

一类新的Takagi-Sugeno模糊时滞系统的稳定性准则

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摘要: 本文提出一种新的时滞划分方法—变时滞划分法, 以解决连续延时Takagi-Sugeno模糊系统的稳定性和镇定性问题。不同于已有的文献, 用可变参数将时变时滞区间 $[0, d(t)]$ 划分为若干个可变子区间, 并得出模糊时滞系统的新的时滞相关稳定性准则。本文提出的新方法能充分利用时滞区间的内部信息, 因此新的时滞相关稳定性准则比以往结果具有更小的保守性。基于Lyapunov稳定性理论, 以线性矩阵不等式形式给出T-S模糊系统的新的时滞相关稳定性准则, 并将稳定性和镇定性研究结果扩展到具有不确定参数的T-S模糊系统。仿真实例证明了本文方法降低保守性的有效性。

关键词: Takagi-Sugeno(T-S)模糊系统; 变时滞划分; 时滞相关稳定性; 稳定性准则; 不确定性

引用格式: 贾茹, 汪刚, 宋华东. 一类新的Takagi-Sugeno模糊时滞系统的稳定性准则. 控制理论与应用, 2018, 35(3): 317–323

中图分类号: TP273 文献标识码: A

New stability criterion for time-delay Takagi-Sugeno fuzzy systems

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Abstract: A new method, namely, the variable delay partitioning method, is firstly developed to solve the problems of stability analysis and stabilization for continuous time-delay Takagi-Sugeno fuzzy systems. Different from previous results, the delay interval $[0, d(t)]$ is partitioned into some variable subintervals by employing variable delay partitioning method. Thus, new delay-dependent stability criteria for fuzzy time-delay systems are derived by applying this variable delay partitioning method. The proposed method can make full use of the variable subintervals information, so the new delay-dependent stability criteria are less conservative than previous results. Based on the Lyapunov stability theory, a new delay-dependent stability criterion for T-S fuzzy systems is given in the form of linear matrix inequalities (LMIs). Both the stability and stabilization results are further extended to fuzzy time-delay systems with time-varying parameter uncertainties. Illustrative examples are provided to demonstrate the effectiveness for conservatism reduction.

Key words: Takagi-Sugeno (T-S) fuzzy systems; variable delay partitioning; delay-dependent stability; stability criterion; uncertainties

Citation: JIA Ru, WANG Gang, SONG Huadong. New stability criterion for time-delay Takagi-Sugeno fuzzy systems. *Control Theory & Applications*, 2018, 35(3): 317–323

1 引言(Introduction)

大多数物理系统和工业过程都可以用T-S(Takagi-Sugeno)模型近似描述, 以T-S模型为基础的控制已经成为解决复杂非线性系统分析与综合问题的有效方法。T-S模糊模型将全局非线性系统通过模糊划分建立多个简单的线性关系, 通过局部线性输入输出关系的IF-THEN规则, 实现在任意精度上逼近任何光滑的

非线性系统。这种结合使得T-S模糊系统和线性系统相似, 因此可以利用线性系统的丰富成果得到它的稳定性分析和综合。在过去的十几年里, T-S模糊系统稳定性研究受到了学者们的广泛关注, 并获得了大量成果^[1–2]。例如稳定性分析^[3]、观测器设计^[4]、 H_{∞} 控制器设计^[5–6]等。

由于时滞现象往往存在于大多数的动态系统当中,

收稿日期: 2016–11–21; 录用日期: 2017–10–10。

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本文责任编辑: 胡跃明。

国家自然科学基金项目(61374124, 61473069)资助。

Supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (61374124, 6147306).

如化学工艺、冶金工艺、生物系统等,时滞现象的存在是造成系统性能变差甚至于不稳定的重要因素之一,所以,对时滞系统的稳定性分析不仅具有重要的理论意义,而且还具有很强的实用价值。

目前,有两种有效的方法处理时滞问题:自由加权矩阵法^[7]和增广Lyapunov函数法^[8-9]。但是,在自由加权矩阵法中,由于Lyapunov函数中 $-\int_{t-\tau}^{t-d(t)} x^T(s)W \cdot x(s)dx$ 项仅考虑了时滞函数 $d(t)$ 的上限和下限而略显保守,式中 $d(t) \in [0, \tau]$ 。在增广Lyapunov函数法中,文献[9]使用了一个新的增广Lyapunov函数,其中包含了一个更广义的含有状态向量的积分项,从而降低了系统的保守性。近来,一种对时滞进行等分的方法被提出来^[10],通过利用时滞内部的信息来减小系统的保守性。文献[11]借助于输入输出法研究了T-S模糊时滞系统的稳定性并进行了控制器设计。

在具有时变时滞 $d(t)$ 的T-S模糊系统中,通常将时滞区间 $[0, d(t)]$ 看成是一个单一的区间。本文研究的目的是如何利用 $[0, d(t)]$ 里的信息来进一步降低系统的保守性。通过将区间 $[0, d(t)]$ 划分为两个子区间 $[0, md(t)]$ 和 $[md(t), d(t)]$,或 $K+1$ 个子区间 $[0, m_1d(t)]$, $[m_1d(t), m_2d(t)]$, \dots , $[m_Kd(t), d(t)]$,式中: $m \in (0, 1)$, $m_1 < m_2 < \dots < m_K$,即变时滞划分法,研究T-S模糊时滞系统的稳定性。该方法具有以下特点:1)将时滞函数 $d(t)$ 划分为若干个子区间,而不是作为整体来处理,因此,可以充分利用 $[0, d(t)]$ 区间的更多内部信息;2) $[0, d(t)]$ 的区间划分可变,而不是等区间划分,因此具有更多灵活性,更适合处理时变时滞函数 $d(t)$;3)稳定性结果与时滞划分参数有关,当时滞划分参数改变时,相应的稳定性准则也会不同,通过优化时滞划分参数,可以大大降低系统的保守性。

本文基于变时滞划分方法研究了T-S模糊时滞系统的稳定性问题,基于Lyapunov稳定性理论,以线性矩阵不等式形式给出了T-S模糊系统的新的时滞相关稳定性准则,并进一步研究了带有不确定性参数的T-S模糊系统的稳定性。仿真结果证明了本文方法的有效性。

2 系统描述(System description)

考虑一类具有不确定参数的非线性时滞系统,其T-S模型为

Rule i: IF $z_1(t)$ is M_{i1} and $z_2(t)$ is M_{i2} and \dots and $z_p(t)$ is M_{ip} , THEN

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = (A_i + \Delta A_i(t))x(t) + \\ \quad (A_{di} + \Delta A_{di}(t))x(t - d(t)) + \\ \quad (B_i + \Delta B_i(t))u(t), t > 0, \\ x(t) = \varphi(t), t \in [-\tau, 0], i = 1, 2, \dots, r, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

式中: $x(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 是状态向量, $u(t) \in \mathbb{R}^p$ 是控制输入变量, M_{ij} ($i = 1, 2, \dots, r$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, p$) 是模糊集, r

是IF-THEN规则数, $z(t) = [z_1(t) z_2(t) \dots z_p(t)]$ 是已知的前件变量, $\varphi(t)$ 是 $[-\tau, 0]$ 上的初始函数, 时变时滞 $d(t)$ 满足

$$0 \leq d(t) \leq \tau, 0 \leq \dot{d}(t) \leq \mu, \quad (2)$$

式中 $\tau > 0$ 和 μ 是两个标量。

假设前件变量 $z(t)$ 与控制输入变量 $u(t)$ 无关, A_i , A_{di} , B_i 是具有适当维数的常数矩阵, $\Delta A_i(t)$, $\Delta A_{di}(t)$, $\Delta B_i(t)$ 是范数有界的不确定性且满足

$$\begin{cases} \Delta A_i(t) = D_{ai}F(t)N_{ai}, \\ \Delta A_{di}(t) = D_{di}F(t)N_{di}, \\ \Delta B_i(t) = D_{bi}F(t)N_{bi}, i = 1, 2, \dots, r, \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

式中: D_{ai} , D_{di} , D_{bi} , N_{ai} , N_{di} , N_{bi} 是具有适当维数的常数矩阵, $F(t)$ 是具有Lebesgue可测元的未知函数矩阵且满足

$$F^T(t)F(t) \leq I. \quad (4)$$

通过中心平均解模糊化,乘积推理机和单值模糊器,式(1)可以描述为

$$\dot{x}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^r \lambda_i(t)[\bar{A}_i x(t) + \bar{A}_{di} x(t - d(t)) + \bar{B}_i u(t)], \quad (5)$$

式中:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{A}_i &= A_i + \Delta A_i(t), \bar{A}_{di} = A_{di} + \Delta A_{di}(t), \\ \bar{B}_i &= B_i + \Delta B_i(t), \sum_{i=1}^r \lambda_i(t) = 1, \\ \lambda_i(t) &= \frac{w_i(z(t))}{\sum_{i=1}^r w_i(z(t))} \geq 0, \\ w_i(z(t)) &= \prod_{j=1}^p M_{ij}(z_j(t)), \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

$M_{ij}(z_j(t))$ 是前件变量 $z_j(t)$ 隶属于模糊集 M_{ij} 的隶属度函数,对任意 t 有

$$w_i(z(t)) \geq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, r, \sum_{i=1}^r w_i(z(t)) > 0.$$

式(5)对应的标称系统可表示为

$$\dot{x}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^r \lambda_i(t)(A_i x(t) + A_{di} x(t - d(t)) + B_i u(t)). \quad (7)$$

利用并行分布补偿(parallel distributed compensation, PDC)原理设计模糊控制器是一种简便有效的方法。对于式(1)所示的系统,其相应的模糊状态反馈控制规则为

Rule i: IF $z_1(t)$ is M_{i1} and $z_2(t)$ is M_{i2} and \dots and $z_p(t)$ is M_{ip} , THEN

$$u(t) = G_i x(t), i = 1, 2, \dots, r, \quad (8)$$

式中 G_i 是模糊状态反馈控制器的增益矩阵。

模糊状态反馈控制器的模型为

$$u(t) = \sum_{i=1}^r \lambda_i(t) G_i x(t). \quad (9)$$

将式(9)代入式(5)和式(7), 分别得到带有不确定参数的闭环系统和标称闭环系统. 带有不确定参数的闭环系统为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}(t) = & \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^r \lambda_i(t) \lambda_j(t) [\bar{A}_i x(t) + \\ & \bar{A}_{di} x(t-d(t)) + \bar{B}_i G_j x(t)]. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

标称闭环系统为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}(t) = & \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^r \lambda_i(t) \lambda_j(t) [A_i x(t) + \\ & A_{di} x(t-d(t)) + B_i G_j x(t)]. \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

下面, 首先给出推导需要的定理1和引理1.

定理1 给定具有适当维数的常数矩阵 χ_1, χ_2, α , 则不等式

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta \chi_1 < 0, \\ \alpha + \beta \chi_2 < 0 \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

成立的充要条件是

$$\alpha + \sigma \chi_1 + (\beta - \sigma) \chi_2 < 0, \quad (13)$$

式中: $\sigma \in [0, \beta]$, $\beta > 0$.

证 1) 必要性证明: 令矩阵 ϖ_1 和 ϖ_2 满足

$$\varpi_1 = \alpha + \beta \chi_1 < 0, \quad \varpi_2 = \alpha + \beta \chi_2 < 0,$$

则有

$$\sigma \varpi_1 + (\beta - \sigma) \varpi_2 < 0,$$

即

$$\beta(\alpha + \sigma \chi_1 + (\beta - \sigma) \chi_2) < 0. \quad (14)$$

由于 $\beta > 0$, 所以

$$\alpha + \sigma \chi_1 + (\beta - \sigma) \chi_2 < 0. \quad (15)$$

2) 充分性证明: 当 $\sigma \in [0, \beta]$, 有

$$\alpha + \sigma \chi_1 + (\beta - \sigma) \chi_2 < 0. \quad (16)$$

分别令 $\sigma = 0$ 和 $\sigma = \beta$, 可得

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta \chi_1 < 0, \\ \alpha + \beta \chi_2 < 0. \end{cases}$$

证毕.

引理1^[12] 假设 M, E, F 是具有适当维数的实矩阵, F 满足 $F^T F \leq I$, 那么, 对任意的实数 $\varepsilon > 0$, 有

$$MFE + E^T F^T M^T \leq \varepsilon MM^T + \varepsilon^{-1} E^T E.$$

3 主要结果及证明(Main results and proofs)

本节将时变时滞区间 $[0, d(t)]$ 划分为 2 个动态区间, 即 $[0, md(t)]$, $[md(t), d(t)]$ ($0 < m < 1$), 并构建适当的Lyapunov-Krasovskii泛函, 得到了标称闭环系

统和带有不确定参数的闭环系统的稳定性准则.

定理2 对于给定的参数 $0 < m < 1$, 如果存在适当维数的矩阵

$$P = P^T = \begin{bmatrix} P_{11} & P_{12} \\ P_{12}^T & P_{22} \end{bmatrix} > 0, \quad Y = Y^T > 0,$$

$$Q = Q^T > 0, \quad R = R^T > 0,$$

$$Z = Z^T = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{11} & Z_{12} \\ Z_{12}^T & Z_{22} \end{bmatrix} > 0, \quad W = W^T > 0,$$

式中: m 为已知参数, P, Y, Q, R, Z, W 等参数为未知参数, 满足线性矩阵不等式

$$Y_{iilk} < 0, \quad (17)$$

$$F_{iilk} < 0, \quad (18)$$

$$1 \leq i < j \leq r, \quad l, k = 1, 2, \dots, r,$$

式中:

$$Y_{ijlk} = \begin{bmatrix} H_{ijlk} + \varpi + \varpi^T & \bar{A}_{ij}^T & \bar{M}_{ij} & \bar{N}_{ij} \\ * & -\frac{1}{\tau} Z_{22}^{-1} & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & -\frac{1}{m\tau} Z & 0 \\ * & * & * & -\frac{1}{(1-m)\tau} Z \end{bmatrix},$$

$$F_{ijlk} = \begin{bmatrix} H_{ijlk} + \varpi + \varpi^T & \bar{A}_{ij}^T & \bar{S}_{ij} \\ * & -\frac{1}{\tau} Z_{22}^{-1} & 0 \\ * & * & -\frac{1}{\tau} Z \end{bmatrix},$$

$$H_{ijlk} = \begin{bmatrix} J_{ij} & 0 & (P_{11} + \tau Z_{12}) A_{di} - P_{12} \\ * & -(1-m\mu) Q_l & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & -(1-\mu) Y & 0 \\ * & * & * & -R_k \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\begin{aligned} J_{ij} = & P_{11}(A_i + B_i G_j) + (A_i + B_i G_j)^T P_{11} + Q_i + R_i + \\ & Y + P_{12} + P_{12}^T + \tau Z_{11} + \tau Z_{12}(A_i + B_i G_j) + \\ & \tau(A_i + B_i G_j)^T Z_{12}^T, \\ \bar{A}_{ij} = & [A_i + B_i G_j \ 0 \ A_{di} \ 0], \end{aligned}$$

$$\varpi = [M \ -M+N \ -N+S \ -S],$$

$$\bar{M}_{ij} = [L_{ij} \ -M], \quad \bar{N}_{ij} = [L_{ij} \ -N],$$

$$\bar{S}_{ij} = [L_{ij} \ -S],$$

$$L_{ij}^T = [P_{12}^T(A_i + B_i G_j) + P_{22} \ 0 \ P_{12}^T A_{di} \ -P_{22}],$$

$$M^T = [M_1^T \ M_2^T \ M_3^T \ 0],$$

$$N^T = [N_1^T \ N_2^T \ N_3^T \ 0],$$

$$S^T = [S_1^T \ S_2^T \ S_3^T \ 0],$$

则系统(11)是渐近稳定的. 式中控制器选择式(9).

证 构建Lyapunov-Krasovskii函数

$$V(t) = V_1(t) + V_2(t) + V_3(t) + V_4(t), \quad (19)$$

式中:

$$V_1(t) = \xi_1^T(t)P\xi_1(t),$$

$$V_2(t) = \int_{t-d(t)}^t x^T(s)Yx(s)ds,$$

$$V_3(t) = \int_{t-md(t)}^t x^T(s)Q(s)x(s)ds + \int_{t-\tau}^t x^T(s)R(s)x(s)ds,$$

$$V_4(t) = \int_{-\tau}^0 \int_{t+\theta}^t \xi_2^T(s)Z\xi_2(s)dsd\theta,$$

其中:

$$\xi_1^T(t) = [x^T(t) \quad \int_{t-\tau}^t x^T(s)ds],$$

$$\xi_2^T(t) = [x^T(t) \quad \dot{x}^T(t)],$$

$$\{Q(t), R(t)\} = \sum_{i=1}^r \lambda_i(t)\{Q_i, R_i\}.$$

计算 $V(t)$ 沿着系统(11)对 t 的导数, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_1(t) &= \\ &2 \left[\begin{array}{c} x(t) \\ \int_{t-\tau}^t x(s)ds \end{array} \right]^T \left[\begin{array}{cc} P_{11} & P_{12} \\ P_{12}^T & P_{22} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} \dot{x}(t) \\ x(t)-x(t-\tau) \end{array} \right] = \\ &2x^T(t)P_{11}\dot{x}(t) + 2 \int_{t-\tau}^t x^T(s)dsP_{12}^T\dot{x}(t) + \\ &2x^T(t)P_{12}x(t) - 2x^T(t)P_{12}x(t-\tau) + \\ &2 \int_{t-\tau}^t x^T(s)dsP_{22}x(t) - \\ &2 \int_{t-\tau}^t x^T(s)dsP_{22}x(t-\tau), \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_2(t) &= \\ &x^T(t)Yx(t) - (1-\dot{d}(t))x^T(t-d(t))Yx(t-d(t)) \leqslant \\ &x^T(t)Yx(t) - (1-\mu)x^T(t-d(t))Yx(t-d(t)), \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_3(t) &= \\ &x^T(t)Q(t)x(t) - (1-m\dot{d}(t))x^T(t-md(t)) \\ &Q(t-md(t))x(t-md(t)) + \\ &x^T(t)R(t)x(t) - x^T(t-\tau)R(t-\tau)x(t-\tau) \leqslant \\ &x^T(t)Q(t)x(t) - (1-m\mu)x^T(t-md(t)) \\ &Q(t-md(t))x(t-md(t)) + \\ &x^T(t)R(t)x(t) - x^T(t-\tau)R(t-\tau)x(t-\tau), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_4(t) &= \\ &\tau[x^T(t)Z_{11}x(t) + \dot{x}^T(t)Z_{12}^T x(t) + \\ &x^T(t)Z_{12}\dot{x}(t) + \dot{x}^T(t)Z_{22}\dot{x}(t)] - \\ &\int_{t-\tau}^t \xi_2^T(s)Z\xi_2(s)ds, \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\tilde{V}}(t) &\leqslant \\ &2x^T(t)P_{11}\dot{x}(t) + 2 \int_{t-\tau}^t x^T(s)dsP_{12}^T\dot{x}(t) + \\ &2x^T(t)P_{12}x(t) - 2x^T(t)P_{12}x(t-\tau) + \\ &2 \int_{t-\tau}^t x^T(s)dsP_{22}x(t) - 2 \int_{t-\tau}^t x^T(s)dsP_{22}x(t-\tau) + \\ &x^T(t)Yx(t) - (1-\mu)x^T(t-d(t)) \cdot \\ &Yx(t-d(t)) + x^T(t)Q(t)x(t) - \\ &(1-m\mu)x^T(t-md(t))Q(t-md(t))x(t-md(t)) + \\ &x^T(t)R(t)x(t) - x^T(t-\tau)R(t-\tau)x(t-\tau) + \\ &\tau[x^T(t)Z_{11}x(t) + \dot{x}^T(t)Z_{12}^T x(t) + x^T(t)Z_{12}\dot{x}(t) + \\ &\dot{x}^T(t)Z_{22}\dot{x}(t)] - \int_{t-\tau}^t \xi_2^T(s)Z\xi_2(s)ds = \\ &u^T(t)[H(t) + \tau\bar{A}^T(t)Z_{22}\bar{A}(t)]u(t) + \\ &2 \int_{t-\tau}^t x^T(s)dsP_{12}^T\dot{x}(t) + 2 \int_{t-\tau}^t x^T(s)dsP_{22}x(t) - \\ &2 \int_{t-\tau}^t x^T(s)dsP_{22}x(t-\tau) - \int_{t-\tau}^t \xi_2^T(s)Z\xi_2(s)ds, \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

式中:

$$H(t) = \begin{bmatrix} J(t) & 0 & (P_{11} + \tau Z_{12})A_d(t) & -P_{12} \\ * & \mathcal{M} & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & -(1-\mu)Y & 0 \\ * & * & * & -R(t-\tau) \end{bmatrix},$$

$$u^T(t) =$$

$$[x^T(t) \quad x^T(t-md(t))x^T(t-d(t)) \quad x^T(t-\tau)],$$

$$J(t) =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &P_{11}(A(t)+B(t)G(t)) + (A(t)+B(t)G(t))^T P_{11} + \\ &Q(t) + R(t) + Y + P_{12} + P_{12}^T + \tau Z_{11} + \\ &\tau Z_{12}(A(t)+B(t)G(t)) + \\ &\tau(A(t)+B(t)G(t))^T Z_{12}^T, \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{A}(t) = [A(t) + B(t)G(t) \quad 0 \quad A_d(t) \quad 0],$$

$$\text{其中 } \mathcal{M} = -(1-m\mu)Q(t-md(t)).$$

根据牛顿—莱布尼兹公式, 对适当维数的矩阵 M , N , S 有

$$\begin{aligned} &2u^T(t)M[x(t) - x(t-md(t)) - \\ &\int_{t-md(t)}^t \dot{x}(s)ds] = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &2u^T(t)N[x(t-md(t)) - x(t-d(t)) - \\ &\int_{t-d(t)}^{t-md(t)} \dot{x}(s)ds] = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &2u^T(t)S[x(t-d(t)) - x(t-\tau) - \\ &\int_{t-\tau}^{t-d(t)} \dot{x}(s)ds] = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

所以, 综合式(22)–(25), 可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\tilde{V}}(t) &\leq \\ u^T(t)[H(t) + \tau\bar{A}^T(t)Z_{22}\bar{A}(t) + \varpi + \varpi^T + \zeta(t)]u(t) - \int_{t-md(t)}^t [Z\xi_2(s) - \bar{M}^T(t)u(t)]^T \\ Z^{-1}[Z\xi_2(s) - \bar{M}^T(t)u(t)]ds - \int_{t-d(t)}^{t-md(t)} [Z\xi_2(s) - \bar{N}^T(t)u(t)]^T Z^{-1} \\ [Z\xi_2(s) - \bar{N}^T(t)u(t)]ds - \int_{t-\tau}^{t-d(t)} [Z\xi_2(s) - \bar{S}^T(t)u(t)]^T Z^{-1} \\ [Z\xi_2(s) - \bar{S}^T(t)u(t)]ds, \end{aligned}$$

式中:

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta(t) &= \\ md(t)\bar{M}(t)Z^{-1}\bar{M}^T(t) + (1-m)d(t) \\ \bar{N}(t)Z^{-1}\bar{N}^T(t) + (\tau-d(t))\bar{S}(t)Z^{-1}\bar{S}^T(t), \\ \bar{M}(t) = [L(t) - M], \bar{N}(t) = [L(t) - N], \\ \bar{S}(t) = [L(t) - S], \\ L^T(t) &= \\ [P_{12}^T(A(t)+B(t)G(t))+P_{22} \ 0 \ P_{12}^TA_d(t) - P_{22}]. \end{aligned}$$

由于 $Z > 0$, 所以式(26)的后3项小于0. 如果

$$H(t) + \tau\bar{A}^T(t)Z_{22}\bar{A}(t) + \varpi + \varpi^T + \zeta(t) < 0, \quad (26)$$

那么 $\dot{\tilde{V}}(t) < 0$.

又因为式(26)可以写作

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^r \lambda_i(t) \sum_{j=1}^r \lambda_j(t) \sum_{l=1}^r \lambda_l(t - md(t)) \cdot \\ \sum_{k=1}^r \lambda_k(t - \tau) \mathfrak{L}_{ijkl} < 0, \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{L}_{ijkl} &= \\ H_{ijkl} + \tau\bar{A}_{ij}^T Z_{22}\bar{A}_{ij} + \varpi + \varpi^T + \\ md(t)\bar{M}_{ij}Z^{-1}\bar{M}_{ij}^T + (1-m)d(t)\bar{N}_{ij}Z^{-1}\bar{N}_{ij}^T + \\ (\tau-d(t))\bar{S}_{ij}Z^{-1}\bar{S}_{ij}^T. \end{aligned}$$

根据定理1, 令

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= H_{ijkl} + \tau\bar{A}_{ij}^T Z_{22}\bar{A}_{ij} + \varpi + \varpi^T, \\ \beta &= \tau, \sigma = d(t), \\ \chi_1 &= m\bar{M}_{ij}Z^{-1}\bar{M}_{ij}^T + (1-m)\bar{N}_{ij}Z^{-1}\bar{N}_{ij}^T, \\ \chi_2 &= \bar{S}_{ij}Z^{-1}\bar{S}_{ij}^T, \end{aligned}$$

那么, 当 $d(t) = \tau$ 和 $d(t) = 0$ 时, $\mathfrak{L}_{ijkl} < 0$ 等价于

$$H_{ijkl} + \tau\bar{A}_{ij}^T Z_{22}\bar{A}_{ij} + \varpi + \varpi^T + m\tau\bar{M}_{ij}Z^{-1}\bar{M}_{ij}^T + (1-m)\tau\bar{N}_{ij}Z^{-1}\bar{N}_{ij}^T < 0, \quad (28)$$

$$H_{ijkl} + \tau\bar{A}_{ij}^T Z_{22}\bar{A}_{ij} + \varpi + \varpi^T + \tau\bar{S}_{ij}Z^{-1}\bar{S}_{ij}^T < 0. \quad (29)$$

应用Schur补引理^[13–14], 式(28)等价于式(17), 式(29)等价于式(18). 因此, 如果式(17)和式(18)成立, 那么 $\dot{V}(t) < 0$, 即式(11)是渐近稳定的. 证毕.

定理3 对于给定的参数 $0 < m < 1$, 如果存在适当维数的矩阵

$$\begin{aligned} P &= P^T = \begin{bmatrix} P_{11} & P_{12} \\ P_{12}^T & P_{22} \end{bmatrix} > 0, Y = Y^T > 0, \\ Q &= Q^T > 0, R = R^T > 0, \\ Z &= Z^T = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{11} & Z_{12} \\ Z_{12}^T & Z_{22} \end{bmatrix} > 0, W = W^T > 0, \end{aligned}$$

标量 $\varepsilon_{ijkl} > 0$, $\varepsilon'_{ijkl} > 0$, 和 $\varepsilon''_{ijkl} > 0$, 满足线性矩阵不等式

$$\psi_{ijkl} < 0, \quad (30)$$

$$\varphi_{ijkl} < 0, \quad (31)$$

$$1 \leq i < j \leq r, l, k = 1, 2, \dots, r,$$

式中:

$$\psi_{ijkl} = \begin{bmatrix} \zeta_{ijkl} & \bar{P}D_{ai} & \bar{P}D_{bi} & \bar{P}D_{di} \\ * & -\varepsilon_{ijkl}I & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & -\varepsilon'_{ijkl}I & 0 \\ * & * & * & -\varepsilon''_{ijkl}I \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\varphi_{ijkl} = \begin{bmatrix} \zeta_{ijkl} & \bar{P}D_{ai} & \bar{P}D_{bi} & \bar{P}D_{di} \\ * & -\varepsilon_{ijkl}I & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & -\varepsilon'_{ijkl}I & 0 \\ * & * & * & -\varepsilon''_{ijkl}I \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varsigma_{ijkl} &= \Upsilon_{ijkl} + \varepsilon_{ijkl}N_{Ai}^TN_{Ai} + \varepsilon'_{ijkl}N_{Bi}^TN_{Bi} + \\ &\quad \varepsilon''_{ijkl}N_{Di}^TN_{Di}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\varsigma_{ijkl} = F_{ijkl} + \varepsilon_{ijkl}N_{Ai}^TN_{Ai} + \varepsilon'_{ijkl}N_{Bi}^TN_{Bi} + \\ \varepsilon''_{ijkl}N_{Di}^TN_{Di},$$

$$\bar{P}^T = [P \ 0 \ 0 \ I],$$

$$N_{Ai} = [N_{ai} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0],$$

$$N_{Bi} = [N_{bi}G_j \ 0 \ 0 \ 0],$$

$$N_{Di} = [0 \ 0 \ N_{di} \ 0 \ 0],$$

Υ_{ijkl} 和 F_{ijkl} 同定理2中的定义, 则系统(10)是渐近稳定的. 式中控制器选择式(9).

证 对比系统(10)和系统(11)发现, 如果把系统(11)中的 A_i, B_i, A_{di} 换成 $A_i + \Delta A_i(t), B_i + \Delta B_i(t), A_{di} + \Delta A_{di}(t)$, 就可以得到系统(10). 因此, 可以通过定理2推导系统(10)的稳定性.

将式(17)–(18)中的 A_i, B_i, A_{di} 替换成 $A_i + \Delta A_i(t), B_i + \Delta B_i(t), A_{di} + \Delta A_{di}(t)$, 根据式(3), 可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} & Y_{iilk} + \bar{P}D_{ai}F(t)N_{Ai} + \bar{P}D_{bi}F(t)N_{Bi} + \\ & \bar{P}D_{di}F(t)N_{Di} + (\bar{P}D_{ai}F(t)N_{Ai} + \\ & \bar{P}D_{bi}F(t)N_{Bi} + \bar{P}D_{di}F(t)N_{Di})^T < 0 \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

和

$$\begin{aligned} & F_{iilk} + \bar{P}D_{ai}F(t)N_{Ai} + \bar{P}D_{bi}F(t)N_{Bi} + \\ & \bar{P}D_{di}F(t)N_{Di} + (\bar{P}D_{ai}F(t)N_{Ai} + \\ & \bar{P}D_{bi}F(t)N_{Bi} + \bar{P}D_{di}F(t)N_{Di})^T < 0. \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

根据引理1, 式(32)–(33)成立分别等价于

$$\begin{aligned} & Y_{iilk} + \varepsilon_{iilk}^{-1}\bar{P}D_{ai}D_{ai}^T\bar{P}^T + \varepsilon_{iilk}'^{-1}\bar{P}D_{bi}D_{bi}^T\bar{P}^T + \\ & \varepsilon_{iilk}''^{-1}\bar{P}D_{di}D_{di}^T\bar{P}^T + \varepsilon_{iilk}N_{Ai}^TN_{Ai} + \\ & \varepsilon_{iilk}'N_{Bi}^TN_{Bi} + \varepsilon_{iilk}''N_{Di}^TN_{Di} < 0. \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

和

$$\begin{aligned} & F_{iilk} + \varepsilon_{iilk}^{-1}\bar{P}D_{ai}D_{ai}^T\bar{P}^T + \varepsilon_{iilk}'^{-1}\bar{P}D_{bi}D_{bi}^T\bar{P}^T + \\ & \varepsilon_{iilk}''^{-1}\bar{P}D_{di}D_{di}^T\bar{P}^T + \varepsilon_{iilk}N_{Ai}^TN_{Ai} + \\ & \varepsilon_{iilk}'N_{Bi}^TN_{Bi} + \varepsilon_{iilk}''N_{Di}^TN_{Di} < 0. \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

由Schur补引理^[13–14], 式(34)和式(30)等价, 式(35)和式(31)等价. 证毕.

实际上, 划分变量 m 可以取多个值 $m_i(i = 1, 2, \dots, K)$, 将区间分为更多的子区间, 进而获得更小的保守性. 本文将在以后的文献中研究该问题.

4 数值实例(Examples)

利用MATLAB中的LMI工具箱, 通过仿真实验可以找到最大允许时滞 τ 的上限. 为了和现有文献比较, 证明本文提出方法的有效性, 本文给出以下实例.

例 1 考虑具有不确定性的T-S模糊系统

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}(t) = & \\ & \sum_{i=1}^2 \lambda_i(t)[(A_i + \Delta A_i(t))x(t) + \\ & (A_{di} + \Delta A_{di}(t))x(t - d(t)) + \\ & (B_i + \Delta B_i(t))u(t)], \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

式中:

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.6 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \\ A_{d1} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.9 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A_{d2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 & 0 \\ 1 & 1.6 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B_i = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \\ \Delta A_i(t) &= D_{ai}F(t)N_{ai}, \\ \Delta A_{di}(t) &= D_{di}F(t)N_{di}, \\ \Delta B_i(t) &= D_{bi}F(t)N_{bi}, \end{aligned}$$

$$F(t) = \sin t, \quad i = 1, 2,$$

并且

$$D_{ai} = D_{di} = D_{bi} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$N_{a1} = [0 \ 0], \quad N_{a2} = [-0.05 \ 0],$$

$$N_{di} = [0 \ 0], \quad N_{bi} = 0.03, \quad i = 1, 2.$$

表1为在保证系统稳定的条件下, 系统(36)允许的最大时滞 τ_{max} 对比.

表 1 本文与部分参考文献结果比较

Table 1 Comparison results with several references

方法	τ_{max}
文献[15]推论2	0.2574
文献[16]定理3	0.8420
文献[17]定理2	1.3976
文献[18]定理2	1.4320
文献[19]定理2	1.4822
本文定理2	2.0982

由表1可以明显看出, 本文提出的方法具有更大的时滞上限, 从而具有更小的保守性. 仿真中, 划分变量 m 的求解方法见参考文献[20].

5 结论(Conclusions)

本文应用变时滞划分法研究了T-S模糊时滞系统的稳定性和镇定性, 并以LMI形式给出了稳定性准则. 通过将时滞区间划分为不等分子区间, 找到划分变量 m 的最优解, 可以获得更大的时滞允许上限, 从而具有更小的保守性. 仿真结果表明, 同已有文献对比, 时滞最大值明显提高, 证明了本文方法具有更好的结果.

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