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执行器饱和的分段齐次 Markov 跳变系统的镇定

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**摘 要:** 研究一类带有执行器饱和的 Markov 跳变系统的镇定问题, 转移概率是分段齐次的. 首先, 通过建立合适的 Lyapunov 泛函, 运用椭球不变集估计系统均方意义的吸引域, 得到由线性矩阵不等式约束的闭环系统随机稳定的充分条件. 然后, 通过求解凸优化问题得到状态反馈控制器增益及均方意义下吸引域的最大估计值. 最后, 数值算例验证了所得结论的有效性.

**关 键 词:** 执行器饱和; Markov 跳变系统; 分段齐次; 线性矩阵不等式; 凸优化

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Stabilization for Piecewise Homogeneous Markov Jump Systems Subject to Actuator Saturation

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**Abstract:** The stabilization problem was studied for a class of Markov jump linear systems subject to actuator saturation, whose transition rates are piecewise homogeneous. Firstly, by using appropriate Lyapunov functional and ellipsoidal invariant set theory, the attraction domain of system in mean square sense was estimated to get the sufficient conditions with constraints of linear matrix inequalities for the closed-loop systems. Then, a convex optimization problem was solved to get the maximum domain of attraction in mean square sense and the state feedback controller gain. Finally, the effectiveness of the results was verified by a numerical example.

**Key words:** actuator saturation; Markov jump systems; piecewise homogeneous; linear matrix inequalities; convex optimization

由于经常受到随机突变诸如外界随机干扰、内部元件的随机故障和失效等影响,实际系统可以用 Markov 跳变系统来刻画. 它是一类包含多个模态的重要随机混杂系统,有着广泛的应用,例如网络控制系统<sup>[1]</sup>、机械系统<sup>[2]</sup>、故障检测系统<sup>[3]</sup>和经济系统<sup>[4]</sup>等.

转移概率(TPs)作为 Markov 跳变系统的一个关键性因素,直接影响系统性能. 若 Markov 跳变系统的转移概率矩阵不随时间  $t$  发生变化,即转移概率与  $t$  是相互独立的,则为齐次 Markov 过程,除此之外则被称为非齐次 Markov 过程<sup>[5]</sup>. 近 20 年来,针对齐次 Markov 跳变系统取得了很多

研究成果<sup>[6-9]</sup>,它们均假定 Markov 跳变过程满足齐次性,然而转移概率在实际系统运行过程中很难长时间保持恒定. 例如系统工程中的组件故障率、网络控制系统的随机丢包和时延等问题,此类系统子模态之间的切换规律符合分段齐次 Markov 过程,它是非齐次 Markov 跳变过程的一种特殊情况,意味着转移概率随时间变化但在一定时间间隔内保持不变. 由于考虑分段齐次转移概率能更好地描述许多实际系统的特性,近几年,分段齐次 Markov 跳变系统的研究逐渐成为热点<sup>[5,10-12]</sup>.

另一方面,执行器饱和的存在严重影响系统

性能甚至导致系统不稳定,例如平衡指针<sup>[13-14]</sup>、小车弹簧摆系统<sup>[13,15]</sup>、F-8 飞行器<sup>[13,16]</sup>、RLC 电路<sup>[17]</sup>等. 近几年,越来越多的学者研究具有执行器饱和的 Markov 跳变系统,取得丰硕的成果<sup>[18-21]</sup>. 然而,却没有关于具有执行器饱和的分段齐次 Markov 跳变系统的文献报道.

## 1 问题描述及相关引理

考虑一类 Markov 饱和跳变系统:

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \mathbf{A}(r_t)\mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{B}(r_t)\sigma(\mathbf{u}(t)). \quad (1)$$

式中:  $\mathbf{x}(t) \in \mathbf{R}^n$ ,  $\mathbf{u}(t) \in \mathbf{R}^m$  分别是系统的状态、控制输入;  $\mathbf{A}(r_t)$  和  $\mathbf{B}(r_t)$  为已知的具有适当维数的模态依赖常数矩阵; 标准饱和函数  $\sigma(\cdot)$  定义为

$$\sigma(\mathbf{u}) = [\sigma(u_1) \quad \sigma(u_2) \quad \cdots \quad \sigma(u_m)]^T.$$

其中,  $\sigma(u_i) = \text{sign}(u_i) \min\{1, |u_i|\}$  为符号函数;  $r_t$  是在有限集合  $S_1 = \{1, 2, \dots, S\}$  中取值的 Markov 过程, 转移概率定义为

$$\Pr(r_{t+h} = j | r_t = i) = \begin{cases} \lambda_{ij}^{(\delta_{t+h})} h + o(h), & j \neq i; \\ 1 + \lambda_{ii}^{(\delta_{t+h})} h + o(h), & j = i. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

式中:  $h > 0$ , 且有  $h \rightarrow 0$  时,  $o(h)/h \rightarrow 0$ ;  $\lambda_{ij}^{(\delta_{t+h})}$  表示系统从  $t$  时刻模态  $i$  跳变到  $t+h$  时刻模态  $j$  的

转移率, 并且有  $\lambda_{ii}^{(\delta_{t+h})} = - \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^S \lambda_{ij}^{(\delta_{t+h})}$  成立.

考虑  $\delta_t$ , 意味着转移概率是时变的. 同时, 假设  $\delta_t$  为  $t$  的分段常函数. 跳变转移概率矩阵定义为  $\mathbf{A}^{(\delta_{t+h})} = [\lambda_{ij}^{(\delta_{t+h})}]_{S \times S}$ , ( $i, j \in S_1$ ).

注1 Markov 跳变过程的分段齐次转移概率矩阵  $\mathbf{A}^{(\delta_{t+h})}$  是时变转移概率矩阵的一种特殊情况, 转移概率随时间变化但在一定时间间隔内保持不变.

类似地, 参数  $\{\delta_t, t \geq 0\}$  也是一个 Markov 跳变过程, 随  $t$  在有限集合  $\Gamma = \{1, 2, \dots, M\}$  中取值.  $\Pi = [q_{kl}]_{M \times M}$ , ( $k, l \in \Gamma$ ) 是 Markov 跳变过程的转移概率矩阵, 转移概率的定义为

$$\Pr(\delta_{t+h} = l | \delta_t = k) = \begin{cases} q_{kl} h + o(h), & l \neq k; \\ 1 + q_{kk} h + o(h), & l = k. \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

式中:  $h > 0$ ,  $o(h)/h \rightarrow 0$ ,  $q_{kl}$  表示转移概率从  $t$  时刻的  $\mathbf{A}^{(k)}$  跳变到  $t+h$  时刻的  $\mathbf{A}^{(l)}$  的转移率, 并且有  $q_{kk} = - \sum_{l=1, l \neq k}^M q_{kl}$  成立. 本文假设随机过程  $r_t$  和  $\delta_t$  是相互独立的.

函数  $\sigma(\cdot): \mathbf{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^m$  是标准的向量饱和函数, 即

$$\sigma(\mathbf{u}) = [\sigma(u_1) \quad \sigma(u_2) \quad \cdots \quad \sigma(u_m)]^T.$$

式中,  $\sigma(u_i) = \text{sign}(u_i) \cdot \min\{1, |u_i|\}$ .

对于任意的  $r_t = i$  和  $\delta_t = k$ , 为了简化记号,  $\mathbf{A}(r_t), \mathbf{B}(r_t)$  记为  $\mathbf{A}_i, \mathbf{B}_i$ .

设计参数依赖的状态反馈控制器为

$$\mathbf{u}(t) = \mathbf{F}_{i,k} \mathbf{x}(t), \quad \forall r_t = i, \delta_t = k. \quad (4)$$

式中,  $\mathbf{F}_{i,k}$  为待定的控制器增益.

定义1<sup>[19]</sup> 对任意的初始模态  $r_t \in \Gamma$ , 初始状态  $\mathbf{x}_0 \in \Psi$ ,  $\Psi \subset \mathbf{R}^n$  下, 使得

$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} E \left\{ \int_0^T \mathbf{x}^T(t, \mathbf{x}_0, r_0) \mathbf{x}(t, \mathbf{x}_0, r_0) dt \mid \mathbf{x}_0, r_0 \right\} \leq T(\mathbf{x}_0, r_0)$ . 式中:  $T(\mathbf{x}_0, r_0)$  为正的标量参数, 那么集合  $\Psi \subset \mathbf{R}^n$  被称为 Markov 跳变系统(1)在均方意义下的吸引区域.

对于任意矩阵  $\mathbf{P}_i$ , 定义椭圆

$$\Omega(\mathbf{P}_i) = \{\mathbf{x}(t) \in \mathbf{R}^n: \mathbf{x}^T(t) \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{x}(t) \leq 1\}.$$

引理1<sup>[19]</sup> 对于任意的矩阵  $\mathbf{F}_{i,k}, \mathbf{H}_{i,k} \in \mathbf{R}^{m \times n}$ , 如果  $\mathbf{x}(t) \in \varphi(\mathbf{H}_{i,k})$ , 则  $\sigma(\mathbf{F}_i \mathbf{x}(t))$  可以表示为

$$\sigma(\mathbf{F}_{i,k} \mathbf{x}(t)) = \sum_{\nu=1}^{2^m} \eta_{\nu} (\mathbf{D}_{\nu} \mathbf{F}_{i,k} + \mathbf{D}_{\nu}^{-} \mathbf{H}_{i,k}) \mathbf{x}(t). \quad (5)$$

式中:

$\varphi(\mathbf{H}_{i,k}) = \{\mathbf{x}(t) \in \mathbf{R}^n: h_{i,k,j} \mathbf{x}(t) \leq 1, j = 1, 2, \dots, m\}$ ,  $h_{i,k,j}$  为矩阵  $\mathbf{H}_{i,k}$  的第  $j$  行;  $\mathbf{D}_{\nu}, \mathbf{D}_{\nu}^{-} = \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{D}_{\nu} \in \gamma, \nu = 1, 2, \dots, 2^m, \gamma$  为  $m \times m$  的对称矩阵集合, 其对角线上的元素为 1 或者 0;  $\eta_{\nu}$  为标量并且  $0 \leq \eta_{\nu} \leq 1, \sum_{\nu=1}^{2^m} \eta_{\nu} = 1$ .

考虑控制器(4), 可以得到闭环系统:

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \sum_{\nu=1}^{2^m} \eta_{\nu} [\mathbf{A}_i + \mathbf{B}_i (\mathbf{D}_{\nu} \mathbf{F}_{i,k} + \mathbf{D}_{\nu}^{-} \mathbf{H}_{i,k})] \mathbf{x}(t). \quad (6)$$

## 2 主要结论

### 2.1 随机稳定性分析

定理1 考虑一类分段齐次 Markov 饱和系统(6), 对于  $i = 1, 2, \dots, S, \nu = 1, 2, \dots, 2^m, k = 1, 2, \dots, M$ , 如果存在正定对称矩阵  $\mathbf{P}_{i,k}$ , 使得

$$\Phi_{i,k,\nu} < 0, \quad (7)$$

$$\Omega(\mathbf{P}_{i,k}) \subset \Psi(\mathbf{H}_{i,k}). \quad (8)$$

式中:

$$\Phi_{i,k,\nu} = \text{He} \{ [\mathbf{A}_i + \mathbf{B}_i (\mathbf{D}_{\nu} \mathbf{F}_{i,k} + \mathbf{D}_{\nu}^{-} \mathbf{H}_{i,k})]^T \mathbf{P}_{i,k} \} +$$

$$\sum_{l \in \Gamma} q_{kl} \mathbf{P}_{i,l} + \sum_{j \in S_1} \lambda_{ij}^k \mathbf{P}_{j,k}.$$

则集合  $\bigcap_{i \in S_1, k \in \Gamma}^{S,M} \Omega(\mathbf{P}_{i,k})$  包含在闭环系统的吸引域内.

证明  $\mathbf{x}_t \in \bigcap_{i \in S_1, k \in \Gamma}^{S,M} \Omega(\mathbf{P}_{i,k})$ , 由式(8)可得  $\mathbf{x}_t \in$

$\Psi(\mathbf{H}_{i,k})$ . 选择随机 Lyapunov 函数:

$$V(\mathbf{x}_t, r_t, \delta_t) = \mathbf{x}^T(t) \mathbf{P}_{(r_t, \delta_t)} \mathbf{x}(t).$$

式中:  $\forall i, j \in S_1, k, l \in \Gamma, r_t = i, \delta_t = k, (r_{t+h}, \delta_{t+h}) = (j, l), \mathbf{P}_{i,k}$  是正定对称矩阵. 则根据 Markov 跳变过程无穷小算子定义可得

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla V(\mathbf{x}_t, r_t, \delta_t) = & \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \{ E[V(\mathbf{x}_{t+h}, r_{t+h}, \delta_{t+h}) | \mathbf{x}, i, k] - V(\mathbf{x}_t, i, k) \} = \\ & \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left\{ \sum_{l \in \Gamma, l \neq k} q_{kl} h \left[ \sum_{j \in S_1, j \neq i} \lambda_{ij}^{(l)} h \mathbf{x}_{t+h}^T \mathbf{P}_{j,l} \mathbf{x}_{t+h} + \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. (1 + \lambda_{ii}^{(l)} h) \mathbf{x}_{t+h}^T \mathbf{P}_{i,l} \mathbf{x}_{t+h} \right] + \right. \\ & \left. (1 + q_{kk} h) \left[ \sum_{j \in S_1, j \neq i} \lambda_{ij}^{(k)} h \mathbf{x}_{t+h}^T \mathbf{P}_{j,k} \mathbf{x}_{t+h} + \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. (1 + \lambda_{ii}^{(k)} h) \mathbf{x}_{t+h}^T \mathbf{P}_{i,k} \mathbf{x}_{t+h} \right] - \mathbf{x}_t^T \mathbf{P}_{i,k} \mathbf{x}_t \right\} = \\ & \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \sum_{l \in \Gamma, l \neq k} q_{kl} \mathbf{x}_{t+h}^T \mathbf{P}_{i,l} \mathbf{x}_{t+h} + \frac{1}{h} \left[ \sum_{j \in S_1, j \neq i} \lambda_{ij}^{(k)} h \mathbf{x}_{t+h}^T \mathbf{P}_{j,k} \mathbf{x}_{t+h} + \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. (1 + \lambda_{ii}^{(k)} h) \mathbf{x}_{t+h}^T \mathbf{P}_{i,k} \mathbf{x}_{t+h} \right] + q_{kk} \mathbf{x}_{t+h}^T \mathbf{P}_{i,k} \mathbf{x}_{t+h} - \frac{1}{h} \mathbf{x}_t^T \mathbf{P}_{i,k} \mathbf{x}_t \right\} = \\ & \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \sum_{l \in \Gamma} q_{kl} \mathbf{x}_{t+h}^T \mathbf{P}_{i,l} \mathbf{x}_{t+h} + \sum_{j \in S_1} \lambda_{ij}^{(k)} h \mathbf{x}_{t+h}^T \mathbf{P}_{j,k} \mathbf{x}_{t+h} + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{1}{h} [\mathbf{x}_{t+h}^T \mathbf{P}_{i,k} \mathbf{x}_{t+h} - \mathbf{x}_t^T \mathbf{P}_{i,k} \mathbf{x}_t] \right\} = \\ & \mathbf{x}_t^T \left( \sum_{l \in \Gamma} q_{kl} \mathbf{P}_{i,l} + \sum_{j \in S_1} \lambda_{ij}^{(k)} \mathbf{P}_{j,k} \right) \mathbf{x}_t + \\ & 2 \mathbf{x}_t^T \sum_{\nu=1}^{2m} \eta_{\nu} [A_i + B_i (D_{\nu} F_{i,k} + D_{\nu}^{-H} H_{i,k})]^T \mathbf{P}_{i,k} \mathbf{x}_t = \\ & \sum_{\nu=1}^{2m} \eta_{\nu} \mathbf{x}_t^T \Phi_{i,k,\nu} \mathbf{x}_t. \end{aligned}$$

如果条件(7)成立, 则  $\nabla V(\mathbf{x}_t, r_t, \delta_t) < 0$ . 类似于文献[11]中定理 3.1 的证明; 条件(7)成立, 能保证集合  $\bigcap_{i \in S_1, k \in \Gamma}^{S,M} \Omega(\mathbf{P}_{i,k})$  在闭环系统的吸引域内.

## 2.2 状态控制器的设计和吸引域估计

本节采用椭圆不变集来估计系统的吸引域, 在吸引域中求解最大的作为系统的吸引域估计值. 令参考集  $\chi_R \subset \mathbf{R}^n$  为一个包含原点的凸集. 对于包含原点的集合  $\varphi \subset \mathbf{R}^n$ , 定义

$$\beta \chi_R(\varphi) := \sup \{ \beta > 0 : \beta \chi_R \subset \varphi \},$$

选择多面体集合  $\chi_R$ , 定义  $\chi_R = C_0 \{ \mathbf{x}^1, \mathbf{x}^2, \dots, \mathbf{x}^{\omega} \}$ ,  $\mathbf{x}^{k_1} \in \mathbf{R}^n (k_1 = 1, 2, \dots, \omega)$ .

定理 1 给出了系统(6)随机稳定的充分条件, 需要将这些充分条件转化为便于求解的线性矩阵不等式的形式, 进而求得状态反馈控制增益  $\mathbf{F}_{i,k}$  和最大不变吸引域. 另外, 通过求解下列凸优化问题, 验证给定的初始状态  $\mathbf{x}_0 \in \mathbf{R}^n$  是否在  $C_0 \{ \mathbf{x}^1, \mathbf{x}^2, \dots, \mathbf{x}^{\omega} \}$  内.

$$\begin{aligned} & \max_{P_{i,k} > 0, F_{i,k}, H_{i,k}} \alpha, \\ \text{s. t. (i)} & \alpha \mathbf{x}_0^g \in \bigcap_{i \in S_1, k \in \Gamma}^{S,M} \Omega(\mathbf{P}_{i,k}), \\ & \text{(ii) 不等式(7),} \\ & \text{(iii) } |\mathbf{h}_{i,k,l_1} \mathbf{x}_t| \leq 1, \forall \mathbf{x}_t \in \bigcap_{i \in S_1, k \in \Gamma} \Omega(\mathbf{P}_{i,k}). \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

式中:  $\mathbf{h}_{i,k,l_1}$  是矩阵  $\mathbf{H}_{i,k}$  的第  $l_1$  行;  $i = 1, 2, \dots, S$ ;  $l_1 = 1, 2, \dots, m$ ;  $k = 1, 2, \dots, M$ ;  $g = 1, 2, \dots, \omega$ ;  $\nu = 1, 2, \dots, 2^m$ . 如果  $\alpha_{\max} > 1$ , 则初始状态  $\mathbf{x}_0$  在均方意义下的吸引域内. 令

$$\mathbf{Q}_{i,k} = \mathbf{P}_{i,k}^{-1}, \mathbf{Y}_{i,k} = \mathbf{F}_{i,k} \mathbf{Q}_{i,k}, \mathbf{Z}_{i,k} = \mathbf{H}_{i,k} \mathbf{Q}_{i,k}, \beta = \alpha^{-2}. \quad (10)$$

通过分析可知条件(i)等价于  $\alpha^2 (\mathbf{x}_0^g)^T \mathbf{P}_{i,k} \mathbf{x}_0^g \leq 1$ , 由 schur 补定理知式(10)可进一步转化为

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\beta & * \\ \mathbf{x}_0^g & -\mathbf{Q}_{i,k} \end{bmatrix} \leq 0. \quad (11)$$

式中:  $g = 1, 2, \dots, w$ ;  $i = 1, 2, \dots, S$ ;  $k = 1, 2, \dots, M$ .

对于  $i \in S_1, k \in \Gamma$ , 由于存在设计参数  $\mathbf{F}_{i,k}, \mathbf{H}_{i,k}$ , 不等式(7)是非线性的, 对不等式左边分别左乘和右乘  $\mathbf{Q}_{i,k}$  得

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{He} \{ \mathbf{A}_i \mathbf{Q}_{i,k} + \mathbf{B}_i \mathbf{D}_{\nu} \mathbf{Y}_{i,k} + \mathbf{B}_i \mathbf{D}_{\nu}^{-H} \mathbf{Z}_{i,k} \} + \\ & \sum_{l \in \Gamma} q_{kl} \mathbf{Q}_{i,k} \mathbf{P}_{i,l} \mathbf{Q}_{i,k} + \sum_{j \in S_1} \lambda_{ij}^k \mathbf{Q}_{i,k} \mathbf{P}_{j,k} \mathbf{Q}_{i,k} < 0. \end{aligned}$$

根据 schur 补引理可得

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_1 & * & * \\ \Sigma_2 & -\Sigma_4 & * \\ \Sigma_3 & 0 & -\Sigma_5 \end{bmatrix} < 0. \quad (12)$$

式中:

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma_1 &= \text{He} \{ \mathbf{A}_i \mathbf{Q}_{i,k} + \mathbf{B}_i \mathbf{D}_{\nu} \mathbf{Y}_{i,k} + \mathbf{B}_i \mathbf{D}_{\nu}^{-H} \mathbf{Z}_{i,k} \} + q_{kk} \mathbf{Q}_{i,k} + \lambda_{ii}^k \mathbf{Q}_{i,k}; \\ \Sigma_2 &= [ \sqrt{\lambda_{i1}^k} \mathbf{Q}_{i,k}, \dots, \sqrt{\lambda_{ii-1}^k} \mathbf{Q}_{i,k}, \sqrt{\lambda_{ii+1}^k} \mathbf{Q}_{i,k}, \dots, \\ & \quad \sqrt{\lambda_{i\omega}^k} \mathbf{Q}_{i,k} ]^T; \\ \Sigma_3 &= [ \sqrt{q_{k1}} \mathbf{Q}_{i,k}, \dots, \sqrt{q_{kk-1}} \mathbf{Q}_{i,k}, \sqrt{q_{kk+1}} \mathbf{Q}_{i,k}, \dots, \\ & \quad \sqrt{q_{kM}} \mathbf{Q}_{i,k} ]^T; \\ \Sigma_4 &= \text{diag} \{ \mathbf{Q}_{1,k}, \dots, \mathbf{Q}_{i-1,k}, \mathbf{Q}_{i+1,k}, \dots, \mathbf{Q}_{S,k} \}; \\ \Sigma_5 &= \text{diag} \{ \mathbf{Q}_{i,1}, \dots, \mathbf{Q}_{i,k-1}, \mathbf{Q}_{i,k+1}, \dots, \mathbf{Q}_{i,M} \}. \end{aligned}$$

条件(8)等价于  $\mathbf{x}_t^T (\mathbf{h}_{i,k,l_1})^T \mathbf{h}_{i,k,l_1} \mathbf{x}_t \leq \mathbf{x}_t^T \mathbf{P}_{i,k} \mathbf{x}_t$ , 则  $(\mathbf{h}_{i,k,l_1})^T \mathbf{h}_{i,k,l_1} - \mathbf{P}_{i,k} \leq 0$ , 运用 schur 补定理得

$$\begin{bmatrix} -P_{i,k} & * \\ h_{i,k,l_1} & -I \end{bmatrix} \leq 0. \quad (13)$$

对式(13)左边分别左乘和右乘对角阵  $\{Q_{i,k}, I\}$ :

$$\begin{bmatrix} -Q_{i,k} & * \\ Z_{i,k,l_1} & -I \end{bmatrix} \leq 0. \quad (14)$$

式中:  $Z_{i,k,l_1}$  是  $Z_{i,k}$  的第  $l_1$  行,  $Z_{i,k,l_1} = h_{i,k,l_1} Q_{i,k}$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, S, k = 1, 2, \dots, M, l_1 = 1, 2, \dots, m$ .

最后优化问题(8)转化为如下线性矩阵不等式形式的优化问题:

$$\begin{aligned} & \min, \quad \beta, \\ & Q_{i,k} > 0, Y_{i,k}, Z_{i,k} \\ & \text{s. t. 不等式(10), (11), (13)}. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

如果  $\beta_{\min} < 1$  ( $\alpha_{\max} > 1$ ), 则设计的控制器  $u(t) = F_{i,k}x(t)$  会使初始状态  $x_0$  属于  $C_0$  的系统(5)随机稳定, 同时状态反馈控制器增益为  $F_{i,k} = Y_{i,k}Q_{i,k}^{-1}$ .

### 3 数值仿真

用一个数值算例来验证主要结论的有效性. 假设执行器饱和的分段齐次 Markov 跳变系统具有两个模态, 即  $S = \{1, 2\}$ , 其参数矩阵为

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.12 & -0.01 \\ 0.10 & -0.12 \end{bmatrix}, B_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.16 & -0.02 \\ 0.10 & 0.03 \end{bmatrix}, B_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

初始状态和分段转移概率矩阵为

$$x_0 = \begin{bmatrix} -1.0 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$A^1 = \begin{bmatrix} -6.3 & 6.3 \\ 0.9 & -0.9 \end{bmatrix}, A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -5.0 & 5.0 \\ 0.01 & -0.01 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$A^3 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.3 & 0.3 \\ 1.8 & -1.8 \end{bmatrix}, A^4 = \begin{bmatrix} -5.0 & 5.0 \\ 0.01 & -0.01 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$A^{(\delta_i)}$  ( $\delta_i = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ ) 随机跳变的转移概率矩阵为

$$\Pi = \begin{bmatrix} -0.7 & 0.7 & 0 & 0 \\ 4.7 & -6.9 & 1.2 & 1.0 \\ 5.5 & 0.5 & -6.0 & 0 \\ 6.6 & 0 & 0 & -6.6 \end{bmatrix}.$$

求解凸优化问题可得  $\beta_{\min} = 8.0842 \times 10^{-5} < 1$ , 控制器增益为

$$F_{11} = 10^4 \times [-0.9923 \quad -1.3920],$$

$$F_{12} = 10^4 \times [-1.0390 \quad -1.4400],$$

$$F_{13} = 10^4 \times [-1.0536 \quad -1.4471],$$

$$F_{14} = 10^3 \times [-6.0415 \quad -8.3748],$$

$$F_{21} = 10^4 \times [4.4736 \quad 6.6260],$$

$$F_{22} = 10^4 \times [5.2264 \quad 7.6697],$$

$$F_{23} = 10^4 \times [3.6095 \quad 5.3500],$$

$$F_{24} = 10^4 \times [2.6012 \quad 3.8292].$$

图1~图3分别为系统模态、上层切换和状态轨迹. 由图可见, 所求解的参数依赖状态控制器可使初始状态属于凸集  $C_0\{x_0^1\}$  的闭环系统(6)随机稳定.

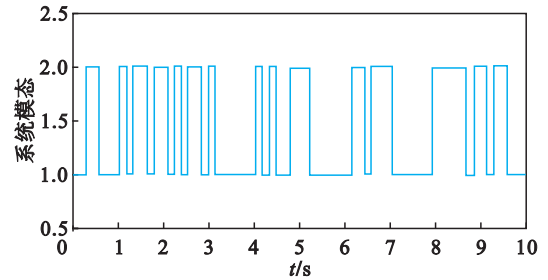


图1 系统模态  
Fig. 1 System mode

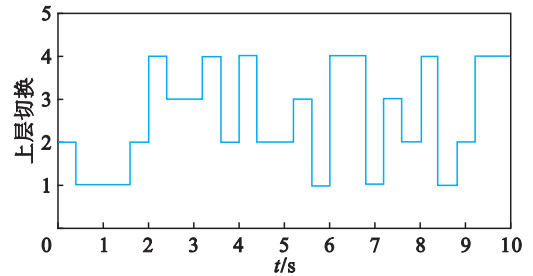


图2 上层切换  
Fig. 2 High-level switching

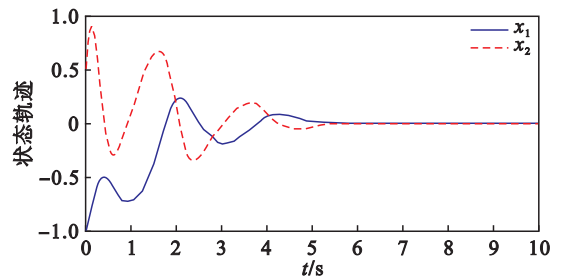


图3 状态轨迹  
Fig. 3 State trajectories

注2 通过求解优化问题(14), 可以验证初始状态满足吸引域条件. 通过转移概率矩阵  $\Pi$ , 由 Matlab 仿真可以得到图2. 当图2中的纵坐标为1时, 考虑  $A^1$  对系统的影响; 当纵坐标为2, 考虑  $A^2$  对系统的影响. 以此类推得到图1. 转移概率矩阵  $\Pi$  可以作为上层随机切换, 控制下层  $A^1, A^2, A^3, A^4$  之间的切换.

### 4 结 论

针对具有执行器饱和的 Markov 跳变系统,

在考虑分段齐次转移概率的情况下,构造系统均方意义下的稳定域,在线性矩阵不等式的框架下,实现了控制器增益和吸引域最大估计值的求解.数值仿真进一步验证了所得结论的有效性.

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