

一类存在数据丢失二维离散系统的 H_∞ 滤波

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摘要: 研究输出测量数据丢失情况下二维线性离散系统的 H_∞ 滤波问题. 首先, 将数据丢失现象描述为随机伯努利序列, 在此基础上建立二维系统状态估计误差的随机动态方程. 其次, 定义随机意义下的二维系统均方渐近稳定性和 H_∞ 性能, 基于线性矩阵不等式给出误差系统满足均方渐近稳定和 H_∞ 性能的一个充分条件, 该条件可以实现滤波器参数矩阵的设计. 同时, 研究结果被进一步推广到不确定二维系统. 最后, 通过仿真示例验证了理论结果的有效性.

关键词: 二维离散系统; Rosser模型; 数据丢失; H_∞ 滤波; 线性矩阵不等式

中图分类号: TP273 **文献标识码:** A

H-infinity filtering for a class of two-dimensional discrete systems with data dropouts

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Abstract: This paper considers the H-infinity filtering problem of 2-D discrete linear systems with output measurement dropouts. Firstly, data dropout is modeled by a stochastic Bernoulli sequence, and then the stochastic dynamic equation of state estimation error is established. Secondly, the mean-square asymptotically stable and H-infinity performance of 2-D systems are defined. A sufficient condition is given in terms of linear matrix inequalities, which guarantees the error system to be mean-square asymptotically stable and has H-infinity performance. The condition can also realize the design of the filter matrix parameters. Then, the result is also extended to the 2-D systems with uncertain parameters. Finally, the effectiveness of the theoretical result is validated by a numerical example.

Key words: two dimensional discrete system; Rosser model; data dropouts; H-infinity filtering; linear matrix inequalities

1 引言(Introduction)

二维系统具有多维系统的典型特征, 其信息和能量沿两个方向传输, 目前已在过程控制、图像处理、多维信号滤波等领域中广泛应用^[1-3]. 近年来, 二维系统的分析和控制器设计研究取得了诸多成果. 文献[4]分别给出了二维线性离散一般模型和Rosser模型的稳定性判据. 文献[5]针对二维离散非线性系统, 基于Lyapunov方法给出系统稳定性条件并设计状态反馈和输出反馈控制器实现系统稳定. 文献[6]给出了二维离散时滞饱和系统的稳定条件. 文献[7-8]针对二维离散时滞系统, 采用矩阵不等式方法给出系统稳定和具有干扰抑制性能的充分条件, 并构造状态反馈控制器实现系统控制. 文献[9-11]考虑了具有参数不确定的二维

系统的鲁棒控制. 文献[12]给出存在数据包丢失情况下二维离散系统的状态反馈设计方法. 相比于二维系统的控制, 其滤波问题也得到一些研究结果. 如文献[2]分别采用Riccati不等式和线性矩阵不等式(linear matrix inequalities, LMI)方法, 设计基于观测器的和一般形式的滤波器, 实现系统的滤波. 除此之外, 还有二维系统的状态估计^[13-14]、二维离散Rosser系统鲁棒滤波^[15-16]、二维离散时滞系统的滤波^[17].

然而上述关于2D系统滤波的研究均是假设系统的测量输出可以完全获取并可完全使用. 实际系统中, 由于传感器和执行器故障经常发生测量输出数据丢失现象. 尤其在广泛应用的网络控制系统中, 由于网络传输机制的引入更是使得系统数据不可避免地存

收稿日期: 2015-07-11; 录用日期: 2015-11-03.

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本文责任编辑: 邹云.

国家自然科学基金项目(61203065, 61573129), 河南省高校科技创新人才支持计划(16HASTIT046), 河南省高等学校青年骨干教师计划项目(2014GGJS-041), 河南省高校基本科研业务费专项资金资助.

Supported by National Natural Science Foundation of China (61203065, 61573129), the Program for Science & Technology Innovation Talents in Universities of Henan Province (16HASTIT046), the Program of Key Young Teacher of Higher Education of Henan Province (2014GGJS-041) and Colleges Fundamental Research Funds of Henan Province.

在随机丢失. 因此, 如何在数据存在随机丢失情况下进行2D系统的滤波器设计具有重要实际意义. 目前针对该问题的研究结果较少, 文献[18]针对二维系统的FM模型设计了存在数据丢失时的鲁棒滤波器, 而数据丢失情况下二维Rosser系统的滤波问题尚无研究. 本文针对存在测量数据丢失的二维Rosser模型, 采用一般形式的滤波器模型给出了一种滤波器的设计方法, 并将结果推广至不确定二维系统.

2 问题描述(Problem formulation)

考虑如下二维离散Rosser系统:

$$\begin{cases} \begin{bmatrix} x^h(i+1, j) \\ x^v(i, j+1) \end{bmatrix} = A \begin{bmatrix} x^h(i, j) \\ x^v(i, j) \end{bmatrix} + Bw(i, j), \\ y(i, j) = C \begin{bmatrix} x^h(i, j) \\ x^v(i, j) \end{bmatrix} + Dw(i, j), \\ z(i, j) = L \begin{bmatrix} x^h(i, j) \\ x^v(i, j) \end{bmatrix}, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

式中: $x^h(i, j) \in \mathbb{R}^{n_1}$, $x^v(i, j) \in \mathbb{R}^{n_2}$ 为系统状态, $y(i, j) \in \mathbb{R}^l$ 为系统输出, $z(i, j) \in \mathbb{R}^p$ 为待估计量, $w(i, j) \in \mathbb{R}^m$ 为噪声信号且有界, A, B, C, D, L 为适维矩阵.

上述系统满足如下假设条件:

假设 1 系统边界条件满足

$$\mathbb{E}\left\{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (|x^h(0, k)|^2 + |x^v(k, 0)|^2)\right\} < \infty,$$

式中 $\mathbb{E}\{\cdot\}$ 表示期望因子.

假设 2 系统(1)是渐近稳定的.

针对系统(1), 设计如下形式的滤波器:

$$\begin{cases} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{x}^h(i+1, j) \\ \hat{x}^v(i, j+1) \end{bmatrix} = A_f \begin{bmatrix} \hat{x}^h(i, j) \\ \hat{x}^v(i, j) \end{bmatrix} + B_f \tilde{y}(i, j), \\ \hat{z}(i, j) = C_f \begin{bmatrix} \hat{x}^h(i, j) \\ \hat{x}^v(i, j) \end{bmatrix} + D_f \tilde{y}(i, j), \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

式中: $\hat{x}^h(i, j) \in \mathbb{R}^{n_1}$, $\hat{x}^v(i, j) \in \mathbb{R}^{n_2}$ 为滤波器状态, $\tilde{y}(i, j) \in \mathbb{R}^l$ 为可用的系统输出, $\hat{z}(i, j) \in \mathbb{R}^p$ 为系统(1)中 $z(i, j)$ 的估计量; A_f, B_f, C_f, D_f 为适维矩阵.

本文考虑输出测量存在数据丢失的情况, 滤波器可用的系统输出和系统的真实输出存在如下关系: $\tilde{y}(i, j) = \alpha_{i,j} y(i, j)$, 式中 $\alpha_{i,j}$ 为取值0和1随机变量且满足 $\mathbb{P}\{\alpha_{i,j} = 1\} = \mathbb{E}\{\alpha_{i,j}\} = \alpha$, $\mathbb{P}\{\alpha_{i,j} = 0\} = 1 - \mathbb{E}\{\alpha_{i,j}\} = 1 - \alpha$, 式中 $\mathbb{P}\{\cdot\}$ 为求概率.

记

$$\tilde{x}^+ = \begin{bmatrix} x^h(i+1, j) \\ x^v(i, j+1) \\ \hat{x}^h(i+1, j) \\ \hat{x}^v(i, j+1) \end{bmatrix}, \quad \tilde{x}(i, j) = \begin{bmatrix} x^h(i, j) \\ x^v(i, j) \\ \hat{x}^h(i, j) \\ \hat{x}^v(i, j) \end{bmatrix},$$

$$z_e = z - \hat{z}, \quad \bar{\alpha}_{i,j} = \alpha_{i,j} - \alpha,$$

由式(1)和式(2)可得如下形式的误差系统:

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{x}^+ = (\bar{A}_1 + \bar{\alpha}_{i,j} \bar{A}_2) \tilde{x}(i, j) + \\ \quad (\bar{B}_1 + \bar{\alpha}_{i,j} \bar{B}_2) w(i, j), \\ z_e(i, j) = (\bar{C}_1 + \bar{\alpha}_{i,j} \bar{C}_2) \tilde{x}(i, j) + \\ \quad (\bar{D}_1 + \bar{\alpha}_{i,j} \bar{D}_2) w(i, j), \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

式中:

$$\bar{A}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ \alpha B_f C & A_f \end{bmatrix}, \quad \bar{A}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ B_f C & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\bar{B}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} B \\ \alpha B_f D \end{bmatrix}, \quad \bar{B}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ B_f D \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\bar{C}_1 = [L - \alpha D_f C \quad -C_f], \quad \bar{D}_1 = -\alpha D_f D,$$

$$\bar{C}_2 = [-D_f C \quad 0], \quad \bar{D}_2 = -D_f D.$$

针对滤波误差系统(3), 本文给出如下定义:

定义 1 对于满足假设1的任意初始边界条件, 当 $w(i, j) = 0$ 时满足^[18]

$$\lim_{i+j \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}\{|\tilde{x}(i, j)|^2\} = 0, \quad (4)$$

则称误差系统(3)均方渐近稳定.

定义 2 给定常数 $\gamma > 0$, 若滤波误差系统(3)是均方渐近稳定的, 在系统零初始边界条件下, 对于所有 $w \triangleq \{w(i, j)\} \in l_2\{(0, \infty), (0, \infty)\}$, 满足^[18]

$$\|z_e\|_{\mathbb{E}} < \gamma \|w\|_2, \quad (5)$$

式中:

$$\|z_e\|_{\mathbb{E}} \triangleq \sqrt{\mathbb{E}\left\{\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} |z_e(i, j)|^2\right\}},$$

$$\|w\|_2 \triangleq \sqrt{\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} |w(i, j)|^2},$$

则称滤波误差系统(3)具有 H_{∞} 干扰抑制性能.

至此, 本文的主要工作可描述为: 针对满足假设1和假设2的二维系统(1), 当存在测量数据丢失时, 设计滤波器参数使得误差系统(3)均方渐近稳定并具有 H_{∞} 干扰抑制性能.

3 主要结果(Main results)

本节中首先假设滤波器参数 A_f, B_f, C_f, D_f 已知, 给出误差系统均方渐近稳定和具有 H_{∞} 性能的一个条件, 然后基于该条件实现滤波器的设计.

定理 1 若存在正定矩阵 P 满足如下不等式:

$$\Xi = \begin{bmatrix} \Xi_{11} & \Xi_{12} \\ * & \Xi_{22} \end{bmatrix} < 0, \quad (6)$$

式中:

$$\Xi_{11} = \bar{A}_1^T P \bar{A}_1 + \theta^2 \bar{A}_2^T P \bar{A}_2 + \bar{C}_1^T \bar{C}_1 + \theta^2 \bar{C}_2^T \bar{C}_2 - P,$$

$$\Xi_{12} = \bar{A}_1^T P \bar{B}_1 + \theta^2 \bar{A}_2^T P \bar{B}_2 + \bar{C}_1^T \bar{D}_1 + \theta^2 \bar{C}_2^T \bar{D}_2,$$

$$\Xi_{22} = \bar{B}_1^T P \bar{B}_1 + \theta^2 \bar{B}_2^T P \bar{B}_2 + \bar{D}_1^T \bar{D}_1 + \theta^2 \bar{D}_2^T \bar{D}_2 - \gamma^2 I,$$

$$\theta^2 = \alpha(1 - \alpha), P = \text{diag}\{P_{h1}, P_{v1}, P_{h2}, P_{v2}\},$$

则误差系统(3)均方渐近稳定并满足H_∞性能.

证 首先证明误差系统(3)均方渐近稳定. 假设 $w(i, j) = 0$, 此时系统(3)变为

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{x}^+ = (\bar{A}_1 + \bar{\alpha}_{i,j}\bar{A}_2) \tilde{x}(i, j), \\ z_e(i, j) = (\bar{C}_1 + \bar{\alpha}_{i,j}\bar{C}_2) \tilde{x}(i, j). \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

定义 $W_1 = E\{(\tilde{x}^+)^T P \tilde{x}^+ | \tilde{x}(i, j)\}$, $W_2 = \tilde{x}^T(i, j) \cdot P \tilde{x}(i, j)$, 记 $J \triangleq W_1 - W_2$, 根据式(7)可得

$$\begin{aligned} J &= E\{(\tilde{x}^+)^T P \tilde{x}^+ | \tilde{x}(i, j)\} - \tilde{x}^T(i, j) P \tilde{x}(i, j) = \\ &\tilde{x}^T(i, j) (\bar{A}_1^T P \bar{A}_1 + \theta^2 \bar{A}_2^T P \bar{A}_2 - P) \tilde{x}(i, j) = \\ &\tilde{x}^T \Psi \tilde{x}, \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

式中 $\Psi = \bar{A}_1^T P \bar{A}_1 + \theta^2 \bar{A}_2^T P \bar{A}_2 - P$. 根据式(6)可知 $\Psi < 0$, 因此对所有 $\tilde{x}(i, j) \neq 0$ 满足

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_2} &= -\frac{\tilde{x}^T(i, j) (-\Psi) \tilde{x}(i, j)}{\tilde{x}^T(i, j) P \tilde{x}(i, j)} \leq \\ &-\frac{\lambda_{\min}(-\Psi)}{\lambda_{\max}(P)} = \delta - 1, \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

式中 $\delta = 1 - (\lambda_{\min}(-\Psi)/\lambda_{\max}(P))$, 又因 $\lambda_{\min}(-\Psi)/\lambda_{\max}(P) > 0$, 所以 $\delta < 1$. 由式(9)可得 $\delta \geq W_1/W_2 > 0$, 因此 $\delta \in (0, 1)$ 并与 $\tilde{x}(i, j)$ 无关.

根据 $\delta \geq \frac{W_1}{W_2} > 0$ 得 $W_1 \leq \delta W_2$, 对其两边取期望可得

$$E\{x^{+T} P x^+\} \leq \delta E\{\tilde{x}^T(i, j) P \tilde{x}(i, j)\}. \quad (10)$$

记

$$\tilde{x}(i, j) = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{x}^h(i, j) \\ \bar{x}^v(i, j) \end{bmatrix}, \bar{x}^h(i, j) = \begin{bmatrix} x^h(i, j) \\ \hat{x}^h(i, j) \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\bar{x}^v(i, j) = \begin{bmatrix} x^v(i, j) \\ \hat{x}^v(i, j) \end{bmatrix}, \bar{P} = \text{diag}\{P_h, P_v\},$$

$$P_h = \text{diag}\{P_{h1}, P_{h2}\}, P_v = \text{diag}\{P_{v1}, P_{v2}\},$$

则式(10)可表述为

$$\begin{aligned} E\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \bar{x}^h(i+1, j) \\ \bar{x}^v(i, j+1) \end{bmatrix}^T \bar{P} \begin{bmatrix} \bar{x}^h(i+1, j) \\ \bar{x}^v(i, j+1) \end{bmatrix} \right\} \leq \\ \delta E\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \bar{x}^h(i, j) \\ \bar{x}^v(i, j) \end{bmatrix}^T \bar{P} \begin{bmatrix} \bar{x}^h(i, j) \\ \bar{x}^v(i, j) \end{bmatrix} \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

将式(11)展开可得

$$\begin{aligned} E\{\bar{x}^{vT}(k+1, 0) P_v \bar{x}^v(k+1, 0)\} &= \\ E\{\bar{x}^{vT}(k+1, 0) P_v \bar{x}^v(k+1, 0)\}, \\ E\{\bar{x}^{hT}(k+1, 0) P_h \bar{x}^h(k+1, 0) + \\ \bar{x}^{vT}(k, 1) P_v \bar{x}^v(k, 1)\} &\leq \\ \delta E\{\bar{x}^{hT}(k, 0) P_h \bar{x}^h(k, 0) + \bar{x}^{vT}(k, 0) P_v \bar{x}^v(k, 0)\}, \\ &\vdots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E\{\bar{x}^{hT}(1, k) P_h \bar{x}^h(1, k) + \\ \bar{x}^{vT}(0, k+1) P_v \bar{x}^v(0, k+1)\} &\leq \\ \delta E\{\bar{x}^{hT}(0, k) P_h \bar{x}^h(0, k) + \bar{x}^{vT}(0, k) P_v \bar{x}^v(0, k)\}, \\ E\{\bar{x}^{hT}(0, k+1) P_h \bar{x}^h(0, k+1)\} &= \\ E\{\bar{x}^{hT}(0, k+1) P_h \bar{x}^h(0, k+1)\}, \end{aligned}$$

上式两端相加可得

$$\begin{aligned} E\left\{ \sum_{l=0}^{k+1} |\bar{x}(k+1-l, l)|^2 \right\} &\leq \\ \kappa E\left\{ \sum_{l=0}^{k+1} \delta^l (|\bar{x}^h(0, k+1-l)|^2 + \right. \\ \left. |\bar{x}^v(k+1-l, 0)|^2) \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

式中 $\kappa = \frac{\lambda_{\max}(\bar{P})}{\lambda_{\min}(\bar{P})}$. 令 $\chi_k = E\{\sum_{l=0}^k |\bar{x}(k-l, l)|^2\}$, 将式(12)从 $k=0$ 到 $k=N$ 展开可得

$$\begin{aligned} E\{\chi_0\} &\leq \kappa E\{|\bar{x}^h(0, 0)|^2 + |\bar{x}^v(0, 0)|^2\}, \\ E\{\chi_1\} &\leq \kappa [\delta E\{|\bar{x}^h(0, 0)|^2 + |\bar{x}^v(0, 0)|^2\} + \\ &E\{|\bar{x}^h(0, 1)|^2 + |\bar{x}^v(1, 0)|^2\}], \\ &\vdots \\ E\{\chi_N\} &\leq \kappa [\delta^N E\{|\bar{x}^h(0, 0)|^2 + |\bar{x}^v(0, 0)|^2\} + \\ &\delta^{N-1} E\{|\bar{x}^h(0, 1)|^2 + |\bar{x}^v(1, 0)|^2\} + \\ &\dots + E\{|\bar{x}^h(0, N)|^2 + |\bar{x}^v(N, 0)|^2\}]. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

不等式组(13)两边相加可得

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{l=0}^N E\{\chi_l\} &\leq \kappa \times \frac{1 - \delta^N}{1 - \delta} \times E\left\{ \sum_{k=0}^N |\bar{x}^h(0, k)|^2 + \right. \\ &\left. |\bar{x}^v(k, 0)|^2 \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

由假设(1)可知不等式(14)右侧有界, 因此 $\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} E\{\chi_l\} = 0$, 故 $\lim_{i+j \rightarrow \infty} E\{|\tilde{x}(i, j)|^2\} = 0$, 滤波误差系统(3)均方渐近稳定.

接下来, 证明系统(3)在零初始边界条件下具有 H_∞ 干扰抑制性能. 此时性能指标式(8)变为

$$\begin{aligned} J &= E\{x^{+T} P x^+ | \tilde{x}(i, j)\} - \tilde{x}^T(i, j) P \tilde{x}(i, j) = \\ E\{[(\bar{A}_1 + \bar{\alpha}_{i,j}\bar{A}_2) \tilde{x}(i, j) + (\bar{B}_1 + \bar{\alpha}_{i,j}\bar{B}_2)w(i, j)]^T P \cdot \\ [(\bar{A}_1 + \bar{\alpha}_{i,j}\bar{A}_2) \tilde{x}(i, j) + (\bar{B}_1 + \bar{\alpha}_{i,j}\bar{B}_2)w(i, j)] \\ \tilde{x}(i, j)\} - \tilde{x}^T(i, j) P \tilde{x}(i, j). \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \Pi &\triangleq J + z_e^T(i, j) z_e(i, j) - \gamma^2 w^T(i, j) w(i, j) = \\ E\{[(\bar{A}_1 + \bar{\alpha}_{i,j}\bar{A}_2) \tilde{x}(i, j) + (\bar{B}_1 + \bar{\alpha}_{i,j}\bar{B}_2)w(i, j)]^T P \cdot \\ [(\bar{A}_1 + \bar{\alpha}_{i,j}\bar{A}_2) \tilde{x}(i, j) + (\bar{B}_1 + \bar{\alpha}_{i,j}\bar{B}_2)w(i, j)] \\ \tilde{x}(i, j)\} - \tilde{x}^T(i, j) P \tilde{x}(i, j) + z_e^T(i, j) z_e(i, j) - \\ \gamma^2 w^T(i, j) w(i, j) &= \xi^T \Xi \xi, \end{aligned}$$

记

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} S_{11} & I \\ S_{12}^T & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \tilde{J} = \begin{bmatrix} I & P_{11} \\ 0 & P_{12}^T \end{bmatrix}.$$

对式(22)左乘、右乘矩阵diag{J^T, I, J^T, J^T, I, I}得

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Delta_1 & & & & & \\ 0 & -\gamma^2 I & & & & * \\ \Delta_2 & \Delta_3 & \Delta_1 & & & \\ \Delta_4 & \Delta_5 & 0 & \Delta_1 & & \\ \bar{C}_1 J & \bar{D}_1 & 0 & 0 & -I & \\ \theta \bar{C}_2 J & \theta \bar{D}_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -I \end{bmatrix} < 0, \quad (23)$$

式中:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_1 &= -J^T P J, \Delta_2 = J^T P \bar{A}_1 J, \\ \Delta_3 &= J^T P \bar{B}_1, \Delta_4 = \theta J^T P \bar{A}_2 J, \Delta_5 = \theta J^T P \bar{B}_2, \\ \bar{C}_1 J &= [L S_{11} - \alpha D_f C S_{11} - C_f S_{12}^T \quad L - \alpha D_f C], \\ \bar{C}_2 J &= [-D_f C S_{11} \quad -D_f C], J^T P J = \begin{bmatrix} S_{11} & I \\ I & P_{11} \end{bmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

$$J^T P \bar{A}_1 J = \begin{bmatrix} A S_{11} & A \\ \psi & P_{11} A + \alpha P_{12} B_f C \end{bmatrix},$$

$$J^T P \bar{A}_2 J = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ P_{12} B_f C S_{11} & P_{12} B_f C \end{bmatrix},$$

$$J^T P \bar{B}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} B \\ P_{11} B + \alpha P_{12} B_f D \end{bmatrix},$$

$$J^T P \bar{B}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ P_{12} B_f D \end{bmatrix},$$

其中 $\psi = P_{11} A S_{11} + P_{12} A_f S_{12}^T + \alpha P_{12} B_f C S_{11}$.

记 $Z = P_{12} B_f$, $\hat{Z} = P_{12} A_f S_{12}^T$, $\tilde{Z} = C_f S_{12}^T$, 由式(23)可得

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_1 & * \\ X_2 & X_3 \end{bmatrix} < 0, \quad (24)$$

式中:

$$X_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -S_{11} & & & & & \\ -I & -P_{11} & & & & * \\ 0 & 0 & -\gamma^2 I & & & \\ A S_{11} & A & B & -S_{11} & & \\ M_1 & M_2 & M_3 & -I & -P_{11} & \end{bmatrix},$$

$$M_1 = P_{11} A S_{11} + \alpha Z C S_{11} + \hat{Z},$$

$$M_2 = P_{11} A + \alpha Z C, M_3 = P_{11} B + \alpha Z D,$$

$$X_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \theta Z C S_{11} & \theta Z C & \theta Z C & 0 & 0 \\ M_4 & M_5 & -\alpha D_f D & 0 & 0 \\ -\theta D_f C S_{11} & -\theta D_f C & -\theta D_f D & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$M_4 = L S_{11} - \alpha D_f C S_{11} - \tilde{Z}, M_5 = L - \alpha D_f C,$$

$$X_3 = \begin{bmatrix} S_{11} & & & \\ -I & -P_{11} & * & \\ 0 & 0 & -I & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -I \end{bmatrix}.$$

对式(24)分别左乘、右乘矩阵diag{S₁₁⁻¹, I, I, S₁₁⁻¹, I, S₁₁⁻¹, I, I, I}, 再令R = S₁₁⁻¹, X = P₁₁, 可得

$$\begin{bmatrix} -R & & & & & \\ -R - X & & & & & \\ 0 & 0 & -\gamma^2 I & & & \\ R A & R A & R B & -R & & \\ N_1 & N_2 & N_3 & -I & -X & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -R \\ N_4 & N_4 & N_5 & 0 & 0 & -I - X \\ N_6 & N_7 & N_8 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -I \\ N_9 & N_9 & N_{10} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -I \end{bmatrix} < 0, \quad (25)$$

式中:

$$\begin{aligned} N_1 &= X A + \alpha Z C + M, N_2 = X A + \alpha Z C, \\ N_3 &= X B + \alpha Z D, N_4 = \theta Z C, N_5 = \theta Z D, \\ N_6 &= L - \alpha D_f C - N, N_7 = L - \alpha D_f C, \\ N_8 &= -\alpha D_f D, N_9 = -\theta D_f C, N_{10} = -\theta D_f D. \end{aligned}$$

因为P > 0, 所以

$$J^T P J = \begin{bmatrix} S_{11} & I \\ I & P_{11} \end{bmatrix} > 0.$$

利用Schur补性质可得

$$P_{11} - S_{11}^{-1} = X - R > 0, \quad (26)$$

式(25)–(26)是一组线性矩阵不等式组, 对于给定的常数 $\gamma > 0$ 和系统参数矩阵, 未知矩阵变量R, X, M, N, Z, D_f可以通过MATLAB的LMI工具箱给出可行解. 由于矩阵I - P₁₁S₁₁是可逆的, 因此根据变量替换可得滤波器参数为A_f = P₁₂⁻¹MR⁻¹(S₁₂^T)⁻¹, B_f = P₁₂⁻¹Z, C_f = NR⁻¹(S₁₂^T)⁻¹.

上述滤波器设计结果很容易推广到不确定二维Rosser模型中, 考虑如下系统:

$$\begin{cases} \begin{bmatrix} x^h(i+1, j) \\ x^v(i, j+1) \end{bmatrix} = (A + \Delta A) \begin{bmatrix} x^h(i, j) \\ x^v(i, j) \end{bmatrix} + \\ \quad \quad \quad (B + \Delta B) w(i, j), \\ y(i, j) = (C + \Delta C) \begin{bmatrix} x^h(i, j) \\ x^v(i, j) \end{bmatrix} + \\ \quad \quad \quad (D + \Delta D) w(i, j), \\ z(i, j) = (L + \Delta L) \begin{bmatrix} x^h(i, j) \\ x^v(i, j) \end{bmatrix}, \end{cases} \quad (27)$$

式中ΔA, ΔB, ΔC, ΔD, ΔL为系统参数的干扰矩阵

且满足

$$\Delta A = E_1 \Sigma F_1, \Delta B = E_1 \Sigma F_2, \quad (28)$$

$$\Delta C = E_2 \Sigma F_3, \Delta D = E_2 \Sigma F_4, \Delta L = E_3 \Sigma F_5, \quad (29)$$

式中: $E_1, E_2, E_3, F_1, F_2, F_3, F_4, F_5$ 为已知矩阵, Σ 满足 $\Sigma^T \Sigma \leq I$.

引理 1 假设 X, Y 是适当维数的矩阵, 对所有标量 $\varepsilon > 0$ 和满足 $\Delta \Delta^T \leq I$ 的适维矩阵 Δ , 则下列不等式成立^[12]:

$$X \Delta Y + Y^T \Delta^T X^T \leq \varepsilon X X^T + \varepsilon^{-1} Y^T Y. \quad (30)$$

针对系统(27)设计滤波器(2), 根据定理2和引理1易得如下结果:

定理 3 对于给定的常数 $\gamma > 0$, 若存在矩阵 M, N, Z, D_f , 和对称矩阵 $R > 0, X > 0$ 以及标量 $\xi > 0$ 满足

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Omega_{11} & * \\ \Omega_{21} & \Omega_{22} \end{bmatrix} < 0, X - R > 0, \quad (31)$$

式中:

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_{11} &= \begin{bmatrix} \Upsilon_{11} & & & & & & \\ \Upsilon_{11} & \Upsilon_{12} & & & & & * \\ \xi A_2 & \xi A_2 & \Upsilon_{13} & & & & \\ RA & RA & RB & -R & & & \\ \Upsilon_{14} & \Upsilon_{15} & \Upsilon_{16} & -I & -X & & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -R & \end{bmatrix}, \\ \Omega_{21} &= \begin{bmatrix} \theta ZC & \theta ZC & \theta ZD & 0 & 0 & -I \\ \Upsilon_{21} & \Upsilon_{22} & \Upsilon_{23} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\Upsilon_{24} & -\Upsilon_{24} & \Upsilon_{25} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & (RE)^T & (XE)^T & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & (\alpha ZE)^T & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \\ \Omega_{22} &= \begin{bmatrix} -X & & & & & \\ 0 & -I & & & & * \\ 0 & 0 & -I & & & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\xi I & & \\ \Upsilon_{31} & \Upsilon_{32} & \Upsilon_{32} & 0 & -\xi I & \\ 0 & E^T & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\xi I \end{bmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Upsilon_{11} &= -R + \xi A_1, \Upsilon_{12} = -X + \xi A_1, \\ \Upsilon_{13} &= -\gamma^2 I + \xi A_3, \Upsilon_{14} = XA + \alpha ZC + M, \\ \Upsilon_{15} &= XA + \alpha ZC, \Upsilon_{16} = XB + \alpha ZD, \\ A_1 &= F_1^T F_1 + F_3^T F_3 + F_5^T F_5, \\ A_2 &= F_2^T F_1 + F_4^T F_3, A_3 = F_2^T F_2 + F_4^T F_4, \\ \Upsilon_{21} &= L - \alpha D_f C - N, \Upsilon_{22} = L - \alpha D_f C, \\ \Upsilon_{23} &= -\alpha D_f D, \Upsilon_{24} = \theta D_f C, \Upsilon_{25} = -\theta D_f D, \\ \Upsilon_{31} &= (\theta ZE)^T, \Upsilon_{32} = (-\alpha D_f E)^T, \end{aligned}$$

则系统(27)的滤波误差系统均方渐近稳定且具有 H_∞ 扰动抑制性能.

显然, 式(31)为线性矩阵不等式, 若其可解, 则滤波器参数矩阵可根据定理2的结果确定.

4 仿真示例(Simulation example)

本节通过图像处理中的平稳随机场二维模型验证设计方法的有效性. 考虑如下平稳随机场模型^[2]:

$$\begin{aligned} \eta(i+1, j+1) &= \\ &a_1 \eta(i, j+1) + a_2 \eta(i+1, j) - a_1 a_2 \eta(i, j) + v_1(i, j), \\ \eta(i, j) & \text{为随机场的状态, } v_1(i, j) \text{ 为输入噪声, } a_1^2 < 1 \\ & \text{和 } a_2^2 < 1. \end{aligned}$$

令 $x^h(i, j) = \eta(i, j+1) - a_2 \eta(i, j)$ 以及 $x^v(i, j) = \eta(i, j)$, 可将系统转化为2-D Rosser系统(1), 式中系统参数矩阵为

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & 0 \\ 1 & a_2 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

令 $a_1 = 0.3, a_2 = 0.2$, 可得 $C = [0 \ 1], D = 1, L = [0 \ 1]$. 假设数据传输的成功率 $\alpha = 0.8$, 即数据丢失率为20%. 利用定理2所给出的LMI方法设计 H_∞ 滤波器, 其中给定 $\gamma = 1$. 利用MATLAB的LMI工具箱求解可得

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3328 & -0 & 0149 \\ -0 & 0149 & 0 & 2475 \end{bmatrix}, Z = \begin{bmatrix} -0 & 3774 \\ -0 & 0848 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3681 & -0 & 2569 \\ -0 & 2569 & 1 & 4276 \end{bmatrix}, D_f = 0.1805,$$

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} -0 & 3965 & -0 & 3212 \\ -0 & 3212 & -0 & 0927 \end{bmatrix}, N = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0873 \\ 0 & 9714 \end{bmatrix}^T.$$

进而, 可以得到如下滤波器参数:

$$A_f = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0391 & -0 & 2845 \\ -0 & 1352 & 0 & 2545 \end{bmatrix}, B_f = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3268 \\ -0 & 2069 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$C_f = [-0.2350 \ 0.8422], D_f = 0.1805.$$

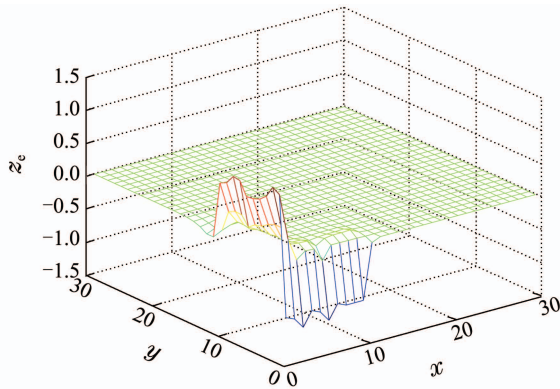
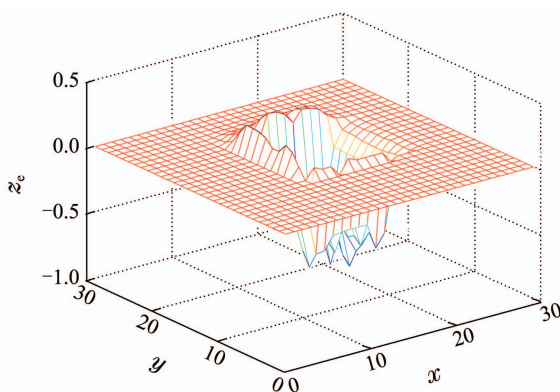
仿真中初始边界条件选择为

$$\begin{cases} x^h(0, j) = 1, & 0 \leq j \leq 10, \\ x^v(i, 0) = -0.8, & 0 \leq i \leq 10, \\ x^h(0, j) = x^v(i, 0) = 0, & i, j > 10, \end{cases}$$

外部干扰信号假设为

$$w_{i,j} = \begin{cases} -0.5, & 10 \leq i, j \leq 20, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

首先假设 $w_{i,j} = 0$, 此时滤波误差 z_e 的响应曲线如图1所示. 由图1可知误差收敛到零, 误差系统渐近稳定. 其次, 假设初始边界条件为零, 滤波误差 z_e 的响应曲线如图2所示. 通过计算此时的干扰抑制水平 $\gamma = 0.8380 < 1$.

图1 $w(i, j) = 0$ 时的滤波误差 $z_e(i, j)$ Fig. 1 Filtering error $z_e(i, j)$ for $w(i, j) = 0$ 图2 零边界条件的滤波误差 $z_e(i, j)$ Fig. 2 Filtering error $z_e(i, j)$ for zero boundary conditions

5 总结(Conclusions)

本文研究了输出测量数据随机丢失情况下二维线性离散系统的 H_∞ 滤波问题. 将数据包丢失建模为取值0和1的伯努利随机变量, 在此基础上得到估计误差的随机动态方程. 定义了随机意义下的二维系统均方渐近稳定和随机 H_∞ 性能, 并基于线性矩阵不等式技术给出满足稳定和 H_∞ 性能的一个充分条件, 该条件可以实现滤波器参数矩阵的设计. 并将结论推广到不确定系统的鲁棒 H_∞ 滤波器设计. 仿真实例验证了理论结果的正确性. 本文是在随机框架下研究二维系统的滤波问题, 在此框架下同样可以讨论随机数据传输延时等问题.

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