Decision

Control and

文章编号: 1001-0920(2010)02-0259-04

一类不确定切换模糊组合系统的分散鲁棒镇定

刘毅1,赵军2

(1. 辽宁工业大学 电子与信息工程学院, 辽宁 锦州 121001; 2. 东北大学 信息科学与工程学院, 沈阳 110004)

摘 要:提出一种切换模糊组合系统模型并讨论其鲁棒控制问题.分别利用单 Lyapunov 函数方法和多 Lyapunov 函数方法设计出分散切换律和控制器,给出了系统在分散切换律和分散控制器作用下的矩阵不等式可镇定条件. 仿真结果表明了该设计方法的有效性.

关键词:切换组合系统;模糊控制;分散鲁棒镇定; Lyapunov 函数

中图分类号: TP273 文献标识码: A

Decentralized robust stabilization for a class of uncertain switching fuzzy composite systems

LIU Yi¹, ZHAO Jun²

(1. College of Electron and Information Engineering, Liaoning University of Technology, Jinzhou 121001, China; 2. College of Information Science and Engineering, Northeastern University, Shenyang 110004, China. Correspondent; LIU Yi, E-mail; Igliuyi@163.com)

Abstract: A model of switching fuzzy composite systems is presented, and the related robust control problem is studied. The decentralized switching laws and decentralized controllers are designed by using single Lyapunov function method and multiple Lyapunov functions method. In addition, the stabilizability conditions of the systems in the sense of the decentralized states feedback controllers and decentralized switching laws are given by using the matrix inequalities. The simulation results show the effectiveness of the design method.

Key words: Switching composite system; Fuzzy control; Decentralized robust stabilization; Lyapunov functions

1 引 言

许多实际控制系统,如电力系统、经济系统、计算机网络、复杂生产过程计算机控制等,都是由若干个相互关联的子系统构成的组合系统.分散控制是组合系统控制策略中最为实际和有效的一种控制方式[1-3].如果一个组合系统的每个子系统都是切换系统,则称其为切换组合系统.这是一类新型的控制系统,具有广泛的实际背景.例如飞行表演的多架飞机的转向系统,十字路口的交通信号灯组,都是切换组合系统的具体实例.

切换系统的研究已取得了很多结果^[4-7],但关于切换组合系统的研究成果还少有报道.文献[8]研究了切换组合系统的分散混杂状态反馈控制问题,给出了使系统渐近稳定的分散切换律设计方法.文献 [9]研究了不确定线性切换组合系统在 H_{∞} 意义下

鲁棒稳定性问题,给出了分散切换律的设计方案.

对于非线性切换组合系统,如果互联子系统中每个切换子系统都采用模糊 T-S 模型建模,则称其为切换模糊组合系统.目前尚未见这方面的研究结果.

本文提出一种不确定切换模糊组合系统模型,利用单 Lyapunov 函数和多 Lyapunov 函数方法,给出了使系统稳定的矩阵不等式条件和分散切换律设计方法. 最后通过数值仿真算例验证了所得结论的有效性.

2 问题描述

考虑由 N 个子系统互联而成的不确定非线性组合系统,其中第 k 个互联子系统由 m_k 个子系统相互切换而产生. 系统模型描述为

$$\dot{x}_k(t) = f_{\sigma_k}^k(x_k(t)) + g_{\sigma_k}^k(x_k(t))u_{\sigma_k}^k(t) +$$

收稿日期: 2009-03-09; 修回日期: 2009-05-11.

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金项目(60874024,90816028);高等学校博士学科点专项科研基金项目(200801450019).

作者简介:刘毅(1969—),男,辽宁北镇人,教授,博士,从事切换系统、智能控制系统的研究;赵军(1957—),男,辽 宁海城人,教授,博士生导师,从事复杂非线性系统、切换系统等研究.

$$\sum_{k=1}^{N} f_{h\sigma_k}^k(x_h(t)). \tag{1}$$

其中: $x_k(t) \in R^n$ 为第 k 个非线性子系统的状态向量, $k \in \underline{N} = \{1,2,\dots,N\}$; $\sigma_k \in M_k = \{1,2,\dots,m_k\}$ 为切换信号,是依赖于时间或状态的分段常值函数; $u_{\sigma_k}^k(t) \in R^{q_k}$ 为控制向量; $f_{\sigma_k}^k(x_k(t))$, $g_{\sigma_k}^k(x_k(t))$ 为非线性函数,且 $f_{h\sigma_k}^k(x_h(t))$ 为第 h 个与第 k 个非线性子系统之间的关联项.

利用 T-S 模型在合适的工作点对系统(1) 进行局部线性化,并采用单点模糊化、乘积推理和平均加权反模糊化,得到切换模糊组合系统模型

$$x_{k}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{r_{\sigma_{k}}} \mu_{\sigma_{k}i}^{k}(z(t)) \Big[(A_{\sigma_{k}i}^{k} + \Delta A_{\sigma_{k}i}^{k}) x_{k}(t) + (B_{\sigma_{k}i}^{k} + \Delta B_{\sigma_{k}i}^{k}) u_{\sigma_{k}}^{k}(t) + \sum_{h=1, h \neq k}^{N} (R_{h\sigma_{k}i}^{k} + \Delta R_{h\sigma_{k}i}^{k}) x_{h}(t) \Big].$$
(2)
其中

$$\mu_{\sigma_k i}^k(z(t)) = \prod_{j=1}^p M_{\sigma_k i j}^k(z_j(t)) \Big/ \sum_{i=1}^{r_{\sigma_k}} \prod_{j=1}^p M_{\sigma_k i j}^k(z_j(t)),$$

$$0\leqslant \mu_{\sigma_k^i}^k(z(t))\leqslant 1,\; \sum_{i=1}^{r_{\sigma_k}}\mu_{\sigma_k^i}^k(z(t))=1,$$

 $M_{\sigma_{k}ij}^{k}(z_{j}(t))$ 表示 $z_{j}(t)$ 属于模糊集 $M_{\sigma_{k}ij}^{k}$ 的隶属度; $z(t) \in R^{p}$ 是模糊前件变量; $A_{\sigma_{k}i}^{k}$, $A_{\sigma_{k}i}^{k}$, $A_{\sigma_{k}i}^{k}$ 和 $R_{h\sigma_{k}i}^{k}$ 是适当维数的常数矩阵; $\Delta A_{\sigma_{k}i}^{k}$, $\Delta B_{\sigma_{k}i}^{k}$ 和 $\Delta R_{h\sigma_{k}i}^{k}$ 是适当维数的时变矩阵,表示不确定量; $r_{\sigma_{k}}$ 是第k 个互联子系统中第 σ_{k} 个切换模糊子系统的模糊规则数.

3 主要结果

对于不确定切换模糊组合系统(2),很难保证存在使其稳定的分散状态反馈控制器.假定每个子系统存在有限个备选的状态反馈控制器,并且每个单一的控制器均不能保证其对应的子系统渐近稳定.假设系统(2)的备选切换模糊状态反馈控制器为

$$u_{\sigma_k}^k(t) = -\sum_{i=1}^{r_{\sigma_k}} \mu_{\sigma_k i}^k(z(t)) K_{\sigma_k i}^k x_k(t), \qquad (3)$$

其中 $K_{\sigma_k}^k$ 为反馈增益矩阵.

将式(3) 代人式(2),可得闭环系统 $\dot{x}_k(t) =$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{r_{\sigma_k}}\sum_{j=1}^{r_{\sigma_k}}\mu_{\sigma_k i}^k(z(t))\mu_{\sigma_k j}^k(z(t))igl\{igl[(A_{\sigma_k i}^k+\Delta A_{\sigma_k i}^k)-(B_{\sigma_k i}^k+\Delta B_{\sigma_k i}^k)K_{\sigma_k j}^kigr]x_k(t)+$$

$$\sum_{h=1,h\neq k}^{N} (R_{h\sigma_k i}^k + \Delta R_{h\sigma_k i}^k) x_h(t) \Big\}. \tag{4}$$

本文要解决的问题是设计依赖于系统状态的分散切换律

$$\sigma(x(t)) = [\sigma_1(x_1(t)) \quad \cdots \quad \sigma_N(x_N(t))]^T,$$

使得系统(2) 渐近稳定.

假定系统(2)的不确定性满足如下条件:

假设1 不确定矩阵是模有界的,即

$$\begin{split} & \left[\Delta A_{\sigma_k i}^k \quad \Delta B_{\sigma_k i}^k \right] = D_{\sigma_k i}^k F_{\sigma_k i}^k(t) \left[E_{1\sigma_k i}^k \quad E_{2\sigma_k i}^k \right], \\ & \text{其中} : D_{\sigma_k i}^k , E_{1\sigma_k i}^k \text{ 和 } E_{2\sigma_k i}^k \text{ 是具有适当维数的已知常数} \\ & \text{矩 阵}; \quad F_{\sigma_k i}^k(t) \quad \text{是 未 知 的 时 变 矩 阵, 且 满 足} \\ & (F_{\sigma_i i}^k(t))^{\mathrm{T}} F_{\sigma_i i}^k(t) \leqslant I. \end{split}$$

假设 2 不确定矩阵 $\Delta R_{h\sigma_k i}^k$ 是范数有界的,并且满足 $(\Delta R_{h\sigma_k i}^k)^{\mathsf{T}} \Delta R_{h\sigma_k i}^k \leqslant (\Delta \overline{R}_{h\sigma_k i}^k)^{\mathsf{T}} \Delta \overline{R}_{h\sigma_k i}^k$,其中 $\Delta \overline{R}_{h\sigma_k i}^k$ 是已知的适当维数矩阵.

为了后面定理证明的需要,首先给出如下引理: **引理 1**^[10] 给定适当维数的矩阵 Y, D 和 E, 其中 Y 是对称矩阵. 对于所有满足 $F^{\mathsf{T}}F \leqslant I$ 的矩阵 F, $Y + DFE + E^{\mathsf{T}}F^{\mathsf{T}}D^{\mathsf{T}} < 0$ 成立,当且仅当存在常数 $\varepsilon > 0$,使得 $Y + \varepsilon DD^{\mathsf{T}} + \varepsilon^{-1}E^{\mathsf{T}}E < 0$.

定理 1 假设存在一组正数 $\varepsilon_{\sigma_k}^k \in [0,1]$,且 $\sum_{\sigma_k=1}^{m_k} \varepsilon_{\sigma_k}^k = 1,以及对称正定矩阵 <math>P_1, P_2, \cdots, P_N$,使得如下矩阵不等式成立:

$$\sum_{\sigma_{k}=1}^{m_{k}} \varepsilon_{\sigma_{k}}^{k} \Big[(\overline{G}_{\sigma_{k}ij}^{k})^{\mathsf{T}} P_{k} + P_{k} \overline{G}_{\sigma_{k}ij}^{k} + P_{k} D_{\sigma_{k}i}^{k} (D_{\sigma_{k}i}^{k})^{\mathsf{T}} P_{k} + (E_{1\sigma_{k}i}^{k} - E_{2\sigma_{k}i}^{k} K_{\sigma_{k}j}^{k})^{\mathsf{T}} (E_{1\sigma_{k}i}^{k} - E_{2\sigma_{k}i}^{k} K_{\sigma_{k}j}^{k}) + (N-1) P_{k} P_{k} + 2 \sum_{h=1, h \neq k}^{N} ((R_{k\sigma_{h}i}^{h})^{\mathsf{T}} R_{k\sigma_{h}i}^{h} + (\Delta \overline{R}_{k\sigma_{h}i}^{h})^{\mathsf{T}} \Delta \overline{R}_{k\sigma_{h}i}^{h}) \Big] < 0,$$
(5)

其中 $\bar{G}_{\sigma_k ij}^k = A_{\sigma_k i}^k - B_{\sigma_k i}^k K_{\sigma_k j}^k$.则在备选控制器(3)下,存在分散切换律使得系统(2)渐近稳定.

证明 对于任意 $x_k(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$,由式(5) 知

$$\begin{split} &\sum_{\sigma_{k}=1}^{m_{k}} \varepsilon_{\sigma_{k}}^{k} x_{k}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \Big[(\overline{G}_{\sigma_{k}ij}^{k})^{\mathrm{T}} P_{k} + P_{k} \overline{G}_{\sigma_{k}ij}^{k} + \\ &P_{k} D_{\sigma_{k}i}^{k} (D_{\sigma_{k}i}^{k})^{\mathrm{T}} P_{k} + (E_{1\sigma_{k}i}^{k} - \\ &E_{2\sigma_{k}i}^{k} K_{\sigma_{k}j}^{k})^{\mathrm{T}} (E_{1\sigma_{k}i}^{k} - E_{2\sigma_{k}i}^{k} K_{\sigma_{k}j}^{k}) + \\ &(N-1) P_{k} P_{k} + 2 \sum_{h=1, h \neq k}^{N} ((R_{k\sigma_{h}i}^{h})^{\mathrm{T}} R_{k\sigma_{h}i}^{h} + \\ &(\Delta \overline{R}_{k\sigma_{k}i}^{h})^{\mathrm{T}} \Delta \overline{R}_{k\sigma_{k}i}^{h}) \Big] x_{k}(t) < 0. \end{split}$$

$$\Omega_{\sigma_{k}}^{k} = \begin{cases}
x_{k} \in R^{n} \mid x_{k}^{\mathsf{T}} \left[(\overline{G}_{\sigma_{k}ij}^{k})^{\mathsf{T}} P_{k} + P_{k} \overline{G}_{\sigma_{k}ij}^{k} + P_{k} \overline{G}_{\sigma_{k}ij}^{k} + P_{k} \overline{G}_{\sigma_{k}i}^{k} (D_{\sigma_{k}i}^{k})^{\mathsf{T}} P_{k} + (E_{1\sigma_{k}i}^{k} - E_{2\sigma_{k}i}^{k} K_{\sigma_{k}j}^{k})^{\mathsf{T}} \times (E_{1\sigma_{k}i}^{k} - E_{2\sigma_{k}i}^{k} K_{\sigma_{k}j}^{k}) + (N - 1) P_{k} P_{k} + 2 \sum_{h=1, h \neq k}^{N} ((R_{k\sigma_{h}i}^{h})^{\mathsf{T}} R_{k\sigma_{h}i}^{h} + (\Delta \overline{R}_{k\sigma_{h}i}^{h})^{\mathsf{T}} \Delta \overline{R}_{k\sigma_{h}i}^{h}) \right] x_{k} < 0 \right\}.$$
(7)

由式(6) 知,对于任意 $k \in \underline{N} = \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$,均有 $\Omega_1^k \cup \Omega_2^k \cup \dots \cup \Omega_{m_k}^k = R^n \setminus \{0\}$. 构造集合 $\tilde{\Omega}_1^k = \Omega_1^k$,

当 $x_k(t) \in \tilde{\Omega}_i^k$ 时,设计切换律 $\sigma_k(x_k(t)) = i$. 显然,所设计的切换律仅与互联子系统的状态有关,即为分散切换律. 选取 Lyapunov 函数

$$V(x(t)) = \sum_{k=1}^{N} V_k(x(t)) = \sum_{k=1}^{N} x_k^{\mathsf{T}}(t) P_k x_k(t).$$
(8)

考虑假设1和假设2,并由引理1可得

$$\dot{V}(x(t)) \leqslant$$

$$\begin{split} &\sum_{k=1}^{N}\sum_{i=1}^{r_{\sigma_{k}}}\sum_{j=1}^{r_{\sigma_{k}}}\mu_{\sigma_{k}i}^{k}(z(t))\mu_{\sigma_{k}j}^{k}(z(t))\left\{x_{k}^{\mathsf{T}}(t)\times\right.\\ &\left[(\bar{G}_{\sigma_{k}ij}^{k})^{\mathsf{T}}P_{k}+P_{k}\bar{G}_{\sigma_{k}ij}^{k}+P_{k}D_{\sigma_{k}i}^{k}(D_{\sigma_{k}i}^{k})^{\mathsf{T}}P_{k}+\right.\\ &\left.(E_{1\sigma_{k}i}^{k}-E_{2\sigma_{k}i}^{k}K_{\sigma_{k}j}^{k})^{\mathsf{T}}(E_{1\sigma_{k}i}^{k}-E_{2\sigma_{k}i}^{k}K_{\sigma_{k}j}^{k})+\right.\\ &\left.(N-1)P_{k}P_{k}+2\sum_{h=1,h\neq k}^{N}((R_{k\sigma_{h}i}^{h})^{\mathsf{T}}R_{k\sigma_{h}i}^{h}+\right.\\ &\left.(\Delta\bar{R}_{k\sigma_{k}i}^{h})^{\mathsf{T}}\Delta\bar{R}_{k\sigma_{i}i}^{h}\right)\left]x_{k}(t)\right\}. \end{split}$$

由分散切换律的设计可得 $\dot{V}(x(t)) < 0$. 根据单 Lyapunov 函数方法,可知系统(2) 渐近稳定. \square

为使叙述简单,下面仅考虑每个互联子系统由两个切换子系统构成的情形. 所得结果很容易推广到具有多个切换子系统的情形.

定理 2 假设存在同时非负或同时非正的常数 β^{n} 和 β^{n} ,以及对称正定矩阵 P^{n} 和 P^{n} ,使得如下不等式组成立:

$$(\overline{G}_{1ij}^{k})^{T} P_{1}^{k} + P_{1}^{k} \overline{G}_{1ij}^{k} + P_{1}^{k} D_{1i}^{k} (D_{1i}^{k})^{T} P_{1}^{k} + [E_{11i}^{k} - E_{21i}^{k} K_{1j}^{k}]^{T} [E_{11i}^{k} - E_{21i}^{k} K_{1j}^{k}] + (N-1) P_{1}^{k} P_{1}^{k} + 2 \sum_{h=1,h\neq k}^{N} [(R_{k1i}^{h})^{T} R_{k1i}^{h} + (\Delta \overline{R}_{k1i}^{h})^{T} \Delta \overline{R}_{k1i}^{h}] + \beta_{1}^{k} (P_{2}^{k} - P_{1}^{k}) < 0,$$
 (9)
$$(\overline{G}_{2ij}^{k})^{T} P_{2}^{k} + P_{2}^{k} \overline{G}_{2ij}^{k} + P_{2}^{k} D_{2i}^{k} (D_{2i}^{k})^{T} P_{2}^{k} + [E_{12i}^{k} - E_{22i}^{k} K_{2j}^{k}]^{T} [E_{12i}^{k} - E_{22i}^{k} K_{2j}^{k}] + (N-1) P_{2}^{k} P_{2}^{k} + 2 \sum_{h=1,h\neq k}^{N} [(R_{k2i}^{h})^{T} R_{k2i}^{h} + (\Delta \overline{R}_{k2i}^{h})^{T} \Delta \overline{R}_{k2i}^{h}] + \beta_{2}^{k} (P_{1}^{k} - P_{2}^{k}) < 0.$$
 (10)

其中

 $\bar{G}_{1ij}^k = A_{1i}^k - B_{1i}^k K_{1j}^k$, $\bar{G}_{2ij}^k = A_{2i}^k - B_{2i}^k K_{2j}^k$. 则在备选控制器(3)下,存在分散切换律使得系统(2)渐近稳定.

证明 不失一般性,假设 β , β \geqslant 0. 由式(9) 和

(10) 可得如下结论:如果 $x_k^{\text{T}}(t)(P_2^k - P_1^k)x_k(t) \ge 0$, 且 $x_k(t) \ne 0$,则

$$(\bar{G}_{1ij}^{k})^{\mathrm{T}} P_{1}^{k} + P_{1}^{k} \bar{G}_{1ij}^{k} + P_{1}^{k} D_{1i}^{k} (D_{1i}^{k})^{\mathrm{T}} P_{1}^{k} + [E_{11i}^{k} - E_{21i}^{k} K_{1j}^{k}]^{\mathrm{T}} [E_{11i}^{k} - E_{21i}^{k} K_{1j}^{k}] + (N-1) P_{1}^{k} P_{1}^{k} + 2 \sum_{h=1,h\neq k}^{N} [(R_{k1i}^{h})^{\mathrm{T}} R_{k1i}^{h} + (\Delta \bar{R}_{k1i}^{h})^{\mathrm{T}} \Delta \bar{R}_{k1i}^{h}] < 0;$$
如果 $x_{k}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) (P_{1}^{k} - P_{2}^{k}) x_{k}(t) \geqslant 0$,且 $x_{k}(t) \neq 0$,则

日果
$$x_{k}^{k}(t)(P_{1}^{k} - P_{2}^{k})x_{k}(t) \geqslant 0$$
,且 $x_{k}(t) \neq 0$,则
$$(\overline{G}_{2ij}^{k})^{T}P_{2}^{k} + P_{2}^{k}\overline{G}_{2ij}^{k} + P_{2}^{k}D_{2i}^{k}(D_{2i}^{k})^{T}P_{2}^{k} + [E_{12i}^{k} - E_{22i}^{k}K_{2j}^{k}]^{T}[E_{12i}^{k} - E_{22i}^{k}K_{2j}^{k}] + (N-1)P_{2}^{k}P_{2}^{k} + 2\sum_{h=1,h\neq k}^{N}[(R_{k2i}^{h})^{T}R_{k2i}^{h} + (\Delta \overline{R}_{k2i}^{h})^{T}\Delta \overline{R}_{k2i}^{h}] < 0.$$

(12)

 $\Omega_1^k = \{x_k \in R^n \mid x_k^{\mathrm{T}}(P_2^k - P_1^k)x_k \geqslant 0, \forall x_k \neq 0\},$ $\Omega_2^k = \{x_k \in R^n \mid x_k^{\mathrm{T}}(P_1^k - P_2^k)x_k \geqslant 0, \forall x_k \neq 0\}.$ 显然,对于任意 $k \in \underline{N} = \{1, 2, \dots, N\},$ 均有 $\Omega_1^k \cup \Omega_2^k = R^n \setminus \{0\}.$

选取 Lyapunov 函数

$$egin{align} V_{\sigma_k}(x(t)) &= \sum_{k=1}^N V_{\sigma_k}^k(x(t)) = \ &\sum_{k=1}^N x_k^{\mathsf{T}}(t) P_{\sigma_k}^k x_k(t), \, \sigma_k = 1, 2. \end{split}$$

当 $x_k(t) \in \Omega^k$ 时,切换律 $\sigma_k(x_k(t)) = 1.V_1(x(t))$ 沿系统(2) 解轨迹的导数为

$$\dot{V}_1(x(t)) \leqslant$$

$$\begin{split} &\sum_{k=1}^{N} \sum_{i=1}^{r_{1}} \sum_{j=1}^{r_{1}} \mu_{1i}^{k}(z(t)) \mu_{1j}^{k}(z(t)) x_{k}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \Big\{ (\overline{G}_{1ij}^{k})^{\mathrm{T}} P_{1}^{k} + \\ &P_{1}^{k} \overline{G}_{1ij}^{k} + P_{1}^{k} D_{1i}^{k} (D_{1i}^{k})^{\mathrm{T}} P_{1}^{k} + (E_{11i}^{k} - E_{21i}^{k} K_{1j}^{k})^{\mathrm{T}} \times \\ &(E_{11i}^{k} - E_{21i}^{k} K_{1j}^{k}) + (N-1) P_{1}^{k} P_{1}^{k} + \\ &2 \sum_{k=1}^{N} \left[(R_{k1i}^{k})^{\mathrm{T}} R_{k1i}^{k} + (\Delta \overline{R}_{k1i}^{k})^{\mathrm{T}} \Delta \overline{R}_{k1i}^{k} \right] \Big\} x_{k}(t). \end{split}$$

由分散切换律的设计和式(11)可知, $V_1(x(t)) < 0$.

当 $x_k(t) \in \Omega_2^k \setminus \Omega_1^k$ 时,切换律 $\sigma_k(x_k(t)) = 2$. 同理可得 $\dot{V}_2(x(t)) < 0$. 由分散切换律的设计可知,在任何切换时刻 t_j ,均有 $V_1(x(t_j)) = V_2(x(t_j))$,且有 $V_{\sigma_k(x_k(t_j))}(x(t_j)) \leqslant \lim_{t \to t_j^-} V_{\sigma_k(x_k(t))}(x(t))$ 成立. 根据多

Lyapunov 函数方法^[6],可知系统(2) 渐近稳定.

当 β , β \lesssim 0 时,同理可证. 综上所述,定理 2 成立. \square

4 仿真例子

考虑不确定切换模糊组合系统

$$\dot{x}_1(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1^1(t) \\ \dot{x}_2^1(t) \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{2} \mu_{\sigma_{1}i}^{1}(x(t)) \left[(A_{\sigma_{1}i}^{1} + \Delta A_{\sigma_{1}i}^{1}) x_{1}(t) + (B_{\sigma_{1}i}^{1} + \Delta B_{\sigma_{1}i}^{1}) u_{\sigma_{1}}^{1}(t) + (R_{2\sigma_{1}i}^{1} + \Delta R_{2\sigma_{1}i}^{1}) x_{2}(t) \right],$$

$$\dot{x}_{2}(t) = \left[\dot{x}_{1}^{2}(t) \right] =$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{2} \mu_{\sigma_{2}i}^{2}(x(t)) \left[(A_{\sigma_{2}i}^{2} + \Delta A_{\sigma_{2}i}^{2}) x_{2}(t) + (B_{\sigma_{2}i}^{2} + \Delta B_{\sigma_{2}i}^{2}) u_{\sigma_{2}}^{2}(t) + (R_{1\sigma_{2}i}^{2} + \Delta R_{1\sigma_{2}i}^{2}) x_{1}(t) \right].$$
(13b)

其中

$$\begin{split} A_{11}^{1} &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2.5 \end{bmatrix}, \ A_{12}^{1} &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1.3 \end{bmatrix}, \\ A_{21}^{1} &= \begin{bmatrix} 1.1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \ A_{22}^{1} &= \begin{bmatrix} 1.5 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \\ A_{21}^{2} &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}, \ A_{22}^{2} &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1.5 \end{bmatrix}, \\ A_{21}^{2} &= \begin{bmatrix} 1.2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \ A_{22}^{2} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \\ A_{21}^{2} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.05 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.05 \end{bmatrix}, \ D_{2i}^{1} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, \\ D_{1i}^{1} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}, \ D_{2i}^{2} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, \\ E_{11i}^{1} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}, \ E_{12i}^{1} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, \\ E_{21i}^{2} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}, \ E_{22i}^{2} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, \\ E_{21i}^{2} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}, \ E_{22i}^{2} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, \\ E_{21i}^{2} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}, \ E_{22i}^{2} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, \\ E_{21i}^{2} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}, \ E_{22i}^{2} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, \\ E_{21i}^{2} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}, \ E_{22i}^{2} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, \\ E_{21i}^{2} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}, \ E_{22i}^{2} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, \\ E_{21i}^{2} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}, \ E_{22i}^{2} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, \\ E_{21i}^{2} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}, \ E_{22i}^{2} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, \\ E_{21i}^{2} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}, \ E_{22i}^{2} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, \\ E_{21i}^{2} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}, \ E_{22i}^{2} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, \\ E_{21i}^{2} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}, \ E_{22i}^{2} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, \\ E_{21i}^{2} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}, \ E_{22i}^{2} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, \\ E_{21i}^{2} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}, \ E_{22i}^{2} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, \\ E_{21i}^{2} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}, \ E_{22i}^{2} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, \\ E_{21i}^{2} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}, \ E_{22i}^{2} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, \\ E_{22i}^{2} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}, \ E_{22i}^{2} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, \\ E_{22i}^{2} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}, \ E_{22i}^{2} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, \\ E_{22i}^{2} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}, \ E_{22i}^{2} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}, \ E_{22i}^{2} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}, \ E_{22i}^{2}$$

隶属度函数为

$$\begin{split} \mu_{11}^1(x_1^1(t)) &= \mu_{21}^1(x_1^1(t)) = 1 - 1/(1 + \mathrm{e}^{-4x_1^1(t)})\,, \\ \mu_{12}^1(x_1^1(t)) &= \mu_{22}^1(x_1^1(t)) = 1/(1 + \mathrm{e}^{-4x_1^1(t)})\,, \\ \mu_{11}^2(x_1^2(t)) &= \mu_{21}^2(x_1^2(t)) = 1 - 1/(1 + \mathrm{e}^{-6x_1^2(t)})\,, \\ \mu_{12}^2(x_1^2(t)) &= \mu_{22}^2(x_1^2(t)) = 1/(1 + \mathrm{e}^{-6x_1^2(t)})\,. \end{split}$$

设计分散切换模糊反馈控制器 $u_a^k(t) =$

$$\begin{split} &-\sum_{i=1}^{2}\mu_{\sigma_{k}i}^{k}(z(t))K_{\sigma_{k}i}^{k}x_{k}(t), \\ &K_{11}^{1}=\begin{bmatrix}1 & -1\\ -1 & 10.5\end{bmatrix}, K_{12}^{1}=\begin{bmatrix}1 & -1\\ -1 & 8.5\end{bmatrix}, \\ &K_{21}^{1}=\begin{bmatrix}9.1 & -1\\ -1 & 1\end{bmatrix}, K_{22}^{1}=\begin{bmatrix}11.5 & -1\\ -1 & 1\end{bmatrix}, \end{split}$$

$$K_{11}^{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 16.5 \end{bmatrix}, K_{12}^{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 12.5 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$K_{21}^{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 12.2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, K_{22}^{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 13.2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

显然,式(13)中两个子系统的任意组合均不能使系统渐近稳定.由矩阵不等式(9)和(10),可得正定矩阵

$$P_1^1 = egin{bmatrix} 3.3550 & -0.0016 \ -0.0016 & 2.3589 \end{bmatrix}, \ P_2^1 = egin{bmatrix} 3.0673 & -0.0020 \ -0.0020 & 2.5373 \end{bmatrix}, \ P_1^2 = egin{bmatrix} 4.4590 & -0.1278 \ -0.1278 & 4.3300 \end{bmatrix}, \ P_2^2 = egin{bmatrix} 3.9607 & -0.1158 \ -0.1158 & 4.7127 \end{bmatrix}.$$

令

$$\Omega_{1}^{k} = \{x_{k} \in R^{2} \mid x_{k}^{T}(P_{2}^{k} - P_{1}^{k})x_{k} \geqslant 0, \forall x_{k} \neq 0\},$$
 $\Omega_{2}^{k} = \{x_{k} \in R^{2} \mid x_{k}^{T}(P_{1}^{k} - P_{2}^{k})x_{k} \geqslant 0, \forall x_{k} \neq 0\}.$
显然有 $\Omega_{1}^{k} \cup \Omega_{2}^{k} = R^{2} \setminus \{0\}.$ 给出分散切换律

$$\sigma_k(x_k(t)) = egin{cases} 1, \ x_k(t) \in \Omega_1^k; \ 2, \ x_k(t) \in \Omega_2^k \setminus \Omega_1^k \end{cases}$$

仿真结果如图 1 所示. 可以看出,系统(13) 在所设计 分散切换律下渐近稳定.

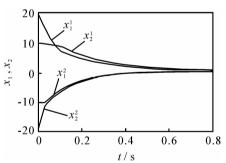


图 1 仿真状态曲线

5 结 论

本文研究不确定切换模糊组合系统的分散鲁棒控制问题.基于平行分布补偿算法(PDC)以及单Lyapunov函数和多Lyapunov函数方法,分别给出了分散模糊状态反馈控制器和分散切换律的设计方法.通过数值仿真算例验证了所得结论的有效性.

参考文献(References)

- [1] Fu L C. Robust adaptive decentralized control of robot manipulators[J]. IEEE Trans on Automatic Control, 1992, 37(1): 106-110.
- [2] Sheikholeslam S, Desoer C A. Indirect adaptive control of a class of interconnected non-linear dynamical systems [J]. Int J of Control, 1993, 57(3): 743-765.

(下转第268页)