

基于模糊模型的时滞不确定系统的模糊 H_∞ 鲁棒反馈控制

刘 亚, 胡寿松

(南京航空航天大学 自动化工程学院, 江苏 南京 210016)

摘要: 讨论了一类具有状态和控制时滞的不确定非线性系统的模糊 H_∞ 状态反馈控制问题. 采用具有时滞的不确定 Takagi-Sugeno (T-S) 模糊模型对非线性系统进行建模, 提出了一套基于 LMI 的模糊鲁棒控制器的系统设计方法, 给出了模糊 H_∞ 状态反馈控制器存在的充分条件, 以保证闭环模糊系统渐近稳定并满足从干扰输入到控制输出的 H_∞ 范数界约束. 示例仿真表明了该方法的有效性.

关键词: 不确定性; 时滞; T-S 模糊模型; 线性矩阵不等式(LMI); 鲁棒 H_∞ 控制

中图分类号: TP202

文献标识码: A

Fuzzy H_∞ robust feedback control for uncertain nonlinear system with time-delay based on fuzzy model

LIU Ya, HU Shou-song

(College of Automation Engineering, Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Jiangsu Nanjing 210016, China)

Abstract: The problem of the fuzzy H_∞ state feedback control for a class of uncertain nonlinear systems with input and state time delay was addressed. The uncertain Takagi-Sugeno (T-S) fuzzy model with time delay was adopted for fuzzy modeling of nonlinear system. The systematic design procedures based on LMI for the fuzzy robust controller design were given and some sufficient conditions were derived for the existence of fuzzy H_∞ state feedback controllers such that the closed-loop system was asymptotically stable and the effect of the disturbance input on the controlled output was reduced to a prescribed level. Simulation results show the effectiveness of the proposed method.

Key words: uncertainty; time-delay; T-S fuzzy model; linear matrix inequality(LMI); robust H_∞ control

1 引言(Introduction)

时滞与不确定性是工业过程中普遍存在的现象, 在很多情况下系统难以精确建模. 目前, 利用模糊 T-S 模型对不确定非线性系统的动态特征进行建模和控制, 已成为模糊控制领域中的一个热点^[1-5]. 文献[2]中研究了基于模糊参数不确定系统模型的鲁棒状态反馈问题, 但是并未考虑时滞性. 文献[3]中应用 PDC(parallel distributed compensation)和 LMI 方法研究了基于模糊线性时滞系统模型的鲁棒状态反馈问题, 没有考虑参数不确定问题. 然而, 时滞性与不确定性可能同时存在一个系统中, 也是导致系统不稳定和性能恶化的主要因素. 近年来, H_∞ 控制理论被广泛地用于不确定时滞系统^[6], 对于干扰输入进行了较为有效的抑制, 实现了系统鲁棒稳定. 但是, 在模糊不确定时滞系统中, 鲁棒 H_∞ 控制问题研

究结果尚不多见.

本文针对一类具有状态和控制时滞的不确定非线性系统, 进行模糊建模, 给出了基于 LMI 的模糊鲁棒 H_∞ 状态反馈控制器的综合设计方法和存在的充分条件, 从而保证了模糊闭环系统的渐近稳定性, 并满足从干扰输入到控制输出的 H_∞ 范数界约束.

2 问题描述(Problem formulation)

考虑如下由模糊 T-S 模型所描述的具有时滞的不确定非线性系统

$$\begin{aligned} & r^i: \text{ If } x_1(t) \text{ is } F_1^i \text{ and } \cdots x_n(t) \text{ is } F_n^i \text{ then} \\ & \begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = (A_i + \Delta A_i)x(t) + (A_{di} + \Delta A_{di})x(t - \tau_1) + \\ \quad (B_i + \Delta B_i)u(t) + B_{1i}w(t) + B_{2i}u(t - \tau_2), \\ z(t) = C_i x(t), \quad i = 1, 2, \cdots, q, \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

其中 $x(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 是状态向量, $u(t) \in \mathbb{R}^m$ 是输入向

量, $w(t) \in \mathbb{R}^p$ 是干扰输入向量, $z(t) \in \mathbb{R}^r$ 是可控输出向量, τ_1, τ_2 是滞后时间, 并且 $0 \leq \tau_1, \tau_2 < \infty$, $x(t) = 0, t < 0$. r^i 表示第 i 条模糊推理规则, F_j^i 表示模糊集合, q 是 If-then 规则数. $A_i, A_{di}, B_i, B_{1i}, B_{2i}, C_i$ 是维数适当的常量矩阵, $\Delta A_i, \Delta A_{di}, \Delta B_i$ 是维数适当的时变矩阵.

T-S 模糊系统(1)逆模糊化后的输出模型如下:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^q \mu_i(x(t)) \{ (A_i + \Delta A_i)x(t) + (A_{di} + \Delta A_{di})x(t - \tau_1) + (B_i + \Delta B_i)u(t) + B_{1i}w(t) + B_{2i}u(t - \tau_2) \}, \\ z(t) = \sum_{i=1}^q \mu_i(x(t)) C_i x(t), \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

其中

$$\mu_i(x(t)) = \frac{\omega_i(x(t))}{\sum_{i=1}^q \omega_i(x(t))}$$

称为引发概率, $\omega_i(x(t)) = \prod_{j=1}^n F_j^i(x_j(t))$. 此处 $F_j^i(x_j(t))$ 是 $x_j(t)$ 属于模糊集 F_j^i 的隶属度, $\omega_i(x(t))$ 是第 i 条规则的权重. 显然 $\omega_i(x(t)) \geq 0$,

$$\sum_{i=1}^q \omega_i(x(t)) > 0 (i = 1, 2, \dots, q). \text{ 故有}$$

$$\mu_i(x(t)) \geq 0, \sum_{i=1}^q \mu_i(x(t)) = 1, i = 1, 2, \dots, q. \quad (3)$$

基于模糊模型(1), 给出如下状态反馈控制器的模糊模型.

控制规则

r^i : If x_1 is F_1^i and $\dots$ x_n is F_n^i then

$$u_i(t) = K_i x(t), i = 1, 2, \dots, q, \quad (4)$$

其中 $K_i \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ 为待定的常反馈增益矩阵.

假设 1 系统中的不确定性可描述为:

$$[\Delta A_i, \Delta B_i] = D_i F_i(t) [E_{1i}, E_{2i}],$$

$$\Delta A_{di} = D_{di} F_i(t) E_{3i}, i = 1, 2, \dots, q,$$

其中 $D_i, D_{di}, E_{1i}, E_{2i}, E_{3i}$ 是维数适当的已知常数矩阵, $F_i(t)$ 是未知函数矩阵, 其元素 Lebesgue 可测且满足 $F_i(t)^T F_i(t) \leq I$.

3 模糊状态反馈控制及稳定性分析 (Fuzzy state feedback control and stability analysis)

引理 1^[2] 对于给定的维数适当的任意常数矩阵 D, E 和对称常数矩阵 S , 若 $S + DFE + E^T F^T D^T < 0$, 其中 $F^T F \leq R$, 当且仅当存在某一常数 $\epsilon > 0$, 则

$$S + [\epsilon^{-1} E^T \quad \epsilon D] \begin{bmatrix} R & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon^{-1} E \\ \epsilon D^T \end{bmatrix} < 0. \quad (5)$$

引理 2^[5] 对于任意适维向量 x, y 和矩阵 Y , 一定存在一正定矩阵 R 使得

$$x^T Y y + y^T Y^T x \leq x^T Y R^{-1} Y^T x + y^T R y. \quad (6)$$

对于由模糊 T-S 模型描述的具有时滞的不确定非线性系统(2), 设计如下基于 T-S 模糊模型的状态反馈控制器

$$u(t) = \sum_{i=1}^q \mu_i(x(t)) K_i x(t). \quad (7)$$

将式(7)代入式(2), 并考虑式(3), 可得闭环系统方程

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}(t) = & \sum_{i=1}^q \sum_{j=1}^q \mu_i(x(t)) \mu_j(x(t)) \{ G_{ij} x(t) + H_{1ij} x(t - \tau_1) + H_{2ij} x(t - \tau_2) + B_{1i} w(t) \} = \\ & \sum_{i=1}^q \mu_i^2(x(t)) \{ G_{ii} x(t) + H_{1i} x(t - \tau_1) + H_{2i} x(t - \tau_2) + B_{1i} w(t) \} + \\ & 2 \sum_{i < j} \mu_i(x(t)) \mu_j(x(t)) \{ \frac{G_{ij} + G_{ji}}{2} x(t) + \frac{H_{1i} + H_{1j}}{2} x(t - \tau_1) + \frac{H_{2i} + H_{2j}}{2} x(t - \tau_2) + \frac{B_{1i} + B_{1j}}{2} w(t) \}. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

其中

$$G_{ij} = A_i + \Delta A_i + (B_i + \Delta B_i) K_j,$$

$$H_{1i} = A_{di} + \Delta A_{di}, H_{2i} = B_{2i} K_j.$$

关于闭环系统(8)的全局渐近稳定性分析, 有如下结果.

定理 1 若存在一个对称正定矩阵 P 和一类常矩阵 K_i 及正常数 $\epsilon_{ij} (i, j = 1, \dots, q)$, 使得以下 LMI 成立

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Psi_{ii} & * & * & * \\ \Xi_{ii} & -\epsilon_{ii} I & * & * \\ D_i^T & 0 & -\epsilon_{ii}^{-1} I & * \\ W_i^T B_{2i}^T & 0 & 0 & -I \end{bmatrix} < 0 (1 \leq i \leq q), \quad (9)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Gamma_{ij} & * & * & * & * & * & * \\ \Xi_{ij} & -\epsilon_{ij} I & * & * & * & * & * \\ \Xi_{ji} & 0 & -\epsilon_{ij} I & * & * & * & * \\ D_i^T & 0 & 0 & -\epsilon_{ij}^{-1} I & * & * & * \\ D_j^T & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\epsilon_{ij}^{-1} I & * & * \\ W_i^T B_{2j}^T & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -I & * \\ W_j^T B_{2i}^T & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -I \end{bmatrix} < 0 (1 \leq i < j \leq q), \quad (10)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}\Psi_{ii} &= QA_i^T + A_iQ + W_i^TB_i^T + B_iW_i + A_{di}A_{di}^T + \\ &\quad D_{di}D_{di}^T + (1 + \sigma)QQ + I, \\ \Gamma_{ij} &= QA_i^T + A_iQ + QA_j^T + A_jQ + W_j^TB_i^T + B_iW_j + \\ &\quad W_i^TB_j^T + B_jW_i + A_{di}A_{di}^T + A_{dj}A_{dj}^T + D_{di}D_{di}^T + \\ &\quad D_{dj}D_{dj}^T + 2(1 + \sigma)QQ + 2I, \\ \Xi_{ij} &= E_{1i}Q + E_{2i}W_j, Q = P^{-1}, W_i = K_iP^{-1}, \\ \sigma &= \max_i(\lambda_{\max}(E_{3i}^TE_{3i})), * \text{表示对称位置元素的转置, 则存在模糊状态反馈控制器(7)使得具有时滞的不确定非线性模糊闭环系统(8)全局渐近稳定.}\end{aligned}$$

证 定义如下 Lyapunov 函数:

$$V(x) = x(t)^TPx(t) + (1 + \sigma)\int_{t-\tau_1}^t x(s)^Tx(s)ds + \int_{t-\tau_2}^t x(s)^TRx(s)ds, \quad (11)$$

其中 P 为对称正定矩阵, $R = P^2$, σ 为一常数, $\sigma \geq 0$, 显然 $V(x) > 0, \forall x \neq 0$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{V}(x) &= \dot{x}(t)^TPx(t) + x(t)^TP\dot{x}(t) + (1 + \sigma)x(t)^Tx(t) - \\ &\quad (1 + \sigma)x(t - \tau_1)^Tx(t - \tau_1) + x(t)^TRx(t) - \\ &\quad x(t - \tau_2)^TRx(t - \tau_2).\end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

将式(8)代入式(12), 令 $w(t) = 0$, 可得

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{V}(x) &= \sum_{i=1}^q \mu_i^2(x(t)) \{ x(t)^T(G_{ii}^TP + PG_{ii})x(t) + \\ &\quad x(t - \tau_1)^TH_{1i}^TPx(t) + x(t)^TPH_{1i}x(t - \tau_1) + \\ &\quad x(t - \tau_2)^TH_{ii}^TPx(t) + x(t)^TPH_{ii}x(t - \tau_2) \} + \\ &\quad 2 \sum_{i < j} \mu_i(x(t))\mu_j(x(t)) \{ x(t)^T[(\frac{G_{ij} + G_{ji}}{2})^TP + \\ &\quad P(\frac{G_{ij} + G_{ji}}{2})]x(t) + x(t)^TP(\frac{H_{1i} + H_{1j}}{2})x(t - \tau_1) + \\ &\quad x(t - \tau_1)^T(\frac{H_{1i} + H_{1j}}{2})^TPx(t) + x(t - \tau_2)^T \times \\ &\quad (\frac{H_{ii} + H_{jj}}{2})^TPx(t) + x(t)^TP(\frac{H_{ii} + H_{jj}}{2})x(t - \tau_2) \} + \\ &\quad (1 + \sigma)x(t)^Tx(t) - (1 + \sigma)x(t - \tau_1)^Tx(t - \tau_1) + \\ &\quad x(t)^TRx(t) - x(t - \tau_2)^TRx(t - \tau_2).\end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

根据假设 1 和引理 2, 并注意到: 对于任意实矩阵 $A, A^TA \leq \lambda_{\max}(A^TA)I$, 可以得到下式

$$\begin{aligned}x(t)^TPH_{1i}x(t - \tau_1) + x(t - \tau_1)^TH_{1i}^TPx(t) &\leq \\ x(t)^TPA_{di}A_{di}^TPx(t) + x(t - \tau_1)^Tx(t - \tau_1) + \\ x(t)^TPD_{di}D_{di}^TPx(t) + \sigma x(t - \tau_1)^Tx(t - \tau_1),\end{aligned}$$

其中 $\sigma_i = \lambda_{\max}(E_{3i}^TE_{3i})$. 令 $\sigma = \max_i(\sigma_i)$, 则上式进

一步等价

$$\begin{aligned}x(t)^TPH_{1i}x(t - \tau_1) + x(t - \tau_1)^TH_{1i}^TPx(t) &\leq \\ x(t)^TP(A_{di}A_{di}^T + D_{di}D_{di}^T)Px(t) + \\ (1 + \sigma)x(t - \tau_1)^Tx(t - \tau_1).\end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

同理可得

$$\begin{aligned}x(t - \tau_1)^T(\frac{H_{1i} + H_{1j}}{2})^TPx(t) + \\ x(t)^TP(\frac{H_{1i} + H_{1j}}{2})x(t - \tau_1) &\leq \\ x(t)^TP(\frac{A_{di}A_{di}^T + A_{dj}A_{dj}^T + D_{di}D_{di}^T + D_{dj}D_{dj}^T}{2})Px(t) + \\ (1 + \sigma)x(t - \tau_1)^Tx(t - \tau_1).\end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

类似可知

$$\begin{aligned}x(t)^TPH_{ii}x(t - \tau_2) + x(t - \tau_2)^TH_{ii}^TPx(t) &\leq \\ x(t)^TPH_{ii}R^{-1}H_{ii}^TPx(t) + x(t - \tau_2)^TRx(t - \tau_2),\end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

$$\begin{aligned}x(t - \tau_2)^T(\frac{H_{ii} + H_{jj}}{2})^TPx(t) + \\ x(t)^TP(\frac{H_{ii} + H_{jj}}{2})x(t - \tau_2) &\leq \\ x(t - \tau_2)^TRx(t - \tau_2) + \\ x(t)^TP(\frac{H_{ii}R^{-1}H_{ii}^T + H_{jj}R^{-1}H_{jj}^T}{2})Px(t).\end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

将式(14)~(17)代入式(13), 并考虑式(3), 可得

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{V}(x) &\leq \sum_{i=1}^q \mu_i^2(x(t))x(t)^TS_1x(t) + \\ &\quad 2 \sum_{i < j} \mu_i(x(t))\mu_j(x(t))x(t)^TS_2x(t).\end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}S_1 &= G_{ii}^TP + PG_{ii} + PA_{di}A_{di}^TP + PD_{di}D_{di}^TP + \\ &\quad (1 + \sigma)I + R + PH_{ii}R^{-1}H_{ii}^TP, \\ S_2 &= (\frac{G_{ij} + G_{ji}}{2})^TP + P(\frac{G_{ij} + G_{ji}}{2}) + \\ &\quad \frac{1}{2}P(A_{di}A_{di}^T + A_{dj}A_{dj}^T + D_{di}D_{di}^T + D_{dj}D_{dj}^T)P + \\ &\quad (1 + \sigma)I + R + P(\frac{H_{ii}R^{-1}H_{ii}^T + H_{jj}R^{-1}H_{jj}^T}{2})P.\end{aligned}$$

因为

$$\sum_{i=1}^q \mu_i^2(x(t)) > 0, \sum_{i < j} \mu_i(x(t))\mu_j(x(t)) \geq 0,$$

故若 $S_1 < 0, S_2 < 0$, 则 $\dot{V}(x) < 0, \forall x \neq 0$. 又若 $S_1 < 0$, 则 $P^{-1}S_1P^{-1} < 0$, 记 $Q = P^{-1}$, 并注意到 $R^{-1} =$

$P^{-1}P^{-1}$, 考虑假设 1, 则上式转换为

$$\begin{aligned} & \Psi_{ii} + (E_{1i}Q + E_{2i}K_iP^{-1})^T F_i(t)^T D_i^T + \\ & D_i F_i(t)(E_{1i}Q + E_{2i}K_iP^{-1}) + \\ & B_{2i}K_iP^{-1}P^{-1}K_i^T B_{2i}^T < 0. \end{aligned}$$

令 $W_i = K_iP^{-1}$, $\Xi_{ii} = E_{1i}Q + E_{2i}W_i$. 根据引理 1 和 Schur 补定理可以得到定理 1 中的式(9). 同理, 若 $S_2 < 0$, 则 $P^{-1}S_2P^{-1} < 0$. 经过类似上述变换过程, 可以得到定理 1 中的式(10). 证毕.

4 模糊 H_∞ 控制(Fuzzy H_∞ control)

在外部干扰作用下, 进一步构造 H_∞ 控制器, 使其可控输出 z 满足性能指标

$$\int_0^\infty \|z(t)\|^2 dt \leq \gamma^2 \int_0^\infty \|w(t)\|^2 dt,$$

其中 $w \in L_2[0, \infty]$, γ 是给定的正常数.

定理 2 对系统(8), 给定常数 $\gamma > 0$, 若存在一个对称正定矩阵 P 和一类常矩阵 K_i 及正常数 $\epsilon_{ij}(i, j = 1, \dots, q)$, 使得以下 LMI 成立, 则存在模糊 H_∞ 状态反馈控制器(7)使得具有时滞的不确定非线性模糊闭环系统(8)全局渐近稳定, 并满足 H_∞ 范数界约束.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Psi_{ii} & * & * & * & * & * \\ \Xi_{ii} & -\epsilon_{ii}I & * & * & * & * \\ D_i^T & 0 & -\epsilon_{ii}^{-1}I & * & * & * \\ W_i^T B_{2i}^T & 0 & 0 & -I & * & * \\ B_{1i}^T & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\gamma I & * \\ C_i Q & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\gamma I \end{bmatrix} < 0 \quad (1 \leq i \leq q), \quad (19)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Gamma_{ij} & * & * & * & * & * & * & * & * \\ \Xi_{ij} & -\epsilon_{ij}I & * & * & * & * & * & * & * \\ \Xi_{ji} & 0 & -\epsilon_{ij}I & * & * & * & * & * & * \\ D_i^T & 0 & 0 & -\epsilon_{ij}^{-1}I & * & * & * & * & * \\ D_j^T & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\epsilon_{ij}^{-1}I & * & * & * & * \\ W_i^T B_{2j}^T & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -I & * & * & * \\ W_j^T B_{2i}^T & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -I & * & * \\ B_{1i}^T + B_{1j}^T & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\gamma I & * \\ C_{ij}Q & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\gamma I \end{bmatrix} < 0 \quad (1 \leq i < j \leq q), \quad (20)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_{ii} &= QA_i^T + A_iQ + W_i^T B_i^T + B_iW_i + \\ & A_{di}A_{di}^T + D_{di}D_{di}^T + (1 + \sigma)QQ + I, \\ \Gamma_{ij} &= QA_i^T + A_iQ + QA_j^T + A_jQ + W_j^T B_i^T + B_iW_j + \end{aligned}$$

$$W_i^T B_j^T + B_jW_i + A_{di}A_{di}^T + A_{dj}A_{dj}^T +$$

$$D_{di}D_{di}^T + D_{dj}D_{dj}^T + 2(1 + \sigma)QQ + 2I,$$

$$\Xi_{ij} = E_{1i}Q + E_{2i}W_j, \quad Q = P^{-1}, \quad W_i = K_iP^{-1},$$

$$\sigma = \max_i (\lambda_{\max}(E_{3i}^T E_{3i})),$$

$$C_{ij} = [C_i^T C_j + C_j^T C_i]^{1/2},$$

* 表示对称位置元素.

证 令

$$J = \int_0^\infty (\frac{1}{\gamma} z^T z - \gamma w^T w) dt,$$

由式(11)知 $V(x) > 0$. 故

$$J = \int_0^\infty (\frac{1}{\gamma} z^T z - \gamma w^T w + \dot{V}) dt.$$

考虑 $w(t)$ 作用下可得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}(x) &\leq \sum_{i=1}^q \mu_i^2(x(t)) \{x(t)^T S_1 x(t) + \\ & x(t)^T P B_{1i} w(t) + w(t)^T B_{1i}^T P x(t)\} + \\ & 2 \sum_{i < j}^q \mu_i(x(t)) \mu_j(x(t)) \{x(t)^T S_2 x(t) + \\ & x(t)^T P (\frac{B_{1i} + B_{1j}}{2}) w(t) + \\ & w(t)^T (\frac{B_{1i} + B_{1j}}{2})^T P x(t)\}, \end{aligned}$$

对上式利用引理 2 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}(x) &\leq \sum_{i=1}^q \mu_i^2(x(t)) x(t)^T (S_1 + \frac{1}{\gamma} P B_{1i} B_{1i}^T P) x(t) + \\ & 2 \sum_{i < j}^q \mu_i(x(t)) \mu_j(x(t)) x(t)^T \{S_2 + \\ & \frac{1}{2\gamma} P (B_{1i} + B_{1j}) (B_{1i} + B_{1j})^T P\} x(t) + \\ & \gamma w(t)^T w(t). \end{aligned}$$

所以性能指标满足

$$J <$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^q \mu_i^2(x(t)) \int_0^\infty x(t)^T (S_1 + \frac{1}{\gamma} P B_{1i} B_{1i}^T P + \\ & \frac{1}{\gamma} C_i^T C_i) x(t) dt + \sum_{i < j}^q \mu_i(x(t)) \mu_j(x(t)) \int_0^\infty x(t)^T \{2S_2 + \\ & \frac{1}{\gamma} P (B_{1i} + B_{1j}) (B_{1i} + B_{1j})^T P + \frac{1}{\gamma} (C_i^T C_j + C_j^T C_i)\} x(t) dt. \end{aligned}$$

如果式(21), (22) 成立

$$S_1 + \frac{1}{\gamma} P B_{1i} B_{1i}^T P + \frac{1}{\gamma} C_i^T C_i < 0, \quad (21)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 2S_2 + \frac{1}{\gamma} P (B_{1i} + B_{1j}) (B_{1i} + B_{1j})^T P + \\ & \frac{1}{\gamma} (C_i^T C_j + C_j^T C_i) < 0, \quad (22) \end{aligned}$$

则 $J < 0$. 即

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\gamma} z^T z dt < \int_0^\infty \gamma w^T w dt.$$

故可知 H_∞ 满足性能指标

$$\int_0^\infty \|z(t)\|^2 dt \leq \gamma^2 \int_0^\infty \|w(t)\|^2 dt.$$

类似定理 1 中证明过程, 对式(21), (22)进行 Schur 补变换可得定理(2)中式(27), (28). 证毕.

5 仿真示例(Simulation example)

考虑如下不确定时滞非线性系统

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1(t) = 0.2 \sin(t) x_1(t) + (0.25 + \sin(t)) x_1(t-1) + \\ \quad w(t) - 1.5 x_2(t) + 0.1 x_1(t) x_2(t) - \\ \quad u(t) + 0.1 u(t-0.5), \\ \dot{x}_2(t) = x_1(t) - (3 + 0.2 \cos(t)) x_2(t) + \\ \quad 0.1 x_2(t-1) + 0.3 \cos(t) x_2(t-1) + \\ \quad (0.1 - 0.02 \cos(t)) u(t) - \\ \quad 0.1 u(t-0.5) - 0.5 w(t), \\ z(t) = 0.1 x_1(t). \end{cases} \quad (23)$$

设计模糊鲁棒控制器, 并且满足 H_∞ 性能指标, 给定 $\gamma = 1$.

对系统(23)进行模糊建模, 对状态 $x_1(t)$ 取极大(M_1)和极小(M_2)两个模糊集合, 其隶属函数为

$$\mu_1(x_1(t)) = \frac{x_1(t) - M_2}{M_1 - M_2}, \quad \mu_2(x_1(t)) = \frac{M_1 - x_1(t)}{M_1 - M_2}.$$

对应模糊系统各参数如下:

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$B_1 = B_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0.1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$A_{d1} = A_{d2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.25 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$B_{11} = B_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -0.5 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$F_1(t) = F_2(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \sin(t) & 0 \\ 0 & \cos(t) \end{bmatrix},$$

$$B_{21} = B_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 \\ -0.1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$D_1 = D_2 = D_{d1} = D_{d2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$C_1 = C_2 = [0.1 \quad 0],$$

$$E_{11} = E_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$E_{21} = E_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0.02 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$E_{31} = E_{32} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

经计算, 取 $\sigma = 1$. 根据系统的原始的状态响应曲线(图1)可以取 $M_1 = 5, M_2 = -5$. 分别设计模糊状态反馈控制器和 H_∞ 控制器. 根据定理 1, 可计算出状态反馈控制器增益矩阵

$$K_1 = [6.7023 \quad -1.4931] \quad K_2 = [6.6789 \quad -2.4696].$$

对应正定对称矩阵

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 3.1584 & -0.4497 \\ -0.4497 & 1.0328 \end{bmatrix}.$$

给定 $\gamma = 1$, 根据定理 2 计算出 H_∞ 状态反馈控制器增益矩阵为

$$K_1 = [10.8974 \quad -2.2729] \quad K_2 = [10.7569 \quad -2.9577].$$

对应正定对称矩阵

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 4.9752 & -0.5884 \\ -0.5884 & 1.2042 \end{bmatrix}.$$

给定初始条件 $x(0)^T = [2 \quad 2]^T$, $w(t)$ 是均值为 0, 方差为 1 的噪声信号, 仿真时间为 10 s. $u(t) = 0$ 时原系统响应曲线见图 1, 引入模糊状态反馈控制器和引入模糊 H_∞ 状态反馈控制器后的闭环系统响应曲线分别见图 2 和图 3.

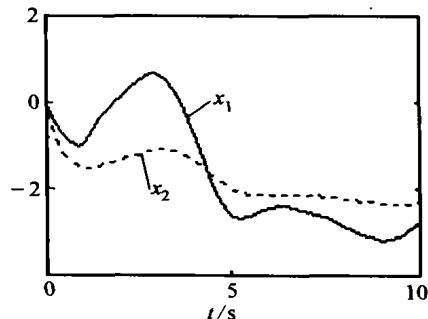


图 1 无控制作用下系统的响应曲线

Fig. 1 The responses of the system without control

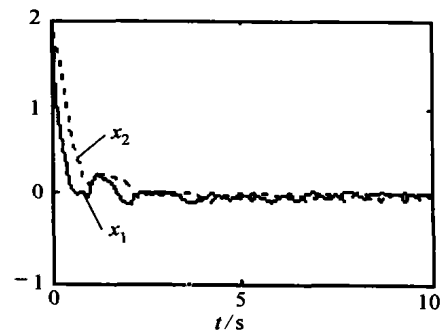


图 2 模糊状态反馈控制作用下系统的响应曲线
Fig. 2 The responses of the system with fuzzy state feedback controller

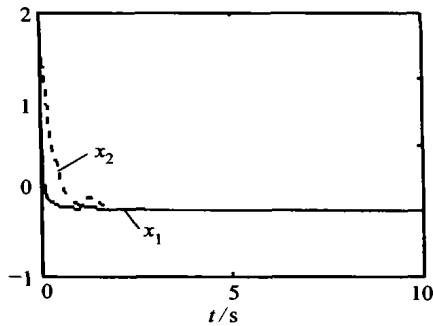


图3 模糊 H_∞ 控制作用下系统的响应曲线

Fig. 3 The responses of the system with fuzzy H_∞ infinity controller

6 结论(Conclusion)

本文针对一类具有时滞的参数不确定非线性系统,提出了一种新的基于模糊 T-S 模型的模糊鲁棒 H_∞ 控制器的设计方法,得到了确保闭环模糊系统稳定的控制律,同时满足给定的 H_∞ 性能指标,将控制器的设计、稳定性分析和控制系统其它性能要求归结为求解一系列 LMI 问题.仿真结果验证了方法的正确性和有效性.

参考文献(References):

- [1] TAKAGI T, SUGENO M. Fuzzy identification of systems and its applications to modeling and control [J]. *IEEE Trans on Systems, Man and Cybernetics*, 1985, 15(1): 116 - 163.
- [2] LEE H J, PARK J B, CHEN G. Robust fuzzy control of nonlinear system with parametric uncertainties [J]. *IEEE Trans on Fuzzy Systems*, 2001, 9(2): 369 - 379.
- [3] WANG H O, TANAKA K, GRIFFIN M F. An approach to fuzzy control of nonlinear systems: stability and design issues [J]. *IEEE Trans on Fuzzy Systems*, 1996, 4(1): 14 - 23.
- [4] WONG L K, LEUNG F H F, TAM P K S. Fuzzy model-based controller for inverted pendulum [J]. *Electron Letters*, 1996, 32(18): 1683 - 1685.
- [5] LI J, WANG H O, NIEMANN D, et al. Dynamic parallel distributed compensation for Takagi-Sugeno fuzzy systems: An LMI approach [J]. *Information Sciences*, 2000, 123(3,4): 201 - 221.
- [6] JEUNG E T, KIM J H, PARK H B. H_∞ output feedback controllers for time delay systems [J]. *IEEE Trans on Automatic Control*, 1998, 43(7): 971 - 974.
- [5] 李昇平, 谢媛芳, 柴天佑. 递推 l^1 鲁棒辨识方法研究[J]. *控制理论与应用*, 1999, 16(1): 47 - 51.
(LI Shengping, XIE Yuanfang, CHAI Tianyou. Research on recursive l^1 robust identification algorithm [J]. *Control Theory & Applications*, 1999, 16(1): 47 - 51.)
- [6] TSE D N, DAHLEH M A, TSITSILIS J N. Optimal asymptotic identification under bounded disturbances [J]. *IEEE Trans on Automatic Control*, 1993, 38(8): 1176 - 1190.
- [7] HELMICKI A J, JACOBSON C A, NETT C N. Control oriented system identification: worst-case deterministic approach in H_∞ [J]. *IEEE Trans on Automatic Control*, 1991, 36(10): 1163 - 1176.
- [8] DAHLEH M, DAHLEH M A. Optimal rejection of persistent and bounded disturbances: Continuity properties and adaptation [J]. *IEEE Trans on Automatic Control*, 1990, 35(6): 687 - 696.
- [9] DAHLEH M, DAHLEH M A. On slowly time-varying systems [J]. *Automatica*, 1991, 27(2): 201 - 205.
- [10] LI Shengping. On continuity properties of two-block l^1 optimal design [J]. *Systems & Control Letters*, 2002, 47(1): 47 - 55.
- [11] LI Shengping, CHAI Tianyou. An adaptive robust control scheme and analysis of its closed loop stability [J]. *Chinese J of Automation*, 1999, 11(4): 277 - 284.
- [12] LI Shengping, ZHANG Xianmin. Optimal l^1 robust control for plants with coprime factor perturbations: continuity properties and adaptation [J]. *Acta Automatica Sinica*, 2003, 29(4): 550 - 558.

作者简介:

刘亚 (1975 —), 女, 南京航空航天大学自动化工程学院博士生, 研究方向: 非线性控制和智能控制. E-mail: liuyaly@263.net;

胡寿松 (1937 —), 男, 1960 年毕业于北京航空航天大学自控专业, 现为南京航空航天大学首席教授、博士生导师, 中国自动化学会理事. 近期研究方向: 非线性控制, 鲁棒控制及智能自修复控制.

(上接第 496 页)

- [5] 李昇平, 谢媛芳, 柴天佑. 递推 l^1 鲁棒辨识方法研究[J]. *控制理论与应用*, 1999, 16(1): 47 - 51.
(LI Shengping, XIE Yuanfang, CHAI Tianyou. Research on recursive l^1 robust identification algorithm [J]. *Control Theory & Applications*, 1999, 16(1): 47 - 51.)
- [6] TSE D N, DAHLEH M A, TSITSILIS J N. Optimal asymptotic identification under bounded disturbances [J]. *IEEE Trans on Automatic Control*, 1993, 38(8): 1176 - 1190.
- [7] HELMICKI A J, JACOBSON C A, NETT C N. Control oriented system identification: worst-case deterministic approach in H_∞ [J]. *IEEE Trans on Automatic Control*, 1991, 36(10): 1163 - 1176.
- [8] DAHLEH M, DAHLEH M A. Optimal rejection of persistent and bounded disturbances: Continuity properties and adaptation [J]. *IEEE Trans on Automatic Control*, 1990, 35(6): 687 - 696.
- [9] DAHLEH M, DAHLEH M A. On slowly time-varying systems [J]. *Automatica*, 1991, 27(2): 201 - 205.
- [10] LI Shengping. On continuity properties of two-block l^1 optimal design [J]. *Systems & Control Letters*, 2002, 47(1): 47 - 55.
- [11] LI Shengping, CHAI Tianyou. An adaptive robust control scheme and analysis of its closed loop stability [J]. *Chinese J of Automation*, 1999, 11(4): 277 - 284.
- [12] LI Shengping, ZHANG Xianmin. Optimal l^1 robust control for plants with coprime factor perturbations: continuity properties and adaptation [J]. *Acta Automatica Sinica*, 2003, 29(4): 550 - 558.

作者简介:

李昇平 (1966 —), 男, 1995 年毕业于华中理工大学自动控制工程系获工学博士学位, 1997 年在东北大学自动化研究中心完成博士后研究出站, 现为汕头大学机械电子工程系副教授系主任. 感兴趣的研究领域为鲁棒控制, 鲁棒辨识, 自适应控制, 智能控制理论与应用. Email: spli@stu.edu.cn.