

离散区间二型Tagaki-Sugeno模型时滞系统广义耗散控制设计

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摘要: 对带有时变时滞和外部扰动的一类离散区间二型Tagaki-Sugeno(T-S)模型非线性系统, 研究了其广义耗散性能分析与状态反馈控制器的设计问题. 与一型T-S模糊系统相比, 区间二型模糊系统能更好地处理隶属函数中的不确定信息. 首先, 通过模型转换的方法, 对系统的滞后状态进行变换, 从而将时变时滞的不确定性从原系统中分离出. 根据转换后的仅含定常时滞和具有有界误差范数的两个子系统, 利用时滞依赖的李雅普诺夫-克拉索夫斯基泛函方法推导出了使系统渐近稳定并具有广义耗散性能的充分条件. 接着, 设计了保证闭环系统渐近稳定并具有广义耗散性能指标的状态反馈控制器. 最后由数值仿真验证了设计方法的有效性.

关键词: 离散控制系统; T-S模型; 区间二型模糊系统; 广义耗散性能; 模型转换; 时滞

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Extended dissipative control design for discrete-time interval type-2 Tagaki-Sugeno model based systems with time-varying delays

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Abstract: The problems of extended dissipativity analysis and state feedback controller design are investigated for a class of interval type-2 discrete-time Tagaki-Sugeno (T-S) model nonlinear systems with time-varying delays. Compared with type-1 model, the interval type-2 T-S based nonlinear systems can represent and capture the uncertain knowledge and information contained in membership functions. First, by employing model transformation method, the time-varying delay uncertainty is pulled out of the original system. So the system underlying can be decomposed into a linear time-invariant subsystem and a norm-bounded uncertain subsystem. A sufficient asymptotic stability condition of the extended dissipativity is established by a delay-dependent Lyapunov-Krasovskii functional. Then a interval type-2 controller is designed to guarantee the asymptotic stability and the extended dissipative performance of the closed-loop system. Finally, the simulation demonstrates the effectiveness of the proposed extended dissipative control method.

Key words: discrete time control systems; T-S model; interval type-2 fuzzy systems; extended dissipativity; model transformation; time-delay

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1 引言(Introduction)

继模糊集合理论引入后, L. A. Zadeh于1975年又提出了二型模糊集合的概念^[1]. 由于二型模糊集合是在一型集合基础上的扩维运算, 原本单一的模糊变量被两个不同层次上的隶属函数所取代, 为复杂非线性系统的建模和控制引入了更多的自由度, 因而二型模糊集合在处理多重不确定信息上具备更强的能力. 然

而, 二型集合计算复杂, 建模困难, 控制系统实时运行中并不常见, 为了能弥补这一缺陷同时又能很好的处理系统中的不确定信息, 进一步引入了区间二型模糊集合的概念^[2], J. M. Mendel在一篇综述^[3]中对这一概念进行了详细的阐述.

另一方面, 由一系列IF-THEN规则描述的T-S模糊模型, 由于能很好的表示非线性系统的局部线性输

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入输出关系,成为了非线性系统建模的有效工具.因此,基于T-S模型的区间二型模糊系统的稳定性分析和控制器设计问题便成为了控制领域的研究热点^[4-7].文献[5]考虑了内嵌在系统不确定域中的信息,利用二型模糊隶属函数的特性引入了松弛矩阵,得到了使系统稳定且保守性更小的约束条件.文献[7]将状态空间进行分解,通过构造满足不确定性条件的矩阵,并采用矩阵分解技巧,解决了系统中出现的参数不确定性和随机扰动,从而建立了此类区间二型伊藤随机系统渐近稳定的充分条件.

实际的工业生产过程或通信网络中,时延现象广泛存在.T-S模糊系统中存在的时滞尤其是时变时滞会给系统的静态和动态特性造成很大的负面影响.有关时滞系统的研究非常广泛^[8-10],文献[9]中基于T-S模型离散系统,利用小增益定理以及时滞分解的方法设计出了使模糊系统渐近稳定的控制器.

为了克服非线性扰动的影响,增强系统的鲁棒性,各类保性能控制的问题也引起了许多研究者的关注^[11-13],文献[13]对具有时变时滞的离散T-S模型随机系统的耗散性能进行了分析,利用模型转化的方法并结合基依赖的李雅普诺夫-克拉索夫斯基泛函(Lyapunov-Krasovskii function, LKF),给出了系统时滞依赖的耗散性充分条件.

与耗散性能相比,文献[12]中提出的广义耗散性能的概念更具有一般性,涵盖了文献中常见的几种重要的性能指标.受文献[13]方法的启发,本文基于具有时变时滞和外部扰动的区间二型离散T-S模型非线性系统,在LKF方法的基础上,利用模型转换的方法,研究了系统广义耗散性能的稳定性分析和镇定问题,并给出了使闭环系统渐近稳定的充分条件.

2 系统描述和预备知识(System formulation and preliminaries)

考虑如下由IF-THEN规则描述的区间二型T-S离散时滞系统:

Plant rule i : IF $f_1(x)$ is $\tilde{M}_1^i, \dots, f_j(x)$ is \tilde{M}_j^i , THEN,

$$x(k+1) = A_i x(k) + A_{di} x(k-d(k)) + B_i u(k) + C_i \omega(k), \quad (1a)$$

$$z(k) = D_i x(k) + D_{di} x(k-d(k)) + F_i \omega(k), \quad (1b)$$

$$x(l) = \psi(l), l = -d_M, -d_M + 1, \dots, 0, \quad (1c)$$

其中: $x(k) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 是系统状态向量; $u(k) \in \mathbb{R}^m$ 是控制输入向量; $\omega(k) \in \mathbb{R}^q$ 是外部扰动向量; $z(k) \in \mathbb{R}^q$ 是被控输出向量; $d(k)$ 是系统存在的时变时滞且满足 $1 \leq d_m \leq d(k) \leq d_M$, 正整数 d_m 和 d_M 分别代表时滞的下界和上界; $\{\psi(l), l = -d_M, -d_M + 1, \dots, 0\}$ 是初始条件序列; \tilde{M}_α^i 是第 i 个模糊规则中前提变

量 $f_\alpha(x)$ 隶属的区间二型模糊集, $i = 1, 2, \dots, s, \alpha = 1, 2, \dots, j; A_i, A_{di}, B_i, C_i, D_{di}, D_i, F_i$ 是具有适当维数的常数矩阵. 第 i 个规则的激活强度由 $[\underline{\theta}_i(k), \bar{\theta}_i(k)]$ 表示, 其中:

$$\underline{\theta}_i(k) = \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{M}_1^i}(f_1(k)) \times \dots \times \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{M}_\kappa^i}(f_\kappa(k)) \geq 0,$$

$$\bar{\theta}_i(k) = \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{M}_1^i}(f_1(k)) \times \dots \times \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{M}_\kappa^i}(f_\kappa(k)) \geq 0,$$

$\bar{\mu}_{\tilde{M}_\alpha^i}(f_\alpha(k))$ 和 $\underline{\mu}_{\tilde{M}_\alpha^i}(f_\alpha(k))$ 分别表示函数 $f_\alpha(k)$ 的上下隶属度并且满足 $\bar{\mu}_{\tilde{M}_\alpha^i}(f_\alpha(k)) \geq \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{M}_\alpha^i}(f_\alpha(k))$, $\bar{\theta}_i(k)$ 和 $\underline{\theta}_i(k)$ 则分别代表上下隶属函数. 故对于所有的规则 i 有 $\bar{\theta}_i(k) \geq \underline{\theta}_i(k)$.

区间二型离散时滞模糊系统 (Σ_0) 可描述为

$$x(k+1) = \sum_{i=1}^s \theta_i(k) \{A_i x(k) + A_{di} x(k-d(k)) + B_i u(k) + C_i \omega(k)\}, \quad (2a)$$

$$z(k) = \sum_{i=1}^s \theta_i(k) \{D_i x(k) + D_{di} x(k-d(k)) + F_i \omega(k)\}, \quad (2b)$$

其中

$$\theta_i(k) = \frac{\underline{\alpha}_i(k)\underline{\theta}_i(k) + \bar{\alpha}_i(k)\bar{\theta}_i(k)}{\sum_{j=1}^s [\underline{\alpha}_j(k)\underline{\theta}_j(k) + \bar{\alpha}_j(k)\bar{\theta}_j(k)]}. \quad (3)$$

式(3)中, 组合系数 $\underline{\alpha}_i(k)$ 和 $\bar{\alpha}_i(k)$ 满足

$$0 \leq \underline{\alpha}_i(k), \bar{\alpha}_i(k) \leq 1, \underline{\alpha}_i(k) + \bar{\alpha}_i(k) = 1,$$

故有 $\sum_{i=1}^s \theta_i(k) = 1$.

接下来, 考虑如下的状态反馈控制器:

Plant rule j : IF $f_1(x)$ is $\tilde{M}_1^j, \dots, f_\kappa(x)$ is \tilde{M}_κ^j , THEN

$$u(k) = K_j x(k),$$

其中 K_j 是第 j 个规则中状态反馈控制器的增益矩阵, 类似于式(2)的形式, 最终的状态反馈控制器为

$$u(k) = \sum_{j=1}^s \theta_j(k) K_j x(k). \quad (4)$$

将控制器表达式(4)带入系统表达式(2)中得到区间二型闭环离散系统 (Σ) 为

$$x(k+1) = \sum_{i=1}^s \sum_{j=1}^s \theta_i(k)\theta_j(k) \{A_{ij} x(k) + A_{di} x(k-d(k)) + C_i \omega(k)\}, \quad (5a)$$

$$z(k) = \sum_{i=1}^s \sum_{j=1}^s \theta_i(k)\theta_j(k) \{D_i x(k) + D_{di} x(k-d(k)) + F_i \omega(k)\}, \quad (5b)$$

其中 $A_{ij} = A_i + B_i K_j$.

下面引入闭环离散系统广义耗散性能的概念:

假设 1 假设矩阵 R, R_1, R_2, R_3 满足以下条件:

- 1) $R = R^T, R_1 = R_1^T, R_3 = R_3^T$;
- 2) $R \geq 0, R_1 \leq 0$;
- 3) $\|F_i\| \cdot \|R\| = 0$;
- 4) $(\|R_1\| + \|R_2\|) \|R\| = 0$;
- 5) $F_i^T R_1 F_i + F_i^T R_2 + R_2^T F_i + R_3 > 0$.

定义 1 在假设1的情况下, 对于闭环系统(5), 如果存在标量 ρ , 对任意的 $N > 0$ 和 $\omega(k) \in \mathcal{L}_2[0, \infty)$, 满足以下不等式:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{N-1} J(k) - \sup_{0 \leq k \leq N} z^T(k) R z(k) \geq \rho, \quad (6)$$

则称该系统是广义耗散的, 其中

$$J(k) = z^T(k) R_1 z(k) + 2z^T(k) R_2 \omega(k) + \omega^T(k) R_3 \omega(k).$$

注 1 广义耗散性的概念在文献[12]中被首次提出, 该性能指标是定义在连续线性马尔科夫跳变时滞系统上的, 文献[14]将该性能指标应用在离散时滞神经网络系统, 与文献[14]中的定义类似, 本文对区间二型离散时滞系统研究了该性能指标的控制问题.

注 2 根据文献[12]的表述, 通过对参数矩阵 R, R_1, R_2, R_3 赋不同的值, 式(6)可以分别表示 H_∞ 性能、 $L_2 - L_\infty$ 性能、无源性、严格 (Q, S, R) 耗散性等性能指标.

对于系统(2)和(5)中的时变时滞 $d(k)$, 作者采用一种与文献[13, 15]类似的方法进行估计, 即用一种模型转化的方法来处理 $d(k)$ 中的不确定性. 即时滞 $x(k-d(k))$ 可表示为

$$x(k-d(k)) = \frac{1}{2}[x(k-d_m) + x(k-d_M)] + \frac{\tau}{2}\omega_d(k), \quad (7)$$

其中 $\tau \triangleq d_M - d_m$.

注 3 通过这种操作, 时滞状态 $x(k-d(k))$ 被分成 2 个部分. 其中, 确定部分 $\frac{1}{2}[x(k-d_m) + x(k-d_M)]$ 可以视为 $x(k-d(k))$ 的估计值, 而不确定部分 $\frac{\tau}{2}\omega_d(k)$ 则可以视为 $x(k-d(k))$ 的估计误差.

令 $\delta(k) \triangleq x(k+1) - x(k)$, 通过简单的计算可得

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_d(k) &= \frac{2}{\tau} \{x(k-d(k)) - \frac{1}{2}[x(k-d_m) + x(k-d_M)]\} = \\ &= \frac{1}{\tau} \left[\sum_{i=k-d_M}^{k-d(k)-1} \delta(i) - \sum_{i=k-d(k)}^{k-d_m-1} \delta(i) \right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{\tau} \left[\sum_{i=k-d_M}^{k-d_m-1} \phi(i) \delta(i) \right], \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

其中

$$\phi(i) \triangleq \begin{cases} 1, & i \leq k-d(k)-1, \\ -1, & i > k-d(k)-1. \end{cases}$$

为了简化式子的复杂度, 令

$$\begin{aligned} \Xi_{1i} &\triangleq [A_i \quad \frac{1}{2}A_{di} \quad \frac{1}{2}A_{di} \quad \frac{\tau}{2}A_{di} \quad C_i], \\ \Xi_{2i} &\triangleq [A_i - I_n \quad \frac{1}{2}A_{di} \quad \frac{1}{2}A_{di} \quad \frac{\tau}{2}A_{di} \quad C_i], \\ \Xi_{3i} &\triangleq [D_i \quad \frac{1}{2}D_{di} \quad \frac{1}{2}D_{di} \quad \frac{\tau}{2}D_{di} \quad F_i]. \end{aligned}$$

结合式(7), 原系统 (Σ_0) 转化为以下两个相互关联的子系统

$$(\Sigma_1) : \begin{cases} x(k+1) = \sum_{i=1}^s \theta_i(k) \Xi_{1i} \eta(k), \\ \delta(k) = \sum_{i=1}^s \theta_i(k) \Xi_{2i} \eta(k), \\ z(k) = \sum_{i=1}^s \theta_i(k) \Xi_{3i} \eta(k), \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

$$(\Sigma_2) : \omega_d(k) = \Delta_d(\delta(k)), \quad (10)$$

其中

$$\eta(k) \triangleq [x^T(k) \quad x^T(k-d_m) \quad x^T(k-d_M) \quad \omega_d^T(k) \quad \omega^T(k)]^T,$$

算子 Δ_d 则表示式(8)中 $\delta(k)$ 到 $\omega_d(k)$ 的映射关系. 由此产生的子系统 (Σ_1) 只包括两个已知的常时滞, 而不确定的时变时滞 $d(k)$ 则转移到了子系统 (Σ_2) 中.

注 4 这种通过模型转化来处理时变时滞 $d(k)$ 的方法, 文献[15]在分析不确定时滞系统的稳定性问题时进行了详细的阐述: 该方法较其他方法的优势以及对 $d(k)$ 估计误差的分析可见文献[13]中的注4和Example 2.

引理 1^[16](Jensen不等式) 对于任意正定矩阵 $M \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, 整数标量 τ_1 和 τ_2 满足 $\tau_2 > \tau_1$, 向量函数 $x(k) \in \mathbb{R}^n$, 有以下不等式成立:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\sum_{i=\tau_1}^{\tau_2} x^T(i) \right) M \left(\sum_{i=\tau_1}^{\tau_2} x(i) \right) \leq \\ & (\tau_2 - \tau_1 + 1) \times \left(\sum_{i=\tau_1}^{\tau_2} x^T(i) M x(i) \right). \end{aligned}$$

引理 2^[13] 若子系统 (Σ_1) 的一个LKF为 $V_s(k)$, 则存在合适维数的正定矩阵 S , 使得原系统 (Σ_0) 的一个LKF可表示为

$$V(k) = V_s(k) + \frac{1}{\tau} \sum_{i=-d_M}^{-d_m-1} \sum_{j=k+i}^{k-1} \delta^T(j) S \delta(j),$$

且若 $V_s(k)$ 和 S 满足

$$\Delta V_s(k) + \delta^T(k) S \delta(k) - \omega_d^T(k) S \omega_d(k) < 0,$$

则原系统 (Σ_0) 是渐近稳定的.

3 耗散性分析(Stability analysis)

为了简化分析, 首先作如下定义:

$$\begin{aligned} W_1 &\triangleq [I_n \quad 0_{n \times 3n} \quad 0_{n \times q}], \\ W_2 &\triangleq [0_{n \times n} \quad I_n \quad 0_{n \times 2n} \quad 0_{n \times q}], \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W_3 &\triangleq [0_{n \times 2n} \quad I_n \quad 0_{n \times n} \quad 0_{n \times q}], \\ W_4 &\triangleq [0_{n \times 3n} \quad I_n \quad 0_{n \times q}], \\ W_5 &\triangleq [0_{n \times 4n} \quad I_{n \times q}]. \end{aligned}$$

由假设1知, $R \geq 0$ 且 $R_1 \leq 0$, 因此, 总是存在矩阵 \tilde{R} 和 \tilde{R}_1 , 使得下面等式成立:

$$R = \tilde{R}^T \tilde{R}, \quad R_1 = -\tilde{R}_1^T \tilde{R}_1. \quad (11)$$

定理 1 给定满足假设1的矩阵 R, R_1, R_2, R_3 , 正整数 d_m, d_M 以及标量 $0 < \lambda < 1$, 当控制输入 $u=0$ 时, 系统 (Σ_0) 渐近稳定且具有广义耗散性能的充分条件是: 存在正定矩阵 P, P_1, P_2, S, Q_1, Q_2 使得如下线性矩阵不等式成立:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Phi_i & \Xi_i \\ * & -\Lambda \end{bmatrix} < 0, \quad (12)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\lambda P & 0 & D_i^T \tilde{R} \\ * & -(1-\lambda)P & D_{di}^T \tilde{R} \\ * & * & -I \end{bmatrix} < 0, \quad (13)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_i &\triangleq -W_1^T P W_1 + W_1^T Q_1 W_1 - W_2^T Q_1 W_2 + W_1^T Q_2 W_1 - \\ &W_3^T Q_2 W_3 - (W_1 - W_2)^T P_1 (W_1 - W_2) - \\ &(W_2 - W_3)^T P_2 (W_2 - W_3) - W_4^T S W_4 - \\ &W_5^T R_3 W_5 - \Xi_{3i}^T R_2 W_5 - W_5^T R_2^T \Xi_{3i}, \\ \Xi_i &\triangleq [\Xi_{1i}^T P \quad d_m \Xi_{2i}^T P_1 \quad \tau \Xi_{2i}^T P_2 \quad \Xi_{2i}^T S \quad \Xi_{3i}^T \tilde{R}_1^T], \\ \Lambda &\triangleq \text{diag}\{P, P_1, P_2, S, I\}. \end{aligned}$$

证 为系统 (Σ_1) 选择一个LKF

$$V_s(k) = V_1(k) + V_2(k) + V_3(k),$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} V_1(k) &\triangleq x^T(k) P x(k), \\ V_2(k) &\triangleq \sum_{i=k-d_m}^{k-1} x^T(i) Q_1 x(i) + \sum_{i=k-d_M}^{k-1} x^T(i) Q_2 x(i), \\ V_3(k) &\triangleq \sum_{i=-d_m}^{-1} \sum_{j=k+i}^{k-1} d_m \delta^T(j) P_1 \delta(j) + \\ &\sum_{i=-d_M}^{-d_m-1} \sum_{j=k+i}^{k-1} \tau \delta^T(j) P_2 \delta(j), \end{aligned}$$

计算 $V_s(k)$ 沿着系统 (Σ_0) 轨迹的增量, 且有

$$\Delta V_s(k) = \sum_{i=1}^3 \Delta V_i,$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta V_1(k) &= V_1(k+1) - V_1(k) = \\ &x^T(k+1) P x(k+1) - x^T(k) P x(k) = \\ &\sum_{i=1}^s \sum_{j=1}^s \theta_i(k) \theta_j(k) \eta^T(k) \Xi_{1i}^T P \Xi_{1j} \eta(k) - \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &x^T(k) P x(k) = \\ &\sum_{i=1}^s \sum_{j=1}^s \theta_i(k) \theta_j(k) \eta^T(k) [\Xi_{1i}^T P \Xi_{1j} - W_1^T P W_1] \eta(k), \\ \Delta V_2(k) &= V_2(k+1) - V_2(k) = \\ &x^T(k) Q_1 x(k) - x^T(k-d_m) Q_1 x(k-d_m) + \\ &x^T(k) Q_2 x(k) - x^T(k-d_M) Q_2 x(k-d_M) = \\ &\sum_{i=1}^s \sum_{j=1}^s \theta_i(k) \theta_j(k) \eta^T(k) [W_1^T Q_1 W_1 - \\ &W_2^T Q_1 W_2 + W_1^T Q_2 W_1 - W_3^T Q_2 W_3] \eta(k), \\ \Delta V_3(k) &= V_3(k+1) - V_3(k) = \\ &\sum_{i=-d_m}^{-1} d_m [\delta^T(k) P_1 \delta(k) - \delta^T(k+i) P_1 \delta(k+i)] + \\ &\sum_{i=-d_M}^{-d_m-1} \tau [\delta^T(k) P_2 \delta(k) - \delta^T(k+i) P_2 \delta(k+i)] = \\ &d_m^2 \delta^T(k) P_1 \delta(k) - \sum_{i=k-d_m}^{k-1} d_m \delta^T(i) P_1 \delta(i) + \\ &\tau^2 \delta^T(k) P_2 \delta(k) - \sum_{i=k-d_M}^{k-d_m-1} \tau \delta^T(i) P_2 \delta(i) \leq \\ &\eta^T(k) \Xi_{2i}^T [d_m^2 P_1 + \tau^2 P_2] \Xi_{2j} \eta(k) - \\ &(\sum_{i=k-d_m}^{k-1} \delta(i)^T) P_1 (\sum_{i=k-d_m}^{k-1} \delta(i)) - \\ &(\sum_{i=k-d_M}^{k-d_m-1} \delta(i)^T) P_2 (\sum_{i=k-d_M}^{k-d_m-1} \delta(i)) = \\ &\sum_{i=1}^s \sum_{j=1}^s \theta_i(k) \theta_j(k) \eta^T(k) [\Xi_{2i}^T (d_m^2 P_1 + \\ &\tau^2 P_2) \Xi_{2j} - (W_1 - W_2)^T P_1 (W_1 - W_2) - \\ &(W_2 - W_3)^T P_2 (W_2 - W_3)] \eta(k). \end{aligned}$$

基于引理2, 系统 (Σ_0) 的一个LKF可构造为

$$V(k) = V_s(k) + \frac{1}{\tau} \sum_{i=-d_M}^{-d_m-1} \sum_{j=k+i}^{k-1} \delta^T(j) S \delta(j),$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta V(k) &= \\ \Delta V_s(k) &+ \frac{1}{\tau} \sum_{i=-d_M}^{-d_m-1} [\delta^T(k) S \delta(k) - \\ &\delta^T(k+i) S \delta(k+i)] \leq \\ \Delta V_s(k) &+ \sum_{i=1}^s \sum_{j=1}^s \theta_i(k) \theta_j(k) \eta^T(k) \Xi_{2i}^T S \Xi_{2j} \eta(k) - \\ &\frac{1}{\tau^2} (\sum_{i=k-d_M}^{k-d_m-1} \phi(i) \delta(i))^T S (\sum_{i=k-d_M}^{k-d_m-1} \phi(i) \delta(i)) = \\ \Delta V_s(k) &+ \sum_{i=1}^s \sum_{j=1}^s \theta_i(k) \theta_j(k) \eta^T(k) \times \\ &[\Xi_{2i}^T S \Xi_{2j} - W_4^T S W_4] \eta(k) = \\ &\sum_{i=1}^s \sum_{j=1}^s \theta_i(k) \theta_j(k) \eta^T(k) \Omega_{ij} \eta(k), \end{aligned}$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_{ij} = & \Xi_{1i}^T P \Xi_{1j} - W_1^T P W_1 + W_1^T Q_1 W_1 - W_2^T Q_1 W_2 + \\ & W_1^T Q_2 W_1 - W_3^T Q_2 W_3 + \Xi_{2i}^T (d_m^2 P_1 + \tau^2 P_2) \Xi_{2j} - \\ & (W_1 - W_2)^T P_1 (W_1 - W_2) + \Xi_{2i}^T S \Xi_{2j} - \\ & (W_2 - W_3)^T P_2 (W_2 - W_3) - W_4^T S W_4. \end{aligned}$$

结合定义1,

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta V(k) - J(k) = & \Delta V(k) - z^T(k) R_1 z(k) - \\ & 2z^T(k) R_2 \omega(k) - \omega^T(k) R_3 \omega(k) \leq \\ & \sum_{i=1}^s \sum_{j=1}^s \theta_i(k) \theta_j(k) \eta^T(k) [\Omega_{ij} - \Xi_{3i}^T R_1 \Xi_{3j} - \\ & 2\Xi_{3i}^T R_2 W_5 - W_5^T R_3 W_5] \eta(k) = \\ & \sum_{i=1}^s \sum_{j=1}^s \theta_i(k) \theta_j(k) \eta^T(k) \bar{\Omega}_i \eta(k), \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\Omega}_i = & \Xi_{1i}^T P \Xi_{1i} - W_1^T P W_1 + W_1^T Q_1 W_1 - W_2^T Q_1 W_2 + \\ & W_1^T Q_2 W_1 - W_3^T Q_2 W_3 + \Xi_{2i}^T (d_m^2 P_1 + \tau^2 P_2) \Xi_{2i} - \\ & (W_1 - W_2)^T P_1 (W_1 - W_2) + \Xi_{2i}^T S \Xi_{2i} - \\ & (W_2 - W_3)^T P_2 (W_2 - W_3) - W_4^T S W_4 - \\ & \Xi_{3i}^T R_1 \Xi_{3i} - \Xi_{3i}^T R_2 W_5 - W_5^T R_2 \Xi_{3i} - W_5^T R_3 W_5. \end{aligned}$$

应用舒尔补引理, 由式(11)–(12)可得 $\bar{\Omega}_i < 0$. 因此, 根据(14)可知总存在充分小的正实数 c , 使得 $\Omega_i \leq -cI$, 则

$$\Delta V(k) - J(k) \leq -\eta^T(k) c I \eta(k) = -c|\eta(k)|^2. \quad (15)$$

令

$$V(0) = -\rho - \|P\| \sup_{-d_M \leq \sigma \leq 0} |\psi(\sigma)|^2,$$

根据不等式(15), 有

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\alpha=0}^{k-1} J(\alpha) \geq V(k) - V(0) \geq V(k) + \rho \geq \\ x^T(k) P x(k) + \rho. \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

根据定义1, 需要证明对于满足假设1的矩阵 R, R_1, R_2, R_3 要满足式(6). 从以下两种情况讨论:

1) 当 $R = 0$ 时, 由式(16)显然知不等式(6)成立;

2) 当 $R \neq 0$ 时, 由假设1的4)知 $(\|R_1\| + \|R_2\|) = 0$, 即 $R_1 = 0, R_2 = 0$; 由式(3)知 $\|F_i\| = 0$; 由式(5)知 $R_3 > 0$. 因此, $J(k) = \omega^T(k) R_3 \omega(k) \geq 0$. 结合式(16), 可知对任意 $k \geq 0$ 以及 $N \geq k \geq 0$, 有

$$\sum_{\alpha=0}^{N-1} J(\alpha) \geq \sum_{\alpha=0}^{k-1} J(\alpha) \geq x^T(k) P x(k) + \rho, \quad (17)$$

此时, 当 $k > d(k)$ 时, 显然得 $0 < k - d(k) \leq N$, 故

$$\sum_{\alpha=0}^{N-1} J(\alpha) \geq x^T(k - d(k)) P x(k - d(k)) + \rho, \quad (18)$$

而当 $k \leq d(k)$ 时, 有 $-d_M \leq -d(k) \leq k - d(k) \leq 0$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} & x^T(k - d(k)) P x(k - d(k)) + \rho \leq \\ & \rho + \|P\| |x(k - d(k))|^2 \leq \\ & \rho + \|P\| \sup_{-d_M \leq \sigma \leq 0} |\psi(\sigma)|^2 = \\ & -V(0) \leq \sum_{\alpha=0}^{N-1} J(\alpha). \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

因此, 不等式(18)对于任意 $k \geq 0, N \geq k \geq 0$ 均成立. 结合式(17)可知, 存在一标量 λ 满足 $0 < \lambda < 1$ 使得以下条件成立:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\alpha=0}^{N-1} J(\alpha) \geq \\ \rho + \lambda x^T(k) P x(k) + \\ (1 - \lambda) x^T(k - d(k)) P x(k - d(k)). \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

对式(13)使用舒尔补引理并结合式(11), 可得

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\lambda P + D_i^T R D_i & D_i^T R D_{di} \\ * & -(1 - \lambda) P + D_{di}^T R D_{di} \end{bmatrix} = G_i < 0.$$

由此可知

$$\begin{aligned} z^T(k) R z(k) = & \begin{bmatrix} x(k) \\ x(k - d(k)) \end{bmatrix}^T G_i \begin{bmatrix} x(k) \\ x(k - d(k)) \end{bmatrix} + \\ & (1 - \lambda) x^T(k - d(k)) P x(k - d(k)) + \lambda x^T(k) P x(k) \leq \\ & (1 - \lambda) x^T(k - d(k)) P x(k - d(k)) + \\ & \lambda x^T(k) P x(k). \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

故根据式(20)–(21)可得对任意 $k > 0, N \geq k > 0$, 有

$$\sum_{\alpha=0}^{N-1} J(\alpha) \geq \rho + z^T(k) R z(k), \quad (22)$$

由1)和2)两种情况可知零输入控制系统 (Σ_0) 满足定义的广义耗散性能. 当 $\omega(k) \equiv 0$ 时, 根据式(15), 有

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta V(k) \leq J(k) - c|\eta(k)|^2 = z^T(k) R_1 z(k) - c|\eta(k)|^2, \\ \text{由于 } R_1 \leq 0, \text{ 从而有 } \Delta V(k) < -c|\eta(k)|^2. \text{ 因此, 当无} \\ \text{扰动作用时, 零输入系统 } (\Sigma_0) \text{ 是渐近稳定的.} \end{aligned}$$

4 控制器设计(Control design)

定理 2 给定满足假设1的矩阵 R, R_1, R_2, R_3 , 正整数 d_m, d_M 以及标量 $0 < \lambda < 1$, 标量 $\varepsilon > 0$, 闭环控制系统 (Σ) 渐近稳定且具有广义耗散性能的充分条件是: 在控制器增益 $K_j = M_j X^{-1}$ 作用下, 存在正定矩阵 P, P_1, P_2, S, Q_1, Q_2 , 适维矩阵 X, M_j 使得如下线性矩阵不等式成立:

$$\Pi_{ii} < 0, \quad (23)$$

$$\frac{1}{s-1} \Pi_{ii} + \frac{1}{2} (\Pi_{ij} + \Pi_{ji}) < 0, \quad i \neq j, \quad (24)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\lambda P & 0 & X^T D_i^T \tilde{R} \\ * & -(1-\lambda)P & X^T D_{di}^T \tilde{R} \\ * & * & -I \end{bmatrix} < 0, \quad (25)$$

其中:

$$\Pi_{ij} \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\Phi}_i & \tilde{\Xi}_{ij} \\ * & \tilde{\Lambda} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\tilde{\Phi}_i \triangleq$$

$$-W_1^T P W_1 + \varepsilon^{-2} W_1^T Q_1 W_1 + \varepsilon^{-2} W_1^T Q_2 W_1 - W_2^T Q_1 W_2 - (W_1 - \varepsilon W_2)^T P_1 (W_1 - \varepsilon W_2) - W_3^T Q_2 W_3 - (\varepsilon W_2 - \varepsilon W_3)^T P_2 (\varepsilon W_2 - \varepsilon W_3) - W_4^T S W_4 - W_5^T R_3 W_5 - \tilde{\Xi}_{3i}^T R_2 W_5 - W_5^T R_2^T \tilde{\Xi}_{3i},$$

$$\tilde{\Xi}_{ij} \triangleq [\Xi_{1ij}^T \quad d_m \Xi_{2ij}^T \quad \tau \Xi_{2ij}^T \quad \Xi_{2ij}^T \quad \tilde{\Xi}_{3i}^T \tilde{R}_1^T],$$

$$\Xi_{1ij} \triangleq$$

$$[A_i X + B_i M_j \quad \frac{\varepsilon}{2} A_{di} X \quad \frac{\varepsilon}{2} A_{di} X \quad \frac{\varepsilon \tau}{2} A_{di} X \quad C_i],$$

$$\Xi_{2ij} \triangleq [A_i X + B_i M_j - X \quad \frac{\varepsilon}{2} A_{di} X \quad \frac{\varepsilon}{2} A_{di} X \quad \frac{\varepsilon \tau}{2} A_{di} X \quad C_i],$$

$$\tilde{\Xi}_{3i} \triangleq [D_i X \quad \frac{\varepsilon}{2} D_{di} X \quad \frac{\varepsilon}{2} D_{di} X \quad \frac{\varepsilon \tau}{2} D_{di} X \quad F_i],$$

$$\tilde{\Lambda} \triangleq \text{diag}\{P - X - X^T, P_1 - X - X^T, P_2 - X - X^T, S - \varepsilon X - \varepsilon X^T, -I\}.$$

模糊控制器定义如下:

$$u(k) = \sum_{j=1}^s \theta_j(k) K_j x(k) = \sum_{j=1}^s \theta_j(k) M_j X^{-1} x(k).$$

证 根据文献[17]的方法

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^s \sum_{j=1}^s \theta_i(k) \theta_j(k) \Pi_{ij} = \\ & \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq s} \left[\frac{1}{s-1} \theta_i^2(k) \Pi_{ii} + \frac{1}{s-1} \theta_j^2(k) \Pi_{jj} + \theta_i(k) \theta_j(k) (\Pi_{ij} + \Pi_{ji}) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

从以下两种情况讨论:

1) 当 $\Pi_{ij} + \Pi_{ji} \leq 0$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^s \sum_{j=1}^s \theta_i(k) \theta_j(k) \Pi_{ij} \leq \\ & \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq s} \left[\frac{1}{s-1} \theta_i^2(k) \Pi_{ii} + \frac{1}{s-1} \theta_j^2(k) \Pi_{jj} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

故由式(23)可知 $\sum_{i=1}^s \sum_{j=1}^s \theta_i(k) \theta_j(k) \Pi_{ij} < 0$.

2) 当 $\Pi_{ij} + \Pi_{ji} > 0$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^s \sum_{j=1}^s \theta_i(k) \theta_j(k) \Pi_{ij} \leq \\ & \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq s} \left[\frac{1}{s-1} \theta_i^2(k) \Pi_{ii} + \frac{1}{s-1} \theta_j^2(k) \Pi_{jj} + \frac{1}{2} (\theta_i^2(k) + \theta_j^2(k)) (\Pi_{ij} + \Pi_{ji}) \right] = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq s} \left\{ \theta_i^2(k) \left[\frac{1}{s-1} \Pi_{ii} + \frac{1}{2} (\Pi_{ij} + \Pi_{ji}) \right] + \right. \\ & \left. \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq s} \left\{ \theta_j^2(k) \left[\frac{1}{s-1} \Pi_{jj} + \frac{1}{2} (\Pi_{ij} + \Pi_{ji}) \right] \right\} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

故由式(24)可知 $\sum_{i=1}^s \sum_{j=1}^s \theta_i(k) \theta_j(k) \Pi_{ij} < 0$.

综上所述,由不等式(23)-(24)可得

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\Phi}_i & \tilde{\Xi}_{ij} \\ * & \tilde{\Lambda} \end{bmatrix} < 0. \quad (26)$$

定义

$$L \triangleq \varepsilon X, \quad \Upsilon \triangleq \text{diag}\{X, L, L, L, \underbrace{I_n, \dots, I_n}_6\},$$

由于

$$\begin{aligned} & (P - X)^T P^{-1} (P - X) \geq 0, \\ & (P_1 - X)^T P_1^{-1} (P_1 - X) \geq 0, \\ & (P_2 - X)^T P_2^{-1} (P_2 - X) \geq 0, \\ & (S - L)^T S^{-1} (S - L) \geq 0, \end{aligned}$$

故有

$$\begin{aligned} & -X^T P^{-1} X \leq P - X - X^T, \\ & -X^T P_1^{-1} X \leq P_1 - X - X^T, \\ & -X^T P_2^{-1} X \leq P_2 - X - X^T, \\ & -L^T S^{-1} L \leq S - L - L^T. \end{aligned}$$

因此,由式(26)可得

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\Phi}_i & \tilde{\Xi}_{ij} \\ * & -\tilde{\Lambda} \end{bmatrix} < 0, \quad (27)$$

其中

$$\hat{\Lambda} \triangleq \text{diag}\{X^T P^{-1} X, X^T P_1^{-1} X, X^T P_2^{-1} X, L^T S^{-1} L, I\}.$$

利用 Υ^{-T} 和 Υ^{-1} 对式(27)作合同变换,可得

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{\Phi}_i & \hat{\Xi}_{ij} \\ * & -\hat{\Lambda} \end{bmatrix} < 0, \quad (28)$$

其中:

$$\hat{\Phi}_i \triangleq$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -W_1^T \hat{P} W_1 + W_1^T \hat{Q}_1 W_1 + W_1^T \hat{Q}_2 W_1 - W_2^T \hat{Q}_1 W_2 - (W_1 - W_2)^T \hat{P}_1 (W_1 - W_2) - W_3^T \hat{Q}_2 W_3 - (W_2 - W_3)^T \hat{P}_2 (W_2 - W_3) - W_4^T \hat{S} W_4 - W_5^T R_3 W_5 - \hat{\Xi}_{3i}^T R_2 W_5 - W_5^T R_2^T \hat{\Xi}_{3i}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{P} = X^{-T} P X^{-1}, \quad \hat{Q}_1 = L^{-T} Q_1 L^{-1},$$

$$\hat{S} = L^{-T} P L^{-1}, \quad \hat{Q}_2 = L^{-T} Q_2 L^{-1},$$

$$\hat{P}_1 = X^{-T} P_1 X^{-1}, \quad \hat{P}_2 = X^{-T} P_2 X^{-1},$$

$$\hat{\Xi}_{ij} \triangleq [\hat{\Xi}_{1ij}^T \quad d_m \hat{\Xi}_{2ij}^T \quad \tau \hat{\Xi}_{2ij}^T \quad \hat{\Xi}_{2ij}^T \quad \hat{\Xi}_{3i}^T \hat{R}_1^T],$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\Xi}_{1ij} &\triangleq [A_{ij} \quad \frac{1}{2}A_{di} \quad \frac{1}{2}A_{di} \quad \frac{\tau}{2}A_{di} \quad C_i], \\ \hat{\Xi}_{2ij} &\triangleq [A_{ij} - I_n \quad \frac{1}{2}A_{di} \quad \frac{1}{2}A_{di} \quad \frac{\tau}{2}A_{di} \quad C_i]. \end{aligned}$$

为闭环控制系统(Σ)选择一个LKF,

$$\begin{aligned} V(k) &= V_1(k) + V_2(k) + V_3(k) + V_4(k), \\ V_1(k) &\triangleq x^T(k)\hat{P}x(k), \\ V_2(k) &\triangleq \sum_{i=k-d_m}^{k-1} x^T(i)\hat{Q}_1x(i) + \\ &\quad \sum_{i=k-d_M}^{k-1} x^T(i)\hat{Q}_2x(i), \\ V_3(k) &\triangleq \sum_{i=-d_m}^{-1} \sum_{j=k+i}^{k-1} d_m\delta^T(j)\hat{P}_1\delta(j) + \\ &\quad \sum_{i=-d_M}^{-d_m-1} \sum_{j=k+i}^{k-1} \tau\delta^T(j)\hat{P}_2\delta(j), \\ V_4(k) &\triangleq \frac{1}{\tau} \sum_{i=-d_M}^{-d_m-1} \sum_{j=k+i}^{k-1} \delta^T(j)\hat{S}\delta(j). \end{aligned}$$

与定理1的运算过程相同, 能够得到

$$\Delta V(k) \leq \sum_{i=1}^s \sum_{j=1}^s \theta_i(k)\theta_j(k)\eta^T(k)\tilde{\Omega}_{ij}\eta(k),$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\Omega}_{ij} &= \\ &\hat{\Xi}_{1i}^T\hat{P}\hat{\Xi}_{1j} - W_1^T\hat{P}W_1 + W_1^T\hat{Q}_1W_1 - W_2^T\hat{Q}_1W_2 + \\ &W_1^T\hat{Q}_2W_1 - W_3^T\hat{Q}_2W_3 + \hat{\Xi}_{2i}^T(d_m^2\hat{P}_1 + \tau^2\hat{P}_2)\hat{\Xi}_{2j} - \\ &(W_1 - W_2)^T\hat{P}_1(W_1 - W_2) + \hat{\Xi}_{2i}^T\hat{S}\hat{\Xi}_{2j} - \\ &(W_2 - W_3)^T\hat{P}_2(W_2 - W_3) - W_4^T\hat{S}W_4, \end{aligned}$$

进而有

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta V(k) - J(k) &\leq \\ &\sum_{i=1}^s \sum_{j=1}^s \theta_i(k)\theta_j(k)\eta^T(k)\hat{\Omega}_i\eta(k), \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\Omega}_i &= \\ &\hat{\Xi}_{1i}^T\hat{P}\hat{\Xi}_{1i} - W_1^T\hat{P}W_1 + W_1^T\hat{Q}_1W_1 - W_2^T\hat{Q}_1W_2 + \\ &W_1^T\hat{Q}_2W_1 - W_3^T\hat{Q}_2W_3 + \hat{\Xi}_{2i}^T(d_m^2\hat{P}_1 + \tau^2\hat{P}_2)\hat{\Xi}_{2i} - \\ &(W_1 - W_2)^T\hat{P}_1(W_1 - W_2) + \hat{\Xi}_{2i}^T\hat{S}\hat{\Xi}_{2i} - \\ &(W_2 - W_3)^T\hat{P}_2(W_2 - W_3) - W_4^T\hat{S}W_4 - \\ &\bar{\Xi}_{3i}^T R_1 \bar{\Xi}_{3i} - \bar{\Xi}_{3i}^T R_2 W_5 - W_5^T R_2^T \bar{\Xi}_{3i} - W_5^T R_3 W_5. \end{aligned}$$

应用舒尔补引理, 由式(11)和(28)可得 $\hat{\Omega}_i < 0$. 对式(25)不等号左边的项作合同变换, 即左、右两边分别乘以

$$\text{diag}\{X^{-T}, X^{-T}, I\}, \text{diag}\{X^{-1}, X^{-1}, I\},$$

得

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\lambda\hat{P} & 0 & D_i^T\tilde{R} \\ * & -(1-\lambda)\hat{P} & D_{di}^T\tilde{R} \\ * & * & -I \end{bmatrix} < 0,$$

令

$$V(0) = -\rho - \|\hat{P}\| \sup_{-d_M \leq \sigma \leq 0} |\psi(\sigma)|^2,$$

与定理1的证明过程相同, 根据式(29)可以得到

$$\sum_{k=0}^{N-1} J(k) - \sup_{0 \leq k \leq N} z^T(k)Rz(k) \geq \rho,$$

即闭环控制系统(Σ)渐近稳定且具有广义耗散性能.

注 5 由式(23)可知 $X + X^T - P \geq 0$. 因为 $P > 0$, 故有 $X + X^T > 0$, 因此可以确保 X^{-1} 是存在的.

注 6 在定理2中, 建立式(23)和式(24)两个条件来取代直接令 $\Pi_{ij} < 0$ 的方法, 降低了约束条件的保守性. 另外, 在条件中增加了一个算子 ε , 通过调节该算子的取值, 可以降低由不等式放缩而带来的保守性.

5 数值实例(Numerical examples)

对于区间二型离散闭环控制系统(Σ), 当 $s = 2$ 时, 设 $\varepsilon = 0.42$, $\lambda = 0.5$, 各参数矩阵给定如下:

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &= \begin{bmatrix} -0.94 & 1.40 \\ 0.85 & 0.09 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A_{d1} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.10 & 0.00 \\ -0.20 & 0.12 \end{bmatrix}, \\ B_1 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.36 \\ 0.04 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.01 \\ 0.01 \end{bmatrix}, \\ C_1 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.01 \\ -0.05 \end{bmatrix}, \quad C_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.01 \\ -0.09 \end{bmatrix}, \\ A_2 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.23 & 0.00 \\ -0.05 & -0.15 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A_{d2} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.01 & 0.12 \\ -0.01 & 0.00 \end{bmatrix}, \\ D_1 &= \begin{bmatrix} -0.50 & 0.00 \\ 0.00 & 0.01 \end{bmatrix}, \quad D_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.45 & 0.00 \\ 0.00 & -0.01 \end{bmatrix}, \\ D_{d1} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.24 & 0.07 \\ 0.09 & -0.04 \end{bmatrix}, \quad D_{d2} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.25 & 0.16 \\ 0.05 & -0.28 \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

在保证上述参数一致的情况下, 给定不同的时滞下界 d_m , 根据定理2的时滞稳定性条件求解线性矩阵不等式, 得到允许的时滞上界如表1所示.

表 1 允许的时滞上界 d_M

Table 1 The allowed upper bound d_M of time delay

d_m	1	3	5	7	9	11
d_M	6	8	10	10	11	12

考虑广义耗散性能的特例: $L_2 - L_\infty$ 性能指标, 即

$$R = I, R_1 = 0, R_2 = 0, R_3 = \gamma^2 = 0.36.$$

由假设1可知此时 $F_1 = F_2 = 0$, 根据定理2的条件结

合表1, 令 $d_m = 1, d_M = 3$, 通过求解LMI可得如下可行解:

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 14.7800 & 0.4467 \\ 0.4467 & 13.7063 \end{bmatrix}, P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 14.9159 & 0.7153 \\ 0.7153 & 12.9530 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$P_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 12.9211 & 0.7181 \\ 0.7181 & 10.7354 \end{bmatrix}, Q_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4451 & 0.0251 \\ 0.0251 & 0.3705 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$Q_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3600 & 0.0234 \\ 0.0234 & 0.3016 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} 13.3341 & 0.7416 \\ 0.7220 & 11.3099 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$M_1 = [12.2172 \quad -19.5791],$$

$$M_2 = [-22.6199 \quad 39.5774].$$

由定理2中 $K_j = M_j X^{-1}$ 可计算出状态反馈控制器的增益矩阵为

$$K_1 = [1.0136 \quad -1.7976], K_2 = [-1.8926 \quad 3.6235]. \tag{30}$$

区间二型系统以及状态反馈控制器的上、下隶属函数定义如下:

$$\underline{\theta}_1(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\frac{(x_1 - 4.5)}{2}}}, \quad \underline{\theta}_2(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\frac{(x_1 + 4.5)}{2}}},$$

$$\bar{\theta}_1(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{\frac{(x_1 + 4.5)}{2}}}, \quad \bar{\theta}_2(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{1 + e^{\frac{(x_1 - 4.5)}{2}}}.$$

由此形成图1所示的不确定域(footprint of uncertainties, FOUs).

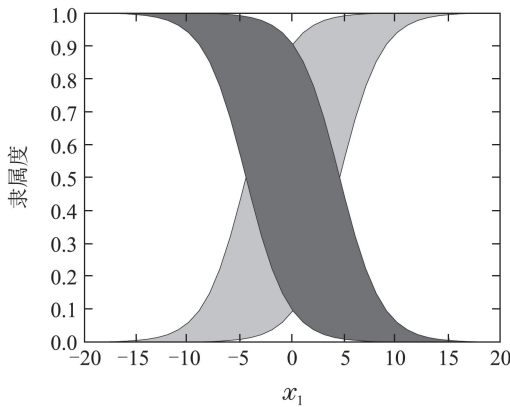


图1 区间二型模糊模型不确定域

Fig. 1 The FOUs of the interval type-2 fuzzy sets in the model

令状态初始函数为

$$\psi(l) = [1.2 \cos k \quad -0.85 \cos k]^T,$$

时变时滞

$$d(k) = 2 + \sin \frac{k\pi}{2},$$

仿真时长 $N = 50$, 根据式(30)由模型变换求得的增益 K_1, K_2 , 作出图2开环系统的状态响应和图3闭环系统的状态响应.

由图2-3可以看出, 在具有外部扰动的开环系统下, 系统始终处于振荡状态. 当状态反馈控制器作用

在系统后, 响应曲线经过一段时间趋于零点, 从而使系统渐近稳定.

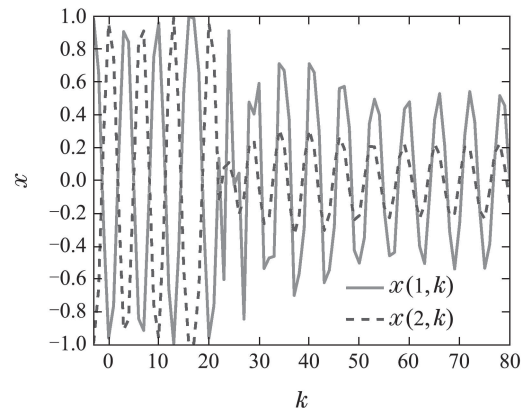


图2 开环系统状态响应

Fig. 2 The state responses of the open loop system

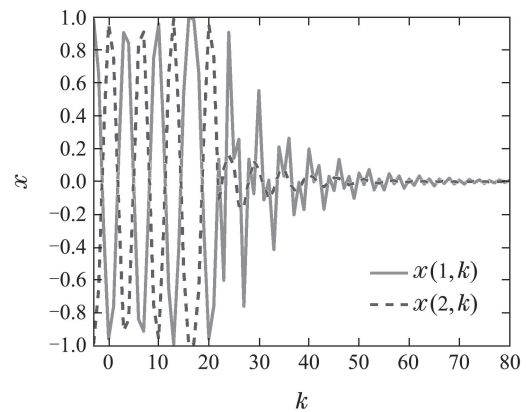


图3 闭环系统状态响应

Fig. 3 The state responses of the close loop system

6 结论(Conclusions)

针对区间二型离散T-S模型非线性系统, 在考虑了二型隶属函数特性以及时变时滞和外部扰动的影响下, 研究了系统广义耗散性能的稳定性分析和镇定问题. 通过模型转换的方法, 对系统的滞后状态进行合理变换, 根据转换后的仅含定常时滞和含有有界误差范数的2个子系统, 利用Lyapunov-Krasovski泛函方法推导出了使系统渐近稳定并具有广义耗散性能的充分条件. 最后由数值仿真验证了模型转换方法的可行性和状态反馈控制器设计方法的有效性.

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