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一类切换广义时滞系统的鲁棒指数镇定

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摘 要: 对含有不确定参数的时变时滞切换广义系统的鲁棒指数容许性问题和鲁棒指数镇定问题进行研究. 通过利用自由权矩阵和平均驻留时间的方法, 针对该类切换广义时滞系统, 给出了其鲁棒指数容许的充分条件. 在此基础上设计有记忆状态反馈控制器, 利用广义系统 Lyapunov 稳定性理论和 LMI 方法, 得到了使相应的闭环系统正则、无脉冲且指数稳定的充分条件. 最后, 通过仿真算例对该方法的有效性和可行性进行验证.

关键词: 广义系统; 切换系统; 时滞; 指数稳定; 记忆反馈

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Robust Exponential Control for a Class of Switched Singular Time-Delay Systems

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Abstract: The robust exponential admissibility problems and robust exponential stability control problems of uncertain switched singular time-varying delay systems were studied. By way of free-weighting matrices and average dwell time methods, the sufficient condition of exponential admissibility of uncertain switched singular time-delay systems was given. Then on the basis of linear matrix inequality (LMI) approach and the singular system Lyapunov stability theory, a state feedback controller with memory was designed, resulting in the regular, impulse free, and exponentially stable closed-loop systems. Finally, the feasibility and validity of the proposed method were finally demonstrated by illustrative example.

Key words: singular system; switched system; time-delay; exponential stabilization; memory feedback

随着现代控制理论与方法应用于工程系统和向其他学科的不断深入, 一类更具广泛形式的系统得到了很多关注, 被称为“切换广义系统”. 同时, 在实际控制问题中系统不可避免地带有不确定性和时滞现象, 因此要求所设计的控制器应具有鲁棒性和时滞项, 使得其在运行过程中能够允许这些不确定性的存在. 因此对于不确定切换广义时滞系统的鲁棒指数容许及鲁棒镇定问题的研究具有重要的现实意义^[1-4]. 文献[5]中所考虑的不确定性不仅包括状态矩阵和输入矩阵的不确定性, 还包括了导数矩阵的不确定性, 针对奇异时

滞系统的鲁棒 H_∞ 镇定问题, 利用自由权矩阵的方法进行了研究. 文献[6]对离散切换时滞系统构造分段 Lyapunov 泛函, 利用平均滞留时间和状态变量转化的方法, 得到一类特殊的切换信号, 从而保证了该系统的指数稳定性. 文献[7]利用松弛矩阵和参数 Lyapunov - Krasovskii 泛函来解耦系统矩阵, 得到基于严格线性矩阵不等式表示的广义时滞系统的时滞相关的控制条件.

本文针对一类不确定切换广义时滞系统, 研究了鲁棒容许性和鲁棒指数镇定问题. 基于平均滞留时间和自由权矩阵的方法, 利用广义

Lyapunov 稳定性理论,首先讨论该系统的鲁棒指数容许性,之后设计了一种有记忆的状态反馈控制器,使闭环系统正则、无脉冲且指数稳定。

1 问题描述

考虑带有参数不确定性的切换广义时滞系统

$$\left. \begin{aligned} E\dot{\boldsymbol{x}}(t) &= (\boldsymbol{A}_{\sigma(t)} + \Delta\boldsymbol{A}_{\sigma(t)}(t))\boldsymbol{x}(t) + \\ & (\boldsymbol{A}_{d\sigma(t)} + \Delta\boldsymbol{A}_{d\sigma(t)}(t))\boldsymbol{x}(t-d(t)) + \\ & (\boldsymbol{B}_{\sigma(t)} + \Delta\boldsymbol{B}_{\sigma(t)}(t))\boldsymbol{u}(t), \\ \boldsymbol{x}(t) &= \boldsymbol{f}(t), t \in [-h, 0]. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

其中: $\boldsymbol{x}(t) \in \mathbf{R}^n$ 为状态向量; $\boldsymbol{f}(t) \in \mathbf{C}_n$, 为 $[-h, 0]$ 上的连续可微向量值初始函数; $\boldsymbol{E} \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$ 是奇异矩阵; $\boldsymbol{A}_i, \boldsymbol{A}_{di}$ 和 \boldsymbol{B}_i 都是具有适当维数的已知实常数矩阵; $d(t)$ 是时变连续函数, 其中 h 和 d 是已知的正数, 满足

$$0 \leq d(t) \leq h, |\dot{d}(t)| \leq d < 1.$$

切换序列 $S = \{(i_0, t_0), \dots, (i_k, t_k) \mid i_k \in \mathbf{N}, k = 0, 1, \dots\}$. 切换信号 $\sigma(t)$, 其中 $t_0 = 0$, 表示当 $t \in [t_k, t_{k+1})$, 第 i_k 个子系统被激活. $\Delta\boldsymbol{A}_i(t)$, $\Delta\boldsymbol{A}_{di}(t)$, $\Delta\boldsymbol{B}_i(t)$ 为不确定项, 且具有如下一般结构:

$$[\Delta\boldsymbol{A}_i \quad \Delta\boldsymbol{A}_{di} \quad \Delta\boldsymbol{B}_i] = \boldsymbol{D}_i \boldsymbol{F}_i [\boldsymbol{E}_{ai} \quad \boldsymbol{E}_{adi} \quad \boldsymbol{E}_{bi}]. \quad (2)$$

其中, $\boldsymbol{D}_i, \boldsymbol{E}_{ai}, \boldsymbol{E}_{adi}$ 和 \boldsymbol{E}_{bi} 为适当维数的常数矩阵, $\boldsymbol{F}_i^T(t) \boldsymbol{F}_i(t) \leq \boldsymbol{I}$, \boldsymbol{I} 为单位矩阵, $\boldsymbol{F}_i(t)$ 为具有范数有界的时变不确定性. 对于每个子系统, 设计如下形式的状态反馈控制器:

$$\boldsymbol{u}_{\sigma(t)}(t) = \boldsymbol{K}_{\sigma(t)} \boldsymbol{x}(t) + \boldsymbol{K}_{1\sigma(t)} \boldsymbol{x}(t-d(t)). \quad (3)$$

其中 $\boldsymbol{K}_i, \boldsymbol{K}_{1i}$ 为待定的常数实矩阵, 将式(2)和式(3)代入到式(1)得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} E\dot{\boldsymbol{x}}(t) &= (\boldsymbol{A}_{ik} + \boldsymbol{D}_i \boldsymbol{F}(t) \boldsymbol{E}_{1i})\boldsymbol{x}(t) + \\ & (\boldsymbol{A}_{di} + \boldsymbol{D}_i \boldsymbol{F}(t) \boldsymbol{E}_{2i})\boldsymbol{x}(t-d(t)), \\ \boldsymbol{x}(t) &= \boldsymbol{f}(t), t \in [-h, 0]. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4)$$

其中:

$$\boldsymbol{A}_{ik} = \boldsymbol{A}_i + \boldsymbol{B}_i \boldsymbol{K}_i; \boldsymbol{A}_{dik} = \boldsymbol{A}_{di} + \boldsymbol{B}_i \boldsymbol{K}_{1i};$$

$$\boldsymbol{E}_{1i} = \boldsymbol{E}_{ai} + \boldsymbol{E}_{bi} \boldsymbol{K}_i; \boldsymbol{E}_{2i} = \boldsymbol{E}_{adi} + \boldsymbol{E}_{bi} \boldsymbol{K}_{1i}.$$

定义 1 考虑系统 $E\dot{\boldsymbol{x}}(t) = \boldsymbol{A}_i \boldsymbol{x}(t)$, 如果 $\det(s\boldsymbol{E} - \boldsymbol{A}_i) \neq 0$, 则矩阵对 $(\boldsymbol{E}, \boldsymbol{A}_i)$ 是正则的; 如果 $\deg(\det(s\boldsymbol{E} - \boldsymbol{A}_i)) = \text{rank} \boldsymbol{E}$, 则矩阵对 $(\boldsymbol{E}, \boldsymbol{A}_i)$ 是无脉冲的; 如果矩阵对 $(\boldsymbol{E}, \boldsymbol{A}_i)$ 是正则且无脉冲的, 则矩阵对 $(\boldsymbol{E}, \boldsymbol{A}_i)$ 是可容许的。

定义 2^[8] 考虑系统(1)在给定的切换信号下, 如果存在正实数 c 和 λ 使得系统(1)的解满足下面不等式:

$$\|\boldsymbol{x}(t)\| \leq c e^{-\lambda(t-t_0)} \|\boldsymbol{x}(t_0)\|, \forall t > t_0,$$

$$\boldsymbol{x}(t_0) = \boldsymbol{x}_0.$$

其中, $c \geq 1$, $\|\cdot\|$ 代表欧式范数, 并且 $\|\boldsymbol{x}_t\| = \sup_{-\tau \leq \theta \leq 0} \|\boldsymbol{x}(t+\theta)\|$, 则该系统称为指数稳定的。

引理 1^[9] 给定具有适当维数的矩阵 $\boldsymbol{Q} = \boldsymbol{Q}^T, \boldsymbol{H}, \boldsymbol{E}$, 则

$$\boldsymbol{Q} + \boldsymbol{H}\boldsymbol{F}(t)\boldsymbol{E} + \boldsymbol{E}^T \boldsymbol{F}^T(t)\boldsymbol{H}^T < 0,$$

对所有满足 $\boldsymbol{F}^T(t)\boldsymbol{F}(t) < \boldsymbol{I}$ 的 $\boldsymbol{F}(t)$ 都成立的充要条件是存在一正数 $\varepsilon > 0$, 使得

$$\boldsymbol{Q} + \varepsilon^{-1} \boldsymbol{H}\boldsymbol{H}^T + \varepsilon \boldsymbol{E}^T \boldsymbol{E} < 0.$$

定义 3^[10] 若存在 $T_d > 0, N_0 \geq 0$, 使得 $N(t_0, T) \leq N_0 + (T - t_0)/T_d$ 成立, 则称 T_d 为平均滞留时间. 其中 $N(t_0, T)$ 为在时间 $[t_0, T]$ 上系统的切换次数; N_0 为震颤边界, 通常设 $N_0 = 0$.

引理 2^[9] 若存在对称矩阵 \boldsymbol{X} , 使得

$$\begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{P}_1 + \boldsymbol{X} & \boldsymbol{Q}_1 \\ * & \boldsymbol{R}_1 \end{bmatrix} > 0, \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{P}_2 - \boldsymbol{X} & \boldsymbol{Q}_2 \\ * & \boldsymbol{R}_2 \end{bmatrix} > 0,$$

同时成立的充要条件是

$$\begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{P}_1 + \boldsymbol{P}_2 & \boldsymbol{Q}_1 & \boldsymbol{Q}_2 \\ * & \boldsymbol{R}_1 & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & \boldsymbol{R}_2 \end{bmatrix} > 0.$$

2 主要结论

定理 1 考虑不含有控制器的自治系统(1), 给定标量 $\alpha > 0, 0 < d \leq 1$ 和 $h > 0$, 如果存在非奇异矩阵 $\boldsymbol{P}_i, \boldsymbol{Q}_i = \boldsymbol{Q}_i^T \geq 0, \boldsymbol{Z}_i = \boldsymbol{Z}_i^T \geq 0$, 以及适当维数的 N_{1i} 和 $N_{2i}, \boldsymbol{X}_i = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{X}_{i11} & \boldsymbol{X}_{i12} \\ * & \boldsymbol{X}_{i22} \end{bmatrix} \geq 0, \lambda > 0$, 使得以下矩阵不等式成立:

$$\boldsymbol{E}^T \boldsymbol{P}_i = \boldsymbol{P}_i^T \boldsymbol{E} \geq 0,$$

$$\boldsymbol{\Psi}_i =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{i11} + \lambda \boldsymbol{E}_{ai}^T \boldsymbol{E}_{ai} & \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{i12} + \lambda \boldsymbol{E}_{adi}^T \boldsymbol{E}_{adi} & h \boldsymbol{A}_i^T \boldsymbol{Z}_i & \boldsymbol{P}_i \boldsymbol{D}_i \\ * & \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{i22} + \lambda \boldsymbol{E}_{adi}^T \boldsymbol{E}_{adi} & h \boldsymbol{A}_{di}^T \boldsymbol{Z}_i & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & -h \boldsymbol{Z}_i & h \boldsymbol{Z}_i \boldsymbol{D}_i \\ * & * & * & -\lambda \boldsymbol{I} \end{bmatrix} < 0,$$

$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}_i = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{X}_{i11} & \boldsymbol{X}_{i12} & N_{1i} \boldsymbol{E} \\ * & \boldsymbol{X}_{i22} & N_{2i} \boldsymbol{E} \\ * & * & e^{-\alpha h} \boldsymbol{E}^T \boldsymbol{Z}_i \boldsymbol{E} \end{bmatrix} \geq 0. \quad (5)$$

其中:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{i11} &= \boldsymbol{A}_i^T \boldsymbol{P}_i + \boldsymbol{P}_i^T \boldsymbol{A}_i + \boldsymbol{Q}_i + \alpha \boldsymbol{E}^T \boldsymbol{P}_i + N_{1i} \boldsymbol{E} + \boldsymbol{E}^T N_{1i}^T + h \boldsymbol{X}_{i11}, \\ \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{i12} &= \boldsymbol{P}_i^T \boldsymbol{A}_{di} - N_{1i} \boldsymbol{E} + \boldsymbol{E}^T N_{2i}^T + h \boldsymbol{X}_{i12}, \\ \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{i22} &= -(1-d) \boldsymbol{Q}_i e^{-\alpha h} - N_{2i} \boldsymbol{E} - \boldsymbol{E}^T N_{2i}^T + h \boldsymbol{X}_{i22}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (6)$$

切换序列满足 $T_d > T_d^* = \ln \mu / \alpha$, 其中 $\mu \geq 1$, 而且满足

$$EP_i \leq \mu EP_j, Q_i \leq \mu Q_j, Z_i \leq \mu Z_j, \forall i, j \in N. \quad (7)$$

系统(1)是正则、无脉冲且指数稳定的, 而且指数

$$\text{衰减率 } \lambda = \frac{1}{2}(\alpha - (\ln \mu) / T_d).$$

证明: 首先证明自治系统(1)是正则、无脉冲的. 因为 $\text{rank} E \leq n$, 所以一定存在两个非奇异矩阵 $S, U \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$ 满足:

$$\bar{E} = SEU = \begin{bmatrix} I_r & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}, \bar{A}_i = SA_i U = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{A}_{i11} & \bar{A}_{i12} \\ \bar{A}_{i21} & \bar{A}_{i22} \end{bmatrix}, \\ \bar{P}_i = S^{-T} P_i U = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{P}_{i11} & \bar{P}_{i12} \\ \bar{P}_{i21} & \bar{P}_{i22} \end{bmatrix}, N_{li} = \begin{bmatrix} N_{li1} & N_{li2} \\ N_{li1} & N_{li2} \end{bmatrix}.$$

根据 $\Psi_i < 0$ 可知 $\Psi_{i11} < 0, i \in N$, 所以 $A_i^T P_i + P_i^T A_i + \alpha E^T P_i + N_{li} E + E^T N_{li}^T < 0$, 将其左右两边分别乘以 U^T 和 U 得到:

$$\begin{bmatrix} * & * \\ * & \bar{A}_{i22}^T \bar{P}_{i22} + \bar{P}_{i22}^T \bar{A}_{i22} \end{bmatrix} < 0.$$

显然 \bar{A}_{i22} 是非奇异的, 根据引理 1 可知, 不含控制器的系统(1)是正则、无脉冲的. “*”表示与结果无关被省略的项. 考虑第 i 个子系统, 定义以下正定的 Lyapunov - Krasovskii 泛函:

$$V_i(x) = x^T(t) E^T P_i x(t) + \int_{t-d(t)}^t x^T(s) Q_i e^{\alpha(s-t)} x(s) ds -$$

$$\int_{-h}^0 \int_{t+\theta}^t x^T(s) E^T e^{\alpha(s-t)} Z_i E x(s) ds d\theta.$$

$$\dot{V}_i(x) = x^T(t) A_i^T P_i x(t) + x^T(t) P_i^T A_i x(t) + \\ 2x^T(t-d(t)) A_{di}^T P_i x(t) + x^T(t) Q_i x(t) - \\ (1-d(t)) x^T(t-d(t)) Q_i e^{-\alpha h} x(t-d(t)) -$$

$$\alpha \int_{t-d(t)}^t x^T(s) Q_i e^{-\alpha(s-t)} e^{-\alpha h} x(s) ds +$$

$$\Psi_i = \begin{bmatrix} \Psi_{i11} + h(A_i + \Delta A_i)^T Z_i (A_i + \Delta A_i) & \Psi_{i12} + h(A_i + \Delta A_i)^T Z_i (A_{di} + \Delta A_{di}) \\ * & \Psi_{i22} + h(A_{di} + \Delta A_{di})^T Z_i (A_{di} + \Delta A_{di}) \end{bmatrix}$$

根据式(2), 用 $D_i F_i E_{a_i}, D_i F_i E_{ad_i}$ 替换上式中的 $\Delta A_i, \Delta A_{di}$ 可得

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Psi_{i11} + hA_i^T Z_i A_i & \Psi_{i12} + hA_i^T Z_i A_{di} \\ * & \Psi_{i22} + hA_{di}^T Z_i A_{di} \end{bmatrix} +$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} P_i^T D_i \\ \mathbf{0} \\ hZ_i D_i \end{bmatrix} F_i [E_{a_i} \quad E_{ad_i} \quad \mathbf{0}] +$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} E_{a_i}^T \\ E_{ad_i}^T \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} F_i^T [D_i^T P_i \quad \mathbf{0} \quad hD_i^T Z_i] < 0.$$

且 Ψ_{i11}, Ψ_{i12} 和 Ψ_{i22} 定义见式(6), 而 φ_i 定义见式(5). 如果 $\Psi_i < 0$ 且 $\varphi_i \geq 0$, 那么对于充分小的 ε , 有 $\dot{V}_i(x) + \alpha V_i(x) < -\varepsilon \|x(t)\|^2$, 这就保证了

$$hx^T(t) E^T Z_i E x(t) -$$

$$\alpha \int_{-h}^0 \int_{t+\theta}^t x^T(s) E^T e^{\alpha(s-t)} Z_i E x(s) ds d\theta -$$

$$\int_{t-h}^t x^T(s) E^T e^{\alpha(s-t)} Z_i E x(s) ds.$$

$$\dot{V}_i(x) + \alpha V_i(x) \leq x^T(t) A_i^T P_i x(t) + x^T(t) P_i^T A_i x(t) + \\ 2x^T(t-d(t)) A_{di}^T P_i x(t) + x^T(t) Q_i x(t) - \\ (1-d)x^T(t-d(t)) Q_i e^{-\alpha h} x(t-d(t)) + \\ \alpha x^T(t) E^T P_i x(t) + hx^T(t) E^T Z_i E x(t) - \\ \int_{t-d(t)}^t x^T(s) E^T e^{-\alpha h} Z_i E x(s) ds. \quad (8)$$

根据 Leibniz - Newton 公式和适当维数矩阵 $N_{li}, l=1, 2$, 可以得到

$$2[x^T(t) N_{1i} + x^T(t-d(t)) N_{2i}] [E x(t) - E x(t-d(t)) - \int_{t-d(t)}^t E x(s) ds] = 0. \quad (9)$$

$$\text{对于适合维数的矩阵 } X_i = \begin{bmatrix} X_{i11} & X_{i12} \\ * & X_{i22} \end{bmatrix} \geq$$

0, 有

$$h\eta_1^T(t) X_i \eta_1(t) - \int_{t-d(t)}^t \eta_1^T(t) X_i \eta_1(t) ds \geq 0. \quad (10)$$

用 $A_i x(t) + A_{di} x(t-d(t))$ 代替 $E x(t)$ 并根据 schur 引理, 将式(9)和式(10)代入到式(8)的右端, 其中 $\eta_1(t) = [x^T(t) \quad x^T(t-d(t))]^T$, 得到

$$\dot{V}_i(x) + \alpha V_i(x) \leq \eta_1^T(t) \Psi_i \eta_1(t) - \int_{t-d(t)}^t \eta_2^T(t, s) \varphi_i \eta_2(t, s) ds.$$

其中, $\eta_2(t) = [x^T(t) \quad x^T(t-d(t)) \quad x^T(t)]^T$,

第 i 个子系统是指数稳定的.

那么, 对于切换信号 $\sigma(t)$ 满足:

$$V(x_t) = V_{\sigma(t)}(x_t) \leq e^{-\alpha(t-t_k)} V_{\sigma(t_k)}(x_{t_k}),$$

$$t \in [t_k, t_{k+1}). \quad (11)$$

根据 Lyapunov - Krasovskii 泛函和式(7), 对于切换时刻 t_k , 有

$$V_{\sigma(t_k)}(x_{t_k}) \leq \mu V_{\sigma(t_{k-1})}(x_{t_{k-1}}), i=1, 2, \dots. \quad (12)$$

$$\text{根据式(11)和式(12), } k = \frac{t-t_0}{T_d} < \frac{(t-t_0)\alpha}{\ln \mu},$$

k 是在时间 T_d 内的切换次数, 那么

$$V(x_t) = V_{\sigma(t)}(x_t) \leq e^{-\alpha(t-t_k)} V_{\sigma(t_k)}(x_{t_k}) \leq \\ e^{-\alpha(t-t_k)} \mu V_{\sigma(t_{k-1})}(x_{t_{k-1}}) \leq \dots \leq e^{-\alpha(t-t_0)} \mu^k V_{\sigma(t_0)}(x_{t_0}) \leq \\ e^{-(\alpha - \frac{\ln \mu}{T_d})(t-t_0)} V_{\sigma(t_0)}(x_{t_0}). \quad (13)$$

可以得到

$$a \| \mathbf{x}(t) \|^2 \leq \mathbf{V}_{\sigma(t)}(\mathbf{x}_t), \mathbf{V}_{\sigma(t_0)}(\mathbf{x}_{t_0}) \leq b \| \mathbf{x}_{t_0} \|^2_h. \tag{14}$$

其中, $a = \min_{\forall i \in \mathbf{N}} \lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{E}^T \mathbf{P}_i)$,

$$b = \max_{\forall i \in \mathbf{N}} \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{E}^T \mathbf{P}_i) + \frac{1}{\alpha} (1 - e^{-\alpha h}) \times$$

$$\max_{\forall i \in \mathbf{N}} \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{Q}_i) + \frac{2}{\alpha^2} (\alpha h - 1 + e^{-\alpha h}) \times$$

$$\max_{\forall i \in \mathbf{N}} (\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{Z}_i) (\| \mathbf{A}_i \| + \| \mathbf{A}_{di} \|)).$$

$\lambda_{\max}(\cdot)$ 表示最大特征值, $\lambda_{\min}(\cdot)$ 表示最小特征值, 根据式 (13) 和式 (14) 可以得到

$$\| \mathbf{x}(t) \| \leq \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\alpha - \frac{\ln \mu}{T_d})(t-t_0)} \| \mathbf{x}_{t_0} \|_h.$$

这就保证了自治的切换广义时滞系统 (1) 是指数容许的. 对于自治系统 (1) 代数子系统容许性的证明类似于文献 [3]. 定理得证.

定理 2 考虑系统 (1), 对于给定常数 $\lambda > 0$, $\rho \neq 0$, $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \rho(t) = 0$ 以及标量 $\alpha > 0, 0 < d \leq 1$ 和 $h > 0$, 如果存在非奇异矩阵 $\tilde{\mathbf{P}}_i, \tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_i = \tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_i^T \geq 0, \tilde{\mathbf{Z}}_i = \tilde{\mathbf{Z}}_i^T \geq 0$, 适当维数的 \mathbf{M}_{1i} 和 $\mathbf{M}_{2i}, \mathbf{V}_i, \mathbf{V}_{1i}$ 及正数 $\varepsilon > 0$, 使其满足如下形式的线性矩阵不等式:

$$\mathbf{E} \tilde{\mathbf{P}}_i = \tilde{\mathbf{P}}_i^T \mathbf{E}^T \geq 0,$$

$\omega_i =$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \omega_{i11} & \omega_{i12} & \omega_{i13} & \mathbf{0} & \tilde{\mathbf{P}}_i & \varepsilon \mathbf{D}_i & \omega_{i17} \\ * & \omega_{i22} & \omega_{i23} & h \tilde{\mathbf{Z}}_i & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \omega_{i27} \\ * & * & -h \tilde{\mathbf{Z}}_i & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & h \varepsilon \mathbf{D}_i & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & -h e^{-\alpha h} \mathbf{E}^T \tilde{\mathbf{Z}}_i \mathbf{E} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & * & -\tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_i & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & * & * & -\varepsilon \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & -\varepsilon \mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix} \leq 0.$$

其中:

$$\omega_{i11} = \mathbf{A}_i \tilde{\mathbf{P}}_i + \tilde{\mathbf{P}}_i^T \mathbf{A}_i^T + \mathbf{B}_i \mathbf{V}_i + \mathbf{V}_i^T \mathbf{B}_i^T - \lambda \rho^{-1} (\mathbf{A}_{di} \tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_i + \tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_i \mathbf{A}_{di}^T) - \lambda \rho^{-1} (\mathbf{B}_i \mathbf{V}_{1i} + \mathbf{V}_{1i}^T \mathbf{B}_i^T) - (1-d) e^{-\alpha h} \times \lambda^2 \rho^{-2} \tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_i + \alpha \tilde{\mathbf{P}}_i \mathbf{E}^T,$$

$$\omega_{i12} = \rho^{-1} (\mathbf{A}_{di} \tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_i + \mathbf{B}_i \mathbf{V}_{1i}) + \tilde{\mathbf{P}}_i + \lambda \rho^{-1} \tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_i + (1-d) \lambda \rho^{-2} e^{-\alpha h} \tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_i,$$

$$\omega_{i13} = h (\mathbf{V}_i^T \mathbf{B}_i^T + \tilde{\mathbf{P}}_i \mathbf{A}_i^T - \lambda \rho^{-1} (\tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_i \mathbf{A}_{di}^T + \mathbf{V}_{1i}^T \mathbf{B}_i^T)),$$

$$\omega_{i22} = -2 \rho^{-1} \tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_i - (1-d) \rho^{-2} e^{-\alpha h} \tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_i,$$

$$\omega_{i23} = h \rho^{-1} (\tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_i \mathbf{A}_{di}^T + \mathbf{V}_{1i}^T \mathbf{B}_i^T),$$

$$\omega_{i17} = \tilde{\mathbf{P}}_i \mathbf{E}_{a_i}^T + \mathbf{V}_i^T \mathbf{E}_{b_i}^T - \lambda \rho^{-1} (\tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_i \mathbf{E}_{ab_i}^T + \mathbf{V}_{1i}^T \mathbf{E}_{b_i}^T),$$

$$\omega_{i27} = \rho^{-1} (\tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_i \mathbf{E}_{ab_i}^T + \mathbf{V}_{1i}^T \mathbf{E}_{b_i}^T).$$

切换序列满足 $T_d > T_d^* = \frac{\ln \mu}{\alpha}$. 其中 $\mu \geq 1$, 而且

满足

$$\mathbf{E} \tilde{\mathbf{P}}_i \leq \mu \mathbf{E} \tilde{\mathbf{P}}_j, \tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_i \leq \mu \tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_j, \tilde{\mathbf{Z}}_i \leq \mu \tilde{\mathbf{Z}}_j, \forall i, j \in \mathbf{N}.$$

系统 (1) 是正则、无脉冲且指数稳定的, 而且

指数衰减率 $\lambda = \frac{1}{2} (\alpha - \frac{\ln \mu}{T_d})$, 并且控制器为

$$\mathbf{u}_i(t) = \mathbf{V}_i \tilde{\mathbf{P}}_i^{-1} \mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{V}_{1i} \tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_i^{-1} \mathbf{x}(t-d(t)).$$

证明: 由定理 1 及引理 2, 如果存在具有适当维数的非奇异实矩阵 \mathbf{P}_i , 对称矩阵 $\mathbf{Q}_i > 0, \mathbf{Z}_i > 0, \mathbf{N}_{1i}, \mathbf{N}_{2i}$, 以及正数 $\varepsilon > 0$, 使其满足:

$$\Xi_i = \begin{bmatrix} \Xi_{i11} & \Xi_{i12} & h \mathbf{A}_{ik}^T \mathbf{Z}_i & h \mathbf{N}_{1i}^T \mathbf{E} & \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{D}_i & \varepsilon \mathbf{E}_{1i}^T \\ * & \Xi_{i22} & h \mathbf{A}_{dik}^T \mathbf{Z}_i & h \mathbf{N}_{2i}^T \mathbf{E} & \mathbf{0} & \varepsilon \mathbf{E}_{2i}^T \\ * & * & -h \mathbf{Z}_i & \mathbf{0} & h \mathbf{Z}_i \mathbf{D}_i & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & -h e^{-\alpha h} \mathbf{E}^T \mathbf{Z}_i \mathbf{E} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & * & -\varepsilon \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & * & * & -\varepsilon \mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix} \leq 0.$$

其中:

$$\Xi_{i11} = \mathbf{A}_{ik}^T \mathbf{P}_i + \mathbf{P}_i^T \mathbf{A}_{ik} + \alpha \mathbf{E}^T \mathbf{P}_i + \mathbf{N}_{1i} \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{E}^T \mathbf{N}_{1i}^T + \mathbf{Q}_i;$$

$$\Xi_{i12} = \mathbf{P}_i^T \mathbf{A}_{dik} - \mathbf{M}_{1i} \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{E}^T \mathbf{E}_{2i}^T;$$

$$\Xi_{i22} = -(1-d) e^{-\alpha h} \mathbf{Q}_i - \mathbf{E}^T \mathbf{N}_{2i}^T - \mathbf{N}_{2i} \mathbf{E}.$$

且切换序列满足 $T_d > T_d^* = \ln \mu / \alpha$. 其中 $\mu \geq 1$, 而且满足: $\mathbf{E} \mathbf{P}_i \leq \mu \mathbf{E} \mathbf{P}_j, \mathbf{Q}_i \leq \mu \mathbf{Q}_j, \mathbf{Z}_i \leq \mu \mathbf{Z}_j, \forall i, j \in \mathbf{N}$. 系统 (2) 是指数稳定的, 而且指数衰减率 $\lambda = \frac{1}{2} (\alpha$

$- (\ln \mu) / T_d)$, 为了从中解出 \mathbf{K}_i 和 \mathbf{K}_{1i} , 令

$$\mathbf{W}_i = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{P}_i & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{E}^T \mathbf{N}_{1i}^T & \mathbf{E}^T \mathbf{N}_{2i}^T \end{bmatrix}, \bar{\mathbf{A}}_i = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{ik} & \mathbf{A}_{dik} \\ \mathbf{I} & -\mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix}. \tag{15}$$

定义 $\mathbf{H}_i = \begin{bmatrix} \Xi_{i11} & \Xi_{i12} \\ * & \Xi_{i22} \end{bmatrix}$, 那么就有

$$\mathbf{H}_i = \mathbf{W}_i^T \bar{\mathbf{A}}_i + \bar{\mathbf{A}}_i^T \mathbf{W}_i + \text{diag} \{ \alpha \mathbf{E}^T \mathbf{P}_i + \mathbf{Q}_i, -(1-d) e^{-\alpha h} \mathbf{Q}_i \}, \tag{16}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Gamma_{1i} &= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{Z}_i \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}, \Gamma_{2i} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix}; \\ \Pi_{1i} &= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{D}_i \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}, \Pi_{2i} = \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon \mathbf{E}_{1i}^T \\ \varepsilon \mathbf{E}_{2i}^T \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{17}$$

令 $\mathbf{E}^T \mathbf{N}_{1i}^T = \lambda \mathbf{P}_i, \mathbf{E}^T \mathbf{N}_{2i}^T = \rho \mathbf{Q}_i$, 其中 $\rho \neq 0$ 且 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \rho(t) = 0$, 此刻 \mathbf{W}_i 可逆且

$$\mathbf{W}_i^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{P}_i^{-1} & \mathbf{0} \\ -\lambda \rho^{-1} \mathbf{Q}_i^{-1} & \rho^{-1} \mathbf{Q}_i^{-1} \end{bmatrix},$$

定义矩阵:

$$\mathbf{T}_i = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{W}_i^{-1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{Z}_i^{-1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{Z}_i^{-1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix}.$$

对矩阵 Ξ_i 左乘 T_i^T , 右乘 T_i , 得到

$$\begin{bmatrix} W_i^{-T} H_i W_i^{-1} & W_i^{-T} h A_i^T \Gamma_{1i} Z_i^{-1} & h \Gamma_{2i} Z_i^{-1} & W_i^{-T} \Pi_{1i} & W_i^{-T} \Pi_{2i} \\ * & -h Z_i^{-1} & \mathbf{0} & -h D_i & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & -h e^{-\alpha h} E^T Z_i E & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & -\varepsilon I & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & * & -\varepsilon I \end{bmatrix} \leq \mathbf{0}.$$

接着将式(15), 式(16)和式(17)代入上式, 并令 $\tilde{P}_i = P_i^{-T}$, $\tilde{Q}_i = Q_i^{-T}$, $\tilde{Z}_i = Z_i^{-T}$ 以及 $V_i = K_i \tilde{P}_i$, $V_{1i} = K_{1i} \tilde{Q}_i$, 由 Schur 补引理即可得到定理 2, 并且控制器的增益为 $K_i = V_i \tilde{P}_i^{-1}$, $K_{1i} = V_{1i} \tilde{Q}_i^{-1}$.

3 仿真实例

考虑含有两个子系统的切换广义时滞系统(1), 其中,

$$E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -0.5 \\ -0.4 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, A_{d1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0.5 \\ 0.3 & -0.5 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$B_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix}, D_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 \\ -0.3 \end{bmatrix}, E_{a1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -0.5 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$E_{ad1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.1 \end{bmatrix}, E_{bd1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 \\ -0.3 \end{bmatrix}, A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 0.9 & -3 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$A_{d2} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.4 & -0.3 \\ 0.2 & 0.3 \end{bmatrix}, B_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, D_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 \\ 0.34 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$E_{a2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 & 0 \\ -0.2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, E_{ad2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.3 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$E_{b2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 \\ -0.5 \end{bmatrix}.$$

由给出的定理 2 可知, 存在状态反馈控制器 $u_{\sigma(t)}(t) = K_{\sigma(t)} x(t) + K_{1\sigma(t)} x(t-d(t))$, 使得系统(1)满足正则、无脉冲、指数稳定. 时变时滞 $d(t) = |0.5 \sin(x)|$, 仿真算例中取 $\varepsilon = 1$, $d = 0.5$, $\alpha = 0.2$, $\rho = 0.001$, $\lambda = 0.2$, 当 $\mu = 107.5593$, $T_d^* = 23.3902$, 最大时滞上界 $h = 1.4$, 相应的控制器增益为

$$K_1 = [-21.1231 \quad -10.2367],$$

$$K_{11} = [-0.0562 \quad -0.2581],$$

$$K_2 = [-6.0639 \quad 11.3253],$$

$$K_{12} = [-0.1616 \quad -0.4271].$$

4 结 论

本文对于一类不确定切换广义时滞系统, 基于广义 Lyapunov 稳定性理论和平均滞留时间的

方法, 结合自由权矩阵, 给出了使该系统鲁棒容许的充分条件, 并在此基础上考虑引入有记忆状态反馈控制器的闭环系统, 得到了使该闭环系统正则、无脉冲且指数稳定的设计方法. 仿真算例说明了该方法的实用性和有效性.

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