

时变时滞模糊系统的时滞反馈控制*

郭 岗¹, 闫晓婷¹, 牛文生², 朱 敏³

(1. 洛阳师范学院 信息技术学院, 河南 洛阳 471022;

2. 中国航空计算技术研究所, 陕西 西安 710068;

3. 西安通信学院 通信装备管理系, 陕西 西安 710106)

摘 要: 对一类带有时变时滞的模糊系统, 研究了其反馈控制问题。通过定义一种新型的模糊 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 泛函 (LKF), 得到开环系统时滞相关的稳定条件。在推导过程中引入模糊自由权值矩阵变量, 避免了使用边界不等式和模型转换所带来的保守性; 同时在估计 LKF 导数上界时, 考虑了在以前文献中常被忽略的有用项。采用并行分布补偿算法 (PDC), 得到了闭环系统时滞相关稳定的充分条件。设计出了相应的时滞控制器, 并将其转化成为一个受线性矩阵不等式 (LMI) 约束的凸优化问题。最后, 通过仿真例子验证了所提方法的有效性。

关键词: 时滞相关稳定; 模糊 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 泛函; 时滞反馈; 线性矩阵不等式

中图分类号: TP13 **文献标志码:** A **文章编号:** 0529-6579 (2011) 03-0022-05

Delayed Feedback Control for Continuous-Time Fuzzy Systems with Time-Varying Delay

GUO Gang¹, YAN Xiaoting¹, NIU Wensheng², ZHU Min³

(1. Academy of Information Technology, Luoyang Normal University, Luoyang 471022, China;

2. Aeronautics Computing Technique Research Institute, Xi'an 710068, China;

3. Department of Communication Equipment Management, Xi'an Communications Institute, Xi'an 710106, China)

Abstract: The delayed feedback control problem is studied for a class of continuous-time fuzzy systems with time-varying delay. Based on a new fuzzy Lyapunov-Krasovskii functional (LKF), a delay-dependent stability criterion is derived for the open-loop fuzzy systems. Less conservative results are obtained by considering the additional useful terms when estimating the upper bound of the derivative of LKF and introducing new fuzzy free weighting matrices. Then based on parallel distributed compensation (PDC), a delay-dependent stabilization condition is derived in terms of linear matrix inequalities (LMIs) and the corresponding controller can be obtained by solving a set of LMIs. Finally, simulation examples show the effectiveness of the proposed method.

Key words: delay-dependent stability; fuzzy Lyapunov-Krasovskii functional; delayed feedback; linear matrix inequality

时滞经常存在于许多实际系统中, 它的存在常常会导致系统的不稳定和性能的下降, 时滞可分为两类: 时滞相关和时滞无关^[1-9]。通常时滞相关较

时滞无关有着较小的保守性。对于时变时滞模糊系统可用模型转换来处理^[7], 但它会导致结果的保守性。另外, 上述成果大多数是基于单一的

* 收稿日期: 2010-03-02

基金项目: 国防科研基金资助项目 (C0520061364)

作者简介: 郭岗 (1972 年生), 男, 博士; E-mail: guogang@lynu.edu.cn

LKF^[8-12]。单一的 LKF 要求所有的子系统要存在一个公共的正定对称矩阵，这样结果必然带来保守性。同时上述结果多是采用无记忆状态反馈^[6-12]，对于时滞系统而言，无记忆反馈可能会失去系统时滞信息，从而也带来保守性。

本文对一类带有时变时滞的模糊系统的稳定性分析和设计提出了一个新方法，这种方法较以前文献中所使用的方法具有更小的保守性。首先，定义一个新型模糊 LKF，得到了开环系统的时滞相关稳定性条件。在推导过程中，引入多个模糊的自由权值矩阵来表示系统方程中各个项及 Leibniz-Newton 公式中各个项之间的关系。其次，使用了并行分布补偿算法，得到了闭环系统时滞相关的稳定性条件，并设计出了时滞控制器。

1 系统描述

考虑一个由 T-S 模型描述的非线性时滞系统，它的第 i 条规则可描述如下：

$$\begin{aligned}
 &R^i \text{ if } \xi_1(t) \text{ is } F_1^i \text{ and } \dots \text{ and } \xi_v(t) \text{ is } F_v^i \\
 &\text{then } \dot{x}(t) = A_i x(t) + A_{di} x(t-d) + B_i u(t) \\
 &x(t) = \varphi(t), t \in [-\tau, 0] \\
 &i \in I: = \{1, 2, \dots, s\} \tag{1}
 \end{aligned}$$

其中： F_j^i 是模糊集合， $j = 1, 2, \dots, v$ 。 $\xi(t) = [\xi_1(t), \xi_2(t), \dots, \xi_v(t)]^T$ 是前提变量，并假设前提变量 $\xi(t)$ 和控制变量无关。 $x(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 是状态变量， $u(t) \in \mathbb{R}^m$ 是控制输入， A_i, A_{di} 和 B_i 是已知合适维数的系统矩阵。 $\varphi(t)$ 是系统的初始状态，时滞项 d 是时变可微函数且满足 $0 \leq d \leq \tau, d \leq \rho$ ，这里的 τ 和 ρ 是常数。

通过单点模糊化，乘积推理和中心平均反模糊化方法，模糊控制系统的总体模型为

$$\begin{aligned}
 \dot{x}(t) = &\sum_{i=1}^s h_i(\xi(t))(A_i x(t) + \\
 &A_{di} x(t-d) + B_i u(t)) \tag{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

其中 $h_i(\xi(t)) = \frac{\omega_i(\xi(t))}{\sum_{i=1}^s \omega_i(\xi(t))}$ ， $\omega_i(\xi(t)) = \prod_{j=1}^v \mu_{ij}(\xi(t))$ 。

$\mu_{ij}(\xi(t))$ 是 $\xi_j(t)$ 在 F_j^i 中的隶属度函数。由 $h_i(\xi(t))$ 的定义可知 $h_i(\xi(t)) \geq 0$ ， $\sum_{i=1}^s h_i(\xi(t)) = 1, i \in I$ 。

2 模糊系统稳定性分析和时滞控制器设计

2.1 开环模糊系统稳定性分析

考虑开环系统

$$\dot{x}(t) = A(t)x(t) + A_d(t)x_d \tag{3}$$

其中 $A(t) = \sum_{i=1}^s h_i(\xi(t))A_i, A_d(t) = \sum_{i=1}^s h_i(\xi(t))A_{di}$ ， $x_d = x(t-d)$ 。

考虑选取如下的模糊 LKF

$$\begin{aligned}
 V(x(t)) = &x^T(t)Px(t) + \int_{t-d}^t x^T(s)Q(s)x(s)ds + \\
 &\int_{-\tau}^0 \int_{t+\theta}^t x^T(s)(R_1(s) + R_2(s))\dot{x}(s)dsd\theta \tag{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

其中 $Q(t) = \sum_{i=1}^s h_i(\xi(t))Q_i, R_1(t) = \sum_{i=1}^s h_i(\xi(t))R_{1i}$ ， $R_2(t) = \sum_{i=1}^s h_i(\xi(t))R_{2i}$ ；这里 $P > 0, Q_i \geq 0, R_{1i} > 0, R_{2i} > 0, i \in I$ 。 $Q(t)$ 和 $R_1(t), R_2(t)$ 是包含有隶属度函数的模糊矩阵。

引入模糊自由权值矩阵 (5)，并对 $V(x(t))$ 求导可得式 (6)

$$\begin{aligned}
 N(t) &= \begin{bmatrix} N_1(t) \\ N_2(t) \\ N_3(t) \\ N_4(t) \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^s h_i(\xi(t)) \begin{bmatrix} N_{1i} \\ N_{2i} \\ N_{3i} \\ N_{4i} \end{bmatrix}, \\
 M(t) &= \begin{bmatrix} M_1(t) \\ M_2(t) \\ M_3(t) \\ M_4(t) \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^s h_i(\xi(t)) \begin{bmatrix} M_{1i} \\ M_{2i} \\ M_{3i} \\ M_{4i} \end{bmatrix}, \\
 S(t) &= \begin{bmatrix} S_1(t) \\ S_2(t) \\ S_3(t) \\ S_4(t) \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^s h_i(\xi(t)) \begin{bmatrix} S_{1i} \\ S_{2i} \\ S_{3i} \\ S_{4i} \end{bmatrix}, \\
 Y(t) &= \begin{bmatrix} Y_1(t) \\ Y_2(t) \\ Y_3(t) \\ Y_4(t) \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^s h_i(\xi(t)) \begin{bmatrix} Y_{1i} \\ Y_{2i} \\ Y_{3i} \\ Y_{4i} \end{bmatrix} \tag{5}
 \end{aligned}$$

这里的 $N_{ki}, M_{ki}, S_{ki}, Y_{ki}, i \in I, k = 1, 2, 3, 4$ 是待求的合适维数的常数矩阵。

$$\begin{aligned}
 \dot{V}(x(t)) \leq &\eta^T(t) [\Phi(t) + \tau S(t)R_1^{-1}(s_1)S^T(t) + \\
 &\tau N(t)R_1^{-1}(s_2)N^T(t) + \\
 &\tau M(t)R_2^{-1}(s_3)M^T(t)]\eta(t) - \int_{t-\tau}^{t-d} [\eta^T(t)S(t) + \\
 &x^T(s)R_1(s)]R_1^{-1}(s)[S^T(t)\eta(t) + R_1^T(s)\dot{x}(s)]ds - \\
 &\int_{t-d}^t [\eta^T(t)N(t) + x^T(s)R_1(s)]R_1^{-1}(s) \cdot \\
 &[N^T(t)\eta(t) + R_1^T(s)\dot{x}(s)]ds - \\
 &\int_{t-\tau}^t [\eta^T(t)M(t) + x^T(s)R_2(s)]R_2^{-1}(s) \cdot \\
 &[M^T(t)\eta(t) + R_2^T(s)\dot{x}(s)]ds \tag{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

其中 $s_1 \in [t - \tau, t - d], s_2 \in [t - d, t], s_3 \in [t - \tau, t], \eta(t) = [x^T(t) \ x_d^T \ x_\tau^T \ \dot{x}^T(t)]^T$;

$$\Phi(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_{11,t} & \Phi_{12,t} & \Phi_{13,t} & \Phi_{14,t} \\ * & \Phi_{22,t} & \Phi_{23,t} & \Phi_{24,t} \\ * & * & \Phi_{33,t} & \Phi_{34,t} \\ * & * & * & \Phi_{44,t} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\Phi_{11,t} = Q(t) + N_1(t) + N_1^T(t) + M_1(t) + M_1^T(t) + Y_1(t)A(t) + A^T(t)Y_1^T(t),$$

$$\Phi_{12,t} = -N_1(t) + N_2^T(t) + S_1(t) + M_2^T(t) + Y_1(t)A_d(t) + A^T(t)Y_2^T(t),$$

$$\Phi_{13,t} = N_3^T(t) - S_1(t) - M_1(t) + M_3^T(t) + A^T(t)Y_3^T(t),$$

$$\Phi_{14,t} = P + N_4^T(t) + M_4^T(t) - Y_1(t) + A^T(t)Y_4^T(t),$$

$$\Phi_{22,t} = -(1 - \rho)Q(t - d) - N_2(t) - N_2^T(t) + S_2(t) + S_2^T(t) + Y_2(t)A_d(t) + A_d^T(t)Y_2^T(t),$$

$$\Phi_{23,t} = -N_3^T(t) - S_2(t) + S_3^T(t) - M_2(t) + A_d^T(t)Y_3^T(t),$$

$$\Phi_{24,t} = -N_4^T(t) + S_4^T(t) - Y_2(t) + A_d^T(t)Y_4^T(t),$$

$$\Phi_{33,t} = -S_3(t) - S_3^T(t) - M_3(t) - M_3^T(t),$$

$$\varphi_{lm_1m_2m_3,ij} = \begin{bmatrix} Q_i + \varphi_{11,ij} & \varphi_{12,ij} & \varphi_{13,ij} & P + \varphi_{14,ij} & \tau S_{1i} & \tau N_{1i} & \tau M_{1i} \\ * & -(1 - \rho)Q_i + \varphi_{22,ij} & \varphi_{23,ij} & \varphi_{24,ij} & \tau S_{2i} & \tau N_{2i} & \tau M_{2i} \\ * & * & \varphi_{33,i} & \varphi_{34,ij} & \tau S_{3i} & \tau N_{3i} & \tau M_{3i} \\ * & * & * & \tau(R_{1i} + R_{2i}) + \varphi_{44,j} & \tau S_{4i} & \tau N_{4i} & \tau M_{4i} \\ * & * & * & * & -\tau R_{1m_1} & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & -\tau R_{1m_2} & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & -\tau R_{2m_3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\varphi_{11,ij} = N_{1i} + N_{1i}^T + M_{1i} + M_{1i}^T + Y_{1j}A_i + A_i^T Y_{1j}^T,$$

$$\varphi_{12,ij} = -N_{1i} + N_{2i}^T + S_{1i} + M_{2i}^T + Y_{1j}A_{di} + A_{di}^T Y_{2j}^T,$$

$$\varphi_{13,ij} = N_{3i}^T - S_{1i} - M_{1i} + M_{3i}^T + A_{di}^T Y_{3j}^T,$$

$$\varphi_{14,ij} = N_{4i}^T - Y_{1j} + M_{4i}^T + A_i^T Y_{4j}^T,$$

$$\varphi_{22,ij} = -N_{2i} - N_{2i}^T + S_{2i} + S_{2i}^T + Y_{2j}A_{di} + A_{di}^T Y_{2j}^T,$$

$$\varphi_{23,ij} = -N_{3i}^T - S_{2i} + S_{3i}^T - M_{2i} + A_{di}^T Y_{3j}^T,$$

$$\varphi_{24,ij} = -N_{4i}^T + S_{4i}^T + A_{di}^T Y_{4j}^T - Y_{2j},$$

$$\varphi_{33,i} = -S_{3i} - S_{3i}^T - M_{3i} - M_{3i}^T,$$

$$\varphi_{34,ij} = -S_{4i}^T - Y_{3j} - M_{4i}^T,$$

$$\varphi_{44,j} = -Y_{4j} - Y_{4j}^T$$

证明 对于系统 (3), 选取模糊 LFK (4). 定义矩阵

$$\bar{\Phi}(t, s_1, s_2, s_3) = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi(t) & \tau S(t) & \tau N(t) & \tau M(t) \\ * & -\tau R_1(s_1) & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & -\tau R_1(s_2) & 0 \\ * & * & * & -\tau R_2(s_3) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Phi_{34,t} = -S_4^T(t) - M_4^T(t) - Y_3(t),$$

$$\Phi_{44,t} = \tau(R_1(t) + R_2(t)) - Y_4(t) - Y_4^T(t)$$

由于 $R_i > 0, i = 1, 2$ 可知 (6) 式最后三项都是非正项, 那么可知如果

$$\Phi(t) + \tau S(t)R_1^{-1}(s_1)S^T(t) + \tau N(t)R_1^{-1}(s_2)N^T(t) + \tau M(t)R_2^{-1}(s_3)M^T(t) < 0$$

成立, 有 $V(x(t)) < 0$, 则系统 (3) 渐近稳定。综合上述分析, 可得到以下定理。

定理 1 对于给定的标量 τ 和 ρ , 如果存在着矩阵 $P > 0, Q_i \geq 0, R_{1i} > 0, R_{2i} > 0$ 及 $N_{ki}, M_{ki}, S_{ki}, Y_{ki}, i \in I, k = 1, 2, 3, 4$ 满足下列不等式

$$\varphi_{lm_1m_2m_3,ii} < 0 \quad l, m_1, m_2, m_3, i, j \in I \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{1}{s-1}\varphi_{lm_1m_2m_3,ii} + \frac{1}{2}(\varphi_{lm_1m_2m_3,ij} + \varphi_{lm_1m_2m_3,ji}) < 0 \quad i < j, l, m_1, m_2, m_3, i, j \in I \quad (8)$$

则模糊系统 (3) 是渐近稳定的。

其中

$$\begin{bmatrix} P + \varphi_{14,ij} & \tau S_{1i} & \tau N_{1i} & \tau M_{1i} \\ \varphi_{24,ij} & \tau S_{2i} & \tau N_{2i} & \tau M_{2i} \\ \varphi_{34,ij} & \tau S_{3i} & \tau N_{3i} & \tau M_{3i} \\ \tau(R_{1i} + R_{2i}) + \varphi_{44,j} & \tau S_{4i} & \tau N_{4i} & \tau M_{4i} \\ * & -\tau R_{1m_1} & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & -\tau R_{1m_2} & 0 \\ * & * & * & -\tau R_{2m_3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$s_1 \in [t - \tau, t - d], s_2 \in [t - d, t], s_3 \in [t - \tau, t] \quad (9)$$

显然式 (9) 可表示为

$$\bar{\Phi}(t, s_1, s_2, s_3) = \sum_{l, m_1, m_2, m_3=1}^s h_l(\xi(t-d))h_{m_1}(\xi(s_1)) \cdot h_{m_2}(\xi(s_2))h_{m_3}(\xi(s_3)) \sum_{i,j=1}^s h_i(\xi(t))h_j(\xi(t))\varphi_{lm_1m_2m_3,ij}$$

由文献 [12] 可知: 由 (7) 和 (8) 式成立, 则可保证

$$\bar{\Phi}(t, s_1, s_2, s_3) < 0 \quad (10)$$

根据 Schur 补定理, 式 (10) 可以等价于

$$\Phi(t) + \tau S(t)R_1^{-1}(s_1)S^T(t) + \tau N(t)R_1^{-1}(s_2)N^T(t) + \tau M(t)R_2^{-1}(s_3)M^T(t) < 0$$

所以可知开环系统 (3) 渐近稳定。

2.2 模糊控制器的设计

闭环系统可以表示为

$$\dot{x}(t) = A_c(t)x(t) + A_{dc}(t)x_d \quad (11)$$

其中 $A_c(t) = A(t) + B(t)K(t), A_{dc}(t) = A_d(t) + B(t)K_d(t), B(t) = \sum_{i=1}^s h_i(\xi(t))B_i$ 。

为了求解 $K_i, K_{di}, i \in I$, 首先假设 $Y_1(t), Y_3(t), Y_4(t)$ 是非奇异矩阵, 且 $Y_1^{-T}(t) = \lambda_1 Z, Y_3^{-T}(t) = \lambda_3 Z, Y_4^{-T}(t) = \lambda_4 Z, Y_2^{-T}(t) = \lambda_2 Y_1(t-d), Z = P^{-1}, \lambda_k > 0, k = 1, 2, 3, 4$ 是实常数。定义

$$\Lambda = \text{diag} \{ Y_1^{-1}(t), Y_{1d}^{-1}, Y_3^{-1}(t), Y_4^{-1}(t), Y_4^{-1}(s_1), Y_4^{-1}(s_2), Y_4^{-1}(s_3) \}$$

其中 $Y_{1d}^{-1} = Y_1^{-1}(t-d), s_1 \in [t-\tau, t-d], s_2 \in [t-d, t], s_3 \in [t-\tau, t]$, 对于用 $A_c(t), A_{dc}(t)$ 来替代 $A(t), A_d(t)$ 的 (11) 式, 分别左右乘 Λ 和 Λ^T 后, 并记

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{Q}(t) &= Y_1^{-1}(t) Q(t) Y_1^{-T}(t), \\ \bar{R}_1(t) &= Y_4^{-1}(t) R_1(t) Y_4^{-T}(t), \\ \bar{R}_2(t) &= Y_4^{-1}(t) R_2(t) Y_4^{-T}(t), \\ \bar{E}_k(t) &= Y_k^{-1}(t) E_k(t) Y_k^{-T}(t), k = 1, 3, 4, \\ \bar{E}_2(t) &= Y_{1d}^{-1} E_2(t) Y_{1d}^{-T}, \bar{E} = N, M, S, \end{aligned}$$

得到

$$\begin{aligned} &\Gamma(t, s_1, s_2, s_3) = \\ &\left[\begin{array}{ccccccc} \Gamma_{11}^{(2)} & \Gamma_{12}^{(2)} & \Gamma_{13}^{(2)} & \Gamma_{14}^{(2)} & \tau \lambda_1^{-1} \lambda_4 \bar{S}_1(t) & \tau \lambda_1^{-1} \lambda_4 \bar{N}_1(t) & \tau \lambda_1^{-1} \lambda_4 \bar{M}_1(t) \\ * & \Gamma_{22}^{(2)} & \Gamma_{23}^{(2)} & \Gamma_{24}^{(2)} & \tau \lambda_1^{-1} \lambda_4 \bar{S}_2(t) & \tau \lambda_1^{-1} \lambda_4 \bar{N}_2(t) & \tau \lambda_1^{-1} \lambda_4 \bar{M}_2(t) \\ * & * & \Gamma_{33}^{(2)} & \Gamma_{34}^{(2)} & \tau \lambda_3^{-1} \lambda_4 \bar{S}_3(t) & \tau \lambda_3^{-1} \lambda_4 \bar{N}_3(t) & \tau \lambda_3^{-1} \lambda_4 \bar{M}_3(t) \\ * & * & * & \Gamma_{44}^{(2)} & \tau \bar{S}_4(t) & \tau \bar{N}_4(t) & \tau \bar{M}_4(t) \\ * & * & * & * & -\tau \bar{R}_1(s_1) & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & -\tau \bar{R}_1(s_2) & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & -\tau \bar{R}_2(s_3) \end{array} \right] < 0 \\ &s_1 \in [t-\tau, t-d], s_2 \in [t-d, t], s_3 \in [t-\tau, t] \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

其中

$$\Gamma_{11,t}^{(2)} = \bar{Q}(t) + \bar{N}_1(t) + \bar{N}_1^T(t) + \bar{M}_1(t) + \bar{M}_1^T(t) + \lambda_1 A_c(t) Z + \lambda_1 Z A_c^T(t),$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\varphi_{lm_1 m_2 m_3, ij} = \\ &\left[\begin{array}{ccccccc} \bar{Q}_i + \bar{\varphi}_{11,ij} & \bar{\varphi}_{12,ij} & \bar{\varphi}_{13,ij} & P + \bar{\varphi}_{14,ij} & \tau \lambda_1^{-1} \lambda_4 \bar{S}_{1i} & \tau \lambda_1^{-1} \lambda_4 \bar{N}_{1i} & \tau \lambda_1^{-1} \lambda_4 \bar{M}_{1i} \\ * & -(1-\rho) \bar{Q}_i + \gamma_{22,ij} & \bar{\varphi}_{23,i} & \bar{\varphi}_{24,i} & \tau \lambda_1^{-1} \lambda_4 \bar{S}_{2i} & \tau \lambda_1^{-1} \lambda_4 \bar{N}_{2i} & \tau \lambda_1^{-1} \lambda_4 \bar{M}_{2i} \\ * & * & \bar{\varphi}_{33,i} & \bar{\varphi}_{34,i} & \tau \lambda_3^{-1} \lambda_4 \bar{S}_{3i} & \tau \lambda_3^{-1} \lambda_4 \bar{N}_{3i} & \tau \lambda_3^{-1} \lambda_4 \bar{M}_{3i} \\ * & * & * & \tau(\bar{R}_{1i} + \bar{R}_{2i}) + \bar{\varphi}_{44} & \tau \bar{S}_{4i} & \tau \bar{N}_{4i} & \tau \bar{M}_{4i} \\ * & * & * & * & -\tau \bar{R}_{1m_1} & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & -\tau \bar{R}_{1m_2} & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & -\tau \bar{R}_{2m_3} \end{array} \right] \quad (13) \\ &\bar{\varphi}_{11,ij} = \bar{N}_{1i} + \bar{N}_{1i}^T + \bar{M}_{1i} + \bar{M}_{1i}^T + \lambda_1 A_i Z + \lambda_1 Z A_i^T + \lambda_1 B_i G_j + \lambda_1 G_j^T B_i^T, \\ &\bar{\varphi}_{12,ij} = -\bar{N}_{1i} + \bar{N}_{2i}^T + \bar{S}_{1i} + \bar{M}_{2i}^T + \lambda_1 A_{di} Z + \lambda_1 B_i G_{dj} + \lambda_1 \lambda_2 Z A_{di}^T + \lambda_1 \lambda_2 G_{dj}^T B_i^T, \\ &\bar{\varphi}_{13,ij} = \lambda_1 \lambda_3^{-1} \bar{N}_{3i}^T - \lambda_1^{-1} \lambda_3 \bar{S}_{1i} - \lambda_1^{-1} \lambda_3 \bar{M}_{1i} + \lambda_1 \lambda_3^{-1} \bar{M}_{3i}^T + \lambda_1 Z A_i^T + \lambda_1 G_j^T B_i^T, \\ &\bar{\varphi}_{14,ij} = \lambda_1 \lambda_4 Z + \lambda_1 \lambda_4^{-1} \bar{N}_{4i}^T + \lambda_1 \lambda_4^{-1} \bar{M}_{4i}^T - \lambda_4 Z + \lambda_1 Z A_i^T + \lambda_1 G_j^T B_i^T, \\ &\bar{\varphi}_{22,ij} = -\bar{N}_{2i} - \bar{N}_{2i}^T + \bar{S}_{2i} + \bar{S}_{2i}^T + \lambda_1 \lambda_2 A_{di} Z + \lambda_1 \lambda_2 B_i G_{dj} + \lambda_1 \lambda_2 Z A_{di}^T + \lambda_1 \lambda_2 G_{dj}^T B_i^T, \\ &\bar{\varphi}_{23,i} = -\lambda_1 \lambda_3^{-1} \bar{N}_{3i}^T - \lambda_1^{-1} \lambda_3 \bar{S}_{2i} + \lambda_1 \lambda_3^{-1} \bar{S}_{3i}^T - \lambda_1^{-1} \lambda_3 \bar{M}_{2i} + \lambda_1 Z A_{di}^T + \lambda_1 G_{dj}^T B_i^T, \\ &\bar{\varphi}_{24,i} = -\lambda_1 \lambda_4^{-1} \bar{N}_{4i}^T + \lambda_1 \lambda_4^{-1} \bar{S}_{4i}^T - \lambda_2 \lambda_4 Z + \lambda_1 Z A_{di}^T + \lambda_1 G_{dj}^T B_i^T, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_{12,t}^{(2)} &= -\bar{N}_1(t) + \bar{N}_2^T(t) + \bar{S}_1(t) + \bar{M}_2^T(t) + \lambda_1 A_{dc}(t) Z + \lambda_1 \lambda_2 A_c^T(t), \\ \Gamma_{13,t}^{(2)} &= \lambda_1 \lambda_3^{-1} \bar{N}_3^T(t) - \lambda_1^{-1} \lambda_3 \bar{S}_1(t) - \lambda_1^{-1} \lambda_3 \bar{M}_1(t) + \lambda_1 \lambda_3^{-1} \bar{M}_3^T(t) + \lambda_1 Z A_c^T(t), \\ \Gamma_{14,t}^{(2)} &= \lambda_1 \lambda_4 Z + \lambda_1 \lambda_4^{-1} \bar{N}_4^T(t) + \lambda_1 \lambda_4^{-1} \bar{M}_4^T(t) - \lambda_4 Z + \lambda_1 Z A_c^T(t), \\ \Gamma_{22,t}^{(2)} &= -(1-\rho) \bar{Q}(t-d) - \bar{N}_2(t) - \bar{N}_2^T(t) + \bar{S}_2(t) + \bar{S}_2^T(t) + \lambda_1 \lambda_2 A_{dc}(t) Z + \lambda_1 \lambda_2 Z A_{dc}^T(t), \\ \Gamma_{23,t}^{(2)} &= -\lambda_1 \lambda_3^{-1} \bar{N}_3^T(t) - \lambda_1^{-1} \lambda_3 \bar{S}_2(t) + \lambda_1 \lambda_3^{-1} \bar{S}_3^T(t) - \lambda_1^{-1} \lambda_3 \bar{M}_2(t) + \lambda_1 Z A_{dc}^T(t), \\ \Gamma_{24,t}^{(2)} &= -\lambda_1 \lambda_4^{-1} \bar{N}_4^T(t) + \lambda_1 \lambda_4^{-1} \bar{S}_4^T(t) - \lambda_2 \lambda_4 Z + \lambda_1 Z A_{dc}^T(t), \\ \Gamma_{33,t}^{(2)} &= -\bar{S}_3(t) - \bar{S}_3^T(t) - \bar{M}_3^T(t) - \bar{M}_3(t), \\ \Gamma_{34,t}^{(2)} &= -\lambda_3 \lambda_4^{-1} \bar{S}_4^T(t) - \lambda_3 \lambda_4^{-1} \bar{M}_4^T(t) - \lambda_4 Z, \\ \Gamma_{44,t}^{(2)} &= \tau(\bar{R}_1^T(t) + \bar{R}_2^T(t)) - 2\lambda_4 Z \end{aligned}$$

综上分析, 根据定理 1 可知, 闭环系统 (11) 是渐近稳定的。

定理 2 对于给定的标量 $\tau > 0, \rho > 0$, 如果对于标量 $\lambda_k > 0, k = 1, 2, 3, 4$, 若存在矩阵 $Z > 0, \bar{Q}_i \geq 0, \bar{R}_{1i} > 0, \bar{R}_{2i} > 0$ 及 $\bar{N}_{ki}, \bar{M}_{ki}, \bar{S}_{ki}, k = 1, 2, 3, 4$ 和 $G_i, G_{di}, i \in I$, 满足不等式 LMIs (7) 和 (8), 且 $\varphi_{lm_1 m_2 m_3, ij}$ 由 (13) 式给出, 则闭环系统 (11) 渐近稳定, 且时滞反馈控制器增益: $K_j = G_j Z^{-1}, K_{dj} = G_{dj} Z^{-1}, j \in I$ 。

其中

$$\bar{\varphi}_{33,i} = -\bar{S}_{3i}^T - \bar{S}_{3i} - \bar{M}_{3i}^T - \bar{M}_{3i},$$

$$\bar{\varphi}_{34,i} = -\lambda_3 \lambda_4^{-1} \bar{S}_{4i}^T - \lambda_3 \lambda_4^{-1} \bar{M}_{4i}^T - \lambda_4 Z, \bar{\varphi}_{44} = -2\lambda_4 Z$$

证明 由 $K_j = G_j Z^{-1}, K_{dj} = G_{dj} Z^{-1}$, 则 $G_j = K_j Z, G_{dj} = K_{dj} Z$, 代入 (13), 可知

$$\bar{T}(t, s_1, s_2, s_3) = \sum_{l, m_1, m_2, m_3=1}^s h_l(\xi(t-d)) \cdot$$

$$h_{m_1}(\xi(s_1)) h_{m_2}(\xi(s_2)) h_{m_3}(\xi(s_3)) \cdot$$

$$\sum_{i, j=1}^s h_i(\xi(t)) h_j(\xi(t)) \varphi_{lm_1 m_2 m_3, ij},$$

$s_1 \in [t - \tau, t - d], s_2 \in [t - d, t], s_3 \in [t - \tau, t]$

根据文献 [14], 闭环系统 (11) 渐近稳定。

3 数值仿真

考虑下面模糊系统^[7]:

R^i : if x_1 is M_i

then $\dot{x}(t) = A_i x(t) + A_{di} x(t-1) + B_i u(t) i = 1, 2$

选取隶属度函数为 $h_1(x_1(t)) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-2x_1(t))}; h_2(x_1(t)) = 1 - h_1(x_1(t))$ 。

其中 $A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.6 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, A_{d1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 & 0 \\ 1 & 1.6 \end{bmatrix}, A_{d2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 & 0 \\ 1 & 1.6 \end{bmatrix}, B_1 = B_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 。

选取 $\tau = 1, \rho = 0, \lambda_1 = 0.1, \lambda_2 = 1.1, \lambda_3 = 0.23, \lambda_4 = 7.1$, 根据定理 2 可以得到时滞反馈控制器的增益为

$$K_1 = [-1.7853 \quad -0.8947],$$

$$K_2 = [-0.1335 \quad -2.3322];$$

$$K_{d1} = [7.2517 \quad -13.7291],$$

$$K_{d2} = [0.3301 \quad -2.5541]$$

选取初始值为 $[-0.6 \quad 0.6]$, 利用 MATLAB 仿真, 图 1 是系统的状态响应, 图 2 是控制律变化过程。由仿真结果可以看出, 在所设计的控制器下, 闭环系统是渐近稳定。

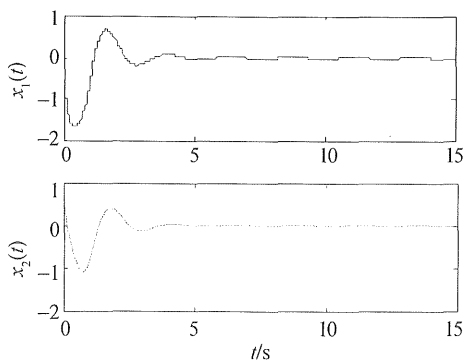


图 1 系统状态响应曲线

Fig. 1 State trajectory of system

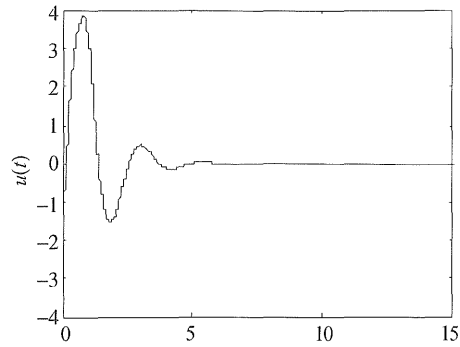


图 2 控制曲线

Fig. 2 Control trajectory

参考文献:

- [1] 郭岗, 牛文生, 崔西宁, 等. 带有时变时滞的不确定模糊系统的鲁棒控制[J]. 华中科技大学学报, 2009, 37(11): 22-25.
- [2] 郭岗, 牛文生, 崔西宁. 时滞模糊系统的鲁棒非脆弱 H_∞ 控制[J]. 华中科技大学学报, 2009, 37(12): 68-71.
- [3] 郭岗, 赵斌, 牛文生, 等. 时变时滞模糊系统的稳定性分析[J]. 华中科技大学学报, 2010, 38(7): 130-132.
- [4] 张果, 李俊民. 不确定时滞模糊系统的时滞相关鲁棒 H_∞ 控制[J]. 中山大学学报: 自然科学版, 2009, 48(1): 10-15.
- [5] 赵立英, 刘坤, 刘贺平. 具有两个时滞和的连续系统的时滞相关稳定性[J]. 中山大学学报: 自然科学版, 2008, 47(1): 26-28.
- [6] CHEN B, LIU X P. Delay-dependent robust H-infinity control for T-S fuzzy systems with time delay [J]. Fuzzy Sets and Systems, 2007, 158(20): 2205-2224.
- [7] WU H N, LI H X. New approach to delay dependent stability analysis and stabilization for continuous-time fuzzy systems with time-varying delay [J]. IEEE Trans Fuzzy Systems, 2007, 15(3): 482-493.
- [8] YONEYAMA J. Design of H-infinity control for fuzzy time-delay systems [J]. Fuzzy Sets Syst, 2005, 151: 167-109.
- [9] CHEN B, LIU X P. Fuzzy guaranteed cost control for nonlinear systems with time-varying delay [J]. IEEE Trans Fuzzy Systems, 2005, 13(2): 238-249.
- [10] HE Y, WANG Q G, LIN C, et al. Delay-range-dependent stability for systems with time-varying delay [J]. Automatica, 2007, 43(2): 371-376.
- [11] ZHOU S S, LAM J, ZHENG W X. Control design for fuzzy systems based on relaxed nonquadratic stability and H-infinity performance conditions [J]. IEEE Trans Fuzzy Syst, 2007, 15(2): 188-198.
- [12] TUAN H D, APKARIAN P, NARIKIYO T, et al. Parameterized linear matrix inequality techniques in fuzzy control system design [J]. IEEE Trans Fuzzy Systems, 2001, 9(2): 324-332.