二阶非线性多智能体系统有限时间分布式优化

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摘要:本文研究一类具有未知常参数的二阶非线性多智能体系统的有限时间自适应分布式优化.首先,通过给定 各个智能体的二次目标函数,并结合多智能体系统达到一致性的条件,构造含有惩罚因子的惩罚函数,提出加速智 能体状态收敛至目标函数最优解的控制策略.其次,在给定惩罚因子下,基于幂积分方法和有限时间稳定理论,设计 有限时间分布式自适应控制协议,使得惩罚函数的梯度在有限时间内收敛到零的邻域内.再次,通过增大惩罚因子, 保证多智能体系统的状态最终达到一致,并收敛到总体目标函数的最优解.最后,仿真算例验证了结果的可行性和 有效性.

关键词: 二阶多智能体系统; 未知参数; 有限时间; 自适应; 分布式控制; 优化算法

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Finite-time distributed optimization of second-order nonlinear multi-agent systems

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Abstract: This paper investigates the finite-time adaptive distributed optimization for a class of second-order nonlinear multi-agent systems with unknown constant parameters. First of all, a penalty function with a penalty parameter is constructed by providing a quadratic objective function for each agent and integrating consensus conditions of the multi-agent systems. A control strategy, which can accelerate the convergence rate to the optimal solution of the objective function, is also proposed. Secondly, for a given penalty parameter, a finite-time distributed adaptive control protocol is proposed to achieve the bounded consensus of the penalty function' gradient in a finite-time by integrating the power integral method and the finite time stability theory. Thirdly, by increasing the penalty parameter, the state of the multi-agent system can be ensured to achieve consensus asymptotically, which is also the optimal solution of the whole objective function. Finally, simulation results demonstrate the feasibility and effectiveness of the proposed methods.

Key words: second-order multi-agent systems; unknown parameters; finite-time; adaptive control; distributed control; optimization algorithm

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1 引言

多智能体系统是多个具有独立运算、存储、通信 等能力的个体通过信息交互共同完成一定任务的动 态系统.这类系统能较好地描述互联多个体的复杂行 为、多智能体系统的一致性、分布式优化、编队控制 及其鲁棒性等问题^[1-4],近年来受到国内外学者的广 泛关注. 多智能体系统的优化是指每个智能体都存在一个 目标函数,通过相邻智能体之间的通讯和协调,最小 化所有智能体目标函数的和.随着动态系统中智能体 数量的增加,复杂的地理环境以及通讯网络的大量使 用,集中式控制不再适用于解决多智能体系统的优化 问题.取而代之的是只需要自身和邻居智能体的信息, 且在计算量、运行成本、可扩展性、鲁棒性等方面有

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着巨大优势的分布式控制.分布式优化问题广泛应用于智能电网的经济调度^[5]、传感器网络的参数估计^[6]、网络中的资源分配^[7]等实际工程中.

Yang等^[8]针对多智能体系统的分布式优化问题进行了综述,并将其应用到能源系统的最优协调问题. 基于梯度的算法也广泛应用于解决多智能体系统的分布式优化问题.Tsitsiklis等^[9]首先提出了基于梯度的分布式优化算法解决凸优化问题.Feng和Hu^[10]考虑了负梯度方法设计非光滑的控制协议研究一阶多智能体系统的分布式凸优化问题.Lu和Tang^[11]针对无向连通拓扑图提出了分布式Zero-gradient-sum(ZGS)算法,并证明了该算法能够指数收敛到全局最优解.Guo和Chen^[12]将ZGS算法延伸到强连通且加权平衡的有向图中.

然而,在许多工程应用中,往往要求在有限时间内 达到指定的性能,这对多智能体系统分布式优化也提 出了挑战. Lin等^[13]结合有限时间理论, 研究了切换拓 扑下具有约束的一阶多智能体系统的有限时间分布 式优化问题. Song和Chen^[14]在文[11]的基础上,将 ZGS算法拓展到有限时间分布式ZGS算法.在实际系 统中不可避免的存在干扰或未知信息等情况,为了保 证系统的鲁棒性,研究存在干扰的非线性多智能体系 统的分布式优化问题极具有实践意义. Wang等^[15]和 Wang和Hong^[16]针对具有干扰的一阶多智能体系统, 设计分布式优化控制器处理多智能体系统的优化问 题. Liu等[17]结合小增益方法研究非线性多智能体系 统的优化问题. Huang等^[18]研究时变的通讯拓扑图下 非线性多智能体系统的时变凸优化问题. 以上研究都 是针对低阶多智能体系统,二阶及高阶非线性多智能 体系统分布式优化问题[19-20,24]的研究还不够充分.

本文结合实际系统中非线性和未知参数的广泛存 在,考虑一类具有未知参数的二阶非线性多智能体系 统.兼顾工程实际中的有限时间实现最优调节等需 求(如智能电网),研究固定拓扑下,二阶非线性多智能 体系统的有限时间自适应分布式优化问题.在提出的 加速智能体状态收敛至目标函数最优解的控制策略 下,给出一种基于幂积分方法的光滑的自适应分布式 控制协议,保证在给定惩罚因子下,多智能体的状态 在有限时间达到目标函数的最优解的邻域.最后,通 过仿真验证了理论结果的可行性和有效性.

2 问题提出

考虑具有未知参数的二阶非线性多智能体系统

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_{i1}(t) = x_{i2}(t), \\ \dot{x}_{i2}(t) = \phi_i(x_{i1}, x_{i2})\theta_i + u_i(t), \ i = 1, 2, \cdots, N, \end{cases}$$
(1)

其中: x_{i1}和x_{i2}分别表示第i个智能体的位置和速度;

 u_i 表示第i个智能体的控制输入; $\phi_i(x_{i1}, x_{i2}) \in \mathbb{R}^{1 \times l}$ 表示已知的非线性向量函数, $\theta_i \in \mathbb{R}^{l \times 1}$ 表示未知的常参数, l是一个正常数.

第i个智能体的局部目标函数如下:

$$f_i(s) = a_i s^2 + b_i s + d_i,$$
 (2)

其中 a_i, b_i, d_i 是标量,且满足 $a_i > 0.$ 自变量s表示第i个智能体的状态分量 $x_{i1}(t)$.则多智能体系统(1)的总体目标函数定义为N个智能体的局部目标函数的和

$$F(s) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} f_i(s).$$

本文的目标是找到下列优化问题的最优解:

$$s^* = \arg\min F(s). \tag{3}$$

N个智能体之间的通讯拓扑图可以描述为 $\mathcal{G}(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{A})$,其中 $\mathcal{V} = \{v_1, v_2, \cdots, v_N\}$ 是代表节点集,每 个节点代表一个智能体. $\mathcal{E} \subseteq \mathcal{V} \times \mathcal{V}$ 是代表边集, $\mathcal{A} = [a_{ij}]$ 是邻接矩阵的信息.节点 v_i 的邻居集可定义为 \mathcal{N}_i = $\{v_j \in \mathcal{V} | (v_i, v_j) \in \mathcal{E}\}$. \mathcal{G} 的拉普拉斯矩阵可定义为 $\mathcal{L} = [l_{ij}] \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}$,其中 $l_{ii} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} a_{ij}$,并且当 $i \neq j$ 时 l_{ij} = $-a_{ij}$.拉普拉斯矩阵也可写为 $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{D} - \mathcal{A}$,其中对 角矩阵 $\mathcal{D} = \text{diag}\{\sum_{j=1}^{N} a_{1j}, \cdots, \sum_{j=1}^{N} a_{Nj}\}$. 假如节点 v_i 和节点 v_j 之间存在一条路径,那么称节点 v_i 和节点 v_j 是连通的.如果图 \mathcal{G} 中的所有节点都是连通的,那么称 图 \mathcal{G} 是连通图.

本文考虑智能体之间只能通过通讯拓扑和其邻居 进行通讯,即第*i*个智能体只能获取自身的目标函数 *f_i(s)*,不能通过通讯拓扑获取邻居的目标函数.在实 际工程系统中,如网络的资源分配问题、智能电网的 经济调度问题等,均将局部目标函数解释为代价(成 本)函数,每个个体都具有一个代价(成本)函数,则整 个系统的总代价(成本)由系统中所有个体的代价(成 本)函数和来表示,所要达到的目标就是代价(成本)函 数的和最小.

这里考虑固定无向连通的拓扑.本文将通过设计 有限时间自适应分布式控制协议 $u_i(t), i = 1, 2, \cdots, N$,使多智能体状态分量 $x_{i1}(t), i = 1, 2, \cdots, N$ 在有 限时间内达到最优解s*的邻域.

定义1 考虑多智能体系统(1), 对于任意初始状态, 若存在一个正常数T和一个充分小的正标量r, 使得 $\forall i, j = 1, 2, \cdots, N$, 满足

 $\lim_{t \to T} \|x_{i1}(t) - s^*\| \leq r, \ \lim_{t \to T} \|x_{i2}(t) - x_{j2}(t)\| \leq r,$ $\mathbb{L} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} t \geq T \mathfrak{H},$

 $||x_{i1}(t) - s^*|| \leq r, ||x_{i2}(t) - x_{j2}(t)|| \leq r,$ 则称多智能体系统(1)能达到有限时间实用一致.

当位置状态达到一致时,则有

$$x^* = x_{11} = x_{21} = \dots = x_{N1}.$$
 (4)

因此,问题可转化为求解具有等式约束的凸优化 问题:

$$\begin{cases} x^* = \arg\min_x F(x) = \arg\min_x \sum_{i=1}^N f_i(x_{i1}), \\ \text{s.t.} \quad x_{11} = x_{21} = \dots = x_{N1}. \end{cases}$$
(5)

定义 $x_1 = [x_{11} \ x_{21} \ \cdots \ x_{N1}]^{T}$,则等式约束 $x_{11} = x_{21} = \cdots = x_{N1}$ 可以写为 $x_1 = \text{span}\{1_N\}$. 1_N 表示由元素1构成的N维列向量. 由于N个智能体之间的通讯拓扑是固定无向连通的,则拉普拉斯矩阵 \mathcal{L} 只含有一个零特征值,零特征值所对应的特征向量为 $\{\alpha 1_n | \alpha \in \mathbb{R}\}$,其他的特征值都是正数. 由于等式约束可以进一步写为 $\sqrt{\mathcal{L}}x_1 = 0$,可以设计惩罚项为: $x_1^T \sqrt{\mathcal{L}} \sqrt{\mathcal{L}}x_1 = x_1^T \mathcal{L}x_1 = 0$.

考虑如下惩罚函数, 搜索优化问题(3)的最优解

$$P(x_1) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} f_i(x_{i1}(t)) + \frac{1}{2}\beta_m x_1^{\mathrm{T}} \mathcal{L} x_1, \qquad (6)$$

其中: $\beta_m > 0, m = 1, 2, \cdots$ 是常数惩罚因子, 第2项 是惩罚项, 惩罚项和位置状态与通讯拓扑图的拉普拉 斯矩阵相关. 当多智能体系统(1)达到实用一致时, 惩 罚项为0.

下面的引理将在主要结果中使用.

引理 1^[21] 如果0 < $p = \frac{p_1}{p_2} \leq 1$,其中 p_1, p_2 是两个正奇数,那么存在

$$|x^{p} - y^{p}| \leq 2^{1-p}|x - y|^{p}.$$

引理 2^[22] 给定任意的实数 l_i , $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$, 当 $\gamma \in (0, 1)$ 时,下面的不等式成立:

 $(|l_1| + \dots + |l_N|)^{\gamma} \leq |l_1|^{\gamma} + \dots + |l_N|^{\gamma},$

 $当\gamma ≥ 1$ 时,下面的不等式成立:

$$N^{(1-\gamma)}(|l_1| + \dots + |l_N|)^{\gamma} \leq |l_1|^{\gamma} + \dots + |l_N|^{\gamma}.$$

引理 3^[23] 给定任意的正常数*m*, *n*, *w*, 以及任意 实数*φ*, *ψ*, 以下不等式成立:

$$\begin{aligned} |\varphi|^m |\psi|^n &\leqslant \frac{m}{m+n} w |\varphi|^{m+n} + \\ &\frac{n}{m+n} w^{-\frac{m}{n}} |\psi|^{m+n}. \end{aligned}$$

引理 4^[24] 考虑一类非线性系统 $\dot{x} = f(x, u)$, 假 设存在一个 C^1 类的函数 $V(x) : D \to \mathbb{R}$, 定义域 $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, 存在正实数 $\alpha > 0, 0 < \gamma < 1$, 以及 $0 < \eta < \infty$, 如果V(x)在定义域 \mathcal{D} 内正定, 且V(0) = 0, 满足如下 不等式:

$$\dot{V}(x) \leqslant -\alpha V^{\gamma}(x) + \eta,$$

则称非线性系统是半全局有限时间实用稳定的,若 $D = \mathbb{R}^n$,则系统是全局有限时间实用稳定的. 下面,基于构造的惩罚函数(6)给出一个新的控制 策略,使得多智能体系统(1)的位置状态*x*_{i1}(*t*)更快地 收敛至优化问题(3)的最优解*s**.

步骤1 给定一个较小的初始惩罚因子 $\beta_m > 0$, 惩罚因子的放大系数c > 1, 置m = 1.

步骤 2 设计有限时间分布式控制协议 $u_i(t)$,使得惩罚函数的负梯度(此时为 β_m 的函数)在有限时间收敛至零的邻域内.

步骤 3 当惩罚函数的负梯度收敛至零的邻域内时, 置 $\beta_{m+1} = c * \beta_m$, 返回步骤2, 直至 β_m 不再影响分布式控制协议 $u_i(t)$. 从而多智能体系统(1)的状态 $x_{i1}(t)$ 趋近于最优解 s^* 的邻域内, 即 $\lim_{t\to T} ||x_{i1}(t) - s^*|| \leqslant r$.

3 主要结果

本节将针对控制策略中的步骤2,设计有限时间分 布式控制协议u_i(t)和自适应律,使得惩罚函数(6)的 负梯度在有限时间收敛至原点的邻域内,从而保证多 智能体系统(1)在有限时间趋于最优解s*的邻域.

定理1 考虑无向连通拓扑下,多智能体系统(1) 在有限时间分布式控制协议

$$u_{i}(t) = -\phi_{i}(x_{i1}, x_{i2})\hat{\theta}_{i} - c_{2}(x_{i2}^{\frac{1}{r_{2}}} + c_{1}^{\frac{1}{r_{2}}}(\frac{\partial f_{i}(x_{i1}(t))}{\partial x_{i1}} + \beta_{m}\sum_{j=1}^{N}a_{ij}(x_{i1} - x_{j1})))^{r_{3}}$$
(7)

及自适应律

$$\dot{\hat{\theta}}_i = \Gamma_{ii}^{-1} e_{i2}^{2-r_2} \phi_i^{\mathrm{T}}(x_{i1}, x_{i2}) - \eta \hat{\theta}_i$$
(8)

作用下,实现有限时间实用一致性,且一致状态收敛 于优化问题(3)的最优解s*的邻域.其中, $c_1 > 0, c_2 >$ 0, $r_k = 1 + (k-1)\tau > 0, k = 2, 3, \tau = -\frac{p}{q} \in (-\frac{1}{2},$ 0), p是正偶数, q是正奇数. $\Gamma_{ii} > 0$ 是对角矩阵 Γ 的元 素, $\eta > 0, e_{i2}$ 是虚拟的跟踪误差且 $e_{i2} = (x_{i2})^{\frac{1}{r_2}} - (x_{i2}^{\beta_m^*})^{\frac{1}{r_2}}.\hat{\theta}$ 是未知参数 θ 的估计值.

证 首先,计算惩罚函数(6)的梯度为

$$\frac{\partial P(x_1)}{\partial x_1} = \operatorname{vec}(\frac{\partial f_i(x_{i1}(t))}{\partial x_{i1}}) + \beta_m \mathcal{L} x_1, \quad (9)$$

其中vec(*)表示一个列向量. 定义 $x_1^{\beta_m}$ 是在惩罚因子 β_m 的作用下惩罚函数(8)的最优解,则满足

$$\frac{\partial P(x_1^{\beta_m^*})}{\partial x_1^{\beta_m^*}} = \mathbf{0}.$$

从而,

$$\frac{\partial f_i(x_{i1}^{\beta_m^*}(t))}{\partial x_{i1}^{\beta_m^*}} + \beta_m \sum_{j=1}^N a_{ij}(x_{i1}^{\beta_m^*} - x_{j1}^{\beta_m^*}) = 0. \quad (10)$$

结合式(2)和式(10),可得

$$2a_i x_{i1}^{\beta_m^*} + b_i + \beta_m \sum_{j=1}^N a_{ij} (x_{i1}^{\beta_m^*} - x_{j1}^{\beta_m^*}) = 0.$$
 (11)

下面,基于反步法,采用幂积分技术逐步设计虚拟 控制协议,并最终获得分布式控制协议*u_i(t)*,使得惩 罚函数(6)的负梯度在有限时间内收敛至原点的邻域 内.

定义第*i*个智能体的状态和最优解之间的误差为 $e_{i1} = x_{i1} - x_{i1}^{\beta_m^*}, e_1 = [e_{11} \cdots e_{N1}]^{\mathrm{T}}, 结 合 式(10)$ 中的最优性条件, 可得

$$\frac{\partial P(x_1)}{\partial x_{i1}} = \frac{\partial f_i(x_{i1}(t))}{\partial x_{i1}} + \beta_m \sum_{j=1}^N a_{ij}(x_{i1} - x_{j1}) = 2a_i x_{i1} + b_i + \beta_m \sum_{j=1}^N a_{ij}(x_{i1} - x_{j1}) = 2a_i e_{i1} + \beta_m \sum_{j=1}^N a_{ij}(e_{i1} - e_{j1}).$$
(12)

重新整理可得

$$\frac{\partial P(x_1)}{\partial x_1} = He_1,\tag{13}$$

其中 $H = A + \beta_m \mathcal{L}$, 且 $A = \text{diag}\{2a_i\}$. 显然, 矩阵A是正定对称矩阵, 矩阵H是可逆矩阵.

步骤 1 构造如下的Lyapunov函数:

$$V_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial P(x_1)}{\partial x_1} \right)^{\mathrm{T}} H^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial P(x_1)}{\partial x_1} \right) = \frac{1}{2} e_1^{\mathrm{T}} H e_1.$$
(14)

设计虚拟的控制协议

$$x_{i2}^{\beta_m^*}(t) = -c_1 \left(\frac{\partial f_i(x_{i1}(t))}{\partial x_{i1}} + \beta_m \sum_{j=1}^N a_{ij}(x_{i1} - x_{j1})\right)^{r_2}, \quad (15)$$

并考虑

$$\dot{e}_{i1} = x_{i2} = x_{i2}^{\beta_m^*} + (x_{i2} - x_{i2}^{\beta_m^*}) = -c_1(2a_ie_{i1} + \beta_m \sum_{j=1}^N a_{ij}(e_{i1} - e_{j1}))^{r_2} + (x_{i2} - x_{i2}^{\beta_m^*}),$$
(16)

即得

$$\dot{e}_1 = -c_1 (He_1)^{r_2} + \operatorname{vec}(x_{i2} - x_{i2}^{\beta_m^*}).$$
 (17)

将式(14)沿着式(17)求导,可得

$$\dot{V}_{1} = e_{1}^{\mathrm{T}} H \dot{e}_{1} = -c_{1} e_{1}^{\mathrm{T}} H (H e_{1})^{r_{2}} + \left(\frac{\partial P(x_{1})}{\partial x_{1}}\right)^{\mathrm{T}} \operatorname{vec}(x_{i2} - x_{i2}^{\beta_{m}^{*}}) \leqslant -c_{1} \left(\|H e_{1}\|_{2}^{2}\right)^{\frac{2+\tau}{2}} + \left(\frac{\partial P(x_{1})}{\partial x_{1}}\right)^{\mathrm{T}} \operatorname{vec}(x_{i2} - x_{i2}^{\beta_{m}^{*}}).$$
(18)

考虑式(18), 令 $T = \left(\frac{\partial P(x_1)}{\partial x_1}\right)^{\mathrm{T}} \operatorname{vec}(x_{i2} - x_{i2}^{\beta_m^*}) =$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \left(\frac{\partial P(x_1)}{\partial x_{i1}}\right) (x_{i2} - x_{i2}^{\beta_m^*}), \tag{19}$$

以及

$$e_{i2} = (x_{i2})^{\frac{1}{r_2}} - (x_{i2}^{\beta_m^*})^{\frac{1}{r_2}}, \ e_2 = [e_{12} \ e_{22} \ \cdots \ e_{N2}]^{\mathrm{T}},$$

则有

$$T = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left(\frac{\partial P(x_{1})}{\partial x_{i1}}\right) \left(\left((x_{i2})^{\frac{1}{r_{2}}}\right)^{r_{2}} - \left((x_{i2}^{\beta_{m}^{*}})^{\frac{1}{r_{2}}}\right)^{r_{2}}\right) \leqslant 2^{1-r_{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left|\frac{\partial P(x_{1})}{\partial x_{i1}}\right| |e_{i2}|^{r_{2}} \leqslant \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left(\frac{1}{2} \left|\frac{\partial P(x_{1})}{\partial x_{i1}}\right|^{1+r_{2}} + k_{1}|e_{i2}|^{1+r_{2}}\right), \quad (20)$$

其中
$$k_1 = 2^{1-r_2} \frac{r_2}{1+r_2} (\frac{1+r_2}{2^{2-r_2}})^{-\frac{1}{r_2}}.$$

由引理2可得
 $\sum_{i=1}^N |\frac{\partial P(x_1)}{\partial x_{i1}}|^{1+r_2} \ge N^{-r_2} (\sum_{i=1}^N |\frac{\partial P(x_1)}{\partial x_{i1}}|)^{1+r_2} =$
 $N^{-r_2} (||He_1||_1)^{1+r_2},$
 $\sum_{i=1}^N |e_{i2}|^{1+r_2} \ge N^{-r_2} (\sum_{i=1}^N |e_{i2}|)^{1+r_2} =$
 $N^{-r_2} (||e_2||_1)^{1+r_2},$

由范数的等价性可得,存在M1,M2,使得

$$(||He_1||_1)^{1+r_2} \leq M_1 (||He_1||_2)^{1+r_2},$$

$$(\|e_2\|_1)^{1+r_2} \leqslant M_2(\|e_2\|_2)^{1+r_2}$$

因此必存在 $\overline{M}_1, \overline{M}_2, 使得$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \left(\frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\partial P(x_1)}{\partial x_{i1}} \right|^{1+r_2} + k_1 |e_{i2}|^{1+r_2} \right) \leqslant \frac{\bar{M}_1}{2N^{r_2}} \left(\left\| He_1 \right\|_2^2 \right)^{\frac{1+r_2}{2}} + \frac{k_1 \bar{M}_2}{N^{r_2}} \left(\left\| e_2 \right\|_2^2 \right)^{\frac{1+r_2}{2}}, \quad (21)$$

即得

$$T \leqslant \frac{\bar{M}_1}{2N^{r_2}} (\|He_1\|_2^2)^{\frac{1+r_2}{2}} + \frac{k_1 \bar{M}_2}{N^{r_2}} (\|e_2\|_2^2)^{\frac{1+r_2}{2}}.$$
(22)

将式(22)带入式(18),可得

$$\dot{V}_{1} \leq -c_{1}(\|He_{1}\|_{2}^{2})^{(2+\tau)/2} + \frac{\bar{M}_{1}}{2N^{r_{2}}}(\|He_{1}\|_{2}^{2})^{(2+\tau)/2} + \frac{k_{1}\bar{M}_{2}}{N^{r_{2}}}(\|e_{2}\|_{2}^{2})^{(2+\tau)/2} \leq -(c_{1} - \frac{\bar{M}_{1}}{2N^{r_{2}}})(\|He_{1}\|_{2}^{2})^{\frac{2+\tau}{2}} + \frac{k_{1}\bar{M}_{2}}{N^{r_{2}}}(\|e_{2}\|_{2}^{2})^{\frac{2+\tau}{2}}.$$
(23)

步骤 2 结合反步法, 在V₁的基础上添加幂积分 项和自适应项, 则有

$$V_2 = V_1 + W_2 + \frac{1}{2}\tilde{\theta}^{\mathrm{T}}\Gamma\tilde{\theta}, \qquad (24)$$

其中

$$\Gamma = \text{diag}\{\Gamma_{11} \cdots \Gamma_{NN}\}$$
是一个正定的对角矩阵.

从
$$W_2$$
的定义中,容易看出 $W_2 \ge 0$.此外,

$$W_{2} \leqslant |W_{2}| = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left| \int_{x_{i2}^{\beta_{m}^{*}}}^{x_{i2}} \left(v^{\frac{1}{r_{2}}} - (x_{i2}^{\beta_{m}^{*}})^{\frac{1}{r_{2}}} \right)^{2-r_{2}} \mathrm{d}v \right| \leqslant$$
$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} |x_{i2} - x_{i2}^{\beta_{m}^{*}}| |x_{i2}^{\frac{1}{r_{2}}} - (x_{i2}^{\beta_{m}^{*}})^{\frac{1}{r_{2}}} |^{2-r_{2}} \leqslant$$
$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} 2^{1-r_{2}} |e_{i2}|^{2}.$$
(26)

类似地推导可得

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \left| \int_{x_{i2}^{\beta_{m*}}}^{x_{i2}} \left(v^{\frac{1}{r_2}} - \left(x_{i2}^{\beta_{m}^*} \right)^{\frac{1}{r_2}} \right)^{1-r_2} \mathrm{d}v \right| \leqslant \sum_{i=1}^{N} 2^{1-r_2} |e_{i2}|,$$
(27)

对W2求导,可得

$$\dot{W}_{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \{ (x_{i2}^{\frac{1}{r_{2}}} - (x_{i2}^{\beta_{m}^{*}})^{\frac{1}{r_{2}}})^{2-r_{2}} (-c_{2}(e_{i2})^{r_{3}} + \phi_{i}(x_{i1}, x_{i2})\tilde{\theta}_{i}) + (2-r_{2}) \times \int_{x_{i2}^{\beta_{m}^{*}}}^{x_{i2}} (v^{\frac{1}{r_{2}}} - (x_{i2}^{\beta_{m}^{*}})^{\frac{1}{r_{2}}})^{1-r_{2}} dv \times \frac{d(-(x_{i2}^{\beta_{m}^{*}})^{\frac{1}{r_{2}}})}{dt} \} \leq \sum_{i=1}^{N} \{e_{i2}^{2-r_{2}} (-c_{2}(e_{i2})^{r_{3}} + \phi_{i}(x_{i1}, x_{i2})\tilde{\theta}_{i}) + 2^{1-r_{2}} (2-r_{2})|e_{i2}||\frac{d(-(x_{i2}^{\beta_{m}^{*}})^{\frac{1}{r_{2}}})}{dt}|\}, \quad (28)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{\mathrm{d}(-(x_{i2}^{\beta_m^*})^{\frac{1}{r_2}})}{\mathrm{d}t} \right| \leqslant \\ c_1^{\frac{1}{r_2}} \left| 2a_i x_{i2} + \beta_m \sum_{j=1}^N a_{ij} (x_{i2} - x_{j2}) \right| \leqslant \\ c_1^{\frac{1}{r_2}} \left(\left| 2a_i + \beta_m \sum_{j=1}^N a_{ij} \right| |x_{i2}| + \beta_m \sum_{j=1}^N a_{ij} |x_{j2}| \right), \quad (29) \\ \overleftarrow{\wedge} \not{\text{ff}} \diamondsuit \gamma_{i1} = \left| 2a_i + \beta_m \sum_{j=1}^N a_{ij} \right|, \gamma_{i2} = \beta_m \left| \max_{j \in N_i} a_{ij} \right|, \not{\text{M}} \\ \overleftarrow{\text{ff}} \\ c_1^{-\frac{1}{r_2}} \left| \frac{\mathrm{d}(-(x_{i2}^{\beta_m^*})^{\frac{1}{r_2}})}{u} \right| \leqslant \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{d} t \\ \gamma_{i1} |x_{i2}| + \gamma_{i2} \sum_{j=1}^{N} |x_{j2}| \leqslant \\ \gamma_{i1} |x_{i2}^{\frac{1}{r_2}}|^{r_2} + \gamma_{i2} \sum_{j=1}^{N} |x_{j2}^{\frac{1}{r_2}}|^{r_2} = \\ \gamma_{i1} |e_{i2} + (x_{i2}^{\beta_m^*})^{\frac{1}{r_2}}|^{r_2} + \gamma_{i2} \sum_{j=1}^{N} |e_{j2} + (x_{j2}^{\beta_m^*})^{\frac{1}{r_2}}|^{r_2} \leqslant \end{aligned}$$

$$\gamma_{i1}(|e_{i2}|^{r_2} + |x_{i2}^{\beta_m^*}|) + \gamma_{i2} \sum_{j=1}^{N} (|e_{j2}|^{r_2} + |x_{j2}^{\beta_m^*}|) =$$

$$\gamma_{i1}(|e_{i2}|^{r_2} + c_1|(He_1)_i|^{r_2}) +$$

$$\gamma_{i2} \sum_{j=1}^{N} (|e_{j2}|^{r_2} + c_1|(He_1)_j|^{r_2}), \qquad (30)$$

将不等式(30)代入到式(28)中,结合引理1和引理2,可

得

$$\begin{split} \dot{W}_{2} \leqslant \sum_{i=1}^{N} \{ e_{i2}^{2-r_{2}} (-c_{2}(e_{i2})^{r_{3}} + \phi_{i}(x_{i1}, x_{i2})\tilde{\theta}_{i}) + \\ 2^{1-r_{2}}(2-r_{2})|e_{i2}|| \frac{\mathrm{d}(-(x_{i2}^{\beta_{m}^{*}})^{\frac{1}{r_{2}}})}{\mathrm{d}t}| \} \leqslant \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} \{ e_{i2}^{2-r_{2}} (-c_{2}(e_{i2})^{r_{3}} + \phi_{i}(x_{i1}, x_{i2})\tilde{\theta}_{i}) + \\ 2^{1-r_{2}}(2-r_{2})|e_{i2}|c_{1}^{\frac{1}{r_{2}}} \times \\ \{\gamma_{i1}(|e_{i2}|^{r_{2}} + c_{1}|(He_{1})_{i}|^{r_{2}}) + \\ \gamma_{i2} \sum_{j=1}^{N} (|e_{j2}|^{r_{2}} + c_{1}|(He_{1})_{j}|^{r_{2}}) \} \leqslant \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} \{ e_{i2}^{2-r_{2}} (-c_{2}(e_{i2})^{r_{3}} + \phi_{i}(x_{i1}, x_{i2})\tilde{\theta}_{i}) + \\ 2^{1-r_{2}}(2-r_{2})|e_{i2}|c_{1}^{\frac{1}{r_{2}}}(\gamma_{i1} + \sum_{j=1}^{N} \gamma_{j2}) \times \\ (|e_{i2}|^{r_{2}} + c_{1}|(He_{1})_{i}|^{r_{2}}) \} \leqslant \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} \{ e_{i2}^{2-r_{2}} (-c_{2}(e_{i2})^{r_{3}} + \phi_{i}(x_{i1}, x_{i2})\tilde{\theta}_{i}) + \\ \frac{1}{2}|(He_{1})_{i}|^{1+r_{2}} + \hat{k}_{1}|e_{i2}|^{1+r_{2}} \}, \end{split}$$

$$(31)$$

其中:

$$\hat{k}_{1} = c_{1}^{\frac{1}{r_{2}}} (\gamma_{i1} + \sum_{j=1}^{N} \gamma_{j2}) 2^{1-r_{2}} (2-r_{2}) + 2^{1-r_{2}} \times (2-r_{2}) c_{1}^{1+1/r_{2}} (\gamma_{i1} + \sum_{j=1}^{N} \gamma_{j2}) \frac{1}{1+r_{2}} \varphi^{-r_{2}}, \\
\varphi^{-1} = 2^{2-r_{2}} (2-r_{2}) c_{1}^{1+1/r_{2}} (\gamma_{i1} + \sum_{j=1}^{N} \gamma_{j2}) \frac{r_{2}}{1+r_{2}}. \\
\dot{\beta} \dot{W}_{2} \mathcal{K} \lambda \dot{V}_{2} = \dot{V}_{1} + \dot{W}_{2} - \tilde{\theta}^{\mathrm{T}} \Gamma \dot{\hat{\theta}}, \vec{\Pi} \mathcal{B} \\
\dot{V}_{2} \leqslant -(c_{1} - \frac{\bar{M}_{1}}{2N^{r_{2}}}) (\|He_{1}\|_{2}^{2})^{\frac{2+\tau}{2}} + \\
\sum_{i=1}^{N} e_{i2}^{2-r_{2}} \phi_{i}(x_{i1}, x_{i2}) \tilde{\theta}_{i} - \\
(c_{2} - \frac{k_{1}\bar{M}_{2}}{N^{r_{2}}} - \hat{k}_{1}) (\|e_{2}\|_{2}^{2})^{\frac{2+\tau}{2}} - \tilde{\theta}^{\mathrm{T}} \Gamma \dot{\hat{\theta}}. \quad (32) \\
\dot{\mathcal{K}} \lambda \dot{\Pi} \dot{\Xi} \dot{\varpi} \dot{\mathcal{R}}(8), \vec{\Pi} \mathcal{B} \\
\dot{V}_{2} \leqslant -(c_{1} - \frac{\bar{M}_{1}}{2N^{r_{2}}}) (\|He_{1}\|_{2}^{2})^{\frac{2+\tau}{2}} + \eta \tilde{\theta}^{\mathrm{T}} \Gamma \hat{\theta} -$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \leqslant -(c_1 - \frac{M_1}{2N^{r_2}})(\|He_1\|_2^2)^{\frac{2+\tau}{2}} + \eta \theta^{\mathrm{T}} \Gamma \hat{\theta} - (c_2 - \frac{k_1 \bar{M}_2}{N^{r_2}} - \hat{k}_1)(\|e_2\|_2^2)^{\frac{2+\tau}{2}},$$
(33)

考虑到

$$\begin{split} \eta \tilde{\theta}^{\mathrm{T}} \Gamma \hat{\theta} \leqslant \\ \eta \lambda_{\max}(\Gamma) \tilde{\theta}^{\mathrm{T}}(\theta - \tilde{\theta}) &= \\ \eta \lambda_{\max}(\Gamma) \tilde{\theta}^{\mathrm{T}} \theta - \eta \lambda_{\max}(\Gamma) \tilde{\theta}^{\mathrm{T}} \tilde{\theta} \leqslant \\ &- \frac{\eta \lambda_{\max}(\Gamma)}{2} \tilde{\theta}^{\mathrm{T}} \tilde{\theta} + \frac{\eta \lambda_{\max}(\Gamma)}{2} \theta^{\mathrm{T}} \theta. \end{split} (34) \\ & \text{ (a c) } \exists 2, \text{ ind } \forall \theta = 1, \texttt{ a c) } \\ & \text{ (a c) } \exists 1, \psi = 1, \forall \forall = 1, \forall \forall \forall \forall \theta = 1, \forall \forall \forall \theta = 1, \forall \forall \theta = 1, \forall \forall \theta = 1, \forall \theta =$$

近而有

$$-\frac{\eta\lambda_{\max}(\Gamma)}{2}\tilde{\theta}^{\mathrm{T}}\tilde{\theta} \leqslant -\frac{\eta\lambda_{\max}(\Gamma)}{2+\tau} (\tilde{\theta}^{\mathrm{T}}\tilde{\theta})^{\frac{2+\tau}{2}} - \frac{\tau\eta\lambda_{\max}(\Gamma)}{2(2+\tau)}, \qquad (35)$$

将式(34)-(35)代入式(33),可得

$$\dot{V}_2 \leqslant -\alpha V_2^{\frac{2+\tau}{2}} + \beta, \tag{36}$$

其中:

$$c_{1} \geq \frac{\bar{M}_{1}}{2N^{r_{2}}}, c_{2} \geq \frac{k_{1}\bar{M}_{2}}{N^{r_{2}}} + \hat{k}_{1},$$

$$\alpha = \min\{(c_{1} - \frac{\bar{M}_{1}}{2N^{r_{2}}}), (c_{2} - \frac{k_{1}\bar{M}_{2}}{N^{r_{2}}} - \hat{k}_{1}),$$

$$\frac{\eta\lambda_{\max}(\Gamma)}{(2+\tau)\lambda_{\min}^{\frac{2+\tau}{2}}(\Gamma)}\},$$

$$\beta = \frac{\eta\lambda_{\max}(\Gamma)}{2}\theta^{\mathrm{T}}\theta - \frac{\tau\eta\lambda_{\max}(\Gamma)}{2(2+\tau)}.$$

结合定义1和引理4,可知,在有限时间分布式控制 协议(7)和自适应律(8)共同作用下,惩罚函数(6)的负 梯度在有限时间收敛至原点的邻域内,即多智能体系 统(1)的所有状态 $x_1(\infty)$ 趋近于最优解 s^* .

4 仿真分析

考虑一类由4个二阶非线性智能体构成的多智能 体系统

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_{i1}(t) = x_{i2}(t), \\ \dot{x}_{i2}(t) = u_i(t) + \theta_i x_{i2} |x_{i2}|, \ i = 1, 2, 3, 4, \end{cases}$$

给定未知参数的估计向量的初始值为: $[\hat{\theta}_1 \ \hat{\theta}_2 \ \hat{\theta}_3 \ \hat{\theta}_4]$ = $[0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]$. 对于 4 个智能体的初始状态 $[x_{11}(0)$ $x_{21}(0) \ x_{31}(0) \ x_{41}(0)]$ = $[5 \ 3 \ -4 \ -6]$, $[x_{12}(0)$ $x_{22}(0) \ x_{32}(0) \ x_{42}(0)]$ = $[0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]$,考虑如图1所示 的固定无向通讯拓扑.





其对应的拉普拉斯矩阵£由图1可得.给定4个智能体各自的目标函数分别为

$$f_1(x_{11}) = 0.03x_{11}^2 - 0.028x_{11} + 3,$$

$$f_2(x_{21}) = 0.025x_{21}^2 + 0.012x_{21} + 2,$$

$$f_3(x_{31}) = 0.01x_{31}^2 - 0.015x_{31} - 4,$$

$$f_4(x_{41}) = 0.006x_{41}^2 + 0.028x_{41} - 3.$$

根据定理1,采用分布式控制协议为

$$u_{i}(t) = -c_{2} \{ x_{i2}^{\frac{15}{13}} + c_{1}^{\frac{15}{13}} (\frac{\partial f_{i}(x_{i1}(t))}{\partial x_{i1}} + \beta_{m} \times \sum_{j=1}^{N} a_{ij}(x_{i1} - x_{j1})) \}^{\frac{11}{15}} - \hat{\theta}_{i} x_{i2} |x_{i2}|,$$

以及自适应律

$$\dot{\hat{\theta}} = (x_{i2}^{\frac{15}{13}} + c_1^{\frac{15}{13}} ((\frac{\partial f_i(x_{i1}(t))}{\partial x_{i1}} + \beta_m \sum_{j=1}^N a_{ij}(x_{i1} - x_{j1})))^{\frac{17}{15}} x_{i2} |x_{i2}| - 5\hat{\theta}_i$$

给定初始参数 $c_1 = 4, c = 3, p = 2, q = 15, c_2$ 通 过计算可以获得, c_2 参数依赖 β_m 的取值. 控制器参数 选择具体如表1所示.

表 1 控制协议具体参数 Table 1 Controller parameters

t	0~15 s	15~20 s	20~30 s
β_m	1	3	9
c_1	4	4	4
c_2	6.4	21.4	68.5

则系统的状态轨迹由图2和图3给出.

由图2可以直观的看出多智能体系统的状态*x*_{i1}经 过有限次选取β_m,最终收敛到最优解s*的邻域内.每 更新一次β_m,多智能体系统的状态*x*_{i1}都进一步的汇 聚,最终收敛至最优解s*的更小的邻域内.图3给出了 系统的状态*x*_{i2},因为非线性函数中含有系统的状 态*x*_{i2},导致在更新β_m时状态*x*_{i2}产生波动,经过短暂 的参数调整之后,状态*x*_{i2}开始快速的收敛到一致.选 择同一初始条件,采用文献[10]中利用符号函数设计 的算法,如图4所示.与文献[10]中协议相比,本文基 于幂积分方法设计连续光滑的分布式控制协议可加 快系统的收敛速度.与高阶多智能体系统一致性协 议^[24]相比,本文提出的协议使得多智能体系统达到一 致后,一致性的状态滑向目标函数(3)的最优解.图5给 出了自适应参数误差的仿真曲线,从图中可以发现, 参数误差最终趋于常数,且保持不变.















5 结论

本文在固定无向拓扑下,对一类二阶非线性多智 能体系统的分布式优化问题进行了研究.将多智能体 系统分布式优化问题,转化为带有等式约束的优化问 题,并构造相应的惩罚函数,基于惩罚函数,结合幂积 分技术和负梯度方法,设计了有限时间分布式控制协 议,并通过调整惩罚项使得多智能体系统能够达到一 致的最优解.最后,通过仿真验证了理论结果的有效 性.

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