

离散区间动力系统稳定性的新判据

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摘要: 本文运用区间分析的方法讨论了离散区间动力系统的稳定性, 推广著名的 Jury 判据、Kharitonov 判据和 Routh-Hurwitz 判据到离散区间动力系统, 得到了离散区间动力系统稳定的充分条件. 本文的结论可完全用计算机程序实现.

关键词: 区间矩阵; 区间矩阵的行列式; 特征方程; Schur 稳定性

New Criteria on the Stability of Interval Discrete Dynamic Systems

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Abstract: In this present paper, the method of interval analysis has been used to study asymptotic stability of interval discrete dynamic systems, the theorems of Jury, Kharitonov and Routh-Hurwitz are extended to interval discrete dynamic systems, some sufficient conditions are obtained. These results can be verified by using computer program.

Key words: interval matrix; determinant of interval matrices; characteristic equation; Schur stability

区间动力系统的鲁棒稳定性分析在控制系统的设计中具有十分重要的意义. 关于一般区间动力系统的稳定性的研究目前已经有许多结果, 关于离散区间动力系统稳定性也有不少讨论(见[1~5]). 本文中我们将首先定义区间及区间矩阵的代数运算, 然后推广离散系统稳定性的 Jury 判据、Kharitonov 判据和 Routh-Hurwitz 判据到离散区间动力系统.

1 区间的运算、区间矩阵的行列式(The operations of interval and the determinant of interval matrices)

考虑实数集 $\mathbb{R}$ 上的所有闭区间的集合(包含单点):

$$S = \{[a, b] | a, b \in \mathbb{R}; a \leq b\}.$$

下面我们首先定义集合 S 中元素的运算, 设 $[a, b]$, $[c, d]$, $[e, f] \in S$ 为闭区间.

定义 1.1

- 1) $[a, b] + [c, d] = [a + c, b + d];$
- 2) $[a, b] - [c, d] = [a - d, b - c];$
- 3) $[a, b][c, d] =$
 $[\min\{ac, ad, bc, bd\}, \max\{ac, ad, bc, bd\}].$

由该定义容易推出下面性质:

- 性质 1.1** 1) $[a, b] + [c, d] = [c, d] + [a, b];$
 2) $[a, b] + ([c, d] + [e, f]) =$
 $([a, b] + [c, d]) + [e, f].$

$$\text{性质 1.2 } 1) -[a, b] = [-b, -a];$$

$$2) [a, b] - [c, d] = [a - d, b - c].$$

$$\text{性质 1.3 } 1) [a, b][c, d] = [c, d][a, b];$$

$$2) [a, b]([c, d][e, f]) =$$

 $([a, b][c, d])[e, f].$

$$\text{性质 1.4 } 1) [a, b]([c, d] + [e, f]) \subset$$

 $[a, b][c, d] + [a, b][e, f];$

$$2) ([c, d] + [e, f])[a, b] \subset$$

 $[c, d][a, b] + [e, f][a, b].$

$$\text{性质 1.5 } 1) [a_1, b_1] + [a_2, b_2] + \cdots + [a_n, b_n] =$$

 $[a_1, b_1] + ([a_2, b_2] + \cdots + [a_n, b_n]);$

$$2) [a_1, b_1][a_2, b_2] \cdots [a_n, b_n] =$$

 $[a_1, b_1]([a_2, b_2] \cdots [a_n, b_n]).$

定义 1.2 若 $a > 0$, 则称区间 $[a, b] > 0$, 若 $b < 0$, 则称区间 $[a, b] < 0$.

定义 1.3 若 $[a, b] - [c, d] > 0$, 则称 $[a, b] > [c, d]$, 若 $[a, b] - [c, d] < 0$, 则称 $[a, b] < [c, d]$.

$$\text{定义 1.4 } |[a, b]| = [\min\{|a|, |b|\},$$

 $\max\{|a|, |b|\}].$

设区间矩阵

$$G[B, C] = \begin{bmatrix} [b_{11}, c_{11}] & [b_{12}, c_{12}] & \cdots & [b_{1n}, c_{1n}] \\ [b_{21}, c_{21}] & [b_{22}, c_{22}] & \cdots & [b_{2n}, c_{2n}] \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ [b_{n1}, c_{n1}] & [b_{n2}, c_{n2}] & \cdots & [b_{nn}, c_{nn}] \end{bmatrix}.$$

定义 1.5

$$\det(G[B, C]) = \sum (-1)^{\pi(j_1, j_2, \dots, j_n)} [b_{1j_1}, c_{1j_1}] [b_{2j_2}, c_{2j_2}] \cdots [b_{nj_n}, c_{nj_n}].$$

这是一个位于区间矩阵 $G[B, C]$ 不同行不同列元素乘积共 $n!$ 项的代数和, $j_1, j_2, \dots, j_n$ 为 $1, 2, \dots, n$ 的任意一个排列.

特别地,

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} [b_{11}, c_{11}] & [b_{12}, c_{12}] \\ [b_{21}, c_{21}] & [b_{22}, c_{22}] \end{pmatrix} = [b_{11}, c_{11}] [b_{22}, c_{22}] - [b_{12}, c_{12}] [b_{21}, c_{21}].$$

引理 1.1 设 $x \in [a, b], y \in [c, d]$, 则:

- 1) $x \pm y \in [a, b] \pm [c, d]$;
- 2) $xy \in [a, b][c, d]$.

引理 1.2 设 $x_i \in [a_i, b_i], i = 1, 2, \dots, m$, 则:

- 1) $x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_m \in [a_1, b_1] + [a_2, b_2] + \dots + [a_m, b_m]$;
- 2) $x_1 x_2 \cdots x_m \in [a_1, b_1][a_2, b_2] \cdots [a_m, b_m]$.

引理 1.3 对于任意的 $A \in G[B, C], |A| \in \det(G[B, C])$.

该引理可由引理 1.1、引理 1.2 直接推出, 故略.

2 主要结论及证明(Main results and proof)

考虑离散区间动力系统

$$(E^n + [b_1, c_1]E^{n-1} + \dots + [b_{n-1}, c_{n-1}]E + [b_n, c_n]I)x(k) = 0, \quad (2.1)$$

$$Ex(k) = Ax(k). \quad (2.2)$$

这里 $A = ([b_{ij}, c_{ij}])_{n \times n}$.

系统(2.1)的特征方程为区间多项式方程:

$$\lambda^n + [b_1, c_1]\lambda^{n-1} + \dots + [b_{n-1}, c_{n-1}]\lambda + [b_n, c_n] = 0. \quad (2.3)$$

系统(2.2)的特征方程为:

$$\det(\lambda I - A) = 0. \quad (2.4)$$

不妨设

$$P(\lambda) = \det(\lambda I - A) = \lambda^n + [b_1, c_1]\lambda^{n-1} + \dots + [b_{n-1}, c_{n-1}]\lambda + [b_n, c_n]. \quad (2.5)$$

显然, 系统(2.1), (2.2)稳定等价于方程(2.5)的特征根的模小于 1, 即 $\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{|\lambda_i|\} < 1$, 为了解决该问题, 我们构造如下表格:

- 1) $[b_0, c_0] = 1, [b_1, c_1], [b_2, c_2], \dots, [b_{n-2}, c_{n-2}], [b_{n-1}, c_{n-1}], [b_n, c_n]$;
- 2) $[b_n, c_n], [b_{n-1}, c_{n-1}], [b_{n-2}, c_{n-2}], \dots, [b_2, c_2], [b_1, c_1][1, 1]$;

$$\begin{aligned} & 3) [b_0^{(1)}, c_0^{(1)}], [b_1^{(1)}, c_1^{(1)}], [b_2^{(1)}, c_2^{(1)}], \dots, \\ & \quad [b_{n-2}^{(1)}, c_{n-2}^{(1)}], [b_{n-1}^{(1)}, c_{n-1}^{(1)}]; \\ & 4) [b_{n-1}^{(1)}, c_{n-1}^{(1)}], [b_{n-2}^{(1)}, c_{n-2}^{(1)}], [b_{n-3}^{(1)}, c_{n-3}^{(1)}], \dots \\ & \quad [b_2^{(1)}, c_2^{(1)}], [b_1^{(1)}, c_1^{(1)}], [b_0^{(1)}, c_0^{(1)}]; \\ & 5) [b_0^{(2)}, c_0^{(2)}], [b_1^{(2)}, c_1^{(2)}], \\ & \quad [b_2^{(2)}, c_2^{(2)}], \dots [b_{n-2}^{(2)}, c_{n-2}^{(2)}]; \\ & 6) [b_{n-2}^{(2)}, c_{n-2}^{(2)}], [b_{n-3}^{(2)}, c_{n-3}^{(2)}], [b_{n-4}^{(2)}, c_{n-4}^{(2)}], \\ & \quad \dots [b_0^{(2)}, c_0^{(2)}]; \\ & \quad \vdots \\ & 2n-3) [b_0^{(n-2)}, c_0^{(n-2)}], [b_1^{(n-2)}, c_1^{(n-2)}], \\ & \quad [b_2^{(n-2)}, c_2^{(n-2)}]; \\ & 2n-2) [b_2^{(n-2)}, c_2^{(n-2)}], [b_1^{(n-2)}, c_1^{(n-2)}], \\ & \quad [b_0^{(n-2)}, c_0^{(n-2)}]; \\ & 2n-1) [b_0^{(n-1)}, c_0^{(n-1)}], [b_1^{(n-1)}, c_1^{(n-1)}]. \end{aligned}$$

这里

$$[b_0^{(1)}, c_0^{(1)}] = \det \begin{bmatrix} [b_0, c_0] & [b_n, c_n] \\ [b_n, c_n] & [b_0, c_0] \end{bmatrix},$$

$$[b_1^{(1)}, c_1^{(1)}] = \det \begin{bmatrix} [b_0, c_0] & [b_{n-1}, c_{n-1}] \\ [b_n, c_n] & [b_1, c_1] \end{bmatrix}, \dots,$$

$$[b_{n-1}^{(1)}, c_{n-1}^{(1)}] = \det \begin{bmatrix} [b_0, c_0] & [b_1, c_1] \\ [b_n, c_n] & [b_{n-1}, c_{n-1}] \end{bmatrix};$$

$$[b_0^{(2)}, c_0^{(2)}] = \det \begin{bmatrix} [b_0^{(1)}, c_0^{(1)}] & [b_{n-1}^{(1)}, c_{n-1}^{(1)}] \\ [b_{n-1}^{(1)}, c_{n-1}^{(1)}] & [b_0^{(1)}, c_0^{(1)}] \end{bmatrix},$$

$$[b_1^{(2)}, c_1^{(2)}] = \det \begin{bmatrix} [b_0^{(1)}, c_0^{(1)}] & [b_{n-2}^{(1)}, c_{n-2}^{(1)}] \\ [b_{n-1}^{(1)}, c_{n-1}^{(1)}] & [b_1^{(1)}, c_1^{(1)}] \end{bmatrix}, \dots,$$

$$[b_{n-2}^{(2)}, c_{n-2}^{(2)}] = \det \begin{bmatrix} [b_0^{(1)}, c_0^{(1)}] & [b_1^{(1)}, c_1^{(1)}] \\ [b_{n-1}^{(1)}, c_{n-1}^{(1)}] & [b_{n-2}^{(1)}, c_{n-2}^{(1)}] \end{bmatrix};$$

...

我们有如下定理:

定理 2.1 区间多项式 $P(\lambda)$ 的所有特征根都在复平面之单位圆内的充分条件为:

$$P(1) > 0, (-1)^n P(-1) > 0, |b_n, c_n| < 1;$$

$$|[b_0^{(1)}, c_0^{(1)}]| > |[b_{n-1}^{(1)}, c_{n-1}^{(1)}]|,$$

$$|[b_0^{(2)}, c_0^{(2)}]| > |[b_{n-2}^{(2)}, c_{n-2}^{(2)}]|, \dots;$$

$$|[b_0^{(n-2)}, c_0^{(n-2)}]| > |[b_2^{(n-2)}, c_2^{(n-2)}]|,$$

$$|[b_0^{(n-1)}, c_0^{(n-1)}]| > |[b_1^{(n-1)}, c_1^{(n-1)}]|.$$

证 由引理 1.3 可知: 当定理条件满足时, 对任给多项式

$$\lambda^n + a_1 \lambda^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} \lambda + a_n, \quad a_i \in [b_i, c_i],$$

其特征值均在复平面之单位圆内.

该判据称为离散区间动力系统的 Jury^[6]判据.

对(2.5)式作变换: $\lambda = \frac{1+\omega}{1-\omega}$, 该变换将复平面 λ 上的区域 $|\lambda| < 1$ 变成复平面 ω 上的区域 $\text{Re}(\omega) < 0$, 多项式(2.5)变为多项式

$$Q(\omega) = [p_0, q_0]\omega^n + [p_1, q_1]\omega^{n-1} + \cdots + [p_{n-1}, q_{n-1}]\omega + [p_n, q_n]. \quad (2.6)$$

这里

$$[p_i, q_i] = \sum_{k=0}^n [b_k, c_k] (C_{n-k}^i - C_k^1 C_{n-k}^{i-1} + C_k^2 C_{n-k}^{i-2} + \cdots + (-1)^{i-1} C_k^{i-1} C_{n-k}^1).$$

例如: 当 $n = 3$ 时, 原方程为

$$\lambda^3 + [b_1, c_1]\lambda^2 + \cdots + [b_2, c_2]\lambda + [b_3, c_3] = 0;$$

$$[p_0, q_0] = [b_0, c_0] + [b_1, c_1] + [b_2, c_2] + [b_3, c_3];$$

$$[p_1, q_1] = 3([b_0, c_0] - [b_3, c_3]) + [b_1, c_1] + [b_2, c_2];$$

$$[p_2, q_2] = 3([b_0, c_0] + [b_3, c_3]) - [b_1, c_1] - [b_2, c_2];$$

$$[p_3, q_3] = [b_0, c_0] - [b_1, c_1] + [b_2, c_2] - [b_3, c_3];$$

定理 2.2 设

$$h_1(\omega) = p_n + q_{n-2}\omega + p_{n-4}\omega^2 + q_{n-6}\omega^3 + \cdots,$$

$$h_2(\omega) = q_n + p_{n-2}\omega + q_{n-4}\omega^2 + p_{n-6}\omega^3 + \cdots,$$

定理 2.3 若

$$\Delta_k = \begin{bmatrix} [p_1, q_1] & [p_0, q_0] & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ [p_3, q_3] & [p_2, q_2] & [p_1, q_1] & [p_0, q_0] & \cdots & 0 \\ [p_5, q_5] & [p_4, q_4] & [p_3, q_3] & [p_2, q_2] & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ [p_{2k-1}, q_{2k-1}] & [p_{2k-2}, q_{2k-2}] & [p_{2k-3}, q_{2k-3}] & [p_{2k-4}, q_{2k-4}] & \cdots & [p_k, q_k] \end{bmatrix} > 0, \quad (2.9)$$

$k = 1, 2, \cdots, n$, 特别地:

$$\Delta_n = [p_n, q_n]\Delta_{n-1},$$

(这里: 如果 $i > n$, 则 $[p_i, q_i] = 0$) 则多项式 $P(\lambda)$ 的特征根均位于复平面的单位圆内.

该定理的条件称为离散区间多项式的 Routh-Hurwitz^[8]条件.

证 由文[9]中定理的证明可知: 当定理的条件满足时, (2.8)的根均有负实部, 因而(2.7)的根均含于单位圆内.

3 应用举例 (Illustrative examples)

例 1 考虑离散区间动力系统

$$(E^3 + [-0.3, -0.1]E^2 + [-0.3, -0.2]E + [0.05, 0.2])x(k) = 0.$$

其特征多项式为

$$P(\lambda) = \lambda^3 + [-0.3, -0.1]\lambda^2 + [-0.3, -0.2]\lambda + [0.05, 0.2].$$

由该多项式直接可以验证:

$$g_1(\omega) = p_{n-1} + q_{n-3}\omega + p_{n-5}\omega^2 + q_{n-7}\omega^3 + \cdots,$$

$$g_2(\omega) = q_{n-1} + p_{n-3}\omega + q_{n-5}\omega^2 + p_{n-7}\omega^3 + \cdots.$$

若多项式

$$k_1(\omega) = h_1(\omega^2) + sg_1(\omega^2);$$

$$k_2(\omega) = h_1(\omega^2) + sg_2(\omega^2);$$

$$k_3(\omega) = h_2(\omega^2) + sg_1(\omega^2);$$

$$k_4(\omega) = h_2(\omega^2) + sg_2(\omega^2)$$

渐近稳定 (Hurwitz), 则 $P(\lambda)$ 的特征根都在复平面之单位圆内.

证 对任意的多项式

$$a_0\lambda^n + a_1\lambda^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{n-1}\lambda + a_n, \quad a_i \in [b_i, c_i]. \quad (2.7)$$

经变换

$$\lambda = \frac{1+\omega}{1-\omega}$$

变为

$$d_0\omega^n + d_1\omega^{n-1} + \cdots + d_{n-1}\omega + d_n. \quad (2.8)$$

当定理条件满足时, 由 Kharitonov 定理^[7]可知 (2.6)稳定, 于是 $P(\lambda)$ 的根均含于复平面的单位圆内. 证毕.

$$P(1) = [0.405, 0.9] > 0,$$

$$(-1)^3 P(-1) = [0.6, 1.05] > 0,$$

$$|[0.05, 0.2]| < 1.$$

造表:

$$[1, 1], [-0.3, -0.1], [-0.3, -0.2], [0.05, 0.2];$$

$$[0.05, 0.2], [-0.3, -0.2], [-0.3, -0.1], [1, 1];$$

$$[0.996, 0.9975];$$

$$[-0.29, -0.04],$$

$$[-0.295, -0.04], [-0.295, -0.04],$$

$$[-0.29, -0.04], [0.996, 0.9975];$$

$$[0.905, 0.908], [-0.375, -0.125].$$

$$[b_0^{(1)}, c_0^{(1)}] = \begin{pmatrix} [1, 1] & [0.05, 0.2] \\ [0.05, 0.2] & [1, 1] \end{pmatrix} = [0.996, 0.9975];$$

$$[b_1^{(1)}, c_1^{(1)}] = \begin{pmatrix} [1, 1] & [-0.3, -0.2] \\ [0.05, 0.2] & [-0.3, -0.1] \end{pmatrix} = [-0.29, -0.04];$$

$$[b_2^{(1)}, c_2^{(1)}] = \begin{pmatrix} [1, 1] & [-0.3, -0.2] \\ [0.05, 0.2] & [-0.3, -0.2] \end{pmatrix} = [-0.295, -0.04];$$

$$[b_0^{(2)}, c_0^{(2)}] = \begin{pmatrix} [0.996, 0.9975] & [-0.295, -0.04] \\ [-0.295, -0.04] & [0.096, 0.9975] \end{pmatrix} = [0.905, 0.908];$$

$$[b_1^{(2)}, c_1^{(2)}] = \begin{pmatrix} [0.996, 0.9975] & [-0.295, -0.04] \\ [-0.29, -0.04] & [-0.29, -0.04] \end{pmatrix} = [-0.375, -0.125];$$

由于

$$\begin{aligned} |[b_0^{(1)}, c_0^{(1)}]| &= [0.996, 0.9975] > \\ |[b_2^{(1)}, c_2^{(1)}]| &= [0.04, 0.295], \\ |[b_0^{(2)}, c_0^{(2)}]| &= [0.905, 0.908] > \\ |[b_1^{(2)}, c_1^{(2)}]| &= [0.125, 0.375], \end{aligned}$$

由定理 2.1 可知:该系统渐近稳定.

例 2 考虑离散区间动力系统

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1(k+1) \\ x_2(k+1) \\ x_3(k+1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} [0.1, 0.2] & [-1, -0.8] & [0.1, 0.2] \\ [0.1, 0.2] & [-0.1, 0.1] & [0.3, 0.4] \\ [0.8, 1] & [0.2, 0.4] & [0.05, 0.1] \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(k) \\ x_2(k) \\ x_3(k) \end{bmatrix},$$

该系统的特征方程为:

$$\lambda^3 + [-0.4, -0.05]\lambda^2 + [-0.305, -0.25]\lambda + [0.145, 0.445] = 0,$$

令 $\lambda = \frac{1+\omega}{1-\omega}$, 则有如下方程:

$$[0.74, 1.345]\omega^3 + [1.915, 1.92]\omega^2 + [4.135, 4.14]\omega + [0.6, 1.205] = 0.$$

由于

$$\begin{aligned} [0.74, 1.345] &> 0, \\ \begin{pmatrix} [1.915, 1.92] & [0.74, 1.345] \\ [0.6, 1.205] & [4.135, 4.14] \end{pmatrix} &= \\ [6.2978, 7.5048] &> 0, \end{aligned}$$

由定理 2.3 可知:该系统渐近稳定.

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