

文章编号: 1004-4353(2019)04-0292-07

具有不同故障模式的并联可修复系统 主算子的性质研究

赵志欣¹, 唐慧¹, 冯宇^{2*}

(1. 长春师范大学 数学学院, 吉林 长春 130032; 2. 延边大学 信息化中心, 吉林 延吉 133002)

摘要: 研究了具有不同故障模式的并联可修复系统. 首先运用 C_0 半群理论, 证明了系统主算子为预解正算子, 并给出了系统主算子的共轭算子及其定义域. 然后利用共尾和预解正算子理论, 证明了系统主算子的谱界与增长界相等.

关键词: 可修复系统; 谱界; 共尾

中图分类号: O29

文献标志码: A

Properties of the main operator of parallel repairable system with different failure modes

ZHAO Zhixin¹, TANG Hui¹, FENG Yu^{2*}

(1. School of Mathematics, Changchun Normal University, Changchun 130032, China;
2. Information Center, Yanbian University, Yanji 133002, China)

Abstract: This paper presents a parallel repairable system with different failure modes. Firstly, we prove the main operator of the system is a resolvent positive operator by using C_0 semigroup theory. The adjoint operator of the main operator and its domain is obtained. Then, we prove the spectral bound of the system main operator is equal to its growth bound by using confinal and the resolvent positive operator theory.

Keywords: repairable system; spectral bound; confinal

0 引言

在许多大型复杂系统中,存在着大量结构简单、功能并联的系统,如舰船动力、电力系统等. 这类系统所使用的各个单元一般都是可修复的. 对此类系统进行建模时,因涉及维修策略等诸多因素,因此模型的建立和分析都较为复杂. 近年来,许多学者对并联可修复系统进行了研究. 例如:吕建伟等^[1]通过分析并联可修复系统的特点以及不同维修策略对系统可用性的影响,建立了并联系统工作模式和各类故障的仿真模型,并给出了系统相关指标的计算公式. 另外,一些学者利用巴拿赫空间的相关理论,研究了上述并联可修复系统模型的最优控制、半离散化和稳定性等问题^[2-7]. 然而这些文献讨论的只是两个系统部件的简单情形,而对于系统部件为 n 个的情形并没有进行讨论. 基于此,本文在文献[8]的基础上,运用 C_0 半群理论对系统具有退化状态和常规故障状态的 n 个同型部件并联可修复系统进行研究,并通过共尾理论证明系统主算子的谱界与增长界相等.

1 模型描述

系统由 n 个可修复的相同部件组成, 每个部件都有 3 种状态: 工作状态、退化状态或故障状态. 系统中每个部件有 3 种故障类型, 并且所有的故障均相互独立. 所有部件故障或常规故障可导致系统故障. 在任何工作状态下, 系统都可能发生常规故障. 除常规故障外, 所有的故障率和修复率都为常数. 系统发生故障时, 系统的修复时间服从一般分布. 在 $t=0$ 时, 系统开始工作, 系统部件修复如新. 系统状态转移图($n=2$) 如图 1 所示.

利用全概率分析的方法, 可将模型描述为:

$$\frac{dp_{00}(t)}{dt} = -[n(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) + \lambda_c]p_{00}(t) + \mu_1 p_{10}(t) + \mu_2 p_{01}(t) + \int_0^\infty p_c(x, t)\mu_c(x)dx;$$

图 1 系统状态转移图

$$\frac{dp_{i0}(t)}{dt} = -[(n-i)(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) + i\lambda_3 + i\mu_1 + \lambda_c]p_{i0}(t) + (i+1)\mu_1 p_{i+1,0}(t) + (n-i+1)\lambda_1 p_{i-1,0}(t) + \mu_2 p_{i1}(t), \quad 0 < i < n, j=0;$$

$$\frac{dp_{n0}(t)}{dt} = -[n\lambda_3 + n\mu_1 + \lambda_c]p_{n0}(t) + \lambda_1 p_{n-1,0}(t);$$

$$\frac{dp_{0j}(t)}{dt} = -[(n-j)(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) + j\mu_2 + \lambda_c]p_{0j}(t) + (j+1)\mu_2 p_{0,j+1}(t) + (n-j+1)\lambda_2 p_{0,j-1}(t) + \mu_1 p_{1j}(t) + \lambda_3 p_{1,j-1}(t), \quad 0 < j < n, i=0;$$

$$\frac{dp_{0n}(t)}{dt} = -n\mu_2 p_{0n}(t) + \lambda_2 p_{0,n-1}(t) + \lambda_3 p_{1,n-1}(t);$$

$$\frac{dp_{ij}(t)}{dt} = -[(n-i-j)(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) + i\lambda_3 + i\mu_1 + j\mu_2 + \lambda_c]p_{ij}(t) + (j+1)\mu_2 p_{i,j+1}(t) + (i+1)\mu_1 p_{i+1,j}(t) + (n-i-j+1)\lambda_1 p_{i-1,j}(t) + (n-i-j+1)\lambda_2 p_{i,j-1}(t) + (i+1)\lambda_3 p_{i+1,j-1}(t), \quad 0 < i+j < n, 0 < i, j < n-1;$$

$$\frac{dp_{ij}(t)}{dt} = -[i\lambda_3 + i\mu_1 + j\mu_2 + \lambda_c]p_{ij}(t) + \lambda_1 p_{i-1,j}(t) + \lambda_2 p_{i,j-1}(t) + (i+1)\lambda_3 p_{i+1,j-1}(t), \quad i+j=n, 0 < i, j \leq n-1;$$

$$\frac{\partial p_c(t, x)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial p_c(t, x)}{\partial x} = -\mu_c(x)p_c(t, x).$$

系统的边界条件和初始条件为

$$p_c(0, t) = \lambda_c \sum_{i+j \geq 0, j \neq n}^n p_{ij}(t), \quad p_{00}(0) = 1, \text{ 其余为 } 0.$$

其中 $p_{ij}(t)$ 为 t 时刻系统处于状态 (i, j) 时的概率, $p_{i,j}(t, x)$ 为 t 时刻系统处于常规故障状态且修复时间为 x 的概率, λ_1 为部件从工作状态到退化状态的损坏率, λ_2 为部件从工作状态到故障状态的损坏率, λ_3 为部件从退化状态到故障状态的损坏率, λ_c 为由常规错误导致系统故障的损坏率, μ_1 为部件从退化状态到工作状态的修复率, μ_2 为部件从故障状态到工作状态的修复率, $\mu_c(x)$ 为由常规故障导致系统故障且修复时间为 x 的修复率, 并假定满足 $0 \leq \mu_c(x) < \infty, \int_0^\infty \mu_c(x)dx < \infty$ 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \mu_c(\eta)d\eta < \infty$.

定义状态空间 $X = \{P = (p_{00}, p_1, p_2, p_3, p_c(x)) \mid p_{00} \in \mathbf{R}, p_k \in \mathbf{R}^n, p_3 \in \mathbf{R}^{n(n-1)/2}, p_c(x) \in L^1[0, \infty), k = 1, 2\}$. 将范数定义为 $\|P\| = |p_{00}| + \sum_{k=1}^3 |p_k| + \|p_c(x)\|_{L^1[0, \infty)}$. 这里 $\|p_1\| = \|(p_{10}, p_{20}, \dots, p_{n0})^T\| = \sum_{i=1}^n |p_{i0}|$, $\|p_2\| = \|(p_{01}, p_{02}, \dots, p_{0n})^T\| = \sum_{j=1}^n |p_{0j}|$, $\|p_3\| = \|(p_{11}, \dots, p_{ij}, \dots, p_{n-1,1})^T\| = \sum_{\substack{i+j \leq n \\ 1 \leq i, j \leq n-1}} |p_{ij}|$.

显然, $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ 为 Banach 空间. 定义算子 A 和 B :

$$A = \text{diag}(-[n(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) + \lambda_c], -[(n-1)(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) + \lambda_3 + \mu_1 + \lambda_c], \dots, -[\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + (n-1)\lambda_3 + (n-1)\mu_1 + \lambda_c], -[n\lambda_3 + n\mu_1 + \lambda_c], -[(n-1)(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) + \mu_2 + \lambda_c], \dots, -[\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + (n-1)\mu_2 + \lambda_c], -n\mu_2, -[(n-2)(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) + \lambda_3 + \mu_1 + \mu_2 + \lambda_c], \dots, -[\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + (n-2)\lambda_3 + (n-2)\mu_1 + \mu_2 + \lambda_c], -[\lambda_3 + \mu_1 + (n-1)\mu_2 + \lambda_c], \dots, -[(n-1)\lambda_1 + (n-1)\mu_1 + \mu_2 + \lambda_c], -\frac{d}{dx} - \mu_c(x)),$$

$$D(A) = \{P \in X \mid \frac{dp_c(x)}{dx} \in L^1[0, \infty), p_c(x) \text{ 是绝对连续函数, 且满足 } p_c(0, t) = \lambda_c \sum_{\substack{i+j \geq 0 \\ j \neq n}}^n p_{ij}(t)\},$$

$$BP = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 p_{10}(t) + \mu_2 p_{01}(t) + \int_0^\infty p_c(x, t) \mu_c(x) dx \\ 2\mu_1 p_{20}(t) + n\lambda_1 p_{00}(t) + \mu_2 p_{11}(t) \\ \vdots \\ n\mu_1 p_{n0}(t) + 2\lambda_1 p_{n-2,0}(t) + \mu_2 p_{n-1,1}(t) \\ \lambda_1 p_{n-1,0}(t) \\ 2\mu_2 p_{02}(t) + n\lambda_2 p_{00}(t) + \mu_1 p_{11}(t) + \lambda_3 p_{10}(t) \\ \vdots \\ n\mu_2 p_{0n}(t) + 2\lambda_2 p_{0,n-2}(t) + \mu_1 p_{1,n-1}(t) + \lambda_3 p_{1,n-2}(t) \\ \lambda_2 p_{0,n-1}(t) + \lambda_3 p_{1,n-1}(t) \\ 2\mu_2 p_{12}(t) + 2\mu_1 p_{21}(t) + (n-1)\lambda_1 p_{01}(t) + (n-1)\lambda_2 p_{10}(t) + 2\lambda_3 p_{20}(t) \\ \vdots \\ 2\mu_2 p_{n-2,2}(t) + (n-1)\mu_1 p_{n-1,1}(t) + 2\lambda_1 p_{n-2,1}(t) + 2\lambda_2 p_{n-1,0}(t) + (n-1)\lambda_3 p_{n-1,0}(t) \\ \lambda_1 p_{0,n-1}(t) + \lambda_2 p_{1,n-2}(t) + 2\lambda_3 p_{2,n-2}(t) \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_1 p_{n-2,1}(t) + \lambda_2 p_{n-1,0}(t) + n\lambda_3 p_{n0}(t) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$D(B) = X$. 则系统方程(1)—(9) 可转化为 Banach 空间 X 中的 Cauchy 问题:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dP(t, \cdot)}{dt} = (A + B)P(t, \cdot); \\ P(0, \cdot) = (1, O_{n+1,1}, O_{n,1}, O_{n(n-1)/2}). \end{cases} \tag{10}$$

2 主要结果及其证明

定义 1 集合 C 为集合 E 的子集, 若对任意的 $f \in E$, 存在 $g \in C$, 使得 $f \leq g$, 则称 C 在 E 共尾.

定义 2 设 A 为闭算子, 则称 $s(A) = \sup\{\text{Re} \lambda \mid \lambda \in \sigma(A)\}$ 为算子 A 的谱界.

定义 3 E 是正 C_0 半群 $\{T(t)\}_{t \geq 0}$ 的生成元, 则算子 E 的增长界为 $\omega(E) = \inf\{\omega \in \mathbf{R} \mid \text{存在 } M \geq 1, \text{ 使得 } \|T(t)\| \leq Me^{\omega t}, t \geq 0\}$.

定理 1 主算子 A 是预解正算子.

证明 当 $r > 0$ 时, 对 $\forall G \in X$, 考虑方程 $r(I - A)P = G$, 即:

$$[r + n(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) + \lambda_c] p_{00} = g_{00}; \tag{11}$$

$$[r + (n - i)(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) + i\lambda_3 + i\mu_1 + \lambda_c] p_{i0} = g_{i0}, 0 < i < n, j = 0; \quad (12)$$

$$[r + n\lambda_3 + n\mu_1 + \lambda_c] p_{n0} = g_{n0}, i = n, j = 0; \quad (13)$$

$$[r + (n - j)(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) + j\mu_2 + \lambda_c] p_{0j} = g_{0j}, i = 0, 0 < j < n; \quad (14)$$

$$[r + n\mu_2] p_{0n} = g_{0n}, i = 0, j = n; \quad (15)$$

$$[r + (n - i - j)(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) + i\lambda_3 + i\mu_1 + j\mu_2 + \lambda_c] p_{ij} = g_{ij}, 0 < i + j < n, 0 < i, j < n - 1; \quad (16)$$

$$[r + i\lambda_3 + i\mu_1 + j\mu_2 + \lambda_c] p_{ij} = g_{ij}, i + j = n, 0 < i, j \leq n - 1; \quad (17)$$

$$\frac{dp_c(t, x)}{dx} = -(r + \mu_c(x))p_c(t, x) + g_c(x). \quad (18)$$

结合边值条件,解上述方程依次得:

$$p_{00} = \frac{g_{00}}{r + n(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) + \lambda_c};$$

$$p_{i0} = \frac{g_{i0}}{r + (n - i)(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) + i\lambda_3 + i\mu_1 + \lambda_c}, 0 < i < n, j = 0;$$

$$p_{n0} = \frac{g_{n0}}{r + n\lambda_3 + n\mu_1 + \lambda_c}, i = n, j = 0;$$

$$p_{0j} = \frac{g_{0j}}{r + (n - j)(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) + j\mu_2 + \lambda_c}, i = 0, 0 < j < n;$$

$$p_{0n} = \frac{g_{0n}}{r + n\mu_2}, i = 0, j = n;$$

$$p_{ij} = \frac{g_{ij}}{r + (n - i - j)(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) + i\lambda_3 + i\mu_1 + j\mu_2 + \lambda_c}, 0 < i + j < n, 0 < i, j < n - 1;$$

$$p_{ij} = \frac{g_{ij}}{r + i\lambda_3 + i\mu_1 + j\mu_2 + \lambda_c}, i + j = n, 0 < i, j \leq n - 1;$$

$$p_c(x) = p_c(0)e^{-x(r + \frac{1}{x})\int_0^x \mu_c(\xi)d\xi} + \int_0^x e^{-(x-\tau)(r + \frac{1}{x-\tau})\int_\tau^x \mu_c(\xi)d\xi} g_c(\tau)d\tau.$$

由上式再结合 Fubini 定理,有

$$\begin{aligned} \|P\| &= |p_{00}| + \sum_{i=1}^n |p_{i0}| + \sum_{j=1}^n |p_{0j}| + \sum_{\substack{1 < i+j < n \\ 1 < i, j < n-1}} |p_{ij}| + \sum_{\substack{i+j=n \\ 1 < i, j \leq n-1}} |p_{ij}| + \|p_c\|_{L^1[0, +\infty)} \leq \sum_{i=1}^n |p_{i0}| + \\ &\sum_{j=1}^n |p_{0j}| + \sum_{\substack{1 < i+j < n \\ 1 < i, j < n-1}} |p_{ij}| + \sum_{\substack{i+j=n \\ 1 < i, j \leq n-1}} |p_{ij}| + |p_c(0)| \int_0^\infty e^{-rx} dx + \int_0^\infty \int_0^x e^{-r(x-\tau)} |g_c(\tau)| d\tau = \\ &\frac{g_{00}}{r + n(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) + \lambda_c} + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{g_{i0}}{r + (n - i)(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) + i\lambda_3 + i\mu_1 + \lambda_c} + \frac{g_{n0}}{r + n\lambda_3 + n\mu_1 + \lambda_c} + \\ &\sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{g_{0j}}{r + (n - j)(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) + j\mu_2 + \lambda_c} + \frac{g_{0n}}{r + n\mu_2} + \\ &\sum_{\substack{i+j=n \\ 1 < i, j < n-1}} \frac{g_{ij}}{r + (n - i - j)(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) + i\lambda_3 + i\mu_1 + j\mu_2 + \lambda_c} + \sum_{\substack{i+j=n \\ 1 < i, j < n-1}} \frac{g_{ij}}{r + i\lambda_3 + i\mu_1 + j\mu_2 + \lambda_c} + \\ &\frac{1}{r} \lambda_c \left(\frac{g_{00}}{r + n(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) + \lambda_c} + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{g_{i0}}{r + (n - i)(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) + i\lambda_3 + i\mu_1 + \lambda_c} + \right. \\ &\left. \frac{g_{n0}}{r + n\lambda_3 + n\mu_1 + \lambda_c} + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{g_{0j}}{r + (n - j)(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) + j\mu_2 + \lambda_c} + \right. \\ &\left. \sum_{\substack{1 < i+j=n \\ 1 < i, j < n-1}} \frac{g_{ij}}{r + (n - i - j)(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) + i\lambda_3 + i\mu_1 + j\mu_2 + \lambda_c} + \sum_{\substack{i+j=n \\ 1 < i, j < n-1}} \frac{g_{ij}}{r + i\lambda_3 + i\mu_1 + j\mu_2 + \lambda_c} \right) + \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{r}\|g_c\|\leqslant \frac{1}{r}\Big(|g_{00}|+\sum_{i=1}^n|g_{i0}|+\sum_{j=1}^n|g_{0j}|+\sum_{\substack{1\leqslant i+j\leqslant n\\ 1\leqslant i,j\leqslant n-1}}|g_{ij}|+\sum_{\substack{i+j=n\\ 1\leqslant i,j\leqslant n-1}}|g_{ij}|+\|g_c\|\Big)\leqslant \frac{1}{r}\|G\|.$$

当 $r>0$ 时, $(rI-A)^{-1}$ 存在且 $\|(rI-A)^{-1}\|\leqslant \frac{1}{r}$. 由 G 的任意性知, $(rI-A)$ 为满射, 所以 $(0,\omega)\subset\rho(A)$, 故算子 A 为预解正算子. 再由文献[9] 易知算子 A 是稠定的预解正算子.

定理 2 算子 A 的共轭算子 A^* 为

$$A^*Q=\begin{pmatrix} -[n(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)+\lambda_c]q_{00}+\lambda_cq_c(0)\\ -[(n-1)(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)-\lambda_3-\mu_1+\lambda_c]q_{10}+\lambda_cq_c(0)\\ \vdots\\ -[\lambda_1+\lambda_2-(n-1)\lambda_3-(n-1)\mu_1+\lambda_c]q_{n-1,0}+\lambda_cq_c(0)\\ -[n\lambda_3+n\mu_1+\lambda_c]q_{n0}+\lambda_cq_c(0)\\ -[(n-1)(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)+\mu_2+\lambda_c]q_{01}+\lambda_cq_c(0)\\ \vdots\\ -[\lambda_1+\lambda_2+(n-1)\mu_2+\lambda_c]q_{0,n-1}+\lambda_cq_c(0)\\ -n\mu_2q_{0n}\\ -[(n-2)(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)+\lambda_3+\mu_1+\mu_2+\lambda_c]q_{11}+\lambda_cq_c(0)\\ \vdots\\ -[\lambda_1+\lambda_2+(n-2)\lambda_3+(n-2)\mu_1+\mu_2+\lambda_c]q_{n-2,1}+\lambda_cq_c(0)\\ -[\lambda_3+\mu_1+(n-1)\mu_2+\lambda_c]q_{1,n-1}+\lambda_cq_c(0)\\ \vdots\\ -[(n-1)\lambda_3+(n-1)\mu_1+\mu_2+\lambda_c]q_{n-1,1}+\lambda_cq_c(0)\\ \left[\frac{d}{dx}-\mu_c(x)\right]q_c(x) \end{pmatrix},$$

$D(A^*)=\{Q=(q_{00},q_1,q_2,q_3,q_c(x))\in X^*|q_c(x)\in L^\infty[0,\infty)\text{ 绝对连续, 且 }\frac{dq_c(x)}{dx}\in L^\infty[0,\infty)\}$. 其中 $q_1=(q_{10},q_{20},\cdots,q_{n0})^T$, $q_2=(q_{01},q_{02},\cdots,q_{0n})^T$, $q_3=(q_{11},\cdots,q_{ij},\cdots,q_{n-1,1})^T$.

证明 $\forall Q\in D(A^*)$, $Q=\{q_{00},q_{10},\cdots,q_{n0},q_{01},\cdots,q_{0n},q_{11},\cdots,q_{ij},\cdots,q_{n-1,1},q(x)\}$, 因此有

$$\begin{aligned} \langle AP,Q\rangle &= -[n(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)+\lambda_c]p_{00}q_{00}+\sum_{i=1}^{n-1}[-(n-i)(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)+i\lambda_3+i\mu_1+\lambda_c]p_{i0}q_{i0}-\\ &\quad (n\lambda_3+n\mu_1+\lambda_c)p_{n0}q_{n0}-\sum_{j=1}^{n-1}[(n-j)(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)+j\mu_2+\lambda_c]p_{0j}q_{0j}-n\mu_2p_{0n}q_{0n}-\\ &\quad \sum_{\substack{1\leqslant i+j\leqslant n\\ 1\leqslant i,j\leqslant n-1}}[(n-i-j)(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)+i\lambda_3+i\mu_1+j\mu_2+\lambda_c]p_{ij}q_{ij}-\sum_{\substack{i+j=n\\ 1\leqslant i,j\leqslant n-1}}[i\lambda_3+i\mu_1+\\ &\quad j\mu_2+\lambda_c]p_{ij}q_{ij}+\int_0^\infty(-\frac{d}{dx}-\mu_c(x))p_c(x)q_c(x)dx=[-(n(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)+\lambda_c)q_{00}+\lambda_cq_c(0)]p_{00}+\\ &\quad \sum_{i=1}^{n-1}[-((n-i)(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)-i\lambda_3-i\mu_1+\lambda_c)q_{i0}+\lambda_cq_c(0)]p_{i0}+[-(n\lambda_3+n\mu_1+\lambda_c)q_{n0}+\\ &\quad \lambda_cq_c(0)]p_{n0}+\sum_{j=1}^{n-1}[-((n-j)(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)+j\mu_2+\lambda_c)q_{0j}+\lambda_cq_c(0)]p_{0j}-n\mu_2p_{0n}q_{0n}+\\ &\quad \sum_{\substack{1\leqslant i+j\leqslant n\\ 1\leqslant i,j\leqslant n-1}}[-((n-i-j)(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)+i\lambda_3+i\mu_1+j\mu_2+\lambda_c)q_{ij}+\lambda_cq_c(0)]p_{ij}+\\ &\quad \sum_{\substack{i+j=n\\ 1\leqslant i,j\leqslant n-1}}[-(i\lambda_3+i\mu_1+j\mu_2+\lambda_c)q_{ij}+\lambda_cq_c(0)]p_{ij}+\int_0^\infty(\frac{d}{dx}-\mu_c(x))q_c(x)p_c(x)dx=\langle P,A^*Q\rangle. \end{aligned}$$

定理 3 设 $a=\lim_{x\rightarrow\infty}\frac{1}{x}\int_0^x\mu_c(\tau) d\tau$, 当 $r\geqslant -a$ 时, $r\in\rho(A)$.

证明 当 $r>0$ 时, $r\in\rho(A)$. 因此只须证 $-a\leqslant r<0$ 时, $r\in\rho(A)$ 即可. 若 $r\geqslant -a$, 则存在 $l>0$,

使得 $x \geq l$ 时,有 $r + \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \mu_c(\tau) d\tau > 0$. 因为 $\int_l^\infty e^{-x(r+\frac{1}{x}\int_0^x \mu_c(\tau) d\tau)} dx = M_l < \infty$ 和 $\int_0^l e^{-x(r+\frac{1}{x}\int_0^x \mu_c(\tau) d\tau)} dx = M'_l < \infty$, 所以 $\int_0^\infty e^{-x(r+\frac{1}{x}\int_0^x \mu_c(\tau) d\tau)} dx = M_l + M'_l = M < \infty$. 故

$$\begin{aligned} \|p_c(x)\| &= \int_0^\infty \left| p_c(0) e^{-x(r+\frac{1}{x}\int_0^x \mu_c(\eta) d\eta)} + \int_0^x g_c(\tau) e^{-(x-\tau)(r+\frac{1}{x-\tau}\int_\tau^x \mu_c(\eta) d\eta)} d\tau \right| dx \leq \\ &|p_c(0)| \int_0^\infty e^{-x(r+\frac{1}{x}\int_0^x \mu_c(\eta) d\eta)} dx + \int_0^\infty \int_0^x |g_c(\tau)| e^{-x(r+\frac{1}{x}\int_0^x \mu_c(\eta) d\eta)} d\tau dx = \\ &M|p_c(0)| + \int_0^\infty |g_c(\tau)| \int_\tau^\infty e^{-x(r+\frac{1}{x}\int_\tau^x \mu_c(\eta) d\eta)} dx d\tau = M\lambda_c \sum_{i+j=0, j \neq 0}^n |p_{ij}| + M\|g_c(\tau)\| = \\ &M\lambda_c \left| \frac{1}{r+n(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)+\lambda_c} g_{00} + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{r+(n-i)(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)+i\lambda_3+i\mu_1+\lambda_c} g_{i0} + \right. \\ &\left. \frac{1}{r+n\lambda_3+n\mu_1+\lambda_c} g_{n0} + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{g_{0j}}{r+(n-j)(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)+j\mu_2+\lambda_c} + \right. \\ &\left. \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i+j \leq n \\ 0 \leq i, j \leq n-1}} \frac{g_{ij}}{r+(n-i-j)(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)+i\lambda_3+i\mu_1+j\mu_2+\lambda_c} + \right. \\ &\left. \sum_{\substack{i+j=n \\ 0 \leq i, j \leq n-1}} \frac{1}{r+i\lambda_3+i\mu_1+j\mu_2+\lambda_c} g_{ij} \right| + M\|g_c(\tau)\| \leq \\ &a_c \left(|g_{00}| + \sum_{i=1}^n |g_{i0}| + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} |g_{0j}| + \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i+j \leq n \\ 1 \leq i, j \leq n-1}} |g_{ij}| + \sum_{\substack{i+j=n \\ 1 \leq i, j \leq n-1}} |g_{ij}| + \|g_c(\tau)\| \right). \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} a_c &= \max \left\{ M, \left| \frac{\lambda_c}{r+n(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)+\lambda_c} \right| M, \left| \frac{\lambda_c}{r+(n-j)(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)+j\mu_2+\lambda_c} \right| M, \right. \\ &\left| \frac{\lambda_c}{r+i\lambda_3+i\mu_1+j\mu_2+\lambda_c} \right| M, \left| \frac{\lambda_c}{r+(n-i-j)(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)+i\lambda_3+i\mu_1+j\mu_2+\lambda_c} \right| M, \\ &\left. \left| \frac{\lambda_c}{r+(n-i)(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)+i\lambda_3+i\mu_1+\lambda_c} \right| M, \left| \frac{\lambda_c}{r+n\lambda_3+n\mu_1+\lambda_c} \right| M \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

同理:

$$\begin{aligned} |p_{00}| &\leq a_{00} |g_{00}|, |p_{i0}| \leq a_{i0} |g_{i0}|, |p_{0j}| \leq a_{0j} |g_{0j}|, 1 \leq i, j \leq n; \\ |p_{ij}| &\leq a_{ij} |g_{ij}|, 1 \leq i+j \leq n-1, 1 \leq i, j \leq n-1; \\ |p_{ij}| &\leq a'_{ij} |g_{ij}|, i+j=n, 1 \leq i, j \leq n-1. \end{aligned}$$

其中 a_{ij} 为式(11)–(17)中 p_{ij} 系数的倒数. 综上,

$$\begin{aligned} \|P\| &\leq \sum_{i=1}^n (a_{i0} + a_c) |g_{i0}| + \sum_{j=1}^n (a_{i0} + a_c) |g_{0i}| + \sum_{\substack{0 \leq i+j \leq n \\ 0 \leq i, j \leq n-1}} (a_{ij} + a_c) |g_{0j}| + \\ &\sum_{\substack{i+j=n \\ 0 \leq i, j \leq n-1}} (a'_{ij} + a_c) |g_{ij}| + (a_{00} + a_c) |g_{00}| + a_c \|g_c(x)\|. \end{aligned}$$

取 C 为 $|g_{ij}|, \|g_c(x)\|$ 系数的最大值, 则 $\|P\| \leq C\|G\|$. 即当 $-a \leq r < 0$ 时, $rI - A$ 有界可逆. 由 G 的任意性, 当 $r \geq -a$ 时 $r \in \rho(A)$.

定理 4 当 $r < -a$ 时, $r \in \sigma(A)$, 并且 $s(A) = -a$.

证明 假设当 $r < -a$ 时, $r \in \rho(A)$, 即方程 $(rI - A)P = G$ 有解. 故对任意的 $c \in \mathbf{R}_+$, $-c < r + a < 0$, 有 $r + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \mu_c(\tau) d\tau < 0$. 因此 $\exists k > 0$, 且当 $x > k$ 时, 使得 $r + \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \mu_c(\tau) d\tau < 0$. 由此可得

$$M' = \int_0^k e^{-x(r+\frac{1}{x}\int_0^x \mu_c(\tau) d\tau)} dx + \int_k^\infty e^{-x(r+\frac{1}{x}\int_0^x \mu_c(\tau) d\tau)} dx = \infty.$$

因 $G \in \{G \in R(\lambda I - A) \mid g_c(x) \geq 0, x > 0\}$, 因此对 $(rI - A)P = G$ 的解 $p_c(x)$ 有

$$\begin{aligned} \|p_c(x)\| = & \int_0^\infty \left| p_c(0) e^{-x(r+\frac{1}{x}\int_0^x \mu_c(\eta) d\eta)} + \int_0^x e^{-(x-s)(r+\frac{1}{x-s}\int_s^x \mu_c(\eta) d\eta)} g_c(\tau) d\tau \right| dx > \\ & \int_0^\infty |p_c(0) e^{-x(r+\frac{1}{x}\int_0^x \mu_c(\tau) d\tau)}| dx = M' |p_c(0)|. \end{aligned}$$

由此知 $\|P\| = |p_{00}| + \sum_{i=1}^n |p_{i0}| + \sum_{j=1}^n |p_{0j}| + \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i+j \leq n \\ 1 \leq i, j \leq n-1}} |p_{ij}| + \sum_{\substack{i+j=n \\ 1 \leq i, j \leq n-1}} |p_{ij}| + \|p_c\| = \infty$, 这与假设矛盾. 所以当 $-a - c < r < -a$ 时, $r \in \sigma(A)$. 由 c 的任意性知, 当 $r < -a$ 时, $r \in \sigma(A)$. 又因当 $r \geq -a$ 时, $r \in \rho(A)$, 所以 $s(A) = -a$.

定理 5 算子 A 的 $s(A) = \omega(A) = -a$.

证明 $X = \{P = (p_{00}, p_1, p_2, p_3, p_c(x) \mid p_{00} \in \mathbf{R}, p_1 \in \mathbf{R}^n, p_2 \in \mathbf{R}^n, p_3 \in \mathbf{R}^{n(n-1)/2}, p_c(x) \in L^1[0, \infty), \|P\| = |p_{00}| + \sum_{k=1}^3 \|p_k\| + \|p_c(x)\|_{L^1[0, \infty)}\}$, 这里 $\|p_1\| = \|(p_{10}, p_{20}, \dots, p_{n0})^T\| = \sum_{i=1}^n |p_{i0}|$, $\|p_2\| = \|(p_{01}, p_{02}, \dots, p_{0n})^T\| = \sum_{j=1}^n |p_{0j}|$, $\|p_3\| = \|(p_{11}, \dots, p_{ij}, \dots, p_{n-1,1})^T\| = \sum_{\substack{i+j \leq n \\ 1 \leq i, j \leq n-1}} |p_{ij}|$;

$X^* = \{Q = (q_{00}, q_{10}, \dots, q_{n0}, q_{01}, \dots, q_{0n}, q_{11}, \dots, q_{n1}, q_c(x)) \mid q_{00} \in \mathbf{R}, q_{i0} \in \mathbf{R}, q_{0j} \in \mathbf{R}, q_{ij} \in \mathbf{R}, q_c(x) \in L^\infty[0, \infty), \|Q\| = \sup\{|q_{00}|, |q_{i0}|, |q_{0j}|, |q_{ij}|, \|q_c(x)\|_{L^\infty[0, \infty)}\}, i, j = 1, \dots, n-1; i+j \leq n\}$;

$$\begin{aligned} X_+^* = X \cap \{Q \mid q_{00} \geq 0, q_{i0} \geq 0, q_{0j} \geq 0, q_{ij} \geq 0, q_c(x) \geq 0, x \geq 0, \\ i, j = 1, \dots, n-1; 1 \leq i+j \leq n\}; \end{aligned}$$

$$D(A^*) = \{Q \in X^* \mid q_c(x) \text{ 绝对连续且 } \frac{dq_c(x)}{dx} \in L^\infty[0, \infty)\};$$

$$D(A^*)_+ = X_+^* \cap D(A^*).$$

任取 $y = (y_{00}, y_{10}, \dots, y_{n0}, y_{01}, \dots, y_{0n})^T$, 则

$$\|y\| = \sup\{|y_{00}|, |y_{i0}|, |y_{0j}|, |y_{ij}|, \|y_c(x)\|_{L^\infty[0, +\infty)}, i, j = 1, \dots, n-1; i+j \leq n\},$$

所以 $\|y\| \geq |y_i|$, $\|y\| \geq |y_{ij}|$, $\|y\| \geq \|y_c(x)\|_{L^\infty[0, +\infty)}$. 取 $1(x), x \in [0, \infty)$, 则 $1(x) \in L^\infty[0, \infty)$ 绝对连续, 且 $\frac{d1(x)}{dx} \in L^\infty[0, \infty)$. 所以 $f = (\|y\|, \dots, \|y\|, \|y\|1(x))^T \in D(A^*)_+$, 进而知 $y \leq f, D(A^*)$

在 X_+^* 中共尾. 因算子 A 是稠定的预解正算子, 所以根据文献[10]知 $s(A) = \omega(A) = -a$.

参考文献:

[1] 吕建伟,狄鹏,杨晶. 对并联可修复系统可用性相关指标的综合分析[J]. 数学的实践与认识,2013,43(8):210-218.

[2] 宋媛. 具人为错误的两同型部件并联可修复系统的最优控制[J]. 数学的实践与认识,2013,43(16):156-161.

[3] 李朗. 具有预警功能的两不同部件并联可修复系统的半离散化[J]. 辽宁大学学报(自然科学版),2015,42(2):113-117.

[4] 李朗. 具预警功能的两不同部件并联可修复系统解的逼近分析[J]. 呼伦贝尔学院学报,2014,22(4):102-106.

[5] 郭卫华,许跟起,徐厚宝. 两不同部件并联可修系统解的稳定性[J]. 应用泛函分析学报,2003,5(3):281-288.

[6] 韩筱爽,程龙. 一类具有可修复储备部件的人-机系统的可靠性分析[J]. 延边大学学报(自然科学版),2013,39(1):9-13.

[7] 杨渊平,朴东哲. 一类修不如新可修复系统解的存在唯一性[J]. 延边大学学报(自然科学版),2011,37(4):319-323.

[8] EL-DAMCESE M A, TEMRAZ N S. Analysis for a parallel repairable system with different failure modes[J]. Journal of Reliability and Statistical Studies, 2012,5(1):95-106.

[9] ARAMS R A. Sobolev Space[M]. Pittsburgh: Academic Press, 2003.

[10] ARENDT W. Resolvent positive operators[J]. Proc London Math Soc, 1987,54(3):321-349.