

## 第五章例题2

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例5.10 研究系统  $\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = -x_1 + x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = -x_1 - x_2 - x_1^2 x_2 \end{cases}$  的原点稳定性

解:

我们构造函数  $L(x_1, x_2)$

有:  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} \dot{x}_1 + \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_2} \dot{x}_2$ , 则代入有:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{L} &= \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} (-x_1 + x_2) + \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_2} (-x_1 - x_2 - x_1^2 x_2) \\ &= -\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} (x_1 - x_2) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_2} (x_1 + x_2 + x_1^2 x_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{取: } \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} (x_2 - x_1) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_2} (x_1 + x_2 + x_1^2 x_2)$$

$$\text{取 } L = \frac{1}{2} (x_1^2 + x_2^2) \rightarrow \text{保证正定性,}$$

$$\text{有: } \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} = x_1, \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_2} = x_2,$$

$$\text{则: } \dot{L} = -x_1 (x_1 - x_2) - x_2 (x_1 + x_2 + x_1^2 x_2)$$

$$= -x_1^2 + x_1 x_2 - x_1 x_2 - x_2^2 - x_1^2 x_2^2 < 0, \text{ 负定,}$$

我们只需证:  $L$  正定, 显然成立, 故系统是稳定的.

例5.11 使用李亚普诺夫近似法研究

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = -x_1 - a x_2 - x_1^2 x_2 \end{cases}$$

研究近似系统: 舍去  $-x_1^2 x_2$  项

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -a \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{特征值}$$

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 \\ 1 & \lambda + a \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 + a\lambda + 1 = 0,$$

$$\text{因而: } \lambda = \frac{-a \pm \sqrt{a^2 - 4}}{2}$$

$$\lambda + a$$

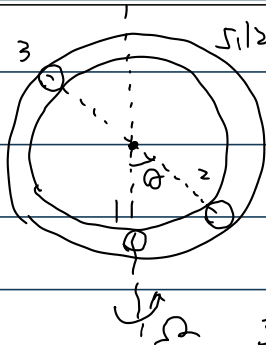
因而:  $\lambda = \frac{-a \pm \sqrt{a^2 - 4}}{2}$

有:  $a > 0$  时: 两个特征根实部均负, 则系统稳定

$a < 0$  时, 两特征根实部均正, 不稳定

$a = 0$  时, 稳定性不能直接判断获取.

3. 如图系统, 分析三个平衡点的不稳定性条件 (9) 题)



由于系统的微分方程:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\theta} = \omega \\ \dot{\omega} = -\left(\frac{g}{r} - \Omega^2 \cos \theta\right) \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

三个平衡位置为:  $\dot{\omega} = 0, \theta$

$$\theta_{s1} = 0, \theta_{s2} = \arccos \frac{g}{\Omega^2 r}, \theta_{s3} = \pi$$

我们取扰动为:

$$\dot{x}_1 = \theta - \theta_s = \omega - \omega_s = x_2$$

建立: 泰勒展开并取一阶线性项, 有:

故  $\dot{x}_1 = x_2$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{\omega} = -\frac{g}{r} \sin \theta + \Omega^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \end{cases} \quad \text{将 } \sin \theta \text{ 展开}$$

$$= -\frac{g}{r} (\sin \theta_s + \cos \theta_s (\theta - \theta_s)) + \Omega^2 [\sin \theta_s + \cos \theta_s (\theta - \theta_s)] [\cos \theta_s - \sin \theta_s (\theta - \theta_s)]$$

$$= -\frac{g}{r} (\sin \theta_s + \cos \theta_s x_1) + \Omega^2 (\sin \theta_s + \cos \theta_s x_1) (\cos \theta_s - \sin \theta_s x_1)$$

而:  $\dot{x}_2 = \dot{\omega} - \dot{\omega}_s \Rightarrow$  其中  $\dot{\omega}_s = -\frac{g}{r} \sin \theta_s + \Omega^2 \sin \theta_s \cos \theta_s$

$$\text{则: } \dot{x}_2 = -\frac{g}{r} \cos \theta_s x_1 + \Omega^2 [\sin \theta_s \cos \theta_s + x_1 (\cos^2 \theta_s - \sin^2 \theta_s) - x_1^2 \sin \theta_s \cos \theta_s]$$

$$= -\frac{g}{r} \cos \theta_s x_1 + \Omega^2 x_1 \cos 2\theta_s$$

注意: 不取  $\dot{\omega}_s$  或  $\theta_s = 0$

这一项是小量的平方, 略去

则方程 (扰动方程) 变为:

$$\star \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = \left[ \Omega^2 \cos 2\theta_s - \frac{g}{r} \cos \theta_s \right] x_1 \end{cases} \quad \text{因而得到系统的特征方程}$$

$\lambda^2 - \dots$

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$$\dot{x}_2 = \left[ \Omega \cos 2\theta_s - \frac{g}{r} \cos \theta_s \right] x_1$$

代入到13.11.10并化简得到13.11.12

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \Omega^2 \cos 2\theta_s - \frac{g}{r} \cos \theta_s \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{由 } |\lambda E - A| = 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda^2 - \Omega^2 \cos 2\theta_s + \frac{g}{r} \cos \theta_s = 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda_{1,2} = \pm i \sqrt{\Omega^2 \cos 2\theta_s - \frac{g}{r} \cos \theta_s}$$

该式为系统的特征方程；可分别根据特征方程根判断不稳定条件。

因此：1) 对  $\theta_s = \theta_{s1} = 0, w_s = 0$ ,  $\lambda^2 - (\Omega^2 - \frac{g}{r}) = 0$ ,  $\therefore \Omega > \sqrt{\frac{g}{r}}$  时有在正实根，不稳定

2).  $\theta_s = \theta_{s2}, w_s = 0, \dots$

3).  $\theta_s = \theta_{s3}, w_s = 0$