

切换中立时滞系统基于观测器的混杂控制

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摘要: 利用多Lyapunov 函数, 对自治型切换中立系统, 给出了可用观测器切换镇定的充分条件; 给出了分段观测器的参数化表示法, 建立了稳定化切换律的构造方案. 在此基础上, 把多Lyapunov 函数方法同单Lyapunov函数方法相结合, 将上述结果推广到含有控制的情况, 同时给出了观测器切换律和控制器切换律. 最后举例说明了所提方法的有效性.

关键词: 中立型; 观测器; 切换律; 混杂控制; 稳定性; Lyapunov 函数

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Hybrid control of switched neutral time-delay systems via observer-based switching

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Abstract: Using multiple-Lyapunov-function technique, the sufficient conditions of stabilizing switched neutral time-delay systems via observer-based switching are derived. The parameterized characterization of the observer is provided and the corresponding switching strategies to guarantee the stability are constructed. Combining multiple-Lyapunov-function technique with single-Lyapunov-function technique, we generalize these conclusions to the system which contains controller, and give the switching strategies for the observer and the controller. Two examples are given to illustrate the effectiveness of the proposed methods.

Key words: neutral; observer; switching law; hybrid control; stability; Lyapunov-function

1 引言(Introduction)

近年来, 切换中立时滞系统作为混杂动态系统中的一种重要类型, 开始引起学者的关注, 并取得一定的研究成果. 文献[1] 研究了切换线性中立时滞系统的稳定性问题, 但没有考虑含有控制项的情况. 在切换律设计方面, 也出现了一些相关研究结果^[2~4]. 但这些切换律的实现要依赖于系统的状态, 这对状态不完全可测的系统难以实现. 文献[5] 将基于观测器的镇定方法引入到切换系统, 利用公共 Lyapunov 函数方法给出了系统二次稳定的切换律构造方法. 文献[6] 将其结果推广到了离散时间线性切换系统. 文献[5]也研究了切换系统基于观测器的镇定问题, 但没有涉及到切换律设计问题.

本文考虑了切换中立时滞系统基于观测器的混杂控制问题: 1) 给出了自治系统基于观测器切换可镇定的充分条件, 以及该条件下观测器和稳定化切

换律构造方法; 2) 针对含有控制项的切换中立时滞系统, 给出了观测器的切换律和控制器的切换律, 通过划分切换域, 得出系统基于观测器切换可镇定的充分条件. 在一些参数给定的情况下, 所给条件都可转化为线性矩阵不等式的可解性问题.

2 问题描述(Problem statement)

考虑如下线性切换中立时滞系统:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{D}_{x_t} = A_{\sigma(t)}x(t) + A_hx(t-h), \\ y(t) = C_{\sigma(t)}x(t), \\ x(t) = \phi(t), t \in [t_0 - \max\{d, h\}, t_0]. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中: $x(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 是状态变量, $y(t) \in \mathbb{R}^p$ 是测量输出, 微分算子 $D_{x_t} = x(t) - Jx(t-d)$; $A_h \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, $J \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 是常矩阵, $\sigma(t) : [0, \infty) \rightarrow M = \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$ 是要设计的分段常值函数, $\sigma(t) = i$ 表示在 t 时刻, 系统的第 i 个子系统 (A_i, C_i) 为有效子系

统. $A_i \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 和 $C_i \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times n}$ 为常矩阵. $d > 0, h > 0$ 是系统时滞常数, $\phi(t)$ 为连续的向量值初始函数.

假定系统的状态是不可测的或者不是全部可测的, 同时假定系统在有限时间内切换有限次, 并且每个子系统都是不稳定的(否则问题将是平凡的).

本文的目的是对于给定的切换中立时滞系统(1), 设计分段的状态观测器:

$$\dot{\hat{D}}_{\hat{x}_t} = A_{\sigma(t)}\hat{x}(t) + A_h\hat{x}(t-h) + L_{\sigma(t)}(y - C_{\sigma(t)}\hat{x}(t)) \quad (2)$$

和基于重构状态的切换律 $\sigma(t)$, 使得系统(1)在切换律 $\sigma(t)$ 的作用下是渐近稳定的.

为证明和叙述的方便, 给出如下记号和假设:

记号 1 $\gamma_\alpha(K, q)$ 表示由参数 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_q$ 所确定的 $K_1, K_2, \dots, K_q$ 的凸组合构成的矩阵阵.

记号 2 $\Sigma = \{x_0; (i_0, t_0), (i_1, t_1), (i_2, t_2), \dots, i_k \in M, k \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}\}$ 表示初始状态为 x_0 的时间切换序列, 其中 (i_k, t_k) 表示当 $t_k \leq t < t_{k+1}$ 时, 切换系统第 i_k 个子系统被激活, 在第 t_{k+1} 时刻离开.

记号 3 $\Sigma_j = \{[t_{j_1}, t_{j_1+1}), [t_{j_2}, t_{j_2+1}), \dots, [t_{j_n}, t_{j_n+1}), \dots, \sigma(t) = j, t_{j_n} \leq t < t_{j_n+1}, n \in \{1, 2, \dots\}\}$ 表示第 j 个子系统被激活时的切换时间序列, 第 j 个子系统在第 t_{j_n} 时刻被激活, 在第 t_{j_n+1} 时刻离开. 其中 $1 \leq j \leq m$.

记号 4 $\arg \max_{i \in M} f(i)$ 和 $\arg \min_{i \in M} f(i)$ 分别表示集合 M 中使函数 $f(i)$ 取最大值和最小值的 i .

假设 1 1) 矩阵 J 是 Shur-cohn 稳定的, 即 $J \neq 0$ 且 $\|J\| < 1$; 2) (A_i, B) 可控.

令 $e(t) = x(t) - \hat{x}(t)$, $D_{e_t} = e(t) - Je(t-d)$, $\hat{D}_{\hat{x}_t} = \hat{x}(t) - J\hat{x}(t-d)$, 则相应的动态误差方程为

$$\dot{D}_{e_t} = A_{\sigma(t)}e(t) + A_h e(t-h) - L_{\sigma(t)}(y - C_{\sigma(t)}\hat{x}(t)),$$

重构系统和误差系统组成增广系统:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\hat{D}}_{\hat{x}_t} = A_{\sigma(t)}\hat{x}(t) + A_h\hat{x}(t-h) + L_{\sigma(t)}(y - C_{\sigma(t)}\hat{x}(t)), \\ \dot{D}_{e_t} = A_{\sigma(t)}e(t) + A_h e(t-h) - L_{\sigma(t)}(y - C_{\sigma(t)}\hat{x}(t)), \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

下面将围绕系统(3), 给出系统可镇定的充分条件.

3 观测器和切换律的设计(Design of observer and switching law)

定理 1 如果存在 m 个矩阵 $Y_i \in \mathbb{R}^n, i \in M$, 5 个对称正定阵 $P_2, Q_1, Q_2, R_1, R_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, m 个对称正定阵 $P_1^i \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 和 $m \times (m-1)$ 个实数 $\beta_{ij} \geq 0 (i \neq j)$, 使得以下 LMIs 成立:

$$\Pi_1^i = \begin{bmatrix} \Pi_{11}^i & \Pi_{12}^i & P_1^i \\ * & \Pi_{22}^i & 0 \\ * & * & -R_1 \end{bmatrix} < 0,$$

$$\Pi_2^i = \begin{bmatrix} \Pi_{44}^i & \Pi_{45}^i & P_2 \\ * & \Pi_{55}^i & 0 \\ * & * & -R_2 \end{bmatrix} < 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, m, \quad (4)$$

$$\Pi_{11}^i = P_1^i A_i + A_i^T P_1^i + J^T Q_1 J + A_h^T R_1 A_h + \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^m \beta_{ij} (P_1^i - P_1^j),$$

$$\Pi_{12}^i = J^T Q_1 J + A_h^T R_1 A_h + P_1^i A_i,$$

$$\Pi_{22}^i = J^T Q_1 J - Q_1 + A_h^T R_1 A_h,$$

$$\Pi_{44}^i = P_2 A_i + A_i^T P_2 - Y_i C_i - C_i^T Y_i^T + J^T Q_2 J + A_h^T R_2 A_h,$$

$$\Pi_{45}^i = J^T Q_2 J + A_h^T R_2 A_h + P_2 A_i - Y_i C_i,$$

$$\Pi_{55}^i = J^T Q_2 J - Q_2 + A_h^T R_2 A_h,$$

则切换系统(1)基于观测器切换可镇定, 相应的分段观测器及稳定化切换律分别为:

$$L_i = (P_2)^{-1} Y_i, \quad (5)$$

$$\sigma(t) = \arg \max_{i \in M} \{\hat{D}_{\hat{x}_t}^T P_1^i \hat{D}_{\hat{x}_t}\}. \quad (6)$$

证 假设存在矩阵 $P_2, Q_1, Q_2, R_1, R_2, P_1^i$ 和实数 β_{ij} , 使得 LMIs(4) 成立.

记

$$\xi^T(t) = [\xi_1^T(t) \ \xi_2^T(t)], \eta^T(t) = [\eta_1^T \ \eta_2^T],$$

$$\xi_1^T(t) = [\hat{D}_{\hat{x}_t}^T, (J\hat{x}(t-d))^T, (A_h\hat{x}(t-d))^T],$$

$$\xi_2^T(t) = [D_{e_t}^T, (Je(t-d))^T, (A_h e(t-d))^T],$$

$$\Xi_i = \{\eta | \eta_1 \neq 0, \eta_1^T (P_1^i - P_1^j) \eta_1 \geq 0, \forall j \in M, j \neq i\},$$

则

$$\bigcup_{i \in M} \Xi_i = \mathbb{R}^{6n} \setminus \{\eta_1 \neq 0\}, \Xi_i \cap \Xi_j = \emptyset, i \neq j.$$

从而对任意非零向量 $\xi(t) \in \mathbb{R}^{6n}$ 必存在一个 $i \in M$, 满足 $\xi(t) \in \Xi_i$, 即:

$$\hat{D}_{\hat{x}_t}^T (P_1^i - P_1^j) \hat{D}_{\hat{x}_t} \geq 0, \forall j \in M, j \neq i. \quad (7)$$

取 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 函数如下:

$$V^i(t) = V_1^i(t) + V_2(t) + V_3(t) + V_4(t), \xi(t) \in \Xi_i, \quad (8)$$

其中:

$$V_1^i(t) = \hat{D}_{\hat{x}_t}^T P_1^i \hat{D}_{\hat{x}_t}, V_2(t) = \gamma D_{e_t}^T P_2 D_{e_t},$$

$$V_3(t) = \int_{t-d}^t [\hat{x}^T(s) J^T Q_1 J \hat{x}(s) + \gamma e^T(s) J^T Q_2 J e(s)] ds,$$

$$V_4(t) = \int_{t-h}^t [\hat{x}^T(s) A_h^T R_1 A_h \hat{x}(s) + \gamma e^T(s) A_h^T R_2 A_h e(s)] ds,$$

γ 是待定的正常数.

当 $\xi(t) \in \Xi_i$ 时, 沿系统(3)对 $V^i(t)$ 求导得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}^i(t) &= \dot{V}_1^i(t) + \dot{V}_2(t) + \dot{V}_3(t) + \dot{V}_4(t) = \\ &\xi_1^T(t) \Omega_1^i \xi_1(t) + \xi_2^T(t) \Omega_2^i \xi_2(t) + \\ &2\hat{D}_{\hat{x}_t}^T P_1^i L_i C_i [D_{e_t} + J e(t-d)], \end{aligned}$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_1^i &= \begin{bmatrix} \Omega_{11}^i & \Pi_{12}^i & P_1^i \\ * & \Pi_{22}^i & 0 \\ * & * & -R_1 \end{bmatrix}, \\ \Omega_2^i &= \begin{bmatrix} \Omega_{44}^i & \Omega_{45}^i & \gamma P_2 \\ * & \gamma \Pi_{55}^i & 0 \\ * & * & -\gamma R_2 \end{bmatrix}, i = 1, 2, \dots, m, \quad (9) \\ \Omega_{11}^i &= P_1^i A_i + A_i^T P_1^i + J^T Q_1 J + A_h^T R_1 A_h, \\ \Omega_{44}^i &= \gamma [P_2 (A_i - L_i C_i) + (A_i - L_i C_i)^T P_2 + \\ &\quad J^T Q_2 J - Q_1 + A_h^T R_2 A_h], \\ \Omega_{45}^i &= \gamma [J^T Q_2 J + A_h^T R_2 A_h + P_2 (A_i - L_i C_i)]. \end{aligned}$$

记

$$\begin{aligned} Y_i &= P_2 L_i, \quad \Gamma_{ij} = \text{diag}\{P_1^i - P_1^j, 0, 0\}, \\ i, j &= 1, 2, \dots, m, j \neq i, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则 } \Omega_2^i = \gamma \Pi_2^i, \Pi_{11}^i = \Omega_{11}^i + \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^m \beta_{ij} \Gamma_{ij}.$$

结合 $\beta_{ij} \geq 0, (i \neq j)$ 及式(4)中 $\Pi_1^i < 0$, 可得 $\Omega_1^i < 0$. 因此, 在切换律(6)作用下必存在常数 $\alpha > 0$ 使对 $\forall i \in M, \xi(t) \in \Xi_i$ 有:

$$\xi_1^T(t) \Omega_1^i \xi_1(t) < -\alpha \hat{D}_{\hat{x}_t}^T \hat{D}_{\hat{x}_t}, \quad (10)$$

同理, 由式(4)中 $\Pi_2^i < 0$ 知必存在常数 $\beta > 0$, 使对 $\forall i \in M, \xi(t) \in \Xi_i$ 有

$$\xi_2^T(t) \Pi_2^i \xi_2(t) < -\beta D_{e_t}^T D_{e_t},$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}^i(t) &< -\alpha \hat{D}_{\hat{x}_t}^T \hat{D}_{\hat{x}_t} - \gamma \beta D_{e_t}^T D_{e_t} + \\ &2\hat{D}_{\hat{x}_t}^T P_1^i L_i C_i [D_{e_t} + J e(t-d)]. \end{aligned}$$

显然, 只要 γ 足够大, 就能保证对 $\forall i \in M, \xi(t) \in \Xi_i$, 有 $\dot{V}^i(t) < 0$.

类似文献[1], 易证Lyapunov函数在切换时刻单调不减. 由多Lyapunov函数技术知系统(3)渐近稳定, 从而系统(1)基于观测器切换可镇定. 证毕.

注 1 如果定理中取实数 $\beta_{ij} \leq 0$, 则相应的切换律可以选择为

$$\sigma(t) = \arg \min_{i \in M} \{\hat{D}_{\hat{x}_t}^T P_1^i \hat{D}_{\hat{x}_t}\}.$$

4 混杂状态反馈控制器的设计(Design of hybrid state feedback controller)

考虑如下含有控制项的中立时滞系统^[7,8]:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{D}_{x_t} = A_{\sigma(t)} x(t) + A_h x(t-h) + B u(t), \\ y(t) = C_{\sigma(t)} x(t), \\ x(t) = \phi(t), t \in [t_0 - \max\{d, h\}, t_0], \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

假设该系统存在 q 个备选控制器, 并且每个单一的控制均不能镇定系统

$$u_l(t) = -K_l \hat{x}(t), l = 1, 2, \dots, q.$$

本节要解决的问题是设计混杂状态反馈控制律

$$u(t) = -K_{\mu(t)} \hat{x}(t), \quad (12)$$

使系统(11)渐近稳定. 其中 $\mu(t) : [0, \infty) \rightarrow N = \{1, 2, \dots, q\}$ 为待设计的控制器切换律.

类似于前面的方法可得系统(11)的分段状态观测器. 重构系统和误差系统组成的增广系统为:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\hat{D}}_{\hat{x}_t} = A_{\sigma(t)} \hat{x}(t) + A_h \hat{x}(t-h) + \\ \quad L_{\sigma(t)} (y - C_{\sigma(t)} \hat{x}(t)) + B u(t), \\ \dot{D}_{e_t} = A_{\sigma(t)} e(t) + A_h e(t-h) - \\ \quad L_{\sigma(t)} (y - C_{\sigma(t)} \hat{x}(t)). \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

定理 2 如果存在一个矩阵 $\bar{K} \in \gamma_\alpha(K, q)$, 5个对称正定矩阵 $P_2, Q_1, Q_2, R_1, R_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, m 个对称正定矩阵 $P_1^i \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 和 $m \times (m-1)$ 个实数 $\beta_{ij} \geq 0, (i \neq j)$, 使得以下LMIs成立:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\Pi}_1^i &= \begin{bmatrix} \bar{\Pi}_{11}^i & \bar{\Pi}_{12}^i & P_1^i \\ * & \Pi_{22}^i & 0 \\ * & * & -R_1 \end{bmatrix} < 0, \Pi_2^i < 0, \\ i &= 1, 2, \dots, m, \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\Pi}_{11} &= \Pi_{11}^i P_1^i - P_1^i B \bar{K} - (B \bar{K})^T P_1^i, \\ \bar{\Pi}_{12} &= \Pi_{12}^i - P_1^i B \bar{K}. \end{aligned}$$

则切换系统(11)基于观测器切换可镇定, 相应的分段观测器及两个稳定化切换律分别为

$$L_i = (P_2)^{-1} Y_i, \quad (15)$$

$$\sigma(t) = \arg \max_{i \in M} \{\hat{D}_{\hat{x}_t}^T P_1^i \hat{D}_{\hat{x}_t}\}, \quad (16)$$

$$\mu(t) = l, \xi(t) \in \bigcup_{i=1}^m \Xi_{il}, l \in N. \quad (17)$$

证 类似于定理1的推导可得:

对于任意非零向量 $\xi(t) \in \mathbb{R}^{6n}$ 一定存在一个 $i \in M$, 满足 $\xi(t) \in \Xi_i$, 即

$$\hat{D}_{\hat{x}_t}^T (P_1^i - P_1^j) \hat{D}_{\hat{x}_t} \geq 0, \forall j \in M, j \neq i. \quad (18)$$

由 $\bar{K}$ 定义知存在一组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_q \in [0, 1]$ 使

$\sum_{l=1}^q \alpha_l = 1$ 且有

$$\bar{K} = \sum_{l=1}^q \alpha_l K_l,$$

把上式代入式(14)得

$$\sum_{l=1}^q \alpha_l \Pi_1^{il} < 0, \sum_{l=1}^q \alpha_l \Pi_2^{il} < 0,$$

其中:

$$\Pi_1^{il} = \begin{bmatrix} \Pi_{11}^{il} & \Pi_{12}^{il} & P_1^i \\ * & \Pi_{22}^{il} & 0 \\ * & * & -R_1 \end{bmatrix}, \Pi_2^{il} = \Pi_2^i,$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, m,$$

$$\Pi_{11}^{il} = \Pi_{11}^i - P_1^i B K_l - (B K_l)^T P_1^i,$$

$$\Pi_{12}^{il} = \Pi_{12}^i - P_1^i B K_l.$$

令

$$\bar{\Xi}_{il} = \{\eta \in \mathbb{R}^{6n} \mid \eta \in \Xi_i, \varsigma_1^T \Pi_1^{il} \varsigma_1 < 0, \varsigma_2^T \Pi_2^{il} \varsigma_2 < 0\},$$

其中:

$$\varsigma_1^T = [\eta_1^T \ \eta_2^T \ \eta_3^T], \varsigma_2^T = [\eta_4^T \ \eta_5^T \ \eta_6^T],$$

$$\Xi_{i1} = \bar{\Xi}_{i1},$$

$$\Xi_{ik} = \bar{\Xi}_{ik} - \bigcup_{l=1}^{k-1} \Xi_{il}, \dots, \Xi_{iq} = \bar{\Xi}_{iq} - \bigcup_{l=1}^{q-1} \Xi_{il},$$

则:

$$\bigcup_{l=1}^q \Xi_{il} = \Xi_i, \bigcup_{i=1}^m \bigcup_{l=1}^q \Xi_{il} = \mathbb{R}^{6n} \setminus \{\eta_1 \neq 0\},$$

$$\Xi_{il} \cap \Xi_{ik} = \emptyset, l \neq k,$$

相应于控制器的切换律(17), 混杂状态反馈控制器为

$$u(t) = -K_{\mu(t)} \hat{x}(t).$$

选取与定理1中相同的Lyapunov函数(9), 当 $\xi(t) \in \Xi_{il}$ 时, 沿系统(11)对 $V^i(t)$ 求导得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}^i(t) &= \dot{V}_1^i(t) + \dot{V}_2(t) + \dot{V}_3(t) + \dot{V}_4(t) = \\ &\xi_1^T(t) \Omega_1^{il} \xi_1(t) + \xi_2^T(t) \Omega_2^{il} \xi_2(t) + \\ &2\hat{D}_{\hat{x}_t}^T P_1^i L_i C_i [D_{e_t} + J e(t-d)], \end{aligned}$$

其中:

$$\Omega_1^{il} = \begin{bmatrix} \Omega_{11}^{il} & \Omega_{12}^{il} & P_1^i \\ * & \Pi_{22}^{il} & 0 \\ * & * & -R_1 \end{bmatrix}, \Omega_2^{il} = \begin{bmatrix} \Omega_{44}^{il} & \Omega_{45}^{il} & \gamma P_2 \\ * & \gamma \Pi_{55}^{il} & 0 \\ * & * & -\gamma R_2 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, m,$$

(19)

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_{11}^{il} &= P_1^i A_i + A_i^T P_1^i - P_1^i B K_l - \\ &(B K_l)^T P_1^i + J^T Q_1 J + A_h^T R_1 A_h, \\ \Omega_{12}^{il} &= \Pi_{12}^i - P_1^i B K_l, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_{44}^{il} &= \gamma [P_2 (A_i - L_i C_i) + (A_i - L_i C_i)^T P_2 + \\ &J^T Q_2 J - Q_1 + A_h^T R_2 A_h], \\ \Omega_{45}^{il} &= \gamma [J^T Q_2 J + A_h^T R_2 A_h + P_2 (A_i - L_i C_i)]. \end{aligned}$$

令 $Y_i = P_2 L_i$, 则 $\Omega_2^{il} = \gamma \Pi_2^{il}$.

类似于定理1可知

$$\Pi_1^{il} < 0 \text{ 等价于 } \Omega_1^{il} + \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^m \beta_{ij} \Gamma_{ij} < 0,$$

又因为当 $\xi(t) \in \Xi_{il}$ 时, 有

$$\xi_1(t)^T \Gamma_{ij} \xi_1(t) \geq 0, j = 1, 2, \dots, m, j \neq i,$$

$$\xi_1(t)^T \Pi_1^{il} \xi_1(t) < 0, \xi_2(t)^T \Pi_2^{il} \xi_2(t) < 0,$$

所以

$$\xi_1(t)^T \Omega_1^{il} \xi_1(t) < 0, \xi_2(t)^T \Omega_2^{il} \xi_2(t) < 0.$$

同样, 在切换律(16)的作用下必存在常数 $\bar{\alpha} > 0$ 和 $\bar{\beta} > 0$ 使对 $\forall i \in M, \xi(t) \in \Xi_i$ 有

$$\begin{cases} \xi_1^T(t) \Omega_1^{il} \xi_1(t) < -\bar{\alpha} \hat{D}_{\hat{x}_t}^T \hat{D}_{\hat{x}_t} \\ \xi_2^T(t) \Pi_2^{il} \xi_2(t) < -\bar{\beta} D_{e_t}^T D_{e_t}. \end{cases} \quad (20)$$

从而当 $\xi(t) \in \Xi_{il}$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}^i(t) &< -\alpha \hat{D}_{\hat{x}_t}^T \hat{D}_{\hat{x}_t} - \gamma \beta D_{e_t}^T D_{e_t} + \\ &2\hat{D}_{\hat{x}_t}^T P_1^i L_i C_i [D_{e_t} + J e(t-d)], \end{aligned}$$

显然, 只要 γ 足够大, 就能保证对 $\forall i \in M, \xi(t) \in \Xi_i$, 有 $\dot{V}^i(t) < 0$.

类似于定理1, 可证系统基于观测器切换可镇定. 证毕.

4.1 仿真算例(Simulation)

算例1 考虑由2个PEEL模型构成的切换系统^[2,8]模型:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = A_i x(t) + A_h x(t-h) + J \dot{x}(t-d), & i = 1, 2, \\ y(t) = C_i x(t), \end{cases}$$

式中:

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & -0.5 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0 \\ -1 & -5.5 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$A_h = \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.8 \end{bmatrix}, J = \begin{bmatrix} -0.1 & 0.5 \\ 0.1 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$C_1 = [-1 \ 1], C_2 = [1 \ -1],$$

$$h = 0.5; d = 1,$$

取初始值 $x(t) = (3 \ -2)^T, \forall t \in [-1, 0]$, 易见2个子系统都不稳定. 取 $\beta_{12} = \beta_{21} = 0.5$, 利用定理1设计切换律, 可使该系统稳定. 相应的切换观测器为:

$$L_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1.0954 \\ 4.1367 \end{bmatrix}, L_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 6.6177 \\ -3.5696 \end{bmatrix}.$$

算例2 考虑切换系统:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = A_i x(t) + A_h x(t-h) + J\dot{x}(t-d) + Bu(t), \\ y(t) = C_i x(t), \end{cases}$$

式中:

$$\begin{aligned} i = 1, 2, A_1 &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -5 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, \\ A_2 &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, A_h = \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.8 \end{bmatrix}, \\ J &= \begin{bmatrix} -0.1 & 0.5 \\ 0.1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \\ C_1 &= [-1 \ 1], C_2 = [1 \ -1], h = 0.5; d = 1. \end{aligned}$$

两个备选控制器参数为

$$K_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1.5 \\ -13 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, K_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -6.5 \\ 3 & -8 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\text{若取 } \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 0.5, \text{ 则得 } \bar{K} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ -5 & -4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

取初始值 $x(t) = (3 \ -2)^T, \forall t \in [-1, 0]$, 2个子系统在 K_1 或 K_2 的单独作用下都不稳定. 取 $\beta_{12} = \beta_{21} = 0.5$, 利用定理2设计切换律, 可使该系统稳定. 相应的切换观测器为

$$L_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.8805 \\ 2.0444 \end{bmatrix}, L_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 3.6545 \\ -2.4006 \end{bmatrix}.$$

5 结束语(Conclusion)

基于多Lyapunov函数技术, 利用当前状态及滞后状态的信息, 在 $\mathbb{R}^{6n}$ 中划分切换域, 以LMI的形式给出了系统基于观测器切换可镇定的充分条件、分段观测器的参数表示和稳定化切换律的构造方法. 又

结合单Lyapunov函数的方法, 把该结论推广到含有控制项的情况.

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