



一类时滞离散非线性系统的全维观测器设计

摘要

通过类 Lyapunov 方法,结合线性矩阵不等式(LMI)技术,给出了具有时滞的 Lipschitz 非线性离散系统全维观测器存在的充分条件.在此基础上,设计了具有扰动的时滞 Lipschitz 非线性离散系统的鲁棒观测器,提出了该鲁棒观测器存在的一个充分条件,并用具体例子说明了其可行性与有效性.

关键词

非线性离散系统;时滞;全维观测器;鲁棒观测器

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0 引言

观测器设计问题实质上是利用原系统中可直接测量的信息(如输入或输出作为新系统的输入信号)重新构造一个系统,使其输出在一定的形式下能度量出原系统的状态^[1].近年来,非线性系统观测器的研究越来越受到学者们的广泛关注,很多文章是关于非线性连续系统的性质研究^[2-6],而这些研究大多未考虑时滞对系统的影响.事实上,由于元件的老化与信息传输的不灵敏性、计算的不适时性等各方面的原因,系统中或多或少会存在时滞.

非线性系统观测器的设计往往需要针对不同的系统提出不同的设计方法.通常,对非线性观测器的研究可归为两类^[7]:一类是坐标变换法(即标准型方法),它通过坐标变换把原系统变换成一标准型,然后在新的坐标系下用线性系统观测器的设计方法来完成非线性系统观测器的设计;另一类方法称为类 Lyapunov 方法,主要是基于 Lyapunov 稳定性理论^[8-9]进行的,该类方法几乎在各种情形下的观测器设计^[10-12]中被直接或间接地应用到.

本文针对带有时滞的非线性离散系统,用类 Lyapunov 方法设计了全维和鲁棒观测器,并给出数值算例加以验证.

1 时滞 Lipschitz 非线性离散系统描述

考虑如下的带有时滞的非线性离散系统:

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{x}(k+1) = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}(k) + \mathbf{A}_d\mathbf{x}(k-d(k)) + \\ \quad \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{H}\mathbf{x}(k), \mathbf{H}_d\mathbf{x}(k-d(k))) + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{u}(k), \\ \mathbf{x}(k) = \boldsymbol{\varphi}(k), \quad k \in [-\bar{d}, \dots, 0], \\ \mathbf{y}(k) = \mathbf{C}\mathbf{x}(k), \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中, $\mathbf{x}(k) \in \mathbf{R}^n$ 为状态向量, $\mathbf{u}(k) \in \mathbf{R}^p$ 为输入向量, $\mathbf{y}(k) \in \mathbf{R}^m$ 为输出向量, 矩阵 $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$, $\mathbf{A}_d \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$, $\mathbf{B} \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times p}$ 为系数常矩阵, $\boldsymbol{\varphi}(k)$ 为给定的初始状态向量, $d(k)$ 为系统时滞在 k 时刻的取值, 且满足不等式 $0 \leq d \leq d(k) \leq \bar{d}$, 其中 d 和 \bar{d} 分别表示时滞的下确界和上确界. 非线性函数 $\mathbf{f}: \mathbf{R}^{s_1} \times \mathbf{R}^{s_2} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n$, 满足以下 Lipschitz 条件:

$$\begin{aligned} & \forall \mathbf{z}_1, \hat{\mathbf{z}}_1 \in \mathbf{R}^{s_1} \text{ 与 } \forall \mathbf{z}_2, \hat{\mathbf{z}}_2 \in \mathbf{R}^{s_2}, \\ & \|\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{z}_1, \mathbf{z}_2) - \mathbf{f}(\hat{\mathbf{z}}_1, \hat{\mathbf{z}}_2)\| \leq \gamma_f \left\| \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{z}_1 - \hat{\mathbf{z}}_1 \\ \mathbf{z}_2 - \hat{\mathbf{z}}_2 \end{bmatrix} \right\|, \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

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其中,常数 $\gamma_f > 0$, $\|\cdot\|$ 表示欧氏范数.

本文引入记号 $\mathbf{x}_d(k) = \mathbf{x}(k - d(k))$, 将系统(1)简化为以下形式:

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{x}(k+1) = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}(k) + \mathbf{A}_d\mathbf{x}_d(k) + \\ \quad \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{H}\mathbf{x}(k), \mathbf{H}_d\mathbf{x}_d(k)) + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{u}(k), \\ \mathbf{x}(k) = \boldsymbol{\varphi}(k), \quad k \in [-\bar{d}, \dots, 0], \\ \mathbf{y}(k) = \mathbf{C}\mathbf{x}(k). \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

2 全维观测器设计

这一部分,针对带有时滞的 Lipschitz 非线性离散系统,主要研究全维观测器的设计方法.为研究方便,假设 $\mathbf{u}(k) = 0, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, 现在讨论全维观测器存在的充分条件.

结合系统的性质,给出如下结构的全维观测器:

$$\begin{cases} \hat{\mathbf{x}}(k+1) = \mathbf{A}\hat{\mathbf{x}}(k) + \mathbf{A}_d\hat{\mathbf{x}}_d(k) + \\ \quad \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{v}(k), \mathbf{w}(k)) + \mathbf{L}(\mathbf{y}(k) - \mathbf{C}\hat{\mathbf{x}}(k)) + \\ \quad \mathbf{L}_d(\mathbf{y}_d(k) - \mathbf{C}\hat{\mathbf{x}}_d(k)), \\ \mathbf{v}(k) = \mathbf{H}\hat{\mathbf{x}}(k) + \mathbf{K}^1(\mathbf{y}(k) - \mathbf{C}\hat{\mathbf{x}}(k)) + \\ \quad \mathbf{K}_d^1(\mathbf{y}_d(k) - \mathbf{C}\hat{\mathbf{x}}_d(k)), \\ \mathbf{w}(k) = \mathbf{H}_d\hat{\mathbf{x}}_d(k) + \mathbf{K}^2(\mathbf{y}(k) - \mathbf{C}\hat{\mathbf{x}}(k)) + \\ \quad \mathbf{K}_d^2(\mathbf{y}_d(k) - \mathbf{C}\hat{\mathbf{x}}_d(k)), \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

其中, $\hat{\mathbf{x}}(k)$ 为系统(1)的状态估计向量, $\mathbf{L}, \mathbf{L}_d, \mathbf{K}^1, \mathbf{K}^2, \mathbf{K}_d^1, \mathbf{K}_d^2$ 为观测器的增益矩阵. 设 $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(k) = \mathbf{x}(k) - \hat{\mathbf{x}}(k)$, $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_d(k) = \mathbf{x}_d(k) - \hat{\mathbf{x}}_d(k)$, 则基于观测器(4)的状态误差系统为

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(k+1) = (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{L}\mathbf{C})\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(k) + (\mathbf{A}_d - \mathbf{L}_d\mathbf{C})\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_d(k) + \delta\mathbf{f}_k, \quad (5)$$

此处

$$\delta\mathbf{f}_k = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{H}\mathbf{x}(k), \mathbf{H}_d\mathbf{x}_d(k)) - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{v}(k), \mathbf{w}(k)).$$

由式(2)的 Lipschitz 条件可知:

$$\|\delta\mathbf{f}_k\| \leq \gamma_f \left\| \begin{bmatrix} (\mathbf{H} - \mathbf{K}^1\mathbf{C})\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(k) - \mathbf{K}_d^1\mathbf{C}\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_d(k) \\ (\mathbf{H}_d - \mathbf{K}_d^2\mathbf{C})\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_d(k) - \mathbf{K}^2\mathbf{C}\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(k) \end{bmatrix} \right\|. \quad (6)$$

为使 $\hat{\mathbf{x}}(k)$ 可以作为 $\mathbf{x}(k)$ 的估计, 则必须有 $\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \hat{\mathbf{x}}(k) = \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \mathbf{x}(k)$, 即 $\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(k) = 0$, 也即误差系统是渐近稳定的. 设计观测器的任务, 就是寻找适当的增益矩阵 $\mathbf{L}, \mathbf{L}_d, \mathbf{K}^1, \mathbf{K}^2, \mathbf{K}_d^1, \mathbf{K}_d^2$, 使得系统误差渐近收敛到 0, 也即误差系统渐近稳定. 下面给出误差系统渐近稳定的充分条件.

定理 1 对于非线性系统(1), 基于全维观测器(4)的状态误差系统渐近稳定的充分条件是, 存在 $\beta > 0$ 与对称正定矩阵 $\mathbf{P} \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$, $\mathbf{Q} \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$, $\mathbf{S} \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$, $\mathbf{X} \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$, $\mathbf{Y} \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$ 以及矩阵 $\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R}_d, \bar{\mathbf{K}}^1, \bar{\mathbf{K}}^2, \bar{\mathbf{K}}_d^1, \bar{\mathbf{K}}_d^2$ 满足以下矩阵不等式:

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\mathbf{P} & 0 & \Xi_{13}^T & \Xi_{14}^T \\ * & -\mathbf{X} & \Xi_{23}^T & \Xi_{24}^T \\ * & * & -\beta\gamma_f^2\mathbf{I}_{s_1} & 0 \\ * & * & 0 & -\beta\gamma_f^2\mathbf{I}_{s_2} \end{bmatrix} < 0, \quad (7)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{Z}_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{P} - \mathbf{C}^T\mathbf{R} & \Xi_{13}^T & \Xi_{14}^T \\ * & \mathbf{Z}_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{A}_d^T\mathbf{P} - \mathbf{C}_d^T\mathbf{R}_d & \Xi_{23}^T & \Xi_{24}^T \\ * & * & \mathbf{Z}_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & \mathbf{Z}_4 & 0 & \mathbf{P} & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & \mathbf{Z}_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & \mathbf{Z}_6 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & \mathbf{Z}_7 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & * & \mathbf{Z}_8 \end{bmatrix} < 0, \quad (8)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Z}_1 &= -\mathbf{P} + \mathbf{Y}, \quad \mathbf{Z}_2 = -\mathbf{Q}, \quad \mathbf{Z}_3 = \mathbf{Q} + \mathbf{X} - \mathbf{Y}, \\ \mathbf{Z}_4 &= -\mathbf{S} - \beta\mathbf{I}_q, \quad \mathbf{Z}_5 = \mathbf{S} - \beta\mathbf{I}_q, \quad \mathbf{Z}_6 = -\frac{1}{\rho}\mathbf{P}, \\ \mathbf{Z}_7 &= -\beta\gamma_f^2\mathbf{I}_{s_1}, \quad \mathbf{Z}_8 = -\beta\gamma_f^2\mathbf{I}_{s_2}, \quad \rho = 1 + \gamma_f^2 \\ \Xi_{13} &= \gamma_f^2(\beta\mathbf{H} - \bar{\mathbf{K}}^1\mathbf{C}), \quad \Xi_{14} = \gamma_f^2\bar{\mathbf{K}}^2\mathbf{C}, \\ \Xi_{23} &= \gamma_f^2\bar{\mathbf{K}}_d^1\mathbf{C}, \quad \Xi_{24} = \gamma_f^2(\beta\mathbf{H}_d - \bar{\mathbf{K}}_d^2\mathbf{C}), \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

* 表示的矩阵块, 可由矩阵对称性得出, 同时得到观测器的增益矩阵:

$$\mathbf{L} = \mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{R}^T, \quad \mathbf{L}_d = \mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{R}_d^T, \quad \mathbf{K}^1 = \frac{1}{\beta}\bar{\mathbf{K}}^1,$$

$$\mathbf{K}_d^1 = \frac{1}{\beta}\bar{\mathbf{K}}_d^1, \quad \mathbf{K}_d^2 = \frac{1}{\beta}\bar{\mathbf{K}}_d^2, \quad \mathbf{K}^2 = \frac{1}{\beta}\bar{\mathbf{K}}^2.$$

证明 构造如下的 Lyapunov 函数 $V(k)$:

$$V(k) = \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^T(k)\mathbf{P}\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(k) + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_d^T(k)\mathbf{Q}\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_d(k) + \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} (\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_i^T(k)\mathbf{Y}\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_i(k)) + \delta\mathbf{f}_k^T\mathbf{S}\mathbf{f}_k. \quad (10)$$

沿着误差系统(5)的解求 Lyapunov 函数 $V(k)$ 的差分可得:

$$\Delta V(k) = \boldsymbol{\zeta}_k^T \boldsymbol{\Pi}_1 \boldsymbol{\zeta}_k, \quad (11)$$

其中

$$\boldsymbol{\Pi}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{A}}^T\mathbf{P}\tilde{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{P} + \mathbf{Y} & \tilde{\mathbf{A}}^T\mathbf{P}\tilde{\mathbf{A}}_d & 0 & \tilde{\mathbf{A}}^T\mathbf{P} & 0 \\ * & \tilde{\mathbf{A}}_d^T\mathbf{P}\tilde{\mathbf{A}}_d - \mathbf{Q} & 0 & \tilde{\mathbf{A}}_d^T\mathbf{P} & 0 \\ * & * & \mathbf{Q} - \mathbf{Y} & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & \mathbf{P} - \mathbf{S} & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & \mathbf{S} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\boldsymbol{\zeta}_k^T = [\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^T(k), \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_d^T(k), \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{d-1}^T(k), \delta\mathbf{f}_k^T, \delta\mathbf{f}_{k+1}^T],$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{A}} = (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{L}\mathbf{C}), \quad \tilde{\mathbf{A}}_d = (\mathbf{A}_d - \mathbf{L}_d\mathbf{C}),$$

因为 $\bar{\mathbf{K}}^1 = \beta\mathbf{K}^1, \bar{\mathbf{K}}^2 = \beta\mathbf{K}^2, \bar{\mathbf{K}}_d^1 = \beta\mathbf{K}_d^1, \bar{\mathbf{K}}_d^2 = \beta\mathbf{K}_d^2$, 则式(6)

的 Lipschitz 条件可以改写为

$$\zeta_k^T \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\beta\gamma_f^2} H^T H & 0 \\ 0 & -\beta I_q \end{bmatrix} \zeta_k \geq 0, \quad (12)$$

其中 $H = \begin{bmatrix} \Xi_{13} & \Xi_{23} \\ \Xi_{14} & \Xi_{24} \end{bmatrix}$, $\Xi_{13}, \Xi_{23}, \Xi_{14}, \Xi_{24}$ 的定义见式(9).

另一方面,由式(6)的 Lipschitz 条件可知:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon(k+1) \\ \varepsilon_{d-1}(k) \end{bmatrix}^T \left(\frac{1}{\beta\gamma_f^2} H^T H \right) \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon(k+1) \\ \varepsilon_{d-1}(k) \end{bmatrix} - \beta \delta f_{k+1}^T \delta f_{k+1} \geq 0. \quad (13)$$

由式(7)和式(13),可得:

$$\varepsilon^T(k+1) P \varepsilon(k+1) + \varepsilon_{d-1}^T(k+1) X \varepsilon_{d-1}(k+1) - \beta \delta f_{k+1}^T \delta f_{k+1} \geq 0. \quad (14)$$

事实上,矩阵不等式(7)等价于下式:

$$\begin{bmatrix} P & 0 \\ 0 & X \end{bmatrix} > \frac{1}{\beta\gamma_f^2} H^T H.$$

结合式(12)、(14)可知:

$$\Delta V(k) = V(k+1) - V(k) \leq \zeta_k^T \Pi_2 \zeta_k, \quad (15)$$

其中

$$\Pi_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \Delta_{11} & \Delta_{12} & 0 & \rho \tilde{A}^T P & 0 \\ * & \Delta_{22} & 0 & \rho \tilde{A}_d^T P & 0 \\ * & * & Q - X - Y & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & \rho P - S - \beta I_q & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & S - \beta I_q \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_{11} = \rho \tilde{A}^T P \tilde{A} - P + Y + \frac{1}{\beta\gamma_f^2} (\Xi_{13}^T \Xi_{13} + \Xi_{14}^T \Xi_{14}),$$

$$\Delta_{12} = \rho \tilde{A}^T P \tilde{A}_d + \frac{1}{\beta\gamma_f^2} (\Xi_{13}^T \Xi_{23} + \Xi_{14}^T \Xi_{24}),$$

$$\Delta_{22} = \rho \tilde{A}_d^T P \tilde{A}_d - Q + \frac{1}{\beta\gamma_f^2} (\Xi_{23}^T \Xi_{23} + \Xi_{24}^T \Xi_{24}).$$

运用 Schur 补引理,可知矩阵不等式 $\Pi_2 < 0$ 等价于

$$\begin{bmatrix} Z_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \tilde{A}^T P & \Xi_{13}^T & \Xi_{14}^T \\ * & Z_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \tilde{A}_d^T P & \Xi_{23}^T & \Xi_{24}^T \\ * & * & Z_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & Z_4 & 0 & P & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & Z_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & Z_6 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & Z_7 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & * & Z_8 \end{bmatrix} < 0, \quad (16)$$

于是当观测器的增益矩阵为 $L = P^{-1} R^T$ 与 $L_d = P^{-1} R_d^T$ 时,得到式(16)与式(8)等价,故当定理 1 的式(8)

满足时,函数 $V(k)$ 是严格单调递减的.由 Lyapunov 渐近稳定性定理可知误差系统(5)是渐近稳定的,定理得证.

注 1 在观测器设计中,通过引入的增益矩阵 K^1, K^2, K_d^1, K_d^2 可以降低对非线性系统中 Lipschitz 常数的要求.通过这些增加的增益矩阵与线性矩阵不等式(8)可以解决 Lipschitz 常数较大的非线性系统的观测器设计问题,而较大的 Lipschitz 常数一直都是 Lipschitz 非线性系统观测器设计的重要限制条件.

3 鲁棒观测器设计

在这部分,将前面的结果扩展到带有时变扰动系统的鲁棒观测器设计.

考虑如下带有扰动的时滞 lipschitz 非线性离散系统:

$$\begin{cases} x(k+1) = Ax(k) + A_d x_d(k) + E_\omega \omega(k) + f(Hx(k), H_d x_d(k)), \\ x(k) = \varphi(k), \quad k \in [-\bar{d}, \dots, 0], \\ y(k) = Cx(k) + D_\varepsilon \omega(k), \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

其中, $\omega(k) \in l_2$ 为系统的有界扰动,定义集合 $l_2 = \{x \in \mathbf{R}^s : \|x\|_{l_2} < +\infty\}$, 这里, $\|x\|_{l_2} = \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \|x(k)\|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 为向量 $x(k)$ 的 l_2 范数, E_ω, D_ε 为相应的系数矩阵,其他参数的定义同前.

类似于观测器(4)的形式,设计系统(17)的观测器如下:

$$\begin{cases} \hat{x}(k+1) = A\hat{x}(k) + A_d \hat{x}_d(k) + f(v_1(k), v_2(k)) + L(y(k) - C\hat{x}(k)) + L_d(y_d(k) - C\hat{x}_d(k)), \\ v_1(k) = H\hat{x}(k) + K^1(y(k) - C\hat{x}(k)) + K_d^1(y_d(k) - C\hat{x}_d(k)), \\ v_2(k) = H_d \hat{x}_d(k) + K^2(y(k) - C\hat{x}(k)) + K_d^2(y_d(k) - C\hat{x}_d(k)), \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

其中 $\hat{x}(k)$ 为系统(1)的状态估计向量, $L, L_d, K^1, K^2, K_d^1, K_d^2$ 为观测器的增益矩阵.

鲁棒观测器的主要性能指标是使得误差系统渐近稳定,并且对未知输入扰动具有一定的鲁棒性.令 $\varepsilon(k) = x(k) - \hat{x}(k)$, $\varepsilon_d(k) = x_d(k) - \hat{x}_d(k)$, 则基于观测器(18)的系统(1)的状态误差系统为

$$\varepsilon(k+1) = (A - LC)\varepsilon(k) + (A_d - L_d C)\varepsilon_d(k) + \delta f_k + (E_\omega - LD_\omega)\omega(k) - L_d D_\omega \omega_d(k), \quad (19)$$

其中

$$\delta f_k = f(\mathbf{H}\mathbf{x}(k), \mathbf{H}_d \mathbf{x}_d(k)) - f(\mathbf{v}_1(k), \mathbf{v}_2(k)).$$

由式(2)的 Lipschitz 条件可知:

$$\|\delta f_k\| \leq \gamma_f \|\mathbf{G}\|, \quad (20)$$

$$\mathbf{G} = \begin{bmatrix} (\mathbf{H}-\mathbf{K}^1\mathbf{C})\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(k) - \mathbf{K}_d^1\mathbf{C}\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_d(k) - \mathbf{K}^1\mathbf{D}_\omega\boldsymbol{\omega}(k) - \mathbf{K}_d^1\mathbf{D}_\omega\boldsymbol{\omega}_d(k) \\ (\mathbf{H}_d - \mathbf{K}_d^2\mathbf{C})\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_d(k) - \mathbf{K}^2\mathbf{C}\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(k) - \mathbf{K}^2\mathbf{D}_\omega\boldsymbol{\omega}(k) - \mathbf{K}_d^2\mathbf{D}_\omega\boldsymbol{\omega}_d(k) \end{bmatrix}.$$

对观测器(18),存在合适的增益矩阵,使得系统的状态误差系统鲁棒渐近稳定,且

$$\|\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(k)\|_{l_2^n} \leq \lambda \|\boldsymbol{\omega}(k)\|_{l_2^n}, \quad (21)$$

其中 $\lambda > 0$ 是扰动的衰减程度.式(21)等价于以下的形式:

$$\|\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(k)\|_{l_2^n} \leq$$

$$\frac{\lambda}{2} \left(\left\| \begin{array}{l} \bar{\boldsymbol{\omega}}(k) \|\|_{l_2^{4s}}^2 + \|\boldsymbol{\omega}(0)\|^2 - \\ \left(\|\boldsymbol{\omega}(-d)\|^2 - 2 \sum_{k=-d+1}^{-1} \|\boldsymbol{\omega}(k)\|^2 \right) \end{array} \right\| \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad (22)$$

其中

$$\bar{\boldsymbol{\omega}}(k) = (\boldsymbol{\omega}^T(k+1), \boldsymbol{\omega}^T(k), \boldsymbol{\omega}_d^T(k+1), \boldsymbol{\omega}_d^T(k))^T.$$

设 $\boldsymbol{\omega}(k) = 0, k \in [-\bar{d}, \dots, 0]$, 则式(22)可化为

$$\|\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(k)\|_{l_2^n} \leq \frac{\lambda}{2} \|\bar{\boldsymbol{\omega}}(k)\|_{l_2^{4s}}. \quad (23)$$

综上,结合鲁棒观测器设计的性能指标,该观测器的设计可以被描述为:对系统(17)设计形如(18)的观测器,并确定合适的增益矩阵 $\mathbf{L}, \mathbf{L}_d, \mathbf{K}^1, \mathbf{K}^2, \mathbf{K}_d^1, \mathbf{K}_d^2$, 使得

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(k) = 0, \quad \boldsymbol{\omega}(k) = 0, \\ \|\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(k)\|_{l_2^n} \leq \lambda \|\boldsymbol{\omega}(k)\|_{l_2^n}, \begin{cases} \forall \boldsymbol{\omega}(k) \neq 0, \\ \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(k) = 0, k \in [-\bar{d}, \dots, 0]. \end{cases} \end{cases} \quad (24)$$

因为式(21)与式(23)等价,所以鲁棒观测器的设计问题可简化为寻找一个 Lyapunov 函数 $V(k)$, 使得

$$\begin{aligned} W(k) &\triangleq V(k+1) - V(k) + \\ &\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^T(k) \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(k) - \frac{\lambda^2}{4} \bar{\boldsymbol{\omega}}^T(k) \bar{\boldsymbol{\omega}}(k) < 0. \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

下面先来说明式(24)与式(25)是等价的.

一方面,若 $\boldsymbol{\omega}(k) = 0$, 则 $W(k) < 0$ 表示 $\Delta V(k) < 0$. 根据 Lyapunov 稳定性理论可知,观测器的估计误差系统渐近收敛到零,可得 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(k) = 0$.

另一方面,若 $\boldsymbol{\omega}(k) \neq 0, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(k) = 0, k \in [-\bar{d}, \dots, 0]$, 则由 $W(k) < 0$ 可以推出

$$\sum_{k=0}^N \|\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(k)\|^2 < \frac{\lambda^2}{2} \sum_{k=0}^N \|\boldsymbol{\omega}(k)\|^2 +$$

$$\frac{\lambda^2}{2} \sum_{k=0}^N \|\boldsymbol{\omega}_d(k)\|^2 - \sum_{k=0}^N (V(k+1) - V(k)). \quad (26)$$

设 $\boldsymbol{\omega}(k) = 0, k \in [-\bar{d}, \dots, -1]; \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(k) = 0, k \in [-\bar{d}, \dots, 0]$, 则上式可以简化为

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^N \|\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(k)\|^2 &< \frac{\lambda^2}{2} \sum_{k=0}^N \|\boldsymbol{\omega}(k)\|^2 + \\ &\frac{\lambda^2}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{N-d} \|\boldsymbol{\omega}_d(k)\|^2 - V(N) < \\ &\frac{\lambda^2}{2} \sum_{k=0}^N \|\boldsymbol{\omega}(k)\|^2 + \frac{\lambda^2}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{N-d} \|\boldsymbol{\omega}_d(k)\|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

当 N 趋向于正无穷时,可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \|\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(k)\|_{l_2^n} &= \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=0}^N \|\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(k)\|^2 \leq \\ &\frac{\lambda^2}{2} \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=0}^N \|\boldsymbol{\omega}(k)\|^2 + \frac{\lambda^2}{2} \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{N-d} \|\boldsymbol{\omega}_d(k)\|^2, \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

其中 $\lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=0}^N \|\boldsymbol{\omega}(k)\|^2 = \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{N-d} \|\boldsymbol{\omega}_d(k)\|^2 = \|\boldsymbol{\omega}(k)\|_{l_2^n}^2$. 综上,式(24)与式(25)等价.下面给出保证式(25)成立的充分条件.

定理 2 对系统(17),存在鲁棒观测器(18)的充分条件为:存在常数 $\alpha > 0$ 与对称正定矩阵 $\mathbf{P} \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}, \mathbf{Q} \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}, \mathbf{S} \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}, \mathbf{X}_1 \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}, \mathbf{X}_2 \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}, \mathbf{Y} \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$ 以及矩阵 $\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R}_d, \bar{\mathbf{K}}^1, \bar{\mathbf{K}}^2, \bar{\mathbf{K}}_d^1, \bar{\mathbf{K}}_d^2$, 满足以下矩阵不等式:

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\mathbf{P} & 0 & 0 & \bar{\boldsymbol{\Xi}}_{14}^T & \bar{\boldsymbol{\Xi}}_{15}^T \\ * & -\mathbf{X}_1 & 0 & \bar{\boldsymbol{\Xi}}_{24}^T & \bar{\boldsymbol{\Xi}}_{25}^T \\ * & * & -\mathbf{X}_2 & \Lambda_{15}^T & \Lambda_{25}^T \\ * & * & * & -\alpha \gamma_f^2 \mathbf{I}_{s_1} & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & -\alpha \gamma_f^2 \mathbf{I}_{s_2} \end{bmatrix} < 0, \quad (29)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{W}_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{P} - \mathbf{C}^T \mathbf{R} & \bar{\boldsymbol{\Xi}}_{14}^T & \bar{\boldsymbol{\Xi}}_{15}^T \\ * & \mathbf{W}_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{A}_d^T \mathbf{P} - \mathbf{C}_d^T \mathbf{R}_d & \bar{\boldsymbol{\Xi}}_{24}^T & \bar{\boldsymbol{\Xi}}_{25}^T \\ * & * & \mathbf{W}_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & \mathbf{W}_4 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{P} & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & \mathbf{W}_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & \mathbf{W}_6 & \mathbf{A}_\omega(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R}_d) & \Lambda_{15}^T & \Lambda_{15}^T \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & \mathbf{W}_7 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & * & \mathbf{W}_8 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & * & * & \mathbf{W}_9 \end{bmatrix} < 0, \quad (30)$$

其中, $\mathbf{W}_1 = -\mathbf{P} + \mathbf{Y} + \mathbf{I}_n, \mathbf{W}_2 = -\mathbf{Q},$

$$\mathbf{W}_3 = \mathbf{Q} + \mathbf{X}_1 - \mathbf{Y}, \quad \mathbf{W}_4 = -\mathbf{S} - \alpha \mathbf{I}_q,$$

$$\mathbf{W}_5 = \mathbf{S} - \alpha \mathbf{I}_q, \quad \mathbf{W}_6 = \mathbf{X}_2 - \gamma \mathbf{I}_{4s}, \quad \rho = 1 + \gamma_f^2,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_7 &= -\frac{1}{\rho}PW_8 = -\alpha\gamma_f^2I_{s_1}, \quad W_9 = -\alpha\gamma_f^2I_{s_2}, \\
 A_\varepsilon(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R}_d) &= [0, (E_\varepsilon^T P - C^T \mathbf{R}), 0, -D_\varepsilon^T \mathbf{R}_d], \\
 \Xi_{14} &= \gamma_f^2(\alpha H - \bar{K}^1 C), \quad \Xi_{15} = \gamma_f^2 \bar{K}^2 C, \\
 \Xi_{24} &= \gamma_f^2 \bar{K}_d^1 C, \quad \Xi_{25} = \gamma_f^2(\alpha H_d - \bar{K}_d^2 C), \\
 A_{15} &= -\gamma_f^2 [\bar{K}^1 \quad \bar{K}_d^1] \begin{bmatrix} 0 & D_\varepsilon & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & D_\varepsilon \end{bmatrix}, \\
 A_{25} &= -\gamma_f^2 [\bar{K}^2 \quad \bar{K}_d^2] \begin{bmatrix} 0 & D_\varepsilon & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & D_\varepsilon \end{bmatrix}, \quad (31)
 \end{aligned}$$

则可得出观测器的增益矩阵 $L, L_d, K^1, K^2, K_d^1, K_d^2$ 以及 λ 如下: $\lambda = 2\sqrt{\gamma_f}, L = P^{-1}R^T, L_d = P^{-1}R_d^T, K^1 = \frac{1}{\alpha}\bar{K}^1, K^2 = \frac{1}{\alpha}\bar{K}^2, K_d^1 = \frac{1}{\alpha}\bar{K}_d^1, K_d^2 = \frac{1}{\alpha}\bar{K}_d^2$.

证明 构造如式(10)形式的 Lyapunov 函数. 往证: $W(k) < 0$.

取 $\tilde{A} = (A - LC), \tilde{A}_d = (A_d - L_d C)$, 误差系统式(19)可写为

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varepsilon(k+1) &= \tilde{A}\varepsilon(k) + \tilde{A}_d \varepsilon_d(k) + \delta f_k + \\
 &\quad (E_\omega - LD_\omega)\omega(k) - L_d D_\omega \omega_d(k), \quad (32)
 \end{aligned}$$

则可写出

$$W(k) = \eta^T \Gamma_1 \eta. \quad (33)$$

$$\Gamma_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \Gamma_{11} & \tilde{A}^T P \tilde{A}_d & 0 & \tilde{A}^T P & 0 & \tilde{A}^T P Z_\omega \\ * & \tilde{A}_d^T P \tilde{A}_d - Q & 0 & \tilde{A}_d^T P & 0 & \tilde{A}_d^T P Z_\omega \\ * & * & Q - Y & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & P - S & 0 & P Z_\omega \\ * & * & * & * & S & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & \Gamma_{66} \end{bmatrix},$$

其中 $Z_\omega = [0, (E_\omega - LC), 0, -L_d D_\omega]$,

$$\Gamma_{11} = \tilde{A}^T P \tilde{A} - P + Y + I_n, \quad \Gamma_{66} = Z_\omega^T P Z_\omega - \gamma_f I_{4s}$$

$$\eta^T = [\varepsilon^T(k), \varepsilon_d^T(k), \varepsilon_{d-1}^T(k), \delta f_k, \delta f_{k+1}, \bar{\omega}^T(k)]. \quad (34)$$

因为 $\bar{K}^1 = \alpha K^1, \bar{K}^2 = \alpha K^2, \bar{K}_d^1 = \alpha K_d^1, \bar{K}_d^2 = \alpha K_d^2$, 且 δf_k 满足式(20)的 Lipschitz 条件, 对式(33) 数乘常数 $\alpha > 0$ 后, 化简可得

$$\eta^T \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\alpha\gamma_f^2} H^T H & 0 & \frac{1}{\alpha\gamma_f^2} H^T \begin{bmatrix} \Lambda_{15} \\ \Lambda_{25} \end{bmatrix} \\ 0 & -\alpha I_q & 0 \\ * & 0 & \frac{1}{\alpha\gamma_f^2} \begin{bmatrix} \Lambda_{15} \\ \Lambda_{25} \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} \Lambda_{15} \\ \Lambda_{25} \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \eta \geq 0, \quad (35)$$

其中 $H = \begin{bmatrix} \Xi_{14} & \Xi_{24} \\ \Xi_{15} & \Xi_{25} \end{bmatrix}$, $\Xi_{14}, \Xi_{24}, \Xi_{15}, \Xi_{25}, \Lambda_{15}, \Lambda_{25}$ 的定义同前.

另一方面, 式(20)的 Lipschitz 条件可以改写为以下形式

$$\begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon(k+1) \\ \varepsilon_{d-1}(k+1) \\ \bar{\omega}_k \end{bmatrix}^T \Phi \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon(k+1) \\ \varepsilon_{d-1}(k+1) \\ \bar{\omega}_k \end{bmatrix} - \alpha \delta f_{k+1}^T f_{k+1} \geq 0, \quad (36)$$

$$\text{其中 } \Phi = \frac{1}{\alpha\gamma_f^2} \begin{bmatrix} H^T H & H^T \begin{bmatrix} \Lambda_{15} \\ \Lambda_{15} \end{bmatrix} \\ * & \begin{bmatrix} \Lambda_{15} \\ \Lambda_{15} \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} \Lambda_{15} \\ \Lambda_{15} \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}.$$

根据 Schur 补引理, 式(29)的等价形式为

$$\begin{bmatrix} P & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & X_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & X_2 \end{bmatrix} > \Phi,$$

所以式(33)可以化简为

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varepsilon^T(k+1)P\varepsilon(k+1) + \varepsilon_{d-1}^T(k)X_1\varepsilon_{d-1}(k) + \\
 \bar{\omega}^T(k)X_2\bar{\omega}(k) - \alpha\delta f_{k+1}^T \delta f_{k+1} \geq 0. \quad (37)
 \end{aligned}$$

将不等式(37)代入 $W(k)$ 的表达式, 可得

$$W(k) \leq \eta^T \Gamma_2 \eta, \quad (38)$$

$$\Gamma_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \Theta_{11} & \Theta_{12} & 0 & \rho \tilde{A}^T P & 0 & \Theta_{16} \\ * & \Theta_{22} & 0 & \rho \tilde{A}_d^T P & 0 & \rho \tilde{A}_d^T P Z_\omega \\ * & * & \Theta_{33} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & \Theta_{44} & 0 & \rho P Z_\omega \\ * & * & * & * & \Theta_{55} & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & \Theta_{66} \end{bmatrix},$$

其中

$$\Theta_{11} = \rho \tilde{A}^T P \tilde{A} - P + Y + I_n + \frac{1}{\alpha\gamma_f^2} (\Xi_{14}^T \Xi_{14} + \Xi_{15}^T \Xi_{15}),$$

$$\Theta_{12} = \rho \tilde{A}^T P \tilde{A}_d + \frac{1}{\alpha\gamma_f^2} (\Xi_{14}^T \Xi_{24} + \Xi_{15}^T \Xi_{25}),$$

$$\Theta_{16} = \rho \tilde{A}^T P Z_\omega + \frac{1}{\alpha\gamma_f^2} H^T \begin{bmatrix} \Lambda_{15} \\ \Lambda_{25} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\Theta_{22} = \rho \tilde{A}_d^T P \tilde{A}_d - Q + \frac{1}{\alpha\gamma_f^2} (\Xi_{24}^T \Xi_{24} + \Xi_{25}^T \Xi_{25}),$$

$$\Theta_{33} = Q - X_1 - Y,$$

$$\Theta_{44} = \rho P - S - \alpha I_q, \quad \Theta_{55} = S - \alpha I_q,$$

$$\Theta_{66} = \rho Z_\omega^T P Z_\omega + X_2 - \gamma_f I_{4s} + \frac{1}{\alpha\gamma_f^2} \begin{bmatrix} \Lambda_{15} \\ \Lambda_{25} \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} \Lambda_{15} \\ \Lambda_{25} \end{bmatrix}.$$

记 $R = L^T P, R_d = L_d^T P$, 由 Schur 引理可知, $\Gamma_2 < 0$ 等价于式(30)成立. 所以系统的误差系统以误差衰减的最小值 $\lambda = 2\sqrt{\gamma_f}$ 鲁棒渐近趋向于零, 定理得证.

4 算例

为说明前面定理的有效性,现在给出一个算例.考虑二维带有时滞的 Lipschitz 非线性离散系统:

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{A}_d = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{C} = [1 \quad 1], \mathbf{H} = [1 \quad 0], \\ \mathbf{H}_d = [0 \quad 1], f(\mathbf{H}\mathbf{x}(k), \mathbf{H}_d\mathbf{x}_d(k-2)) = \sin(\mathbf{x}_1(k)) + \cos(\mathbf{x}_2(k-2)),$$

取系统的 Lipschitz 常数 $\gamma_f = 1$.

可以注意到,若没有矩阵 $\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{K}^i, \mathbf{K}_d^i$,则线性矩阵不等式(8)无法满足定理条件,这说明用一般方法设计的观测器不能解决该例子.但是通过设计式(4)形式的观测器,可以得到 $\mathbf{L} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.43 \\ 0.43 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{L}_d = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \alpha = 5, \mathbf{K}^1 = 0.57, \mathbf{K}^2 = 9.06 \times 10^{-18}, \mathbf{K}_d^2 = 0.43$.这就说明了定理1是有效的.易见,该观测器的设计方法优于一般观测器的设计方法.

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A full order observer design for a class of nonlinear discrete system with time-delay

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Abstract Observer design problem is studied mainly for the Lipschitz nonlinear discrete system with time delays in this paper. Some sufficient conditions are obtained for the existence of full order observer of the system by using Lyapunov-like method and the linear matrix inequality (LMI) technique. A robust observer is designed for the system with disturbance. A sufficient condition is proposed for the existence of robust observer. Finally, an example is given to illustrate the effectiveness and feasibility of the proposed method in the paper.

Key words nonlinear discrete system; time delay; full order observer; robust observer