

一类模糊时滞系统指定衰减度的鲁棒控制

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摘要: 研究了一类非线性时滞系统基于模糊T-S模型的鲁棒镇定问题. 所考虑的不确定时滞系统含有时变未知但有界的状态时滞. 首先利用Razumikhin定理和Lyapunov定理, 得出了由模糊T-S模型描述的非线性时滞系统鲁棒稳定且具有指定衰减度的判据. 其次得到了具有指定衰减度的无记忆状态反馈控制律存在的充分条件及相应的控制器设计方法, 该条件被进一步等价地转化为一个线性矩阵不等式的可解性问题. 所设计的控制器确保了闭环系统具有指定衰减度鲁棒稳定.

关键词: 时滞系统; 衰减度; 鲁棒镇定; 时滞相关

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Robust controller with definite attenuation for a class of fuzzy time-delay systems

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Abstract: The problem of robust stabilization for nonlinear time-delay system based on fuzzy T-S model is developed in this paper. The systems under consideration include time-varying unknown but bounded time-delay in state. Firstly, by applying the Razumikhin theory and Lyapunov theory, a criterion of robust stability with definite attenuation for nonlinear time-delay system is derived. Secondly, the sufficient condition for the existence of memoryless state feedback controller with definite attenuation and the method of designing controller are derived. The condition is also further equivalent to the solvability of certain linear matrix inequality (LMI). The designed controller guarantees the closed-loop system to possess robust stability with definite attenuation.

Key words: time-delay systems; attenuation; robust stabilization; delay-dependent

1 引言(Introduction)

时滞是自然界中广泛存在的一种物理现象. 时滞问题广泛存在于各种工程系统中, 如信号传输过程、化工过程、液压系统等. 研究对象的固有时滞给系统分析和控制器设计带来了很大困难, 时滞被认为是最难控制的控制对象之一. 另外它的存在, 常常是造成控制系统设计品质变坏的原因之一. 因此, 时间延迟系统的控制问题一直备受关注. 近年来, 如何抑制固有时滞造成的系统性能下降得到了广泛深入的研究^[1~6]. 通常, 时滞系统的控制问题的研究方法可分为两类. 一类称为时滞独立型^[7,8], 另一类称为时滞依赖型^[9,10]. 前者提供的控制器对时滞具有较强的鲁棒性, 能够保证控制效果, 同时与时滞的大小

无关. 后者在设计过程中考虑时滞对整个系统的影响, 通常提供一个时滞幅值的上界, 当时滞的幅值小于或等于这个上界时, 具有很好的控制效果. 一般来说, 与时滞依赖型控制策略比较, 时滞独立型控制策略具有较大的保守性. 另外对于实际应用来说, 仅仅保证系统鲁棒稳定是不够的, 往往在保证系统稳定的同时还要求系统的动态响应满足一定的性能指标. 本文引入衰减度的概念, 研究了一类非线性时滞系统基于模糊T-S模型的鲁棒镇定问题, 得出了由模糊T-S模型描述的非线性时滞系统鲁棒稳定且具有指定衰减度的判据. 其次得到了具有指定衰减度的无记忆状态反馈控制律存在的充分条件及相应的控制器设计方法所得时滞依赖的结果以线性

矩阵不等式的形式给出. 该方法具有适用面广、保守性低、容易求解等优点.

2 模糊时滞系统的描述(Formulation of time-delay systems)

Takagi和Sugeno在^[11]中指出模糊T-S模型是通过隶属函数表示的几个局部线性模型的分段插值, 它可以逼近一类非线性系统. 现考虑由模糊T-S模型所描述的一类不确定非线性系统, 定义如下规则:

规则 i :

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{If } \Theta_1(t) \text{ is } \mu_{i1} \text{ and } \cdots \text{ and } \Theta_p(t) \text{ is } \mu_{ip}, \\ &\text{then } \dot{x}(t) = (A_{1i} + \Delta A_{1i})x(t) + (A_{2i} + \\ &\quad \Delta A_{2i})x(t - d(t)) + B_i u, \\ &x(t) = \Psi(t), t \in [-d(t), 0]. \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

其中: μ_{ij} 是模糊集合, $\theta_i(t)$ 是模糊前提变量, $x(t)$ 是状态向量, $u(t)$ 是输入向量, $A_{1i}, A_{2i}, B(i)$ 为适当维的常数矩阵, $\Delta A_{1i}, \Delta A_{2i}$ 代表系统的不确定性, 满足

$$\Delta A_{1i} = M_1 F_1 E_{1i}, \Delta A_{2i} = M_2 F_2 E_{2i}. \quad (2)$$

$d(t)$ 是时变未知状态时滞, 假设 $d(t)$ 有界且存在正实数 τ 满足 $0 \leq d(t) \leq \tau$.

利用单点模糊化、乘积推理、中心加权反模糊化的方法可得到全局模糊系统模型

$$\dot{x}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n h_i(\theta(t)) [(A_{1i} + \Delta A_{1i})x(t) + (A_{2i} + \Delta A_{2i})x(t - d(t)) + B_i u]. \quad (3)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} \theta(t) &= [\theta_1(t) \ \theta_2(t) \ \cdots \ \theta_2(t)], \\ \omega_i(\theta) &= \prod_{j=1}^i \nu_{ij}(\theta_j(t)) h_i(\theta(t)) = \frac{\omega_i(\theta(t))}{\sum_{j=1}^r \omega_j(\theta(t))}. \end{aligned}$$

ν_{ij} 是对应模糊集 μ_{ij} 的隶属度, 利用Newton-Leibuniz公式有

$$\begin{aligned} x(t - d(t)) &= x(t) - \int_{-d(t)}^0 \dot{x}(t + \alpha) d\alpha = \\ x(t) - \int_{-d(t)}^0 & \left[\sum_{p=1}^r h_p(\theta(t + \alpha)) [(A_{1p} + \right. \\ & \Delta A_{1p})x(t + \alpha) + (A_{2p} + \Delta A_{2p})x(t - d(t) + \\ & \left. \alpha) + B_p u(t + \alpha)] \right] d\alpha. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

将上式代入式(3), 得到新的控制系统

$$\dot{x}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^r h_i \theta(t) (\bar{A}_{1i} + \bar{A}_{2i}) x(t) + B_i(t) u -$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\bar{A}_{2i} \int_{-d(t)}^0 \sum_{p=1}^r h_p(\theta(t + \alpha)) [A_{1p} x(t + \alpha) + \\ & A_{2p} x(t - d(t) + \alpha) + B_p u(t + \alpha)] d\alpha. \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{A}_{1i}(t) &= A_{1i}(t) + \Delta A_{1i}, \\ \bar{A}_{2i}(t) &= A_{2i}(t) + \Delta A_{2i}, \\ h_p(t + \alpha) &= h_p(\theta(t + \alpha)). \end{aligned}$$

对于系统(3)作如下的假设:

- a) 初始值函数 $\Psi(t)$ 在 $[-2d(t), 0]$ 上有定义;
- b) 隶属度函数 $h_i(t)$ 在 $[-d(t), 0]$ 上有定义.

定义 1 称系统(3)是衰减度 $\lambda (\lambda > 0)$ 鲁棒稳定的, 如果状态为 $z(t) = e^{\lambda t} x(t)$, 的系统对所有满足式(2)的不确定参数仍是渐近稳定的. 称不确定时滞系统(3)是衰减度鲁棒可镇定的, 如果存在状态反馈控制律使得闭环系统是衰减度 λ 鲁棒稳定的.

引理 1 对于任意适当维数的矩阵 A, M, E, F , 其中 F 满足 $F^T(t)F(t) \leq I$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{a) 对于任意标量 } \varepsilon > 0, \text{ 有} \\ &MF(t)E + E^T F^T(t)M^T \leq \varepsilon MM^T + \varepsilon^{-1} E^T E. \end{aligned}$$

b) 对于任意正定矩阵 $P > 0$, 标量 $\varepsilon > 0$, 若 $\varepsilon I - EPE^T > 0$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} &(A + MF(t)E)P(A + MF(t)E)^T \leq \\ &APA^T + APE^T \varepsilon I - EPE^T EPA^T + \varepsilon MM^T. \end{aligned}$$

c) 对于任意正定矩阵 $P > 0$, 标量 $\varepsilon > 0$, 若 $P - \varepsilon MM^T > 0$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} &(A + MF(t)E)^T P^{-1} (A + MF(t)E) \leq \\ &A^T (P - \varepsilon MM^T)^{-1} + \varepsilon^{-1} EE^T. \end{aligned}$$

2.1 系统鲁棒稳定性分析(Robust stability analysis for systems)

对系统(3)进行稳定性分析即 $u = 0$ 的情况, 有下面的定理.

定理 1 如果存在正定矩阵 X, P_{1i}, P_{2i} 和正标量 γ_{1i}, γ_{2i} 对于给定的标量 τ , 有下列不等式成立:

$$\begin{aligned} &\begin{pmatrix} T_i & X E_{1i} & X E_{2i} & N_i \\ (X E_{1i})^T & -\varepsilon_1 I & 0 & 0 \\ (X E_{2i})^T & 0 & -\varepsilon_2 I & 0 \\ N_i^T & 0 & 0 & -H_i \end{pmatrix} < 0, \\ &\begin{pmatrix} X & e^{\lambda t} X A_{1i}^T & e^{\lambda t} X E_{1i}^T \\ e^{\lambda t} A_{1i} X & P_{1i} - \gamma_{1i} M_1 M_1^T & 0 \\ e^{\lambda t} E_{1i} X & 0 & \gamma_{1i} \end{pmatrix} > 0, \\ &\begin{pmatrix} X & e^{2\lambda t} X A_{2i}^T & e^{2\lambda t} X E_{2i}^T \\ e^{2\lambda t} A_{2i} X & P_{1i} - \gamma_{2i} M_2 M_2^T & 0 \\ e^{2\lambda t} E_{2i} X & 0 & \gamma_{2i} \end{pmatrix} > 0. \end{aligned}$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} T_i &= X(\lambda I + A_{1i} + A_{2i})^T + (\lambda I + A_{1i} + A_{2i})X + \\ &\quad \varepsilon_1 M_1 M_1^T + \varepsilon_2 M_2 M_2^T + \tau A_{2i}(P_{1i} + \\ &\quad P_{2i})A_{2i}^T + \tau \beta E_{2i} E_{2i}^T + 2\tau q X, \\ N_i &= \tau A_{2i}(P_{1i} + P_{2i})E_{2i}^T, \\ H_i &= \tau[\beta I - E_{2i}(P_{1i} + P_{2i})E_{2i}^T]. \end{aligned}$$

则系统(3)是衰减度 λ 鲁棒稳定的.

证 当 $u = 0$ 时,对 $x(t)$ 做如下变换 $z(t) = e^{\lambda t} x(t)$,取变化后的系统李雅普诺夫函数为

$$V(z(t)) = Z(t)Pz(t).$$

函数 $V(z(t))$ 沿式(3)对时间 t 的导数为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}(z(t)) &= \\ 2Z^T(t)P(\lambda e^{\lambda t} x(t) + e^{\lambda t} \dot{x}(t)) &= \\ \sum_{i=1}^n h_i(\theta(t))z^T(t)[(\lambda I + \bar{A}_{1i}(t) + \bar{A}_{2i}(t))^T P + \\ P(\lambda I + \bar{A}_{1i}(t) + \bar{A}_{2i}(t))]z(t) - \\ 2z^T P \bar{A}_{2i}(t) \int_{-d(t)}^0 \sum_{p=1}^r h_p(\theta(t + \\ \alpha))[(\bar{A}_{1p} z(t + \alpha)) + e^{\lambda(d(t+\alpha)-\alpha)}(\bar{A}_{2p} z(t - \\ d(t) + \alpha)) + B_p u(t + \alpha)]d\alpha. \end{aligned}$$

根据引理1有

$$\begin{aligned} -2z^T P \bar{A}_{2i}(t) \int_{-d(t)}^0 \sum_{p=1}^r h_p(\theta(t + \\ \alpha))\bar{A}_{1p} z(t + \alpha)d\alpha \leq \\ z^T P \bar{A}_{1i} P_{1i} \bar{A}_{1i}^T P z + \int_{-d(t)}^0 \sum_{p=1}^r h_p(\theta^T(t + \alpha)) \cdot \\ z(t + \alpha)^T (\bar{A}_{1p} z(t + \alpha)) P_{1i}^{-1} \bar{A}_{1p} e^{-\lambda \alpha} z(t + \alpha) d\alpha. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

同理可得

$$\begin{aligned} -2z^T P \bar{A}_{2i}(t) \int_{-d(t)}^0 \sum_{p=1}^r h_p(\theta(t + \\ \alpha))\bar{A}_{2p} z(t + \alpha)d\alpha \leq \\ z^T P \bar{A}_{2i} P_{2i} \bar{A}_{2i}^T P z + \int_{-d(t)}^0 \sum_{p=1}^r h_p(\theta^T(t + \alpha)) \cdot \\ z(t + \alpha - d(t + \alpha))^T \bar{A}_{2p} z(t + \alpha) P_{2i}^{-1} * \\ \bar{A}_{A2p} e^{-\lambda \alpha} z(t + \alpha - d(t + \alpha))d\alpha. \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

根据引理1-b)有若存在正定矩阵 P_{1i}, P_{2i} ,及标量 $\beta > 0$,满足不等式

$$\beta I - E_{2i}(P_{1i} + P_{2i})E_{2i}^T > 0,$$

则有

$$\bar{A}_{2i}(P_{1i} + P_{2i})\bar{A}_{2i}^T \leq$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{2i}(P_{1i} + P_{2i})A_{2i}^T + A_{2i}(P_{1i} + \\ P_{2i})E_{2i}^T[\beta I - E_{2i}(P_{1i} + P_{2i})E_{2i}^T]^{-1} * \\ E_{2i}(P_{1i} + P_{2i})A_{2i}^T + \beta E_{2i} E_{2i}^T. \end{aligned}$$

根据引理1-c),若存在 $\gamma_i > 0$,使下列不等式成立:

$$\begin{aligned} e^{\lambda t} A_{1i}^T (P_{1i} - \gamma_{1i} M_1 M_1^T)^{-1} A_{1i} e^{\lambda t} + \\ \gamma_{1i}^{-1} e^{\lambda t} E_{1i}^T E_{1i} e^{\lambda t} \leq \\ P e^{2\lambda t} A_{2i}^T (P_{2i} - \gamma_{2i} M_2 M_2^T)^{-1} A_{2i} e^{2\lambda t} + \\ \gamma_{2i}^{-1} e^{2\lambda t} E_{2i}^T E_{2i} e^{2\lambda t} \leq P P_{1i} - \gamma_{1i} M_1 M_1^T > 0, \\ P_{2i} - \gamma_{2i} M_2 M_2^T > 0, \end{aligned}$$

则有

$$\begin{aligned} e^{\lambda t} \bar{A}_{1i}(t + \alpha)^T P_{1i}^{-1} \bar{A}_{1i}(t + \alpha) e^{\lambda t} \leq P, \\ e^{2\lambda t} \bar{A}_{2i}(t + \alpha)^T P_{2i}(t + \alpha)^{-1} \bar{A}_{2i}(t + \alpha) e^{2\lambda t} \leq P. \end{aligned}$$

由 $-\tau \leq -d(t) \leq s \leq 0$,有

$$\begin{aligned} e^{\lambda \alpha} \bar{A}_{1i}(t + \alpha)^T P_{1i}^{-1} \bar{A}_{1i}(t + \alpha) e^{\lambda t} \leq P, \\ e^{2\lambda \alpha} \bar{A}_{2i}(t + \alpha)^T P_{2i}^{-1} \bar{A}_{2i}(t + \alpha) e^{2\lambda t} \leq P. \end{aligned}$$

根据Razuminkhin定理,假设存在正常数 $q > 1$,使

$$V(z(s), s) \leq qV(z(t), t), t - 2\tau \leq s \leq t.$$

引入新变量 $X = P^{-1}$,则有

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}(z(t)) &= \\ \sum_{i=1}^n h_i(\theta(t))z^T(t)P[X(\lambda I + A_{1i} + A_{2i})^T + \\ (\lambda I + A_{1i} + A_{2i})X + \varepsilon_1 M_1 M_1^T + \varepsilon_2 M_2 M_2^T + \\ \varepsilon_1^{-1} X E_{1i} E_{1i}^T X + \varepsilon_2^{-1} X E_{2i} E_{2i}^T X + \\ \tau[A_{2i}(P_{1i} + P_{2i})A_{2i}^T + A_{2i}(P_{1i} + \\ P_{2i})E_{2i}^T[\beta I - E_{2i}(P_{1i} + P_{2i})E_{2i}^T]^{-1} * \\ E_{2i}(P_{1i} + P_{2i})A_{2i}^T + \beta E_{2i} E_{2i}^T + 2\tau q X]Pz(t). \end{aligned}$$

令

$$\begin{aligned} W = \\ X(\lambda I + A_{1i} + A_{2i})^T + (\lambda I + A_{1i} + A_{2i})X + \\ \varepsilon_1 M_1 M_1^T + \varepsilon_2 M_2 M_2^T + \varepsilon_1^{-1} X E_{1i} E_{1i}^T X + \\ \varepsilon_2^{-1} X E_{2i} E_{2i}^T X + \tau[A_{2i}(P_{1i} + P_{2i})A_{2i}^T + \\ A_{2i}(P_{1i} + P_{2i})E_{2i}^T[\beta I - E_{2i}(P_{1i} + P_{2i})E_{2i}^T]^{-1} * \\ E_{2i}(P_{1i} + P_{2i})A_{2i}^T + \beta E_{2i} E_{2i}^T + 2\tau q X]. \end{aligned}$$

显然 W 对 q 在正定意义下是单调递增的,若令 $W = W_1$,其中 $q = 1$,根据连续性 $W_1 < 0$ 能保证存在一个充分小的 $q > 0$ 使 $W < 0$,即 $\dot{V}(z(t)) < 0$.则由Razumikin定理知变化后的系统是渐近稳定的,即原系统是衰减度的鲁棒稳定.

2.2 模糊系统的鲁棒镇定(Robust stabilization for fuzzy systems)

假设模糊系统(3)的状态可观测, 根据模糊平行补偿算法, 设计局部模糊状态反馈控制器. 其规则为规则*i*:

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{If } \Theta_1(t) \text{ is } \mu_{i1} \text{ and } \cdots \text{ and } \Theta_p(t) \text{ is } \mu_{ip}, \\ &\text{then } u = K_i x(t). \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

得到全局控制器为

$$u = \sum_{i=1}^r K_i x(t).$$

式(3)、式(6)组成的闭环系统为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}(t) = &\sum_{i=1}^r h_i(\theta(t))[(\bar{A}_{1i} + B_i K_j)x(t) + \\ &\bar{A}_{2i}]x(t - d(t))] = \\ &\sum_{i=1}^r h_i(\theta(t))[(A_{ij} + M_1 F_1(t) E_1)x(t) + \\ &(A_{ij} + M_2 F_2(t) E_2)x(t - d(t))]. \end{aligned}$$

其中:

$$A_{ij} = A_{1i} + B_i K_j, E_i = E_{i1} + E_{i3}.$$

对闭环系统应用定理1, 可得定理2.

定理 2 如果存在正定矩阵 X, P_{1i}, P_{2i} , 任意矩阵 Y , 正标量 γ_{1i}, γ_{2i} 对于给定的标量 τ , 有下列不等式成立:

$$\begin{pmatrix} M_i & X E_{1i} & X E_{2i} & N_i \\ (X E_{1i})^T & -\varepsilon_1 I & 0 & 0 \\ (X E_{2i})^T & 0 & -\varepsilon_2 I & 0 \\ N_i^T & 0 & 0 & -H_i \end{pmatrix} < 0,$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} X & e^{\lambda t} (X A_{1i}^T + Y_j^T B_i^T) e^{\lambda t} X E_{1i}^T \\ e^{\lambda t} (A_{1i} X + B_i Y_j) & P_{1i} - \gamma_{1i} M_1 M_1^T & 0 \\ e^{\lambda t} E_{1i} X & 0 & \gamma_{1i} \end{pmatrix} > 0,$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} X & e^{2\lambda t} X A_{2i}^T & e^{2\lambda t} X E_{2i}^T \\ e^{2\lambda t} A_{2i} X & P_{2i} - \gamma_{2i} M_2 M_2^T & 0 \\ e^{2\lambda t} E_{2i} X & 0 & \gamma_{2i} \end{pmatrix} > 0.$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} M_i &= X(\lambda I + A_{1i} + A_{2i})^T + (\lambda I + A_{1i} + A_{2i})X + \\ &\varepsilon_1 M_1 M_1^T + \varepsilon_2 M_2 M_2^T + \tau A_{2i} (P_{1i} + \\ &P_{2i}) A_{2i}^T + \tau \beta E_{2i} E_{2i}^T + 2\tau q X, \\ N_i &= \tau A_{2i} (P_{1i} + P_{2i}) E_{2i}^T, \\ H_i &= \tau [\beta I - E_{2i} (P_{1i} + P_{2i}) E_{2i}^T], \end{aligned}$$

则系统(3)是衰减度 λ 鲁棒稳定的. 这里是一个使得闭环系统鲁棒稳定且具有指定衰减度的无记忆状态反馈控制律.

3 仿真试验(Simulation)

为了说明控制器的有效性, 以文献[12]的非线性

系统为例:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_1(t) &= -0.1x_1^3(t) - 0.0125x_1(t - d) - \\ &0.02x_2 - 0.67x_2^3 - 0.1x_2^3(t - d) - \\ &0.005x_2(t - d) + u(t), \\ \dot{x}_2(t) &= x_1(t). \end{aligned}$$

其中: $x_1(t) \in [-1.5, 1.5], x_2(t) \in [-1.5, 1.5]$, 滞后时间 $d \leq 4, h_1(x(t)) = 1 - \frac{x_2^2}{2.25}, h_2(x(t)) = 1 - h_1(x(t))$.

上述非线性系统可表示成如下时滞不确定T-S模糊模型:

规则 1: If $x_2(t)$ is μ_{11} then

$$\dot{x}(t) = (A_{11} + \Delta A_{11})x(t) + (A_{21} + \Delta A_{21})x(t - d(t)) + B_1 u.$$

规则 2: If $x_2(t)$ is μ_{21} then

$$\dot{x}(t) = (A_{12} + \Delta A_{12})x(t) + (A_{22} + \Delta A_{22})x(t - d(t)) + B_2 u.$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} A_{11} &= \begin{pmatrix} -0.01125 & -0.02 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ A_{21} &= \begin{pmatrix} -0.01125 & -0.05 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ A_{12} &= \begin{pmatrix} -0.01125 & -1.527 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ A_{22} &= \begin{pmatrix} -0.23 & -1.527 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

$$B_1 = B_2 = (1 \ 0)^T, \Delta A_{11} = DF(t)E_{11},$$

$$\Delta A_{12} = DF(t)E_{12}, \Delta A_{21} = DF(t)E_{21},$$

$$\Delta A_{22} = DF(t)E_{22}, D = \begin{pmatrix} -0.1125 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^T,$$

$$E_{11} = E_{21} = [1 \ 0], E_{12} = E_{22} = [1 \ 0.5].$$

由定理2, 利用MATLAB中的LMI软件包, 可得

$$A_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 3.272 & 0.754 \\ 0.754 & 1.852 \end{pmatrix}, Y_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2.5 & -1.7 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$Y_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -3.1 & -2.4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

在初始状态 $x_1(0) = -0.8, x_2(0) = -0.5$ 下, 仿真结果如图1,2所示.

由图1、图2可以看出, 通过控制作用, 系统在很短的时间进入稳定状态. 说明本文设计的具有指定衰减度的无记忆状态反馈控制律有很好的控制效果, 从而验证了本章所给方法的正确性与有效性.

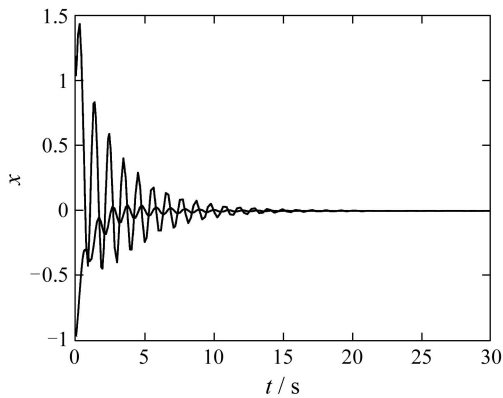


图1 状态响应曲线

Fig. 1 Trajectory of the state

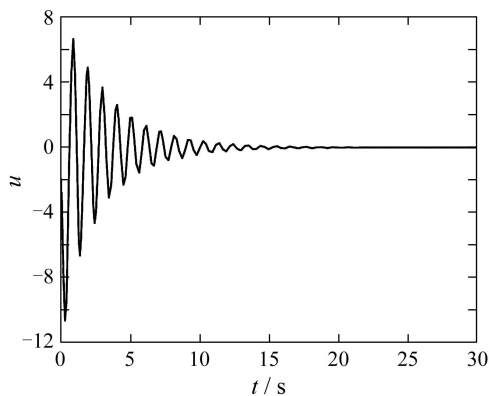


图2 控制输入曲线

Fig. 2 Trajectory of system control

4 结语(Conclusion)

研究了一类非线性时滞依赖系统基于模糊T-S模型的模糊跟踪控制问题. 基于反馈控制策略, 提出了利用模糊T-S模型描述的非线性时滞系统时滞相关的跟踪控制准则. 控制器的设计避开了反馈线性化与自适应方法, 从而更加简单实用. 通过采用此方法, 控制器的设计问题转化为求解线性不等式问题(LMIP), 再利用凸优化技术可以将其有效解决.

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