

SOLUTION OF TIME-VARYING SINGULAR NONLINEAR SYSTEMS BY SINGLE-TERM WALSH SERIES

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A method for finding the solution of time-varying singular nonlinear systems by using single-term Walsh series is proposed. The properties of single-term Walsh series are given and are utilized to find the solution of time-varying singular nonlinear systems.

1. Introduction

Singular nonlinear systems has been of interest to some investigators [4, 12], however no closed-form solution was given in [4, 12]. In some analysis of neural networks, both singular systems [8] and bilinear systems [16] have been used. For singular bilinear systems, Lewis et al. [11] applied the Walsh function (WF) approach for time-invariant singular bilinear systems and Hsiao and Wang [9] used the Haar wavelets for the solution of time-varying singular nonlinear systems.

Walsh functions (WFs) have received considerable attention in dealing with various problems of dynamic systems. Chen and Hsiao [5, 6, 7] applied the WF technique to the analysis, optimal control, and synthesis of linear systems. WFs have also found wide applications in signal processing, communication, and pattern recognition [13]. Rao et al. [14] presented a method of extending computation beyond the limit of the initial normal interval in Walsh series analysis of dynamical systems. In [14] various time functions in the system were first expanded in terms of their truncated WF with unknown coefficients. Using the Kronecker product [10], the unknown coefficient of the rate variable was obtained by finding the inverse of a square matrix. It was shown that this method involve some numerical difficulties if the dimension of this matrix is large. To remove the inconveniences in WF technique, the single-term Walsh series (STWS) was introduced in [14], and Balachandran and Murugesan [1, 2, 3] applied STWS technique to the analysis of the linear and nonlinear singular systems. The STWS method provides block-pulse and discrete solutions to any length of time.

In the present paper, we use the STWS approach for the solution of time-varying singular nonlinear systems. As compared to [9], our method is simpler and consumes less computer time.

The paper is organized as follows: in [Section 2](#) we describe the basic properties of the WF and STWS required for our subsequent development. [Section 3](#) is devoted to the formulation of the time-varying singular nonlinear systems. In [Section 4](#) we apply the proposed numerical method to the time-varying singular nonlinear systems and in [Section 5](#), we report our numerical finding and demonstrate the accuracy of the proposed method.

2. Properties of WF and STWS

2.1. Walsh functions. A function $f(t)$, integrable in $[0, 1)$, may be approximated using WF as

$$f(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} f_i \phi_i(t), \quad (2.1)$$

where $\phi_i(t)$ is the i th WF and f_i is the corresponding coefficient. In practice, only the first m terms are considered, where m is an integral power of 2. Then from (2.1), we get

$$f(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} f_i \phi_i(t) = F^T \Phi(t), \quad (2.2)$$

where

$$F = (f_0, f_1, \dots, f_{m-1})^T, \quad \Phi(t) = (\phi_0(t), \phi_1(t), \dots, \phi_{m-1}(t))^T. \quad (2.3)$$

The coefficients f_i are chosen to minimize the mean integral square error

$$\epsilon = \int_0^1 (f(t) - F^T \Phi(t))^2 dt, \quad (2.4)$$

and are given by

$$f_i = \int_0^1 f(t) \phi_i(t) dt. \quad (2.5)$$

The integration of the vector $\Phi(t)$ defined in (2.3) can be approximated by

$$\int_0^t \Phi(t') dt' \simeq E \Phi(t), \quad (2.6)$$

where E is the $m \times m$ operational matrix for integration with $E_{1 \times 1} = 1/2$ and is given in [16].

2.2. Single-term Walsh series. With the STWS approach, in the first interval, the given function is expanded as STWS in the normalized interval $\tau \in [0, 1)$, which corresponds to $t \in [0, 1/m)$ by defining $\tau = mt$, m being any integer. In STWS, the matrix E in (2.6) becomes $E = 1/2$.

Let $\dot{x}(\tau)$ and $x(\tau)$ be expanded by STWS series in the first interval as

$$\dot{x}(\tau) = V^{(1)}\phi_0(\tau), \quad x(\tau) = X^{(1)}\phi_0(\tau), \quad (2.7)$$

and in the k th interval as

$$\dot{x}(\tau) = V^{(k)}\phi_0(\tau), \quad x(\tau) = X^{(k)}\phi_0(\tau). \quad (2.8)$$

Integrating (2.7) with $E = 1/2$, we get

$$X^{(1)} = \frac{1}{2}V^{(1)} + x(0), \quad (2.9)$$

where $x(0)$ is the initial condition. According to Sannuti [15], we have

$$V^{(1)} = \int_0^1 \dot{x}(\tau)d\tau = x(1) - x(0). \quad (2.10)$$

In general, for any interval k , $k = 1, 2, \dots$, we obtain

$$X^{(k)} = \frac{1}{2}V^{(k)} + x(k-1), \quad (2.11)$$

$$x(k) = V^{(k)} + x(k-1). \quad (2.12)$$

In (2.11) and (2.12), $X^{(k)}$ and $x(k)$ give the block-pulse and the discrete values of the state, respectively.

3. Problem statement

Consider a time-varying singular nonlinear system of the following form:

$$E(t)\dot{x}(t) = f(t, x(t), u(t)), \quad x(0) = x_0, \quad (3.1)$$

where the singular matrix $E(t) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, the nonlinear function $f \in \mathbb{R}^n$, the state $x(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n$, and the control $u(t) \in \mathbb{R}^q$. The response $x(t)$ is required to be found.

4. Solution of time-varying singular nonlinear systems via STWS

Normalizing (3.1) by defining $\tau = mt$, we get

$$mE(\tau)\dot{x}(\tau) = f(\tau, x(\tau), u(\tau)), \quad x(0) = x_0. \quad (4.1)$$

Let $E(\tau)$ be expressed by STWS in the k th interval as

$$E(\tau) = E^{(k)}\phi_0(\tau), \quad (4.2)$$

where $E^{(k)} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$. By using (2.8) and (2.11), we get

$$x(\tau) = \left(\frac{1}{2}V^{(k)} + x(k-1)\right)\phi_0(\tau). \quad (4.3)$$

To solve (4.1), we first substitute (4.3) in $f(\tau, x(\tau), u(\tau))$; we then express the resulting equation by STWS as

$$f\left(\tau, \left(\frac{1}{2}V^{(k)} + x(k-1)\right)\phi_0(\tau), u(\tau)\right) = F^{(k)}\phi_0(\tau). \quad (4.4)$$

Using (4.1), (4.2), (4.3), and (4.4), we get

$$mE^{(k)}V^{(k)} = F^{(k)}. \quad (4.5)$$

By solving (4.5), the components of $V^{(k)}$ can be obtained. By substituting $V^{(k)}$ in (2.11) and (2.12), we obtain block-pulse and discrete approximations of the state, respectively. Further, using (2.7), we get

$$x(\tau) = \int_0^\tau \dot{x}(\tau')d\tau' + x(0) = V^{(1)}\tau + x(0). \quad (4.6)$$

Thus, we can obtain a continuous approximation of the state as

$$x(\tau) = V^{(k)}\tau + x(k-1). \quad (4.7)$$

5. Numerical examples

Three examples are given in this section. These examples were considered by Hsiao and Wang [9] by using Haar wavelets. Our method differs from their approach and thus these examples could be used as a basis for comparison.

Example 5.1. Consider a time-varying nonlinear singular system of the following form [9]:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & t^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \dot{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} tx_1(t) + x_2(t) \\ \exp(t)x_1(t)x_2(t) \\ x_2(t)(x_1(t) + x_3(t)) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2t^2 \exp(-t) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad x(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (5.1)$$

The exact solution is (see [9])

$$x(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 2\exp(-t)(1-2t) \\ t^2 \exp(-t) \\ -2\exp(-t)(1-2t) \end{bmatrix}. \quad (5.2)$$

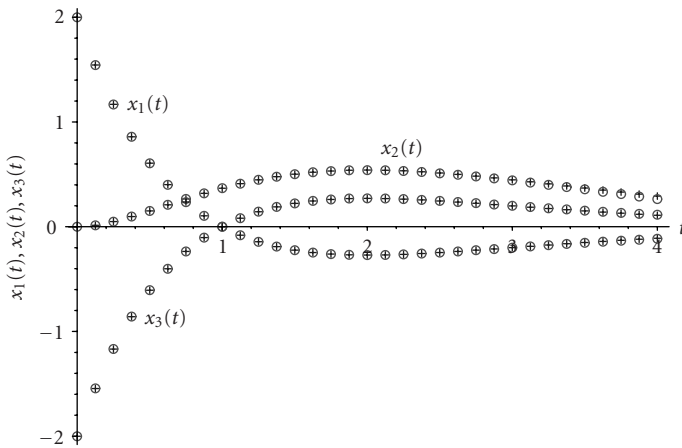


Figure 5.1. STWS with $m = 32$ (circles) and exact solution: +++++ of Example 5.1.

To solve (5.1) by STWS, we first express t , t^2 , $\exp(t)$, and $2t^2 \exp(-t)$ by STWS, then we substitute these values together with $V_i^{(k)} = \hat{x}_i(t)$ and $x_i(t) = (1/2)V_i^{(k)} + x_i(k - 1)$, $i = 1, 2, 3$, in (5.1). By solving the resulting equation, $V^{(k)} = [V_1^{(k)}, V_2^{(k)}, V_3^{(k)}]^T$ can be calculated. By using (2.11), (2.12), and (4.7), block-pulse, discrete, and continuous approximations of state $x(t)$ are obtained.

The comparison between STWS solution with $m = 32$ and the exact solution for $t \in [0, 4)$ is shown in Figure 5.1.

Example 5.2. Consider the following time-invariant singular nonlinear system [9]:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \dot{x}(t) + \begin{bmatrix} x_3(t) - x_5(t) \\ x_2(t) + x_3(t) - x_4(t) - x_5(t) \\ (x_1(t) + x_2(t) - 1)^2 - x_3(t) \\ -x_4(t) \\ x_2(t)(x_1(t) + x_2(t)) - x_5(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad x(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (5.3)$$

The results obtained by STWS with $m = 16$ and $m = 110$ together with those obtained by Haar wavelets with $m = 512$ are presented in Tables 5.1, 5.2, and 5.3, respectively.

Example 5.3. Consider a time-invariant nonlinear singular system of the following form [9]:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \dot{x}(t) + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} x(t) + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ x_3^3(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad x(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (5.4)$$

The results obtained by STWS with $m = 24$ and $m = 32$ and those obtained by Haar wavelets with $m = 32$ and $m = 128$ are presented in Tables 5.4 and 5.5, respectively.

Table 5.1. Estimated values of $x_1(t)$, $x_2(t)$, $x_3(t)$, $x_4(t)$, and $x_5(t)$ by STWS with $m = 16$.

Time	$x_1(t)$	$x_2(t)$	$x_3(t)$	$x_4(t)$	$x_5(t)$
0.0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.5	-0.3297	0.5771	0.5671	0.0000	0.1443
1.0	-0.4776	0.8003	0.4596	0.0000	0.2599
1.5	-0.5486	0.9023	0.4186	0.0000	0.3209
2.0	-0.5835	0.9514	0.4004	0.0000	0.3516
2.5	-0.6008	0.9755	0.3919	0.0000	0.3674
3.0	-0.6094	0.9875	0.3877	0.0000	0.3752
3.5	-0.6137	0.9935	0.3856	0.0000	0.3791
4.0	-0.6159	0.9965	0.3846	0.0000	0.3811

Table 5.2. Estimated values of $x_1(t)$, $x_2(t)$, $x_3(t)$, $x_4(t)$, and $x_5(t)$ by STWS with $m = 110$.

Time	$x_1(t)$	$x_2(t)$	$x_3(t)$	$x_4(t)$	$x_5(t)$
0.0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.5	-0.3295	0.5774	0.5658	0.0000	0.1431
1.0	-0.4775	0.8006	0.4582	0.0000	0.2587
1.5	-0.5485	0.9027	0.4171	0.0000	0.3197
2.0	-0.5834	0.9518	0.3989	0.0000	0.3507
2.5	-0.6007	0.9760	0.3903	0.0000	0.3663
3.0	-0.6094	0.9880	0.3861	0.0000	0.3741
3.5	-0.6137	0.9940	0.3841	0.0000	0.3780
4.0	-0.6159	0.9970	0.3830	0.0000	0.3800

Table 5.3. Estimated values of $x_1(t)$, $x_2(t)$, $x_3(t)$, $x_4(t)$, and $x_5(t)$ by Haar wavelets with $m = 512$.

Time	$x_1(t)$	$x_2(t)$	$x_3(t)$	$x_4(t)$	$x_5(t)$
0.0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.5	-0.3295	0.5774	0.5658	0.0000	0.1431
1.0	-0.4775	0.8006	0.4582	0.0000	0.2587
1.5	-0.5485	0.9027	0.4171	0.0000	0.3197
2.0	-0.5834	0.9518	0.3989	0.0000	0.3507
2.5	-0.6007	0.9760	0.3903	0.0000	0.3663
3.0	-0.6094	0.9880	0.3861	0.0000	0.3741
3.5	-0.6137	0.9940	0.3841	0.0000	0.3780
4.0	-0.6159	0.9970	0.3830	0.0000	0.3800

Table 5.4. Estimated values of $x_1(t)$, $x_2(t)$, and $x_3(t)$ by STWS with $m = 24$ and $m = 32$.

Time	STWS with $m = 24$			STWS with $m = 32$		
	$x_1(t)$	$x_2(t)$	$x_3(t)$	$x_1(t)$	$x_2(t)$	$x_3(t)$
0.0	2.00000	-1.00000	-2.00000	2.00000	-1.00000	-2.00000
0.125	1.75175	-0.75175	-1.97189	1.75175	-0.75175	-1.97189
0.25	1.50706	-0.50706	-1.94309	1.50706	-0.50706	-1.94309
0.375	1.26601	-0.26601	-1.91353	1.26601	-0.26601	-1.91353
0.5	1.02871	-0.02871	-1.88316	1.02871	-0.02871	-1.88316
0.625	0.79526	0.20474	-1.85187	0.79526	0.20474	-1.85187
0.75	0.56578	0.43422	-1.81960	0.56578	0.43422	-1.81960
0.875	0.34040	0.65960	-1.78622	0.34040	0.65960	-1.78622
1.0	0.11927	0.88073	-1.75160	0.11927	0.88073	-1.75160

Table 5.5. Estimated values of $x_1(t)$, $x_2(t)$, and $x_3(t)$ by Haar wavelets with $m = 32$ and $m = 128$.

Time	Haar wavelets with $m = 32$			Haar wavelets with $m = 128$		
	$x_1(t)$	$x_2(t)$	$x_3(t)$	$x_1(t)$	$x_2(t)$	$x_3(t)$
0.0	2.0000	-1.0000	-2.0000	2.0000	-1.0000	-2.0000
0.125	1.7517	-0.7517	-1.9719	1.7517	-0.7517	-1.9719
0.25	1.5071	-0.5071	-1.9431	1.5071	-0.5071	-1.9431
0.375	1.2660	-0.2660	-1.9135	1.2660	-0.2660	-1.9135
0.5	1.0287	-0.0287	-1.8832	1.0287	-0.0287	-1.8832
0.625	0.7953	0.2047	-1.8519	0.7953	0.2047	-1.8519
0.75	0.5658	0.4342	-1.8196	0.5658	0.4342	-1.8196
0.875	0.3404	0.6596	-1.7862	0.34040	0.6596	-1.7862
1.0	0.1193	0.8807	-1.7516	0.1193	0.8807	-1.7516

6. Conclusion

The properties of STWS are used to solve the time-varying singular nonlinear systems. The key idea is to transform the time-varying functions into STWS. The method can be implemented using a digital computer. It occupies less memory space and consumes less computer time than the method in [9]. Illustrative examples were included to demonstrate the validity and applicability of the technique.

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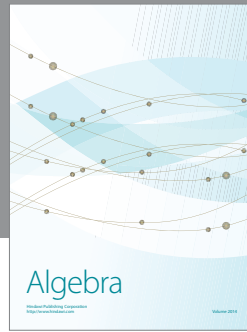
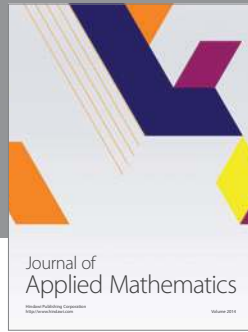
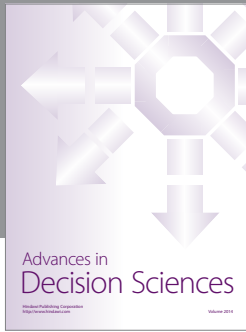
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