

时滞不确定随机系统基于参数依赖Lyapunov函数的稳定条件

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摘要: 针对一类具有凸多面体参数不确定性的时滞随机系统, 研究了其鲁棒稳定性问题. 通过引入适当的加权矩阵变量来寻找Leibniz-Newton公式各项之间的关系, 从而直接地处理系统中的时滞状态项, 避免了常规的应用Leibniz-Newton公式来进行模型变换的间接方法所带来的较大保守性. 采用参数依赖Lyapunov函数方法, 推导了此类系统鲁棒稳定的时滞相关的充分条件. 本文所得条件为线性矩阵不等式形式, 便于借助于内点算法进行求解. 仿真实例证明了本文所提出的稳定条件具有较低的保守性.

关键词: 参数依赖Lyapunov函数; 时滞相关; 随机系统; 凸多面体不确定性; 线性矩阵不等式

中图分类号: TP273 **文献标识码:** A

Stability of uncertain stochastic systems with time-varying delays based on parameter-dependent Lyapunov functional

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Abstract: The robust stability analysis for a class of linear stochastic systems with polytopic-type uncertainties and time-varying delays is considered in this paper. By introducing some slack matrices, and finding the relation between the terms in the Leibniz-Newton formula, a sufficient delay-dependent condition is proposed for the robust asymptotic stability of such a system by applying the parameter-dependent Lyapunov functional approach. In contrast to the traditional method of using model transformation to derive the delay-dependent condition, this new stability condition is less conservative. The resultant stability condition is in the form of linear matrix inequalities (LMIs), which can be solved via efficient interior-point algorithms. A numerical example is also presented to illustrate the less conservative properly of the proposed stability condition.

Key words: parameter-dependent Lyapunov functional; delay-dependent; stochastic systems; polytopic-type uncertainties; linear matrix inequalities (LMIs)

1 引言(Introduction)

广泛存在于各种工程系统中的时间滞后现象常常是造成系统不稳定或性能变差的主要因素之一. 因此, 对时滞系统的研究具有重要的理论意义和广泛的应用前景^[1,2]. 目前, 对具有时滞的不确定随机系统的研究受到了很大的关注^[3~7]. 文献[3,4]基于线性矩阵不等式的方法给出了不确定时滞随机系统的稳定条件, 并设计鲁棒镇定控制器; 文献[5,6]研究了其鲁棒控制问题; 文献[7]研究了该系统的滑模变结构控制问题. 值得注意的是, 以上文献所得到的结果均为时滞无关的, 一般认为具有较大的保守性, 尤其在时滞很小的情况下. 最近, 文献[8]提出了一类具有时变时滞、非线性

和Markovian跳变参数的随机系统时滞相关的稳定条件. 鉴于参数依赖Lyapunov稳定思想在系统的分析和综合中可以得到具有较低保守性的结果, 近年来这种思想也被应用于时滞系统的稳定性分析中. 最近, Xia, Fridman及He等人提出了凸多面体不确定时滞系统的基于参数依赖Lyapunov函数的鲁棒稳定条件^[9~11]. 但是基于此方法的不确定时滞随机系统的鲁棒稳定性分析却未见报导. 因此可以用参数依赖Lyapunov函数的方法对现存结果作进一步的改进和推广.

本文研究了一类具有凸多面体参数不确定性的时滞随机系统的鲁棒稳定性问题. 在推导稳定条件时, 本文通过引入一些适当的加权矩阵来寻

找Leibniz-Newton公式各项之间的关系,从而更加直接地处理了系统中的时滞状态项,避免了常规的应用Leibniz-Newton公式来进行模型变换的间接方法所带来的较大保守性.得到的结果解除了系统矩阵与Lyapunov矩阵之间的耦合,使得到的线性矩阵不等式条件适合于应用参数依赖Lyapunov函数方法,从而达到进一步降低条件保守性的目的.本文所得到的条件均为线性矩阵不等式的形式,便于借助内点算法来计算求解^[12].

2 问题描述与准备知识(System description and preliminaries)

考虑如下具有时变时滞的不确定随机系统

$$\begin{cases} dx(t) = [A(\lambda)x(t) + A_{d1}(\lambda)x(t - \tau_1(t))]dt + \\ \quad A_{d2}(\lambda)x(t - \tau_2(t))d\omega(t), \\ x(t) = \phi(t) \quad t \in [-\tau, 0]. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中: $x(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 为系统状态向量; $\omega(t)$ 为定义在完备概率空间 $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$ 上具有自然流 $\{F_t\}_{t \geq 0}$ 的 m 维标准布朗运动; $\tau_1(t)$ 和 $\tau_2(t)$ 为时变有界时滞且分别满足 $0 \leq \tau_1(t) \leq \tau_1$, $0 \leq \tau_2(t) \leq \tau_2$ 和 $\dot{\tau}_1(t) \leq \mu_1 < 1$, $\dot{\tau}_2(t) \leq \mu_2 < 1$; 设 $\tau = \max(\tau_1, \tau_2)$; $\phi(t)$ 为状态初始条件; 假定不确定系统矩阵 $A(\lambda)$, $A_{d1}(\lambda)$, $A_{d2}(\lambda)$ 可表示为若干个顶点矩阵的凸组合, 即

$$\chi(\lambda) \triangleq \{A(\lambda), A_{d1}(\lambda), A_{d2}(\lambda)\} \in \Gamma. \quad (2)$$

集合 Γ 为

$$\Gamma \triangleq \{\chi(\lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^s \lambda_i \chi_i; \sum_{i=1}^s \lambda_i = 1, \lambda_i \geq 0\},$$

其中 χ_i 代表此多面体的顶点矩阵集合.

先给出随机系统鲁棒稳定的定义, 考虑如下非线性随机系统:

$$dx(t) = f(x)dt + g(x)d\omega, \quad (3)$$

其中 $x(t)$ 和 $\omega(t)$ 定义同上, $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ 和 $g: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n \times r}$ 满足局部 Lipschitz 条件并且 $f(0) = 0$, $g(0) = 0$.

定义 1 称系统 (3) 的平衡点 $x = 0$ 为在概率空间上全局渐近稳定, 如果对于任意的 $t_0 \geq 0$ 和 $\varepsilon \geq 0$, $\lim_{x(t_0) \rightarrow 0} E\{\sup_{t > t_0} \|x(t)\| > \varepsilon\} = 0$, 并且对于任意的初始条件 $x(t_0)$ 有 $E\{\sup_{t \rightarrow \infty} x(t) = 0\} = 1$. 这里, $E\{\cdot\}$ 表示数学期望, 以下同.

定义 2 对于系统 (3), 假定存在一个正定的、发散的以及二次连续可微的函数 $V(x)$ 使得

$$DV(t) \triangleq \frac{\partial V}{\partial X} f + \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} \left\{ g^T \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} g \right\} \quad (4)$$

为负定, 其中 $\text{tr}(\cdot)$ 表示矩阵的迹, 那么 (3) 的平衡点 $x = 0$ 为在概率空间上全局渐近稳定的.

3 主要结论(Main results)

以下定理基于线性矩阵不等式的方法给出了系统(1)鲁棒稳定的时滞相关的充分条件.

定理 1 给定标量 $\tau_1 > 0$, $\tau_2 > 0$, 对于任意的时变时滞 $\tau_1(t)$, $\tau_2(t)$ 分别满足 $0 \leq \tau_1(t) \leq \tau_1$, $0 \leq \tau_2(t) \leq \tau_2$, 系统 (1) 鲁棒渐近稳定的充分条件为存在适维矩阵 $P_j > 0$, $Q_{1j} > 0$, $Q_{2j} > 0$, $X_{66j} > 0$, $Y_{66j} > 0$ 和一般矩阵 X_{ilj} , Y_{ilj} , ($i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$; $i \leq l \leq 5$), X_{k6j} , Y_{k6j} , ($j = 1, 2, \dots, s$), T_k , S_k , ($k = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$) 和标量 $\delta_1 > 0$, $\delta_2 > 0$ 使得以下线性矩阵不等式成立.

$$\Omega^{(j)} = \begin{bmatrix} \Omega_{11}^{(j)} & \Omega_{12}^{(j)} & \Omega_{13}^{(j)} & \Omega_{14}^{(j)} & \Omega_{15}^{(j)} & X_{16j} & Y_{16j} \\ * & \Omega_{22}^{(j)} & \Omega_{23}^{(j)} & \Omega_{24}^{(j)} & \Omega_{25}^{(j)} & X_{26j} & Y_{26j} \\ * & * & \Omega_{33}^{(j)} & \Omega_{34}^{(j)} & \Omega_{35}^{(j)} & X_{36j} & Y_{36j} \\ * & * & * & \Omega_{44}^{(j)} & \Omega_{45}^{(j)} & X_{46j} & Y_{46j} \\ * & * & * & * & \Omega_{55}^{(j)} & X_{56j} & Y_{56j} \\ * & * & * & * & * & -\delta_1 I & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & -\delta_2 I \end{bmatrix} < 0, \quad (5)$$

$$\Xi^{(j)} = \begin{bmatrix} X_{11j} & X_{12j} & X_{13j} & X_{14j} & X_{15j} & X_{16j} \\ * & X_{22j} & X_{23j} & X_{24j} & X_{25j} & X_{26j} \\ * & * & X_{33j} & X_{34j} & X_{35j} & X_{36j} \\ * & * & * & X_{44j} & X_{45j} & X_{46j} \\ * & * & * & * & X_{55j} & X_{56j} \\ * & * & * & * & * & X_{66j} \end{bmatrix} \geq 0, \quad (6)$$

$$\Pi^{(j)} = \begin{bmatrix} Y_{11j} & Y_{12j} & Y_{13j} & Y_{14j} & Y_{15j} & Y_{16j} \\ * & Y_{22j} & Y_{23j} & Y_{24j} & Y_{25j} & Y_{26j} \\ * & * & Y_{33j} & Y_{34j} & Y_{35j} & Y_{36j} \\ * & * & * & Y_{44j} & Y_{45j} & Y_{46j} \\ * & * & * & * & Y_{55j} & Y_{56j} \\ * & * & * & * & * & Y_{66j} \end{bmatrix} \geq 0. \quad (7)$$

其中:

$$\Omega_{11}^{(j)} \triangleq \tau_1 X_{11j} + \tau_2 Y_{11j} + Q_{1j} + Q_{2j} + X_{16j} +$$

$$X_{16j}^T + Y_{16j} + Y_{16j}^T - T_1 A_j - A_j^T T_1^T,$$

$$\Omega_{12}^{(j)} \triangleq \tau_1 X_{12j} + \tau_2 Y_{12j} + X_{26j}^T - X_{16j} + Y_{26j}^T -$$

$$A_j^T T_2^T - T_1 A_{d1j},$$

$$\Omega_{13}^{(j)} \triangleq \tau_1 X_{13j} + \tau_2 Y_{13j} + X_{36j}^T - Y_{16j} + Y_{36j}^T -$$

$$A_j^T T_3^T - S_1 A_{d2j},$$

$$\Omega_{14}^{(j)} \triangleq \tau_1 X_{14j} + \tau_2 Y_{14j} + X_{46j}^T + Y_{46j}^T -$$

$$A_j^T T_4^T + S_1,$$

$$\Omega_{22}^{(j)} \triangleq \tau_1 X_{22j} + \tau_2 Y_{22j} - (1 - \mu_1) Q_{1j} - X_{26j} -$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& X_{26j}^T - T_2 A_{d1j} - A_{d1j}^T T_2^T, \\
\Omega_{23}^{(j)} & \triangleq \tau_1 X_{23j} + \tau_2 Y_{23j} - X_{36j}^T - Y_{26j} - \\
& A_{d1j}^T T_3^T - S_2 A_{d2j}, \\
\Omega_{24}^{(j)} & \triangleq \tau_1 X_{24j} + \tau_2 Y_{24j} - X_{46j}^T - A_{d1j}^T T_4^T + S_2, \\
\Omega_{33}^{(j)} & \triangleq \tau_1 X_{33j} + \tau_2 Y_{33j} - (1 - \mu_2) Q_{2j} - Y_{36j} - \\
& Y_{36j}^T - S_3 A_{d2j} - A_{d2j}^T S_3^T, \\
\Omega_{34}^{(j)} & \triangleq \tau_1 X_{34j} + \tau_2 Y_{34j} - Y_{46j}^T + S_3 - A_{d2j}^T S_4^T, \\
\Omega_{44}^{(j)} & \triangleq \tau_1 X_{44j} + \tau_2 Y_{44j} + P_j + \delta_1 \tau_1 I + \\
& \delta_2 \tau_2 I + S_4 + S_4^T, \\
\Omega_{15}^{(j)} & \triangleq \tau_1 X_{15j} + \tau_2 Y_{15j} + P_j + X_{56j}^T + Y_{56j}^T + \\
& T_1 - A_j^T T_5^T, \\
\Omega_{25}^{(j)} & \triangleq \tau_1 X_{25j} + \tau_2 Y_{25j} - X_{56j}^T + T_2 - A_{d1j}^T T_5^T, \\
\Omega_{35}^{(j)} & \triangleq \tau_1 X_{35j} + \tau_2 Y_{35j} - Y_{56j}^T + T_3 - A_{d2j}^T T_5^T, \\
\Omega_{45}^{(j)} & \triangleq \tau_1 X_{45j} + \tau_2 Y_{45j} + T_4 + S_5^T, \\
\Omega_{55}^{(j)} & \triangleq \tau_1 X_{55j} + \tau_2 Y_{55j} + \tau_1 X_{66j} + \tau_2 Y_{66j} + \\
& T_5 + T_5^T.
\end{aligned}$$

证 选择如下 Lyapunov 函数:

$$\begin{aligned}
V(t) & \triangleq x^T(t)P(\lambda)x(t) + \int_{t-\tau_1(t)}^t x^T(s)Q_1(\lambda)x(s)ds + \\
& \int_{t-\tau_2(t)}^t x^T(s)Q_2(\lambda)x(s)ds + \\
& \int_{-\tau_1(t)}^0 \int_{t+\sigma}^t \varsigma^T(s)X_{66}(\lambda)\varsigma(s)dsd\sigma + \\
& \int_{-\tau_2(t)}^0 \int_{t+\sigma}^t \varsigma^T(s)Y_{66}(\lambda)\varsigma(s)dsd\sigma + \\
& \delta_1 \int_{-\tau_1(t)}^0 \int_{t+\sigma}^t \xi^T(s)X_{66}(\lambda)\xi(s)dsd\sigma + \\
& \delta_2 \int_{-\tau_2(t)}^0 \int_{t+\sigma}^t \xi^T(s)Y_{66}(\lambda)\xi(s)dsd\sigma. \quad (8)
\end{aligned}$$

其中: $Q_1(\lambda) > 0$, $Q_2(\lambda) > 0$, $X_{66}(\lambda) \geq 0$, $Y_{66}(\lambda) \geq 0$, $\varsigma(t) \triangleq A(\lambda)x(t) + A_{d1}(\lambda)x(t - \tau_1(t))$, $\xi(t) \triangleq A_{d2}(\lambda)x(t - \tau_2(t))$. 那么, 根据 Ito 微分法则沿系统 (1) 的解求 $LV(t)$ 为

$$\begin{aligned}
LV(t) & \leq \\
& 2x^T(t)P(\lambda)\varsigma(t) + \xi^T(t)P(\lambda)\xi(t) + x^T(t)Q_1(\lambda)x(t) - \\
& (1 - \mu_1)x^T(t - \tau_1(t)) \times Q_1(\lambda)x(t - \tau_1(t)) + \\
& x^T(t)Q_2(\lambda)x(t) - (1 - \mu_2)x^T(t - \tau_2(t))Q_2(\lambda)x(t - \\
& \tau_2(t)) + \tau_1\varsigma^T(t)X_{66}(\lambda)\varsigma(t) + \tau_2\varsigma^T(t)Y_{66}(\lambda)\varsigma(t) \\
& + \delta_1\tau_1\xi^T(t)\xi(t) + \delta_2\tau_2\xi^T(t)\xi(t) - \\
& \int_{t-\tau_1(t)}^t \varsigma^T(s)X_{66}(\lambda)\varsigma(s)ds - \int_{t-\tau_2(t)}^t \varsigma^T(s)Y_{66}(\lambda)\varsigma(s)ds \\
& - \delta_1 \int_{t-\tau_1(t)}^t \xi^T(s)\xi(s)ds - \delta_2 \int_{t-\tau_2(t)}^t \xi^T(s)\xi(s)ds. \quad (9)
\end{aligned}$$

由 Leibniz-Newton 公式可得:

$$x(t) - x(t - \tau_1(t)) = \int_{t-\tau_1(t)}^t dx(s), \quad (10)$$

$$x(t) - x(t - \tau_2(t)) = \int_{t-\tau_2(t)}^t dx(s). \quad (11)$$

因此存在适当维数的加权矩阵 $X_{i6}(\lambda)$, $Y_{i6}(\lambda)$ ($i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$) 使得以下等式总成立

$$\begin{aligned}
& [x^T(t)X_{16}(\lambda) + x^T(t - \tau_1(t))X_{26}(\lambda) + x^T(t - \\
& \tau_2(t)) \times X_{36}(\lambda) + \xi^T(t)X_{46}(\lambda) + \varsigma^T(t)X_{56}(\lambda)] \times \\
& [x(t) - x(t - \tau_1(t)) - \int_{t-\tau_1(t)}^t dx(s)] = 0, \quad (12)
\end{aligned}$$

和

$$\begin{aligned}
& [x^T(t)Y_{16}(\lambda) + x^T(t - \tau_1(t))Y_{26}(\lambda) + x^T(t - \\
& \tau_2(t)) \times Y_{36}(\lambda) + \xi^T(t)Y_{46}(\lambda) + \varsigma^T(t)Y_{56}(\lambda)] \times \\
& [x(t) - x(t - \tau_2(t)) - \int_{t-\tau_2(t)}^t dx(s)] = 0. \quad (13)
\end{aligned}$$

另外, 还存在适维矩阵 $X_{ij}(\lambda)$, $Y_{ij}(\lambda)$ ($i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; i \leq j \leq 5$) 使得以下不等式成立:

$$\tau_1 \varsigma^T(t) \mathcal{X} \varsigma^T(t) - \int_{t-\tau_1(t)}^t \varsigma^T(s) \mathcal{X} \varsigma^T(s) ds \geq 0, \quad (14)$$

$$\tau_2 \varsigma^T(t) \mathcal{Y} \varsigma^T(t) - \int_{t-\tau_2(t)}^t \varsigma^T(s) \mathcal{Y} \varsigma^T(s) ds \geq 0. \quad (15)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned}
\varsigma(t) & \triangleq \\
& [x^T(t), x^T(t - \tau_1(t)), x^T(t - \tau_2(t)), \xi^T(t), \varsigma^T(t)]^T, \\
\mathcal{X}(\lambda) & \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} X_{11}(\lambda) & X_{12}(\lambda) & X_{13}(\lambda) & X_{14}(\lambda) & X_{15}(\lambda) \\ * & X_{22}(\lambda) & X_{23}(\lambda) & X_{24}(\lambda) & X_{25}(\lambda) \\ * & * & X_{33}(\lambda) & X_{34}(\lambda) & X_{35}(\lambda) \\ * & * & * & X_{44}(\lambda) & X_{45}(\lambda) \\ * & * & * & * & X_{55}(\lambda) \end{bmatrix}, \\
\mathcal{Y}(\lambda) & \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} Y_{11}(\lambda) & Y_{12}(\lambda) & Y_{13}(\lambda) & Y_{14}(\lambda) & Y_{15}(\lambda) \\ * & Y_{22}(\lambda) & Y_{23}(\lambda) & Y_{24}(\lambda) & Y_{25}(\lambda) \\ * & * & Y_{33}(\lambda) & Y_{34}(\lambda) & Y_{35}(\lambda) \\ * & * & * & Y_{44}(\lambda) & Y_{45}(\lambda) \\ * & * & * & * & Y_{55}(\lambda) \end{bmatrix}.
\end{aligned}$$

再根据 $\varsigma(t) = A(\lambda)x(t) + A_{d1}x(t - \tau_1(t))$ 和 $\xi(t) = A_{d2}(\lambda)x(t - \tau_2(t))$, 可知存在具有适当维数的矩阵使得以下两式总成立:

$$\begin{aligned}
& [x^T(t)T_1 + x^T(t - \tau_1(t))T_2 + x^T(t - \tau_2(t)) \times \\
& T_3 + \xi^T(t)T_4 + \varsigma^T(t)T_5] \times \\
& [\varsigma(t) - A(\lambda)x(t) + A_{d1}x(t - \tau_1(t))] = 0, \quad (16)
\end{aligned}$$

和

$$\begin{aligned} & [x^T(t)S_1 + x^T(t - \tau_1(t))S_2 + x^T(t - \tau_2(t)) \times \\ & S_3 + \xi^T(t)S_4 + \varsigma^T(t)S_5] \times \\ & [\xi(t) - A_{d2}(\lambda)x(t - \tau_2(t))] = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

进一步, 考虑到以下不等式成立

$$\begin{aligned} & -2[x^T(t)X_{16}(\lambda) + x^T(t - \tau_1(t))X_{26}(\lambda) + \\ & x^T(t - \tau_2(t)) \times X_{36}(\lambda) + \xi^T(t)X_{46}(\lambda) + \\ & \varsigma^T(t)X_{56}(\lambda)] \int_{t-\tau_1(t)}^t dx(s) \leq \\ & -2\zeta^T(t)\mathbb{W}(\lambda) \int_{t-\tau_1(t)}^t \varsigma(s)ds + \\ & \delta_1 \left\| \int_{t-\tau_1(t)}^t \xi(s)d\omega(s) \right\|^2 \\ & + \delta_1^{-1} \zeta^T(t)\mathbb{W}(\lambda)\mathbb{W}^T(\lambda)\zeta(t), \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

和

$$\begin{aligned} & -2[x^T(t)Y_{16}(\lambda) + x^T(t - \tau_1(t))Y_{26}(\lambda) + \\ & x^T(t - \tau_2(t)) \times Y_{36}(\lambda) + \xi^T(t)Y_{46}(\lambda) + \\ & \varsigma^T(t)Y_{56}(\lambda)] \int_{t-\tau_2(t)}^t dx(s) \leq \\ & -2\zeta^T(t)\mathbb{U}(\lambda) \int_{t-\tau_2(t)}^t \varsigma(s)ds + \\ & \delta_2 \left\| \int_{t-\tau_2(t)}^t \xi(s)d\omega(s) \right\|^2 \\ & + \delta_2^{-1} \zeta^T(t)\mathbb{U}(\lambda)\mathbb{U}^T(\lambda)\zeta(t). \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{W} &= [X_{16}^T(\lambda) X_{26}^T(\lambda) X_{36}^T(\lambda) X_{46}^T(\lambda) X_{56}^T(\lambda)]^T, \\ \mathbb{U} &= [Y_{16}^T(\lambda) Y_{26}^T(\lambda) Y_{36}^T(\lambda) Y_{46}^T(\lambda) Y_{56}^T(\lambda)]^T. \end{aligned}$$

另外, 以下不等式成立

$$\mathbb{E}\left\{\left\|\int_{t-\tau_1(t)}^t \xi(s)d\omega(s)\right\|^2\right\} \leq \int_{t-\tau_1(t)}^t \mathbb{E}\xi^T(s)\xi(s)ds, \quad (20)$$

$$\mathbb{E}\left\{\left\|\int_{t-\tau_2(t)}^t \xi(s)d\omega(s)\right\|^2\right\} \leq \int_{t-\tau_2(t)}^t \mathbb{E}\xi^T(s)\xi(s)ds. \quad (21)$$

综合以上分析, 将(12)~(17)加入到式(9), 并考虑式(18)~(21), 可以使得 $\mathbb{E}\{LV(t)\}$ 具有如下表达:

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}\{LV(t)\} \leq \\ & \mathbb{E}\zeta^T(t)\Omega(\lambda)\zeta(t) - \int_{t-\tau_1(t)}^t \psi^T(t,s)\Xi(\lambda)\psi(t,s)ds \\ & - \int_{t-\tau_2(t)}^t \psi^T(t,s)\Pi(\lambda)\psi(t,s)ds, \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(t,s) &= [\zeta^T(t), \varsigma^T(t)]^T, \\ \Xi(\lambda) &= \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_{11}(\lambda) & X_{12}(\lambda) & X_{13}(\lambda) & X_{14}(\lambda) & X_{15}(\lambda) & X_{16}(\lambda) \\ * & X_{22}(\lambda) & X_{23}(\lambda) & X_{24}(\lambda) & X_{25}(\lambda) & X_{26}(\lambda) \\ * & * & X_{33}(\lambda) & X_{34}(\lambda) & X_{35}(\lambda) & X_{36}(\lambda) \\ * & * & * & X_{44}(\lambda) & X_{45}(\lambda) & X_{46}(\lambda) \\ * & * & * & * & X_{55}(\lambda) & X_{56}(\lambda) \\ * & * & * & * & * & X_{66}(\lambda) \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\Pi(\lambda) =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} Y_{11}(\lambda) & Y_{12}(\lambda) & Y_{13}(\lambda) & Y_{14}(\lambda) & Y_{15}(\lambda) & Y_{16}(\lambda) \\ * & Y_{22}(\lambda) & Y_{23}(\lambda) & Y_{24}(\lambda) & Y_{25}(\lambda) & Y_{26}(\lambda) \\ * & * & Y_{33}(\lambda) & Y_{34}(\lambda) & Y_{35}(\lambda) & Y_{36}(\lambda) \\ * & * & * & Y_{44}(\lambda) & Y_{45}(\lambda) & Y_{46}(\lambda) \\ * & * & * & * & Y_{55}(\lambda) & Y_{56}(\lambda) \\ * & * & * & * & * & Y_{66}(\lambda) \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega(\lambda) &= \begin{bmatrix} \Omega_{11}(\lambda) & \Omega_{12}(\lambda) & \Omega_{13}(\lambda) & \Omega_{14}(\lambda) & \Omega_{15}(\lambda) \\ * & \Omega_{22}(\lambda) & \Omega_{23}(\lambda) & \Omega_{24}(\lambda) & \Omega_{25}(\lambda) \\ * & * & \Omega_{33}(\lambda) & \Omega_{34}(\lambda) & \Omega_{35}(\lambda) \\ * & * & * & \Omega_{44}(\lambda) & \Omega_{45}(\lambda) \\ * & * & * & * & \Omega_{55}(\lambda) \end{bmatrix} + \\ & \delta_1^{-1} \mathbb{W}(\lambda)\mathbb{W}^T(\lambda) + \delta_2^{-1} \mathbb{U}(\lambda)\mathbb{U}^T(\lambda). \end{aligned}$$

上式中各个符号表示如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_{11}(\lambda) &\triangleq \tau_1 X_{11}(\lambda) + \tau_2 Y_{11}(\lambda) + Q_1(\lambda) + \\ & Q_2(\lambda) + X_{16}(\lambda) + X_{16}^T(\lambda) + \\ & Y_{16}(\lambda) + Y_{16}^T(\lambda) - T_1 A(\lambda) - A^T(\lambda) T_1^T, \\ \Omega_{12}(\lambda) &\triangleq \tau_1 X_{12}(\lambda) + \tau_2 Y_{12}(\lambda) + X_{26}^T(\lambda) - X_{16}(\lambda) + \\ & Y_{26}^T(\lambda) - A^T(\lambda) T_2^T - T_1 A_{d1}(\lambda), \\ \Omega_{13}(\lambda) &\triangleq \tau_1 X_{13}(\lambda) + \tau_2 Y_{13}(\lambda) + X_{36}^T(\lambda) - Y_{16}(\lambda) + \\ & Y_{36}^T(\lambda) - A^T(\lambda) T_3^T - S_1 A_{d2}(\lambda), \\ \Omega_{14}(\lambda) &\triangleq \tau_1 X_{14}(\lambda) + \tau_2 Y_{14}(\lambda) + X_{46}^T(\lambda) + \\ & Y_{46}^T(\lambda) - A^T(\lambda) T_4^T + S_1, \\ \Omega_{22}(\lambda) &\triangleq \tau_1 X_{22}(\lambda) + \tau_2 Y_{22}(\lambda) - (1 - \mu_1) Q_1(\lambda) - \\ & X_{26j} - X_{26}^T(\lambda) - T_2 A_{d1}(\lambda) - A_{d1}^T(\lambda) T_2^T, \\ \Omega_{23}(\lambda) &\triangleq \tau_1 X_{23}(\lambda) + \tau_2 Y_{23}(\lambda) - X_{36}^T(\lambda) - \\ & Y_{26}(\lambda) - A_{d1}^T(\lambda) T_3^T - S_2 A_{d2}(\lambda), \\ \Omega_{24}(\lambda) &\triangleq \tau_1 X_{24}(\lambda) + \tau_2 Y_{24}(\lambda) - X_{46}^T(\lambda) - \\ & A_{d1}^T(\lambda) T_4^T + S_2, \\ \Omega_{33}(\lambda) &\triangleq \tau_1 X_{33}(\lambda) + \tau_2 Y_{33}(\lambda) - (1 - \mu_2) Q_2(\lambda) - \\ & Y_{36}(\lambda) - Y_{36}^T(\lambda) - S_3 A_{d2}(\lambda) - A_{d2}^T(\lambda) S_3^T, \\ \Omega_{34}(\lambda) &\triangleq \tau_1 X_{34}(\lambda) + \tau_2 Y_{34}(\lambda) - Y_{46}^T(\lambda) + \\ & S_3 - A_{d2}^T(\lambda) S_4^T, \\ \Omega_{44}(\lambda) &\triangleq \tau_1 X_{44}(\lambda) + \tau_2 Y_{44}(\lambda) + P(\lambda) + \\ & \delta_1 \tau_1 I + \delta_2 \tau_2 I + S_4 + S_4^T, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Omega_{15}(\lambda) &\triangleq \tau_1 X_{15}(\lambda) + \tau_2 Y_{15}(\lambda) + P(\lambda) + \\ &\quad X_{56}^T(\lambda) + Y_{56}^T + T_1 - A_j^T T_5^T, \\ \Omega_{25}(\lambda) &\triangleq \tau_1 X_{25}(\lambda) + \tau_2 Y_{25}(\lambda) - X_{56}^T(\lambda) + \\ &\quad T_2 - A_{d1}^T(\lambda) T_5^T, \\ \Omega_{35}(\lambda) &\triangleq \tau_1 X_{35}(\lambda) + \tau_2 Y_{35}(\lambda) - Y_{56}^T(\lambda) + \\ &\quad T_3 - A_{d2}^T(\lambda) T_5^T, \\ \Omega_{45}(\lambda) &\triangleq \tau_1 X_{45}(\lambda) + \tau_2 Y_{45}(\lambda) + T_4 + S_5^T,\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Omega_{11}(\lambda) & \Omega_{12}(\lambda) & \Omega_{13}(\lambda) & \Omega_{14}(\lambda) & \Omega_{15}(\lambda) & X_{16}(\lambda) & Y_{16}(\lambda) \\ * & \Omega_{22}(\lambda) & \Omega_{23}(\lambda) & \Omega_{24}(\lambda) & \Omega_{25}(\lambda) & X_{26}(\lambda) & Y_{26}(\lambda) \\ * & * & \Omega_{33}(\lambda) & \Omega_{34}(\lambda) & \Omega_{35}(\lambda) & X_{36}(\lambda) & Y_{36}(\lambda) \\ * & * & * & \Omega_{44}(\lambda) & \Omega_{45}(\lambda) & X_{46}(\lambda) & Y_{46}(\lambda) \\ * & * & * & * & \Omega_{55}(\lambda) & X_{56}(\lambda) & Y_{56}(\lambda) \\ * & * & * & * & * & -\delta_1 I & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & -\delta_2 I \end{bmatrix} < 0. \quad (23)$$

线性矩阵不等式 (22) 中不存在任何 Lyapunov 矩阵变量和系统矩阵的乘积项, 因而能借助于凸多面体不确定性顶点系统的稳定条件来得到整个不确定系统的稳定条件. 构造如下 Lyapunov 函数:

$$\begin{aligned}W(t) &\triangleq \\ &\sum_{j=1}^s x^T(t) P_j x(t) + \sum_{j=1}^s \int_{t-\tau_1(t)}^t x^T(s) Q_{1j} x(s) ds + \\ &\sum_{j=1}^s \int_{t-\tau_2(t)}^t x^T(s) Q_{2j} x(s) ds + \\ &\sum_{j=1}^s \int_{-\tau_1(t)}^0 \int_{t+\sigma}^t \zeta^T(s) X_{66j} \zeta(s) ds d\sigma + \\ &\sum_{j=1}^s \int_{-\tau_2(t)}^0 \int_{t+\sigma}^t \zeta^T(s) Y_{66j} \zeta(s) ds d\sigma + \\ &\delta_1 \sum_{j=1}^s \int_{-\tau_1(t)}^0 \int_{t+\sigma}^t \xi^T(s) X_{66j} \xi(s) ds d\sigma + \\ &\delta_2 \sum_{j=1}^s \int_{-\tau_2(t)}^0 \int_{t+\sigma}^t \xi^T(s) Y_{66j} \xi(s) ds d\sigma. \quad (24)\end{aligned}$$

根据线性矩阵不等式 (23) 以及 $\Pi(\lambda) \geq 0$, $\Xi(\lambda) \geq 0$, 在选择 (24) 式的 Lyapunov 函数下, 可以得出借助于凸多面体不确定性顶点系统的稳定条件 (5)~(7) 来等价整个不确定系统的稳定条件. 定理得证.

注 定理 1 给出了带有凸多面体不确定性与时变时滞的随机系统的鲁棒渐近稳定条件, 所得稳定条件为时滞相关的, 因此, 通常情况下, 较文献 [3~7] 中的结果具有更小的保守性. 另外, 应用参数依赖 Lyapunov 函数方法来解决具有凸多面体不确定的系统, 使得整个不确定系统的稳

$$\begin{aligned}\Omega_{55}(\lambda) &\triangleq \tau_1 X_{55}(\lambda) + \tau_2 Y_{55}(\lambda) + \tau_1 X_{66}(\lambda) + \\ &\quad \tau_2 Y_{66}(\lambda) + T_5 + T_5^T.\end{aligned}$$

由 (22) 可以看出, 如果 $\Omega(\lambda) < 0$, $\Xi(\lambda) \geq 0$ 和 $\Pi(\lambda) \geq 0$ 成立, 那么对于任意的 $\zeta(t) \neq 0$ 有 $LV(t) < 0$. 因此, 由文章第2小节给出的定义 1, 2 可知系统 (1) 在概率空间上鲁棒渐近稳定. 进一步, 应用 Schur 补可知 $\Omega(\lambda) < 0$ 等价于

定条件最终归结为凸多面体顶点系统的稳定条件, 无穷维的问题转化维有限维, 可计算求解.

4 仿真实例(Numerical example)

考虑不确定随机时滞系统(1), 已知

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1.0 & 1.5 & 0 \\ 0.6 & 0.2 & -1.0 \\ 0 & 1.0 & -1.0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -0.8 & 1.6 & 0 \\ 0.6 & 0.2 & -1.1 \\ 0.1 & 1.2 & -1.1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1.3 & 1.0 & -0.1 \\ 0.6 & 0.2 & -1.0 \\ -0.1 & 1.0 & -1.2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A_{d11} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.2 & 0.1 & 0.1 \\ -0.1 & 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1 & -0.5 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A_{d12} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.1 & 0 & 0.2 \\ 0.1 & -0.1 & 0 \\ 0.1 & 0 & -0.5 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A_{d13} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.2 & -0.1 & 0 \\ -0.1 & 0.3 & 0 \\ 0.05 & -0.1 & -0.5 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A_{d21} = \begin{pmatrix} -0.04 & 0.2 & 0.038 \\ -0.03 & 0.1 & 0.024 \\ 0.01 & -0.1 & -0.014 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A_{d22} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0.1 & 0.025 \\ 0.01 & 0.1 & 0.04 \\ 0.01 & -0.1 & -0.17 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A_{d23} = \begin{pmatrix} -0.013 & 0.065 & 0.015 \\ -0.01 & 0.12 & 0.021 \\ 0.021 & -0.1 & -0.17 \end{pmatrix}.$$

这里, 系统不确定性为凸多面体型, 且取 $s = 3$ 个顶点, 即 A_j, A_{d1j}, A_{d2j} ($j = 1, 2, 3$) 为上述已知. 根据定理1, 利用MATLAB 的 LMI-Toolbox 可以求得允许的最大时滞 $\tau_{\max} = \max(\tau_1, \tau_2)$ 列表如下:

表1 不同时滞变化率时的允许最大时滞值

Table 1 Maximum admissible values of time-delay

$\tau_1(t)$ 变化率	$\tau_2(t)$ 变化率	本文定理1 的结果
$\mu_1 = 0$	$\mu_2 = 0$	$\tau_{\max} = 1.67$
$\mu_1 = 0.2$	$\mu_2 = 0.2$	$\tau_{\max} = 1.60$
$\mu_1 = 0.5$	$\mu_2 = 0.5$	$\tau_{\max} = 1.50$
$\mu_1 = 0.7$	$\mu_2 = 0.7$	$\tau_{\max} = 1.45$
$\mu_1 = 0.9$	$\mu_2 = 0.9$	$\tau_{\max} = 1.35$
$\mu_1 = 0.2$	$\mu_2 = 0.9$	$\tau_{\max} = 1.45$
$\mu_1 = 0.9$	$\mu_2 = 0.2$	$\tau_{\max} = 1.50$

这里, 表1给出的最大允许时滞值是在假定 $\tau_1(t) = \tau_2(t)$ 时给出的.

5 结论(Conclusion)

本文针对一类具有凸多面体参数不确定性的时滞随机系统, 基于参数依赖Lyapunov函数方法推导了其鲁棒渐近稳定的时滞相关充分条件. 该方法借助于凸多面体顶点的稳定性来得到了整个不确定系统的稳定性. 将一个原本无穷维的问题转化为有限维的问题, 以便于计算求解. 另外, 本文的方法可以直接推广到研究具有多时变时滞和Markovian跳变参数的随机系统的时滞相关稳定性.

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