

分数阶多混沌系统滑模同步两种方法的比较

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摘 要: 研究分数阶多混沌系统滑模同步两种方法的比较. 分别设计了分数阶滑模面和非奇异终端滑模面,并证明了其稳定性. 基于自适应方法设计了控制器和适应规则,得到分数阶多混沌系统取得滑模同步的两个充分条件. 并用数值仿真对结论进行了验证.

关键词: 自适应; 非线性; 滑模; 同步

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Two Methods Contrast of Sliding Mode Synchronization of Fractional-Order Multy-Chaotic Systems

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Abstract: Two methods contrast of sliding mode synchronization of fractional-order nonlinear systems were studied in the paper. We proposed fractional-order sliding surface and nonsingular terminal sliding surface and prove its stability. The controllers and adaptive rules are derived based self-adaptive sliding mode methods. And the sufficient conditions were arrived for fractional-order Multy-Chaotic systems getting self-adaptive sliding mode synchronization. A numerical simulation demonstrate the correctness of the conclusion.

Key words: self-apaptive; nonlinear; sliding mode; synchronization

1 引言

混沌系统的同步控制引起了众多学者的密切关注. 并在无线通讯、电磁学、动力学、生物化学、医药等领域得到了广泛的应用^[1-4]. 伴随着分数阶微积分及滑模控制方法的发展,分数阶混沌系统的滑模同步方法被相继提出,例如:文献[5]以四种滑模方法研究了一类分数阶混沌系统的同步控制. 文献[6]基于自适应滑模技巧研究了分数阶超混沌 Bao 系统的自适应滑模同步. 文献[7]用两种方法研究了 Newton-Leipnik 分数阶系统的滑模同步. 文献[8]用自适应滑模方法研究了分数阶 Sprott 系统的同步问题. 文献[9]根据积分滑模方法研究不确定分数阶时滞金融混沌系统的同步,文章所使用的方法可以平推到整数阶金融混沌系统. 文献[10]利用比例积分滑模技巧得到纠缠混沌系统同步的两个结论,通过一定的假设条件和设计比例积分滑模面与

控制律使主从系统取得同步化. 另一方面针对多混沌系统方面的研究也取得了很多成果,例如:文献[11]得到一类分数阶不确定多混沌系统有限时间混沌同步的充分性条件. 由于来自系统的不确定性,常使系统性能变坏,因此在系统建模时必须考虑不确定性因素带来的影响,针对分数阶不确定多混沌系统滑模同步方面的研究还没有被系统的研究过,基于以上原因,本文研究分数阶多混沌系统滑模同步两种方法的比较. 基于自适应方法设计了控制器和适应规则,得到分数阶多混沌系统取得自适应滑模同步与自适应终端滑模同步两个充分条件.

2 系统描述

定义 1^[11] 连续函数 $x(t)$ 的 α 阶 Caputo 分数阶导数定义为:

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$${}_0 D_t^\alpha x(t) = {}_0 D_t^{-(n-\alpha)} \frac{d^n}{dt^n} x(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n-\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-\tau)^{n-\alpha-1} x(n)(\tau) d\tau, n-1 < \alpha < n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

分数阶多混沌系统描述为:

$$\begin{cases} D_t^q x_1 = \beta_1 + a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \cdots + a_{1n}x_n + f_1(x, t) \\ D_t^q x_2 = \beta_2 + a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \cdots + a_{2n}x_n + f_2(x, t) \\ \vdots \\ D_t^q x_n = \beta_n + a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \cdots + a_{nn}x_n + f_n(x, t) \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中 $q \in (0, 1)$, $x = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]^T$, β_i 为常数, $f_i(x, t)$ 为非线性函数. 设计(1)为主系统, 构造从系统为:

$$\begin{cases} D_t^q y_1 = \beta_1 + a_{11}y_1 + a_{12}y_2 + \cdots + a_{1n}y_n \\ \quad + f_1(y, t) + \Delta f_1(y, t) + d_1(t) + u_1(t) \\ D_t^q y_2 = \beta_2 + a_{21}y_1 + a_{22}y_2 + \cdots + a_{2n}y_n \\ \quad + f_2(y, t) + \Delta f_2(y, t) + d_2(t) + u_2(t) \\ \vdots \\ D_t^q y_n = \beta_n + a_{n1}y_1 + a_{n2}y_2 + \cdots + a_{nn}y_n \\ \quad + f_n(y, t) + \Delta f_n(y, t) + d_n(t) + u_n(t) \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

其中 $y = [y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n]^T$, $\Delta f_i(y, t)$ 为不确定项, $d(t)$ 为外部扰动.

假设 1 设不确定项 $\Delta f_i(y, t)$ 和外部扰动 $d_i(t)$ 有界, 即存在未知参数 $m_i, n_i > 0$ 使得:

$$|\Delta f_i(y, t)| < m_i, |d_i(t)| < n_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

定义 $e_i(t) = y_i(t) - x_i(t)$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 得到:

$$\begin{cases} D_t^q e_1 = a_{11}e_1 + a_{12}e_2 + \cdots + a_{1n}e_n + f_1(y, t) \\ \quad - f_1(x, t) + \Delta f_1(y, t) + d_1(t) + u_1(t) \\ D_t^q e_2 = a_{21}e_1 + a_{22}e_2 + \cdots + a_{2n}e_n + f_2(y, t) \\ \quad - f_2(x, t) + \Delta f_2(y, t) + d_2(t) + u_2(t) \\ \vdots \\ D_t^q e_n = a_{n1}e_1 + a_{n2}e_2 + \cdots + a_{nn}e_n + f_n(y, t) \\ \quad - f_n(x, t) + \Delta f_n(y, t) + d_n(t) + u_n(t) \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

引理 1^[14] 若 $x(t)$ 为连续可微的函数, 则对任意的 $t \geq 0$ 有:

$$\frac{1}{2} D_t^\alpha x^T(t)x(t) \leq x^T(t) {}_0 D_t^\alpha x(t), \forall \alpha \in (0, 1)$$

引理 2^[12] 设 $V(t) = \frac{1}{2}(y_1^2(t) + y_2^2(t))$, 其中 $y_1(t), y_2(t) \in R$ 具有连续一阶导数, 若存在常数 $k > 0$, 使得 ${}_0 D_t^\alpha V(t) \leq -ky_1^2(t)$. 则 $\|y_1(t)\|, \|y_2(t)\|$ 有界且 $y_1^2(t) \leq 2V(0)E_{\alpha, 1}(-2kt^\alpha)$. 其中 $E_{\alpha, \beta}(\cdot)$ 表示双参数 Mittag-Leffler 函数, 则 $y_1(t)$ 是 Mittag-Leffler 稳定的且 $\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \|y_1(t)\| = 0$.

3 自适应滑模同步方法

定理 1 设计滑模面 $s_i(t) = e_i(t) + \lambda_i D_t^{-q} e_i(t)$, 控

制输入:

$$\begin{aligned} u_i(t) = & -\lambda_i e_i - (a_{i1}e_1 + a_{i2}e_2 + \cdots + a_{in}e_n) \\ & + f_i(x, t) - f_i(y, t) - (\hat{m}_i + \hat{n}_i) \operatorname{sgn}(s_i) \\ & - k_i |s_i| \operatorname{sgn}(s_i) \end{aligned}$$

自适应控制律:

$$\begin{cases} D_t^q \hat{m}_i = |s_i|, \hat{m}_i(0) = \hat{m}_{i0}, \\ D_t^q \hat{n}_i = |s_i|, \hat{n}_i(0) = \hat{n}_{i0}, \end{cases} \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

\hat{m}_i, \hat{n}_i 分别为 m_i, n_i 的估计值, $k_i > 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 则(1)与(2)取得自适应滑模同步.

证明 在滑模面上必有 $s_i(t) = 0, \dot{s}_i(t) = 0$, 则 $D_t^q s_i(t) = D_t^q e_i(t) + \lambda_i e_i(t) = 0$, 由 $D_t^q e_i(t) = -\lambda_i e_i(t)$, 所以 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e_i(t) = 0$, 该滑模面具有稳定性.

不在滑模面上运动时, 设计 $V(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left\{ \frac{1}{2} s_i^2(t) + \frac{1}{2} (\hat{m}_i - m_i)^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\hat{n}_i - n_i)^2 \right\}$, 利用引理 1,

$$\begin{aligned} D_t^q V & \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \{ s_i(t) [D_t^q e_i(t) + \lambda_i e_i(t)] \\ & \quad + (\hat{m}_i - m_i) |s_i| + (\hat{n}_i - n_i) |s_i| \} \\ & = \sum_{i=1}^n \{ s_i(t) [a_{i1}e_1 + a_{i2}e_2 + \cdots + a_{in}e_n + f_i(y, t) \\ & \quad - f_i(x, t) + \Delta f_i(y, t) + d_i(t) + u_i(t) \\ & \quad + \lambda_i e_i(t)] + (\hat{m}_i - m_i) |s_i| + (\hat{n}_i - n_i) |s_i| \} \\ & \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \{ |s_i| [(m_i + n_i) - (\hat{m}_i + \hat{n}_i) - k_i |s_i|] \\ & \quad + (\hat{m}_i - m_i) |s_i| + (\hat{n}_i - n_i) |s_i| \} \\ & = - \sum_{i=1}^n k_i |s_i|^2 < 0, \end{aligned}$$

根据引理 2, 从而 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} s_i(t) = 0 \Rightarrow e_i(t) \rightarrow 0$.

4 自适应终端滑模同步方法

引理 3^[13] 假设 $\bar{x} = 0$ 是分数阶系统 ${}_0 D_t^\alpha x(t) = f(t, x(t))$ 的平衡点, $D \subset R^n$ 是一个包含原点的区域, 若存在 Lyapunov 函数 $V(t, x(t)): [0, \infty) \times D \rightarrow R$ 是连续可导函数, 且关于 x 满足局部 Lipschitz 条件, 使以下条件成立:

$$(1) \alpha_1 \|x\|^a \leq V(t, x(t)) \leq \alpha_2 \|x\|^{ab}$$

$$(2) kV^{1/\beta}(t, x(t)) \leq \alpha_3 \|x\|^{ab}$$

$$(3) {}_0 D_t^\alpha V(t, x(t)) \leq -\alpha_3 \|x\|^{ab}$$

其中 $\alpha \in (0, 1); \alpha_i (i = 1, 2, 3), a, b, k$ 和 β 均为任意正常数, $\beta > 1$. 则系统是有限时间稳定的, 且系统的稳定时间满足 $T \leq \left(\frac{\beta(\alpha+1)}{k(\beta-1)} V^{\beta-1/\beta}(0, x_0) \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}$.

定理 2 设计滑模面 $s_i(t) = e_i(t) + \lambda_i D_t^{-q} e_i(t) + |e_i(t)|^\alpha \operatorname{sgn}(e_i(t))$, $0 < \alpha < 1$, 控制输入,

$$u_i(t) = -\lambda_i |e_i(t)|^\alpha \operatorname{sgn}(e_i(t)) - (a_{i1}e_1 + a_{i2}e_2 + \cdots + a_{in}e_n) + f_i(x,t) - f_i(y,t) - (\hat{m}_i + \hat{n}_i) \operatorname{sgn}(s_i) - k_i |s_i| \operatorname{sgn}(s_i)$$

自适应控制律,

$$\begin{cases} D_t^q \hat{m}_i = |s_i|, \hat{m}_i(0) = \hat{m}_{i0}, \\ D_t^q \hat{n}_i = |s_i|, \hat{n}_i(0) = \hat{n}_{i0}, \end{cases} \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

\hat{m}_i, \hat{n}_i 分别为 m_i, n_i 的估计值, $k_i > 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 则(1)与(2)取得有限时间自适应终端滑模同步,

$$T \leq \left(\frac{q+1}{\lambda(1-\alpha)} \|e(0)\|^{1-\alpha} \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}.$$

证明 滑模面上必有 $s_i(t) = 0, \dot{s}_i(t) = 0$, 从而 $D_t^q s_i(t) = D_t^q e_i(t) + \lambda_i |e_i(t)|^\alpha \operatorname{sgn}(e_i(t)) = 0$, 由于 $D_t^q e_i(t) = -\lambda_i |e_i(t)|^\alpha \operatorname{sgn}(e_i(t))$, 设计函数

$$V(t) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n e_i^2(t)$$

从而 $D_t^q V \leq \sum_{i=1}^n e_i(t) D_t^q e_i(t) = -\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i |e_i(t)|^{\alpha+1} < 0$, 因 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e_i(t) = 0$, 所以该滑模面具有稳定性.

利用不等式 $\|x_1\|^p + \|x_2\|^p + \cdots + \|x_n\|^p \geq (\|x_1\|^2 + \|x_2\|^2 + \cdots + \|x_n\|^2)^{\frac{p}{2}}, 0 < p < 2$, 取 $\lambda = \min(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n)$, 有 $D_t^q V(t, e(t)) \leq -\lambda (\sum_{i=1}^n |e_i(t)|^2)^{\frac{\alpha+1}{2}} = -\lambda \|e(t)\|^{\alpha+1}$.

$$\Rightarrow D_t^q V(t, e(t)) \leq -2^{\alpha+1/2} \lambda V^{\frac{\alpha+1}{2}}(t),$$

令 $k = 2^{\alpha+1/2} \lambda, \beta = \frac{2}{\alpha+1}$, 得到:

$$-2^{\alpha+1/2} \lambda V^{\frac{\alpha+1}{2}}(t) = -k V^{\frac{\alpha+1}{2}}(t) = -\lambda \|e(t)\|^{\alpha+1},$$

$$k V^{\frac{\alpha+1}{2}}(t) = \lambda \|e(t)\|^{\alpha+1}.$$

利用引理 3 得到:

$$T \leq \left(\frac{\frac{2}{\alpha+1}(q+1)}{2^{\alpha+1/2} \lambda (\frac{2}{\alpha+1} - 1)} \left\| \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n e_i(0) \right\|^{\frac{2}{\alpha+1} - 1} \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}},$$

$$\text{化简后得: } T \leq \left(\frac{q+1}{\lambda(1-\alpha)} \|e(0)\|^{1-\alpha} \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}.$$

不在滑模面上运动时设计 $V(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left\{ \frac{1}{2} s_i^2(t) + \frac{1}{2} (\hat{m}_i - m_i)^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\hat{n}_i - n_i)^2 \right\}$, 利用引理 1:

$$\begin{aligned} D_t^q V &\leq \sum_{i=1}^n \{ s_i(t) [D_t^q e_i(t) + \lambda_i |e_i(t)| \operatorname{sgn}(e_i(t))] \\ &\quad + (\hat{m}_i - m_i) |s_i| + (\hat{n}_i - n_i) |s_i| \} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \{ s_i(t) [a_{i1}e_1 + a_{i2}e_2 + \cdots + a_{in}e_n + f_i(y,t) \\ &\quad - f_i(x,t) + \Delta f_i(y,t) + d_i(t) + u_i(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \lambda_i |e_i(t)|^\alpha \operatorname{sgn}(e_i(t))] + (\hat{m}_i - m_i) |s_i| + (\hat{n}_i - n_i) |s_i| \}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq \sum_{i=1}^n \{ |s_i| [(m_i + n_i) - (\hat{m}_i + \hat{n}_i) - k_i |s_i|] \\ &\quad + (\hat{m}_i - m_i) |s_i| + (\hat{n}_i - n_i) |s_i| \} \\ &= -\sum_{i=1}^n k_i |s_i|^2 < 0, \end{aligned}$$

根据引理 2, 从而 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} s_i(t) = 0 \Rightarrow e_i(t) \rightarrow 0$.

5 数值仿真及两种方法的比较

不妨将分数阶 Victor-Carmen 混沌系统设计为主系统, 系统描述如下.

$$\begin{cases} D_t^q x_1 = -x_1 - \alpha x_2 x_3 \\ D_t^q x_2 = -x_2 + c x_3 - \beta x_1 x_3 \\ D_t^q x_3 = -b x_1 - c x_2 + x_3 + \gamma x_1 x_2 \end{cases}$$

当 $\alpha = 50, \beta = 20, \gamma = 4.1, c = 5, b = 9, q = 0.893$ 时出现吸引子, 设计从系统为如下系统:

$$\begin{cases} D_t^q y_1 = -y_1 - \alpha y_2 y_3 + \Delta f_1(y,t) + d_1(t) + u_1 \\ D_t^q y_2 = -y_2 + c y_3 - \beta y_1 y_3 + \Delta f_2(y,t) + d_2(t) + u_2 \\ D_t^q y_3 = -b y_1 - c y_2 + y_3 + \gamma y_1 y_2 + \Delta f_3(y,t) + d_3(t) + u_3 \end{cases}$$

定义 $e_i(t) = y_i(t) - x_i(t), i = 1, 2, 3$, 得到误差系统如下:

$$\begin{cases} D_t^q e_1 = -e_1 - \alpha y_2 y_3 + \alpha x_2 x_3 + \Delta f_1(y,t) + d_1(t) + u_1(t) \\ D_t^q e_2 = -e_2 + c e_3 - \beta y_1 y_3 + \beta x_1 x_3 + \Delta f_2(y,t) + d_2(t) \\ \quad + u_2(t) \\ D_t^q e_3 = -b e_1 - c e_2 + e_3 + \gamma y_1 y_2 - \gamma x_1 x_2 + \Delta f_3(y,t) \\ \quad + d_3(t) + u_3(t) \end{cases}$$

定理 1 中设计滑模函数 $s_i(t) = e_i(t) + \lambda_i D_t^{1-q} e_i(t)$, 选择不确定项和外扰为 $f_i(y,t) + d_i(t) = 0.1y_3 \cos(t) + 0.1 \sin t$, 设计控制器 $u_i(t) = -\lambda_i e_i - (a_{i1}e_1 + a_{i2}e_2 + a_{i3}e_3) + f_i(x,t) - f_i(y,t) - (\hat{m}_i + \hat{n}_i) \operatorname{sgn}(s_i) - k_i |s_i| \operatorname{sgn}(s_i), i = 1, 2, 3$, 其中系统参数 $\lambda_1 = 1.5, \lambda_2 = 1.5, \lambda_3 = 2, \hat{m}_i(0) = 0.2, \hat{n}_i(0) = 0.5, k_i = 1.5$. 定理 2 中设计滑模函数 $s_i(t) = e_i(t) + \lambda_i D_t^{1-q} |e_i(t)|^\alpha \operatorname{sgn}(e_i(t))$, 选取不确定项和有界外扰为 $f_i(y,t) + d_i(t) = 0.1y_3 \cos(t) + 0.1 \sin t$, 设计控制器 $u_i(t) = -\lambda_i |e_i(t)|^\alpha \operatorname{sgn}(e_i(t)) - (a_{i1}e_1 + a_{i2}e_2 + a_{i3}e_3) + f_i(x,t) - f_i(y,t) - (\hat{m}_i + \hat{n}_i) \operatorname{sgn}(s_i) - k_i |s_i| \operatorname{sgn}(s_i), i = 1, 2, 3, \lambda_1 = 2.5, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 3, \hat{m}_i(0) = 0.5, \hat{n}_i(0) = 0.2, k_i = 2$. 定理 1, 2 中的系统误差如图(1)、图(2), 图中可以看出系统误差初始时刻相差较大, 随时间的推移变化, 逐步趋于一致并向原点靠拢. 定理 1 采用了分数阶滑模面, 定理 2 采用了分数阶终端滑模面, 由于终端滑模面相对定理 1 中的滑模面鲁棒性能更好, 定理 1 中的滑模面相对粗略, 因而同步时间上定理 2 较定理 1 所用时间

更短,在更短时间内取得有限时间滑模同步,且能够估计出同步时间,因而控制效果强于定理 1,这两种滑模方法的优点在于均不需要满足太多的假设条件,且所得结果可以很容易平推到整数阶混沌系统.

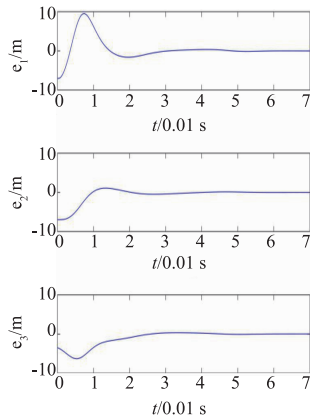


图1 定理1系统误差

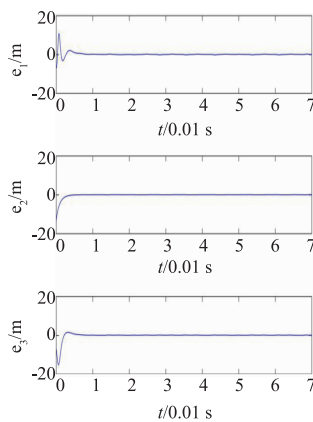


图2 定理2系统误差

6 结论

研究一类分数阶多混沌系统的自适应滑模同步与自适应终端滑模同步,分别构造了分数阶滑模面和非奇异终端滑模面,获得分数阶多混沌系统的主从系统取得滑模同步的两个充分性条件,用 MATLAB 仿真验证了所得结论.

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