

考虑带阻力的动力方程

$$m \frac{d^2 \mathbf{p}_i}{dt^2} + c \left\| \frac{d\mathbf{p}_i}{dt} \right\| \frac{d\mathbf{p}_i}{dt} = \mathbf{u}_i,$$

其中 m 为质量, c 为阻力系数, 即

$$\frac{d\mathbf{X}}{dt} = \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X}), \quad (1)$$

其中

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{p} \\ \mathbf{v} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{40}, \quad \mathbf{p} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{p}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{p}_{10} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{v} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{v}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{v}_{10} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X}) = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{v} \\ m^{-1}(\mathbf{u} - c\|\mathbf{v}\|\mathbf{v}) \end{pmatrix}.$$

易知质心 $\mathbf{c}(\mathbf{X})$, $\|\mathbf{r}_i\|$, $\hat{\mathbf{r}}_i$, Φ 均为 Lipschitz 连续函数, 且初值条件满足

$$\min_{i \neq j} \|\mathbf{p}_i(0) - \mathbf{p}_j(0)\| > d_s > 0.$$

由 Picard 定理可知方程 (1) 的解存在且唯一, 解为

$$\mathbf{X}(t) = \mathbf{X}(0) + \int_0^t \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X}(s)) ds,$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{v}_i(t) &= \mathbf{v}_i(0) + \int_0^t \left[m^{-1} \mathbf{u}_i(\mathbf{X}(s)) - \frac{c}{m} \|\mathbf{v}_i(s)\| \mathbf{v}_i(s) \right] ds, \\ \mathbf{p}_i(t) &= \mathbf{p}_i(0) + \int_0^t \mathbf{v}_i(s) ds. \end{aligned}$$

下面证明防撞性. 定义

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi(d) &= k_r \exp \left\{ -\frac{(d - d_s)^2}{2\sigma^2} \right\}, \\ \Phi(d) &= -\frac{d\Psi}{dd} = \frac{k_r}{\sigma^2} \exp \left\{ -\frac{(d - d_s)^2}{2\sigma^2} \right\} (d - d_s), \\ E_{ij}(t) &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{dd_{ij}}{dt} \right)^2 + \psi(d_{ij}(t)), \end{aligned}$$

其中 $d_{ij}(t) = \|\mathbf{p}_i(t) - \mathbf{p}_j(t)\|$. 则系统能量为

$$\mathcal{E}(t) = \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq N} E_{ij}(t).$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dE_{ij}}{dt} &= \frac{dd_{ij}}{dt} \cdot \frac{d^2 d_{ij}}{dt^2} + \Phi(d_{ij}) \frac{dd_{ij}}{dt}, \\ \frac{d^2 d_{ij}}{dt^2} &= \frac{1}{d_{ij}} \left[\|\mathbf{v}_i - \mathbf{v}_j\|^2 + (\mathbf{p}_i - \mathbf{p}_j) \cdot (\mathbf{u}_i - \mathbf{u}_j) - \left(\frac{dd_{ij}}{dt} \right)^2 \right], \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

其中 $\mathbf{u}_i = \mathbf{v}_i$. 对于 \mathbf{u}_i , 有

$$\mathbf{u}_i = \frac{1}{m}[-k_p(d_i - R^*)\hat{\mathbf{r}}_i - k_d v_{r,i}\hat{\mathbf{r}}_i - k_v(v_{\theta,i} - v_d)\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_i] + \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k \neq i} \Phi(d_{ik})(\mathbf{p}_i - \mathbf{p}_k) =: \mathbf{u}_{i_1} + \mathbf{u}_{i_2}.$$

设 $\|\mathbf{u}_{i_1} - \mathbf{u}_{j_1}\| \leq L$. 取

$$k_r > L\sigma^2 e^{\frac{1}{2}} \max \left\{ \frac{1}{d_s}, \frac{1}{\min_{k \neq l} d_{kl}(0)} \right\},$$

则当 $d_{ij} \leq d_s + \sigma$ 时, 有

$$\|\mathbf{u}_{i_2} - \mathbf{u}_{j_2}\| > 2L.$$

于是

$$(\mathbf{p}_i - \mathbf{p}_j) \cdot (\mathbf{u}_i - \mathbf{u}_j) \geq \|\mathbf{u}_{i_2} - \mathbf{u}_{j_2}\| d_{ij} - L d_{ij} > L d_{ij}.$$

代入 (2) 式有

$$\frac{dE_{ij}}{dt} \geq \frac{dd_{ij}}{dt}(L + \Phi(d_{ij})) > 0.$$

由此即知

$$\frac{d\mathcal{E}}{dt} \geq -\kappa \mathcal{E}(t),$$

其中 $\kappa > 0$ 为常数. 而

$$\mathcal{E}(0) \geq \sum_{i < j} \Psi(d_{ij}(0)) > \psi(d_s + \sigma) \cdot \binom{N}{2},$$

$$\mathcal{E}(t) \geq \mathcal{E}(0)e^{-\kappa t} > 0,$$

$$\Psi(d_{ij}(t)) \leq E_{ij}(t) \leq \mathcal{E}(t).$$

由 Ψ 严格单调递减可知

$$d_{ij}(t) \geq \Psi^{-1}(\mathcal{E}(t)) > \Psi^{-1}(\mathcal{E}(0)e^{-\kappa t}).$$

令 $t \rightarrow \infty$, 有

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} d_{ij}(t) \geq \Psi^{-1}(0) = d_s.$$

故总是不会相撞.

下面讨论收敛性, 即讨论系统收敛至

$$\mathcal{S} = \{\|\mathbf{r}_i\| = R, \mathbf{v}_i \cdot \hat{\mathbf{r}}_i = 0, \|\mathbf{v}_i\| = v_d\}.$$

构造 Lyapunov 函数

$$V = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N [k_p(d_i - R)^2 + \|\mathbf{v}_i - v_d \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_i\|^2] + \sum_{i < j} \Psi(d_{ij}),$$

则

$$\dot{V} = - \sum_i k_d v_{r,i}^2 - \sum_i k_v (v_{\theta,i} - v_d)^2 - \sum_i c \|\mathbf{v}_i\|^3 \leq 0,$$

故方程渐进收敛至 \mathcal{S} .