

# Output Feedback Stabilization of a Coupled Second Order ODE-Wave System

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## Abstract

In this paper, we are concerned with boundary output feedback stabilization of a coupled second order ODE-wave system. We first design an observer for ODE-wave system by output of original system and the effectiveness of observer is proved. Then an output feedback controller is proposed based on a state feedback controller in [1]. Operator semi-group method and back-stepping transformation are adopted to prove that the resulting closed-loop system admits a unique solution in state space and the solution of closed-loop system is asymptotically stable.

## Keywords

Output Feedback, Back-Stepping, Stabilization, Controller Design

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## 耦合二阶ODE波系统的输出反馈镇定

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## 摘要

本文考虑耦合二阶ODE波系统的边界输出反馈镇定问题。我们首先通过原系统的输出设计ODE波系统的观测器, 并证明观测器的有效性。然后基于文献[1]中给出的状态反馈控制器, 我们设计出输出反馈控制器。利用算子半群方法和Back-stepping变换, 证明了闭环系统在状态空间中具有唯一解, 且闭环系统的解是渐近稳定的。

## 关键词

输出反馈, Back-Stepping, 稳定性, 控制器设计

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## 1. 引言

在航天工业、土木工程领域、工业流水线等方面, 一维波动方程或弦方程可以模拟许多物理现象。因此, 该模型在理论和实际应用领域都受到了广泛的关注。一般情况下, 振动过大往往会降低系统的性能, 因此系统的镇定变得非常重要。鉴于工程中易实现性, 边界控制器是工程师首选的。在过去的二十年中, 文献中出现了一系列关于一维波方程边界镇定的著作([2]), 其中耗散理论对反馈控制律的设计起着重要的作用。当系统不稳定([3])或反稳定([4])时, Back-stepping 方法可以用来实现镇定、观测器构造、输出调节等目的。

近年来, 随着研究的深入, 文献中出现很多 PDE-ODE 耦合系统相关的镇定工作。在[5]中, 作者考虑了耦合 ODE-弦系统的镇定问题, 它模拟了塔吊上的平台和缆索的动力学行为。在[6]和[7]中 Krstic 等分别考虑 ODE-弦和 ODE-双曲型方程耦合系统。文献[6]的结果被推广到一个内部反阻尼 ODE-系统和连通的诺伊曼系统中; 另一个推广可以在文献[8]中找到, 其中是应用于两个边值耦合的 ODE-弦方程。上述的 PDE-ODE 耦合工作仅考虑了边界耦合系统。对于内部点耦合系统, [9]对内部点耦合的二阶 ODE-热系统设计了状态反馈控制器。类似的结果可以在[1]中找到, 其所考察的是一维波系统。

在本文中, 我们考虑以下耦合的二阶 ODE-波系统:

$$\begin{cases} y''(t) = a^2 y(t) + bu(x_0, t), t > 0, \\ u_{tt}(x, t) = u_{xx}(x, t), x \in (0, 1), t > 0, \\ u(0, t) = 0, u_x(1, t) = U(t), t \geq 0, \\ y_{out}(t) = \{y(t), u_t(1, t)\}, t \geq 0, \\ y(0) = y_0, y'(0) = y_1, \\ u(x, 0) = u_0(x), u_t(x, 0) = u_1(x), x \in (0, 1), \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

其中  $x_0 \in (0, 1)$  是一个给定的中间点,  $a > 0$  和  $b \neq 0$  是常数,  $y(t)$  和  $u_t(1, t)$  是测量值。设  $X(t) = (x_1(t), x_2(t))^T = (y(t), y'(t))^T$ , 那么我们可以把系统(1.1)写为如下形式:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{X}(t) = AX(t) + Bu(x_0, t), t > 0, \\ u_{tt}(x, t) = u_{xx}(x, t), x \in (0, 1), t > 0, \\ u(0, t) = 0, u_x(1, t) = U(t), t \geq 0, \\ y_{out}(t) = \{x_1(t), u_t(1, t)\}, t \geq 0, \\ X(0) = X_0, u(x, 0) = u_0(x), u_t(x, 0) = u_1(x), x \in (0, 1), \end{cases} \quad (1.2)$$

其中

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ a^2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ b \end{pmatrix}, X_0 = \begin{pmatrix} y_0 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

本文的目的是设计一个输出反馈控制器来使整个闭环系统稳定, 而状态反馈定律在[1]中已经设计出来。由文献[1]的引理 2.1 我们可以知道存在一个矩阵  $K$  使得  $A+BK$  是 Hurwitz 的。

文章结构如下: 在第二部分中, 我们通过系统的输出给出控制器的设计, 通过 Back-stepping 变换, 我们证明了闭环系统具有唯一的解; 第三部分, 我们用 Back-stepping 逆变换证明了闭环系统的指数稳定性。

## 2. 观测器和控制器设计

首先, 我们设计系统(1.2)的观测器如下:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\hat{x}}_1(t) = \hat{x}_2(t) + q_1(\hat{x}_1(t) - x_1(t)), t > 0, \\ \dot{\hat{x}}_2(t) = a^2 \hat{x}_1(t) + q_2(\hat{x}_1(t) - x_1(t)) + b\hat{u}(x_0, t), t > 0, \\ \hat{u}_t(x, t) = \hat{u}_{xx}(x, t), t > 0, \\ \hat{u}(0, t) = 0, t \geq 0, \\ \hat{u}_x(1, t) = U(t) - k(\hat{u}_t(1, t) - u_t(1, t)), t \geq 0, \\ \hat{x}_1(0) = \hat{x}_{10}, \hat{x}_2(0) = \hat{x}_{20}, \\ \hat{u}(x, 0) = \hat{u}_0(x), \hat{u}_t(x, 0) = \hat{u}_1(x), \end{cases} \quad (2.1)$$

其中  $k > 0$ ,  $q_1, q_2$  是待定的设计参数。令  $\tilde{x} = \hat{x} - x$  和  $\tilde{u} = \hat{u} - u$  代表误差, 则  $\tilde{x}$  和  $\tilde{u}$  满足

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\tilde{x}}_1(t) = \tilde{x}_2(t) + q_1 \tilde{x}_1(t), t > 0, \\ \dot{\tilde{x}}_2(t) = a^2 \tilde{x}_1(t) + q_2 \tilde{x}_1(t) + b\tilde{u}(x_0, t), t > 0, \\ \tilde{u}_t(x, t) = \tilde{u}_{xx}(x, t), t > 0, \\ \tilde{u}(0, t) = 0, t \geq 0, \\ \tilde{u}_x(1, t) = -k\tilde{u}_t(1, t), t \geq 0, \\ \tilde{x}_1(0) = \hat{x}_{10} - x_{10}, \tilde{x}_2(0) = \hat{x}_{20} - x_{20}, \\ \tilde{u}(x, 0) = \hat{u}_0(x) - u_0(x), \tilde{u}_t(x, 0) = \hat{u}_1(x) - u_1(x). \end{cases} \quad (2.2)$$

我们定义状态空间:

$$H = \left\{ (f, g)^T \in H^1(0,1) \times L^2(0,1) \mid f(0) = 0 \right\}$$

内积诱导的范数如下:

$$\|(f, g)^T\|_H^2 = \int_0^1 (|f'(x)|^2 + |g(x)|^2) dx.$$

众所周知,  $\tilde{u}$ -部分在状态空间中具有唯一的指数稳定解。即在此范数意义下, 存在常数  $M > 0, \delta > 0$ , 有

$$\|(\tilde{u}(\cdot, t), \tilde{u}_t(\cdot, t))^T\|_H \leq M e^{-\delta t} \|(\tilde{u}(\cdot, 0), \tilde{u}_t(\cdot, 0))^T\|_H. \quad (2.3)$$

利用庞加莱不等式, 我们有

$$\|\tilde{u}(x_0, t)\| \leq \left\| \left( \tilde{u}(\cdot, t), \tilde{u}_t(\cdot, t) \right)^T \right\|_{\mathbb{H}} \leq M e^{-\delta t} \left\| \left( \tilde{u}(\cdot, 0), \tilde{u}_t(\cdot, 0) \right)^T \right\|_{\mathbb{H}}. \quad (2.4)$$

对于系统(2.2)中的 ODE-部分, 这里存在唯一解

$$\begin{pmatrix} \tilde{x}_1 \\ \tilde{x}_2 \end{pmatrix}^T = e^{A_1 t} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{x}_1(0) \\ \tilde{x}_2(0) \end{pmatrix}^T + \int_0^t e^{A_1(t-s)} B \tilde{u}(x_0, s) ds,$$

其中

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} q_1 & 1 \\ a^2 + q_2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (2.5)$$

$q_1 < 0$ ,  $q_2 < -a^2$  是可调常数。很明显, 对于这样选择的参数,  $A_1$  是 Hurwitz 的。从而  $(\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_2)^T$  是指稳定的。因此我们有如下引理:

**引理 2.1:** 假设  $q_1 < 0$ ,  $q_2 < -a^2$ ,  $k > 0$ , 那么对任意的初值  $(\tilde{x}_{10}, \tilde{x}_{20}, \tilde{u}_0, \tilde{u}_1)^T \in C^2 \times \mathbb{H}$ , 系统(2.2)都有唯一的弱解  $(\tilde{x}_1(t), \tilde{x}_2(t), \tilde{u}(\cdot, t), \tilde{u}_t(\cdot, t))^T \in C(0, \infty; C^2 \times \mathbb{H})$ , 并且系统(2.2)的解是指稳定的。

受文献[1]的状态反馈控制器的启发, 我们设计输出反馈控制器如下:

$$\begin{aligned} U(t) = & \int_0^1 [c l_{yy}(1, y) + k_x(1, y)] \hat{u}(y, t) dy - c l_y(1, 1) \hat{u}(1, t) \\ & + \int_0^{x_0} [p'_1(1) q_1(y) + c p(1) q(y)] \hat{u}_t(y, t) dy + \phi'(1) \hat{X}(t) \\ & + \int_0^{x_0} [p'(1) q(y) + c p_1(1) q'_1(y)] \hat{u}(y, t) dy + c \phi(1) A \hat{X}(t) \\ & + \int_0^1 [l_x(1, y) + c k(1, y)] \hat{u}_t(y, t) dy + c u_t(1, t), \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

其中  $c > 0$  是给定常数,  $k(x, y)$ ,  $l(x, y)$ ,  $p(x)$ ,  $p_1(x)$ ,  $q(y)$ ,  $q_1(y)$  和  $\phi(x)$  满足

$$\begin{cases} k(x, y) = -\xi \eta (1 - e^{2\lambda x_0}) (e^{\lambda(x-y)} - e^{-\lambda(x-y)}), \\ l(x, y) = -\xi_1 \eta_1 (1 - e^{2\lambda_1 x_0}) (e^{\lambda_1(x-y)} - e^{-\lambda_1(x-y)}), \\ p(x) = \xi e^{\lambda x} - \xi e^{-\lambda x}, \\ q(y) = \eta e^{\lambda y} - \eta e^{-\lambda(2x_0-y)}, \\ p_1(x) = \xi_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} - \xi_1 e^{-\lambda_1 x}, \\ q_1(y) = \eta_1 e^{\lambda_1 y} - \eta_1 e^{-\lambda_1(2x_0-y)}, \\ \phi(x) = \frac{e^{\lambda_1 x} - e^{-\lambda_1 x}}{e^{\lambda_1 x_0} - e^{-\lambda_1 x_0}} K, \\ \xi \eta = \frac{KAB}{2\lambda e^{\lambda x_0} (e^{\lambda x_0} - e^{-\lambda x_0})}, \\ \xi_1 \eta_1 = \frac{KB}{2\lambda_1 e^{\lambda_1 x_0} (e^{\lambda_1 x_0} - e^{-\lambda_1 x_0})}, \\ \lambda = \lambda_1 = a. \end{cases} \quad (2.7)$$

这些函数在文献[1]中方程(16)~(20)已给出。

在控制器(2.6)之下, 我们得到系统(1.2)的闭环系统为:

$$\begin{cases}
 \dot{X}(t) = AX(t) + Bu(x_0, t), t > 0, \\
 u_{xx}(x, t) = u_{xx}(x, t), x \in (0, 1), t > 0, \\
 u(0, t) = 0, t > 0, \\
 u_x(1, t) = \int_0^1 [cl_{yy}(1, y) + k_x(1, y)] \hat{u}(y, t) dy - cl_y(1, 1) \hat{u}(1, t) \\
 \quad + \int_0^{x_0} [p'_1(1) q_1(y) + cp(1) q(y)] \hat{u}_t(y, t) dy + \phi'(1) \hat{X}(t) \\
 \quad + \int_0^{x_0} [p'(1) q(y) + cp_1(1) q''_1(y)] \hat{u}(y, t) dy + c\phi(1) A\hat{X}(t) \\
 \quad + \int_0^1 [l_x(1, y) + ck(1, y)] \hat{u}_t(y, t) dy + cu_t(1, t), t > 0, \\
 \dot{\hat{x}}_1(t) = \hat{x}_2(t) + q_1(\hat{x}_1(t) - x_1(t)), t > 0, \\
 \dot{\hat{x}}_2(t) = a^2 \hat{x}_1(t) + q_2(\hat{x}_1(t) - x_1(t)) + b\hat{u}(x_0, t), t > 0, \\
 \hat{u}_{xx}(x, t) = \hat{u}_{xx}(x, t), t > 0, \\
 \hat{u}(0, t) = 0, t \geq 0, \\
 \hat{u}_x(1, t) = u_x(1, t) - k(\hat{u}_t(1, t) - u_t(1, t)), t \geq 0,
 \end{cases} \tag{2.8}$$

这里为了简便我们省略初值。

### 3. 闭环系统适定性与稳定性

引入误差变量  $\tilde{u} = \hat{u} - u$  和  $\tilde{X}(t) = (\tilde{x}_1(t), \tilde{x}_2(t))^T$ , 我们可以重写系统(2.8)如下:

$$\begin{cases}
 \dot{X}(t) = AX(t) + Bu(x_0, t), t > 0, \\
 u_{xx}(x, t) = u_{xx}(x, t), x \in (0, 1), t > 0, \\
 u(0, t) = 0, t > 0, \\
 u_x(1, t) = \int_0^1 [cl_{yy}(1, y) + k_x(1, y)] u(y, t) dy - cl_y(1, 1) u(1, t) \\
 \quad + \int_0^{x_0} [p'_1(1) q_1(y) + cp(1) q(y)] u_t(y, t) dy + \phi'(1) X(t) \\
 \quad + \int_0^{x_0} [p'(1) q(y) + cp_1(1) q''_1(y)] u(y, t) dy + c\phi(1) AX(t) \\
 \quad + \int_0^1 [l_x(1, y) + ck(1, y)] u_t(y, t) dy + cu_t(1, t) \\
 \quad + \int_0^1 [cl_{yy}(1, y) + k_x(1, y)] \tilde{u}(y, t) dy - cl_y(1, 1) \tilde{u}(1, t) \\
 \quad + \int_0^{x_0} [p'_1(1) q_1(y) + cp(1) q(y)] \tilde{u}_t(y, t) dy + \phi'(1) \tilde{X}(t) \\
 \quad + \int_0^{x_0} [p'(1) q(y) + cp_1(1) q''_1(y)] \tilde{u}(y, t) dy + c\phi(1) A\tilde{X}(t) \\
 \quad + \int_0^1 [l_x(1, y) + ck(1, y)] \tilde{u}_t(y, t) dy, t > 0, \\
 \dot{\tilde{x}}_1(t) = \tilde{x}_2(t) + q_1 \tilde{x}_1(t), t > 0, \\
 \dot{\tilde{x}}_2(t) = a^2 \tilde{x}_1(t) + q_2 \tilde{x}_1(t) + b\tilde{u}(x_0, t), t > 0, \\
 \tilde{u}_{xx}(x, t) = \tilde{u}_{xx}(x, t), t > 0, \\
 \tilde{u}(0, t) = 0, t \geq 0, \\
 \tilde{u}_x(1, t) = -k\tilde{u}_t(1, t), t \geq 0.
 \end{cases} \tag{3.1}$$

由引理 2.1 可知,  $(\tilde{X}, \tilde{u}, \tilde{u}_t)^T$  是指数稳定的。对于  $(X, u, u_t)^T$ , 我们引用[1]中的 Back-stepping 变换(3)

$$\begin{aligned}
 w(x,t) = & u(x,t) - \int_0^x k(x,y)u(y,t)dy - \int_0^x l(x,y)u_t(y,t)dy \\
 & - p(x)\int_0^{x_0} q(y)u(y,t)dy - p_1(x)\int_0^{x_0} q_1(y)u_t(y,t)dy - \phi(x)X(x).
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.2}$$

于是系统(3.1)中  $(X, u, u_t)^T$  -部分满足

$$\begin{cases}
 \dot{X}(t) = (A + BK)X(t) + Bw(x_0, t), t > 0, \\
 w_{tt}(x, t) = w_{xx}(x, t), x \in (0, 1), t > 0, \\
 w(0, t) = 0, t > 0, \\
 w_x(1, t) = -cw_t(1, t) + f(t), t > 0, \\
 w(x, 0) = w_0(x), w_t(x, 0) = w_1(x), x \in (0, 1), \\
 X(0) = X_0,
 \end{cases} \tag{3.3}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(t) = & \int_0^1 [c l_{yy}(1, y) + k_x(1, y)] \tilde{u}(y, t) dy - c l_y(1, 1) \tilde{u}(1, t) \\
 & + \int_0^{x_0} [p'_1(1) q_1(y) + c p(1) q(y)] \tilde{u}_t(y, t) dy + \phi'(1) \tilde{X}(t) \\
 & + \int_0^{x_0} [p'(1) q(y) + c p_1(1) q'_1(y)] \tilde{u}(y, t) dy + c \phi(1) A \tilde{X}(t) \\
 & + \int_0^1 [l_x(1, y) + c k(1, y)] \tilde{u}_t(y, t) dy.
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.4}$$

由引理 2.1 知  $f(t)$  指数衰减。也就是说, 存在常数  $M_1 > 0$ ,  $\delta_1 > 0$ , 其中  $\delta_1$  是独立于初值, 使得

$$|f(t)| \leq M_1 e^{-\delta_1 t}, t \geq 0.$$

我们在能量空间  $H$  中考虑系统(3.3)的 PDE 部分

$$\begin{cases}
 w_{tt}(x, t) = w_{xx}(x, t), x \in (0, 1), t > 0, \\
 w(0, t) = 0, t > 0, \\
 w_x(1, t) = -cw_t(1, t) + f(t), t > 0, \\
 w(x, 0) = w_0(x), w_t(x, 0) = w_1(x), x \in (0, 1), \\
 X(0) = X_0.
 \end{cases} \tag{3.5}$$

定义系统(3.5)的算子:  $A : D(A) \rightarrow H$

$$\begin{cases}
 A(f, g)^T = (g, f'')^T, \forall (f, g)^T \in D(A), \\
 D(A) = \{(f, g)^T \in H^2(0, 1) \times H^1(0, 1) \mid A(f, g)^T \in H, f'(1) = -cg(1)\}.
 \end{cases} \tag{3.6}$$

简单计算表明  $A$  的对偶算子为

$$\begin{cases}
 A^* \begin{pmatrix} \phi \\ \psi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\psi_1 \\ -\phi'' \end{pmatrix}, \forall \begin{pmatrix} \phi \\ \psi \end{pmatrix} \in D(A^*), \\
 D(A^*) = \{(\phi, \psi)^T \in H^2(0, 1) \times H^1(0, 1) \mid A^*(\phi, \psi) \in H, \phi'(1) = c\psi(1)\}.
 \end{cases} \tag{3.7}$$

系统(3.7)中  $(\phi, \psi) \in D(A^*)$  与  $(w, w_t)$  做内积得到

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} w \\ w_t \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \phi \\ \psi \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} w \\ w_t \end{pmatrix}, A^* \begin{pmatrix} \phi \\ \psi \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle + \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \delta(x-1) \end{pmatrix} f(t), \begin{pmatrix} \phi \\ \psi \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle, \tag{3.8}$$

其中  $\delta(\cdot)$  表示狄拉克分布。因此, 系统(3.5)可以写成  $H$  上的抽象发展方程

$$\frac{d}{dt}(w(\cdot, t), w_t(\cdot, t))^T = A(w(\cdot, t), w_t(\cdot, t))^T + Bf(t), \quad (3.9)$$

这里  $B = (0, \delta(x-1))^T$ 。众所周知, 算子  $A$  在  $H$  上生成指数稳定的  $C_0$ -半群, 也就是说, 存在  $K > 0$ ,  $\mu > 0$  使得

$$\|e^{At}\| \leq Ke^{-\mu t}, t \geq 0. \quad (3.10)$$

接下来我们将证明算子  $B$  对  $e^{At}$  是允许的, 只要证明  $B^*$  对  $e^{A^*t}$  是允许的即可。系统(3.9)的对偶系统是

$$\begin{cases} w_{tt}^*(x, t) = w_{xx}^*(x, t), x \in (0, 1), t > 0, \\ w^*(0, t) = 0, t > 0, \\ w_x^*(1, t) = -cw_t^*(1, t), t > 0, \\ y_0(t) = -w_t^*(1, t), t \geq 0. \end{cases} \quad (3.11)$$

因为  $A$  生成  $C_0$ -半群, 所以  $A^*$  也能生成  $C_0$ -半群, 即系统(3.11)存在  $C_0$ -半群解。对系统(3.11)定义能量函数如下:

$$E^*(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (w_t^{*2}(x, t) + w_x^{*2}(x, t)) dx.$$

将  $E(t)$  沿系统(3.11)的解对  $t$  求导得到

$$\dot{E}(t) = -c[w_t^*(1, t)]^2. \quad (3.12)$$

对(3.12)中  $t$  从 0 到  $T$  积分, 我们有

$$\int_0^T [w_t^*(1, t)]^2 dt = \frac{1}{c}(E(0) - E(T)) \leq \frac{1}{c}E(0).$$

另一方面, 直接计算可得

$$\begin{cases} A^{*-1} \begin{pmatrix} \phi \\ \psi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -cx\phi(1) + \int_0^x \int_s^1 \psi(t) dt ds \\ \phi \end{pmatrix}, \\ B^* A^{*-1} \begin{pmatrix} \phi \\ \psi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\phi(1) \end{pmatrix}, \forall (\phi, \psi)' \in H. \end{cases} \quad (3.13)$$

给出简单估计

$$|-\phi(1)|^2 = \phi^2(1) \leq \int_0^1 \phi'^2(x) dx \leq \|(\phi, \psi)\|_H^2. \quad (3.14)$$

因此, 从  $H$  到  $C$ ,  $B^* A^{*-1}$  是有界的。这表明  $B^*$  对  $e^{A^*t}$  是允许的, 进而  $B$  对  $e^{At}$  是允许的。通过适定的线性无穷维系统理论([10]), 若  $f \in L_{loc}^2(0, \infty)$ , 那么(3.9)存在唯一解  $(w, w_t) \in C(0, \infty; H)$ 。

(3.5)的解可以写成([10])

$$(w(\cdot, t), w_t(\cdot, t))^T = e^{At}(w_0, w_1)^T + \int_0^t e^{A(t-s)} Bf(s) ds.$$

与文献[11]中方程(60)的估计类似, 对不依赖于初值的常数  $M_2 > 0$ ,  $\delta_2 > 0$ , 我们有

$$\|(w(\cdot, t), w_t(\cdot, t))^T\|_H \leq M_2 e^{-\delta_2 t} \|(w(\cdot, 0), w_t(\cdot, 0))^T\|_H, t \geq 0. \quad (3.15)$$

根据庞加莱不等式

$$\|w(x_0, t)\| \leq \left\| (w(\cdot, t), w_t(\cdot, t))^T \right\|_{\mathbb{H}} \leq M_2 e^{-\delta_2 t} \left\| (w(\cdot, 0), w_t(\cdot, 0))^T \right\|_{\mathbb{H}}.$$

因此, ODE 部分的解

$$X(t) = e^{(A+BK)t} X_0 + \int_0^t e^{(A+BK)(t-s)} Bw(x_0, s) ds, \tag{3.16}$$

是指数稳定的。

下面我们说明变换(3.2)是可逆的。实际上其逆变换可以写为

$$u(x, t) = w(x, t) - \int_0^x n(x, y) w(y, t) dy - \int_0^x m(x, y) w_t(y, t) dy - g(x) \int_0^{x_0} h(y) w(y, t) dy - g_1(x) \int_0^{x_0} h_1(y) w_t(y, t) dy - \psi(x) X(t), \tag{3.17}$$

其中函数  $m(x, y)$ ,  $n(x, y)$ ,  $g(x)$ ,  $g_1(x)$ ,  $h(y)$ ,  $h_1(y)$  和  $\psi(x)$  满足

$$\begin{cases} n_{xx}(x, y) - n_{yy}(x, y) = 0, \\ n(x, x) = 0, n(x, 0) = -g(x)h(0), \\ m_{xx}(x, y) - m_{yy}(x, y) = 0, \\ m(x, x) = 0, m(x, 0) = -g_1(x)h_1(0), \\ g''(x)h(y) - g(x)h''(y) = 0, \\ h(x_0) = 0, g(x)h'(x_0) = \psi(x)(A+BK)B, \\ g(0) = 0, n(x_0, y) + g(x)h(y) = 0, \\ g_1''(x)h_1(y) - g_1(x)h_1''(y) = 0, \\ g_1(x_0) = 0, g_1(x)h_1'(x_0) = \psi(x)B, \\ g_1(0) = 0, m(x_0, y) + g_1(x_0)h_1(y) = 0, \\ \psi''(x) - \psi(x)(A+BK)^2 = 0, \\ \psi(x_0) = K, \psi(0) = 0, \end{cases} \tag{3.18}$$

这些函数在[1]中均有解。

我们证明了系统(3.3)有唯一解且解是指数稳定的。我们得到了本文的主要结果。

**定理 3.1:** 假设  $q_1 < 0$ ,  $q_2 < -a^2$ ,  $k > 0$ , 那么对任意的初值  $(X_0, u_0, u_1, \hat{X}_0, \hat{u}_0, \hat{u}_1)^T \in (C^2 \times \mathbb{H})^2$ , 闭环系统(2.8)都有唯一的弱解  $(X(t), u(\cdot, t), u_t(\cdot, t), \hat{X}(t), \hat{u}(\cdot, t), \hat{u}_t(\cdot, t))^T \in C(0, \infty; (C^2 \times \mathbb{H})^2)$ , 且解是指数稳定的:

$$\left\| (X(t), u(\cdot, t), u_t(\cdot, t), \hat{X}(t), \hat{u}(\cdot, t), \hat{u}_t(\cdot, t)) \right\|_{(C \times \mathbb{H})^2} \leq L e^{-\omega t} \left\| (X_0, u_0, u_1, \hat{X}_0, \hat{u}_0, \hat{u}_1) \right\|_{(C \times \mathbb{H})^2}, \forall t > 0, \tag{3.19}$$

其中  $L$  和  $\omega$  是不依赖于初值的正数。

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