

一类不确定多输入模糊双线性系统的鲁棒 H_∞ 控制

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摘要: 针对一类带有参数不确定性和干扰的多输入模糊双线性系统(FBS)的鲁棒 H_∞ 控制问题, 使用并行分布补偿算法(PDC)设计了模糊控制器, 得到了整个模糊控制系统鲁棒全局稳定的充分条件, 控制器的设计可以通过求解一系列线性矩阵不等式(LMI)获得. 仿真例子验证了方法的有效性.

关键词: 多输入模糊双线性系统; 鲁棒 H_∞ 控制; 模糊控制; 线性矩阵不等式

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Robust H-infinity control for a class of multiple input fuzzy bilinear system with uncertainties

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Abstract: A robust H-infinity control approach is presented for a multiple input Takagi-Sugeno (T-S) fuzzy bilinear system(FBS) with parameter uncertainties and disturbances. The fuzzy controller is designed on the basis of the parallel distributed-compensation(PDC) method. Sufficient conditions are derived to guarantee the robust global stability of the overall fuzzy system. The controller is obtained by solving a set of linear matrix inequalities(LMIs). A simulation example shows that the approach is effective.

Key words: multiple inputs fuzzy bilinear system; robust H-infinity control; fuzzy control; linear matrix inequality

1 引言(Introduction)

近年来, 双线性系统及其研究被广泛地应用于许多领域, 如生物工程、生化工程、社会经济学等方面^[1,2]. 双线性系统是一类比较特殊的非线性系统, 介于线性系统和非线性系统之间, 其数学模型的非线性部分通常为系统的状态和输入的双线性函数. 一般而言, 双线性系统模型比一般的非线性系统结构简单、动态特性简单, 同时描述对象的近似程度往往比线性系统要高得多^[2]. 非线性是工业控制中普遍存在的现象, 对于非线性系统的研究是控制理论中一个十分重要的课题. 基于T-S模型的模糊控制是研究非线性系统比较成功的方法之一, 应用T-S模型对非线性系统进行稳定性分析和控制器设计方面, 已有很多成果面世^[3~11]. 同时, 由于不确定的存在, 鲁棒性问题也成为带有不确定模糊系统所研究的热点问题^[8~11]. 但是目前很多T-S模糊模型中, 模糊规则的后件部分多是一个线性模型^[3~11].

文[12]研究了一类模糊双线性系统的鲁棒稳定性问题, 其模糊规则的后件部分是一个双线性模型, 给出了闭环系统稳定化的条件. 但是在其给出的系统稳定LMI条件中, 要求已知控制器的增益, 很显然这个条件约束性太强, 另外文[12]没有考虑干扰的影响, 并且仅研究了单输入问题, 向多输入问题的推广不显然. 综上分析, 本文研究一类用T-S模型表示的带有参数不确定性和干扰的多输入模糊双线性系统鲁棒 H_∞ 控制问题. 针对不确定的模糊双线性模型, 研究了其鲁棒稳定的条件, 并且根据并行分布补偿算法给出了鲁棒控制器的设计, 控制器可由一组线性矩阵不等式的解给出. 本文和文[12]相比, 其不同之处在于: 1) 给出多输入控制器的增益满足线性矩阵不等式条件, 并可以直接解出; 2) 研究了系统对于干扰的鲁棒 H_∞ 性能. 最后, 由数例仿真验证了结果的有效性.

2 系统描述(Systems description)

由T-S模型描述的多输入不确定模糊双线性系统, 它的第*i*条规则可描述如下:

$$\begin{aligned} R^i : & \text{ If } \xi_1 \text{ is } F_1^i \text{ and } \cdots \text{ and } \xi_\nu(t) \text{ is } F_\nu^i, \text{ Then} \\ & \dot{x} = (A_i + \Delta A_i)x + (B_i + \Delta B_i)u + \\ & \quad \{(N_i + \Delta N_i)u\}x + B_{wi}w(t), \quad x(t_0) = x_0, \\ & z(t) = (C_i + \Delta C_i)x, \quad i \in S := \{1, 2, \cdots, s\}. \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

其中: $\{(N_i + \Delta N_i)u\} \triangleq \sum_{j=1}^m (N_{i,j} + \Delta N_{i,j})u_j$, $N_{i,j}$ 是 $n \times n$ 维的常数矩阵, $\Delta N_{i,j}$ 是 $n \times n$ 维的不确定矩阵, u_j 是 u 的第 j 个分量, $w(t) \in \mathbb{R}^p$ 是扰动输入且 $w(t) \in L_2[0, \infty)$, $z(t) \in \mathbb{R}^q$ 是可调输出向量, F_j^i 是模糊集合, $j = 1, 2, \cdots, \nu$; $\xi = [\xi_1(t), \xi_2(t), \cdots, \xi_\nu(t)]^T$ 是前提向量, $x(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 是状态向量, x_0 是初始状态, $u \in \mathbb{R}^m$ 是控制输入向量, A_i, B_i, B_{wi}, C_i 是已知合适维数的系统矩阵.

假设:

1) 前提向量 $\xi(t)$ 和控制变量及扰动变量无关;

2) $\Delta A_i, \Delta B_i, \Delta N_i, \Delta C_i$ 是时变不确定矩阵, 有界且满足

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Delta A_i & \Delta B_i & \Delta N_{i,k} \end{bmatrix} = H_{xi} F_i(t) [E_{ai} \ E_{bi} \ E_{ni,k}], \quad (2)$$

$$\Delta C_i = H_{zi} F_i(t) E_{ci}.$$

其中: $E_{ai}, E_{bi}, E_{ni,k}, E_{ci}, H_{xi}, H_{zi}$ 都是已知合适维数的常数矩阵, $k = 1, 2, \cdots, m$, $F_i(t)$ 是一个未知时变矩阵, 其元素 Lebesgue 可测且对任意的 t 满足: $F_i^T(t)F_i(t) \leq I, i \in S$.

通过单点模糊化, 乘积推理和中心平均反模糊化方法, 模糊控制系统的总体模型为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = \sum_{i=1}^s h_i [(A_i + \Delta A_i)x + (B_i + \Delta B_i)u + \\ \quad \{(N_i + \Delta N_i)u\}x + B_{wi}w(t)], \\ z(t) = \sum_{i=1}^s h_i [(C_i + \Delta C_i)x]. \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

其中:

$$h_i(\xi(t)) = \frac{\omega_i(\xi(t))}{\sum_{i=1}^s \omega_i(\xi(t))},$$

$$\omega_i(\xi(t)) = \prod_{j=1}^{\nu} \mu_{ij}(\xi(t)),$$

$\mu_{ij}(\xi(t))$ 是 $\xi_j(t)$ 在 F_j^i 中隶属度函数. 为了使得这种表示有意义, 假设

$$\sum_{i=1}^s \omega_i(\xi(t)) > 0, \quad \forall \xi(t) \in \mathbb{R}^\nu,$$

由 $h_i(\xi(t))$ 的定义可知

$$h_i(\xi(t)) \geq 0, \quad \sum_{i=1}^s h_i(\xi(t)) = 1, \quad i \in S.$$

以下在不引起混淆的情况下记 $h_i(\xi(t))$ 为 h_i .

根据并行分布补偿算法, 设计第 j 个模糊控制器为

$$R^i : \text{ If } \xi_1 \text{ is } F_1^i \text{ and } \cdots \text{ and } \xi_\nu(t) \text{ is } F_\nu^i, \text{ Then}$$

$$u_{i,j} = \frac{\rho_j D_{i,j} x}{\sqrt{1 + x^T D_{i,j}^T D_{i,j} x}}, \quad i \in S, \quad (4)$$

其中: $D_{i,j} \in \mathbb{R}^{1 \times n}$ 是待定的控制器增益, $\rho_j > 0$ 是待定的标量, $j = 1, 2, \cdots, m$. 则整个系统的状态反馈控制律可表示为

$$\begin{aligned} u_j &= \sum_{i=1}^s h_i \frac{\rho_j D_{i,j} x(t)}{\sqrt{1 + x^T D_{i,j}^T D_{i,j} x}} = \\ & \sum_{i=1}^s h_i \rho_j \sin \theta_{i,j} = \\ & \sum_{i=1}^s h_i \rho_j D_{i,j} \cos \theta_{i,j} x(t). \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

这里:

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \theta_{i,j} &= \frac{D_{i,j} x}{\sqrt{1 + x^T D_{i,j}^T D_{i,j} x}}, \\ \cos \theta_{i,j} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^T D_{i,j}^T D_{i,j} x}}, \\ i \in S, \theta_{i,j} &\in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}], \quad j = 1, 2, \cdots, m. \end{aligned}$$

在控制律(5)的作用下, 整个闭环系统的方程可表示为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = \sum_{i,j=1}^s h_i h_j ((A_i + \Delta A_i + \sum_{k=1}^m (B_{i,k} + \Delta B_{i,k}) \rho_k D_{j,k} \cos \theta_{j,k} + \sum_{k=1}^m (N_{i,k} + \Delta N_{i,k}) \rho_k \sin \theta_{j,k}) x + B_{wi} w(t)), \\ z(t) = \sum_{i=1}^s h_i (C_i + \Delta C_i) x, \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

其中 $B_{i,k}, \Delta B_{i,k}$ 分别表示 $B_i, \Delta B_i$ 的第 k 列.

定义 1 对于给定的常数 $r > 0$, 若系统(6)对于所有满足(2)的不确定性, 以下条件满足: 1) $w(t) \equiv 0$ 时, 闭环系统(6)是渐近稳定的; 2) 在零初始条件下, 对任意非零 $w(t) \in L_2[0, \infty)$, 闭环系统(6)满足

$$\|z\|_{L_2} < r \|w\|_{L_2}.$$

则称闭环系统(6)在 H_∞ 性能指标 r 下鲁棒稳定.

本文目标: 设计一反馈控制律(5), 使得系统(6)在 H_∞ 性能指标 r 下鲁棒稳定.

以下给出在证明中要用到的引理:

引理 1^[6] 设 M, N 和 $F(t)$ 是维数适合的实矩阵且满足 $F^T(t)F(t) \leq I$, 则对于标量 $\varepsilon > 0$, 有如下不等式成立:

$$M^T F(t)N + N^T F^T(t)M \leq \varepsilon M^T M + \varepsilon^{-1} N^T N.$$

引理2 对适维矩阵 C_i, C_j 有下式成立:

$$C_i^T C_j + C_j^T C_i \leq C_i^T C_i + C_j^T C_j.$$

引理3^[8] 设 A, D, E, F 是合适维数的实数矩阵, 且 $F^T(t)F(t) \leq I$, 则有矩阵 $P > 0$, 对于标量 $\varepsilon > 0$ 满足 $\varepsilon I - H^T H > 0$ 时, 有如下不等式成立:

$$(A + DFE)^T P(A + DFE) \leq A^T P A + A^T P D(\varepsilon I - D^T P D)^{-1} D^T P A + \varepsilon E^T E.$$

3 鲁棒稳定性分析(Robust stability analysis)

定理1 对于给定的 $r > 0$, 如果存在 $\rho_k > 0$ 和正常数 $\varepsilon_{1i}, \varepsilon_{4i}, \varepsilon_{lij},$ 以及矩阵 $P > 0, D_{i,k}, l = 2, 3; i, j \in S, k = 1, 2, \dots, m$ 满足下面矩阵不等式(7), 则闭环系统(6)是 H_∞ 性能指标 r 下鲁棒稳定的:

$$\begin{cases} \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_{ii} & PB_{wi} \\ * & -r^2 I \end{bmatrix} < 0, i \in S, \\ \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_{ij} & PB_{wi} \\ * & -r^2 I \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_{ji} & PB_{wj} \\ * & -r^2 I \end{bmatrix} < 0, \\ 1 \leq i < j \leq s. \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{ij} &= \phi_{ij} + C_i^T C_i + C_i^T H_{zi}(\varepsilon_{4i} I - H_{zi}^T H_{zi})^{-1} \times \\ &\quad H_{zi}^T C_i + \varepsilon_{4i} E_{ci}^T E_{ci}, \\ \phi_{ij} &= A_i^T P + P A_i + P^2 \tilde{\varepsilon}_{2ij} + \\ &\quad \sum_{k=1}^m \varepsilon_{2ijk}^{-1} (D_{j,k}^T B_{i,k}^T B_{i,k} D_{j,k} + N_{i,k}^T N_{i,k}) + \\ &\quad (\varepsilon_{1i} + \tilde{\varepsilon}_{3ij}) P H_{xi} H_{xi}^T P + \varepsilon_{1i}^{-1} E_{ai}^T E_{ai} + \\ &\quad \sum_{k=1}^m \varepsilon_{3ijk}^{-1} (D_{j,k}^T E_{bi,k}^T E_{bi,k} D_{j,k} + E_{ni,k}^T E_{ni,k}), \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

$$\tilde{\varepsilon}_{2ij} = \sum_{k=1}^m \varepsilon_{2ijk} \rho_k^2, \quad \tilde{\varepsilon}_{3ij} = \sum_{k=1}^m \varepsilon_{3ijk} \rho_k^2, \quad i, j \in S,$$

$E_{bi,k}$ 表示 E_{bi} 的第 k 列.

证 选取如下Lyapunov函数:

$$V(t) = x^T(t) P x(t), \quad P > 0. \quad (9)$$

首先, 考虑 $w(t) \equiv 0$ 时系统(6)的渐近稳定性. 在 $w(t) \equiv 0$ 时, 系统(6)可改写为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= \sum_{i,j=1}^s h_i h_j [(A_i + H_{xi} F E_{ai}) + \\ &\quad \sum_{k=1}^m (B_{i,k} + H_{xi} F E_{bi,k}) \rho_k D_{j,k} \cos \theta_{j,k} + \\ &\quad \sum_{k=1}^m (N_{i,k} + H_{xi} F E_{ni,k}) \rho_k \sin \theta_{j,k}] x. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

沿着系统(10)的轨线, 对 $V(t)$ 求导, 可得到

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}(t) &= x^T \sum_{i,j=1}^s h_i h_j \{ [(A_i + H_{xi} F E_{ai}) + \\ &\quad \sum_{k=1}^m (B_{i,k} + H_{xi} F E_{bi,k}) \rho_k D_{j,k} \cos \theta_{j,k} + \\ &\quad \sum_{k=1}^m (N_{i,k} + H_{xi} F E_{ni,k}) \times \\ &\quad \rho_k \sin \theta_{j,k}]^T P + P [(A_i + H_{xi} F E_{ai}) + \\ &\quad \sum_{k=1}^m (B_{i,k} + H_{xi} F E_{bi,k}) \rho_k D_{j,k} \cos \theta_{j,k} + \\ &\quad \sum_{k=1}^m (N_{i,k} + H_{xi} F E_{ni,k}) \times \rho_k \sin \theta_{j,k}] \} x. \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

由引理1可知对于正常数 $\varepsilon_{1i}, \varepsilon_{lij}, l = 2, 3$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} &(H_{xi} F E_{ai})^T P + P (H_{xi} F E_{ai}) \leq \\ &\varepsilon_{1i} P H_{xi} H_{xi}^T P + \varepsilon_{1i}^{-1} E_{ai}^T E_{ai}, \\ &\rho_k \cos \theta_{j,k} D_{j,k}^T B_{i,k}^T P + P B_{i,k} \rho_k D_{j,k} \cos \theta_{j,k} \leq \\ &\varepsilon_{2ijk} \rho_k^2 P^2 \cos^2 \theta_{j,k} + \varepsilon_{2ijk}^{-1} D_{j,k}^T B_{i,k}^T B_{i,k} D_{j,k}, \\ &\rho_k \sin \theta_{j,k} N_{i,k}^T P + P N_{i,k} \rho_k \sin \theta_{j,k} \leq \\ &\varepsilon_{2ijk} \rho_k^2 P^2 \sin^2 \theta_{j,k} + \varepsilon_{2ijk}^{-1} N_{i,k}^T N_{i,k}, \\ &(H_{xi} F E_{bi,k} \rho_k D_{j,k} \cos \theta_{j,k})^T P + \\ &P (H_{xi} F E_{bi,k} \rho_k D_{j,k} \cos \theta_{j,k}) \leq \\ &\varepsilon_{3ijk} \rho_k^2 P H_{xi} H_{xi}^T P \cos^2 \theta_{j,k} + \\ &\varepsilon_{3ijk}^{-1} D_{j,k}^T E_{bi,k}^T E_{bi,k} D_{j,k}, \\ &(H_{xi} F E_{ni,k} \rho_k \sin \theta_{j,k})^T P + \\ &P (H_{xi} F E_{ni,k} \rho_k \sin \theta_{j,k}) \leq \\ &\varepsilon_{3ijk} \rho_k^2 P H_{xi} H_{xi}^T P \sin^2 \theta_{j,k} + \varepsilon_{3ijk}^{-1} E_{ni,k}^T E_{ni,k}. \end{aligned}$$

其中 $k = 1, 2, \dots, m, i, j = 1, 2, \dots, s$.

由式(7)可知: $\dot{V}(t) < 0$, 所以可知系统(6)是渐近稳定的.

以下考虑零初始条件而 $w(t) \neq 0$ 时的闭环系统(6)的鲁棒 H_∞ 性能.

沿着系统(6)的轨迹对 $V(t)$ 求导, 可得到

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}(t) &= \sum_{i,j=1}^s h_i h_j \{ x^T(t) [(A_i + H_{xi} F E_{ai}) + \\ &\quad \sum_{k=1}^m ((B_{i,k} + H_{xi} F E_{bi,k}) \rho_k D_{j,k} \cos \theta_{j,k} + \\ &\quad (N_{i,k} + H_{xi} F E_{ni,k}) \rho_k \sin \theta_{j,k})]^T P + \\ &\quad P [(A_i + H_{xi} F E_{ai}) + \\ &\quad \sum_{k=1}^m ((B_{i,k} + H_{xi} F E_{bi,k}) \rho_k D_{j,k} \cos \theta_{j,k} + \\ &\quad (N_{i,k} + H_{xi} F E_{ni,k}) \rho_k \sin \theta_{j,k})] x(t) + \\ &\quad w^T(t) B_{wi}^T P x(t) + x^T(t) P B_{wi} w(t) \} \leq \\ &\quad \sum_{i,j=1}^s h_i h_j [x^T(t) w^T(t)]. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \phi_{ij} & PB_{wi} \\ * & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ w(t) \end{bmatrix}. \quad (12)$$

由引理2和引理3可知对于常数 $\varepsilon_{4i} > 0$, 下式成立:

$$\begin{aligned} & z^T(t)z(t) - r^2 w^T(t)w(t) \leq \\ & \sum_{i=1}^s h_i x^T(C_i^T C_i + C_i^T H_{zi}(\varepsilon_{4i} I - H_{zi}^T H_{zi})^{-1} \times \\ & H_{zi}^T C_i + \varepsilon_{4i} E_{ci}^T E_{ci})x - r^2 w^T(t)w(t). \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

由式(12)和(13)可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} & z^T(t)z(t) - r^2 w^T(t)w(t) + \dot{V}(t) \leq \\ & \sum_{i,j=1}^s h_i h_j [x^T(t) w^T(t)] \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_{ij} & PB_{wi} \\ * & -r^2 I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ w(t) \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

由式(7)和(14)可知

$$\dot{V}(t) + z^T(t)z(t) - r^2 w^T(t)w(t) < 0. \quad (15)$$

对式(15)积分并取极限, 令 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 则可以得到:
 $\|z\|_{L_2} < r\|w\|_{L_2}$. 从而闭环系统(6)在H_∞性能指标 r 下是鲁棒稳定的.

4 控制器设计(Controller design)

对定理1中的(7), 分别左、右乘 $\text{diag}\{Q, I\}$, $Q = P^{-1}$, 并记 $D_{j,k}Q = M_{j,k}$, 根据Schur补定理, 则式(7)等价于下式:

$$\begin{cases} \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_{ii}^{(1)} & \Phi_{ii}^{(2)} \\ * & \Phi_{ii}^{(3)} \end{bmatrix} < 0, & i \in S, \\ \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_{ij}^{(1)} + \Phi_{ji}^{(1)} & \Phi_{ij}^{(4)} \\ * & \Phi_{ij}^{(5)} \end{bmatrix} < 0, & i < j, i, j \in S. \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{ij}^{(1)} &= \begin{bmatrix} \Gamma + \tilde{\varepsilon}_{2ij}I + (\varepsilon_{1i} + \tilde{\varepsilon}_{3ij})H_{xi}H_{xi}^T & B_{wi} \\ * & -r^2 I \end{bmatrix}, \\ \Gamma &= QA_i^T + A_iQ, \\ \Phi_{ii}^{(2)} &= [\bar{M}_i^T \bar{B}_i^T \quad Q\bar{N}_i^T \quad QE_{ai}^T \quad \bar{M}_i^T \bar{E}_{bi}^T \\ & \quad Q\bar{E}_{ni}^T \quad QC_i^T \quad QC_i^T H_{zi} \quad QE_{ci}^T], \\ \Phi_{ii}^{(3)} &= \text{diag}\{-\bar{\varepsilon}_{2ii}I, -\bar{\varepsilon}_{2ii}I, -\varepsilon_{1i}I, -\bar{\varepsilon}_{3ii}I, \\ & \quad -\bar{\varepsilon}_{3ii}I, -I, H_{zi}^T H_{zi} - \varepsilon_{4i}I, -\varepsilon_{4i}^{-1}I\}, \\ \Phi_{ij}^{(4)} &= [\bar{M}_j^T \bar{B}_i^T \quad \bar{M}_i^T \bar{B}_j^T \quad Q\bar{N}_i^T \quad Q\bar{N}_j^T \\ & \quad QE_{ai}^T \quad QE_{aj}^T \quad \bar{M}_j^T \bar{E}_{bi}^T \quad \bar{M}_i^T \bar{E}_{bj}^T \\ & \quad Q\bar{E}_{ni}^T \quad Q\bar{E}_{nj}^T \quad QC_i^T \quad QC_j^T \\ & \quad QC_i^T H_{zi} \quad QC_j^T H_{zj} \quad QE_{ci}^T \quad QE_{cj}^T], \\ \Phi_{ij}^{(5)} &= \text{diag}\{-\bar{\varepsilon}_{2ij}I, -\bar{\varepsilon}_{2ji}I, -\bar{\varepsilon}_{2ij}I, -\bar{\varepsilon}_{2ji}I, \\ & \quad -\varepsilon_{1i}I, -\varepsilon_{1j}I, -\bar{\varepsilon}_{3ij}I, -\bar{\varepsilon}_{3ji}I, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -\bar{\varepsilon}_{3ij}I, -\bar{\varepsilon}_{3ji}I, -I, -I, \\ & H_{zi}^T H_{zi} - \varepsilon_{4i}I, H_{zj}^T H_{zj} - \varepsilon_{4j}I, \\ & -\varepsilon_{4i}^{-1}I, -\varepsilon_{4j}^{-1}I\}, \end{aligned}$$

$$Q\bar{E}_{ni}^T = [QE_{ni,1}^T \cdots QE_{ni,m}^T],$$

$$\bar{\varepsilon}_{2ij}I = \text{blockdiag}\{\varepsilon_{2ij1}I, \cdots, \varepsilon_{2ijm}I\},$$

$$\bar{\varepsilon}_{3ij}I = \text{blockdiag}\{\varepsilon_{3ij1}I, \cdots, \varepsilon_{3ijm}I\},$$

$$\bar{M}_j^T \bar{B}_i^T = [M_{j,1}^T B_{i,1}^T \cdots M_{j,m}^T B_{i,m}^T],$$

$$Q\bar{N}_i^T = [QN_{i,1}^T \cdots QN_{i,m}^T],$$

$$\bar{M}_j^T \bar{E}_{bi}^T = [M_{j,1}^T E_{bi,1}^T \cdots M_{j,m}^T E_{bi,m}^T].$$

定理 2 对于给定的 $r > 0$, $\rho_k > 0$ 和正常数 ε_{4i} ,

如果存在矩阵 $Q > 0$, $M_{j,k}$ 和 $\varepsilon_{1i}, \varepsilon_{2ijk}, \varepsilon_{3ijk}, i, j \in S, k = 1, 2, \cdots, m$ 满足矩阵不等式(16), 则闭环系统(6)在H_∞性能指标 r 下鲁棒稳定, 且反馈控制增益矩阵为 $D_{j,k} = M_{j,k}Q^{-1}$.

5 仿真算例(Simulation example)

例 1 考虑如下两输入双线性模糊系统:

R^1 : If x_1 is L_1 , Then

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}(t) &= (A_1 + \Delta A_1)x(t) + (B_1 + \Delta B_1)u(t) + \\ & \quad \{(N_1 + \Delta N_1)u(t)\}x(t) + B_{w1}w(t), \\ z(t) &= (C_1 + \Delta C_1)x(t). \end{aligned}$$

R^2 : If x_1 is L_2 , Then

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}(t) &= (A_2 + \Delta A_2)x(t) + (B_2 + \Delta B_2)u(t) + \\ & \quad \{(N_2 + \Delta N_2)u(t)\}x(t) + B_{w2}w(t), \\ z(t) &= (C_2 + \Delta C_2)x(t). \end{aligned}$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &= \begin{bmatrix} -122 & -8 \\ 50 & -100 \end{bmatrix}, A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -113 & -10 \\ 50 & -100 \end{bmatrix}, \\ B_1 &= B_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 10 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, N_{1,1} = N_{2,1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \\ N_{1,2} &= N_{2,2} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, B_{w1} = B_{w2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \\ E_{a1} &= E_{a2} = \begin{bmatrix} 50 & 50 \\ 100 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, E_{b1} = E_{b2} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \\ E_{n1,1} &= E_{n2,1} = E_{n1,2} = E_{n2,2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \\ E_{c1} &= E_{c2} = [0.1 \quad 0.5], H_{x1} = H_{x2} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 & 0.2 \\ -0.5 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, \\ H_{z1} &= H_{z2} = 1, C_1 = C_2 = [1 \quad 0]. \end{aligned}$$

选取隶属度函数:

$$\mu_{L_1}(x_1) = \frac{1 - \cos x_1}{2}, \mu_{L_2}(x_1) = 1 - \mu_{L_1}(x_1).$$

选取 $r = 1$, $\rho_1 = 0.54$, $\rho_2 = 0.46$, $\varepsilon_{41} = \varepsilon_{42} = 8$.

根据定理2中的条件(16), 通过MATLAB求解相应的LMIs, 可以得到

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} 1.7324 & -0.5241 \\ -0.5241 & 0.7535 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\varepsilon_{11} = \varepsilon_{12} = 10.4365,$$

$$M_{1,1} = [-0.3425 \quad -0.2455],$$

$$M_{1,2} = [-0.1346 \quad -0.7899],$$

$$M_{2,1} = [-0.6875 \quad -1.0595],$$

$$M_{2,2} = [-0.3702 \quad -1.0023],$$

$$\varepsilon_{211k} = 0.3212, \varepsilon_{212k} = 11.3462,$$

$$\varepsilon_{221k} = 8.3650, \varepsilon_{222k} = 0.2351,$$

$$\varepsilon_{311k} = 13.7033, \varepsilon_{312k} = 6.0502,$$

$$\varepsilon_{321k} = 0.5731, \varepsilon_{322k} = 1.6543, k = 1, 2.$$

选取初始值为 $[-0.6, -0.8]$, $w(t) = e^{-0.2t} \sin t$, 利用MATLAB仿真, 图1是系统状态变量响应曲线和系统控制量曲线. 由仿真结果可以看出, 在所设计的控制器(5)下, 系统得到满意控制性能.

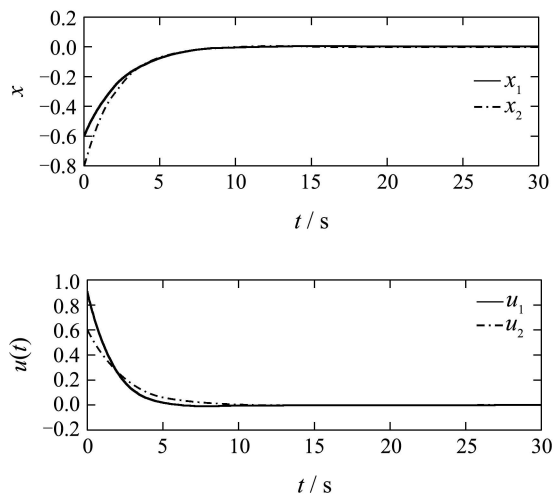


图1 系统状态响应曲线和控制曲线

Fig. 1 State responses of system and control curves

6 结论(Conclusions)

本文研究了一类带有参数不确定性和干扰的多输入模糊双线性系统的鲁棒 H_∞ 控制问题, 根据PDC得到了系统鲁棒稳定的充分条件, 并设计了鲁棒 H_∞

控制器. 控制器的设计可通过求解一组线性矩阵不等式获得. 最后由数例验证了结果的有效性.

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