

线性反馈实现 Liu 系统的混沌同步

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摘要 讨论了新混沌系统——Liu 系统的混沌同步问题. 基于 Lyapunov 函数分别提出了单变量以及多变量的线性状态反馈控制方案, 采用这两种线性控制方案均可实现 Liu 系统的混沌同步. 线性反馈控制比起非线性控制具有结构简单、易于实现的特点. 数值模拟结果验证了两种方案的可行性.

关键词 Liu 系统, 混沌同步, 线性反馈控制

引言

由于混沌同步在许多科学领域具有巨大的应用价值, 混沌同步迅速成为混沌研究领域的热点. 至今人们提出了多种混沌同步方法. 而人们用于同步研究的混沌系统则有: Lorenz 系统、Chen 系统、Lü 系统以及连接它们的统一混沌系统^[1-5]等, 最近刘崇新等又提出了一种新型混沌系统——Liu 系统. 文献[6]则采用非线性反馈控制实现了 Liu 系统的混沌同步.

由于线性反馈控制较非线性反馈控制具有结构简单, 工程上更易实现的优势, 因此简化控制结构具有重要的实际意义, 文献[7, 8]分别针对 Lorenz 系统等设计了单个控制器实现混沌同步, 本文则针对新型混沌系统——Liu 系统, 基于 Lyapunov 方法给出了线性状态反馈控制实现其混沌同步.

1 线性反馈实现 Liu 系统混沌同步

Liu 混沌系统由以下三维常微分方程组描述

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = a(y - x) \\ \dot{y} = bx - kxz \\ \dot{z} = -cz + hx^2 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中 a, b, c, k, h 均为系统参数. 参数 $a = 10, b = 40, c = 2.5, k = 1, h = 4$ 时, 系统处于混沌状态. 混沌吸引子如图 1.

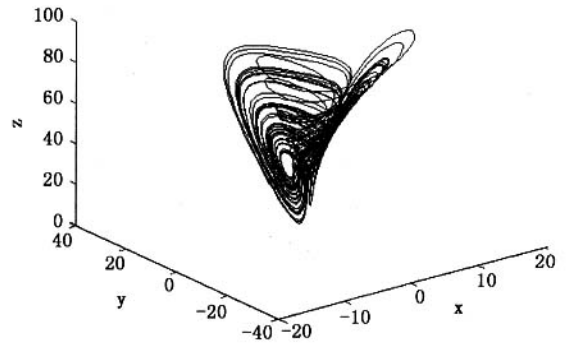


图 1 Liu 吸引子

Fig. 1 Liu chaotic attractor

下面研究两个全同 Liu 系统的混沌同步问题, 设 (1) 为驱动系统, 受控响应系统为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = a(y_1 - x_1) + u_1(t) \\ \dot{y}_1 = bx_1 - kx_1z_1 + u_2(t) \\ \dot{z}_1 = -cz_1 + hx_1^2 + u_3(t) \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

其中 u_1, u_2, u_3 为未知控制项. 首先给出单变量状态反馈实现同步的方案:

定理 1 若取控制项 $u_1 = u_3 = 0, u_2 = ge_2$, 其中 $a, c > 0, g$ 为反馈增益, 满足

$$g < \min \left\{ -\frac{(|a + b| + kM_3)}{4a}, -\left(\frac{c(|a + b| + kM_3) + 2 |kh| M_1^2 (|a + b| + kM_3)}{4(ac - rh^2M_1^2)} + \frac{ak^2M_1^2}{4r(ac - rh^2M_1^2)} \right) \right\}$$

($0 < r < ac/h^2M_1^2$) $e_2 = y_1 - y$ 则 驱动系统(1) 与响应系统(2)同步.

证明 记 $e_1 = x_1 - x$ $e_2 = y_1 - y$ $e_3 = z_1 - z$,由(2)-(1)得误差系统

$$\begin{cases} e_1' = a(e_2 - e_1) + u_1(t) \\ e_2' = be_1 - k(x_1z_1 - xz) + u_2(t) \\ e_3' = -ce_3 + h(x_1^2 - x^2) + u_3(t) \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

将 $u_1 = u_3 = 0$ $u_2 = ge_2$ 代入(3)整理得

$$\begin{cases} e_1' = a(e_2 - e_1) \\ e_2' = be_1 - k(x_1e_3 + ze_1) + ge_2 \\ e_3' = -ce_3 + he_1(x + x_1) \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

取 Lyapunov 函数 $V = \frac{1}{2}(e_1^2 + e_2^2) + \frac{r}{2}e_3^2$,

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & -\frac{1}{2}(|a+b| + kM_3) & -|h|rM_1 \\ -\frac{1}{2}(|a+b| + kM_3) & -g & -\frac{1}{2}|k|M_1 \\ -|h|rM_1 & -\frac{1}{2}|k|M_1 & cr \end{pmatrix}$$

则

$$V' \leq -(|e_1|, |e_2|, |e_3|) \times A(|e_1|, |e_2|, |e_3|)^T$$

$$\begin{cases} -ag - \frac{1}{4}(|a+b| + kM_3)^2 > 0 \\ -racg - \frac{1}{4}ak^2M_1^2 - \frac{1}{4}cr(|a+b| + kM_3)^2 - \frac{1}{2}r(|a+b| + kM_3)|kh|M_1^2 + r^2h^2M_1^2g > 0 \end{cases}$$

那么只要

$$g < \min \left\{ -\frac{(|a+b| + kM_3)^2}{4a}, r \left(\frac{(|a+b| + kM_3)^2 + 2|kh|M_1^2(|a+b| + kM_3)}{4(ac - rh^2M_1^2)} + \frac{ak^2M_1^2}{4r(ac - rh^2M_1^2)} \right) \right\}$$

其中 $r < ac/h^2M_1^2$ 则 矩阵 A 正定,误差系统(3) 在零点渐近稳定,从而系统(1)与系统(2)实现混沌同步.证毕.

下面给出多变量状态反馈实现同步的方案:

定理 2 若取控制项 $u = -ae_2$ $u_2 = -ge_2 - be_1$ $u_3 = 0$,其中 $a > 0$, g 为反馈增益,如果满足不等式 $\min\{g, c\} > |k|M_1/4$ 则 驱动系统(1)与响应系统(2)同步.

证明 将 $u_1 = -ae_2$ $u_2 = -e_2 - be_1$ $u_3 = 0$ 代入(3)得

($r > 0$) 则 V 沿误差求得

$$V' = e_1e_1' + e_2e_2' + re_3e_3' = -ae_1^2 + ge_2^2 - cre_3^2 + (a+b)e_1e_2 - k(x_1e_3 + ze_1)e_2 + hre_1(x+x_1)e_3 = -ae_1^2 + ge_2^2 - cre_3^2 + (a+b)e_1e_2 - kx_1e_2e_3 + kze_1e_2 + hr(x+x_1)e_1e_3$$

由混沌吸引子的有界性,不妨假设存在正数 M_1, M_2, M_3 满足: $|x| \leq M_1, |y| \leq M_2, |z| \leq M_3$.

则有

$$V' \leq -ae_1^2 + ge_2^2 - cre_3^2 + (|a+b| + kM_3)|e_1||e_2| + k|M_1||e_2||e_3| + 2|h|rM_1|e_1||e_3|$$

若记

若矩阵 A 正定,则误差系统(3)在零点渐近稳定,从而系统(1)与系统(2)实现混沌同步.要使矩阵 A 正定,必有下式成立

$$\begin{cases} e_1' = a(e_2 - e_1) - ae_2 \\ e_2' = be_1 - k(x_1e_3 + ze_1) - e_2 - be_1 \\ e_3' = -ce_3 + he_1(x + x_1) \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

即 $e_1' = -ae_1$,从而得 $e_1 = e_1(0)e^{-at}$.则 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e_1 = 0$.

取 Lyapunov 函数 $V = \frac{1}{2}(e_2^2 + e_3^2)$ 则 V 沿误差求得

$$V' = e_2e_2' + e_3e_3' = -ge_2^2 - ce_3^2 - k(x_1e_3 + ze_1)e_2 + he_1(x+x_1)e_3 \leq -ge_2^2 - ce_3^2 + |k|M_3|e_1||e_2| + |k|M_1 \times$$

$$|e_2| |e_3| + 2|h|M_1|e_1| |e_3| \leq -\min\{g, c\}(e_2^2 + e_3^2) + \max\{|k| \times M_3, 2|h|M_1\} |e_1| (|e_2| + |e_3|) + |k|M_1|e_2| |e_3|$$

由 $(|e_2| + |e_3|)^2 \leq \lambda(|e_2|^2 + |e_3|^2)$ $2|e_2e_3| \leq e_2^2 + e_3^2$ 得

$$V' \leq -2\min\{g, c\}V + 2\max\{|k|M_3, 2|h|M_1\} |e_1| \sqrt{V} + |k| \times M_1 V / 2 = (-2\min\{g, c\} + |k|M_1/2)V + 2\max\{|k|M_3, 2|h|M_1\} |e_1| \sqrt{V}$$

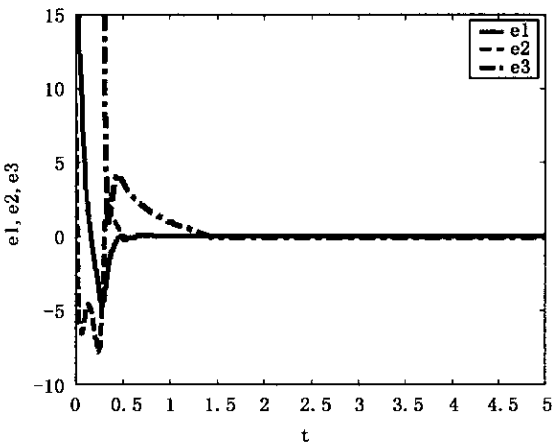
所以有

$$\sqrt{V} \leq e^{-(\min\{g, c\} - |k|M_1/4)t} (\sqrt{V(0)} + \max\{|k|M_3, 2|h|M_1\} \times \int_0^t e^{(\min\{g, c\} - |k|M_1/4)t} |e_1| dt)$$

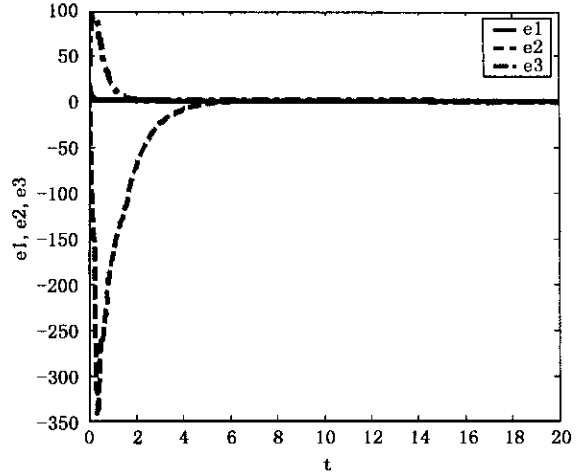
显然如果满足 $\min\{g, c\} > |k|M_1/4$ 由 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e_1 = 0$ 可得 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{V} = 0$ 从而 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e_i = 0 (i = 2, 3)$ 。所以 (1) 与 (2) 同步。证毕。

2 数值结果

在本节中,给出数值结果。这里系统参数取 $a = 10, b = 40, c = 2.5, k = 1, h = 4$ 。驱动系统 (1) 的初值取为 $x_0 = 0.5, y_0 = 1, z_0 = 1$ 响应系统 (2) 的初值取为 $x_{10} = 20, y_{10} = 10, z_{10} = 38$ 。根据定理 1 取 $u_2 = -80e_2$, 定理 2 中取 $u_1 = -10e_2, u_2 = -e_2 - 40e_1$ 模拟结果分别如下



(a) 方案 1
(a) method 1



(b) 方案 2

(b) method 2

图 2 线性反馈实现同步

Fig. 2 Linear feedback control for synchronization

3 结论

本文讨论了 Liu 混沌系统的同步问题,基于 Lyapunov 函数构造了线性状态反馈控制器用以实现 Liu 系统的自同步,该控制律较非线性反馈控制结构简单,易于实现。最后给出数值模拟结果验证了方法的可行性。

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LINEAR FEEDBACK CONTROL FOR SYNCHRONIZATION OF LIU CHAOTIC SYSTEM

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Abstract This paper studied the chaotic synchronization of a new chaotic system —— Liu chaotic system. Based on the Lyapunov stable theory, linear single variable and multivariable feedback control methods were given. The two methods can both achieve chaotic synchronization of Liu chaotic system efficiently. Compared with nonlinear controls, the two linear controls have simpler structures and can be obtained more easily. Finally, the numerical simulation results verified the effectiveness of the two methods.

Key words Liu system, chaotic synchronization, linear feedback control