

# 大型控制系统参数稳定域之扩大(2)

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## 摘 要

本文应用 Riccati 矩阵微分方程的对称正定解做出了二次型的李雅普诺夫函数, 并应用向量李雅普诺夫函数法与比较原理, 扩大了线性时变控制大系统的参数稳定域。

刘永清于 1983 年应用他提出的李雅普诺夫函数分解法<sup>[1]</sup>研究了定常及时变线性控制大系统的稳定化问题<sup>[2][3][4]</sup>。

在[5]中, 我们采用王慕秋给出的线性定常大系统《稳定性参数区域之扩大》<sup>[6]</sup>的做法, 扩大了线性定常控制大系统的参数稳定域。本文中我们将这种做法应用于时变大系统, 得到了比刘永清在[3]中用标量和李雅普诺夫函数法所给出的参数稳定域要大的结果。

本文是[5]的继续。

考虑线性时变控制大系统:

$$\dot{X} = A(t)X + B(t)U, \quad (1)$$

$$Y = C(t)X. \quad (1)_1$$

(1) 可分解为  $s$  个相互关联的子系统:

$$\dot{X}_i = A_{ii}(t)X_i + B_{ii}(t)U_i + \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^s A_{ij}(t)X_j + \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^s B_{ij}(t)U_j \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, s), \quad (2)$$

$$Y_i = C_{ii}(t)X_i + \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^s C_{ij}(t)X_j \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, s). \quad (2)_1$$

(2) 的孤立子系统为:

$$\dot{X}_i = A_{ii}(t)X_i + B_{ii}(t)U_i \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, s), \quad (3)$$

$$Y_i = C_{ii}(t)X_i \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, s), \quad (3)_1$$

这里向量  $X, U, Y, X_i, U_i, Y_i$ , 分别是  $n$  维、 $m$  维、 $p$  维、 $n_i$  维、 $m_i$  维、 $p_i$  维; 时变矩

阵  $A(t)$ 、 $B(t)$ 、 $C(t)$ 、 $A_{ii}(t)$ 、 $B_{ii}(t)$ 、 $C_{ii}(t)$ 、 $A_{ij}(t)$ 、 $B_{ij}(t)$ 、 $C_{ij}(t)$  分别是  $n \times n$  维、 $n \times m$  维、 $p \times n$  维、 $n_i \times n_i$  维、 $n_i \times m_i$  维、 $p_i \times n_i$  维、 $n_i \times n_j$  维、 $n_i \times m_j$  维、 $p_i \times n_j$  维 ( $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, s$ )。如果所有矩阵元素在  $t \geq t_0$  时是分段连续函数和一致有界的。

$$\begin{cases} |a_{ij}(t)| \leq a_{ij}, & i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n; \quad \forall t \geq t_0, \\ |b_{ij}(t)| \leq b_{ij}, & i = 1, 2, \dots, n; \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, m; \quad \forall t \geq t_0, \\ |c_{ij}(t)| \leq c_{ij}, & i = 1, 2, \dots, p; \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n. \quad \forall t \geq t_0. \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

而  $a_{ij}$ 、 $b_{ij}$ 、 $c_{ij}$  是与  $t$  无关的正常数。

如果  $(A_{ii}(t), B_{ii}(t))$  完全一致能控,  $(A_{ii}(t), C_{ii}(t))$  完全一致能观测, 则不论孤立线性时变控制子系统 (3) 的自由运动的状态方程:

$$\dot{X}_i = A_{ii}(t)X_i, \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, s) \quad (5)$$

在  $t \geq t_0$  时, 部分零解是一致渐近稳定的, 部分零解是不稳定的, 总可选取孤立线性时变控制子系统 (3) 的二次性能指标

$$J_i = \int_{t_0}^{\infty} [X_i^T Q_{ii}(t)X_i + U_i^T R_{ii}(t)U_i] dt \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, s), \quad (6)$$

分别取极小值的最优负反馈向量函数

$$U_i = -K_{ii}(t)X_i, \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, s), \quad (7)$$

并且使孤立时变子系统 (3) 的闭环时变子系统

$$\dot{X}_i = (A_{ii}(t) - B_{ii}(t)K_{ii}(t))X_i, \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, s) \quad (8)$$

的特征方程

$$\begin{aligned} D^{(i)}(\lambda(t)) &= |A_{ii}(t) - B_{ii}(t)K_{ii}(t) - \lambda(t)I| \\ &= (-1)^{n_i} (\lambda^{n_i}(t) + P_1^{(i)}(t)\lambda^{n_i-1}(t) + \dots + P_{n_i-1}^{(i)}(t)\lambda(t) + P_{n_i}^{(i)}(t)) \\ &= 0 \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, s) \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

的所有特征根都满足

$$Re \lambda(A_{ii}(t) - B_{ii}(t)K_{ii}(t)) < -\delta < 0, \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, s), \quad (10)$$

并且闭环时变子系统 (8) 的零解是一致渐近稳定的, 其中

$$K_{ii}(t) = R_{ii}^{-1}(t)B_{ii}^T(t)P_{ii}(t) \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, s), \quad (11)$$

对  $\forall t \geq t_0$ ,  $R_{ii}(t)$  为  $m_i \times m_i$  维正定对称矩阵,  $Q_{ii}(t) = C_{ii}^T(t)C_{ii}(t)$  是  $n_i \times n_i$  维对称正半定矩阵, 它们的元素是分段连续一致有界的, 而  $P_{ii}(t)$  是 Riccati 矩阵微分方程

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{P}_{ii}(t) + P_{ii}(t)A_{ii}(t) + A_{ii}^T(t)P_{ii}(t) - P_{ii}(t)B_{ii}(t)R_{ii}^{-1}(t)B_{ii}^T(t)P_{ii}(t) \\ + C_{ii}^T(t)C_{ii}(t) = 0 \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, s; \quad \forall t \geq t_0) \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

的对称正定解, 它的元素在  $t \geq t_0$  时是分段连续一致有界的。

设由对称正定矩阵  $P_{ii}(t)$  作成的二次型正定函数为

$$V_i(t, X_i) = X_i^T P_{ii}(t) X_i = \sum_{e, j=n_1+\dots+n_{r-1}+1}^{n_1+\dots+n_r} P_{ej}^{(i)}(t) x_e x_j \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, s) \quad (13)$$

为孤立闭环时变子系统的二次型正定函数。由 Красовский<sup>[7]</sup> 定理, 存在正数  $\beta_{1i} > 0$ ,  $\beta_{2i} > 0$ , 并有

$$\beta_{1i} X_i^T X_i \leq V_i(t, X_i) = X_i^T P_{ii}(t) X_i \leq \beta_{2i} X_i^T X_i \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, s). \quad (14)$$

由 [3] 中  $\left. \frac{dV_i}{dt} \right|_{(8)}$  的计算得到

$$\left. \frac{dV_i}{dt} \right|_{(8)} \leq -X_i^T [C_{ii}^T(t) C_{ii}(t) + P_{ii}(t) B_{ii}(t) R_{ii}^{-1}(t) B_{ii}^T(t) P_{ii}(t)] X_i \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, s), \quad (15)$$

因为  $C_{ii}^T(t) C_{ii}(t) + P_{ii}(t) B_{ii}(t) R_{ii}^{-1}(t) B_{ii}^T(t) P_{ii}(t)$  是正定对称矩阵, 在  $t \geq t_0$  时是一致有界的, 由 Красовский<sup>[7]</sup> 定理知, 存在正数  $\beta_{3i} > 0$ ,  $\beta_{4i} > 0$ , 使得

$$\beta_{3i} X_i^T X_i \leq X_i^T [C_{ii}^T(t) C_{ii}(t) + P_{ii}(t) B_{ii}(t) R_{ii}^{-1}(t) B_{ii}^T(t) P_{ii}(t)] X_i \leq \beta_{4i} X_i^T X_i \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, s), \quad (16)$$

因而得到

$$\left. \frac{dV_i}{dt} \right|_{(8)} \leq -\beta_{3i} X_i^T X_i < 0 \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, s) \quad (17)$$

即闭环时变子系统 (8) 的零解是一致渐近稳定的。

以下设

$$U = (U_1, U_2, \dots, U_s)^T \quad (18)$$

作为线性时变控制大系统 (2) 的负反馈向量函数。其中  $U_i$  如 (7) 式所示,  $(i=1, 2, \dots, s)$  是线性时变控制孤立子系统 (3) 的最优负反馈向量函数。

再设由 (13) 式表示的线性时变控制孤立子系统 (3) 的闭环时变子系统 (8) 的李雅普诺夫函数  $V_i(t, X_i)$  作为线性时变控制大系统 (2) 的二次型正定函数, 沿 (2) 的轨线对  $t$  求导:

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{dV_i}{dt} \right|_{(2)} &= \left( \frac{\partial V_i}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial V_i}{\partial x_1} \frac{dx_1}{dt} + \dots + \frac{\partial V_i}{\partial x_{n_1}} \frac{dx_{n_1}}{dt} \right)_{(2)} \\ &= \frac{\partial V_i}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial V_i}{\partial x_1} \left( a_{11}(t)x_1 + \dots + a_{1n_1}(t)x_{n_1} + \sum_{n=1}^{n_2} a_{1n_1+i}(t)x_{n_1+i} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \cdots + \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} a_{1n-n_s+i}(t)x_{n-n_s+i} + b_{11}(t)u_1 + \cdots + b_{1m_1}(t)u_{m_1} + \sum_{i=1}^{m_2} \\
& \cdot b_{1m_1+i}(t)u_{m_1+i} + \cdots + \sum_{i=1}^{m_s} b_{1m-m_s+i}(t)u_{m-m_s+i} \Big) + \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial x_2} \left( a_{21}(t)x_1 \right. \\
& + \cdots + a_{2n_1}(t)x_{n_1} + \sum_{i=1}^{n_2} a_{2n_1+i}(t)x_{n_1+i} + \cdots + \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} a_{2n-n_s+i}(t)x_{n-n_s+i} \\
& + b_{21}(t)u_1 + \cdots + b_{2m_1}(t)u_{m_1} + \sum_{i=1}^{m_2} b_{2m_1+i}(t)u_{m_1+i} + \cdots + \sum_{i=1}^{m_s} \\
& \cdot b_{2m-m_s+i}(t)u_{m-m_s+i} \Big) + \cdots + \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial x_{r_1}} \left( a_{n_11}(t)x_1 + \cdots + a_{n_1n_1}(t)x_{n_1} \right. \\
& + \sum_{i=1}^{n_2} a_{n_1n_1+i}(t)x_{n_1+i} + \cdots + \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} a_{n_1n-n_s+i}(t)x_{n-n_s+i} + b_{n_11}(t)u_1 \\
& + \cdots + b_{n_1m_1}(t)u_{m_1} + \sum_{i=1}^{m_2} b_{n_1m_1+i}(t)u_{m_1+i} + \cdots + \sum_{i=1}^{m_s} \\
& \cdot b_{n_1m-m_s+i}(t)u_{m-m_s+i} \Big) = -\beta_{31}(x_1^2 + \cdots + x_{n_1}^2) + \sum_{j=1}^{n_1} P_{1j}^{(1)}(t)x_j \\
& \cdot \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n_2} a_{1n_1+i}(t)x_{n_1+i} + \cdots + \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} a_{1n-n_s+i}(t)x_{n-n_s+i} + \sum_{i=1}^{m_2} \right. \\
& \cdot b_{1m_1+i}(t)u_{m_1+i} + \cdots + \sum_{i=1}^{m_s} b_{1m-m_s+i}(t)u_{m-m_s+i} \Big) \\
& + \sum_{j=1}^{n_1} P_{2j}^{(1)}(t)x_j \cdot \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n_2} a_{2n_1+i}(t)x_{n_1+i} + \cdots + \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} a_{2n-n_s+i}(t)x_{n-n_s+i} \right. \\
& + \sum_{i=1}^{m_2} b_{2m_1+i}(t)u_{m_1+i} + \cdots + \sum_{i=1}^{m_s} b_{2m-m_s+i}(t)u_{m-m_s+i} \Big) + \cdots
\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
& + \sum_{j=1}^{n_1} P_{n_1 j}^{(1)}(t) x_j \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n_2} a_{n_1 n_1+i}^{(1)}(t) x_{n_1+i} + \cdots + \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} a_{n_1 n-n_s+i}^{(1)}(t) x_{n-n_s+i} \right. \\
& \left. + \sum_{i=1}^{m_2} b_{n_1 m_1+i}^{(1)}(t) u_{m_1+i} + \cdots + \sum_{i=1}^{m_s} b_{n_1 m-m_s+i}^{(1)}(t) u_{m-m_s+i} \right) = -\beta_{31} (x_1^2 \\
& + \cdots + x_{n_1}^2) + \sum_{i=1}^{n_2} \left( P_{11}^{(1)}(t) a_{1n_1+i}^{(1)}(t) + P_{21}^{(1)}(t) a_{2n_1+i}^{(1)}(t) + \cdots \right. \\
& \left. + P_{n_1 1}^{(1)}(t) a_{n_1 n_1+i}^{(1)}(t) \right) x_1 x_{n_1+i} + \sum_{i=1}^{m_2} \left( P_{11}^{(1)}(t) b_{1m_1+i}^{(1)}(t) \right. \\
& \left. + P_{21}^{(1)}(t) b_{2m_1+i}^{(1)}(t) + \cdots + P_{n_1 1}^{(1)}(t) b_{n_1 m_1+i}^{(1)}(t) \right) x_1 u_{m_1+i} + \cdots \\
& + \sum_{i=1}^{n_2} \left( P_{1n_1}^{(1)}(t) a_{1n_1+i}^{(1)}(t) + P_{2n_1}^{(1)}(t) a_{2n_1+i}^{(1)}(t) + \cdots \right. \\
& \left. + P_{n_1 n_1}^{(1)}(t) a_{n_1 n_1+i}^{(1)}(t) \right) x_{n_1} x_{n_1+i} + \sum_{i=1}^{m_2} \left( P_{1n_1}^{(1)}(t) b_{1m_1+i}^{(1)}(t) \right. \\
& \left. + P_{2n_1}^{(1)}(t) b_{2m_1+i}^{(1)}(t) + \cdots + P_{n_1 n_1}^{(1)}(t) b_{n_1 m_1+i}^{(1)}(t) \right) x_{n_1} u_{m_1+i} + \cdots \\
& + \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} \left( P_{11}^{(1)}(t) a_{1n-n_s+i}^{(1)}(t) + P_{21}^{(1)}(t) a_{2n-n_s+i}^{(1)}(t) + \cdots \right. \\
& \left. + P_{n_1 1}^{(1)}(t) a_{n_1 n-n_s+i}^{(1)}(t) \right) x_1 x_{n-n_s+i} + \sum_{i=1}^{m_s} \left( P_{11}^{(1)}(t) b_{1m-m_s+i}^{(1)}(t) \right. \\
& \left. + P_{21}^{(1)}(t) b_{2m-m_s+i}^{(1)}(t) + \cdots + P_{n_1 1}^{(1)}(t) b_{n_1 m-m_s+i}^{(1)}(t) \right) x_1 u_{m-m_s+i} \\
& + \cdots + \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} \left( P_{1n_1}^{(1)}(t) a_{1n-n_s+i}^{(1)}(t) + P_{2n_1}^{(1)}(t) a_{2n-n_s+i}^{(1)}(t) + \cdots \right. \\
& \left. + P_{n_1 n_1}^{(1)}(t) a_{n_1 n-n_s+i}^{(1)}(t) \right) x_{n_1} x_{n-n_s+i} + \sum_{i=1}^{m_s} \left( P_{1n_1}^{(1)}(t) b_{1m-m_s+i}^{(1)}(t) \right. \\
& \left. + P_{2n_1}^{(1)}(t) b_{2m-m_s+i}^{(1)}(t) + \cdots + P_{n_1 n_1}^{(1)}(t) b_{n_1 m-m_s+i}^{(1)}(t) \right) x_{n_1} u_{m-m_s+i}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq -\beta_{31}(x_1^2 + \dots + x_{n_1}^2) + \sum_{i=1}^{n_2} C_{i1}^{(2)} |x_1| |x_{n_1+i}| + \dots \\
&+ \sum_{i=1}^{n_2} C_{in_1}^{(2)} |x_{n_1}| |x_{n_1+i}| + \sum_{i=1}^{m_2} D_{i1}^{(2)} |x_1| |u_{m_1+i}| + \dots \\
&+ \sum_{i=1}^{m_2} D_{in_1}^{(2)} |x_{n_1}| |u_{m_1+i}| + \dots + \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} C_{i1}^{(s)} |x_1| |x_{n-n_s+i}| + \dots \\
&+ \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} C_{in_1}^{(s)} |x_{n_1}| |x_{n-n_s+i}| + \sum_{i=1}^{m_s} D_{i1}^{(s)} |x_1| |u_{m-m_s+i}| + \dots \\
&+ \sum_{i=1}^{m_s} D_{in_1}^{(s)} |x_{n_1}| |u_{m-m_s+i}|.
\end{aligned} \tag{19}$$

这里

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned}
C_{i1}^{(2)} &= \max_{t_0 \leq t < \infty} [ |P_{11}^{(1)}(t)| |a_{1n_1+i}(t)| + |P_{21}^{(1)}(t)| |a_{2n_1+i}(t)| + \dots \\
&+ |P_{n_1 1}^{(1)}(t)| |a_{n_1 n_1+i}(t)| ], \\
----- \\
C_{in_1}^{(2)} &= \max_{t_0 \leq t < \infty} [ |P_{1n_1}^{(1)}(t)| |a_{1n_1+i}(t)| + |P_{2n_1}^{(1)}(t)| |a_{2n_1+i}(t)| + \dots \\
&+ |P_{n_1 n_1}^{(1)}(t)| |a_{n_1 n_1+i}(t)| ], \\
----- \\
C_{i1}^{(s)} &= \max_{t_0 \leq t < \infty} [ |P_{11}^{(1)}(t)| |a_{1n-n_s+i}(t)| + |P_{21}^{(1)}(t)| |a_{2n-n_s+i}(t)| + \dots \\
&+ |P_{n_1 1}^{(1)}(t)| |a_{n_1 n-n_s+i}(t)| ], \\
----- \\
C_{in_1}^{(s)} &= \max_{t_0 \leq t < \infty} [ |P_{1n_1}^{(1)}(t)| |a_{1n-n_s+i}(t)| + |P_{2n_1}^{(1)}(t)| |a_{2n-n_s+i}(t)| + \dots \\
&+ |P_{n_1 n_1}^{(1)}(t)| |a_{n_1 n-n_s+i}(t)| ],
\end{aligned} \right. \tag{20}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_{i_1}^{(2)} &= \max_{t_0 \leq t < \infty} [ |P_{11}^{(1)}(t)| |b_{1m_1+i}(t)| + |P_{21}^{(1)}(t)| |b_{2m_1+i}(t)| + \dots \\
 &\quad + |P_{n_1 1}^{(1)}(t)| |b_{n_1 m_1+i}(t)| ], \\
 \hline
 D_{i_{n_1}}^{(2)} &= \max_{t_0 \leq t < \infty} [ |P_{1n_1}^{(1)}(t)| |b_{1m_1+i}(t)| + |P_{2n_1}^{(1)}(t)| |b_{2m_1+i}(t)| + \dots \\
 &\quad + |P_{n_1 n_1}^{(1)}(t)| |b_{n_1 m_1+i}(t)| ], \\
 \hline
 D_{i_1}^{(s)} &= \max_{t_0 \leq t < \infty} [ |P_{11}^{(1)}(t)| |b_{1m-m_s+i}(t)| + |P_{21}^{(1)}(t)| |b_{2m-m_s+i}(t)| + \dots \\
 &\quad + |P_{n_1 1}^{(1)}(t)| |b_{n_1 m-m_s+i}(t)| ], \\
 \hline
 D_{i_{n_1}}^{(s)} &= \max_{t_0 \leq t < \infty} [ |P_{1n_1}^{(1)}(t)| |b_{1m-m_s+i}(t)| + |P_{2n_1}^{(1)}(t)| |b_{2m-m_s+i}(t)| + \dots \\
 &\quad + |P_{n_1 n_1}^{(1)}(t)| |b_{n_1 m-m_s+i}(t)| ]
 \end{aligned} \tag{21}$$

将线性时变控制弧立子系统(3)的闭环时变子系统(8)的最优负反馈向量函数(7)写成标量的形式

$$u_l = - \sum_{j=n_1+\dots+n_{r-1}+1}^{n_1+\dots+n_r} k_{lj}(t) x_j \quad (l = m_1 + \dots + m_{r-1} + 1, \dots, m_1 + \dots + m_r, r = 1, 2, \dots, s)$$

从而有

$$\begin{aligned}
 |u_l| &\leq \sum_{j=n_1+\dots+n_{r-1}+1}^{n_1+\dots+n_r} |k_{lj}(t)| |x_j| \leq \sum_{j=n_1+\dots+n_{r-1}+1}^{n_1+\dots+n_r} K |x_j| \\
 &\quad (l = m_1 + \dots + m_{r-1} + 1, \dots, m_1 + \dots + m_r, r = 1, 2, \dots, s), \tag{22}
 \end{aligned}$$

其中  $K$  是与  $t$  无关的正常数。

将(22)代入(19)式中得到:

$$\frac{dV_1}{dt} \Big|_{(2)} = -\beta_{s_1} (x_1^2 + \dots + x_{n_1}^2) + \sum_{i=1}^{n_2} C_{i_1}^{(2)} |x_1| |x_{n_1+i}| + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \sum_{i=1}^{n_2} C_{in_1}^{(2)} |x_{n_1}| |x_{n_1+i}| + \cdots + \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} C_{i1}^{(s)} |x_1| |x_{n-n_s+i}| + \cdots \\
& + \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} C_{in_1}^{(s)} |x_{n_1}| |x_{n-n_s+i}| + K \sum_{i=1}^{m_2} D_{i1}^{(2)} \sum_{j=1}^{n_2} |x_1| |x_{n_1+j}| + \cdots \\
& + K \sum_{i=1}^{m_2} D_{in_1}^{(2)} \sum_{j=1}^{n_2} |x_{n_1}| |x_{n_1+j}| + \cdots + K \sum_{i=1}^{m_s} D_{i1}^{(s)} \sum_{j=1}^{n_s} \\
& \cdot |x_1| |x_{n-n_s+j}| + \cdots + K \sum_{i=1}^{m_s} D_{in_1}^{(s)} \sum_{j=1}^{n_s} |x_{n_1}| |x_{n-n_s+j}| \\
& = -\beta_{s1}(x_1^2 + \cdots + x_{n_1}^2) + \sum_{i=1}^{n_2} E_{i1}^{(2)} |x_1| |x_{n_1+i}| + \cdots \\
& + \sum_{i=1}^{n_2} E_{in_1}^{(2)} |x_{n_1}| |x_{n_1+i}| + \cdots + \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} E_{i1}^{(s)} |x_1| |x_{n-n_s+i}| + \cdots \\
& + \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} E_{in_1}^{(s)} |x_{n_1}| |x_{n-n_s+i}|, \tag{23}
\end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned}
E_{i1}^{(2)} &= C_{i1}^{(2)} + K \sum_{i=1}^{m_2} D_{i1}^{(2)}, \quad \dots, \quad E_{in_1}^{(2)} = C_{in_1}^{(2)} + K \sum_{i=1}^{m_2} D_{in_1}^{(2)}, \\
\cdots \\
E_{i1}^{(s)} &= C_{i1}^{(s)} + K \sum_{i=1}^{m_s} D_{i1}^{(s)}, \quad \dots, \quad E_{in_1}^{(s)} = C_{in_1}^{(s)} + K \sum_{i=1}^{m_s} D_{in_1}^{(s)} +
\end{aligned} \right. \tag{24}$$

将(23)式右端进行恒等变形, 有:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{dV_1}{dt} \Big|_{(2)} & \leq -\frac{n_2}{n-n_1} \beta_{s1} x_1^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{n_2} E_{i1}^{(2)} |x_1| |x_{n_1+i}| + \cdots - \frac{n_2}{n-n_1} \\
& \cdot \beta_{s1} x_{n_1}^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{n_2} E_{in_1}^{(2)} |x_{n_1}| |x_{n_1+i}| + \cdots - \frac{n_s}{n-n_1} \beta_{s1} x_1^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{n_s}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\cdot E_{i1}^{(s)} |x_1| |x_{n-n_s+i}| + \dots - \frac{n_s}{n-n_1} \beta_{s1} x_{n_1}^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} E_{in_1}^{(s)} |x_{n_1}| |x_{n-n_s+i}| \quad (25)$$

对(25)右端应用 Bailey<sup>[3]</sup>不等式(即[5]中引理3):

$$-az^2 + bz \leq -\frac{a}{2}z^2 + \frac{b^2}{2a}$$

这里  $a > 0$ ,  $b \geq 0$ , 对  $\forall 0 \leq z < \infty$  成立), 有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dV_1}{dt} \Big|_{(2)} &\leq -\beta_{s1} \frac{1}{2(n-n_1)} x_1^2 + \frac{(n-n_1)}{2} \frac{E_{11}^{(2)^2}}{\beta_{s1}} x_{n_1+1}^2 \\ &- \beta_{s1} \frac{1}{2(n-n_1)} x_1^2 + \frac{(n-n_1)}{2} \frac{E_{21}^{(2)^2}}{\beta_{s1}} x_{n_1+2}^2 + \dots - \\ &- \beta_{s1} \frac{1}{2(n-n_1)} x_1^2 + \frac{(n-n_1)}{2} \frac{E_{n_2 1}^{(2)^2}}{\beta_{s1}} x_{n_1+n_2}^2 + \dots - \beta_{s1} \frac{1}{2(n-n_1)} \\ &\cdot x_{n_1}^2 + \frac{(n-n_1)}{2} \frac{E_{1n_1}^{(2)^2}}{\beta_{s1}} x_{n_1+1}^2 - \beta_{s1} \frac{1}{2(n-n_1)} x_{n_1}^2 \\ &+ \frac{(n-n_1)}{2} \frac{E_{2n_1}^{(s)^2}}{\beta_{s1}} x_{n_1+2}^2 + \dots - \beta_{s1} \frac{1}{2(n-n_1)} x_{n_1}^2 + \frac{(n-n_1)}{2} \frac{E_{n_2 n_1}^{(2)^2}}{\beta_{s1}} \\ &\cdot x_{n_1+n_2}^2 + \dots - \beta_{s1} \frac{1}{2(n-n_1)} x_1^2 + \frac{(n-n_1)}{2} \frac{E_{11}^{(s)^2}}{\beta_{s1}} x_{n-n_s+1}^2 \\ &- \beta_{s1} \frac{1}{2(n-n_1)} x_1^2 + \frac{(n-n_1)}{2} \frac{E_{21}^{(s)^2}}{\beta_{s1}} x_{n-n_s+2}^2 + \dots - \beta_{s1} \frac{1}{2(n-n_1)} \\ &\cdot x_{n_1}^2 + \frac{(n-n_1)}{2} \frac{E_{1n_1}^{(s)^2}}{\beta_{s1}} x_{n-n_s+1}^2 - \beta_{s1} \frac{1}{2(n-n_1)} x_{n_1}^2 + \frac{(n-n_1)}{2} \\ &\cdot \frac{E_{2n_1}^{(s)^2}}{\beta_{s1}} x_{n-n_s+2}^2 + \dots - \beta_{s1} \frac{1}{2(n-n_1)} x_{n_1}^2 + \frac{(n-n_1)}{2} \frac{E_{n_s n_1}^{(s)^2}}{\beta_{s1}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cdot x_n^2 = -\frac{\beta_{31}}{2} (x_1^2 + \dots + x_{n_1}^2) + \frac{(n-n_1)}{2\beta_{31}} [(E_{11}^{(2)})^2 + \dots + E_{1n_1}^{(2)2}] \\
 & \cdot x_{n_1+1}^2 + (E_{21}^{(2)2} + \dots + E_{2n_1}^{(2)2}) x_{n_1+2}^2 + \dots + (E_{n_21}^{(2)2} + \dots + E_{n_2n_1}^{(2)2}) \\
 & \cdot x_{n_1+n_2}^2] + \dots + \frac{(n-n_1)}{2\beta_{31}} [(E_{11}^{(s)})^2 + \dots + E_{1n_1}^{(s)2}) x_{n-n_s+1}^2 + (E_{21}^{(s)2} + \dots \\
 & + E_{2n_1}^{(s)2}) x_{n-n_s+2}^2 + \dots + (E_{n_s1}^{(s)2} + \dots + E_{n_sn_1}^{(s)2}) x_n^2] \leq -\frac{\beta_{31}}{2} (x_1^2 \\
 & + \dots + x_{n_1}^2) + L_{12} (x_{n_1+1}^2 + \dots + x_{n_1+n_2}^2) + \dots + L_{1s} (x_{n-n_s+1}^2 + \dots + x_n^2).
 \end{aligned} \tag{26}$$

这里

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned}
 L_{12} &= \max \left\{ \frac{(n-n_1)}{2\beta_{31}} [(E_{11}^{(2)})^2 + \dots + E_{1n_1}^{(2)2}], (E_{21}^{(2)2} + \dots + E_{2n_1}^{(2)2}), \dots, \right. \\
 & \left. (E_{n_21}^{(2)2} + \dots + E_{n_2n_1}^{(2)2}) \right\}, \\
 \hline
 L_{1s} &= \max \left\{ \frac{(n-n_1)}{2\beta_{31}} [(E_{11}^{(s)})^2 + \dots + E_{1n_1}^{(s)2}], (E_{21}^{(s)2} + \dots + E_{2n_1}^{(s)2}), \dots, \right. \\
 & \left. (E_{n_s1}^{(s)2} + \dots + E_{n_sn_1}^{(s)2}) \right\}.
 \end{aligned} \right. \tag{27}$$

由不等式(14), 可将(27)写成

$$\left. \frac{dV_1}{dt} \right|_{(2)} \leq -\frac{\beta_{31}}{2\beta_{21}} V_1 + \frac{L_{12}}{\beta_{12}} V_2 + \dots + \frac{L_{1s}}{\beta_{1s}} V_s. \tag{28}$$

同理得到

$$\left. \frac{dV_2}{dt} \right|_{(2)} \leq \frac{L_{21}}{\beta_{11}} V_1 - \frac{\beta_{32}}{2\beta_{22}} V_2 + \dots + \frac{L_{2s}}{\beta_{1s}} V_s, \tag{29}$$

$$\left. \frac{dV_s}{dt} \right|_{(2)} \leq \frac{L_{s1}}{\beta_{11}} V_1 + \frac{L_{s2}}{\beta_{12}} V_2 + \dots - \frac{\beta_{3s}}{2\beta_{2s}} V_s. \tag{30}$$

这里  $L_{2,1}, \dots, L_{2,s}, \dots, L_{s,1}, \dots, L_{s,s-1}$  完全类似于  $L_{1,2}, \dots, L_{1,s}$ , 同样计算, 不再重复, 故有

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dV_1}{dt} \leq -\frac{\beta_{31}}{2\beta_{21}} V_1 + \frac{L_{12}}{\beta_{12}} V_2 + \dots + \frac{L_{1s}}{\beta_{1s}} V_s, \\ \frac{dV_2}{dt} \leq \frac{L_{21}}{\beta_{11}} V_1 - \frac{\beta_{32}}{2\beta_{22}} V_2 + \dots + \frac{L_{2s}}{\beta_{1s}} V_s, \\ \dots \dots \dots \\ \frac{dV_s}{dt} \leq \frac{L_{s1}}{\beta_{11}} V_1 + \frac{L_{s2}}{\beta_{12}} V_2 + \dots - \frac{\beta_{3s}}{2\beta_{2s}} V_s. \end{array} \right. \quad (31)$$

现在考虑辅助方程组

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dV_1^*}{dt} = -\frac{\beta_{31}}{2\beta_{21}} V_1^* + \frac{L_{12}}{\beta_{12}} V_2^* + \dots + \frac{L_{1s}}{\beta_{1s}} V_s^*, \\ \frac{dV_2^*}{dt} = \frac{L_{21}}{\beta_{11}} V_1^* - \frac{\beta_{32}}{2\beta_{22}} V_2^* + \dots + \frac{L_{2s}}{\beta_{1s}} V_s^*, \\ \dots \dots \dots \\ \frac{dV_s^*}{dt} = \frac{L_{s1}}{\beta_{11}} V_1^* + \frac{L_{s2}}{\beta_{12}} V_2^* + \dots - \frac{\beta_{3s}}{2\beta_{2s}} V_s^*. \end{array} \right. \quad (32)$$

这是  $s$  个一阶的常系数线性微分方程组, 它的系数矩阵主对角线元素是负的, 非主对角元素是非负的。因此, 它是一个  $M$  矩阵, 满足[5]中引理 2 的系数矩阵的条件。设(32)的特征方程为

$$\left| \begin{array}{cccc} -\frac{\beta_{31}}{2\beta_{21}} - \lambda & \frac{L_{12}}{\beta_{12}} & \dots & \frac{L_{1s}}{\beta_{1s}} \\ \frac{L_{21}}{\beta_{11}} & -\frac{\beta_{32}}{2\beta_{22}} - \lambda & \dots & \frac{L_{2s}}{\beta_{1s}} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \frac{L_{s1}}{\beta_{11}} & \frac{L_{s2}}{\beta_{12}} & \dots & -\frac{\beta_{3s}}{2\beta_{2s}} - \lambda \end{array} \right| = (-1)^s (\lambda^s + P_1 \lambda^{s-1} + \dots + P_{s-1} \lambda + P_s) = 0, \quad (33)$$

其路斯—霍尔维茨主子行列式为

$$\Delta_1 = P_1, \quad \Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} P_1 & P_3 \\ P_0 & P_2 \end{vmatrix}, \quad \dots, \quad \Delta_s = \begin{vmatrix} P_1 & P_3 & \dots & P_{3s-1} \\ P_0 & P_2 & \dots & P_{2s-2} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & P_s \end{vmatrix}, \quad (34)$$

其中  $P_0 \equiv 1$ , 当  $j > s$  时,  $P_j = 0$ .

由路斯—霍尔维茨定理知, (33) 的所有特征根具有负实部的充要条件是:

$$\Delta_1 > 0, \Delta_2 > 0, \dots, \Delta_s > 0 \quad (35)$$

成立.

当 (35) 满足时, (32) 的零解是渐近稳定的, 由比较原理 (即 [5] 中引理 2) 知, (31) 的零解也是渐近稳定的, 即

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} V_1 = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} V_2 = \dots = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} V_s = 0. \quad (36)$$

由  $V_i$  的正定性, 即可推出线性时变控制大系统 (2) 的闭环时变大系统的零解是一致渐近稳定的. 因而得到:

**定理** 如果线性时变控制大系统 (2) 的系数满足辅助方程组 (32) 的特征方程 (33) 具有负实部特征根的条件 (35), 则由线性时变控制孤立子系统 (3) 的闭环时变子系统 (8) 零解的一致渐近稳定性, 得到线性时变控制大系统 (2) 的闭环时变大系统的零解的一致渐近稳定性.

定理用向量李雅普诺夫函数法与比较原理得到, 它的参数稳定域要比标量李雅普诺夫函数法得到的参数稳定域 [2][3] 要大.

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# THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE STABILITY REGION OF PARAMETERS IN LARGE-SCALE CONTROL SYSTEMS

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## Abstract

By means of the symmetric positive solution of the Riccati matrix differential equation, the Liapunov function of quadratic form is constructed in this paper. The stability region of parameters of a large-scale time-varying linear control system is enlarged by applying the decomposition method of vector Liapunov function and the principle of comparison.

This work is an extension of [5] in which the enlargement of the stability region of parameters of a large-scale time-invariant linear control system is achieved.