\
& 0(t + \tau), \\
& E(V(x, t) \int_G \lambda^2) = E(Tp(x, t) \int_G \lambda^2) \\
& 0(t + \tau).
\end{aligned}$$

6 结 语

本文研究了一类由偏微分方程描述的带有时变时滞随机系统变结构控制问题. 通过运用 LMI, 矩阵范数, Halanay 不等式以及随机微分方程理论知识解决了该问题, 这对分布参数随机系统变结构控制理论的深入研究具有借鉴意义.

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