

控制系统实的第二标准型 绝对稳定的显式准则*

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摘 要

本文给出的非线性控制系统实的第二标准型绝对稳定的显式准则, 包含并改进了文[1]所得到的判别准则。将本文准则应用于著名的飞机纵向运动方程, 所得结果包含并改进了文[1, 2, 3, 4]中所得到的相应结论。

关键词 自治系统 非线性控制系统 运动方程 正定函数 绝对稳定性

一、引 理

考虑控制系统实的第二标准型^[5]

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= Ax + e\sigma \\ \dot{\sigma} &= \beta^T x - p\sigma - rf(\sigma) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.1)$$

其中 $x^T = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$, $\beta^T = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)$, $e^T = (1, \dots, 1)$, $A = \text{diag}(-\rho_1, \dots, -\rho_n)$, $\rho_i > 0$, β_i 为实数 ($i=1, \dots, n$), $p > 0$, $r > 0$; $f(\sigma)$ 连续, 满足 $f(0) = 0$; $\sigma f(\sigma) > 0$ ($\sigma \neq 0$)。

下列著名的飞机纵向运动方程^[5]是(1.1)的特例

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{x}_i &= -\rho_i x_i + \sigma \quad (i=1, 2, 3, 4) \\ \dot{\sigma} &= \sum_{i=1}^4 \beta_i x_i - rp_2 \sigma - f(\sigma) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.2)$$

其中 $\rho_i > 0$, β_i 为实数 ($i=1, 2, 3, 4$), $rp_2 > 0$, $f(\sigma)$ 连续, 满足 $f(0) = 0$; $\sigma f(\sigma) > 0$ ($\sigma \neq 0$)。

引理1^[1] 系统(1.1)平凡解绝对稳定的一个必要条件是

$$p - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\beta_i}{\rho_i} \geq 0 \quad (1.3)$$

引理2^[1] 如果在系统(1.1)中, $\beta_i \neq 0$ ($i=1, \dots, m$), $\beta_j = 0$ ($j=m+1, \dots, n$; $1 \leq m \leq n$), 那么系统(1.1)平凡解绝对稳定性与下列系统平凡解的绝对稳定性等价:

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$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{x}_i &= -\rho_i x_i + \sigma \quad (\rho_i > 0, i=1, \dots, m) \\ \dot{\sigma} &= \sum_{i=1}^m \beta_i x_i - p\sigma - rf(\sigma) \quad (p > 0, r > 0) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

对于给定的正定对称矩阵 B 和常数 $\varepsilon \geq 0, \alpha \geq 0, K > 0$; 选取(1.1)的正定无穷大 V 函数如下:

$$V = x^T G x + \alpha (\beta^T A^{-1} x - \sigma)^2 + K \sigma^2 + 2\varepsilon \int_0^\sigma f(\sigma) d\sigma \quad (1.4)$$

其中 $A^T G + G A = -B$,

$$\text{令 } p_1 = p - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\beta_i}{\rho_i}, \quad u_1^T = K \beta^T + \alpha p_1 \beta^T A^{-1} + \varepsilon^T G, \quad u_2^T = \varepsilon \beta^T + r \alpha \beta^T A^{-1},$$

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} 2\varepsilon r & \alpha r + K r + \varepsilon p & -u_2^T \\ \alpha r + K r + \varepsilon p & 2(\alpha p_1 + K p) & -u_1^T \\ -u_2 & -u_1 & B \end{pmatrix}, \quad h = \begin{cases} \frac{f(\sigma)}{\sigma} & (\sigma \neq 0) \\ 0 & (\sigma = 0); \end{cases}$$

$$Q(h) = \begin{pmatrix} 2\varepsilon r h^2 + 2(\alpha r + K r + \varepsilon p) h + 2(\alpha p_1 + K p) & -h u_2^T - u_1^T \\ -h u_2 - u_1 & B \end{pmatrix}$$

计算得:

$$-V|_{(1.1)} = \begin{pmatrix} f(\sigma) \\ \sigma \\ x \end{pmatrix}^T R \begin{pmatrix} f(\sigma) \\ \sigma \\ x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma \\ x \end{pmatrix}^T Q(h) \begin{pmatrix} \sigma \\ x \end{pmatrix}$$

若用 $R \begin{pmatrix} i \\ j \end{pmatrix}$ 表示从矩阵 R 中去掉第 i 行和第 j 列后得到的子矩阵。则有^[10]

$$\det Q(h) = h^2 \det R \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + 2h \det R \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \det R \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

引理3 系统(1.1)平凡解绝对稳定的充分条件是下列各式同时成立:

$$(1) \quad \det R \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} 2(\alpha p_1 + K p) & -u_1^T \\ -u_1 & B \end{pmatrix} \geq 0 \quad (1.5)$$

$$(2) \quad \det R \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} 2\varepsilon r & -u_2^T \\ -u_2 & B \end{pmatrix} \geq 0 \quad (1.6)$$

$$(3) \quad \det R \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} \alpha r + K r + \varepsilon p & -u_1^T \\ -u_2 & B \end{pmatrix} > 0 \quad (1.7)$$

二、判别准则

准则 I^[7] 若 β_i 不变号 ($i=1, \dots, n$), 那么系统(1.1)平凡解绝对稳定的充要条件是:

$$p_1 \geq 0 \quad (2.1)$$

若在系统(1.1)中 β_i 变号, 不失一般性可设 β_i 已排成如下的顺序:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \beta_1 > 0, \dots, \beta_s > 0, \beta_{s+1} < 0, \dots, \beta_m < 0, \\ \beta_{m+1} = \dots = \beta_n = 0 \quad (1 \leq s < m \leq n) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.2)$$

准则 II^[7] 如果在系统(1.1)中, β_i 具有(2.2)所示的符号且 $\rho_1 = \dots = \rho_m$, 那么系统

(1.1)平凡解绝对稳定的充分条件是:

$$\rho_1 > 0$$

(2.3)

若在系统(1.1)中, β_i 具有(2.2)所示的符号.

$$\text{令 } A_j = \left\{ \lambda \mid \lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_s), \lambda_i \text{取0或1且满足 } \sum_{i=1}^s \frac{\lambda_i \beta_i}{\rho_i} + \frac{\beta_j}{\rho_j} \leq 0 \right\};$$

$$t_{1j} = \sum_{i=1}^s \frac{\beta_i}{\rho_i(\rho_i + \lambda_i \rho_j)}, \quad t_{2j} = \sum_{i=1}^s \frac{\beta_i}{\rho_i + \lambda_i \rho_j};$$

$$t_{3j} = \sum_{i=1}^s \frac{\rho_i \beta_i}{(\rho_i + \lambda_i \rho_j)^2}, \quad a_{0j} = \beta_j + \sum_{i=1}^s \frac{\rho_j \lambda_i \beta_i}{\rho_i};$$

$$b_{0j} = \frac{\beta_j}{\rho_j} + \sum_{i=1}^s \frac{\rho_j \lambda_i \beta_i}{\rho_i^2}, \quad q_j = -2\rho_j a_{0j};$$

$$a_{1j} = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{|\beta_i|}{2\rho_i}, \quad b_{1j} = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{|\beta_i|}{2\rho_i^3};$$

$$c_{1j} = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{|\beta_i|}{2\rho_i^2}, \quad A_j = q_j a_{1j} + a_{0j}^2;$$

$$B_j = q_j b_{1j} + b_{0j}^2, \quad C_j = q_j c_{1j} + a_{0j} b_{0j};$$

$$t'_{1j} = A_j [q_j (1 + t_{1j}) - C_j];$$

$$t'_{2j} = q_j \left(t_{2j} - \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\beta_i}{\rho_i} \right) - A_j;$$

$$\Delta_{0j} = A_j [A_j - 2q_j (t_{2j} - t_{3j})], \quad \Delta_{1j} = (A_j B_j - C_j^2) (A_j B_j \Delta_{0j} - t'_{1j}{}^2);$$

$$\Delta_{2j} = (\sqrt{A_j B_j} - C_j) [2\sqrt{A_j B_j} \Delta_{0j} - (\sqrt{A_j B_j} + C_j) t'_{2j}{}^2];$$

$$M_{j\lambda} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} t_{2j} - a_{1j} - \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\beta_i}{\rho_i} + \sqrt{a_{1j} [a_{1j} - 2(t_{2j} - t_{3j})]}, \quad \text{当 } a_{0j} = 0 \text{ 时} \\ \frac{t'_{2j} + \sqrt{\Delta_{0j}}}{q_j}, \quad \text{当 } a_{0j} < 0, t'_{1j} \leq -C_j \sqrt{\Delta_{0j}} \text{ 时} \\ \frac{A_j B_j t'_{2j} - C_j t'_{1j} + \sqrt{\Delta_{1j}}}{q_j A_j B_j}, \\ \quad \text{当 } a_{0j} < 0, -C_j \sqrt{\Delta_{0j}} < t'_{1j} \leq \frac{(\sqrt{A_j B_j} + C_j) t'_{2j} + \sqrt{\Delta_{2j}}}{2} \text{ 时} \\ \frac{(\sqrt{A_j B_j} - C_j) (\Delta_{0j} - t'_{2j}{}^2)}{2q_j (t'_{1j} - \sqrt{A_j B_j} t'_{2j})}, \\ \quad \text{当 } a_{0j} < 0, t'_{2j} \leq 0, t'_{1j} > \frac{(\sqrt{A_j B_j} + C_j) t'_{2j} + \sqrt{\Delta_{2j}}}{2} \text{ 时} \\ \frac{(\sqrt{A_j B_j} - C_j) (\Delta_{0j} - t'_{2j}{}^2)}{2q_j (t'_{1j} - \sqrt{A_j B_j} t'_{2j})}, \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{当 } a_{0j} < 0, t'_{1j} > 0, \frac{(\sqrt{A_j B_j} + C_j)t'_{1j} + \sqrt{\Delta_{2j}}}{2} < t'_{1j} < \frac{\sqrt{A_j B_j} (\Delta_{0j} + t'^2_{1j})}{2t'_{2j}} \text{ 时} \\ \frac{(\sqrt{A_j B_j} - C_j)t'_{1j}}{q_j \sqrt{A_j B_j}}, \text{ 当 } a_{0j} < 0, t'_{1j} > 0, t'_{1j} \geq \frac{\sqrt{A_j B_j} (\Delta_{0j} + t'^2_{1j})}{2t'_{2j}} \text{ 时} \end{array} \right.$$

其中 $j = s+1, \dots, m$.

$$M_s = \left\{ \mu \mid \mu = (\mu_{s+1}, \dots, \mu_m), \mu_i \text{ 取 } 0 \text{ 或 } 1 \text{ 且 满足 } \sum_{i=s+1}^m \frac{\mu_i \beta_i}{\rho_i} + \frac{\beta_s}{\rho_s} \geq 0 \right\},$$

$$t_{1s} = \sum_{i=s+1}^m \frac{\beta_i}{\rho_i(\rho_i + \mu_i \rho_i)}, \quad t_{2s} = - \sum_{i=s+1}^m \frac{\rho_i \beta_i}{\rho_i(\rho_i + \mu_i \rho_i)},$$

$$t_{3s} = - \sum_{i=s+1}^m \frac{\mu_i \rho_i \beta_i}{(\rho_i + \rho_i)^2}, \quad a_{0s} = \beta_s + \sum_{i=s+1}^m \frac{\mu_i \rho_i \beta_i}{\rho_i},$$

$$b_{0s} = \frac{\beta_s}{\rho_s} + \sum_{i=s+1}^m \frac{\mu_i \rho_i \beta_i}{\rho_i^2}, \quad q_s = 2\rho_s a_{0s},$$

$$a_{1s} = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{|\beta_i|}{2\rho_i}, \quad b_{1s} = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{|\beta_i|}{2\rho_i^2},$$

$$c_{1s} = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{|\beta_i|}{2\rho_i^2}, \quad A_s = q_s a_{1s} + a_{0s}^2,$$

$$B_s = q_s b_{1s} + b_{0s}^2, \quad C_s = q_s c_{1s} + a_{0s} b_{0s},$$

$$t'_{1s} = A_s [q_s (1 + t_{1s}) + C_s], \quad t'_{2s} = q_s t_{2s} - A_s,$$

$$\Delta_{0s} = A_s (A_s - 2q_s t_{3s}), \quad \Delta_{1s} = (A_s B_s - C_s^2) (A_s B_s \Delta_{0s} - t'^2_{1s}),$$

$$\Delta_{2s} = (\sqrt{A_s B_s} - C_s) [2\sqrt{A_s B_s} \Delta_{0s} - (\sqrt{A_s B_s} + C_s) t'^2_{1s}]$$

$$N_{s,p} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} t_{2s} - a_{1s} + \sqrt{a_{1s}(a_{1s} - 2t_{3s})}, \quad \text{当 } a_{0s} = 0 \text{ 时} \\ \frac{t'_{2s} + \sqrt{\Delta_{0s}}}{q_s}, \quad \text{当 } a_{0s} > 0, t'_{1s} \leq -C_s \sqrt{\Delta_{0s}} \text{ 时} \\ \frac{A_s B_s t'_{2s} - C_s t'_{1s} + \sqrt{\Delta_{1s}}}{q_s A_s B_s}, \\ \quad \text{当 } a_{0s} > 0, -C_s \sqrt{\Delta_{0s}} < t'_{1s} \leq \frac{(\sqrt{A_s B_s} + C_s)t'_{2s} + \sqrt{\Delta_{2s}}}{2} \text{ 时} \\ \frac{(\sqrt{A_s B_s} - C_s)(\Delta_{0s} - t'^2_{1s})}{2q_s(t'_{1s} - \sqrt{A_s B_s} t'_{2s})}, \\ \quad \text{当 } a_{0s} > 0, t'_{2s} \leq 0, t'_{1s} > \frac{(\sqrt{A_s B_s} + C_s)t'_{2s} + \sqrt{\Delta_{2s}}}{2} \text{ 时} \\ \frac{(\sqrt{A_s B_s} - C_s)(\Delta_{0s} - t'^2_{1s})}{2q_s(t'_{1s} - \sqrt{A_s B_s} t'_{2s})}, \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{当 } a_{0i} > 0, t'_{2i} > 0, \frac{(\sqrt{A_i B_i} + C_i)t'_{2i} + \sqrt{\Delta_{2i}}}{2} < t'_{1i} < \frac{\sqrt{A_i B_i} (\Delta_{0i} + t'_{2i})}{2t'_{1i}} \text{ 时} \\ \frac{(\sqrt{A_i B_i} - C_i)t'_{2i}}{q_i \sqrt{A_i B_i}}, \quad \text{当 } a_{0i} > 0, t'_{2i} > 0, t'_{1i} \geq \frac{\sqrt{A_i B_i} (\Delta_{0i} + t'_{2i})}{2t'_{1i}} \text{ 时} \end{array} \right.$$

其中 $i=1, \dots, s$.

准则 III 如果在系统(1.1)中, β_i 具有(2.2)所示的符号, 且 $\rho_i(i=1, \dots, m)$ 不全相等, 那么下列两条件之一成立时, (1.1)的平凡解为绝对稳定.

$$(i) \quad p_1 > \min_{s+1 \leq j \leq m} \min_{\lambda \in \Lambda_j} M_{j\lambda} \tag{2.4}$$

$$(ii) \quad p_1 > \min_{1 \leq i \leq s} \min_{\mu \in M_i} N_{i\mu} \tag{2.5}$$

由于 Λ_j, M_i 都是布尔数组集, 且都只有有限个点. 因此当 ρ_i, β_i, p 给定时, 用计算机来判断条件(2.4)和(2.5)是很方便的.

文[2]给出的系统(1.1)平凡解绝对稳定的充分条件为

$$p - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1 + \operatorname{sgn} \beta_i}{2\rho_i} \beta_i > 0 \tag{2.6}$$

文[1]给出的系统(1.1)平凡解绝对稳定的判别准则为:

1° 当 β_i 不变号时, (1.1)平凡解绝对稳定的充要条件是

$$p - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\beta_i}{\rho_i} \geq 0 \tag{2.7}$$

2° 当 β_i 变号且已排成(2.2)顺序时, 那么下列两条件之一成立时, (1.1)的平凡解为绝对稳定.

$$(i) \quad p - \min_{s+1 \leq j \leq m} \min_{\lambda \in \Lambda_j} \sum_{i=1}^s \frac{\beta_i \rho_i}{(\rho_i + \lambda_i \rho_j)^2} > 0 \tag{2.8}$$

$$(ii) \quad p - \sum_{i=1}^s \frac{\beta_i}{\rho_i} - \min_{1 \leq i \leq s} \min_{\mu \in M_{i, j=s+1}} \sum_{j=s+1}^m \frac{\mu_j \beta_j (2\rho_i + \rho_j)}{(\rho_i + \rho_j)^2} > 0 \tag{2.9}$$

$$\text{因 } M_{j\lambda} \leq t_{2j} - a_{1j} - \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\beta_i}{\rho_i} + \sqrt{a_{1j} [a_{1j} - 2(t_{2j} - t_{3j})]}$$

$$\leq t_{2j} - a_{1j} - \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\beta_i}{\rho_i} + a_{1j} - (t_{2j} - t_{3j}) = - \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\beta_i}{\rho_i} + \sum_{i=1}^s \frac{\rho_i \beta_i}{(\rho_i + \lambda_i \rho_j)^2},$$

$$N_{i\mu} \leq t_{2i} - a_{1i} + \sqrt{a_{1i} (a_{1i} - 2t_{3i})}$$

$$\leq t_{2i} - a_{1i} + a_{1i} - t_{3i} = - \sum_{i=s+1}^m \frac{\beta_i}{\rho_i} + \sum_{i=s+1}^m \frac{\mu_i (2\rho_i + \rho_i) \beta_i}{(\rho_i + \rho_i)^2}$$

所以我们的准则 I, II, III 包含和改进了文[1]的判别准则从而也包含和改进了文[2]中关于(1.1)的平凡解绝对稳定的充分准则(2.6).

将本节中的准则直接应用于飞机纵向运动方程 (1.2), 就得到飞机纵向运动方程的绝对

稳定性准则。所得结论包含并改进了文[1]从而也包含和改进了文[2,3,4]中关于(1.2)的绝对稳定性准则。

考虑文[1]中的例子: $\beta_1=5, \rho_1=9, \beta_2=4, \rho_2=8, \beta_3=-2, \rho_3=6, \beta_4=-3, \rho_4=15$. 当 $r\rho_2 \leq 0.7770138$ 时, 文[1,2,3,4]的判别准则均失效. 而利用本文的判别准则Ⅲ ($n=4, p=r\rho_2$) 得到系统平凡解绝对稳定的充分条件为 ($i=1, \mu=(1,1)$) $r\rho_2 > 0.523054740$. 由引理1给出的系统平凡解不绝对稳定的条件是 $r\rho_2 < 47/90 = 0.52$.

本文准则由系统参数直接给出实用方便, 若借助于计算机则较易判断.

三、判别准则的证明

准则Ⅲ的证明: 根据引理2, 我们只需证当 $m=n$ 时准则成立即可. 现设 $m=n$.

(i) 当(2.4)成立时, 不妨设

$$\min_{s+1 \leq j \leq n} \min_{\lambda \in A_j} M_{j\lambda} = \min_{\lambda \in A_n} M_{n\lambda} = M_{n\bar{\lambda}}$$

这里 $\bar{\lambda} \in A_n$. 为避免记号过于复杂仍记 $\bar{\lambda} = \lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_s)$. 取

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 2\rho_1\beta_1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & (\rho_1 + \rho_n)g_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 2\rho_s\beta_s & 0 & \cdots & 0 & (\rho_s + \rho_n)g_{sn} \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 2\rho_{s+1}|\beta_{s+1}| & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2\rho_{n-1}|\beta_{n-1}| & 0 \\ (\rho_1 + \rho_n)g_{1n} & \cdots & (\rho_s + \rho_n)g_{sn} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 2\rho_n|\beta_n| \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{这里 } g_{in} = \begin{cases} -\frac{2\theta_i \sqrt{\beta_i \rho_i} |\beta_n| \rho_n}{(\rho_i + \rho_n)} & (\text{当 } i=1, 2, \dots, s \text{ 时}) \\ 0 & (\text{当 } i=s+1, \dots, n \text{ 时}) \end{cases}$$

θ_i 待定且满足 $\sum_{i=1}^s \theta_i^2 < 1$.

由于 $2\rho_n|\beta_n| - \sum_{i=1}^s \frac{(\rho_i + \rho_n)^2 g_{in}^2}{2\rho_i\beta_i} = 2\rho_n|\beta_n| \left(1 - \sum_{i=1}^s \theta_i^2\right) > 0$ 故 B 正定.

1° $a_{0n} < 0$. 取 $\theta_i = \frac{\lambda_i \sqrt{\beta_i \rho_i} |\beta_n| \rho_n}{|\beta_n| \rho_i}$ ($i=1, \dots, s$), 则 $\sum_{i=1}^s \theta_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^s \frac{\lambda_i \beta_i \rho_n}{|\beta_n| \rho_i} < 1$.

因 $C_n = q_n c_{1n} + a_{0n} b_{0n} = q_n \left[\sum_{i=1}^s \frac{(1-\lambda_i)\beta_i}{2\rho_i^2} + \sum_{i=s+1}^n \frac{|\beta_i|}{2\rho_i^2} \right] > 0$, 故存在 $\alpha \geq 0$,

$\varepsilon = \frac{q_n + C_n \alpha}{A_n} r \geq 0$, $K = \frac{C_n p_1 \alpha + q p_1 - t'_{2n}}{A_n} > 0$ 使(1.5)~(1.7)成立的充分条件是存在 $\alpha \geq 0$

使下列各式成立:

$$\begin{aligned} (A_n B_n - C_n^2) p_1^2 \alpha^2 - 2p_1 [t'_{1n} - C_n t'_{2n} + q_n C_n p_1] \alpha \\ - (q_n p_1 - t'_{2n})^2 + \Delta_{0n} \leq 0 \end{aligned} \quad (3.1)$$

$$C_n p_1 \alpha + q_n p_1 - t'_{2n} > 0 \tag{3.2}$$

$$(\sqrt{A_n B_n} - C_n) \alpha \leq q_n \tag{3.3}$$

$$(A_n B_n - C_n^2) p_1 \alpha^2 - (t'_{1n} - C_n t'_{2n} + 2q_n C_n p_1) \alpha - q_n (q_n p_1 - t'_{2n}) < 0 \tag{3.4}$$

由于 $\rho_i (i=1, \dots, n)$ 不全相等, 所以我们有:

$$A_n B_n - C_n^2 = q_n^2 (a_{1n} b_{1n} - c_{1n}^2) + q_n (\sqrt{a_{1n}} |b_{0n}| - |a_{0n}| \sqrt{b_{1n}})^2 + 2q_n (|a_{0n} b_{0n}| \sqrt{a_{1n} b_{1n}} - c_{1n} a_{0n} b_{0n}) > 0$$

$$\Delta_{0n} = A_n [A_n - 2q(t_{2n} - t_{3n})]$$

$$= q_n A_n \left[\frac{a_{0n}^2}{q_n} + \sum_{i=s+1}^{n-1} \frac{|\beta_i|}{2\rho_i} + \sum_{i=1}^s \frac{(\rho_i - \lambda_i \rho_n)^2 \beta_i}{2\rho_i (\rho_i + \lambda_i \rho_n)^2} \right] > 0$$

$$t'_{2n} - \Delta_{0n} = -q_n^2 \left[\left(2a_{1n} - \frac{a_{0n}}{\rho_n} \right) \sum_{i=1}^s \frac{(1 - \lambda_i) \rho_i^2 + \lambda_i \rho_n^2}{\rho_i (\rho_i + \lambda_i \rho_n)^2} \beta_i \right.$$

$$\left. - \left(\sum_{i=1}^s \frac{(1 - \lambda_i) \rho_i + \lambda_i \rho_n}{\rho_i (\rho_i + \lambda_i \rho_n)} \beta_i \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\leq -q_n^2 \left(\sum_{i=s+1}^{n-1} \frac{|\beta_i|}{\rho_i} - \frac{a_{0n}}{\rho_n} \right) \sum_{i=1}^s \frac{(1 - \lambda_i) \rho_i^2 + \lambda_i \rho_n^2}{\rho_i (\rho_i + \lambda_i \rho_n)^2} \beta_i < 0$$

因此存在 $\alpha \geq 0$ 使(3.1)~(3.4)成立的充分各件是下列各式都成立:

(1) $p_1 > 0$

$$(2) \quad p_1 \begin{cases} \geq \frac{A_n B_n t'_{2n} - C_n t'_{1n} + \sqrt{\Delta_{1n}}}{q_n A_n B_n} & (\text{当 } t'_{1n} \leq A_n B_n \Delta_{0n} \text{ 时}) \\ > 0 & (\text{当 } t'_{1n} > A_n B_n \Delta_{0n} \text{ 时}) \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \quad p_1 > \begin{cases} \frac{A_n B_n t'_{2n} - C_n t'_{1n} + \sqrt{\Delta_{3n}}}{2q_n A_n B_n} & (\text{当 } t'_{1n} \leq A_n B_n t'_{2n} \text{ 时}) \\ 0 & (\text{当 } t'_{1n} > A_n B_n t'_{2n} \text{ 时}) \end{cases}$$

$$(4) \quad p_1 > \max \left\{ \frac{A_n B_n t'_{2n} - C_n t'_{1n}}{q_n A_n B_n}, 0 \right\}$$

$$(5) \quad p_1 > \begin{cases} \frac{(2A_n B_n - C_n^2) t'_{2n} - C_n t'_{1n}}{2q_n A_n B_n} & (\text{当 } t'_{1n} \leq C_n^2 t'_{2n} \text{ 时}) \\ \frac{A_n B_n t'_{2n} - C_n t'_{1n}}{q_n A_n B_n} & (\text{当 } t'_{1n} > C_n |t'_{2n}| \text{ 时}) \\ \frac{t'_{2n}}{q_n} & (\text{当 } t'_{1n} < -C_n |t'_{2n}| \text{ 时}) \end{cases}$$

$$(6) \quad p_1 > \begin{cases} \frac{t'_{1n} - C_n t'_{2n}}{2q_n \sqrt{A_n B_n}} & (\text{当 } t'_{1n} \leq \sqrt{A_n B_n} t'_{2n} \text{ 时}) \\ 0 & (\text{当 } t'_{1n} > \sqrt{A_n B_n} t'_{2n} \text{ 时}) \end{cases}$$

$$(7) \quad p_1 \geq \begin{cases} \frac{t'_{1n} - C_n t'_{2n}}{q_n \sqrt{A_n B_n}} & \left(\text{当 } t'_{1n} \leq \frac{(\sqrt{A_n B_n} + C_n)t'_{2n} + \sqrt{\Delta_{2n}}}{2} \text{ 时} \right) \\ \frac{(\sqrt{A_n B_n} - C_n)(\Delta_{0n} - t'^2_{2n})}{2q_n(t'_{1n} - \sqrt{A_n B_n} t'_{2n})} & \left(\text{当 } t'_{1n} > \frac{(\sqrt{A_n B_n} + C_n)t'_{2n} + \sqrt{\Delta_{2n}}}{2} \text{ 时} \right) \end{cases}$$

$$(8) \quad p_1 > \frac{(\sqrt{A_n B_n} - C_n)t'_{2n}}{q_n \sqrt{A_n B_n}}$$

$$(9) \quad p_1 > \begin{cases} \frac{t'_{2n} + \sqrt{\Delta_{0n}}}{q_n} & \left(\text{当 } t'_{1n} \leq -C_n \sqrt{\Delta_{0n}} \text{ 时} \right) \\ \frac{C_n t'_{2n} - t'_{1n}}{q_n C_n} & \left(\text{当 } t'_{1n} > -C_n \sqrt{\Delta_{0n}} \text{ 时} \right) \end{cases}$$

$$(10) \quad p_1 > \begin{cases} \frac{C_n t'_{2n} - t'_{1n}}{2q_n C_n} & \left(\text{当 } t'_{1n} > -C_n t'_{2n} \text{ 时} \right) \\ \frac{t'_{2n}}{q_n} & \left(\text{当 } t'_{1n} \leq -C_n t'_{2n} \text{ 时} \right) \end{cases}$$

其中 $\Delta_{3n} = (A_n B_n - C_n^2)(A_n B_n t'^2_{2n} - t'^2_{1n})$

(I) 当 $t'_1 \leq -C_n \sqrt{\Delta_{0n}}$ 时, 可令 $\alpha = 0$.

(II) 当 $-C_n \sqrt{\Delta_{0n}} < t'_{1n} \leq \frac{(\sqrt{A_n B_n} + C_n)t'_{2n} + \sqrt{\Delta_{2n}}}{2}$ 时, 我们有

$$\frac{(\sqrt{A_n B_n} - C_n)t'_{2n}}{q_n \sqrt{A_n B_n}} \begin{cases} \leq \frac{t'_{1n} - C_n t'_{2n}}{q_n \sqrt{A_n B_n}} & \left(\text{当 } t'_{1n} \geq \sqrt{A_n B_n} t'_{2n} \text{ 时} \right) \\ < \frac{A_n B_n t'^2_{2n} - C_n t'_{1n} + \sqrt{\Delta_{1n}}}{q_n A_n B_n} & \left(\text{当 } t'_{1n} \leq \sqrt{A_n B_n} t'_{2n} \text{ 时} \right) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{A_n B_n t'^2_{2n} - C_n t'_{1n} + \sqrt{\Delta_{1n}}}{q_n A_n B_n} > \begin{cases} \frac{t'_{1n} - C_n t'_{2n}}{q_n \sqrt{A_n B_n}} \geq 0 \geq \frac{C_n t'_{2n} - t'_{1n}}{2q_n C_n} & \left(\text{当 } t'_{1n} \geq C_n t'_{2n} \text{ 时} \right) \\ \frac{C_n t'_{2n} - t'_{1n}}{q_n C_n} \geq 0 \geq \frac{t'_{1n} - C_n t'_{2n}}{2q_n \sqrt{A_n B_n}} & \left(\text{当 } t'_{1n} \leq C_n t'_{2n} \text{ 时} \right) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{A_n B_n t'^2_{1n} - C_n t'_{1n} + \sqrt{\Delta_{3n}}}{2q_n A_n B_n} \leq \begin{cases} \frac{t'_{1n} - C_n t'_{2n}}{q_n \sqrt{A_n B_n}} & \left(\text{当 } t'_{2n} \leq 0 \text{ 且 } t'_{1n} \geq C_n t'_{2n} \text{ 时} \right) \\ \frac{C_n t'_{2n} - t'_{1n}}{q_n C_n} & \left(\text{当 } t'_{2n} \leq 0 \text{ 且 } \sqrt{A_n B_n} t'_{2n} \leq t'_{1n} \leq C_n t'_{2n} \text{ 时} \right) \\ \frac{A_n B_n t'^2_{2n} - C_n t'_{1n}}{q_n A_n B_n} & \left(\text{当 } t'_{2n} \geq 0 \text{ 且 } t'_{1n} \leq \sqrt{A_n B_n} t'_{2n} \text{ 时} \right) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{(2A_n B_n - C_n^2)t'^2_{2n} - C_n t'_{1n}}{2q_n A_n B_n} \leq \begin{cases} \frac{A_n B_n t'^2_{2n} - C_n t'_{1n} + \sqrt{\Delta_{3n}}}{2q_n A_n B_n} & \left(\text{当 } t'_{2n} \leq 0 \text{ 时} \right) \\ \frac{A_n B_n B_n t'^2_{2n} - C_n t'_{1n}}{q_n A_n B_n} & \left(\text{当 } |t'_{1n}| \leq C_n t'_{2n} \text{ 时} \right) \end{cases}$$

(III) 当 $t'_{1n} > \frac{(\sqrt{A_n B_n} + C_n)t'_{2n} + \sqrt{\Delta_{2n}}}{2}$ 时, 下列各式成立:

$$t'_{1n} > \max\{C_n t'_{2n}, \sqrt{A_n B_n} t'_{2n}\}; \quad \frac{A_n B_n t'_{2n} - C_n t'_{1n}}{q_n A_n B_n} < \frac{(\sqrt{A_n B_n} - C_n) t'_{2n}}{q_n \sqrt{A_n B_n}},$$

$$\frac{(2A_n B_n - C_n^2) t'_{2n} - C_n t'_{1n}}{2q_n A_n B_n} < \frac{A_n B_n t'_{2n} - C_n t'_{1n} + \sqrt{\Delta_{3n}}}{2q_n A_n B_n} < 0 \quad (\text{当 } t'_{2n} \leq 0 \text{ 时});$$

$$\frac{(\sqrt{A_n B_n} - C_n)(\Delta_{0n} - t'^2_{2n})}{2q_n(t'_{1n} - \sqrt{A_n B_n} t'_{2n})} > \begin{cases} \frac{(\sqrt{A_n B_n} - C_n) t'_{2n}}{q_n \sqrt{A_n B_n}} & \text{当 } 2t'_{1n} t'_{2n} < \sqrt{A_n B_n} (\Delta_{0n} + t'^2_{2n}) \\ \frac{A_n B_n t'_{2n} - C_n t'_{1n} + \sqrt{\Delta_{1n}}}{q_n A_n B_n} & \text{当 } t'^2_{1n} \leq A_n B_n \Delta_{0n} \text{ 时} \end{cases}$$

2° 如果 $a_{0n} = 0$, 那么 $\sum_{i=1}^s \frac{\lambda_i \beta_i \rho_n}{|\beta_n| \rho_i} = 1$, 因而 λ_i 不能全为零. 不妨设 $\lambda_1 = 1$. 取

$$\theta_1 = \frac{\sqrt{\beta_1 \rho_1 |\beta_n| \rho_n}}{|\beta_n| \rho_1} - \varepsilon_1 (\varepsilon_1 > 0 \text{ 且充分小}); \quad \theta_i = \frac{\lambda_i \sqrt{\beta_i \rho_i |\beta_n| \rho_n}}{|\beta_n| \rho_i} \quad (i = 2, 3, \dots, s). \text{ 这时}$$

$$q = 2\rho_n |\beta_n| \left(1 - \sum_{i=1}^s \theta_i^2\right) = 2\rho_n |\beta_n| \varepsilon_1 \left(\frac{2\sqrt{\beta_1 \rho_1 |\beta_n| \rho_n}}{|\beta_n| \rho_1} - \varepsilon_1\right) > 0$$

令 $\alpha = \varepsilon = 0$, 则存在 $K > 0$ 使 (1.5)、(1.6)、(1.7) 式同时成立的充分条件是下列两式成立:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_1 = & \left[q a_{1n} + \frac{\beta_1 |\beta_n| \rho_n}{\rho_1} \varepsilon_1^2 + q \left(p - t_{2n} - \frac{\sqrt{\beta_1 \rho_1 |\beta_n| \rho_n} \varepsilon_1}{\rho_1 (\rho_1 + \rho_n)} \right) \right. \\ & + 2\varepsilon_1^2 \frac{|\beta_n| \rho_n \sqrt{\beta_1 \rho_1 |\beta_n| \rho_n}}{\rho_1 (\rho_1 + \rho_n)} \left(\frac{\sqrt{\beta_1 \rho_n}}{\sqrt{|\beta_n| \rho_1}} - \varepsilon_1 \right)^2 + \left. \left[q a_{1n} + \frac{\beta_1 |\beta_n| \rho_n}{\rho_1} \varepsilon_1^2 \right] \right. \\ & \cdot \left[- \left(q a_{1n} + \frac{\beta_1 |\beta_n| \rho_n}{\rho_1} \varepsilon_1^2 \right) + 2q \left(t_{2n} - t_{3n} - \varepsilon_1 \sqrt{\beta_1 \rho_1 |\beta_n| \rho_n} (2\rho_1 \beta_1 \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + \sqrt{\beta_1 \rho_1 |\beta_n| \rho_n} \varepsilon_1) + \frac{\sqrt{\beta_1 \rho_1 |\beta_n| \rho_n} \varepsilon_1}{\rho_1 (\rho_1 + \rho_n)} \right) \right. \\ & \left. \left. - 4\varepsilon_1^2 \frac{|\beta_n| \rho_n (\sqrt{\beta_1 \rho_n}}{\sqrt{|\beta_n| \rho_1}} - \varepsilon_1) \left(\frac{\sqrt{\beta_1 \rho_1 |\beta_n| \rho_n}}{\rho_1} \right. \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \left. + \frac{|\beta_n| \rho_n (\sqrt{\beta_1 \rho_n}}{\sqrt{|\beta_n| \rho_1}} - \varepsilon_1) \right) \right] > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} K_1 = & q a_{1n} + \frac{\beta_1 |\beta_n| \rho_n}{\rho_1} \varepsilon_1^2 + q \left(p - t_{2n} - \frac{\sqrt{\beta_1 \rho_1 |\beta_n| \rho_n} \varepsilon_1}{\rho_1 (\rho_1 + \rho_n)} \right) \\ & + 2\varepsilon_1^2 \frac{|\beta_n| \rho_n \sqrt{\beta_1 \rho_1 |\beta_n| \rho_n}}{\rho_1 (\rho_1 + \rho_n)} \left(\frac{\sqrt{\beta_1 \rho_n}}{\sqrt{|\beta_n| \rho_1}} - \varepsilon_1 \right) + \sqrt{\Delta_1} > 0 \end{aligned}$$

由于 $\lim_{\varepsilon_1 \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta_1}{q^2} = (p - t_{2n})^2 + 2a_{1n}(p - t_{3n})$

$$\lim_{\varepsilon_1 \rightarrow 0} \frac{K_1}{q} = p + a_{1n} - t_{2n} + \sqrt{(p - t_{2n})^2 + 2a_{1n}(p - t_{3n})}$$

$$a_{1n} - 2(t_{2n} - t_{3n}) = \sum_{i=s+1}^{n-1} \frac{|\beta_i|}{2\rho_i} + \sum_{i=1}^s \frac{(\rho_i - \lambda_i \rho_n)^2 \beta_i}{2\rho_i (\rho_i + \lambda_i \rho_n)^2} \geq 0$$

综合1°、2°易知当(2.4)式成立时, 系统(1.1)的平凡解绝对稳定.

(ii) 当(2.5)式成立时, 不失一般性可设

$$\min_{1 \leq i \leq s} \min_{\mu \in M_i} N_{i,\mu} = \min_{\mu \in M_1} N_{1,\mu} = N_{1,\mu}$$

这里 $\mu = (\mu_{s+1}, \dots, \mu_n) \in M_1$. 取 $G = (g_{ij})$ 其中 $g_{ii} = |\beta_i|$ ($i=1, \dots, n$), $g_{j1} = g_{1j} =$

$$-2\theta_j \sqrt{\beta_1 \rho_1 |\beta_j| \rho_j} / (\rho_1 + \rho_j) \quad (j=s+1, \dots, n), \text{ 其它的 } g_{ij} \text{ 全为零. 然后分两种情况来选取 } \theta_j:$$

$$1^\circ \text{ 当 } a_{0i} > 0 \text{ 时, 取 } \theta_j = \frac{\mu_j \sqrt{\beta_1 \rho_1 |\beta_j| \rho_j}}{\beta_1 \rho_j} \quad (j=s+1, \dots, n);$$

$$2^\circ \text{ 当 } a_{0i} = 0 \text{ 时, 不妨设 } \mu_n = 1, \text{ 并取 } \theta_j = \frac{\mu_j \sqrt{\beta_1 \rho_1 |\beta_j| \rho_j}}{\beta_1 \rho_j} \quad (j=s+1, \dots, n-1),$$

$$\theta_n = \frac{\sqrt{\beta_1 \rho_1 |\beta_n| \rho_n}}{\beta_1 \rho_n} - \varepsilon_2 \quad (\varepsilon_2 > 0 \text{ 且充分小}). \text{ 完全仿照前段的证明不难验证, 当(2.5)式成立时,}$$

能保证存在 $K > 0, \alpha \geq 0, \varepsilon \geq 0$ 使 $\dot{V}|_{(1.1)} < 0$. 从而保证(1.1)的平凡解为绝对稳定.

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Explicit Criteria of Absolute Stability for the Real Second Canonical Form of Control System

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Abstract

In this paper, some explicit criterions of absolute stability for the trivial solution of the real second canonical form of non-linear control system are given, which include and improve the criterions in paper[1]. By applying these criterions to the well-known equation of the longitudinal motion of aircraft, some results are obtained, which include and improve the corresponding results in papers [1,2,3,4].

Key words autonomous system, non-linear control system, equation of motion, positive definite function, absolute stability