



离散系统输出反馈强正实控制器综合¹⁾

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摘要 基于正实引理使用线性矩阵不等式(LMI)方法讨论了离散系统一般强正实控制问题的解, 给出了任意阶输出反馈强正实控制器的存在条件. 证明了给定离散系统可输出反馈强正实当且仅当三个 LMI 存在一个合适解, 可低阶输出反馈强正实当且仅当带秩约束条件的三个 LMI 存在一个合适解.

关键词 线性离散系统, 输出反馈, 正实性, 线性矩阵不等式.

1 基本概念

正实性是网络理论中的一个重要概念, 同时在系统和控制理论中的有关稳定性分析, 超稳定性, 系统的稳定实现等方面都有很重要的应用. 如何构造一个反馈控制器使得闭环系统不仅内部稳定而且正实在鲁棒控制和非线性控制中具有重要的意义.

本文使用 A^\perp 表示矩阵 A 的直交补, 即满足以下性质, $\text{Null}(A^\perp) = \text{Range}(A)$, $A^\perp A^{\perp T} > 0$. 不难发现 A^\perp 存在当且仅当矩阵 A 具有线性相关行, A^\perp 不唯一.

定义1.^[1,2] 给定离散系统 $G(z) = C(zI - A)^{-1}B + D$, 如果 $G(z)$ 的所有极点在开单位圆内, 且对于 $\|z\| > 1$, $G(z) + G^*(z) \geq 0$ 称 $G(z)$ 为正实的 (positive real, PR); 如果 $G(z)$ 渐近稳定, 且 $G(e^{j\theta}) + G^*(e^{j\theta}) > 0$ 称 $G(z)$ 为严格正实的 (strictly positive real, SPR); 如果 $G(z)$ 严格正实且 $G(\infty) + G^T(\infty) > 0$. 称 $G(z)$ 为强正实的 (strongly positive real, ESPR).

引理1^[3,4]. 给定矩阵 $B \in R^{n \times m}$, $C \in R^{k \times n}$, $Q = Q^T \in R^{n \times n}$, $\text{rank}(B) = m < n$, $\text{rank}(C) = k < n$, 那么存在矩阵 $G \in R^{m \times k}$ 满足不等式

$$BGC + (BGC)^T + Q < 0, \tag{1}$$

当且仅当矩阵 B, C, Q 满足

$$B^\perp QB^{\perp T} < 0, C^{\perp T} QC^{\perp T} < 0.$$

此时, 所有满足上述不等式的 G 可由下式给出

$$G = -\rho B^T \Phi C^T (C \Phi C^T)^{-1} + \rho S^{1/2} L (C \Phi C^T)^{-1/2},$$
$$\|L\| < 1, \rho > \lambda_{\max}[B^+ (Q - QB^{\perp T} (B^\perp QB^{\perp T})^{-1} B^\perp Q) B^{+T}],$$

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$$\Phi = (\rho BB^T - Q)^{-1}, S = \rho I - B^T[\Phi - \Phi C^T(C\Phi C^T)^{-1}C\Phi]B.$$

引理2. 系统 $G(z)$ ESPR 且 A 稳定, 当且仅当下述等价条件之一成立.

1) 存在正定矩阵 X 使得如下 LMI 成立,

$$\begin{bmatrix} -X^{-1} & A & B \\ A^T & -X & -C^T \\ B^T & -C & -D - D^T \end{bmatrix} < 0;$$

2) 矩阵 $D + D^T$ 正定, 且代数 Riccati 不等式 (ARI)

$$A^T X A - X + (B^T X A - C)^T (D + D^T - B^T X B)^{-1} (B^T X A - C) < 0$$

具有正定解 X_I .

上述不等式之间的等价性很容易由 Schur 补证明. 这就是所谓的强(或称扩展严格)正实引理, 将2)中的小于号改为小于等于号就成为所谓的正实引理, 见文献[1, 2].

2 主要结论

首先研究如下离散系统的正实控制器的综合问题,

$$\begin{aligned} x(k+1) &= Ax(k) + B_1 w(k) + B_2 u(k), \\ z(k) &= C_1 x(k) + D_{11} w(k) + D_{12} u(k), \\ y(k) &= C_2 x(k) + D_{21} w(k). \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

式中 x 表示 n 维状态; w 表示 m_1 维外部输入; u 表示 m_2 维控制输入; z 表示 p_1 维被控输出; y 表示 p_2 维测量输出; 矩阵 $A, B_1, B_2, C_1, C_2, D_{12}, D_{21}$ 为具有合适维数的常矩阵, 且 $p_1 = m_1$. 为结论的描述简单, 假定系统中没有冗余执行器和传感器, 即 $B_2^T B_2 > 0, C_2 C_2^T > 0$. 这里研究使得闭环系统稳定且强正实输出反馈控制器的存在条件与综合方法.

首先考虑静态输出反馈增益的综合, 即控制器为 $u = Fy$, 此时闭环系统为

$$x(k+1) = A_{cl} x(k) + B_{cl} w(k), z(k) = C_{cl} x(k) + D_{cl} w(k),$$

式中 $A_{cl} = A + B_2 F C_2, B_{cl} = B_1 + B_2 F D_{21}, C_{cl} = C_1 + D_{12} F C_2, D_{cl} = D_{11} + D_{12} F D_{21}$.

定理1. 存在静态输出反馈增益使得系统(2)ESPR 稳定, 当且仅当存在 $P > 0$ 使得

$$\begin{bmatrix} B_2 \\ -D_{12} \end{bmatrix}^\perp \begin{bmatrix} AP^{-1}A^T - P^{-1} & B_1 - AP^{-1}C_1^T \\ B_1^T - C_1 P^{-1}A^T & C_1 P^{-1}C_1^T - (D_{11} + D_{11}^T) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} B_2 \\ -D_{12} \end{bmatrix}^{\perp T} < 0, \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} C_2^T \\ D_{21}^T \end{bmatrix}^\perp \begin{bmatrix} A^T P A - P & A^T P B_1 - C_1^T \\ B_1^T P A - C_1 & B_1^T P B_1 - (D_{11} + D_{11}^T) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_2^T \\ D_{21}^T \end{bmatrix}^{\perp T} < 0. \quad (4)$$

此时, 输出反馈增益可取为

$$F = -\rho B^T \Phi C^T (C \Phi C^T)^{-1} + \rho S^{1/2} L (C \Phi C^T)^{-1/2},$$

式中 $\|L\| < 1, \rho > \lambda_{\max}[B^+ (Q - Q B^{\perp T} (B^{\perp} Q B^{\perp T})^{-1} B^{\perp} Q) B^{+T}]$,

$$\Phi = (\rho BB^T - Q)^{-1}, S = \rho I - B^T[\Phi - \Phi C^T(C\Phi C^T)^{-1}C\Phi]B,$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} B_2 \\ 0 \\ -D_{12} \end{bmatrix}, C = [0 \quad C_2 \quad D_{21}], Q = \begin{bmatrix} -P^{-1} & A & B_1 \\ A^T & -P & -C_1^T \\ B_1^T & -C_1 & -(D_{11} + D_{11}^T) \end{bmatrix}.$$

证明. 由引理2知, 闭环系统稳定且强正实当且仅当存在 $P > 0$, 使得

$$\begin{bmatrix} -X^{-1} & A_{cl} & B_{cl} \\ A_{cl}^T & -X & -C_{cl}^T \\ B_{cl}^T & -C_{cl} & -D_{cl} - D_{cl}^T \end{bmatrix} < 0,$$

即 $BFC + (BFC)^T + Q < 0$. 由引理1, 上式成立当且仅当 $B^\perp QB^{\perp T} < 0$, $C^{\perp T} QC^{\perp T} < 0$. 不难发现

$$B^\perp QB^{\perp T} = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} \frac{-P}{\left[\begin{array}{c} B_2 \\ -D_{12} \end{array} \right]^\perp \left[\begin{array}{c} A \\ -C_1 \end{array} \right]} & \frac{[A^T - C_1^T] \left[\begin{array}{c} B_2 \\ -D_{12} \end{array} \right]^\perp}{\left[\begin{array}{c} B_2 \\ -D_{12} \end{array} \right]^\perp \left[\begin{array}{cc} -P^{-1} & B_1 \\ B_1^T & -(D_{11} + D_{11}^T) \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} B_2 \\ -D_{12} \end{array} \right]^\perp} \end{array} \right].$$

由 Schur 补, $B^\perp QB^{\perp T} < 0$ 当且仅当 $P > 0$, 并且(3)式成立. 同理有 $C^{\perp T} QC^{\perp T} < 0$ 当且仅当 $P > 0$, 并且(4)式成立. 证毕.

考虑 n_c 阶动态输出反馈控制器 $\dot{x}_c = A_c x_c + B_c y$, $u = C_c x + D_c y$, 此时闭环系统为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_{cl} &= (\hat{A} + \hat{B}_2 \hat{F} \hat{C}_2) x_{cl} + (\hat{B}_1 + \hat{B}_2 \hat{F} \hat{D}_{21}) w, \\ z &= (\hat{C}_1 + \hat{D}_{12} \hat{F} \hat{C}_2) x_{cl} + (D_{11} + \hat{D}_{12} \hat{F} \hat{D}_{21}) w, \end{aligned}$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned} x_{cl}^T &= [x^T \quad x_c^T]^T, \quad \hat{B}_1 = [B_1^T \quad 0]^T, \quad \hat{C}_1 = [C_1 \quad 0], \quad \hat{D}_{12} = [D_{12} \quad 0], \\ \hat{A} &= \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \hat{B}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} B_2 & 0 \\ 0 & I_{n_c} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \hat{C}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} C_2 & 0 \\ 0 & I_{n_c} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \hat{D}_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} D_{21} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \hat{F} = \begin{bmatrix} D_c & C_c \\ B_c & A_c \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

定理2. 给定系统(2), 存在一个 n_c 阶动态输出反馈控制器 $F(z)$ 使得闭环系统稳定且为强正实, 当且仅当存在正定矩阵 X, Y 满足如下带秩约束条件的3个 LMI

$$\begin{bmatrix} B_2 \\ -D_{12} \end{bmatrix}^\perp \begin{bmatrix} AXA^T - X & B_1 - AX C_1^T \\ B_1^T - C_1 X A^T & C_1 X C_1^T - (D_{11} + D_{11}^T) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} B_2 \\ -D_{12} \end{bmatrix}^{\perp T} < 0, \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} C_2^T \\ D_{21}^T \end{bmatrix}^\perp \begin{bmatrix} A^T Y A - Y & A^T Y B_1 - C_1^T \\ B_1^T Y A - C_1 & B_1^T Y B_1 - (D_{11} + D_{11}^T) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_2^T \\ D_{21}^T \end{bmatrix}^{\perp T} < 0, \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X & I_n \\ I_n & Y \end{bmatrix} \geq 0, \quad (7)$$

$$\text{rank}(I_n - XY) \leq n_c. \quad (8)$$

证明. 由于动态输出反馈控制器可以转化为相应的静态增益的设计, 使用定理1可知, 存在 \hat{F} 使得闭环系统稳定且强正实当且仅当存在正定矩阵 $P \in R^{(n+n_c) \times (n+n_c)}$ 使得

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{B}_2 \\ -\hat{D}_{12} \end{bmatrix}^\perp \begin{bmatrix} \hat{A} P^{-1} \hat{A}^T - P^{-1} & \hat{B}_1 - \hat{A} P^{-1} \hat{C}_1^T \\ \hat{B}_1^T - \hat{C}_1 P^{-1} \hat{A}^T & \hat{C}_1 P^{-1} \hat{C}_1^T - (D_{11} + D_{11}^T) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{B}_2 \\ -\hat{D}_{12} \end{bmatrix}^{\perp T} < 0,$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{C}_2^T \\ \hat{D}_{21}^T \end{bmatrix}^\perp \begin{bmatrix} \hat{A}^T P \hat{A} - P & \hat{A}^T P \hat{B}_1 - \hat{C}_1^T \\ \hat{B}_1^T P \hat{A} - C_1 & \hat{B}_1^T P \hat{B}_1 - (D_{11} + D_{11}^T) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{C}_2^T \\ \hat{D}_{21}^T \end{bmatrix}^{\perp T} < 0.$$

令

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \begin{bmatrix} P_n & P_1 \\ P_1^T & P_c \end{bmatrix}, \quad T = \begin{bmatrix} I_n & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I_{p_1} \\ 0 & I_{n_c} & 0 \end{bmatrix}, & X &= (P_n - P_1 P_c^{-1} P_1^T)^{-1}, \\ Y &= P_n, & U &= P_n^{-1} P_1 (P_1^T P_n^{-1} P_1 - P_c)^{-1}, & V &= (P_c - P_1^T P_c^{-1} P_1)^{-1}, \end{aligned}$$

则有

$$\begin{aligned}
 P^{-1} &= \begin{bmatrix} X & U \\ U^T & V \end{bmatrix}, \quad T^T = T^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} I_n & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I_{n_c} \\ 0 & I_{p_1} & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \\
 \begin{bmatrix} \hat{B}_2 \\ -\hat{D}_{12} \end{bmatrix}^\perp &= \left(T^{-1} T \begin{bmatrix} \hat{B}_2 \\ -\hat{D}_{12} \end{bmatrix} \right)^\perp = \left[\begin{bmatrix} B_2 \\ -D_{12} \end{bmatrix}^\perp \quad 0 \right] T, \\
 \begin{bmatrix} \hat{C}_2^T \\ \hat{D}_{21}^T \end{bmatrix}^\perp &= \left(T^{-1} T \begin{bmatrix} \hat{C}_2^T \\ \hat{D}_{21}^T \end{bmatrix} \right)^\perp = \left[\begin{bmatrix} C_2^T \\ D_{21}^T \end{bmatrix}^\perp \quad 0 \right] T, \\
 T \begin{bmatrix} \hat{A}P^{-1}\hat{A}^T - P^{-1} & \hat{B}_1 - \hat{A}P^{-1}\hat{C}_1^T \\ \hat{B}_1^T - \hat{C}_1P^{-1}\hat{A}^T & \hat{C}_1P^{-1}\hat{C}_1^T - (D_{11} + D_{11}^T) \end{bmatrix} T^{-1} &= \\
 \begin{bmatrix} AXA^T & B_1 - AXC_1^T & -U \\ B_1^T - C_1XA^T & C_1P^{-1}C_1^T - (D_{11} + D_{11}^T) & 0 \\ -U^T & 0 & -V \end{bmatrix}, \\
 T \begin{bmatrix} \hat{A}^T P \hat{A} - P & \hat{A}^T P \hat{B}_1 - \hat{C}_1^T \\ \hat{B}_1^T P \hat{A} - \hat{C}_1 & \hat{B}_1^T P \hat{B}_1 - (D_{11} + D_{11}^T) \end{bmatrix} T^{-1} &= \\
 \begin{bmatrix} A^T Y A - Y & A^T Y B_1 - C_1^T & -P_1 \\ B_1^T Y A - C_1 & B_1^T Y B_1 - (D_{11} + D_{11}^T) & 0 \\ -P_1^T & 0 & -P_c \end{bmatrix},
 \end{aligned}$$

代入上述不等式即可得到(5),(6)式. 另外,由于 $X^{-1} - Y = -P_1 P_c^{-1} P_1^T \leq 0$,由 Schur 补知它与(7)式等价. 当存在 n_c 阶强正实控制器时,一定有

$$\text{rank}(I_n - XY) = \text{rank}(X^{-1} - Y) = \text{rank}(P_1 P_c^{-1} P_1^T) \leq n_c.$$

必要性得证. 充分性的证明比较简单,注意到 LMI(6)-(8)存在解 (X, Y) 时,满足 $X^{-1} - Y = -P_1 P_c^{-1} P_1^T \leq 0$ 的分解 $P_1 \in R^{n \times n_c}, P_c \in R^{n_c \times n_c}$ 一定存在,这样就找到了满足定理1条件的广义系统静态输出反馈控制问题的解,因而系统一定可 n_c 阶输出反馈强正实. 证毕.

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SYNTHESIS OF THE STRONGLY POSITIVE REAL CONTROLLER WITH OUTPUT FEEDBACK FOR DISCRETE-TIME SYSTEMS

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Abstract Based on the strongly positive real lemma, this paper presents a solution to the general strongly positive real control problem for linear time-invariant discrete-time systems using linear matrix inequality approach. The necessary and sufficiency conditions for the existence of an output feedback controller of any order are given. It is proved that for a general discrete-time systems, there is a strongly positive real controller if and only if three LMIs have a solution and there is a low order controller if and only if the LMIs constrained by a rank condition have a solution.

Key words Linear discrete-time system, output feedback, positive realness, linear matrix inequality.