

解分数阶微分代数系统的 Adomian 分解方法*

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摘要: 研究了利用 Adomian 分解求解分数阶微分代数系统的方法,分析了代数约束对 Adomian 方法求解的影响,指出直接解出代数约束变量,将原系统转化为微分系统进行 Adomian 分解的困难.提出确定代数变量级数解各分量的新方法,据此进行 Adomian 分解,得到整个系统的级数解.特别研究了代数约束为线性的分数阶微分代数系统的 Adomian 解法,证明了各变量间的线性代数约束关系可以转化为相应级数解中各分量的线性关系,从而方便求解,并结合具体例子证明了该方法简便有效.

关键词: 分数阶; 微分代数系统; Adomian 分解; 级数解; 线性约束

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引 言

分数阶微分代数系统一般具有 $F(t, x, x^{(\alpha)}) = 0$ 的形式,它同时包含分数阶微分方程以及代数方程(此时方程中不出现分数阶导数 $x^{(\alpha)}$)作为约束,可以更真实地刻画诸如多体系统等模型.分数阶微分代数系统的求解则是一个值得关注的现实问题,Zurigat 等给出的同伦分析解法的求解过程受主观影响较大,实际应用上不太方便^[1].Ding 等提出了有价值的波形松弛方法,同时如何加快其收敛速度需进一步研究^[2].另一方面,自 Adomian 提出解非线性方程的 Adomian 分解方法以来^[3-8],Adomian 分解方法不仅应用广泛,而且在解分数阶微分方程方面也进行了深刻而成功的研究.1993年 Arora 等首次给出了利用 Adomian 分解求解分数阶微分方程的方法,并且取得了成功^[9].1995年 George 等将分数阶微分方程作为特殊类型微分方程讨论其 Adomian 分解解法,并验证了解的正确性^[10];其后 Shawagfeh 重点研究了分数阶非线性微分方程的 Adomian 分解解法^[11];这些文章的共同特点是都从数学角度讨论分数阶方程的解.2005年 Daftardar-Gejji 等从控制系统角度讨论了线性分数阶微分系统的解,通过例子阐明了该方法的收敛性^[12].2006年他们又给出了求解非线性分数阶微分系统的 Adomian 分解方法,为分数阶在控制中的应用奠定了基础^[13].国内学者也做了非常有意义的研究,Li(李常品)等

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基于修改的 Adomian 分解方法研究了分数阶方程组的有效尺度效应^[14], Duan(段俊生)等研究了 Adomian 多项式的简化计算、加速收敛等^[15-16].

基于以上原因, 本文研究利用 Adomian 分解方法求形如

$$\begin{cases} (a) \quad {}_0^C D_t^{\alpha_i} x_i(t) = f_i(t, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n), & i = 1, 2, \dots, l; \\ (b) \quad g_j(t, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 0, & j = l + 1, l + 2, \dots, n; \\ x_i^{(k)}(0) = c_i^{(k)}, & k = 1, 2, \dots, [\alpha_i], \alpha_i > 0 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

的分数阶微分代数系统的级数解, 假设约束(a)和(b)满足相容性, 变量 $x_i(t)$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, l$ 称为微分变量, $x_j(t)$, $j = l + 1, l + 2, \dots, n$ 称为代数变量. 本文首先回顾分数阶导数的基本概念, 然后探讨求解分数阶微分代数系统的 Adomian 分解方法, 最后给出相关算例加以验证.

1 分数阶导数基本概念

定义 1.1 称实值函数 $f(x)$, $x > 0$ 属于 C_μ 空间, $\mu \in \mathbf{R}$, 如果存在正数 $p > \mu$, 使得

$$f(x) = x^p f_1(x),$$

其中 $f_1(x) \in C[0, +\infty)$. 显然, $C_\alpha \subset C_\beta (\alpha > \beta)$.

定义 1.2 称实值函数 $f(x)$, $x > 0$ 属于 C_μ^m 空间, $m \in \mathbf{N} \cup \{0\}$, 如果 $f^{(m)}(x) \in C_\mu$.

定义 1.3 若 $f(x) \in C_\mu$, $\mu \geq -1$, 则 $f(x)$ 的 α 阶 Riemann-Liouville 积分定义如下:

$$J^\alpha f(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^x \frac{f(\tau)}{(x-\tau)^{1-\alpha}} d\tau, \quad \alpha > 0, x > 0, J^0 f(x) = f(x).$$

定义 1.4 若 $f(x) \in C_{m-1}^m$, $m \in \mathbf{N} \cup \{0\}$, 则 $f(x)$ 的 α 阶 Caputo 导数定义如下:

$${}_0^C D_t^\alpha f(x) = \begin{cases} J^{(m-\alpha)} f^{(m)}(x), & m-1 < \alpha < m, \\ f^{(m)}(x), & \alpha = m \in \mathbf{N}. \end{cases}$$

设 $f(x) \in C_\mu$, $\mu \geq -1$, $\alpha, \beta > 0$, $\gamma > -1$, 则上述积分和导数具有以下性质:

$$1) J^\beta (J^\alpha f(x)) = J^\alpha (J^\beta f(x)) = J^{\alpha+\beta} f(x);$$

$$2) J^\alpha x^\gamma = \frac{\Gamma(\gamma+1)}{\Gamma(\alpha+\gamma+1)} x^{\alpha+\gamma}, x > 0;$$

$$3) J^\alpha {}^C D^\alpha f(x) = f(x) - \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{x^k}{k!} f^{(k)}(0+), m-1 < \alpha < m, x > 0; {}^C D^\alpha J^\alpha f(x) = f(x).$$

2 解分数阶微分代数系统的 Adomian 分解方法

2.1 关于微分部分的解

首先考虑系统微分部分, 也就是方程(1(a))的求解. 对方程(1(a))两边同时运用 α_i 阶积分算子 J^{α_i} , 于是由上面性质 3) 有

$$x_i(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{[\alpha_i]} \frac{c_i^{(k)}}{k!} t^k + J^{\alpha_i} [f_i(t, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)], \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, l. \quad (2)$$

由 Adomian 分解可知, $x_i(t)$ 的解可以表示为级数形式:

$$x_i(t) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_{im}(t). \quad (3)$$

$f_i(t, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 可分解为 Adomian 多项式之和:

$$f_i(t, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} A_{im}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, l. \quad (4)$$

引入参数 λ, A_{im} 可按如下方式确定:

$$A_{im} = \frac{1}{m!} \frac{d^m}{d\lambda^m} \left[f_i \left(t, \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_{1m} \lambda^m, \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_{2m} \lambda^m, \dots, \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_{nm} \lambda^m \right) \right]_{\lambda=0}. \quad (5)$$

将式(3)、(4)代入式(2)得

$$x_i(t) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_{im}(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{[\alpha_i]} \frac{c_i^{(k)}}{k!} t^k + J^{\alpha_i} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} A_{im}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, l.$$

对于 $m = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \infty; i = 1, 2, \dots, l$, 微分部分(方程(1(a)))的求解递推公式如下:

$$\begin{cases} x_{i0}(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{[\alpha_i]} \frac{c_i^{(k)}}{k!} t^k, \\ x_{i(m+1)}(t) = J^{\alpha_i} A_{im} = \\ J^{\alpha_i} \frac{1}{m!} \left[\frac{d^m}{d\lambda^m} f_i \left(t, \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_{1m} \lambda^m, \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_{2m} \lambda^m, \dots, \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_{nm} \lambda^m \right) \right]_{\lambda=0}. \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

在实际计算中,常常取 $x_i(t)$ 的前 K 项部分和作为近似解,即

$$\tilde{x}_{iK}(t) = \sum_{m=0}^{K-1} x_{im}(t).$$

2.2 代数约束部分分析

下面讨论代数约束(方程(1(b)))在系统求解过程中的作用.从微分部分的求解过程可以看到, A_{im} 依赖于 $(x_{10}, x_{11}, \dots, x_{1m}; x_{20}, x_{21}, \dots, x_{2m}; x_{n0}, x_{n1}, \dots, x_{nm})$ 又影响 $x_{i(m+1)}(t)$ 的确定.因此 $x_{jm}(t), j = l + 1, l + 2, \dots, n; m = 0, 1, \dots, \infty$ 对各 A_{im} 乃至 $x_i(t)$ 的确定很重要.

假设代数约束(方程(1(b)))是能够由 $x_i(t), i = 1, 2, \dots, l$ 确定 $x_j(t), j = l + 1, l + 2, \dots, n$ 的隐函数组.对于初值条件而言,由于相容性, $x_{i0}(t) = x_i(0), i = 1, 2, \dots, l$ 满足式(1(b)),于是可以由初值 $x_i(0), i = 1, 2, \dots, l$ 求出 $x_j(0), j = l + 1, l + 2, \dots, n$.此外代数约束部分没有微分算子,不需要两边同时运用积分算子,故可以直接令 $x_{j0}(t) = x_j(0), j = l + 1, l + 2, \dots, n$.从而 A_{i0} 得以确定,利用递推公式(6),进一步得到 $x_{i1}(t), i = 1, 2, \dots, l$.

$x_{jm}(t), j = l + 1, l + 2, \dots, n; m = 1, 2, \dots, \infty$ 的确定对后继 $x_{i(m+1)}(t), x_{j(m+1)}(t), m = 1, 2, \dots, \infty$ 的确定影响深远.直接的想法是由代数方程组解出 $x_{jm}(t), j = l + 1, l + 2, \dots, n; m = 1, 2, \dots, \infty$, 然后代入微分部分,从而将系统转化为只含有分数阶导数的分数阶微分系统,并利用 Adomian 方法求解.这种方法有其可行之处,同时也存在不足.一方面由代数方程组解出 $x_{jm}(t)$ 并非一定顺利,甚至难度很大;另一方面,即使得到 $x_{jm}(t)$, 将其代入微分部分后确定 Adomian 多项式的复杂度也会增加.因为在 $f_i(t, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 中若 $x_j(t), j = l + 1, l + 2, \dots, n$ 和 $x_i(t), i = 1, 2, \dots, l$ 是互为独立的变量,求导确定 Adomian 多项式相对简单.然而解出 $x_j(t) = \varphi_j(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_l)$ 后, $f_i(t, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 具有以下形式:

$$f_i(t, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = f_i(t, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_l, \varphi_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_l), \varphi_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_l), \dots, \varphi_{n-l}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_l)).$$

这样即使在线性代数约束的情况下,求导特别是求高阶导数的过程会变得复杂得多,从而确定 Adomian 多项式的复杂度大大增加.

为了既能利用代数约束得到 $x_{jm}(t)$, 又不至于增加系统的计算复杂度,至少在线性代数约束这一简单情况下能得到理想的解,我们提供一种参考方法:设 $x_{i(m-1)}(t), i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ 已知,进而 $x_{im}(t), i = 1, 2, \dots, l$ 得以确定,需要得到 $x_{jm}(t), j = l + 1, l + 2, \dots, n$.注意到常取 $x_i(t)$ 的

前 K 项和作为近似: $x_i(t) \approx \tilde{x}_{iK}(t) = \sum_{m=0}^{K-1} x_{im}(t), i=1,2,\dots,n$. 自然要求 K 级近似 $\tilde{x}_{iK}(t), i=1,2,\dots,n$ 满足代数约束(方程(1(b)))是合理的,也就是

$$g_j(t, \tilde{x}_{1K}, \tilde{x}_{2K}, \dots, \tilde{x}_{nK}) = 0, \quad j = l+1, l+2, \dots, n. \quad (7)$$

这为确定 $x_{jm}(t), j = l+1, l+2, \dots, n$ 提供了可行的方法.

2.3 线性代数约束分析

代数约束(方程(1(b)))的简单情况是线性约束,此时上述算法变得很简便.假设代数约束 $g_j = 0$ 都是线性的,从而方程(1(b))可写为矩阵形式:

$$\mathbf{A}_{ji} \bar{\mathbf{X}} = \mathbf{0}, \quad (1(b))'$$

其中 $\mathbf{A}_{ji} = \{a_{ji}\}_{(n-l) \times (n+1)}$ 为行满秩系数矩阵, $\bar{\mathbf{X}} = (t, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T$.

应用 2.2 小节中的方法确定 $x_{jm}(t), j = l+1, l+2, \dots, n; m = 0, 1, \dots$. 考虑到各约束中线性因素 t 的作用,先讨论 $x_{j0}(t), j = l+1, l+2, \dots, n$ 的确定. 令 $\mathbf{A}_{ji} = [\mathbf{A}_{1(n-l) \times (l+1)} \quad \mathbf{A}_{2(n-l) \times (n-l)}]$, \mathbf{A}_2 满秩, $\bar{\mathbf{X}}_0 = (t, x_{10}, x_{20}, \dots, x_{n0})^T$ 代入式(1(b))' 有

$$[\mathbf{A}_{1(n-l) \times (l+1)} \quad \mathbf{A}_{2(n-l) \times (n-l)}] \bar{\mathbf{X}}_0 = \mathbf{0}.$$

从而

$$\mathbf{X}_{j0} = -\mathbf{A}_2^{-1} \times \mathbf{A}_1 \bar{\mathbf{X}}_{j0}, \quad (8)$$

其中

$$\mathbf{X}_{j0} = (x_{(l+1)0}, x_{(l+2)0}, \dots, x_{n0})^T, \quad \bar{\mathbf{X}}_{j0} = (t, x_{10}, x_{20}, \dots, x_{l0})^T.$$

此外由于代数约束为线性, t 对各 $x_j(t), j = l+1, l+2, \dots, n$ 的影响完全包含在初值 $x_{j0}(t)$ 中,从而简化 $x_{j1}(t)$ 的确定. 对 $x_i(t), i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ 取 2 项近似 $\tilde{x}_{i2}(t)$, 代入式(1(b))' 得

$$[\mathbf{A}_{1(n-l) \times (l+1)} \quad \mathbf{A}_{2(n-l) \times (n-l)}] (\bar{\mathbf{X}}_0 + \bar{\mathbf{X}}_1) = \mathbf{0}, \quad (9)$$

其中 $\bar{\mathbf{X}}_1 = (0, x_{11}, x_{21}, \dots, x_{n1})^T$, 由 $[\mathbf{A}_{1(n-l) \times (l+1)} \quad \mathbf{A}_{2(n-l) \times (n-l)}] \bar{\mathbf{X}}_0 = \mathbf{0}$ 可知, 式(9)等价于

$$[\mathbf{A}_{1(n-l) \times (l+1)} \quad \mathbf{A}_{2(n-l) \times (n-l)}] \bar{\mathbf{X}}_1 = \mathbf{0}. \quad (10)$$

令 $\mathbf{X}_{j1} = (x_{(l+1)1}, x_{(l+2)1}, \dots, x_{n1})^T, \bar{\mathbf{X}}_{i1} = (0, x_{11}, x_{21}, \dots, x_{l1})^T$, 解得 \mathbf{X}_{j1} 如下:

$$\mathbf{X}_{j1} = -\mathbf{A}_2^{-1} \times \mathbf{A}_1 \bar{\mathbf{X}}_{i1}. \quad (11)$$

$\bar{\mathbf{X}}_{i1}$ 首元为 0 说明 $\mathbf{X}_{j1}(t)$ 仅由其与 $x_{11}, x_{21}, \dots, x_{l1}$ 的线性关系决定. 同理有

$$\mathbf{X}_{jm} = -\mathbf{A}_2^{-1} \times \mathbf{A}_1 \bar{\mathbf{X}}_{im}. \quad (12)$$

$\mathbf{X}_{jm}(t), j = l+1, l+2, \dots, n; m \geq 2$ 仅由其与 $x_{1m}, x_{2m}, \dots, x_{lm}$ 的线性关系确定. 也就是说对于线性代数约束而言, 系统解的整体性质可以逐项转化为各分量的性质分别研究, 然后进行综合还原系统的整体解.

3 算例研究

算例 1 附加线性代数约束的分数阶微分代数系统为

$$\begin{cases} {}_0^C D_t^\alpha x_2(t) = tx_1(t), \\ x_1(t) + kx_2(t) = 0, \\ x_1(0) = 1. \end{cases}$$

系统

$$x_{10}(t) = x_1(0) = 1, \quad x_{20}(t) = x_2(0) = -\frac{1}{k}$$

的 Adomian 多项式为

$$A_{20} = tx_{10}, \quad A_{21} = tx_{11}, \quad A_{22} = tx_{12}, \quad A_{23} = tx_{13}.$$

利用线性代数约束有

$$x_{21} = J^\alpha A_{20} = \frac{\Gamma(2)}{\Gamma(2 + \alpha)} t^{(1+\alpha)},$$

$$x_{11} = -k \frac{\Gamma(2)}{\Gamma(2 + \alpha)} t^{(1+\alpha)},$$

$$x_{22} = J^\alpha A_{21} = -k \frac{\Gamma(2)\Gamma(3 + \alpha)}{\Gamma(2 + \alpha)\Gamma(3 + 2\alpha)} t^{(2+2\alpha)} = -k \frac{(2 + \alpha)\Gamma(2)}{\Gamma(3 + 2\alpha)} t^{(2+2\alpha)},$$

$$x_{12} = k^2 \frac{(2 + \alpha)\Gamma(2)}{\Gamma(3 + 2\alpha)} t^{(2+2\alpha)},$$

$$x_{23} = J^\alpha A_{22} = k^2 \frac{(2 + \alpha)\Gamma(2)\Gamma(4 + 2\alpha)}{\Gamma(3 + 2\alpha)\Gamma(4 + 3\alpha)} t^{(3+3\alpha)} = k^2 \frac{(2 + \alpha)(3 + 2\alpha)\Gamma(2)}{\Gamma(4 + 3\alpha)} t^{(3+3\alpha)},$$

$$x_{13} = -k^3 \frac{(2 + \alpha)(3 + 2\alpha)\Gamma(2)}{\Gamma(4 + 3\alpha)} t^{(3+3\alpha)},$$

$$x_{24} = J^\alpha A_{23} = -k^3 \frac{(2 + \alpha)(3 + 2\alpha)\Gamma(2)\Gamma(5 + 3\alpha)}{\Gamma(4 + 3\alpha)\Gamma(5 + 4\alpha)} t^{(4+4\alpha)} =$$

$$-k^3 \frac{(2 + \alpha)(3 + 2\alpha)(4 + 3\alpha)\Gamma(2)}{\Gamma(5 + 4\alpha)} t^{(4+4\alpha)},$$

$$x_{14} = k^4 \frac{(2 + \alpha)(3 + 2\alpha)(4 + 3\alpha)\Gamma(2)}{\Gamma(5 + 4\alpha)} t^{(4+4\alpha)}.$$

归纳解的规律:

$$x_{2m} = (-k)^{(m-1)} \frac{(2 + \alpha)(3 + 2\alpha) \cdots [m + (m-1)\alpha]\Gamma(2)}{\Gamma[(m+1) + m\alpha]} t^{(m+m\alpha)}, \quad m = 1, 2, \dots.$$

由于 $\Gamma(2) = 1$, 上式可以改写为如下更规范并包含 x_{20} 的形式:

$$x_{2m} = (-k)^{(m-1)} \frac{(-\alpha)(1 + 0\alpha)(2 + \alpha)(3 + 2\alpha) \cdots [m + (m-1)\alpha]}{(-\alpha)\Gamma[(m+1) + m\alpha]} t^{(m+m\alpha)}, \quad m = 0, 1, 2, \dots.$$

简记为

$$x_{2m} = (-k)^{(m-1)} \frac{\prod_{i=0}^m [i + (i-1)\alpha]}{(-\alpha)\Gamma[(m+1) + m\alpha]} t^{(m+m\alpha)}, \quad m = 0, 1, 2, \dots.$$

从而

$$x_{1m} = (-k)^{(m)} \frac{\prod_{i=0}^m [i + (i-1)\alpha]}{(-\alpha)\Gamma[(m+1) + m\alpha]} t^{(m+m\alpha)}, \quad m = 0, 1, 2, \dots.$$

于是得到系统解为

$$\begin{cases} x_1(t) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_{1m} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-k)^{(m)} \frac{\prod_{i=0}^m [i + (i-1)\alpha]}{(-\alpha)\Gamma[(m+1) + m\alpha]} t^{(m+m\alpha)}, \\ x_2(t) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_{2m} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-k)^{(m-1)} \frac{\prod_{i=0}^m [i + (i-1)\alpha]}{(-\alpha)\Gamma[(m+1) + m\alpha]} t^{(m+m\alpha)}. \end{cases}$$

此解已不再是近似解,而是系统的精确解,正确性可直接由 $x_2(t)$ 求 Caputo 导数验证.

算例 2 附加非线性约束的分数阶微分代数系统:

$$\begin{cases} {}_0^C D_t^\alpha x_1 = 2x_2^2, \\ (x_2 - 1)^2 = x_1, \\ x_1(0) = 0. \end{cases}$$

系统的 $x_{10} = x_1(0) = 0, x_{20} = 1$, 其 Adomian 多项式如下:

$$A_{10} = 2x_{20}^2, A_{11} = 4x_{20}x_{21}, A_{12} = 2x_{21}^2 + 4y_{20}y_{22}, A_{13} = 4x_{21}x_{22} + 4x_{20}x_{22}.$$

由递推算法知:

$$x_{11} = J^\alpha A_{10} = \frac{2}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)} t^\alpha.$$

为了计算 x_{21} , 令 2 级截断 $\tilde{x}_{12}(t) = x_{10} + x_{11}, \tilde{x}_{22}(t) = x_{20} + x_{21}$ 满足代数约束:

$$(x_{20} + x_{21} - 1)^2 = x_{10} + x_{11}.$$

注意 $x_{10} = x_1(0) = 0, x_{20} = 1$, 有

$$x_{21} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)}} t^{\alpha/2}.$$

于是

$$A_{11} = 4x_{20}x_{21} = 4\sqrt{\frac{2}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)}} t^{\alpha/2}.$$

进而

$$x_{12} = J^\alpha A_{11} = 4\sqrt{\frac{2}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)}} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha/2 + 1)}{\Gamma(3\alpha/2 + 1)} t^{3\alpha/2} = \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)}} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha/2)}{\Gamma(3\alpha/2)} t^{3\alpha/2}.$$

为了计算 x_{22} , 令 3 级截断 $\tilde{x}_{13}(t) = x_{10} + x_{11} + x_{12}, \tilde{x}_{23}(t) = x_{20} + x_{21} + x_{22}$ 满足代数约束:

$$(x_{20} + x_{21} + x_{22} - 1)^2 = x_{10} + x_{11} + x_{12}.$$

注意到

$$x_{10} = 0, x_{20} = 1, x_{11} = \frac{2}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)} t^\alpha,$$

$$x_{21} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)}} t^{\alpha/2}, x_{12} = \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)}} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha/2)}{\Gamma(3\alpha/2)} t^{3\alpha/2},$$

可得

$$x_{22} = \left(\sqrt{\frac{4}{3} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)}} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha/2)}{\Gamma(3\alpha/2)} t^{\alpha/2} + \frac{2}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)} - \sqrt{\frac{2}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)}} \right) t^{\alpha/2}.$$

得到两个解的 3 级截断近似:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{2}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} t^\alpha + \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha/2)}{\Gamma(3\alpha/2)} t^{3\alpha/2}, \\ x_2 = 1 + \sqrt{\frac{2}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}} t^{\alpha/2} + \\ \left(\sqrt{\frac{4}{3}} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha/2)}{\Gamma(3\alpha/2)} t^{\alpha/2} + \frac{2}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} - \sqrt{\frac{2}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}} \right) t^{\alpha/2}. \end{cases}$$

4 结 论

针对分数阶微分代数系统,本文提出了一种基于 Adomian 分解的求级数解方法.算例说明这种方法的计算过程避免了复合函数求高阶导数的麻烦,对于线性代数约束而言,求解效果好,并且在理想情况下能够根据解得规律得到系统精确解的级数表示.当代数约束为非线性时,用该方法得到级数解的低级截断近似比较顺利,而求高级截断近似会出现困难,可以考虑利用多步法进行改进,同时也还需要作进一步的研究加以完善.此外,本文提出的方法也可以应用于整数阶微分代数系统的求解.

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On the Solution of Fractional Differential-Algebraic Systems With the Adomian Decomposition Method

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Abstract: The solution of the fractional differential-algebraic systems (FDASs) was studied with the Adomian decomposition method. The influence of the algebraic constraints on the Adomian decomposition method was investigated, and the main difficulty of transforming the FDASs into fractional differential systems through solving the algebraic constraints directly was pointed out. To determine the components of the algebraic variable series solution, a new method was presented with the Adomian decomposition implemented successfully to obtain the solution of the FDAS. The solution of the FDAS under linear algebraic constraints was particularly discussed with the Adomian decomposition method. It's proved that the linear relationship between the variables under algebraic constraints could be equivalently transformed into the linear relationship between the components of the corresponding series solution. 2 examples were given to illustrate the convenience and effectiveness of the proposed method.

Key words: fractional order; differential-algebraic system; Adomian decomposition; series solution; linear constraint

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