Применение алгоритма NAS для системы без расширения фазового пространства с мультипликативным управлением для цели $x_1(t) + \rho x_2(t) - d$

Итоговая система

Дискретная система, мультипликативное управление в первом уравнении с добавлением случайного процесса

au - шаг дискретизации, t - точка во времени, c - коэффициент затухания шума (0 < c < 1)

$$\begin{cases} x_{1}(t+1) = x_{1}(t) + \tau \cdot f_{1} + \xi(t+1) + c\xi(t) \\ x_{2}(t+1) = x_{2}(t) + \tau \cdot f_{2} \\ f_{1} = u(t)x_{1}(t) - \beta_{1}x_{1}(t)x_{2}(t) \\ f_{2} = -\alpha_{2}x_{2}(t) + \beta_{2}x_{1}(t)x_{2}(t) \\ u(t) = \frac{-x_{1}(t) - c(\psi(t) + T_{1}\psi(t-1)) - \rho(x_{2}(t) + \tau \cdot (-\alpha_{2}x_{2}(t) + \beta_{2}x_{1}(t)x_{2}(t))) + d - T_{1}\psi(t)}{\tau x_{1}(t)} + \beta_{1}x_{2}(t) \\ \psi(t) = x_{1}(t) + \rho x_{2}(t) - d \\ \xi \sim N(0, \sigma^{2}) \end{cases}$$

Вывод системы с применением алгоритма NAS

Формулировка цели $\psi(t) = x_1(t) + \rho x_2(t) - b$

Уравнение Эйлера-Лагранжа в дискретном варианте

$$\psi(t+1) + T_1\psi(t) = 0$$

Решаем уравнение Э-Л

$$\begin{split} &\psi(t+1) + T_{l}\psi(t) = 0 \\ &x_{1}(t+1) + \rho x_{2}(t+1) - b + T_{l}\psi(t) = 0 \\ &x_{1}(t) + \tau \cdot f_{1} + \xi(t+1) + c\xi(t) + \rho(x_{2}(t) + \tau \cdot f_{2}) - b + T_{l}\psi(t) = 0 \\ &x_{1}(t) + \tau(u(t)x_{1}(t) - \beta_{1}x_{1}(t)x_{2}(t)) + \xi(t+1) + c\xi(t) + \rho(x_{2}(t) + \tau \cdot (-\alpha_{2}x_{2}(t) + \beta_{2}x_{1}(t)x_{2}(t))) - b + T_{l}\psi(t) = 0 \\ &\tau(u(t)x_{1}(t) - \beta_{1}x_{1}(t)x_{2}(t)) = -x_{1}(t) - \xi(t+1) - c\xi(t) - \rho(x_{2}(t) + \tau \cdot (-\alpha_{2}x_{2}(t) + \beta_{2}x_{1}(t)x_{2}(t))) + b - T_{l}\psi(t) \\ &u(t)x_{1}(t) - \beta_{1}x_{1}(t)x_{2}(t) = \frac{-x_{1}(t) - \xi(t+1) - c\xi(t) - \rho(x_{2}(t) + \tau \cdot (-\alpha_{2}x_{2}(t) + \beta_{2}x_{1}(t)x_{2}(t))) + b - T_{l}\psi(t)}{\tau} \\ &u(t)x_{1}(t) = \frac{-x_{1}(t) - \xi(t+1) - c\xi(t) - \rho(x_{2}(t) + \tau \cdot (-\alpha_{2}x_{2}(t) + \beta_{2}x_{1}(t)x_{2}(t))) + b - T_{l}\psi(t)}{\tau} + \beta_{1}x_{1}(t)x_{2}(t) \\ &u(t) = \frac{-x_{1}(t) - \xi(t+1) - c\xi(t) - \rho(x_{2}(t) + \tau \cdot (-\alpha_{2}x_{2}(t) + \beta_{2}x_{1}(t)x_{2}(t))) + b - T_{l}\psi(t)}{\tau} + \beta_{1}x_{2}(t) \end{split}$$

Выполним операцию математического ожидания для управления

$$u(t) = \frac{-x_1(t) - c\xi(t) - \rho(x_2(t) + \tau \cdot (-\alpha_2 x_2(t) + \beta_2 x_1(t) x_2(t))) + b - T_1 \psi(t)}{\tau x_1(t)} + \beta_1 x_2(t)$$

Декомпозиция с учетом выведенного управления

$$\begin{split} &\psi(t+1) + T_{1}\psi(t) = x_{1}(d+1) + \rho x_{2}(d+1) - b + T_{1}\psi(t) = \\ &= x_{1}(t) + \tau\left(u(t)x_{1}(t) - \beta_{1}x_{1}(t)x_{2}(t)\right) + \xi(t+1) + c\xi(t) + \rho\left(x_{2}(t) + \tau \cdot \left(-\alpha_{2}x_{2}(t) + \beta_{2}x_{1}(t)x_{2}(t)\right)\right) - b + T_{1}\psi(t) = \\ &= x_{1}(t) + \tau u(t)x_{1}(t) - \tau \beta_{1}x_{1}(t)x_{2}(t) + \xi(t+1) + c\xi(t) + \rho\left(x_{2}(t) + \tau \cdot \left(-\alpha_{2}x_{2}(t) + \beta_{2}x_{1}(t)x_{2}(t)\right)\right) - b + T_{1}\psi(t) = \\ &= x_{1}(t) + \tau x_{1}(t) \left(\frac{-x_{1}(t) - c\xi(t) - \rho\left(x_{2}(t) + \tau \cdot \left(-\alpha_{2}x_{2}(t) + \beta_{2}x_{1}(t)x_{2}(t)\right)\right) + b - T_{1}\psi(t)}{\tau x_{1}(t)} + \beta_{1}x_{2}(t)\right) - \\ &- \tau \beta_{1}x_{1}(t)x_{2}(t) + \xi(t+1) + c\xi(t) + \rho\left(x_{2}(t) + \tau \cdot \left(-\alpha_{2}x_{2}(t) + \beta_{2}x_{1}(t)x_{2}(t)\right)\right) - b + T_{1}\psi(t) = \\ &= x_{1}(t) - x_{1}(t) - c\xi(t) - \rho\left(x_{2}(t) + \tau \cdot \left(-\alpha_{2}x_{2}(t) + \beta_{2}x_{1}(t)x_{2}(t)\right)\right) + b - T_{1}\psi(t) + \tau \beta_{1}x_{1}(t)x_{2}(t) - \\ &- \tau \beta_{1}x_{1}(t)x_{2}(t) + \xi(t+1) + c\xi(t) + \rho\left(x_{2}(t) + \tau \cdot \left(-\alpha_{2}x_{2}(t) + \beta_{2}x_{1}(t)x_{2}(t)\right)\right) - b + T_{1}\psi(t) = \\ &= \xi(t+1) \end{split}$$

Итого

$$\psi(t+1) + T_1 \psi(t) = \xi(t+1)$$

$$\xi(t) = \psi(t) + T_1 \psi(t-1)$$

Подставим в управление

$$u(t) = \frac{-x_{1}(t) - c(\psi(t) + T_{1}\psi(t-1)) - \rho(x_{2}(t) + \tau \cdot (-\alpha_{2}x_{2}(t) + \beta_{2}x_{1}(t)x_{2}(t))) + b - T_{1}\psi(t)}{\tau x_{1}(t)} + \beta_{1}x_{2}(t)$$

Устоявшиеся значения x_{1s} и x_{2s}

Случай 1:
$$\beta_2 d - \alpha_2 < 0$$

$$x_{1s} \to d$$
$$x_{2s} \to 0$$

Случай 2: $\beta_2 d - \alpha_2 \ge 0$

$$x_{1s} \to \frac{\alpha_2}{\beta_2}$$

$$x_{2s} \to \frac{\beta_2 d - \alpha_2}{\rho \beta_2}$$