

一类离散切换模糊系统的稳定性

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摘要: 针对离散模糊系统, 提出一类离散切换模糊系统的稳定性问题. 使用切换技术及单Lyapunov函数、多Lyapunov函数方法构造出连续状态反馈控制器, 使得相应的闭环系统渐近稳定, 同时设计可以实现系统全局渐近稳定的切换律. 模型中的每个切换系统的子系统是离散模糊系统, 取常用的平行分布补偿PDC控制器, 主要条件以凸组合和矩阵不等式的形式给出, 具有较强的可解性. 计算机仿真结果表明设计方法的可行性与有效性.

关键词: 切换系统; 模糊系统; 单Lyapunov函数; 多Lyapunov函数; 切换律

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Stability of a class of discrete switched fuzzy systems

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Abstract: For a discrete fuzzy system, stability of discrete switched fuzzy systems is presented in this paper. Using the switching technique, single Lyapunov function and multiple Lyapunov functions method, the continuous state feedback controller is designed to ensure that the relevant closed-loop system is asymptotically stable. Moreover, switching strategy achieving global asymptotic stability of the discrete switched fuzzy system is given. In this model, each subsystem of switched system is a discrete fuzzy system, and a common parallel distributed compensation controller is presented. The main condition is also given in form of convex combinations and matrix inequalities which are more solvable. Finally, a simulation shows the feasibility and the effectiveness of the method.

Key words: switched system; fuzzy system; single Lyapunov function; multiple Lyapunov functions; switching law

1 引言(Introduction)

近些年来, 切换系统的稳定性方面的研究已取得了相当多的成果^[1,2]. 如保证任意切换下系统渐近稳定的共同的Lyapunov函数^[3], 多Lyapunov函数技术^[4,5]等等. 同时, 在T-S模糊模型提出^[6]的基础上, 文献[7]给出了在Lyapunov意义下系统稳定的充分条件. 文献[8]通过划分子空间, 将非线性时变系统稳定问题转化为线性时不变系统的鲁棒控制问题.

如果切换系统的子系统为模糊系统, 则称为切换模糊系统. 目前, 关于切换模糊系统的研究结果却少有报道. 文献[9]将混杂系统和模糊多模型相结合, 提出一种模糊切换混杂系统的思想. 文献[10, 11]描述了由两级模糊规则组成的模糊切换系统模型. 系统根据前件变量在第2级模糊模型之间进行切换.

本文与上述文献中的系统模型不同, 提出一类新的离散切换模糊系统, 其切换系统中的每个子系统都是离散模糊模型. 这类离散切换模糊系统并没

有分为两级结构, 而是在每个切换子系统之间进行切换. 本文首先给出离散切换模糊系统模型, 采用单Lyapunov函数和多Lyapunov函数研究其稳定性条件, 并设计出实现系统全局渐近稳定的切换策略.

2 问题描述(Problem statement)

考虑由 N_σ 条规则构成的离散切换模糊系统:

R_σ^l : if $\bar{x}_1$ is $M_{\sigma 1}^l$, $\dots$, and $\bar{x}_p$ is $M_{\sigma p}^l$,

then

$$x(k+1) = A_{\sigma l}x(k) + B_{\sigma l}u_\sigma(k), l=1, 2, \dots, N_\sigma. (1)$$

其中: 分段常值函数 $\sigma = \sigma(x(k)) : \{0, 1, \dots\} \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$ 是一个切换信号, $M_{\sigma 1}^l, \dots, M_{\sigma p}^l$ 是第 σ 个切换系统中的模糊集, R_σ^l 是第 σ 个切换系统内的第 l 条模糊规则, N_σ 是第 σ 个切换子系统内的模糊规则数, $u_\sigma(k)$ 表示第 σ 个切换子系统的输入量, $x(k)$ 是状态变量, $A_{\sigma l}$ 及 $B_{\sigma l}$ 是第 σ 个切换系统中的常数矩阵. $\bar{x} = [\bar{x}_1 \ \bar{x}_2 \ \dots \ \bar{x}_p]$ 为前件变量.

对于第*i*个切换子系统:

$$R_i^l: \text{if } \bar{x}_1 \text{ is } M_{i1}^l \cdots \text{ and } \bar{x}_p \text{ is } M_{ip}^l,$$

then

$$x(k+1) = A_{il}x(k) + B_{il}u_i(k), l=1, 2, \dots, N_i, \quad (2)$$

可以得到第*i*个切换子系统的全局模型:

$$x(k+1) = \sum_{l=1}^{N_i} \eta_{il}(\bar{x}(k))(A_{il}x(k) + B_{il}u_i(k)). \quad (3)$$

其中

$$0 \leq \eta_{il}(\bar{x}(k)) \leq 1, \sum_{l=1}^{N_i} \eta_{il}(\bar{x}(k)) = 1, \quad (4)$$

且

$$\eta_{il}(\bar{x}(k)) = \prod_{\rho=1}^p M_{i\rho}^l(\bar{x}_\rho(k)) / \sum_{l=1}^{N_i} \prod_{\rho=1}^p M_{i\rho}^l(\bar{x}_\rho(k)),$$

式中 $M_{i\rho}^l(\bar{x}_\rho(k))$ 表示第*i*个子系统中 $\bar{x}_\rho(k)$ 属于模糊集 $M_{i\rho}^l$ 的隶属度.

3 主要结果(Main results)

3.1 单 Lyapunov 函数方法(Single Lyapunov function method)

对于每个子切换系统, 取 $u_i(k) = \sum_{l=1}^{N_i} \eta_{il} K_{il} x(k)$, 可以得到第*i*个切换子系统的全局模型:

$$x(k+1) = \sum_{l=1}^{N_i} \eta_{il} \sum_{r=1}^{N_i} \eta_{ir} (A_{il} + B_{il} K_{ir}) x(k), \quad (5)$$

定理 1 假设存在一个正定矩阵 P 和常数 $\lambda_{ij_i} > 0$, 使得

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_{ij_i} [(A_{ij_i} + B_{ij_i} K_{i\vartheta_i})^T P (A_{i\theta_i} + B_{i\theta_i} K_{iq_i}) - P] < 0, \quad (6)$$

$$j_i, \vartheta_i, \theta_i, q_i = 1, 2, \dots, N_i$$

成立, 那么系统(1)在下面切换律下

$$\sigma = \sigma(x(k)) = \operatorname{argmin}\{\bar{V}_i(x(k))\} \quad (7)$$

是渐近稳定的, 其中

$$\bar{V}_i(x(k)) \triangleq \max_{j_i, \vartheta_i, \theta_i, q_i} \{x^T(k) [(A_{ij_i} + B_{ij_i} K_{i\vartheta_i})^T P (A_{i\theta_i} + B_{i\theta_i} K_{iq_i}) - P] x(k) < 0, \\ j_i, \vartheta_i, \theta_i, q_i = 1, 2, \dots, N_i\}.$$

证 由式(6)可知, 对于任意 $x(k) \neq 0$ 有

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_{ij_i} x^T(k) [(A_{ij_i} + B_{ij_i} K_{i\vartheta_i})^T P (A_{i\theta_i} + B_{i\theta_i} K_{iq_i}) - P] x(k) < 0, j_i, \vartheta_i, \theta_i, q_i = 1, 2, \dots, N_i. \quad (8)$$

注意到对于任意 $j_i, \vartheta_i, \theta_i, q_i \in \{1, 2, \dots, N_i\}$ 和 $\lambda_{ij_i} > 0$, 式(8)都成立. 则对于任意 $j_i, \vartheta_i, \theta_i, q_i$

至少存在一个*i*, 有

$$x^T(k) [(A_{ij_i} + B_{ij_i} K_{i\vartheta_i})^T P (A_{i\theta_i} + B_{i\theta_i} K_{iq_i}) - P] x(k) < 0, \quad (9)$$

可见有切换规则式(7)成立. 这里取Lyapunov函数为 $V(x(k)) = x^T(k) P x(k)$. 则

$$\Delta V(x(k)) = \sum_{l=1}^{N_i} \eta_{il} \sum_{r=1}^{N_i} \eta_{ir} \sum_{h=1}^{N_i} \eta_{ih} \sum_{s=1}^{N_i} \eta_{is} x^T(k) [(A_{il} + B_{il} K_{ir})^T P (A_{ih} + B_{ih} K_{is}) - P] x(k), \quad (10)$$

考虑式(4)(9)有 $x(k) \neq 0, \Delta V(x(k)) < 0$, 所以系统(1)在切换律(7)下是渐近稳定的.

3.2 多 Lyapunov 函数方法(Multiple Lyapunov functions method)

为简单起见, 假设 $m = 2$.

定理 2 假设存在两个非负或非正实数 β_1, β_2 及两个正定对称阵 P_1, P_2 , 使得不等式(11)和(12)成立, 则存在切换函数 $\sigma = \sigma(x(k)) : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \{1, 2\}$, 使系统(1)是渐近稳定的.

$$-(A_{1j_1} + B_{1j_1} K_{1\vartheta_1})^T P_1 (A_{1\theta_1} + B_{1\theta_1} K_{1q_1}) + P_1 + \beta_1 (P_2 - P_1) > 0, \\ j_1, \vartheta_1, \theta_1, q_1 = 1, 2, \dots, N_i, \quad (11)$$

$$-(A_{2j_2} + B_{2j_2} K_{2\vartheta_2})^T P_2 (A_{2\theta_2} + B_{2\theta_2} K_{2q_2}) + P_2 + \beta_2 (P_1 - P_2) > 0, \\ j_2, \vartheta_2, \theta_2, q_2 = 1, 2, \dots, N_i. \quad (12)$$

证 不失一般性, 假设 $\beta_1, \beta_2 \geq 0$, 取Lyapunov函数 $V_i(x(k)) = x^T(k) P_i x(k), i = 1, 2$. 可得:

$$\text{如果 } x^T(k) (P_1 - P_2) x(k) \geq 0, \text{ 且 } x(k) \neq 0, \text{ 有} \\ x^T(k) [(A_{1j_1} + B_{1j_1} K_{1\vartheta_1})^T P_1 (A_{1\theta_1} + B_{1\theta_1} K_{1q_1}) - P_1] x(k) < 0, j_1, \vartheta_1, \theta_1, q_1 = 1, 2, \dots, N_i. \quad (13)$$

$$\text{如果 } x^T(k) (P_2 - P_1) x(k) \geq 0, \text{ 且 } x(k) \neq 0, \text{ 有} \\ x^T(k) [(A_{2j_2} + B_{2j_2} K_{2\vartheta_2})^T P_2 (A_{2\theta_2} + B_{2\theta_2} K_{2q_2}) - P_2] x(k) < 0, j_2, \vartheta_2, \theta_2, q_2 = 1, 2, \dots, N_i. \quad (14)$$

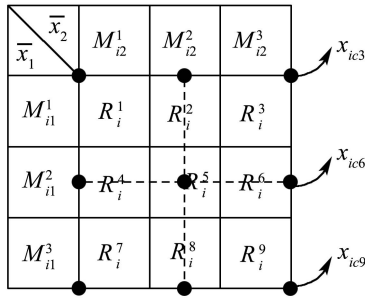
令

$$\Omega_1 = \{x(k) \in \mathbb{R}^n | x^T(k) (P_1 - P_2) x(k) \geq 0, x(k) \neq 0\}, \quad (15)$$

$$\Omega_2 = \{x(k) \in \mathbb{R}^n | x^T(k) (P_2 - P_1) x(k) \geq 0, x(k) \neq 0\}, \quad (16)$$

则 $\Omega_1 \cup \Omega_2 = \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$. 切换律为

$$\sigma = \sigma(x(k)) = \begin{cases} 1, & x(k) \in \Omega_1, \\ 2, & x(k) \in \Omega_2 \setminus \Omega_1. \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

图 2(b) 第*i*个切换子系统的规则表Fig. 2(b) Rule table of the *i*-th switched subsystem

注 2 定理3和定理1,2的不同之处在于对第*i*个切换子系统模糊子区域划分上.定理2的划分方法可以减少求解正定对称矩阵*P*的保守性.

4 仿真例子(Example of simulation)

考虑下面离散切换模糊系统:

$$\begin{aligned} R_1^l: & \text{ if } \bar{x}_1(k) \text{ is } M_{11}^l, \bar{x}_2(k) \text{ is } M_{11}^l, \\ & \text{ then } x(k+1) = A_{1l}x(k) + B_{1l}u_1(k), \\ R_2^l: & \text{ if } \bar{x}_1(k) \text{ is } M_{21}^l, \bar{x}_2(k) \text{ is } M_{22}^l, \\ & \text{ then } x(k+1) = A_{2l}x(k) + B_{2l}u_2(k). \end{aligned}$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} A_{11} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 & 0.28 \\ -0.02 & 0.72 \end{bmatrix}, A_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.89 & 0.19 \\ 0.05 & 0.82 \end{bmatrix}, \\ A_{13} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 & 0.28 \\ -0.02 & 0.72 \end{bmatrix}, A_{14} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.89 & 0.19 \\ 0.05 & 0.82 \end{bmatrix}, \\ A_{15} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.85 & 0.2 \\ 0.09 & 0.85 \end{bmatrix}, A_{16} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.84 & 0.15 \\ 0.09 & 0.84 \end{bmatrix}, \\ A_{17} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.88 & 0.18 \\ 0.05 & 0.81 \end{bmatrix}, A_{18} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.7 & -0.2 \\ -0.9 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \\ A_{19} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.84 & 0.10 \\ 0.11 & 0.84 \end{bmatrix}, A_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 & 0.28 \\ -0.02 & 0.72 \end{bmatrix}, \\ A_{22} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.86 & 0.1 \\ 0.11 & 0.84 \end{bmatrix}, A_{23} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 & 0.28 \\ -0.02 & 0.72 \end{bmatrix}, \\ A_{24} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.85 & 0.1 \\ 0.11 & 0.85 \end{bmatrix}, A_{25} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.85 & 0.2 \\ 0.09 & 0.85 \end{bmatrix}, \\ A_{26} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.87 & 0.11 \\ 0.21 & 0.88 \end{bmatrix}, A_{27} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.87 & 0.1 \\ 0.22 & 0.87 \end{bmatrix}, \\ A_{28} &= \begin{bmatrix} -0.7 & 0.3 \\ -0.28 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, A_{29} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 & 0.28 \\ -0.02 & 0.72 \end{bmatrix}, \\ B_{11} &= \begin{bmatrix} -0.6 \\ 0.6 \end{bmatrix}, B_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.6 \\ 0.2 \end{bmatrix}, B_{13} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.4 \\ -0.4 \end{bmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} B_{14} &= \begin{bmatrix} -0.4 \\ -0.4 \end{bmatrix}, B_{15} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.6 \\ 0.2 \end{bmatrix}, B_{16} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 \\ -0.3 \end{bmatrix}, \\ B_{17} &= \begin{bmatrix} -0.3 \\ -0.4 \end{bmatrix}, B_{18} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, B_{19} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.4 \\ 0.6 \end{bmatrix}, \\ B_{21} &= \begin{bmatrix} -0.4 \\ -0.3 \end{bmatrix}, B_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.4 \\ -0.5 \end{bmatrix}, B_{23} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.4 \\ -0.4 \end{bmatrix}, \\ B_{24} &= \begin{bmatrix} -0.4 \\ -0.4 \end{bmatrix}, B_{25} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.6 \\ -0.2 \end{bmatrix}, B_{26} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.4 \\ -0.5 \end{bmatrix}, \\ B_{27} &= \begin{bmatrix} -0.3 \\ -0.8 \end{bmatrix}, B_{28} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, B_{29} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.3 \\ 0.8 \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

这里, 模糊集合如图3所示.

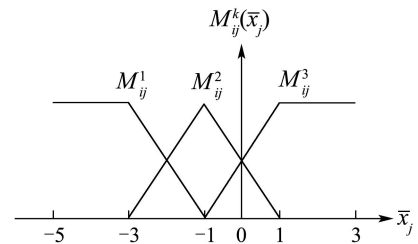


图 3 前件变量的隶属度函数

Fig. 3 Membership function of the premise variables

现将第*i*个切换子系统分成4个组, 如图2所示.

$$\begin{aligned} G_{i1} &= \{R_i^1, R_i^2, R_i^4, R_i^5\}, \\ G_{i2} &= \{R_i^2, R_i^3, R_i^5, R_i^6\}, \\ G_{i3} &= \{R_i^4, R_i^5, R_i^7, R_i^8\}, \\ G_{i4} &= \{R_i^5, R_i^6, R_i^8, R_i^9\}. \end{aligned}$$

根据式(20), $\max_{j_i, h_i, w_i} \|A_{ij_i w_i}^{h_i} - I\|_\infty < 0.4, L_i = 5, \varepsilon_i = 4$. 如果 $x(k)$ 在 G_{ih_i} 中, 则 $x(k+1)$ 必定在 G_{ih_i} 中或在其相邻组 $\tilde{G}_{ih_i}$ 中, 如 $G_{ih_1} = \{G_{ih_2}, G_{ih_3}, G_{ih_4}\}$. 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} K_{11} &= \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 & -0.2 \end{bmatrix}, K_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.4 & -0.2 \end{bmatrix}, \\ K_{13} &= \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 & -0.2 \end{bmatrix}, K_{14} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.4 & -0.2 \end{bmatrix}, \\ K_{15} &= \begin{bmatrix} -0.2 & -0.2 \end{bmatrix}, K_{16} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.2 & -0.2 \end{bmatrix}, \\ K_{17} &= \begin{bmatrix} -0.4 & -0.2 \end{bmatrix}, K_{18} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -0.9 \end{bmatrix}, \\ K_{19} &= \begin{bmatrix} -0.3 & -0.2 \end{bmatrix}, K_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.2 & -0.2 \end{bmatrix}, \\ K_{22} &= \begin{bmatrix} -0.4 & -0.2 \end{bmatrix}, K_{23} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.3 & -0.2 \end{bmatrix}, \\ K_{24} &= \begin{bmatrix} -0.3 & -0.2 \end{bmatrix}, K_{25} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.2 & -0.4 \end{bmatrix}, \\ K_{26} &= \begin{bmatrix} -0.2 & -0.2 \end{bmatrix}, K_{27} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.4 & -0.3 \end{bmatrix}, \\ K_{28} &= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -0.9 \end{bmatrix}, K_{29} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.4 & -0.5 \end{bmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{11} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.2229 & 0.1032 \\ 0.1032 & 0.0629 \end{bmatrix}, P_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2101 & 0.0965 \\ 0.0965 & 0.0596 \end{bmatrix}, \\
 P_{13} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.2232 & 0.1035 \\ 0.1035 & 0.0624 \end{bmatrix}, P_{14} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2021 & 0.0911 \\ 0.0911 & 0.0560 \end{bmatrix}, \\
 P_{21} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.1167 & 0.0231 \\ 0.0231 & 0.0107 \end{bmatrix}, P_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1259 & 0.0256 \\ 0.0256 & 0.0112 \end{bmatrix}, \\
 P_{23} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.1213 & 0.0242 \\ 0.0242 & 0.0109 \end{bmatrix}, P_{24} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1213 & 0.0242 \\ 0.0242 & 0.0109 \end{bmatrix}.
 \end{aligned}$$

对初始点[1; 1], 采样时间 $t = 0.1$, 仿真结果如图4.

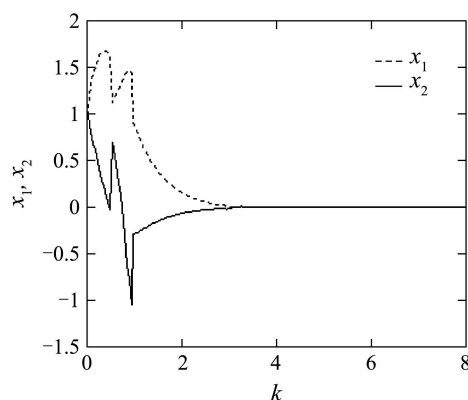


图4 系统的状态响应曲线

Fig. 4 State response of the system

5 结论(Conclusion)

本文研究一类离散切换模糊系统的稳定性问题. 首先给出了离散切换模糊系统的概念, 把模糊系统和切换系统结合起来考虑问题, 把离散模糊系统作为切换系统的子系统, 设计其系统全局渐近稳定的切换律. 利用单Lyapunov函数及多Lyapunov函数, 考虑每个切换子系统的稳定性条件. 最后, 通过仿真例子, 验证了结论的正确性, 缩短了系统状态响应时间, 提高了系统的性能.

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