

分布参数多智能体系统 H_∞ 模糊边界一致性控制张旭¹ 罗彪¹ 孙婧怡¹ 冯运^{2,3} 陈宁¹

摘要 针对存在外部扰动的非线性不确定时滞分布参数多智能体系统一致性问题, 提出一种 H_∞ 模糊边界一致性控制方案. 首先, 通过 T-S 模糊偏微分方程对复杂分布参数多智能体系统进行精确描述. 随后, 基于该 T-S 模糊偏微分方程模型, 设计基于边界测量的 H_∞ 模糊边界一致性控制策略. 该策略仅需在空间域边界部署少量执行器和传感器, 可有效降低控制成本. 进一步, 通过运用不等式技术与 Lyapunov 直接法, 得到基于线性矩阵不等式的一致性充分条件, 以保证一致误差系统指数稳定且满足 H_∞ 性能. 最后, 通过仿真实验验证了该方法的有效性.

关键词 分布参数多智能体系统; 边界控制; H_∞ 控制; 模糊控制

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 H_∞ Fuzzy Boundary Consensus Control for Distributed Parameter Multi-agent SystemsZHANG Xu¹ LUO Biao¹ SUN Jing-Yi¹ FENG Yun^{2,3} CHEN Ning¹

Abstract For the consensus control problem of nonlinear uncertain delayed distributed parameter multi-agent systems with external disturbances, an H_∞ fuzzy boundary consensus control scheme is proposed. First, the complex distributed parameter multi-agent system is accurately described by T-S fuzzy partial differential equations. Then, based on this T-S fuzzy partial differential equation model, an H_∞ fuzzy boundary consensus control strategy under boundary measurements is designed. This strategy only requires deploying a small number of actuators and sensors at the boundary of the spatial domain, which can effectively reduce the control cost. Further, by using inequality techniques and the Lyapunov direct method, sufficient conditions for consensus based on linear matrix inequalities are derived to ensure that the consensus error system is exponentially stable and satisfies the H_∞ performance. Finally, the effectiveness of the proposed method is verified through simulation experiments.

Keywords distributed parameter multi-agent systems; boundary control; H_∞ control; fuzzy control

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随着生产过程自动化水平的不断提升以及无人智能设备的普及, 多智能体系统受到广泛关注, 且已在多个领域成功应用^[1], 例如无人机编队^[2–3]、交通协同控制^[4]、多机器人集群作业^[5]等. 多个智能体通过局部通信与协作, 使各自的目标状态(如位置、速度与决策值等)随时间演化, 最终趋于相同或形成

预设的模式, 这一过程意味着多智能体系统达到一致性. 近年来, 学者们开展大量多智能体系统一致性控制的重要研究^[6–10]. 例如, 在无向通信拓扑下, 文献[6]针对含未知非线性与不确定输入扰动的一阶与二阶多智能体系统, 提出全局一致性控制策略. 文献[8–9]分别针对存在传感器故障和拒绝服务攻击的多智能体系统, 提出容错一致性控制与事件触发安全一致性控制方法. 但上述研究均以常微分方程为建模基础, 忽略空间分布特性对系统动态行为的影响, 难以适用于具有时空耦合特性的多智能体系统.

注意到, 诸多多智能体系统存在显著的时空演化特性, 例如食物网中种群的空间密度波动、高超声速飞行器表面的温度变化与化学反应中的反应物扩散过程等. 这些现象的共同特征是每个智能体的动态行为同时依赖时间与空间变量, 需采用偏微分方程模型来描述智能体的时空行为. 受此启发, 学

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者们开展由偏微分方程建模的多智能体系统一致性控制研究^[11-17]. 例如, 文献 [13] 研究切换网络下由抛物型偏微分方程建模的多智能体系统输出反馈自适应一致性控制问题. 文献 [14] 解决了非线性多智能体系统的一致性跟踪控制问题, 其中每个智能体的动态行为由非线性四阶偏微分方程描述. 文献 [16] 在系统含未知非线性项的条件下, 研究抛物型偏微分方程描述的多智能体系统一致性问题, 采用神经网络逼近非线性项, 提出自适应控制策略, 通过线性矩阵不等式 (linear matrix inequalities, LMIs) 推导出稳定充分条件. 文献 [17] 在网络带宽有限的条件下, 研究偏微分方程描述的多智能体系统一致性问题, 引入空间点测量方法减少数据传输量, 设计双事件触发机制降低设备更新频率, 结合非同位点控制, 实现系统一致性. 然而, 上述研究提出的均为分布式控制算法, 需在空间域内布置大量执行器与传感器, 不仅增加系统的实现成本, 也给工程部署带来诸多挑战. 为解决上述问题, 边界控制作为一种高效且贴合工程实际的方法受到广泛关注^[18-21]. 例如, 文献 [18] 在分布式测量条件下, 研究含输入约束和无输入约束抛物型偏微分方程描述的多智能体系统的边界输出一致性控制问题, 该方法仅需在空间域边界部署少量执行器. 文献 [19] 考虑分数阶偏微分方程描述的多智能体系统事件触发边界一致性控制问题, 并通过将提出的控制方法应用于高速航空航天器机体表面温度控制过程, 以验证其有效性. 然而, 现有多智能体系统的边界控制研究多基于理想工况展开, 鲜有研究综合考虑实际环境中普遍存在的非线性、参数不确定性、外部扰动与时滞等复杂因素, 这一研究空白成为制约该方法工程应用的关键问题, 也构成本文的重要研究动机.

在实际工程中, 由于环境的复杂性, 多智能体系统不可避免地存在高度非线性、参数不确定性、扰动与时滞的现象, 这些影响因素可能引发系统性能下降, 并导致发散、振荡或不稳定等异常动态行为. 因此, 学者们开始聚焦于复杂多智能体系统的研究, 并取得了一系列成果^[22-26]. 例如, 文献 [22] 研究输入和通信网络均含时滞的高阶线性多智能体系统一致性问题. 此外, 文献 [24] 解决了异步切换下非线性随机时滞多智能体系统的分布式指数一致性问题. 文献 [26] 基于邻居智能体的状态信息, 为时滞多智能体系统提出一种分布式 P 型迭代学习控制策略. 另一方面, T-S (Takagi-Sugeno) 模糊建模与控制方法已成为处理非线性系统稳定性分析与控制器设计问题的有力工具, 并受到广泛关注. 基于 T-S 模糊建模的控制方法有效融合了模糊逻辑理论

与线性系统理论的优势, 使其广泛应用于各类非线性系统控制问题中. 具体而言, 该方法由 IF-THEN 规则构成: IF 部分描述模糊集, THEN 部分为线性时不变动态系统^[27-29]. 换言之, T-S 模糊模型的核心目的是将非线性系统分解为一组线性系统. 文献 [30] 通过设计基于采样数据的控制策略, 并考虑执行器故障, 研究了 T-S 模糊系统的镇定问题. 文献 [31] 针对存在不确定性、扰动且前提变量不可测的切换 T-S 模糊系统, 提出一种故障检测方法. 文献 [32] 利用动态输出反馈控制机制, 解决了含不确定性、扰动及饱和效应的 T-S 模糊奇异系统的有限时间镇定问题. 针对一类离散时间 T-S 模糊模型, 文献 [33] 基于分段 Lyapunov 函数, 设计一种依赖隶属度函数的控制器, 以应对外部扰动. 然而, 将 T-S 模糊建模方法与多智能体系统控制相结合仍面临显著挑战: 一方面, 克罗内克积与常规矩阵乘法的运算次序限制, 给相似变换在模糊多智能体系统中的应用带来技术障碍, 即使文献 [34] 提出针对性的规避机制, 也难以完全适配复杂动态场景; 另一方面, 现有相关研究虽通过鲁棒模糊控制器解决了部分非线性多智能体系统的一致性问题^[35-36], 但大多聚焦于常微分方程描述的系统, 未能充分考虑时空耦合特性. 更重要的是, 这些成果往往仅单独处理非线性、不确定性、扰动或时滞的某一类因素, 对于工程实际中多类复杂因素并存的场景缺乏系统性解决方案, 难以满足高可靠性控制需求.

针对现有研究的不足, 本文聚焦边界测量下含非线性、参数不确定性、外部扰动与时滞的分布参数多智能体系统, 开展 H_∞ 模糊边界一致性控制研究, 通过精准建模与控制器设计, 解决复杂工况下分布参数多智能体系统的一致性控制难题, 同时兼顾系统的抗扰性能与工程实现性. 与现有研究相比, 本文的主要贡献体现在以下三个方面:

- 1) 基于不等式技术与 Lyapunov 直接法, 针对由偏微分方程描述且存在外部扰动的非线性不确定时滞分布参数多智能体系统, 设计一种依赖边界测量信息及智能体间通信信息的 H_∞ 模糊边界一致性控制器, 保证该系统实现一致性并满足 H_∞ 性能指标. 现有研究主要集中于常微分方程描述的多智能体系统一致性控制^[6-10]、模糊一致性控制^[34-36] 以及未考虑环境复杂性的偏微分方程描述的多智能体系统一致性控制^[11-18].

- 2) 提出的 H_∞ 模糊边界一致性控制方法融合模糊逻辑理论与线性系统理论, 且仅需在空间域边界部署少量执行器与传感器. 在保证理论严谨性与工程实用性的同时, 显著降低了控制成本.

3) 将由偏微分方程描述且存在外部扰动的非线性不确定时滞分布参数多智能体系统 H_∞ 模糊边界一致性控制问题, 转化为可由内点凸优化算法求解的 LMIs 可行性问题.

预备知识.

1) $\mathbf{H}^n := \mathcal{L}_2([l_1, l_2]; \mathbf{R}^n)$ 表示希尔伯特空间. 对于向量函数 $\varrho_1(\cdot, t), \varrho_2(\cdot, t) \in \mathbf{H}^n$, 其范数定义为

$$\|\varrho_1(\cdot, t)\|_2 := \langle \varrho_1(\cdot, t), \varrho_1(\cdot, t) \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

内积定义为

$$\langle \varrho_1(\cdot, t), \varrho_2(\cdot, t) \rangle := \int_{l_1}^{l_2} \langle \varrho_1(x, t), \varrho_2(x, t) \rangle_{\mathbf{R}^n} dx$$

其中, $x \in \Omega := [l_1, l_2]; t \in [-\bar{\tau}, +\infty)$, $\bar{\tau}$ 为给定标量.

2) 在一致性问题中, 为跟随者之间建立清晰的通信结构至关重要. 为此, 本文采用有向图 $\mathcal{G} = (\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{A})$, 其中每个节点表示一个智能体, 边表示信息流. N 个节点的集合记为 $\mathcal{V} = \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$, 边的集合表示为 $\mathcal{E} \subseteq \mathcal{V} \times \mathcal{V}$. 边 $(c, i) \in \mathcal{E}$ 表示信息从节点 c 流向节点 i , 即 c 为智能体 i 的邻居智能体. $\mathcal{M}_i = \{(c, i) \in \mathcal{E}, c \neq i\}$ 表示智能体 i 的邻居集. 邻接矩阵 $\mathcal{A} = [a_{ic}] \in \mathbf{R}^{N \times N}$ 定义为: 若边 $(c, i) \in \mathcal{E}$, 则 $a_{ic} = 1$; 否则 $a_{ic} = 0$. 度矩阵记为 $D = \text{diag}\{d_1, d_2, \dots, d_N\}$, 其对角元素为 $d_i = \sum_{c=1}^N a_{ic}$. 因此, 拉普拉斯矩阵 $\mathcal{L} = D - \mathcal{A}$. 此外, 针对含编号 0 的额外领导者节点的领导者-跟随者一致性问题, 本文定义增广有向图 $\hat{\mathcal{G}} = (\hat{\mathcal{V}}, \hat{\mathcal{E}})$, 其中 $\hat{\mathcal{V}} = \{0, 1, \dots, N\}$, $\hat{\mathcal{E}} \subseteq \hat{\mathcal{V}} \times \hat{\mathcal{V}}$. 相应地, $\hat{\mathcal{G}}$ 的牵引矩阵记为 $\mathcal{P} = \text{diag}\{b_1, b_2, \dots, b_N\}$, 其定义为: 若边 $(0, i) \in \hat{\mathcal{E}}$, 则 $b_i = 1$; 否则 $b_i = 0$.

1 问题描述

考虑由偏微分方程描述且存在外部扰动的非线性时滞分布参数多智能体系统, 其领导者动态方程如下:

$$\begin{cases} y_{0,t}(x, t) = \Theta y_{0,xx}(x, t) + f(y_0(x, t), y_0(x, t - \tau(t))) \\ y_{0,x}(x, t)|_{x=l_1} = 0, y_{0,x}(x, t)|_{x=l_2} = 0 \\ y_0(x, m) = \phi_0(x, m), (x, m) \in \Omega \times [-\bar{\tau}, 0] \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中, $x \in \Omega$ 表示空间位置; $t \in [-\bar{\tau}, +\infty)$ 表示时间; $y_0(x, t)$ 为系统状态; $\phi_0(x, m)$ 表示初始条件; $f(y_0(x, t), y_0(x, t - \tau(t)))$ 表示非线性函数; Θ 为已知实常数正定矩阵; 对于给定标量 $\bar{\tau}$ 与 $\bar{\gamma}$, $\tau(t)$ 表示时变时滞且满足: $\tau(t) \in (0, \bar{\tau})$, $\dot{\tau}(t) \leq \bar{\gamma}$.

基于文献 [37] 并考虑参数不确定性, 式 (1) 所描述的非线性时滞分布参数多智能体系统中的领导

者智能体, 可由如下模糊模型精确描述.

系统规则 s .

如果 $\varrho_{01}(x, t) \in \aleph_{s1}, \dots, \varrho_{0p}(x, t) \in \aleph_{sp}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} y_{0,t}(x, t) = & \Theta y_{0,xx}(x, t) + A_s y_0(x, t) + \\ & \Delta A_s(x, t) y_0(x, t) + \\ & A_{\tau s} y_0(x, t - \tau(t)) + \\ & \Delta A_{\tau s}(x, t) y_0(x, t - \tau(t)) \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

其中, $\varrho_{01}(x, t), \dots, \varrho_{0p}(x, t)$ 与 $\aleph_{sq}$ 分别表示前件变量和模糊集合, $q = 1, \dots, p$; A_s 和 $A_{\tau s}$ 为给定矩阵, $s \in \mathbf{S} := \{1, 2, \dots, \ell\}$, ℓ 表示模糊规则数量. 在 x 与 t 上连续的 $\Delta A_s(x, t)$ 与 $\Delta A_{\tau s}(x, t)$ 为范数有界的不确定矩阵, 且满足:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta A_s(x, t) = G_s M_s(x, t) E_{1s} \\ \Delta A_{\tau s}(x, t) = G_s M_s(x, t) E_{2s} \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

其中, G_s, E_{1s} 与 E_{2s} 表示适当维数已知常数矩阵; $M_s(x, t)$ 为不确定矩阵且满足 $M_s^T(x, t) M_s(x, t) \leq I$. 利用参数依赖扇区非线性方法, 针对非线性时滞偏微分方程系统 (1), 可构造一个精确 T-S 模糊不确定时滞偏微分方程模型.

采用单点模糊化、乘积推理、平均加权去模糊化方法, 可得 T-S 模糊不确定时滞偏微分方程模型 (2) 的全局动态模型如下:

$$\begin{aligned} y_{0,t}(x, t) = & \sum_{s=1}^{\ell} h_s(\varrho_0(x, t)) \{ \Theta y_{0,xx}(x, t) + \\ & A_s y_0(x, t) + \Delta A_s(x, t) y_0(x, t) + \\ & A_{\tau s} y_0(x, t - \tau(t)) + \\ & \Delta A_{\tau s}(x, t) y_0(x, t - \tau(t)) \} \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

其中, $\varrho_0(x, t) = [\varrho_{01}(x, t), \dots, \varrho_{0p}(x, t)]$.

$$\begin{cases} h_s(\varrho_0(x, t)) = \frac{\vartheta_s(\varrho_0(x, t))}{\sum_{s=1}^{\ell} \vartheta_s(\varrho_0(x, t))} \\ \vartheta_s(\varrho_0(x, t)) = \prod_{q=1}^p \aleph_{sq}(\varrho_{0q}(x, t)) \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

针对 $s \in \mathbf{S}$, $\aleph_{sq}(\varrho_{0q}(x, t))$ 表示前件变量 $\varrho_{0q}(x, t)$ 属于模糊集 $\aleph_{sq}$ 的隶属度值. 对于所有 $x \in [l_1, l_2]$ 和 $t \geq 0$, 假设 $\vartheta_s(\varrho_0(x, t)) \geq 0$, $s \in \mathbf{S}$ 及 $\sum_{s=1}^{\ell} \vartheta_s(\varrho_0(x, t)) > 0$, 那么对于所有 $x \in [l_1, l_2]$ 和 $t \geq 0$, 有如下条件成立:

$$h_s(\varrho_0(x, t)) \geq 0, \sum_{s=1}^{\ell} h_s(\varrho_0(x, t)) = 1, s \in \mathbf{S} \quad (6)$$

N 个跟随者动态方程如下:

$$\begin{cases} y_{i,t}(x, t) = \Theta y_{i,xx}(x, t) + \\ \quad g(y_i(x, t), y_i(x, t - \tau(t)), d_i(x, t)) \\ y_{i,x}(x, t)|_{x=l_1} = 0, y_{i,x}(x, t)|_{x=l_2} = u_i(t) \\ y_i(x, m) = \phi_i(x, m), (x, m) \in \Omega \times [-\bar{\tau}, 0] \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

其中, $i \in \mathcal{N} := \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$; $g(y_i(x, t), y_i(x, t - \tau(t)), d_i(x, t))$ 为非线性函数, $d_i(x, t)$ 表示扰动; $u_i(t)$ 表示控制输入; $y_i(x, t)$ 与 $\phi_i(x, m)$ 分别表示系统状态与初始条件.

根据式 (1) ~ (6) 并考虑参数不确定性, 跟随者智能体的动态方程 (7) 可由如下 T-S 模糊不确定时滞偏微分方程模型精确描述:

$$\begin{cases} y_{i,t}(x, t) = \sum_{s=1}^{\ell} \bar{h}_s(\varrho_i(x, t)) \{ \Theta y_{i,xx}(x, t) + \\ \quad A_s y_i(x, t) + \Delta A_s(x, t) y_i(x, t) + \\ \quad A_{\tau s} y_i(x, t - \tau(t)) + \\ \quad \Delta A_{\tau s}(x, t) y_i(x, t - \tau(t)) + \\ \quad D_s d_i(x, t) \} \\ y_{i,x}(x, t)|_{x=l_1} = 0, y_{i,x}(x, t)|_{x=l_2} = u_i(t) \\ y_i(x, m) = \phi_i(x, m), (x, m) \in \Omega \times [-\bar{\tau}, 0] \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

其中, $\varrho_{i1}(x, t), \dots, \varrho_{ip}(x, t)$ 为前件变量; D_s 为给定矩阵; 隶属函数 $\bar{h}_s(\varrho_i(x, t))$ 具有与式 (5) 和式 (6) 相同的性质.

定义 $e_i(x, t) := y_i(x, t) - y_0(x, t)$. 基于式 (4) 与式 (8), 可以得到如下模糊不确定时滞一致误差系统动态方程:

$$\begin{cases} e_{i,t}(x, t) = \sum_{s=1}^{\ell} \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \bar{h}_s(\varrho_i) \bar{h}_j(\varrho_0) \{ \Theta e_{i,xx}(x, t) + \\ \quad (A_s + \Delta A_s(x, t)) y_i(x, t) + \\ \quad (A_{\tau s} + \Delta A_{\tau s}(x, t)) y_i(x, t - \tau(t)) - \\ \quad (A_j + \Delta A_j(x, t)) y_0(x, t) - \\ \quad (A_{\tau j} + \Delta A_{\tau j}(x, t)) y_0(x, t - \tau(t)) + \\ \quad D_s d_i(x, t) \} = \\ \quad \sum_{s=1}^{\ell} \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \bar{h}_s(\varrho_i) \bar{h}_j(\varrho_0) \{ \Theta e_{i,xx}(x, t) + \\ \quad A_s e_i(x, t) + \Delta A_s(x, t) e_i(x, t) + \\ \quad A_{\tau s} e_i(x, t - \tau(t)) + \\ \quad \Delta A_{\tau s}(x, t) e_i(x, t - \tau(t)) + \\ \quad D_s d_i(x, t) + \eta_{sj}(x, t) \} \\ e_{i,x}(x, t)|_{x=l_1} = 0, e_{i,x}(x, t)|_{x=l_2} = u_i(t) \\ e_i(x, m) = \varphi_i(x, m), (x, m) \in \Omega \times [-\bar{\tau}, 0] \end{cases}$$

其中, $\varrho_i := \varrho_i(x, t)$, $\varrho_0 := \varrho_0(x, t)$, $\varphi_i(x, m) := \phi_i(x, m) - \phi_0(x, m)$, $\eta_{sj}(x, t) = (A_s - A_j + \Delta A_s(x, t) - \Delta A_j(x, t)) y_0(x, t) + (A_{\tau s} - A_{\tau j} + \Delta A_{\tau s}(x, t) - \Delta A_{\tau j}(x, t)) y_0(x, t - \tau(t))$.

基于模糊不确定时滞一致误差系统与并行分布补偿策略, 考虑如下模糊边界一致性控制器.

控制规则 j .

如果 $\varrho_{i1}(x, t) \in \mathcal{N}_{j1}, \dots, \varrho_{ip}(x, t) \in \mathcal{N}_{jp}$, 则

$$u_i(t) = K_j \{ b_i(y_i(l_2, t) - y_0(l_2, t)) + \sum_{c \in \mathcal{M}_i} a_{ic}(y_i(l_2, t) - y_c(l_2, t)) \} \quad (9)$$

其中, 模糊边界一致性控制器增益 $K_j \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$, $j \in \mathcal{S}$ 是待定的控制增益. 全局模糊边界一致性控制律为:

$$u_i(t) = \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \bar{h}_j(\varrho_i) K_j \{ b_i(y_i(l_2, t) - y_0(l_2, t)) + \sum_{c \in \mathcal{M}_i} a_{ic}(y_i(l_2, t) - y_c(l_2, t)) \} \quad (10)$$

为表述方便, 作如下定义:

$$\begin{aligned} e(x, t) &:= [e_1^T(x, t), e_2^T(x, t), \dots, e_N^T(x, t)]^T \\ d(x, t) &:= [d_1^T(x, t), d_2^T(x, t), \dots, d_N^T(x, t)]^T \\ u(t) &:= [u_1^T(t), u_2^T(t), \dots, u_N^T(t)]^T \\ \varphi(x, m) &:= [\varphi_1^T(x, m), \varphi_2^T(x, m), \dots, \varphi_N^T(x, m)]^T \\ \bar{\eta}_{sj}(x, t) &:= [\eta_{sj}^T(x, t), \eta_{sj}^T(x, t), \dots, \eta_{sj}^T(x, t)]^T \\ \bar{h}_s(\varrho_i) &:= \text{diag}\{\bar{h}_s(\varrho_{i1}), \bar{h}_s(\varrho_{i2}), \dots, \bar{h}_s(\varrho_{iN})\} \\ \bar{h}_s(\varrho_0) &:= \text{diag}\{\bar{h}_s(\varrho_{01}), \bar{h}_s(\varrho_{02}), \dots, \bar{h}_s(\varrho_{0N})\} \\ \bar{h}_s^i &:= \bar{h}_s(\varrho_i) \otimes I_n, \bar{h}_s^0 := \bar{h}_s(\varrho_0) \otimes I_n \end{aligned}$$

则模糊一致误差系统可写为如下矩阵紧凑形式:

$$\begin{cases} e_t(x, t) = \sum_{s=1}^{\ell} \bar{h}_s^i \{ (I_N \otimes \Theta) e_{xx}(x, t) + \\ \quad (I_N \otimes A_s) e(x, t) + \\ \quad (I_N \otimes \Delta A_s(x, t)) e(x, t) + \\ \quad (I_N \otimes A_{\tau s}) e(x, t - \tau(t)) + \\ \quad (I_N \otimes \Delta A_{\tau s}(x, t)) e(x, t - \tau(t)) + \\ \quad (I_N \otimes D_s) d(x, t) \} + \Xi_{sj}(x, t) \\ e_x(x, t)|_{x=l_1} = 0 \\ e_x(x, t)|_{x=l_2} = \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \bar{h}_j^i (L \otimes K_j) e(l_2, t) \\ e(x, m) = \varphi(x, m), (x, m) \in \Omega \times [-\bar{\tau}, 0] \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

其中, $\Xi_{sj}(x, t) := \sum_{s=1}^{\ell} \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \bar{h}_s^i \bar{h}_j^0 \bar{\eta}_{sj}(x, t)$, $L = \mathcal{L} + \mathcal{P}$.

为有效抑制一致误差系统中扰动 $d(x, t)$ 与非误差项 $\Xi_{sj}(x, t)$ 对系统一致性的影响, 构造如下模糊不确定时滞一致误差系统 (11) 的 H_∞ 性能指标:

$$\int_0^{t_f} \|e(\cdot, t)\|_2^2 dt \leq V(0) + \gamma^2 \int_0^{t_f} (\|d(\cdot, t)\|_2^2 + \|\Xi(\cdot, t)\|_2^2) dt \quad (12)$$

其中, $\gamma > 0$ 表示给定的衰减水平, t_f 表示控制终止时间.

针对式 (1) 和式 (7) 所描述的非线性不确定时滞分布参数多智能体系统, 本文设计了一种模糊边界一致性控制器, 以保证其在外扰动下实现一致性. 下面, 提供一些有助于本文理论分析的引理.

引理 1. 对于向量函数 $\varphi \in \mathbf{H}^n$, 若满足 $\varphi(l_1) = \varphi(l_2) = 0$, 则对任意的 $n \times n$ 维实矩阵 $W \geq 0$, 下述不等式成立^[38]:

$$\pi^2 \int_{l_1}^{l_2} \varphi^T(s) W \varphi(s) ds \leq (l_2 - l_1)^2 \int_{l_1}^{l_2} \varphi_s^T(s) W \varphi_s(s) ds$$

此外, 若 $\varphi(l_1) = 0$ 或 $\varphi(l_2) = 0$, 则:

$$\pi^2 \int_{l_1}^{l_2} \varphi^T(s) W \varphi(s) ds \leq 4(l_2 - l_1)^2 \int_{l_1}^{l_2} \varphi_s^T(s) W \varphi_s(s) ds$$

引理 2. 对于任意标量 $\varepsilon > 0$, 任意矩阵 R, T 以及任意满足 $F^T F \leq I$ 的矩阵 F , 下述不等式成立^[39]:

$$RFT + T^T F^T R^T \leq \varepsilon^{-1} R R^T + \varepsilon T^T T$$

2 稳定性分析与 H_∞ 模糊边界控制器设计

在边界测量条件下, 该部分将解决模糊不确定时滞一致误差系统 (11) 的 H_∞ 模糊边界控制问题. 首先, 构建如下 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 泛函:

$$V(t) = \sum_{i=1}^2 V_i(t) \quad (13)$$

其中,

$$V_1(t) = \int_{l_1}^{l_2} e^T(x, t) e(x, t) dx$$

$$V_2(t) = \int_{l_1}^{l_2} \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t e^{2\delta(m-t)} e^T(x, m) e(x, m) dm dx$$

其中, $\delta > 0$. 利用上述 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 泛函 (13), 可推导出如下定理, 以保证模糊不确定时滞一致误差系统 (11) 达到指数稳定且满足 H_∞ 性能 (12).

定理 1. 对于给定标量 $\bar{\tau}, \bar{\gamma}$ 与 δ , 若存在大于 0 的矩阵 $P \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$ 与模糊边界一致性控制器增益 $K_j \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$, 使得下列 LMI 成立:

$$\Gamma = \begin{bmatrix} \Gamma_{11}^{xt} & 0 & \Gamma_{13} & \Gamma_{14}^{xt} & \Gamma_{15} & \Gamma_{16} \\ * & \Gamma_{22} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & \Gamma_{33} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & \Gamma_{44} & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & \Gamma_{55} & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & \Gamma_{66} \end{bmatrix} < 0 \quad (14)$$

则模糊不确定时滞一致误差系统 (11) 指数稳定且满足 H_∞ 性能 (12).

其中,

$$\Gamma_{11}^{xt} = 2(\delta + 1)I_{Nn} + I_N \otimes A_s + I_N \otimes A_s^T + I_N \otimes \Delta A_s(x, t) + I_N \otimes \Delta A_s^T(x, t) - \frac{\pi^2}{4(l_2 - l_1)^2} (I_N \otimes P)$$

$$\Gamma_{13} = \frac{\pi^2}{4(l_2 - l_1)^2} (I_N \otimes P)$$

$$\Gamma_{14}^{xt} = I_N \otimes A_{rs} + I_N \otimes \Delta A_{rs}(x, t)$$

$$\Gamma_{15} = I_N \otimes D_s, \Gamma_{16} = I_{Nn}$$

$$\Gamma_{22} = I_N \otimes P - I_N \otimes \Theta - I_N \otimes \Theta^T$$

$$\Gamma_{33} = \frac{1}{(l_2 - l_1)} (L \otimes \Theta K_j + L^T \otimes K_j^T \Theta^T) - \frac{\pi^2}{4(l_2 - l_1)^2} (I_N \otimes P)$$

$$\Gamma_{44} = -(1 - \bar{\gamma})e^{-2\delta\bar{\tau}} I_{Nn}, \Gamma_{55} = -\gamma^2 I_{Nn}$$

$$\Gamma_{66} = -\gamma^2 I_{Nn}$$

证明. 对 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 泛函 $V(t)$ 求导可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_1(t) &= 2 \int_{l_1}^{l_2} e^T(x, t) e_t(x, t) dx = \\ &2 \int_{l_1}^{l_2} e^T(x, t) (I_N \otimes \Theta) e_{xx}(x, t) dx + \\ &2 \int_{l_1}^{l_2} \sum_{s=1}^{\ell} \bar{h}_s^i e^T(x, t) \{ (I_N \otimes A_s) e(x, t) + \\ &(I_N \otimes \Delta A_s(x, t)) e(x, t) + \\ &(I_N \otimes A_{rs}) e(x, t - \tau(t)) + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (I_N \otimes \Delta A_{\tau s}(x, t))e(x, t - \tau(t)) + \\ & (I_N \otimes D_s)d(x, t)\}dx + \\ & 2 \int_{l_1}^{l_2} e^T(x, t)\Xi_{sj}(x, t)dx \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_2(t) \leq & -2\delta V_2(t) + \int_{l_1}^{l_2} e^T(x, t)e(x, t)dx - \\ & (1 - \bar{\gamma}) \int_{l_1}^{l_2} e^{-2\delta\bar{\tau}} e^T(x, t - \tau(t)) \times \\ & e(x, t - \tau(t))dx \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

对式 (15) 应用分部积分法, 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{l_1}^{l_2} e^T(x, t)(I_N \otimes \Theta)e_{xx}(x, t)dx = \\ & e^T(x, t)(I_N \otimes \Theta)e_x(x, t)\Big|_{l_1}^{l_2} - \\ & \int_{l_1}^{l_2} e_x^T(x, t)(I_N \otimes \Theta)e_x(x, t)dx = \\ & \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \bar{h}_j^i e^T(l_2, t)(I_N \otimes \Theta)(L \otimes K_j)e(l_2, t) - \\ & \int_{l_1}^{l_2} e_x^T(x, t)(I_N \otimes \Theta)e_x(x, t)dx \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

对于任意正定矩阵 P , 利用引理 1 可得如下不等式:

$$\begin{aligned} & -2 \int_{l_1}^{l_2} e_x^T(x, t)(I_N \otimes \Theta)e_x(x, t)dx \leq \\ & - \int_{l_1}^{l_2} e_x^T(x, t)(I_N \otimes \Theta)e_x(x, t)dx - \\ & \int_{l_1}^{l_2} e_x^T(x, t)(I_N \otimes \Theta^T)e_x(x, t)dx + \\ & \int_{l_1}^{l_2} e_x^T(x, t)(I_N \otimes P)e_x(x, t)dx - \\ & \frac{\pi^2}{4(l_2 - l_1)^2} \int_{l_1}^{l_2} (e(x, t) - e(l_2, t))^T(I_N \otimes P) \times \\ & (e(x, t) - e(l_2, t))dx = \\ & - \int_{l_1}^{l_2} e_x^T(x, t)(I_N \otimes \Theta)e_x(x, t)dx - \\ & \int_{l_1}^{l_2} e_x^T(x, t)(I_N \otimes \Theta^T)e_x(x, t)dx + \\ & \int_{l_1}^{l_2} e_x^T(x, t)(I_N \otimes P)e_x(x, t)dx - \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\pi^2}{4(l_2 - l_1)^2} \int_{l_1}^{l_2} e^T(x, t)(I_N \otimes P)e(x, t)dx - \\ & \frac{\pi^2}{4(l_2 - l_1)^2} \int_{l_1}^{l_2} e^T(l_2, t)(I_N \otimes P)e(l_2, t)dx + \\ & \frac{\pi^2}{4(l_2 - l_1)^2} \int_{l_1}^{l_2} e^T(x, t)(I_N \otimes P)e(l_2, t)dx + \\ & \frac{\pi^2}{4(l_2 - l_1)^2} \int_{l_1}^{l_2} e^T(l_2, t)(I_N \otimes P)e(x, t)dx \end{aligned}$$

为了保证非线性不确定时滞一致误差系统的 H_∞ 性能, 考虑如下不等式:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}(t) + 2\delta V(t) + \|e(x, t)\|_2^2 - \\ \gamma^2 \|d(x, t)\|_2^2 - \gamma^2 \|\Xi_{sj}(x, t)\|_2^2 \leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

基于上述分析, 整理可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}(t) + 2\delta V(t) + \int_{l_1}^{l_2} e^T(x, t)e(x, t)dx - \\ \gamma^2 \int_{l_1}^{l_2} \Xi_{sj}^T(x, t)\Xi_{sj}(x, t)dx - \\ \gamma^2 \int_{l_1}^{l_2} d^T(x, t)d(x, t)dx \leq \\ \int_{l_1}^{l_2} \sum_{s=1}^{\ell} \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \bar{h}_s^i \bar{h}_j^i \xi^T(x, t)\Gamma\xi(x, t)dx < 0 \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

其中, $\xi(x, t) = [e^T(x, t), e_x^T(x, t), e^T(l_2, t), e^T(x, t - \tau(t)), d^T(x, t), \Xi_{sj}^T(x, t)]^T$. 显然, 当 $\Gamma < 0$ 时, LMIs (14) 成立. 那么, 模糊不确定时滞一致误差系统 (11) 在式 (12) 的 H_∞ 性能下是指数稳定的. $\square$

由于在定理 1 中的 LMIs (14) 不能被 LMI 工具箱直接求解, 因此对式 (14) 进一步处理可得如下定理.

定理 2. 对于给定标量 $\bar{\tau}$, $\bar{\gamma}$ 与 δ , 若存在 $\iota > 0$, $\sigma > 0$, 矩阵 $P > 0 \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$ 和模糊边界一致性控制器增益 $K_j \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$, 使得下列 LMI 成立:

$$\Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} \Lambda_{11} & 0 & \Lambda_{13} & \Lambda_{14} & \Lambda_{15} & \Lambda_{16} & \Lambda_{17} & \Lambda_{18} & \Lambda_{19} & \Lambda_{1,10} \\ * & \Lambda_{22} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & \Lambda_{33} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & \Lambda_{44} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & \Lambda_{55} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & \Lambda_{66} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & \Lambda_{77} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & * & \Lambda_{88} & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & * & * & \Lambda_{99} & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & * & * & * & \Lambda_{10,10} \end{bmatrix} < 0 \quad (19)$$

则模糊不确定时滞一致误差系统 (11) 指数稳定且

满足 H_∞ 性能 (12).

其中,

$$\begin{aligned}\Lambda_{11} &= 2(\delta + 1)I_{Nn} + I_N \otimes A_s + I_N \otimes A_s^T - \\ &\quad \frac{\pi^2}{4(l_2 - l_1)^2}(I_N \otimes P) \\ \Lambda_{13} &= \frac{\pi^2}{4(l_2 - l_1)^2}(I_N \otimes P), \Lambda_{14} = I_N \otimes A_{\tau s} \\ \Lambda_{15} &= I_N \otimes D_s, \Lambda_{16} = I_{Nn} \\ \Lambda_{17} &= \iota(I_N \otimes G_s), \Lambda_{18} = I_N \otimes E_{1s}^T \\ \Lambda_{19} &= \sigma(I_N \otimes G_s), \Lambda_{1,10} = I_N \otimes E_{2s}^T \\ \Lambda_{22} &= I_N \otimes P - I_N \otimes \Theta - I_N \otimes \Theta^T \\ \Lambda_{33} &= \frac{1}{l_2 - l_1}(L \otimes \Theta K_j + L^T \otimes K_j^T \Theta^T) - \\ &\quad \frac{\pi^2}{4(l_2 - l_1)^2}(I_N \otimes P) \\ \Lambda_{44} &= -(1 - \bar{\gamma})e^{-2\delta\bar{\tau}}I_{Nn}, \Lambda_{55} = -\gamma^2 I_{Nn} \\ \Lambda_{66} &= -\gamma^2 I_{Nn}, \Lambda_{77} = -\iota I_{Nn} \\ \Lambda_{88} &= -\iota I_{Nn}, \Lambda_{99} = -\sigma I_{Nn} \\ \Lambda_{10,10} &= -\sigma I_{Nn}\end{aligned}$$

证明. 根据引理 2 可得:

$$\begin{aligned}I_N \otimes \Delta A_s(x, t) + I_N \otimes \Delta A_s^T(x, t) \leq \\ \iota I_N \otimes G_s[I_N \otimes G_s]^T + \\ \iota^{-1}[I_N \otimes E_{1s}]^T I_N \otimes E_{1s}\end{aligned}\quad (20)$$

$$\begin{aligned}I_N \otimes \Delta A_{\tau s}(x, t) + I_N \otimes \Delta A_{\tau s}^T(x, t) \leq \\ \sigma I_N \otimes G_s[I_N \otimes G_s]^T + \\ \sigma^{-1}[I_N \otimes E_{2s}]^T I_N \otimes E_{2s}\end{aligned}\quad (21)$$

结合式 (14) 与 (21), 应用舒尔补定理可得:

$$\Phi = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_{11} & 0 & \Phi_{13} & \Phi_{14} & \Phi_{15} & \Phi_{16} & \Phi_{17} & \Phi_{18} & \Phi_{19} & \Phi_{1,10} \\ * & \Phi_{22} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & \Phi_{33} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & \Phi_{44} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & \Phi_{55} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & \Phi_{66} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & \Phi_{77} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & * & \Phi_{88} & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & * & * & \Phi_{99} & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & * & * & * & \Phi_{10,10} \end{bmatrix} < 0 \quad (22)$$

其中,

$$\Phi_{11} = 2(\delta + 1)I_{Nn} + I_N \otimes A_s + I_N \otimes A_s^T -$$

$$\frac{\pi^2}{4(l_2 - l_1)^2}(I_N \otimes P)$$

$$\Phi_{13} = \frac{\pi^2}{4(l_2 - l_1)^2}(I_N \otimes P)$$

$$\Phi_{14} = I_N \otimes A_{\tau s}, \Phi_{15} = I_N \otimes D_s$$

$$\Phi_{16} = I_{Nn}, \Phi_{17} = I_N \otimes G_s, \Phi_{18} = I_N \otimes E_{1s}^T$$

$$\Phi_{19} = I_N \otimes G_s, \Phi_{1,10} = I_N \otimes E_{2s}^T$$

$$\Phi_{22} = I_N \otimes P - I_N \otimes \Theta - I_N \otimes \Theta^T$$

$$\Phi_{33} = \frac{1}{l_2 - l_1}(L \otimes \Theta K_j + L^T \otimes K_j^T \Theta^T) -$$

$$\frac{\pi^2}{4(l_2 - l_1)^2}(I_N \otimes P)$$

$$\Phi_{44} = -(1 - \bar{\gamma})e^{-2\delta\bar{\tau}}I_{Nn}, \Phi_{55} = -\gamma^2 I_{Nn}$$

$$\Phi_{66} = -\gamma^2 I_{Nn}, \Phi_{77} = -\iota^{-1} I_{Nn}$$

$$\Phi_{88} = -\iota I_{Nn}, \Phi_{99} = -\sigma^{-1} I_{Nn}$$

$$\Phi_{10,10} = -\sigma I_{Nn}$$

针对式 (22) 中矩阵 Φ , 在其两边分别乘对角矩阵 $\text{diag}\{I_{Nn}, I_{Nn}, I_{Nn}, I_{Nn}, I_{Nn}, I_{Nn}, \iota I_{Nn}, I_{Nn}, \sigma I_{Nn}, I_{Nn}\}$, 可得定理 2. $\square$

3 仿真结果

本部分通过两个算例验证所提算法的有效性, 两个算例均满足图 1 所示的智能体间通信拓扑关系.

例 1. 考虑由偏微分方程描述且存在外部扰动的非线性时滞分布参数多智能体系统, 该系统由一个领导者智能体与四个跟随者智能体组成. 各智能体动态方程如下:

$$\begin{cases} y_{0,t}(x, t) = \mu y_{0,xx}(x, t) + \\ \quad f(y_0(x, t), y_0(x, t - \tau(t))) \\ y_{0,x}(x, t)|_{x=0} = 0, y_{0,x}(x, t)|_{x=1} = 0 \\ y_0(x, m) = \phi_0(x, m), (x, m) \in \Omega \times [-\bar{\tau}, 0] \end{cases} \quad (23)$$

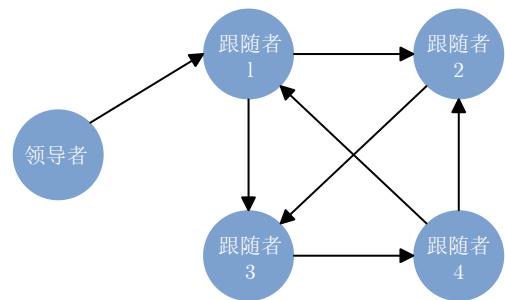


图 1 通信拓扑

Fig.1 Communication topology

$$\begin{cases} y_{i,t}(x, t) = \mu y_{i,xx}(x, t) + \\ g(y_i(x, t), y_i(x, t - \tau(t)), d_i(x, t)) \\ y_{i,x}(x, t)|_{x=0} = 0, y_{i,x}(x, t)|_{x=1} = u_i(t) \\ y_i(x, m) = \phi_i(x, m), (x, m) \in \Omega \times [-\bar{\tau}, 0] \end{cases} \quad (24)$$

考虑 $f(y_0(x, t), y_0(x, t - \tau(t))) = r_0 y_0(x, t - \tau(t)) - r_0 \xi^{-1} y_0^2(x, t - \tau(t))$, $g(y_i(x, t), y_i(x, t - \tau(t)), d_i(x, t)) = r_0 y_i(x, t - \tau(t)) - r_0 \xi^{-1} y_i^2(x, t - \tau(t)) + d_i(x, t)$. 在此算例中, 领导者智能体 (23) 与跟随者智能体 (24) 的系统参数值如表 1 所示.

表 1 系统参数及取值

Table 1 System parameters and values

参数	取值
μ	1
r_0	0.1
ξ	2
$d_i(x, t)$	$5e^{-t} \cos(2x)$
$\phi_0(x, m)$	0.5
$\phi_1(x, m)$	$0.9 \cos(\pi x / l_2)$
$\phi_2(x, m)$	$0.8 \cos(\pi x / l_2) + 0.8$
$\phi_3(x, m)$	$0.2 \cos(\pi x / l_2) - 0.2$
$\phi_4(x, m)$	$0.4 \cos(\pi x / l_2)$

模糊系统前件变量选取 $\varrho_0(x, t) = y_0(x, t - \tau(t)) \in [-\alpha, \alpha]$, $\varrho_i(x, t) = y_i(x, t - \tau(t)) \in [-\alpha, \alpha]$, $\alpha = 1.65$. 可得如下关系式:

$$\varrho_0(x, t) = -\alpha \aleph_1(\varrho_0(x, t)) + \alpha \aleph_2(\varrho_0(x, t)) \quad (25)$$

$$\varrho_i(x, t) = -\alpha \aleph_1(\varrho_i(x, t)) + \alpha \aleph_2(\varrho_i(x, t)) \quad (26)$$

其中, 隶属度函数满足 $\aleph_1(\varrho_0(x, t))$, $\aleph_2(\varrho_0(x, t))$, $\aleph_1(\varrho_i(x, t))$, $\aleph_2(\varrho_i(x, t)) \in [0, 1]$, 且 $\aleph_1(\varrho_0(x, t)) + \aleph_2(\varrho_0(x, t)) = 1$, $\aleph_1(\varrho_i(x, t)) + \aleph_2(\varrho_i(x, t)) = 1$. 通过式 (25) 与式 (26), 可得

$$\begin{cases} \aleph_1(\varrho_0(x, t)) = \frac{\alpha - \varrho_0(x, t)}{2\alpha} \\ \aleph_2(\varrho_0(x, t)) = 1 - \aleph_1(\varrho_0(x, t)) \\ \aleph_1(\varrho_i(x, t)) = \frac{\alpha - \varrho_i(x, t)}{2\alpha} \\ \aleph_2(\varrho_i(x, t)) = 1 - \aleph_1(\varrho_i(x, t)) \end{cases}$$

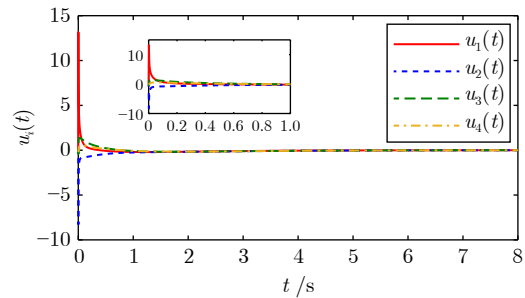
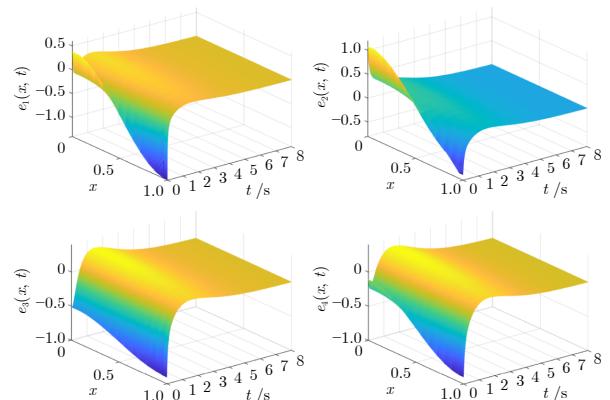
随后, 根据 (11), 可得本算例中模糊不确定时滞一致误差系统的模型如下:

$$\begin{aligned} e_t(x, t) = \sum_{s=1}^2 \bar{h}_s^i \{ (I_N \otimes \Theta) e_{xx}(x, t) + \\ (I_N \otimes A_s) e(x, t) + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (I_N \otimes \Delta A_s(x, t)) e(x, t) + \\ (I_N \otimes A_{\tau s}) e(x, t - \tau(t)) + \\ (I_N \otimes \Delta A_{\tau s}(x, t)) e(x, t - \tau(t)) + \\ (I_N \otimes D_s) d(x, t) \} + \Xi_{sj}(x, t) \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

其中, $\bar{h}_s(\varrho_0(x, t)) = \aleph_s(\varrho_0(x, t))$, $\bar{h}_s(\varrho_i(x, t)) = \aleph_s(\varrho_i(x, t))$, $\Theta = \mu$, $A_1 = A_2 = 0$, $A_{\tau 1} = r_0 + \alpha r_0 \xi^{-1}$, $A_{\tau 2} = r_0 - \alpha r_0 \xi^{-1}$, $D_1 = D_2 = 1$, $\Delta A_1(x, t) = 0.5 \times M_1(x, t) 0.2$, $\Delta A_2(x, t) = 0.5 M_2(x, t) 0.2$, $\Delta A_{\tau 1}(x, t) = 0.5 M_1(x, t) 0.1$, $\Delta A_{\tau 2}(x, t) = 0.5 M_2(x, t) 0.1$.

令 $\delta = 0.01$, $\gamma = 5$, $\tau(t) = 0.7 + 0.3 \sin(t)$. 则 $\bar{\tau} = 1$, $\bar{\gamma} = 0.3$. 通过求解式 (19), 得到可行控制增益为 $K_1 = -7.6572$, $K_2 = -5.6927$. 将 H_∞ 模糊边界一致性控制律应用于系统 (24), 对应的控制输入演化轮廓及模糊不确定时滞一致误差系统状态演化轮廓如图 2 与图 3 所示. 由图 3 可知, 领导者智能体状态 $y_0(x, t)$ 与跟随者智能体状态 $y_i(x, t)$ 之间的误差趋于零, 这说明分布参数多智能体系统 (23) 与 (24) 实现一致性. 计算 H_∞ 性能指标的真实值, 有

图 2 控制输入 $u_i(t)$, $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ Fig.2 Control input $u_i(t)$, $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ 图 3 误差系统状态 $e_i(x, t)$, $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ 的闭环演化轮廓Fig.3 Closed-loop evolution profiles of the states of the error systems $e_i(x, t)$, $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$

$$\bar{\gamma} := \sqrt{\frac{\int_0^{t_f} \|e(\cdot, t)\|_2^2 dt}{\int_0^{t_f} (\|d(\cdot, t)\|_2^2 + \|\Xi_{sj}(\cdot, t)\|_2^2) dt}} = 1.6524 < 5 = \gamma$$

这意味着 H_∞ 控制性能 (12) 得到保证.

例 2. 考虑存在外部扰动的非线性时滞分布参数多智能体系统, 其领导者智能体与跟随者智能体动态方程如下:

$$\begin{cases} y_{01,t}(x, t) = y_{01,xx}(x, t) + y_{01}(x, t) - y_{01}^3(x, t) - 0.1y_{01}(x, t - \tau(t)) - y_{02}(x, t) \\ y_{02,t}(x, t) = \omega y_{02,xx}(x, t) + \eta y_{01}(x, t) - \omega y_{02}(x, t) - 0.2y_{02}(x, t - \tau(t)) \\ y_{01,x}(x, t)|_{x=0} = 0, y_{01,x}(x, t)|_{x=1} = 0 \\ y_{02,x}(x, t)|_{x=0} = 0, y_{02,x}(x, t)|_{x=1} = 0 \\ y_{01}(x, m) = \phi_{01}(x, m), (x, m) \in \Omega \times [-\bar{\tau}, 0] \\ y_{02}(x, m) = \phi_{02}(x, m), (x, m) \in \Omega \times [-\bar{\tau}, 0] \end{cases} \quad (28)$$

$$\begin{cases} y_{i1,t}(x, t) = y_{i1,xx}(x, t) + y_{i1}(x, t) - y_{i1}^3(x, t) - 0.1y_{i1}(x, t - \tau(t)) - y_{i2}(x, t) + d_{i1}(x, t) \\ y_{i2,t}(x, t) = \omega y_{i2,xx}(x, t) + \eta y_{i1}(x, t) - \omega y_{i2}(x, t) - 0.2y_{i2}(x, t - \tau(t)) + d_{i2}(x, t) \\ y_{i1,x}(x, t)|_{x=0} = 0, y_{i1,x}(x, t)|_{x=1} = u_{i1}(t) \\ y_{i2,x}(x, t)|_{x=0} = 0, y_{i2,x}(x, t)|_{x=1} = u_{i2}(t) \\ y_{i1}(x, m) = \phi_{i1}(x, m), (x, m) \in \Omega \times [-\bar{\tau}, 0] \\ y_{i2}(x, m) = \phi_{i2}(x, m), (x, m) \in \Omega \times [-\bar{\tau}, 0] \end{cases} \quad (29)$$

定义 $y_0(x, t) = [y_{01}(x, t), y_{02}(x, t)]^T$, $y_i(x, t) = [y_{i1}(x, t), y_{i2}(x, t)]^T$, $d_i(x, t) = [d_{i1}(x, t), d_{i2}(x, t)]^T$, $u_i(t) = [u_{i1}(t), u_{i2}(t)]^T$. 在本算例中, 领导者智能体 (28) 与跟随者智能体 (29) 的系统参数值如表 2 所示.

此算例中非线性函数可表示如下:

$$f(y_0(x, t), y_0(x, t - \tau(t))) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - y_{01}^2(x, t) & -1.0 \\ \eta & -\omega \end{bmatrix} y_0(x, t) + \begin{bmatrix} -0.1 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & -0.2 \end{bmatrix} y_0(x, t - \tau(t))$$

表 2 系统参数及取值
Table 2 System parameters and values

参数	取值
ω	1
η	0.45
ω	0.1
$d_{i1}(x, t)$	$5e^{-2t}\cos(2x)$
$d_{i2}(x, t)$	$5e^{-2t}\cos(2x)$
$\phi_{01}(x, m)$	0.5
$\phi_{02}(x, m)$	0.4
$\phi_{11}(x, m)$	$0.9\cos(\pi x/l_2)$
$\phi_{12}(x, m)$	$0.5\cos(\pi x/l_2) + 0.4$
$\phi_{21}(x, m)$	$0.8\cos(\pi x/l_2) + 0.8$
$\phi_{22}(x, m)$	$0.6\cos(\pi x/l_2) + 0.2$
$\phi_{31}(x, m)$	$0.2\cos(\pi x/l_2) - 0.2$
$\phi_{32}(x, m)$	$0.5\cos(\pi x/l_2) - 0.1$
$\phi_{41}(x, m)$	$0.4\cos(\pi x/l_2)$
$\phi_{42}(x, m)$	$0.8\cos(\pi x/l_2)$

$$g(y_i(x, t), y_i(x, t - \tau(t)), d_i(x, t)) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - y_{i1}^2(x, t) & -1.0 \\ \eta & -\omega \end{bmatrix} y_i(x, t) + \begin{bmatrix} -0.1 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & -0.2 \end{bmatrix} y_i(x, t - \tau(t)) + \begin{bmatrix} 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix} d_i(x, t)$$

模糊系统前件变量选取 $\varrho_0(x, t) = y_{01}^2(x, t)$, $y_{01}(x, t) \in [-\alpha, \alpha]$; $\varrho_i(x, t) = y_{i1}^2(x, t)$, $y_{i1}(x, t) \in [-\alpha, \alpha]$; $\alpha = 1.65$. 可得如下关系式:

$$\varrho_0(x, t) = \aleph_2(\varrho_0(x, t)) \cdot 0 + \aleph_1(\varrho_0(x, t)) \cdot \alpha^2 \quad (30)$$

$$\varrho_i(x, t) = \aleph_2(\varrho_i(x, t)) \cdot 0 + \aleph_1(\varrho_i(x, t)) \cdot \alpha^2 \quad (31)$$

其中, 隶属度函数满足归一化条件, 且具有与例 1 中定义的隶属度函数相同的性质. 通过式 (30) 与式 (31), 可得

$$\begin{cases} \aleph_1(\varrho_0(x, t)) = \frac{\varrho_0(x, t)}{\alpha^2} \\ \aleph_2(\varrho_0(x, t)) = 1 - \aleph_1(\varrho_0(x, t)) \\ \aleph_1(\varrho_i(x, t)) = \frac{\varrho_i(x, t)}{\alpha^2} \\ \aleph_2(\varrho_i(x, t)) = 1 - \aleph_1(\varrho_i(x, t)) \end{cases}$$

令 $\bar{h}_s(\varrho_0(x, t)) = \aleph_s(\varrho_0(x, t))$, $\bar{h}_s(\varrho_i(x, t)) = \aleph_s(\varrho_i(x, t))$. 之后, 根据 (11), 可得在本算例中模糊不确定时滞一致误差系统模型如下:

$$\begin{aligned}
e_t(x, t) = & \sum_{s=1}^2 \bar{h}_s^i \{ (I_N \otimes \Theta) e_{xx}(x, t) + \\
& (I_N \otimes A_s) e(x, t) + \\
& (I_N \otimes \Delta A_s(x, t)) e(x, t) + \\
& (I_N \otimes A_{\tau s}) e(x, t - \tau(t)) + \\
& (I_N \otimes \Delta A_{\tau s}(x, t)) e(x, t - \tau(t)) + \\
& (I_N \otimes D_s) d(x, t) \} + \Xi_{sj}(x, t) \quad (32)
\end{aligned}$$

其中,

$$\begin{aligned}
\Theta &= \begin{bmatrix} 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & \omega \end{bmatrix} \\
A_1 &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \alpha^2 & -1.0 \\ \eta & -o \end{bmatrix}, \quad A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1.0 & -1.0 \\ \eta & -o \end{bmatrix} \\
A_{\tau s} &= \begin{bmatrix} -0.1 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & -0.2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad D_s = \begin{bmatrix} 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix} \\
\Delta A_1(x, t) &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix} M_1(x, t) \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix} \\
\Delta A_2(x, t) &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix} M_2(x, t) \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix} \\
\Delta A_{\tau 1}(x, t) &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix} M_1(x, t) \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix} \\
\Delta A_{\tau 2}(x, t) &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix} M_2(x, t) \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

令 $\delta = 0.01$, $\gamma = 3$, $\tau(t) = 0.5 + 0.5\sin(t)$. 则 $\bar{\tau} = 1$, $\bar{\gamma} = 0.5$. 通过求解式 (19), 得到可行控制增益为 $K_1 = \text{diag}\{-6.7803, -6.7803\}$, $K_2 = \text{diag}\{-7.5543, -7.5543\}$. 将 H_∞ 模糊边界一致性控制律应用于系统 (29), 对应的控制输入演化轮廓及模糊不确定时滞一致误差系统状态演化轮廓如图 4 和图 5 所示. 由图 5 可知, 领导者智能体状态 $y_{0s}(x, t)$ 和跟随者智能体状态 $y_{is}(x, t)$ 之间的误差趋于零, 这说明分布参数多智能体系统 (28) 与 (29) 实现一致性. 之后, 计算 H_∞ 性能指标的真实值, 有

$$\bar{\gamma} := \sqrt{\frac{\int_0^{t_f} \|e(\cdot, t)\|_2^2 dt}{\int_0^{t_f} (\|d(\cdot, t)\|_2^2 + \|\Xi_{sj}(\cdot, t)\|_2^2) dt}} = 1.5488 < 3 = \gamma$$

这意味着 H_∞ 控制性能 (12) 得到保证.

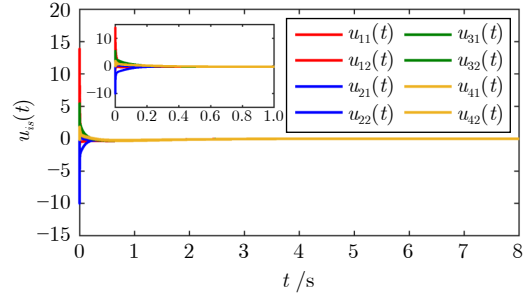


图 4 控制输入 $u_{is}(t)$, $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$, $s = 1, 2$

Fig. 4 Control input $u_{is}(t)$, $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$, $s = 1, 2$

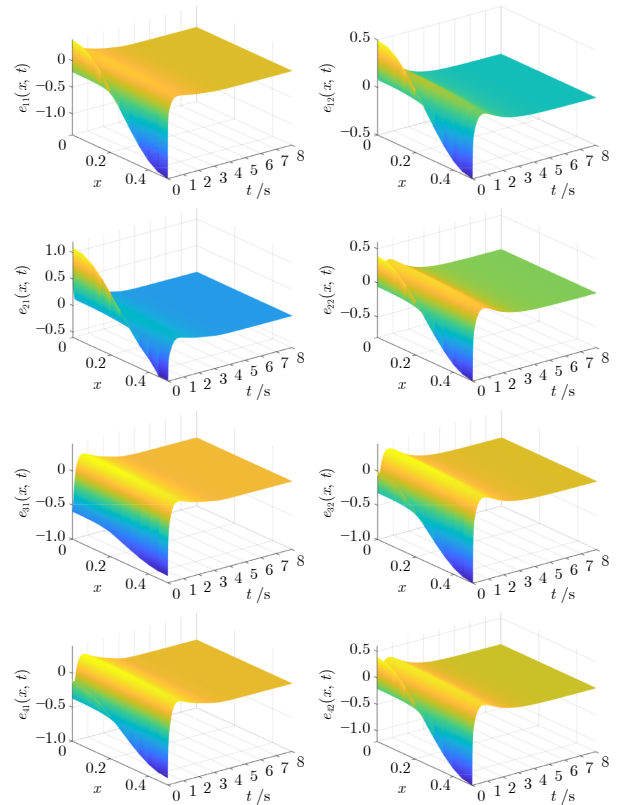


图 5 误差系统状态 $e_{is}(x, t)$, $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$, $s = 1, 2$ 的闭环演化轮廓

Fig. 5 Closed-loop evolution profiles of the states of the error systems $e_{is}(x, t)$, $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$, $s = 1, 2$

4 结束语

针对存在外部扰动的非线性不确定时滞分布参数多智能体系统一致性控制问题, 提出基于 T-S 模糊建模的 H_∞ 模糊边界一致性控制方法. 通过 Lyapunov 直接法与不等式技术, 得到基于 LMIs 的充分条件来保证模糊不确定时滞一致误差系统指数稳定且满足 H_∞ 性能. 至此, 模糊不确定时滞一致误差系统的 H_∞ 模糊边界一致性控制问题可转化为 LMIs 的可行性问题, 此问题可由已有的 LMIs 算法

求解. 最后, 仿真结果及分析验证了所提 H_∞ 模糊边界一致性控制算法的可行性. 由于本文方法在实际应用中无法应对执行器或传感器突发故障以及网络传输受阻等场景, 因此, 针对分布参数多智能体系统安全一致性控制的研究将在未来展开. 此外, 如何结合 T-S 模糊建模的特性设计隶属度函数依赖的 H_∞ 性能指标^[36], 保证被控系统更优的鲁棒性能, 是未来的研究方向.

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