

存在多步测量数据包丢失的 线性离散时变系统鲁棒 H_∞ 故障检测滤波器设计

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摘要 研究了一类存在多步测量数据包丢失的线性离散时变系统故障检测滤波器 (Fault detection filter, FDF) 设计问题. 采用基于观测器的鲁棒 H_∞ 故障检测滤波器作为残差产生器, 将故障检测滤波器的设计问题转化为一类随机时变系统的 H_∞ 滤波问题, 基于 Riccati 方程推导并证明了其存在的充分必要条件. 将滤波器参数矩阵求取转化为二次型优化问题, 通过求解 Riccati 方程, 得到滤波器参数矩阵的显式解. 算例验证了所提算法的有效性.

关键词 故障检测滤波器, 线性离散时变系统, 多步数据包丢失, Riccati 方程

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On Designing Robust H_∞ Fault Detection Filter for Linear Discrete Time-varying Systems with Multiple Packet Dropouts

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Abstract This paper deals with the problem of designing robust H_∞ fault detection filter (FDF) for linear discrete time-varying systems with multiple measurement packet dropouts. By using an observer-based robust H_∞ -FDF as a residual generator, the design of FDF is formulated in the framework of H_∞ filtering for a class of stochastic time-varying systems. A sufficient and necessary condition for the existence of the FDF is derived in terms of a Riccati equation. The determination of the parameter matrices of the filter is converted into a quadratic optimization problem, and the explicit solutions of the parameter matrices are obtained by solving the Riccati equation. Numerical examples are given to illustrate the effectiveness of the proposed method.

Key words Fault detection filter (FDF), linear discrete time-varying systems, multiple packet dropouts, Riccati equation

基于观测器的故障检测与分离 (Fault detection and isolation, FDI) 技术在过去的 30 年中取得了长足的发展. 特别是 H_∞ 优化技术已广泛应用于受 L_2 范数有界未知输入影响的线性定常 (Linear time-invariant, LTI) 系统的 FDI 问题中. 综观取得的研究成果, 可大致分为两类: 其一是使残差对未知输入的鲁棒性指标与残差对故障的灵敏度指标的比率最小, 即两目标 H_∞ 优化方法; 其二是 H_∞ 滤波的方法, 通

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过设计 FDF, 使得残差与故障信号之差的 L_2 范数诱导增益最小^[1-4].

同时, 传输过程中的数据包丢失现象是多种实际系统的重要特征, 如网络控制系统、惯性卫星组合导航系统、无线传感器网络系统等. 随着对系统可靠性与安全性要求的不断提高, 系统测量数据包丢失情况下的故障检测问题目前已经成控制界的研究热点和难点, 并且已取得许多成果. 例如, 文献 [5-6] 分别研究了随机数据包丢失情况下具有 Polytopic 不确定性的 LTI 系统和 T-S 模糊系统的故障检测问题, 文献 [7] 针对 LTI 系统测量丢失概率不确定时的故障检测问题给出了结论, 文献 [8] 探讨了同时具有随机时滞和数据包丢失的 LTI 系统的故障检测问题, 文献 [9] 将一类未考虑未知输入影响的网络控制系统故障诊断问题转化为一类 Markov 跳跃系统的故障检测问题加以解决, 文献 [10] 设计了具有多步数据包丢失的 LTI 系统的 FDF, 文献 [11-12] 分别利用等价空间方法和观测器方法解决了一类数据包丢失具有 Markov 跳跃特性的 LTI 系统的故障检测问题. 但是, 上述文献的结果仅给出了由线性矩阵不等式 (Linear matrix inequality, LMI) 描述的 H_∞ -FDF 存在的充分条件, 其结论不能直接应用于线性时变 (Linear time-varying, LTV) 系统.

另一方面, 近年来对 LTV 系统故障检测问题的研究日益受到重视. 例如, 文献 [13] 研究了周期系统 FDF 的设计问题, 文献 [14] 针对线性离散时变 (Linear discrete time-varying, LDTV) 系统设计了鲁棒 H_∞ -FDF, 文献 [15] 运用等价空间方法研究了一类 Markov 跳跃系统的故障检测问题, 文献 [16] 针对线性连续时变系统给出了 H_∞/H_- 、 H_∞/H_2 以及 H_∞/H_∞ 指标下的统一解, 文献 [17] 基于自适应观测器设计 LTV 系统的 FDF. 然而上述文献均未考虑测量数据包丢失的影响, 因此测量数据包丢失情况下 LTV 系统的故障检测问题尚待进一步研究.

本文将研究存在多步随机测量数据包丢失情况下 LDTV 系统的 FDF 设计问题, 采用基于观测器的鲁棒 H_∞ -FDF 作为残差产生器, 将 FDF 的设计问题转化为一类随机时变系统的 H_∞ 滤波问题. 本文的创新点在于, 基于 Riccati 方程推导并证明了 H_∞ -FDF 存在的充分必要条件, 并通过求解此 Riccati 方程, 得到 FDF 参数矩阵的显式解. 算例验证了算法的有效性.

1 问题描述

考虑如下 LDTV 系统

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{x}(k+1) = A(k)\mathbf{x}(k) + B_f(k)\mathbf{f}(k) + B_d(k)\mathbf{d}(k) \\ \mathbf{y}(k) = C(k)\mathbf{x}(k) + D_f(k)\mathbf{f}(k) + D_d(k)\mathbf{d}(k) \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中, $\mathbf{x}(k) \in \mathbf{R}^n$, $\mathbf{y}(k) \in \mathbf{R}^q$, $\mathbf{d}(k) \in \mathbf{R}^p$, $\mathbf{f}(k) \in \mathbf{R}^r$ 分别为系统状态、系统测量输出、未知输入和故障信号; $\mathbf{f}(k) \in l_2[0, N]$, $\mathbf{d}(k) \in l_2[0, N]$, 即 $\sum_{k=0}^N \mathbf{f}^T(k)\mathbf{f}(k) < \infty$, $\sum_{k=0}^N \mathbf{d}^T(k)\mathbf{d}(k) < \infty$, N 为已知常数. $A(k)$, $B_f(k)$, $B_d(k)$, $C(k)$, $D_f(k)$ 和 $D_d(k)$ 为适当维数的已知时变矩阵. 不失一般性, 假设 $C(k)$ 行满秩. 若系统存在测量输出数据包丢失, 则实际得到的测量信号 $\boldsymbol{\psi}(k) \in \mathbf{R}^q$ 为

$$\boldsymbol{\psi}(k) = \theta(k)\mathbf{y}(k) + (1 - \theta(k))\boldsymbol{\psi}(k-1) \quad (2)$$

其中, $\theta(k)$ 为独立同分布的 Bernoulli 随机变量, 且

$$\begin{cases} \text{Prob}\{\theta(k) = 1\} = E\{\theta(k)\} = \rho \\ \text{Prob}\{\theta(k) = 0\} = 1 - E\{\theta(k)\} = 1 - \rho \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$\rho \in (0, 1]$ 为一已知量, $\text{Prob}\{\cdot\}$ 表示随机变量概率, $E\{\cdot\}$ 为数学期望.

令 $\alpha(k) = \theta(k) - \rho$, 由式 (3) 知, $\alpha(k)$ 具有如下统计特征

$$\begin{cases} E\{\alpha(k)\} = 0 \\ E\{\alpha^2(k)\} = \rho - \rho^2 = \epsilon \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

引入增广向量 $\boldsymbol{\xi}(k) = [\mathbf{x}^T(k) \ \boldsymbol{\psi}^T(k-1)]^T$, 则由式 (1) 和 (2) 得

$$\begin{cases} \boldsymbol{\xi}(k+1) = (A_1(k) + \alpha(k)A_\alpha(k))\boldsymbol{\xi}(k) + (B_{f1}(k) + \\ \alpha(k)B_{f\alpha}(k))\mathbf{f}(k) + (B_{d1}(k) + \alpha(k)B_{d\alpha}(k))\mathbf{d}(k) \\ \boldsymbol{\psi}(k) = (C_1(k) + \alpha(k)C_\alpha(k))\boldsymbol{\xi}(k) + (D_{f1}(k) + \\ \alpha(k)D_{f\alpha}(k))\mathbf{f}(k) + (D_{d1}(k) + \alpha(k)D_{d\alpha}(k))\mathbf{d}(k) \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} A_1(k) &= \begin{bmatrix} A(k) & 0 \\ \rho C(k) & (1-\rho)I_q \end{bmatrix} \\ B_{f1}(k) &= \begin{bmatrix} B_f(k) \\ \rho D_f(k) \end{bmatrix}, \quad B_{d1}(k) = \begin{bmatrix} B_d(k) \\ \rho D_d(k) \end{bmatrix} \\ C_1(k) &= \begin{bmatrix} \rho C(k) & (1-\rho)I_q \end{bmatrix} \\ D_{f1}(k) &= \rho D_f(k), \quad D_{d1}(k) = \rho D_d(k) \\ A_\alpha(k) &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ C(k) & -I_q \end{bmatrix} \\ B_{f\alpha}(k) &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ D_f(k) \end{bmatrix}, \quad B_{d\alpha}(k) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ D_d(k) \end{bmatrix} \\ C_\alpha(k) &= \begin{bmatrix} C(k) & -I_q \end{bmatrix} \\ D_{f\alpha}(k) &= D_f(k), \quad D_{d\alpha}(k) = D_d(k) \end{aligned}$$

残差产生是 FDI 系统设计的主要任务之一, 本文考虑如下基于观测器的 FDF 作为残差产生器:

$$\begin{cases} \hat{\boldsymbol{\xi}}(k+1) = A_1(k)\hat{\boldsymbol{\xi}}(k) + L(k)(\boldsymbol{\psi}(k) - C_1(k)\hat{\boldsymbol{\xi}}(k)) \\ \mathbf{r}(k) = V(k)(\boldsymbol{\psi}(k) - C_1(k)\hat{\boldsymbol{\xi}}(k)) \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

其中, $\mathbf{r}(k) \in \mathbf{R}^r$ 为残差, 观测器增益矩阵 $L(k)$ 和加权矩阵 $V(k)$ 为待设计参数.

令

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{e}(k) &= \boldsymbol{\xi}(k) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\xi}}(k), \quad \boldsymbol{\eta}(k) = [\boldsymbol{\xi}^T(k) \ \mathbf{e}^T(k)]^T \\ \mathbf{r}_e(k) &= \mathbf{r}(k) - \mathbf{f}(k), \quad \mathbf{w}(k) = [\mathbf{f}^T(k) \ \mathbf{d}^T(k)]^T \end{aligned}$$

则由式 (5) 和 (6) 得

$$\begin{cases} \boldsymbol{\eta}(k+1) = (A_\eta(k) + \alpha(k)A_{\eta\alpha}(k))\boldsymbol{\eta}(k) + \\ (B_\eta(k) + \alpha(k)B_{\eta\alpha}(k))\mathbf{w}(k) \\ \mathbf{r}_e(k) = (C_\eta(k) + \alpha(k)C_{\eta\alpha}(k))\boldsymbol{\eta}(k) + \\ (D_\eta(k) + \alpha(k)D_{\eta\alpha}(k))\mathbf{w}(k) \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} A_\eta(k) &= \begin{bmatrix} A_1(k) & 0 \\ 0 & A_1(k) - L(k)C_1(k) \end{bmatrix} \\ A_{\eta\alpha}(k) &= \begin{bmatrix} A_\alpha(k) & 0 \\ A_\alpha(k) - L(k)C_\alpha(k) & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} B_\eta(k) &= \begin{bmatrix} B_{f1}(k) & B_{d1}(k) \\ B_{11}(k) & B_{12}(k) \end{bmatrix} \\ B_{\eta\alpha}(k) &= \begin{bmatrix} B_{f\alpha}(k) & B_{d\alpha}(k) \\ B_{\alpha1}(k) & B_{\alpha2}(k) \end{bmatrix} \\ C_\eta(k) &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & V(k)C_1(k) \end{bmatrix} \\ C_{\eta\alpha}(k) &= \begin{bmatrix} V(k)C_\alpha(k) & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ D_\eta(k) &= \begin{bmatrix} V(k)D_{f1}(k) - I & V(k)D_{d1}(k) \end{bmatrix} \\ D_{\eta\alpha}(k) &= \begin{bmatrix} V(k)D_{f\alpha}(k) & V(k)D_{d\alpha}(k) \end{bmatrix} \\ B_{11}(k) &= B_{f1}(k) - L(k)D_{f1}(k) \\ B_{12}(k) &= B_{d1}(k) - L(k)D_{d1}(k) \\ B_{\alpha1}(k) &= B_{f\alpha}(k) - L(k)D_{f\alpha}(k) \\ B_{\alpha2}(k) &= B_{d\alpha}(k) - L(k)D_{d\alpha}(k) \end{aligned}$$

注意到系统 (7) 是包含随机变量 $\alpha(k)$ 的时变系统, 为分析系统 (7) 的性能, 首先给出如下定义.

定义 1^[18]. 当 $\mathbf{w}(k) \equiv \mathbf{0}$ 时, 若存在常数 $c > 0$ 和 $q \in (0, 1)$, 使得对任意的初始状态 $\boldsymbol{\eta}(0)$, 有 $E\{\|\boldsymbol{\eta}(k)\|^2\} \leq cq^k \|\boldsymbol{\eta}(0)\|^2$ 成立, 则称系统 (7) 为均方指数稳定, 其中 $\|\cdot\|$ 为向量的 Euclidean 范数.

本文的主要目的是设计形如式 (6) 的 FDF, 使得系统 (7) 均方指数稳定且残差与故障之差尽可能小. 不失一般性, 应用 $\|\mathbf{r}_e(k)\|_{2,E}$ 表示残差与故障之差的大小, 并将随机意义下 H_∞ -FDF 的设计问题归结为: 给定标量 $\gamma > 0$, 设计参数矩阵 $L(k)$ 、 $V(k)$, 使系统 (7) 均方指数稳定, 且满足如下性能指标

$$\sup_{\|\mathbf{w}(k)\|_2 \neq 0} \frac{\|\mathbf{r}_e(k)\|_{2,E}^2}{\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(0)S\boldsymbol{\eta}(0) + \|\mathbf{w}(k)\|_2^2} < \gamma^2 \quad (8)$$

其中, $S > 0$ 为初始状态加权矩阵,

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathbf{w}(k)\|_2^2 &= \sum_{k=0}^N \mathbf{w}^T(k)\mathbf{w}(k) \\ \|\mathbf{r}_e(k)\|_{2,E}^2 &= E\left\{ \sum_{k=0}^N \mathbf{r}_e^T(k)\mathbf{r}_e(k) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

注释 1. 由 Bernoulli 随机变量描述的具有数据包丢失特性的系统可分为两类: 其一是形如式 (2) 的具有多步测量数据包丢失的情形, 当系统 (1) 各参数矩阵为常数时, 上述 FDF 设计问题即为文献 [10] 所研究的问题; 其二是如文献 [5-7] 给出的单步测量数据包丢失的情况. 本文主要研究具有多步测量数据包丢失情况下 LDTV 系统的 FDF 设计问题, 所提算法也可应用到存在单步测量数据包丢失的 LDTV 系统中.

2 H_∞ -FDF 设计

2.1 H_∞ 性能分析

本小节分析系统 (7) 的均方指数稳定性和 H_∞ 性能, 得到 H_∞ -FDF 存在的充分必要条件. 首先给出如下引理.

引理 1. 对系统 (7), 当且仅当存在 $P(\cdot) > 0$, 使得如下不等式成立

$$A_\eta^T(k)P(k+1)A_\eta(k) + \epsilon A_{\eta\alpha}^T(k)P(k+1)A_{\eta\alpha}(k) - P(k) < 0 \quad (9)$$

系统 (7) 均方指数稳定.

证明. 见附录. \square

基于引理 1 给出的系统均方指数稳定的充分必要条件, 得到如下定理.

定理 1. 对系统 (7), 给定 $\gamma > 0$, 假设 $\boldsymbol{\eta}(0) = \mathbf{0}$, 当且仅当存在矩阵 $P(k) > 0$ 和正常数 β , 使得下列方程成立

$$\begin{cases} P(k) = A_\eta^T(k)P(k+1)A_\eta(k) + C_\eta^T(k)C_\eta(k) + \\ K^T(k)\Theta^{-1}(k)K(k) + \epsilon C_{\eta\alpha}^T(k)C_{\eta\alpha}(k) + \\ \epsilon A_{\eta\alpha}^T(k)P(k+1)A_{\eta\alpha}(k) + \beta I \\ P(N+1) = S_{N+1} \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} K(k) &= (A_\eta^T(k)P(k+1)B_\eta(k) + \epsilon A_{\eta\alpha}^T(k)P(k)B_{\eta\alpha} + \\ & C_\eta^T(k)D_\eta(k) + \epsilon C_{\eta\alpha}^T(k)D_{\eta\alpha}(k))^T \\ \Theta(k) &= \gamma^2 I - B_\eta^T(k)P(k+1)B_\eta(k) - \epsilon D_{\eta\alpha}^T(k)D_{\eta\alpha}(k) - \\ & \epsilon B_{\eta\alpha}^T(k)P(k+1)B_{\eta\alpha}(k) - D_\eta^T(k)D_\eta(k) > 0 \end{aligned}$$

系统 (7) 均方指数稳定, 且满足如下 H_∞ 性能指标

$$\sup_{\|\boldsymbol{w}(k)\|_2 \neq 0} \frac{\|\boldsymbol{r}_e(k)\|_{2,E}^2 + \mathbb{E}\{\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(N+1)S_{N+1}\boldsymbol{\eta}(N+1)\}}{\|\boldsymbol{w}(k)\|_2^2} < \gamma^2 \quad (11)$$

证明. 首先证明充分性. 对系统 (7) 选取如下 Lyapunov 函数

$$\mathbb{V}(\boldsymbol{\eta}(k), k) = \boldsymbol{\eta}^T(k)P(k)\boldsymbol{\eta}(k), \quad P(k) > 0 \quad (12)$$

设 \mathcal{F}_k 为由 $\boldsymbol{\eta}(i), i = 0, \dots, k$ 产生的 Borel- σ 域, 则由式 (4), (7) 和 (12) 得

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}\{\Delta\mathbb{V}\} &= \mathbb{E}\{\mathbb{V}(k+1)|\mathcal{F}_k\} - \mathbb{V}(k) = \\ & \boldsymbol{\eta}^T(k)A_\eta^T(k)P(k+1)A_\eta(k)\boldsymbol{\eta}(k) + \\ & \boldsymbol{\eta}^T(k)A_\eta^T(k)P(k+1)B_\eta(k)\boldsymbol{w}(k) + \\ & \epsilon\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(k)A_{\eta\alpha}^T(k)P(k+1)A_{\eta\alpha}(k)\boldsymbol{\eta}(k) + \\ & \epsilon\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(k)A_{\eta\alpha}^T(k)P(k+1)B_{\eta\alpha}(k)\boldsymbol{w}(k) + \\ & \boldsymbol{w}^T(k)B_\eta^T(k)P(k+1)A_\eta(k)\boldsymbol{\eta}(k) + \\ & \boldsymbol{w}^T(k)B_\eta^T(k)P(k+1)B_\eta(k)\boldsymbol{w}(k) + \\ & \epsilon\boldsymbol{w}^T(k)B_{\eta\alpha}^T(k)P(k+1)A_{\eta\alpha}(k)\boldsymbol{\eta}(k) + \\ & \epsilon\boldsymbol{w}^T(k)B_{\eta\alpha}^T(k)P(k+1)B_{\eta\alpha}(k)\boldsymbol{w}(k) - \\ & \boldsymbol{\eta}^T(k)P(k)\boldsymbol{\eta}(k) \end{aligned}$$

由式 (7) 中 $r_e(k)$ 表达式, 有如下恒等关系成立:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}\{\Delta\mathbb{V}\} &= \mathbb{E}\{\Delta\mathbb{V}\} - \mathbb{E}\{\boldsymbol{r}_e^T(k)\boldsymbol{r}_e(k)\} + \mathbb{E}\{\boldsymbol{r}_e^T(k)\boldsymbol{r}_e(k)\} - \\ & \mathbb{E}\{\gamma^2\boldsymbol{w}^T(k)\boldsymbol{w}(k)\} + \mathbb{E}\{\gamma^2\boldsymbol{w}^T(k)\boldsymbol{w}(k)\} = \\ & \boldsymbol{\eta}^T(k)\Pi_{11}(k)\boldsymbol{\eta}(k) + \boldsymbol{w}^T(k)\Pi_{21}(k)\boldsymbol{\eta}(k) + \\ & \mathbb{E}\{\gamma^2\boldsymbol{w}^T(k)\boldsymbol{w}(k)\} + \boldsymbol{\eta}^T(k)\Pi_{12}(k)\boldsymbol{w}(k) - \\ & \mathbb{E}\{\boldsymbol{r}_e^T(k)\boldsymbol{r}_e(k)\} - \boldsymbol{w}^T(k)(-\Pi_{22}(k))\boldsymbol{w}(k) \quad (13) \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_{11}(k) &= A_\eta^T(k)P(k+1)A_\eta(k) + \epsilon A_{\eta\alpha}^T(k)P(k+1)A_{\eta\alpha}(k) - \\ & P(k) + C_\eta^T(k)C_\eta(k) + \epsilon C_{\eta\alpha}^T(k)C_{\eta\alpha}(k) \\ \Pi_{12}(k) &= A_\eta^T(k)P(k+1)B_\eta(k) + \epsilon A_{\eta\alpha}^T(k)P(k+1)B_{\eta\alpha}(k) + \\ & C_\eta^T(k)D_\eta(k) + \epsilon C_{\eta\alpha}^T(k)D_{\eta\alpha}(k) \\ \Pi_{22}(k) &= B_\eta^T(k)P(k+1)B_\eta(k) + \epsilon B_{\eta\alpha}^T(k)P(k+1)B_{\eta\alpha}(k) - \\ & \gamma^2 I + D_\eta^T(k)D_\eta(k) + \epsilon D_{\eta\alpha}^T(k)D_{\eta\alpha}(k) \\ \Pi_{21}(k) &= \Pi_{12}^T(k) \end{aligned}$$

基于式 (13), 在零初始条件下, 对 $\mathbb{E}\{\Delta\mathbb{V}\}$ 从 0 时刻至 N 时刻求和, 配方可得

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}\left\{\sum_{k=0}^N \Delta\mathbb{V}\right\} &= \mathbb{E}\{\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(N+1)P(N+1)\boldsymbol{\eta}(N+1)\} - \\ & \boldsymbol{\eta}^T(0)P(0)\boldsymbol{\eta}(0) = \\ & -\mathbb{E}\left\{\sum_{k=0}^N (\boldsymbol{w}(k) - \boldsymbol{\mu}(k))^T \Theta(k) (\boldsymbol{w}(k) - \boldsymbol{\mu}(k))\right\} + \\ & \mathbb{E}\left\{\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(k)R(P(k))\boldsymbol{\eta}(k)\right\} + \\ & \mathbb{E}\left\{\sum_{k=0}^N \gamma^2\boldsymbol{w}^T(k)\boldsymbol{w}(k) - \boldsymbol{r}_e^T(k)\boldsymbol{r}_e(k)\right\} \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta(k) &= -\Pi_{22}(k) \\ \boldsymbol{\mu}(k) &= \Theta^{-1}(k)\Pi_{21}(k)\boldsymbol{\eta}(k) \\ R(P(k)) &= \Pi_{11}(k) + \Pi_{12}(k)\Theta^{-1}(k)\Pi_{21}(k) \end{aligned}$$

1) 稳定性分析, 令 $\boldsymbol{w}(k) = \mathbf{0}$, 则由引理 1 知, 为使得系统 (7) 均方指数稳定, 当且仅当存在 $P(\cdot)$ 使得式 (9) 成立. 显然对满足式 (10) 的 $P(\cdot)$ 和 $\beta > 0$, 必有式 (9) 成立, 满足稳定性条件.

2) H_∞ 性能分析, 定义

$$\begin{aligned} J_{1N} &= \mathbb{E}\left\{\sum_{k=0}^N \boldsymbol{r}_e^T(k)\boldsymbol{r}_e(k) - \gamma^2 \sum_{k=0}^N \boldsymbol{w}^T(k)\boldsymbol{w}(k)\right\} + \\ & \mathbb{E}\left\{\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(N+1)S_{N+1}\boldsymbol{\eta}(N+1)\right\} \end{aligned}$$

则基于零初始条件, 对式 (14) 移项可得

$$\begin{aligned} J_{1N} &= -\mathbb{E}\left\{\sum_{k=0}^N (\boldsymbol{w}(k) - \boldsymbol{\mu}(k))^T \Theta(k) (\boldsymbol{w}(k) - \boldsymbol{\mu}(k))\right\} + \\ & \mathbb{E}\left\{\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(N+1)(S_{N+1} - P(N+1))\boldsymbol{\eta}(N+1)\right\} + \\ & \mathbb{E}\left\{\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(k)R(P(k))\boldsymbol{\eta}(k) + \gamma^2\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(0)P(0)\boldsymbol{\eta}(0)\right\} \leq \\ & -\mathbb{E}\left\{\sum_{k=0}^N (\boldsymbol{w}(k) - \boldsymbol{\mu}(k))^T \Theta(k) (\boldsymbol{w}(k) - \boldsymbol{\mu}(k))\right\} + \\ & \mathbb{E}\left\{\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(N+1)(S_{N+1} - P(N+1))\boldsymbol{\eta}(N+1)\right\} + \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbb{E}\left\{\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(k)(R(P(k)) + \beta I)\boldsymbol{\eta}(k) + \gamma^2\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(0)P(0)\boldsymbol{\eta}(0)\right\} \quad (15)$$

由式 (15) 可以看出, 若 $R(P(k)) + \beta I = 0$, 即存在 $P(k)$ 使得式 (10) 成立且满足 $\Theta(k) > 0$ 时, 在零初始条件下必有 $J_{1N} < 0$ 成立, 从而 H_∞ 性能指标 (11) 成立. 充分性得证.

接下来证明定理的必要性. 类似于文献 [19–20], 采用反证法. 假设对 $k \in [0, N]$, 不存在 $P(k)$ 使得式 (10) 成立, 也即由初值 $P(k+1) = S_{N+1}$, 求解 Riccati 方程 (10) (其中 $k = N, N-1, \dots$) 时, 存在时刻 $k = k_0$, 使得矩阵 $\Theta(k)$ 非正定. 考虑如下三种情况:

1) $\Theta(k_0)$ 具有“0”特征值, 其对应的特征向量记为 $\boldsymbol{\lambda}(k_0)$. 令

$$\begin{cases} \boldsymbol{\eta}(0) = 0, \boldsymbol{w}(k) = 0, & k < k_0 \\ \boldsymbol{w}(k) = \boldsymbol{\lambda}(k_0), & k = k_0 \\ \boldsymbol{w}(k) = \boldsymbol{\mu}(k), & k > k_0 \end{cases}$$

则由式 (15) 可得, $J_{1N} = 0$, 与 $J_{1N} < 0$ 矛盾.

2) $\Theta(k_0)$ 具有负特征值. 记 $\boldsymbol{\lambda}(k_0)$ 为 $\Theta(k_0)$ 一负特征值“ δ ”对应的特征向量. 令

$$\begin{cases} \boldsymbol{w}(k) = \boldsymbol{\mu}(k), & k \neq k_0 \\ \boldsymbol{w}(k) = \boldsymbol{\mu}(k_0) + \boldsymbol{\lambda}(k_0), & k = k_0 \end{cases}$$

则由式 (15) 得 $J_{1N} = -\delta\boldsymbol{\lambda}^T(k_0)\boldsymbol{\lambda}(k_0) > 0$, 与 $J_{1N} < 0$ 矛盾.

3) $\Theta(k_0)$ 具有复数特征值. 记 $\boldsymbol{\lambda}(k_0)$ 为 $\Theta(k_0)$ 一复数特征值“ $a + bi$ ”对应的特征向量. 令

$$\begin{cases} \boldsymbol{w}(k) = \boldsymbol{\mu}(k), & k \neq k_0 \\ \boldsymbol{w}(k) = \boldsymbol{\mu}(k_0) + \boldsymbol{\lambda}(k_0), & k = k_0 \end{cases}$$

则由式 (15) 得 $J_{1N} = -(a + bi)\boldsymbol{\lambda}^T(k_0)\boldsymbol{\lambda}(k_0)$, J_{1N} 无意义, 与假设矛盾. 必要性得证. \square

注释 2. 由上述分析可知, 定理 1 推导出倒向 (Backward) Riccati 方程 (10), 使得系统 (7) 均方指数稳定, 且使得终态相关的 H_∞ 性能指标 (11) 成立. 定理 1 可以看作是文献 [21] 中定理 2.5 在有限时间域下的推广. 下面将通过构造式 (7) 的伴随系统, 给出前向 (Forward) Riccati 方程, 使得与系统初态相关的 H_∞ 性能指标 (8) 成立, 总结为如下的定理 2.

定理 2. 对系统 (7), 给定 $\gamma > 0$, 当且仅当存在矩阵 $Q(k) > 0$ 和正常数 β , 使得下列方程成立

$$\begin{cases} Q(k+1) = A_\eta(k)Q(k)A_\eta^T(k) + \epsilon B_{\eta\alpha}(k)B_{\eta\alpha}^T(k) + \\ B_\eta(k)B_\eta^T(k) + M(k)\Xi^{-1}(k)M^T(k) + \\ \epsilon A_{\eta\alpha}(k)Q(k)A_{\eta\alpha}^T(k) + \beta I \\ Q(0) = S^{-1} \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} M(k) &= (C_\eta(k)Q(k)A_\eta^T(k) + \epsilon C_{\eta\alpha}(k)Q(k)A_{\eta\alpha}^T(k) + \\ & D_\eta(k)B_\eta^T(k) + \epsilon D_{\eta\alpha}(k)B_{\eta\alpha}^T(k))^T \\ \Xi(k) &= \gamma^2 I - C_\eta(k)Q(k)C_\eta^T(k) - \epsilon C_{\eta\alpha}(k)Q(k)C_{\eta\alpha}^T(k) - \\ & D_\eta(k)D_\eta^T(k) - \epsilon D_{\eta\alpha}(k)D_{\eta\alpha}^T(k) > 0 \end{aligned}$$

系统 (7) 均方指数稳定, 且有 H_∞ 性能指标 (8) 成立.

证明. 由式 (7) 知

$$\boldsymbol{r}_e(k) = \begin{cases} (C_\eta(k) + \alpha(k)C_{\eta\alpha}(k))\Phi(k, 0)\boldsymbol{\eta}(0) + \\ (D_\eta(k) + \alpha(k)D_{\eta\alpha}(k))\boldsymbol{w}(k) + \\ (C_\eta(k) + \alpha(k)C_{\eta\alpha}(k))\sum_{j=0}^{k-1}\Phi(k, j+1) \times \\ (B_\eta(j) + \alpha(j)B_{\eta\alpha}(j))\boldsymbol{w}(j), & 0 < k \leq N \\ (C_\eta(0) + \alpha(0)C_{\eta\alpha}(0))\boldsymbol{\eta}(0) + \\ (D_\eta(0) + \alpha(0)D_{\eta\alpha}(0))\boldsymbol{w}(0), & k = 0 \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

其中, $\Phi(k, j)$ 为满足如下关系的状态转移矩阵

$$\Phi(k, j) = \begin{cases} (A_\eta(k-1) + \alpha(k-1)A_{\eta\alpha}(k-1)) \times \dots \times \\ (A_\eta(j+1) + \alpha(j+1)A_{\eta\alpha}(j+1)) \times \\ (A_\eta(j) + \alpha(j)A_{\eta\alpha}(j)), & 0 < j < k \\ I, & k = j \end{cases}$$

基于式 (17), 定义 \mathcal{G} 为 $(\boldsymbol{\eta}(0), \boldsymbol{w}(k))$ 到 $\boldsymbol{r}_e(k)$ 的线性映射算子. 定义内积

$$\begin{aligned} \langle (\boldsymbol{\eta}_1(0), \boldsymbol{w}_1(k)), (\boldsymbol{\eta}_2(0), \boldsymbol{w}_2(k)) \rangle = \\ \mathbb{E}\{\boldsymbol{\eta}_1^T(0)S\boldsymbol{\eta}_2(0)\} + \langle \boldsymbol{w}_1(k), \boldsymbol{w}_2(k) \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle \boldsymbol{w}_1(k), \boldsymbol{w}_2(k) \rangle = \mathbb{E}\left\{\sum_{k=0}^N \boldsymbol{w}_1^T(k)\boldsymbol{w}_2(k)\right\}$$

另设 \mathcal{G}^\sim 为 \mathcal{G} 的伴随算子, 并记

$\mathcal{G}^\sim \boldsymbol{r}_e(k) = [\boldsymbol{\eta}_a^T(0) \quad \boldsymbol{w}_a^T(k)]^T$. 算子 $\mathcal{G}^\sim, \mathcal{G}$ 满足如下关系

$$\langle \mathcal{G}(\boldsymbol{\eta}(0), \boldsymbol{w}(k)), \boldsymbol{r}_e(k) \rangle = \langle (\boldsymbol{\eta}(0), \boldsymbol{w}(k)), \mathcal{G}^\sim \boldsymbol{r}_e(k) \rangle$$

对 $\boldsymbol{w}(k), \boldsymbol{r}_e(k)$, 应用上述内积关系

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \mathcal{G}(\boldsymbol{\eta}(0), \boldsymbol{w}(k)), \boldsymbol{r}_e(k) \rangle = \langle (\boldsymbol{\eta}(0), \boldsymbol{w}(k)), \mathcal{G}^\sim \boldsymbol{r}_e(k) \rangle = \\ \mathbb{E}\{\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(0)S\boldsymbol{\eta}_a(0)\} + \mathbb{E}\left\{\sum_{k=0}^N \boldsymbol{w}^T(k)\boldsymbol{w}_a(k)\right\} \end{aligned}$$

则可得到

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^N \mathbb{E}\left\{\boldsymbol{r}_e^T(k)[(C_\eta(k) + \alpha(k)C_{\eta\alpha}(k))\Phi(k, 0)\boldsymbol{\eta}(0) + \right. \\ (C_\eta(k) + \alpha(k)C_{\eta\alpha}(k)) \times \sum_{j=0}^{k-1}\Phi(k, j+1) \times \\ (B_\eta(j) + \alpha(j)B_{\eta\alpha}(j))\boldsymbol{w}(j) + \\ \left. (D_\eta(k) + \alpha(k)D_{\eta\alpha}(k))\boldsymbol{w}(k)]\right\} = \\ \mathbb{E}\{\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(0)S\boldsymbol{\eta}_a(0)\} + \mathbb{E}\left\{\sum_{k=0}^N \boldsymbol{w}^T(k)\boldsymbol{w}_a(k)\right\} \end{aligned}$$

从而有

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}_a(0) = S^{-1} \sum_{j=0}^N \Phi^T(j, 0)(C_\eta(j) + \alpha(j)C_{\eta\alpha}(j))^T \boldsymbol{r}_e(j)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{w}_a(k) &= (B_\eta(k) + \alpha(k)B_{\eta\alpha}(k))^T \sum_{j=k+1}^N \Phi^T(j, k+1) \times \\ &\quad (C_\eta(j) + \alpha(j)C_{\eta\alpha}(j))^T \mathbf{r}_e(j) + \\ &\quad (D_\eta(k) + \alpha(k)D_{\eta\alpha}(k))^T \mathbf{r}_e(k) \end{aligned}$$

定义

$$\boldsymbol{\lambda}_a(k) = \sum_{j=k+1}^N \Phi^T(j, k+1)(C_\eta(j) + \alpha(j)C_{\eta\alpha}(j))^T \mathbf{r}_e(j)$$

则 \mathcal{G}^\sim 的状态空间表达式如下

$$\begin{cases} \boldsymbol{\lambda}_a(k-1) = (A_\eta^T(k) + \alpha(k)A_{\eta\alpha}^T(k))\boldsymbol{\lambda}_a(k) + \\ \quad (C_\eta^T(k) + \alpha(k)C_{\eta\alpha}^T(k))\mathbf{r}_e(k) \\ \mathbf{w}_a(k) = (B_\eta^T(k) + \alpha(k)B_{\eta\alpha}^T(k))\boldsymbol{\lambda}_a(k) + \\ \quad (D_\eta^T(k) + \alpha(k)D_{\eta\alpha}^T(k))\mathbf{r}_e(k) \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

对式 (18), 定义

$$\begin{aligned} J_{aN} &= E\left\{ \sum_{k=0}^N \mathbf{w}_a^T(k)\mathbf{w}_a(k) - \gamma^2 \sum_{k=0}^N \mathbf{r}_e^T(k)\mathbf{r}_e(k) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \boldsymbol{\lambda}_a^T(-1)S^{-1}\boldsymbol{\lambda}_a(-1) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

令 $\bar{k} = N - k$, 则式 (18) 化为如下形式

$$\begin{cases} \bar{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}_a(\bar{k}+1) = (\bar{A}_\eta^T(\bar{k}) + \alpha(\bar{k})\bar{A}_{\eta\alpha}^T(\bar{k}))\bar{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}_a(\bar{k}) + \\ \quad (\bar{C}_\eta^T(\bar{k}) + \alpha(\bar{k})\bar{C}_{\eta\alpha}^T(\bar{k}))\bar{\mathbf{r}}_e(\bar{k}) \\ \bar{\mathbf{w}}_a(\bar{k}) = (\bar{B}_\eta^T(\bar{k}) + \alpha(\bar{k})\bar{B}_{\eta\alpha}^T(\bar{k}))\bar{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}_a(\bar{k}) + \\ \quad (\bar{D}_\eta^T(\bar{k}) + \alpha(\bar{k})\bar{D}_{\eta\alpha}^T(\bar{k}))\bar{\mathbf{r}}_e(\bar{k}) \end{cases} \quad (19)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{A}_\eta(\bar{k}) &= A_\eta(N - \bar{k}), & \bar{A}_{\eta\alpha}(\bar{k}) &= A_{\eta\alpha}(N - \bar{k}) \\ \bar{B}_\eta(\bar{k}) &= B_\eta(N - \bar{k}), & \bar{B}_{\eta\alpha}(\bar{k}) &= B_{\eta\alpha}(N - \bar{k}) \\ \bar{C}_\eta(\bar{k}) &= C_\eta(N - \bar{k}), & \bar{C}_{\eta\alpha}(\bar{k}) &= C_{\eta\alpha}(N - \bar{k}) \\ \bar{D}_\eta(\bar{k}) &= D_\eta(N - \bar{k}), & \bar{D}_{\eta\alpha}(\bar{k}) &= D_{\eta\alpha}(N - \bar{k}) \\ \bar{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}_a(\bar{k}) &= \boldsymbol{\lambda}_a(N - \bar{k}), & \bar{\mathbf{r}}_e(\bar{k}) &= \mathbf{r}_e(N - \bar{k}) \\ \bar{\mathbf{w}}_a(\bar{k}) &= \mathbf{w}_a(N - \bar{k}) \end{aligned}$$

利用式 (19) 可得

$$\begin{aligned} J_{aN} &= E\left\{ \sum_{\bar{k}=0}^N \bar{\mathbf{w}}_a^T(\bar{k})\bar{\mathbf{w}}_a(\bar{k}) - \gamma^2 \sum_{\bar{k}=0}^N \bar{\mathbf{r}}_e^T(\bar{k})\bar{\mathbf{r}}_e(\bar{k}) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \bar{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}_a^T(N+1)S^{-1}\bar{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}_a(N+1) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

进而根据定理 1, 当且仅当存在对称矩阵 $P(\bar{k}) > 0$, 满足如下方程

$$\begin{cases} P(\bar{k}) = \bar{A}_\eta(\bar{k})P(\bar{k}+1)\bar{A}_\eta^T(\bar{k}) + \bar{B}_\eta(\bar{k})\bar{B}_\eta^T(\bar{k}) + \\ \quad F(\bar{k})\Theta^{-1}(\bar{k})F^T(\bar{k}) + \epsilon\bar{B}_{\eta\alpha}(\bar{k})\bar{B}_{\eta\alpha}^T(\bar{k}) + \\ \quad \epsilon\bar{A}_{\eta\alpha}(\bar{k})P(\bar{k}+1)\bar{A}_{\eta\alpha}^T(\bar{k}) + \beta I \\ P(N+1) = S^{-1} \end{cases} \quad (20)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} F(\bar{k}) &= (\bar{C}_\eta(\bar{k})P(\bar{k}+1)\bar{A}_\eta^T(\bar{k}) + \epsilon\bar{C}_{\eta\alpha}(\bar{k})P(\bar{k}+1)\bar{A}_{\eta\alpha}^T(\bar{k}) + \\ &\quad \bar{D}_\eta(\bar{k})\bar{B}_\eta^T(\bar{k}) + \epsilon\bar{D}_{\eta\alpha}(\bar{k})\bar{B}_{\eta\alpha}^T(\bar{k}))^T \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta(\bar{k}) &= -\bar{C}_\eta(\bar{k})P(\bar{k}+1)\bar{C}_\eta^T(\bar{k}) - \epsilon\bar{C}_{\eta\alpha}(\bar{k})P(\bar{k}+1)\bar{C}_{\eta\alpha}^T(\bar{k}) - \\ &\quad \bar{D}_\eta(\bar{k})\bar{D}_\eta^T(\bar{k}) - \epsilon\bar{D}_{\eta\alpha}(\bar{k})\bar{D}_{\eta\alpha}^T(\bar{k}) + \gamma^2 I > 0 \end{aligned}$$

有下列 H_∞ 性能指标成立

$$\sup_{\|\bar{\mathbf{r}}_e(\bar{k})\|_2 \neq 0} \frac{\|\bar{\mathbf{w}}_a(\bar{k})\|_{2,E}^2 + E\{\bar{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}^T(N+1)S_{N+1}\bar{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}(N+1)\}}{\|\bar{\mathbf{r}}_e(\bar{k})\|_{2,E}^2} < \gamma^2 \quad (21)$$

令 $Q(k) = P(N+1-k)$, 结合式 (19), 则式 (20) 化为式 (16) 形式.

由于 $\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{G}^\sim$ 均为范数有界线性算子, 且式 (8) 和 (21) 分别为 $\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{G}^\sim$ 的算子范数, 从而由文献 [22] 定理 3.9-2 可知, $\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{G}^\sim$ 的算子范数相等, 即当式 (21) 成立时, 必有式 (8) 成立. \square

注释 3. 若仅考虑 H_∞ 性能, 由文献 [20] 定理 7.2 知, 当系统 (1) 各参数矩阵为常数时, LDTV 系统 (1) 和 (7) 退化为 LTI 系统, 相应的定理 1 中的时变矩阵 $P(k)$ 化为常数矩阵 P , 递推 Riccati 方程化为常数 Riccati 方程, 且 $\beta = 0$. 由文献 [5, 7, 10] 知, 基于 LMI 描述的 H_∞ 指标 (8) 成立的充分条件为: 存在 $P > 0$, 使得如下不等式成立

$$\begin{cases} \Theta = \Theta(k)|_{P(k)=P} > 0 \\ R(P) = R(P(k))|_{P(k)=P} < 0 \end{cases}$$

由 J_{1N} 定义式和式 (15) 知, 当 $N \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 有如下关系成立:

$$\begin{aligned} E\left\{ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \mathbf{r}_e^T(k)\mathbf{r}_e(k) \right\} &= \\ &- E\left\{ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (\mathbf{w}(k) - \boldsymbol{\mu}(k))^T \Theta (\mathbf{w}(k) - \boldsymbol{\mu}(k)) \right\} + \\ &E\left\{ \boldsymbol{\eta}^T(k)R(P)\boldsymbol{\eta}(k) \right\} + \gamma^2 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \mathbf{w}^T(k)\mathbf{w}(k) - \\ &E\left\{ \boldsymbol{\eta}^T(\infty)P\boldsymbol{\eta}(\infty) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

则对 $\gamma_1|_{R(P)=0}, \gamma_2|_{R(P)<0}$, 由上述关系得

$$(\gamma_1^2 - \gamma_2^2) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \mathbf{w}^T(k)\mathbf{w}(k) + \varpi = 0, \quad \varpi > 0$$

从而 $\gamma_1|_{R(P)=0} < \gamma_2|_{R(P)<0}$, 即由定理 1 和定理 2 基于 Riccati 方程得到的 FDF 存在的充分必要条件, 可使得系统 (7) 具有更好的 H_∞ 性能.

注释 4. 定理 2 基于伴随算子给出了系统 (7) 均方指数稳定并满足 H_∞ 性能指标 (8) 的充分必要条件, 此结论不仅可以看作是文献 [23] 中引理 3.2 在随机参数系统 (7) 中的推广, 也可以看作是将文献 [24] 中定理 3.1 的结论由随机不确定性仅作用于系统矩阵的情况, 扩展到所有参数矩阵均受随机不确定性影响的情形, 同时考虑了系统的均方指数稳定性.

2.2 参数矩阵 $L(k), V(k)$ 设计

本节将基于定理 2 给出的 H_∞ -FDF 存在的充分必要条件, 将参数矩阵 $L(k), V(k)$ 的求取转化为二次型优化问题, 即通过求解 Riccati 方程, 得到 $L(k), V(k)$, 使得 $\Xi(k)$ 对尽可能小的 γ 满足正定性的条件, 从而优化性能指标 (8). 令

$$Q(k) = \begin{bmatrix} Q_{11}(k) & Q_{12}(k) \\ Q_{21}(k) & Q_{22}(k) \end{bmatrix}$$

得

$$\begin{aligned} \Xi(k) = & \gamma^2 I - V(k)C_1(k)Q_{22}(k)C_1^T(k)V^T(k) - \\ & \epsilon V(k)C_\alpha(k)Q_{11}(k)C_\alpha^T(k)V^T(k) - \\ & (V(k)D_{f1}(k) - I)(V(k)D_{f1}(k) - I)^T - \\ & V(k)D_{d1}(k)D_{d1}^T(k)V^T(k) - \\ & \epsilon V(k)D_{f\alpha}(k)D_{f\alpha}^T(k)V^T(k) - \\ & \epsilon V(k)D_{d\alpha}(k)D_{d\alpha}^T(k)V^T(k) \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

注意到 $\Xi(k)$ 为 $V(k)$ 的二次型函数, 则 $V(k)$ 的最优值 $V_{\text{opt}}(k)$ 可定义为: 在时刻 k , 给定 $Q(k)$, 对任意适当维数非零列向量 $\mathbf{v}(k)$ 有如下关系成立:

$$\mathbf{v}^T(k)\Xi(V_{\text{opt}}(k), k)\mathbf{v}(k) \geq \mathbf{v}^T(k)\Xi(V(k), k)\mathbf{v}(k)$$

为求得 $V_{\text{opt}}(k)$, 令

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}^T(k)\Xi(V(k), k)\mathbf{v}(k)}{\partial (V^T(k)\mathbf{v}(k))} = 0$$

得到

$$\begin{aligned} 0 = & -\mathbf{v}^T(k)V(k)(C_1(k)Q_{22}(k)C_1^T(k) + \\ & \epsilon C_\alpha(k)Q_{11}(k)C_\alpha^T(k) + \epsilon D_{f\alpha}(k)D_{f\alpha}^T(k) + \\ & D_{f1}(k)D_{f1}^T(k) + D_{d1}(k)D_{d1}^T(k) + \\ & \epsilon D_{d\alpha}(k)D_{d\alpha}^T(k)) + \mathbf{v}^T(k)D_{f1}^T(k) \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

进一步由 $C(k)$ 行满秩, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{v}^T(k)\Xi(V(k), k)\mathbf{v}(k)}{\partial (V^T(k)\mathbf{v}(k))^2} = \\ - (C_1(k)Q_{22}(k)C_1^T(k) + \epsilon D_{d\alpha}(k)D_{d\alpha}^T(k) + \\ \epsilon C_\alpha(k)Q_{11}(k)C_\alpha^T(k) + \epsilon D_{f\alpha}(k)D_{f\alpha}^T(k) + \\ D_{f1}(k)D_{f1}^T(k) + D_{d1}(k)D_{d1}^T(k)) < 0 \end{aligned}$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{opt}}(k) = & D_{f1}^T(k)(C_1(k)Q_{22}(k)C_1^T(k) + \\ & \epsilon D_{d\alpha}(k)D_{d\alpha}^T(k) + \epsilon D_{f\alpha}(k)D_{f\alpha}^T(k) + \\ & \epsilon C_\alpha(k)Q_{11}(k)C_\alpha^T(k) + \\ & D_{f1}(k)D_{f1}^T(k) + D_{d1}(k)D_{d1}^T(k))^{-1} \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

将式 (24) 带入式 (22), 得

$$\begin{aligned} \Xi(k) = & (\gamma^2 - 1)I + D_{f1}(k)(C_1(k)Q_{22}(k)C_1^T(k) + \\ & \epsilon C_\alpha(k)Q_{11}(k)C_\alpha^T(k) + \epsilon D_{f\alpha}(k)D_{f\alpha}^T(k) + \\ & D_{f1}(k)D_{f1}^T(k) + D_{d1}(k)D_{d1}^T(k) + \\ & \epsilon D_{d\alpha}(k)D_{d\alpha}^T(k))^{-1}D_{f1}^T(k) \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

而当 $V(k) = I$ 时, 即不引入参数矩阵 $V(k)$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \Xi(k) = & \gamma^2 I - C_1(k)Q_{22}(k)C_1^T(k) - \\ & \epsilon C_\alpha(k)Q_{11}(k)C_\alpha^T(k) - D_{d1}(k)D_{d1}^T(k) - \\ & \epsilon D_{f\alpha}(k)D_{f\alpha}^T(k) - \epsilon D_{d\alpha}(k)D_{d\alpha}^T(k) - \\ & (D_{f1}(k) - I)(D_{f1}(k) - I)^T \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

比较式 (25) 和 (26), 通过引入参数矩阵 $V(k)$, 增加了设计的自由度, 从而对给定的 γ , 式 (25) 较之式 (26) 仍可以保证 $\Theta(k)$ 正定, 减少了设计的保守性, 使得 $\mathbf{r}_e(k)$ 对 $\mathbf{w}(k)$ 有更好的抑制效果.

又由式 (7) 和 (16) 知, Q_{11} 与 $L(k)$ 无关, 而对 Q_{22} 有如下关系成立:

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{22}(k+1) = & (A_1(k) - L(k)C_1(k))Q_{22}(k)(A_1(k) - \\ & L(k)C_1(k))^T + \epsilon(A_\alpha(k) - L(k)C_\alpha(k))Q_{11}(k)(A_\alpha(k) - \\ & L(k)C_\alpha(k))^T + (B_{f1}(k) - L(k)D_{f1}(k))(B_{f1}(k) - \\ & L(k)D_{f1}(k))^T + (B_{d1}(k) - L(k)D_{d1}(k))(B_{d1}(k) - \\ & L(k)D_{d1}(k))^T + \epsilon(B_{f\alpha}(k) - L(k)D_{f\alpha}(k))(B_{f\alpha}(k) - \\ & L(k)D_{f\alpha}(k))^T + \epsilon(B_{d\alpha}(k) - L(k)D_{d\alpha}(k))(B_{d\alpha}(k) - \\ & L(k)D_{d\alpha}(k))^T + \Gamma(k)\Xi^{-1}(k)\Gamma^T(k) + \beta I \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma(k) = & (A_1(k) - L(k)C_1(k))Q_{22}(k)C_1^T(k)V^T(k) + \\ & \epsilon(A_\alpha(k) - L(k)C_\alpha(k))Q_{21}(k)C_\alpha^T(k)V^T(k) + \\ & (B_{f1}(k) - L(k)D_{f1}(k))(V(k)D_{f1}(k) - I)^T + \\ & (B_{d1}(k) - L(k)D_{d1}(k))D_{d1}^T(k)V^T(k) + \\ & \epsilon(B_{f\alpha}(k) - L(k)D_{f\alpha}(k))D_{f\alpha}^T(k)V^T(k) + \\ & \epsilon(B_{d\alpha}(k) - L(k)D_{d\alpha}(k))D_{d\alpha}^T(k)V^T(k) \end{aligned}$$

基于式 (25), 类似于 $V_{\text{opt}}(k)$ 的求解, $L(k)$ 的最优解 $L_{\text{opt}}(k)$ 定义为: 在时刻 k , 给定 $V(k)$ 、 $Q(k)$, 对任意的适当维数非零列向量 $\mathbf{v}(k)$ 有如下不等式成立:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{v}^T(k)Q_{22}(k+1)\mathbf{v}(k)|_{L(k)=L_{\text{opt}}(k)} \leq \\ \mathbf{v}^T(k)Q_{22}(k+1)\mathbf{v}(k)|_{L(k) \neq L_{\text{opt}}(k)} \end{aligned}$$

从而使得

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{v}^T(k+1)\Xi(L_{\text{opt}}(k+1), k+1)\mathbf{v}(k+1) \geq \\ \mathbf{v}^T(k+1)\Xi(L(k+1), k+1)\mathbf{v}(k+1) \end{aligned}$$

成立. 为求得 $L_{\text{opt}}(k)$, 令

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}^T(k)Q_{22}(k+1)\mathbf{v}(k)}{\partial (L^T(k)\mathbf{v}(k))} = 0$$

得到

$$\begin{aligned} 0 = & (H(k) + G(k)\Xi^{-1}(k)G^T(k))L^T(k) - \\ & G(k)\Xi^{-1}(k)N^T(k) - T(k) \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} G(k) = & C_1(k)Q_{22}(k)C_1^T(k)V^T(k) + \epsilon D_{d\alpha}(k)D_{d\alpha}^T(k)V^T(k) + \\ & \epsilon C_\alpha(k)Q_{21}(k)C_\alpha^T(k)V^T(k) + D_{d1}(k)D_{d1}^T(k)V^T(k) + \\ & D_{f1}(k)(V(k)D_{f1}(k) - I)^T + \epsilon D_{f\alpha}(k)D_{f\alpha}^T(k)V^T(k) \\ H(k) = & C_1(k)Q_{22}(k)C_1^T(k) + \epsilon C_\alpha(k)Q_{11}(k)C_\alpha^T(k) + \\ & D_{f1}(k)D_{f1}^T(k) + \epsilon D_{f\alpha}(k)D_{f\alpha}^T(k) + \\ & D_{d1}(k)D_{d1}^T(k) + \epsilon D_{d\alpha}(k)D_{d\alpha}^T(k) \\ N(k) = & \epsilon A_\alpha(k)Q_{21}(k)C_\alpha^T(k)V^T(k) + \\ & \epsilon B_{d\alpha}(k)D_{d\alpha}^T(k)V^T(k) + B_{d1}(k)D_{d1}^T(k)V^T(k) + \\ & B_{f1}(k)(V(k)D_{f1}(k) - I)^T + \epsilon B_{f\alpha}(k)D_{f\alpha}^T(k)V^T(k) + \end{aligned}$$

$$T(k) = C_1(k)Q_{22}(k)C_1^T(k)V^T(k) + \epsilon C_\alpha(k)Q_{11}(k)A_\alpha^T(k) + D_{f1}(k)B_{f1}^T(k) + \epsilon D_{f\alpha}(k)B_{f\alpha}^T(k) + D_{d1}(k)B_{d1}^T(k) + \epsilon D_{d\alpha}(k)B_{d\alpha}^T(k)$$

进一步由 $C(k)$ 行满秩得

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{v}^T(k)Q_{22}(k+1)\mathbf{v}(k)}{\partial(L^T(k)\mathbf{v}(k))^2} = H(k) + G(k)\Xi^{-1}(k)G^T(k) > 0$$

从而

$$L_{opt}(k) = \Omega^T(k)(H(k) + G(k)\Xi^{-1}(k)G^T(k))^{-1} \quad (27)$$

其中

$$\Omega(k) = T(k) + G(k)\Xi^{-1}(k)N^T(k)$$

$\Xi(k)$ 由式 (25) 确定.

将上述推导过程总结为如下定理:

定理 3. 对系统 (5), 给定 $\gamma > 0$, 当且仅当存在正定矩阵

$$Q(k) = \begin{bmatrix} Q_{11}(k) & Q_{12}(k) \\ Q_{21}(k) & Q_{22}(k) \end{bmatrix}$$

和正常数 β , 使得式 (16) 成立, 其中 $\Xi(k)$ 由式 (25) 求得, 则满足指标 (8) 的 H_∞ -FDF(6) 存在, 参数矩阵 $L(k)$ 、 $V(k)$ 分别由式 (27) 和 (24) 确定.

注释 5. 本文根据 FDF 存在的充分必要条件, 基于 Riccati 方程 (16), 给出了 LDTV 系统存在多步数据丢失情况下 FDF 参数矩阵 $L(k)$ 、 $V(k)$ 的显式解. 当系统 (1) 各参数矩阵为常数时, 本文给出的结论为文献 [10] 针对 LTI 系统存在多步数据丢失情况下 FDF 的 Riccati 方程解. 由注释 3 可知, 相比于文献 [10] 给出的基于 LMI 的数值解, 定理 3 给出的算法具有较小的保守性.

3 算例

算例 1. 为验证算法有效性, 考虑系统 (1) 中各参数矩阵如下:

$$A(k) = \begin{bmatrix} -0.1e^{-\frac{k}{100}} & 0.9^k \\ -0.85 & -0.1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B_f(k) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 \sin(k) \\ 0.4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B_d(k) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 \\ 0.2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C(k) = \begin{bmatrix} -0.1 & 0.3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D_f(k) = 0.8, \quad D_d(k) = 0.3$$

数据包丢失概率 $\rho = 0.85$, $\mathbf{x}(0) = [0.2 \ 0]^T$, $Q(0) = 0.1I$, $\gamma = 1.1$, $\beta = 0.01$, $\theta(k)$ 变化率如图 1 所示, 未知输入信号如图 2 所示, 图 3 和图 4 分别给出了方波故障和正弦波故障及相应的残差信号. 由图 3 和图 4 可以看出, 本文所设计的鲁棒 H_∞ -FDF 可以在故障发生时得到有效的残差信号.

算例 2. 为说明本文算法的优越性, 考虑文献 [10] 中针对 LTI 系统的算例, 各参数矩阵如下:

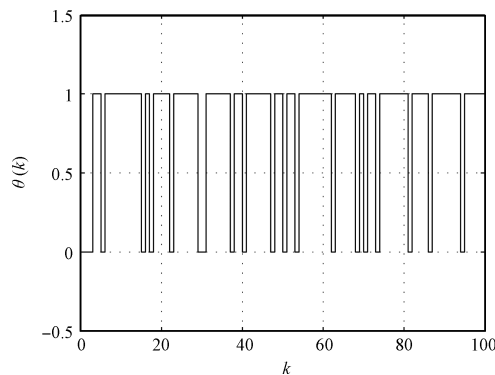


图 1 $\theta(k)$ 变化规律

Fig. 1 Change of $\theta(k)$

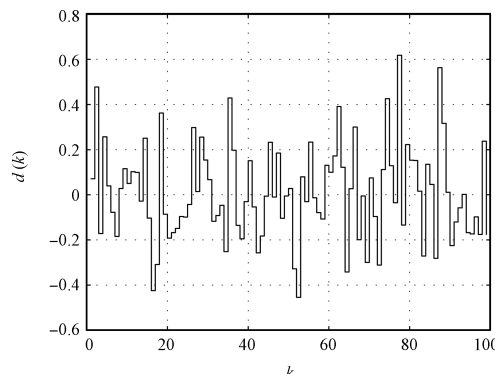


图 2 未知输入 $d(k)$

Fig. 2 Unknown input $d(k)$

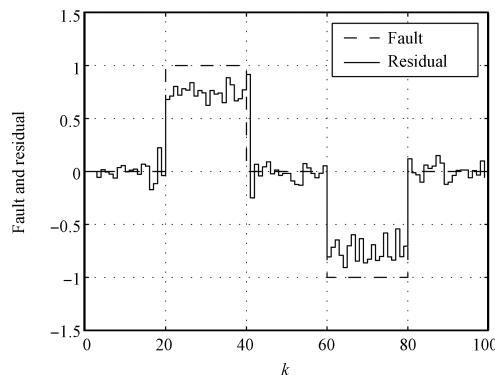


图 3 方波故障 $f(k)$ 及残差 $r(k)$

Fig. 3 Stepwise fault $f(k)$ and the residual $r(k)$

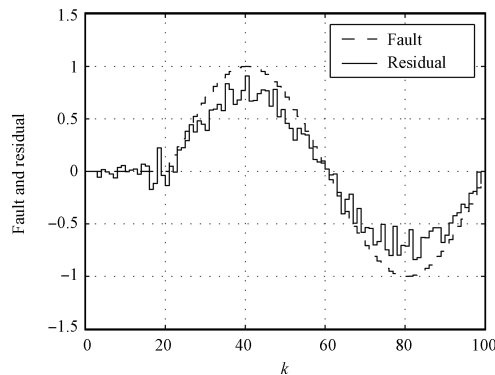


图 4 正弦波故障 $f(k)$ 及残差 $r(k)$

Fig. 4 Sine-wave fault $f(k)$ and the residual $r(k)$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & -0.6 & 0.7 \\ -0.2 & 0.4 & 0.5 \\ 0.6 & 0.3 & -0.3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B_f = \begin{bmatrix} 0.35 \\ 0.45 \\ 0.2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B_d = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 3.9 & 2.5 & 3.5 \end{bmatrix}, \quad D_f = 1.6$$

$\rho = 0.7$, 未知输入信号仍如图 2 所示, 故障信号 $f(k)$ 取为如下形式:

$$f(k) = \begin{cases} 1, & k \in [20, 40] \\ -1, & k \in [60, 80] \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

则由本文定理 3 得 γ 的最小值 $\gamma_{\min} = 1.0005$, 小于文献 [10] 求得的 $\gamma_{\text{opt}} = 1.0019$. 当取 $\gamma = 1.0019$ 时, 由定理 3 得到

$$L_{\text{opt}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0248 & 0.0717 & 0.0935 & 1.0056 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$V_{\text{opt}} = 8.2853 \times 10^{-4}$$

残差如图 5 所示, 图中实线为由本文定理 3 得到的残差曲线, 虚线为由文献 [10] 定理 2 得到的残差曲线. 由图中可以看出, 当取相同抑制比 γ 时, 由本文结论求得的残差具有较大的幅值, 即在相同扰动抑制水平条件下, 利用新结论得到的残差对故障具有更高的灵敏性.

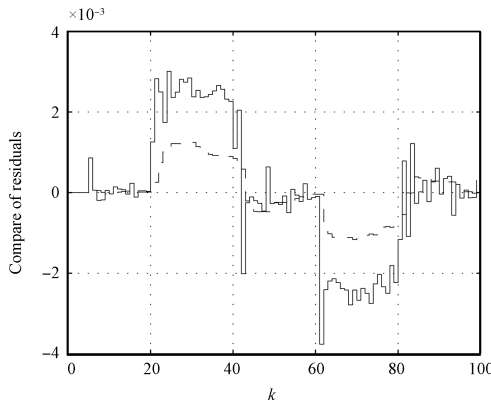


图 5 残差比较

Fig. 5 Comparison of residuals

4 结论

本文针对一类存在多步随机测量数据包丢失的 LDTV 系统, 设计基于观测器的 FDF, 将鲁棒 H_∞ -FDF 设计问题归结为随机时变系统 H_∞ 滤波问题, 推导并证明了 FDF 存在的充分必要条件, 并给出了基于 Riccati 方程的滤波器参数矩阵的显式表达式, 实现故障的在线检测. 算例验证了算法的有效性.

附录

引理 1 的证明.

1) 充分性. 假设式 (9) 成立, 由 $P(\cdot) > 0$, 则存在 $\kappa_1(\cdot) > 0$ 和 $\kappa_2(\cdot) > 0$ 使得

$$\kappa_1(k)I \leq P(k) \leq \kappa_2(k)I, \quad \kappa_1(k+1)I \leq P(k+1) \leq \kappa_2(k+1)I$$

成立, 则

$$\kappa_1(k)E\{\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(k)\boldsymbol{\eta}(k)\} \leq E\{\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(k)P(k)\boldsymbol{\eta}(k)\} \leq \kappa_2(k)E\{\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(k)\boldsymbol{\eta}(k)\}$$

且有

$$E\{\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(k+1)P(k+1)\boldsymbol{\eta}(k+1)|\mathcal{F}_k\} =$$

$$E\{\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(k)(A_\eta^T(k)P(k+1)A_\eta(k) + \varepsilon A_{\eta\alpha}^T(k)P(k+1)A_{\eta\alpha}(k) -$$

$$P(k))\boldsymbol{\eta}(k)\} + E\{\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(k)P(k)\boldsymbol{\eta}(k)\}$$

当式 (9) 成立时, 存在 $0 < \kappa_3(k) < \kappa_2(k)$ 使得

$$E\{\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(k+1)P(k+1)\boldsymbol{\eta}(k+1)\} \leq$$

$$-\kappa_3(k)E\{\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(k)\boldsymbol{\eta}(k)\} + E\{\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(k)P(k)\boldsymbol{\eta}(k)\} \leq$$

$$-\frac{\kappa_3(k)}{\kappa_2(k)}E\{\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(k)P(k)\boldsymbol{\eta}(k)\} + E\{\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(k)P(k)\boldsymbol{\eta}(k)\} =$$

$$(1 - \frac{\kappa_3(k)}{\kappa_2(k)})E\{\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(k)P(k)\boldsymbol{\eta}(k)\}$$

从而

$$\kappa_1(k+1)E\{\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(k+1)\boldsymbol{\eta}(k+1)\} \leq$$

$$E\{\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(k+1)P(k+1)\boldsymbol{\eta}(k+1)\} \leq$$

$$(1 - \frac{\kappa_3(k)}{\kappa_2(k)})E\{\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(k)P(k)\boldsymbol{\eta}(k)\} \leq$$

$$(1 - \frac{\kappa_3(k)}{\kappa_2(k)})(1 - \frac{\kappa_3(k-1)}{\kappa_2(k-1)})E\{\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(k-1)P(k-1)\boldsymbol{\eta}(k-1)\} \leq$$

$$\cdots \leq (1 - \frac{\kappa_3(k)}{\kappa_2(k)}) \cdots (1 - \frac{\kappa_3(0)}{\kappa_2(0)})E\{\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(0)P(0)\boldsymbol{\eta}(0)\}$$

取 $q_1 = \max\{(1 - \frac{\kappa_3(k)}{\kappa_2(k)}), \cdots, (1 - \frac{\kappa_3(0)}{\kappa_2(0)})\}$, 则

$$E\{\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(k+1)P(k+1)\boldsymbol{\eta}(k+1)\} \leq$$

$$q_1^{k+1}E\{\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(0)P(0)\boldsymbol{\eta}(0)\} =$$

$$q_1^{k+1}\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(0)P(0)\boldsymbol{\eta}(0)$$

进而有

$$\kappa_1(k+1)E\{\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(k+1)\boldsymbol{\eta}(k+1)\} \leq \kappa_2(0)q_1^{k+1}\|\boldsymbol{\eta}(0)\|^2$$

从而得到

$$E\{\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(k)\boldsymbol{\eta}(k)\} \leq cq^k\|\boldsymbol{\eta}(0)\|^2$$

其中, $c = \frac{\kappa_2(0)}{\kappa_1(k)} > 0$, $q = \max\{(1 - \frac{\kappa_3(k-1)}{\kappa_2(k-1)}), \cdots, (1 - \frac{\kappa_3(0)}{\kappa_2(0)})\} \in (0, 1)$. 充分性得证.

2) 必要性. 类似于文献 [25] 定理 2.1 的证明思路, 考虑如下函数

$$g(k) = \boldsymbol{\eta}^T(k)P(k)\boldsymbol{\eta}(k) = E\left\{\sum_{i=k}^N \boldsymbol{\eta}^T(i)\Psi(i)\boldsymbol{\eta}(i)|\mathcal{F}_k\right\}$$

其中, $\Psi(i)$, $i = k, \cdots, N$ 为任意正定矩阵. 则由 $E\{\|\boldsymbol{\eta}(k)\|^2\} \leq cq^k\|\boldsymbol{\eta}(0)\|^2$ 知, $E\{\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(i)\Psi(i)\boldsymbol{\eta}(i)\} > 0$ 且有界, 从而有 $P(k) > 0$. 进而可定义 $g(k+1)$ 为

$$g(k+1) = \boldsymbol{\eta}^T(k+1)P(k+1)\boldsymbol{\eta}(k+1) =$$

$$E\left\{\sum_{i=k+1}^N \boldsymbol{\eta}^T(i)\Psi(i+1)\boldsymbol{\eta}(i)|\mathcal{F}_{k+1}\right\}$$

一方面

$$E\{(g(k) - g(k+1))|\mathcal{F}_k\} =$$

$$E\left\{\left(E\left\{\sum_{i=k}^N \boldsymbol{\eta}^T(i)\Psi(i)\boldsymbol{\eta}(i)|\mathcal{F}_k\right\} -$$

$$\mathbb{E}\left\{\sum_{i=k+1}^N \boldsymbol{\eta}^T(i)\Psi(i+1)\boldsymbol{\eta}(i)|\mathcal{F}_{k+1}\right\}|\mathcal{F}_k = \boldsymbol{\eta}^T(k)\Psi(k)\boldsymbol{\eta}(k)$$

另一方面

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}\{(g(k) - g(k+1))|\mathcal{F}_k\} = \\ \mathbb{E}\{\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(k)P(k)\boldsymbol{\eta}(k) - \boldsymbol{\eta}^T(k+1)P(k+1)\boldsymbol{\eta}(k+1)|\mathcal{F}_k\} = \\ \boldsymbol{\eta}^T(k)\left(-A_{\eta}^T(k)P(k+1)A_{\eta}(k) - \right. \\ \left. \epsilon A_{\eta\alpha}^T(k)P(k+1)A_{\eta\alpha}(k) + P(k)\right)\boldsymbol{\eta}(k) \end{aligned}$$

从而得到

$$A_{\eta}^T(k)P(k+1)A_{\eta}(k) + \epsilon A_{\eta\alpha}^T(k)P(k+1)A_{\eta\alpha}(k) - P(k) = -\Psi(k)$$

因为对任意正定矩阵 $\Psi(k)$ 和向量 $\boldsymbol{\eta}(k)$, 都有上述方程成立, 则由文献 [21] 定理 2.5 得

$$A_{\eta}^T(k)P(k+1)A_{\eta}(k) + \epsilon A_{\eta\alpha}^T(k)P(k+1)A_{\eta\alpha}(k) - P(k) < 0$$

必要性得证. \square

由文献 [26] 知, 本文的引理 1 可视为文献 [18] 引理 1 和文献 [21] 结论 2.2 在有限时间域内的扩展, 也可视为文献 [26] 定理 3.4 所给结论在系统不含有 Markov 参数时的特例.

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