



离散随机系统的包含原理

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摘 要 提出线性时变离散随机系统的包含原理. 根据系统包含的定义, 给出系统状态观测与反馈控制闭环系统的约束条件和聚集条件, 使具有重叠结构和模型降阶系统的反馈设计或 LQG 设计有充分的选择.

关键词 离散随机系统, 包含原理, 约束, 聚集.

1 引言

系统的包含原理是简化复杂大系统设计的方法. 包含原理源于聚集概念在系统中的应用, 并作为研究大系统的理论方法^[1-3]. 然而以往的文献只给出某一类状态、输入和输出的包含条件^[3,4], 限制了系统的设计. 本文根据系统状态包含的约束和聚集条件, 给出系统输入和输出不同包含形式下反馈系统的各类约束和聚集条件, 使系统在反馈或 LQG 设计中有充分扩展和收缩的选择.

2 系统的包含原理

考虑一对线性时变离散随机系统

$$S: \quad x(k+1) = A(k+1, k)x(k) + B(k)u(k) + \Gamma(k)\xi(k), \quad z(k) = C(k)x(k) + \eta(k); \quad (1)$$

$$\tilde{S}: \quad \tilde{x}(k+1) = \tilde{A}(k+1, k)\tilde{x}(k) + \tilde{B}(k)u(k) + \tilde{\Gamma}(k)\tilde{\xi}(k), \quad \tilde{z}(k) = \tilde{C}(k)\tilde{x}(k) + \tilde{\eta}(k); \quad (2)$$

其中 $x(k) \in R^n$, $u(k) \in R^m$ 和 $z(k) \in R^l$ 分别是系统 S 在 $k \in [0, N]$ 的状态、输入和输出向量; S 的随机扰动 $\xi(k) \in R^r$ 和 $\eta(k) \in R^l$ 是高斯白噪声的, 分别有方差 $R_\xi(k)$ 和 $R_\eta(k)$; S 的初始状态 $x(0) = x_0$ 是高斯的, 且有均值 $m_x(0) = m_0$ 和方差 R_0 ; 并假设 $\{\xi(k)\}, \{\eta(k)\}$ 与 x_0 相互独立. 系统 \tilde{S} 有对应类似的定义, 用符号 \sim 与 S 区别. 对于 S 和 \tilde{S} 总有 $n \leq \tilde{n}$, $m \leq \tilde{m}$ 和 $l \leq \tilde{l}$.

对于随机过程 $\{x(k)\}, \{z(k)\}, \{\tilde{x}(k)\}$, 和 $\{\tilde{z}(k)\}$, 用均值 $m_x(k), m_z(k), m_{\tilde{x}}(k)$ 和

$m_z(k)$ 及协方差 $R_x(k, j), R_z(k, j), R_{\tilde{z}}(k, j), R_{\tilde{z}}(k, j)$ 来分别描述.

定义 1. 若存在一组矩阵 $\{U_{n \times \tilde{n}}, V_{\tilde{n} \times n}, R_{\tilde{m} \times m}, S_{l \times l}\}$, 对于系统 S 任意给定的 x_0 和 $\{u(k)\}$, 当

$$\tilde{m}_0 = Vm_0, \tilde{R}_0 = VR_0V^T, \tilde{u}(k) = Ru(k), \quad (3)$$

有

$$m_x(k) = Um_{\tilde{z}}(k), m_z(k) = Sm_{\tilde{z}}(k), \quad (4), (5)$$

$$R_x(k, j) = UR_{\tilde{z}}(k, j)U^T, R_z(k, j) = SR_{\tilde{z}}(k, j)S^T, \quad (6), (7)$$

则称系统 \tilde{S} 包含系统 S . 其中, $k, j \in [0, N]$.

定义 1 说明如果系统 \tilde{S} 包含系统 S , 则 \tilde{S} 包含 S 设计所需的信息和性质.

定理 1. 若系统 \tilde{S} 在定义 1 意义下包含系统 S , 则

$$A(k, 0) = U\tilde{A}(k, 0)V, A(k, j+1)B(j) = U\tilde{A}(k, j+1)\tilde{B}(j)R, \quad (8)$$

$$C(k)A(k, 0) = S\tilde{C}(k)\tilde{A}(k, 0)V, C(k)A(k, j+1)B(j) = S\tilde{C}(k)\tilde{A}(k, j+1)\tilde{B}(j)R, \quad (9)$$

$$V\Gamma(k)R_{\tilde{z}}(k)\Gamma^T(k)V^T = \tilde{\Gamma}(k)R_{\tilde{z}}(k)\tilde{\Gamma}^T(k), R_{\tilde{z}}(j) = SR_{\tilde{z}}(j)S^T \quad (10), (11)$$

其中 $A(0, 0) = I_n, \tilde{A}(0, 0) = I_{\tilde{n}}, k \in [0, N], j \in [0, k-1]$.

证明. 状态方程(1), (2)解的均值为

$$m_x(k) = A(k, 0)m_0 + \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} A(k, j+1)B(j)u(j),$$

$$m_{\tilde{z}}(k) = \tilde{A}(k, 0)\tilde{m}_0 + \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \tilde{A}(k, j+1)\tilde{B}(j)\tilde{u}(j),$$

考虑式(3), (4), 比较上两式得到式(8). 由状态方程解得输出方程解的均值

$$m_z(k) = C(k)A(k, 0)m_0 + \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C(k)A(k, j+1)B(j)u(j),$$

$$m_{\tilde{z}}(k) = \tilde{C}(k)\tilde{A}(k, 0)\tilde{m}_0 + \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \tilde{C}(k)\tilde{A}(k, j+1)\tilde{B}(j)\tilde{u}(j).$$

考虑式(3), (5), 比较上两式得到式(9). 根据系统 \tilde{S} 状态的方差有

$$R_{\tilde{z}}(k, j) = \tilde{A}(k, 0)\tilde{R}_0\tilde{A}^T(j, 0) + \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} \tilde{A}(k, i+1)\tilde{\Gamma}(i)R_{\tilde{z}}(i)\tilde{\Gamma}^T(i)\tilde{A}^T(j, i+1),$$

等式两端左乘 U , 右乘 U^T , 由式(3), (6), (8)得式(10). $\tilde{z}(k)$ 与 $\tilde{z}(j)$ 的协方差为

$$R_{\tilde{z}}(k, j) = C(k)R_{\tilde{z}}(k, j)C^T(j) + R_{\tilde{z}}(j)\delta(k-j),$$

等式两端左乘 S , 右乘 S^T , 由式(3), (7), (9)得式(11), 证毕.

包含原理的两类特殊条件分别是约束条件和聚集条件.

定义 2. 若系统 S 是系统 \tilde{S} 的一类(I-IV型)约束, 则存在 $\{V_{\tilde{n} \times n}, R_{\tilde{m} \times m}, Q_{m \times \tilde{m}}, T_{l \times l}, S_{l \times \tilde{l}}\}$, 对 S 的任意 x_0 和 $k, j \in [0, N]$, 当 $\tilde{m}_0 = Vm_0, \tilde{R}_0 = VR_0V^T$ 时有

$$m_{\tilde{z}}(k) = Vm_x(k), \quad R_{\tilde{z}}(k, j) = VR_x(k, j)V^T, \quad (12)$$

且 I) 当 $\tilde{u}(k) = Ru(k)$ 时,

$$m_{\tilde{z}}(k) = Tm_z(k), \quad R_{\tilde{z}}(k, j) = TR_z(k, j)T^T; \quad (13)$$

II) 当 $u(k) = Q\tilde{u}(k)$ 时, 有式(13);

Ⅲ) 当 $\tilde{u}(k) = Ru(k)$ 时,

$$m_z(k) = Sm_{\tilde{z}}(k), \quad R_z(k, j) = SR_{\tilde{z}}(k, j)S^T; \quad (14)$$

Ⅳ) 当 $u(k) = Q\tilde{u}(k)$ 时, 有式(14).

定义 3. 若系统 S 是系统 \tilde{S} 的一类(I-IV型)聚集, 则存在 $\{U_{n \times \tilde{n}}, Q_{m \times \tilde{m}}, R_{\tilde{m} \times m}, S_{l \times \tilde{l}}, T_{\tilde{l} \times l}\}$, 对 \tilde{S} 的任意 \tilde{x}_0 和 $k, j \in [0, N]$, 当 $m_0 = U\tilde{m}_0, R_0 = UR_0U^T$ 时有

$$m_x(k) = Um_{\tilde{x}}(k), \quad R_x(k, j) = UR_{\tilde{x}}(k, j)U^T, \quad (15)$$

且 I) 满足约束条件Ⅳ); II) 满足约束条件Ⅲ); III) 满足约束条件II); IV) 满足约束条件I).

3 反馈系统的包含

系统 S 和 \tilde{S} 的观测与控制方程分别为

$$\begin{aligned} C: \quad w(k+1) &= F(k+1, k)w(k) + G(k)u(k) + L(k)z(k), \\ u(k) &= K(k)w(k); \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{C}: \quad \tilde{w}(k+1) &= \tilde{F}(k+1, k)\tilde{w}(k) + \tilde{G}(k)\tilde{u}(k) + \tilde{L}(k)\tilde{z}(k), \\ \tilde{u}(k) &= \tilde{K}(k)\tilde{w}(k); \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

其中 $w(k) \in R^q$ 是 $x(k)$ 的观测; $L(k)$ 和 $K(k)$ 分别是系统 S 的观测和控制阵. 系统 \tilde{S} 有对应类似的定义. S 和 \tilde{S} 的闭环线性时变离散随机系统可分别写成

$$\begin{aligned} S^*: X(k+1) &= A^*(k+1, k)X(k) + \Gamma^*(k)\Xi(k), \\ \tilde{S}^*: \tilde{X}(k+1) &= \tilde{A}^*(k+1, k)\tilde{X}(k) + \tilde{\Gamma}^*(k)\tilde{\Xi}(k). \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

其中 $X(k) = [x^T(k), w^T(k)]^T, \tilde{X}(k) = [\tilde{x}^T(k), \tilde{w}^T(k)]^T; \Xi(k) = [\xi^T(k), \eta^T(k)]^T, \tilde{\Xi}(k) = [\tilde{\xi}^T(k), \tilde{\eta}^T(k)]^T; \Gamma^*(k) = \text{diag}[\Gamma(k), L(k)], \tilde{\Gamma}^*(k) = \text{diag}[\tilde{\Gamma}(k), \tilde{L}(k)];$

$$\begin{aligned} A^*(k+1, k) &= \begin{bmatrix} A(k+1, k) & B(k)K(k) \\ L(k)C(k) & F(k+1, k) + G(k)K(k) \end{bmatrix}, \\ \tilde{A}^*(k+1, k) &= \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{A}(k+1, k) & \tilde{B}(k)\tilde{K}(k) \\ \tilde{L}(k)\tilde{C}(k) & \tilde{F}(k+1, k) + \tilde{G}(k)\tilde{K}(k) \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

若系统 \tilde{S}^* 在定义 1 意义下包含系统 S^* , 根据定义 2, 3, 闭环系统包含的约束条件和聚集条件可由下述定理给出:

定理 2. 若系统 S^* 是系统 \tilde{S}^* 的一类(I-IV型)约束, 则存在 $V_{(\tilde{n}+q) \times (n+q)} = \text{diag}[V, E], R_{\tilde{m} \times m}, Q_{m \times \tilde{m}}, T_{\tilde{l} \times l}$ 和 $S_{l \times \tilde{l}}$, 使得当 $k \in [0, N]$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} VA(k+1, k) &= \tilde{A}(k+1, k)V, \quad EF(k+1, k) = \tilde{F}(k+1, k)E, \\ V\Gamma(k)R_{\xi}(k)\Gamma^T(k)V^T &= \tilde{\Gamma}(k)R_{\tilde{\xi}}(k)\tilde{\Gamma}^T(k). \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

且 I) $VB(k) = \tilde{B}(k)R, TC(k) = \tilde{C}(k)V, TR_{\eta}(k)T^T = R_{\tilde{\eta}}(k),$

$$EG(k) = \tilde{G}(k)R, EL(k) = \tilde{L}(k)T, RK(k) = \tilde{K}(k)E; \quad (20)$$

II) $VB(k)Q = \tilde{B}(k), TC(k) = \tilde{C}(k)V, TR_{\eta}(k)T^T = R_{\tilde{\eta}}(k),$

$$EG(k)Q = \tilde{G}(k), EL(k) = \tilde{L}(k)T, K(K) = Q\tilde{K}(k)E; \quad (21)$$

$$\text{III) } VB(k) = \tilde{B}(k)R, C(k) = S\tilde{C}(k)V, R_\eta(k) = SR_{\tilde{\eta}}(k)S^T, \\ EG(k) = \tilde{G}(k)R, EL(k)S = \tilde{L}(k), RK(k) = \tilde{K}(k)E; \quad (22)$$

$$\text{IV) } VB(k)Q = \tilde{B}(k), C(k) = S\tilde{C}(k)V, R_\eta(k) = SR_{\tilde{\eta}}(k)S^T, \\ EG(k)Q = \tilde{G}(k), EL(k)S = \tilde{L}(k), K(k) = Q\tilde{K}(k)E. \quad (23)$$

定理 3. 若系统 S^* 是系统 \tilde{S}^* 的一类 (I - N 型) 聚集, 则存在 $U_{(n+q) \times (\bar{n}+\bar{q})} = \text{diag}[U, D], Q_{m \times \bar{m}}, R_{\bar{m} \times m}, T_{\bar{l} \times l}$ 和 $S_{\bar{l} \times l}$, 使得当 $k \in [0, N]$ 时,

$$A(k+1, k)U = U\tilde{A}(k+1, k) \times F(k+1, k)D = D\tilde{F}(k+1, k), \\ \Gamma(k)R_\xi(k)\Gamma^T(k) = U\tilde{\Gamma}(k)R_{\tilde{\xi}}(k)\tilde{\Gamma}^T(k)U^T. \quad (24)$$

$$\text{且 I) } B(k)Q = U\tilde{B}(k), C(k)U = S\tilde{C}(k), R_\eta(k) = SR_{\tilde{\eta}}(k)S^T, \\ G(k)Q = D\tilde{G}(k), L(k)S = D\tilde{L}(k), K(k)D = Q\tilde{K}(k); \quad (25)$$

$$\text{II) } B(k) = U\tilde{B}(k)R, C(k)U = S\tilde{C}(k), R_\eta(k) = SR_{\tilde{\eta}}(k)S^T, \\ G(k) = D\tilde{G}(k)R, L(k)S = D\tilde{L}(k), RK(k)D = \tilde{K}(k); \quad (26)$$

$$\text{III) } B(k)Q = U\tilde{B}(k), TC(k)U = \tilde{C}(k), TR_\eta(k)T^T = R_{\tilde{\eta}}(k), \\ G(k)Q = D\tilde{G}(k), L(k) = D\tilde{L}(k)T, K(k)D = Q\tilde{K}(k); \quad (27)$$

$$\text{IV) } B(k) = U\tilde{B}(k)R, TC(k)U = \tilde{C}(k), TR_\eta(k)T^T = R_{\tilde{\eta}}(k), \\ G(k) = D\tilde{G}(k)R, L(k) = D\tilde{L}(k)T, RK(k)D = \tilde{K}(k). \quad (28)$$

由上述定理知, 对于状态观测器的直接收缩, S^* 应是 \tilde{S}^* 的 III 型或 IV 型聚集; 对于反馈控制器的直接收缩, S^* 应是 \tilde{S}^* 的 II 型或 IV 型约束. 系统状态观测器和反馈控制器的间接收缩可利用其它约束类和聚集类条件.

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INCLUSION PRINCIPLE OF STOCHASTIC DISCRETE-TIME SYSTEMS

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Abstract In this paper the inclusion principle for linear discrete-time time-varying stochastic systems is proposed. Starting from the main definitions, the several types of restriction and aggregation conditions are derived for feedback systems. The constraint and clustering conditions are given for the case that observers and controllers are either directly or indirectly contractible, allowing an efficient design in the context of overlapping systems and reduced order dynamic controllers.

Key words Discrete-time stochastic systems, inclusion principle, restriction, aggregation.