

具多时滞的混合型分数阶微分方程的通解表示

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摘要: 主要讨论混合型分数阶线性多时滞微分方程通解表示问题. 基于 Gronwall-Bellman 积分不等式获得该方程解的指数估计, 利用线性齐次微分方程的基础解和 Laplace 变换导出齐次方程的通解, 利用 Laplace 逆变换和卷积定理获得非齐次方程的通解表达式.

关键词: 混合型分数阶线性系统; 多时滞; 基础解; 通解; 拉普拉斯变换

中图分类号: O175.1 **文献标识码:** A doi:10.3969/j.issn.0253-2778.2015.08.003

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification: Primary 34A08; Secondary 34K05

引用格式: Zhang Hai, Li Lin, Jiang Wei. Representation of general solutions to hybrid fractional-order differential equations with multiple time delays[J]. Journal of University of Science and Technology of China, 2015, 45(8): 633-637.

张海, 李琳, 蒋威. 具多时滞的混合型分数阶微分方程的通解表示[J]. 中国科学技术大学学报, 2015, 45(8): 633-637.

Representation of general solutions to hybrid fractional-order differential equations with multiple time delays

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Abstract: The representation problem of general solutions of hybrid linear fractional-order differential systems with multiple time delays was discussed. Based on Gronwall-Bellman integral inequality, the exponential estimates of the solutions of this equation were derived. The general solution to hybrid linear homogeneous fractional-order differential equations with multiple time delays was derived by means of the fundamental solution of the homogeneous systems and the Laplace transform method, then the general solution of the nonhomogeneous systems was obtained by means of Laplace inverse transform and convolution theorem.

Key words: hybrid fractional-order linear systems; multiple time delays; fundamental solution; general solution; Laplace transform

收稿日期: 2014-07-20; 修回日期: 2015-05-29

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金(11371027)资助.

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0 引言

分数阶微积分是通常意义下整数阶微积分的推广, 由于分数阶微分算子具有记忆和遗传特性, 在许多情况下分数微积分比传统的整数微积分更适合描述基本的现象. 目前关于分数阶常微分方程的研究已成为国内外研究的热点, 已引起诸多学者的兴趣, 并且取得了可喜的成果^[1-12].

时滞问题是根据实际现象而来的, 在许多实际工程问题中, 时滞问题都普遍存在, 而时滞系统的分析和研究也相当复杂, 但是时滞问题往往是导致系统不稳定和性能变差的主要原因, 所以对时滞问题的分析和研究有着相当重要的现实意义. 近些年来, 关于分数阶时滞微分方程的研究也取得了很大的进展^[13-18]. 文献[13]针对非线性分数阶泛函微分方程, 利用 Banach 不动点定理、Schauder 不动点定理和逐步逼近法获得解的存在性条件, 该结果推广了整数阶常微分方程和泛函微分方程的相应结果. 文献[14]采用类似于常微分方程的方法获得含有限时滞和无穷时滞分数阶微分方程解的延拓条件. 文献[15-16]研究了分数阶控制系统的能控性问题, 获得该系统完全能控的简明判据. 文献[18]利用代数方法讨论了具多时滞分数阶中立型微分方程的渐近稳定性问题. 目前, 对混合型分数阶时滞微分方程的研究文献还不多见.

受文献[9]的启发, 本文主要讨论混合型分数阶线性多时滞微分系统

$$\left. \begin{aligned} {}^c D^q x(t) &= Ax(t) + \sum_{i=1}^m B_i x(t - \tau_i) + \\ &\sum_{i=1}^m C_i x(t + \sigma_i) + f(t), \quad t > h; \\ x(t) &= \varphi(t), \quad t \in [-h, h] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

的通解表示问题, 式中, ${}^c D^q x(t)$ 是 $x(t)$ 的 q 阶 Caputo 分数导数, $0 < q < 1$, A, B_i, C_i 是 $n \times n$ 维矩阵, τ_i, σ_i 均为大于 0 的常数, $h = \max\{\tau_i, \sigma_i; i=1, \dots, m\}$, $\varphi \in C^1([-h, h], \mathbb{R}^n)$. 我们首先基于 Gronwall-Bellman 积分不等式, 获得方程(1)解的指数估计, 接着利用混合型分数阶线性齐次多时滞微分方程的基础解和 Laplace 变换方法导出了该线性齐次方程的通解, 最后利用 Laplace 逆变换和卷积定理获得了线性非齐次方程的通解表达式, 本文所得主要结果分别是定理 2.2 和定理 3.1.

1 预备知识

本节主要介绍分数微积分的基本概念和相关引理.

定义 1.1^[1] 函数 $f: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ 的 $\alpha > 0$ 阶 Riemann-Liouville 分数积分定义如下:

$${}_0 D_t^{-\alpha} f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\alpha-1} f(s) ds,$$

其中, $\Gamma(\cdot)$ 是 Gamma 函数, 即

$$\Gamma(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x} dx.$$

定义 1.2^[2] 函数 $f: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ 的 $\alpha > 0$ 阶 Riemann-Liouville 分数导数定义如下:

$${}_0 D_t^\alpha f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(m-\alpha)} \frac{d^m}{dt^m} \int_0^t (t-s)^{m-\alpha-1} f(s) ds,$$

其中, $0 < m-1 \leq \alpha < m$, $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$.

定义 1.3^[2] 函数 $f: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ 的 $\alpha > 0$ 阶 Caputo 分数导数定义如下:

$${}_0^c D_t^\alpha f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(m-\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{m-\alpha-1} f^{(m)}(s) ds,$$

其中, $0 < m-1 \leq \alpha < m$, $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$.

引理 1.1^[3] 函数 f 的拉普拉斯变换 $L[f(t)]$ 定义如下:

$$L[f(t)] = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt, \quad s \in \Lambda,$$

其中, $\text{Re}(s) > 0$ 是复数 s 的实部, Λ 代表复平面, $f(t)$ 是 n 维向量值函数, 如果 $f * g$ 定义如下:

$$f * g = \int_0^t f(t-s) g(s) ds,$$

则 $L[f * g]$ 有如下性质:

$$L[f * g] = L[f(t)]L[g(t)].$$

利用 Gronwall-Bellman 积分不等式, 类似于文献[9]的证明, 我们获得方程(1)解的指数估计:

引理 1.2 若 $f(t)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上连续, 则存在一个常数 $\delta > 0$, 使得系统(1)的解 $x(t)$ 满足以下指数估计:

$$\|x(t)\| \leq \left[\|\varphi\| + \frac{\delta h^q t^q}{\Gamma(q+1)K^q} \|F(t)\| \right] e^{\delta t} \quad (2)$$

式中,

$$\begin{aligned} \|F(t)\| &= \sup_{s \in [h, t]} \|f(s)\|, \\ K &= \frac{\|A\| + \sum_{i=1}^m \|B_i\| + \sum_{i=1}^m \|C_i\|}{\Gamma(q+1)}. \end{aligned}$$

2 线性齐次系统的通解表示

方程(1)对应的齐次方程为

$${}^C D^q x(t) = Ax(t) + \sum_{i=1}^m B_i x(t - \tau_i) + \sum_{i=1}^m C_i x(t + \sigma_i) \quad (3)$$

方程(3)的基础解 $X(t) \in R^{n \times n}$ 满足以下系统:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} {}^C D^q X(t) &= AX(t) + \sum_{i=1}^m B_i X(t - \tau_i) + \sum_{i=1}^m C_i X(t + \sigma_i), \\ x(t) &= \begin{cases} I, & t = 0; \\ 0, & t \in [-h, 0) \cup (0, h] \end{cases} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4)$$

利用基础解和 Laplace 变换, 可得下面结论:

定理 2.1 假设 $X(t)$ 是系统(3)的基础解, $0 < q < 1$, 则

$$X(t) = L^{-1} [s^{q-1} (\Delta s)^{-1}] \quad (5)$$

式中, L^{-1} 表示 Laplace 逆变换, Δs 是方程(3)的特征多项式.

证明 由文献[3]知

$L[{}^C D^q x(t)] = s^q L[x(t)] - s^{q-1} x(0)$, $0 < q < 1$. 由引理 1.2, 可以对系统(3)两边进行 Laplace 变换, 于是有

$$\begin{aligned} s^q L[x(t)] - s^{q-1} x(0) &= \\ AL[x(t)] + \sum_{i=1}^m B_i L[x(t - \tau_i)] + \\ \sum_{i=1}^m C_i L[x(t + \sigma_i)]. \end{aligned}$$

由积分性质得

$$\begin{aligned} L[x(t - \tau_i)] &= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-st} x(t - \tau_i) dt = \\ e^{-s\tau_i} L[x(t)] + e^{-s\tau_i} \int_{-\tau_i}^0 e^{-st} \varphi(t) dt \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} L[x(t + \sigma_i)] &= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-st} x(t + \sigma_i) dt = \\ e^{s\sigma_i} L[x(t)] - e^{s\sigma_i} \int_0^{\sigma_i} e^{-st} \varphi(t) dt \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

又

$$X(t) = \begin{cases} I, & t = 0; \\ 0, & t \in [-h, 0) \cup (0, h]. \end{cases}$$

所以有

$$[s^q I - A - \sum_{i=1}^m B_i e^{-s\tau_i} - \sum_{i=1}^m C_i e^{s\sigma_i}] L[X(t)] = s^{q-1} I.$$

令

$$\Delta s = s^q I - A - \sum_{i=1}^m B_i e^{-s\tau_i} - \sum_{i=1}^m C_i e^{s\sigma_i} \quad (8)$$

则 $X(t) = L^{-1} [s^{q-1} (\Delta s)^{-1}]$. \square

利用系统(3)的基础解和定理 2.1, 获得系统(3)通解 $x(t, \varphi, 0)$ 的表达式如下:

定理 2.2 若 $X(t)$ 是系统(3)的基础解, $0 < q < 1$, 则系统(3)的通解 $x(t, \varphi, 0)$ 的表达式如下:

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= X(t) \varphi(0) + \\ \sum_{i=1}^m B_i \int_0^t ({}^C D^{1-q} X(t-s)) \tilde{\varphi}(s - \tau_i) \psi(s - \tau_i) ds + \\ \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{B_i}{\Gamma(q)} \int_h^t (t-s)^{q-1} \tilde{\varphi}(s - \tau_i) \psi(s - \tau_i) ds + \\ \sum_{i=1}^m C_i \int_0^t [{}^C D^{1-q} X(t + \sigma_i - s)] \varphi(s) \omega(s) ds \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

证明 对系统(3)应用 Laplace 变换得

$$\begin{aligned} s^q L[x(t)] - s^{q-1} \varphi(0) &= \\ AL[x(t)] + \sum_{i=1}^m B_i L[x(t - \tau_i)] + \\ \sum_{i=1}^m C_i L[x(t + \sigma_i)] \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

结合式(6), (7), (10), 有

$$\begin{aligned} [s^q I - A - \sum_{i=1}^m B_i e^{-s\tau_i} - \sum_{i=1}^m C_i e^{s\sigma_i}] L[x(t)] &= \\ s^{q-1} \varphi(0) + \sum_{i=1}^m B_i e^{-s\tau_i} \int_{-\tau_i}^0 e^{-st} \varphi(t) dt - \\ \sum_{i=1}^m C_i e^{s\sigma_i} \int_0^{\sigma_i} e^{-st} \varphi(t) dt, \end{aligned}$$

由式(5), (8)得

$$\begin{aligned} L[x(t)] &= L[X(t)] \varphi(0) + \\ L[X(t)] \sum_{i=1}^m B_i s^{1-q} e^{-s\tau_i} \int_{-\tau_i}^0 e^{-st} \varphi(t) dt - \\ L[X(t)] \sum_{i=1}^m C_i s^{1-q} e^{s\sigma_i} \int_0^{\sigma_i} e^{-st} \varphi(t) dt \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

定义函数 $\psi(\cdot)$ 和 $\tilde{\varphi}(\cdot)$ 的延拓函数如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(\cdot) &= \begin{cases} 0, & t > 0; \\ 1, & t \in [-h, 0], \end{cases} \\ \tilde{\varphi}(t) &= \begin{cases} \varphi(0), & t > h; \\ \varphi(t), & t \in [-h, h]. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

从而

$$L[X(t)] \sum_{i=1}^m B_i e^{-s\tau_i} \int_{-\tau_i}^0 e^{-st} \varphi(t) dt =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^m B_i s^{1-q} L[X(t)] e^{-s\tau_i} \int_{-\tau_i}^0 e^{-st} \tilde{\varphi}(t) \psi(t) dt = \\ & \sum_{i=1}^m B_i s^{1-q} L[X(t)] \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-st} \tilde{\varphi}(t - \tau_i) \psi(t - \tau_i) dt = \\ & \sum_{i=1}^m B_i s^{1-q} L[X(t)] L[\tilde{\varphi}(t - \tau_i) \psi(t - \tau_i)]. \end{aligned}$$

同理, 定义一个函数 $\omega(\cdot)$:

$$\omega(\cdot) = \begin{cases} 0, & t \in (h, +\infty); \\ 1, & t \in [0, h]. \end{cases}$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} L[X(t)] \sum_{i=1}^m C_i s^{1-q} e^{s\sigma_i} \int_0^{\sigma_i} e^{-st} \varphi(t) dt = \\ \sum_{i=1}^m C_i s^{1-q} e^{s\sigma_i} L[X(t)] \int_0^{\sigma_i} e^{-st} \varphi(t) dt = \\ \sum_{i=1}^m C_i s^{1-q} e^{s\sigma_i} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-st} X(t) dt \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-st} \varphi(t) \omega(t) dt = \\ \sum_{i=1}^m C_i s^{1-q} \int_{-\sigma_i}^{+\infty} e^{-st} X(t + \sigma_i) dt \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-st} \varphi(t) \omega(t) dt = \\ \sum_{i=1}^m C_i s^{1-q} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-st} X(t + \sigma_i) dt \cdot L[\varphi(t) \omega(t)] = \\ \sum_{i=1}^m C_i s^{1-q} L[X(t + \sigma_i)] L[\varphi(t) \omega(t)]. \end{aligned}$$

因为

$$\begin{aligned} L[{}^C D^{1-q} X(t)] &= s^{1-q} L[X(t)] - s^{-q} X(0), \\ X(0) &= I, X(\sigma_i) = 0, \\ s^{-q} L[x(t)] &= L[D^{-q} x(t)]. \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} L[x(t)] &= L[X(t)] \varphi(0) + \\ & \sum_{i=1}^m B_i L[{}^C D^{1-q} X(t)] L[\tilde{\varphi}(t - \tau_i) \psi(t - \tau_i)] + \\ & \sum_{i=1}^m B_i L[D^{-q} \tilde{\varphi}(t - \tau_i) \psi(t - \tau_i)] + \\ & \sum_{i=1}^m C_i L[{}^C D^{1-q} X(t + \sigma_i)] L[\varphi(t) \omega(t)]. \end{aligned}$$

由 Laplace 逆变换和引理 1.1, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= X(t) \varphi(0) + \\ & \sum_{i=1}^m B_i [{}^C D^{1-q} X(t)] * [\tilde{\varphi}(t - \tau_i) \psi(t - \tau_i)] + \\ & \sum_{i=1}^m B_i [D^{-q} \tilde{\varphi}(t - \tau_i) \psi(t - \tau_i)] + \\ & \sum_{i=1}^m C_i [{}^C D^{1-q} X(t + \sigma_i)] * [\varphi(t) \omega(t)] = \\ & X(t) \varphi(0) + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^m B_i \int_0^t ({}^C D^{1-q} X(t-s)) \tilde{\varphi}(s - \tau_i) \psi(s - \tau_i) ds + \\ & \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{B_i}{\Gamma(q)} \int_h^t (t-s)^{q-1} \tilde{\varphi}(s - \tau_i) \psi(s - \tau_i) ds + \\ & \sum_{i=1}^m C_i \int_0^t [{}^C D^{1-q} X(t + \sigma_i - s)] \varphi(s) \omega(s) ds. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

3 线性非齐次系统通解

本节推导非齐次方程(1)的通解表达式.

定理 3.1 若 $f(t)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上连续且指数有界, $0 < q < 1$, $X(t)$ 是方程(4)的基础解, 则方程(1)的通解 $x^*(t, \varphi, f)$ 的形式如下:

$$\begin{aligned} x^*(t, \varphi, f) &= X(t) \varphi(0) + \\ & \sum_{i=1}^m B_i \int_0^t ({}^C D^{1-q} X(t-s)) \tilde{\varphi}(s - \tau_i) \psi(s - \tau_i) ds + \\ & \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{B_i}{\Gamma(q)} \int_h^t (t-s)^{q-1} \tilde{\varphi}(s - \tau_i) \psi(s - \tau_i) ds + \\ & D^{-q} f(t) + \\ & \sum_{i=1}^m C_i \int_0^t [{}^C D^{1-q} X(t + \sigma_i - s)] \varphi(s) \omega(s) ds + \\ & \int_0^t ({}^C D^{1-q} X)(t-s) f(s) ds \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

证明 对系统(1)两边应用 Laplace 变换, 有 $s^q L[x^*(t)] - s^{q-1} \varphi(0) =$

$$\begin{aligned} AL[x^*(t)] + \sum_{i=1}^m B_i L[x^*(t - \tau_i)] + \\ \sum_{i=1}^m C_i L[x^*(t + \sigma_i)] + L[f(t)]. \end{aligned}$$

结合式(5)和(9), 有

$$\begin{aligned} L[x^*(t)] &= L[X(t)] \varphi(0) + \\ & L[X(t)] \sum_{i=1}^m B_i e^{-s\tau_i} \int_{-\tau_i}^0 e^{-st} \varphi(t) dt - \\ & L[X(t)] \sum_{i=1}^m C_i s^{1-q} e^{s\sigma_i} \int_0^{\sigma_i} e^{-st} \varphi(t) dt + \\ & s^{1-q} L[X(t)] L[f(t)], \end{aligned}$$

于是, 由式(11)有

$$L[x^*(t)] = L[x(t)] + s^{1-q} L[X(t)] L[f(t)] \quad (13)$$

因为

$$\begin{aligned} L[({}^C D^{1-q} X)(t)] &= s^{1-q} L[X(t)] - s^{-q} X(0), \\ X(0) &= I, s^{-q} L[f(t)] = L[D^{-q} f(t)], \end{aligned}$$

所以式(13)可以写成

$$L[x^*(t)] = L[x(t)] +$$

$$L[({}^C D^{1-q} X)(t)]L[f(t)] + L[D^{-q} f(t)],$$

利用卷积定理和 Laplace 逆变换, 有

$$\begin{aligned} x^*(t, \varphi, f) &= x(t, \varphi, 0) + D^{-q} f(t) + \\ &\int_0^t ({}^C D^{1-q} X)(t-s) f(s) ds = \\ &x(t, \varphi, 0) + \frac{1}{\Gamma(q)} \int_h^t (t-s)^{q-1} f(s) ds + \\ &\int_0^t ({}^C D^{1-q} X)(t-s) f(s) ds. \end{aligned}$$

从而, 由定理 2.2 有式(12)成立. \square

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