

# 菱形对象族的顶点镇定结果\*

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**摘要:** 本文研究了菱形对象族的鲁棒镇定问题,当控制器取为分子,分母为仅有奇次项的或仅有偶次项的多项式的真有理分式时,证明了该控制器鲁棒镇定菱形对象族的充分必要条件为该控制器同时镇定三十二个顶点对象.当上述控制器的分子,分母限于正负交错系数的仅有奇次项的或仅有偶次项的多项式时,该控制器鲁棒镇定菱形对象族所需同时镇定的顶点对象最多为十六个,所得结果与对象族的阶次无关.

**关键词:** 鲁棒镇定; 菱形对象族

## 1 引言

菱形多项式族的 Hurwitz 稳定问题,作为区间多项式族 Hurwitz 稳定问题的对偶问题,首先是由 Tempo<sup>[1]</sup>进行了研究,并且证明了菱形多项式族 Hurwitz 稳定的充分必要条件是菱形对象族的八条一维棱边 Hurwitz 稳定.后来,Barmish 和 Tempo<sup>[2]</sup>等又进一步证明了菱形多项式族 Hurwitz 稳定的充分必要条件是菱形对象族的八个顶点多项式 Hurwitz 稳定.然而,关于菱形对象族的鲁棒镇定问题还没有见到研究结果,本文采用分子、分母为仅有奇次项的或仅有偶次项的多项式的真有理分式作为控制器,证明了该控制器鲁棒镇定菱形对象族的充分必要条件是菱形对象族同时镇定三十二个顶点对象.当控制器的分子、分母多项式取为系数正负交错的仅有奇次项的或仅有偶次项的多项式时,所需同时镇定的顶点对象还可进一步减少,所得结果与对象族的阶次无关.

## 2 定义及符号

考虑真的(严格真的)菱形对象族  $\mathcal{D}$

$$P(s; q, r) = \frac{N(s, q)}{D(s, r)}. \quad (2.1)$$

其中  $N(s, q), D(s, r)$  是菱形多项式族.

$$N(s, q) = \sum_{i=0}^m q_i s^i, \quad q \in Q, \quad (2.2)$$

$$Q = \{q: \sum_{i=0}^m |q_i - q_i^*| \leq b, q_i^* > 0, q_i > 0, i = 0, 1, \dots, m\},$$

$$D(s, r) = \sum_{i=0}^n r_i s^i, \quad r \in R, \quad (2.3)$$

$$R = \{r: \sum_{i=1}^n |r_i - r_i^*| \leq a, r_i^* > 0, r_i > 0, i = 0, 1, \dots, n\}.$$

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设:

$$N(s, Q) = \{N(s, q) : q \in Q\}, \quad (2.4)$$

$$D(s, R) = \{D(s, r) : r \in R\}. \quad (2.5)$$

式(2.4), (2.5)都是菱形多项式族.

设  $N_0(s) = \sum_{i=0}^m q_i^* s^i$  及  $D_0(s) = \sum_{i=0}^n r_i^* s^i$ , 则对于簇  $N(s, Q)$  及  $D(s, R)$  可分别定义八个顶点多项式:

$$\begin{cases} N_1(s) = N_0(s) + b, & N_2(s) = N_0(s) - b, \\ N_3(s) = N_0(s) + bs, & N_4(s) = N_0(s) - bs, \\ N_5(s) = N_0(s) + bs^{m-1}, & N_6(s) = N_0(s) - bs^{m-1}, \\ N_7(s) = N_0(s) + bs^m, & N_8(s) = N_0(s) - bs^m, \end{cases} \quad (2.6)$$

及

$$\begin{cases} D_1(s) = D_0(s) + a, & D_2(s) = D_0(s) - a, \\ D_3(s) = D_0(s) + as, & D_4(s) = D_0(s) - as, \\ D_5(s) = D_0(s) + as^{n-1}, & D_6(s) = D_0(s) - as^{n-1}, \\ D_7(s) = D_0(s) + as^n, & D_8(s) = D_0(s) - as^n. \end{cases} \quad (2.7)$$

对应由(2.6)式及(2.7)式定义的顶点多项式的系数向量为:

$$\begin{aligned} q^1 &= [q_0^* + b, q_1^*, \dots, q_m^*]^T, & q^2 &= [q_0^* - b, q_1^*, \dots, q_m^*]^T, \\ q^3 &= [q_0^*, q_1^* + b, q_2^*, \dots, q_m^*]^T, & q^4 &= [q_0^*, q_1^* - b, q_2^*, \dots, q_m^*]^T, \\ q^5 &= [q_0^*, \dots, q_{m-2}^*, q_{m-1}^* + b, q_m^*]^T, & q^6 &= [q_0^*, \dots, q_{m-2}^*, q_{m-1}^* - b, q_m^*]^T, \\ q^7 &= [q_0^*, \dots, q_{m-1}^*, q_m^* + b]^T, & q^8 &= [q_0^*, \dots, q_{m-1}^*, q_m^* - b]^T \end{aligned} \quad (2.8)$$

及

$$\begin{aligned} r^1 &= [r_0^* + a, r_1^*, \dots, r_n^*]^T, & r^2 &= [r_0^* - a, r_1^*, \dots, r_n^*]^T, \\ r^3 &= [r_0^*, r_1^* + a, r_2^*, \dots, r_n^*]^T, & r^4 &= [r_0^*, r_1^* - a, r_2^*, \dots, r_n^*]^T, \\ r^5 &= [r_0^*, \dots, r_{n-2}^*, r_{n-1}^* + a, r_n^*]^T, & r^6 &= [r_0^*, \dots, r_{n-2}^*, r_{n-1}^* - a, r_n^*]^T, \\ r^7 &= [r_0^*, \dots, r_{n-1}^*, r_n^* + a]^T, & r^8 &= [r_0^*, \dots, r_{n-1}^*, r_n^* - a]^T. \end{aligned} \quad (2.9)$$

定义

$$\begin{aligned} Q_1 &\triangleq \text{conv}\{q^1, q^2, q^3, q^4\} \subset Q, & Q_2 &\triangleq \text{conv}\{q^5, q^6, q^7, q^8\} \subset Q, \\ R_1 &\triangleq \text{conv}\{r^1, r^2, r^3, r^4\} \subset R, & R_2 &\triangleq \text{conv}\{r^5, r^6, r^7, r^8\} \subset R. \end{aligned} \quad (2.10)$$

设  $\Lambda = \Gamma = [0, 1]$ ,  $N(s, Q_1)$  的四条棱边为

$$\begin{aligned} S_{N_1}(s, \Lambda) &\triangleq \{\lambda_1 N_1(s) + (1 - \lambda_1) N_3(s) : \lambda_1 \in \Lambda\}, \\ S_{N_2}(s, \Lambda) &\triangleq \{\lambda_2 N_2(s) + (1 - \lambda_2) N_4(s) : \lambda_2 \in \Lambda\}, \\ S_{N_3}(s, \Lambda) &\triangleq \{\lambda_3 N_5(s) + (1 - \lambda_3) N_7(s) : \lambda_3 \in \Lambda\}, \\ S_{N_4}(s, \Lambda) &\triangleq \{\lambda_4 N_6(s) + (1 - \lambda_4) N_8(s) : \lambda_4 \in \Lambda\}; \end{aligned} \quad (2.11)$$

$N(s, Q_2)$  的四条棱边为:

$$S_{N_5}(s, \Lambda) \triangleq \{\lambda_5 N_5(s) + (1 - \lambda_5) N_7(s) : \lambda_5 \in \Lambda\},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{N_6}(s, \Lambda) &\triangleq \{\lambda_6 N_6(s) + (1 - \lambda_6) N_7(s) : \lambda_6 \in \Lambda\}, \\
 S_{N_7}(s, \Lambda) &\triangleq \{\lambda_7 N_6(s) + (1 - \lambda_7) N_8(s) : \lambda_7 \in \Lambda\}, \\
 S_{N_8}(s, \Lambda) &\triangleq \{\lambda_8 N_5(s) + (1 - \lambda_8) N_8(s) : \lambda_8 \in \Lambda\};
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.12}$$

$D(s, R_1)$  的四条棱边为:

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{D_1}(s, \Gamma) &\triangleq \{\gamma_1 D_1(s) + (1 - \gamma_1) D_3(s) : \gamma_1 \in \Gamma\}, \\
 S_{D_2}(s, \Gamma) &\triangleq \{\gamma_2 D_2(s) + (1 - \gamma_2) D_3(s) : \gamma_2 \in \Gamma\}, \\
 S_{D_3}(s, \Gamma) &\triangleq \{\gamma_3 D_2(s) + (1 - \gamma_3) D_4(s) : \gamma_3 \in \Gamma\}, \\
 S_{D_4}(s, \Gamma) &\triangleq \{\gamma_4 D_1(s) + (1 - \gamma_4) D_4(s) : \gamma_4 \in \Gamma\};
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.13}$$

$D(s, R_2)$  的四条棱边为:

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{D_5}(s, \Gamma) &\triangleq \{\gamma_5 D_5(s) + (1 - \gamma_5) D_7(s) : \gamma_5 \in \Gamma\}, \\
 S_{D_6}(s, \Gamma) &\triangleq \{\gamma_6 D_6(s) + (1 - \gamma_6) D_7(s) : \gamma_6 \in \Gamma\}, \\
 S_{D_7}(s, \Gamma) &\triangleq \{\gamma_7 D_6(s) + (1 - \gamma_7) D_8(s) : \gamma_7 \in \Gamma\}, \\
 S_{D_8}(s, \Gamma) &\triangleq \{\gamma_8 D_5(s) + (1 - \gamma_8) D_8(s) : \gamma_8 \in \Gamma\}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.14}$$

考虑对象族(2.1)的镇定问题: 设  $n(s), d(s)$  为仅有偶次项的或仅有奇次项的多项式, 并取控制器为

$$C(s) = \frac{n(s)}{d(s)}. \tag{2.15}$$

$C(s)$  为互质的严格真(真)有理分式.

闭环系统不确定多项式为

$$\delta(s; q, r) = n(s)N(s, q) + d(s)D(s, r), \quad q \in Q, \quad r \in R. \tag{2.16}$$

由此构成的多项式族为

$$\Delta(s; Q, R) = \{\delta(s; q, r) : q \in Q, r \in R\} \tag{2.17}$$

对于给定的控制器(2.15), 若多项式  $\Delta(s; Q, R)$  是 Hurwitz 稳定的, 则称该控制器鲁棒镇定对象族(2.1).

### 3 主要结果

设  $p(s) = h(s^2) + sg(s^2)$  为某一给定的常数项大于零的多项式, 并定义多项式族:

$$\Delta_N(s, Q) = \{\delta_N(s, q) = n(s)N(s, q) + p(s) : q \in Q\}, \tag{3.1}$$

$$\Delta_D(s, R) = \{\delta_D(s, r) = d(s)D(s, r) + p(s) : r \in R\}. \tag{3.2}$$

我们首先考虑  $\Delta_N(s, Q)$  及  $\Delta_D(s, R)$  的 Hurwitz 稳定性. 对任意  $\omega > 0$ ,  $\Delta_N(s, Q)$  在复平面的直集为

$$\Delta_N(j\omega, Q) = n(j\omega)N(j\omega, Q) + p(j\omega)$$

根据文献[1]有

$$\begin{aligned}
 N(j\omega, Q) &= N(j\omega, Q_1), \quad 0 < \omega \leq 1, \\
 N(j\omega, Q) &= N(j\omega, Q_2), \quad 1 \leq \omega < \infty.
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.3}$$

则有

$$\Delta_N(j\omega, Q) = \Delta_N(j\omega, Q_1), \quad 0 < \omega \leq 1,$$

$$\Delta_N(j\omega, Q) = \Delta_N(j\omega, Q_2), \quad 1 \leq \omega < \infty. \quad (3.4)$$

同理有

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_D(j\omega, R) &= \Delta_D(j\omega, R_1), \quad 0 < \omega \leq 1, \\ \Delta_D(j\omega, R) &= \Delta_D(j\omega, R_2), \quad 1 \leq \omega < \infty. \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

**定理 1** 1) 族  $\Delta_N(s, Q)$  Hurwitz 稳定, 当且仅当顶点多项式

$$\delta_N^i(s) \triangleq n(s)N_i(s) + p(s), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, 8 \quad (3.6)$$

Hurwitz 稳定.

2) 族  $\Delta_D(s, R)$  Hurwitz 稳定, 当且仅当顶点多项式

$$\delta_D^j(s) \triangleq d(s)D_j(s) + p(s), \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, 8 \quad (3.7)$$

Hurwitz 稳定.

证 见附录 A.

**定理 2** 多项式族  $\Delta(s; Q, R)$  Hurwitz 稳定, 当且仅当顶点多项式

$$\delta_{ij}^1(s) \triangleq n(s)N_i(s) + d(s)D_j(s), \quad i, j = 1, 2, 3, 4, \quad (3.8)$$

$$\delta_{ij}^2(s) \triangleq n(s)N_i(s) + d(s)D_j(s), \quad i, j = 5, 6, 7, 8 \quad (3.9)$$

Hurwitz 稳定.

证 对任意的  $\omega > 0$  由 (3.4), (3.5) 式易得

$$\Delta(j\omega; Q, R) = \Delta(j\omega; Q_1, R_1) \cup \Delta(j\omega; Q_2, R_2). \quad (3.10)$$

由 H 等价的概念<sup>[3]</sup>知:  $\Delta(s; Q, R)$  Hurwitz 稳定, 当且仅当  $\Delta(s; Q_1, R_1), \Delta(s; Q_2, R_2)$  Hurwitz 稳定, 当且仅当对任意的  $r \in R_1, r' \in R_2, \Delta(s; Q_1, r), \Delta(s; Q_2, r')$  Hurwitz 稳定, 由定理 1, 当且仅当

$$\delta_{Ni}^1(s, r) \triangleq n(s)N_i(s) + d(s)D(s, r), \quad i = 1, 2, 3, 4,$$

$$\delta_{Ni}^2(s, r') \triangleq n(s)N_i(s) + d(s)D(s, r'), \quad i = 5, 6, 7, 8$$

Hurwitz 稳定, 从而  $\Delta(s; Q, R)$  Hurwitz 稳定, 当且仅当下列多项式族 Hurwitz 稳定.

$$\Delta_{bi}^1(s, R_1) \triangleq \{\delta_{Ni}^1(s, r); r \in R_1\}, \quad i = 1, 2, 3, 4.$$

$$\Delta_{bi}^2(s, R_2) \triangleq \{\delta_{Ni}^2(s, r'); r' \in R_2\}, \quad i = 5, 6, 7, 8.$$

再次应用定理 1,  $\Delta_{bi}^1(s, R_1), i = 1, 2, 3, 4, \Delta_{bi}^2(s, R_2), i = 5, 6, 7, 8$ , Hurwitz 稳定, 当且仅当

$$\delta_{ij}^1(s) = n(s)N_i(s) + d(s)D_j(s), \quad i, j = 1, 2, 3, 4,$$

$$\delta_{ij}^2(s) = n(s)N_i(s) + d(s)D_j(s), \quad i, j = 5, 6, 7, 8$$

Hurwitz 稳定. 证毕.

定理 2 表明, 控制器  $C(s)$  鲁棒镇定对象族  $\mathcal{D}$  的充分必要条件是它同时镇定顶点对象  $\frac{N_i(s)}{D_j(s)}, i, j = 1, 2, 3, 4$  和  $\frac{N_i(s)}{D_j(s)}, i, j = 5, 6, 7, 8$ .

现设控制器的分子、分母多项式  $n(s), d(s)$  是如下具有正负交错系数的仅有奇次项的或仅有偶次项的多项式:

$$n_1(s) = \sum_{k=0}^{m'} (-1)^k \alpha_k s^{2k}, \quad \alpha_k \geq 0, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, m',$$

$$n_2(s) = -n_1(s); \quad n_3(s) = sn_1(s); \quad n_4(s) = -sn_1(s),$$

$$d_1(s) = \sum_{k=0}^{n'} (-1)^k \beta_k s^{2k}, \quad \beta_k \geq 0, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, n',$$

$$d_2(s) = -d_1(s); \quad d_3(s) = sd_1(s); \quad d_4(s) = -sd_1(s).$$

控制器取为如下的互质有理分式:

$$C_{ij}(s) = \frac{n_i(s)}{d_j(s)}, \quad (3.11)$$

$$i = 1, 2, 3, 4, \quad j = 1, 2, \text{ 或 } i = 1, 2, \quad j = 1, 2, 3, 4.$$

**定理 3** 当控制器取为(3.11)式时,由(3.8),(3.9)所确定的三十二个顶点多项式中,最多十六个即可确定族  $\Delta(s; Q, R)$  的 Hurwitz 稳定性.

证 见附录 B.

该定理中顶点多项式的选择与控制器  $C_{ij}(s)$  及对象族的分子、分母多项式的阶次的奇偶性有关,(确定方法见附录 B).

#### 4 例 子

考虑如下对象族的鲁棒镇定问题:

$$\mathcal{D} = \left\{ p(s; q, r) = \frac{q_0 + q_1 s + q_2 s^2}{r_0 + r_1 s + r_2 s^2} : q \in Q, r \in R \right\}.$$

其中

$$Q = \{q : |q_0 - 13| + |q_1 - 18| + |q_2 - 9| \leq 3\},$$

$$R = \{r : |r_0 - 2| + |r_1 - 14| + |r_2 - 4| \leq 3\}.$$

该对象族为菱形对象族,其分子、分母多项式族为菱形多项式族.

$$N(s, Q) = \{N(s, q) = q_0 + q_1 s + q_2 s^2 : q \in Q\},$$

$$D(s, R) = \{D(s, r) = r_0 + r_1 s + r_2 s^2 : r \in R\}.$$

$N(s, Q)$  的顶点多项式为

$$N_1(s) = 9s^2 + 18s + 16, \quad N_2(s) = 9s^2 + 18s + 10,$$

$$N_3(s) = 9s^2 + 21s + 13, \quad N_4(s) = 9s^2 + 15s + 13,$$

$$N_5(s) = 12s^2 + 18s + 13, \quad N_6(s) = 6s^2 + 18s + 13.$$

$D(s, R)$  的顶点多项式为

$$D_1(s) = 4s^2 + 14s + 5, \quad D_2(s) = 4s^2 + 14s - 1,$$

$$D_3(s) = 4s^2 + 17s + 2, \quad D_4(s) = 4s^2 + 11s + 2,$$

$$D_5(s) = 7s^2 + 14s + 2, \quad D_6(s) = s^2 + 14s + 2.$$

取控制器为

$$C(s) = \frac{10}{s^2 - 1}.$$

其分母多项式为系数正负交错的仅有偶次项的多项式,由此构成的闭环系统多项式族的顶点多项式为:

$$\delta_{11}(s) = 4s^4 + 14s^3 + 91s^2 + 166s + 155,$$

$$\delta_{22}(s) = 4s^4 + 14s^3 + 85s^2 + 166s + 101,$$

$$\delta_{33}(s) = 4s^4 + 17s^3 + 98s^2 + 193s + 128,$$

$$\delta_{44}(s) = 4s^4 + 11s^3 + 98s^2 + 139s + 128,$$

$$\delta_{55}(s) = 7s^4 + 14s^3 + 115s^2 + 166s + 128,$$

$$\delta_{66}(s) = s^4 + 14s^3 + 61s^2 + 166s + 128.$$

容易验证  $\delta_{ii}(s), i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$  是 Hurwitz 稳定的, 由定理 3 知, 控制器  $C(s)$  鲁棒镇定对象族  $\mathcal{D}$ .

## 5 结 论

菱形对象族的鲁棒镇定问题, 当控制器取为分子, 分母为仅有奇次项的或仅有偶次项的多项式的严格真的(真的)有理分式时, 该控制器鲁棒镇定菱形对象族的充分必要条件是它同时镇定三十二个顶点对象.

当控制器取为分子, 分母具有正负交错系数的仅有奇次项的或仅有偶次项的多项式的严格真的(真的)有理分式时, 该控制器鲁棒镇定菱形对象族所需同时镇定的顶点对象最多为十六个.

上述结果与对象族的阶次无关.

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### 附录 A 定理 1 的证明

证明定理 1 之前, 我们给出如下引理.

引理 1<sup>[4]</sup> 考虑实系数多项式  $\delta(s) = h_s(s^2) + sg_s(s^2)$ , 假定  $\delta(s)$  有正系数, 则下列三个结论等价.

1)  $\delta(s)$  Hurwitz 稳定.

2) 复系数多项式  $\delta_1(s) \triangleq h_s(js) + jg_s(js)$  Hurwitz 稳定.

3) 复系数多项式  $\delta_2(s) \triangleq h_s(-js) + jg_s(-js)$  Hurwitz 稳定.

定理 1 的证明 我们只就族  $\Delta_N(s, Q)$ , 当  $n(s)$  为仅有偶次项的多项式的情况下给出证明. 其它情况的证明方法类似.

必要性显然.

充分性的证明过程相当于  $\omega > 0$  时, 对值集  $\Delta_N(j\omega, Q)$  应用除零原理, 来证明对任意  $\omega > 0$  时,  $0 \notin \Delta_N(j\omega, Q)$  (由于  $\omega = 0$  时,  $0 \in \Delta_N(0, Q)$ ).

首先, 当  $0 < \omega \leq 1$  时, (3.4) 式成立, 若充分性不成立必有  $\omega^* \in R$ , 使得  $0 \in \Delta_N(j\omega^*, Q_1)$ , 而当  $\omega$  在 0 的充分小的邻域中时,  $0 \notin \Delta_N(j\omega, Q_1)$ , 从而必有  $\hat{\omega} \in R$ , 使得  $0 \in \partial\Delta_N(j\hat{\omega}, Q_1)$ , 很易证明:  $\Delta_N(j\omega, Q_1) = \text{conv}\{\delta_N^i(j\omega); i = 1, 2, 3, 4\}$ . 易知,  $\Delta_N(j\omega, Q_1)$  是复平面中的菱形, 它的四条棱边为

$$L_{N_i}(j\omega, \Lambda) = n(s)S_{N_i}(s, \Lambda) + p(s), \quad i = 1, 2, 3, 4. \quad (A1)$$

从而有

$$0 \in \partial\Delta_N(j\hat{\omega}, Q_1) = \bigcup_{i=1}^4 L_{N_i}(j\hat{\omega}, \Lambda). \quad (A2)$$

这样必存在某个  $i \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ , 使得

$$0 \in L_{N_i}(j\hat{\omega}, \Lambda) = n(j\hat{\omega})S_{N_i}(j\hat{\omega}, \Lambda) + p(j\hat{\omega}). \tag{A3}$$

其中,  $S_{N_i}(s, \Lambda)$  由式(2.11)定义.

不失一般性, 假定  $i = 1$ , 考虑多项式:

$$\delta_i(s, \lambda_1) \triangleq n(s)[\lambda_1 N_1(s) + (1 - \lambda_1)N_3(s)] + p(s), \quad \lambda_1 \in \Lambda.$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_i(s, \lambda_1) &= n(s)[h_3(s^2) + sg_3(s^2) + \lambda_1(b - bs)] + h(s^2) + sg(s^2) \\ &= [n(s)h_3(s^2) + h(s^2) + \lambda_1 n(s)b] + s[n(s)g_3(s^2) + g(s^2) - \lambda_1 n(s)b]. \end{aligned} \tag{A4}$$

由于此时  $n(s)$  是仅有偶次项的多项式, 设  $n(s) = n^e(s^2)$ , 并设:

$$\tilde{\delta}(s, \lambda_1) = [n^e(js)h_3(js) + h(js) + \lambda_1 n^e(js)b] + j[n^e(js)g_3(js) + g(js) - \lambda_1 n^e(js)b]. \tag{A5}$$

由引理 1,  $\delta_i(s, \lambda_1)$  与  $\tilde{\delta}(s, \lambda_1)$  关于 Hurwitz 稳定等价, 若  $0 \in L_{N_1}(j\hat{\omega}, \Lambda)$ , 必有  $\lambda_1^* \in (0, 1)$ , 使得  $\delta_i(j\hat{\omega}, \lambda_1^*) = 0$ , 从而必有  $\tilde{\delta}(j\hat{\omega}, \lambda_1^*) = 0$ .

在此不考虑  $\tilde{\delta}(j\hat{\omega}, 0) = 0$  和  $\tilde{\delta}(j\hat{\omega}, 1) = 0$  的情况, 这将与  $\tilde{\delta}(s, 0), \tilde{\delta}(s, 1)$  Hurwitz 稳定矛盾, 因为  $\tilde{\delta}(s, 0), \tilde{\delta}(s, 1)$  的稳定性与  $\delta_{N_1}^*(s), \delta_{N_3}^*(s)$  的稳定性等价. 同样不考虑  $\tilde{\delta}(s, 0) = \tilde{\delta}(s, 1)$  的情况, 由于  $\tilde{\delta}(j\hat{\omega}, \lambda_1^*) = 0$  时,  $\lambda_1^* \neq 0, \lambda_1^* \neq 1$ .

因而在  $\hat{\omega}$  的邻域  $\Omega$  中, 值集  $\tilde{\Delta}(j\omega, \Lambda) \triangleq \{\tilde{\delta}(j\omega, \lambda_1); \lambda_1 \in \Lambda\}$  是复平面中一线段, 端点为  $\tilde{\delta}(j\omega, 0)$  和  $\tilde{\delta}(j\omega, 1)$ . 由(A5)式知该线段具有率  $\tilde{m}(\omega) = -1$ , 此时原点位于线段  $\tilde{\Delta}(j\hat{\omega}, \Lambda)$  上, 此外  $\tilde{\delta}(s, 0), \tilde{\delta}(s, 1)$  是 Hurwitz 稳定的. 从而相位  $\arg \tilde{\delta}(j\omega, 0), \arg \tilde{\delta}(j\omega, 1)$  是  $\omega$  的严格增函数, 对于  $\Omega$  中微小增量  $\omega > \hat{\omega}$ , 将有  $\tilde{m}(\omega) > \tilde{m}(\hat{\omega})$ . 这与  $\tilde{m}(\omega) (\omega \in \Omega)$  为常量矛盾, 固  $0 < \omega \leq 1$  时,  $0 \notin \Delta_N(j\omega, Q)$ .

当  $1 \leq \omega < \infty$  时, (3.4) 成立. 若充分性不成立, 必有  $\omega^* \in IR$ , 使得  $0 \in \Delta_N(j\omega^*, Q_2)$ , 而当  $\omega$  充分大时, 有  $0 \notin \Delta_N(j\omega, Q_2)$ , 与  $0 < \omega \leq 1$  的情况类似, 必存在  $\hat{\omega} \in IR$ , 使得:

$$0 \in \partial \Delta_N(j\hat{\omega}, Q_2) = \bigcup_{i=5}^8 L_{N_i}(j\hat{\omega}, \Lambda), \tag{A6}$$

从而必有某个  $i \in \{5, 6, 7, 8\}$ , 使得

$$0 \in L_{N_i}(j\hat{\omega}, \Lambda) = n(j\hat{\omega})S_{N_i}(j\hat{\omega}, \Lambda) + p(j\hat{\omega}) \tag{A7}$$

不失一般性, 假定  $i = 5$ , 考虑多项式

$$\delta_i(s, \lambda_5) \triangleq n(s)[\lambda_5 N_5(s) + (1 - \lambda_5)N_7(s)] + p(s), \quad \lambda_5 \in \Lambda.$$

当  $N(s, \cdot)$  的次数为奇数时, 证明过程与  $0 < \omega \leq 1$  的情况相同. 现在设  $m = 2k$ .

考虑多项式

$$s\delta_i(s, \lambda_5), \quad \lambda_5 \in \Lambda, \tag{A8}$$

这时,  $s\delta_i(s, 0)$  和  $s\delta_i(s, 1)$  虽不是 Hurwitz 稳定的, 但仍具有性质: 对任意的  $\omega \in (0, \infty)$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} j\omega\delta_i(j\omega, 0) &\neq 0, \quad (\lambda_5 = 0), \\ j\omega\delta_i(j\omega, 1) &\neq 0, \quad (\lambda_5 = 1). \end{aligned} \tag{A9}$$

由于  $\delta_i(s, 0), \delta_i(s, 1)$  是稳定的, 相位  $\arg j\omega\delta_i(j\omega, 0)$  与  $\arg j\omega\delta_i(j\omega, 1)$  仍是  $\omega$  的严格增函数.

$$\begin{aligned} s\delta_i(s, \lambda_5) &= sn^e(s^2)[h_5(s^2) + sg_5(s^2) + \lambda_5(bs^{2k-1} - bs^{2k})] + s[h(s^2) + sg(s^2)] \\ &= s^2g_5(s^2)n^e(s^2) + \lambda_5 n^e(s^2)bs^{2k} + s^2g(s^2) \\ &\quad + s[n^e(s^2)h_5(s^2) - \lambda_5 n^e(s^2)bs^{2k} + h(s^2)]. \end{aligned} \tag{A10}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\delta}(s, \lambda_5) &= [jsg_5(js) + jsg(js) + \lambda_5 n^e(js)b(js)^k] \\ &\quad + j[n^e(js)h_5(js) + h(js) - \lambda_5 n^e(js)b(js)^k]. \end{aligned} \tag{A11}$$

引理 1 可以看出,  $s\delta_i(s, \lambda_5)$  与  $\tilde{\delta}(s, \lambda_5)$  除了在点  $s = 0$  外, 在半平面的根的分布是相同的, 注意到,  $\omega > 0$ ,  $\tilde{\delta}(j\omega, 0), \tilde{\delta}(j\omega, 1)$  恒不为零, 且  $\arg \tilde{\delta}(j\omega, 0), \arg \tilde{\delta}(j\omega, 1)$  是  $\omega$  的严格增函数. 若  $0 \in L_{N_5}(j\hat{\omega}, \Lambda)$ , 则必有  $\lambda_5^* \in (0, 1)$ , 使得

$$j\hat{\omega}\delta_i(j\hat{\omega}, \lambda_5^*) = 0, \quad \hat{\omega} \neq 0. \tag{A12}$$

从而

$$\delta(j\hat{\omega}, \lambda_5^*) = 0, \quad \hat{\omega} \neq 0. \quad (\text{A13})$$

与前面  $0 < \omega \leq 1$  时证法相同, (A13) 式成立可得出矛盾结果. 这说明当  $1 \leq \omega < \infty$  时,  $0 \notin \Delta_\omega(j\omega, Q)$ . 充分性得证. 证毕.

### 附录 B 定理 3 的证明

由 (3.4), (3.5) 很容易得到:

$$\Delta(j\omega; Q, R) = \Delta(j\omega; Q_1, R_1), \quad 0 < \omega \leq 1, \quad (\text{B1})$$

$$\Delta(j\omega; Q, R) = \Delta(j\omega; Q_2, R_2), \quad 1 \leq \omega < \infty. \quad (\text{B2})$$

若

$$0 \notin \Delta(j\omega, Q_1, R_1), \quad 0 < \omega \leq 1, \quad (\text{B3})$$

$$0 \notin \Delta(j\omega, Q_2, R_2), \quad 1 \leq \omega < \infty, \quad (\text{B4})$$

则可保证对任意的  $\omega > 0, 0 \in \Delta(j\omega, Q, R)$ . 我们将证明, 保证 (B3) 成立所需镇定的顶点对象不超过八个, 同样, 保证 (B4) 成立所需镇定的顶点对象也不超过八个. 则根据除零原理可保证族  $\Delta(s; Q, R)$  Hurwitz 稳定. 证明是通过如下两条引理完成的.

**引理 2** 下列第一条件可以保证:

$$0 \notin \Delta(j\omega, Q_1, R_1), \quad 0 < \omega \leq 1.$$

1)  $n(s) = n_1(s), d(s) = d_1(s)$ , 且  $\delta_{11}^1, \delta_{22}^1, \delta_{33}^1, \delta_{44}^1$ , Hurwitz 稳定.

2)  $n(s) = n_2(s), d(s) = d_1(s)$ , 或  $n(s) = n_1(s), d(s) = d_2(s)$ , 且  $\delta_{21}^1, \delta_{43}^1, \delta_{12}^1, \delta_{34}^1$ , Hurwitz 稳定.

3)  $n(s) = n_3(s), d(s) = d_1(s)$ , 或  $n(s) = n_1(s), d(s) = d_4(s)$ , 且  $\delta_{41}^1, \delta_{11}^1, \delta_{13}^1, \delta_{12}^1, \delta_{32}^1, \delta_{22}^1, \delta_{24}^1, \delta_{21}^1$ , Hurwitz 稳定.

4)  $n(s) = n_1(s), d(s) = d_3(s)$ , 或  $n(s) = n_4(s), d(s) = d_1(s)$ , 且  $\delta_{14}^1, \delta_{11}^1, \delta_{31}^1, \delta_{21}^1, \delta_{23}^1, \delta_{22}^1, \delta_{42}^1, \delta_{12}^1$ , Hurwitz 稳定.

证 我们只证明条件 1) 和 3), 其它条件的证明类似.

当 1) 成立时, 对任意  $\omega \in (0, 1]$ , 有

$$\Delta(j\omega; Q_1, R_1) = \text{conv}\{\delta_{ij}^1(j\omega); i, j = 1, 2, 3, 4\}. \quad (\text{B5})$$

此时  $n_1(j\omega) > 0, d_1(j\omega) > 0$ , 并设

$$\delta_0(j\omega) = n_1(j\omega)N_0(j\omega) + d_1(j\omega)D_0(j\omega), \quad (\text{B6})$$

则有

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{11}^1(j\omega) &= n_1(j\omega)N_1(j\omega) + d_1(j\omega)D_1(j\omega) \\ &= n_1(j\omega)[N_0(j\omega) + b] + d_1(j\omega)[D_0(j\omega) + a] \\ &= \delta_0(j\omega) + n_1(j\omega)b + d_1(j\omega)a. \end{aligned}$$

同样可有

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{22}^1(j\omega) &= \delta_0(j\omega) - (n_1(j\omega)b + d_1(j\omega)a), \\ \delta_{33}^1(j\omega) &= \delta_0(j\omega) + j\omega(n_1(j\omega)b + d_1(j\omega)a), \\ \delta_{44}^1(j\omega) &= \delta_0(j\omega) - j\omega(n_1(j\omega)b + d_1(j\omega)a). \end{aligned}$$

对每一  $\delta_{ij}^1(j\omega), i \neq j$ , 取  $\lambda = \frac{n_1(j\omega)b}{n_1(j\omega)b + d_1(j\omega)a} \in [0, 1]$ , 可以验证有:  $\delta_{ij}^1(j\omega) = \lambda\delta_{ii}^1(j\omega) + (1 - \lambda)\delta_{jj}^1(j\omega)$ , 这说明, 对每一  $\delta_{ij}^1(j\omega), i \neq j$ , 可以表示成  $\delta_{ii}^1(j\omega)$  与  $\delta_{jj}^1(j\omega)$  的凸组合, 从而 (B5) 可表示为

$$\Delta(j\omega; Q_1, R_1) = \text{conv}\{\delta_{ii}^1(j\omega); i = 1, 2, 3, 4\}. \quad (\text{B7})$$

(B7) 说明  $\Delta(j\omega; Q_1, R_1)$  是复平面中的菱形, 它的四条棱边为:

$$\begin{aligned} L_1 &= \{\lambda_1\delta_{11}^1(j\omega) + (1 - \lambda_1)\delta_{33}^1(j\omega); \lambda_1 \in [0, 1]\}, \\ L_2 &= \{\lambda_2\delta_{22}^1(j\omega) + (1 - \lambda_2)\delta_{33}^1(j\omega); \lambda_2 \in [0, 1]\}, \\ L_3 &= \{\lambda_3\delta_{22}^1(j\omega) + (1 - \lambda_3)\delta_{44}^1(j\omega); \lambda_3 \in [0, 1]\}, \end{aligned}$$

$$L_4 = \{\lambda_1 \delta_{11}^1(j\omega) + (1 - \lambda_1) \delta_{44}^1(j\omega); \lambda_1 \in [0, 1]\}.$$

按定理 1 充分性的证明方法, 可证  $0 \notin L_i, (i = 1, 2, 3, 4)$ , 从而  $0 \notin \Delta(j\omega; Q_1, R_1)$ .

当 3) 成立时, 对任意的  $\omega \in (0, 1]$ , (B5) 式成立, 且  $\omega n_1(j\omega) > 0, d_1(j\omega) > 0$ , 设  $\delta_0(j\omega) = n_3(j\omega)N_0(j\omega) + d_1(j\omega)D_0(j\omega)$ , 则有:

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{41}^1(j\omega) &= \delta_0(j\omega) + n_1(j\omega)b\omega^2 + d_1(j\omega)a, \\ \delta_{11}^1(j\omega) &= \delta_0(j\omega) + j\omega n_1(j\omega)b + d_1(j\omega)a, \\ \delta_{13}^1(j\omega) &= \delta_0(j\omega) + j\omega n_1(j\omega)b + j\omega d_1(j\omega)a, \\ \delta_{12}^1(j\omega) &= \delta_0(j\omega) + j\omega n_1(j\omega)b - d_1(j\omega)a, \\ \delta_{32}^1(j\omega) &= \delta_0(j\omega) - n_1(j\omega)b\omega^2 - d_1(j\omega)a, \\ \delta_{22}^1(j\omega) &= \delta_0(j\omega) - j\omega n_1(j\omega)b - d_1(j\omega)a, \\ \delta_{24}^1(j\omega) &= \delta_0(j\omega) - j\omega n_1(j\omega)b - j\omega d_1(j\omega)a, \\ \delta_{21}^1(j\omega) &= \delta_0(j\omega) - j\omega n_1(j\omega)b + d_1(j\omega)a. \end{aligned}$$

再取

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\delta}_{41}(j\omega) &= \delta_0(j\omega) + n_1(j\omega)b\omega^2 + d_1(j\omega)a\omega^2, \\ \tilde{\delta}_{32}(j\omega) &= \delta_0(j\omega) - n_1(j\omega)b\omega^2 - d_1(j\omega)a\omega^2. \end{aligned}$$

由于

$$\begin{aligned} -n_1(j\omega)b\omega^2 - d_1(j\omega)a &\leq n_1(j\omega)b\omega^2 + d_1(j\omega)a\omega^2 \leq n_1(j\omega)b\omega^2 + d_1(j\omega)a, \\ -n_1(j\omega)b\omega^2 - d_1(j\omega)a &\leq -n_1(j\omega)b\omega^2 - d_1(j\omega)a\omega^2 \leq n_1(j\omega)b\omega^2 + d_1(j\omega)a. \end{aligned}$$

从而有,  $\tilde{\delta}_{41}(j\omega), \tilde{\delta}_{32}(j\omega) \in \{\lambda \delta_{41}^1(j\omega) + (1 - \lambda) \delta_{32}^1(j\omega); \lambda \in [0, 1]\}$ . 很容易验证:

取

$$\lambda = \frac{n_1(j\omega)b\omega^2}{n_1(j\omega)b\omega^2 + d_1(j\omega)a} \in [0, 1],$$

$$\delta_{42}^1(j\omega) = \lambda \delta_{41}^1(j\omega) + (1 - \lambda) \delta_{32}^1(j\omega); \delta_{31}^1(j\omega) = \lambda \delta_{32}^1(j\omega) + (1 - \lambda) \delta_{41}^1(j\omega).$$

取

$$\lambda' = \frac{n_1(j\omega)b}{n_1(j\omega)b + d_1(j\omega)a} \in [0, 1],$$

$$\delta_{33}^1(j\omega) = \lambda' \delta_{32}^1(j\omega) + (1 - \lambda') \delta_{13}^1(j\omega); \delta_{43}^1(j\omega) = \lambda' \delta_{41}^1(j\omega) + (1 - \lambda') \delta_{13}^1(j\omega),$$

$$\delta_{34}^1(j\omega) = \lambda' \tilde{\delta}_{32}(j\omega) + (1 - \lambda') \delta_{24}^1(j\omega); \delta_{44}^1(j\omega) = \lambda' \tilde{\delta}_{41}(j\omega) + (1 - \lambda') \delta_{24}^1(j\omega),$$

$$\delta_{23}^1(j\omega) = \lambda' \delta_{24}^1(j\omega) + (1 - \lambda') \delta_{13}^1(j\omega); \delta_{14}^1(j\omega) = \lambda' \delta_{13}^1(j\omega) + (1 - \lambda') \delta_{24}^1(j\omega).$$

这样  $\delta_{42}^1(j\omega), \delta_{31}^1(j\omega), \delta_{33}^1(j\omega), \delta_{43}^1(j\omega), \delta_{34}^1(j\omega), \delta_{44}^1(j\omega), \delta_{23}^1(j\omega), \delta_{14}^1(j\omega)$ , 可以表示成其它顶点及内点  $\tilde{\delta}_{32}(j\omega), \tilde{\delta}_{41}(j\omega)$ , 的凸组合, 而  $\tilde{\delta}_{32}(j\omega), \tilde{\delta}_{41}(j\omega)$  又可表示成  $\delta_{32}^1(j\omega), \delta_{41}^1(j\omega)$  的凸组合, 从而(B5)式可以表示为

$$\Delta(j\omega_0; Q_1, R_1) = \text{conv}\{\delta_{41}^1(j\omega), \delta_{11}^1(j\omega), \delta_{13}^1(j\omega), \delta_{12}^1(j\omega), \delta_{32}^1(j\omega), \delta_{22}^1(j\omega), \delta_{24}^1(j\omega), \delta_{21}^1(j\omega)\}. \quad (\text{B8})$$

它有八条棱边:

$$\begin{aligned} L_1(j\omega, \Lambda) &= j\omega n_1(j\omega)N_1(j\omega) + d_1(j\omega)S_{D_1}(j\omega, \Lambda), \\ L_2(j\omega, \Lambda) &= j\omega n_1(j\omega)N_1(j\omega) + d_1(j\omega)S_{D_2}(j\omega, \Lambda), \\ L_3(j\omega, \Lambda) &= j\omega n_1(j\omega)S_{N_1}(j\omega, \Lambda) + d_1(j\omega)D_2(j\omega), \\ L_4(j\omega, \Lambda) &= j\omega n_1(j\omega)S_{N_2}(j\omega, \Lambda) + d_1(j\omega)D_2(j\omega), \\ L_5(j\omega, \Lambda) &= j\omega n_1(j\omega)N_2(j\omega) + d_1(j\omega)S_{D_3}(j\omega, \Lambda), \\ L_6(j\omega, \Lambda) &= j\omega n_1(j\omega)N_2(j\omega) + d_1(j\omega)S_{D_4}(j\omega, \Lambda), \\ L_7(j\omega, \Lambda) &= j\omega n_1(j\omega)S_{N_3}(j\omega, \Lambda) + d_1(j\omega)D_1(j\omega), \end{aligned}$$

$$L_8(j\omega, \Lambda) = j\omega n_1(j\omega)S_{N_1}(j\omega, \Lambda) + d_1(j\omega)D_1(j\omega).$$

由已知条件及定理 1 知,  $0 \notin L_i(j\omega, \Lambda), i = 1, 2, \dots, 8$ , 从而  $0 \notin \partial\Delta(j\omega; Q_1, R_1), 0 \notin \Delta(j\omega; Q_1, R_1)$ , 证毕.

类似于引理 2 的证明, 我们可以给出 (B4) 成立的条件. 由于证明过程类似, 在此只给出结果. 以下用  $k^e, l^e$  表示  $k, l$  为偶数, 用  $k^o, l^o$  表示  $k, l$  为奇数.

引理 3 下列第一条件可以保证:

$$0 \notin (j\omega, Q_2, R_2), \quad 1 \leq \omega < \infty.$$

当  $m = 2k, n = 2l$ , 或  $m = 2k + 1, n = 2l + 1$  时:

1)

$n(s)$	$n_1(s)$	$n_1(s)$	$n_2(s)$	$n_2(s)$	$n_1(s)$	$n_1(s)$
$d(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_2(s)$	$d_2(s)$
$k$	$k^e$	$k^o$	$k^o$	$k^e$	$k^e$	$k^o$
$l$	$l^e$	$l^o$	$l^e$	$l^o$	$l^o$	$l^e$

$\delta_{55}^2, \delta_{66}^2, \delta_{77}^2, \delta_{88}^2$ , Hurwitz 稳定.

2)

$n(s)$	$n_1(s)$	$n_1(s)$	$n_2(s)$	$n_2(s)$	$n_1(s)$	$n_1(s)$
$d(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_2(s)$	$d_2(s)$
$k$	$k^o$	$k^e$	$k^e$	$k^o$	$k^e$	$k^o$
$l$	$l^e$	$l^o$	$l^e$	$l^o$	$l^e$	$l^o$

$\delta_{65}^2, \delta_{87}^2, \delta_{56}^2, \delta_{78}^2$ , Hurwitz 稳定.

3)

$n(s)$	$n_3(s)$	$n_3(s)$	$n_1(s)$	$n_1(s)$	$n_4(s)$	$n_4(s)$	$n_1(s)$	$n_1(s)$	$n_3(s)$	$n_3(s)$	$n_2(s)$	$n_2(s)$
$d(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_3(s)$	$d_3(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_4(s)$	$d_4(s)$	$d_2(s)$	$d_2(s)$	$d_3(s)$	$d_3(s)$
$k$	$k^e$	$k^o$	$k^e$	$k^o$	$k^o$	$k^e$	$k^o$	$k^e$	$k^o$	$k^e$	$k^e$	$k^o$
$l$	$l^e$	$l^o$	$l^o$	$l^e$	$l^e$	$l^o$	$l^o$	$l^e$	$l^e$	$l^o$	$l^e$	$l^o$

$\delta_{85}^2, \delta_{87}^2, \delta_{57}^2, \delta_{77}^2, \delta_{76}^2, \delta_{78}^2, \delta_{68}^2, \delta_{88}^2$ , Hurwitz 稳定.

4)

$n(s)$	$n_3(s)$	$n_3(s)$	$n_1(s)$	$n_1(s)$	$n_4(s)$	$n_4(s)$	$n_1(s)$	$n_1(s)$	$n_3(s)$	$n_3(s)$	$n_2(s)$	$n_2(s)$
$d(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_3(s)$	$d_3(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_4(s)$	$d_4(s)$	$d_2(s)$	$d_2(s)$	$d_3(s)$	$d_3(s)$
$k$	$k^o$	$k^e$	$k^e$	$k^o$	$k^e$	$k^o$	$k^e$	$k^o$	$k^o$	$k^e$	$k^e$	$k^o$
$l$	$l^e$	$l^e$	$l^e$	$l^o$	$l^e$	$l^o$	$l^o$	$l^e$	$l^o$	$l^e$	$l^o$	$l^e$

$\delta_{75}^2, \delta_{77}^2, \delta_{67}^2, \delta_{87}^2, \delta_{66}^2, \delta_{68}^2, \delta_{58}^2, \delta_{78}^2$ , Hurwitz 稳定.

当  $m = 2k + 1, n = 2l$  时:

1)

$n(s)$	$n_1(s)$	$n_1(s)$	$n_2(s)$	$n_2(s)$	$n_1(s)$	$n_1(s)$
$d(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_2(s)$	$d_2(s)$
$k$	$k^e$	$k^o$	$k^o$	$k^e$	$k^e$	$k^o$
$l$	$l^e$	$l^o$	$l^e$	$l^o$	$l^o$	$l^e$

$\delta_{37}^2, \delta_{77}^2, \delta_{76}^2, \delta_{78}^2, \delta_{68}^2, \delta_{88}^2, \delta_{85}^2, \delta_{87}^2$ , Hurwitz 稳定.

2)

$n(s)$	$n_1(s)$	$n_1(s)$	$n_2(s)$	$n_2(s)$	$n_1(s)$	$n_1(s)$
$d(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_2(s)$	$d_2(s)$
$k$	$k^o$	$k^e$	$k^e$	$k^o$	$k^e$	$k^o$
$l$	$l^e$	$l^o$	$l^e$	$l^o$	$l^e$	$l^o$

$\delta_{67}^2, \delta_{87}^2, \delta_{66}^2, \delta_{88}^2, \delta_{58}^2, \delta_{78}^2, \delta_{75}^2, \delta_{77}^2$ , Hurwitz 稳定.

3)

$n(s)$	$n_3(s)$	$n_3(s)$	$n_4(s)$	$n_4(s)$	$n_3(s)$	$n_3(s)$	$n_1(s)$	$n_1(s)$	$n_1(s)$	$n_1(s)$	$n_2(s)$	$n_2(s)$
$d(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_2(s)$	$d_2(s)$	$d_3(s)$	$d_3(s)$	$d_4(s)$	$d_4(s)$	$d_3(s)$	$d_3(s)$
$k$	$k^e$	$k^o$	$k^o$	$k^e$	$k^o$	$k^e$	$k^o$	$k^e$	$k^e$	$k^o$	$k^e$	$k^o$
$l$	$l^e$	$l^o$	$l^e$	$l^o$	$l^e$	$l^o$	$l^e$	$l^o$	$l^e$	$l^o$	$l^e$	$l^o$

$\delta_{87}^2, \delta_{78}^2, \delta_{66}^2, \delta_{65}^2$ , Hurwitz 稳定.

4)

$n(s)$	$n_3(s)$	$n_3(s)$	$n_4(s)$	$n_4(s)$	$n_3(s)$	$n_3(s)$	$n_1(s)$	$n_1(s)$	$n_1(s)$	$n_1(s)$	$n_2(s)$	$n_2(s)$
$d(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_2(s)$	$d_2(s)$	$d_3(s)$	$d_3(s)$	$d_4(s)$	$d_4(s)$	$d_3(s)$	$d_3(s)$
$k$	$k^o$	$k^e$	$k^e$	$k^o$	$k^e$	$k^o$	$k^e$	$k^o$	$k^o$	$k^e$	$k^o$	$k^e$
$l$	$l^e$	$l^o$	$l^e$	$l^o$	$l^e$	$l^o$	$l^e$	$l^o$	$l^e$	$l^o$	$l^e$	$l^o$

$\delta_{55}^2, \delta_{66}^2, \delta_{77}^2, \delta_{88}^2$ , Hurwitz 稳定.

当  $m = 2k, n = 2l + 1$  时:

1)

$n(s)$	$n_1(s)$	$n_1(s)$	$n_2(s)$	$n_2(s)$	$n_1(s)$	$n_1(s)$
$d(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_2(s)$	$d_2(s)$
$k$	$k^e$	$k^o$	$k^o$	$k^e$	$k^e$	$k^o$
$l$	$l^e$	$l^o$	$l^e$	$l^o$	$l^o$	$l^e$

$\delta_{67}^2, \delta_{87}^2, \delta_{86}^2, \delta_{88}^2, \delta_{38}^2, \delta_{78}^2, \delta_{75}^2, \delta_{77}^2$ , Hurwitz 稳定.

2)

$n(s)$	$n_1(s)$	$n_1(s)$	$n_2(s)$	$n_2(s)$	$n_1(s)$	$n_1(s)$
$d(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_2(s)$	$d_2(s)$
$k$	$k^o$	$k^e$	$k^e$	$k^o$	$k^e$	$k^o$
$l$	$l^e$	$l^o$	$l^e$	$l^o$	$l^e$	$l^o$

$\delta_{57}^2, \delta_{77}^2, \delta_{76}^2, \delta_{78}^2, \delta_{68}^2, \delta_{88}^2, \delta_{85}^2, \delta_{87}^2$ , Hurwitz 稳定.

3)

$n(s)$	$n_3(s)$	$n_3(s)$	$n_4(s)$	$n_4(s)$	$n_3(s)$	$n_3(s)$	$n_1(s)$	$n_1(s)$	$n_1(s)$	$n_1(s)$	$n_2(s)$	$n_2(s)$
$d(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_2(s)$	$d_2(s)$	$d_3(s)$	$d_3(s)$	$d_4(s)$	$d_4(s)$	$d_3(s)$	$d_3(s)$
$k$	$k^o$	$k^e$	$k^e$	$k^o$	$k^e$	$k^o$	$k^e$	$k^o$	$k^o$	$k^e$	$k^o$	$k^e$
$l$	$l^e$	$l^o$	$l^e$	$l^o$	$l^e$	$l^o$	$l^e$	$l^o$	$l^e$	$l^o$	$l^e$	$l^o$

$\delta_{78}^2, \delta_{87}^2, \delta_{65}^2, \delta_{66}^2$ , Hurwitz 稳定.

4)

$n(s)$	$n_3(s)$	$n_3(s)$	$n_4(s)$	$n_4(s)$	$n_3(s)$	$n_3(s)$	$n_1(s)$	$n_1(s)$	$n_1(s)$	$n_1(s)$	$n_2(s)$	$n_2(s)$
$d(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_1(s)$	$d_2(s)$	$d_2(s)$	$d_3(s)$	$d_3(s)$	$d_4(s)$	$d_4(s)$	$d_3(s)$	$d_3(s)$
$k$	$k^e$	$k^o$	$k^o$	$k^e$	$k^e$	$k^o$	$k^o$	$k^e$	$k^e$	$k^o$	$k^e$	$k^o$
$l$	$l^e$	$l^o$	$l^e$	$l^o$	$l^o$	$l^e$	$l^e$	$l^o$	$l^e$	$l^o$	$l^e$	$l^o$

$\delta_{55}^2, \delta_{66}^2, \delta_{77}^2, \delta_{88}^2$ , Hurwitz 稳定.

## Extreme Point Results for Robust Stabilization of Diamond Plants

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**Abstract:** The paper studies the stabilization of diamond plants with the compensator which is proper and its numerator and denominator are even or odd polynomials. It is proved that the necessary and sufficient condition for the compensator to robustly stabilize the diamond plants is that it simultaneously stabilizes thirty-two vertex plants. If the numerator and the denominator of the above compensator are confined to the even or odd polynomials with their coefficients positively and negatively interlaced, then for the compensator to robustly stabilize the diamond plants, it only needs to simultaneously stabilize at most sixteen vertex plants. The results obtained are independent of the order of the plants.

**Key words:** diamond plants; robust stabilization

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