

一类非线性切换系统任意切换采样控制设计

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摘要: 本文针对一类具有非严格反馈形式的非线性切换系统, 在输出只在采样点可获得的情况下, 提出了一种基于模糊采样观测器的自适应输出反馈控制方法. 该方法降低了现有任意切换控制研究结果中因共同控制思想导致的控制器设计的保守性, 避免了迭代过程对虚拟控制的反复求导引发的计算爆炸现象及控制器高增益的弊端. 切换的自适应律突显了每个子系统的特性, 建立的采样控制器节约了信息传输资源. 共同Lyapunov函数理论确保了相应闭环切换系统所有变量在任意切换信号下的一致有界性.

关键词: 切换非线性系统; 采样数据控制; 输出反馈; 任意切换

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Arbitrarily switching sampling-data control design for a class of switched nonlinear systems

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Abstract: For a class of switched non-strict feedback nonlinear systems with measurable output only at the sampling points, this paper presents an adaptive output feedback control design method based on a fuzzy sampling observer. The given method reduces the conservatism of the existing results led to by common control thoughts under arbitrary switching. Both the “explosion of complexity” problem resulting from the repeated differentiation for the virtual controls during the iterative process and high gain phenomenon of the constructed common controller are avoided in this paper. The designed switched adaptive laws highlight the characteristic of each switched subsystem. Information transmission resources can be saved by the constructed controller depending on sampling data. The common Lyapunov function theory ensures that all variables of the corresponding closed-loop switched systems are uniformly bounded under arbitrary switching.

Key words: switched nonlinear systems; sampled-data control; output feedback; arbitrary switching

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1 引言

随着计算机技术的飞速发展, 以数字计算机为基础的采样控制技术以其灵活性和成本效益等优点, 在实践中受到越来越多的青睐, 如飞多机器人系统^[1]和数字纳米伺服系统^[2]等都引入了采样控制. 鉴于此, 近年来, 基于采样控制的系统分析和设计理论得到长足发展. 目前, 非线性系统的采样控制研究基本分为如下两种方法: 其一, 沿用线性系统处理方法, 借助非线性系统的离散估计模型来设计采样控制器, 如文献[3–4]等. 但是这种方法往往由于采样周期的某种取值导致系统在平衡点附近的不可控和不可观问题.

其二为仿真模拟法, 即先设计一连续控制器, 之后再对其离散化, 通过选取适当的采样周期, 所得状态反馈或输出反馈离散控制器可保相应证闭环系统局部或全局的稳定性, 如文献[5–7]等.

对于切换系统, 切换时间序列和采样时间序列同时存在, 进一步增加了系统分析和控制设计过程的复杂性. 考虑到控制器在采样点能同时接收状态的信息以及系统的切换信息, 文献[8]研究了一类具有下三角结构的非线性切换系统在满足线性增长条件下的全局镇定问题, 给出了异步状态反馈采样控制器的设计方法. 在类似的线性增长假设条件下, 文献[9–10]

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分别就两类非严格反馈非线性切换系统的异步输出反馈采样镇定展开讨论,给出了保证系统渐近稳定的线性控制器设计方法.借助模糊逻辑系统,文献[11]分析了一类严格反馈非线性切换系统的采样数据自适应异步输出反馈镇定问题.文献[12]研究了一类具有参数不确定的非线性切换系统的触发采样控制问题.显然上述围绕非线性切换系统的采样控制研究是以切换信号已知且可控为前提,在采样控制设计过程中需要同时设定切换信号所满足的约束条件.而当切换信号未知或不可控时,约束切换控制思想不再适用.考虑到切换系统在任意切换信号下稳定的充要条件为所有切换子系统存在共同的Lyapunov函数^[13],一种基于共同Lyapunov函数(common Lyapunov function, CLF)理论的任意切换控制思想备受关,如何建立各切换子系统的共同Lyapunov函数和共同控制输入成为任意切换设计的关键问题,一些相关研究成果可见文献[14–19]及其参考文献.但由于采样的引入加深了任意切换控制中共同控制器的设计难度,有关任意切换信号下的采样控制研究还存在很大局限.在输出可测及非线性函数满足齐次增长条件的假设下,文献[20]通过建立降维采样观测器,研究了一类具有严格反馈的高阶非线性切换系统在任意切换信号下的采样镇定问题.在相同假设下,借助加幂积分器技术,文献[21]给出了一类非严格反馈高阶非线性切换系统采样数据输出反馈共同控制器的设计方法.依然在满足线性增长条件的假设下,当输出信号只在采样点可测时,通过建立线性采样观测器,文献[22]给出了一类非线性切换系统具有线性结构的共同控制器设计方案.基于变量可分离假设及可测输出,文献[23]通过建立连续的降维观测器,研究了一类大规模时滞非线性切换系统的错误容忍采样控制问题,给出了线性采样控制器的具体表示.虽然除文献[23]外上述这些关于非线性切换系统在任意切换信号下的采样控制研究均达到了保证闭环系统渐近稳定的目的,但都借助了齐次系统理论.一方面,很多实际系统中,非线性函数所满足的齐次增长条件不易获得,从而在很大程度上限制了所提方法的应用.另一方面,基于齐次控制方法的研究也忽略了实际系统中广泛存在的不确定因素对闭环系统稳定性的影响.虽然文献[24]借助于事件触发控制研究了一类非线性切换系统的任意切换镇定性能镇定问题,节约了反馈信息传输成本,但所建线性观测器中未体现触发信息.如何突显系统的非线性特性,如何利用采样点信息提高采样控制设计的自适应特性成为本文关注的核心问题.

针对一类具有非严格反馈形式的非线性切换系统,在切换信号未知且输出只在采样点可获得的情况下,本文研究了在任意切换信号下的自适应输出反馈采样控制问题.借助了动态面控制(dynamic surface

control, DSC)迭代设计技术,基于共同虚拟控制及共同坐标变换,给出了确保相应闭环切换系统所有变量在任意切换信号下一致有界的自适应输出反馈采样控制设计方法.通过引入模糊逻辑系统对未知函数进行估计,降低了现有结果中因齐次增长条件引发的控制设计的保守性,提高了控制输入的适应性及可实现性.此外,本文所建用于估计未知状态的模糊采样观测器以及系统的自适应控制器均与切换信息有关,打破了现有任意切换控制过程中所建立共同控制输入信息的局限,突显了每个子系统的特性.同时动态面的引入避免了迭代过程的计算爆炸现象及控制器高增益的弊端.采样控制器的设计节约了信息传输资源,同时完善了现有采样控制设计过程中存在的不足.

符号说明: \mathbb{R}^n 代表 n 维欧氏空间; $\|\cdot\|$ 表示欧氏范数; $|\cdot|$ 表示取参数绝对值; $\text{diag}\{\cdots\}$ 表示分块对角阵; 上标 T 代表矩阵的转置; $P > 0$ 代表实对称正定矩阵; “*” 代表对称矩阵中的转置元素; $\max\{\cdots\}$, $\min\{\cdots\}$ 分别表示取参量最大值和最小值; $\lambda_{\max}(P)$, $\lambda_{\min}(P)$ 分别表示取矩阵的最大和最小特征值.

2 问题描述与准备

考虑一类具有下列非严格反馈形式的非线性切换系统:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_i = g_{i,\sigma(t)}(x)x_{i+1} + f_{i,\sigma(t)}(x), & i=1, \cdots, n-1, \\ \dot{x}_n = u_{\sigma(t)} + f_{n,\sigma(t)}(x), \\ y(t_l) = x_1(t_l), \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中: $x = [x_1 \ x_2 \ \cdots \ x_n]^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 和 $y \in \mathbb{R}$ 分别是系统的状态和输出; $f_{i,\sigma(t)}(\cdot)$, $i \in I = \{1, 2, \cdots, n\}$ 和 $g_{i,\sigma(t)} \neq 0$, $i \in \{1, 2, \cdots, n-1\}$ 为未知光滑的非线性函数,且 $f_{i,\sigma(t)}(\mathbf{0}) = 0$; 未知分段右连续函数

$$\sigma(t) : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow M = \{1, 2, \cdots, m\}$$

代表切换信号; m 是子系统的数量.特别地, $\sigma(t) = k \in M$ 暗示着第 k 个子系统被激活. $u_k \in \mathbb{R}$ 是系统的控制输入,本文选用了采样控制形式,具体为 $u_k(t) = u_k(t_l)$, $\forall t \in [t_l, t_{l+1})$, 其中 $t_l = lT$, t_{l+1} 表示采样点, T 是采样周期, $l = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$, 这里假定控制器与系统切换同步且输出 y 只在采样时刻可测量.

注 1 当系统(1)中的增益函数 $g_{i,k}(x) = 1$ 时,该系统则退化为文献[9]所研究的一类非线性切换系统.只是文献[9]中假定系统的切换信号是可控的,基于多Lyapunov函数理论,借助于非线性函数的线性增长条件,研究了系统的异步切换采样控制问题.当式(1)中的输出连续可测时,文献[14]通过建立连续的输出反馈控制研究了此系统的预定性能镇定问题.另外,许多实际系统,如单连杆操纵臂机电系统^[25]可用式(1)来描述.因此,对于该系统的研究具有理论与实际意义.

本文的目标是通过建立切换模糊采样观测器对不

可测状态变量进行估计, 结合DSC技术, 给出切换自适应输出反馈采样控制器和切换自适应律的迭代设计方法, 基于CLF理论, 保证相应闭环切换系统所有变量在任意切换信号下的一致有界性.

为了解决系统存在未知函数的问题, 这里引入模糊逻辑系统对其进行估计.

引理 1^[15] $f(x)$ 是定义在紧集 $\Omega \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 上的一个连续函数, 则存在一个模糊逻辑系统 $\theta^{*T}\varphi(x)$ 使得

$$f(x) = \theta^{*T}\varphi(x) + \varepsilon(x),$$

其中: $\varphi(x) = [\varphi_1(x) \varphi_2(x) \cdots \varphi_N(x)]^T$ 是模糊基函数向量, $N > 1$ 为模糊规则数, $\varepsilon(x)$ 为最小估计误差且存在正常数 ε' 满足 $|\varepsilon(x)| \leq \varepsilon'$,

$$\theta^{*T} = [\theta_1^* \theta_2^* \cdots \theta_N^*]$$

为如下定义的最优权向量:

$$\theta^* = \arg \min_{\hat{\theta}} [\sup_{x \in \Omega} |f(x) - \hat{\theta}^T \varphi(x)|],$$

这里 $\Omega_{\hat{\theta}}$ 表示变量 $\hat{\theta}$ 的充分大紧集, $\hat{\theta} = [\hat{\theta}_1 \cdots \hat{\theta}_N]$ 为最优权向量的估计, 且定义估计误差为 $\tilde{\theta} = \theta^* - \hat{\theta}$.

一般地, 引理1中基函数 $\varphi(x)$ 的第 p 个组成部分被定义为

$$\varphi_p = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n \mu_{F_i^p}(x_i)}{\sum_{p=1}^N \prod_{i=1}^n \mu_{F_i^p}(x_i)},$$

其中 $N > 1$ 是规则数, $\mu_{F_i^p}(x_i)$ 是模糊集的模糊隶属函数, 常被选择为如下高斯函数:

$$\mu_{F_i^p}(x_i) = \exp[-\frac{(x_i - \mu_{pi})^2}{\omega_p^2}],$$

其中: μ_{pi} 是高斯函数的中心, ω_p 是各自领域的宽度, $l = 1, 2, \dots, N$.

引理 2^[8] 设 $D := [a, b] \subset R$ 为实区域. 假设 D 中定义的 $\vartheta(t)$, $\varpi(t)$ 和 $\omega(t) \geq 0$ 是实的连续函数, 如果 $\vartheta(t)$ 满足下列不等式:

$$\vartheta(t) \leq \varpi(t) + \int_a^t \omega(s)\vartheta(s)ds,$$

则对于 $t \in D$, 有下式成立:

$$\vartheta(t) \leq \varpi(t) + \int_a^t \varpi(s)\omega(s)e^{\int_s^t \omega(r)dr} ds.$$

假设 1^[15-16] 对任意变量 $X_1, X_2 \in \mathbb{R}^n$, 存在一个常数 $m_{i,k}$ 使得光滑非线性函数 $F_{i,k}(\cdot)$, $i \in I, k \in M$ 满足如下利普希茨条件:

$$|F_{i,k}(X_1) - F_{i,k}(X_2)| \leq m_{i,k} \|X_1 - X_2\|.$$

3 任意切换下自适应输出采样控制器设计

对于非严格反馈非线性切换系统(1), 当第 k 个切换子系统被激活时, 为了设计有效的自适应输出反馈

控制器, 首先做如下等价形式的转化:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_i = x_{i+1} + F_{i,k}(x), & i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1, \\ \dot{x}_n = u_k + F_{n,k}(x), \\ y(t_i) = x_1(t_i), \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

其中 $F_{i,k}(x) = f_{i,k}(x) - x_{i+1} + g_{i,k}(x)x_{i+1}$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$, $F_{n,k}(x) = f_{n,k}(x)$. 借助于引理1, 对未知函数 $F_{i,k}(x)$, $i \in I, k \in M$ 进行如下模糊逼近:

$$F_{i,k}(x) = \theta_{i,k}^{*T}\varphi_i(x) + \varepsilon_{i,k}(x), \quad (3)$$

其中: 最优权向量 $\theta_{i,k}^{*T} = [\theta_{1i,k}^* \theta_{2i,k}^* \cdots \theta_{Ni,k}^*]$, 模糊基函数向量 $\varphi_i(x) = [\varphi_{1i}(x) \varphi_{2i}(x) \cdots \varphi_{Ni}(x)]^T$, $\varepsilon'_{i,k}$ 为模糊逼近误差上界满足 $|\varepsilon_{i,k}(x)| \leq \varepsilon'_{i,k}$.

由于系统(1)的输出仅在采样点可测量, 且状态不可测, 因此为了估计系统状态, 且考虑到每个系统的特性, 建立如下模糊切换采样观测器:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\hat{x}}_i = \hat{x}_{i+1} + \hat{\theta}_{i,k}^T \varphi_i(\hat{x}) - l_{i,k}[\hat{x}_1(t) - x_1(t_i)], \\ \dot{\hat{x}}_n = u_k + \hat{\theta}_{n,k}^T \varphi_n(\hat{x}) - l_{n,k}[\hat{x}_1(t) - x_1(t_i)], \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

其中: $i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$, \hat{x}_i 是 x_i 的估计, $l_{i,k}$ 是待观测器增益系数, $i \in I, k \in M$.

定义系统的观测误差向量为

$$e = x - \hat{x} = [e_1 \ e_2 \ \cdots \ e_n]^T,$$

联合式(2)-(4), 有

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{e} &= (A + L_k C)e + \Delta F_k + \tilde{\Theta}_k^T \Psi + \varepsilon_k + \\ &L_k[x_1(t) - x_1(t_i)], \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

其中:

$$C = [-1 \ 0 \ \cdots \ 0]_{1 \times n}, \tilde{\Theta}_k = \text{diag}\{\tilde{\theta}_{1,k}, \dots, \tilde{\theta}_{n,k}\},$$

$$\Psi = [\varphi_1^T(\hat{x}) \ \cdots \ \varphi_n^T(\hat{x})], A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & I_{n-1} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$L_k = \begin{bmatrix} l_{1,k} \\ \vdots \\ l_{n,k} \end{bmatrix}, \Delta F_k = \begin{bmatrix} F_{1,k}(x) - F_{1,k}(\hat{x}) \\ \vdots \\ F_{n,k}(x) - F_{n,k}(\hat{x}) \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\varepsilon_k = \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_{1,k} \\ \vdots \\ \varepsilon_{n,k} \end{bmatrix}.$$

对误差系统(5), 选择下列Lyapunov候选函数:

$$V_0 = \frac{1}{2} e^T P e, \quad (6)$$

其中 P 是正定矩阵. 那么 V_0 的时间导数为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_0 &= \frac{1}{2} e^T (PA + A^T P + PL_k C + C^T L_k^T P) + \\ &e^T P [\Delta F_k + \tilde{\Theta}_k^T \Psi + \varepsilon_k + L_k(x_1(t) - x_1(t_i))]. \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

基于假设1, 利用了Young's不等式以及性质 $0 <$

$\varphi_i^T(\hat{x})\varphi_i(\hat{x}) \leq 1$, 可得

$$e^T P \Delta F_k \leq \frac{1}{2\gamma_0} \|e^T P\|^2 + \frac{\gamma_0}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n m_{i,k}^2 \|e\|^2, \quad (8)$$

$$e^T P \tilde{\theta}_k^T \Psi \leq \frac{1}{2\gamma_0} \|e^T P\|^2 + \frac{\gamma_0}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{\theta}_{i,k}^T \tilde{\theta}_{i,k}, \quad (9)$$

$$e^T P \varepsilon_k \leq \sqrt{e^T P e} \sqrt{\varepsilon_k^T P \varepsilon_k} \leq \varepsilon_0 \sqrt{2\lambda_{\max}(P)} \sqrt{V_0}, \quad (10)$$

$$e^T P L_k (x_1(t) - x_1(t_l)) \leq \sqrt{2\lambda_{\max}(P)} \sum_{i=1}^n l_{i,k} \sqrt{V_0} |x_1(t) - x_1(t_l)|, \quad (11)$$

其中: γ_0 是正的调整参数, 正数 ε_0 满足 $\|\varepsilon_k\| \leq \varepsilon_0$, $k \in M$. 把式(8)–(11)代入式(7)得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_0 \leq & \frac{1}{2} e^T [PA + A^T P + PL_k C + C^T L_k^T P + \frac{2}{\gamma_0} PP + \\ & \gamma_0 (\sum_{i=1}^n m_{i,k}^2) I] e + \frac{\gamma_0}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{\theta}_{i,k}^T \tilde{\theta}_{i,k} + \sqrt{2\lambda_{\max}(P)} \times \\ & [\varepsilon_0 \sqrt{V_0} + \sum_{i=1}^n l_{i,k} \sqrt{V_0} |x_1(t) - x_1(t_l)|]. \end{aligned}$$

令矩阵 $H_k = PL_k$, 若存在正定矩阵 P 和 Q_k , 使得下列不等式成立:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \bar{A}_k + \gamma_0 (\sum_{i=1}^n m_{i,k}^2) I + Q_k & P \\ P & -\frac{\gamma_0}{2} I \end{bmatrix} < 0, \quad (12)$$

其中 $\bar{A}_k = PA + A^T P + H_k C + C^T H_k^T$, 则由Schur补引理可知, 正定函数 V_0 关于时间的导数最终满足

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_0 \leq & -\frac{1}{2} e^T Q_k e + \frac{\gamma_0}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{\theta}_{i,k}^T \tilde{\theta}_{i,k} + \sqrt{2\lambda_{\max}(P)} \times \\ & [\varepsilon_0 \sqrt{V_0} + \sum_{i=1}^n l_{i,k} \sqrt{V_0} |x_1(t) - x_1(t_l)|], \quad (13) \end{aligned}$$

并通过求解线性矩阵不等式(12)可得观测增益矩阵 $L_k = P^{-1}H_k$.

注2 本文所建观测器相比于文献[8]增加了模糊逼近项, 补偿了未知非线性函数对系统的影响, 自适应参数的引入提高了观测器的灵活性. 相比于文献[22]的任意切换控制所建立的采样控制器, 观测器(4)还增加了切换信号的考虑, 突显出每个子系统的特性. 此外, 考虑到输出信息只在采样点可测, 故文献[15]所提的连续时间观测器不再适用. 本文基于离散的输出信息建立了模糊采样切换观测器, 对未知状态变量进行估计, 为采样控制器的设计提供准备. 然而采样观测器中连续与离散两种状态变量同时存在增加了系统稳定性分析的困难, 这也是任意切换输出反馈采样控制需要解决的关键问题.

3.1 采样控制器设计

本节基于所建采样观测器(4), 通过逐步迭代, 给出系统自适应输出反馈采样控制器设计方案. 首先, 引入如下坐标变换:

$$s_1 = \hat{x}_1, \quad s_i = \hat{x}_i - \nu_i, \quad \chi_i = \nu_i - \alpha_{i-1}, \quad i = 2, \dots, n, \quad (14)$$

其中: s_i 是虚拟面误差, α_{i-1} 是虚拟控制律, ν_i, χ_i 分别称为如下一阶滤波器的状态变量和输出误差.

$$\tau_i \dot{\nu}_i + \nu_i = \alpha_{i-1}, \quad \nu_i(0) = \alpha_{i-1}(0), \quad i = 2, \dots, n, \quad (15)$$

其中 τ_i 是正的调整参数.

第1步: 针对第1个动态面, 考虑如下Lyapunov候选函数:

$$V_1 = \frac{1}{2} s_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{q=1}^m \tilde{\theta}_{1,q}^T \tilde{\theta}_{1,q}, \quad (16)$$

从观测器(4)和坐标变换(14)可得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_1 = & s_1 [s_2 + \chi_2 + \alpha_1 + \hat{\theta}_{1,k}^T \varphi_1(\hat{x}_1)] + \\ & s_1 [-\theta_{1,k}^{*T} \varphi_1(\hat{x}_1) + \theta_{1,k}^{*T} \varphi_1(\hat{x}) - \tilde{\theta}_{1,k}^T \varphi_1(\hat{x})] - \\ & s_1 l_{1,k} [\hat{x}_1(t) - x_1(t_l)] + \\ & \tilde{\theta}_{1,k}^T [s_1 \varphi_1(\hat{x}_1) - \hat{\theta}_{1,k}] - \sum_{q=1, q \neq k}^m \tilde{\theta}_{1,q}^T \dot{\hat{\theta}}_{1,q}. \quad (17) \end{aligned}$$

选择如下的虚拟控制信号 α_1 和参数 $\hat{\theta}_{1,q}$ 的自适应律:

$$\alpha_1 = -\lambda_1 s_1 - \frac{l_1}{2} s_1 - \frac{m}{2} s_1 - \sum_{q=1}^m \hat{\theta}_{1,q}^T \varphi_1(\hat{x}_1), \quad (18)$$

$$\dot{\hat{\theta}}_{1,q} = \begin{cases} s_1(t_l) \varphi_1(\hat{x}_1(t_l)) - \sigma_{1,k} \hat{\theta}_{1,k}(t), & q = k, \\ -\sigma_{1,k} \hat{\theta}_{1,q}(t), & q \neq k, \end{cases} \quad (19)$$

其中: λ_1, l_1 和 $\sigma_{1,k}$ 是正的调整参数, $k \in M$. 把式(18)和式(19)代入式(17), 得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_1 = & s_1 s_2 + s_1 \chi_2 - (\lambda_1 + \frac{l_1}{2} + \frac{m}{2}) s_1^2 - \\ & s_1 \theta_{1,k}^{*T} \varphi_1(\hat{x}_1) - s_1 \sum_{q=1, q \neq k}^m \hat{\theta}_{1,q}^T \varphi_1(\hat{x}_1) - \\ & s_1 \tilde{\theta}_{1,k}^T \varphi_1(\hat{x}) + s_1 \theta_{1,k}^{*T} \varphi_1(\hat{x}) - \\ & s_1 l_{1,k} [\hat{x}_1(t) - x_1(t_l)] + \sum_{q=1}^m \sigma_{1,k} \tilde{\theta}_{1,q}^T \hat{\theta}_{1,q} + \\ & \tilde{\theta}_{1,k}^T [s_1 \varphi_1(\hat{x}_1) - s_1(t_l) \varphi_1(\hat{x}_1(t_l))]. \quad (20) \end{aligned}$$

借助于Young's不等式以及性质 $0 < \varphi_1^T(\cdot) \varphi_1(\cdot) \leq 1$, 可以推导出

$$\begin{aligned} -s_1 \sum_{q=1, q \neq k}^m \hat{\theta}_{1,q}^T \varphi_1(\hat{x}_1) - s_1 \theta_{1,k}^{*T} \varphi_1(\hat{x}_1) \leq \\ \sqrt{2} \sum_{q=1}^m \|\theta_{1,q}^*\| \sqrt{V_1} + \frac{m-1}{2} s_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{q=1, q \neq k}^m \tilde{\theta}_{1,q}^T \tilde{\theta}_{1,q}, \quad (21) \end{aligned}$$

$$-s_1 \tilde{\theta}_{1,k}^T \varphi_1(\hat{x}) \leq \frac{1}{2} s_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\theta}_{1,k}^T \tilde{\theta}_{1,k}, \quad (22)$$

$$s_1 \theta_{1,k}^{*T} \varphi_1(\hat{x}) \leq \sqrt{2} \|\theta_{1,k}^*\| \sqrt{V_1}, \quad (23)$$

$$-s_1 l_{1,k} [\hat{x}_1(t) - x_1(t_l)] \leq \sqrt{2} l_{1,k} \sqrt{V_1} |\hat{x}_1(t) - x_1(t_l)|, \quad (24)$$

$$\tilde{\theta}_{1,k}^T [s_1(t) \varphi_1(\hat{x}_1(t)) - s_1(t_l) \varphi_1(\hat{x}_1(t_l))] =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \tilde{\theta}_{1,k}^T s_1(t) [\varphi_1(\hat{x}_1(t)) - \varphi_1(\hat{x}_1(t_l))] + \\ & \tilde{\theta}_{1,k}^T [s_1(t) - s_1(t_l)] \varphi_1(\hat{x}_1(t)) \leq \\ & 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}\tilde{\theta}_{1,k}^T \tilde{\theta}_{1,k}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}s_1^2(t) [\sqrt{\varphi_1^T(\hat{x}_1(t))\varphi_1(\hat{x}_1(t))} + \\ & \sqrt{\varphi_1^T(\hat{x}_1(t_l))\varphi_1(\hat{x}_1(t_l))}] + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}\tilde{\theta}_{1,k}^T \tilde{\theta}_{1,k}} \times \\ & \sqrt{2\varphi_1^T(\hat{x}_1(t))\varphi_1(\hat{x}_1(t))} |s_1(t) - s_1(t_l)| \leq \\ & 4\sqrt{V_1} \sqrt{V_1(t_l)} + \sqrt{2}\sqrt{V_1} |s_1(t) - s_1(t_l)|, \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{q=1}^m \sigma_{1,k} \tilde{\theta}_{1,q}^T \hat{\theta}_{1,q} \leq \\ & \sum_{q=1}^m \sqrt{2}\sigma_{1,k} \|\theta_{1,q}^*\| \sqrt{V_1} - \sum_{q=1}^m \sigma_{1,k} \tilde{\theta}_{1,q}^T \tilde{\theta}_{1,q}. \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

联合式(20)–(26), 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_1 \leq & s_1 s_2 + s_1 \chi_2 - \lambda_1 s_1^2 - \frac{l_1}{2} s_1^2 + \sum_{q=1}^m \tilde{\theta}_{1,q}^T \tilde{\theta}_{1,q} - \\ & \sum_{q=1}^m \sigma_{1,k} \tilde{\theta}_{1,q}^T \tilde{\theta}_{1,q} + 4\sqrt{V_1} \sqrt{V_1(t_l)} + \\ & \sqrt{2} [\|\theta_{1,k}^*\| + (1 + \sigma_{1,k}) \sum_{q=1}^m \|\theta_{1,q}^*\|] \sqrt{V_1} + \\ & \sqrt{2}\sqrt{V_1} [|s_1(t) - s_1(t_l)| + l_{1,k} |\hat{x}_1(t) - x_1(t_l)|]. \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

第*i*($2 \leq i \leq n - 1$)步: 选择Lyapunov候选函数为

$$V_i = \frac{1}{2} s_i^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{q=1}^m \tilde{\theta}_{i,q}^T \tilde{\theta}_{i,q}. \quad (28)$$

对*V_i*关于*t*求导, 考虑到观测器(4)和坐标变换(14), 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_i = & s_i [s_{i+1} + \chi_{i+1} + \alpha_i + \hat{\theta}_{i,k}^T \varphi_i(\hat{x}_i) - \dot{v}_i] + \\ & s_i [-\theta_{i,k}^{*T} \varphi_i(\hat{x}_i) + \theta_{i,k}^{*T} \varphi_i(\hat{x}) - \tilde{\theta}_{i,k}^T \varphi_i(\hat{x})] - \\ & \sum_{q=1, q \neq k}^m \tilde{\theta}_{i,q}^T \dot{\hat{\theta}}_{i,q} - s_i l_{i,k} [\hat{x}_1(t) - x_1(t_l)] + \\ & \tilde{\theta}_{i,k}^T [s_i \varphi_i(\hat{x}_i) - \dot{\hat{\theta}}_{i,k}]. \end{aligned}$$

选取如下虚拟控制信号 α_i 和参数 $\hat{\theta}_{i,q}$ 的自适应律:

$$\alpha_i = -s_{i-1} - (\lambda_i + \frac{l_i + m}{2}) s_i - \sum_{q=1}^m \tilde{\theta}_{i,q}^T \varphi_i(\hat{x}_i) + \dot{v}_i, \quad (29)$$

$$\dot{\hat{\theta}}_{i,q} = \begin{cases} s_i(t_l) \varphi_i(\hat{x}_i(t_l)) - \sigma_{i,k} \hat{\theta}_{i,k}(t), & q = k, \\ -\sigma_{i,k} \hat{\theta}_{i,q}(t), & q \neq k, \end{cases} \quad (30)$$

其中 λ_i, l_i 和 $\sigma_{i,k}$ 是正的设计参数. 结合式(29)–(30), *V_i*的时间导数可进一步满足

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_i = & s_i s_{i+1} + s_i \chi_{i+1} - s_{i-1} s_i - \lambda_i s_i^2 - \frac{l_i}{2} s_i^2 - \\ & \frac{m}{2} s_i^2 - s_i \sum_{q=1, q \neq k}^m \tilde{\theta}_{i,q}^T \varphi_i(\hat{x}_i) - s_i \theta_{i,k}^{*T} \varphi_i(\hat{x}_i) - \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & s_i \tilde{\theta}_{i,k}^T \varphi_i(\hat{x}) + s_i \theta_{i,k}^{*T} \varphi_i(\hat{x}) - s_i l_{i,k} [\hat{x}_1(t) - x_1(t_l)] + \\ & \tilde{\theta}_{i,k}^T [s_i \varphi_i(\hat{x}_i) - s_i(t_l) \varphi_i(\hat{x}_i(t_l))] + \sum_{q=1}^m \sigma_{i,k} \tilde{\theta}_{i,q}^T \tilde{\theta}_{i,q}. \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

与第1步类似, 基于Young's不等式和性质 $0 < \varphi_i^T(\cdot) \times \varphi_i(\cdot) \leq 1$, 有下列不等式成立

$$\begin{aligned} & -s_i \sum_{q=1, q \neq k}^m \tilde{\theta}_{i,q}^T \varphi_i(\hat{x}_i) - s_i \theta_{i,k}^{*T} \varphi_i(\hat{x}_i) \leq \\ & \sqrt{2} \sum_{q=1}^m \|\theta_{i,q}^*\| \sqrt{V_i} + \frac{m-1}{2} s_i^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{q=1, q \neq k}^m \tilde{\theta}_{i,q}^T \tilde{\theta}_{i,q}, \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -s_i \tilde{\theta}_{i,k}^T \varphi_i(\hat{x}) + s_i \theta_{i,k}^{*T} \varphi_i(\hat{x}) \leq \\ & \sqrt{2} \|\theta_{i,k}^*\| \sqrt{V_i} + \frac{1}{2} s_i^2 + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\theta}_{i,k}^T \tilde{\theta}_{i,k}, \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

$$-s_i l_{i,k} [\hat{x}_1(t) - x_1(t_l)] \leq \sqrt{2} l_{i,k} \sqrt{V_i} |\hat{x}_1(t) - x_1(t_l)|, \quad (34)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \tilde{\theta}_{i,k}^T [s_i(t) \varphi_i(\hat{x}_i) - s_i(t_l) \varphi_i(\hat{x}_i(t_l))] \leq \\ & 4\sqrt{V_i} \sqrt{V_i(t_l)} + \sqrt{2}\sqrt{V_i} |s_i(t) - s_i(t_l)|, \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{q=1}^m \sigma_{i,k} \tilde{\theta}_{i,q}^T \hat{\theta}_{i,q} \leq \\ & \sum_{q=1}^m \sqrt{2}\sigma_{i,k} \|\theta_{i,q}^*\| \sqrt{V_i} - \sum_{q=1}^m \sigma_{i,k} \tilde{\theta}_{i,q}^T \tilde{\theta}_{i,q}. \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

将式(32)–(36)代入(31), 有

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_i \leq & s_i s_{i+1} + s_i \chi_{i+1} - s_{i-1} s_i - \lambda_i s_i^2 - \frac{l_i}{2} s_i^2 + \\ & \sum_{q=1}^m \tilde{\theta}_{i,q}^T \tilde{\theta}_{i,q} - \sum_{q=1}^m \sigma_{i,k} \tilde{\theta}_{i,q}^T \tilde{\theta}_{i,q} + 4\sqrt{V_i} \sqrt{V_i(t_l)} + \\ & \sqrt{2} (\|\theta_{i,k}^*\| + \sum_{q=1}^m \|\theta_{i,q}^*\| + \sum_{q=1}^m \sigma_{i,k} \|\theta_{i,q}^*\|) \sqrt{V_i} + \\ & \sqrt{2}\sqrt{V_i} [|s_i(t) - s_i(t_l)| + l_{i,k} |\hat{x}_1(t) - x_1(t_l)|]. \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

第*n*步: 这一步将给出采样控制器的构成, 为此, 选择如下Lyapunov候选函数:

$$V_n = \frac{1}{2} s_n^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{q=1}^m \tilde{\theta}_{n,q}^T \tilde{\theta}_{n,q}. \quad (38)$$

基于观测器(4)和坐标变换(14), *V_n*的时间导数可以表示为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_n = & s_n [u_k - u_k^* + u_k^* + \hat{\theta}_{n,k}^T \varphi_n(\hat{x}) - \\ & l_{n,k} (\hat{x}_1(t) - x_1(t_l)) - \dot{v}_n] - \sum_{q=1}^m \tilde{\theta}_{n,q}^T \dot{\hat{\theta}}_{n,q}. \end{aligned}$$

这里 u_k^* 为虚拟控制器, 若 u_k^* 和参数 $\hat{\theta}_{n,k}$ 的自适应律选取如下:

$$u_k^* = -s_{n-1} - \lambda_n s_n - \hat{\theta}_{n,k}^T \varphi_n(\hat{x}) + \dot{v}_n, \quad (39)$$

$$\dot{\hat{\theta}}_{n,q} = \begin{cases} s_n(t_l)\varphi_n(\hat{x}(t_l)) - \sigma_{n,k}\hat{\theta}_{n,k}(t), & q=k, \\ -\sigma_{n,k}\hat{\theta}_{n,q}(t), & q \neq k, \end{cases} \quad (40)$$

其中 λ_n 和 $\sigma_{n,k}$ 为正的设计参数,则正定函数 V_n 的时间导数进一步满足

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_n = & -s_{n-1}s_n - \lambda_n s_n^2 - s_n l_{n,k} [\hat{x}_1(t) - x_1(t_l)] - \\ & \tilde{\theta}_{n,k}^T s_n(t_l)\varphi_n(\hat{x}(t_l)) + \sum_{q=1}^m \sigma_{n,k} \tilde{\theta}_{n,q}^T \hat{\theta}_{n,q} + \\ & s_n(u_k - u_k^*). \end{aligned}$$

基于Young's不等式和性质 $0 < \varphi_n^T(\hat{x})\varphi_n(\hat{x}) \leq 1$,最终有

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_n \leq & -s_{n-1}s_n - \lambda_n s_n^2 + \sqrt{2}l_{n,k}\sqrt{V_n}|\hat{x}_1(t) - x_1(t_l)| + \\ & 2\sqrt{V_n}\sqrt{V_n(t_l)} + \sqrt{2}\sigma_{n,k} \sum_{q=1}^m \|\theta_{n,q}^*\| \sqrt{V_n} - \\ & \sigma_{n,k} \sum_{q=1}^m \tilde{\theta}_{n,q}^T \tilde{\theta}_{n,q} + s_n(u_k - u_k^*). \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

基于虚拟控制器(39),对于 $\forall t \in [t_l, t_{l+1})$,选取系统的采样控制器如下:

$$u_k = -s_{n-1}(t_l) - \lambda_n s_n(t_l) + \dot{v}_n(t_l) - \hat{\theta}_{n,k}^T(t_l)\varphi_n(\hat{x}(t_l)). \quad (42)$$

在零阶保持器(zero-order holder, ZOH)作用下,采样控制器 $u(t)$ 在任一采样区间 $[t_l, t_{l+1})$ 内的值恒取 $u(t_l)$, $k \in M, l = 0, 1, 2, \dots$.系统采样数据输出反馈控制过程可表示为如下程序图,见图1.

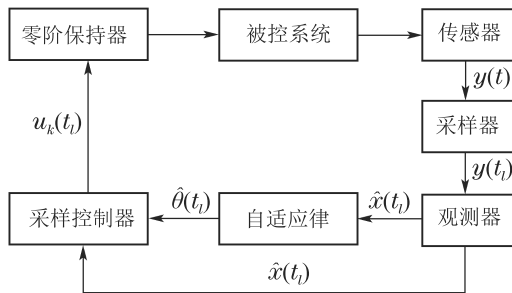


图1 所提控制方案程序框图

Fig. 1 Block diagram of the proposed control scheme

注3 在本文所提采样控制器递归设计过程中,有如下几点需要注意:首先,系统的输出只在采样点可测,故文献[11, 22]的虚拟控制设计成与 x_1 有关的函数有待进一步确认.其次,本文考虑的是非严格反馈系统,而递归设计要求虚拟控制律 α_i 只与前 i 个变量 \hat{x}_i 有关,故诸如式(22)–(23)(34)部分的处理必不可少.最后,文献[11]中的设计参数如式(15)中的 $\eta_{i,l}$ 含有自适应变量 $\hat{\theta}_{i,l}$ 信息, $i \in I, l \in M$,这在求参数最值时是不能实现的,而本文所提的设计避免了该问题的出现,如式(21).

4 稳定性分析

上一小节的递归设计过程可总结为如下定理.

定理1 考虑非线性切换系统(1),给定有界的初始条件,基于观测器(4)和适当的采样周期,所设计的基于自适应律(19)(30)(40)的采样数据控制器(42)可保证相应闭环切换系统的所有变量在任意切换信号下的一致有界性.

证 对于非线性切换系统(1),选取如下Lyapunov候选函数:

$$V = V_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n V_i + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=2}^n \chi_i^2. \quad (43)$$

基于坐标变换(14),滤波器(15)以及虚拟控制律(18)(29)可知

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\chi}_i = & \dot{v}_i - \dot{\alpha}_{i-1} = \\ & -\frac{\chi_i}{\tau_i} + M_i(e, s_1, \dots, s_i, \chi_2, \dots, \chi_i, \hat{\theta}_{1,q}, \dots, \hat{\theta}_{i,q}), \end{aligned} \quad (44)$$

其中: $M_i(\cdot)$ 代表着 α_{i-1} 的时间导数,因其为紧集 $\{e^T P e + \sum_{i=1}^n s_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{q=1}^m \tilde{\theta}_{i,q}^T \tilde{\theta}_{i,q} + \sum_{i=2}^n \chi_i^2 \leq 2h\}$ 上的一个连续函数, $h > 0$,故存在常数 $\bar{M}_i > 0$ 使 $|M_i| \leq \bar{M}_i$.结合式(13)(27)(37)(41)以及(44), V 的时间导数满足

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} \leq & -\frac{1}{2}e^T Q_k e + \frac{\gamma_0}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{\theta}_{i,k}^T \tilde{\theta}_{i,k} + \varepsilon_0 \sqrt{2\lambda_{\max}(P)}\sqrt{V} + \\ & \sqrt{2\lambda_{\max}(P)} \sum_{i=1}^n l_{i,k} \sqrt{V} |x_1(t) - x_1(t_l)| - \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i s_i^2 - \\ & \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} l_i s_i^2 - \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{\chi_i^2}{\tau_i} + \sum_{i=2}^n \chi_i M_i + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{q=1}^m \tilde{\theta}_{i,q}^T \tilde{\theta}_{i,q} + \\ & \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} s_i \chi_{i+1} - \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{q=1}^m \sigma_{i,k} \tilde{\theta}_{i,q}^T \tilde{\theta}_{i,q} + 4 \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{V_i} \sqrt{V_i(t_l)} + \\ & \sqrt{2} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (\|\theta_{i,k}^*\| + \sum_{q=1}^m \|\theta_{i,q}^*\| + \sum_{q=1}^m \sigma_{i,k} \|\theta_{i,q}^*\|) + \right. \\ & \left. \sigma_{n,k} \|\theta_{n,k}^*\| \right] \sqrt{V} + \sqrt{2}\sqrt{V} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} |s_i(t) - s_i(t_l)| + \\ & \sqrt{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n l_{i,k} \right) \sqrt{V} |\hat{x}_1(t) - x_1(t_l)| + s_n(u_k - u_k^*). \end{aligned} \quad (45)$$

利用Young's不等式,得

$$\sum_{i=2}^n \chi_i M_i \leq \sqrt{2} \sum_{i=2}^n \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \chi_i^2} |M_i| \leq \sqrt{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \bar{M}_i \right) \sqrt{V}, \quad (46)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} s_i \chi_{i+1} \leq \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \left(\frac{l_i}{2} s_i^2 + \frac{1}{2l_i} \chi_{i+1}^2 \right). \quad (47)$$

结合式(46)–(47),式(45)可整理为以下形式:

$$\dot{V} \leq -\frac{1}{2}e^T Q_k e - \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i s_i^2 - \sum_{i=2}^n \left(\frac{1}{\tau_i} - \frac{1}{2l_{i-1}} \right) \chi_i^2 -$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^n (\sigma_{i,k} - 1 - \frac{\gamma_0}{2}) \sum_{q=1}^m \tilde{\theta}_{i,q}^T \tilde{\theta}_{i,q} + \\ & \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(P)} (\sum_{i=1}^n l_{i,k}) \sqrt{V} |x_1(t) - x_1(t_i)| + \\ & \sqrt{2} (\sum_{i=1}^n l_{i,k}) \sqrt{V} |\hat{x}_1(t) - x_1(t_i)| + \\ & \sqrt{2} [\varepsilon_0 \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(P)} + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (\|\theta_{i,k}^*\| + \sum_{q=1}^m \|\theta_{i,q}^*\|) + \\ & \sum_{i=1}^n (\sigma_{i,k} \sum_{q=1}^m \|\theta_{i,q}^*\| + \bar{M}_i)] \sqrt{V} + 4n \sqrt{V} \sqrt{V(t_i)} + \\ & \sqrt{2} \sqrt{V} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} |s_i(t) - s_i(t_i)| + s_n(u_k - u_k^*). \end{aligned} \quad (48)$$

为了处理连续变量和离散变量的差值, 设

$$\begin{aligned} Z(t) = [e, s_1, \dots, s_n, \tilde{\theta}_{1,1}^T, \dots, \tilde{\theta}_{1,m}^T, \dots, \tilde{\theta}_{n,1}^T, \\ \dots, \tilde{\theta}_{n,m}^T, \chi_2, \dots, \chi_n]^T, \end{aligned}$$

显然有

$$\begin{aligned} |\chi_i(t) - \chi_i(t_i)| &\leq \|Z(t) - Z(t_i)\|, \\ |s_i(t) - s_i(t_i)| &\leq \|Z(t) - Z(t_i)\|, \\ \|\tilde{\theta}_{i,q}^T(t) - \tilde{\theta}_{i,q}^T(t_i)\| &\leq \|Z(t) - Z(t_i)\|, \\ |e_i(t) - e_i(t_i)| &\leq \|Z(t) - Z(t_i)\|, \end{aligned}$$

且有

$$|\hat{x}_1(t) - x_1(t_i)| \leq \|Z(t) - Z(t_i)\| + \|Z(t_i)\|, \quad (49)$$

$$|x_1(t) - x_1(t_i)| \leq 2\|Z(t) - Z(t_i)\|. \quad (50)$$

根据所建虚拟控制器(39)和采样控制器(42), 知

$$\begin{aligned} |u_k(t_i) - u_k^*(t)| &= \\ |s_{n-1}(t) - s_{n-1}(t_i) + \lambda_n [s_n(t) - s_n(t_i)] + \\ & \hat{\theta}_{n,k}^T \varphi_n(\hat{x}) - \hat{\theta}_{n,k}^T(t_i) \varphi_n(x_n(t_i)) + \\ & \frac{1}{\tau_n} [\chi_n(t) - \chi_n(t_i)]| \leq \\ & (1 + \lambda_n + \frac{1}{\tau_n}) \|Z(t) - Z(t_i)\| + |\theta_{n,k}^{*T} \varphi_n(\hat{x}) - \\ & \tilde{\theta}_{n,k}^T \varphi_n(\hat{x}) - \theta_{n,k}^{*T}(t_i) \varphi_n(x_n(t_i)) + \\ & \tilde{\theta}_{n,k}^T(t_i) \varphi_n(x_n(t_i))| \leq \\ & (1 + \lambda_n + \frac{1}{\tau_n}) \|Z(t) - Z(t_i)\| + \|\theta_{n,k}^*\| + \\ & \|\theta_{n,k}^*(t_i)\| + |[\tilde{\theta}_{n,k}^T - \tilde{\theta}_{n,k}^T(t_i)] \varphi_n(\hat{x}) + \\ & \tilde{\theta}_{n,k}^T(t_i) [\varphi_n(\hat{x}) - \varphi_n(\hat{x}(t_i))]| \leq \\ & (1 + \lambda_n + \frac{1}{\tau_n}) \|Z(t) - Z(t_i)\| + 2\|\theta_{n,k}^*\| + \\ & \|Z(t) - Z(t_i)\| + 2\sqrt{2} \sqrt{V(t_i)}. \end{aligned}$$

从而有

$$\begin{aligned} s_n(u_k(t_i) - u_k^*(t)) &\leq \\ \sqrt{2} (2 + \lambda_n + \frac{1}{\tau_n}) \|Z(t) - Z(t_i)\| \sqrt{V} + \end{aligned}$$

$$4\sqrt{V} \sqrt{V(t_i)} + 2\sqrt{2} \|\theta_{n,k}^*\| \sqrt{V}. \quad (51)$$

考虑到引理2, 对于微分方程 $\dot{Z}(t) = \Phi(Z(t), Z(t_i))$, $\forall t \in [t_i, t_{i+1})$, 存在正常数 ρ 和 $\bar{\rho}$, 使得

$$\begin{aligned} \|Z(t) - Z(t_i)\| &\leq \int_{t_i}^t \|\Phi(Z(s), Z(t_i))\| ds \leq \\ & \rho(t - t_i) (\|Z(t_i)\| + 1) + \int_{t_i}^t \bar{\rho} (\|Z(s) - Z(t_i)\|) ds \leq \\ & \rho(t - t_i) (\|Z(t_i)\| + 1) + \\ & \rho \bar{\rho} (\|Z(t_i)\| + 1) \int_{t_i}^t (s - t_i) e^{\bar{\rho}(t-s)} ds. \end{aligned} \quad (52)$$

由分部积分计算, 知

$$\int_{t_i}^t (s - t_i) e^{\bar{\rho}(t-s)} ds = -\frac{1}{\bar{\rho}}(t - t_i) - \frac{1}{\bar{\rho}^2} + \frac{1}{\bar{\rho}^2} e^{\bar{\rho}(t-t_i)}.$$

因此, 式(52)进一步满足

$$\|Z(t) - Z(t_i)\| \leq \frac{\rho}{\bar{\rho}} (\|Z(t_i)\| + 1) [e^{\bar{\rho}(t-t_i)} - 1]. \quad (53)$$

基于不等式(49)–(51)(53), 同时考虑到

$$\|Z(t_i)\| \leq \sqrt{2} \lambda \sqrt{V(t_i)},$$

其中 $\lambda = \max\{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_{\min}(P)}}, 1\}$, 不等式(48)最终满足

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} &\leq -cV + [a_2 + \sqrt{2} \lambda a_1 (e^{\bar{\rho}(t-t_i)} - 1)] \times \\ & \sqrt{V} \sqrt{V(t_i)} + [a_3 + a_1 (e^{\bar{\rho}(t-t_i)} - 1)] \sqrt{V}, \end{aligned}$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \min_{k \in M} \left\{ \frac{\lambda_{\min}(Q_k)}{\lambda_{\max}(P)}, 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i, 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{\tau_i} - \frac{1}{2s_{i-1}} \right), \right. \\ & \left. 2 \sum_{i=1}^n (\sigma_{i,k} - 1 - \frac{\gamma_0}{2}) \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \eta &= \sqrt{2} \max_{k \in M} \left\{ \varepsilon_0 \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(P)} + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (\|\theta_{i,k}^*\| + \right. \\ & \left. \sum_{q=1}^m \|\theta_{i,q}^*\|) + \sum_{i=1}^n (\sigma_{i,k} \sum_{q=1}^m \|\theta_{i,q}^*\| + \bar{M}_i) \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\eta^* = \sqrt{2} \max_{k \in M} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n l_{i,k} \right\},$$

$$\bar{\eta} = \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(P)} \max_{k \in M} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n l_{i,k} \right\},$$

$$a_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2} \rho}{\bar{\rho}} (1 + \lambda_n + \frac{1}{\tau_n} + n + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \eta^* + \sqrt{2} \bar{\eta}),$$

$$a_2 = 4(n + 1) + \sqrt{2} \lambda \eta^*, \quad a_3 = \eta + 2\sqrt{2} \|\theta_{n,k}^*\|.$$

设 $W(t) = \sqrt{V}$, 通过直接求导计算, 结合上面不等式, 可进一步得到

$$\dot{W}(t) \leq -\delta W(t) + \sigma W(t_i) + \mu, \quad \forall t \in [t_i, t_{i+1}), \quad (54)$$

其中:

$$\delta = \frac{c}{2}, \quad \sigma = \frac{1}{2} a_2 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \lambda a_1 (e^{\bar{\rho}T} - 1),$$

$$\mu = \frac{1}{2} a_3 + \frac{1}{2} a_1 (e^{\bar{\rho}T} - 1).$$

对不等式(54)两边同时关于 t 求积分, 则对于 $\forall t \in [t_l, t_{l+1})$, 有

$$W(t) \leq e^{-\delta(t-t_l)}W(t_l) + \int_{t_l}^t e^{-\delta(t-t_l)}[\sigma W(t_l) + \mu]dt = \left[\frac{\sigma}{\delta} + (1 - \frac{\sigma}{\delta})e^{-\delta(t-t_l)}\right]W(t_l) + \frac{1 - e^{-\delta(t-t_l)}}{\delta}\mu.$$

因此, 当 $t = t_{l+1}$ 时, 有

$$W(t_{l+1}) \leq \Lambda W(t_l) + \Gamma\mu, \quad (55)$$

其中: $\Lambda = e^{-\delta T} + \frac{\sigma}{\delta}(1 - e^{-\delta T})$, $\Gamma = \frac{1 - e^{-\delta T}}{\delta}$. 对式(55)进行反复迭代, 有

$$W(t_{l+1}) \leq \Lambda^{l+1}W(t_0) + (\Lambda^l + \dots + \Lambda + 1)\Gamma\mu \leq \Lambda^{l+1}W(t_0) + \frac{1 - \Lambda^{l+1}}{1 - \Lambda}\Gamma\mu.$$

若采样周期 T 满足

$$0 < T < \frac{1}{\rho} \ln\left[\frac{c - 2a_2}{2\sqrt{2}\lambda a_1} + 1\right], \quad (56)$$

知 $\Lambda \in (0, 1)$, 从而有

$$W(t_l) < \frac{\Gamma\mu}{1 - \Lambda} = \frac{\mu}{\delta - \sigma}, \quad l \rightarrow \infty,$$

这也意味着

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} W(t) < \frac{\mu}{\delta - \sigma},$$

也即

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} V < \left(\frac{\mu}{\delta - \sigma}\right)^2.$$

从而结合式(43)知, 闭环切换系统的所有信号在指定采样周期下是有界的.

注4 切换的观测器(4), 模型依赖的自适应律(19)(30)(40)以及切换的采样控制器(42)充分体现了每个子系统的特征, 提高了控制输入的灵活性及控制效果. 但是为了建立切换系统基于共同坐标变换的CLF以实现任意切换控制, 迭代过程中每一步建立的虚拟控制输入要与切换信号无关. 故此, 相比于现有结果选用的共同自适应参数, 本文所提的切换自适应律不仅增加了共同虚拟控制输入的设计困难, 也使闭环系统的稳定性分析变得更加复杂.

注5 虽然本文假定的是周期采样, 但当采样点 $t_l = t_{l-1} + \Delta_l$, $l = 1, 2, \dots$, $t_0 = 0$, 这里 Δ_l 表示采样间隔, 则 $T = \max_l \{\Delta_l\}$ 变为最大采样间隔时, 本文所提的基于采样的控制设计思想仍然适用. 另外, 当系统存在有界不确定及微小扰动时, 本文的任意切换迭代控制设计方法具有足够的鲁棒性.

5 数值例和实际例仿真

本节通过一个数值例和一个实际例进一步验证本文所提方法的有效性及其可行性.

例1 考虑如下二阶非线性切换系统^[14]:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = g_{1,k}(x)x_2 + f_{1,k}(x), \\ \dot{x}_2 = u_k + f_{2,k}(x), \\ y(t_l) = x_1(t_l), \end{cases} \quad (57)$$

其中 $k = 1, 2$. 仿真中未知函数选取如下:

$$g_{1,1} = x_1^2 x_2 + 1 + x_1 \sin x_2, \quad f_{1,1} = \frac{x_1^2}{5 + x_2^2},$$

$$f_{2,1} = \frac{x_2}{2 + x_1^2}, \quad g_{1,2} = -0.1x_1 x_2 + 1,$$

$$f_{1,2} = \frac{x_1^2}{8 + x_2^2}, \quad f_{2,2} = \frac{2x_1 x_2}{5 + x_1^2}.$$

与文献[14]不同的是, 这里假设输出只在采样点可测. 故此, 为了估计不可测状态, 设计如下模型依赖的模糊采样观测器:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\hat{x}}_1 = \hat{x}_2 + \hat{\theta}_{1,k}^T \varphi_1(\hat{x}) - l_{1,k}(\hat{x}_1(t) - x_1(t_l)), \\ \dot{\hat{x}}_2 = u + \hat{\theta}_{2,k}^T \varphi_2(\hat{x}) - l_{2,k}(\hat{x}_1(t) - x_1(t_l)). \end{cases} \quad (58)$$

令

$$\gamma_0 = 2, \quad m_{1,1} = \frac{1}{3}, \quad m_{2,1} = \frac{1}{5}, \quad m_{1,2} = \frac{2}{7}, \quad m_{2,2} = \frac{3}{11},$$

解线性矩阵不等式(linear matrix inequality, LMI)(12), 可得观测器参数为 $l_{1,1} = 7.5832$, $l_{2,1} = 8.3068$, $l_{1,2} = 6.5407$, $l_{2,2} = 7.0121$. 选择如下的设计参数 $\lambda_1 = 1.2$, $\lambda_2 = 2.2$, $\iota_1 = 1$, $\tau_2 = 0.6$, $m = 2$, $\sigma_{1,1} = 5$, $\sigma_{2,1} = 3$, $\sigma_{1,2} = 2.4$, $\sigma_{2,2} = 3$. 仿真中选取如下5种模糊隶属函数对未知函数 $F_{i,k}(x)$ 进行估计, $i, k = 1, 2$:

$$\mu_{F_i^p}(\hat{x}_i) = \exp\left[-\frac{(\hat{x}_i - 6 + 2p)^2}{4}\right], \quad p = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.$$

将模糊基函数定义为

$$\varphi_{1p}(\hat{x}_1) = \frac{\mu_{F_1^p}(\hat{x}_1)}{\sum_{p=1}^5 \mu_{F_1^p}(\hat{x}_1)},$$

$$\varphi_{2p}(\hat{x}_1, \hat{x}_2) = \frac{\mu_{F_1^p}(\hat{x}_1)\mu_{F_2^p}(\hat{x}_2)}{\sum_{p=1}^5 \mu_{F_1^p}(\hat{x}_1)\mu_{F_2^p}(\hat{x}_2)},$$

其中 $p = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$.

仿真初始条件取为

$$x(0) = [-0.3 \quad 0.3]^T, \quad \hat{x}(0) = [-0.6 \quad 0.7]^T,$$

$$\nu_1(0) = -0.34,$$

其它初始条件设置为0.1. 在采样切换控制器(42)作用下, 先针对每个子系统进行仿真分析, 仿真结果如图2-3所示.

仿真过程选取了4种不同的采样间隔, 显然, 当 $T = 0.01$ 时, 整个控制过程可近似为连续反馈控制, 由图2A和图3A知, 闭环系统的状态及其估计变量可较好的稳定到原点附近. 随着采样间隔的增大, 变量

的稳定效果逐渐降低,但仍可控制在适当收敛范围内.当 $T = 0.212$ 和 $T = 0.32$ 时,对应闭环子系统I和子系统II变得发散.针对切换系统(57),选取采样间隔 $T = 0.2$ s,在两种不同的切换律下给出了采样反馈控制仿真结果,如图4所示.

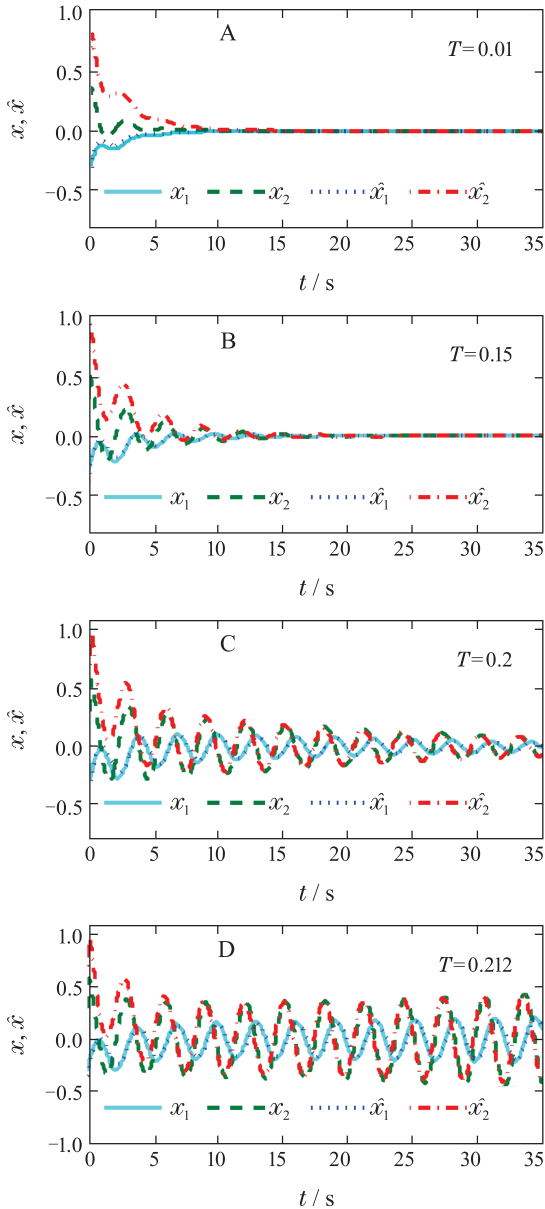


图 2 子系统I状态 x 及其估计 \hat{x} 闭环响应曲线
Fig. 2 Response of states x and the estimates \hat{x} for the closed-loop subsystem I

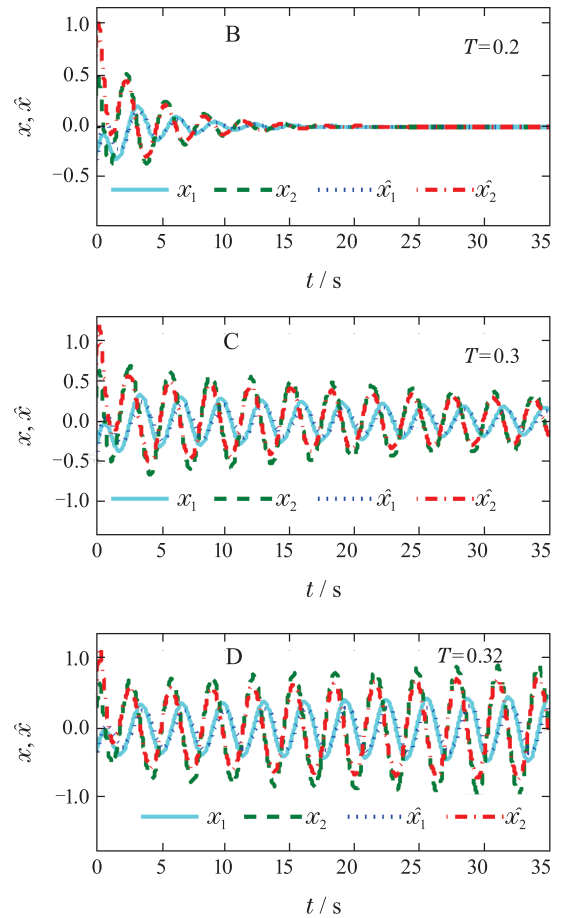
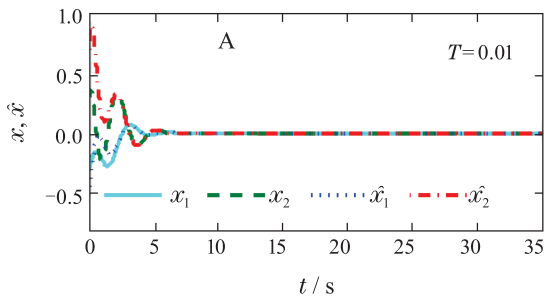
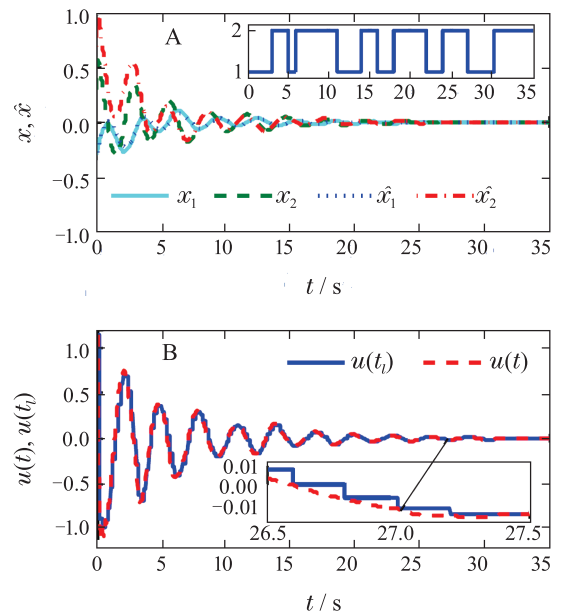


图 3 子系统II状态 x 及其估计 \hat{x} 闭环响应曲线
Fig. 3 Response of states x and the estimates \hat{x} for the closed-loop subsystem II

其中图4A为在指定的一组慢切换下的系统状态及其估计响应曲线.图4B为相应的采样及连续控制器轨迹.图4C-4D分别为在一组驻留时间可任意小的随机快切换信号下的状态及控制输入响应曲线.



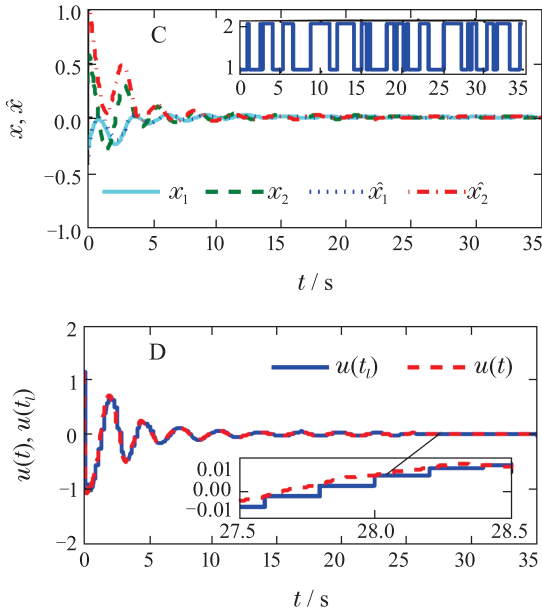


图4 切换系统(57)当 $T = 0.2$ 时的闭环响应曲线

Fig. 4 Response of the closed-loop switched system (57) with $T = 0.2$

仿真结果表明, 利用本文所提任意切换控制方法, 快、慢切换均可保证闭环切换系统状态变量收敛到原点附近的较小邻域内, 而文献[8–11]所提限制性切换在实际应用中会因系统出现较频繁的切换而受到限制. 此外, 采样控制的引入相比文献[14]节约了系统反馈信息资源的传输, 降低了控制成本. 最后, 给出系统(57)在采样间隔为 $T = 0.22$ s时上述两种不同切换信号下的仿真响应曲线, 如图5所示. 即使此时子系统I发散, 但在适当切换信号下, 依然可以保证整个闭环切换系统的一致有界稳定性. 此特性也是诸如文献[5]等非切换系统所不具有的. 故此, 采样控制过程中可适当增大采样间隔, 进一步降低传输成本.

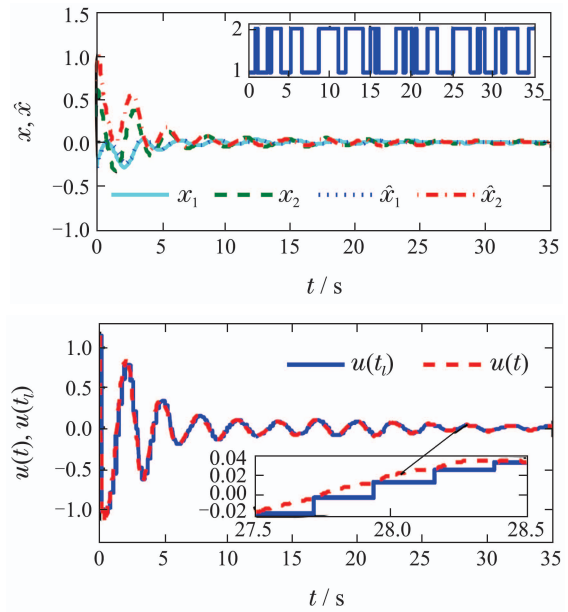


图5 切换系统(57)当 $T = 0.22$ 时的闭环响应曲线

Fig. 5 Response of the closed-loop switched system (57) with $T = 0.22$

例2 为了进一步验证所提方法的有效性且与现有结果进行比较, 本例考虑一单连杆操纵臂系统, 其机电动力模型描述如下^[21, 25–26]:

$$\begin{cases} D\ddot{q} + B\dot{q} + N \sin q = I, \\ M\dot{I} + HI = u - K_B\dot{q}, \end{cases} \quad (59)$$

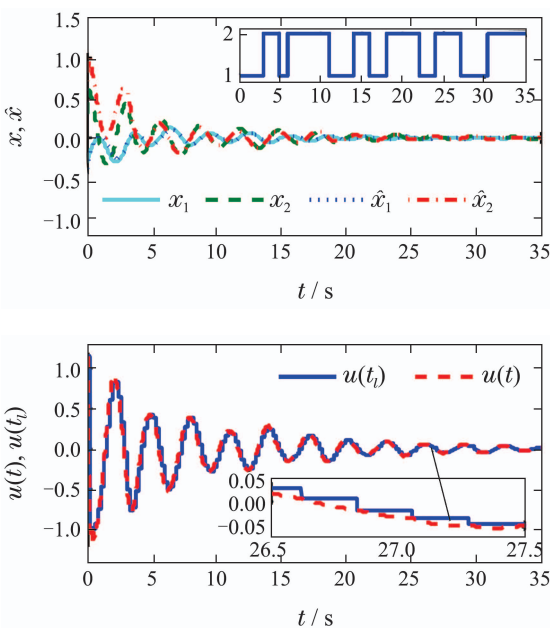
其中: q 是链接位置, \dot{q} 是速度, \ddot{q} 是加速度, I 是电机电枢电流, $D = 1 \text{ kg/m}^2$ 是机械惯性, u 是用于表示机电转矩的控制输入, $B = 1 \text{ Nms/rad}$ 是接头处的粘性摩擦系数, $K_B = 0.2 \text{ Nm/A}$ 是反电动势系数, $H = 1.0 \Omega$ 是电枢电阻, $N = 10 \text{ Nm}$ 是与负载质量和重力系数有关的正常数, $M = 0.1 \text{ H}$ 是电枢电感.

通过引入状态 $x_1 = q, x_2 = \dot{q}$ 和 $x_3 = I$, 同时考虑到不同工况及各种不确定因素, 系统(59)可用如下三阶切换系统描述:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = g_{1,k}(x)x_2 + f_{1,k}(x), \\ \dot{x}_2 = g_{2,k}(x)x_3 + f_{2,k}(x), \\ \dot{x}_3 = u_k + f_{3,k}(x), \\ y(t_l) = x_1(t_l), \end{cases} \quad (60)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} f_{1,1}(x) &= f_{1,2}(x) = 0, \\ f_{2,1}(x) &= -\left(\frac{B}{D}\right)x_2 - \left(\frac{N}{D}\right)\sin x_1 + \sin x_1 \cos x_3, \\ f_{2,2}(x) &= -\left(\frac{B}{D}\right)x_2 - \left(\frac{N}{D}\right)\sin x_1 + \sin(x_1 x_2), \\ f_{3,1}(x) &= -\left(\frac{K_B}{M}\right)x_2 - \left(\frac{H}{M}\right)x_3, \\ f_{3,2}(x) &= -\left(\frac{K_B}{M}\right)x_2 - \left(\frac{H}{M}\right)x_3 + \frac{x_1}{20 + x_3^4}, \\ g_{1,1} &= g_{2,1} = 1, \quad g_{1,2} = g_{2,2} = 1.5. \end{aligned}$$



显然, 由于考虑到未知的不确定因素, 文献[21]中对于未知非线性函数需满足的齐次增长条件不再成立. 运用本文所提控制方法, 当观测器(4)中的 $n = 3$ 时, 可得本例的状态观测器. 取 $\gamma_0 = 2, m_{1,1} = m_{2,1} = m_{3,1} = \frac{1}{6}$ 及 $m_{1,2} = m_{2,2} = m_{3,2} = \frac{1}{7}$, 通过求解 LMI(12)得观测器增益为

$$l_{1,1} = 25.7538, l_{2,1} = 55.3796, l_{3,1} = 32.5207, \\ l_{1,2} = 7.5804, l_{2,2} = 15.4133, l_{3,2} = 8.5800.$$

在仿真中, 选择以下的参数:

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1, \iota_1 = 3, \iota_2 = 4, \tau_2 = 3, \\ \tau_3 = 4, m = 2, \sigma_{1,1} = \sigma_{2,1} = \sigma_{3,1} = 2, \\ \sigma_{1,2} = \sigma_{2,2} = \sigma_{3,2} = 2.5.$$

初始条件为

$$x(0) = [0.5 \quad -0.35 \quad 0.3]^T, \hat{x}(0) = [0.4 \quad -0.2 \quad 0.2]^T, \\ [\nu_1(0) \quad \nu_2(0)] = [-0.34 \quad -0.23],$$

其它初始条件为0.1. 另外, 选择如下的隶属函数对未知非线性函数进行模糊估计:

$$\mu_{F_i^p}(\hat{x}_i) = \exp\left[-\frac{(\hat{x}_i - 3 + p)^2}{4}\right], p = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.$$

取采样周期 $T = 0.25$ s, 仿真结果如图6所示. 与文献[25]中所提限制性切换不同, 本文所提控制方法对无需限制系统的平均驻留时间.

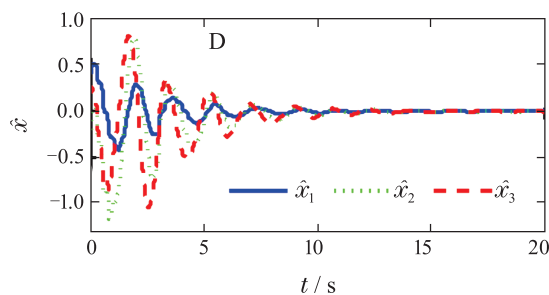
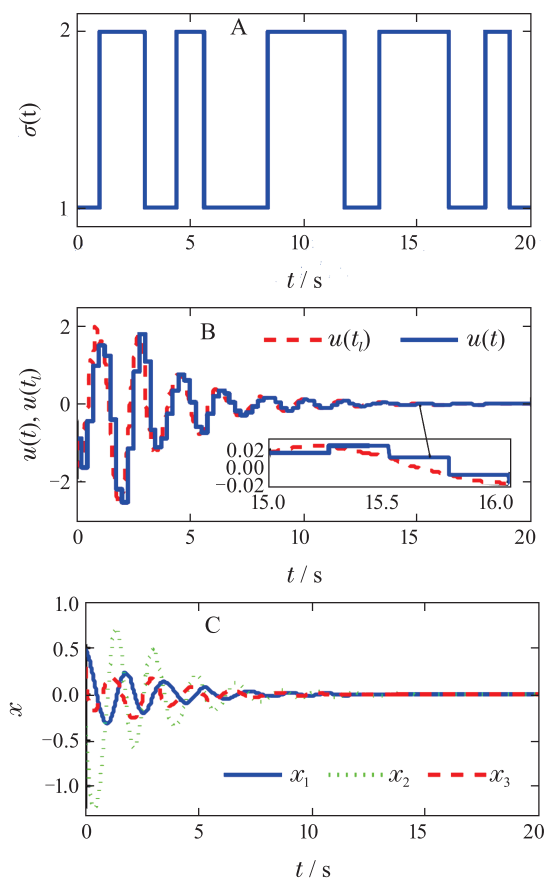


图 6 切换系统(59)当 $T = 0.25$ 时的闭环响应曲线

Fig. 6 Response of the closed-loop switched system (59) with $T = 0.25$

故仿真过程为一组随机切换信号, 如图6A, 在该切换信号以及如图6B所示的采样控制器作用下, 得到相应闭环切换系统的状态变量 $x_i (i = 1, 2, 3)$ 响应曲线(如图6C所示)以及状态估计变量 $\hat{x}_i (i = 1, 2, 3)$ 应曲线(如图6D所示). 仿真结果表明, 当系统未知非线性项不满足齐次增长条件时, 基于本文所提采样模糊控制设计方法, 通过选取适当控制参数, 在有效节约控制信息传输资源的情况下, 依然可保证闭环切换系统的所有变量都收敛到了平衡点附近尽可能小的范围内, 由此验证了所提控制策略的有效性.

6 结论

本文研究了一类非严格反馈非线性切换系统在任意切换信号下的自适应采样控制问题. 在系统只有输出变量在采样点可测的条件下, 建立了切换的模糊采样观测器对系统所有状态变量进行了估计. 借助于基于动态面的Backstepping递归技术, 给出了共同虚拟控制输入以及切换的自适应采样控制器的设计方法. CLF理论确保了闭环切换系统所有变量在任意切换信号下是一致有界的. 所提方法不仅提高了控制输入的自适应性, 同时有效避免了因对虚拟控制输入的反复求导引发的计算爆炸现象, 减少了信息传输, 节约了资源. 一个数值例和一个实际例的仿真验证了所提方法的有效性. 在本文采样控制研究基础上, 未来工作中, 作者将进一步针对非线性切换系统基于采样的事件触发任意切换控制展开研究, 同时考虑信息传输过程中的丢包现象, 以期得到保证系统稳定的更优控制设计方案.

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