

线性时滞中立型系统的周期间歇镇定^{*}

Periodical Intermittent Stabilization of Linear Neutral-Type Systems with Delay

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摘要:首先,通过变量替换将原问题转化为一类奇异系统的间歇镇定问题;其次,基于间歇控制系统具有切换系统的动态特性,引入与控制周期、控制宽度相关的时变切换Lyapunov泛函,运用凸组合技术,给出系统稳定性的充分条件;再次,证明该条件可以转化为一组线性矩阵不等式的可行解问题。通过求解该组线性矩阵不等式,获得间歇控制增益矩阵;最后,通过数值例子验证本文所用方法的有效性。较时不变Lyapunov泛函方法,本文所提出的时变切换Lyapunov泛函方法能有效地利用系统的动态特性,避免结果的局限性。

关键词:中立型系统 间歇控制 时变 Lyapunov 泛函 线性矩阵不等式 全局指数稳定

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Abstract: Firstly, by introducing variable substitution, the original problem is transformed into the periodically intermittent stabilization problem of a class of singular system. Next, a time-varying switched Lyapunov functional associated with the control period and the control width is introduced, based on the dynamic characteristics of switched system which is contained in the periodic intermittent control system. A sufficient condition of stabilization of the system can be obtained by using the convex combination technique. This condition can be converted into the solvability problem of a set of linear matrix inequalities. The intermittent control gain matrix can be obtained by solving a set of linear matrix inequalities. Finally, the validity of the proposed method is presented through a numerical example. Compared with the time-invariant Lyapunov functional based methods, the proposed time-varying switched Lyapunov functional method can effectively utilize the dynamic characteristics of the considered system. Thus, the conservativeness of the results can be reduced.

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0 引言

时滞中立型系统是一类系统状态及其导数均具有延时的时滞系统,它反映了过去状态及其变化率对当前状态的影响,因而具有复杂的动力学行为。由于时滞中立型系统在化学工业过程、分布式网络、核反

应堆以及种群生态学等工程领域具有广泛的应用^[1~3],因此,近几十年来,人们对中立型系统的稳定与控制问题进行了深入研究,并取得丰硕的成果^[4~13].例如文献[4,5]运用Lyapunov泛函方法建立线性时滞中立型系统时滞相关的稳定性判据,并降低了保守性;文献[6]利用Lyapunov函数基本方法及矩阵不等式技术,探讨了中立型线性时滞系统的有限时间镇定问题;文献[7~10]研究了具有不确定系统参数的中立型系统的稳定性或镇定性问题;文献[11]研究了具有脉冲扰动的中立型系统的全局指数稳定性;文献[12]运用时不变Lyapunov函数并结合Razumikhin技术,建立了中立型线性时滞系统的脉冲镇定判别准则;文献[13]运用Lyapunov泛函并结合不等式技术,给出了具有不确定参数的随机中立型时滞系统的稳定性条件及控制器的设计方法.

然而,当系统不稳定时,为了使系统收敛于平衡点,必须采用一些控制技术,其中上述提到的控制技术均是基于连续反馈控制或者脉冲反馈控制.近几年,一种不连续控制技术——周期间歇控制,被应用于混沌系统的同步问题^[14~16].间歇控制不同于脉冲控制,间歇控制在控制周期的一段时间内起作用,而脉冲控制仅在某一时刻进行控制.相比连续时间反馈控制,间歇控制的控制成本更低,控制器的实用性更强.因此间歇控制是具有自身特点的一种不连续控制方法.另一方面,间歇控制在很多领域都有广泛的应用^[17],例如生产过程的间歇控制、电磁炉的间歇加热以及汽车雨刮器的间歇控制等.但现有文献中,对中立型时滞系统的周期间歇镇定问题研究较少.基于以上分析,本文研究线性时滞中立型系统的周期间歇镇定问题,通过引入依赖于切换周期和控制宽度的时变切换Lyapunov函数^[17,18]来分析系统的稳定性,运用凸组合技术以及矩阵不等式方法建立系统全局指数稳定性判据,并在稳定性结果的基础上,基于一组线性矩阵不等式的可行解,给出间歇控制增益矩阵的设计方法,并以数值例子验证本文方法的可行性.

1 问题描述

本文规定,任意给定矩阵 $M > (\geq, \leq, \leqslant) 0$ 分别表示 M 为正定(半正定,负定,半负定)矩阵; $\lambda_{\max}(M), \lambda_{\min}(M)$ 分别表示 M 的最大、最小特征值; I 表示具有合适维数的单位阵; $|\cdot|$ 表示欧氏范数; 对给定正数 $\bar{\tau}$ 和任意 $\varphi \in C([- \bar{\tau}, 0]; \mathbb{R}^n)$, 定义 $\|\varphi\| = \max_{-\bar{\tau} \leq \theta \leq 0} |\varphi(\theta)|$; \mathbb{N}_0 代表非负整数集合,即 $\mathbb{N}_0 = 1, 2, 3, \dots$.

考虑如下线性时滞中立型系统:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) - C\dot{x}(t - \tau(t)) = Ax(t) + \\ A_1x(t - \tau(t)) + Bu(t), t > 0; \\ x(t) = \varphi(t), \bar{\tau} \leq t \leq 0. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中 $x(t) = (x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t))^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 是状态向量; $u(t) \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ 是控制输入; $A, A_1, C \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$ 为常系数矩阵; 时滞 $\tau(t)$ 是一个时变函数, 满足 $0 \leq \tau(t) \leq \bar{\tau}$; $\varphi \in C([- \bar{\tau}, 0]; \mathbb{R}^n)$ 是初值函数; 矩阵 C 满足 $C \neq 0$ 且 $|C| < 1$.

本文的主要目的是研究周期间歇控制方案下系统(1)的镇定问题.在周期间歇控制方案里,控制时间是周期的,每个周期分为两部分:控制时间和自由时间,而且控制输入只发生在控制时间内.假设控制时间的区间为 $[k\omega, k\omega + \delta)$, 其中 $k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 0 \leq \delta \leq \omega, \omega$ 为切换周期, δ 为控制窗口的宽度.本文将考虑如下形式的控制输入:

$$u(t) = K(t)x(t), \quad (2)$$

其中

$$K(t) = \begin{cases} K, t \in [k\omega, k\omega + \delta), \\ 0, t \in [k\omega + \delta, (k+1)\omega), \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

其中 $K \in \mathbb{N}^{m \times n}$ 是有待设计的控制增益矩阵.结合系统(1)和周期间歇状态反馈控制器(2)得到如下闭环系统:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) - C\dot{x}(t - \tau(t)) = (A + BK)x(t) + \\ A_1x(t - \tau(t)), t \in [k\omega, k\omega + \delta), \\ \dot{x}(t) - C\dot{x}(t - \tau(t)) = Ax(t) + A_1x(t - \\ \tau(t)), t \in [k\omega + \delta, (k+1)\omega), \\ x(t) = \varphi(t), -\bar{\tau} \leq t \leq 0. \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

令 $y(t) = \dot{x}(t)$, 则系统(4)等价于如下线性时滞系统:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = y(t), \\ 0 = -y(t) + Cy(t - \tau(t)) + (A + \\ BK)x(t) + A_1x(t - \tau(t)), \\ t \in [k\omega, k\omega + \delta), \\ 0 = -y(t) + Cy(t - \tau(t)) + Ax(t) + \\ A_1x(t - \tau(t)), \\ t \in [k\omega + \delta, (k+1)\omega), \\ x(t) = \varphi(t), \bar{\tau} \leq t \leq 0. \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

或者

$$\begin{cases} E\dot{z}(t) = \tilde{A}z(t) + \bar{A}_1z(t - \tau(t)), \\ t \in [k\omega, k\omega + \delta), \end{cases} \quad (6a)$$

$$\begin{cases} E\dot{z}(t) = \bar{A}z(t) + \tilde{A}_1z(t - \tau(t)), \\ t \in [k\omega + \delta, (k+1)\omega), \end{cases} \quad (6b)$$

$$z(t) = \varphi(t), \bar{\tau} \leq t \leq 0.$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} E &= \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \tilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & I \\ A + BK & -I \end{bmatrix}, \bar{A} = \\ &\begin{bmatrix} 0 & I \\ A & -I \end{bmatrix}, \tilde{A}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ A_1 & C \end{bmatrix}, z(t) = \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

当非控制系统(6b)不稳定时,系统(6)的稳定性依赖于增益矩阵 K 的选取.本文的目的是设计一个周期间歇状态反馈控制器(2),使得闭环系统(6)全局渐进稳定.本文将考虑如下类型的时变时滞:

(H_1) $\tau(t)$ 是一个有界可微函数,且满足:

$$\underline{\tau} \leq \tau(t) \leq \bar{\tau}, \dot{\tau}(t) \leq r < 1, \forall t \geq 0.$$

其中 $\tau, \bar{\tau}$ 和 r 是非负常数.

定义 1 称系统(6)的零解是全局指数稳定的,如果存在常数 $M > 0, \gamma > 0$ 使得

$$|x(t, 0, \varphi)| \leq M \| \varphi \| \exp\{-\gamma t\}, t \geq 0.$$

引理 1^[17] 对于任意的 $n \times n$ 矩阵 $X > 0, U$ 及标量 $\epsilon > 0$, 有下列不等式成立:

$$UX^{-1}U^T \geq \epsilon(U + U^T) - \epsilon^2 X.$$

引理 2^[17] 给定矩阵 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, B \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times n}, \Xi_i \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}, \Xi_i = \Xi_i^T, X_0, X_i, H_i \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, i=1, 2, \dots, N$, 如果满足不等式

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Xi_i + BX_0A + (BX_0A)^T & ((X_i - X_0)A)^T + BH_i \\ * & -H_i - H_i^T \end{bmatrix}$$

$$< 0, i=1, 2, \dots, N,$$

则下列不等式成立:

$$\Xi_i + BX_iA + (BX_iA)^T < 0, i=1, 2, \dots, N.$$

2 稳定性分析

通过引入切换的时变 Lyapunov 泛函建立闭环系统的指数稳定性条件,并基于线性矩阵不等式,利用凸组合技术,给出控制增益矩阵 K 的设计方法.为此,首先引入与切换区间相关的分段函数序列.

对于 $t \in [k\omega, k\omega + \delta], k \in \mathbb{N}_0$, 定义

$$\rho_{11k}(t) = \frac{t - k\omega}{\delta}, \rho_{12k}(t) = 1 - \rho_{11k}(t);$$

对于 $t \in [k\omega + \delta, (k+1)\omega], k \in \mathbb{N}_0$, 定义

$$\rho_{21k}(t) = \frac{t - k\omega - \delta}{\omega - \delta}, \rho_{22k}(t) = 1 - \rho_{21k}(t).$$

定理 1 考虑间歇控制系统(6),假设(H_1)成立.对给定切换周期 ω ,控制宽度为 δ 及控制增益矩阵 $K \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$,如果存在正数 $\mu_1, \mu_2, \gamma_1, n \times n$ 阶可逆矩阵 $P_{ij}^1 > 0, P_{ij}^2, P_{ij}^3, i, j=1, 2$,以及 $2n \times 2n$ 阶的矩阵 $Q_i > 0, i=1, 2$,使得下列不等式成立:

$$c_0 \triangleq 2\gamma_1(\delta - \bar{\tau}) - \ln(\mu_1 \mu_2) > 0, \quad (7)$$

$$P_{12}^1 \leq \mu_2 P_{21}^1, P_{22}^1 \leq \mu_1 e^{\frac{2\gamma_1 \omega - \ln(\mu_1 \mu_2)}{\omega - \delta + \bar{\tau}}} P_{11}^1, \quad (8)$$

$$Q_1 \leq \mu_2 Q_2, Q_2 \leq \mu_1 Q_1, \quad (9)$$

$$\Xi_{1j} \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{T}_{1j} + Q_1 & P_{1j}^T \bar{A}_1 \\ * & -(1-r)e^{-2\gamma_1 \bar{\tau}} Q_1 \end{bmatrix} < 0, j=1, 2. \quad (10)$$

$$\Xi_{2j} \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{T}_{2j} + Q_2 & P_{2j}^T \bar{A}_1 \\ * & -(1-r)e^{\frac{c_0}{\omega - \delta + \bar{\tau}}} Q_2 \end{bmatrix} < 0, j=1, 2.$$

1, 2.

其中

$$\mathbf{T}_{1j} = \tilde{A}^T P_{1j} + P_{1j}^T \tilde{A} + 2\gamma_1 EP_{1j} + \frac{1}{\delta} E(P_{11} - P_{12}),$$

$$\mathbf{T}_{2j} = \tilde{A}^T P_{2j} + P_{2j}^T \tilde{A} - \frac{c_0}{\omega - \delta + \bar{\tau}} EP_{2j} + \frac{1}{\omega - \delta} E(P_{21} - P_{22}),$$

$$P_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} P_{ij}^1 & 0 \\ P_{ij}^2 & P_{ij}^3 \end{bmatrix},$$

则系统(6)是全局指数稳定.

证明 由标量不等式(7)和矩阵不等式(8)~(11),对于充分小的标量 $\sigma \in (0, c_0)$,使得不等式(8)~(10)及下式成立:

$$\Xi'_{2j} < 0, j=1, 2. \quad (12)$$

其中 $\Xi'_{2j}, j=1, 2$,是由 Ξ_{2j} 中将 c_0 替换成 $c_0 - \sigma$ 得到的.令 $\gamma_2 = \frac{c_0 - \delta}{2(\omega - \delta + \bar{\tau})}$, $c_1 = \frac{2\gamma_1 \omega - \ln(\mu_1 \mu_2)}{\omega - \delta + \bar{\tau}}$, 则

$$\gamma_2 > 0, 2(\gamma_1 + \gamma_2) \leq c_1, -2\gamma_1 \delta +$$

$$2\gamma_2(\omega - \delta) + \ln(\mu_1 \mu_2) + c_1 \bar{\tau} = -\frac{\sigma(\omega - \delta)}{\omega - \delta + \bar{\tau}}. \quad (13)$$

由(11)式和(12)式可得

$$\Xi_{1k}(t) \triangleq \sum_{j=1}^2 \rho_{1jk}(t) \Xi_{1j} < 0, \Xi'_{2k}(t) \triangleq \sum_{j=1}^2 \rho_{2jk}(t) \Xi'_{2j} < 0. \quad (14)$$

设 $z(t) = z(t, t_0, \varphi)$ 是系统(6)的解,对系统(6)选取如下分段时变 Lyapunov 函数:

$$V(t, z_t) = \begin{cases} V_{1k}(t, z_t) + \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t e^{-2\gamma_1(t-s)} z^T(s) Q_1 z(s) ds, & t \in [k\omega, k\omega + \delta], \\ V_{2k}(t, z_t) + \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t e^{2\gamma_2(t-s)} z^T(s) Q_2 z(s) ds, & t \in [k\omega + \delta, (k+1)\omega], \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

其中, $V_{ik}(t, z_t) = z^T(t) EP_{ik}(t) z(t), P_{ik}(t) = \sum_{j=1}^2 \rho_{ijk}(t) P_{ij}, i=1, 2, k \in \mathbb{N}_0$.

记 $V(t) = V(t, z_t)$, 则对 $t \in [k\omega, k\omega + \delta], k \in \mathbb{N}_0$, Lyapunov 函数 $V(t)$ 沿系统(6a)的轨线求右导数得到

$$\begin{aligned} D^+ V(t) &= \dot{z}^T(t) EP_{1k}(t) z(t) + \\ &z^T(t) EP_{1k}(t) z(t) + z^T(t) EP_{1k}(t) \dot{z}(t) + \\ &z^T(t) Q_1 z(t) - (1 - \dot{\tau}(t)) e^{-2\gamma_1 \tau(t)} z^T(t - \tau(t)) Q_1 z(t - \tau(t)) - 2\gamma_1 \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t e^{-2\gamma_1(t-s)} z^T(s) \cdot \end{aligned}$$

$$Q_1 z(s) ds \leq (E \dot{z}(t))^T P_{1k}(t) z(t) + \frac{1}{\delta} z^T(t) \cdot$$

$$\begin{aligned} &E(P_{11} - P_{12}) z(t) + z^T(t) P_{1k}^T(t) E \dot{z}(t) + \\ &z^T(t) Q_1 z(t) - (1 - r) e^{-2\gamma_1 \bar{\tau}} z^T(t - \tau(t)) Q_1 z(t - \tau(t)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau(t) - 2\gamma_1 V(t) + 2\gamma_1 z^T(t) EP_{1k}(t) z(t) = \\ [\tilde{A}z(t) + \bar{A}_1 z(t - \tau(t))]^T P_{1k}(t) z(t) + \frac{1}{\delta} z^T(t) \cdot \\ E(P_{11} - P_{12}) z(t) + z^T(t) P_{1k}^T(t) [\tilde{A}z(t) + \bar{A}_1 z(t - \tau(t))] + z^T(t) Q_1 z(t) + 2\gamma_1 z^T(t) EP_{1k}(t) z(t) - \\ (1-r)e^{-2\gamma_1 \bar{\tau}} z^T(t - \tau(t)) Q_1 z(t - \tau(t)) - \\ 2\gamma_1 V(t) = \eta^T(t) \Xi_{1k}(t) \eta(t) - 2\gamma_1 V(t), \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\eta(t) = (z(t), z(t - \tau(t)))^T$. 再由(14)式的第一个不等式得

$$V(t) \leq -2\gamma_1 V(t), t \in [k\omega, k\omega + \delta], k \in \mathbb{N}_0.$$

于是有

$$V(t) \leq V(k\omega) e^{-2\gamma_1 (t-k\omega)}, t \in [k\omega, k\omega + \delta], k \in \mathbb{N}_0. \quad (16)$$

对任意 $t \in [k\omega + \delta, (k+1)\omega]$, 类似的方法可证明

$$V(t) \leq 2\gamma_2 V(t), t \in [k\omega + \delta, (k+1)\omega], k \in \mathbb{N}_0.$$

于是

$$V(t) \leq V(k\omega + \delta) e^{2\gamma_2 (t-k\omega - \delta)}, t \in [k\omega + \delta, (k+1)\omega], k \in \mathbb{N}_0. \quad (17)$$

下面将给出 $V(t)$ 在切换点 $k\omega$ 和 $k\omega + \delta, k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ 的估计. 注意到

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{11k}(k\omega) &= \rho_{12k}(k\omega + \delta) = \rho_{21k}(k\omega + \delta) = \\ \rho_{22k}((k+1)\omega) &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{11k}(k\omega + \delta) &= \rho_{12k}(k\omega) = \rho_{21k}((k+1)\omega) = \\ \rho_{22k}(k\omega + \delta) &= 1, k \in \mathbb{N}_0. \end{aligned}$$

对 $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$, 由(15)式得

$$\begin{aligned} V(k\omega) &= z^T(k\omega) EP_{12} z(k\omega) + \\ \int_{k\omega-\tau(k\omega)}^{k\omega} e^{-2\gamma_1(k\omega-s)} z^T(s) Q_1 z(s) ds, \\ V((k\omega)^-) &= z^T(k\omega) EP_{21} z(k\omega) + \\ \int_{k\omega-\tau(k\omega)}^{k\omega} e^{2\gamma_2(k\omega-s)} z^T(s) Q_1 z(s) ds, \\ V(k\omega + \delta) &= z^T(k\omega + \delta) EP_{22} z(k\omega + \delta) + \\ \int_{k\omega+\delta-\tau(k\omega+\delta)}^{k\omega+\delta} e^{2\gamma_2(k\omega+\delta-s)} z^T(s) Q_2 z(s) ds, \\ V((k\omega + \delta)^-) &= z^T(k\omega + \delta) EP_{11} z(k\omega + \delta) + \\ \int_{k\omega+\delta-\tau(k\omega+\delta)}^{k\omega+\delta} e^{-2\gamma_1(k\omega+\delta-s)} z^T(s) Q_1 z(s) ds. \end{aligned}$$

于是由不等式(8)、(9)和(13)式得, 对任意 $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$,

$$\begin{aligned} V(k\omega) &\leq z^T(k\omega) EP_{12} z(k\omega) + \\ \int_{k\omega-\tau(k\omega)}^{k\omega} e^{2\gamma_2(k\omega-s)} z^T(s) Q_1 z(s) ds \leq \\ \mu_2 z^T(k\omega) EP_{21} z(k\omega) + \mu_2 \int_{k\omega-\tau(k\omega)}^{k\omega} e^{2\gamma_2(k\omega-s)} &\cdot \\ z^T(s) Q_2 z(s) ds &= \mu_2 V((k\omega)^-), \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

$$\begin{aligned} V(k\omega + \delta) &\leq z^T(k\omega + \delta) EP_{22} z(k\omega + \delta) + \\ e^{2(\gamma_1+\gamma_2)\bar{\tau}} \times \int_{k\omega+\delta-\tau(k\omega+\delta)}^{k\omega+\delta} e^{-2\gamma_1(k\omega+\delta-s)} z^T(s) Q_2 z(s) \cdot \\ ds &\leq z^T(k\omega + \delta) EP_{22} z(k\omega + \delta) + e^{\gamma_1 \bar{\tau}} \times \\ \int_{k\omega+\delta-\tau(k\omega+\delta)}^{k\omega+\delta} e^{-2\gamma_1(k\omega+\delta-s)} z^T(s) Q_2 z(s) ds \leq \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_1 e^{\gamma_1 \bar{\tau}} [z^T(k\omega + \delta) EP_{11} z(k\omega + \delta) + \\ \int_{k\omega+\delta}^{k\omega+\delta} e^{-2\gamma_1(k\omega+\delta-s)} z^T(s) Q_1 z(s) ds] = \\ \mu_1 e^{\gamma_1 \bar{\tau}} V((k\omega + \delta)^-). \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

对任意给定 $t \geq 0$, 存在一个非负整数 k 使得 $t \in [k\omega, k\omega + \delta)$ 或者 $t \in [k\omega + \delta, (k+1)\omega)$. 若 $t \in [k\omega, k\omega + \delta)$, 则由(13)、(16)、(17)、(18)和(19)式得到

$$V(t) \leq$$

$$\begin{aligned} V(0) e^{k(-2\gamma_1 \delta + 2\gamma_2 (\omega - \delta) + \ln(\mu_1 \mu_2) + \gamma_1 \bar{\tau})} e^{-2\gamma_1(t - k\omega)} \leq \\ V(0) e^{-\frac{\sigma(\omega - \delta)}{\omega - \delta + \bar{\tau}} \left(\frac{t - \delta}{\omega} \right)}. \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

若 $t \in [k\omega + \delta, (k+1)\omega)$, 应用(13)式及上面不等式得

$$V(t) \leq \frac{1}{\mu_2} V(0) e^{-\frac{\sigma(\omega - \delta)}{\omega - \delta + \bar{\tau}} \left(\frac{t}{\omega} \right)}. \quad (21)$$

因此, 结合(20)式和(21)式, 得到

$$\|x(t)\| \leq \sqrt{M_0 M_1 \lambda_1 / \lambda_0} \|\varphi\| e^{-\frac{\sigma_1}{2\omega t}}, t \geq 0. \quad (22)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_1 &= -\sigma(\omega - \delta) / (\omega - \delta + \bar{\tau}), M_0 = 1 + \\ \max \{(1 - e^{-2\gamma_1 \bar{\tau}}) / 2\gamma_1, (e^{-2\gamma_2 \bar{\tau}} - 1) / 2\gamma_2\}, \\ \lambda_0 &= \min \{\lambda_{\min}(P_{ij}); i, j = 1, 2\}, \\ \lambda_1 &= \max \{\lambda_{\max}(P_{ij}), \lambda_{\max}(Q_i); i, j = 1, 2\}, \\ M_1 &= \max \{\exp\{\sigma_1 \delta / \omega\}, 1/\mu_2\}. \end{aligned}$$

由(22)式及定义1可知, 闭环系统(6)是全局指数稳定.

推论1 考虑间歇控制系统(6), 假设(H₁)成立. 对给定切换周期 ω , 控制宽度为 δ 及控制增益矩阵 $K \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, 如果存在正数 μ_1, μ_2, γ_1 满足(7)式, 以及 $n \times n$ 可逆矩阵 $P_i^1 > 0, P_i^2, P_i^3, i = 1, 2, 2n \times 2n$ 的矩阵 $Q_i > 0, i = 1, 2$, 使得下列矩阵不等式成立:

$$P_1^1 \leq \mu_2 P_2^2, P_2^2 \leq \mu_1 e^{\frac{2\gamma_1 \omega - \ln(\mu_1 \mu_2)}{\omega - \delta + \bar{\tau}}} P_1^1, \quad (23)$$

$$Q_1 \leq \mu_2 Q_2, Q_2 \leq \mu_1 Q_1, \quad (24)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{A}^T P_1 + P_1^T \tilde{A} + 2\gamma_1 EP_1 + Q_1 & P_1^T \bar{A}_1 \\ * & -(1-r)e^{-2\gamma_1 \bar{\tau}} Q_1 \end{bmatrix} < 0, j = 1, 2. \quad (25)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \bar{A}^T P_2 + P_2^T \bar{A} - \frac{c_0}{\omega - \delta + \bar{\tau}} EP_2 + Q_2 & P_2^T \bar{A}_1 \\ * & -(1-r)e^{\frac{c_0}{\omega - \delta + \bar{\tau}}} Q_2 \end{bmatrix} < 0, j = 1, 2. \quad (26)$$

其中 $P_i = \begin{bmatrix} P_i^1 & 0 \\ P_i^2 & P_i^3 \end{bmatrix}, i = 1, 2$, 则系统(6)是全局指数稳定.

证明 令 $P_{ij}^l = P_i^l, i, j = 1, 2, l = 1, 2, 3$, 则矩阵不等式组(23)~(26)的可行性等价于矩阵不等式组(8)~(11)的可行性. 由定理1知, 推论1成立.

注 1 定理 1 是通过时变切换 Lyapunov 泛函得到的稳定性条件, 而推论 1 可视为由时不变切换的 Lyapunov 泛函导出的稳定性条件.

3 控制增益矩阵的设计

定理 2 考虑系统(1)和间歇控制律(2), 假设(H₁)成立. 对给定的切换周期 ω 和控制窗口宽度 δ , 若存在整数 μ_1, μ_2, γ_1 满足(7)式, $n \times n$ 阶的可逆矩阵 $X_{ij}^l > 0$, $X_{ij}^2, X_{ij}^3, X_{0ij}^l, i, j = 1, 2, l = 1, 2, 3, m \times n$

$$\text{阶矩阵 } \tilde{K}, 2n \times 2n \text{ 阶的矩阵 } \bar{Q}_i = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{Q}_i^1 & \bar{Q}_i^2 \\ \bar{Q}_i^2 & \bar{Q}_i^3 \end{bmatrix} > 0,$$

$i=1, 2$, 以及标量 $\beta_j > 0, \varepsilon_j > 0, j=1, 2$, 使得下列线性矩阵不等式成立:

$$X_{21}^1 \leqslant \mu_2 X_{12}^1, X_{11}^1 \leqslant \mu_1 e^{\frac{2\gamma_1(\omega-\ln(\mu_1\mu_2))}{\omega-\delta+\tau}} X_{22}^1, \quad (27)$$

$$\bar{Q}_2 \leqslant \mu_2 \bar{Q}_1, \bar{Q}_1 \leqslant \mu_1 \bar{Q}_2, \quad (28)$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccccccccc} \Omega_{111} & \Omega_{112} & \Omega_{113} & \Omega_{114} & 0 & 0 & X_{11}^1 & 0 \\ * & \Omega_{122} & \beta_1 B \tilde{K} & \Omega_{124} & \Omega_{125} & \Omega_{126} & -X_{11}^2 & X_{11}^3 \\ * & * & \Omega_{133} & -\beta_1 X_{021}^T & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & \Omega_{144} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & * & 0 & 0 & -\nu \bar{Q}_1^1 & -\nu \bar{Q}_1^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & * & 0 & 0 & * & -\nu \bar{Q}_1^3 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\bar{Q}_1^1 & -\bar{Q}_1^2 \\ 0 & * & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\bar{Q}_1^3 \end{array} \right] < 0, \quad (29)$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccccccccc} \Omega_{211} & \Omega_{212} & \Omega_{213} & \Omega_{214} & 0 & 0 & X_{12}^1 & 0 & X_{12}^1 \\ * & \Omega_{222} & \beta_j B \tilde{K} & \Omega_{224} & \Omega_{225} & \Omega_{226} & -X_{12}^2 & X_{12}^3 & 0 \\ * & * & \Omega_{233} & -\beta_j X_{021}^T & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & \Omega_{244} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & * & 0 & 0 & -\nu \bar{Q}_1^1 & -\nu \bar{Q}_1^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & * & 0 & 0 & * & -\nu \bar{Q}_1^3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\bar{Q}_1^1 & -\bar{Q}_1^2 & 0 \\ 0 & * & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & * & -\bar{Q}_1^3 & 0 \\ * & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\delta X_{11}^1 \end{array} \right] < 0, \quad (30)$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccccc} \bar{\Omega}_{111} & \bar{\Omega}_{112} & 0 & 0 & X_{21}^1 & 0 \\ * & \bar{\Omega}_{122} & \bar{\Omega}_{123} & \bar{\Omega}_{124} & -X_{21}^2 & X_{21}^3 \\ 0 & * & -\nu \bar{Q}_2^1 & -\nu \bar{Q}_2^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & * & * & -\nu \bar{Q}_2^3 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & 0 & 0 & -\bar{Q}_2^1 & -\bar{Q}_2^2 \\ 0 & * & 0 & 0 & * & -\bar{Q}_2^3 \end{array} \right] < 0, \quad (31)$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccccc} \bar{\Omega}_{211} & \bar{\Omega}_{212} & 0 & 0 & X_{22}^1 & 0 & X_{22}^1 \\ * & \bar{\Omega}_{222} & \bar{\Omega}_{223} & \bar{\Omega}_{224} & -X_{22}^2 & X_{22}^3 & 0 \\ 0 & * & -\nu \bar{Q}_2^1 & -\nu \bar{Q}_2^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & * & * & -\nu \bar{Q}_2^3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & 0 & 0 & -\bar{Q}_2^1 & -\bar{Q}_2^2 & 0 \\ 0 & * & 0 & 0 & * & -\bar{Q}_2^3 & 0 \\ * & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -(\omega - \delta) X_{21}^1 \end{array} \right] < 0. \quad (32)$$

其中

$$\Omega_{111} = -(X_{11}^2 + (X_{11}^2)^T) + (2\gamma_1 + \frac{1-2\epsilon_1}{\delta})X_{11}^1 + \frac{\epsilon_1^2}{\delta}X_{12}^1,$$

$$\Omega_{211} = -(X_{12}^2 + (X_{12}^2)^T) + (2\gamma_1 - \frac{1}{\delta})X_{12}^1,$$

$$\Omega_{j12} = X_{1j}^3 + (X_{1j}^3)^T + X_{1j}^1 A^T + \tilde{K}^T B^T, \Omega_{j13} = X_{1j}^1 - X_{011}^T, \Omega_{j14} = -(X_{1j}^2 + X_{021})^T,$$

$$\Omega_{j22} = -(X_{1j}^3 + (X_{1j}^3)^T), \Omega_{j24} = (X_{1j}^3)^T - X_{022}^T,$$

$$\Omega_{j25} = A_1 \bar{Q}_1^1 + c(\bar{Q}_1^2)^T,$$

$$\Omega_{j26} = A_1 \bar{Q}_1^2 + \bar{Q}_1^3, \Omega_{j33} = -\beta_j(X_{011} + X_{011}^T),$$

$$\Omega_{j44} = -\beta_j(X_{022} + X_{022}^T),$$

$$\bar{\Omega}_{111} = -(X_{21}^2 + (X_{21}^2)^T) + (-2\gamma_2 +$$

$$\frac{1-2\epsilon_2}{\omega-\delta}X_{21}^1 + \frac{\epsilon_2^2}{\omega-\delta},$$

$$\bar{\Omega}_{211} = -(X_{22}^2 + (X_{22}^2)^T) + (-2\gamma_2 + \frac{1}{\omega-\delta})X_{22}^1,$$

$$\bar{\Omega}_{j12} = X_{2j}^3 + (X_{2j}^3)^T + X_{2j}^1 A^T, \bar{\Omega}_{j22} = -(X_{2j}^3 + (X_{2j}^3)^T),$$

$$\bar{\Omega}_{j23} = A_1 \bar{Q}_2^1 + C(\bar{Q}_2^2)^T, \bar{\Omega}_{j24} = A_1 \bar{Q}_2^2 + C\bar{Q}_2^3, j=1,2,$$

$$v = (1-r)e^{-2\gamma_1 \bar{\tau}}, v = (1-r)e^{\frac{c_0}{\omega-\delta+\bar{\tau}} \bar{\tau}},$$

则当 $K = \tilde{K}X_{011}^{-1}$ 时, 系统(1)在周期间歇控制律(2)的作用下是全局指数稳定的.

证明 令 $X_{ij}^1 = (P_{ij}^1)^{-1}, X_{ij}^2 = (P_{ij}^3)^{-1} P_{ij}^2 (P_{ij}^1)^{-1}$,

$$X_{ij}^3 = (P_{ij}^3)^{-1}, X_{ij} = P_{ij}^{-1}, \bar{Q}_i = Q_i^{-1}, i, j = 1, 2, X_0 = \begin{bmatrix} X_{011} & 0 \\ X_{021} & X_{022} \end{bmatrix} \text{ 和 } K = \tilde{K}X_{011}^{-1}. \text{ 容易验证(27)式, (28)}$$

式分别与(8)式, (9)式等价. 利用 Schur 补和引理 1, 以及矩阵不等式(29)和(30)得到

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Gamma_j + BX_0A + (BX_0A)^T & A^T(X_{1j} - X_0^T) + B(\beta_j X_0) \\ * & -\beta_j(X_0 + X_0^T) \end{bmatrix} < 0, \quad (33)$$

$j = 1, 2$. 其中 $B = \text{col}(B\bar{K}, 0), A = [I \quad 0], \bar{B} = \text{col}[0 \quad B]$,

$\bar{K} = [K \quad 0]$ 及

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Gamma_j = & & & \\ X_{1j}^T A_1 + \bar{A}_1 X_{1j} + 2\gamma_1 X_{1j}^T E + & & & \bar{A}_1 \bar{Q}_1 \\ \frac{1}{\delta} X_{1j}^T E (P_{1j} - P_{2j}) X_{1j} + X_{1j}^T Q_1 X_{1j} & & & -v \bar{Q}_1 \\ * & & & \end{bmatrix}.$$

利用引理 2, 矩阵不等式(33)蕴含着

$$\Gamma_j + BX_{1j}A + A^T X_{1j}^T B < 0, j = 1, 2. \quad (34)$$

在(34)式两边同时乘以 $\text{diag}(P_{1j}, Q_1)$ 就可以得到矩阵不等式(31). 类似地, 可以证明(31)式和(32)式蕴

含着(26)式. 由定理 1 知, 当 $K = \tilde{K}X_{011}^{-1}$ 时, 系统(1)

在间歇控制律(2)下, 全局指数稳定.

4 数值例子

考虑线性时滞中立型间歇控制系统(4), 及系统参数如下:

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix}, A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

假设 $\tau(t) = 0.8, \omega = 2$. 无控制输入时, 该系统为发散系统(图 1). 首先, 考虑对给定的增益矩阵 K , 分别应用定理 1 和推论 1, 比较得到使系统稳定的最小控制宽度 δ . 设 $K = [-10 \quad -7]$, 应用定理 1, 选取 $\mu_1 = 0.3, \mu_2 = 3.35, \gamma_1 = 1.60$ 求解线性矩阵(8)~(11)得到使系统稳定的最小控制宽度 $\delta = 1.86$. 应用推论 1, 选取 $\mu_1 = 0.3, \mu_2 = 3.35, \gamma_1 = 1.60$, 求解线性矩阵不等式, 可以得到最小控制宽度为 $\delta = 1.96$. 由以上结果知, 本文提出的基于时变切换 Lyapunov 泛函的方法比基于时不变切换 Lyapunov 泛函的方法具有更小的保守性, 能得到更小的控制窗口宽度.

其次, 对给定的控制宽度 δ , 应用定理 2 求解控制增益矩阵 K . 假设控制宽度 $\delta = 1.75$, 应用定理 2, 选取 $\mu_1 = 0.34, \mu_2 = 3.01, \gamma_1 = 0.592, \epsilon_1 = 0.85, \epsilon_2 = 1, \beta_1 = 0.357, \beta_2 = 0.365$, 求解线性矩阵不等式(27)~(32), 得到控制增益矩阵 $K = [-3.809 \quad -0.128]$. 图 2 给出了在该控制增益矩阵下, 初值条件为 $x(s) = [5 \quad -1]^T, s \in [-0.8, 0]$ 时, 系统状态的演化曲线. 仿真结果显示, 周期间歇控制下系统的轨线最终收敛到原点.

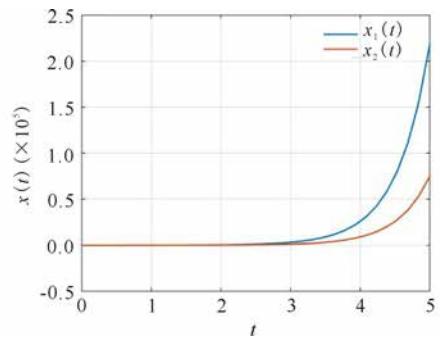


图 1 无控制输入的状态响应曲线

Fig. 1 The state responses of open-loop system without control input

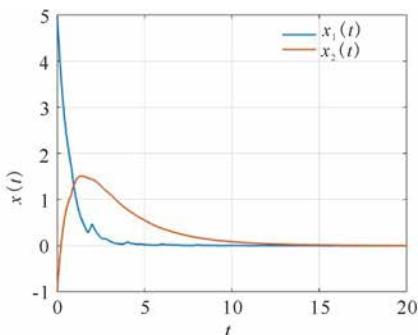


图 2 周期间歇控制下闭环系统的状态响应曲线

Fig. 2 The state responses of the closed-loop system under the periodic intermittent control

5 结论

本文研究了线性时滞中立型系统的周期间歇镇定的问题。通过运用基于时变切换的 Lyapunov 泛函方法, 基于线性矩阵不等式, 获得间歇控制作用下闭环系统全局指数稳定性判据。同时给出了间歇控制增益矩阵的参数化设计方法。

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