

一类三维混沌系统的分叉及稳定性分析

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摘要 提出了一种具有三维自治常微分方程组形式的新的类 Chen 系统, 讨论了系统的基本动力行为以及吸引子的存在性, 运用非线性系统理论和 Routh-Hurwitz 定理分别对系统平衡点的稳定性作了研究, 得到了相关的定理. 同时将系统在奇点处线性化, 使得系统系数矩阵恰有一对共轭纯虚根和一个负实根, 并在该平衡点处产生一个 Hopf 分支, 然后利用 Lyapunov 方法和高维 Hopf 分支理论研究了系统的局部分叉特性, 并通过二维中心流形定理详细对 Hopf 分叉和稳定性进行了分析和研究, 获得了一些亚临界和超临界条件. 最后通过数值示例进行仿真, 对文中论述进行了强有力的验证.

关键词 Hopf 分叉, 混沌系统, 共轭 Lorenz 系统

引言

随着非线性科学的广泛应用, 混沌控制已成为一个热门的研究领域. 1963 年, Lorenz^[1-3] 在一个三维自治系统首次发现了混沌吸引子. 1999 年, Chen and Ueta^[4,5] 也发现了一种和 Lorenz 系统族相似但不同的混沌吸引子. 最近, 文献中^[6-13] 研究了相关类非线性控制系统的 Hopf 分叉, 混沌现象, 吸引子的结构以及出现混沌的条件等有关问题. 在此基础上, 本文提出了一种新的类 Chen 系统

$$\begin{aligned}x' &= a(y-x), y' = (c-a)x - axz + cy, \\z' &= -bz + xy\end{aligned}\quad (1)$$

其中 a, b, c 为实数, $abc \neq 0$. 和 T 系统^[14,15] 相比, 该系统在参数选择上有很大的容许性, 因而它可表现出更加复杂的动力行为.

1 基本动力结构

1.1 对称和不变性

在坐标变换 $(x, y, z) \rightarrow (-x, -y, z)$ 下, Lorenz 和 Chen 系统皆具有对称性. 同样, 我们也很容易证明系统(1)在相同的变换下也具有对称不变性, 即以 z 轴为中心, 对任何 $abc \neq 0$, 系统是对称的. 容易看出 z 轴自身是一种不变的流形, 而且当 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 系统轨迹在 z 轴上的分量趋于原点, 即曲线 $\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{dy}{dt}$

$= 0, \frac{dz}{dt} = -bz$. 因此, 当 $abc \neq 0$, 系统(1)具有

Lorenz 和 Chen 系统的对称和不变性.

1.2 耗散和吸引子的存在性

对于系统(1), 可计算散度

$$\operatorname{div}(V) = \frac{\partial x'}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y'}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z'}{\partial z} = -(a+b-c),$$

因此, 对于所有的实数 a 和 b , 当 $a+b-c > 0$ 时, 系统(1)是耗散的, 且具有指数衰减率

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = e^{-(a+b-c)}$$

根据文献[16]的理论, 可以知道该系统存在一个吸引子, 且当 $a+b-c$, 系统(1)是守恒的.

1.3 平衡点和稳定性

令 $x' = y' = z' = 0$, 可得系统(1)的三个平衡点

为 $O(0, 0, 0), E_+(\sqrt{\frac{2bc-ba}{a}}, \sqrt{\frac{2bc-ba}{a}}, \frac{2c-a}{a}),$

$E_-(-\sqrt{\frac{2bc-ba}{a}}, -\sqrt{\frac{2bc-ba}{a}}, \frac{2c-a}{a})$ 且当 $2abc -$

$ba^2 > 0, abc \neq 0, a = 2c$ 时, 系统有唯一平衡点 $O(0, 0, 0)$.

定理 1 当 $2abc - ba^2 > 0$, 则(1) $O(0, 0, 0)$ 是非渐进稳定的, (2) 如果 $b < 0$ 或 $a > c, b > 0$ 或 $a < c$, 则 $O(0, 0, 0)$ 是不稳定的.

证明: 系统在 $O(0, 0, 0)$ 点的 Jacobian 矩阵为

$$J_0 = \begin{pmatrix} -a & a & 0 \\ c-a & c & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -b \end{pmatrix}, \text{其特征多项式为}$$

$$(\lambda + b)(\lambda^2 + (a-c)\lambda + a(a-2c)) = 0$$

则特征值为

$$\lambda_1 = -b, \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{c-a}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{c^2 + 6ca - 3a^2}}{2},$$

$$\lambda_3 = \frac{c-a}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{c^2 + 6ca - 3a^2}}{2}$$

那么,如果 $b > 0$, 有 $\lambda_1 < 0$, 且当 $c < a, a(a-2c) > 0$, 有 $\lambda_{2,3} < 0$, 但这与条件 $ab(2c-a) > 0$ 矛盾, 因而, 平衡点 $O(0,0,0)$ 不是渐进稳定的. 同样在条件 $2abc - ba^2 > 0$ 下, 当 $b < 0$ 或 $a^2 - 2ac < 0$ 或 $a < c, a^2 - 2ac > 0$, 则 $\lambda_1 > 0$ 或 $\lambda_2 > 0$ 或 $\lambda_3 > 0$, 由微分线性系统扰动理论可知, 平衡点 $O(0,0,0)$ 是不稳定的.

证毕.

下面我们考虑系统(1)在点 E_+, E_- 的稳定性. 由于在变换 $(x, y, z) \rightarrow (-x, -y, z)$ 下, 系统具有对称不变性, 故我们仅考虑系统(1)在点 E_+ 处的稳定性. 作线性变化

$$\hat{x} = x - \sqrt{\frac{2bc-ba}{a}}, \hat{y} = y - \sqrt{\frac{2bc-ba}{a}}, \hat{z} = z - \frac{2c-a}{a}$$

$$(2)$$

系统(1)变为

$$\hat{x}' = a(\hat{y} - \hat{x}), \hat{y}' = -c\hat{x} + c\hat{y} - a\sqrt{\frac{2bc-ba}{a}}\hat{z} - a\hat{x}\hat{z},$$

$$\hat{z}' = \sqrt{\frac{2bc-ba}{a}}\hat{x} + \sqrt{\frac{2bc-ba}{a}}\hat{y} - b\hat{z} + \hat{x}\hat{y} \quad (3)$$

这样我们只要考虑系统(3)在 $O(0,0,0)$ 的稳定性就可得到(1)在 E_+ 处的稳定性. 系统(3)在 $O(0,0,0)$ 处的 Jacobian 矩阵为

$$J_+ = \begin{pmatrix} -a & a & 0 \\ -c & c & -a\sqrt{\frac{2bc-ba}{a}} \\ \sqrt{\frac{2bc-ba}{a}} & \sqrt{\frac{2bc-ba}{a}} & -b \end{pmatrix}$$

其特征方程为

$$f(\lambda) = \lambda^3 + (b+a-c)\lambda^2 + bc\lambda + 4abc - 2ba^2 = 0 \quad (4)$$

根据 Routh-Hurwitz 定理, 当 $P > 0, R > 0, PQ - R > 0$, 其中 $P = (b+a-c), Q = bc, R = 4abc - 2ba^2$, 方程

的根均具有负实部.

定理 2 平衡点 E_+, E_- 是渐进稳定的, 当且仅当 $b+a-c > 0, 2abc - ba^2 > 0, cb^2 - bc^2 - 3abc + 2ba^2 > 0$.

命题 1 方程(4)具有一个实根 $\lambda_1 = \frac{2a(a-2c)}{c}$

和一对共轭纯虚根 $\lambda_{2,3} = \pm\sqrt{c^2 + 3ac - 2a^2}i$, 当且仅当 $b = \frac{c^2 + 3ac - 2a^2}{c}, c^2 + 3ac - 2a^2 > 0$ 且 $2abc - ba^2 > 0$.

证明: 令 λ_1 是实数解, $\lambda_{2,3} = \pm\omega i$ 是复数解, 则由 $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = -(a+b-c)$ 可得 $\lambda_1 = -(a+b-c)$, 又 $f(\lambda_1) = b(c^2 + (3a-b)c - 2a^2) = 0$, 则 $b = \frac{c^2 + 3ac - 2a^2}{c}$, 代入方程(4), 有

$$(\lambda^2 + c^2 + 3ac - 2a^2)(\lambda + \frac{2a(2c-a)}{c}) = 0 \quad (5)$$

故 $2abc - ba^2 > 0, b = \frac{c^2 + 3ac - 2a^2}{c}, c^2 + 3ac - 2a^2 >$

0 , 且 $\lambda_1 = \frac{2a(a-2c)}{c}, \lambda_{2,3} = \pm\sqrt{c^2 + 3ac - 2a^2}i$.

证毕.

2 Hopf 分叉分析

定理 3 如果 $b = b_0 = \frac{c^2 + 3ac - 2a^2}{c}, c^2 + 3ac - 2a^2 > 0, 2abc - ba^2 > 0, a + b - c > 0$, 则系统(1)在 E_+ 处有一个 Hopf 分叉.

证明: 由方程(4)得,

$$\lambda_b' = -\frac{\lambda^2 + c\lambda + 2a(2c-a)}{3\lambda^2 + 2(a+b-c)\lambda + bc}$$

因而有

$$\lambda_b'(b_0) = -\frac{\lambda^2 + c\lambda + 2a(2c-a)}{3\lambda^2 + 2\frac{4ac-2a^2}{c}\lambda + (c^2 + 3ac - 2a^2)}$$

和

$$\lambda = \pm\sqrt{c^2 + 3ac - 2a^2}i$$

那么

$$\text{Re}(\lambda_b'(b_0)) = \frac{-b_0c^3}{2(b_0c^3 + 4a^2(2c-a)^2)} < 0 \text{ 和}$$

$$\text{Im}(\lambda_b'(b_0)) = \frac{\sqrt{b_0c}(c^3 - 2a^3 + 4a^2c - ac^2)}{2b_0c(b_0c^3 + 4a^2(2c-a)^2)}$$

所以, 在 $O(0,0,0)$ 处系统(3)有 Hopf 分叉, 则系统

(1) 在 E_+ 处有 Hopf 分叉.

证毕.

下面, 我们分析系统(1)在 E_+ 处的 Hopf 分叉.

将 $b = b_0$ 代入系统(3)有

$$\begin{cases} \hat{x}' = a(\hat{y} - \hat{x}) \\ \hat{y}' = -c\hat{x} + c\hat{y} - a\sqrt{\frac{2b_0c - b_0a}{a}}\hat{z} - a\hat{x}\hat{z} \\ \hat{z}' = \sqrt{\frac{2b_0c - b_0a}{a}}\hat{x} + \sqrt{\frac{2b_0c - b_0a}{a}}\hat{y} - b_0\hat{z} + \hat{x}\hat{y} \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

显然, $\lambda_1 = \frac{2a(a-2c)}{c}$, $\lambda_2 = \sqrt{c^2 + 3ac - 2a^2}i$, $\lambda_3 = -\sqrt{c^2 + 3ac - 2a^2}i$ 是该系统的 Jacobian 矩阵特征值, 相应的特征相量分别记为 v_1, v_2, v_3 , 则可计算向量 $\alpha = \frac{v_2 + v_3}{2} = (1 \quad 1 \quad \frac{b_0c}{a^2\sqrt{\frac{2b_0c - b_0a}{a}}})^T$, $\beta = \frac{v_2 - v_3}{2i} =$

(0 $\frac{\sqrt{b_0c}}{a} \frac{(c-a)\sqrt{b_0c}}{a^2\sqrt{\frac{2b_0c - b_0a}{a}}})^T$, 对(6)作线性变换

$$\begin{cases} \hat{x} = X + Z, \hat{y} = X + \frac{\sqrt{b_0c}}{a}Y + \frac{2a-3c}{c}Z, \\ \hat{z} = \frac{b_0c}{a^2M}X + \frac{(c-a)\sqrt{b_0c}}{a^2M}Y - \frac{2M}{c}Z \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

其中 $M = \sqrt{\frac{2b_0c - b_0a}{a}}$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} X' &= \frac{(a+b_0-c)b_0c - 2M^2a^2}{LMa^2}X + \frac{\sqrt{b_0c}}{LMa^2}((a+b_0)(c-a) - \\ &KMa^2 - M^2a)Y + \frac{1}{LMac}((c(c-a) - KMa^2 - M^2a) \times \\ &(2a-3c) - 2M(aMb_0 - aM(c-a)) + c(KMa^2 - \end{aligned}$$

其中,

$$L = \frac{(ac - a^2)(4c - 2a) - b_0c^2 - 2a^2M^2}{Ma^2c}, K = \frac{(c-a)(2a-3c)}{Mac} + \frac{2M}{c},$$

$$P = \frac{(4c-2a)aM^2 + Ma^2(2a-3c)(L+K) - KMa^2c - LMac^2 + c(c-a)(4c-2a)}{MLc\sqrt{b_0c}},$$

$$Q = \frac{(4c-2a)aM^2 - Ma^2(2a-3c)(L+K) + KMa^2c + LMac^2 - c(c-a)(4c-2a)}{LMc\sqrt{b_0c}},$$

$$R = \frac{Ma(c-a)(4c-2a) - LM^2a^2c - Mb_0a(4c-2a)}{LMc\sqrt{b_0c}}, F = -\frac{a^2}{L\sqrt{b_0c}}(L - \frac{(c-a)(4c-2a)}{acM})$$

对上述系统在原点处应用二维局部中心流形定理,

$$W_{loc}^c(O_1) = \{(X, Y, Z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid Z = h(X, Y), |X| + |Y| \leq 1\}$$

$$c(c-a) - M^2a)Z - \frac{a^2M^2 + b_0c(c-a)}{La^2M^2}X^2 +$$

$$\frac{5c-4a}{Lc}Z^2 - \frac{(c-a)^2\sqrt{b_0c} + aM^2\sqrt{b_0c}}{La^2M^2}XY -$$

$$\frac{(c-a)^2\sqrt{b_0c} + aM^2\sqrt{b_0c}}{La^2M^2}YZ - \frac{(b_0c^2 - 4a^2M^2)(c-a)}{La^2M^2c}XZ$$

$$Y' = (P+Q + \frac{Rb_0c}{a^2M})X + (\frac{Q}{a}\sqrt{b_0c} + \frac{R(c-a)\sqrt{b_0c}}{a^2M})Y +$$

$$(\frac{Q(2a-3c) - 2MR}{c} + P)Z + (\frac{a(4c-2a)}{Lc\sqrt{b_0c}} + \frac{Fb_0c}{a^2M})X^2 +$$

$$(\frac{a(4c-2a)(2a-3c)}{Lc^2\sqrt{b_0c}} - \frac{2FM}{c})Z^2 + (\frac{4c-2a}{Lc} +$$

$$\frac{F(c-a)\sqrt{b_0c}}{a^2M})XY + (\frac{4c-2a}{Lc} + \frac{F(c-a)\sqrt{b_0c}}{a^2M})YZ +$$

$$(\frac{a(4c-2a)}{Lc\sqrt{b_0c}} + \frac{a(4c-2a)(2a-3c)}{Lc^2\sqrt{b_0c}} + \frac{Fb_0c}{a^2M} - \frac{2FM}{c})XZ$$

$$Z' = \frac{1}{La^2M}(2a^2M^2 + b_0c(c-a-b_0))X + \frac{\sqrt{b_0c}}{LMa^2}(aM^2 +$$

$$(L+K)a^2M - (b+a)(c-a))Y + \frac{1}{LMa}(aM^2 + c(c-$$

$$a) - (L+K)a^2M + \frac{2a-3c}{c}(aM^2 + (L+K)a^2M - c(c-$$

$$a)) - \frac{2M}{c}(aM(c-a) - aMb_0))Z +$$

$$\frac{1}{L}(1 + \frac{ab_0c(c-a)}{a^2M^2})X^2 + \frac{4a-5c}{Lc}Z^2 + \frac{\sqrt{bc}}{La}(1 +$$

$$\frac{(c-a)^2}{aM^2})XY + \frac{\sqrt{bc}}{La}(1 + \frac{(c-a)^2}{aM^2})YZ +$$

$$\frac{(b_0c^2 - 4a^2M^2)(c-a)}{La^2M^2c}XZ$$

其中 $h(0,0) = \frac{\partial h}{\partial X}(0,0) = 0$ 代入 $Z = h(X, Y)$, 且假设

$$Z = h(X, Y) = a_{11}X^2 + a_{12}XY + a_{22}Y^2 + \dots$$

令 $X = w + u, Y = i(w - u)$, 其中 $w = \bar{u}$, 则从 $Z = a_{11}X^2 + a_{12}XY + a_{22}Y^2 + \dots$ 我们可得

$$Z = N_{11}w^2 + N_{12}wu + N_{22}u^2 + O(|w|^3) \quad (8)$$

则

$$Z' = 2N_{11}w'w + N_{12}(w'u + u'w) + 2N_{22}u'u + O(|w|^3) = 2\sqrt{b_0c}N_{11}iw^2 - 2\sqrt{b_0c}N_{22}iu^2 + O(|w|^3) \quad (9)$$

另外,我们还可以计算

$$N_{11} = -\frac{Mac^3((c^2 + ca - a^2)\sqrt{b_0c} + (3c^3 + 3c^2a - 6ca^2 + 2a^3)i)}{2((2ac - a^2)\sqrt{b_0c} + (c^3 + 3c^2a - 2ca^2)i)(2c^5 + 5c^4a + 25c^3a^2 - 46a^3c^2 + 24ca^4 - 4a^5)}$$

$$N_{12} = -\frac{Mc^3(c^2 + ca - a^2)}{(2c - a)^2(14a^2c^2 + 3ac^3 - 16ca^3 + c^4 + 4a^4)}$$

$$N_{22} = -\frac{Mac^3((a^2 - c^2 - ca)\sqrt{b_0c} + (3c^3 + 3c^2a - 6ca^2 + 2a^3)i)}{2((a^2 - 2ac)\sqrt{b_0c} + (c^3 + 3c^2a - 2ca^2)i)(2c^5 + 5c^4a + 25c^3a^2 - 46a^3c^2 + 24ca^4 - 4a^5)}$$

且 $h = N_{11}w^2 + N_{12}wu + N_{22}u^2$, 则

$$w' = \frac{1}{2}\{(\theta_2 - \delta_1 - (\theta_1 + \delta_2)i) - (\delta_1 + \theta_2 - (\theta_1 - \delta_2)i)u^2 - (2\delta_1 + 2\delta_2i)wu + ((\varepsilon_2 - \eta_1)N_{12} + (\varepsilon_1 - \eta_2)N_{11}i - (\eta_1 + \varepsilon_2)N_{11} - (\varepsilon_1 + \eta_2)N_{12}i)w^2 + (\beta_1 - \alpha_2)iw\} + O(|w|^3)$$

分别定义

$$g_{20} = \theta_2 - \delta_1 - (\theta_1 + \delta_2)i, g_{11} = -2\delta_1 - 2\delta_2i,$$

$$g_{02} = (\theta_1 - \delta_2)i - \delta_1 - \theta_2,$$

$$g_{21} = (\varepsilon_2 - \eta_1)N_{12} + (\varepsilon_1 - \eta_2)N_{11}i - (\varepsilon_1 + \eta_2)N_{12}i$$

其中

$$\delta_1 = \frac{a^2M^2 + b_0c(c-a)}{La^2M^2}, \theta_1 = \frac{(c-a)^2\sqrt{b_0c} + aM^2\sqrt{b_0c}}{La^2M^2},$$

$$\varepsilon_1 = \frac{(c-a)^2\sqrt{b_0c} + aM^2\sqrt{b_0c}}{La^2M^2},$$

$$\eta_1 = \frac{(b_0c^2 - 4a^2M^2)(c-a)}{La^2M^2c}, \delta_2 = \frac{a(4c-2a)}{Lc\sqrt{b_0c}} + \frac{Fb_0c}{a^2M},$$

$$\theta_2 = \frac{4c-2a}{Lc} + \frac{F(c-a)\sqrt{b_0c}}{a^2M}, \varepsilon_2 = \frac{4c-2a}{Lc} + \frac{F(c-a)\sqrt{b_0c}}{a^2M},$$

$$\eta_2 = \frac{a(4c-2a)}{Lc\sqrt{b_0c}} + \frac{a(4c-2a)(2a-2c)}{Lc^2\sqrt{b_0c}} + \frac{Fb_0c}{a^2M} - \frac{2FM}{c}$$

利用 first Lyapunov coefficient^[15,17,18]来进行

Hopf 分叉分析

$$\ell_1(0) = \frac{Re(C(0))}{\sqrt{b_0c}}$$

$$\text{其中 } C(0) = \frac{i}{2\sqrt{b_0c}}(g_{20}g_{11} - 2|g_{11}|^2 - \frac{1}{3}|g_{02}|^2) + \frac{g_{21}}{2},$$

$$Z' = (\gamma_3N_{11} + \delta_3)w^2 + (\gamma_3N_{12} + 2\delta_3)wu + (\gamma_3N_{22} + \delta_3)u^2 + i\theta_3w^2 - i\theta_3u^2 \quad (10)$$

$$\text{其中 } \gamma_3 = \frac{2a(a-2c)}{c}, \delta_3 = \frac{a^2M^2 + b_0c(c-a)}{La^2M^2}, \theta_3 =$$

$$\frac{(c-a)^2\sqrt{b_0c} + aM^2\sqrt{b_0c}}{La^2M^2}$$

对于系统(9)和(10),我们比较 w^2, wu, u^2 的系数,可得

经过计算可得

$$\ell_1(0) = \frac{ca^2V_c^T M_C V_a}{2\sqrt{b_0c}V_c^T M_T V_a},$$

$$\text{其中 } M_C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & M_C \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, V_c = (1 \quad c \quad \dots \quad c^{13}), V_a = (a^{13} \quad \dots \quad a \quad 1)^T$$

$$M_T = \text{diag}(-16, 224, -1296, 3928, -6380, 4596, 355, -1580, -59, 459, 285, 105, 17, 2)$$

$$M_C = \text{diag}(40, -440, 1872, -3760, 3191, 1, -1052, -336, 345, 122, 11)$$

由 $c^2 + 3ac - 2a^2 > 0$ 可得 (1) 当 $a > 0$ 时, $c > \frac{\sqrt{17}-3}{2}a$ 或 $c < -\frac{\sqrt{17}-3}{2}a$; (2) 当 $a < 0$ 时, $c > -\frac{\sqrt{17}-3}{2}a$ 或 $c < \frac{\sqrt{17}-3}{2}a$.

3 数值仿真

显然,上述条件是必要的. 由于系统(3)的 Hopf 分叉相当复杂,下面,我们仅对在直线 $c = \frac{3}{4}a > 0, c = a > 0, c = \frac{3}{2}a > 0$ 处的 Hopf 分叉进行图例说明.

$$\text{I) } c = \frac{3}{4}a > 0, \text{ 有 } \ell_1(0) = \frac{56653296 \sqrt{13}}{327370537a} <$$

0, 因而 Hopf 分叉是超临界的(图 1).

$$\text{II) } c = a > 0, \text{ 有 } \ell_1(0) = \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{72a} < 0, \text{ 因而 Hopf}$$

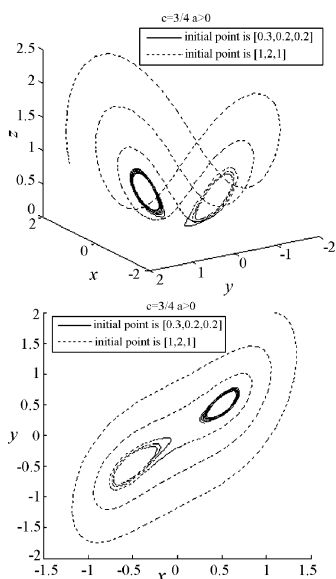
图1 $c=3a/4$ 时系统(1)的 Hopf 分叉

Fig. 1 Hopf bifurcation of system (1) for $c=3a/4$ 分叉是超临界的(图2)

Ⅲ) $c = \frac{3}{2}a > 0$, 有 $\ell_1(0) = \frac{615558\sqrt{19}}{46519942a} > 0$, 因而 Hopf 分叉是亚临界的(图3)

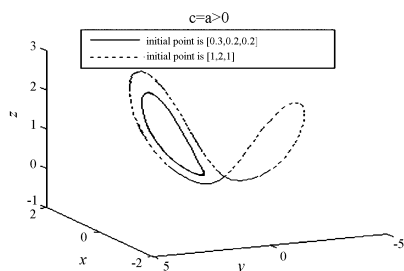
图2 $c=a$ 时系统(1)的 Hopf 分叉

Fig. 2 Hopf bifurcation of system (1) for $c=a$

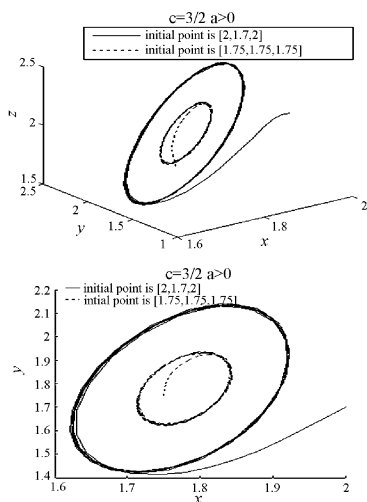
图3 $c=3a/2$ 时系统(1)的 Hopf 分叉

Fig. 3 Hopf bifurcation of system (1) for $c=3a/2$

4 结论

通过复杂的数学分析,以及符号与数值计算,我们对本文所提出的一种新的类 Chen 系统进行了研究,得到了相关稳定性及分叉的一些结论. 该系统具有极其丰富的动力学行为,可以看到,当 $a > 0$, 系统可作变换转化成不包含典型参数的 Chen 系统, $a < 0$, 可作变换转化成共轭 Lorenz 系统^[19]. 当然,对于这类新的混沌系统,还有许多工作要做,比如其他的分叉研究,非线性控制的设计方法等等,由于篇幅限制,此处讨论从略.

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BIFURCATION AND STABILITY ANALYSIS OF A 3D CHAOTIC SYSTEM

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Abstract A three-dimensional differential system derived from the Chen system was analyzed, whose basic dynamical behaviors and the existence of attractor based on the first Lyapunov coefficient were discussed. The stability of the equilibrium point of this system was studied using the nonlinear system theory and Routh-Hurwitz theorem, and the corresponding theorems were obtained. At the same time, the linearization of the system made the coefficient matrix of this system have a pair of purely imaginary conjugate roots and one negative real root, and bring a Hopf bifurcation on the equilibrium point. Then, the Lyapunov method and the high-dimensional Hopf bifurcation theory were applied to investigate the local bifurcation. And the bifurcation and stability were analyzed by the 2-dimensional local center manifold theorem, and some subcritical and supercritical conditions were obtained. Finally, the discussion was verified by numerical simulation.

Key words Hopf bifurcation, chaotic system, conjugate Lorenz system