

具有不确定参数滞后型 Lurie 控制系统的鲁棒稳定性

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摘要: 通过构造适当的 Lyapunov 函数, 利用线性矩阵不等式, 对具有结构参数扰动和范数扰动的不确定参数滞后型 Lurie 控制系统进行了研究, 得到了该系统鲁棒绝对稳定的时滞无关充分条件; 利用同样的方法, 得到了该系统鲁棒绝对稳定的时滞相关充分条件。研究表明: 这些条件是在参数不确定且参数无范数界情况下, 用对角矩阵和线性矩阵的正定性表示, 具有直观性和便于计算机运算等特点。

关键字: Lurie 控制系统; 鲁棒绝对稳定性; 线性矩阵不等式; Lyapunov 函数

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Robust Stability of Lurie Control Systems with Time-delay and Uncertain Parameters

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Abstract: By using linear matrix inequalities and through establishing proper Lyapunov function, studies on uncertain parameter and time-delay Lurie control systems, with structured parameter perturbations and norm parameter perturbations are carried out, and thus obtains some timelag and unsufficient conditions for robust absolute stability of lurie control systems. The research shows when parameter is uncertain and has no norm bound restriction, these above conditions can be presented in terms of the positive definite matrices of diagonal matrix and linear matrix, which is very directly perceived and easy to operate.

Key words: Lurie control systems; robust absolute stability; linear matrix inequalities; Lyapunov function

自 Somo^[1]于 1977 年提出 Lurie 型控制系统稳定性以来, 其理论和应用成为新的研究热点, 且已经取得了一些有意义的结果, 但在实际运用中, 常常出现间接控制并带有滞后反映等特点, 于是出现了间接控制的 Lurie 型控制系统稳定性的研究^[2, 3]。随着科学技术的进步和航空航天事业的发展, 对于复杂系统和不确定性系统的稳定性引起了人们的广泛关注, 并取得了一些有意义的结果^[4-6], 从研究系统的绝对稳定性过渡到研究系统的鲁棒绝对稳定性是一个更高、更有实际意义的探索, 并得到了一些有用的结果^[7-10], 但对这一问

题的讨论远没有结束, 因为还没有找到一种合适的技术和方法来判断系统的鲁棒绝对稳定性, 本文利用线性矩阵不等式, 通过构造适当的 Lyapunov 函数, 给出由线性矩阵不等式表示的系统鲁棒绝对稳定的判据, 使得所得稳定性结果较传统的范数估计方法具有更低的保守性。

1 问题的提出

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$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = (A + \Delta A(\theta))x(t) + (B + \Delta B(\theta))x(t - \tau) + \\ \quad (D + \Delta D(\theta))f(\sigma(t)) + (E + \Delta E(\theta))f(\sigma(t - h)); \\ \sigma(t) = C^T x(t); \\ x(t) = \varphi(t), \quad t \in [-T, 0] \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

式中: $x(t) \in R^n$ 为状态; 常数矩阵 $A, B \in R^{n \times n}$; $D, E \in R^{n \times m}$; $C = [C_1 \ C_2 \ \dots \ C_m] \in R^{n \times m}$; $C_i \in R^n (i=1, 2, \dots, m)$; $\sigma(t) = [\sigma_1(t) \ \sigma_2(t) \ \dots \ \sigma_m(t)]^T \in R^m$; $\tau > 0$; 未知参数向量 $\theta \in \Gamma$, Γ 为 R^l 中的有界集合; $\varphi(t)$ 为连续的向量初始函数;

$$f(\sigma(t)) = [f_1(\sigma_1(t)) \ f_2(\sigma_2(t)) \ \dots \ f_m(\sigma_m(t))]^T;$$

$$f(\sigma(t-h)) =$$

$$[f_1(\sigma_1(t-h)) \ f_2(\sigma_2(t-h)) \ \dots \ f_m(\sigma_m(t-h))]^T;$$

$h_i (i=1, 2, \dots, m)$ 为常数时滞; $f_i(\cdot) \in K_{[0, k_i]} = \{f_i(\cdot) \mid f_i(0) = 0, 0 < \sigma_i f_i(\sigma_i) \leq k_i \sigma_i^2, \sigma_i \neq 0\}$, $k_i > 0, (i=1, 2, \dots, m)$; $\Delta A(\theta)$ 、 $\Delta B(\theta)$ 、 $\Delta D(\theta)$ 、 $\Delta E(\theta)$ 、为系统的参数不确定项, 且满足如下假设条件: $\Delta A(\theta) = G_1 F_1(\theta) H_1$, $\Delta B(\theta) = G_2 F_2(\theta) H_2$, $\Delta D(\theta) = G_3 F_3(\theta) H_3$, $\Delta E(\theta) = G_4 F_4(\theta) H_4$ 。其中 $G_i, H_i (i=1, 2, 3, 4)$ 为已知定常

$$\text{式中: } \Omega_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_{11} & PB & DP + KSC + A^T C A & PE \\ B^T P & \Phi_{22} & B^T C A & 0 \\ D^T P + KSC^T + A C^T A & A C^T B & \Phi_{33} & \Lambda C^T E \\ E^T P & 0 & E^T C A & \Phi_{44} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Phi_{11} = PA + A^T P + (\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_5) H_1^T H_1 + Q,$$

$$\Phi_{22} = (\varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_6) H_2^T H_2 - Q,$$

$$\Phi_{33} = D^T C \Lambda + \Lambda C^T D + (\varepsilon_3 + \varepsilon_7) H_3^T H_3 + R - 2S,$$

$$\Phi_{44} = (\varepsilon_4 + \varepsilon_8) H_4^T H_4 - R,$$

$$\Omega_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} PG_1 & PG_2 & PG_3 & PG_4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\Omega_{13} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ AC^T G_1 & AC^T G_2 & AC^T G_3 & AC^T G_4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\Omega_{22} = \text{diag}(\varepsilon_1 I, \varepsilon_2 I, \varepsilon_3 I, \varepsilon_4 I),$$

$$\Omega_{33} = \text{diag}(\varepsilon_5 I, \varepsilon_6 I, \varepsilon_7 I, \varepsilon_8 I)。$$

证明 取 Lyapunov 函数

$$V(t) = x^T(t) P x(t) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i \int_0^{\sigma_i} f_i(\xi) d\xi + \int_{t-\tau}^t x^T(\xi) Q x(\xi) d\xi + \sum_{i=1}^m r_i \int_{t-h_i}^t f_i^2(\sigma_i(\xi)) d\xi,$$

沿系统 (1) 对时间求导得:

$$\dot{V}(t) = 2x^T(t) P \dot{x}(t) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i f_i(\sigma_i(t)) \dot{\sigma}_i(t) +$$

矩阵, $F_i(\theta)$ 为不确定性的矩阵, 且满足 $F_i^T(\theta) F_i(\theta) \leq I, (i=1, 2, 3, 4)$ 。为简洁, 记 $K = \text{diag}(k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m)$,

$$\bar{A} = A + \Delta A(\theta), \quad \bar{B} = B + \Delta B(\theta),$$

$$\bar{D} = D + \Delta D(\theta), \quad \bar{E} = E + \Delta E(\theta)。$$

2 主要结论

引理 1^[10] 对于任意的向量或矩阵 u, v 及任意对称正定矩阵 $P \in R^{n \times n}$ 成立:

$$-u^T v - v^T u \leq u^T P u + v^T P^{-1} v,$$

$$u^T v + v^T u \leq u^T P u + v^T P^{-1} v。$$

定理 1 若存在矩阵 $P > 0, Q > 0$, 对角矩阵

$$\Lambda = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_m) > 0, \quad R = \text{diag}(r_1, r_2, \dots, r_m) > 0,$$

$S = \text{diag}(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_m) \geq 0$, 及常数 $\varepsilon_i > 0 (i=1, 2, \dots, 8)$ 满足以下线性矩阵不等式:

$$\Omega = \begin{bmatrix} \Omega_{11} & \Omega_{12} & \Omega_{13} \\ \Omega_{12}^T & \Omega_{22} & 0 \\ \Omega_{13}^T & 0 & \Omega_{33} \end{bmatrix} < 0, \quad \text{则不确定性 Lurie 型控制}$$

系统(1)鲁棒绝对稳定。

$$x^T(t) Q x(t) - x^T(t - \tau) Q x(t - \tau) +$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m r_i [f_i^2(\sigma_i(t)) - f_i^2(\sigma_i(t - h_i))],$$

由 $f_i(\cdot) \in K_{[0, k_i]}$, 可得:

$$f_i(\sigma_i(t)) [k_i C_i^T x(t) - f_i(\sigma_i(t))] \geq 0, \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, m)。$$

因此有:

$$\dot{V}(t) \leq x^T(t) (P \bar{A} + \bar{A}^T P + Q) x(t) +$$

$$2x^T(t) P \bar{B} x(t - \tau) + 2x^T(t) P \bar{E} f(\sigma(t - h)) +$$

$$2x^T(t) (P \bar{D} + \bar{A}^T C A + C S K) f(\sigma(t)) -$$

$$x^T(t - \tau) Q x(t - \tau) + 2x^T(t - \tau) \bar{B}^T C A f(\sigma(t)) +$$

$$f^T(\sigma(t)) (R - 2S + \bar{D}^T C A + A C^T \bar{D}) f(\sigma(t)) +$$

$$2f^T(\sigma(t)) A C^T \bar{E} f(\sigma(t - h)) - f^T(\sigma(t - h)) R f(\sigma(t - h)),$$

$$P \bar{A} + \bar{A}^T P \leq PA + A^T P + P G_1 G_1^T P / \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_1 H_1^T H_1。$$

$$2x^T(t) P \Delta B(\theta) x(t - \tau) \leq x^T(t) P G_2 G_2^T P x(t) / \varepsilon_2 +$$

$$\varepsilon_2 x^T(t - \tau) H_2^T H_2 x(t - \tau),$$

$$2x^T(t) P \Delta D(\theta) f(\sigma(t)) \leq x^T(t) P G_3 G_3^T P x(t) / \varepsilon_3 +$$

$$\varepsilon_3 f^T(\sigma(t)) H_3^T H_3 f(\sigma(t)),$$

$$2x^T(t) P \Delta E(\theta) f(\sigma(t - h)) \leq x^T(t) P G_4 G_4^T P x(t) / \varepsilon_4 +$$

$$\varepsilon_4 f^T(\sigma(t - h)) H_4^T H_4 f(\sigma(t - h)),$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2x^T(t)\Delta A^T(\theta)CAf(\sigma(t)) &\leq \varepsilon_3 x^T(t)H_1^T H_1 x(t) + \\
 & f^T(\sigma(t))AC^T G_1 G_1^T CAf(\sigma(t))/\varepsilon_3, \\
 2x^T(t-\tau)\Delta B^T(\theta)CAf(\sigma(t)) &\leq \varepsilon_6 x^T(t-\tau)H_2^T H_2 \cdot \\
 & x(t-\tau) + f^T(\sigma(t))AC^T G_2 G_2^T CAf(\sigma(t))/\varepsilon_6, \\
 2f^T(\sigma(t))\Delta D^T(\theta)CAf(\sigma(t)) &\leq f^T(\sigma(t)) \cdot \\
 & (\varepsilon_7 H_3^T H_3 + \Lambda C^T G_3 G_3^T CA/\varepsilon_7) f(\sigma(t)),
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2f^T(\sigma(t))\Lambda C^T \Delta E(\theta)f(\sigma(t-h)) &\leq \\
 & \varepsilon_8 f^T(\sigma(t-h))H_4^T H_4 f(\sigma(t-h)) + \\
 & f^T(\sigma(t))\Lambda C^T G_4 G_4^T CAf^T(\sigma(t))/\varepsilon_8,
 \end{aligned}$$

因此有 $\dot{V}(t) \leq y^T(t)\Psi y(t)$ ，其中：

$$y(t) = [x^T(t), x^T(t-\tau), f^T(\sigma(t)), f^T(\sigma(t-h))]^T,$$

$$\Psi = \begin{bmatrix} \Psi_{11} & PB & PD + CSK + A^T CA & PE \\ B^T P & \Phi_{22} & B^T CA & 0 \\ D^T P + KSC^T + \Lambda C^T A & \Lambda C^T B & \Psi_{33} & \Lambda C^T E \\ E^T P & 0 & E^T CA & \Phi_{44} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\Psi_{11} = \Phi_{11} + P \sum_{i=1}^4 \frac{1}{\varepsilon_i} G_i G_i^T P,$$

$$\Psi_{33} = \Phi_{33} + \Lambda C^T \sum_{i=1}^4 \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{i+4}} G_i G_i^T CA.$$

由文献[11]中的Schur补知, $\Omega < 0$ 等价于 $\Psi < 0$ 。因此, 由 $\Omega < 0$ 知系统(1)鲁棒绝对稳定。

定理1给出的系统鲁棒绝对稳定性条件与时滞无关, 以下给出系统鲁棒绝对稳定的时滞相关条件。

定理2 若存在矩阵 $P > 0, R_i > 0 (i=1,2,3,4)$, 对角矩阵 $Q = \text{diag}(q_1, q_2, \dots, q_m) \geq 0$ 及常数 $\mu_i > 0, \varepsilon_i > 0, \eta_i > 0 (i=1,2,3,4)$, 满足以下线性矩阵不等式：

$$\Theta = \begin{bmatrix} \Theta_{11} & \Theta_{12} & \Theta_{13} & \Theta_{14} & 0 & 0 & \Theta_{17} & \Theta_{18} & \Theta_{19} \\ \Theta_{12}^T & \Theta_{22} & 0 & 0 & \Theta_{25} & 0 & & & \\ \Theta_{13}^T & 0 & \Theta_{33} & 0 & 0 & \Theta_{36} & & & \\ \Theta_{14}^T & 0 & 0 & -\Theta_{44} & & & & & \\ 0 & \Theta_{25}^T & 0 & & -\Theta_{55} & & & & \\ 0 & 0 & \Theta_{36}^T & & & -\Theta_{66} & & & \\ \Theta_{17}^T & & & & & & -\Theta_{77} & & \\ \Theta_{18}^T & & & & & & & -\Theta_{88} & \\ \Theta_{19}^T & & & & & & & & -\Theta_{99} \end{bmatrix} < 0,$$

则不确定性Lurie型控制系统(1)鲁棒绝对稳定。

其中：

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Theta_{11} &= \tau \sum_{i=1}^2 \varepsilon_i H_i^T H_i + \tau (A^T R_1 A + B^T R_2 B) + \\
 & \mu_1 H_1^T H_1 + \mu_2 H_2^T H_2 + P(A+B) + (A+B)^T P, \\
 \Theta_{12} &= PD + CSK, \\
 \Theta_{13} &= PE, \\
 \Theta_{14} &= [\sqrt{\tau} A^T R_1 G_1 \quad \sqrt{\tau} B^T R_2 G_2], \\
 \Theta_{17} &= [\sqrt{\tau} PB \quad \sqrt{\tau} PB \quad \sqrt{\tau} PB \quad \sqrt{\tau} PB], \\
 \Theta_{18} &= [\sqrt{\tau} PG_2 \quad \sqrt{\tau} PG_2 \quad \sqrt{\tau} PG_2 \quad \sqrt{\tau} PG_2], \\
 \Theta_{19} &= [PG_1 \quad PG_2 \quad PG_3 \quad PG_4], \\
 \Theta_{22} &= \tau D^T R_3 D + (\mu_3 + \tau \varepsilon_3) H_3^T H_3 + Q - 2S, \\
 \Theta_{25} &= \sqrt{\tau} D^T R_3 G_3, \\
 \Theta_{33} &= \tau E^T R_4 E + (\mu_4 + \tau \varepsilon_4) H_4^T H_4 - Q, \\
 \Theta_{36} &= \sqrt{\tau} E^T R_4 G_4,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Theta_{44} = \text{diag}(\varepsilon_1 I - G_1^T R_1 G_1, \varepsilon_2 I - G_2^T R_2 G_2),$$

$$\Theta_{55} = \varepsilon_3 I - G_3^T R_3 G_3,$$

$$\Theta_{66} = \varepsilon_4 I - G_4^T R_4 G_4,$$

$$\Theta_{77} = \text{diag}(R_1 - \eta_1 H_1^T H_1, R_2 - \eta_2 H_2^T H_2,$$

$$R_3 - \eta_3 H_3^T H_3, R_4 - \eta_4 H_4^T H_4),$$

$$\Theta_{88} = \text{diag}(\eta_1 I, \eta_2 I, \eta_3 I, \eta_4 I),$$

$$\Theta_{99} = \text{diag}(\mu_1 I, \mu_2 I, \mu_3 I, \mu_4 I) \circ$$

证明 令 $\varphi(t) = \varphi(-T), t \in [-T-\tau, -T]$, 当 $t \geq \tau$ 时, 可由式(1)得到

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = (A + B + \Delta B(\theta) + \Delta A(\theta))x(t) - (B + \\ \Delta B(\theta)) \int_{t-\tau}^t \dot{x}(\xi) d\xi + (D + \Delta D(\theta))f(\sigma(t)) + \\ (E + \Delta E(\theta))f(\sigma(t-h)); \\ \sigma(t) = C^T x(t); \\ x(t) = \varphi(t), \quad t \in [-T-\tau, 0] \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

取 $V_1(t) = x^T(t)Px(t)$, 则沿系统(2)对时间求导得：

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_1(t) &= 2x^T(t)P\dot{x}(t) = 2x^T(t)P(\bar{A} + \bar{B})x(t) - \\ & 2x^T(t)P\bar{B} \int_{t-\tau}^t \dot{x}(\xi)d\xi + 2x^T(t)P\bar{D}f(\sigma(t)) + \\ & 2x^T(t)P\bar{E}f(\sigma(t-h)), \end{aligned}$$

由引理可得:

$$\begin{aligned} -2x^T(t)P\bar{B} \int_{t-\tau}^t \dot{x}(\xi)d\xi &= -2x^T(t)P\bar{B} \cdot \\ & \int_{t-\tau}^t [\bar{A}x(\xi) + \bar{B}x(\xi-\tau) + \bar{D}f(\sigma(\xi)) + \bar{E}f(\sigma(\xi-h))]d\xi \leq \\ & \tau x^T(t)P\bar{B}(R_1^{-1} + R_2^{-1} + R_3^{-1} + R_4^{-1})\bar{B}^T Px(t) + \\ & \int_{t-\tau}^t x^T(\xi)\bar{A}^T R_1 \bar{A}x(\xi)d\xi + \int_{t-\tau}^t x^T(\xi-\tau)\bar{B}^T R_2 \bar{B}x(\xi-\tau)d\xi + \\ & \int_{t-\tau}^t f^T(\sigma(\xi))\bar{D}^T R_3 \bar{D}f(\sigma(\xi))d\xi + \\ & \int_{t-\tau}^t f^T(\sigma(\xi-h))\bar{E}^T R_4 \bar{E}f(\sigma(\xi-h))d\xi, \\ 2x^T(t)P\Delta A(\theta)x(t) &\leq \mu_1^{-1}x^T(t)PG_1G_1^T Px(t) + \\ & \mu_1 x^T(t)H_1^T F_1^T(\theta)F_1(\theta)H_1 x(t) \leq \\ & x^T(t)(\mu_1^{-1}PG_1G_1^T P + \mu_1 H_1^T H_1)x(t), \\ 2x^T(t)P\Delta B(\theta)x(t) &\leq \\ & x^T(t)(\mu_2^{-1}PG_2G_2^T P + \mu_2 H_2^T H_2)x(t), \\ 2x^T(t)P\Delta D(\theta)f(\sigma(t)) &\leq \mu_3^{-1}x^T(t)PG_3G_3^T Px(t) + \\ & \mu_3 f^T(\sigma(t))H_3^T H_3 f(\sigma(t)), \\ 2x^T(t)P\Delta E(\theta)f(\sigma(t-h)) &\leq \mu_4^{-1}x^T(t)PG_4G_4^T Px(t) + \\ & \mu_4 f^T(\sigma(t-h))H_4^T H_4 f(\sigma(t-h)). \end{aligned}$$

由 $\Theta < 0$ 知, $R_i - \eta_i H_i^T H_i > 0, (i=1,2,3,4)$, 故有 $\eta_i^{-1}I - H_i R_i^{-1} H_i^T > 0$, 从而由引理 1 得:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{B}R_i^{-1}\bar{B}^T &= BR_i^{-1}B^T + G_2 F_2(\theta)H_2 R_i^{-1}B^T + \\ & BR_i^{-1}H_2^T F_2^T(\theta)G_2^T + G_2 F_2(\theta)H_2 R_i^{-1}H_2^T F_2^T(\theta)G_2^T \leq \\ & \eta_i^{-1}G_2 G_2^T + B(R_i - \eta_i H_i^T H_i)^{-1}B^T, (i=1,2,3,4). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_1(t) &\leq x^T(t)P \left(\sum_{i=1}^4 \mu_i^{-1}G_i G_i^T + \tau \sum_{i=1}^4 \eta_i^{-1}G_2 G_2^T + \right. \\ & \left. \tau B \sum_{i=1}^4 (R_i - \eta_i H_i^T H_i)^{-1} B^T \right) Px(t) + x^T(t) [\mu_1 H_1^T H_1 + \\ & \mu_2 H_2^T H_2 + P(A+B) + (A+B)^T P] x(t) + \\ & 2x^T(t)P\bar{D}f(\sigma(t)) + 2x^T(t)P\bar{E}f(\sigma(t-h)) + \\ & \mu_3 f^T(\sigma(t))H_3^T H_3 f(\sigma(t)) + \mu_4 f^T(\sigma(t-h)) \cdot \\ & H_4^T H_4 f(\sigma(t-h)) + I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + I_4. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{式中: } I_1 = \int_{t-\tau}^t x^T(\xi)\bar{A}^T R_1 \bar{A}x(\xi)d\xi,$$

$$I_2 = \int_{t-\tau}^t x^T(\xi-\tau)\bar{B}^T R_2 \bar{B}x(\xi-\tau)d\xi,$$

$$I_3 = \int_{t-\tau}^t f^T(\sigma(\xi))\bar{D}^T R_3 \bar{D}f(\sigma(\xi))d\xi,$$

$$I_4 = \int_{t-\tau}^t f^T(\sigma(\xi-h))\bar{E}^T R_4 \bar{E}f(\sigma(\xi-h))d\xi.$$

$$\text{令 } V_2(t) = \int_{-\tau}^0 \int_{t+\eta}^t x^T(\xi)\bar{A}^T R_1 \bar{A}x(\xi)d\xi d\eta,$$

$$V_3(t) = \int_{-\tau}^0 \int_{t+\eta-\tau}^t x^T(\xi)\bar{B}^T R_2 \bar{B}x(\xi)d\xi d\eta,$$

$$V_4(t) = \int_{-\tau}^0 \int_{t+\eta}^t f^T(\sigma(\xi))\bar{D}^T R_3 \bar{D}f(\sigma(\xi))d\xi d\eta,$$

$$V_5(t) = \int_{-\tau}^0 \int_{t+\eta}^t f^T(\sigma(\xi-h))\bar{E}^T R_4 \bar{E}f(\sigma(\xi-h))d\xi d\eta,$$

$$V_6(t) = \sum_{i=1}^m q_i \int_{t-h_i}^t f_i^2(\sigma_i(\xi))d\xi,$$

则有:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_2(t) &= \tau x^T(t)\bar{A}^T R_1 \bar{A}x(t) - \\ & \int_{-\tau}^0 x^T(t+\eta)\bar{A}^T R_1 \bar{A}x(t+\eta)d\eta = \\ & \tau x^T(t)\bar{A}^T R_1 \bar{A}x(t) - I_1, \\ \dot{V}_3(t) &= \tau x^T(t)\bar{B}^T R_2 \bar{B}x(t) - \\ & \int_{-\tau}^0 x^T(t+\eta-\tau)\bar{B}^T R_2 \bar{B}x(t+\eta-\tau)d\eta = \\ & \tau x^T(t)\bar{B}^T R_2 \bar{B}x(t) - I_2, \\ \dot{V}_4(t) &= \tau f^T(\sigma(t))\bar{D}^T R_3 \bar{D}f(\sigma(t)) - \\ & \int_{-\tau}^0 f^T(\sigma(t+\eta))\bar{D}^T R_3 \bar{D}f(\sigma(t+\eta))d\eta = \\ & \tau f^T(\sigma(t))\bar{D}^T R_3 \bar{D}f(\sigma(t)) - I_3, \\ \dot{V}_5(t) &= \tau f^T(\sigma(t-h))\bar{E}^T R_4 \bar{E}f(\sigma(t-h)) - \\ & \int_{-\tau}^0 f^T(\sigma(t+\eta-h))\bar{E}^T R_4 \bar{E}f(\sigma(t+\eta-h))d\eta = \\ & \tau f^T(\sigma(t-h))\bar{E}^T R_4 \bar{E}f(\sigma(t-h)) - I_4, \\ \dot{V}_6(t) &= f^T(\sigma(t))Qf(\sigma(t)) - \\ & f^T(\sigma(t-h))Qf(\sigma(t-h)). \end{aligned}$$

由 $\Theta < 0$ 知, $\varepsilon_i I - G_i^T R_i G_i > 0, (i=1,2,3,4)$, 故由引理 1 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{A}^T R_1 \bar{A} &\leq A^T R_1 A + A^T R_1 G_1 (\varepsilon_1 I - \\ & G_1^T R_1 G_1)^{-1} G_1^T R_1 A + \varepsilon_1 H_1^T H_1, \\ \bar{B}^T R_2 \bar{B} &\leq B^T R_2 B + B^T R_2 G_2 (\varepsilon_2 I - \\ & G_2^T R_2 G_2)^{-1} G_2^T R_2 B + \varepsilon_2 H_2^T H_2, \\ \bar{D}^T R_3 \bar{D} &\leq D^T R_3 D + D^T R_3 G_3 (\varepsilon_3 I - \\ & G_3^T R_3 G_3)^{-1} G_3^T R_3 D + \varepsilon_3 H_3^T H_3, \\ \bar{E}^T R_4 \bar{E} &\leq E^T R_4 E + E^T R_4 G_4 (\varepsilon_4 I - \\ & G_4^T R_4 G_4)^{-1} G_4^T R_4 E + \varepsilon_4 H_4^T H_4. \end{aligned}$$

由 $f_i(\cdot) \in K_{[0, k_i]}$ 可得:

$$f_i(\sigma_i(t)) [k_i C_i^T x(t) - f_i(\sigma_i(t))] \geq 0 (i=1,2,\dots,m).$$

构造 Lyapunov 泛函：

$$V(t) = V_1(t) + V_2(t) + V_3(t) + V_4(t) + V_5(t) + V_6(t),$$

$$\text{则 } \dot{V}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^6 \dot{V}_i(t) \leq \sum_{i=1}^6 \dot{V}_i(t) +$$

$$2 \sum_{i=1}^m s_i f_i(\sigma_i(t)) [k_i C_i^T x(t) - f_i(\sigma_i(t))] =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ f(\sigma(t)) \\ f(\sigma(t-h)) \end{bmatrix}^T \Xi \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ f(\sigma(t)) \\ f(\sigma(t-h)) \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 其中}$$

$$\Xi = \begin{bmatrix} \Xi_{11} & PD + CSK & PE \\ KSC^T + D^T P & \Xi_{22} & 0 \\ E^T P & 0 & \Xi_{33} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Xi_{11} = & \Theta_{11} + P \left(\sum_{i=1}^4 \mu_i^{-1} G_i G_i^T + \tau \sum_{i=1}^4 \eta_i^{-1} G_2 G_2^T + \right. \\ & \left. \tau B \sum_{i=1}^4 (R_i - \eta_i H_2^T H_2)^{-1} B^T \right) P + \\ & \tau \left[A^T R_1 G_1 (\varepsilon_1 I - G_1^T R_1 G_1)^{-1} G_1^T R_1 A + \right. \\ & \left. B^T R_2 G_2 (\varepsilon_2 I - G_2^T R_2 G_2)^{-1} G_2^T R_2 B \right], \end{aligned}$$

$$\Xi_{22} = \Theta_{22} + \tau D^T R_3 G_3 (\varepsilon_3 I - G_3^T R_3 G_3)^{-1} G_3^T R_3 D,$$

$$\Xi_{33} = \Theta_{33} + \tau E^T R_4 G_4 (\varepsilon_4 I - G_4^T R_4 G_4)^{-1} G_4^T R_4 E.$$

由文献[11]中的 Schur 补知, $\Theta < 0$ 等价于 $\Xi < 0$ 。因此由 $\Theta < 0$ 知, 系统(1)鲁棒绝对稳定。证毕

若系统的参数不确定项具有范数界 $\|\Delta A(\theta)\| \leq \alpha$, $\|\Delta B(\theta)\| \leq \beta$, $\|\Delta D(\theta)\| \leq \gamma$, $\|\Delta E(\theta)\| \leq \delta$, 则可假设对应的系统(1)描述的不确定性为:

$$G_2 = H_2 = \sqrt{\beta} I_{m \times n}, \quad G_3 = \sqrt{\gamma} I_{n \times n}, \quad H_3 = \sqrt{\gamma} I_{m \times m},$$

$G_4 = \sqrt{\delta} I_{n \times n}, H_4 = \sqrt{\delta} I_{m \times m}$ 。此时, 可得系统鲁棒绝对稳定的时滞无关与时滞相关准则如下:

定理3 若存在矩阵 $P > 0, Q > 0$ 及对角矩阵

$\Lambda = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_m) > 0, R = \text{diag}(r_1, r_2, \dots, r_m) > 0,$
 $S = \text{diag}(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_m) \geq 0$, 及常数 $\varepsilon_i > 0, (i=1, 2, \dots, 8)$ 满足以下线性矩阵不等式:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Psi_{11} & \Psi_{12} & \Psi_{13} \\ \Psi_{12}^T & -\Psi_{22} & 0 \\ \Psi_{13}^T & 0 & -\Psi_{33} \end{bmatrix} < 0,$$

则系统(1)鲁棒绝对稳定。

式中:

$$\Psi_{11} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} M_{11} & PB & PD + CSK + A^T CA & PE \\ B^T P & M_{22} & B^T CA & 0 \\ D^T P + KSC^T + \Lambda C^T A & \Lambda C^T B & M_{33} & \Lambda C^T E \\ E^T P & 0 & E^T CA & M_{44} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$M_{11} = PA + A^T P + (\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_5) \alpha I + Q,$$

$$M_{22} = (\varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_6) \beta I - Q,$$

$$M_{33} = D^T CA + \Lambda C^T D + (\varepsilon_3 + \varepsilon_7) \gamma I + R - 2S,$$

$$M_{44} = (\varepsilon_4 + \varepsilon_8) \delta I - R,$$

$$\Psi_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{\alpha} P & \sqrt{\beta} P & \sqrt{\gamma} P & \sqrt{\delta} P \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\Psi_{13} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \sqrt{\alpha} \Lambda C^T & \sqrt{\beta} \Lambda C^T & \sqrt{\gamma} \Lambda C^T & \sqrt{\delta} \Lambda C^T \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\Psi_{22} = \text{diag}(\varepsilon_1 I, \varepsilon_2 I, \varepsilon_3 I, \varepsilon_4 I),$$

$$\Psi_{33} = \text{diag}(\varepsilon_5 I, \varepsilon_6 I, \varepsilon_7 I, \varepsilon_8 I),$$

定理4 若存在矩阵 $P > 0, R_i > 0 (i=1, 2, 3, 4)$, 对角矩阵 $Q = \text{diag}(q_1, q_2, \dots, q_m) > 0, S = \text{diag}(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_m) > 0$ 及常数 $\mu_i > 0, \varepsilon_i > 0, \eta_i > 0, (i=1, 2, 3, 4)$ 满足以下线性矩阵不等式:

$$\begin{bmatrix} T_{11} & T_{12} & T_{13} & T_{14} & 0 & 0 & T_{17} & T_{18} & T_{19} \\ T_{12}^T & T_{22} & 0 & 0 & T_{25} & 0 & & & \\ T_{13}^T & 0 & T_{33} & 0 & 0 & T_{36} & & & \\ T_{14}^T & 0 & 0 & -T_{44} & & & & & \\ 0 & T_{25}^T & 0 & & -T_{55} & & & & \\ 0 & 0 & T_{36}^T & & & -T_{66} & & & \\ T_{17}^T & & & & & & -T_{77} & & \\ T_{18}^T & & & & & & & -T_{88} & \\ T_{19}^T & & & & & & & & -T_{99} \end{bmatrix} < 0,$$

则系统(1)鲁棒绝对稳定。其中:

$$T_{11} = [(\tau \varepsilon_1 + \mu_1) \alpha + (\tau \varepsilon_2 + \mu_2) \beta] I^+$$

$$\tau (A^T R_1 A + B^T R_2 B) + P(A + B) + (A + B)^T P,$$

$$T_{12} = PD + CSK,$$

$$T_{13} = PE,$$

$$T_{14} = [\sqrt{\tau \alpha} A^T R_1 \quad \sqrt{\tau \beta} B^T R_2],$$

$$T_{17} = [\sqrt{\tau} PB \quad \sqrt{\tau} PB \quad \sqrt{\tau} PB \quad \sqrt{\tau} PB],$$

$$T_{18} = [\sqrt{\tau \beta} P \quad \sqrt{\tau \beta} P \quad \sqrt{\tau \beta} P \quad \sqrt{\tau \beta} P],$$

$$T_{19} = [\sqrt{\alpha} P \quad \sqrt{\beta} P \quad \sqrt{\gamma} P \quad \sqrt{\delta} P],$$

$$T_{22} = \tau D^T R_3 D + (\mu_3 + \tau \varepsilon_3) \gamma I + Q - 2S,$$

$$T_{25} = \sqrt{\tau \gamma} D^T R_3,$$

$$T_{33} = \tau E^T R_4 E + (\mu_4 + \tau \varepsilon_4) \delta I - Q,$$

$$T_{36} = \sqrt{\tau \delta} E^T R_4,$$

$$T_{44} = \text{diag}(\varepsilon_1 I - \alpha R_1, \varepsilon_2 I - \beta R_2),$$

$$T_{55} = \varepsilon_3 I - \gamma R_3,$$

$$T_{66} = \varepsilon_4 I - \delta R_4,$$

$$T_{77} = \text{diag}(R_1 - \eta_1 \beta I, R_2 - \eta_2 \beta I, R_3 - \eta_3 \beta I, R_4 - \eta_4 \beta I),$$

$$T_{88} = \text{diag}(\eta_1 I, \eta_2 I, \eta_3 I, \eta_4 I),$$

$$T_{99} = \text{diag}(\mu_1 I, \mu_2 I, \mu_3 I, \mu_4 I) \circ$$

3 结果与讨论

1) 对具有结构参数扰动和范数扰动界的不确定参数滞后型Lurie控制系统, 本文通过构造Lyapunov函数, 给出了系统鲁棒绝对稳定的时滞相关和时滞无关判据, 这些判据用线性矩阵不等式表示, 可以在计算机上用Matlab工具箱求解, 具备可操作性。

2) 文献[12]通过使用Razumikhin技术, 得到了范数估计下的鲁棒绝对稳定的时滞相关判据。在实际应用中, 需计算多个矩阵最大、最小特征值和向量的范数, 使得计算较繁杂, 并且对系统要求较严格, 而本文的结果只需利用计算机判断一个线性矩阵的负定性, 直观性强, 并且具有更低的保守性。

3) 文献[8]讨论了不确定性Lurie控制系统的鲁棒绝对稳定性, 但本文对不确定扰动未知和具有范数界的情况下分别进行了讨论, 即本文的定理3、定理4推广了文献[8]的结果。

4) 与文献[13]相比较, 本文考虑了激励函数亦具有时滞影响的实际情况, 同时由于对构造Lyapunov函数进行了改进, 因此对鲁棒绝对稳定性的结果更具有-般性, 得到的时滞相关判据亦具有更低的保守性, 即本文的结果优于文献[13]所取得的结果。

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