

*Sinhronizacija sistema sa povratnom spregom, sa
unutrašnjim kašnjenjem, kašnjenjem u vezi i šumom*

$$\dot{x}(t) = -x(t) + \mu \sin(x(t-\tau_1)) \quad \text{Ikeda model}$$

Deterministic delay differential equation (DDDE).

Beskonačno dimenzioni dinamički sistem.

Za $\mu = 3$ i $\tau_1 = 30$ sistem je hiperhaotičan.

Model za nelinearne optičke rezonatore, a takođe i za poluprovodnički laser sa elektro-optičkom povratnom spregom.

Posmatramo tri medjusobno povezane Ikeda jedinice izložene dejstvu multiplikativnog (parametarskog) šuma. Jedinice su povezane električnom (difuznom) vezom.
Postoji i aditivni šum i hemijska (sigmoidna) veza.

$$\begin{aligned} dx^i(t) = & (-x^i(t) + \mu \sin(x^i(t-\tau_1)) + c(x^{i-1}(t-\tau_2) + \\ & + x^{i+1}(t-\tau_2) - 2x^i(t)))dt + x^i(t)\sqrt{D}dW \\ & i=1,2,3, \quad x^0 \equiv x^3, \quad x^4 \equiv x^1. \end{aligned}$$

Neka je $\Delta^i(t) = x^i(t) - x^j(t)$. Važne su samo razlike Δ^{12} i Δ^{23} zato što razmatramo tačnu sinhronizaciju. Svaka od ove dve funkcije data je skalarnom SDDE (stochastic delay differential equation) istog oblika

$$\begin{aligned} d\Delta(t) = & (-\Delta(t) + 2\mu \cos((x^1(t-\tau_1) + x^2(t-\tau_1))/2) \sin(\Delta(t-\tau_1)/2) + \\ & + c(-\Delta(t-\tau_2) - 2\Delta(t)))dt + \Delta(t)\sqrt{D}dW \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

Teorija SDDE nije tako razvijena kao teorija DDDE i teorija SDE.

DEFINICIJA. Sistem (2) naziva se eksponencialno stabilnim ako postoje pozitivne konstante λ i c tako da

$$E |\Delta(t)| \leq cE|\xi|e^{-\lambda t}, \quad t \geq 0,$$

za bilo koje ξ , gde je $\xi = (\xi(s), -\tau \leq s \leq 0)$ je $C([-r, 0]; R)$ -vrednosna funkcija.

Iz teorije (npr. Mao, 1997.) sledi da sistem (2) ima globalno rešenje $\Delta(t)$ za $t \geq 0$, i da je $\Delta(t) = 0$ ravnotežna tačka ovog sistema. Razmotrimo, dalje, eksponencijalnu stabilnost ravnotežnog rešenja ($\Delta(t) = 0$) sistema (2).

TEOREMA. Ako sistem (2) zadovoljava

$$(2+4c) - 2\mu - 2c - D > 0, \quad (3)$$

tada je sistem (2) eksponencijalno stabilan po srednjoj vrednosti od $\Delta^2(t)$ (t.j. po $E(\Delta^2(t))$) (mean square exponentially stable).

DOKAZ. Primenom ITO formule na $\Delta^2(t)$, dobijamo

$$\begin{aligned} d\Delta^2(t) = & 2\Delta(t)(-\Delta(t) + 2\mu \cos((x^1(t - \tau_1) + x^2(t - \tau_1))/2) \sin(\Delta(t - \tau_1)/2) + \\ & c(-\Delta(t - \tau_2) - 2\Delta(t)))dt + \Delta^2(t)Ddt + 2\Delta^2(t)\sqrt{D}dW(t) \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$$\text{Za } dx = Fdt + GdW, \quad x(s) = \Delta(s), \quad u(\Delta^2(s), s) = e^{-(2+4c)(t-s)}\Delta^2(s),$$

Integracijom u odnosu na s , dobijamo

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^t d(e^{-(2+4c)(t-s)}\Delta^2(s)) = & \int_0^t \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial s} ds + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} G^2 ds \right) \\ \Rightarrow e^{-(2+4c)(t-0)}\Delta^2(t) - e^{-(2+4c)(t-0)}\Delta^2(0) = & \int_0^t (2+4c)\Delta^2(s)e^{-(2+4c)(t-s)}ds + \\ & + \int_0^t e^{-(2+4c)(t-s)}((-2\Delta^2(s) + 4\mu\Delta(s)\cos((x^1(s - \tau_1) + x^2(s - \tau_1))/2)\sin(\Delta(s - \tau_1)/2) - \\ & - 2c\Delta(s)\Delta(s - \tau_2) - 4c\Delta^2(s) + D\Delta^2(s))ds + 2\Delta^2(s)\sqrt{D}dW(s)), \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \Delta^2(t) - e^{-(2+4c)t} \Delta^2(0) &\leq \int_0^t (2+4c) \Delta^2(s) e^{-(2+4c)(t-s)} ds + \\ &+ \int_0^t e^{-(2+4c)(t-s)} ((-2\Delta^2(s) + 4\mu\Delta(s)\|\Delta(s-\tau_1)/2\|) - 2c\Delta(s)\Delta(s-\tau_2) - \\ &- 4c\Delta^2(s) + D\Delta^2(s)) ds + 2\Delta^2(s)\sqrt{D}dW(s). \end{aligned}$$

Iz prethodnog izraza dobijamo

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta^2(t) &\leq e^{-(2+4c)t} \Delta^2(0) - \int_0^t e^{-(2+4c)(t-s)} \Delta^2(0) ((2+4c)\Delta^2(s) - (2+4c)\Delta^2(s) + \\ &+ 2\mu\|\Delta(s)\|\|\Delta(s-\tau_1)\| + 2c\|\Delta(s)\|\|\Delta(s-\tau_2)\| + D\Delta^2(s)) ds + 2\Delta^2(s)\sqrt{D}dW(s). \end{aligned}$$

Iz izraza (3) sledi da postoji dovoljno mala konstanta λ , $1+2c > \lambda > 0$ tako da

$$(2+4c) - 2\lambda - 2\mu e^{\lambda t} - 2ce^{\lambda t} - D > 0, \quad \text{gde je } \tau = \max(\tau_1, \tau_2). \quad (6)$$

Označimo sa $G(t) = \sup_{-\tau \leq s \leq t, -\tau \leq \psi \leq t} E(|\Delta(\theta)|\|\Delta(\psi)\|)e^{\lambda s}e^{\lambda w}$.

Zato, dalje sledi da je

$$\begin{aligned} E(\Delta^2(t))e^{2\lambda t} &\leq e^{(2\lambda - (2+4c))t} E(\Delta^2(0)) + \int_0^t e^{2\lambda t - (2+4c)(t-s)} (2\mu E(|\Delta(s)\|\|\Delta(s-\tau_1)\|) + \\ &+ 2cE(|\Delta(s)\|\|\Delta(s-\tau_2)\|) + DE(\Delta^2(s))) ds, \end{aligned}$$

gde je uzeto da važi

$$E\left(\int_0^t e^{2\lambda t - (2+4c)(t-s)} \Delta^2(s) \sqrt{D}dW(s)\right) = 0.$$

Tako, dobijamo

$$\begin{aligned} E(\Delta^2(t))e^{2\lambda t} &\leq e^{(2\lambda - (2+4c))t} E(\Delta^2(0)) + \\ &+ \int_0^t e^{2\lambda t - (2+4c)(t-s)} (2\mu E(|\Delta(s)\|\|\Delta(s-\tau_1)\|)e^{\lambda s}e^{\lambda(s-\tau_1)}e^{-\lambda s}e^{-\lambda(s-\tau_1)} + \\ &+ 2cE(|\Delta(s)\|\|\Delta(s-\tau_2)\|)e^{\lambda s}e^{\lambda(s-\tau_2)}e^{-\lambda s}e^{-\lambda(s-\tau_2)} + DE(\Delta^2(s))e^{2\lambda s}e^{-2\lambda s}) ds, \\ \text{t.j.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(\Delta^2(t))e^{2\lambda t} &\leq e^{(2\lambda-(2+4c)t)}E(\Delta^2(0)) + \\ &+ \int_0^t e^{(2\lambda-(2+4c))(t-s)}(2\mu e^{\lambda\tau_1}E(|\Delta(s)||\Delta(s-\tau_1)|)e^{2\lambda s}e^{2(s-\tau_1)}) + \\ &+ 2ce^{\lambda\tau_2}E(|\Delta(s)|\Delta(s-\tau_2)|)e^{2\lambda s}e^{\lambda(s-\tau_2)} + DE(\Delta^2(s))e^{2\lambda s})ds. \end{aligned}$$

Dalje, možemo pisati

$$\begin{aligned} E(\Delta^2(t))e^{2\lambda t} &\leq e^{(2\lambda-(2+4c)t)}E(\Delta^2(0)) + \\ &+ \int_0^t e^{(2\lambda-(2+4c))(t-s)}ds(2\mu e^{\lambda\tau}G(t) + 2ce^{\lambda\tau}G(t) + DG(t)), \\ i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(\Delta^2(t))e^{2\lambda t} &\leq E(\Delta^2(0)) + \frac{1}{(2+4c)-2\lambda}(2\mu e^{\lambda\tau} + 2ce^{\lambda\tau} + D)G(t), \\ t.j. \end{aligned}$$

$$(((2+4c)-2\lambda)-2\mu e^{\lambda\tau}-2ce^{\lambda\tau}-D)G(t) \leq ((2+4c)-2\lambda)E(\Delta^2(0)). \quad (7)$$

Dalje, možemo pisati

$$\begin{aligned} (((2+4c)-2\lambda)-2\mu e^{\lambda\tau}-2ce^{\lambda\tau}-D)E(\Delta^2(t))e^{2\lambda t} &\leq \\ &\leq (((2+4c)-2\lambda)-2\mu e^{\lambda\tau}-2ce^{\lambda\tau}-D)G(t) \leq \\ &\leq ((2+4c)-2\lambda)E(\Delta^2(0)) \leq (2+4c)E(\Delta^2(0)), \end{aligned}$$

pa, na kraju važi

$$E(\Delta^2(t)) \leq \frac{(2+4c)E(\Delta^2(0))}{((2+4c)-2\lambda)-2\mu e^{\lambda\tau}-2ce^{\lambda\tau}-D}e^{-2\lambda t}.$$

Dokaz je završen.

Maki-Glas (Mackey-Glass) model (1977. god)

$$\dot{x}(t) = \frac{ax(t-\tau)}{1+x^c(t-\tau)},$$

$$a = 0.2, \quad b = 0.1, \quad c = 10.$$

$x(t)$ predstavlja koncentraciju krvi u trenutku t , kada je proizvedena, a $x(t-\tau)$ je koncentracija kada je "zahtev" za još krvi „podnet“. Kod pacijenata sa leukemijom, vreme τ može postati izuzetno veliko, i koncentracija krvi može oscilovati, a ako je τ još veće koncentracija može varirati haotično, što su Maki i Glas pokazali.

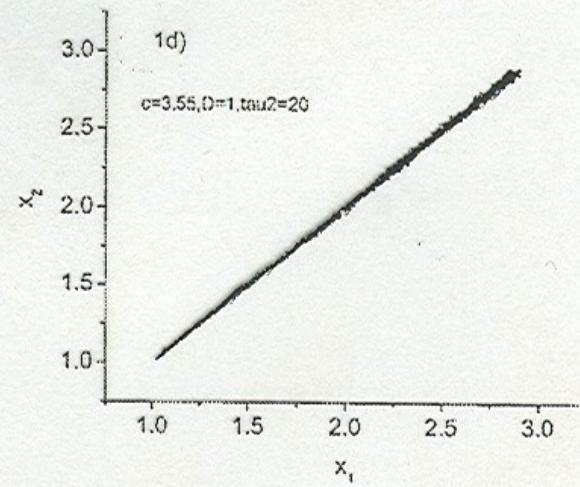
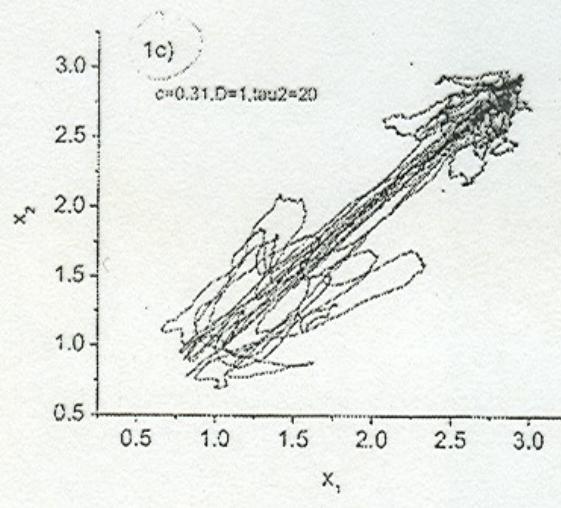
Našu „tehniku“ (metod) primenili smo na prethodno pomenuti Maki-Glas model, zatim na generalisani Izhikevich (IZH) dvodimenzioni model

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= x - x^3 - y + \frac{4}{1+\exp(5(1+x))} \cos(40y) \\ \dot{y} &= \mu x - by, \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

gde je $\mu = 0.1$ i $b \geq 0$,

kao i na poznati trodimenzioni Hindmarsh-Rose model

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= -ax^3 + bx^2 + y - z + I \\ \dot{y} &= c - dx^2 - y \\ \dot{z} &= r(S(x - C_x) - z). \end{aligned} \tag{9}$$



Figures 1c and 1d. Figures 1c) and 1d) illustrates the relation between the coupling strength c , the intensity of the noise \sqrt{D} , and the (local) stability of exact synchronization.

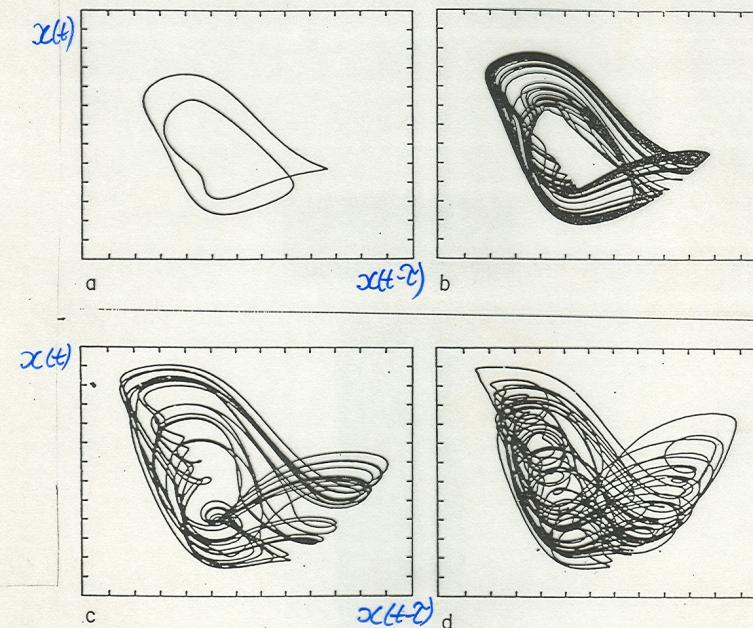


Fig. 2. Phase plots obtained by plotting $x(t)$ vs. $x(t - \tau)$, after letting transients relax. The parameter values are the same as those of (a), (b), (c) and (d) of fig. 1.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a) \tau = 14 \\ b) \tau = 17 \\ c) \tau = 23 \\ d) \tau = 300 \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} \alpha = 0,2 ; \\ \beta = 0,1 ; \\ c = 10 \end{array}$$

