

EXPONENTIAL MEAN SQUARE STABILITY OF PARTIALLY LINEAR STOCHASTIC SYSTEMS

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Denote by (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) an usual probability space and by w a standard \mathbb{R}^m -valued Wiener process defined on this space.

Consider the multi-inputs partially linear stochastic differential system in $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^p$,

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$$\begin{cases} x_t = x_0 + \int_0^t (f(x_s) + G(x_s, \xi_s)\xi_s)ds + \int_0^t g(x_s)dw_s \\ \xi_t = \xi_0 + \int_0^t (A\xi_s + Bu)ds \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where

1. f and g are C^2 functionals mapping \mathbb{R}^n into \mathbb{R}^n and $\mathbb{R}^{n \times p}$ respectively with bounded derivatives and such that $f(0) = g(0) = 0$.
2. G is a functional mapping $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^p$ into \mathbb{R}^p such that there exists a non decreasing scalar function $\gamma(\|\xi\|) \geq 0$ bounded for all bounded ξ such that

$$\|G(x, \xi)\| \leq \gamma(\|\xi\|)\|x\| \quad \forall (x, \xi) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^p.$$

3. A and B are matrices in $\mathcal{M}_{p \times p}(\mathbb{R})$ and $\mathcal{M}_{p \times q}(\mathbb{R})$ respectively such that the pair (A, B) is stabilizable.
4. u is a \mathbb{R}^q -valued control.

Then, we can prove the following stabilizing result,

Theorem If the equilibrium solution $x_t \equiv 0$ of the stochastic differential equation

$$x_t = x_0 + \int_0^t f(x_s)ds + \int_0^t g(x_s)dw_s$$

is exponentially stable in mean square then, the equilibrium solution $(x_t, \xi_t) \equiv (0, 0)$ of the control stochastic differential system (1) is exponentially stable in mean square for every linear feedback law u defined by $u(\xi) = K\xi$ where K is a matrix in $\mathcal{M}_{q \times p}(\mathbb{R})$ such that the matrix $A + BK$ is asymptotically stable (i.e. all the eigenvalues of the matrix $A + BK$ have negative real parts).

The proof of this result relies on the stochastic Lyapunov machinery developed by Khasminskii [1].

To conclude, note that a deterministic version of this result is due to Saberi, Kokotovic and Sussmann [2].

References

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