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采样数据系统稳定性分析的采样周期划分方法

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摘 要: 针对通信时延不确定环境下网络化采样控制系统的稳定性问题, 提出将采样区间分割为两个子区间, 并利用双边闭环函数方法在两个子区间内分别用独特的双边闭环循环泛函, 然后加入几个考虑系统状态向量内在关系的零等式, 并利用自由矩阵积分不等式技术, 以线性矩阵不等式 (LMI) 的形式得到了保守性较低的稳定性判据。最后, 通过数值算例对得到的稳定性判据进行验证, 仿真结果表明了该方法的有效性和优越性。

关键词: 采样系统; 采样区间分割; 不确定数据传输时滞; 自由矩阵积分不等式

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Sampling Period Division Method for Stability Analysis of Sampled Data System

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Abstract: In view of a solution of the stability issue of networked sampling control systems in environments with uncertain communication delays, a bilateral closed-loop function method has been adopted to apply unique bilateral closed-loop cyclic functionals in each sub-interval with the sampling interval divided into two subintervals. Then, with an addition of several zero equations considering the intrinsic relationship of the system state vector, a low conservative stability criterion can be obtained in the form of linear matrix inequality (LMI) by using the technique of free matrix integral inequality. Finally, numerical examples are given to verify the stability criterion, with the simulation results confirming the effectiveness and superiority of the proposed method.

Keywords: sampled-data system; sampling interval segmentation; uncertain data transmission delay; free-matrix-based integral inequality

1 研究背景

近几十年来, 随着网络通讯技术的飞速发展, 网络控制系统 (network control system, NCS) 得到了

广泛关注。但通信网络只以数字信号的形式传输数据包, 而不是连续信号^[1], 因此采样数据控制在网络控制系统中起着重要作用。此外, 因为采样数据控制只需要将采样时刻的信息传递给控制器, 因此在很大程

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度上节省了网络资源, 提升了控制效率。但是由于网络带宽是有限的, 从而不可避免地产生数据传输时滞。因此, 在确保采样控制系统稳定的条件下, 考虑通信时滞的不确定性来获得尽可能大的采样周期, 具有重要意义和实用价值^[2]。

目前, 关于采样控制系统稳定性研究已取得了众多成果^[3-10], 对于采样数据系统稳定性的方法主要有3种。第一种是离散时间方法^[11-12], 其将采样数据系统建模为离散时间, 系统分析系统的稳定性。第二种是脉冲系统方法^[13-14], 主要用于研究具有不确定采样间隔的系统。第三种是输入延迟方法^[15-16], 其将采样数据系统视为具延迟输入的连续时间系统, 并利用与时间相关的 Lyapunov 泛函研究系统的稳定性^[17-20]。

基于输入延迟方法, 类似于文献[8]中利用增广 Lyapunov 泛函获得了许多改进的稳定性条件, 但是这些文献只考虑了区间 $[t_k, t]$ 和 $[t_k - \tau, t - \tau]$ 的信息, 忽略了区间 $[t, t_{k+1}]$ 和 $[t - \tau, t_{k+1} - \tau]$ 的信息。文献[21]首先提出了构造双边闭环泛函, 而文献[8]在采样数据系统中进一步考虑延迟信息, 从而导出了具有更低保守性的采样数据系统稳定性判据, 但由于其在整个采样周期内只使用了一个循环泛函, 因此得到的结果仍然是保守的。文献[22]在此基础上提出了将采样区间分割为两个子区间, 同时在每个子区间内使用单独的双边闭环循环泛函, 但其只考虑了常延迟情况, 并没有考虑在网络化采样控制系统中数据传输时滞的不确定性。

通过以上讨论, 本研究拟采用采样周期划分方法, 将采样周期划分成两个子区间, 建立综合考虑每个子区间状态信息的网络化采样控制系统数学模型, 并讨论采样非周期与传输时滞不确定的关系。最后以仿真结果验证所提方法的有效性。

本文采用如下标号: 上标“-1”和“T”分别为矩阵的逆和转置; $\mathbf{R}^n$ 为 n 维欧几里得空间; $\mathbf{R}^{n \times m}$ 为 $n \times m$ 维实矩阵; $\mathbf{P} > 0$ 为矩阵是正定的; $\text{diag}\{\dots\}$ 为块对角矩阵; $\mathbf{I}$ 和 $\mathbf{0}$ 分别为合适维度的单位矩阵和零矩阵; $\max\{a, b\}$ 为取 a 和 b 中最大值; “*”为对称矩阵中的对称项; $\text{Sym}\{\mathbf{X}\} = \mathbf{X} + \mathbf{X}^T$, $\text{col}\{\mathbf{y}_0, \mathbf{y}_1, \dots, \mathbf{y}_n\} = [\mathbf{y}_0^T, \mathbf{y}_1^T, \dots, \mathbf{y}_n^T]^T$ 。

2 问题描述

考虑如下线性系统:

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{u}(t), \quad (1)$$

式中: $\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) \in \mathbf{R}^n$ 为系统状态变量; $\mathbf{u}(t) \in \mathbf{R}^m$ 为控制输入; $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$ 和 $\mathbf{B} \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times m}$ 分别为系统矩阵和输入矩阵。

采样器的采样瞬间时间用 s_k 表示, 其中, $k=0, 1, 2, \dots$, 满足:

$$h_k = s_{k+1} - s_k, \quad h_k \in [h_1, h_2]. \quad (2)$$

式中: h_k 为相邻两个瞬间 s_k 、 s_{k+1} 的采样周期; h_1 、 h_2 为采样周期的最小值和最大值。

在实际的网络化控制系统中, 通信延迟是无法避免的, 而且其大小是不确定的。因此, 将控制输入 $\mathbf{u}(t)$ 表述为如下形式:

$$\mathbf{u}(t) = \mathbf{K}\mathbf{x}(t_k - \tau_k), \quad (3)$$

式中: $\mathbf{K}$ 为给定的控制器增益; t_k 为系统的控制信号更新时刻; τ_k 为网络化控制系统中的数据传输延迟, 且满足条件

$$\tau_k \in [\bar{\tau}_1, \bar{\tau}_2], \quad \tau_k - \tau_{k+1} < h_k, \quad k=0, 1, 2, \dots, \quad (4)$$

其中, $\bar{\tau}_1$ 、 $\bar{\tau}_2$ 分别为传输延迟的下限和上限, 并且满足 $0 \leq \bar{\tau}_1 \leq \bar{\tau}_2$ 。

将式(3)代入式(1)中, 可得对应闭环系统定义

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{A}_d\mathbf{x}(t_k - \tau_k), \quad t_k \leq t < t_{k+1}, \quad (5)$$

式中 $\mathbf{A}_d = \mathbf{B}\mathbf{K}$ 。

若控制信号经过传输到达执行器端便立刻更新。网络控制系统更新周期如下:

$$\lambda_k = t_{k+1} - t_k = \bar{\lambda}_k - \tau_k \in [\lambda_m, \lambda_M], \quad (6)$$

式中: $\bar{\lambda}_k = h_2 + \tau_{k+1} \leq h_2 + \bar{\tau}_2$; λ_m 、 λ_M 分别为 λ_k 的下界和上界, 且

$$\lambda_m = \max\{0, h_2 - \bar{\tau}_2 + \bar{\tau}_1\}, \quad \lambda_M = h_2 + \bar{\tau}_2 - \bar{\tau}_1.$$

3 稳定判据

为了简化描述, 对矩阵和向量的命名定义如下:

$$I_1(t) = \frac{1}{\bar{\tau}_1} \int_{t-\bar{\tau}_1}^t \mathbf{x}(s) ds,$$

$$I_2(t) = \frac{2}{\bar{\tau}_1^2} \int_{t-\bar{\tau}_1}^t \int_{t-\bar{\tau}_1}^s \mathbf{x}(u) du ds,$$

$$I_3(t) = \frac{1}{t - t_k} \int_{t_k}^t \mathbf{x}(s) ds,$$

$$I_4(t) = \frac{2}{(t - t_k)^2} \int_{t_k}^t \int_{t_k}^\theta \mathbf{x}(s) ds d\theta,$$

$$I_5(t) = \frac{1}{t_{k+1} - t} \int_t^{t_{k+1}} \mathbf{x}(s) ds,$$

$$I_6(t) = \frac{2}{(t_{k+1} - t)^2} \int_t^{t_{k+1}} \int_\theta^{t_{k+1}} \mathbf{x}(s) ds d\theta,$$

$$I_7(t) = \mathbf{x}(t) - \mathbf{x}(t_k),$$

$$I_8(t) = \mathbf{x}(t) - \mathbf{x}(t_{k+1}),$$

$$\begin{aligned}
I_9(t) &= x(t - \bar{\tau}_1) - x(t_k - \bar{\tau}_1), \\
I_{10}(t) &= x(t - \bar{\tau}_1) - x(t_{k+1} - \bar{\tau}_1), \\
I_{11}(t) &= x(t - \bar{\tau}_2) - x(t_k - \bar{\tau}_2), \\
I_{12}(t) &= x(t - \bar{\tau}_2) - x(t_{k+1} - \bar{\tau}_2), \\
I_{13}(t) &= \int_{t_k}^t x(s) ds, \quad I_{14}(t) = \int_t^{t_{k+1}} x(s) ds; \\
\mathfrak{G}_1(t) &= \text{col}\{x(t), x(t - \bar{\tau}_1), x(t - \bar{\tau}_2), x(t - \bar{\tau}_k)\}, \\
\mathfrak{G}_2(t) &= \text{col}\{x(t - \bar{\eta}_k), x(t - \bar{\tau}_1), x(t - \bar{\tau}_2)\}; \\
\zeta_1(t) &= \text{col}\left\{x(t), x(t - \bar{\tau}_1), x(t - \bar{\tau}_2), \bar{\tau}_1 I_1(t), \right. \\
&\quad \left. \frac{\tau^2}{2} I_2(t)\right\}, \\
\zeta_2(t) &= \text{col}\{x(t), \dot{x}(t)\}, \\
\zeta_3(t) &= \text{col}\{(t_{k+1} - t) I_7(t), (t - t_k) I_8(t), (t_{k+1} - t) I_9(t), \\
&\quad (t - t_k) I_{10}(t), (t_{k+1} - t) I_{11}(t), (t - t_k) I_{12}(t)\}, \\
\zeta_4(t) &= \text{col}\{I_7(t), I_8(t), I_9(t), I_{10}(t), I_{11}(t), I_{12}(t)\}, \\
\zeta_5(t) &= \text{col}\{I_{13}(t), I_{13}(t_k), I_{13}(t_{k+1}), I_{14}(t) + \\
&\quad I_{15}(t), I_{16}(t) + I_{17}(t)\}, \\
\zeta_6(t) &= \text{col}\{I_1(t), I_2(t), I_3(t), I_4(t), I_5(t), I_6(t), \\
&\quad I_{13}(t), I_{14}(t)\}, \\
\zeta(t) &= \text{col}\{\mathfrak{G}_1(t), \mathfrak{G}_1(t_k), \mathfrak{G}_1(t_{k+1}), \mathfrak{G}_2(t), \zeta_6(t)\}; \\
e_j &= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0}_{n \times (j-1)n} & I_n & \mathbf{0}_{n \times (23-j)n} \end{bmatrix}, \quad j=1, 2, \dots, 23; \\
e_0 &= A e_1 + A_8 e_8.
\end{aligned}$$

首先, 基于双边闭环函数的方法, 给出以下稳定性判据。

定理 1 给定 $h_1, h_2, \bar{\tau}_2 \geq \bar{\tau}_1 \geq 0$, 如果存在任意的矩阵 $P > 0, G_1 > 0, G_2 > 0, W_1 > 0, W_2 = W_2^T, W_3 = W_3^T, W_4 > 0, Q_1, Q_2, Q_3 = Q_3^T, R_1 = R_1^T, R_2 > 0, R_3 = R_3^T, R_4 > 0, R_5 > 0, R_6 = R_6^T, T_i, U_i, \tilde{U}_i, Z_i, \tilde{Z}_i (i=1, 2, 3), Y_j (j=1, 2, \dots, 10), \tilde{Y}_1, \tilde{Y}_2, \tilde{Y}_3, F_m, \tilde{F}_m (m=1, 2, \dots, 6), \tilde{Q}_1, \tilde{Q}_2, \tilde{Q}_3 = \tilde{Q}_3^T, \tilde{R}_1 = \tilde{R}_1^T, \tilde{R}_2 > 0, \tilde{R}_3 = \tilde{R}_3^T, \tilde{R}_4 > 0, \tilde{R}_5 > 0, \tilde{R}_6 = \tilde{R}_6^T$, 对于 $\bar{\tau}_k \in [\bar{\tau}_1, \bar{\tau}_2]$ 和 $\bar{\lambda}_k \in [\bar{\lambda}_m, \bar{\lambda}_M]$, 当控制输入式 (3) 满足式 (2), 且 LMI (7) ~ (10) 满足时, 系统 (5) 是渐进稳定的。

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Omega_1 + \eta_k \Omega_2 & \sqrt{\eta_k} \bar{Y}_1 & \sqrt{\bar{\tau}_1} \bar{Y}_2 & \bar{Y}_4 & \sqrt{\bar{\tau}_k} Y_{10} \\ * & -\Gamma_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & -\Gamma_2 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & -\Gamma_4 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & -W_4 \end{bmatrix}_{h_k \in \left[h_1, \frac{h_1+h_2}{2} \right]} < 0, \quad (7)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Omega_1 + \eta_k \Omega_3 & \sqrt{\eta_k} \bar{Y}_3 & \sqrt{\bar{\tau}_1} \bar{Y}_2 & \bar{Y}_4 & \sqrt{\bar{\tau}_k} Y_{10} \\ * & -\Gamma_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & -\Gamma_2 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & -\Gamma_4 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & -W_4 \end{bmatrix}_{h_k \in \left[h_1, \frac{h_1+h_2}{2} \right]} < 0, \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Psi_1 + \eta_k \Psi_2 & \sqrt{\eta_k} \Lambda_1 & \sqrt{\bar{\tau}_1} \Lambda_2 & \Lambda_4 & \sqrt{\bar{\tau}_k} Y_{10} \\ * & -\Xi_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & -\Xi_2 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & -\Xi_4 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & -W_4 \end{bmatrix}_{h_k \in \left[\frac{h_1+h_2}{2}, h_2 \right]} < 0, \quad (9)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Psi_1 + \eta_k \Psi_3 & \sqrt{\eta_k} \Lambda_3 & \sqrt{\bar{\tau}_1} \Lambda_2 & \Lambda_4 & \sqrt{\bar{\tau}_k} Y_{10} \\ * & -\Xi_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & -\Xi_2 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & -\Xi_4 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & -W_4 \end{bmatrix}_{h_k \in \left[\frac{h_1+h_2}{2}, h_2 \right]} < 0, \quad (10)$$

$$\begin{cases} W_2 + W_4 > 0, & W_3 + W_4 > 0, & R_1 + W_4 > 0, \\ R_5 + R_6 > 0, & W_3 + R_4 > 0, \\ W_2 - W_3 - R_4 - R_5 > 0, & W_3 + R_3 + R_4 > 0, \\ \tilde{R}_1 + W_4 > 0, & \tilde{R}_5 + \tilde{R}_6 > 0, & W_3 + \tilde{R}_4 > 0, \\ W_2 - W_3 - \tilde{R}_4 - \tilde{R}_5 > 0, & W_3 + \tilde{R}_3 + \tilde{R}_4 > 0. \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

式 (7) ~ (10) 中:

$$\begin{aligned}
\Omega_1 &= \text{Sym}\{\Pi_1^T P \Pi_2 + \Pi_8^T (Q_1 \Pi_{12} + Q_2 \Pi_{13}) + T_1 \Pi_{14} + \\
&\quad T_2 \Pi_{15} + T_3 \Pi_{16} + U_1 \Pi_{17} + U_2 \Pi_{18} + U_3 \Pi_{19} + Z_1 \Pi_{20} + \\
&\quad Z_2 \Pi_{21} + Z_3 \Pi_{22} + Y_1 \Pi_{23} + Y_2 \Pi_{24} + Y_3 \Pi_{25} + Y_4 \Pi_{26} + \\
&\quad Y_5 \Pi_{27} + Y_6 \Pi_{28} + Y_7 \Pi_{29} + Y_8 \Pi_{30} + Y_9 \Pi_{31} + \\
&\quad Y_{10} \Pi_{32} - F_1 \Pi_{17} - F_2 \Pi_{20} - F_3 \Pi_{37} - F_4 \Pi_{38} - \\
&\quad F_5 e_{22} - F_6 e_{23}\} + \Pi_3^T G_1 \Pi_3 + \Pi_4^T (G_2 - G_1) \Pi_4 - \\
&\quad \Pi_5^T G_2 \Pi_5 + \bar{\tau}_1 e_0^T W_1 e_0 + (\bar{\tau}_2 - \bar{\tau}_1) e_0^T W_2 e_0 + \\
&\quad \left(\frac{h_1 + h_2}{2} \right) e_0^T W_3 e_0 + \left(\left(\frac{h_1 + h_2}{2} \right) + \bar{\tau}_2 \right) e_0^T W_4 e_0; \\
\Omega_2 &= \text{Sym}\{\Pi_{10}^T Q_1 \Pi_9 + \Pi_6^T (Q_1 \Pi_{12} + Q_2 \Pi_{13}) + \\
&\quad F_2 \Pi_{34} + F_4 \Pi_{36} + F_6 e_{20}\} + e_0^T R_1 e_0 + \\
&\quad e_{14}^T R_3 e_{14} + e_{15}^T R_4 e_{15}; \\
\Omega_3 &= \text{Sym}\{\Pi_{11}^T Q_1 \Pi_9 + \Pi_7^T (Q_1 \Pi_{12} + Q_2 \Pi_{13}) + \\
&\quad F_1 \Pi_{33} + F_3 \Pi_{33} + F_5 e_{18}\} + e_0^T R_2 e_0 + \\
&\quad e_{14}^T R_5 e_{14} + e_{15}^T R_6 e_{15}; \\
\bar{Y}_1 &= [Z_1 \quad Z_2 \quad Z_3 \quad Y_1 \quad Y_3]; \quad \bar{Y}_2 = [Z_1 \quad Z_2 \quad Z_3]; \\
\bar{Y}_3 &= [U_1 \quad U_2 \quad U_3 \quad Y_2];
\end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{Y}_4 = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{\bar{\tau}_2 - \bar{\tau}_k} Y_{4a} & \sqrt{\bar{\tau}_k - \bar{\tau}_1} Y_{4b} \end{bmatrix},$$

其中, $Y_{4a} = [Y_5 \ Y_7 \ Y_9]$, $Y_{4b} = [Y_4 \ Y_6 \ Y_8]$;

$$\Gamma_1 = \text{diag}\{R_2, 3R_2, 5R_2, R_4, 3R_4, W_3 + W_4, R_5 + R_6\};$$

$$\Gamma_2 = \text{diag}\{W_1, 3W_1, 5W_1\};$$

$$\Gamma_3 = \text{diag}\{R_1 + W_4, 3(R_1 + W_4), 5(R_1 + W_4), \\ W_3 + R_3 + R_4\};$$

$$\Gamma_4 = \text{diag}\{\Gamma_{4a}, \Gamma_{4b}\}, \text{ 其中}$$

$$\Gamma_{4a} = \text{diag}\{W_2 - W_3 - R_4 - R_5, R_4, R_5\},$$

$$\Gamma_{4b} = \text{diag}\{W_2 - W_3 - R_4 - R_5, R_4 + W_3, R_5\};$$

$$\Psi_1 = \text{Sym}\{\Pi_1^T P \Pi_2 + \Pi_8^T (\tilde{Q}_1 \Pi_{12} + \tilde{Q}_2 \Pi_{13}) + T_1 \Pi_{14} + \\ T_2 \Pi_{15} + T_3 \Pi_{16} + \tilde{U}_1 \Pi_{17} + \tilde{U}_2 \Pi_{18} + \tilde{U}_3 \Pi_{19} + \\ \tilde{Z}_1 \Pi_{20} + \tilde{Z}_2 \Pi_{21} + \tilde{Z}_3 \Pi_{22} + \tilde{Y}_1 \Pi_{23} + \tilde{Y}_2 \Pi_{24} + \\ \tilde{Y}_3 \Pi_{25} + Y_4 \Pi_{26} + Y_5 \Pi_{27} + Y_6 \Pi_{28} + Y_7 \Pi_{29} + \\ Y_8 \Pi_{30} + Y_9 \Pi_{31} + Y_{10} \Pi_{32} - \tilde{F}_1 \Pi_{17} - \tilde{F}_2 \Pi_{20} - \\ \tilde{F}_3 \Pi_{37} - \tilde{F}_4 \Pi_{38} - \tilde{F}_5 e_{22} - \tilde{F}_6 e_{23}\} + \Pi_3^T G_1 \Pi_3 + \\ \Pi_4^T (G_2 - G_1) \Pi_4 - \Pi_5^T G_2 \Pi_5 + \bar{\tau}_1 e_0^T W_1 e_0 + \\ (\bar{\tau}_2 - \bar{\tau}_1) e_0^T W_2 e_0 + h_2 e_0^T W_3 e_0 + (h_2 + \bar{\tau}_2) e_0^T W_4 e_0;$$

$$\Psi_2 = \text{Sym}\{\Pi_{10}^T \tilde{Q}_1 \Pi_9 + \Pi_6^T (\tilde{Q}_1 \Pi_{12} + \tilde{Q}_2 \Pi_{13}) + \\ \tilde{F}_2 \Pi_{34} + \tilde{F}_4 \Pi_{36} + \tilde{F}_6 e_{20}\} + e_0^T \tilde{R}_1 e_0 + \\ e_{14}^T \tilde{R}_3 e_{14} + e_{15}^T \tilde{R}_4 e_{15};$$

$$\Psi_3 = \text{Sym}\{\Pi_{11}^T \tilde{Q}_1 \Pi_9 + \Pi_7^T (\tilde{Q}_1 \Pi_{12} + \tilde{Q}_2 \Pi_{13}) + \\ \tilde{F}_1 \Pi_{33} + \tilde{F}_3 \Pi_{35} + \tilde{F}_5 e_{18}\} + e_0^T \tilde{R}_2 e_0 + \\ e_{14}^T \tilde{R}_5 e_{14} + e_{15}^T \tilde{R}_6 e_{15};$$

$$\Lambda_1 = [\tilde{Z}_1 \ \tilde{Z}_2 \ \tilde{Z}_3 \ \tilde{Y}_1 \ \tilde{Y}_3];$$

$$\Lambda_2 = [T_1 \ T_2 \ T_3]; \ \Lambda_3 = [\tilde{U}_1 \ \tilde{U}_2 \ \tilde{U}_3 \ \tilde{Y}_2];$$

$$\Lambda_4 = [\sqrt{\bar{\tau}_2 - \bar{\tau}_k} \Lambda_{4a} \ \sqrt{\bar{\tau}_k - \bar{\tau}_1} \Lambda_{4b}], \text{ 其中}$$

$$\Lambda_{4a} = [Y_5 \ Y_7 \ Y_9], \ \Lambda_{4b} = [Y_4 \ Y_6 \ Y_8];$$

$$\Xi_1 = \text{diag}\{\tilde{R}_2, 3\tilde{R}_2, 5\tilde{R}_2, \tilde{R}_4, 3\tilde{R}_4, W_3 + W_4, \tilde{R}_5 + \tilde{R}_6\};$$

$$\Xi_2 = \text{diag}\{W_1, 3W_1, 5W_1\};$$

$$\Xi_3 = \text{diag}\{\tilde{R}_1 + W_4, 3(\tilde{R}_1 + W_4), 5(\tilde{R}_1 + W_4), \\ W_3 + \tilde{R}_3 + \tilde{R}_4\};$$

$$\Xi_4 = \text{diag}\{\Xi_{4a}, \Xi_{4b}\},$$

$$\Xi_4 = \text{diag}\{\Xi_{4a}, \Xi_{4b}\}, \text{ 其中,}$$

$$\Xi_{4a} = \text{diag}\{W_2 - W_3 - \tilde{R}_4 - \tilde{R}_5, \tilde{R}_4, \tilde{R}_5\},$$

$$\Xi_{4b} = \text{diag}\{W_2 - W_3 - \tilde{R}_4 - \tilde{R}_5, \tilde{R}_4 + W_3, \tilde{R}_5\};$$

$$\Pi_1 = \begin{bmatrix} e_1^T & e_2^T & e_3^T & \bar{\tau}_1 e_{16}^T & (\bar{\tau}_1^2/2) e_{17}^T \end{bmatrix}^T;$$

$$\Pi_2 = \begin{bmatrix} e_0^T & e_{14}^T & e_{15}^T & e_1^T - e_2^T & \bar{\tau}_1 (e_{16}^T - e_{17}^T) \end{bmatrix}^T;$$

$$\Pi_3 = [e_1 \ e_0]^T; \ \Pi_4 = [e_2 \ e_{14}]^T; \ \Pi_5 = [e_3 \ e_{15}]^T;$$

$$\Pi_6 = \begin{bmatrix} e_0^T & 0 & e_{14}^T & 0 & e_{15}^T & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T;$$

$$\Pi_7 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & e_0^T & 0 & e_{14}^T & 0 & e_{15}^T \end{bmatrix}^T;$$

$$\Pi_8 =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} e_5^T - e_1^T & e_1^T - e_9^T & e_6^T - e_2^T & e_2^T - e_{10}^T & e_7^T - e_3^T & e_3^T - e_{11}^T \end{bmatrix}^T;$$

$$\Pi_9 = \begin{bmatrix} e_0^T & e_0^T & e_{14}^T & e_{14}^T & e_{15}^T & e_{15}^T \end{bmatrix}^T;$$

$$\Pi_{10} = \begin{bmatrix} e_1^T - e_5^T & 0 & e_2^T - e_6^T & 0 & e_3^T - e_7^T & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T;$$

$$\Pi_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & e_1^T - e_9^T & 0 & e_2^T - e_{10}^T & 0 & e_3^T - e_{11}^T \end{bmatrix}^T;$$

$$\Pi_{12} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} e_1^T - e_5^T & e_1^T - e_9^T & e_2^T - e_6^T & e_2^T - e_{10}^T & e_3^T - e_7^T & e_3^T - e_{11}^T \end{bmatrix}^T;$$

$$\Pi_{13} = \begin{bmatrix} e_5^T & e_6^T & e_7^T & e_9^T & e_{10}^T & e_{11}^T \end{bmatrix}^T;$$

$$\Pi_{14} = e_1 - e_2; \ \Pi_{15} = e_1 + e_2 - 2e_{16};$$

$$\Pi_{16} = e_1 - e_2 - 6e_{16} + 6e_{17}; \ \Pi_{17} = e_1 - e_5;$$

$$\Pi_{18} = e_1 + e_5 - 2e_{18}; \ \Pi_{19} = e_1 - e_5 - 6e_{18} + 6e_{19};$$

$$\Pi_{20} = e_9 - e_1; \ \Pi_{21} = e_9 + e_1 - 2e_{20};$$

$$\Pi_{22} = e_9 - e_1 + 6e_{20} - 6e_{21}; \ \Pi_{23} = e_8 - e_{13};$$

$$\Pi_{24} = e_2 - e_6; \ \Pi_{25} = e_{11} - e_3; \ \Pi_{26} = e_2 - e_4;$$

$$\Pi_{27} = e_4 - e_3; \ \Pi_{28} = e_6 - e_8; \ \Pi_{29} = e_8 - e_7;$$

$$\Pi_{30} = e_{10} - e_{12}; \ \Pi_{31} = e_{12} - e_{11}; \ \Pi_{32} = e_5 - e_8;$$

$$\Pi_{33} = Ae_{18} + A_d e_8; \ \Pi_{34} = Ae_{20} + A_d e_8;$$

$$\Pi_{35} = Ae_{19} + A_d e_8; \ \Pi_{36} = Ae_{21} + A_d e_8;$$

$$\Pi_{37} = 2(e_{18} - e_5); \ \Pi_{38} = 2(e_9 - e_{20}).$$

证明 构造如下 Lyapunov 泛函:

$$V(t) = \sum_{i=1}^3 V_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^6 v_j(t), \ t \in [t_k, t_{k+1}]. \quad (12)$$

式中: $V_1(t) = \xi_1^T(t) P \xi_1(t)$;

$$V_2(t) = \int_{t-\bar{\tau}_1}^t \xi_2^T(s) G_1 \xi_2(s) ds + \int_{t-\bar{\tau}_2}^{t-\bar{\tau}_1} \xi_2^T(s) G_2 \xi_2(s) ds;$$

$$V_3(t) = \int_{-\bar{\tau}_1}^0 \int_{t+\theta}^t \dot{\xi}^T(s) W_1 \dot{\xi}(s) ds d\theta + \\ \int_{-\bar{\tau}_2}^{-\bar{\tau}_1} \int_{t+\theta}^t \dot{\xi}^T(s) W_2 \dot{\xi}(s) ds d\theta + \\ \int_{-\lambda_M - \bar{\tau}_2}^{-\bar{\tau}_2} \int_{t+\theta}^t \dot{\xi}^T(s) W_3 \dot{\xi}(s) ds d\theta + \\ \int_{-\lambda_M - \bar{\tau}_2}^0 \int_{t+\theta}^t \dot{\xi}^T(s) W_4 \dot{\xi}(s) ds d\theta;$$

$$v_1(t) = 2\xi_3^T(t) [Q_1 \xi_4(t) + Q_2 \xi_5(t)];$$

$$v_2(t) = (t_{k+1} - t)(t - t_k) \xi_5^T(t) Q_3 \xi_5(t);$$

$$v_3(t) = (t_{k+1} - t) \int_{t_k}^t \dot{\xi}^T(s) R_1 \dot{\xi}(s) ds;$$

$$\begin{aligned}
v_4(t) &= -(t-t_k) \int_t^{t_{k+1}} \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) \mathbf{R}_2 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) ds; \\
v_5(t) &= (t_{k+1}-t) \int_{t_k-\bar{\tau}_1}^{t-\bar{\tau}_1} \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) \mathbf{R}_3 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) ds + \\
&\quad (t_{k+1}-t) \int_{t_k-\bar{\tau}_2}^{t-\bar{\tau}_2} \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) \mathbf{R}_4 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) ds; \\
v_6(t) &= -(t-t_k) \int_{t-\bar{\tau}_1}^{t_{k+1}-\bar{\tau}_1} \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) \mathbf{R}_5 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) ds - \\
&\quad (t-t_k) \int_{t-\bar{\tau}_2}^{t_{k+1}-\bar{\tau}_2} \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) \mathbf{R}_6 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) ds.
\end{aligned}$$

对泛函 (12) 求导, 得

$$\dot{V}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^3 \dot{V}_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^6 \dot{v}_j(t), \quad (13)$$

式中: $\dot{V}_1(t) = 2\xi^T(t) [\Pi_1^T P \Pi_2] \xi(t)$;

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{V}_2(t) &= \xi^T(t) [\Pi_3^T G_1 \Pi_3 + \Pi_4^T (G_2 - G_1) \Pi_4 - \Pi_5^T G_2 \Pi_5] \xi(t); \\
\dot{V}_3(t) &= \bar{\tau}_1 \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(t) \mathbf{W}_1 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) + (\bar{\tau}_2 - \bar{\tau}_1) \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(t) \mathbf{W}_2 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) + \\
&\quad \lambda_M \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(t) \mathbf{W}_3 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) + (\lambda_M + \bar{\tau}_2) \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(t) \mathbf{W}_4 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) - \\
&\quad \int_{t-\lambda_M-\bar{\tau}_2}^{t-\bar{\tau}_2} \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(u) \mathbf{W}_3 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(u) du - \\
&\quad \int_{t-\lambda_M-\bar{\tau}_2}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(u) \mathbf{W}_4 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(u) du + \kappa_1 + \kappa_3 \leq \\
&\quad \bar{\tau}_1 \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(t) \mathbf{W}_1 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) + (\bar{\tau}_2 - \bar{\tau}_1) \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(t) \mathbf{W}_2 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) + \\
&\quad h_2 \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(t) \mathbf{W}_3 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) + (h_2 + \bar{\tau}_2) \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(t) \mathbf{W}_4 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) + \\
&\quad \kappa_1 + \kappa_3 + \kappa_4 + \kappa_5; \\
\dot{v}_1(t) &= 2\xi^T(t) \{ \Pi_8^T (\mathbf{Q}_1 \Pi_{12} + \mathbf{Q}_2 \Pi_{13}) + (t_{k+1}-t) \times \\
&\quad [\Pi_6^T (\mathbf{Q}_1 \Pi_{12} + \mathbf{Q}_2 \Pi_{13}) + \Pi_{10}^T G_1 \Pi_9] + (t-t_k) \times \\
&\quad [\Pi_7^T (\mathbf{Q}_1 \Pi_{12} + \mathbf{Q}_2 \Pi_{13}) + \Pi_{11}^T \mathbf{Q}_1 \Pi_9] \} \xi(t); \\
\dot{v}_2(t) &= \xi^T(t) [(t_{k+1}-t) - (t-t_k)] \Pi_7^T \mathbf{Q}_3 \Pi_7 \xi(t); \\
\dot{v}_3(t) &= (t_{k+1}-t) \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(t) \mathbf{R}_1 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) + \kappa_6; \\
\dot{v}_4(t) &= (t-t_k) \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(t) \mathbf{R}_2 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) + \kappa_2; \\
\dot{v}_5(t) &= \xi^T(t) [(t_{k+1}-t) (e_{14}^T \mathbf{R}_3 e_{14} + e_{15}^T \mathbf{R}_4 e_{15})] \xi(t) + \kappa_7; \\
\dot{v}_6(t) &= \xi^T(t) [(t-t_k) (e_{14}^T \mathbf{R}_5 e_{14} + e_{15}^T \mathbf{R}_6 e_{15})] \xi(t) + \kappa_8.
\end{aligned}$$

其中: $\kappa_1 = -\int_{t-\bar{\tau}_1}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(u) \mathbf{W}_1 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(u) du$;

$$\begin{aligned}
\kappa_2 &= -\int_t^{t_{k+1}} \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(u) \mathbf{R}_2 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(u) du; \\
\kappa_3 &= -\int_{t-\bar{\tau}_2}^{t-\bar{\tau}_1} \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(u) \mathbf{W}_2 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(u) du; \\
\kappa_4 &= -\int_{t-\bar{\eta}_k}^{t-\bar{\tau}_2} \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(u) \mathbf{W}_3 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(u) du; \\
\kappa_5 &= -\int_{t-\bar{\eta}_k}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(u) \mathbf{W}_4 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(u) du; \\
\kappa_6 &= -\int_{t_k}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(u) \mathbf{R}_1 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(u) du; \\
\kappa_7 &= -\int_{t_k-\bar{\tau}_1}^{t-\bar{\tau}_1} \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(u) \mathbf{R}_3 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(u) du - \int_{t_k-\bar{\tau}_2}^{t-\bar{\tau}_2} \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(u) \mathbf{R}_4 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(u) du;
\end{aligned}$$

$$\kappa_8 = -\int_{t-\bar{\tau}_1}^{t_{k+1}-\bar{\tau}_1} \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(u) \mathbf{R}_5 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(u) du - \int_{t-\bar{\tau}_2}^{t_{k+1}-\bar{\tau}_2} \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(u) \mathbf{R}_6 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(u) du.$$

将 $\kappa_j (j=3, 4, \dots, 8)$ 的积分区间拆分成多个子区间, 重新合并后可得

$$\sum_{j=3}^8 \kappa_j = \sum_{i=1}^{11} J_i, \quad (14)$$

式中: $J_1 = -\int_{t_k}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(u) (\mathbf{R}_1 + \mathbf{W}_4) \dot{\mathbf{x}}(u) du$;

$$\begin{aligned}
J_2 &= -\int_{t-\bar{\eta}_k}^{t-\bar{\tau}_k} \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(u) (\mathbf{W}_3 + \mathbf{W}_4) \dot{\mathbf{x}}(u) du; \\
J_3 &= -\int_{t_k-\bar{\tau}_1}^{t-\bar{\tau}_1} \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(u) (\mathbf{W}_3 + \mathbf{R}_3 + \mathbf{R}_4) \dot{\mathbf{x}}(u) du; \\
J_4 &= -\int_{t-\bar{\tau}_2}^{t_{k+1}-\bar{\tau}_2} \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(u) (\mathbf{R}_5 + \mathbf{R}_6) \dot{\mathbf{x}}(u) du; \\
J_5 &= -\int_{t-\bar{\tau}_k}^{t-\bar{\tau}_1} \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(u) (\mathbf{W}_2 - \mathbf{W}_3 - \mathbf{R}_4 - \mathbf{R}_5) \dot{\mathbf{x}}(u) du; \\
J_6 &= -\int_{t-\bar{\tau}_2}^{t-\bar{\tau}_k} \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(u) (\mathbf{W}_2 - \mathbf{W}_3 - \mathbf{R}_4 - \mathbf{R}_5) \dot{\mathbf{x}}(u) du; \\
J_7 &= -\int_{t_k-\bar{\tau}_k}^{t_k-\bar{\tau}_1} \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(u) (\mathbf{R}_4 + \mathbf{W}_3) \dot{\mathbf{x}}(u) du; \\
J_8 &= -\int_{t_k-\bar{\tau}_2}^{t_k-\bar{\tau}_k} \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(u) \mathbf{R}_4 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(u) du; \\
J_9 &= -\int_{t_{k+1}-\bar{\tau}_k}^{t_{k+1}-\bar{\tau}_1} \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(u) \mathbf{R}_5 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(u) du; \\
J_{10} &= -\int_{t_{k+1}-\bar{\tau}_2}^{t_{k+1}-\bar{\tau}_k} \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(u) \mathbf{R}_5 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(u) du; \\
J_{11} &= -\int_{t_k-\bar{\tau}_k}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(u) \mathbf{W}_4 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(u) du.
\end{aligned}$$

若 $\mathbf{R}_2 > 0$ 、 $\mathbf{R}_4 > 0$ 、 $\mathbf{R}_6 > 0$, 以及式 (11) 成立, 应用自由矩阵积分不等式^[21]可得

$$\begin{aligned}
\kappa_1 &\leq \xi^T(t) \left[\bar{\tau}_1 \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{1}{2i-1} T_i \mathbf{W}_1^{-1} T_i^T + \right. \\
&\quad \left. \text{Sym}\{T_1 \Pi_{14} + T_2 \Pi_{15} + T_3 \Pi_{16}\} \right] \xi(t); \\
\kappa_2 &\leq \xi^T(t) \left[(t_{k+1}-t) \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{1}{2i-1} Z_i \mathbf{R}_2^{-1} Z_i^T + \right. \\
&\quad \left. \text{Sym}\{Z_1 \Pi_{20} + Z_2 \Pi_{21} + Z_3 \Pi_{22}\} \right] \xi(t); \\
J_1 &\leq \xi^T(t) \left[(t-t_k) \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{1}{2i-1} U_i (\mathbf{R}_1 + \mathbf{W}_4)^{-1} U_i^T + \right. \\
&\quad \left. \text{Sym}\{U_1 \Pi_{17} + U_2 \Pi_{18} + U_3 \Pi_{19}\} \right] \xi(t); \\
J_2 &\leq \xi^T(t) \left[(t_{k+1}-t) Y_1 (\mathbf{W}_3 + \mathbf{W}_4)^{-1} Y_1^T + \right. \\
&\quad \left. \text{Sym}\{Y_1 \Pi_{23}\} \right] \xi(t); \\
J_3 &\leq \xi^T(t) \left[(t-t_k) Y_2 (\mathbf{W}_3 + \mathbf{R}_3 + \mathbf{R}_4)^{-1} Y_2^T + \right. \\
&\quad \left. \text{Sym}\{Y_2 \Pi_{24}\} \right] \xi(t); \\
J_4 &\leq \xi^T(t) \left[(t_{k+1}-t) Y_3 (\mathbf{R}_5 + \mathbf{R}_6)^{-1} Y_3^T + \right. \\
&\quad \left. \text{Sym}\{Y_3 \Pi_{25}\} \right] \xi(t);
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
J_5 &\leq \xi^T(t) \left[(\tau_k - \bar{\tau}_1) Y_4 (W_2 - W_3 - R_4 - R_5)^{-1} \right. \\
&\quad \left. Y_4^T + \text{Sym}\{Y_4 \Pi_{26}\} \right] \xi(t); \\
J_6 &\leq \xi^T(t) \left[(\bar{\tau}_2 - \tau_k) Y_5 (W_2 - W_3 - R_4 - R_5)^{-1} Y_5^T + \right. \\
&\quad \left. \text{Sym}\{Y_5 \Pi_{27}\} \right] \xi(t); \\
J_7 &\leq \xi^T(t) \cdot \\
&\quad \left[(\tau_k - \bar{\tau}_1) Y_6 (R_4 + W_3)^{-1} Y_6^T + \text{Sym}\{Y_6 \Pi_{28}\} \right] \xi(t); \\
J_8 &\leq \xi^T(t) \left[(\bar{\tau}_2 - \tau_k) Y_7 R_4^{-1} Y_7^T + \text{Sym}\{Y_7 \Pi_{29}\} \right] \xi(t); \\
J_9 &\leq \xi^T(t) \left[(\tau_k - \bar{\tau}_1) Y_8 R_5^{-1} Y_8^T + \text{Sym}\{Y_8 \Pi_{30}\} \right] \xi(t); \\
J_{10} &\leq \xi^T(t) \left[(\bar{\tau}_2 - \tau_k) Y_9 R_5^{-1} Y_9^T + \text{Sym}\{Y_9 \Pi_{31}\} \right] \xi(t); \\
J_{11} &\leq \xi^T(t) \left[\tau_k Y_{10} W_4^{-1} Y_{10}^T + \text{Sym}\{Y_{10} \Pi_{32}\} \right] \xi(t).
\end{aligned}$$

类似于文献 [21], 对系统 (5) 从 t_k 到 t 、 t 到 t_{k+1} , 作一重积分和二重积分, 并引入自由矩阵 F_i ($i=1, 2, \dots, 6$), 可以建立如下零等式:

$$0 = 2\xi^T(t) F_1 \left[(t - t_k) \Pi_{33} - \Pi_{17} \right] \xi(t); \quad (15)$$

$$0 = 2\xi^T(t) F_2 \left[(t_{k+1} - t) \Pi_{34} - \Pi_{20} \right] \xi(t); \quad (16)$$

$$0 = 2\xi^T(t) F_3 \left[(t - t_k) \Pi_{35} - \Pi_{37} \right] \xi(t); \quad (17)$$

$$0 = 2\xi^T(t) F_4 \left[(t_{k+1} - t) \Pi_{36} - \Pi_{38} \right] \xi(t); \quad (18)$$

$$0 = 2\xi^T(t) F_5 \left[(t - t_k) e_{18} - e_{22} \right] \xi(t); \quad (19)$$

$$0 = 2\xi^T(t) F_6 \left[(t_{k+1} - t) e_{20} - e_{23} \right] \xi(t). \quad (20)$$

式 (15) ~ (20) 中 F_i ($i=1, 2, \dots, 6$) 为任意合适维度的矩阵。

将式 (15) ~ (20) 的右边加入 $\dot{V}(t)$ 中, 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{V}(t) &\leq \xi^T(t) \left[(t_{k+1} - t) \Delta_1^{(1)} / h_k + (t - t_k) \Delta_2^{(1)} / h_k \right] \xi(t), \\
&\quad (21)
\end{aligned}$$

式中: $\Delta_1^{(1)} = \Omega_1 + \eta_k \Omega_2 + \Omega_4$; $\Delta_2^{(1)} = \Omega_1 + \eta_k \Omega_3 + \Omega_5$; 其中, Ω_1 、 Ω_2 、 Ω_3 的定义在引理 1 中,

$$\begin{aligned}
\Omega_4 &= \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{1}{2i-1} \left(\eta_k Z_i R_2^{-1} Z_i^T + \bar{\tau}_1 T_i W_1^{-1} T_i^T \right) + \\
&\quad \eta_k \left(Y_1 (W_3 + W_4)^{-1} Y_1^T + Y_3 (R_5 + R_6)^{-1} Y_3^T \right) + \\
&\quad (\tau_k - \bar{\tau}_1) Y_4 (W_2 - W_3 - R_4 - R_5)^{-1} Y_4^T + \\
&\quad (\bar{\tau}_2 - \tau_k) Y_5 (W_2 - W_3 - R_4 - R_5)^{-1} Y_5^T + \\
&\quad (\tau_k - \bar{\tau}_1) Y_6 (R_4 + W_3)^{-1} Y_6^T + \\
&\quad (\bar{\tau}_2 - \tau_k) Y_7 R_4^{-1} Y_7^T + (\tau_k - \bar{\tau}_1) Y_8 R_5^{-1} Y_8^T + \\
&\quad (\bar{\tau}_2 - \tau_k) Y_9 R_5^{-1} Y_9^T + \tau_k Y_{10} W_4^{-1} Y_{10}^T, \\
\Omega_5 &= \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{1}{2i-1} \left(\eta_k U_i (R_1 + W_4)^{-1} U_i^T + \bar{\tau}_1 T_i W_1^{-1} T_i^T \right) +
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\eta_k Y_2 (W_3 + R_3 + R_4)^{-1} Y_2^T + \\
&(\tau_k - \bar{\tau}_1) Y_4 (W_2 - W_3 - R_4 - R_5)^{-1} Y_4^T + \\
&(\bar{\tau}_2 - \tau_k) Y_5 (W_2 - W_3 - R_4 - R_5)^{-1} Y_5^T + \\
&(\tau_k - \bar{\tau}_1) Y_6 (R_4 + W_3)^{-1} Y_6^T + \\
&(\bar{\tau}_2 - \tau_k) Y_7 R_4^{-1} Y_7^T + (\tau_k - \bar{\tau}_1) Y_8 R_5^{-1} Y_8^T + \\
&(\bar{\tau}_2 - \tau_k) Y_9 R_5^{-1} Y_9^T + \tau_k Y_{10} W_4^{-1} Y_{10}^T.
\end{aligned}$$

若 $\Delta_1^{(1)} < 0$ 和 $\Delta_2^{(1)} < 0$ 同时成立, 由 Lyapunov 稳定性理论可知系统 (5) 是渐进稳定的, 且由 Schur 补引理可知, $\Delta_1^{(1)} < 0$ 和 $\Delta_2^{(1)} < 0$ 分别等价于 LMI (7) 和 LMI (8), 因此可得在 $h_k \in [h_1, (h_1 + h_2)/2]$, $\dot{V}(t) < 0$ 。

对于 $h_k \in [(h_1 + h_2)/2, h_2]$, 采用类似的方法, 可以得到

$$\dot{V}(t) \leq \xi^T(t) \left[\Delta_1^{(2)} (t_{k+1} - t) / h_k + \Delta_2^{(2)} (t - t_k) / h_k \right] \xi(t).$$

式中: $\Delta_1^{(2)} = \Psi_1 + \eta_k \Psi_2 + \Psi_4$; $\Delta_2^{(2)} = \Psi_1 + \eta_k \Psi_3 + \Psi_5$; 其中, Ψ_1 、 Ψ_2 、 Ψ_3 定义在引理 1 中,

$$\begin{aligned}
\Psi_4 &= \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{1}{2i-1} \left(\eta_k \tilde{Z}_i \tilde{R}_2^{-1} \tilde{Z}_i^T + \bar{\tau}_1 T_i W_1^{-1} T_i^T \right) + \\
&\quad \eta_k \left(\tilde{Y}_1 (W_3 + W_4)^{-1} \tilde{Y}_1^T + \tilde{Y}_3 (\tilde{R}_5 + \tilde{R}_6)^{-1} \tilde{Y}_3^T \right) + \\
&\quad (\tau_k - \bar{\tau}_1) Y_4 (W_2 - W_3 - \tilde{R}_4 - \tilde{R}_5)^{-1} Y_4^T + \\
&\quad (\bar{\tau}_2 - \tau_k) Y_5 (W_2 - W_3 - \tilde{R}_4 - \tilde{R}_5)^{-1} Y_5^T + \\
&\quad (\tau_k - \bar{\tau}_1) Y_6 (\tilde{R}_4 + W_3)^{-1} Y_6^T + \\
&\quad (\bar{\tau}_2 - \tau_k) Y_7 \tilde{R}_4^{-1} Y_7^T + (\tau_k - \bar{\tau}_1) Y_8 \tilde{R}_5^{-1} Y_8^T + \\
&\quad (\bar{\tau}_2 - \tau_k) Y_9 \tilde{R}_5^{-1} Y_9^T + \tau_k Y_{10} W_4^{-1} Y_{10}^T, \\
\Psi_5 &= \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{1}{2i-1} \left(\eta_k \tilde{U}_i (\tilde{R}_1 + W_4)^{-1} \tilde{U}_i^T + \bar{\tau}_1 T_i W_1^{-1} T_i^T \right) + \\
&\quad \eta_k \tilde{Y}_2 (W_3 + \tilde{R}_3 + \tilde{R}_4)^{-1} \tilde{Y}_2^T + (\tau_k - \bar{\tau}_1) Y_4 \cdot \\
&\quad (W_2 - W_3 - \tilde{R}_4 - \tilde{R}_5)^{-1} Y_4^T + (\bar{\tau}_2 - \tau_k) Y_5 \cdot \\
&\quad (W_2 - W_3 - \tilde{R}_4 - \tilde{R}_5)^{-1} Y_5^T + (\tau_k - \bar{\tau}_1) Y_6 \cdot \\
&\quad (\tilde{R}_4 + W_3)^{-1} Y_6^T + (\bar{\tau}_2 - \tau_k) Y_7 \tilde{R}_4^{-1} Y_7^T + \\
&\quad (\tau_k - \bar{\tau}_1) Y_8 \tilde{R}_5^{-1} Y_8^T + (\bar{\tau}_2 - \tau_k) Y_9 \tilde{R}_5^{-1} Y_9^T + \\
&\quad \tau_k Y_{10} W_4^{-1} Y_{10}^T.
\end{aligned}$$

基于 Schur 补引理, $\Delta_1^{(2)} < 0$ 和 $\Delta_2^{(2)} < 0$ 分别等价于 LMI (9) 和 LMI (10), 故得在 $h_k \in [(h_1 + h_2)/2, h_2]$, $\dot{V}(t) < 0$ 。因此, 对于 $h_k \in [h_1, h_2]$, 得到 $\dot{V}(t) < 0$, 说明闭环系统 (5) 是稳定的。证毕。

注 1 受文献 [21] 启发, 对 $h_k \in [h_1, (h_1 + h_2)/2]$, 引入了 6 个零等式 (15) ~ (20) 和 $F_1 \sim F_6$ 。对于另一

个区间 $h_k \in [(h_1+h_2)/2, h_2]$, 采用了另一组矩阵 $\tilde{F}_1 \sim \tilde{F}_6$, 放宽了推导条件, 从而降低了结果的保守性。

注 2 通过将采样区间分割成两个间隔, 并给每个间隔都使用了单独的环函数。将增广 Lyapunov 泛函与双边闭环泛函结合, 得到了保守性较小的结果。

4 数值实例

通过以下数值例子验证本文所提出来的方法的有效性与其优越性。

算例 考虑闭环系统 (5), 具以下系统参数:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -0.1 \end{bmatrix}, A_d = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -0.375 & -1.15 \end{bmatrix}.$$

当 $h_1 = 10^{-5}$ 时, 且在非周期性采样的情况下, 对不同的 $\bar{\tau}_1$ 、 $\bar{\tau}_2$, 应用定理 1 得到的所允许的最大采样周期 h_2 见表 1。表 2 是不考虑区间分割的变周期最大采样周期。对比分析表 1 和表 2 中的数据可知, 在增加子区间的情况下, 所得结果要优于未分割情形下的对应值。

表 1 采样区间分割时给定 $\bar{\tau}_1$ 和 $\bar{\tau}_2$ 情况下系统的

最大采样周期 h_2

Table 1 Maximum sampling period h_2 of the system for given $\bar{\tau}_1$ and $\bar{\tau}_2$ with segmented sampling intervals

$\bar{\tau}_1$	$\bar{\tau}_2$			
	0	0.1	0.2	0.4
0	1.880 0	1.513 7	1.272 7	0.884 6
0.1		1.723 1	1.379 6	0.922 9
0.2			1.576 2	1.008 1
0.4				1.284 3

表 2 采样区间未分割时给定 $\bar{\tau}_1$ 和 $\bar{\tau}_2$ 情况下系统的

最大采样周期 h_2

Table 2 Maximum sampling period h_2 of the system for given $\bar{\tau}_1$ and $\bar{\tau}_2$ with unsegmented sampling intervals

$\bar{\tau}_1$	$\bar{\tau}_2$			
	0	0.1	0.2	0.4
0	1.729 4	1.394 8	1.139 6	0.688 2
0.1		1.531 5	1.240 2	0.767 8
0.2			1.361 0	0.867 1
0.4				1.079 6

为进一步验证所提方法的有效性, 在 Matlab 中建立了仿真模型。选择初始状态 $x(0) = [2 \ -1.8]^T$, 在 $\tau_k \in [0.1, 0.2]$ 条件下, 系统的状态轨迹如图 1 所示, 从图中可以很容易地看出, 使用本文提出的方法得到的结果, 可以保证系统的稳定性。

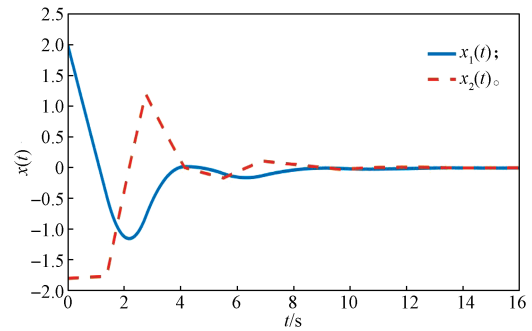


图 1 系统的状态轨迹

Fig. 1 System state trajectory

5 结语

本文基于数据通信时延不确定环境下的网络化采样控制系统的稳定性问题, 通过采样区间分割方法和双边闭环函数方法, 获得了网络化采样控制系统的稳定性判据。通过对比采样区间分割前后的数值例子, 并进行仿真实验, 验证了所提方法的有效性与其优越性。

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