

关于线性时变离散系统的稳定性

施鼎汉

(厦门大学系统科学系·福建, 361005)

摘要: 本文研究线性时变离散系统的稳定性, 采用一种解的估计技巧, 简化了[1]用 Gauss-Seidel 迭代法建立的稳定性判据的证明, 并获得一些新的代数判据。

关键词: 线性时变离散系统; 稳定性; Gauss-Seidel 迭代法; 向量比较方法

1 引言

四十年来关于离散系统稳定性的研究已获得大量的成果, 这方面的工作大都采用 Lyapunov 方法研究. 文[1]采用 Gauss-Seidel 迭代法研究线性时变离散系统的稳定性, 得到若干代数判据, 避免了构造 Lyapunov 函数这样繁重的任务. 本文采用一种解的估计技巧, 用较简便的方法得到[1]的结果, 并建立若干新的代数判据. 所用的方法也可用于研究时变离散系统的区间稳定性和鲁棒稳定性.

2 [1] 中主要结果的简便证明

本文采用的记号尽可能与[1]一致.

考虑线性时变离散系统

$$x_i(\tau+1) = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}(\tau)x_j(\tau), \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n). \quad (1)$$

其中 $a_{ij}(\tau)$ 是定义在 $I \triangleq \{\tau_0 + k | k=0, 1, \dots; \tau_0 \in \mathbb{R}\}$ 上的实值函数.

记 $\Phi_i(\tau, k) = \prod_{j=k}^{\tau-1} (a_{ii}(j))$, 且当 $k=\tau$ 时, $\Phi_i(\tau, \tau) = 1$ ($i=1, 2, \dots, n$). 约定当 $\tau-1 <$

τ_0 时 $\sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} a(k) = 0$, $a(k)$ 为 k 的函数. 则(1)的解可表示为

$$x_i(\tau) = \Phi_i(\tau, \tau_0)x_i(\tau_0) + \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} \Phi_i(\tau, k+1) \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n a_{ij}(k)x_j(k), \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n). \quad (2)$$

记 $b_{ij}(k) = |\Phi_i(\tau, k+1)| \cdot |a_{ij}(k)|$, ($i, j=1, 2, \dots, n$).

定理 1 如果系统(1)满足

1° $\Phi_i(\tau, \tau_0)$ 有界, $i=1, 2, \dots, n$.

2° $\sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{ij}(k)$ 有界 ($i, j=1, 2, \dots, n$) 且有

$$\sum_{j=2}^n \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{1j}(k) \leq u_1(\tau) \leq \bar{u}_1 < 1,$$

$$\sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{21}(k)u_1(k) + \sum_{j=3}^n \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{2j}(k) \leq u_2(\tau) \leq \bar{u}_2 < 1,$$

...

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{nj}(k)u_j(k) \leq u_n(\tau) \leq \bar{u}_n < 1.$$

其中 $\bar{u}_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 为常数. 则系统(1) 的平凡解 $X = 0$ 是稳定的.

证 设系统(1) 的初值为 $x_i(\tau_0) = x_{0i} (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$. 记

$$C = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |x_{0i}|, \quad \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \sup_{\tau \geq \tau_0} (1 + \max_{1 \leq j \leq n} \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{ij}(k)) = K, \quad \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} (\bar{u}_i) = \mu. \quad (3)$$

$$y(\tau) = \max_{1 \leq j \leq n} \max_{\tau_0 \leq k \leq \tau} |x_j(k)|. \quad (4)$$

由 1°, 设 $|\Phi_i(\tau, \tau_0)| \leq M (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$. 由式(2)

$$\begin{aligned} |x_i(\tau)| &\leq |\Phi_i(\tau, \tau_0)| \cdot |x_{0i}| + \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n |\Phi_j(\tau, k+1)| \cdot |a_{ij}(k)| \cdot |x_j(k)| \\ &\leq MC + \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n b_{ij}(k) |x_j(k)|, \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n). \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

因而对于 $\tau_0 \leq \tau \leq t$ 有

$$\begin{aligned} |x_1(\tau)| &\leq MC + \sum_{j=2}^n \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{1j}(k) y(\tau) \leq MC + u_1(\tau) y(\tau) \\ &\leq MC + \bar{u}_1 y(t); \quad (\text{条件 } 2^\circ) \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} |x_2(\tau)| &\leq MC + \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{21}(k) |x_1(k)| + \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} \sum_{j=3}^n b_{2j}(k) \cdot |x_j(k)| \\ &\leq MC + \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{21}(k) (MC + u_1(k) y(k)) + \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} \sum_{j=3}^n b_{2j}(k) y(\tau) \quad (\text{式(4), (6)}) \\ &\leq MC(1 + \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{21}(k)) + (\sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{21}(k) u_1(k) + \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} \sum_{j=3}^n b_{2j}(k)) y(\tau) \quad (\text{式(4)}) \\ &\leq MCK + u_2(\tau) y(\tau) \leq MCK + \bar{u}_2 y(\tau); \quad (\text{条件 } 2^\circ, \text{式(4)}) \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} |x_3(\tau)| &\leq MC + \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} (b_{31}(k) |x_1(k)| + b_{32}(k) |x_2(k)|) + \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} \sum_{j=4}^n b_{3j}(k) |x_j(k)| \quad (\text{式(5)}) \\ &\leq MC + \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} [b_{31}(k) (MC + u_1(k) y(k)) + b_{32}(k) (MCK + u_2(k) y(k))] \\ &\quad + \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} \sum_{j=4}^n b_{3j}(k) y(\tau) \quad (\text{式(6), (7)}) \\ &\leq MC(1 + \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{31}(k) + K \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{32}(k)) + [\sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} \sum_{j=1}^2 b_{3j}(k) u_j(k) \\ &\quad + \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} \sum_{j=4}^n b_{3j}(k)] y(\tau) \quad (\text{式(4)}) \\ &\leq MCK(1 + \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{32}(k)) + u_3(\tau) y(\tau) \quad (\text{条件 } 2^\circ, \text{式(3)}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\leq MCK^2 + \bar{u}_3 y(t); \quad (8)$$

...

最后由式(5) 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} |x_n(\tau)| &\leq MC + \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} b_{nj}(k) |x_j(k)| \\ &\leq MC + \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} b_{nj}(k) (MCK^{j-1} + u_j(k)y(k)) \\ &\leq MC(1 + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} K^{j-1} \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{nj}(k)) + (\sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} b_{nj}(k) u_j(k)) y(\tau) \\ &\leq MCK^{n-1} + u_n(\tau)y(\tau) \\ &\leq MCK^{n-1} + \bar{u}_n y(t). \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

最后的不等式来自于如下一系列估计:

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} K^{j-1} \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{nj}(k) &\leq K(1 + \sum_{j=2}^{n-1} K^{j-2} \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{nj}(k)) \\ &\leq K^2(1 + \sum_{j=3}^{n-1} K^{j-3} \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{nj}(k)) \\ &\leq \dots \\ &\leq K^{n-2}(1 + \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{n,n-1}(k)) \\ &\leq K^{n-1}. \end{aligned}$$

因而由(6) ~ (9) 及(3), 对 $\tau_0 \leq \tau \leq t$ 我们有:

$$\max_{1 \leq j \leq n} |x_j(\tau)| \leq MCK^{n-1} + \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} (\bar{u}_i) \cdot y(t) \leq MCK^{n-1} + \mu y(t).$$

由此

$$y(t) = \max_{\tau_0 \leq \tau \leq t} \max_{1 \leq j \leq n} |x_j(\tau)| \leq MCK^{n-1} + \mu y(t),$$

从而对任意 $t \geq \tau_0$ 有

$$|x_j(t)| \leq y(t) \leq \frac{MCK^{n-1}}{1 - \mu},$$

由此知系统(1) 平凡解是稳定的.

定理 2 如系统(1) 满足

1° $\Phi_i(\tau, \tau_0)$ 有界

2° $\sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{ij}(k)$ 有界 ($i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$), 且有

$$\max_{2 \leq j \leq n} \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{1j}(k) \leq v_1(\tau) \leq \bar{v}_1,$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{ij}(k) v_j(k) + \max_{i+1 \leq j \leq n} \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{ij}(k) \leq v_i(\tau) \leq \bar{v}_i, \quad (i = 2, 3, \dots, n-1),$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{nj}(k) v_j(k) \leq v_n(\tau) \leq \bar{v}_n.$$

其中 $\bar{v}_i$ 为常数, 且

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \bar{v}_i \leq v < 1, \quad (10)$$

则系统(1)的平凡解 $X = 0$ 稳定.

证 C, K 含义仍如式(3). 记

$$y(\tau) = \sum_{j=1}^n \max_{\tau_0 \leq k \leq \tau} |x_j(k)|. \quad (11)$$

由不等式(5), 对 $\tau_0 \leq \tau \leq t$ 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} |x_1(\tau)| &\leq MC + \sum_{j=2}^n \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{1j}(k) |x_j(k)| \leq MC + \sum_{j=2}^n \left(\sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{1j}(k) \right) \cdot \max_{\tau_0 \leq k \leq \tau} |x_j(k)| \\ &\leq MC + \left(\max_{2 \leq j \leq n} \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{1j}(k) \right) \cdot \sum_{j=2}^n \max_{\tau_0 \leq k \leq \tau} |x_j(k)| \\ &\leq MC + v_1(\tau) y(\tau) \leq MC + \bar{v}_1 y(t); \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} |x_2(\tau)| &\leq MC + \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{21}(k) |x_1(k)| + \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} \sum_{j=3}^n b_{2j}(k) |x_j(k)| \\ &\leq MC + \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{21}(k) (MC + v_1(k) y(k)) + \sum_{j=3}^n \left(\sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{2j}(k) \right) \cdot \max_{\tau_0 \leq k \leq \tau} |x_j(k)| \\ &\leq MC(1 + \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{21}(k)) + \left(\sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{21}(k) v_1(k) + \max_{3 \leq j \leq n} \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{2j}(k) \right) y(\tau) \\ &\leq MCK + v_2(\tau) y(\tau) \leq MCK + \bar{v}_2 y(t); \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

$$\begin{aligned} |x_3(\tau)| &\leq MC + \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{31}(k) |x_1(k)| + \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{32}(k) |x_2(k)| + \sum_{j=4}^n \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{3j}(k) |x_j(k)| \\ &\leq MC + \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{31}(k) (MC + v_1(k) y(k)) + \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{32}(k) (MCK + v_2(k) y(k)) + \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=4}^n \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{3j}(k) \max_{\tau_0 \leq k \leq \tau} |x_j(k)| \\ &\leq MC(1 + \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{31}(k) + K \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{32}(k)) + \left(\sum_{j=1}^2 \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{3j}(k) v_j(k) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \max_{4 \leq j \leq n} \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{3j}(k) \right) y(\tau) \\ &\leq MCK^2 + v_3(\tau) y(\tau) \leq MCK^2 + \bar{v}_3 y(t); \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

...

$$\begin{aligned} |x_n(\tau)| &\leq MC + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{nj}(k) \cdot |x_j(k)| \\ &\leq MC + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{nj}(k) (MCK^{j-1} + v_j(k) y(k)) \\ &\leq MC(1 + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} K^{j-1} \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{nj}(k)) + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{nj}(k) v_j(k) y(\tau) \end{aligned}$$

$$\leq MCK^{n-1} + v_n(\tau)y(\tau) \leq MCK^{n-1} + \bar{v}_n y(t). \quad (15)$$

由不等式(12)~(15)两边相加,并注意到式(10),(11)知对 $\tau_0 \leq \tau \leq t$ 有

$$\sum_{j=1}^n |x_j(\tau)| \leq MC \sum_{j=1}^n K^{j-1} + \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{v}_j y(t) \leq \frac{MCK^n}{K-1} + vy(t),$$

从而 $y(t) = \max_{\tau_0 \leq \tau \leq t} \sum_{j=1}^n |x_j(\tau)| \leq \frac{MCK^n}{K-1} + vy(t)$, 即

$$0 \leq y(t) \leq \frac{MCK^n}{(K-1)(1-v)}.$$

由此及式(11)知系统(1)平凡解稳定.

如果分别定义 $y(\tau) = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^n \max_{\tau_0 \leq k \leq \tau} |x_j(k)|^2}$ 及 $y(\tau) = \sum_{j=1}^n \max_{\tau_0 \leq k \leq \tau} |x_j(k)|$, 并应用不等式

$(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i)^2 \leq n \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2$ 及 $(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i)^2 \leq (\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2)(\sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2)$, 类似地可证明[1]定理3、定理4的结论,比用迭代法简便.

注 尽管定理1及定理2与[1]结论一样,但[1]中取 $K = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \sup_{\tau \geq \tau_0} \{1 + \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{ij}(k)\}$,

比式(3)大.此外,[1]中两个定理的上界估计分别为 $\frac{MCK^n}{1-\mu}$ 及 $\frac{nMCK^n}{1-v}$, 也比本文的 $\frac{MCK^{n-1}}{1-\mu}$ 及 $\frac{MCK^n}{(K-1)(1-v)}$ 大,因此本文对解轨线上界的估计比[1]精确些.

3 若干新代数判据

专著[2]应用普通迭代法研究线性时变连续系统的稳定性,得到一些代数判据.我们将应用解的估计技巧建立它们对于离散时间系统的相应结论.以下采用记号:矩阵 $A(a_{ij}) \geq B(b_{ij})$ 指 $a_{ij} \geq b_{ij} (\forall i, j)$; 向量 $\text{col}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \leq \text{col}(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)$ 指 $x_i \leq y_i (\forall i)$.

定理3 如果系统(1)满足

1° $\Phi_i(\tau, \tau_0)$ 有界.

2° $\sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{ij}(k) \leq d_{ij} = \text{const.}$

且 $\rho(D) < 1$, 其中 D 是对角元为0, 非对角 (i, j) 元为 d_{ij} 的常阵, ρ 为谱半径.则系统(1)的平凡解 $X=0$ 稳定.

证 记 $y_j(\tau) = \max_{\tau_0 \leq k \leq \tau} |x_j(k)|$, $Y(\tau) = \text{col}(y_1(\tau), \dots, y_n(\tau))$, $|X_0|_m = \text{col}(|x_{01}|, \dots, |x_{0n}|)$. 则由不等式(5), 对 $\tau_0 \leq \tau \leq t$ 有

$$\begin{aligned} |x_i(\tau)| &\leq M \cdot |x_{0i}| + \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{ij}(k) \cdot \max_{\tau_0 \leq k \leq t} |x_j(k)| \\ &\leq M \cdot |x_{0i}| + \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n d_{ij} y_j(t). \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n) \end{aligned}$$

由此 $y_i(t) = \max_{\tau_0 \leq \tau \leq t} |x_i(\tau)| \leq M \cdot |x_{0i}| + \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n d_{ij} y_j(t), \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n).$

把它写成矩阵形式,即为

$$Y(t) \leq M|X_0|_m + DY(t) \quad \text{或} \quad (I - D)Y(t) \leq M|X_0|_m.$$

由于 D 为非负阵,且 $\rho(D) < 1$,因而^[3]存在 $(I - D)^{-1} \geq 0$,且由上式得

$$|X(t)|_m \leq Y(t) \leq M(I - D)^{-1}|X_0|_m, \quad (t \geq \tau_0)$$

由此易见系统(1)的平凡解 $X = 0$ 稳定.

为建立(1)渐近稳定的判别准则,对系统(1)记

$$\bar{a}_{ij}(\tau) = \lambda a_{ij}(\tau), \quad (\lambda > 1 \text{ 为实数})$$

$$\bar{\Phi}_i(\tau, \tau_0) = \prod_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} \bar{a}_{ij}(k), \quad B_{ij}(k) = |\bar{\Phi}_i(\tau, k+1)| \cdot |\bar{a}_{ij}(k)|, \quad (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n).$$

定理 4 在以上记号下,如系统(1)满足

1° $\bar{\Phi}_i(\tau, \tau_0)$ 有界 ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$).

2° $\sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} B_{ij}(k) \leq \bar{d}_{ij} = \text{const.}$ ($i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 且 $\rho(\bar{D}) < 1$, 其中 $\bar{D}$ 是对角元全为 0, 非

对角 (i, j) 元为 $\bar{d}_{ij}$ 的常阵. 则系统(1)的平凡解 $X = 0$ 渐近稳定.

证 作变换 $x_i(\tau) = \lambda^{-\tau} y_i(\tau)$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$), 则系统(1)变为

$$y_i(\tau + 1) = \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{a}_{ij}(\tau) y_j(\tau), \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n).$$

记 $|\zeta|_m$ 为向量 ζ 的每个支量取绝对值所成向量, $Z(\tau) = \text{col}(\max_{\tau_0 \leq k \leq \tau} |y_1(k)|, \dots, \max_{\tau_0 \leq k \leq \tau} |y_n(k)|)$. 在定理 4 的假定下,由定理 3 有

$$0 \leq |Y(\tau)|_m = \lambda^\tau |X(\tau)|_m \leq Z(\tau) \leq M(I - \bar{D})^{-1} \cdot |Y_0|_m,$$

由此

$$0 \leq \lim_{\tau \rightarrow \infty} |X(\tau)|_m \leq \lim_{\tau \rightarrow \infty} \frac{M}{\lambda^\tau} (I - \bar{D})^{-1} |Y_0|_m = 0.$$

故系统(1)的平凡解渐近稳定.

利用线性离散系统的比较原理^[4],可应用上述准则于分析线性时变离散大系统的稳定性. 设(1)为大型系统,以某种方式把它分为

$$X(\tau + 1) = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11}(\tau) & A_{12}(\tau) & \cdots & A_{1r}(\tau) \\ & \cdots & & \\ A_{r1}(\tau) & A_{r2}(\tau) & \cdots & A_{rr}(\tau) \end{bmatrix} X(\tau). \quad (16)$$

其中

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ \vdots \\ X_r \end{bmatrix}, \quad X_i = \text{col}(x_1^{(i)}, x_2^{(i)}, \dots, x_{n_i}^{(i)}),$$

$A_{ij}(\tau)$ 为 $\tau \geq \tau_0$ 上 $n_i \times n_j$ 实阵, $\sum_{i=1}^r n_i = n$. 由系统(16)可得

$$\|X_i(\tau + 1)\| \leq \sum_{j=1}^r \|A_{ij}(\tau)\| \cdot \|X_j(\tau)\|, \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, r) \quad (17)$$

并考虑方程

$$\dot{\zeta}_i(\tau + 1) = \sum_{j=1}^r \|A_{ij}(\tau)\| \cdot \zeta_j(\tau). \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, r). \quad (18)$$

3期

记(18)以 $\zeta_i(\tau_0)$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, r$) 为初始条件的解为 $\text{col}(\zeta_1(\tau), \dots, \zeta_r(\tau))$. 由离散系统比较定理^[4]知, 如果 $\zeta_i(\tau_0) = \|X_i(\tau_0)\|$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, r$), 则有

$$\text{col}(\|X_1(\tau)\|, \dots, \|X_r(\tau)\|) \leq \text{col}(\zeta_1(\tau), \dots, \zeta_r(\tau)), \quad (\tau \geq \tau_0).$$

因而利用定理 3 可建立系统(16)的如下判稳准则.

定理 5 对于系统(18), 记

$$\phi_i(\tau, k) = \prod_{j=k}^{\tau-1} \|A_{ii}(j)\|, \quad b_{ij}(k) = \|\phi_i(\tau, k+1)\| \cdot \|A_{ij}(k)\|.$$

如果它们满足定理 3 的条件, 则系统(1) 零解稳定.

类似地可建立大型系统(1)(或(16)) 零解渐近稳定的充分条件.

4 算 例

例[1] 应用定理 3 判别离散系统

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1(\tau+1) \\ x_2(\tau+1) \\ x_3(\tau+1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{10}e^{-\tau}\sin\tau & (-1)^\tau \frac{\cos\tau}{10} & (-1)^{\tau+1} \frac{\sin 2\tau}{10} \\ (-1)^{\tau+1} \frac{\sin\tau}{8} & \frac{1}{8}e^{-\tau}\cos\tau & (-1)^\tau \frac{\cos 2\tau}{8} \\ \frac{\sin\tau + \cos\tau}{12} & (-1)^\tau \frac{\sin 3\tau}{6} & \frac{1}{6}e^{-\tau}\cos 2\tau \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(\tau) \\ x_2(\tau) \\ x_3(\tau) \end{bmatrix} \quad (\tau \geq 0)$$

平凡解 $X = 0$ 的稳定性.

$$\text{解} \quad \phi_1(\tau, k) = \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^{\tau-k} \prod_{j=k}^{\tau-1} e^{-j}\sin j, \quad \phi_2(\tau, k) = \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^{\tau-k} \prod_{j=k}^{\tau-1} e^{-j}\cos j,$$

$$\phi_3(\tau, k) = \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^{\tau-k} \prod_{j=k}^{\tau-1} e^{-j}\cos 2j,$$

$$b_{12}(k) \leq \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^{\tau-k} e^{-(k+1)+\dots+(\tau-1)} \leq \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^{\tau-k},$$

$$b_{13}(k) \leq \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^{\tau-k} e^{-(k+1)+\dots+(\tau-1)} \leq \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^{\tau-k},$$

$$b_{21}(k) \leq \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^{\tau-k} e^{-(k+1)+\dots+(\tau-1)} \leq \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^{\tau-k},$$

$$b_{23}(k) \leq \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^{\tau-k} e^{-(k+1)+\dots+(\tau-1)} \leq \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^{\tau-k},$$

$$b_{31}(k) \leq \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^{\tau-k} e^{-(k+1)+\dots+(\tau-1)} \leq \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^{\tau-k},$$

$$b_{32}(k) \leq \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^{\tau-k} e^{-(k+1)+\dots+(\tau-1)} \leq \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^{\tau-k},$$

$$\sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{12}(k) \leq \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^{\tau-k} < \frac{1}{9}, \quad \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{13}(k) < \frac{1}{9}, \quad \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{21}(k) < \frac{1}{7},$$

$$\sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{23}(k) < \frac{1}{7}, \quad \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{31}(k) < \frac{1}{5}, \quad \sum_{k=\tau_0}^{\tau-1} b_{32}(k) < \frac{1}{5}.$$

取 $D = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{9} & \frac{1}{9} \\ \frac{1}{7} & 0 & \frac{1}{7} \\ \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 容易验证 D 的三个特征值界于 $(-1, -\sqrt{\frac{1}{45}})$, $(-\sqrt{\frac{1}{45}}, \sqrt{\frac{1}{45}})$,

$(\sqrt{\frac{1}{45}}, +1)$, 故 $\rho(D) < 1$. 由定理 3 知系统的平凡解稳定.

容易验证, 如取 $\lambda = \sqrt{e}$, 定理 4 条件满足, 因而系统的平凡解渐近稳定.

参考文献

- [1] 肖会敏, 刘永清. 线性时变离散系统的稳定性. 控制理论与应用, 1991. 8(2): 206—213
- [2] 廖晓昕. 稳定性的数学理论及应用. 武汉: 华中师范大学出版社, 1988, 251—256
- [3] Lancaster P. and Tismeneisky M.. The Theory of Matrices. New York: Academic Press, 1985
- [4] 刘永清, 徐维鼎. 大型动力系统的理论与应用——建模、镇定与控制. 卷 II, 广州: 华南理工大学出版社, 1989, 209—211

On Stability of Linear Time-Varying Discrete Systems

SHI Dinghan

(Department of System Science, Xiamen University • Fujian, 361005, PRC)

Abstract: Stability of linear time-varying discrete systems is discussed. Some stability criteria given by Gauss-Seidel iteration method in [1] are reproved with some improvement by means of estimation technique for solution upper bounds. Some new algebra criteria are presented as well. The technique used in this paper has advantage of simplification and intuition.

Key words: linear time varying discrete systems; stability; Gauss-Seidel iteration method; vector comparison technique

本文作者简介

施鼎汉 1940 年生. 1963 年毕业于厦门大学数学系, 现为厦门大学系统科学系系主任, 副教授. 主要研究兴趣领域为随机系统, 鲁棒控制, 控制理论在经济与社会领域的应用等.