



# 具有 DoS 攻击的网络控制系统事件触发安全控制

## 摘要

本文主要研究在随机出现的双通道 DoS 攻击下的网络控制系统基于事件触发的安全控制问题。首先,提出了一个具有补偿策略的 DoS 攻击模型,且此攻击模型应用于网络系统的传感器-控制器通道和控制器-执行器通道;其次,为了降低通信负担,提出事件触发机制,通过定义一个触发条件,当触发条件满足时,才进行信息传递;最终得到闭环控制系统模型。根据最优控制理论和线性矩阵不等式技术,得到闭环系统以一定概率输入到状态稳定的充分条件,进一步通过一系列矩阵变换处理技巧,通过解线性矩阵不等式方程组得到控制器参数。最后,通过计算机仿真验证了该控制器设计的有效性。

## 关键词

网络控制系统;安全控制;事件触发机制;DoS 攻击

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## 0 引言

过去的 10 多年间,网络控制系统(NCS)在交通管理系统、远程医疗检测、取暖控制系统等许多领域有了广泛应用,这使其受到越来越多的重视。因传感器、控制器和执行器间的开放式网络连接,网络间传输的信息很容易被攻击,这使得信息的完整性、真实性和可控性受到严重的威胁。近年来,网络安全问题在业界受到越来越多的关注,同时取得了一系列有意义的研究成果<sup>[1-8]</sup>。

目前研究的主要攻击形式为拒绝服务(DoS)攻击和欺骗攻击。DoS 攻击通过持续发送过剩的数据来占用有限的网络资源达到攻击的目的。一种典型的 DoS 攻击方式是阻断信息的传输,使得接收者接收不到传送者发送的信息。欺骗攻击通过破坏数据的完整性来达到攻击的目的。重放攻击是一种特殊的欺骗攻击,攻击者对系统未知但却能访问、记录、重放传感器的数据;另一种欺骗攻击形式是错误数据注入攻击,相比重放攻击,攻击者有完整的系统信息。

从防御者的角度,由于攻击的随机性,攻击成功的概率大多依赖于保护设备或软件的检测能力以及通信协议和网络运行条件(如网络负载、网络干扰、网络传输速率等)。基于此,DoS 攻击或欺骗攻击下网络控制系统的安全性和稳定性研究取得了一定的进展<sup>[9-11]</sup>。从攻击者的角度来看,攻击者希望自己有无穷的能量,且在攻击的过程中不被发现,但事实是攻击者的能量是有限的,并在发动攻击时消耗得很快。基于此,网络系统中的 DoS 攻击或欺骗攻击研究取得了一定的成果<sup>[12-13]</sup>。

为节省网络能源,传统的时间触发策略已经成为次优的选择。在这种情况下,传输测量或控制信息的过程中寻求有效利用网络资源的新的控制策略具有一定的理论和现实意义。为达到节约能源的目的,最近几年,基于事件触发的控制问题在控制领域得到了更多的重视,并在基于事件触发反馈控制的系统稳定性上取得了不少成果<sup>[14-18]</sup>。基于事件触发的控制策略主要特征是只有当系统状态函数或测量数据超过一定阈值时控制信息才被传输更新,与传统的时间触发相比,事件触发策略可以有效地降低通信负担,提高资源有效利用率。

本文针对双通道 DoS 攻击下的网络控制系统的稳定性问题进行了研究,通过利用随机分析技术得到所需系统稳定的充分条件,解线

性矩阵不等式方程组得到控制器的增益矩阵,完成控制器的设计.最后通过仿真研究,验证了所设计的控制方法的有效性.

## 1 符号说明

本文中使用的符号是标准的,  $\mathbf{R}^n$  和  $\mathbf{R}^{n \times m}$  分别表示  $n$  维欧式空间和一组  $n \times m$  的实矩阵.  $\mathbf{I}$  是有适当维数的单位矩阵. 当  $X$  和  $Y$  是对称矩阵时,  $X \geq Y$  (或  $X > Y$ ), 表示  $X - Y$  是正半定(或正定)矩阵.  $A^T$  表示  $A$  的转置.  $\lambda_{\max}(A)$  和  $\lambda_{\min}(A)$  分别表示  $A$  的最大和最小特征值. 对矩阵  $A \in \mathbf{R}^{m \times n}$  和  $B \in \mathbf{R}^{p \times q}$ , 它们的克罗内克积定义为  $A \otimes B \in \mathbf{R}^{mp \times nq}$ .  $\mathbb{E}\{x\}$  表示随机变量  $x$  的期望.  $\|x\|$  表示矢量  $x$  的欧几里得范数.  $\text{diag}\{\dots\}$  表示分块对角矩阵.  $\gamma^{-1}$  表示单调函数  $\gamma$  的逆函数. 符号 \* 用来表示对称矩阵中省略的部分.

## 2 问题描述

研究的网络控制系统模型如下:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_k = Ax_k + Bu_k + Dx_kw_k, \\ \dot{y}_k = Cx_k + Ex_kw_k, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中  $x_k \in \mathbf{R}^{n_x}$ ,  $\dot{y}_k \in \mathbf{R}^{n_y}$ ,  $y_k \in \mathbf{R}^{n_y}$ ,  $\bar{u}_k \in \mathbf{R}^{n_u}$ ,  $u_k \in \mathbf{R}^{n_u}$  和  $\bar{y}_{k_s} \in \mathbf{R}^{n_y}$  分别是状态向量、传感器测量、攻击下控制器接收到的信息、控制器输出、攻击下执行器输入和最近事件触发时刻传输的信息.  $A, B, C, D, E$  是有适当维数的常数矩阵. 设定  $B$  是列满秩.  $w_k$  是均值为零、方差为 1 的高斯白噪声序列.

双通道具有补偿策略的 DoS 攻击模型为

$$\begin{cases} u_k = (1 - \alpha_k)\bar{u}_k + \alpha_k u_{k-1}, \\ y_k = (1 - \beta_k)\bar{y}_{k_s} + \beta_k y_{k-1}, \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

随机变量  $\alpha_k, \beta_k$  满足伯努利分布, 且具有下列分布概率:

$$\text{Prob}\{\alpha_k = 0\} = 1 - \bar{\alpha}, \quad \text{Prob}\{\alpha_k = 1\} = \bar{\alpha},$$

$$\text{Prob}\{\beta_k = 0\} = 1 - \bar{\beta}, \quad \text{Prob}\{\beta_k = 1\} = \bar{\beta},$$

其中  $\bar{\alpha}, \bar{\beta} \in [0, 1]$  是已知常数, 当  $\alpha_k$  或  $\beta_k = 1$  时, 表示此通道中存在 DoS 攻击; 当  $\alpha_k$  或  $\beta_k = 0$  时, 表示此网络通道中的数据正常传输.  $\alpha_k$  与  $\beta_k$  相互独立.

本文中采用事件触发机制来降低通信负担. 定义事件触发器函数  $\psi(\cdot, \cdot) : \mathbf{R}^{n_y} \times \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  如下:

$$\psi(e_k, \delta_1) = e_k^T e_k - \delta_1^2 \quad (3)$$

其中  $e_k := \bar{y}_{k_s} - \bar{y}_k$ ,  $\bar{y}_{k_s}$  是最近事件触发时刻传输的信息,  $\delta_1$  是一个给定的正数. 当触发条件  $\psi(e_k, \delta_1) > 0$  满足时, 信息才能传输. 因此, 能由  $s_{l+1} = \inf\{k \in N \mid k > s_l, \psi(e_k, \delta_1) < 0\}$  得到事件触发时刻  $0 \leq s_0 \leq$

$$s_1 \leq \dots \leq s_l \leq \dots$$

线性输出反馈控制器具有如下形式:

$$\begin{cases} \hat{x}_{k+1} = F\hat{x}_k + Ly_k, \\ \bar{u}_k = K\hat{x}_k, \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

令  $\eta_k = (x_k^T, \hat{x}_k^T)^T$ , 闭环系统表达式为

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_{k+1} = & \bar{A}_1\eta_k + (\bar{\alpha} - \alpha_k)\bar{A}_2\eta_k + \alpha_k\bar{A}_3\eta_k + \\ & (\bar{\beta} - \beta_k)\bar{A}_4\eta_k + \beta_k\bar{A}_5\eta_k + \bar{A}_6\eta_k w_k + \\ & (\bar{\beta} - \beta_k)\bar{A}_7\eta_k w_k + (1 - \beta_k)\bar{A}_8e_k, \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{A}_1 = & \begin{pmatrix} A & (1 - \bar{\alpha})BK & 0 & 0 \\ (1 - \bar{\beta})LC & F & 0 & 0 \\ (1 - \bar{\beta})C & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (1 - \bar{\alpha})K & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \bar{A}_2 = & \begin{pmatrix} 0 & BK & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & K & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \bar{A}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & B \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & I \end{pmatrix}, \\ \bar{A}_4 = & \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ LC & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ C & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \bar{A}_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & L & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \bar{A}_6 = & \begin{pmatrix} D & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ (1 - \bar{\beta})LE & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ (1 - \bar{\beta})E & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \bar{A}_7 = & \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ LE & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ E & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \bar{A}_8 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ L \\ I \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

结合上述闭环系统, 考虑下列形式的二次型目标函数:

$$\mathcal{J}(u_c) = \limsup_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2N} \sum_{k=0}^N \mathbb{E}\{\eta_k^T Q \eta_k + \tilde{u}_k^T (T\eta_k) + \tilde{y}_0\}, \quad (6)$$

其中  $Q \in \mathbf{R}^{2n_x \times 2n_x}$  和  $R \in \mathbf{R}^{n_u \times n_u}$  是两个给定的正定权矩阵.

为进一步研究, 给出下列定义:

**定义 1** 给定正数  $\varepsilon$ , 若存在函数  $\varphi \in \mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{L}$ ,  $\gamma \in \mathfrak{R}$  和  $\zeta \in \mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{L}$ , 使得对  $\forall k \geq 0$ ,  $\forall \eta_0 \in \mathbf{R}^{2n_x} \setminus \{0\}$ , 系统动态  $\eta_k$  满足下列不等式:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Prob}\{\|\eta_k\| \leq \varphi(\|\eta_0\|, k) + \gamma(\|\xi_k\|_\infty) + \\ \zeta(\|e_k\|_\infty)\} \geq 1 - \varepsilon, \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

则系统(5)是具有 $1 - \varepsilon$ 概率的输入到输出状态稳定的,其中 $\|\boldsymbol{e}_k\|_\infty := \sup_k \{\|\boldsymbol{e}_k\|\}$ , $\|\boldsymbol{\xi}_k\|_\infty := \sup_k \{\|\boldsymbol{\xi}_k\|\}$ .

**定义2** 给定安全参数 $\vartheta > 0$ 和一个正数 $\varepsilon > 0$ ,若系统状态 $\boldsymbol{x}_k$ 在遭受攻击时满足:

$$\text{Prob}\{\|\boldsymbol{x}_k\| \leq \vartheta\} \geq 1 - \varepsilon, \forall k \geq 0, \quad (8)$$

那么系统(1)具有 $1 - \varepsilon$ 的安全概率.

**定义3** 给定安全参数 $\vartheta > 0$ ,若存在动态反馈控制器矩阵 $\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{L}$ 和 $\mathbf{K}$ ,当遭受攻击时,系统(1)具有 $\varepsilon$ 的安全性.同时满足具有概率 $1 - \varepsilon$ 的安全性要求 $\|\boldsymbol{x}_k\| \leq \vartheta$ .

本文的目的是设计动态反馈控制器(4)中的控制器参数 $\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{L}$ 和 $\mathbf{K}$ ,使得闭环系统(5)具有概率为 $1 - \varepsilon$ 的安全性,且能获得给定二次型目标函数(6)的上界.

### 3 主要结论

本节先给出 DoS 攻击下基于事件触发的网络控制系统稳定性的必要条件,同时得到二次型目标函数的上界.进一步得到控制器参数,获得所需的控制器.为进一步研究,给出下列定义:

**引理1** 若存在一个正定函数 $\mathcal{V}: \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ ,两个 $\mathfrak{R}_\infty$ 类函数 $\underline{\nu}$ 和 $\bar{\nu}$ ,两个 $\mathfrak{R}$ 类函数 $\bar{\nu}$ 和 $\bar{z}$ 使得对所有 $\forall \boldsymbol{\eta}_k \in \mathbf{R}^{2n_x} \setminus \{0\}$ ,下列不等式成立:

$$\underline{\nu}(\|\boldsymbol{\eta}_k\|) \leq \mathcal{V}(\boldsymbol{\eta}_k) \leq \bar{\nu}(\|\boldsymbol{\eta}_k\|), \quad (9)$$

$$\mathbb{E}\{\mathcal{V}(\boldsymbol{\eta}_{k+1}) + \bar{\mathfrak{F}}_k\} - \mathcal{V}(\boldsymbol{\eta}_k) \leq \bar{\nu}(\|\boldsymbol{\eta}_k\|) + \bar{z}(\|\boldsymbol{e}_k\|_\infty), \quad (10)$$

则对于一个给定的正数 $\varepsilon$ ,闭环系统(5)具有 $1 - \varepsilon$ 概率的输入到输出状态稳定性.若(9)和(10)成立,则定义1中的函数 $\varphi$ 和 $\zeta$ 可选为

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(\cdot, k) &= \sqrt{\underline{\nu}^{-1}(\varepsilon^{-1}\phi^k\bar{\nu}(\cdot))}, \\ \zeta(\cdot) &= \sqrt{\underline{\nu}^{-1}(\varepsilon^{-1}(\bar{\nu}(\bar{\nu}^{-1}(\bar{z}(\cdot)))) + \bar{z}(\cdot))}, \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\phi$ 是一个正数,且满足 $0 < \phi < 1$ .

**引理2** 令 $\bar{\mathfrak{F}}_0$ 为 $\bar{\mathfrak{F}}_1$ 的一个 $\sigma$ 子域,且 $X$ 是一个可积随机变量.下列等式成立: $\mathbb{E}\{\mathbb{E}\{X | \bar{\mathfrak{F}}_0\} | \bar{\mathfrak{F}}_1\} = \mathbb{E}\{X | \bar{\mathfrak{F}}_0\} = \mathbb{E}\{\mathbb{E}\{X | \bar{\mathfrak{F}}_1\} | \bar{\mathfrak{F}}_0\}$ .

**引理3(矩阵逆变换引理)**  $X, Y, U$ 和 $V$ 是具有适当维数的给定矩阵,若 $X, Y$ 和 $Y^{-1} + VX^{-1}U$ 是可逆的,则下列等式成立:

$$(X + UYV)^{-1} = X^{-1} - X^{-1}U(Y^{-1} + VX^{-1}U)^{-1}VX^{-1}.$$

**定理1** 假定标量 $\varepsilon$ 和 $\vartheta$ ,矩阵 $\mathbf{Q}$ 和 $\mathbf{R}$ ,控制参数 $\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{L}$ 和 $\mathbf{K}$ 是已知的,若存在正定矩阵 $\mathbf{P}$ 和 $\mathbf{W}_1$ ,正数 $\nu, \kappa$ 和 $z$ ,使得下列不等式成立:

$$\begin{cases} r_1 < 0, \\ r_2 < 0, \\ r_3 < 0, \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|\boldsymbol{x}_0\| &\sqrt{\varepsilon^{-1}\lambda_{\min}^{-1}(\mathbf{P})\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{P})} + \\ &\delta_1\sqrt{\varepsilon^{-1}z\lambda_{\min}^{-1}(\mathbf{P})(\nu^{-1}\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{P}) + 1)} \leq \vartheta, \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

那么,具有动态输出反馈控制器(4)的基于事件触发的网络控制系统有 $1 - \varepsilon$ 概率的安全性,并且二次型目标函数(6)具有上界 $\mathcal{J}^* = 0.5(z + \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{W}_1))\delta_1^2$ .其中

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{A}_1 &= \bar{\mathbf{A}}_1 + \bar{\alpha}\bar{\mathbf{A}}_3 + \bar{\beta}\bar{\mathbf{A}}_5, \mathbf{A}_2 = \bar{\mathbf{A}}_2 + \bar{\mathbf{A}}_3, \mathbf{A}_3 = \bar{\mathbf{A}}_4 + \bar{\mathbf{A}}_5, \\ \mathbf{I}_0 &= \bar{\mathbf{A}}_1^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_1 + 2\bar{\alpha}\bar{\mathbf{A}}_1^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_3 + 2\bar{\beta}\bar{\mathbf{A}}_1^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_5 + \bar{\alpha}(1 - \bar{\alpha})\bar{\mathbf{A}}_2^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_2 - \\ &2\bar{\alpha}(1 - \bar{\alpha})\bar{\mathbf{A}}_2^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_3 + \bar{\alpha}\bar{\mathbf{A}}_3^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_3 + 2\bar{\alpha}\bar{\mathbf{A}}_3^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_5 + \\ &\bar{\beta}(1 - \bar{\beta})\bar{\mathbf{A}}_4^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_4 - 2\bar{\beta}(1 - \bar{\beta})\bar{\mathbf{A}}_4^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_5 + \bar{\beta}\bar{\mathbf{A}}_5^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_5 + \\ &\bar{\mathbf{A}}_6^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_6 + \bar{\beta}(1 - \bar{\beta})\bar{\mathbf{A}}_7^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_7 - \mathbf{P}, \\ \mathbf{I}_1 &= (1 + \kappa)\bar{\mathbf{A}}_1^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_1 + \bar{\alpha}(1 - \bar{\alpha})\bar{\mathbf{A}}_2^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_2 + \\ &(1 + \kappa)\bar{\beta}(1 - \bar{\beta})\bar{\mathbf{A}}_3^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_3 + \bar{\mathbf{A}}_6^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_6 + \\ &\bar{\beta}(1 - \bar{\beta})\bar{\mathbf{A}}_7^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_7 - \mathbf{P}, \\ \mathbf{I}_2 &= (1 + 2\kappa^{-1})(1 - \bar{\beta})\bar{\mathbf{A}}_8^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_8, \mathbf{M}_0 = (1 - \bar{\beta})\bar{\mathbf{A}}_8^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_8, \\ \mathbf{M}_1 &= (1 - \bar{\beta})\bar{\mathbf{A}}_1^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_8 + \bar{\alpha}(1 - \bar{\beta})\bar{\mathbf{A}}_3^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_8 + \bar{\beta}(1 - \bar{\beta})\bar{\mathbf{A}}_4^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_8, \\ \mathbf{I}_1(\boldsymbol{\eta}) &= \mathbf{I}_0(\boldsymbol{\eta}) - \nu \|\boldsymbol{\eta}\|^2 + \boldsymbol{\eta}^T \mathbf{Q} \boldsymbol{\eta} + \mathbf{u}_c^T(\mathbf{T} \boldsymbol{\eta}) \mathbf{R} \mathbf{u}_c(\mathbf{T} \boldsymbol{\eta}) + \\ &\mathcal{M}_1(\boldsymbol{\eta})(\mathcal{W}_1 - \mathcal{M}_0(\boldsymbol{\eta}))^{-1} \mathcal{M}_1^T(\boldsymbol{\eta}), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\mathbf{G}} &= \sqrt{1 - \bar{\beta}}\bar{\mathbf{A}}_8, z = (1 + 2\kappa^{-1}(1 - \bar{\beta}))\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{W}_1), \\ \mathbf{S}_0 &= (\bar{\mathbf{A}}_1^T, \sqrt{\bar{\beta}(1 - \bar{\beta})}\bar{\mathbf{A}}_3^T)^T, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{r}_1 &= (1 + \kappa)\mathbf{S}_0^T(I \otimes \mathbf{P})\mathbf{S}_0 - \mathbf{P} - v\mathbf{I} + \bar{\alpha}(1 - \bar{\alpha})\bar{\mathbf{A}}_2^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_2 + \\ &\bar{\mathbf{A}}_6^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_6 + \bar{\beta}(1 - \bar{\beta})\bar{\mathbf{A}}_7^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_7, \\ \mathbf{r}_2 &= \bar{\mathbf{G}}^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{G}} - \mathbf{W}_1, \\ \mathbf{r}_3 &= \mathbf{S}_0^T(I \otimes \mathbf{P})\mathbf{S}_0 - \mathbf{P} - v\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{Q} + \bar{\alpha}(1 - \bar{\alpha})\bar{\mathbf{A}}_2^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_2 + \\ &\bar{\mathbf{A}}_6^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_6 + \bar{\beta}(1 - \bar{\beta})\bar{\mathbf{A}}_7^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_7 + \mathbf{T}^T \mathbf{K}^T \mathbf{R} \mathbf{K} \mathbf{T}. \end{aligned}$$

**证明** 选取李雅普诺夫函数 $\mathcal{V}(\boldsymbol{\eta}_k) = \boldsymbol{\eta}_k^T \mathbf{P} \boldsymbol{\eta}_k$ ,令 $\underline{\nu}(\|\boldsymbol{\eta}_k\|) = \lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{P})\|\boldsymbol{\eta}_k\|^2, \bar{\nu}(\|\boldsymbol{\eta}_k\|) = \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{P})\|\boldsymbol{\eta}_k\|^2$ ,于是条件(9)成立.于是有:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}\{V(\boldsymbol{\eta}_{k+1}) - \mathcal{V}(\boldsymbol{\eta}_k) | \mathbf{F}_k\} &= \\ &\mathbb{E}\{\boldsymbol{\eta}_{k+1}^T \mathbf{P} \boldsymbol{\eta}_{k+1} - \boldsymbol{\eta}_k^T \mathbf{P} \boldsymbol{\eta}_k | \bar{\mathfrak{F}}_k\} = \\ &\boldsymbol{\eta}_k^T \bar{\mathbf{A}}_1^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_1 \boldsymbol{\eta}_k + 2\bar{\alpha}\boldsymbol{\eta}_k^T \bar{\mathbf{A}}_1^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_3 \boldsymbol{\eta}_k + 2\bar{\beta}\boldsymbol{\eta}_k^T \bar{\mathbf{A}}_1^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_5 \boldsymbol{\eta}_k + \\ &2(1 - \bar{\beta})\boldsymbol{\eta}_k^T \bar{\mathbf{A}}_1^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_8 \boldsymbol{e}_k + \bar{\alpha}(1 - \bar{\alpha})\boldsymbol{\eta}_k^T \bar{\mathbf{A}}_2^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_2 \boldsymbol{\eta}_k - \\ &2\bar{\alpha}(1 - \bar{\alpha})\boldsymbol{\eta}_k^T \bar{\mathbf{A}}_2^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_3 \boldsymbol{\eta}_k + \bar{\alpha}\boldsymbol{\eta}_k^T \bar{\mathbf{A}}_3^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_3 \boldsymbol{\eta}_k + \\ &2\bar{\alpha}\bar{\beta}\boldsymbol{\eta}_k^T \bar{\mathbf{A}}_3^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_5 \boldsymbol{\eta}_k + 2\bar{\alpha}(1 - \bar{\beta})\boldsymbol{\eta}_k^T \bar{\mathbf{A}}_3^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_8 \boldsymbol{e}_k + \\ &\bar{\beta}(1 - \bar{\beta})\boldsymbol{\eta}_k^T \bar{\mathbf{A}}_4^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_4 \boldsymbol{\eta}_k - 2\bar{\beta}(1 - \bar{\beta})\boldsymbol{\eta}_k^T \bar{\mathbf{A}}_4^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_5 \boldsymbol{\eta}_k + \\ &\bar{\beta}(1 - \bar{\beta})\boldsymbol{\eta}_k^T \bar{\mathbf{A}}_4^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_8 \boldsymbol{e}_k + \bar{\beta}\boldsymbol{\eta}_k^T \bar{\mathbf{A}}_5^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_5 \boldsymbol{\eta}_k + \boldsymbol{\eta}_k^T \bar{\mathbf{A}}_6^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_6 \boldsymbol{\eta}_k + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \bar{\beta}(1-\bar{\beta})\boldsymbol{\eta}_k^T \bar{\mathbf{A}}_7^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_7 \boldsymbol{\eta}_k + (1-\bar{\beta})\mathbf{e}_k^T \bar{\mathbf{A}}_8^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_8 \mathbf{e}_k - \boldsymbol{\eta}_k^T \mathbf{P} \boldsymbol{\eta}_k = \\ & \boldsymbol{\eta}_k^T \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_0 \boldsymbol{\eta}_k + 2\boldsymbol{\eta}_k^T \mathbf{M}_1 \mathbf{e}_k + \mathbf{e}_k^T \mathbf{M}_0 \mathbf{e}_k, \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_0 &\leqslant \mathbf{A}_1^T \mathbf{P} \mathbf{A}_1 + \bar{\alpha}(1-\bar{\alpha}) \mathbf{A}_2^T \mathbf{P} \mathbf{A}_2 + \\ & \bar{\beta}(1-\bar{\beta}) \mathbf{A}_3^T \mathbf{P} \mathbf{A}_3 + \bar{\mathbf{A}}_6^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_6 + \\ & \bar{\beta}(1-\bar{\beta}) \bar{\mathbf{A}}_7^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_7 - \mathbf{P}. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

对  $2\boldsymbol{\eta}_k^T \mathbf{M}_1 \mathbf{e}_k$  应用不等式  $2\mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{b} \leqslant \kappa \mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{a} + \kappa^{-1} \mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{b}$ , 得

$$\begin{aligned} 2\boldsymbol{\eta}_k^T \mathbf{M}_1 \mathbf{e}_k &\leqslant \kappa \boldsymbol{\eta}_k^T \bar{\mathbf{A}}_4^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_4 \boldsymbol{\eta}_k + \kappa \bar{\alpha}^2 \boldsymbol{\eta}_k^T \bar{\mathbf{A}}_3^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_3 \boldsymbol{\eta}_k + \\ & \kappa \bar{\beta}(1-\bar{\beta}) \boldsymbol{\eta}_k^T \bar{\mathbf{A}}_4^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_4 \boldsymbol{\eta}_k + 2\kappa^{-1}(1-\bar{\beta}) \mathbf{e}_k^T \bar{\mathbf{A}}_8^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_8 \mathbf{e}_k \leqslant \\ & \kappa \boldsymbol{\eta}_k^T \mathbf{A}_1^T \mathbf{P} \mathbf{A}_1 \boldsymbol{\eta}_k + \kappa \boldsymbol{\eta}_k^T \bar{\beta}(1-\bar{\beta}) \mathbf{A}_3^T \mathbf{P} \mathbf{A}_3 \boldsymbol{\eta}_k + \\ & 2\kappa^{-1}(1-\bar{\beta}) \mathbf{e}_k^T \bar{\mathbf{A}}_8^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_8 \mathbf{e}_k. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

将式(14)、(15) 带入式(13), 可得:

$$\mathbb{E}\{\mathcal{V}(\boldsymbol{\eta}_{k+1}) - \mathcal{V}(\boldsymbol{\eta}_k) + \mathfrak{F}_k\} \leqslant \boldsymbol{\eta}_k^T \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_1 \boldsymbol{\eta}_k + \mathbf{e}_k^T \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_2 \mathbf{e}_k \leqslant \nu \|\boldsymbol{\eta}_k\|^2 + z \|\mathbf{e}_k\|_\infty^2 \quad (16)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_1 &= (1+\kappa) \mathbf{A}_1^T \mathbf{P} \mathbf{A}_1 + \bar{\alpha}(1-\bar{\alpha}) \mathbf{A}_2^T \mathbf{P} \mathbf{A}_2 + \\ & (1+\kappa)\bar{\beta}(1-\bar{\beta}) \mathbf{A}_3^T \mathbf{P} \mathbf{A}_3 + \bar{\mathbf{A}}_6^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_6 + \\ & \bar{\beta}(1-\bar{\beta}) \bar{\mathbf{A}}_7^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_7 - \mathbf{P} = (1+\kappa) \mathbf{S}_0^T (\mathbf{I} \otimes \mathbf{P}) \mathbf{S}_0 - \mathbf{P} + \\ & \bar{\alpha}(1-\bar{\alpha}) \mathbf{A}_2^T \mathbf{P} \mathbf{A}_2 + \bar{\mathbf{A}}_6^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_6 + \bar{\beta}(1-\bar{\beta}) \bar{\mathbf{A}}_7^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_7 \triangleq \\ & \mathbf{r}_1 + \nu \mathbf{I} < \nu \mathbf{I}, \\ \mathbf{S}_0^T &= (\mathbf{A}_1^T, \sqrt{\bar{\beta}(1-\bar{\beta})} \mathbf{A}_3^T)^T, \\ \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_2 &= (1+2\kappa^{-1})(1-\bar{\beta}) \bar{\mathbf{A}}_8^T \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_8 < z \mathbf{I}. \end{aligned}$$

这保证了法则 1 中的不等式(10) 成立, 进一步可得闭环系统(5) 是具有概率  $1-\varepsilon$  的输入到状态稳定性.

选取

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(\|\boldsymbol{\eta}_0\|, 0) &= \sqrt{\varepsilon^{-1} \lambda_{\min}^{-1}(\mathbf{P}) \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{P})} \|\boldsymbol{\eta}_0\|, \\ \zeta(\|\mathbf{e}_k\|_\infty) \sqrt{\varepsilon^{-1} z \lambda_{\min}^{-1}(\mathbf{P}) (\nu^{-1} \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{P}) + 1)} \|\mathbf{e}_k\|_\infty, \\ \text{从(12) 中可得:} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathbf{x}_k\| &\leqslant \|\boldsymbol{\eta}_k\| \leqslant \varphi(\|\boldsymbol{\eta}_0\|, k) + \\ & \zeta(\|\mathbf{e}_k\|_\infty) \leqslant \varphi(\|\boldsymbol{\eta}_0\|, 0) + \zeta(\|\mathbf{e}_k\|_\infty) = \\ & \varphi(\|\mathbf{x}_0\|, 0) + \zeta(\|\mathbf{e}_k\|_\infty) \leqslant \vartheta. \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

这表明  $\text{Prob}\{\|\mathbf{x}_k\| \leqslant \vartheta\} \geqslant 1-\varepsilon$ ,  $\forall k \geqslant 0$ , 于是可得闭环系统(5) 具有安全概率为  $1-\varepsilon$  的稳定性.

研究二次型目标函数(5), 令

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{e}_k^* &= (\mathbf{W}_1 - \mathcal{M}_0(\boldsymbol{\eta}_k))^{-1} \mathcal{M}_1^T(\boldsymbol{\eta}_k), \\ \boldsymbol{\Xi}_1 &= \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_0(\boldsymbol{\eta}_k) + \boldsymbol{\eta}_k^T \mathbf{Q} \boldsymbol{\eta}_k + \mathbf{u}_c^T(\boldsymbol{\mathbf{T}} \boldsymbol{\eta}_k) \mathbf{R} \mathbf{u}_c(\boldsymbol{\mathbf{T}} \boldsymbol{\eta}_k) + \nu \|\boldsymbol{\eta}_k\|^2, \end{aligned}$$

利用条件概率的性质, 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}\{2\mathcal{V}(\boldsymbol{\eta}_{k+1}) - 2\mathcal{V}(\boldsymbol{\eta}_k) + \boldsymbol{\eta}_k^T \mathbf{Q} \boldsymbol{\eta}_k + \\ & \widetilde{\mathbf{u}}_k^T(\boldsymbol{\mathbf{T}} \boldsymbol{\eta}_k) \widetilde{\mathbf{R}} \widetilde{\mathbf{u}}_k(\boldsymbol{\mathbf{T}} \boldsymbol{\eta}_k) + \mathfrak{F}_k\} = \\ & \mathbb{E}\{[2\mathcal{V}(\boldsymbol{\eta}_{k+1}) - 2\mathcal{V}(\boldsymbol{\eta}_k) + \boldsymbol{\eta}_k^T \mathbf{Q} \boldsymbol{\eta}_k + \\ & \widetilde{\mathbf{u}}_k^T(\boldsymbol{\mathbf{T}} \boldsymbol{\eta}_k) \widetilde{\mathbf{R}} \widetilde{\mathbf{u}}_k(\boldsymbol{\mathbf{T}} \boldsymbol{\eta}_k)]_{H\|\mathbf{e}_k\| \leqslant \delta_1} + \mathfrak{F}_k\} \leqslant \\ & \mathbb{E}\{[\mathcal{V}(\boldsymbol{\eta}_{k+1}) - \mathcal{V}(\boldsymbol{\eta}_k) + \nu \|\boldsymbol{\eta}_k\|^2 + \\ & z \|\mathbf{e}_k\|_\infty^2 + \boldsymbol{\eta}_k^T \mathbf{Q} \boldsymbol{\eta}_k + \mathbf{u}_c^T(\boldsymbol{\mathbf{T}} \boldsymbol{\eta}_k) \mathbf{R} \mathbf{u}_c(\boldsymbol{\mathbf{T}} \boldsymbol{\eta}_k)]_{H\|\mathbf{e}_k\| \leqslant \delta_1} + \mathfrak{F}_k\} = \\ & \mathbb{E}\{[\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_0(\boldsymbol{\eta}_k) + \nu \|\boldsymbol{\eta}_k\|^2 + 2\mathcal{M}_1(\boldsymbol{\eta}_k) \mathbf{e}_k + \\ & \mathbf{e}_k^T(\mathbf{M}_0(\boldsymbol{\eta}_k) - \mathbf{W}_1) \mathbf{e}_k + \widetilde{\mathbf{u}}_k^T(\boldsymbol{\mathbf{T}} \boldsymbol{\eta}_k) \widetilde{\mathbf{R}} \widetilde{\mathbf{u}}_k(\boldsymbol{\mathbf{T}} \boldsymbol{\eta}_k) + \\ & \boldsymbol{\eta}_k^T \mathbf{Q} \boldsymbol{\eta}_k + \mathbf{e}_k^T \mathbf{W}_1 \mathbf{e}_k + z \|\mathbf{e}_k\|_\infty^2]_{H\|\mathbf{e}_k\| \leqslant \delta_1} + \mathfrak{F}_k\} \leqslant \\ & \max_{\|\mathbf{e}_k\| \leqslant \delta_1} \{\boldsymbol{\Xi}_1(\boldsymbol{\eta}_k) + 2\mathcal{M}_1(\boldsymbol{\eta}_k) \mathbf{e}_k - \\ & \mathbf{e}_k^T(\mathbf{W}_1 - \mathcal{M}_0(\boldsymbol{\eta}_k)) \mathbf{e}_k\} + (z + \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{W}_1)) \delta_1^2 \leqslant \\ & \max_{\|\mathbf{e}_k\| \leqslant \delta_1} \{\boldsymbol{\Pi}_1(\boldsymbol{\eta}_k) - (\mathbf{e}_k - \mathbf{e}_k^*)^T (\mathbf{W}_1 - \mathcal{M}_0(\boldsymbol{\eta}_k)) (\mathbf{e}_k - \\ & \mathbf{e}_k^*)\} + (z + \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{W}_1)) \delta_1^2 \leqslant \\ & \boldsymbol{\Pi}_1(\boldsymbol{\eta}_k) + (z + \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{W}_1)) \delta_1^2, \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

其中  $\mathbf{M}_0 < \mathbf{W}_1$ .

于是有:

$$\begin{aligned} \sup \sum_{k=0}^N \mathbb{E}\{\boldsymbol{\eta}_k^T \mathbf{Q} \boldsymbol{\eta}_k + \widetilde{\mathbf{u}}_k^T(\boldsymbol{\mathbf{T}} \boldsymbol{\eta}_k) \widetilde{\mathbf{R}} \widetilde{\mathbf{u}}_k(\boldsymbol{\mathbf{T}} \boldsymbol{\eta}_k) + \mathfrak{F}_0\} &\leqslant \\ \sup \sum_{k=0}^N \mathbb{E}\{\boldsymbol{\Pi}_1(\boldsymbol{\eta}_k) + (z + \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{W}_1)) \delta_1^2 - \\ 2\mathbb{E}\{\mathcal{V}(\boldsymbol{\eta}_{k+1}) - \mathcal{V}(\boldsymbol{\eta}_k) + \mathfrak{F}_k\} + \mathfrak{F}_0\} &\leqslant \\ 2\mathcal{V}(\boldsymbol{\eta}_0) + (N+1)(z + \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{W}_1)) \delta_1^2 - \\ \inf\{2\mathbb{E}\{V(\boldsymbol{\eta}_{k+1})\} + \mathfrak{F}_0\} &\leqslant \\ 2\mathcal{V}(\boldsymbol{\eta}_0) + (N+1)(z + \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{W}_2)) \delta_1^2, \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

进一步得

$$\begin{aligned} J(\mathbf{u}_c) &\leqslant \limsup_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2N} (2\mathcal{V}(\boldsymbol{\eta}_0) + (N+1)(z + \\ & \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{W}_2)) \delta_1^2) = \frac{(z + \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{W}_2)) \delta_1^2}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

由上面得到的不等式

$$\begin{cases} \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_1 < \nu \mathbf{I}, \\ \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_2 < z \mathbf{I}, \\ \mathbf{M}_0 < \mathbf{W}_1, \\ \boldsymbol{\Pi}_1 < 0, \end{cases}$$

可得式(11).

证明完成.

**定理 2** 给定正数  $\varepsilon$  和  $\vartheta$ , 矩阵  $\mathbf{Q}$  和  $\mathbf{R}$ , 假设存在正定矩阵  $\mathbf{P}$  和  $\mathbf{W}_1$ , 矩阵  $\boldsymbol{\Theta}_{11}, \boldsymbol{\Theta}_{12}, \boldsymbol{\Theta}_{22}$  和  $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$ , 正数  $\nu$ 、 $\kappa$  和  $z$ , 满足下列不等式:

$$\begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{P} - \nu\mathbf{I} & * \\ \Xi_1 & -\mathbf{I} \otimes \mathbf{P}^{-1} \end{pmatrix} < 0, \\ \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{W}_1 & * \\ \bar{\mathbf{G}} & -\mathbf{P}^{-1} \end{pmatrix} < 0, \\ \begin{pmatrix} \Xi_0 & * & * \\ \Xi_1 & -\mathbf{I} \otimes \mathbf{P}^{-1} & * \\ \mathbf{K}\mathbf{T} & 0 & -\mathbf{R}^{-1} \end{pmatrix} < 0, \end{cases} \quad (20)$$

$$\text{and } \|\mathbf{x}_0\| \sqrt{\varepsilon^{-1}\lambda_{\min}^{-1}(\mathbf{P})\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{P})} + \delta_1\sqrt{\varepsilon^{-1}z\lambda_{\min}^{-1}(\mathbf{P})(\nu^{-1}\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{P})+1)} \leq \vartheta, \quad (21)$$

其中

$$\tilde{\mathbf{F}} = \mathbf{L}\mathbf{F}, \tilde{\mathbf{L}} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{L}, \bar{\mathbf{K}} = \boldsymbol{\Theta}_{11}\mathbf{K}, \tilde{\mathbf{K}} = (\bar{\mathbf{K}}^T, 0)^T,$$

$$\mathbf{P}_{\mathcal{N}} = \mathbf{I} \otimes (\mathbf{N} + \mathbf{N}^T - \mathbf{P}),$$

$$\boldsymbol{\Theta} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Theta}_{11} & \boldsymbol{\Theta}_{12} \\ * & \boldsymbol{\Theta}_{22} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} (\mathbf{B}^T\mathbf{B})^{-1}\mathbf{B}^T \\ (\mathbf{B}^\perp)^T \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{N} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Theta}\mathbf{M} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{A} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{I} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \boldsymbol{\Theta}_{11} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{A}}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Theta}\mathbf{M}\mathbf{A} & (1-\bar{\alpha})\bar{\mathbf{K}} & 0 & 0 \\ (1-\bar{\beta})\tilde{\mathbf{L}}\mathbf{C} & \tilde{\mathbf{F}} & 0 & 0 \\ (1-\bar{\beta})\mathbf{C} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \bar{\alpha}(1-\bar{\beta})\bar{\mathbf{K}} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{A}}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \bar{\mathbf{K}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \bar{\mathbf{K}} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \tilde{\mathbf{A}}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \boldsymbol{\Theta}\mathbf{M}\mathbf{B} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \boldsymbol{\Theta}_{11} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{A}}_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \tilde{\mathbf{L}}\mathbf{C} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \mathbf{C} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \tilde{\mathbf{A}}_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \tilde{\mathbf{L}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{I} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{A}}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Theta}\mathbf{M}\mathbf{D} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ (1-\bar{\beta})\tilde{\mathbf{L}}\mathbf{E} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ (1-\bar{\beta})\mathbf{E} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{A}}_7 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \tilde{\mathbf{L}}\mathbf{E} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \mathbf{E} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \tilde{\mathbf{A}}_8 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \tilde{\mathbf{L}} \\ \mathbf{I} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\hat{\tilde{\mathbf{A}}}_1 = \tilde{\mathbf{A}}_1 + \bar{\alpha}\tilde{\mathbf{A}}_3 + \bar{\beta}\tilde{\mathbf{A}}_5, \hat{\tilde{\mathbf{A}}}_2 = \tilde{\mathbf{A}}_2 + \tilde{\mathbf{A}}_3, \hat{\tilde{\mathbf{A}}}_3 = \tilde{\mathbf{A}}_4 + \tilde{\mathbf{A}}_5,$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{S}}_0^T = (\hat{\tilde{\mathbf{A}}}_1^T, \sqrt{\bar{\beta}(1-\bar{\beta})}\hat{\tilde{\mathbf{A}}}_3^T)^T,$$

$$\Xi_0 = -\mathbf{P} - \nu\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{Q},$$

$$\Xi_1 = (\sqrt{1+\kappa}\mathbf{S}_0^T, \sqrt{\bar{\alpha}(1-\bar{\alpha})}\hat{\tilde{\mathbf{A}}}_2^T, \hat{\tilde{\mathbf{A}}}_6^T, \sqrt{\bar{\beta}(1-\bar{\beta})}\hat{\tilde{\mathbf{A}}}_7^T)^T.$$

设计控制器增益  $\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{A}^{-1}\tilde{\mathbf{F}}, \mathbf{L} = \mathbf{A}^{-1}\tilde{\mathbf{L}}$  和  $\mathbf{K} = \boldsymbol{\Theta}_{11}^{-1}\tilde{\mathbf{K}}$ , 具有动态输出反馈控制器(4)的网络控制系统具有概率为  $1 - \varepsilon$  的稳定性, 且二次型目标函数(6)具有上界:  $J^* = 0.5(z + \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{W}_2))\delta_1^2$ , 其中  $z = (1 + 2\kappa^{-1}(1 - \bar{\beta}))\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{W}_1)$ .

**证明** 根据 Schur 补引理, 不等式(11) 等同于

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{P} - \nu\mathbf{I} & * \\ \Xi_1 & -\mathbf{I} \otimes \mathbf{P}^{-1} \end{pmatrix} < 0, \quad (22a)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{W}_1 & * \\ \bar{\mathbf{G}} & -\mathbf{P}^{-1} \end{pmatrix} < 0, \quad (22b)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \Xi_0 & * & * \\ \Xi_1 & -\mathbf{I} \otimes \mathbf{P}^{-1} & * \\ \mathbf{K}\mathbf{T} & 0 & -\mathbf{R}^{-1} \end{pmatrix} < 0, \quad (22c)$$

其中

$$\Xi_0 = -\mathbf{P} - \nu\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{Q},$$

$$\Xi_1 = (\sqrt{1+\kappa}\mathbf{S}_0^T, \sqrt{\bar{\alpha}(1-\bar{\alpha})}\hat{\tilde{\mathbf{A}}}_2^T, \hat{\tilde{\mathbf{A}}}_6^T, \sqrt{\bar{\beta}(1-\bar{\beta})}\hat{\tilde{\mathbf{A}}}_7^T)^T.$$

令

$$\tilde{\mathbf{F}} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{F}, \tilde{\mathbf{L}} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{L}, \bar{\mathbf{K}} = \boldsymbol{\Theta}_{11}\mathbf{K}, \tilde{\mathbf{K}} = (\bar{\mathbf{K}}^T, 0)^T,$$

$$\boldsymbol{\Theta} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Theta}_{11} & \boldsymbol{\Theta}_{12} \\ 0 & \boldsymbol{\Theta}_{22} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} (\mathbf{B}^T\mathbf{B})^{-1}\mathbf{B}^T \\ (\mathbf{B}^\perp)^T \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{N} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Theta}\mathbf{M} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{A} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{I} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{I} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{N} \text{ 和 } \boldsymbol{\Theta}_{11} \text{ 可逆.}$$

分别用  $\text{diag}\{\mathbf{I}, \mathbf{I} \otimes \mathbf{N}\}$  和  $\text{diag}\{\mathbf{I}, \mathbf{I} \otimes \mathbf{N}^T\}$  前乘、后乘不等式(22a), 分别用  $\text{diag}\{\mathbf{I}, \mathbf{I} \otimes \mathbf{N}, \boldsymbol{\Theta}_{11}\}$  和  $\text{diag}\{\mathbf{I}, \mathbf{I} \otimes \mathbf{N}^T, \boldsymbol{\Theta}_{11}^T\}$  前乘、后乘不等式(22c), 且利用下列不等式  $\mathbf{N} + \mathbf{N}^T - \mathbf{N}\mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{N}^T - \mathbf{P} = -(\mathbf{P} - \mathbf{N})\mathbf{P}^{-1}(\mathbf{P} - \mathbf{N}^T) \leq 0, \boldsymbol{\Theta}_{11} + \boldsymbol{\Theta}_{11}^T - \boldsymbol{\Theta}_{11}\mathbf{R}^{-1}\boldsymbol{\Theta}_{11}^T - \mathbf{R} = -(\mathbf{R} - \boldsymbol{\Theta}_{11})\mathbf{R}^{-1}(\mathbf{R} - \boldsymbol{\Theta}_{11}^T) \leq 0$  及式(20) 成立, 从定理 1 可得所需的安全性和 DoS 攻击下具有事件触发机制的网络控制系统二次型目标函数上界  $J^* = 0.5((\iota + \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{W}_1))g^2 + (z + \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{W}_2))\delta_1^2)$ , 证明完成.

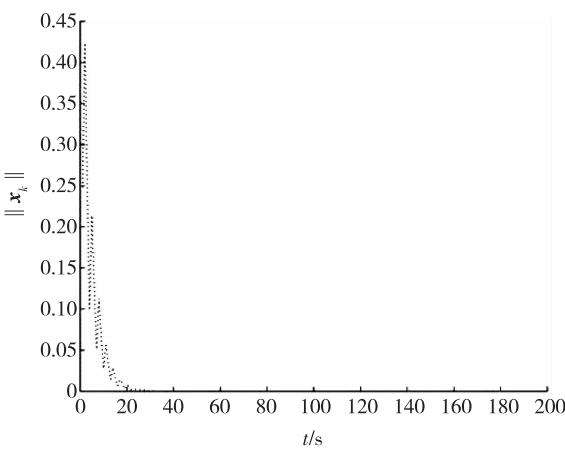
#### 4 仿真实例

在本仿真中, 网络控制系统模型中的参数矩阵为

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{A} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0.34 & 2.1 \\ -0.21 & -0.63 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.51 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \mathbf{D} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0.022 & -0.014 \\ 0.012 & 0.009 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \mathbf{C} &= (0.5 \quad -0.51), \quad \mathbf{E} = (0.23 \quad -0.23) \\ \mathbf{P} &= \begin{bmatrix} 6.5442 & 0.0450 & 1.8211 & 0.7982 & 0.8527 & -1.2049 \\ 0.0450 & 11.9904 & -0.9822 & 1.4823 & 0.3586 & -3.9680 \\ 1.8211 & -0.9822 & 1.8915 & -1.2128 & 1.0469 & -1.0347 \\ 0.7982 & 1.4823 & -1.2128 & 9.5340 & -2.7062 & -1.1605 \\ 0.8527 & 0.3586 & 1.0469 & -2.7062 & 4.4186 & -0.2399 \\ -1.2049 & -3.9680 & -1.0347 & -1.1605 & -0.2399 & 10.4330 \end{bmatrix}, \\ \mathbf{W}_1 &= 0.6636, \quad \boldsymbol{\Theta} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.147 & -0.074 \\ 0 & 7.91 \end{bmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{A} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.448 & 0.043 \\ -0.135 & 1.72 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \nu = 0.04, \quad \kappa = 0.05. \\ \text{允许上界为 } J^* &= 0.0214, \text{ 控制器参数为} \\ \mathbf{F} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0.0106 & 0.0255 \\ 0.0081 & -0.0097 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{L} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.8470 \\ -0.5721 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \mathbf{K} &= (-0.1101, 0.0615). \end{aligned}$$

仿真结果如图 1—3 所示. 图 1 表示无攻击时  $\| \mathbf{x}_k \|$  的动态轨迹, 图 2 表示基于事件触发的网络控制系统在 DoS 攻击下的  $\| \mathbf{x}_k \|$  动态轨迹, 图 3 描述了事件触发时刻和 DoS 攻击时刻. 可以看出本文设计的控制器是可行的.

图 1 无攻击时  $\| \mathbf{x}_k \|$  动态轨迹Fig. 1 The dynamic trajectory of  $\| \mathbf{x}_k \|$  without attacks

初始状态为  $\mathbf{x}_0 = (0.44 \quad -0.2)$ , 给定概率  $\bar{\alpha} = 0.5$ ,  $\bar{\beta} = 0.45$  且  $\varepsilon = 0.25$ , 安全系数  $\vartheta = 20$ ,  $\delta_1 = 0.004$ . 权矩阵  $\mathbf{Q} = 0.05\mathbf{I}$ ,  $\mathbf{R} = 0.05\mathbf{I}$ . 根据定理 2 应用 Matlab 得:

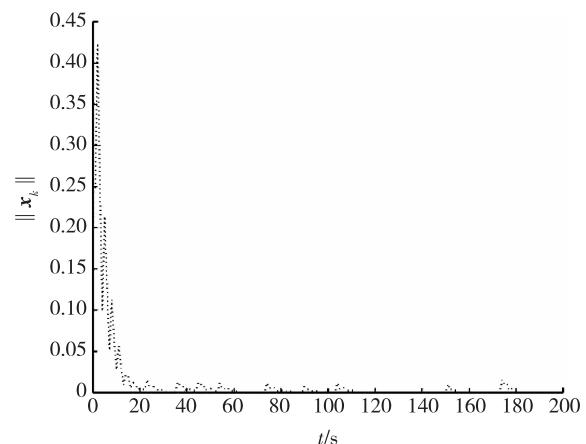
图 2 双通道 DoS 攻击下  $\| \mathbf{x}_k \|$  动态轨迹

Fig. 2 The dynamic trajectory of with double channel DoS attacks

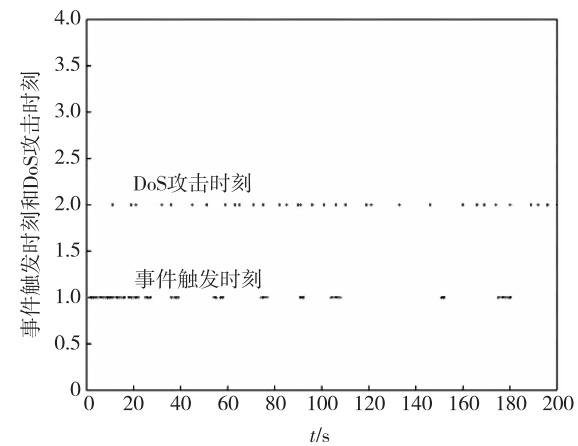


图 3 攻击时刻和事件触发时刻

Fig. 3 Event-triggered times and attack times

## 5 结束语

本文研究了基于事件触发机制的网络控制系统在双通道 DoS 攻击下的稳定性问题. 假设通道间 DoS 攻击是随机且独立的, 给出了闭环系统状态空间模

型, 应用李雅普诺夫稳定性理论得到了一定概率输入到状态稳定的充分条件. 同时, 设计了状态反馈控制器. 最后应用计算机仿真验证了所设计的控制器的可行性.

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## Event-based security control for networked control systems with DoS attacks

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**Abstract** An event-based security control for networked control systems(NCSs) under two-channel denial of service (DoS) attacks is presented in this paper. First, a model is proposed to describe the DoS attacks with a compensation strategy and applied to the sensor-controller channel and controller-actuator channel of the NCSs. Second, an event-triggered mechanism is proposed to induce the burden of information transmission. By definition, information can transfer only when the trigger condition is met. According to the optimal control theory and linear matrix inequality, sufficient conditions of the closed-loop system with a certain probability of the input-to-state security are derived, and the controller is designed. Finally, the effectiveness of the controller is verified through computer simulation.

**Key words** networked control systems(NCSs); security control; event-triggered mechanism; DoS attacks