

带有时滞的区间动力系统的鲁棒稳定性研究

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摘要 给出了区间动力系统稳定性的相关概念,讨论了带有时滞的区间动力系统的鲁棒稳定性.通过构造控制矩阵和迭代相结合的方法,给出了一类带有时滞的区间动力系统鲁棒稳定的判别方法,并且给出了系统鲁棒稳定时参数取值的最大区间.将含有时滞的区间动力系统的稳定性转化为判别一个矩阵的稳定性,推广和改进了已有的结论.

关键词 区间动力系统, 稳定性, 时滞, 迭代

引言

大量的工程系统都含有时滞,时滞存在是系统不稳定的一个重要因素,因而对时滞系统稳定性的研究引起了许多学者的广泛关注^[1-4],这些文献解决了确定系统的稳定性问题.但是,在实际工程中还存在着各种不确定性,例如,利用数学模型描述实际过程往往都是近似的;原始数据不能精确测定;计算上的舍入误差等等.其中一类不确定性在用数学模型描述时,虽然不能用确定数值描述,但可描述为系统参数在一些确定的区间内变化,这就是所谓的区间系统.这种摄动虽不改变系统的阶次,但由于它的存在可以使原来以标称系统设计的性能指标衰退,甚至破坏系统的稳定性.近年来关于不带时滞的区间系统稳定性分析取得了许多结果^[5-8].但对含有时滞的区间动力系统的稳定性研究结果还很少见.而对这些问题的研究在实际工程中有非常重要的意义,它可用来进一步研究区间控制系统的鲁棒控制问题.因此,本文利用矩阵理论、迭代原理,给出了具有时滞的区间动力系统稳定的简单实用的判别条件,推广和改进了现有文献的相关结论.

1 主要结果

考虑下列线性微分方程族:

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = AX + B(x - \tau) \quad (1)$$

其中 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$, $B = (B_{ij})_{n \times n}$, $\tau = (\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots, \tau_n)^T$ 都是实数矩阵,但 a_{ij}, b_{ij}, τ_i 的精确值不知道,仅知道其上下界: $p_{ij} \leq a_{ij} \leq q_{ij}, \underline{b}_{ij} \leq b_{ij} \leq \bar{b}_{ij}, \underline{\tau}_i \leq \tau_i \leq \bar{\tau}_i$.

令 $Q = (q_{ij})_{n \times n}, P = (p_{ij})_{n \times n}, \bar{B}_{ij} = (\bar{b}_{ij})_{n \times n}, B_{ij} = (b_{ij})_{n \times n}, \bar{\tau}_{ij} = (\bar{\tau}_i)_{n \times 1}, \underline{\tau}_{ij} = (\underline{\tau}_i)_{n \times 1}$, 定义区间矩阵和向量集合如下:

$$A_I = N(P, Q) = \{A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n} : P \leq A \leq Q, p_{ij} \leq a_{ij} \leq q_{ij}, i, j = 1, \dots, n\}$$

$$B_I = \{B = (b_{ij})_{n \times n} : \underline{B} \leq B \leq \bar{B}, \underline{b}_{ij} \leq b_{ij} \leq \bar{b}_{ij}, i, j = 1, \dots, n\}$$

$$\tau_I = \{\tau = (\tau_1, \dots, \tau_n)^T : \underline{\tau} \leq \tau \leq \bar{\tau}, \tau_i \leq \tau_i \leq \bar{\tau}_i, i, j = 1, \dots, n\}$$

定义1 如果对于 $\forall A \in A_I, \forall B \in B_I, \forall \tau \in \tau_I$, 系统(1)的零解都是渐近稳定的,则称区间动力系统(1)是稳定的.

定义2 如果对于 $\forall A \in A_I, \forall B \in B_I, \forall \tau \in \tau_I$, 系统(1)的零解都是不稳定的,则称区间动力系统(1)是不稳定的.

定义3 称区间动力系统(1)是混合型的,若 $\exists A \in A_I, \exists B \in B_I, \exists \tau \in \tau_I$, 使系统(1)的零解是渐近稳定的,同时又 $\exists A \in A_I, \exists B \in B_I, \exists \tau \in \tau_I$, 使系统(1)的零解是不稳定的.

定义4 矩阵 A 称为稳定的,如果系统 $\frac{dx}{dt} = Ax$

的零解是渐近稳定的,记为 $A \in s$.

由 $N(P, Q)$ 构造新的区间矩阵 $N_1^*(P_1(p_{ij}^{(1)}), Q_1(q_{ij}^{(1)}))$:

$$q_{ii}^{(1)} = q_{ii} < 0, c^* = \max \{ |\bar{b}_{ii}| e^{-\varepsilon\tau_i}, |\underline{b}_{ii}| e^{-\varepsilon\tau_i} \},$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$c_{ij} = \max \{ |p_{ij}| + |\underline{b}_{ii}| e^{\varepsilon\tau_i}, |q_{ij}| + |\bar{b}_{ii}| e^{\varepsilon\tau_i},$$

$$|q_{ij}| + |\bar{b}_{ii}| e^{\varepsilon\tau_i}, |p_{ij}| + |\underline{b}_{ii}| e^{\varepsilon\tau_i} \} + c^*,$$

$$i \neq j, j, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$q_{ij}^{(1)} = c_{ij}, p_{ij}^{(1)} = -q_{ij}^{(1)}, i \neq j, i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

$$c_{ij} = q_{ii}^{(1)}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

其中 ε 为充分小的正数.

定理 1 如果 $Q_1 \in s$, 区间动力系统(1)是稳定的.

$$\text{证明: 令 } B_1 = \begin{pmatrix} (1-\delta_{ij})c_{ij} \\ -q_{ii} \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}, \tilde{B}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} (1-\delta_{ij})c_{ij} \\ -q_{ii} - \varepsilon \end{pmatrix} =$$

$(\tilde{b}_{ij})_{n \times n}$, 其中 $\delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, i=j \\ 0, i \neq j \end{cases}$. 因为 $Q_1 \in s$ 等价于 $\rho(B_1) < 1$

($\|B_1\| < 1$), 这里 $\rho(B_1)$ 是矩阵 B_1 的谱半径. 由于

矩阵的特征值连续依赖于其元素, 所以对充分小的

正数 ε , 矩阵 $\tilde{B}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} (1-\delta_{ij})c_{ij} \\ -q_{ii} - \varepsilon \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}$ 的谱半径仍满足

$\rho(\tilde{B}_1) < 1$ ($\|\tilde{B}_1\| < 1$).

对 $\forall A \in A_I, \forall B \in B_I, \forall \tau \in \tau_I$ 将系统(1)改写成如下形式:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx_i}{dt} = a_{ii}x_i + \sum_{j \neq i} a_{ij}x_j + \sum_{j \neq i} b_{ij}x_j(t - \tau_j), \\ x_i(t_0) = x_{i0} \\ i = 1, 2, \dots, n \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

对(1)式进行迭代得:

$$\begin{cases} x_i^{(m)}(t) = e^{a_{ii}(t-t_0)}x_{i0} + \int_0^t e^{a_{ii}(t-t_1)} \sum_{j=1}^n [(1 - \\ \delta_{ij})a_{ij}x_j^{(m-1)}(t_1) + b_{ij}x_j^{(m-1)}(t_1 - \tau_j)] dt_1, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n. \\ x_i^{(0)} = e^{a_{ii}(t-t_0)}x_{i0} \end{cases}$$

设: $0 < \varepsilon < \min_{1 \leq i \leq n} (-a_{ii})$, 则 $|x_i^{(0)}(t)| \leq |x_{i0}| e^{-\varepsilon(t-t_0)}$, 从而有:

$$\text{col}(|x_1^{(0)}(t)|, |x_2^{(0)}(t)|, \dots, |x_n^{(0)}(t)|) \leq$$

$$\text{col}(|x_{10}|, |x_{20}|, \dots, |x_{n0}|) e^{-\varepsilon(t-t_0)}$$

$$|x_i^{(0)}(t)| \leq |x_{i0}| e^{-\varepsilon(t-t_0)} + \int_0^t e^{a_{ii}(t-t_1)} \sum_{j=1}^n [(1 - \\ \delta_{ij})a_{ij}x_j^{(0)}(t_1) + b_{ij}x_j^{(0)}(t_1 - \tau_j)] dt_1 \leq |x_{i0}| e^{-\varepsilon(t-t_0)} +$$

$$\int_0^t e^{-a_{ii}(t_1-t)} \sum_{j=1}^n [(1 - \delta_{ij}) |a_{ij}| e^{-\varepsilon(t_1-t_0)} |x_{j0}| +$$

$$|b_{ij}| e^{-\varepsilon(t_1-t_0-\tau_j)} |x_{j0}|] dt_1 \leq |x_{i0}| e^{-\varepsilon(t-t_0)} +$$

$$\int_0^t e^{-(a_{ii}+\varepsilon)(t_1-t)} \sum_{j=1}^n [(1 - \delta_{ij}) |a_{ij}| |x_{j0}| +$$

$$|b_{ij}| e^{\varepsilon\tau_j} |x_{j0}|] dt_1 e^{-\varepsilon(t-t_0)} \leq |x_{i0}| e^{-\varepsilon(t-t_0)} +$$

$$\int_0^t e^{-(a_{ii}+\varepsilon)(t_1-t)} dt_1 \sum_{j=1}^n [(1 - \delta_{ij}) |a_{ij}| |x_{j0}| +$$

$$|b_{ij}| e^{\varepsilon\tau_j} |x_{j0}|] e^{-\varepsilon(t-t_0)} \leq |x_{i0}| e^{-\varepsilon(t-t_0)} +$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n [(1 - \delta_{ij}) |a_{ij}| + |b_{ij}| e^{\varepsilon\tau_j}]$$

$$\frac{|x_{j0}| e^{-\varepsilon(t-t_0)}}{-a_{ii} - \varepsilon} \leq$$

$$|x_{i0}| e^{-\varepsilon(t-t_0)} \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n (1 - \delta_{ij})c_{ij}}{-q_{ii} - \varepsilon} |x_{j0}| e^{-\varepsilon(t-t_0)}$$

$$\text{且有 } |x_i^{(1)}(t) - x_i^{(0)}(t)| \leq \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n (1 - \delta_{ij})c_{ij}}{-q_{ii} - \varepsilon} |x_{j0}| e^{-\varepsilon(t-t_0)},$$

从而有

$$\text{col}(|x_1^{(1)}(t)|, |x_2^{(1)}(t)|, \dots, |x_n^{(1)}(t)|) \leq$$

$$(E + \tilde{B}) \text{col}(|x_{10}|, |x_{20}|, \dots, |x_{n0}|) e^{-\varepsilon(t-t_0)}$$

$$\text{col}(|x_1^{(1)}(t) - x_1^{(0)}(t)|, |x_2^{(1)}(t) - x_2^{(0)}(t)|, \dots,$$

$$|x_n^{(1)}(t) - x_n^{(0)}(t)|) \leq \tilde{B} \text{col}(|x_{10}|, |x_{20}|, \dots,$$

$$|x_{n0}|) e^{-\varepsilon(t-t_0)}$$

假设对 m 阶迭代有下式成立:

$$\text{col}(|x_1^{(m)}(t)|, |x_2^{(m)}(t)|, \dots, |x_n^{(m)}(t)|) \leq (E + \tilde{B}_1 + \tilde{B}_1^2 +$$

$$\dots + \tilde{B}_1^m) \text{col}(|x_{10}|, |x_{20}|, \dots, |x_{n0}|) e^{-\varepsilon(t-t_0)} \leq$$

$$(E - \tilde{B}_1)^{-1} \text{col}(|x_{10}|, |x_{20}|, \dots, |x_{n0}|) e^{-\varepsilon(t-t_0)}$$

$$\text{col}(|x_1^{(m)}(t) - x_1^{(m-1)}(t)|, |x_2^{(m)}(t) - x_2^{(m-1)}(t)|, \dots,$$

$$|x_n^{(m)}(t) - x_n^{(m-1)}(t)|) \leq \tilde{B}_1^m \text{col}(|x_{10}|, |x_{20}|, \dots,$$

$$|x_{n0}|) e^{-\varepsilon(t-t_0)} v,$$

因为 $\rho(\tilde{B}_1) < 1$, 故 $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \tilde{B}_1^m$ 收敛且等于 $(E - \tilde{B}_1)^{-1}$,

其中 $\tilde{B}_1^m = \tilde{B}_1 (\tilde{b}_{ij}^m)_{n \times n}$.

对第 $m+1$ 阶迭代有:

$$|x_i^{(m+1)}(t)| \leq |x_{i0}| e^{-\varepsilon(t-t_0)} + \sum_{j=1}^n \int_0^t e^{-a_{ii}(t-t_1)} [(1 -$$

$$\delta_{ij}) |a_{ij}| + |b_{ij}| e^{\varepsilon\tau_j}] \times [\sum_{s=1}^m (\delta_{js} + \tilde{b}_{js} + \dots +$$

$$\tilde{b}_{js}^m) |x_{s0}| e^{-\varepsilon(t-t_0)} dt_1$$

$$|x_i^{(m+1)}(t) - x_i^{(m)}(t)| \leq \sum_{j=1}^n \int_{t_0}^t e^{-a_i(t-t_1)} [(1 - \delta_{ij}) |a_{ij}| + |b_{ij}| e^{\varepsilon \tau_j}] \times [\sum_{s=1}^n \tilde{b}_{js}^m |x_{s0}| e^{-\varepsilon(t-t_0)} dt_1 \leq \sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{b}_{js} \sum_{s=1}^r \tilde{b}_{js}^m |x_{j0}| e^{-\varepsilon(t-t_0)}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

从而有

$$\begin{aligned} \text{col}(|x_1^{(m+1)}(t)|, |x_2^{(m+1)}(t)|, \dots, |x_n^{(m+1)}(t)|) &\leq (E + \tilde{B}_1 + \dots + \tilde{B}_1^{m+1}) \text{col}(|x_{10}|, |x_{20}|, \dots, |x_{n0}|) e^{-\varepsilon(t-t_0)} \leq \\ &(E - \tilde{B}_1)^{-1} \text{col}(|x_{10}|, |x_{20}|, \dots, |x_{n0}|) e^{-\varepsilon(t-t_0)} \\ \text{col}(|x_1^{(m+1)}(t) - x_1^{(m)}(t)|, |x_2^{(m+1)}(t) - x_2^{(m)}(t)|, \dots, \\ |x_n^{(m+1)}(t) - x_n^{(m)}(t)|) &\leq \tilde{B}_1^{m+1} \text{col}(|x_{10}|, |x_{20}|, \dots, |x_{n0}|) e^{-\varepsilon(t-t_0)} \end{aligned}$$

由数学归纳法知上式对自然数都成立. 从而在 $[0, T]$ 上, 当 $m \rightarrow \infty$ 时函数列

$$\text{col}(x_1^{(m+1)}(t), x_2^{(m+1)}(t), \dots, x_n^{(m+1)}(t)) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (x_1^m(t) - x_1^{(m-1)}(t), \dots, x_n^m(t) - x_n^{(m-1)}(t)) + \text{col}(x_1^0(t), \dots, x_n^0(t))$$

一致收敛到 $\text{col}(|x_1(t)|, |x_2(t)|, \dots, |x_n(t)|)$, 且有

$$\text{col}(|x_1(t)|, |x_2(t)|, \dots, |x_n(t)|) \leq (E - \tilde{B}_1)^{-1} \text{col}(|x_{10}|, |x_{20}|, \dots, |x_{n0}|) e^{-\varepsilon(t-t_0)} \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow +\infty} 0$$

故系统(1)的零解渐近稳定. 又由于 $A \in A_I, B \in B_I, \tau \in \tau_I$ 的任意性, 故区间动力系统(1)是稳定的.

注: 定理 1 将含有时滞的区间动力系统(1)的稳定性问题转化到判别一个矩阵的稳定性, 而对一个矩阵判别稳定我们有很多现成的结论可用. 因此定理 1 简化了判断系统(1)是否稳定的条件. 另外, 在定理 1 中取 $b_{ij} = 0$ 时, 则可以推出文献[9]的定理 11.5.1.

推论 1 若 $q_{ii} < 0, p_{ij} \geq 0 (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n, i \neq j)$, 则区间矩阵 $N(P, Q) \in s \Leftrightarrow Q \in s$

证明: 必要性显然, 下证充分性. 取 $N_1^*(P_1, Q_1)$ 为:

$$c_{ij} = \max\{|p_{ij}|, |q_{ij}|\} = |q_{ij}| = q_{ij} > 0, q_{ij}^{(1)} = c_{ij}, p_{ij}^{(1)} = -q_{ij}^{(1)}, (i \neq j, i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n), q_{ii}^{(1)} = q_{ii}, \text{则 } N(P, Q) \subset N_1^*(P_1, Q_1), Q = Q_1 \in s, \text{从而: } N(P, Q) \subset N_1^*(P_1, Q_1) \in s, \text{证毕.}$$

考虑另一类区间矩阵 $N(P, Q)$, 这里: $q_{ii} < 0 (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$. 令: $c_{ij} = \max\{|p_{ij}|, |q_{ij}|\} (i \neq j,$

$$j = 1, 2, \dots, n), C(c_{ij}) = \begin{pmatrix} q_{11} & c_{12} & \dots & c_{1n} \\ c_{21} & q_{22} & \dots & c_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ c_{n1} & c_{n2} & \dots & q_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

推论 2 若 $C(c_{ij}) \in s$, 则 $N(P, Q) \in s$.

证明: 做一新的区间矩阵: $N_1^*(P_1, Q_1)$ 其中: $q_{ii}^{[1]}$ 与 $N(P, Q)$ 中的 q_{ii} 相同. 取 $b_{ij} = 0$ 时, 即: $q_{ii}^{[1]} = q_{ii} < 0$, 此时有

$$c_{ij} = \max\{|p_{ij}|, |q_{ij}|\} (i \neq j, i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n) \\ q_{ij}^{(1)} = c_{ij}, p_{ij}^{(1)} = -q_{ij}^{(1)}, (i \neq j, i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n),$$

于是 $N(P, Q) \subset N_1^*(P_1, Q_1)$. 又 $Q_1 \in s$, 从而 $N(P, Q) \subset N_1^*(P_1, Q_1) \in s$.

2 实例

$$\text{取 } N(P, Q) = \left(\left(\begin{pmatrix} -6 & -4 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -4 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \right), \right)$$

$$B = \left(\left(\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} & -1 \end{pmatrix} \right), \right)$$

$$\tau = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0.1 \\ 0.1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0.5 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

取 ε 充分小, 使得 $(\frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{2}e^{0.5\varepsilon})(\frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{3}e^{0.5\varepsilon}) < 12$,

此时 $Q_1 = \left(\begin{pmatrix} -3 & \frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{2}e^{0.5\varepsilon} \\ \frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{3}e^{0.5\varepsilon} & -4 \end{pmatrix} \right)$ 是稳定的, 从

而区间动力系统 $\frac{dx}{dt} = AX + B(x - \tau)$ 是稳定的.

3 结论

通过构造控制矩阵和迭代相结合的方法, 把线性区间动力系统的稳定性问题推广到了带时滞的线性区间动力系统, 给出了一个简单实用的判别方法, 并给出了带时滞线性区间动力系统稳定的最大区间, 推广了线性区间动力系统的已有结论.

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STUDY ON ROBUST STABILITY OF INTERVAL SYSTEMS WITH TIME – DELAY

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Abstract The interrelated definition of interval dynamical system stability was given, and the robust stability of interval dynamical systems with time – delay was discussed by constructing suitable control matrix and iterative function. A method to judge the robust stability of a kind of interval dynamical systems with time – delay was obtained, the biggest parameter interval on the robust stability of systems with time – delay was obtained, and the interval dynamics system stability with time – delay was transformed into the stability of matrix. The results generalize the known literatures one.

Key words interval dynamical systems, robust stability, time – delay, iterative