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Euler-Bernoulli 梁系统的局部分数阶反馈镇定

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摘 要:对 Euler-Bernoulli 梁的稳定性进行研究,首先在系统内部设计了局部分数阶反馈控制器,通过非线性算子半 群理论得到了闭环系统的适应性;然后通过选取适当的乘子,借用乘子技巧得到了系统的指数稳定性与多项式稳定 性,并给出了系统能量的衰减性估计;最后通过数值模拟验证了局部分数阶反馈控制器的有效性.

关键词: Euler-Bernoulli 梁; 分数阶; 局部反馈控制; 半群理论

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Stabilizing Euler-Bernoulli Beam System Using Local Fractional Order Feedback

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Abstract: In this research, the stability of Euler-Bernoulli beam system was studied. Firstly, a local fractional order feedback controller was designed, and the well-posedness of the closed-loop system was proved by nonlinear operator semigroup theory. Secondly, by choosing an appropriate multiplier, the stability of exponential and polynomials was achieved, and the decay rate of the system energy was estimated. Finally, numerical simulations were employed to prove the effectiveness of the local fractional order feedback controller.

Key words: Euler-Bernoulli beam; fractional order; local feedback control; semigroup theory

近30年来,随着材料技术的蓬勃发展,大量弹性 材料被应用于航空航天、船舶、机械、建筑等领域.基 于工程应用的需要,工程技术人员、数学学者对其进 行研究,内容涉及弹性系统的动力学行为、控制器设 计、系统的稳定性等.Euler-Bernoulli 梁作为一种基 本的弹性结构被广泛研究.如文献[1]对变系数 Euler-Bernoulli 梁进行研究,不仅分析了闭环系统的 Riesz 基性质,而且通过判定谱确定增长条件得到了系统的 指数稳定性;文献[2]在 Lyapunov 函数方法的基础上 设计了变结构边界输出反馈控制器,并在该控制器下 得到了带有自由边界的 Euler-Bernoulli 梁系统的渐 近稳定性;文献[3]对带有输入时滞的 Euler-Bernoulli 梁系统进行边界控制,通过谱分析和构造 Lyapunov 函数的方法得到了系统的渐近稳定性;文献[4]则利 用滑膜控制方法及非传统控制策略的自抗扰控制 (ADRC)方法对输入有外部扰动的 Euler-Bernoulli 梁 进行研究,并得到了系统的稳定性.此外,考虑到热 效应对弹性系统的影响,热弹性系统也开始受到关 注.如文献[5]采用边界速度反馈,通过细致的谱分析 得到了第 II 类热弹性系统算子频谱为空集的一个充 分条件,并从理论上证明了弹性系统在热效应下仍具 有超稳定现象;文献[6]则对系列连接热弹性系统网 络进行了研究,通过构造合适乘子并利用 Liu 等^[7]提 出的反证法技巧,证明了该类热弹性网络系统的解是 指数衰减到零.更多相关结果参见文献[8-11].

上述文献多是对系统的反馈稳定性进行研究,对

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系统局部非线性反馈的研究却少之又少.因此,本文 以 Euler-Bernoulli 梁系统为研究对象, 通过设计局部 非线性分数阶反馈控制器镇定网络.

1 系统模型

描述系统的偏微分方程为

$$u_{tt}(x,t) + u^{\prime\prime\prime\prime}(x,t) + b(x)\rho^{\frac{1}{2}}(u_t) = 0$$

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式中: 1为 Euler-Bernoulli 梁长度; u(x,t) 表示 Euler-Bernoulli 梁离开平衡位置的位移; '表示为对空间变 量 x 的导数; u_t 及 u_t 表示对时间变量的一阶导数与 二阶导数.

假设系统在边界满足初边值条件

$$\begin{cases} u(0,t) = u'(0,t) = 0 & t > 0 \\ u''(l,t) = u'''(l,t) = 0 & t > 0 \\ u(x,0) = u_0(x), u_t(x,0) = u_1(x) & 0 < x < l \end{cases}$$

在系统的内部设计局部分数阶反馈控制器 $b(x)\rho^{\frac{1}{2}}(u_t(x,t))$,其中b(x)满足

$$\begin{cases} b(x) = 1 & x \in [\alpha, l) \\ b(x) = 0 & x \in [0, l] \setminus [\alpha, l) \end{cases}$$

式中: $\alpha \in (0, l)$ 为某正常数; $\rho^{\frac{1}{2}}(u_{\ell})$ 为系统非线性分 数阶反馈,且满足 $\rho^{\frac{1}{2}}(0)=0$ 的 C^1 -类不减函数,同时 要求 $u_{\rho}^{\frac{1}{2}}(u_{\rho}) \geq 0$.

从而得到 Euler-Bernoulli 梁闭环系统:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt}(x,t) + u''''(x,t) + b(x)\rho^{\frac{1}{2}}(u_{t}) = 0 & 0 < x < l \\ u(0,t) = u'(0,t) = 0 & t > 0 \\ u''(l,t) = u'''(l,t) = 0 & t > 0 \\ u(x,0) = u_{0}(x), u_{t}(x,0) = u_{1}(x) & 0 < x < l \end{cases}$$
(1)

2 系统的适定性

首先,将系统(1)写成抽象发展方程形式. 令
$$V^{k}(0,l) = \{f \in H^{k}(0,l) | f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 0\}$$

 $k = 1, 2, 3, \cdots$

其中 $H^{k}(0,l)$ 为 k 阶的 Sobolev 空间. 选择系统的状 态空间为 $H = V^2[0, l] \times L^2[0, l]$, 对于任意 $Y_1 = (f, g)^T$ 和 $Y_2 = (u, z)^{\mathrm{T}} \in H$, 定义空间 H 上的内积为

$$\langle Y_1, Y_2 \rangle_H = \int_0^l f''(x) u''(x) dx + \int_0^l g(x) z(x) dx$$
 (2)

它具有范数 $\|(f,g)^{\mathsf{T}}\|_{H}^{2} = \int_{0}^{l} f''^{2}(x) dx + \int_{0}^{l} g^{2}(x) dx$,其中 上标"T"表示向量的转置.易证,(H, ||·||_H)是一个 Hilbert 空间.

在空间H中,定义系统算子A为

$$A(u,z)^{\mathrm{T}} = (z, -u^{\prime\prime\prime\prime} - b(x)\rho^{\frac{1}{2}}(u_{t}))^{\mathrm{T}}$$
(3)

 $\forall (u,z)^{\mathrm{T}} \in D(A), 其中$

$$D(A) = \{(f,g)^{\mathsf{T}} \in V^{4}(0,l) \times \\ V^{2}(0,l) \vdash f''(l) = f''(l) = 0\}$$
(4)

因此,系统(1)可表示为空间
$$H$$
中的一个抽象发展方

程形式:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{U}(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} = A\boldsymbol{U}(t) & t > 0\\ \boldsymbol{U}(t) = \left(\boldsymbol{u}(x,t), \boldsymbol{u}_t(x,t)\right)^{\mathrm{T}} & (5)\\ \boldsymbol{U}_0 = \left(\boldsymbol{u}_0(x), \boldsymbol{u}_1(x)\right)^{\mathrm{T}} \end{cases}$$

定理 1 设 H 与 A 如前定义,则系统算子 A 是 H 上的一个极大耗散算子.

证明: 该定理需要证明算子的极大性和单调性.
(1) 单调性
对于任意的 *Y*₁, *Y*₂ ∈ *D*(*A*),由分部积分可得
<*AY*₁ − *AY*₂, *Y*₁ − *Y*₂ >_{*H*} =
$$\int_{0}^{l} (z_1 - z_2)''(u_1 - u_2)''dx - \int_{0}^{l} (u_1 - u_2)'''(z_1 - z_2)dx -$$

 $\int_{0}^{l} b(x)(z_1 - z_2)(\rho^{\frac{1}{2}}(z_1) - \rho^{\frac{1}{2}}(z_2))dx =$
 $\int_{0}^{l} (z_1 - z_2)''(u_1 - u_2)''dx + (z_1 - z_2)(u_1 - u_2)''|_{0}^{l} -$
 $\int_{0}^{l} b(x)(z_1 - z_2)(\rho^{\frac{1}{2}}(z_1) - \rho^{\frac{1}{2}}(z_2))dx$
由 $\mp \rho^{\frac{1}{2}}(z)$ 为不减函数,故有 $(z_1 - z_2)(\rho^{\frac{1}{2}}(z_1) -$
 $\rho^{\frac{1}{2}}(z_2)) \ge 0$.因此得到 <*AY*₁ − *AY*₂, *Y*₁ − *Y*₂>_{*H*} ≤ 0,表
明 − *A* 是单调的.
(2) 极大性

由极大算子定义,仅需证明R(I - A) = H.

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对于∀(f,g)^T ∈ H ,考虑方程 (I-A)(u,z)^T = $(f,g)^{\mathrm{T}}$, \mathbb{P}

$$\begin{cases} u - z = f \\ z - (-u''' - b(x)\rho^{\frac{1}{2}}(z)) = g \end{cases}$$
(6)

=

(7)

注意 $H^2_E(0,l)$ 为实 Hilbert 空间, 且内积满足

$$< v, \phi_{2} >_{H_{0}^{2}(0,l)} = \int_{0}^{l} v''(x) \phi''(x) dx$$

相应的范数为

$$\|\phi\|_{H_{0}^{2}(0,l)}^{2} = \int_{0}^{l} |\phi''|^{2} dx$$

 $\Pi \forall v \in H_{E}^{2}(0,l)$ 乘以式 (6) 中第二式的两边, 有

$$\int_{0}^{l} g(x)v(x) dx =$$

$$\int_{0}^{l} z(x)v(x) dx + \int_{0}^{l} u''''(x)v(x) dx + \int_{0}^{l} b(x) \rho^{\frac{1}{2}}(z)v(x) dx =$$

$$\int_{0}^{l} z(x)v(x) dx + \int_{0}^{l} u''(x)v''(x) dx + \int_{0}^{l} b(x) \rho^{\frac{1}{2}}(z)v(x) dx =$$

$$\int_{0}^{l} u(x)v(x) dx - \int_{0}^{l} f(x)v(x) dx + \int_{0}^{l} u''(x)v''(x) dx + \int_{0}^{l} b(x) \rho^{\frac{1}{2}}(z)v(x) dx + \int_{0}^{l} b(x) \rho^{\frac{1}{2}}(z)v(x) dx$$

在空间 $H^2_E(0,l)$ 上引入式(8) 函数.

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2}B(u,u) - L(u)$$
(8)

其中

$$B(u,u) = \int_{0}^{l} u''(x)u''(x)dx + \int_{0}^{l} u^{2}(x)dx$$
$$L(u) = \int_{0}^{l} g(x)u(x)dx + \int_{0}^{l} f(x)u(x)dx - \int_{0}^{l} b(x)\rho^{\frac{1}{2}}(z)u(x)dx$$
应用 Cauchy-Schwartz 不等式, 得到

$$|L(u)|^{2} \leq \left(\int_{0}^{l} g^{2}(x) dx + \int_{0}^{l} f^{2}(x) dx + \int_{0}^{l} b^{2}(x) \rho(z) dx\right) \int_{0}^{l} u^{2}(x) dx \leq C_{L} \|u\|_{H^{2}_{E(0)}}^{2}$$

同时

$$B(u,u) = \int_0^l u''(x)u''(x)dx + \int_0^l u^2(x)dx \ge \int_0^l u''(x)u''(x)dx \ge ||u||_{H^2_{E(0,J)}}^2$$

因此, $J(u) 在 H_{F}^{2}(0,l)$ 上是强制的, 从而 J(u) 有唯一 的极小值点满足式(7).由变分原理可得到 *R*(*I*−*A*)=*H*. 定理1得证.

借助非线性算子半群理论(详见文献[8]),可得 到定理2所示的适定性结论.

定理 2 假设 H 与 A 如前定义. 对于所有的 $U_0 \in H$,式(1)系统存在唯一的弱解 $U(t) = T(t)U_0$;更 进一步,对于所有的 $U_0 \in D(A)$,式(1)系统存在唯一 的强解,且 $U(t) = T(t)U_0$.

3 系统稳定性分析

定义系统能量函数

$$E(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{t} u_{t}^{2}(x,t) dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{t} u''^{2}(x,t) dx$$
利用边界条件及 $u_{t} \rho^{\frac{1}{2}}(u_{t}) \ge 0$ 可得

$$\frac{dE(t)}{dt} = \int_{0}^{t} u''(x,t) u''_{t}(x,t) dx - \int_{0}^{t} u_{t}(x,t) u''''(x,t) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{t} b(x) u_{t}(x,t) \rho^{\frac{1}{2}}(u_{t}) dx = -\int_{0}^{t} b(x) u_{t}(x,t) \rho^{\frac{1}{2}}(u_{t}) dx \le 0$$

因此,能量函数 $E(t): R_{\perp} \rightarrow R_{\perp}$ 为不增函数. 可得到以 下系统稳定性的主要结果.

定理3 假设非线性反馈 $\rho(u_t)$ 满足

$$c_1 |u_t|^{2p} \leq \rho(u_t) \leq c_2 |u_t|^{\frac{p}{p}} \qquad |u_t| \leq 1 \qquad (9)$$

$$c_{3}|u_{t}|^{2} \leq \rho(u_{t}) \leq c_{4}|u_{t}|^{2q}$$
 $|u_{t}| \geq 1$ (10)

其中 $c_i(i=1,2,3,4) \ge 0$, $p \ge 1$, $q \ge 1$. 则系统能量满 足如下不等式:

$$E(t) \leq CE(0)e^{-wt} \qquad \forall t \geq 0, \ p=1$$
$$E(t) \leq CE(0)\frac{1}{(1+t)^{\frac{2}{p-1}}} \qquad \forall t \geq 0, \ p>1$$

这里w,C是两个正常数.

为证明上述定理,需要如下引理(详见文献[9]).

引理 1 设 $E(t): R_{\perp} \rightarrow R_{\perp}$ 为不增函数,并假定存 在两个正常数 $p \ge 1$, A > 0 使得

$$\int_{S}^{\infty} E^{\frac{p+1}{2}}(t) \mathrm{d}t \leq AE(S) \qquad 0 \leq S < +\infty$$

那么

$$E(t) \leq E(0)e^{(1-\frac{t}{\lambda})} \qquad \forall t \geq 0, \ p=1$$
$$E(t) \leq (A(1+\frac{2}{p-1}))^{\frac{2}{p-1}} \frac{1}{(1+t)^{\frac{2}{p-1}}} \qquad p>1$$

下面对定理 3 进行证明. 需要注意的是: 在如下 证明中出现在不同位置的 C 看作不同的正常数.

证明: 当 $(u,u_t)^{\mathsf{T}} \in D(A)$, 对式(1)系统应用乘子 $\eta u E^{\mu}$,其中 μ 是一个正实数,且 η 满足 $\eta \in C^{2}[0, l]$, $\eta'' > 0$, $\eta' > 0$, $0 \le \eta \le 1$, 且当 $x \in (\alpha, l)$ 时, $\eta = 1$; 当 $x \in [0, l] \setminus (\alpha - \varepsilon, l)$ 时, $\eta = 0$, 其中 ε 为某个足够小的 正实数.

由分部积分可得

$$0 = \int_{S}^{T} \int_{0}^{l} E^{\mu} \eta u u_{\mu} dx dt + \int_{S}^{T} \int_{0}^{l} E^{\mu} \eta u'''' u dx dt + \int_{S}^{T} \int_{0}^{l} E^{\mu} b \rho^{\frac{1}{2}}(u_{t}) \eta u dx dt = [E^{\mu} \int_{0}^{l} \eta u u_{t} dx] \Big|_{S}^{T} - \mu \int_{S}^{T} E^{\mu-1} E' \int_{0}^{l} \eta u u_{t} dx dt - \int_{S}^{T} E^{\mu} \int_{0}^{l} \eta (u_{t}^{2} - u''^{2}) dx dt + \int_{S}^{T} E^{\mu} \int_{0}^{l} u'' (\eta'' u + 2\eta' u') dx dt + \int_{S}^{T} \int_{0}^{l} E^{\mu} b \rho^{\frac{1}{2}}(u_{t}) \eta u dx dt$$
(11)

注意到 $\eta \ge 0$ 及 $(u,u_t)^{\mathrm{T}} \in D(A)$, 由 $u_t^2 - u''^2 = 2u_t^2 - (u_t^2 + u''^2)$ 可得

$$\int_{s}^{T} E^{\mu} \int_{0}^{t} \eta(u_{t}^{2} + u''^{2}) dx dt = -[E^{\mu} \int_{0}^{t} \eta u u_{t} dx] \Big|_{s}^{T} dx - 2 \int_{s}^{T} E^{\mu} \int_{0}^{t} \eta u_{t}^{2} dx dt + \mu \int_{s}^{T} E^{\mu-1} E' \int_{0}^{t} \eta u u_{t} dx dt - \int_{s}^{T} E^{\mu} \int_{0}^{t} \eta u b \rho^{\frac{1}{2}}(u_{t}) dx dt - \int_{s}^{T} E^{\mu} \int_{0}^{t} u'' (\eta'' u + 2\eta' u') dx dt$$
(12)

借助于 Cauchy-Schwarz 不等式及 Poincare 不等式, 有

$$\left|\int_{0}^{l} \eta u u_{t} dx\right| \leq \int_{0}^{l} \eta \frac{u^{2} + u_{t}^{2}}{2} dx \leq C \int_{0}^{l} (u''^{2} + u_{t}^{2}) dx \leq C E(t)$$
(13)

因此有

$$\left| E^{\mu} \int_{0}^{t} \eta u u_{t} dx \right| \leq C E^{\mu+1} \leq C E^{\mu}(0) E(t)$$
(14)

利用 E' 的不增性及积分第一中值定理有
$$\left| \int_{s}^{T} E^{\mu-1}E' \int_{0}^{t} \eta u u_{t} dx dt \right| \leq -C \int_{s}^{T} E^{\mu}E' dt \leq CE(S)$$
(15)

和

$$\int_{s}^{T} E^{\mu} \int_{0}^{l} u''(\eta'' u + 2\eta' u') dx dt \leq \int_{s}^{T} E^{\mu} [\int_{0}^{l} \eta'' \frac{u''^{2} + u^{2}}{2} dx + \int_{0}^{l} \eta'(u''^{2} + u'^{2}) dx] dt \leq \int_{s}^{T} E^{\mu} [\int_{0}^{l} \eta'' u''^{2} dx + \int_{0}^{l} 2\eta' u''^{2} dx] dt \leq \int_{s}^{T} E^{\mu} [\int_{\alpha-\varepsilon}^{\alpha} (\eta'' + 2\eta')(u''^{2} + u_{t}^{2}) dx] dt \leq \hat{\varepsilon} \int_{s}^{T} E^{\mu+1} dt$$
(16)

写为

即

$$(1-\hat{\varepsilon})\int_{s}^{T} E^{\mu+1} \mathrm{d}t \leq CE(t) + \hat{C}\int_{s}^{T}\int_{\alpha}^{t} E^{\mu}(u_{t}^{2}+|u\rho^{\frac{1}{2}}(u_{t})|) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}t$$

$$\int_{s}^{T} E^{\mu+1} dt \leq CE(t) + \frac{\hat{C} \int_{s}^{T} \int_{a}^{t} E^{\mu}(u_{t}^{2} + |u\rho^{\frac{1}{2}}(u_{t})|) dx dt}{(1-\hat{\varepsilon})}$$
(17)

其中 *ĉ* 为某一正常数. 由不等式(9)可得

$$E^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \int_{\alpha|u_{l}|\leq 1}^{l} (|u_{t}|^{2} + |u\rho^{\frac{1}{2}}(u_{t})|) dx \leq CE^{\frac{p-1}{2}} (-E')^{\frac{p}{p+1}} + CE^{\frac{p}{2}} (-E')^{\frac{1}{p+1}} \leq \delta E^{\frac{p+1}{2}} - C(\delta)E$$

因此

$$\int_{S}^{T} E^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \int_{\alpha|u_{t}| \leq 1}^{t} (|u_{t}|^{2} + |u\rho^{\frac{1}{2}}(u_{t})|) dx dt \leq \delta \int_{S}^{T} E^{\frac{p+1}{2}}(t) dt - C(\delta)E(S)$$

并将上式代入式(17)可得

$$(1-\delta)\int_{S}^{T} E^{\frac{p+1}{2}} dt \leq C_{1}\int_{S}^{T} E^{\frac{p-1}{2}}(t)\int_{\alpha|u_{t}|>1}^{t} (|u_{t}|^{2}+|u\rho^{\frac{1}{2}}(u_{t})|) dx dt + C(\delta)E(S)$$
(18)

另一方面 $C_1 E^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \int_{\alpha|u_i|>1}^{l} |u_i|^2 dx \leq C \int_{\alpha|u_i|>1}^{l} bu_i \rho^{\frac{1}{2}}(u_i) dx \leq C(-E'(t))$ 应用 Hölder 不等式、Sobolev 嵌入 $H^1(\alpha, l) \rightarrow L^{q+1}(\alpha, l)$ 及 Young 不等式,得

$$C_{1}E^{\frac{p-1}{2}}\int_{\alpha|u_{t}|>1}^{l}b(x)|u\rho^{\frac{1}{2}}(u_{t})|dx \leq CE^{\frac{p-1}{2}}||u||_{q+1}||\rho^{\frac{1}{2}}(u_{t})||_{L^{\frac{q+1}{q}}} \leq CE^{\frac{p}{2}}||\rho^{\frac{1}{2}}(u_{t})||_{L^{\frac{q+1}{q}}} \leq CE^{\frac{p}{2}}||\rho^{\frac{1}{2}}(u_{t})||_{L^{\frac{q+1}{q}}} \leq CE^{\frac{p}{2}}|E'|^{\frac{q}{q+1}} \leq \delta E^{\frac{p(q+1)}{2}} - C(\delta)E' \leq \delta E^{\frac{p+1}{2}} - C(\delta)E'$$

那么

$$C_{1} \int_{S}^{T} E^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \int_{\alpha|u_{t}|>1}^{l} (|u_{t}|^{2} + b | u\rho^{\frac{1}{2}}(u_{t})|^{2}) dx dt \leq \delta \int_{S}^{T} E^{\frac{p+1}{2}}(t) dt + C(\delta) E(S)$$
(19)

由式(18)和式(19)可得到

$$(1-2\delta)\int_{s}^{T} E^{\frac{p+1}{2}}(t)dt \leq C(\delta)E(S)$$

选择 $\delta = \frac{2}{5} \pi A = 5C\left(\frac{2}{5}\right),$ 得到
 $\int_{s}^{T} E^{\frac{p+1}{2}}(t)dt \leq AE(S) \qquad 0 \leq S < T < \infty$
令 $T \to +\infty$, 就得到如下不等式

$$\int_{S}^{T} E^{\frac{p+1}{2}}(t) \mathrm{d}t \leq AE(S)$$

应用引理1,则可得到定理3的结论.

由上述定理可知,系统在分数阶反馈控制器作用 下可使得系统能量指数衰减或多项式衰减.当控制 器阶数小于1时,较之整数阶反馈控制器,能量衰减 速度更快.

4 数值模拟

对 Euler-Bernoulli 梁闭环系统的稳定性进行数 值模拟. 假定 Euler-Bernoulli 梁的长度 l = 1,选择初 始条件为 $u(x,0) = 4x^2(x-1)^4$, $u_t(x,0) = 2\cos(2x\pi + \frac{\pi}{2})$. 本文通过设计局部分数阶反馈控制器以镇定系统,其 中,局部控制区间选择为[0.75,1],反馈控制分别选择 为 $u_t^{1/2}(x,t) \ xu_t^{3/2}(x,t)$ 和 $u_t^{5/2}(x,t)$,对应图形见图 1;系 统在 x = 1处的动态行为见图 2.



通过数值模拟可以看到,局部分数阶反馈控制对 该系统的控制是行之有效的,能迅速镇定该系统.通 过图1的对比易知,随着分数的阶数越来越低,控制 的速度反而越来越快,这对提高控制速度有启示作用.

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