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# 分数阶复杂动态网络的牵制 自适应脉冲混合同步

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摘 要:利用广义的 Barbalat 引理,并针对 Chen 分数阶复杂动态网络,设计了一种牵制自适应脉冲混合同步控制新方法,只需控制网络中的一部分节点就能实现控制整个网络的目的.理论分析与仿真结果表明:所设计的控制策略能有效地实现分数阶复杂动态网络同步,节约控制成本且易于实现.最后讨论了受控节点数和分数阶次的改变对网络同步速度的影响.
 关键词:分数阶混沌系统;牵制自适应脉冲混合控制;网络同步;Chen 分数阶混沌系统
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## Pinning Adaptive Impulsive Hybrid Synchronization of Fractional Order Complex Dynamic Network

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**Abstract**: A new pinning adaptive impulsive hybrid synchronization controller was proposed for Chen fractional order complex dynamic network through the generalized Barbalat Lemma. The whole network was forced to certain desired synchronous state by controlling a part of nodes of the network. Theoretical analysis and simulation results indicated that the hybrid control strategy can easy to realize the synchronization and reduce the cost of controlling effectively. Finally, the influence of controll node number and fractional order change on synchronization speed is discussed.

**Keywords**: fractional order chaotic system; pinning adaptive impulsive hybrid control; network synchronization; Chen fractional order chaotic system

复杂动态网络已经广泛地用来描述人工系统和自然系统,例如,生物学神经网络、耦合激光、无线通 信、社会网络、物理和工程中的电网网络<sup>[1-4]</sup>.随着复杂动态网络中的集体行为变得越来越重要而有趣,网 络中的同步现象已经引起研究者们的广泛关注.由于没有控制器的网络几乎不可能实现自同步,所以深入 研究复杂动态网络的同步控制方法具有深远的意义.目前,研究者们提出了许多网络同步的控制方法,例

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如,自适应控制<sup>[5-7]</sup>、脉冲控制<sup>[8-9]</sup>、滑模控制<sup>[10]</sup>、H∞控制<sup>[11]</sup>和模糊控制<sup>[12-13]</sup>.自适应控制方法的控制律 和控制参数能够根据控制目的以及系统特征进行调整<sup>[14-15]</sup>,Bao H<sup>[16]</sup>研究了基于忆阻器分数阶神经网络 的自适应同步,Stamova 提出了通过脉冲控制来实现分数阶神经网络的全局 Mittag-Leffler 同步<sup>[17]</sup>.在上述 文献中,都是将控制器施加到网络中的每个节点上.然而,复杂动态网络是具有复杂的网络结构和复杂的 动力学行为的大规模网络,对网络中的每个节点实施控制是不太现实的.尽管自适应控制方法以及脉冲控 制方法在动态网络的同步问题上得到了成功应用,但是在利用自适应脉冲混合控制来实现动态网络的同 步的研究还较少.由于网络具有连接性,只需要控制网络一部分节点就可以达到控制整个网络的 目的<sup>[18-20]</sup>.

为此,本文设计了一种牵制自适应脉冲混合控制新方法,并将其应用于复杂动态网络的同步控制,通 过控制网络中一小部分节点来实现控制整个网络,所设计的控制器能够节约控制成本、便于实现.随后,对 网络受控节点数和分数阶次的改变对网络同步速度的影响进行了研究.

1 模型及预备知识

定义1 Caputo 分数阶微分<sup>[21]</sup>:

$$t_0^c D_{\iota}^q f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n-q)} \int_{\iota_0}^t \frac{f^{(n)}(s)}{(t-s)^q} ds.$$

式中:c为耦合强度; $t_0$ 为初始时间, $t_0 \ge 0$ ;0 < q < 1; $t_0^c D_t^q$ 为 Caputo 意义下的分数阶微分; $f:\mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n$  是反 映单个节点动力学行为的连续函数;  $\Gamma$ 为伽马函数;当0 < q < 1时, $t_0^c D_t^q f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-q)} \int_{t_0}^t \frac{f'(s)}{(t-s)^q} ds.$ 

考虑一个由 N 个相同节点构成的复杂网络,其中每个节点是一个 n 维动态系统.这个复杂网络可以描述为

$$t_0^c D_i^q x_i(t) = f(\mathbf{x}_i(t)) + C \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} \mathbf{H} x_j(t) + u_i \quad (i = 1, 2, \cdots, N).$$
(1)

式中:  $\mathbf{x}_{i}(t) = (x_{i_{1}}(t), x_{i_{2}}(t), \dots, x_{i_{n}}(t))^{T} \in \mathbb{R}^{n}$ 为节点 *i* 的状态变量;  $C = (a_{i_{j}})_{N \times N}$ 为描述网络拓扑结构的配置矩阵, 当节点 *i* 和节点 *j* 有连接时,则令  $a_{i_{j}} > 0$ , 否则  $a_{i_{j}} = 0$ , 矩阵 C 的对角元素满足:  $a_{i_{i}} = -\sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{N} a_{i_{j}}$ ;  $H \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 为内置耦合矩阵;  $u_{i} \in \mathbb{R}^{n}$ 为控制器.

分数阶驱动系统定义为

$$t_0^c D_i^q \boldsymbol{s}(t) = f(\boldsymbol{s}(t)).$$
<sup>(2)</sup>

式中: $s(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 为驱动系统的解.

我们的目标就是设计合适的控制器  $u_i(i = 1, 2, \dots, N)$ , 使受控响应网络(1) 与驱动节点系统(2) 同步,即对于任意初始状态都有

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} \mathbf{x}_i(t) - \mathbf{s}(t) = 0 \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, N).$$
(3)

2 牵制自适应脉冲混合控制的复杂动态网络同步策略

假设1 对于任意 $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,都存在正常数 $\theta$ 满足:  $(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})^{\mathrm{T}}(f(\mathbf{x}) - f(\mathbf{y})) \leq \theta(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})^{\mathrm{T}}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}).$ 

引理1<sup>[22]</sup> 若 Caputo 分数阶微分可积,那么:

$$ID_{L}^{q}f(t) = f(t) - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{f^{(k)}(t_{0})}{k!} (t - t_{0})^{k}$$

式中:I为单位矩阵,当0 < q < 1 时,  $ID_t^q y(t) = y(t) - y(t_0)$ .

引理 2<sup>[23]</sup> 若 A 和 B 是 N × N 的 Hermitian 矩阵, 令  $\alpha_1 \ge \alpha_2 \ge \cdots \ge \alpha_N, \beta_1 \ge \beta_2 \ge \cdots \ge \beta_N, \gamma_1 \ge \beta_2$ 

 $\gamma_2 \ge \cdots \ge \gamma_N$ 分别为A, B和A + B的特征值, 那么有 $\alpha_i + \beta_N \le \gamma_i \le \alpha_i + \beta_1 (i = 1, 2, \dots, N).$ 

引理3<sup>[23]</sup> 对于对称矩阵  $M \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}$ 和对角矩阵  $F = \text{diag}(d_1^*, d_2^*, \cdots, d_l^*, \underbrace{0, 0, \cdots, 0}_{N-l}), i = 1, 2, \cdots,$ 

$$\begin{split} l(1 \leq l < N), & \Leftrightarrow \boldsymbol{M} - \boldsymbol{F} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{A} - \tilde{\boldsymbol{F}} & \boldsymbol{B} \\ \boldsymbol{B}^{\mathrm{T}} & \boldsymbol{M}_{l} \end{pmatrix}, & \texttt{I} \neq \boldsymbol{M}_{l} \\ \end{pmatrix}, \texttt{I} \neq \boldsymbol{M}_{l} \\ & \texttt{I} \neq \texttt{I} + \texttt{I} + \texttt{I} = \texttt{I} + \texttt{I} + \texttt{I} + \texttt{I} + \texttt{I} + \texttt{I} \\ & \texttt{I} = \texttt{I} + \texttt{I} + \texttt{I} + \texttt{I} \\ & \texttt{I} = \texttt{I} + \texttt{I} + \texttt{I} + \texttt{I} \\ & \texttt{I} = \texttt{I} + \texttt{I} + \texttt{I} \\ & \texttt{I} = \texttt{I} + \texttt{I} + \texttt{I} \\ & \texttt{I} = \texttt{I} + \texttt{I} \\ & \texttt{I} = \texttt{I} \\ & \texttt{I} = \texttt{I} + \texttt{I} \\ & \texttt{I} = \texttt{I} \\ & \texttt{I} \\ &$$

$$M_l < 0$$
等价.

我们将传统的 Barbalat 引理<sup>[24]</sup>进行推广得到引理 4,然后基于引理 4 提出一个有效的同步控制策略 来实现网络同步.

引理4  $\{t_k\}$  为满足  $\inf_{k \in \mathbb{N}^+} \{t_k - t_{k-1}\} = \tau > 0$  的单调递增序列,对于所有  $k \in \mathbb{N}^+$ , 函数  $f:[t_0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$  在  $[t_{k-1}, t_k)$  连续可导.若对于所有  $k \in \mathbb{N}^+$ ,  $\lim_{t \to +\infty} I_t^q f(t)$  有界且存在常数 P 满足  $|_{t_{k-1}} D_t^q f(t)| \leq P$   $(t \in [t_{k-1}, t_k))$ ,则当  $t \to +\infty$  时  $f(t) \to 0$ .

证明:在这里我们采用矛盾法来证明引理4.假设当 $t \to +\infty$ 时 $f(t) \to 0$ ,那么存在一常数 $\sigma > 0$ 和单 调递增序列 { $\bar{t}_l$ } 在 R<sup>+</sup>上满足 $f(\bar{t}_l) \ge \sigma \amalg l \to \infty$ 时 $\bar{t}_l \to \infty$ .不失一般性,我们假设 $\bar{t}_l \in [t_{k_l}, t_{k_{l+1}})$ ,取正常 数 $\eta < \min\left\{\frac{\tau}{2}, (\frac{\sigma\Gamma(q)}{2P})^{\frac{1}{q}}\right\}$ ,对于每一个 $\bar{t}$ ,因  $\inf_{k \in \mathbb{N}^+} \{t_k - t_{k-1}\} = \tau > 0$ ,所以 [ $\bar{t}_l - \eta, \bar{t}_l + \eta$ ]  $\subseteq [t_{k_l}, t_{k_{l+1}})$ .据引理3,对于任意 $t \in [\bar{t}_l, \bar{t}_l + \eta]$ 有

$$f(t) = \left| f(t) \right| = \left| f(\bar{t}_l) + \frac{1}{\Gamma(q)} - \frac{c}{\bar{t}_l} D^q_{\xi} f(\xi) \left( t - \bar{t}_l \right)^q \right| \ge f(\bar{t}_l) - \left| \frac{1}{\Gamma(q)} - \frac{c}{\bar{t}_l} D^q_{\xi} f(\xi) \left( t - \bar{t}_l \right)^q \right| \ge \sigma - \frac{P\eta^q}{\Gamma(q)} \ge \frac{\sigma}{2}.$$

$$(4)$$

式中: *ξ* 为分数阶微分阶次.

 $f(t) \ge \frac{\sigma}{1}$ . 由于lim  $I_{t}^{q} f(t)$  有界. 那么

同理,当 $t \in [\bar{t}_l - \eta, \bar{t}_l] \subseteq [t_{k_l}, t_{k_{l+1}})$ 时,  $f(t) \ge \frac{\sigma}{2}$ ,因此对于任意 $t \in [\bar{t}_l - \eta, \bar{t}_l + \eta] \subseteq [t_{k_l}, t_{k_{l+1}})$ ,

$$\begin{split} & + \infty \ge \lim_{t \to +\infty} I_{*}^{q} f(t) = \lim_{t \to +\infty} \frac{1}{\Gamma(q)} \int_{\iota_{0}}^{t} (t-s)^{q-1} f(s) \, ds = \lim_{l \to +\infty} \frac{1}{\Gamma(q)} \int_{\iota_{0}}^{\bar{\iota}_{l}+\eta} (\bar{t}_{l}+\eta-s)^{q-1} f(s) \, ds \ge \lim_{l \to +\infty} \frac{1}{\Gamma(q)} \int_{\iota_{0}}^{\bar{\iota}_{l}+\eta} (\bar{t}_{l}+\eta-s)^{q-1} f(s) \, ds \ge \lim_{l \to +\infty} \frac{1}{\Gamma(q)} \sum_{i=1}^{l} \int_{\bar{\iota}_{i}-\eta}^{\bar{\iota}_{i}+\eta} (\bar{t}_{i}+\eta-s)^{q-1} f(s) \, ds \ge \lim_{l \to +\infty} \frac{\sigma}{2\Gamma(q)} \sum_{i=1}^{l} \int_{\bar{\iota}_{i}-\eta}^{\bar{\iota}_{i}+\eta} (\bar{t}_{i}+\eta-s)^{q-1} f(s) \, ds \ge \lim_{l \to +\infty} \frac{\sigma}{2\Gamma(q+1)} \sum_{i=1}^{l} \left[ (\bar{t}_{l}-\bar{t}_{i}+2\eta)^{q} - (\bar{t}_{l}-\bar{t}_{i})^{q} \right] = +\infty. \end{split}$$
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$$u_i(t) = v_i(t) + w_i(t) \ (i = 1, 2, \dots, N).$$
(5)

式中: v<sub>i</sub>(t) 为牵制自适应控制器; w<sub>i</sub>(t) 为牵制脉冲控制器.

$$v_{i}(t) = \begin{cases} -d_{i}(t) e_{i}(t), & 1 \leq i \leq l; \\ t_{0}^{c} D_{i}^{q} d_{i}(t) = \eta_{i} e_{i}^{T}(t) e_{i}(t), & 1 \leq i \leq l; \\ 0, & l+1 \leq i \leq N. \end{cases}$$
(6)

$$w_{i}(t) = \begin{cases} \sum_{k=1}^{k} Be_{i}(t)\delta(t-t_{k}), & 1 \leq i \leq l, t = t_{k}; \\ 0, & l+1 \leq i \leq N, t = t_{k}. \end{cases}$$
(7)

式中: $d_i(t)$ 为自适应反馈增量; $e_i(t)$ 为误差; $\eta_i > 0$ ; $\delta(\cdot)$ 为狄拉克函数; $B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 为增益矩阵; $\{t_1, t_2, t_3, \cdots\}$ 为严格递增脉冲序列且 lim  $t_k = + \infty$ .

不失一般性,我们假设网络(1)的前*l*个节点为受控节点,令 $e_i(t) = x_i(t) - s(t)$ ,  $1 \le i \le N$ . 据式 (1)~式(5),则网络的动态误差为

$$\begin{cases} t_{0}^{e} D_{i}^{q} \boldsymbol{e}_{i}(t) = \tilde{f}(\boldsymbol{e}_{i}(t)) + \boldsymbol{C} \sum_{j=1}^{N} a_{ij} \Gamma \boldsymbol{e}_{j}(t) - d_{i}(t) \boldsymbol{e}_{i}(t), & 1 \leq i \leq l, t \in [t_{k-1}, t_{k}); \\ t_{0}^{e} D_{i}^{q} \boldsymbol{e}_{i}(t) = \tilde{f}(\boldsymbol{e}_{i}(t)) + \boldsymbol{C} \sum_{j=1}^{N} a_{ij} \Gamma \boldsymbol{e}_{j}(t), l+1 \leq i \leq N, t \in [t_{k-1}, t_{k}); \\ \Delta \boldsymbol{e}_{i}(t) = \boldsymbol{B} \boldsymbol{e}_{i}(t^{-}), & 1 \leq i \leq l, t = t_{k}; \\ \Delta \boldsymbol{e}_{i}(t) = 0, & l+1 \leq i \leq N, t = t_{k}. \end{cases}$$

$$(8)$$

式中: $\tilde{f}(\boldsymbol{e}_i(t)) = f(\boldsymbol{e}_i(t) + \boldsymbol{s}(t)) - f(\boldsymbol{s}(t)); \Delta \boldsymbol{e}_i(t) = \boldsymbol{e}_i(t) - \boldsymbol{e}_i(t^-).$ 

网络(1)和系统(2)的同步性质等价于误差系统(8)的零解的全局稳定性.下面,我们将通过研究误差 系统的零解稳定性来研究网络(1)与系统(2)的同步.

定理1 基于假设1,若满足 
$$\theta + c\gamma\lambda_{\max}\left(\left(\frac{\tilde{A} + \tilde{A}^{T}}{2}\right)_{l}\right) < 0, \lambda_{\max}((I + B)^{T}(I + B)) \leq 1(I$$
为单位矩阵),那么在控制器(5)的作用下,网络(1)和系统(2)实现同步.其中  $\tilde{A} \neq A$ 用  $(\lambda_{\min}(\frac{H + H^{T}}{2})/\gamma)a_{ii}$  替换对角元素后所得到的修正矩阵,  $\gamma = \|H\|, \left(\frac{\tilde{A} + \tilde{A}^{T}}{2}\right)_{l}$ 是矩阵  $\left(\frac{\tilde{A} + \tilde{A}^{T}}{2}\right)$ 移除前  $l$  行和  $l$  列所得到的子式阵.

证明:构造 Lyapunov 函数:

$$V(t) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \boldsymbol{e}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \boldsymbol{e}_{i}(t) + \sum_{i=1}^{l} \frac{1}{2\eta_{i}} (d_{i}(t) - d_{i}^{*})^{2}.$$
(9)

式中:  $d_i^* > 0$ .

对于 t ∈ [ $t_{k-1}, t_k$ ), 对式(9)求导得

$$t_{k-1}^{c} D_{i}^{q} V(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} D_{i}^{q} \left( \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{e}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \boldsymbol{e}_{i}(t) \right) + \sum_{i=1}^{l} D_{i}^{q} \left( \frac{1}{2\eta_{i}} (d_{i}(t) - d_{i}^{*})^{2} \right) \leq \sum_{i=1}^{N} \boldsymbol{e}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \sum_{i_{k-1}}^{c} D_{i}^{q} \boldsymbol{e}_{i}(t) + \sum_{i=1}^{l} \frac{1}{\eta_{i}} (d_{i}(t) - d_{i}^{*}) \sum_{i_{k-1}}^{c} D_{i}^{q} d_{i}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \boldsymbol{e}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \left( f(\boldsymbol{e}_{i}(t) + \boldsymbol{s}(t)) - f(\boldsymbol{s}(t)) + \boldsymbol{C} \sum_{j=1}^{N} a_{ij} \boldsymbol{H} \boldsymbol{e}_{j}(t) \right) - \sum_{i=1}^{l} d_{i}(t) \boldsymbol{e}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \boldsymbol{e}_{i}(t) + \sum_{i=1}^{l} \frac{1}{\eta_{i}} (d_{i}(t) - d_{i}^{*}) \sum_{i_{k-1}}^{c} D_{i}^{q} d_{i}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \boldsymbol{e}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \left( f(\boldsymbol{e}_{i}(t) + \boldsymbol{s}(t)) - f(\boldsymbol{s}(t)) + \boldsymbol{C} \sum_{j=1}^{N} a_{ij} \boldsymbol{H} \boldsymbol{e}_{j}(t) \right) - \sum_{i=1}^{l} d_{i}(t) \boldsymbol{e}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \boldsymbol{e}_{i}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} d_{i}(t) \boldsymbol{e}_{i}(t) - f(\boldsymbol{s}(t)) + C \sum_{j=1}^{N} a_{ij} \boldsymbol{H} \boldsymbol{e}_{j}(t) \right) - \sum_{i=1}^{l} d_{i}^{*} \boldsymbol{e}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \boldsymbol{e}_{i}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} d_{ii} \boldsymbol{e}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \left( f(\boldsymbol{e}_{i}(t) + \boldsymbol{s}(t)) - f(\boldsymbol{s}(t)) + C \sum_{j=1}^{N} a_{ij} \boldsymbol{H} \boldsymbol{e}_{j}(t) \right) - \sum_{i=1}^{l} d_{i}^{*} \boldsymbol{e}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \boldsymbol{e}_{i}(t) - f(\boldsymbol{s}(t)) + C \sum_{j=1}^{N} a_{ij} \boldsymbol{H} \boldsymbol{e}_{j}(t) \right) - C \sum_{i=1}^{l} d_{i}^{*} \boldsymbol{e}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \boldsymbol{e}_{i}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} d_{ii} \boldsymbol{e}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \left( f(\boldsymbol{e}_{i}(t) - f(\boldsymbol{s}(t)) - f(\boldsymbol{s}(t)) + C \sum_{j=1}^{N} a_{ij} \boldsymbol{H} \boldsymbol{e}_{j}(t) \right) - C \sum_{i=1}^{l} d_{i}^{*} \boldsymbol{e}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \boldsymbol{e}_{i}(t) + C \sum_{i=1}^{N} d_{ij} \boldsymbol{e}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \right) = C \sum_{i=1}^{N} d_{ii} \boldsymbol{e}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \left( f(\boldsymbol{e}_{i}(t) - f(\boldsymbol{s}(t)) - f(\boldsymbol{s}(t)) - f(\boldsymbol{s}(t)) + C \sum_{i=1}^{N} d_{ij} \boldsymbol{e}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \right) + C \sum_{i=1}^{N} d_{ii} \boldsymbol{e}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \left( f(\boldsymbol{e}_{i}(t) - f(\boldsymbol{s}(t)) - f(\boldsymbol{s}(t)) + C \sum_{i=1}^{N} d_{ij} \boldsymbol{e}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \right) + C \sum_{i=1}^{N} d_{ii} \boldsymbol{e}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \left( f(\boldsymbol{e}_{i}(t) - f(\boldsymbol{s}(t)) - f(\boldsymbol{s}(t)) \right) + C \sum_{i=1}^{N} d_{ii} \boldsymbol{e}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \right)$$

$$C \sum_{i=1}^{N} f(\boldsymbol{s}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) = C \sum_{i=1}^{N} d_{ii} \boldsymbol{s}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \left( f(\boldsymbol{s}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) - f(\boldsymbol{s}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}(t)) \right) + C \sum_{i=1}^{N} d_{ii} \boldsymbol{s}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \left( f(\boldsymbol{s}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) - f(\boldsymbol{s}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}(t)$$

式中: 
$$\boldsymbol{M} = \theta \boldsymbol{I}_N + c\gamma \frac{\tilde{\boldsymbol{A}} + \tilde{\boldsymbol{A}}^{\mathrm{T}}}{2}; \boldsymbol{F} = \operatorname{diag}(d_1^*, d_2^*, \cdots, d_l^*, \underbrace{0, 0, \cdots, 0}_{N-l}).$$

 据式(11)和式(12),对于所有  $t \ge t_0$ ,都有  $V(t) \le V(t_0)$ .由式(9)我们可得:在  $t \ge t_0$ 上,  $e_i(t)$ 和  $d_i(t)$ 有界.再根据式(8)可知,对于所有  $t \in [t_{k-1},t_k)$  ( $k = 1,2,\dots,N$ ), $e^{T}(t)[(F - M) \otimes I_n] e(t)$ 有界. 因  $e^{T}(t)[(F - M) \otimes I_n] e(t) \ge 0$ ,根据引理1和式(10)有

$${}_{\iota_{0}}I_{\iota}^{q}U(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(q)} \int_{\iota_{0}}^{\iota} (t-s)^{q-1}U(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \leqslant \frac{1}{\Gamma(q)} \int_{\iota_{1}}^{\iota} (t-s)^{q-1}U(s) \, \mathrm{d}s + \frac{1}{\Gamma(q)} \int_{\iota_{2}}^{\iota} (t-s)^{q-1}U(s) \, \mathrm{d}s + \cdots + \frac{1}{\Gamma(q)} \int_{\iota_{2}}^{\iota} (t-s)^{q-1}U(s) \, \mathrm{d}s = {}_{\iota_{0}}I_{\iota_{1}}^{q}U(t) + {}_{\iota_{1}}I_{\iota_{2}}^{q}U(t) + \cdots {}_{\iota_{k-1}}I_{\iota_{k}}^{q}U(t) \leqslant -({}_{\iota_{0}}I_{\iota_{1}}^{t}\iota_{0}^{c}D_{\iota_{1}}V(t_{1}) + {}_{\iota_{1}}I_{\iota_{2}}^{q}L_{\iota_{2}}^{c}D_{\iota_{2}}V(t_{2}) + \cdots + {}_{\iota_{k-1}}I_{\iota_{k-1}}^{q}U(t) = V(t_{0}) - V(t_{1}^{-}) + V(t_{1}) - V(t_{2}^{-}) + \cdots + V(t_{k-1}) - V(t) = V(t_{0}) - V(t) + V(t_{1}) - V(t_{1}^{-}) + \cdots + V(t_{k-1}) - V(t_{k-1}) = V(t_{0}) - V(t_{1}) + V(t_{1}) - V(t_{2}) + \cdots + V(t_{k-1}) - V(t) = V(t_{0}) - V(t) + V(t_{1}) - V(t_{1}^{-}) + \cdots + V(t_{k-1}) - V(t_{k-1}) = V(t_{0}) - V(t) + V(t_{1}) - V(t_{1}^{-}) + \cdots + V(t_{k-1}) - V(t_{k-1}) = V(t_{0}) - V(t) + V(t_{1}) - V(t_{1}^{-}) + \cdots + V(t_{k-1}) - V(t_{k-1}) = V(t_{0}) - V(t) + V(t_{1}) - V(t_{1}^{-}) + \cdots + V(t_{k-1}) - V(t_{k-1}) - V(t_{k-1}) = V(t_{0}) - V(t) + V(t_{k-1}) - V(t_{k-1}) - V(t_{k-1}) - V(t_{k-1}) - V(t_{k-1}) = V(t_{0}) - V(t) + V(t_{k-1}) - V(t_{k-1}) - V(t_{k-1}) - V(t_{k-1}) - V(t_{k-1}) = V(t_{0}) - V(t) + V(t_{k-1}) - V(t_{k-1})$$

综上所知  $\lim_{t\to\infty} I_i^q U(t)$  有界,同时  $\lim_{t\to\infty} I_i^q (e^{\mathsf{T}}(t)e(t))$  有界,根据引理4可得  $\lim_{t\to\infty} e(t) = 0$ . 证毕.

3 数值模拟

选择 Chen 分数阶混沌系统作为响应网络的节点以及驱动系统, Chen 分数阶混沌系统描述为<sup>[25]</sup>

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^{q_1}x}{dt^{q_1}} \\ \frac{d^{q_2}x}{dt^{q_2}} = f(x(t)) = \begin{pmatrix} a(x_2(t) - x_1(t)) \\ (c - a)x_1(t) + cx_2(t) - x_1(t)x_3(t) \\ (x_1(t)x_2(t) - bx_3(t)) \end{pmatrix}.$$
(13)  
$$\frac{d^{q_3}x}{dt^{q_3}}$$

式中: $\mathbf{x}(t) = (\mathbf{x}_1(t), \mathbf{x}_2(t), \mathbf{x}_3(t))^{\mathrm{T}}.$ 

取  $a=35, b=3, c=28, q = [q_1, q_2, q_3] = [0.9, 0.9, 0.9], x(t) = (x_1(t), x_2(t), x_3(t))^T = (0, 0.6, 0.3),$ 步长 h = 0.01,那么分数阶 Chen 混沌系统的混沌吸引子如图 1 所示.

由于 WS 小世界网络模型(由 Watts 和 Strogatz 提出,通过调节一个参数可以从规则网络向随机网络 过渡)同时具有小世界特性和聚类特性,可以很好地来表示真实网络,所以本文利用 WS 小世界网络来构 建复杂动态网络.取复杂动态网络的大小 *G* = 20,随机化重连概率 *R*=0.5,网络的度 *K* = 10,仿真结果如图 2 所示.



图 1 分数阶混沌 Chen 系统的吸引子



为了方便接下来的研究,本文仅考虑由4个 Chen 分数阶混沌系统构成的复杂动态网络,即

$${}^{c}_{0}D^{q}_{i}\boldsymbol{x}_{i}(t) = f(\boldsymbol{x}_{i}(t)) + C\sum_{j=1}^{4} a_{ij}\boldsymbol{H}\boldsymbol{x}_{j}(t) + u_{i}(t).$$
(14)

式中:c为耦合强度, c = 271.

内置耦合矩阵和配置矩阵分别取:

$$\begin{split} H &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}. \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\$$



在仿真的过程中,为了简单起见,将牵制自适应脉冲控制策略施加在第1个节点上,取 $t_k - t_{k-1} = 0.01$ , 脉冲增益矩阵 **B** = diag(-0.6, -0.6, -0.6), $\eta_1 = 0.5$ , $x_i(0) = (9.0 + 0.3(i - 1) + 0.1, 9.0 + 9.0 + 0.3(i - 1) + 0.2, 9.0 + 9.0 + 0.3(i - 1) + 0.3)^{T}(i = 1, 2, 3)$ . 由定理1可知:在牵制自适应脉冲控制策略下,受控网络(14)与系统(13)可实现同步.同步误差随时间的变化仿真曲线如图4所示.图5表示自适应反馈增益 $d_1(t)$ 随时间收敛于恒定值,其中 $d_1(0) = 0.2$ .



图4 复杂动态网络同步误差  $e_i(t)$  随时间变化曲线(l=1,q=0.90)



图 5 自适应反馈增益演化曲线(l=1,q=0.90)

为了评价复杂网络同步控制器的有效性,引入衡量同步过程质量的性能指标:

$$Q(t) = \sqrt{\frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{x}_{i}(t) - \mathbf{s}(t)^{2}\right)}{n}}$$

当 Q(t)随时间趋于 0 时,说明整个复杂网络达到同步.图 6 为网络(14)在施加自适应控制器<sup>[5]</sup>、脉冲 控制器<sup>[8]</sup>和本文所设计的牵制自适应脉冲混合控制器下的同步性能指标 Q(t).从图中可以看出:牵制自 适应脉冲混合控制器比自适应控制器、脉冲控制器的控制效果更好.



图6 同步性能指标 Q(t) 的比较

下面研究分数阶的改变对网络同步速度的影响.仅改变参数 q,其他参数和初始值不变,图 7 和图 8 分别表示 q = 0.95, q = 0.98 时,网络同步误差随时间变化曲线.图 9 和图 10 分别表示 q = 0.95, q = 0.98 时, 自适应反馈增益  $d_1(t)$  随时间收敛于恒定值.从图 4,图 7 和图 8 对比可知: q = 0.98 时的同步速度比 q = 0.95快,而 q = 0.95的同步速度比 q = 0.90快,这意味着当 0 < q < 1时,复杂动态网络的同步速度随着分数阶的增加越来越快.



接下来,我们探讨受控节点数量的改变对于网络同步速度的影响.改变参数 *l* = *i*(*i* = 1,2,3),取 *q* = 0.90, *d<sub>i</sub>*(*t*) = 0.2(*i* = 1,2,3),其他参数和初始值不变.图 11 和图 12 表示网络同步误差随时间变化仿真曲线.图 13 和图 14 分别表示 *l* = 2, *l* = 3 时,自适应反馈增益 *d<sub>i</sub>*(*t*)(*i* = 1,2,3) 随时间收敛于恒定值.从图





### 4 结论

1)结合自适应控制和脉冲控制设计了牵制自适应脉冲混合控制器,所设计的控制器能有效地实现分 数阶复杂动态网络同步的同时又节约了控制成本.

2) 以分数阶混沌 Chen 系统为例对复杂网络的同步进行数值仿真,验证了结论的正确性和有效性.相 比之下,该控制器比自适应控制器和脉冲控制器具有较好的同步效果.

3) 通过受控节点数和分数阶次的改变对网络同步速度的影响得出: 网络的同步速度随着受控节点数 和分数阶的增加而越来越快.

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