

求解多延迟中立型系统的数值稳定性

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摘要: 分析了用线性多步法求解一类多延迟中立型系统数值解的稳定性, 在一定的 Lagrange 插值条件下, 给出并证明了求解多延迟中立型系统的线性多步法数值稳定的充分必要条件.

关键词: 中立型系统; 渐近稳定性; 线性多步法

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1 介绍

考虑多延迟中立型系统(NMDDE)

$$\begin{cases} y'(t) = Ly(t) + \sum_{j=1}^m [M_j y(t - \tau_j) + N_j y'(t - \tau_j)], & t \geq 0 \\ y(t) = g(t), & t \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中 $L, M_j, N_j \in C^{d \times d}$ ($j = 1, 2, \dots, m$) 为已知矩阵, $g(t) \in C^d$ 为已知向量函数, $y(t) = (y_1(t), y_2(t), \dots, y_d(t))^T$ 当 $t \geq 0$ 时为未知函数, $\tau_m > \tau_{m-1} > \dots > \tau_1 > 0$, τ_j ($j = 1, 2, \dots, m$) 为常数延时量. 对于 $m = 1$, 已有许多文献[1~9]作了研究, 给出了一系列数值结果. 对于 $m \geq 2$ 的情况, 1998年, ZHANG C J, ZHOU S Z^[10] 给出了多延迟中立型系统理论解渐近稳定的一个充分条件, 讨论了多步 Runge-Kutta 方法的渐近稳定性; 2002年, G. F. ZHANG^[11] 讨论了(A, B, C) - 方法、RK 方法的渐近稳定性. 本文讨论用线性多步法求解如下不同于系统(1)的多延迟中立型系统(2) ($\tau_j \neq \bar{\tau}_j$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, m$) 数值解的渐近稳定性, 将证明求解此类多延迟中立型系统的线性多步法渐近稳定的充分必要条件是线性多步法是 A - 稳定的.

$$\begin{cases} y'(t) = Ly(t) + \sum_{j=1}^m [M_j y(t - \tau_j) + N_j y'(t - \bar{\tau}_j)] & t \geq 0 \\ y(t) = g(t) & t \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

其中 $L, M_j, N_j \in C^{d \times d}$ ($j = 1, 2, \dots, m$), $g(t) \in C^d$, $y(t)$ 的要求同模型(1), 且 $\bar{\tau}_m > \bar{\tau}_{m-1} > \dots > \bar{\tau}_1 > 0$, $\tau_j \neq \bar{\tau}_j$ ($j = 1, 2, \dots, m$) 为常数延时量.

2 理论解的渐近稳定性

定义 2.1 多延迟中立型系统(2)称为是渐近稳定的, 如果对于任意连续可微初始函数 $g(t)$ 和延

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迟量 $\tau_m > \tau_{m-1} > \dots > \tau_1$, $\bar{\tau}_m > \bar{\tau}_{m-1} > \dots > \bar{\tau}_1 > 0$, $\tau_j \neq \bar{\tau}_j (j = 1, 2, \dots, m)$, 系统(2)的理论解 $y(t)$ 满足

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t) = 0.$$

为了求得系统(2)的特征方程, 观察其指数形式的解

$$y(t) = e^{\lambda t} x. \quad (3)$$

其中 $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d)^T \in C^d$ 为待定向量. 把(3)代入(2)得:

$$(\lambda I - L - \sum_{i=1}^m e^{-\lambda \tau_i} M_i - \lambda \sum_{i=1}^m e^{-\lambda \bar{\tau}_i} N_i) x = 0.$$

为使得(2)有非平凡的指数解, 得如下特征方程:

$$\begin{aligned} p(\lambda, e^{-\lambda \tau_1}, e^{-\lambda \tau_2}, \dots, e^{-\lambda \tau_m}, e^{-\lambda \bar{\tau}_1}, e^{-\lambda \bar{\tau}_2}, \dots, e^{-\lambda \bar{\tau}_m}) \\ = \det \{ \lambda I - L - \sum_{i=1}^m e^{-\lambda \tau_i} M_i - \lambda \sum_{i=1}^m e^{-\lambda \bar{\tau}_i} N_i \} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

按 MIRAMKER^[6] 的理论, 如果

$$p(\lambda, e^{-\lambda \tau_1}, e^{-\lambda \tau_2}, \dots, e^{-\lambda \tau_m}, e^{-\lambda \bar{\tau}_1}, e^{-\lambda \bar{\tau}_2}, \dots, e^{-\lambda \bar{\tau}_m}) = 0 \Rightarrow \operatorname{Re}(\lambda) \leq -r < 0,$$

那么系统(2)是渐近稳定的, 其中 r 为某正实数.

换句话说, 要证明系统(2)是渐近稳定的, 必须指明, 对任意的 $0 < \tau_1 < \tau_2 < \dots < \tau_m$, $0 < \bar{\tau}_1 < \bar{\tau}_2 < \dots < \bar{\tau}_m$, $\tau_j \neq \bar{\tau}_j (j = 1, 2, \dots, m)$, 特征函数 $p(\lambda, e^{-\lambda \tau_1}, e^{-\lambda \tau_2}, \dots, e^{-\lambda \tau_m}, e^{-\lambda \bar{\tau}_1}, e^{-\lambda \bar{\tau}_2}, \dots, e^{-\lambda \bar{\tau}_m}) = 0$ 的一切零点必须位于左半平面, 而且是一致地离开虚轴的.

引理 2.1 如果系统(2)的系数矩阵 $N_i (i = 1, \dots, m)$ 对于任意给定的 $0 < \bar{\tau}_1 < \bar{\tau}_2 < \dots < \bar{\tau}_m$, $0 < \tau_1 < \tau_2 < \dots < \tau_m$, $\tau_j \neq \bar{\tau}_j (j = 1, 2, \dots, m)$ 存在某正整数 $k \in 1, 2, \dots, m$ 使得

$$\sup_{\operatorname{Re}(\lambda) = 0} \rho \{ N_k + \sum_{i \neq k} e^{\lambda \sigma_i} N_i \} < 1, \quad (5)$$

其中 $\sigma_i = \bar{\tau}_k - \bar{\tau}_i$, $\sigma_i = \bar{\tau}_k - \tau_i$, $i \neq k$, 那么特征方程(4)的一切零点 λ 一致地离开虚轴, 即 $p(\lambda, e^{-\lambda \tau_1}, e^{-\lambda \tau_2}, \dots, e^{-\lambda \tau_m}, e^{-\lambda \bar{\tau}_1}, e^{-\lambda \bar{\tau}_2}, \dots, e^{-\lambda \bar{\tau}_m}) = 0 \Rightarrow |\operatorname{Re}(\lambda)| \geq \alpha > 0$, α 为某正实数.

下面给出系统(2)渐近稳定的一个充分条件:

引理 2.2 多延迟中立型系统(2)是渐近稳定的, 如果其系数矩阵满足条件:

$$(i) \sup \rho \left[\sum_{i=1}^m \tilde{\xi}_i N_i \right] < 1, \quad (|\tilde{\xi}_i| \leq 1, 1 \leq i \leq m);$$

$$(ii) \operatorname{Re} \lambda_j \{ (I - \sum_{i=1}^m \tilde{\xi}_i N_i)^{-1} (L + \sum_{i=1}^m \xi_i M_i) \} < 0, \text{ 对一切 } |\tilde{\xi}_i| \leq 1, |\xi_i| \leq 1, i = 1, 2, \dots, m, j =$$

$1, 2, \dots, d$ 成立.

其中, $\lambda_i(F)$, $\operatorname{Re} \lambda_i(F)$ 分别表示矩阵 F 的第 i 个特征值和矩阵 F 的第 i 个特征值的实部.

证明 由条件(i)知

$$\begin{aligned} p(\lambda, \xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_m, \tilde{\xi}_1, \tilde{\xi}_2, \dots, \tilde{\xi}_m) &= \det \{ \lambda I - L - \sum_{i=1}^m \xi_i M_i - \lambda \sum_{i=1}^m \tilde{\xi}_i N_i \} = \\ &= \det \{ I - \sum_{i=1}^m \tilde{\xi}_i N_i \} \det \{ \lambda I - (I - \sum_{i=1}^m \tilde{\xi}_i N_i)^{-1} (L + \sum_{i=1}^m \xi_i M_i) \}, \end{aligned}$$

从而

$$p(\lambda, \xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_m, \tilde{\xi}_1, \tilde{\xi}_2, \dots, \tilde{\xi}_m) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \det \{ \lambda I - (I - \sum_{i=1}^m \tilde{\xi}_i N_i)^{-1} (L + \sum_{i=1}^m \xi_i M_i) \} = 0.$$

如果(4)有一个零点 λ_0 满足 $\operatorname{Re}(\lambda_0) \geq 0$, 令 $\tilde{\xi}_{0i} = e^{-\lambda_0 \bar{\tau}_i}$, $\xi_{0i} = e^{-\lambda_0 \tau_i}$, 有 $|\tilde{\xi}_{0i}| \leq 1, |\xi_{0i}| \leq 1, (i = 1, 2, \dots, m)$, 则 $p(\lambda_0, \xi_{01}, \xi_{02}, \dots, \xi_{0m}, \tilde{\xi}_{01}, \tilde{\xi}_{02}, \dots, \tilde{\xi}_{0m}) = 0$, 这与条件(ii)是矛盾的, 从而

$$p(\lambda, e^{-\lambda\tau_1}, e^{-\lambda\tau_2}, \dots, e^{-\lambda\tau_m}, e^{-\lambda\bar{\tau}_1}, e^{-\lambda\bar{\tau}_2}, \dots, e^{-\lambda\bar{\tau}_m}) = 0 \Rightarrow \operatorname{Re}(\lambda) < 0.$$

而由条件(i)可知 $\sup_{\operatorname{Re}(\lambda)=0} \rho\{N_k + \sum_{i \neq k} e^{\lambda \sigma_i} N_i\} < 1$ 显然成立, 故由引理 2.1 的结论可得 $|\operatorname{Re}(\lambda)| \geq \alpha > 0$.

综上有:

$$\operatorname{Re}(\lambda) \leq -\alpha < 0.$$

即系统(2)是渐近稳定的, 引理 2.2 得证.

3 线性多步法的渐近稳定性

考察线性多步法

$$\sum_{j=0}^k \alpha_j y_{n+j} = h \sum_{j=0}^k \beta_j f_{n+j}, \quad (6)$$

这里 $\alpha_j, \beta_j (j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, k)$ 为常系数, 且 $\alpha_0^2 + \beta_0^2 \neq 0$. 将线性多步法用于线性常微分方程组 $y'(t) = Ay(t)$, 这里 $A \in C^{d \times d}$ 为常矩阵, $y(t)$ 是未知向量函数, 有

$$\sum_{j=0}^k (\alpha_j I - h\beta_j A) y_{n+j} = 0.$$

令 $Q(z) = \rho(z)I - h\sigma(z)A$, 其中 $\rho(z) = \sum_{j=0}^k \alpha_j z^j, \sigma(z) = \sum_{j=0}^k \beta_j z^j$. 显然, 有

引理 3.1 线性多步法是 A-稳定的当且仅当对任意满足 $\lambda \in \bar{\sigma}(hA), \operatorname{Re}(\lambda) < 0$ 以及 $|z| \geq 1$ 的 $\rho(z)I - h\sigma(z)A$ 是非奇异的. 这里 $\bar{\sigma}(X)$ 表示矩阵 X 的谱.

用线性多步法(6)求解(2), 有

$$\sum_{j=0}^k \alpha_j [y_{n+j} - \sum_{i=1}^m N_i y_{n+j-\tilde{m}(\tau_i)}] = h \sum_{j=0}^k \beta_j [Ly_{n+j} + \sum_{i=1}^m M_i y_{n+j-m(\tau_i)}], \quad (7)$$

其中 $y_{n+j-m(\tau_i)}, y_{n+j-\tilde{m}(\tau_i)}$ 由 Lagrange 插值得到:

$$y_{n+j-m(\tau_i)} = \sum_{p=-q}^r L_p(\delta_i) y_{n+j-m_i+p}, \quad y_{n+j-\tilde{m}(\tau_i)} = \sum_{p=-q}^r L_p(\tilde{\delta}_i) y_{n+j-\tilde{m}_i+p},$$

对每个 $i, \delta_i = m_i - \tau_i/h \in [0, 1), \tilde{\delta}_i = \tilde{m}_i - \tilde{\tau}_i/h \in [0, 1), m_i, \tilde{m}_i$ 为正整数且满足 $m_i \geq r+1, \tilde{m}_i \geq r+1$. 而

$$L_p(\delta) = \prod_{k=-q, k \neq p}^r \frac{\delta - k}{p - k}. \quad (8)$$

假定(7)式具有如 $y_{n+j} = z^{n+j}X$ 的解, 其中 z 是复变量, X 是复 d -维向量: $X = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_d)^T$. 令 $T(z, \delta_i) = \sum_{p=-q}^r L_p(\delta_i) z^{-m_i+p}, \bar{T}(z, \tilde{\delta}_i) = \sum_{p=-q}^r L_p(\tilde{\delta}_i) z^{-\tilde{m}_i+p}$, 则

$$y_{n+j-m(\tau_i)} = \sum_{p=-q}^r L_p(\delta_i) z^{n+j-m_i+p} X = T(z, \delta_i) z^{n+j} X,$$

$$y_{n+j-\tilde{m}(\tau_i)} = \sum_{p=-q}^r L_p(\tilde{\delta}_i) z^{n+j-\tilde{m}_i+p} X = \bar{T}(z, \tilde{\delta}_i) z^{n+j} X.$$

(7)可化为:

$$\sum_{j=0}^k [\alpha_j (I - \sum_{i=1}^m N_i \bar{T}(z, \tilde{\delta}_i)) - \beta_j (\bar{L} + \sum_{i=1}^m \bar{M}_i T(z, \delta_i))] z^{n+j} X = 0, \quad (9)$$

其中 $\bar{L} = Lh, \bar{M}_i = M_i h (i = 1, 2, \dots, m)$, 如果 $I - \sum_{i=1}^m N_i \bar{T}(z, \tilde{\delta}_i)$ 是非奇异的, (9)式可写成

$$\sum_{j=0}^k [\alpha_j I - \beta_j (I - \sum_{i=1}^m N_i \bar{T}(z, \tilde{\delta}_i))^{-1} (\bar{L} + \sum_{i=1}^m \bar{M}_i T(z, \delta_i))] z^j X = 0.$$

若 $X \neq 0$, 得特征方程:

$$\det \left\{ \sum_{j=0}^k [\alpha_j I - \beta_j (I - \sum_{i=1}^m N_i \bar{T}(z, \bar{\delta}_i))^{-1} (\bar{L} + \sum_{i=1}^m \bar{M}_i T(z, \delta_i))] z^j \right\} = 0. \quad (10)$$

令 $B = (I - \sum_{i=1}^m N_i \bar{T}(z, \bar{\delta}_i))^{-1} (\bar{L} + \sum_{i=1}^m \bar{M}_i T(z, \delta_i))$, (10)式可写为:

$$\det \{ \rho(z) I - \sigma(z) B \} = 0. \quad (11)$$

定义 3.1 若系统(2)满足引理 2.2 的条件(i)(ii), 一数值解称为是渐近稳定的, 如果数值解 $\{y_n\}$ 满足: 对任意的 $h > 0$ 有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = 0.$$

引进多项式 $\gamma(z, \delta) = \sum_{p=-q}^r L_p(\delta) z^{p+q}$, 其中 $z \in C$, $\delta \in [0, 1]$, $L_p(\delta)$ 由(8)给出.

据 STRANG^[7], ISERLES 和 SFRANG^[8] 有

引理 3.2 1) $|\gamma(z, \delta)| \leq 1$ 成立的充分必要条件是关系式 $q \leq r \leq q+2$, $|z|=1$ 和 $0 \leq \delta < 1$ 成立; 2) 如果 $q+r > 0$, $q \leq r \leq q+2$, $|z|=1$, $0 < \delta < 1$ 成立, 则 $\gamma(z, \delta) = 1$ 成立的充分必要条件是 $z = 1$.

定理 3.1 1) 引理 2.2 的条件(i)(ii)满足;

$$2) q \leq r \leq q+2.$$

那么求解多延迟中立型系统(2)的线性多步法是渐近稳定的充分必要条件是: 线性多步法是 A-稳定的.

证明 设线性多步法是 A-稳定的, 为了证明是渐近稳定的, 只须证明对任意的 $\delta_i \in [0, 1]$, $\bar{\delta}_i \in [0, 1]$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$, 特征方程(10)的根满足 $|z| < 1$.

事实上, 假设特征方程(10)的某个根 \bar{z} 对某一组 $\delta_i \in [0, 1]$, $\bar{\delta}_i \in [0, 1]$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, m$) 有 $|\bar{z}| \geq 1$, 首先, 证明对任意 $|z| \geq 1$, $I - \sum_{i=1}^m N_i \bar{T}(z, \bar{\delta}_i)$ 是非奇异的.

$$\bar{T}(z, \bar{\delta}_i) = \sum_{p=-q}^r L_p(\bar{\delta}_i) z^{p-\bar{m}_i} = \gamma(z, \bar{\delta}_i) z^{-(\bar{m}_i+q)}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

若 z 在单位圆上, 由引理 3.2 可知 $|\bar{T}(z, \bar{\delta}_i)| \leq 1$. 当 $|z| = \infty$ 时, 有 $|\bar{T}(\infty, \bar{\delta}_i)| = 0$ ($\bar{m}_i \geq r+1$), 因此由最大模原理知, 当 $|z| \geq 1$, $\bar{\delta}_i \in [0, 1]$ 时, 有 $|\bar{T}(z, \bar{\delta}_i)| \leq 1$. 即

$$|\bar{T}(z, \bar{\delta}_i)| = \left| \sum_{p=-q}^r L_p(\bar{\delta}_i) z^{p-\bar{m}_i} \right| \leq 1, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m.$$

同理, 当 $|z| \geq 1$, $\delta_i \in [0, 1]$ 时, 有 $|T(z, \delta_i)| \leq 1$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$.

由引理 2.2 的条件(i)可知 $\sup \rho \left[\sum_{i=1}^m N_i \bar{T}(z, \bar{\delta}_i) \right] < 1$, 即对 $|z| \geq 1$ 和任意一组 $\bar{\delta}_i \in [0, 1]$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, m$), $I - \sum_{i=1}^m N_i \bar{T}(z, \bar{\delta}_i)$ 是非奇异的.

如果 $|\bar{z}| \geq 1$ 对某一组 $\delta_i \in [0, 1]$, $\bar{\delta}_i \in [0, 1]$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, m$) 满足

$$\det \left\{ \sum_{j=0}^k [\alpha_j (I - \sum_{i=1}^m N_i \bar{T}(\bar{z}, \bar{\delta}_i)) - \beta_j (\bar{L} + \sum_{i=1}^m \bar{M}_i T(\bar{z}, \delta_i))] \bar{z}^j \right\} = \det \left\{ I - \sum_{i=1}^m N_i \bar{T}(\bar{z}, \bar{\delta}_i) \right\} \times \det \{ \rho(\bar{z}) I - \sigma(\bar{z}) B \} = 0,$$

其中 $B = (I - \sum_{i=1}^m N_i \bar{T}(\bar{z}, \bar{\delta}_i))^{-1} (\bar{L} + \sum_{i=1}^m \bar{M}_i T(\bar{z}, \delta_i))$, 此时有 $\det \{ \rho(\bar{z}) I - \sigma(\bar{z}) B \} = 0$, 即 $\rho(\bar{z}) I - \sigma(\bar{z}) B$ 是奇异的, 由 $|\bar{T}(\bar{z}, \bar{\delta}_i)| \leq 1$, $|T(\bar{z}, \delta_i)| \leq 1$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, m$), 和引理 2.2 条件(ii)知 B 的特征值满足 $Re(\lambda(B(\bar{z}))) < 0$. 由线性多步法是 A-稳定的假设以及不等式 $Re(\lambda(B(\bar{z}))) < 0$ 和 $|\bar{z}| \geq 1$

1, 据引理 3.1, 有

$$\det\{\rho(\bar{z})I - \sigma(\bar{z})B\} \neq 0.$$

这与 $\rho(\bar{z})I - \sigma(\bar{z})B$ 是奇异的矛盾. 至此完成了充分性的证明.

反之, 由线性多步法的渐近稳定性导出它对常微分方程来说是 A - 稳定的, 这是显然的.

至此, 完成了定理 3.1 的证明.

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Numerical stability of linear multistep methods for neutral delay differential equations with multiple delays

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Abstract: The asymptotic stability of linear multistep methods for the numerical solution of neutral delay differential equations with multiple delays is discussed. The result that linear multistep methods is asymptotic stability if and only if it is A - stable is obtained.

Key words: neutral delay differential equations; asymptotic stability; linear multistep method