

区间离散 Lurie 系统的绝对稳定性

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摘要: 用 Lyapunov 函数研究了具有单调扇形限制的多非线性项的区间离散 Lurie 系统的鲁棒绝对稳定性, 给出了此类区间离散 Lurie 系统的鲁棒绝对稳定性的矩阵不等式形式的代数判据, 并与区间对称矩阵稳定性建立了联系.

关键词: 区间离散 Lurie 系统; 鲁棒绝对稳定; 区间矩阵; Lyapunov 函数

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Robust absolute stability of interval discrete-time Lurie systems

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Abstract: The problem of robust absolute stability for interval discrete-time Lurie systems containing an arbitrary number of monotonic sector bounded memoryless time-invariant non-linearities is researched by Lyapunov function, an algebraic sufficient condition with interval matrix inequality form is obtained for the interval discrete-time Lurie system, and relationship between the stability of interval symmetry matrix and this criterion is established.

Key words: interval discrete-time Lurie system; robust absolute stability; interval matrix; Lyapunov function

1 引言(Introduction)

在自动控制理论中, Lurie 型控制系统的稳定性问题受到了许多国内外学者的重视, 并对其进行了广泛的研究, 对于参数确定的系统模型得到了许多较好的结果^[1~5]. 而在实际建模中总忽略某些因素以及模型本身具有一定的不确定性, 故实际中系统模型往往是参数不确定的, 由于不确定系统讨论的复杂性, 虽然文[6~11]讨论了连续区间 Lurie 型控制系统的鲁棒绝对稳定性, 但总的说来, 目前关于区间 Lurie 型控制系统的鲁棒绝对稳定性问题研究不多.

最近, 文[12]对具有扇形限制的多变量离散 Lurie 型控制系统的绝对稳定性进行了研究, 并给出了线性矩阵不等式判据. 然而, 到目前为止很少见到对区间离散 Lurie 系统的鲁棒绝对稳定性的研究. 本文用 Lyapunov 函数和线性矩阵不等式方法, 研究了比文[12]更广的具有单调扇形限制的多变量区间离散 Lurie 型控制系统的鲁棒绝对稳定性, 给出了矩阵不等式的代数判据, 并与区间对称矩阵建立了联系.

2 区间离散系统的鲁棒绝对稳定性(Robust

absolute stability of discrete-time system)

考虑区间离散非线性 Lurie 系统

$$\begin{cases} x(i+1) = N[\underline{A}, \bar{A}]x(i) - N[\underline{B}, \bar{B}]\Phi(y(i)), \\ y(i) = N[\underline{C}, \bar{C}]x(i). \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

这里 $N[\underline{A}, \bar{A}]$, $N[\underline{B}, \bar{B}]$ 和 $N[\underline{C}, \bar{C}]$ 分别是 $n \times n$, $n \times m$, $m \times n$ 维区间矩阵, $N[\underline{A}, \bar{A}]$ 是稳定的区间矩阵, 且 $y_j(i)$ 是 $y(i)$ 的第 j 个分量, $\Phi(y(i)) = [\Phi_1(y_1(i)), \Phi_2(y_2(i)), \dots, \Phi_m(y_m(i))]^T$, $\Phi_j(\cdot)$ 假定为时不变分段连续的非线性项, 且 $\Phi_j(\cdot)$ 具有如下形式的单调扇形限制:

$$\Phi_j(0) = 0, 0 \leq \frac{\Phi_j(\sigma)}{\sigma} \leq \bar{\delta}_j, \text{ 对 } \sigma \neq 0, \quad (2)$$

$$0 \leq \frac{\Phi_j(\sigma_1) - \Phi_j(\sigma_2)}{\sigma_1 - \sigma_2}, \text{ 对 } \sigma_1 \neq \sigma_2, \quad (3)$$

$$\Phi^T(y(i))\{\bar{\Delta}^{-1}\Phi(y(i)) - y(i)\} < 0. \quad (4)$$

这里, 我们记 $x^T(i) = [x(i)]^T$, $\xi^T(i) = [\xi(i)]^T$, $\bar{\Delta} = \text{diag}(\bar{\delta}_1, \dots, \bar{\delta}_m)$. 由条件(2), (3)和(4)可得

$$0 \leq \int_0^{y_1(i)} \Phi_j(\sigma) d\sigma, \quad (5)$$

$$\int_{y_j(i)}^{y_j(i+1)} \Phi_j(\sigma) d\sigma \leq \Phi_j(y_j(i+1))(y_j(i+1) - y_j(i)), \quad (6)$$

$$\Phi_j(y_j(i+1))(y_j(i+2) - y_j(i+1)) \leq \int_{y_j(i+1)}^{y_j(i+2)} \Phi_j(\sigma) d\sigma, \quad (7)$$

$$0 \leq \int_0^{y_j(i)} \{\bar{\delta}_j \sigma - \Phi_j(\sigma)\} d\sigma. \quad (8)$$

对任意给定的 $A \in N[\underline{A}, \bar{A}]$, $B \in N[\underline{B}, \bar{B}]$, $C \in N[\underline{C}, \bar{C}]$, 我们考虑离散系统

$$\begin{cases} x(i+1) = Ax(i) - B\Phi y(i), \\ y(i) = Cx(i). \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

定义 若对任意给定的 $A \in N[\underline{A}, \bar{A}]$, $B \in N[\underline{B}, \bar{B}]$, $C \in N[\underline{C}, \bar{C}]$ 和满足式(2) ~ (4) 的 $\Phi(\cdot)$, 系统(9)是绝对稳定的, 则称区间离散 Lurie 系统(1)是鲁棒绝对稳定的.

我们记

$$\begin{aligned} A_0 &= \lambda_1 \underline{A} + (1 - \lambda_1) \bar{A}, \\ B_0 &= \lambda_2 \underline{B} + (1 - \lambda_2) \bar{B}, \\ C_0 &= \lambda_3 \underline{C} + (1 - \lambda_3) \bar{C}, \\ \lambda_i &\in [0, 1], \quad i = 1, 2, 3, \\ \Delta A &= A - A_0, \quad \Delta B = B - B_0, \\ \Delta C &= C - C_0, \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{A}_a = \begin{bmatrix} A_0 & 0 \\ C_0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \dot{B}_a = \begin{bmatrix} B_0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\Delta A_a = \begin{bmatrix} \Delta A & 0 \\ \Delta C & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \Delta B_a = \begin{bmatrix} \Delta B \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

则对任意的 $A \in N[\underline{A}, \bar{A}]$, $B \in N[\underline{B}, \bar{B}]$, $C \in N[\underline{C}, \bar{C}]$, 系统(1)可以写为

$$\begin{cases} x(i+1) = (A_0 + \Delta A)x(i) - (B_0 + \Delta B)\Phi(y(i)), \\ y(i) = (C_0 + \Delta C)x(i). \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

现今 $\xi(i) = \begin{bmatrix} x(i+1) \\ y(i) \end{bmatrix}$, 则式(10)可以化为

$$\xi(i+1) = (\dot{A}_a + \Delta A_a)\xi(i) - (\dot{B}_a + \Delta B_a)\Phi(y(i+1)),$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} y(i+1) &= \\ [C_0 + \Delta C, 0]\xi(i), & y(i+1) - y(i) = \\ [C_0 + \Delta C, -I]\xi(i). & \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

若存在矩阵 $\bar{P}_a > 0$, $K^+ = \text{diag}(k_1^+, \dots, k_m^+) \geq 0$ 和 $K^- = \text{diag}(k_1^-, \dots, k_m^-) \geq 0$, 则由条件(2), (4), (5), (8)知, 对如下形式的 Lyapunov 函数

$$V(i) =$$

$$\xi^T(i) \bar{P}_a \xi(i) + 2 \sum_{l=0}^i \sum_{j=1}^m \Phi_j^T(y_j(l)) \{y_j(l) -$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \bar{\delta}_j^{-1} \Phi_j(y_j(l))\} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^m k_j^+ \int_0^{y_j(i)} \Phi_j(\sigma) d\sigma + \\ & 2 \sum_{j=1}^m k_j^- \int_0^{y_j(i+1)} (\bar{\delta}_j \sigma - \Phi_j(\sigma)) d\sigma. \end{aligned}$$

有 $V(i) \geq 0$ 且 $V(i)$ 关于 $\xi(i)$ 是径向无界的. 考虑相应的差分

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta V(i) &= \\ V(i+1) - V(i) &= \\ \xi^T(i+1) \bar{P}_a \xi(i+1) - \xi^T(i) \bar{P}_a \xi(i) &+ \\ 2 \sum_{j=1}^m k_j^+ \int_{y_j(i)}^{y_j(i+1)} \Phi_j(\sigma) d\sigma - 2 \sum_{j=1}^m k_j^- \int_{y_j(i+1)}^{y_j(i+2)} \Phi_j(\sigma) d\sigma &+ \\ 2 \Phi(y(i+1)) \{y(i+1) - \bar{\Delta}^{-1} \Phi(y(i+1))\} &+ \\ 2 \sum_{j=1}^m k_j^- \int_{y_j(i+1)}^{y_j(i+2)} \bar{\delta}_j \sigma d\sigma. & \end{aligned}$$

由式(6)与式(7)可知

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \sum_{j=1}^m k_j^+ \int_{y_j(i)}^{y_j(i+1)} \Phi_j(\sigma) d\sigma &\leq \\ 2 \sum_{j=1}^m k_j^+ \Phi_j(y_j(i+1))(y_j(i+1) - y_j(i)), & \quad (12) \\ 2 \sum_{j=1}^m k_j^- \int_{y_j(i+1)}^{y_j(i+2)} \Phi_j(\sigma) d\sigma &\geq \\ 2 \sum_{j=1}^m k_j^- \Phi_j(y_j(i+1))(y_j(i+2) - y_j(i+1)). & \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \sum_{j=1}^m k_j^- \int_{y_j(i+1)}^{y_j(i+2)} \bar{\delta}_j \sigma d\sigma &= \\ y_j^T(i+2) K^- \bar{\Delta} y_j(i+2) - y_j^T(i+1) K^- \bar{\Delta} y_j(i+1) &= \\ \xi^T(i+1) [C_0 + \Delta C, 0]^T K^- \bar{\Delta} [C_0 + \Delta C, 0] \xi(i+1) - & \\ \xi^T(i) [C_0 + \Delta C, 0]^T K^- \bar{\Delta} [C_0 + \Delta C, 0] \xi(i), & \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta V(i) &\leq \\ \xi^T(i+1) P_a \xi(i+1) - \xi^T(i) P_a \xi(i) &+ \\ 2 \sum_{j=1}^m k_j^+ \Phi_j(y_j(i+1))(y_j(i+1) - y_j(i)) - & \\ 2 \sum_{j=1}^m k_j^- \Phi_j(y_j(i+1))(y_j(i+2) - y_j(i+1)) + & \\ 2 \Phi^T(y(i+1)) \{y(i+1) - \bar{\Delta}^{-1} \Phi(y(i+1))\}. & \end{aligned}$$

这里

$$P_a = \bar{P}_a + [C_0 + \Delta C, 0]^T K^- \bar{\Delta} [C_0 + \Delta C, 0].$$

对由式(11)知

$$y(i+1) - y(i) =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & [C_0 + \Delta C, -I]\xi(i), \gamma(i+2) - \gamma(i+1) = \\ & [C_0 + \Delta C, -I]\xi(i+1), \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta V(i) \leq & \xi^T(i) \{ (\dot{A}_a + \Delta A_a)^T P_a (\dot{A}_a + \Delta A_a) - P_a \} \xi(i) - \\ & \Phi^T(\gamma(i+1)) (\dot{B}_a + \Delta B_a)^T P_a (\dot{A}_a + \Delta A_a) \xi(i) - \\ & \xi^T(i) (\dot{A}_a + \Delta A_a)^T P_a (\dot{B}_a + \Delta B_a) \Phi(\gamma(i+1)) + \\ & \Phi^T(\gamma(i+1)) (\dot{B}_a + \Delta B_a)^T P_a (\dot{B}_a + \Delta B_a) \Phi(\gamma(i+1)) - \\ & 2\Phi^T(\gamma(i+1)) K^- [C_0 + \Delta C, -I] \{ (\dot{A}_a + \Delta A_a) \xi(i) - \\ & (\dot{B}_a + \Delta B_a) \Phi(\gamma(i+1)) \} + \\ & 2\Phi^T(\gamma(i+1)) K^+ [C_0 + \Delta C, -I] \xi(i) + \\ & 2\Phi^T(\gamma(i+1)) \{ [C_0 + \Delta C, 0] \xi(i) - \bar{\Delta}^{-1} \Phi(\gamma(i+1)) \} = \\ & \begin{bmatrix} \xi(i) \\ \Phi(\gamma(i+1)) \end{bmatrix}^T [\text{LMI}] \begin{bmatrix} \xi(i) \\ \Phi(\gamma(i+1)) \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

综上所述,我们有:

定理 1 如果存在矩阵 $\bar{P}_a > 0, K^+ = \text{diag}(k_1^+, \dots, k_m^+) \geq 0, K^- = \text{diag}(k_1^-, \dots, k_m^-) \geq 0, \lambda_i \in [0, 1], i = 1, 2, 3$, 使得

$$[\text{LMI}] = \begin{bmatrix} X_{11} & X_{21}^T \\ X_{21} & X_{22} \end{bmatrix} < 0,$$

则区间离散 Lurie 系统(1)鲁棒绝对稳定.

这里

$$\begin{aligned} X_{11} &= (\dot{A}_a + \Delta A_a)^T P_a (\dot{A}_a + \Delta A_a)^T - P_a, \\ X_{21} &= -(\dot{B}_a + \Delta B_a)^T P_a (\dot{A}_a + \Delta A_a) + \\ & K^+ [C_0 + \Delta C, -I] - K^- [C_0 + \Delta C, -I] (\dot{A}_a + \Delta A_a) + [C_0 + \Delta C, 0], \\ X_{22} &= (\dot{B}_a + \Delta B_a)^T P_a (\dot{B}_a + \Delta B_a) + \\ & (\dot{B}_a + \Delta B_a)^T [C_0 + \Delta C, -I]^T K^- + \\ & K^- [C_0 + \Delta C, -I] (\dot{B}_a + \Delta B_a) - 2\bar{\Delta}^{-1}, \\ P_a &= \bar{P}_a + [C_0 + \Delta C, 0]^T K^- \bar{\Delta} [C_0 + \Delta C, 0]. \end{aligned}$$

注 如果系统(1)中 $N[\underline{A}, \bar{A}], N[\underline{B}, \bar{B}]$ 和 $N[\underline{C}, \bar{C}]$ 不是区间矩阵时,由定理 1 可得文[12]中定理 2.1. 注意到[LMI]是区间对称矩阵,我们由文[13]中的结果,区间对称矩阵

$$\begin{aligned} L[P, Q] &= \{ A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n} \mid p_{ij} \leq a_{ij} \leq q_{ij}, a_{ij} = a_{ji}, \\ & i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n, P = (p_{ij})_{n \times n}, Q = (q_{ij})_{n \times n} \} \end{aligned}$$

稳定的充要条件是其端点矩阵 $LV[P, Q] = \{ A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n} \mid a_{ij} = p_{ij} \text{ 或 } a_{ij} = q_{ij}, a_{ij} = a_{ji}, i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n \}$ 稳定.

可以得到:

定理 2 如果存在 $\bar{P}_a > 0, K^+ = \text{diag}(k_1^+, \dots, k_m^+) \geq 0, K^- = \text{diag}(k_1^-, \dots, k_m^-) \geq 0$, 使得

$$[\text{LVLM}] = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{X}_{11} & \bar{X}_{21}^T \\ \bar{X}_{21} & \bar{X}_{22} \end{bmatrix} < 0,$$

则区间离散 Lurie 系统(1)鲁棒绝对稳定.

这里

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{X}_{11} &= A^T P_a A - P_a, \\ \bar{X}_{21} &= -B^T P_a A + K^+ [C, -I] - K^- [C, -I] A + [C, 0], \\ \bar{X}_{22} &= B^T P_a B + B^T [C, -I] K^- + K^- [C, -I] B - 2\bar{\Delta}^{-1}, \\ P_a &= \bar{P}_a + [C, 0]^T K^- \bar{\Delta} [C, 0], \\ A &= (a_{ij})_{n \times n}, B = (b_{ij})_{n \times m}, C = (c_{ij})_{m \times n}, \\ a_{ij} &= \underline{a}_{ij} \text{ 或 } \bar{a}_{ij}, b_{ij} = \underline{b}_{ij} \text{ 或 } \bar{b}_{ij}, c_{ij} = \underline{c}_{ij} \text{ 或 } \bar{c}_{ij}. \end{aligned}$$

由于对 $\begin{bmatrix} M & E \\ E^T & D \end{bmatrix}$, 如 M 负定, 则当 $D - E^T M^{-1} E$

负定时, $\begin{bmatrix} M & E \\ E^T & D \end{bmatrix}$ 也负定. 由于系统(1)中 $N[\underline{A}, \bar{A}]$ 稳定, 则由离散系统的 Lyapunov 方程可知存在正定的矩阵 P_a 使得 \bar{X}_{11} 负定, 从而有

定理 3 如系统(1)中 $N[\underline{A}, \bar{A}]$ 稳定, 且存在正定阵 $\bar{P}_a > 0, K^+ = \text{diag}(k_1^+, \dots, k_m^+) \geq 0, K^- = \text{diag}(k_1^-, \dots, k_m^-) \geq 0$, 使得区间对称矩阵 $\bar{X}_{22} - \bar{X}_{21} \bar{X}_{11}^{-1} \bar{X}_{21}^T$ 负定, 则区间离散 Lurie 系统(1)鲁棒绝对稳定. 这里 $\bar{X}_{11}, \bar{X}_{21}, \bar{X}_{22}$ 如定理 2 中所述.

3 结论(Conclusion)

本文用 Lyapunov 函数将一类区间离散 Lurie 系统的鲁棒绝对稳定性与区间对称矩阵的稳定性建立了联系, 并给出了矩阵不等式形式的代数判据.

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极点实部不可能均小于 -1.0085 . 在一般情况下指标集中的各个给定的性能指标可以相应转换为等价的矩阵方程或不等式约束. 当这些矩阵方程或不等式是非线性的时候, 如何有效地解算还需进一步研究.

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