



一类具有随机时滞的受扰马尔科夫跳变系统有限时间稳定性

摘要

本文研究了一类具有随机时滞的受扰马尔科夫跳变线性系统的有限时间稳定性问题.通过引入服从伯努利分布的随机变量刻画了时滞变化的随机特性.本文首先分析了系统的随机有限时间稳定性,基于分析结果设计了反馈控制器,使得系统状态在马尔科夫跳变、随机时滞和外界扰动等并存时,在给定时间内收敛于某一区域而不超过指定的上界值,并可获得该上界的具体值.最后通过数值仿真验证了所提算法的有效性.

关键词

马尔科夫跳变系统;随机控制;随机时滞;线性反馈;有限时间稳定性

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0 引言

近几年来,有限时间控制在工程实践中得到越来越多的应用,比如切换系统的控制^[1]、马尔科夫跳变系统控制^[2]、奇异系统的控制^[3]等.相较于渐近稳定特性,对于许多工业应用系统,诸如飞行器的姿态控制、化学反应的温度控制、导弹跟踪控制等而言,我们更加关注其瞬态特性的变化情况,即某段时间的系统特性,而有限时间稳定性(Finite-Time Stability, FTS)则可以很好地对此进行衡量.具体来说,在给定初始条件下,如果系统状态在给定时间内始终没有超出某一指定值,则称该系统是 FTS^[4-6].

目前在有限时间控制的研究中,针对马尔科夫跳变系统的成果越来越多.作为一种特殊的混杂系统,马尔科夫跳变系统在描述具有突变模式的系统如化工系统、制造系统、经济系统等中彰显了强大的建模能力.而所谓的模式突变则往往来源于系统元件的失效、环境的突变、系统工作点的波动等^[7-9].对马尔科夫跳变系统而言,其跳变模式隶属于一个有限的模式集合并随着时间变化在各个模式之间以一定的概率切换,这个切换的概率就称为模式转换概率.

考虑到信息传递速度的有限性,时滞广泛存在于实际系统中,并会导致系统相关控制性能的下降甚至是系统本身的不稳定.在公开文献中,研究人员通常会时将时滞当成确定值来处理,而实际上时变的时滞更为常见.正如文献[10]中所指出的,时滞甚至是以一种随机的方式在变化,当然这并不是说时滞完全无法建模,其概率特性仍然可以通过统计数据获得.本文考虑的就是这样一种随机时滞,通过引入服从伯努利分布的随机变量进行建模.需要说明的是,尽管针对具有随机时滞的系统控制研究已经有了很多成果^[10-13],但这些研究绝大多数集中在系统的渐近稳定特性上,对其有限时间稳定性的关注还比较少.而有限时间稳定性,如前文所述,对研究许多重要工业控制系统的瞬时特性具有重要作用.

综上所述,本文将主要研究一类具有随机时滞的受扰马尔科夫跳变系统有限时间稳定问题.通过设计线性状态反馈控制器,使得受控系统在规定时间内克服马尔科夫跳变、随机时滞和扰动的影响,并稳定在某一区域内.

说明 大写字母 T 表示矩阵转置, $l_2[0, \infty)$ 表示平方可积向量空间, \mathbf{R}^n 表示 n 维欧几里得空间, $\mathbf{R}^{n \times m}$ 表示 $n \times m$ 实矩阵集合, \mathbf{I} 表示相应阶数的单位矩阵, $*$ 表示对称部分, $\text{diag}\{\dots\}$ 表示块对角矩阵, $\|\mathbf{x}\|$ 表示向量 \mathbf{x} 的欧几里得范数, $\mathbf{X} > \mathbf{Y}$ 和 $\mathbf{X} \geq \mathbf{Y}$ 分别表示 $\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{Y}$ 是正定和半正定的. 如果 $\mathbf{X} \in \mathbf{R}^p$, $\mathbf{Y} \in \mathbf{R}^q$, 那么 $C(\mathbf{X}; \mathbf{Y})$ 表示所有满足映射 $\mathbf{R}^p \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^q$ 的连续函数的空间, $E\{x\}$ 表示 x 的期望值, $E\{x|y\}$ 表示 y 条件下 x 的期望值, $Pr\{\cdot\}$ 表示事件 \cdot 的概率, $Pr\{A|B\}$ 表示 B 条件下 A 事件发生的概率, $\lambda(\cdot)$ 表示矩阵 \cdot 的所有特征值.

1 问题描述与预备知识

本文考虑如下马尔科夫跳变线性系统:

$$\mathbf{x}(k+1) = \mathbf{A}(r_k)\mathbf{x}(k) + \sum_{v=1}^q \beta_v(k)\mathbf{A}_d(r_k)\mathbf{x}(k - \tau_v(k)) + \mathbf{B}_w(r_k)\mathbf{w}(k) + \mathbf{B}_u(r_k)\mathbf{u}(k), \quad (1)$$

其中, $\mathbf{x}(k) \in \mathbf{R}^n$ 为系统状态, $\tau_v(k) \in [\tau_m, \tau_M]$ ($\tau_M > \tau_m \geq 0$) 为随机时滞, $\mathbf{u}(k) \in \mathbf{R}^m$ 为控制输入, $\mathbf{w}(k)$ 为外界扰动, $\mathbf{A}(r_k) \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$, $\mathbf{A}_d(r_k) \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$, $\mathbf{B}_w(r_k) \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times L}$, $\mathbf{B}_u(r_k) \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times m}$ 均为已知的模式依赖矩阵, r_k 表示离散马尔科夫链, 其取值的数值集合为 $V = \{1, 2, \dots, s\}$, 模式的转移概率表示为

$$Pr\{r_{k+1}=j|r_k=i\} = \mu_{ij}, \quad i, j \in V, \quad (2)$$

其中, $0 \leq \mu_{ij} \leq 1$, $\sum_{j=1}^s \mu_{ij} = 1, \forall i \in V$. 初始条件函数定义为 $\mathbf{x}(k) = \tilde{\omega}(k), \forall k \in [-\tau_M, 0]$, 其中 $\tilde{\omega}(k)$ 为 $[-\tau_M, 0]$ 上的给定函数.

1.1 随机时滞

我们将时滞 $[\tau_m, \tau_M]$ 分成 (不必等分) q 个部分, 即 $[\tau_m, \bar{\tau}_1], (\underline{\tau}_2, \bar{\tau}_2], \dots, (\underline{\tau}_v, \bar{\tau}_v], \dots, (\underline{\tau}_q, \tau_M]$, 其中, $\tau_1 = \tau_m, \bar{\tau}_v = \tau_{v+1}, \bar{\tau}_q = \tau_M, v = 1, 2, \dots, q, q$ 称为时滞分割数.

为了便于理解, 我们引入如下标记:

$$\begin{cases} \Xi_1 = \{k | \tau(k) \in [\tau_m, \bar{\tau}_1]\}, \\ \Xi_2 = \{k | \tau(k) \in (\underline{\tau}_2, \bar{\tau}_2]\}, \\ \vdots \\ \Xi_v = \{k | \tau(k) \in (\underline{\tau}_v, \bar{\tau}_v]\}, \\ \vdots \\ \Xi_q = \{k | \tau(k) \in (\underline{\tau}_q, \tau_M]\}, \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

并定义相应的映射关系如下:

$$\begin{cases} \tau_1(k) = \begin{cases} \tau(k), & k \in \Xi_1, \\ \tau_m, & \text{其他}, \end{cases} \\ \tau_v(k) = \begin{cases} \tau(k), & k \in \Xi_v, \\ \tau_v, & \text{其他}, \end{cases} \quad v = 2, 3, \dots, q, \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

即引入 q 个随机变量 $\beta_v(k), v = 1, 2, \dots, q$, 其概率密度函数 $\delta_v(k)$ 为定义在区间 $[0, 1]$ 上的函数, 且对应的期望值和方差分别为 $\bar{\beta}_i$ 和 $\bar{\sigma}_i^2$. 显然,

$$Pr\{\beta_v(k) = 1\} = \bar{\beta}_v \text{ 且 } \sum_{v=1}^q \bar{\beta}_v = 1.$$

1.2 范数有界的扰动

我们假定外界扰动 \mathbf{w} 是欧几里得范数有界, 并且满足:

$$\|\mathbf{w}_g(k)\| \leq \bar{h}_g, \quad k = 1, \dots, N, \quad g = 1, \dots, L, \quad (5)$$

其中 $\mathbf{w}(k) \in l_2[0, \infty), 0 < \bar{h}_g < \infty$.

为了简化表示, 我们将 $\mathbf{Q}(r_k)$ 表示为 $\mathbf{Q}_i, \mathbf{A}(r_k)$ 表示为 $\mathbf{A}_i, \forall r_k = i, i \in V$, 以此类推. 则可得简化表示后的系统(1)为

$$\mathbf{x}(k+1) = \mathbf{A}_i\mathbf{x}(k) + \sum_{v=1}^q \beta_v(k)\mathbf{A}_{di}\mathbf{x}(k - \tau_v(k)) + \mathbf{B}_{wi}\boldsymbol{\varphi}(k) + \mathbf{B}_{ui}\mathbf{u}(k). \quad (6)$$

本文中出现的描述时滞随机性和马尔科夫跳变的两个随机过程是相互独立的.

定义 1 (随机有限时间稳定性) 给定参数 $0 \leq c_1 \leq \beta, \mathbf{R}_i > 0, i \in V, N \in \mathbf{N}_0$ 和最大时滞值 τ_M , 如果满足如下条件:

$$\begin{aligned} E\{\tilde{\omega}^T(k_0)\mathbf{R}_i\tilde{\omega}(k_0)\} &\leq c_1^2, \quad k_0 \in [-\tau_M, 0] \Rightarrow \\ E\{\mathbf{x}^T(k)\mathbf{R}_i\mathbf{x}(k)\} &\leq \beta^2, \quad \forall k = 1, \dots, N, \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

则称系统(1)是关于 $(c_1, \beta, \mathbf{R}_i, N)$ 随机有限时间稳定的.

这里我们采用线性反馈设计法进行随机有限时间稳定的分析与综合, 即设计如下控制器:

$$\mathbf{u}(k) = \mathbf{K}_i\mathbf{x}(k). \quad (8)$$

将式(8)代入系统(6)中可得如下方程式:

$$\mathbf{x}(k+1) = \bar{\mathbf{A}}_i\mathbf{x}(k) + \sum_{v=1}^q \mathbf{A}_{di}(\beta_v(k) - \bar{\beta}_v)\mathbf{x}(k - \tau_v(k)) + \sum_{v=1}^q \mathbf{A}_{di}\bar{\beta}_v\mathbf{x}(k - \tau_v(k)) + \mathbf{B}_{wi}\mathbf{w}(k), \quad (9)$$

其中, $\bar{\mathbf{A}}_i = \mathbf{A}_i + \mathbf{B}_{wi}\mathbf{K}_i$. 系统(9)即为后续工作的研究对象.

2 随机有限时间稳定的性能分析

本节主要给出了闭环反馈系统(9)实现随机有限时间稳定性能的充分条件, 并进行了相应的证明.

定理 1 给定 $\mathbf{R}_i > 0, N \in \mathbb{N}_0, d > 0, 0 < c_1 < \beta, \alpha \geq 1$, 如果存在 $\sigma_1^{-1} > 0, \sigma_2^{-1} > 0, \sigma_3^{-1} > 0, \sigma_4^{-1} > 0$, 对称正定矩阵 $\mathbf{P}_i, \mathbf{\Gamma}_{1i}, \mathbf{\Gamma}_{2i}, \mathbf{\Theta}_i$ 满足以下线性矩阵不等式 (Linear Matrix Equalities, LMIs) 条件:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{D}_{i1,1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{D}_{i1,6} & \mathbf{D}_{i1,7} \\ * & \mathbf{D}_{i2,2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & \mathbf{D}_{i3,3} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & \mathbf{D}_{i4,4} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & \mathbf{D}_{i5,5} & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & \mathbf{D}_{i6,6} & \mathbf{D}_{i6,7} \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & \mathbf{D}_{i7,7} \end{bmatrix} < 0, \quad (10)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{R}_i - \mathbf{P}_i & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & \mathbf{P}_i - \sigma_1^{-1} \mathbf{R}_i & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & \mathbf{\Gamma}_{1i} - \sigma_2^{-1} \mathbf{R}_i & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & \mathbf{\Gamma}_{2i} - \sigma_3^{-1} \mathbf{R}_i & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & \mathbf{\Theta}_i - \sigma_4^{-1} \mathbf{R}_i & 0 \end{bmatrix} < 0, \quad (11)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & c_1^2 \sigma_1^{-1} + \tau_m c_1^2 \sigma_2^{-1} + (\tau_M - \tau_m) c_1^2 \sigma_3^{-1} + \\ & c_1^2 \left(\sum_{v=1}^q \bar{\tau}_v + \sum_{v=1}^q \frac{(\bar{\tau}_v + 1 + \bar{\tau}_v)(\bar{\tau}_v - \underline{\tau}_v)}{2} \right) \sigma_4^{-1} + \\ & \alpha^{-N} \bar{W} - \alpha^{-N} \beta^2 < 0, \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

其中

$$\mathbf{D}_{i1,1} = \sum_{j=1}^s \mu_{ij} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_i^T \mathbf{P}_j \bar{\mathbf{A}}_i - \alpha \mathbf{P}_i + \mathbf{\Gamma}_{1i} + \sum_{v=1}^q (\Delta \tau_v + 1) \mathbf{\Theta}_i,$$

$$\mathbf{D}_{i1,6} = \sum_{j=1}^s \bar{\mathbf{A}}_i^T \mu_{ij} \mathbf{P}_j \mathbf{A}_{di} [\bar{\beta}_1, \dots, \bar{\beta}_v, \dots, \bar{\beta}_q],$$

$$\mathbf{D}_{i1,7} = \sum_{j=1}^s \bar{\mathbf{A}}_i^T \mu_{ij} \mathbf{P}_j \bar{\mathbf{B}}_{wi},$$

$$\mathbf{D}_{i2,2} = \text{diag} \left\{ \underbrace{(1-\alpha) \mathbf{\Gamma}_{1i}, \dots, (1-\alpha) \mathbf{\Gamma}_{1i}}_{\tau_m^{-1}}, \dots \right\},$$

$$\mathbf{D}_{i3,3} = -\alpha \mathbf{\Gamma}_{1i} + \mathbf{\Gamma}_{2i} + q \mathbf{\Theta}_i,$$

$$\mathbf{D}_{i4,4} = \text{diag} \left\{ \underbrace{(1-\alpha) \mathbf{\Gamma}_{2i} + q \mathbf{\Theta}_i, \dots, (1-\alpha) \mathbf{\Gamma}_{2i} + q \mathbf{\Theta}_i}_{\tau_M - \tau_m^{-1}}, \dots \right\},$$

$$\mathbf{D}_{i5,5} = -\alpha \mathbf{\Gamma}_{2i}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{D}_{i6,6} = \text{diag} \left\{ (\bar{\sigma}_1^2 + \bar{\beta}_1^2) \sum_{j=1}^s \mathbf{A}_{di}^T \mu_{ij} \mathbf{P}_j \mathbf{A}_{di} - \alpha \mathbf{\Theta}_i, \dots, \right. \\ \left. (\bar{\sigma}_q^2 + \bar{\beta}_q^2) \sum_{j=1}^s \mathbf{A}_{di}^T \mu_{ij} \mathbf{P}_j \mathbf{A}_{di} - \alpha \mathbf{\Theta}_i \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{D}_{i6,7} = \left[\sum_{j=1}^s \bar{\mathbf{B}}_{wi}^T \mu_{ij} \mathbf{P}_j \mathbf{A}_{di} [\bar{\beta}_1, \dots, \bar{\beta}_v, \dots, \bar{\beta}_q] \right],$$

$$\mathbf{D}_{i7,7} = \sum_{j=1}^s \bar{\mathbf{B}}_{wi}^T \mu_{ij} \mathbf{P}_j \bar{\mathbf{B}}_{wi} - d \mathbf{I},$$

$$\bar{W} = W \sum_{\pi=1}^N \alpha^{\pi-1} d, \quad W = \sum_{g=1}^L \bar{h}_g^2, \quad g = 1, \dots, L,$$

则称系统(9)关于 $(c_1, \beta, \mathbf{R}_i, N)$ 是随机有限时间稳定的.

证明 选取如下 Lyapunov 函数:

$$\begin{aligned} V(k) = \mathbf{x}^T(k) \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{x}(k) + \sum_{\theta=k-\tau_m}^{k-1} \mathbf{x}^T(\theta) \mathbf{\Gamma}_{1i} \mathbf{x}(\theta) + \\ \sum_{\theta=k-\tau_M}^{k-\tau_m-1} \mathbf{x}^T(\theta) \mathbf{\Gamma}_{2i} \mathbf{x}(\theta) + \sum_{v=1}^q \bar{V}_v(k), \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

其中

$$\bar{V}_v(k) = \sum_{\theta=k-\tau_v(k)}^{k-1} \mathbf{x}^T(\theta) \mathbf{\Theta}_i \mathbf{x}(\theta) + \sum_{\rho=\bar{\tau}_v}^{\bar{\tau}_v-1} \sum_{\theta=k+\rho}^{k-1} \mathbf{x}^T(\theta) \mathbf{\Theta}_i \mathbf{x}(\theta). \quad (14)$$

构造如下方程:

$$\bar{V}(k) = V(k+1) - \alpha V(k) - d \mathbf{w}^T(k) \mathbf{w}(k), \quad (15)$$

其中, $\alpha \geq 1, d > 0$.

计算 $\bar{V}(k)$ 的期望可得:

$$\begin{aligned} E\{\bar{V}(k)\} = \mathbf{x}^T(k) \sum_{j=1}^s \mu_{ij} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_i^T \mathbf{P}_j \bar{\mathbf{A}}_i \mathbf{x}(k) + \\ \sum_{v=1}^q (\bar{\sigma}_v^2 + \bar{\beta}_v^2) \mathbf{x}^T(k - \tau_v(k)) \sum_{j=1}^s \mathbf{A}_{di}^T \mu_{ij} \mathbf{P}_j \mathbf{A}_{di} \mathbf{x}(k - \tau_v(k)) + \\ \mathbf{w}^T(k) \sum_{j=1}^s \mu_{ij} \bar{\mathbf{B}}_{wi}^T \mathbf{P}_j \bar{\mathbf{B}}_{wi} \mathbf{w}(k) + \\ 2 \sum_{v=1}^q \bar{\beta}_v \mathbf{x}^T(k) \sum_{j=1}^s \bar{\mathbf{A}}_i^T \mu_{ij} \mathbf{P}_j \bar{\mathbf{A}}_i \mathbf{x}(k - \tau_v(k)) + \\ 2 \mathbf{x}^T(k) \sum_{j=1}^s \bar{\mathbf{A}}_i^T \mu_{ij} \mathbf{P}_j \bar{\mathbf{B}}_{wi}^T \mathbf{w}(k) + \\ 2 \sum_{v=1}^q \bar{\beta}_v \mathbf{x}^T(k - \tau_v(k)) \sum_{j=1}^s \mathbf{A}_{di}^T \mu_{ij} \mathbf{P}_j \bar{\mathbf{B}}_{wi} \mathbf{w}(k) - \\ \alpha \mathbf{x}^T(k) \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{x}(k) + \mathbf{x}^T(k) \mathbf{\Gamma}_{1i} \mathbf{x}(k) - \\ \alpha \mathbf{x}^T(k - \tau_m) \mathbf{\Gamma}_{1i} \mathbf{x}(k - \tau_m) + \\ \mathbf{x}^T(k - \tau_m) \mathbf{\Gamma}_{2i} \mathbf{x}(k - \tau_m) - \alpha \mathbf{x}^T(k - \tau_M) \mathbf{\Gamma}_{2i} \mathbf{x}(k - \tau_M) + \\ \sum_{\theta=k-\tau_m+1}^{k-1} \mathbf{x}^T(\theta) (1-\alpha) \mathbf{\Gamma}_{1i} \mathbf{x}(\theta) + \\ \sum_{\theta=k-\tau_M+1}^{k-\tau_m-1} \mathbf{x}^T(\theta) (1-\alpha) \mathbf{\Gamma}_{2i} \mathbf{x}(\theta) - d \mathbf{w}^T(k) \mathbf{w}(k) + \\ E\left\{ \sum_{v=1}^q (\bar{V}_v(k+1) - \alpha \bar{V}_v(k)) \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

因为

$$\begin{aligned} E\{\bar{V}_v(k+1)\} - \alpha E\{\bar{V}_v(k)\} \leq \\ (\Delta \tau_v + 1) \mathbf{x}^T(k) \mathbf{\Theta}_i \mathbf{x}(k) - \alpha \mathbf{x}^T(k - \tau_v(k)) \mathbf{\Theta}_i \mathbf{x}(k - \tau_v(k)) + \\ \sum_{\theta=k+1-\tau_M}^{k-\tau_m} \mathbf{x}^T(\theta) \mathbf{\Theta}_i \mathbf{x}(\theta), \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

其中, $\Delta \tau_v = \bar{\tau}_v - \underline{\tau}_v$, 故可得

$$\begin{aligned} E\left\{ \sum_{v=1}^q (\bar{V}_v(k+1) - \alpha \bar{V}_v(k)) \right\} \leq \\ \sum_{v=1}^q (\Delta_v + 1) \mathbf{x}^T(k) \mathbf{\Theta}_i \mathbf{x}(k) + q \sum_{\theta=k+1-\tau_M}^{k-\tau_m} \mathbf{x}^T(\theta) \mathbf{\Theta}_i \mathbf{x}(\theta) - \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha \sum_{v=1}^q \mathbf{x}^T(k - \tau_v(k)) \Theta_i \mathbf{x}(k - \tau_v(k)). \quad (18)$$

由式(16)–(18),进一步可得:

$$E\{\bar{V}(k)\} \leq \Xi^T D_i \Xi, \quad (19)$$

其中

$$\Xi = [\mathbf{x}^T(k), \mathbf{x}^T(k - \tau_1(k)), \dots, \mathbf{x}^T(k - \tau_v(k)), \dots, \mathbf{x}^T(k - \tau_q(k)), \mathbf{w}^T(k)]^T.$$

根据式(10)可知

$$E\{\bar{V}(k)\} < 0, \quad (20)$$

即:

$$E\{V(k+1)\} < E\{\alpha V(k)\} + E\{d\mathbf{w}^T(k)\mathbf{w}(k)\}, \quad (21)$$

综合运用式(11)、(21)以及如下关系式:

$$E\{\mathbf{x}^T(k) \mathbf{R}_i \mathbf{x}(k)\} \leq c_1^2, \quad k \in [-\tau_M, 0], \quad (22)$$

可得:

$$E\{V(k)\} \leq \bar{W} + \alpha^N \left\{ \sigma_1^{-1} c_1^2 + \sigma_2^{-1} \tau_m c_1^2 + \sigma_3^{-1} (\tau_M - \tau_m) c_1^2 + \sigma_4^{-1} \sum_{v=1}^q \left(\underline{\tau}_v + \frac{(\underline{\tau}_v + 1 + \bar{\tau}_v)(\bar{\tau}_v - \underline{\tau}_v)}{2} \right) c_1^2 \right\}. \quad (23)$$

注意以下事实:

$$E\{V(k)\} \geq \lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{R}_i^{-\frac{1}{2}} \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{R}_i^{-\frac{1}{2}}) E\{\mathbf{x}^T(k) \mathbf{R}_i \mathbf{x}(k)\}, \quad (24)$$

所以

$$E\{\mathbf{x}^T(k) \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{x}(k)\} \leq \lambda_{\min}^{-1}(\mathbf{R}_i^{-\frac{1}{2}} \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{R}_i^{-\frac{1}{2}}) E\{V(k)\}. \quad (25)$$

考虑 $1 \geq \lambda_{\min}^{-1}(\mathbf{R}_i^{-\frac{1}{2}} \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{R}_i^{-\frac{1}{2}})$, 式(23)和式(25)可得:

$$E\{\mathbf{x}^T(k) \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{x}(k)\} \leq \bar{W} + \alpha^N \left\{ \sigma_1^{-1} c_1^2 + \sigma_2^{-1} \tau_m c_1^2 + \sigma_3^{-1} (\tau_M - \tau_m) c_1^2 + \sigma_4^{-1} \sum_{v=1}^q \left(\underline{\tau}_v + \frac{(\underline{\tau}_v + 1 + \bar{\tau}_v)(\bar{\tau}_v - \underline{\tau}_v)}{2} \right) c_1^2 \right\}. \quad (26)$$

由式(12)可得 $E\{\mathbf{x}^T(k) \mathbf{R}_i \mathbf{x}(k)\} \leq \beta^2$. 根据定义1, 定理得证.

3 随机有限时间稳定的控制器设计

基于定理1, 定理2给出了控制器参数所满足的条件.

定理2 给定 $\mathbf{R}_i > 0, N \in \mathbb{N}_0, d > 0, 0 < c_1 < \beta, \alpha \geq 1$, 如果存在 $\sigma_1 > 0, \sigma_2 > 0, \sigma_3 > 0, \sigma_4 > 0$, 对称正定矩阵 $\mathbf{X}_i, \mathbf{Y}_{1i}, \mathbf{Y}_{2i}, \Sigma_i$ 满足以下线性矩阵不等式(LMIs)条件:

$$\mathbf{M}_i = \mathbf{M}_i^T = [\mathbf{M}_{ia,b}]_{a,b=1,\dots,13} < 0, \quad (27)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{X}_i - \mathbf{R}_i^{-1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & \sigma_1 \mathbf{R}_i^{-1} - \mathbf{X}_i & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & \sigma_2 \mathbf{R}_i^{-1} - \mathbf{Y}_{1i} & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & \sigma_3 \mathbf{R}_i^{-1} - \mathbf{Y}_{2i} & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & \sigma_4 \mathbf{R}_i^{-1} - \Sigma_i \end{bmatrix} < 0, \quad (28)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha^{-N}(-\beta^2 + \bar{W}) & c_1 & c_1 \sqrt{\tau_m} & c_1 \sqrt{\tau_M - \tau_m} & \tilde{c} \\ * & -\sigma_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & -\sigma_2 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & -\sigma_3 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & -\sigma_4 \end{bmatrix} < 0, \quad (29)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{M}_{i1,1} &= -\alpha \mathbf{X}_i, \quad \mathbf{M}_{i1,8} = \mathbf{X}_i, \\ \mathbf{M}_{i1,9} &= \mathbf{X}_i [\sqrt{\Delta\tau+1}, \dots, \sqrt{\Delta\tau+1}, \dots, \sqrt{\Delta\tau+1}], \\ \mathbf{M}_{i1,13} &= \mathbf{X}_i [\mathbf{L}_{1i}^T, 0], \\ \mathbf{M}_{i2,2} &= \text{diag} \left\{ \underbrace{(1-\alpha) \mathbf{Y}_{1i}, \dots, (1-\alpha) \mathbf{Y}_{1i}}_{\tau_m^{-1}} \right\}, \\ \mathbf{M}_{i3,3} &= -\alpha \mathbf{Y}_{1i}, \quad \mathbf{M}_{i3,10} = \mathbf{Y}_{1i}, \quad \mathbf{M}_{i3,11} = \sqrt{q} \mathbf{Y}_{1i}, \\ \mathbf{M}_{i4,4} &= \text{diag} \left\{ \underbrace{(1-\alpha) \mathbf{Y}_{2i}, \dots, (1-\alpha) \mathbf{Y}_{2i}}_{\tau_M - \tau_m^{-1}} \right\}, \\ \mathbf{M}_{i4,12} &= \text{diag} \left\{ \underbrace{\sqrt{q} \mathbf{Y}_{2i}, \dots, \sqrt{q} \mathbf{Y}_{2i}}_{\tau_M - \tau_m^{-1}} \right\}, \\ \mathbf{M}_{i5,5} &= -\alpha \mathbf{Y}_{2i}, \quad \mathbf{M}_{i6,6} = \text{diag} \left\{ \underbrace{-\alpha \Sigma_i, \dots, -\alpha \Sigma_i}_q \right\}, \\ \mathbf{M}_{i6,13} &= [\mathbf{M}_{i6,13,1}, \mathbf{M}_{i6,13,2}], \\ \mathbf{M}_{i6,13,1} &= [\mathbf{L}_{21i}, \dots, \mathbf{L}_{2qi}]^T \Sigma_i, \\ \mathbf{M}_{i6,13,2} &= [\mathbf{L}_{41i}, \dots, \mathbf{L}_{4qi}]^T \Sigma_i, \\ \mathbf{M}_{i7,7} &= -d \mathbf{I}, \quad \mathbf{M}_{i7,13} = [\mathbf{L}_{3i}^T, 0], \quad \mathbf{M}_{i8,8} = -\mathbf{Y}_{1i}, \\ \mathbf{M}_{i9,9} &= \text{diag} \left\{ \underbrace{-\Sigma_i, \dots, -\Sigma_i}_q \right\}, \quad \mathbf{M}_{i10,10} = -\mathbf{Y}_{2i}, \\ \mathbf{M}_{i11,11} &= -\Sigma_i, \quad \mathbf{M}_{i12,12} = \text{diag} \left\{ \underbrace{-\Sigma_i, \dots, -\Sigma_i}_{\tau_M - \tau_m^{-1}} \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\mathbf{X}} &= \text{diag} \{-\mathbf{X}_1, \dots, -\mathbf{X}_j, \dots, -\mathbf{X}_s\} \\ \mathbf{L}_{1i} &= [\sqrt{\mu_{i1}} \mathbf{A}_i^T, \dots, \sqrt{\mu_{ij}} \mathbf{A}_i^T, \dots, \sqrt{\mu_{is}} \mathbf{A}_i^T]^T, \\ \mathbf{L}_{2vi} &= [\sqrt{\mu_{i1}} \beta_v \mathbf{A}_{di}^T, \dots, \sqrt{\mu_{ij}} \beta_v \mathbf{A}_{di}^T, \dots, \sqrt{\mu_{is}} \beta_v \mathbf{A}_{di}^T]^T, \\ \mathbf{L}_{3i} &= [\sqrt{\mu_{i1}} \mathbf{B}_{wi}^T, \dots, \sqrt{\mu_{ij}} \mathbf{B}_{wi}^T, \dots, \sqrt{\mu_{is}} \mathbf{B}_{wi}^T]^T, \\ \mathbf{L}_{4vi} &= [\sqrt{\mu_{i1}} \bar{\sigma}_v \mathbf{A}_{di}^T, \dots, \sqrt{\mu_{ij}} \bar{\sigma}_v \mathbf{A}_{di}^T, \dots, \sqrt{\mu_{is}} \bar{\sigma}_v \mathbf{A}_{di}^T]^T, \\ \tilde{c} &= c_1 \sqrt{\sum_{v=1}^q \bar{\tau}_v + \sum_{v=1}^q \frac{(\underline{\tau}_v + 1 + \bar{\tau}_v)(\bar{\tau}_v - \underline{\tau}_v)}{2}}, \end{aligned}$$

则称系统(9)关于 $(c_1, \beta, \mathbf{R}_i, N)$ 是随机有限时间稳定的, 并且控制器的增益为

$$\mathbf{K}_i = \mathbf{W}_i \mathbf{X}_i^{-1}. \quad (30)$$

证明 通过必要的数学计算可得:

$$D_i < \hat{D}_i + L_i^T \bar{P} L_i, \quad (31)$$

其中

$$\hat{D}_i = \text{diag} \{ \hat{D}_{i1,1}, D_{i2,2}, D_{i3,3}, D_{i4,4}, D_{i5,5}, \hat{D}_{i6,6}, \hat{D}_{i7,7} \},$$

$$L_i = \begin{bmatrix} L_{1i} & \underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_{\tau_M} & L_{21i} & \dots & L_{2qi} & L_{3i} \\ 0 & 0, \dots, 0 & L_{41i} & \dots & L_{4qi} & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\bar{P} = \text{diag} \{ P, P \}, \quad P = \{ P_1, \dots, P_j, \dots, P_s \},$$

$$\hat{D}_{i1,1} = -\alpha P_i + \Gamma_{1i} + \sum_{v=1}^q (\Delta \tau_v + 1) \Theta_i,$$

$$\hat{D}_{i6,6} = \text{diag} \{ \underbrace{-\alpha \Theta_i, \dots, -\alpha \Theta_i}_{q}, \dots, -\alpha \Theta_i \},$$

$$\hat{D}_{i7,7} = -dI.$$

根据 Schur 补引理^[14], \hat{D}_i 亦等同于:

$$\tilde{D}_i = \tilde{D}_i^T = [\tilde{D}_{ia,b}]_{a,b=1,2,\dots,12},$$

其中

$$\tilde{D}_{i1,1} = -\alpha P_i, \quad \tilde{D}_{i1,8} = I,$$

$$\tilde{D}_{i1,9} = [\sqrt{\Delta \tau_1 + 1}, \dots, \sqrt{\Delta \tau_v + 1}, \dots, \sqrt{\Delta \tau_q + 1}],$$

$$\tilde{D}_{i2,2} = D_{i2,2}, \quad \tilde{D}_{i3,3} = -\alpha \Gamma_{1i}, \quad \tilde{D}_{i3,10} = I,$$

$$\tilde{D}_{i3,12} = \sqrt{q}I,$$

$$\tilde{D}_{i4,4} = \text{diag} \{ \underbrace{(1-\alpha)\Gamma_{2i}, \dots, (1-\alpha)\Gamma_{2i}}_{\tau_M - \tau_m - 1} \},$$

$$\tilde{D}_{i4,12} = \text{diag} \{ \underbrace{\sqrt{q}, \dots, \sqrt{q}}_{\tau_M - \tau_m - 1} \}, \quad \tilde{D}_{i5,5} = D_{i5,5},$$

$$\tilde{D}_{i6,6} = \text{diag} \{ \underbrace{-\alpha \Theta_i, \dots, -\alpha \Theta_i}_{q}, \dots, -\alpha \Theta_i \},$$

$$\tilde{D}_{i7,7} = -dI, \quad \tilde{D}_{i8,8} = -\Gamma_{1i}^{-1},$$

$$\tilde{D}_{i9,9} = \text{diag} \{ \underbrace{-\Theta_i^{-1}, \dots, -\Theta_i^{-1}}_q \}, \quad \tilde{D}_{i10,10} = -\Gamma_{2i}^{-1},$$

$$\tilde{D}_{i11,11} = -\Theta_i^{-1}, \quad \tilde{D}_{i12,12} = \text{diag} \{ \underbrace{-\Theta_i^{-1}, \dots, -\Theta_i^{-1}}_{\tau_M - \tau_m - 1} \}.$$

由 Schur 补引理, 式(31)等价于:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{D}_i & L_i^T \\ * & -\bar{P}^{-1} \end{bmatrix} < 0. \quad (32)$$

在上式两边的左右各乘以 $\text{diag} \{ P_i^{-1}, \Gamma_{1i}^{-1}, \dots, \Gamma_{1i}^{-1}, \underbrace{\Gamma_{2i}^{-1}, \dots, \Gamma_{2i}^{-1}}_{\tau_M - \tau_m}, \underbrace{\Theta_i^{-1}, \dots, \Theta_i^{-1}}_q, \underbrace{I, \dots, I}_{q + \tau_M - \tau_m + 3}, I, \dots, I \}$, 并令

$$X_i = P_i^{-1}, Y_{1i} = \Gamma_{1i}^{-1}, Y_{2i} = \Gamma_{2i}^{-1}, \Sigma_i = \Theta_i^{-1}, W_i = K_i X_i, \quad (33)$$

即可得定理 2 中的式(27). 同样地, 由式(11)和(12)也分别可以得到式(28)和(29).

至此, 定理得证.

4 仿真结果和分析

本节通过一个数值例子的仿真来验证前述算

法. 考虑到随机时滞的影响, 采用了蒙特卡罗实验法进行仿真并给出了均方根意义上的解.

例 1 考虑形如式(6)的马尔科夫跳变线性系统, 假定其具有两种模式, 各项参数如下:

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A_{d1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.01 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.05 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$B_{w1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 & 0.2 & -0.3 & 0.2 \\ -0.1 & 0.4 & 0.15 & 0.05 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B_{u1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.7 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A_{d2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.02 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.03 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$B_{w2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 & 0.25 & -0.2 & 0.15 \\ -0.15 & 0.2 & 0.18 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B_{u2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$c_1 = 0.3, \beta = 5, R_1 = R_2 = I_2, N = 80, \tau_m = 3, \tau_M = 12.$$

外界扰动选择如下:

$$w_1(k) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.08 \sin(x_1(k)) \\ 0.05 \sin(x_2(k)) \\ 0.05 \cos(x_1(k)) \\ 0.1 \cos(x_2(k)) \end{bmatrix},$$

$$w_2(k) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 \sin(x_1(k)) \\ 0.01 \sin(x_2(k)) \\ 0.03 \cos(x_1(k)) \\ 0.06 \cos(x_2(k)) \end{bmatrix},$$

模式转移概率为 $\mu_{11} = 0.5, \mu_{12} = 0.5, \mu_{21} = 0.7, \mu_{22} = 0.3$.

接着, 我们将考虑在时滞分割数为 2, 即时滞区间被分为 $[3, 9]$ 和 $[9, 12]$, 且相应伯努利随机变量的期望值分别为 $\bar{\beta}_1 = 0.9$ 和 $\bar{\beta}_2 = 0.1$ 时控制器解的情况. 根据定理 2 和以上相关参数, 易得控制器的解如下:

$$\alpha = 1.0204, \quad d = 7.2011 \times 10^{-4},$$

$$K_1 = [-2.5103, 0.2726], \quad K_2 = [-3.2057, 0.5272].$$

在以上控制器的作用下, 给定初始条件 $x_1(s) = 0.1, s = -12, \dots, 0, x_2(s) = 0.2, s = -12, \dots, 0$, 可得仿真结果如图 1—4 所示. 图 1 和图 2 分别表示开环控制下 $[0, 80]$ 上 $x^T(k) R_i x(k)$ 和系统状态 $x_1(k), x_2(k)$ 的变化情况, 而在有限时间稳定控制器的作用下, $x^T(k) R_i x(k)$ 和系统状态 $x_1(k), x_2(k)$ 的轨迹分别如图 3 和图 4 所示.

对比图 1 和图 3(或者图 2 和图 4)可知, 设计的控制器使得原本发散的系统成功稳定在某一区域内. 另一方面, 由以上参数可知 $E \{ \tilde{\omega}^T(k_0) R_i \tilde{\omega}(k_0) \} = 0.05 \leq c_1^2 = 0.09$, 故定义 1 中的前置条件已经满足,

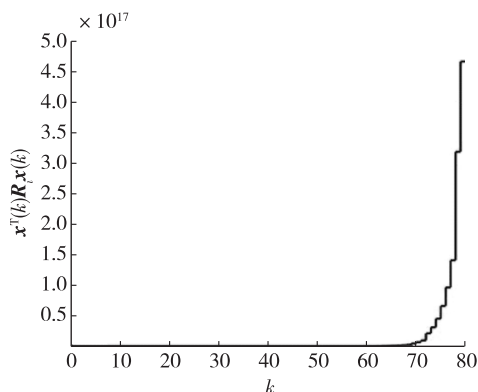


图1 开环控制下 $\mathbf{x}^T(k)\mathbf{R}_i\mathbf{x}(k)$ 的轨迹

Fig. 1 Trajectory of $\mathbf{x}^T(k)\mathbf{R}_i\mathbf{x}(k)$ under open-loop control

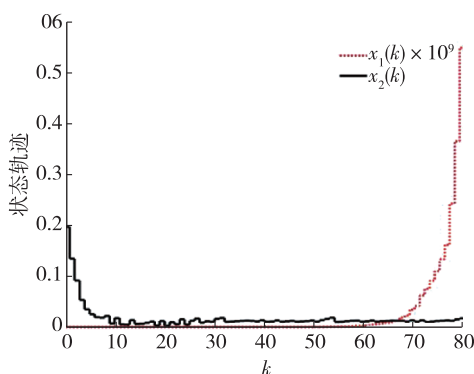


图2 开环控制下系统状态量的轨迹

Fig. 2 Trajectory of system states under open-loop control

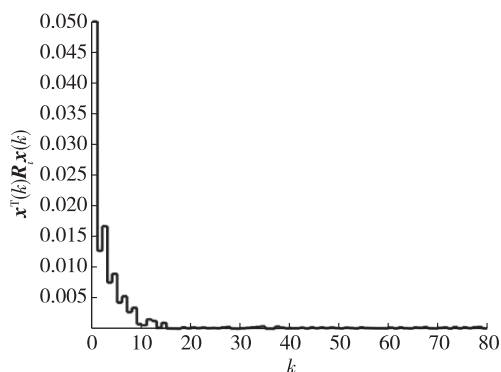


图3 有限时间稳定控制下 $\mathbf{x}^T(k)\mathbf{R}_i\mathbf{x}(k)$ 的轨迹

Fig. 3 Trajectory of $\mathbf{x}^T(k)\mathbf{R}_i\mathbf{x}(k)$ under finite-time stability control

而 $E\{\mathbf{x}^T(k)\mathbf{R}_i\mathbf{x}(k)\} \leq \beta^2 = 9$ 亦同时满足,故根据定义1,所得控制器已经实现被控系统的随机有限时间稳定.

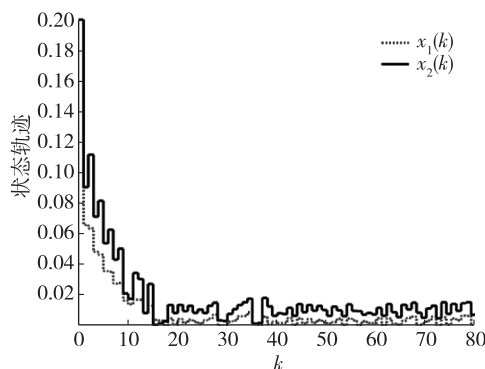


图4 有限时间稳定控制下系统状态量的轨迹

Fig. 4 Trajectory of system states under finite-time stability control

5 结束语

本文针对一类具有随机时滞和范数有界扰动的马尔科夫跳变系统,在分析其有限时间随机稳定性的基础上,设计了相应的控制器,控制器的参数可通过凸优化算法及相关软件求出.此外,该算法进一步推导给出了系统状态值的上界,直观揭示了系统状态值与初始条件、时间区间长度、时滞以及扰动范数之间的关系,为控制器的设计提供了可操作性的指导.仿真结果表明,控制器有效处理了系统随机时滞和范数有界扰动所带来的不确定性,实现了马尔科夫跳变系统的有限时间稳定.

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Finite-time stability for a kind of Markovian jump systems subject to random delays and external disturbances

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Abstract This paper addressed the stochastic finite-time stability (SFTS) problem for a class of Markovian jump systems with random delays and external disturbances. Stochastic variables obeying Bernoulli distribution are introduced to model the random delays. In this work, firstly, SFTS performances are analyzed. Based on these analyses, new criteria are derived to synthesize the SFTS controller, such that system states are SFTS in the presence of Markov jumps, time delays, and external disturbances. Besides, the upper bound of state values is derived in an explicit form. Finally, an illustrative example is provided to verify the effectiveness of the proposed algorithm.

Key words Markovian jump systems; stochastic control; random delays; linear feedback; finite-time stability