

一类内部控制的非均质 Timoshenko 梁系统最优性分析

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摘要: 本文考察了一类具有有界变差函数内部控制的 Timoshenko 梁系统的稳定性. 首先, 运用算子半群理论证明了该系统能量是衰减的, 然后利用滚动时域法, 将无限时域的最优性问题转化为有限时域的最优性问题, 运用乘子法, 得到系统最优轨线是指数衰减的. 最后拓展到无限时域, 得到了系统的次最优性条件, 证明了最优轨线的指数衰减性.

关键词: 有界变差函数; Timoshenko 梁; 滚动时域法; 最优性分析; 指数衰减.

Optimality Analysis of a Class of Inhomogeneous Timoshenko Beam Systems with Internal Control

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Abstract: In this paper, the stability of a class of Timoshenko beam system with internal control of bounded variation function is investigated. First, the operator semigroup theory is used to prove that the energy of the system is attenuated. Then, the rolling time domain method is used to transform the optimality problem in the infinite time domain into the optimality problem in the finite time domain. Using the multiplier method, the optimal trajectory of the system is exponentially attenuated. Finally, the suboptimality condition of the system is obtained and the exponential decay of the optimal trajectory is proved.

Keywords: bounded variation function; Beam; Rolling time domain method; Optimality analysis; Exponential attenuation

1、引言

本文主要考察如下具有有界变差函数最优控制的 Timoshenko 梁系统

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt}(x,t) - pu_{xx}(x,t) + p\phi_x(x,t) = f_1, & x \in (0, \pi), t > 0, \\ \phi_{tt}(x,t) - q\phi_{xx}(x,t) - pu_x(x,t) + p\phi(x,t) = f_2, & x \in (0, \pi), t > 0, \\ u(0,t) = u(\pi,t) = \phi_x(0,t) = \phi_x(\pi,t) = 0, & t > 0, \\ u(x,0) = u_0, \phi(x,0) = \phi_0, u_t(x,0) = u_1, \phi_t(x,0) = \phi_1 & x \in (0, \pi) \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

其中函数 $u(x,t), \phi(x,t)$ 分别表示 Timoshenko 梁系统的横向位移与全转角, p, q 是两个不相等的常数. f_1, f_2 是有界变差函数. 本文假设梁的长度为 π , 且边界均为简支.

定义系统 (1.1) 在 t 时刻的能量为

$$E(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi (p|u_x - \phi|^2 + q|\phi_x|^2 + |u_t|^2 + |\phi_t|^2) dx$$

引入函数空间 $H = H^1(\Omega)$, 其中 $H^1(\Omega)$ 是一阶 Sobolev 空间.

定义: $V = H \times H$, $W = L^2(\Omega) \times L^2(\Omega)$, 以及相应的内积:

$$\langle (u_2, \phi_2), (u_3, \phi_3) \rangle_V = \int_0^\pi [p((u_2)_x - \phi_2)((u_3)_x - \phi_3) + q(\phi_2)_x(\phi_3)_x] dx$$

$$\langle (v_2, \psi_2), (v_3, \psi_3) \rangle_W = \int_0^\pi (v_2 v_3 + \psi_2 \psi_3) dx,$$

定义 $H = V \times W$,

$$\langle (u_2, \phi_2), (u_3, \phi_3) \rangle_H = \int_0^\pi [p((u_2)_x - \phi_2)((u_3)_x - \phi_3) + q(\phi_2)_x(\phi_3)_x + v_2 v_3 + \psi_2 \psi_3] dx$$

$$\|(u, \phi, v, \psi)\|_H^2 = \int_0^\pi (p|u_x - \phi|^2 + q|\phi_x|^2 + |v|^2 + |\psi|^2) dx,$$

其中 H, V, W 都是 Sobolev 空间.

定理 1.1: BV 空间在 L^2 空间中稠密^[1].

证明: 若不稠密, 则 $\exists x_0 \in L^2$, 对于 $\forall \{x_n\}_{n=1}^\infty \in BV$, 有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n \neq x_0$, 即 $\|x_n - x_0\| > \varepsilon$.

取 $\forall \{x_n\}_{n=1}^\infty \in BV$, $x_n = a_n + \tilde{x}_n$, 其中 $a_n = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x_n dt$.

由 BV 空间定义知, $\tilde{x}_n$ 有界, $\|\tilde{x}_n\| < M_n$, 其中 M_n 是一个与 n 有关的数.

有 $\varepsilon < \|x_n - x_0\| = \|a_n + \tilde{x}_n - x_0\| \leq \|a_n - x_0\| + \|\tilde{x}_n\| < \|a_n - x_0\| + M_n$.

可以得到 $\left\| \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x_n dt - x_0 \right\| > \varepsilon - M_n$,

由柯西不等式与 ε 的任意性,

$$\int_0^T x_n^2 dt \int_0^T 1 dt \geq \left(\int_0^T x_n dt \right)^2 > K, \quad \int_0^T x_n^2 dt > \frac{K}{T}$$

其中 K 是由 $\left\| \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x_n dt - x_0 \right\| > \varepsilon - M_n$ 而取的数.

这与 $\{x_n\}_{n=1}^\infty \in L^2$ 矛盾. 因此, BV 空间在 L^2 空间中稠密.

定理 1.2: u_t, ϕ_t 在 BV 函数空间中.

本文中仅给出 u_t 的证明, ϕ_t 的证明类似.

由

$$E(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi (p|u_x - \phi|^2 + p|b_y - \phi|^2 + q|\phi_x|^2 + q|\phi_y|^2 + |u_t|^2 + |b_t|^2 + |\phi_t|^2) dx \leq E(0),$$

得知 $\int_0^\pi u_t^2 dx$ 有界, 推得 $\|u_t\|$ 有界. (由原命题和逆否命题等价易证)

不妨设 $\|u_t\| \leq M$, 对于任意给定的已知 n 和任意分划

$$(x_0, y_0), (x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_{n-1}, y_{n-1}), (x_n, y_n),$$

有

$$\sup_{i=1}^n |u_t(x_i) - u_t(x_{i-1})| \leq 2nM,$$

因此 u_t 是一个有界变差函数.

又由于 BV 空间 Sobolev 嵌入 L^2 空间, 因此可以令

$$f_1 = -k_1 u_t(x, y, t), f_2 = -k_2 \phi_t(x, y, t), k_1, k_2 \text{ 为任意正常数.}$$

在函数空间 H 上定义如下线性算子 A ,

$$A(u, \phi, v, \psi) = (v, \psi, pu_{xx} - p\phi_{xx} - k_1 u_t, q\phi_{xx} + pu_x - p\phi - k_2 \phi_t),$$

定理 1.3 在函数空间 H 中, 线性算子 A 是耗散且 $\bar{D}(A) = H$, 即生成一个 C_0 压缩半群 e^{tA} .

证明: 由线性算子 A 的定义, 显然 $\bar{D}(A) = H$.

由于

$$\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{Re} \langle A(u, \phi, v, \psi), (u, \phi, v, \psi) \rangle \\ &= \int_0^\pi [p(v_x - \psi)(\bar{u}_x - \bar{\phi}) + q\psi_x \bar{\phi}_x + (pu_{xx} - p\phi_{xx} - k_1 u_t)(\bar{v}) + (q\phi_{xx} + pu_x - p\phi - k_2 \phi_t)(\bar{\psi})] dx \\ &= -\int_0^\pi (k_1 |v|^2 + k_2 |\psi|^2) dx < 0 \end{aligned}$$

因此算子 A 是耗散的.

由 Lumer-Phillips 定理, 在函数空间 H 中, 线性算子 A 生成压缩 C_0 -半群 e^{tA} .

定理 1.4^[2] 假设给定 $X_0 \in H$, 系统 (1.1) 的能量依范数收敛到 0, 即:

$E(t) \leq Me^{-\alpha t} E(0)$, 其中 M, α 是和 $E(0)$ 无关的数, 当且仅当满足以下两个条件:

- (1) $\{i\lambda \mid \lambda \in R\} \subset \rho(A)$,
- (2) $\sup \|(i\lambda - A)^{-1}\| \mid \lambda \in R\} < +\infty$.

引理 1.1 在度量空间中, 紧与自列紧等价.

引理 1.2 紧算子的非零谱点是离散的.

下面证明系统满足这两个条件.

证明: (1) 当 $\text{Im } \lambda \neq 0$ 时, 由引理 1.1.1.2 可以得到

$$\{\lambda \in \sigma(A) \mid \text{Im } \lambda \neq 0\} \subset \sigma_p(A),$$

即 A 中的谱集全为点谱.

若证得 $i\omega \notin \sigma_p(A)$, 就意味着 $iR \in \rho(A)$.

下面使用反证法, 假设 $i\omega \in \sigma_p(A)$, 即存在某个非零元素

$(u_0, \phi_0, v_0, \psi_0)$, 有

$$(i\omega - A)(u_0, \phi_0, v_0, \psi_0) = 0,$$

显然有

$$0 = \text{Re} \langle (i\omega - A)(u_0, \phi_0, v_0, \psi_0), (u_0, \phi_0, v_0, \psi_0) \rangle$$

$$= - \int_0^\pi (k_1 |v_0|^2 + k_2 |\psi_0|^2) dx,$$

因此有 $(v_0, \psi_0) = (0, 0)$, 从而有 $(u_0, \phi_0, v_0, \psi_0) = (0, 0, 0, 0)$, 与非零元素矛盾.

(2) 取系统 (1.1) 中的 f_1, f_2 都为 0^[3].

反证, 若 $\sup \|(i\lambda - A)^{-1}\| \mid \lambda \in R\} = +\infty$. 那么就肯定有一列 λ_n , 满足

$$\|(u_n, \phi_n, v_n, \psi_n)\| = 1,$$

$$\|(i\lambda_n - A)(u_n, \phi_n, v_n, \psi_n)\| = (f_{1n}, f_{2n}, f_{3n}, f_{4n}) \rightarrow 0,$$

即

$$\begin{cases} i\lambda_n u_n - v_n = f_{1n} \rightarrow 0 \\ i\lambda_n \phi_n - \psi_n = f_{2n} \rightarrow 0 \\ i\lambda_n v_n - p(u_n)_{xx} + p(\phi_n)_x = f_{3n} \rightarrow 0 \\ i\lambda_n \psi_n - q(\phi_n)_{xx} - p(u_n)_x + p\phi_n = f_{4n} \rightarrow 0, \end{cases} \quad (1.2)$$

对于内积 $\langle (f_{1n}, f_{2n}), (v_n, \psi_n) \rangle$, 显然趋近于 0, 从而

$$\int_0^\pi i\lambda_n u_n v_n dx + \int_0^\pi i\lambda_n \phi_n \psi_n dx - \int_0^\pi |v_n|^2 dx - \int_0^\pi |\psi_n|^2 dx \rightarrow 0,$$

对于内积 $\langle (f_{3n}, f_{4n}), (u_n, \phi_n) \rangle$, 显然趋近于 0, 从而

$$\int_0^\pi i\lambda_n u_n v_n dx + \int_0^\pi i\lambda_n \phi_n \psi_n dx + \int_0^\pi p |(u_n)_x - \phi_n|^2 dx + \int_0^\pi q |(\phi_n)_x|^2 dx \rightarrow 0,$$

将两式相加并取实部, 得到

$$\int_0^\pi p |(u_n)_x - \phi_n|^2 dx + \int_0^\pi q |(\phi_n)_x|^2 dx - \int_0^\pi |v_n|^2 dx - \int_0^\pi |\psi_n|^2 dx \rightarrow 0,$$

由已知 $\|(u_n, \phi_n, v_n, \psi_n)\| = 1$, 因此

$$\int_0^\pi p |(u_n)_x - \phi_n|^2 dx + \int_0^\pi q |(\phi_n)_x|^2 dx \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_0^\pi |v_n|^2 dx + \int_0^\pi |\psi_n|^2 dx \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}.$$

下面导出矛盾:

将式子 (1.2) 化简, 得到

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_n^2 u_n + p(u_n)_{xx} - p(\phi_n)_x = -(i\lambda_n f_{1n} + f_{3n}) \\ \lambda_n^2 \phi_n + q(\phi_n)_{xx} + p(u_n)_x - p\phi_n = -(i\lambda_n f_{2n} + f_{4n}), \end{cases} \quad (1.3)$$

将 (1.3) 的第一个式子两边乘上 $h(x)(u_n)_x$, 其中 $h(x)$ 是一个关于 x 的待定函数,

$$\int_0^\pi (\lambda_n^2 u_n + p(u_n)_{xx} - p(\phi_n)_x) h(x)(u_n)_x dx \rightarrow 0,$$

化简, 得

$$\int_0^\pi \frac{\lambda_n^2}{2} |u_n|^2 (h(x))_x dx + \int_0^\pi \frac{p}{2} |(u_n)_x|^2 (h(x))_x dx + \int_0^\pi p(\phi_n)_x h(x)(u_n)_x dx \rightarrow 0. \quad (1.4)$$

将 (1.3) 的第二个式子两边乘上 $h(x)(\phi_n)_x$, 同理可得,

$$\int_0^\pi (\lambda_n^2 \phi_n + q(\phi_n)_{xx} + p(u_n)_x - p\phi_n) h(x)(\phi_n)_x dx \rightarrow 0,$$

化简, 得

$$\int_0^\pi \frac{\lambda_n^2}{2} |u_n|^2 (h(x))_x dx + \int_0^\pi \frac{q}{2} |(\phi_n)_x|^2 (h(x))_x dx - \int_0^\pi p(\phi_n)_x h(x)(u_n)_x dx \rightarrow 0, \quad (1.5)$$

将 (1.4) 和 (1.5) 相加, 得

$$\int_0^\pi \frac{\lambda_n^2}{2} |u_n|^2 (h(x))_x dx + \int_0^\pi \frac{p}{2} |(u_n)_x|^2 (h(x))_x dx + \int_0^\pi \frac{\lambda_n^2 - p}{2} |u_n|^2 (h(x))_x dx + \int_0^\pi \frac{q}{2} |(\phi_n)_x|^2 (h(x))_x dx \rightarrow 0,$$

得到 $(u_n, (u_n)_x, \phi_n, (\phi_n)_x) \rightarrow (0, 0, 0, 0)$, 显然与

$$\int_0^\pi p |(u_n)_x - \phi_n|^2 dx + \int_0^\pi q |(\phi_n)_x|^2 dx \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_0^\pi |v_n|^2 dx + \int_0^\pi |\psi_n|^2 dx \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}.$$

矛盾. 证毕.

考虑系统 (1.1) 具有以下性能指标

$$J_\infty(X(t), f(t)) = \int_0^\infty \ell(X(t), f(t)) dt \quad \ell(X(t), f(t)) = \frac{1}{2} \|X(t)\|_{H^1}^2 + \frac{\beta}{2} \|f(t)\|_{BV}^2$$

这里, β 是一个正常数.

本文使用滚动时域方法^[4], 首先研究在有限时域内的最优性问题. 通过使用乘子法, 对有限时域下的解做先验估计, 接着借助能观性条件和 Bellman 最优性原理等, 得到了系统的次优性条件, 证明了有限时域内的最优轨线是指数衰减的, 最后将有限时域拓展到无限时域中, 证得无限时域中的次最优轨线是指数衰减的.

2、最优性的计算^[5]

首先, 我们考虑在有限时域内, 对于给定任意初值 $X_0 \in H$ 的最优控制问题

$$\min J_T(X_0, f(t)) = \min \int_0^T \ell(X(t), f(t)) dt$$

满足

$$\begin{cases} u_t(x, t) - pu_{xx}(x, t) + p\phi_x(x, t) = f_1, & x \in (0, \pi), t > 0, \\ \phi_t(x, t) - q\phi_{xx}(x, t) - pu_x(x, t) + p\phi(x, t) = f_2, & x \in (0, \pi), t > 0, \\ u(0, t) = u(\pi, t) = \phi_x(0, t) = \phi_x(\pi, t) = 0, & t > 0, \\ u(x, 0) = u_0, \phi(x, 0) = \phi_0, u_t(x, 0) = u_1, \phi_t(x, 0) = \phi_1 & x \in (0, \pi) \end{cases} \quad (2.1)$$

其中 f_1, f_2 是有界变差函数.

系统 (2.1) 可以写成以下形式

$$\frac{dX}{dt} = AX + Bf, X(0) = X_0 = (\Phi_0, \Phi_1). \quad (2.2)$$

其中

$$X = (\Phi_0, \Phi_1), \Phi = (u, \phi), \Phi_t = (u_t, \phi_t), \Phi_0 = (u_0, \phi_0), \Phi_1 = (u_1, \phi_1),$$

$$A(\Phi, \Phi_t) = (u_t, \phi_t, pu_{xx} - p\phi_x, q\phi_{xx} + pu_x - p\phi),$$

$$Bf = (0, 0, f_1, f_2), f(t) = (f_1(t), f_2(t)) \in BV.$$

定义 2.1 (值函数) 对于任意的初始状态 $X(0) = (\Phi_0, \Phi_1) \in H$,

定义无限时域的值函数 $V_\infty: H \rightarrow R_+$

$$V_\infty(X_0) = \inf_{f \in BV} \{J_\infty(f, X_0) \mid (X, f) \text{ 满足 (2.2)}\},$$

同理, 可以定义有限时域内的值函数 $V_T: H \rightarrow R_+$

$$V_T(X_0) = \inf_{f \in BV} \{J_T(f, X_0) \mid (X, f) \text{ 满足 (2.2)}\},$$

定义 2.2 (弱解) 设 $T > 0, f$ 是有界变差函数, 那么 $\Phi = (u, \phi)$ 称为系统 (2.1) 的弱解, 对于任意 $\bar{\Phi} = (\bar{u}, \bar{\phi}) \in [0, \pi] \times [0, T]$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (u_t - pu_{xx} + p\phi_x) \bar{u} dx dt + \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (\phi_t - q\phi_{xx} - pu_x + p\phi) \bar{\phi} dx dt \\ &= \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (f_1 \bar{u} + f_2 \bar{\phi}) dx dt, \end{aligned}$$

定理 2.2 设 $T > 0, f$ 是有界变差函数, 那么系统 (2.1) 存在唯一的弱解 $\Phi = (u, \phi)$, 且满足

$$\|\Phi\|_{C^0([0, T], V)} + \|\Phi_t\|_{C^0([0, T], W)} + \|\Phi_u\|_{L^2([0, T], V^*)} \leq c(\|\Phi_0\|_V + \|\Phi_1\|_W + \|f\|_{BV([0, T])}) \quad (2.3)$$

其中 V^* 是 V 的对偶空间, c 是和 Φ_0, Φ_1, f 无关的数.

证明: 利用乘子法, 将 u_t, ϕ_t 分别乘以 (2.1) 的前两个式子, 在 $[0, \pi] \times [0, T]$ 上积分并相加, 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (u_t - pu_{xx} + p\phi_x) u dx dt + \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (\phi_t - q\phi_{xx} - pu_x + p\phi) \phi dx dt \\ &= \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (f_1 u_t + f_2 \phi_t) dx dt, \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\int_0^T \int_0^\pi u_n u_t dx dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi u_t^2|_0^\pi dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi u_t^2 dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi u_1^2 dx,$$

$$\int_0^T \int_0^\pi \phi_n \phi_t dx dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi \phi_t^2|_0^\pi dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi \phi_t^2 dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi \phi_0^2 dx,$$

$$\int_0^T \int_0^\pi p u_{xx} u_t dx dt = \frac{p}{2} \int_0^\pi (u_x(0))^2 dx - \frac{p}{2} \int_0^\pi (u_x)^2 dx,$$

$$\int_0^T \int_0^\pi q \phi_{xx} \phi_t dx dt = \frac{q}{2} \int_0^\pi (\phi_x(0))^2 dx - \frac{q}{2} \int_0^\pi (\phi_x)^2 dx,$$

$$\int_0^T \int_0^\pi p \phi \phi_t dx dt = \frac{p}{2} \int_0^\pi \phi^2 dx - \frac{p}{2} \int_0^\pi \phi_0^2 dx,$$

$$\int_0^T \int_0^\pi (p \phi_x u_t - p u_x \phi_t) dx dt = p \int_0^\pi u_x(0) \phi(0) dx - p \int_0^\pi u_x \phi dx,$$

即

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi [u_t^2 + \phi_t^2 + p(u_x - \phi)^2 + q(\phi_x)^2] dx -$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi [u_1^2 + \phi_1^2 + p(u_x(0) - \phi(0))^2 + q(\phi_x(0))^2] dx =$$

$$E(t) - E(0) = \int_0^t \int_0^\pi (f_1 u_t + f_2 \phi_t) dx dt$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \int_0^\pi (f_1^2 + f_2^2) dx dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \int_0^\pi (u_t^2 + \phi_t^2) dx dt$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \int_0^\pi (f_1^2 + f_2^2) dx dt + \int_0^t E(t) dx dt,$$

移项得

$$E(t) \leq \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \int_0^\pi (f_1^2 + f_2^2) dx dt + \int_0^t E(t) dx dt + E(0),$$

由 Gronwall 不等式, 得

$$E(t) \leq c_1(E(0) + \int_0^t \int_0^\pi (f_1^2 + f_2^2) dx dt),$$

c_1 是和 Φ_0, Φ_1, f_1, f_2 无关的数.

也即

$$\|\Phi\|_{C^0([0,T],V)} + \|\Phi_t\|_{C^0([0,T],W)} \leq c_2(\|\Phi_0\|_V + \|\Phi_1\|_W + \|f\|_{BV([0,T])}), \quad (2.4)$$

c_2 是和 Φ_0, Φ_1, f_1, f_2 无关的数.

对于任意 $Z = (z_1, z_2) \in V$, 且 $\|Z\|_V = 1$, 将 $Z = (z_1, z_2)$ 与系统 (2.1) 在 W 内做内积, 由分部积分和 Hölder 不等式知:

$$\langle (u_n, \phi_n), (z_1, z_2) \rangle_{V^*, V}$$

$$= \langle (u_n, \phi_n), (z_1, z_2) \rangle_W$$

$$\leq c_3(\|(u, \phi)\|_W + \|(f_1, f_2)\|_{BV})\|(z_1, z_2)\|_W,$$

因此, 由 (2.4) 式得:

$$\int_0^T \|(u_n, \phi_n)\|^2 dt$$

$$\leq c_4 \left(\int_0^T \|(u, \phi)\|_W + \|(f_1, f_2)\|_{BV} \right) dt$$

$$\leq c_5(\|\Phi_0\|_V^2 + \|\Phi_1\|_W^2 + \|(f_1, f_2)\|_{BV}^2),$$

于是有

$$\|\Phi\|_{C^0([0,T],V)} + \|\Phi_t\|_{C^0([0,T],W)} + \|\Phi_n\|_{L^2([0,T],V^*)} \leq c(\|\Phi_0\|_V + \|\Phi_1\|_W + \|f\|_{BV([0,T])})$$

c 是和 Φ_0, Φ_1, f 无关的数, 定理 2.2 证毕.

定理 2.3 对于 $\forall T > 0, X_0 \in H$, 最优控制问题 (2.1) 的解存在且必定唯一.

证明: 可以使用经典变分原理来证明, 注意到目标函数 $J_T(X_0, f(t))$ 的定义, 容易证得唯一性, 最优控制为 (X^*, f^*) , 详细证明见 [6].

3、能观性与能量指数衰减等价

引理 3.1 (能观性条件) [7] 若存在 $T_1 > 0$, 使得对任意 $T \geq T_1$ 有

$$C_1 \|X_0\|_H^2 \leq \int_0^T (|\tilde{u}_t(\pi, t)|^2 + |\tilde{\phi}_t(\pi, t)|^2) dt, \quad (3.1)$$

存在 $T_2 > 0$, 使得对任意 $T \geq T_2$ 有

$$C_2 \|X_0\|_H^2 \leq \int_0^T \int_a^b |\tilde{u}(x, t)|^2 + |\tilde{\phi}(x, t)|^2 dx dt, \quad (3.2)$$

其中, C_1, C_2 均为仅与 T 有关的正常数, $\tilde{\Phi} = (\tilde{u}, \tilde{\phi})$ 是以下系统的弱解,

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{u}_t(x, t) - p \tilde{u}_{xx}(x, t) + p \tilde{\phi}_x(x, t) = 0, & x \in (0, \pi), t > 0, \\ \tilde{\phi}_t(x, t) - q \tilde{\phi}_{xx}(x, t) - p \tilde{u}_x(x, t) + p \tilde{\phi}(x, t) = 0, & x \in (0, \pi), t > 0, \\ \tilde{u}(0, t) = \tilde{u}(\pi, t) = \tilde{\phi}_x(0, t) = \tilde{\phi}_x(\pi, t) = 0, & t > 0, \\ \tilde{u}(x, 0) = \tilde{u}_0, \tilde{\phi}(x, 0) = \tilde{\phi}_0, \tilde{u}_t(x, 0) = \tilde{u}_1, \tilde{\phi}_t(x, 0) = \tilde{\phi}_1, & x \in (0, \pi), \end{cases} \quad (3.3)$$

证明: 为了方便证明, 将字母上的弯全部省去.

将 (3.3) 前两个式子两端分别同乘 $xu_x, x\phi_x$, 在 $[0, T] \times [0, \pi]$ 上积分,

$$\begin{cases} \int_0^T \int_0^\pi xu_{xx} dx dt - \int_0^T \int_0^\pi pxu_{xx} dx dt + \int_0^T \int_0^\pi px\phi_x dx dt = 0 \\ \int_0^T \int_0^\pi x\phi_{xx} dx dt - \int_0^T \int_0^\pi qx\phi_{xx} dx dt - \int_0^T \int_0^\pi pxu_x\phi_x dx dt + \int_0^T \int_0^\pi px\phi\phi_x dx dt = 0, \end{cases} \quad (3.4)$$

(3.4) 中

$$\int_0^T \int_0^\pi xu_{xx} dx dt = \int_0^T xu_{xx}|_0^\pi dx - \int_0^T \int_0^\pi xu_x u_x dx dt,$$

$$\int_0^T \int_0^\pi pxu_{xx} dx dt = \int_0^T pxu_{xx}|_0^\pi dx - \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (pu_x + pxu_{xx})u_x dx dt$$

$$= p \int_0^T x(u_x^2(\pi, t) - u_x^2(0, t)) dt - \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (pu_x^2 + pxu_{xx}u_x) dx dt,$$

$$\int_0^T \int_0^\pi p\phi_x x u_x dx dt = \int_0^T p\phi x u_x|_0^\pi dx - \int_0^T \int_0^\pi p\phi(u_x + xu_{xx}) dx dt,$$

(3.5) 中同理, 整理得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^T \int_0^\pi u_x x u_x|_0^\pi dx - \int_0^T \int_0^\pi u_x x u_{xx} dx dt - \int_0^T p\pi(u_x(\pi, t) - \phi(\pi, t))u_x(\pi, t) dt \\ & + p \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (u_x - \phi)u_x dx dt + p \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (u_x - \phi)xu_{xx} dx dt = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

$$\int_0^T \int_0^\pi \phi_x x \phi_x|_0^\pi dx - \int_0^T \int_0^\pi \phi_x x \phi_{xx} dx dt - q \int_0^T \int_0^\pi x\phi_x \phi_{xx} dx dt - p \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (u_x - \phi)x\phi_x dx dt = 0 \quad (3.7)$$

注意到

$$\int_0^T \int_0^\pi u_x x u_{xx} dx dt = \int_0^T xu_x^2|_0^\pi dx - \int_0^T \int_0^\pi u_x(xu_{xx} + u_x) dx dt$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^T u_t^2(\pi, t) dt - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T \int_0^\pi u_t^2 dx dt,$$

$$\int_0^T \int_0^\pi \phi_x x \phi_{xx} dx dt = \int_0^T x\phi_t^2|_0^\pi dx - \int_0^T \int_0^\pi \phi_t(x\phi_{xx} + \phi_t) dx dt$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^T \phi_t^2(\pi, t) dt - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T \int_0^\pi \phi_t^2 dx dt,$$

$$q \int_0^T \int_0^\pi x\phi_{xx} \phi_x dx dt = \frac{q\pi}{2} \int_0^T \phi_x^2(\pi, t) dt - \frac{q}{2} \int_0^T \int_0^\pi \phi_x^2 dx dt,$$

代入 (3.6), (3.7), 并将两式相加, 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^T (xu_x + x\phi_x)|_0^\pi dx - \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^T (u_t^2(\pi, t) + \phi_t^2(\pi, t)) dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (u_t^2 + \phi_t^2) dx dt \\ & - \int_0^T p\pi(u_x(\pi, t) - \phi(\pi, t))u_x(\pi, t) dt + p \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (u_x - \phi)^2 dx dt + p \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (u_x - \phi)\phi dx dt \\ & - \frac{q\pi}{2} \int_0^T \phi_x^2(\pi, t) dt + \frac{q}{2} \int_0^T \int_0^\pi \phi_x^2 dx dt + p \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (u_x - \phi)x(u_x - \phi) dx dt = 0, \end{aligned}$$

注意到最后一项可以由分部积分得

$$p \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (u_x - \phi)x(u_x - \phi) dx dt = \frac{p\pi}{2} \int_0^T (u_x(\pi, t) - \phi(\pi, t))^2 dt - \frac{p}{2} \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (u_x - \phi)^2 dx dt,$$

因此得到

$$\begin{aligned} & p \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (u_x - \phi)^2 dx dt + q \int_0^T \int_0^\pi \phi_x^2 dx dt + \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (u_t^2 + \phi_t^2) dx dt \\ & = \pi \int_0^T (u_t^2(\pi, t) + \phi_t^2(\pi, t)) dt - 2 \int_0^T (xu_x + x\phi_x)|_0^\pi dx + 2 \int_0^T p\pi(u_x(\pi, t) - \phi(\pi, t))u_x(\pi, t) dt \\ & - 2p \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (u_x - \phi)\phi dx dt + q\pi \int_0^T \phi_x^2(\pi, t) dt - p\pi \int_0^T (u_x(\pi, t) - \phi(\pi, t))^2 dt, \end{aligned}$$

利用 Cauchy-Schwartz 不等式, 有

$$|2 \int_0^T (xu_x + x\phi_x)|_0^\pi dx| \leq \varepsilon E(0) + C_\varepsilon \|(u, \phi)\|^2,$$

$$|2 \int_0^T p\pi(u_x(\pi, t) - \phi(\pi, t))u_x(\pi, t) dt + q\pi \int_0^T \phi_x^2(\pi, t) dt$$

$$- p\pi \int_0^T (u_x(\pi, t) - \phi(\pi, t))^2 dt| \leq \varepsilon E(0) + C_\varepsilon \|(u, \phi)\|^2,$$

$$|2p \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (u_x - \phi)\phi dx dt| \leq \varepsilon E(0) + C_\varepsilon \|(u, \phi)\|^2,$$

得到

$$E(0) = E(t) = p \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (u_x - \phi)^2 dx dt + q \int_0^T \int_0^\pi \phi_x^2 dx dt + \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (u_t^2 + \phi_t^2) dx dt$$

$$\leq \pi \int_0^T (u_t^2(\pi, t) + \phi_t^2(\pi, t)) dt + 3\varepsilon E(0) + 3C_\varepsilon \|(u, \phi)\|^2,$$

其中, $0 < \varepsilon < \frac{1}{3}$.

最后, 利用反证法, 可以证得上式右边的低阶项 $\|(u, \phi)\|$ 可以被吸收, 也就是

$$\| (u, \phi) \|^2 \leq K \int_0^T (u_t^2(\pi, t) + \phi_t^2(\pi, t)) dt.$$

若

$$\| (u, \phi) \|^2 > K \int_0^T (u_t^2(\pi, t) + \phi_t^2(\pi, t)) dt,$$

一定存在序列 $\{\Phi^n(t), \Phi_t^n(t)\}$, 满足

$$\|\Phi^n(t)\|^2 + \|\Phi_t^n(t)\|^2 = 1,$$

$$\int_0^T ((u_t^n(\pi, t))^2 + (\phi_t^n(\pi, t))^2) dt \rightarrow 0, n \rightarrow \infty,$$

显然, 序列 $\{\Phi^n(t), \Phi_t^n(t)\}$ 有极限, $u^n \rightarrow u, \phi^n \rightarrow \phi$.

得到 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时,

$$u_t = 0, \quad \phi_t = 0,$$

观察系统

$$\begin{cases} u_n(x, t) - pu_{xx}(x, t) + p\phi_x(x, t) = 0, & 0 < x < \pi, t > 0 \\ \phi_n(x, t) - q\phi_{xx}(x, t) - pu_x(x, t) + p\phi(x, t) = 0, & 0 < x < \pi, t > 0 \\ u(0, t) = u(\pi, t) = \phi_x(0, t) = \phi_x(\pi, t) = 0, & t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = u_0, u_t(x, 0) = u_1, \phi(x, 0) = \phi_0, \phi_t(x, 0) = \phi_1, & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

取 $u_n = 0, \phi_n = 0$, 那么新系统为

$$\begin{cases} -pu_{xx}(x, t) + p\phi_x(x, t) = 0, & 0 < x < \pi, t > 0 \\ -q\phi_{xx}(x, t) - pu_x(x, t) + p\phi(x, t) = 0, & 0 < x < \pi, t > 0 \\ u(0, t) = u(\pi, t) = \phi_x(0, t) = \phi_x(\pi, t) = 0, & t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = u_0, u_t(x, 0) = u_1, \phi(x, 0) = \phi_0, \phi_t(x, 0) = \phi_1, & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

显然, 上述方程组是一个常微分方程组, 容易看出必定存在唯一解 $(u, \phi) = (0, 0)$.

这和 $\|\Phi^n(t)\|^2 + \|\Phi_t^n(t)\|^2 = 1$ 矛盾. (3.1) 证毕.

下证(3.2)^[9]

将(3.3)前两个式子两端分别同乘 u, ϕ ,

$$\int_0^T \int_0^\pi (u_n u + \phi_n \phi) dx dt = \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (pu_{xx} u - p\phi_x u) + (q\phi_{xx} \phi + pu_x \phi - p\phi^2) dx dt.$$

由于

$$\int_0^T \int_0^\pi u_n u dx dt = \int_0^\pi u_t u \Big|_0^T dx - \int_0^T \int_0^\pi u_t^2 dx dt,$$

$$\int_0^T \int_0^\pi \phi_n \phi dx dt = \int_0^\pi \phi_t \phi \Big|_0^T dx - \int_0^T \int_0^\pi \phi_t^2 dx dt,$$

得到

$$\int_0^T \int_0^\pi (u_t^2 + \phi_t^2) dx dt + \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (pu_{xx} u - p\phi_x u) + (q\phi_{xx} \phi + pu_x \phi - p\phi^2) dx dt = \int_0^\pi u_t u + \phi_t \phi \Big|_0^T dx.$$

由 Poincare 不等式, 有

$$\int_0^\pi u_x^2 dx \leq \int_0^\pi |u_x|^2 + |\phi|^2 dx \leq C_0 \int_0^\pi |u_x|^2 + |\phi_x|^2 dx,$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi (p|u_x - \phi|^2 + q|\phi_x|^2 + |u_t|^2 + |\phi_t|^2) dx \geq C_1 \int_0^\pi (p|u_x|^2 + q|\phi_x|^2 + |u_t|^2 + |\phi_t|^2) dx,$$

因此

$$|\int_0^\pi (u_t u + \phi_t \phi) \Big|_0^T dx| \leq \int_0^\pi (|u_t|^2 + |u|^2 + |\phi_t|^2 + |\phi|^2) \Big|_0^T dx \leq C_2 \int_0^\pi (|u_t|^2 + |u_x|^2 + |\phi_t|^2 + |\phi_x|^2) \Big|_0^T dx \leq C_4 E(0).$$

对于

$$\int_0^T \int_0^\pi (pu_{xx} u - p\phi_x u) + (q\phi_{xx} \phi + pu_x \phi - p\phi^2) dx dt,$$

由分部积分

$$\int_0^T \int_0^\pi pu_{xx} u dx dt = p \left(\int_0^\pi u_x u \Big|_0^T dx - \int_0^T \int_0^\pi p|u_x|^2 dx dt \right),$$

$$\int_0^T \int_0^\pi p\phi_x u dx dt = p \left(\int_0^\pi \phi u \Big|_0^T dx - \int_0^T \int_0^\pi p\phi u_x dx dt \right),$$

得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (u_t^2 + \phi_t^2) dx dt - \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (p|u_x|^2 + q|\phi_x|^2 - 2p\phi u_x + p\phi^2) dx dt \\ & + \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (pu_x u - 2p\phi u + q\phi_x \phi) \Big|_0^T dx \leq C_4 E(0), \end{aligned}$$

又由分部积分和 Poincare 不等式

$$\int_0^\pi pu_x u \Big|_0^T dx = pu^2 \Big|_0^T - \int_0^\pi pu_x u \Big|_0^T dx, \quad \int_0^\pi pu_x u \Big|_0^T dx = 0,$$

$$2p \int_0^\pi \phi u \Big|_0^T dx \leq 2p \int_0^\pi (|\phi|^2 + |u|^2) \Big|_0^T dx \leq C_5 E(0),$$

因此

$$|\int_0^T \int_0^\pi (u_t^2 + \phi_t^2) dx dt - \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (p|u_x|^2 + q|\phi_x|^2 - 2p\phi u_x + p\phi^2) dx dt| \leq C_6 E(0),$$

其中 $C_6 = C_4 + C_5$.

$$\int_0^T \int_0^\pi (p|u_x|^2 + q|\phi_x|^2 - 2p\phi u_x + p\phi^2) dx dt - C_6 E(0) \leq \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (u_t^2 + \phi_t^2) dx dt$$

$$\int_0^T \int_0^\pi E(t) dx dt - C_6 E(0) \leq 2 \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (u_t^2 + \phi_t^2) dx dt$$

得到 $\int_0^T \int_0^\pi (u_t^2 + \phi_t^2) dx dy dt \geq C_7 E(0)$. (3.2) 证毕.

定理 3.1 假设给定 $X_0 \in H$, 系统 (2.1) 的能量依范数收敛到 0, 即:

$$\|X\|_H^2 \leq M e^{-\alpha t} \|X_0\|_H^2, \text{ 其中 } M, \alpha \text{ 是和 } X_0 \text{ 无关的数, 与能观性等价}^{[9]}.$$

证明: (1) 首先证明充分性

显而易见, 系统(2.1)适定, 弱解存在且唯一, 表示为 $\Phi = (u, \phi)$

对于任意 $T > 0$, 考虑以下控制系统:

$$\begin{cases} u_n(x, t) - pu_{xx}(x, t) + p\phi_x(x, t) = -u_t, & x \in (0, \pi), t > 0, \\ \phi_n(x, t) - q\phi_{xx}(x, t) - pu_x(x, t) + p\phi(x, t) = -\phi_t, & x \in (0, \pi), t > 0, \\ u(0, t) = u(\pi, t) = \phi_x(0, t) = \phi_x(\pi, t) = 0, & t > 0, \\ u(x, 0) = u_0, \phi(x, 0) = \phi_0, u_t(x, 0) = u_1, \phi_t(x, 0) = \phi_1, & x \in (0, \pi), \end{cases} \quad (3.9)$$

用 u, ϕ 分别乘系统(3.9)前两式, 并且在 $[0, T] \times [0, \pi]$ 上积分有:

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (u_n - pu_{xx} + p\phi_x) u_t dx dt + \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (\phi_n - q\phi_{xx} - pu_x + p\phi) \phi_t dx dt \\ & = - \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (|u_t|^2 + |\phi_t|^2) dx dt, \end{aligned}$$

化简可得:

$$\int_0^T \int_0^\pi (|u_t|^2 + |\phi_t|^2) dx dt = E(0) - E(T), \quad (3.10)$$

此外系统(3.9)的弱解可表示为 $\Phi = \tilde{\Phi} + \hat{\Phi}$, 其中, $\tilde{\Phi} = (\tilde{u}, \tilde{\phi})$ 是系统(3.3)的弱解, $\hat{\Phi} = (\hat{u}, \hat{\phi})$ 是以下系统弱解:

$$\begin{cases} \hat{u}_n(x, t) - p\hat{u}_{xx}(x, t) + p\hat{\phi}_x(x, t) = -\hat{u}_t, & x \in (0, \pi), t > 0, \\ \hat{\phi}_n(x, t) - q\hat{\phi}_{xx}(x, t) - p\hat{u}_x(x, t) + p\hat{\phi}(x, t) = -\hat{\phi}_t, & x \in (0, \pi), t > 0, \\ \hat{u}(0, t) = \hat{u}(\pi, t) = \hat{\phi}_x(0, t) = \hat{\phi}_x(\pi, t) = 0, & t > 0, \\ \hat{u}(x, 0) = \hat{u}_0, \hat{\phi}(x, 0) = \hat{\phi}_0, \hat{u}_t(x, 0) = \hat{u}_1, \hat{\phi}_t(x, 0) = \hat{\phi}_1, & x \in (0, \pi), \end{cases} \quad (3.11)$$

由能观性条件可知:

$$\begin{aligned} E(0) &= \frac{1}{2} \|X_0\|_H^2 \leq \frac{1}{2C_2} \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (|\tilde{u}_t|^2 + |\tilde{\phi}_t|^2) dx dt \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2C_2} \left[\int_0^T \int_0^\pi (|u_t|^2 + |\phi_t|^2) dx dt + \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (|\hat{u}_t|^2 + |\hat{\phi}_t|^2) dx dt \right] \\ &\leq C_7 \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (|u_t|^2 + |\phi_t|^2) dx dt, \end{aligned} \quad (3.12)$$

由(3.10),(3.12)式可得:

$$\begin{aligned} E(T) - E(0) &= - \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (|u_t|^2 + |\phi_t|^2) dx dt \\ &\leq - \frac{1}{C'} E(0) \leq - \frac{1}{C'} E(T), \end{aligned}$$

令 $\alpha = \frac{\ln(1 + \frac{1}{C'})}{T}$, 则有: $E(T) \leq e^{-\alpha T} E(0)$, 因此, 对于 $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}_+$, 有

$$E(kT) \leq e^{-\alpha kT} ((k-1)T).$$

对于任意 $t \in [0, \infty)$, $\exists k \in \mathbb{N}_+$, 使得 $t \in [kT, (k+1)T]$, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} E(t) &\leq E(kT) \leq e^{-\alpha kT} E(0) \\ &= (1 + \frac{1}{C'}) e^{-\alpha(k+1)T} E(0) \leq (1 + \frac{1}{C'}) e^{-\alpha t} E(0), \end{aligned}$$

令 $M = 1 + \frac{1}{C'}$, 则有 $E(t) \leq M e^{-\alpha t} E(0)$, 即

$$\|(\Phi, \Phi_t)\|_H^2 \leq M e^{-\alpha t} \|(\Phi_0, \Phi_1)\|_H^2.$$

(2) 必要性

对于 $\forall t > 0$, 用 u_t, ϕ_t 乘系统(3.9)前两式, 并在 $[0, T] \times [0, \pi]$ 上积分有:

$$\int_0^T \int_0^\pi (|u_t|^2 + |\phi_t|^2) dx dt = E(0) - E(T).$$

又由已知, 有系统指数稳定, 因此对于一定可以取得充分大的 $T' > 0$, 有

$$\int_0^{T'} \int_0^\pi (|u_t|^2 + |\phi_t|^2) dx dt \geq \frac{1}{8} E(0), \quad (3.13)$$

用 $\hat{u}_t, \hat{\phi}_t$ 分别乘系统(3.11)前两式, 并在 $[0, T'] \times [0, \pi]$ 上积分有:

$$\int_0^T \int_0^\pi (\hat{u}_t - p\hat{u}_{xx} + p\hat{\phi}_x)\hat{u}_t dxdt + \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (\hat{\phi}_t - q\hat{\phi}_{xx} - p\hat{u}_x + p\hat{\phi})\hat{\phi}_t dxdt \\ = -\int_0^T \int_0^\pi (|\hat{u}_t|^2 + |\hat{\phi}_t|^2) dxdt$$

利用 Cauchy - Schwarz 不等式和 Young 不等式, 可以得到

$$\int_0^T \int_0^\pi (|\hat{u}_t|^2 + |\hat{\phi}_t|^2) dxdt \leq C'' \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (|\tilde{u}_t|^2 + |\tilde{\phi}_t|^2) dxdt \quad (3.14)$$

由 $u = \tilde{u} + \hat{u}$, $b = \tilde{b} + \hat{b}$, $\phi = \tilde{\phi} + \hat{\phi}$, 我们有

$$\int_0^T \int_0^\pi (|\hat{u}_t|^2 + |\hat{\phi}_t|^2) dxdt + \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (|\tilde{u}_t|^2 + |\tilde{\phi}_t|^2) dxdt \\ \geq \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (|u_t|^2 + |\phi_t|^2) dxdt, \quad (3.15)$$

由 (3.13), (3.14), (3.15) 可得

$$\|X_0\|_H^2 = 2E(0) \leq 16 \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (|u_t|^2 + |\phi_t|^2) dxdt \\ \leq 32 \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (|\tilde{u}_t|^2 + |\tilde{\phi}_t|^2) dxdt + \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (|\hat{u}_t|^2 + |\hat{\phi}_t|^2) dxdt \\ \leq 32(1+C') \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (|\tilde{u}_t|^2 + |\tilde{\phi}_t|^2) dxdt.$$

故能观性条件得证.

4、次优性和最优轨线

定理 4.1 假设能观性成立, 那么对于任意的初始

$X_0 = (\Phi_0, \Phi_1) \in H$ 以及 $T > 0$, 系统 (2.1) 存在控制 $\hat{f} = (\hat{f}_1, \hat{f}_2)$ 是有界变差函数, 使得

$$V_T(X_0) \leq J_T(\hat{f}; X_0) \leq \gamma_1(T) \|X_0\|_H^2, \quad (4.1)$$

其中, $\gamma_1(T)$ 是一个连续不减且有上界的函数. 还存在一个正常数 $\gamma_2(T)$,

$$V_T(X_0) \geq \gamma_2(T) \|X_0\|_H^2, \quad (4.2)$$

其中, $\gamma_2(T)$ 仅和 T 有关.

证明: 取 $f_1 = -u_t$, $f_2 = -\phi_t$, 由定理 (3.1) 得

$$E(t) \leq Me^{-at} E(0) \quad \forall t \in [0, T], \quad (4.3)$$

对 (4.3) 式两边在 $[0, T]$ 上做积分, 得到

$$\int_0^T E(t) dt \leq \frac{M}{\alpha} (1 - e^{-aT}) E(0),$$

由 (3.10), 有

$$\int_0^T \int_0^\pi (|u_t|^2 + |\phi_t|^2) dxdt \leq E(0),$$

由值函数定义, 显然 $V_T(X_0) \leq J_T(\hat{f}; X_0)$,

$$\text{若取 } \gamma_1(T) = \frac{M}{2\alpha} (1 - e^{-aT}) + \frac{\beta}{4},$$

$$J_T(\hat{f}; X_0) = \int_0^T \ell(X(t), \hat{f}) dt = \int_0^T E(t) dt + \frac{\beta}{2} \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (|u_t|^2 + |\phi_t|^2) dxdt$$

$$\leq \left(\frac{M}{\alpha} (1 - e^{-aT}) + \frac{\beta}{2}\right) E(0) = \gamma_1(T) \|X_0\|_H^2,$$

不等式 (4.1) 得证.

下面为了证明 (4.2), 我们应用叠加原理, 对于任意的控制 f , 将系统 (2.1) 的弱解分解成 $\Phi = \tilde{\Phi} + \hat{\Phi}$, 其中 $\tilde{\Phi}$ 是系统 (3.3) 的弱解, $\hat{\Phi}$ 是系统 (3.11) 的弱解:

$$\begin{cases} \hat{u}_t(x, t) - p\hat{u}_{xx}(x, t) + p\hat{\phi}_x(x, t) = -\hat{u}_t, & x \in (0, \pi), t > 0, \\ \hat{\phi}_t(x, t) - q\hat{\phi}_{xx}(x, t) - p\hat{u}_x(x, t) + p\hat{\phi}(x, t) = -\hat{\phi}_t, & x \in (0, \pi), t > 0, \\ \hat{u}(0, t) = \hat{u}(\pi, t) = \hat{\phi}(0, t) = \hat{\phi}(\pi, t) = 0, & t > 0, \\ \hat{u}(x, 0) = \hat{u}_0, \hat{\phi}(x, 0) = \hat{\phi}_0, \hat{u}_t(x, 0) = \hat{u}_1, \hat{\phi}_t(x, 0) = \hat{\phi}_1, & x \in (0, \pi), \end{cases} \quad (3.11)$$

由能观性条件 (3.2),

$$\|(\Phi_0, \Phi_1)\|_H^2 \leq \frac{1}{C_2} \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (|\tilde{u}_t|^2 + |\tilde{\phi}_t|^2) dxdt \\ \leq \frac{1}{C_2} \left[\int_0^T \int_0^\pi (|u_t|^2 + |\phi_t|^2) dxdt + \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (|\hat{u}_t|^2 + |\hat{\phi}_t|^2) dxdt \right] \\ \leq C_3 \left[\int_0^T \int_0^\pi (|u_t|^2 + |\phi_t|^2) dxdt + \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (p|u_x - \phi|^2 + q|\phi_x|^2) dxdt \right] \text{此时取} \\ + Tc^2 \int_0^T \int_0^\pi (f_1^2 + f_2^2) dxdt \\ \leq C''(T) \int_0^T \ell(X(t), f(t)) dt,$$

取 $\gamma_2(T) = \frac{1}{C''(T)}$, 得到不等式 (4.2) 成立.

定理 4.2^[10] 对于任意的初始 $X_0 = (\Phi_0, \Phi_1) \in H$ 以及 $\delta > 0$, 当 $T > \delta$, 有

$$V_T(X_0^*(\delta, X_0, 0)) \leq \int_\delta^T \ell(X_0^*(t, X_0, 0); f_T^*(t, X_0, 0)) dt + \gamma_1(T + \delta - \hat{t}) \|X_0^*(\hat{t}, X_0, 0)\|_H^2 \\ \hat{t} \in [\delta, T], \quad (4.4)$$

$$\int_\delta^T \ell(X_0^*(t, X_0, 0); f_T^*(t, X_0, 0)) dt \leq \gamma_1(T - \tilde{t}) \|X_0^*(\tilde{t}, X_0, 0)\|_H^2, \quad \tilde{t} \in [0, T], \quad (4.5)$$

证明: 设 $\alpha_i = \frac{\min\{1, \beta\}}{2}$, 由性能指标定义

$$\ell(X(t), f(t)) = \frac{1}{2} \|X(t)\|_H^2 + \frac{\beta}{2} \|f(t)\|_{B^V}^2,$$

显然得到

$$\ell(X_T^*(t, X_0, 0); f_T^*(t, X_0, 0)) \geq \alpha_i \left[\|X_T^*(t, X_0, 0)\|_H^2 + \|f_T^*(t, X_0, 0)\|_{B^V}^2 \right] \quad (4.6)$$

不等式同时在 $[0, \tilde{t}]$ 上积分, 有

$$\alpha_i \int_0^{\tilde{t}} \left[\|X_T^*(t, X_0, 0)\|_H^2 + \|f_T^*(t, X_0, 0)\|_{B^V}^2 \right] dt \leq \int_0^{\tilde{t}} \ell(X_T^*(t, X_0, 0); f_T^*(t, X_0, 0)) dt \\ = V_T(X_0) - V_{T-\tilde{t}}(X_0^*(\tilde{t}, X_0, 0)),$$

由定理 2.2, 得到

$$\|X_0^*(\tilde{t}, X_0, 0)\|_H^2 \leq c' [\|X_0\|_H^2 + \int_0^{\tilde{t}} (\|X_T^*(t, X_0, 0)\|_H^2 + \|f_T^*(t, X_0, 0)\|_{B^V}^2) dt]$$

$$\leq c' [\|X_0\|_H^2 + \frac{1}{\alpha_i} (V_T(X_0) - V_{T-\tilde{t}}(X_0^*(\tilde{t}, X_0, 0)))]$$

$$\leq c' [\|X_0\|_H^2 + \frac{1}{\alpha_i} (V_T(X_0))]$$

$$\leq c' [\|X_0\|_H^2 + \frac{\gamma_1(T)}{\alpha_i} \|X_0\|_H^2]$$

$$= c' (1 + \frac{\gamma_1(T)}{\alpha_i}) \|X_0\|_H^2,$$

因此, 对于 $\forall \tilde{t} \in [0, T]$, 都有 $X_0^*(\tilde{t}, X_0, 0) \in H$.

对于 $\forall \hat{t} \in [\delta, T]$, 有

$$V_T(X_0^*(\delta, X_0, 0)) = V_T(X_0^*(\delta, X^*(\delta), \delta)) = \int_\delta^{T+\delta} \ell(X_0^*(t, X^*(\delta), \delta); f_T^*(t, X^*(\delta), \delta)) dt \\ = \int_\delta^{\hat{t}} \ell(X_0^*(t, X^*(\delta), \delta); f_T^*(t, X^*(\delta), \delta)) dt + V_{T+\delta-\hat{t}}(X_0^*(\hat{t}, X^*(\delta), \delta)),$$

由于 $X_0^*(t, X^*(\delta), \delta)$ 是系统在区间 $[\delta, \delta + T]$ 上的最优解, 因此

$$V_T(X_0^*(\delta, X_0, 0)) \leq \int_\delta^{\hat{t}} \ell(X_0^*(t, X_0, 0); f_T^*(t, X_0, 0)) dt + V_{T+\delta-\hat{t}}(X_0^*(\hat{t}, X_0, 0)) \\ \leq \int_\delta^{\hat{t}} \ell(X_0^*(t, X_0, 0); f_T^*(t, X_0, 0)) dt + \gamma_1(T + \delta - \hat{t}) \|X_0^*(\hat{t}, X_0, 0)\|_H^2.$$

不等式 (4.4) 得证.

对于 $\forall \tilde{t} \in [0, T]$, 有

$$V_T(X_0) = \int_0^T \ell(X_0^*(t, X_0, 0); f_T^*(t, X_0, 0)) dt \\ = \int_0^{\tilde{t}} \ell(X_0^*(t, X_0, 0); f_T^*(t, X_0, 0)) dt + \int_{\tilde{t}}^T \ell(X_0^*(t, X_0, 0); f_T^*(t, X_0, 0)) dt \\ = \int_0^{\tilde{t}} \ell(X_0^*(t, X_0, 0); f_T^*(t, X_0, 0)) dt + V_{T-\tilde{t}}(X_0^*(\tilde{t}, X_0, 0)) \\ \leq \int_0^{\tilde{t}} \ell(X_0^*(t, X_0, 0); f_T^*(t, X_0, 0)) dt + \gamma_1(T - \tilde{t}) \|X_0^*(\tilde{t}, X_0, 0)\|_H^2,$$

移项即证得 (4.5) 成立.

定理 4.3 对于任意的初始 $X_0 = (\Phi_0, \Phi_1) \in H$ 以及 $\delta > 0$, 当 $T > \delta$, 存在只与 T 有关的函数

$$\sigma_1(T) = 1 + \frac{\gamma_1(T)}{\alpha_i(T - \delta)}, \quad \sigma_2(T) = \frac{\gamma_1(T)}{\alpha_i \delta},$$

有下列不等式成立:

$$V_T(X_0^*(\delta, X_0, 0)) \leq \sigma_1(T) \int_\delta^T \ell(X_0^*(t, X_0, 0); f_T^*(t, X_0, 0)) dt \quad (4.7)$$

$$\int_\delta^T \ell(X_0^*(t, X_0, 0); f_T^*(t, X_0, 0)) dt \leq \sigma_2(T) \int_0^\delta \ell(X_0^*(t, X_0, 0); f_T^*(t, X_0, 0)) dt \quad (4.8)$$

证明: 由定理 (4.2) 的证明, 对于 $\forall \tilde{t} \in [0, T]$, 都有

$$X_0^*(\tilde{t}, X_0, 0) \in H.$$

因此一定存在 $t_1 \in [\delta, T]$, $t_2 \in [0, \delta]$, 使得

$$t_1 = \arg \min_{t \in [\delta, T]} \|X_0^*(t, X_0, 0)\|_H^2, \quad t_2 = \arg \min_{t \in [0, \delta]} \|X_0^*(t, X_0, 0)\|_H^2.$$

由 (4.4) 和 (4.6),

$$V_T(X_0^*(\delta, X_0, 0)) \leq \int_\delta^T \ell(X_0^*(t, X_0, 0); f_T^*(t, X_0, 0)) dt + \gamma_1(T + \delta - t_1) \|X_0^*(t_1, X_0, 0)\|_H^2$$

$$\leq \int_\delta^T \ell(X_0^*(t, X_0, 0); f_T^*(t, X_0, 0)) dt + \gamma_1(T) \|X_0^*(t_1, X_0, 0)\|_H^2$$

$$\leq \int_\delta^T \ell(X_0^*(t, X_0, 0); f_T^*(t, X_0, 0)) dt + \gamma_1(T) \|X_0^*(t_1, X_0, 0)\|_H^2$$

$$\leq \int_\delta^T \ell(X_0^*(t, X_0, 0); f_T^*(t, X_0, 0)) dt + \frac{\gamma_1(T)}{T - \delta} \int_\delta^T \|X_0^*(t, X_0, 0)\|_H^2 dt$$

$$\leq (1 + \frac{\gamma_1(T)}{\alpha_i(T - \delta)}) \int_\delta^T \ell(X_0^*(t, X_0, 0); f_T^*(t, X_0, 0)) dt.$$

即 (4.7) 得证.

由 (4.5) 和 (4.6) ,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^T \ell(X_T^*(t, X_0, 0); f_T^*(t, X_0, 0)) dt &\leq \int_{t_2}^T \ell(X_T^*(t, X_0, 0); f_T^*(t, X_0, 0)) dt \\ &\leq \gamma_1(T-t_2) \|X_T^*(t_2, X_0, 0)\|_H^2 \\ &\leq \frac{\gamma_1(T-t_2)}{\delta} \int_0^{\delta} \|X_T^*(t, X_0, 0)\|_H^2 dt \\ &\leq \frac{\gamma_1(T-t_2)}{\alpha_T \delta} \int_0^{\delta} \ell(X_T^*(t, X_0, 0); f_T^*(t, X_0, 0)) dt. \end{aligned}$$

即 (4.8) 得证.

定理 4.4 对于任意的初始 $X_0 = (\Phi_0, \Phi_1) \in H$ 以及 $\delta > 0$, 存在 $\tilde{T} > \delta$ 和 $\hat{\alpha} \in (0, 1)$, 当 $T > \tilde{T}$ 时, 有

$$V_T(X_T^*(\delta, X_0, 0)) \leq V_T(X_0) - \hat{\alpha} \int_0^{\delta} \ell(X_T^*(t, X_0, 0); f_T^*(t, X_0, 0)) dt \quad (4.9)$$

证明: 由定理 4.3 ,

$$\begin{aligned} V_T(X_T^*(\delta, X_0, 0)) - V_T(X_0) &= V_T(X_T^*(\delta, X_0, 0)) - \int_0^T \ell(X_T^*(t, X_0, 0); f_T^*(t, X_0, 0)) dt \\ &\leq \sigma_1(T) \int_0^T \ell(X_T^*(t, X_0, 0); f_T^*(t, X_0, 0)) dt - \int_0^T \ell(X_T^*(t, X_0, 0); f_T^*(t, X_0, 0)) dt \\ &\leq (\sigma_1(T) - 1) \int_0^T \ell(X_T^*(t, X_0, 0); f_T^*(t, X_0, 0)) dt - \int_0^{\delta} \ell(X_T^*(t, X_0, 0); f_T^*(t, X_0, 0)) dt \\ &\leq [\sigma_2(T)(\sigma_1(T) - 1) - 1] \int_0^{\delta} \ell(X_T^*(t, X_0, 0); f_T^*(t, X_0, 0)) dt. \end{aligned}$$

因此, 当 $T \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\sigma_2(T)(\sigma_1(T) - 1) - 1 = 1 - \frac{\gamma_1^2(T)}{\alpha_T^2 \delta (T - \delta)} \rightarrow 1$, 定理 (4.4) 得证.

定理 4.5 对于任意的初始 $X_0 = (\Phi_0, \Phi_1) \in H$ 以及 $\delta > 0$, 存在 $\tilde{T} > \delta$ 和 $\hat{\alpha} \in (0, 1)$, 当 $T > \tilde{T}$ 时, 有

$$\hat{\alpha} V_{\infty}(X_0) \leq \hat{\alpha} J_{\infty}(f_T^*(t, X_0, 0), X_0) \leq V_T(X_0) \leq V_{\infty}(X_0) \quad (4.10)$$

可以证得存在只和 $\delta, \hat{\alpha}$ 有关的正数 M, λ , 有

$$\|X_T^*(t, X_0, 0)\|_H^2 \leq M e^{-\lambda t} \|X_0\|_H^2 \quad (4.11)$$

即得到无限时域内的最优轨线是指数稳定的,

证明: 由定义, $\hat{\alpha} V_{\infty}(X_0) \leq \hat{\alpha} J_{\infty}(f_T^*(t, X_0, 0), X_0)$ 和 $V_T(X_0) \leq V_{\infty}(X_0)$ 显然成立, 因此要证明的只有 $\hat{\alpha} J_{\infty}(f_T^*(t, X_0, 0), X_0) \leq V_T(X_0)$.

对于给定的 $\delta > 0$, 取 $t_k = k\delta$, 由定理 4.5 , 有

$$V_T(X_T^*(t_{k+1}, X(t_k), t_k)) \leq V_T(X_T^*(t_k, X(t_k), t_k)) - \hat{\alpha} \int_{t_k}^{t_{k+1}} \ell(X_T^*(t, X(t_k), t_k); f_T^*(t, X(t_k), t_k)) dt.$$

$$V_T(X_T^*(t_{k+1}, X(t_k), t_k)) \leq V_T(X_0) - \hat{\alpha} \int_0^{t_{k+1}} \ell(X_T^*(t, X_0, 0); f_T^*(t, X_0, 0)) dt.$$

由此不等式可以得到

$$\hat{\alpha} \int_0^{t_{k+1}} \ell(X_T^*(t, X_0, 0); f_T^*(t, X_0, 0)) dt \leq V_T(X_0).$$

那么令 $k \rightarrow \infty$, 就得到了 $\hat{\alpha} J_{\infty}(f_T^*(t, X_0, 0), X_0) \leq V_T(X_0)$. 从而 (4.10) 成立.

对于不等式 $V_T(X_T^*(t_{k+1}, X(t_k), t_k)) \leq V_T(X_T^*(t_k, X(t_k), t_k)) - \hat{\alpha} \int_{t_k}^{t_{k+1}} \ell(X_T^*(t, X(t_k), t_k); f_T^*(t, X(t_k), t_k)) dt$. 可以把它改写成 $V_T(X_T^*(t_k, X(t_{k-1}), t_{k-1})) - V_T(X_T^*(t_{k-1}, X(t_{k-1}), t_{k-1})) \leq -\hat{\alpha} \int_{t_{k-1}}^{t_k} \ell(X_T^*(t, X(t_{k-1}), t_{k-1}); f_T^*(t, X(t_{k-1}), t_{k-1})) dt$, (4.12)

由定理 4.1 知, 对于任意的初始 $X_0 = (\Phi_0, \Phi_1) \in H$ 以及 $T > 0$, 有

$$V_{\delta}(X_0) \geq \gamma_2(\delta) \|X_0\|_H^2 \geq \frac{\gamma_2(\delta)}{\gamma_1(T)} V_T(X_0) ,$$

$$\text{即有 } V_{\delta}(X_T^*(t_{k-1}, X(t_{k-1}), t_{k-1})) \geq \frac{\gamma_2(\delta)}{\gamma_1(T)} V_T(X_T^*(t_{k-1}, X(t_{k-1}), t_{k-1})) ,$$

代入 (4.12)

$$V_T(X_T^*(t_k, X(t_{k-1}), t_{k-1})) - V_T(X_T^*(t_{k-1}, X(t_{k-1}), t_{k-1})) \leq -\hat{\alpha} \frac{\gamma_2(\delta)}{\gamma_1(T)} V_T(X_T^*(t_{k-1}, X(t_{k-1}), t_{k-1}))$$

$$\text{化简得. } V_T(X_T^*(t_k, X(t_{k-1}), t_{k-1})) \leq (1 - \hat{\alpha} \frac{\gamma_2(\delta)}{\gamma_1(T)}) V_T(X_T^*(t_{k-1}, X(t_{k-1}), t_{k-1})).$$

记 $\hat{\eta} = 1 - \hat{\alpha} \frac{\gamma_2(\delta)}{\gamma_1(T)}$, 显然 $\hat{\eta} \in (0, 1)$, 且

$$V_T(X_T^*(t_k, X(t_{k-1}), t_{k-1})) \leq \hat{\eta} V_T(X_T^*(t_{k-1}, X(t_{k-1}), t_{k-1})).$$

令 $\lambda = \frac{|\ln \hat{\eta}|}{\delta}$, 由 (4.1) (4.2) , 得到

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_2(T) \|X_T^*(t_k, X(t_{k-1}), t_{k-1})\|_H^2 &\leq V_T(X_T^*(t_k, X(t_{k-1}), t_{k-1})) \\ &\leq \hat{\eta} V_T(X_T^*(t_{k-1}, X(t_{k-2}), t_{k-2})) \leq \dots \\ &\leq \hat{\eta}^k V_T(X_0) = e^{-\lambda t_k} V_T(X_0) \leq e^{-\lambda t_k} \gamma_1(T) \|X_0\|_H^2. \end{aligned}$$

取 $\tilde{C} = \frac{\gamma_1(T)}{\gamma_2(T)}$, 有

$$\|X_T^*(t_k, X(t_{k-1}), t_{k-1})\|_H^2 \leq e^{-\lambda t_k} \tilde{C} \|X_0\|_H^2. \quad (4.13)$$

对于任意 $t > 0$ 和给定的 $\delta > 0$, 总能找到合适的 k , 使得 $t \in [t_k, t_{k+1}] = [k\delta, (k+1)\delta]$, 由定理 (2.2) , 定理 (4.1) , (4.13) , 得

$$\|X_T^*(t, X_0, 0)\|_H^2 \leq c \|X_T^*(t_k, X(t_k), t_k)\|_H^2 + \int_{t_k}^{t_k+t} \|f_T^*(t_k, X(t_k), t_k)\|_H^2 dt$$

$$\leq c \|X_T^*(t_k, X(t_k), t_k)\|_H^2 + \frac{2}{\beta} V_T(X_T^*(t_k, X(t_k), t_k))$$

$$\leq c \|X_T^*(t_k, X(t_k), t_k)\|_H^2 + \frac{2\gamma_1(T)}{\beta} \|X_T^*(t_k, X(t_k), t_k)\|_H^2$$

$$\leq c(1 + \frac{2\gamma_1(T)}{\beta}) \|X_T^*(t_k, X(t_k), t_k)\|_H^2$$

$$\leq c(1 + \frac{2\gamma_1(T)}{\beta}) \tilde{C} e^{-\lambda t_k} \|X_0\|_H^2$$

$$= c(1 + \frac{2\gamma_1(T)}{\beta}) \tilde{C} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\hat{\alpha}\gamma_2(\delta)}{\gamma_1(T)}} e^{-\lambda t_{k+1}} \|X_0\|_H^2$$

$$\leq c(1 + \frac{2\gamma_1(T)}{\beta}) \tilde{C} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\hat{\alpha}\gamma_2(\delta)}{\gamma_1(T)}} e^{-\lambda t} \|X_0\|_H^2.$$

$$\text{取 } M = c(1 + \frac{2\gamma_1(T)}{\beta}) \tilde{C} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\hat{\alpha}\gamma_2(\delta)}{\gamma_1(T)}} , \text{ 得 } \|X_T^*(t, X_0, 0)\|_H^2 \leq M e^{-\lambda t} \|X_0\|_H^2 , \text{ 定理}$$

4.5 证毕.

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