

4.22.

$$PA + A^T P = -C^T C$$

①. 假设 $P = P^T > 0$, 令 $V(x) = x^T P x$.

$$\dot{V}(x) = -x^T C^T C x \leq 0, \quad \dot{V}(x) = 0$$

$$\therefore C x(t) = 0$$

$$\therefore C \cdot e^{At} x_0 = 0, \quad x_0 = 0$$

$\therefore (A, C)$ 对是可观测的. 应用 LaSalle 定理.

待证 A 是渐近稳定的.

②. 假设 A 是渐近稳定的, 令 $P = \int_0^\infty e^{At} C^T C e^{At} dt$.

假设存在 $x=0$ 使 $x^T P x = 0$.

$$\therefore \int_0^\infty x^T e^{At} C^T C e^{At} x dt = 0$$

$$\therefore C \cdot e^{At} x = 0, \quad x=0. \quad \text{矛盾. 则 } P \text{ 正定.}$$

$$\therefore PA + A^T P = -C^T C, \quad \text{有唯一解.}$$

4.25.

①. 若 $r_1 \geq r_2$, 则 $r_1 + r_2 \leq r_1$.

$$\therefore \alpha(r_1 + r_2) \leq \alpha(r_1) \leq \alpha(r_1) + \alpha(r_2), \quad \frac{1}{2} = (x) V \Delta \quad (A)$$

②. 若 $r_1 \leq r_2$, 则 $r_1 + r_2 \leq r_2$.

$$\therefore \text{同理, } \alpha(r_1 + r_2) \leq \alpha(r_2) \leq \alpha(r_1) + \alpha(r_2)$$

$$\therefore \text{综上, } \alpha(r_1 + r_2) \leq \alpha(r_1) + \alpha(r_2).$$

4.27. (1)

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & \alpha(t) \\ \alpha(t) & -1 \end{bmatrix} x, \quad |\alpha(t)| \leq 1.$$

$$\text{令 } V(x) = \frac{1}{2} (x_1^2 + x_2^2).$$

$$\dot{V} = \dot{x}_1 x_1 + \dot{x}_2 x_2 = -x_1^2 + \alpha(t) x_1 x_2 + \alpha(t) x_1 x_2 - 2x_2^2$$

$$\therefore |\alpha(t)| \leq 1$$

$$\therefore \dot{V} \leq -x_1^2 - 2x_2^2 + 2|x_1||x_2| = -\begin{bmatrix} |x_1| \\ |x_2| \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} |x_1| \\ |x_2| \end{bmatrix} \leq -0.382 (x_1^2 + x_2^2)$$

\therefore 原点是指数稳定的.

4.43. $\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & \alpha(t) \\ -\alpha(t) & -2 \end{bmatrix} x$. 令 $V(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x_1^2 + x_2^2)$

$$\dot{V}(x) = x_1 \dot{x}_1 + x_2 \dot{x}_2 = -x_1^2 + \alpha(t)x_1x_2 - \alpha(t)x_1x_2 - 2x_2^2 = -x_1^2 - 2x_2^2$$

∴ 显然为原点指数稳定.

4.44

$$\dot{x}_1 = -x_1 + x_2 + (x_1^2 + x_2^2) \sin t$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = -x_1 - x_2 + (x_1^2 + x_2^2) \cos t$$

$$\text{令 } V(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x_1^2 + x_2^2)$$

$$\dot{V}(x) = x_1 \dot{x}_1 + x_2 \dot{x}_2 = -x_1^2 + x_1x_2 + x_1(x_1^2 + x_2^2) \sin t - x_1x_2 - x_2^2 + x_2(x_1^2 + x_2^2) \cos t$$

$$= -x_1^2 - x_2^2 + (x_1^2 + x_2^2)(x_1 \sin t + x_2 \cos t), \text{ 令 } x_1^2 + x_2^2 = \|x\|_2^2$$

$$\dot{V}(x) \leq -\|x\|_2^2 + \|x\|_2^3 \cdot \sqrt{(\sin t)^2 + (\cos t)^2} = \|x\|_2^3 - \|x\|_2^2$$

$$\therefore \dot{V}(x) \leq -(1-r)\|x\|_2^2, \text{ 对于 } r < 1, \|x\|_2 \leq r$$

∴ 原点是指数稳定的.

$$\therefore V(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x_1^2 + x_2^2) = \frac{1}{2}\|x\|_2^2, \text{ 则吸引区为 } \|x\|_2 \leq r, r < 1.$$

4.45.

$$\dot{x}_1 = h(t)x_2 - g(t)x_1^3$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = -h(t)x_1 - g(t)x_2^3, g(t) \geq k > 0$$

(a). 令 $V(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x_1^2 + x_2^2)$,

$$\dot{V}(x) = x_1 [h(t)x_2 - g(t)x_1^3] + x_2 [-h(t)x_1 - g(t)x_2^3]$$

$$= -g(t)x_1^4 - g(t)x_2^4 = -g(t)(x_1^4 + x_2^4) \leq -k(x_1^4 + x_2^4)$$

∴ 平衡点 $x=0$ 是一致渐近稳定的

(b). $A(t) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(t, 0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & h(t) \\ -h(t) & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 令 $V(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x_1^2 + x_2^2)$

$$\dot{V}(x) = x_1 h(t)x_2 - x_2 h(t)x_1 = 0$$

∴ 起始位于 $V(x)$ 平面的系统始终位于平面. 则线性系统在原点不指数稳定

∴ 非线性系统在 $x=0$ 不指数稳定

(c). 对于 (a) 中描述, 当 $\|x\| \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $V(x) \rightarrow \infty$, 是径向无界的.

∴ $x=0$ 是全局稳定的

(d). 显然不是.

4.46.

$$\dot{x}_1 = -x_2 - x_1(1 - x_1^2 - x_2^2)$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = x_1 - x_2(1 - x_1^2 - x_2^2)$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{x=0} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 + 3x_1^2 + x_2^2 & -1 + 2x_1x_2 \\ 1 + 2x_1x_2 & -1 + x_1^2 + 3x_2^2 \end{bmatrix}_{x=0} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = -1 \pm j$$

\therefore 是赫尔维茨的. 原点是 ~~渐近~~ 稳定的.

\therefore 原点是渐近稳定的.

课上练习:

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & e^t \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} x.$$

$$\dot{x}_1 = -x_1 + e^t x_2.$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = -x_2.$$

$$\frac{dx_2}{x_2} = -dt, \quad x_2 = C_2 \cdot e^{-(t-t_0)}.$$

$$\therefore \dot{x}_1 = -x_1 + C_2 e^{t_0} \quad (C_2 = x_{20}).$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1(t) &= C_1 e^{-(t-t_0)} + e^{-(t-t_0)} \int e^{(t-t_0)} e^{t_0} C_2 dt \\ &= C_1 e^{-(t-t_0)} + C_2 e^{-(t-t_0)} (e^t - e^{t_0}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \Phi(t, t_0) = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-(t-t_0)} & e^{t_0} - e^{-t+t_0} \\ 0 & e^{-(t-t_0)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \|\Phi(t, t_0)\| &= \max \left\{ e^{-(t-t_0)}, e^{t_0} - e^{-t+t_0}, e^{-t+t_0} \right\} \\ &\leq e^{t_0} \end{aligned}$$

\therefore 系统原点渐近稳定.