

中立型一般 Lurie 系统绝对稳定的 时滞相关准则¹⁾

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摘 要 研究了具有时滞的中立型一般 Lurie 系统的绝对稳定性问题. 利用 Lyapunov 方法给出了系统在无限扇形角内绝对稳定的时滞相关准则, 所给的判定条件是线性矩阵不等式(LMI)形式的, 可以很方便地运用 Matlab 工具箱求解. 一个应用的例子表明与现有的一些准则相比, 本文所给的条件具有较小的保守性.

关键词 Lurie 系统, 时滞, 绝对稳定, 时滞相关准则

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Delay-Dependent Criterion for Absolute Stability of Neutral General Lurie Systems

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Abstract The problem of absolute stability for neutral general Lurie systems with delay is investigated. Using Lyapunov method, a delay-dependent criterion for absolute stability of the systems in infinite sector is given. The proposed condition is in terms of a linear matrix inequality (LMI) which can be easily solved by Matlab toolbox. An illustrative example shows that the condition obtained in this paper is less conservative than some existing criteria.

Key words Lurie systems, delay, absolute stability, delay-dependent criterion

1 引言

Lurie 型控制系统是一类非常重要的控制系统, 关于其稳定性研究已有不少有价值的结果^[1~3]. 事实上任何闭环控制系统都存在滞后效应, 因此从理论上研究具有时滞的控制系统稳定性问题, 就会显得更加重要. Popov^[4], Somolines^[5] 以及 Hale^[6] 等人研究了带有时

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滞的控制系统的绝对稳定性问题,给出了系统绝对稳定的判别准则,但所给的判别准则均与时滞无关.由于缺乏了时滞的信息,这类结论在某些情况下比较保守,另外所给的准则对系统系数矩阵的要求比较严格.最近文献[7]利用 Razumikhin 定理给出具有时滞的 Lurie 型控制系统在有限扇形角内绝对稳定的时滞相关条件,由于限制条件较强,得到的时滞界限较小.文献[8]利用矩阵不等式的方法给出了系统绝对稳定的充分条件,改进了文献[7]的有关结果.

本文在文献[7,8]的基础上研究了一类更为广泛的中立型一般 Lurie 系统在无限扇形角内的绝对稳定性问题,利用 Lyapunov 方法给出了系统绝对稳定的时滞相关准则,推广和改进了现有文献的一些结果.首先给出下面的引理.

引理 1^[9]. 假设 $\mathbf{a}(\alpha) \in R^{n_x}$, $\mathbf{b}(\alpha) \in R^{n_y}$, $\alpha \in \Omega$. 则对任意正定矩阵 $N \in R^{n_x \times n_x}$ 以及矩阵 $M \in R^{n_y \times n_y}$, 不等式

$$-2 \int_{\Omega} \mathbf{b}^T(\alpha) \mathbf{a}(\alpha) d\alpha \leq \int_{\Omega} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}(\alpha) \\ \mathbf{b}(\alpha) \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} N & NM \\ M^T N & (2, 2) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}(\alpha) \\ \mathbf{b}(\alpha) \end{bmatrix} d\alpha \tag{1}$$

成立,这里(2, 2)表示 $(M^T N + I)N^{-1}(NM + I)$.

由这个引理,可得下面的主要结果.

2 主要结果

考虑如下形式的中立型一般 Lurie 系统

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = A\mathbf{x}(t) + B\mathbf{x}(t-h) + C\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t-\eta) + \mathbf{b}f(\Sigma) \tag{2a}$$

$$\Sigma = \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x}(t) + df(\Sigma), \quad f(\Sigma) \in K[0, \infty) \tag{2b}$$

这里 $\mathbf{x}(t) \in R^n$, $A \in R^{n \times n}$, $B \in R^{n \times n}$, $C \in R^{n \times n}$, $h > 0, \eta > 0$, $\mathbf{b} \in R^n$, $\mathbf{c} \in R^n$, $d \leq 0, K[0, \infty) = \{f(\Sigma) | f(0) = 0, 0 < \Sigma f(\Sigma) < \infty (\Sigma \neq 0)\}$.

定理 1. 假设时滞 $h \in [0, \bar{h}]$, 如果存在常数 $\beta > 0, \mu > 0$, 矩阵 $P > 0, Q > 0, R > 0, U > 0$ 以及 W 满足下面的线性矩阵不等式

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} & X_{13} & X_{14} & X_{15} \\ X_{12}^T & X_{22} & X_{23} & X_{24} & 0 \\ X_{13}^T & X_{23}^T & X_{33} & X_{34} & 0 \\ X_{14}^T & X_{24}^T & X_{34}^T & X_{44} & 0 \\ X_{15}^T & 0 & 0 & 0 & -U \end{bmatrix} < 0 \tag{3}$$

则系统(2)绝对稳定. 上式中

$$X_{11} = (A + B)^T P + P(A + B) + A^T (B^T U B + R) A + Q + W^T B + B^T W$$

$$X_{12} = -W^T B + A^T (B^T U B + R) B, \quad X_{13} = A^T (B^T U B + R) C + P C$$

$$X_{14} = A^T (B^T U B + R) \mathbf{b} + P \mathbf{b} + \frac{1}{2} \beta A^T \mathbf{c} + \frac{1}{2} \mu \mathbf{c}, \quad X_{15} = \bar{h} (W^T + P)$$

$$X_{22} = B^T (B^T U B + R) B - Q, \quad X_{23} = B^T (B^T U B + R) C$$

$$X_{24} = B^T (B^T U B + R) \mathbf{b} + \frac{1}{2} \beta B^T \mathbf{c}, \quad X_{33} = C^T (B^T U B + R) C - R$$

$$X_{34} = C^T (B^T U B + R) \mathbf{b} + \frac{1}{2} \beta C^T \mathbf{c}, \quad X_{44} = \mathbf{b}^T (B^T U B + R) \mathbf{b} + \beta \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{b} + \mu d$$

为了研究系统(2)的零解在什么情况下是绝对稳定的,考虑如下的 Lyapunov 泛函

$$V = V_1 + V_2 + V_3 + V_4 \quad (4)$$

其中

$$V_1 = \mathbf{x}^T P \mathbf{x} + \beta \int_0^\Sigma f(\Sigma) d\Sigma - \frac{1}{2} \beta d f^2(\Sigma), \quad V_2 = \int_{-h}^0 \int_{t+\theta}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(\alpha) B^T N B \dot{\mathbf{x}}(\alpha) d\alpha d\theta$$

$$V_3 = \int_{t-h}^t \mathbf{x}^T(\alpha) Q \mathbf{x}(\alpha) d\alpha, \quad V_4 = \int_{-\eta}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(\alpha) R \dot{\mathbf{x}}(\alpha) d\alpha$$

证明. 因为

$$\mathbf{x}(t) - \mathbf{x}(t-h) \equiv \int_{t-h}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}(\sigma) d\sigma \quad (5)$$

成立,则系统(2)可改写为

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = (A+B)\mathbf{x}(t) - B \int_{t-h}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}(\alpha) d\alpha + C\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t-\eta) + \mathbf{b}f(\Sigma) \quad (6a)$$

$$\Sigma = \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x}(t) + d f(\Sigma), \quad f(\Sigma) \in K[0, \infty) \quad (6b)$$

V_1 的导数满足下面的关系

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_1 = & \mathbf{x}^T(t) [(A+B)^T P + P(A+B)] \mathbf{x}(t) - 2\mathbf{x}^T(t) P B \int_{t-h}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}(\alpha) d\alpha + \\ & 2\mathbf{x}^T(t) P C \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t-\eta) + 2\mathbf{x}^T(t) P \mathbf{b} f(\Sigma) + \beta \mathbf{c}^T \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) f(\Sigma) \end{aligned}$$

由引理 1 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_1 \leq & \mathbf{x}^T(t) [(A+B)^T P + P(A+B) + hP(M^T N + I)N^{-1}(NM + I)P] \mathbf{x}(t) + \\ & 2\mathbf{x}^T(t) P M^T N B \int_{t-h}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}(\alpha) d\alpha + \int_{t-h}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(\alpha) B^T N B \dot{\mathbf{x}}(\alpha) d\alpha + 2\mathbf{x}^T(t) P C \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t-\eta) + \\ & 2\mathbf{x}^T(t) P \mathbf{b} f(\Sigma) - \beta \mathbf{c}^T [A\mathbf{x}(t) + B\mathbf{x}(t-h) + C\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t-\eta) + \mathbf{b}f(\Sigma)] f(\Sigma) \end{aligned}$$

又因为 \dot{V}_2, \dot{V}_3 以及 \dot{V}_4 满足如下关系

$$\dot{V}_2 = h\dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(t) B^T N B \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) - \int_{t-h}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(\alpha) B^T N B \dot{\mathbf{x}}(\alpha) d\alpha$$

$$\dot{V}_3 = \mathbf{x}^T(t) Q \mathbf{x}(t) - \mathbf{x}^T(t-h) Q \mathbf{x}(t-h)$$

$$\dot{V}_4 = \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(t) R \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) - \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(t-\eta) R \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t-\eta)$$

令 $W = NMP, U = \bar{h}N$ 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} = & \dot{V}_1 + \dot{V}_2 + \dot{V}_3 + \dot{V}_4 \leq \\ & \mathbf{x}^T(t) [(A+B)^T P + P(A+B) + \bar{h}^2(W^T + P)U^{-1}(W + P)] \mathbf{x}(t) + \\ & 2\mathbf{x}^T(t) W^T B \int_{t-h}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}(\alpha) d\alpha + \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(t) B^T U B \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) + 2\mathbf{x}^T(t) P C \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t-\eta) + \\ & 2\mathbf{x}^T(t) P \mathbf{b} f(\Sigma) + \beta \mathbf{c}^T [A\mathbf{x}(t) + B\mathbf{x}(t-h) + C\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t-\eta) + \mathbf{b}f(\Sigma)] f(\Sigma) + \\ & \mathbf{x}^T(t) Q \mathbf{x}(t) - \mathbf{x}^T(t-h) Q \mathbf{x}(t-h) + \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(t) R \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) - \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(t-\eta) R \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t-\eta) + \mu \Sigma f(\Sigma) - \\ & \mu \Sigma f(\Sigma) = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}(t) \\ \mathbf{x}(t-h) \\ \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t-\eta) \\ f(\Sigma) \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} \bar{X}_{11} & X_{12} & X_{13} & X_{14} \\ X_{12}^T & X_{22} & X_{23} & X_{24} \\ X_{13}^T & X_{23}^T & X_{33} & X_{34} \\ X_{14}^T & X_{24}^T & X_{34}^T & X_{44} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}(t) \\ \mathbf{x}(t-h) \\ \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t-\eta) \\ f(\Sigma) \end{bmatrix} - \mu \Sigma f(\Sigma) \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\bar{X}_{11} = X_{11} + \bar{h}^2(W^T + P)U^{-1}(W + P)$, 其它参数同定理 1. 由线性矩阵不等式(3)可知 \dot{V} 负定, 则系统(2)绝对稳定. 证毕.

3 例子

考虑文献[7]研究的系统

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -0.2 & -0.5 \\ 0.5 & -0.2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t-h) \\ x_2(t-h) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -0.2 \\ -0.3 \end{bmatrix} f(\Sigma)$$

$$\Sigma(t) = 0.6x_1(t) + 0.8x_2(t), \quad f(\cdot) \in K[0, 0.5],$$

很显然这是系统(2)的一个特例,当取 $M=0, N=P=Q=I, \beta=0.4, \mu=1.2$ 时,可得 $\bar{h} \leq 1.268$; 当取 $M = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0.3 \\ -0.2 & -1.1 \end{bmatrix}$, 则可得 $\bar{h} \leq 1.825$. 若令 $\beta=0.5, \mu=1$, 则 $\bar{h} \leq 2.055$, 而

由文献[7]得到的时滞的最大界限为 0.3053, 并且 $f(\cdot) \in K[0, 0.5]$, 而当扇形角的上界大于 4.30 时, 该方法无法判别系统的稳定性. 应用本文的方法得到的时滞界限为 2.055, 并且 $f(\cdot) \in K[0, \infty)$.

注. 可用 Matlab 中的线性矩阵不等式工具箱解线性矩阵不等式^[10].

4 结论

利用 Lyapunov 方法, 本文给出了具有时滞的中立型一般 Lurie 系统在无限扇形角内绝对稳定的 LMI 形式的时滞相关准则, 所给的条件不仅便于应用而且具有较小的保守性.

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