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## 区间变时滞系统的时滞相关鲁棒非脆弱 $H_\infty$ 控制

宋睿<sup>1</sup>, 张合新<sup>2</sup>, 吴玉彬<sup>2</sup>, 张宪宇<sup>2</sup>, 曹建<sup>3</sup>

(1. 火箭军士官学校, 潍坊 262500; 2. 火箭军工程大学, 西安 710025;  
3. 中国人民解放军 96713 部队, 上饶 334102)

**摘要:** 针对一类区间变时滞不确定系统的时滞相关鲁棒非脆弱  $H_\infty$  控制问题进行了研究。基于时滞中点分割法和互凸组合技术, 构造了一个包含四重积分项的 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 泛函 (LKF), 并利用新的积分不等式方法给出了 LMI 形式的时滞相关有界实判据; 基于此给出了该系统非脆弱  $H_\infty$  控制器的设计方法, 该方法不需要参数调节且易于实现。仿真结果表明, 所推导的有界实判据和所设计的控制器具有很好的鲁棒性和非脆弱性。

**关键词:** 非脆弱;  $H_\infty$  控制; 互凸组合技术; 四重积分; Lyapunov-Krasovskii 泛函 (LKF)

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## Non-fragile $H_\infty$ Robust Controller Design for Interval Time-Varying Delay Systems

SONG Rui<sup>1</sup>, ZHANG He-xin<sup>2</sup>, WU Yu-bin<sup>2</sup>, ZHANG Xian-yu<sup>2</sup>, CAO Jian<sup>3</sup>

(1. Sergeancy School of Rocket Force, Weifang 262500, China;

2. Department of Automatic Control Engineering, Rocket Force University of Engineering, Xi'an 710025, China;

3. Unit 96713 of the Chinese people's Liberation Army, Shangrao 334102, China)

**Abstract:** The problem of delay-dependent non-fragile  $H_\infty$  control for linear system with interval time-varying delay is investigated. In order to develop a less conservative  $H_\infty$  performance analysis criterion, a Lyapunov-Krasovskii functional comprising quadruple-integral term is introduced. Then, based on the delay-central-point (DCP) method, convex combination technique and integral inequality approach (IIA), the bounded real criterion and the non-fragile  $H_\infty$  controller are formulated in terms of linear matrix inequalities (LMIs), which can be easily solved by using standard numerical packages. At last, simulation results showed that the performance analysis criterion and the designed controller have good robustness and non-fragile performance.

**Key words:** Non-fragile;  $H_\infty$  control; Reciprocally convex combination; Quadruple-integral term; Lyapunov-Krasovskii functional (LKF)

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作者简介: 宋睿(1993-), 男, 硕士, 助教, 主要从事导航制导与控制方面的研究。E-mail: hfutsongrui@126.com

通信作者: 吴玉彬(1984-), 男, 博士, 工程师, 主要从事时滞系统鲁棒稳定性分析与鲁棒控制方面的研究。

E-mail: wuyubinxa@126.com

## 0 引言

现实世界的许多动力学模型系统,如网络控制系统、过程控制系统以及核反应堆控制系统等,在数据和物质的传输过程中,都包含非常明显的时滞。在众多的时滞类型中,区间变时滞更具代表性,它的时滞下界不一定为 0,且时滞处于一个变化的区间之内,常见于化学反应器、内燃机和网络控制等工程实际应用中。因而近年来,区间变时滞系统的稳定性分析成为一个热门的研究领域<sup>[1-29]</sup>。

针对区间时滞系统的稳定性分析,最常见的方法是采用基于时域内直接构造 L-K (Lyapunov-Krasovskii) 泛函并结合线性矩阵不等式 (Linear Matrix Inequality, LMI) 来实现;针对其镇定问题,一般采用状态反馈的形式来实现。文献[2-9]讨论了在状态反馈控制器作用下系统的镇定问题,但所给出的控制器无论是无记忆或者有记忆还是  $H_\infty$  控制器,都要求能够精确实现,不具有鲁棒性。在控制器的设计实现中,由于硬件(如 A/D、D/A 转换)和软件(如计算截断误差)等原因,控制器不同程度上存在一定的不确定性<sup>[10]</sup>。Keel 等<sup>[11]</sup>指出,当控制器参数存在摄动时,常规的鲁棒控制器表现出高度的脆弱性,从而造成闭环系统的性能下降甚至控制器失效。因此非脆弱控制器的研究便成为大家关注的热点问题<sup>[12-17]</sup>。文献[12-14]和文献[16-17]分别针对时滞系统的非脆弱  $H_\infty$  控制问题和非脆弱性能控制问题进行了深入研究。在这些研究中,主要围绕如何降低所得结论的保守性和满足一定的性能指标而展开。由于时滞相关条件相比时滞无关条件具有更小的保守性,因此,如何选取合适的 L-K 泛函和界定条件,进一步得到保守性更小的时滞相关条件,进而设计有效的控制器,便成为目前时滞系统稳定性分析与控制综合的重点问题。

本文针对一类区间变时滞不确定系统,提出了一个形式简单的保守性更低的时滞相关有界实判据。该判据借鉴时滞中点法<sup>[16]</sup>的思想,把时滞区间分割成两等份,针对每一分割区间构造新的 L-K 泛函,并采用新的积分不等式和互凸组合技术给出不包含任何多余参量的 LMI 形式结论。在此基础上设计了鲁棒非脆弱控制器。最后将该控制器应用于垂直起降 (Vertical Take-Off and Landing, VTOL) 直升机的飞行控制当中,仿真结论表明,所推导的有界实判据相比已有文献结论具有更低的

保守性,所设计的控制器相比一般鲁棒控制器具有更好的镇定效果和明显的非脆弱性。

首先给出以下标记:  $\mathbf{R}^n$  为  $n$  维欧氏空间,  $\mathbf{R}^{n \times m}$  为  $n \times m$  维实矩阵,  $*$  为对称矩阵中的对称项,  $\mathbf{I}$  为适当维数的单位矩阵。  $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{M}^T > 0$  表示矩阵  $\mathbf{M}$  为对称矩阵,  $\mathbf{e}_i$  表示适当维数的块输入矩阵,例如  $\mathbf{e}_6^T = [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]$ 。

## 1 问题描述

考虑如下一类具有区间变时滞的线性系统

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{A}_1\mathbf{x}(t-h(t)) + \mathbf{B}_u\mathbf{u}(t) + \mathbf{B}_\omega\boldsymbol{\omega}(t) \\ \mathbf{z}(t) = \mathbf{C}\mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{C}_d\mathbf{x}(t-h(t)) + \mathbf{D}_u\mathbf{u}(t) + \mathbf{D}_\omega\boldsymbol{\omega}(t) \\ \mathbf{x}(t) = \boldsymbol{\varphi}(t), \forall t \in [-h_M, 0] \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中,  $\mathbf{x}(t) \in \mathbf{R}^n$  为系统状态向量,  $\mathbf{u}(t) \in \mathbf{R}^m$  为控制输入,  $\boldsymbol{\omega}(t) \in \mathbf{R}^p$  为扰动输入,  $\mathbf{z}(t) \in \mathbf{R}^l$  为受控输出,且  $\boldsymbol{\omega}(t) \in L_2[0, \infty)$ 。  $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{A}_1, \mathbf{B}_u, \mathbf{B}_\omega, \mathbf{C}, \mathbf{C}_d, \mathbf{D}_u$  和  $\mathbf{D}_\omega$  分别为适当维数的常实矩阵。  $h(t)$  为时变连续的函数且满足:  $0 \leq h_m \leq h(t) \leq h_M, \dot{h}(t) \leq \mu$ ;  $h_m, h_M$  和  $\mu$  为常数,  $\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t)$  为  $[-h_M, 0]$  上的连续可微初始函数。

针对系统(1)定义如下性能指标

$$J(\boldsymbol{\omega}) = \int_0^\infty [\mathbf{z}(t)^T \mathbf{z}(t) - \gamma^2 \boldsymbol{\omega}^T(t) \boldsymbol{\omega}(t)] dt \quad (2)$$

其中,  $\gamma > 0$  为给定标量。

本文主要目标是在外部干扰作用下,设计一个状态反馈非脆弱  $H_\infty$  控制器

$$\mathbf{u}(t) = (\mathbf{K} + \Delta\mathbf{K})\mathbf{x}(t) \quad (3)$$

其中,  $\mathbf{K}$  为控制器增益;  $\Delta\mathbf{K}$  为增益摄动且满足:  $\Delta\mathbf{K} = \mathbf{D}_a \mathbf{F}_a(t) \mathbf{E}_a, \mathbf{F}_a^T(t) \mathbf{F}_a(t) \leq \mathbf{I}$ 。

使得满足以下 2 个条件:

1)  $\boldsymbol{\omega}(t) = 0$  时,由式(3)构成的闭环系统(1)渐近稳定;

2) 在零初始条件下,对于给定的  $\gamma > 0$ ,  $\|\mathbf{z}(t)\|_2 < \gamma^2 \|\boldsymbol{\omega}(t)\|$ , 有  $\boldsymbol{\omega}(t) \in L_2[0, \infty)$ 。

把非脆弱控制器(3)代入系统(1),则闭环系统为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \mathbf{A}_k \mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{A}_1 \mathbf{x}(t-h(t)) + \mathbf{B}_\omega \boldsymbol{\omega}(t) \\ \mathbf{z}(t) = \mathbf{C}_k \mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{C}_d \mathbf{x}(t-h(t)) + \mathbf{D}_\omega \boldsymbol{\omega}(t) \\ \mathbf{x}(t) = \boldsymbol{\varphi}(t), \forall t \in [-h_2, 0] \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

其中,  $\mathbf{A}_k = \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}_u \mathbf{K} + \mathbf{B}_u \Delta\mathbf{K}, \mathbf{C}_k = \mathbf{C} + \mathbf{D}_u \mathbf{K} + \mathbf{D}_u \Delta\mathbf{K}$ 。

为了方便稳定性判据的证明,现将下一步需用

到的引理归纳如下:

**引理 1**<sup>[2]</sup> 假定任意的正定矩阵  $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{M}^T > 0$ , 标量  $h > 0$  和向量函数  $\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t): [0, h] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n$ , 则有以下不等式成立

$$-h \int_{t-h}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) \mathbf{M} \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) ds \leq \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}(t) \\ \mathbf{x}(t-h) \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} -\mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{M} & -\mathbf{M} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}(t) \\ \mathbf{x}(t-h) \end{bmatrix}$$

**引理 2**<sup>[25]</sup> 假定任意的正定矩阵  $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{M}^T > 0$ , 标量  $h > 0$  和向量函数  $\mathbf{x}(t): [0, h] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n$ , 则有以下不等式成立

$$\begin{aligned} -h \int_{t-h}^t \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{M} \mathbf{x}(s) ds &\leq - \int_{t-h}^t \mathbf{x}^T(s) ds \mathbf{M} \int_{t-h}^t \mathbf{x}(s) ds \\ &- \frac{h^2}{2} \int_{-h}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{M} \mathbf{x}(s) ds d\beta \leq \\ &- \int_{-h}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}^T(s) ds d\beta \mathbf{M} \int_{-h}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}(s) ds d\beta \\ &- \frac{h^3}{6} \int_{-h}^0 \int_{\beta}^0 \int_{t+\lambda}^t \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{M} \mathbf{x}(s) ds d\beta d\lambda \leq \\ &- \int_{-h}^0 \int_{\beta}^0 \int_{t+\lambda}^t \mathbf{x}^T(s) ds d\beta d\lambda \mathbf{M} \int_{-h}^0 \int_{\beta}^0 \int_{t+\lambda}^t \mathbf{x}(s) ds d\beta d\lambda \end{aligned}$$

**引理 3**<sup>[28]</sup> 假定任意的正定矩阵  $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{M}^T > 0$ , 标量  $0 \leq \alpha, \varepsilon \leq 1, h_m \leq h(t) \leq h_M$  和向量函数  $\mathbf{x}(t): [0, h] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n$ , 则有以下不等式成立

$$\begin{aligned} -(h_M - h_m) \int_{t-h_M}^{t-h_m} \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{M} \mathbf{x}(s) ds &\leq -\zeta_0^T(t) (e_7 \mathbf{M} e_7^T + \\ &e_6 \mathbf{M} e_6^T) \zeta_0(t) - \alpha \zeta_0^T(t) e_7 \mathbf{M} e_7^T \zeta_0(t) \\ &- (1-\alpha) \zeta_0^T(t) e_6 \mathbf{M} e_6^T \zeta_0(t) \\ &- \frac{(h_M^2 - h_m^2)}{2} \int_{-h_M}^{-h_m} \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{M} \mathbf{x}(s) ds d\beta \leq \\ &-\zeta_0^T(t) (e_{10} \mathbf{M} e_{10}^T + e_9 \mathbf{M} e_9^T) \zeta_0(t) - \\ &\varepsilon \zeta_0^T(t) e_{10} \mathbf{M} e_{10}^T \zeta_0(t) - (1-\varepsilon) \zeta_0^T(t) e_9 \mathbf{M} e_9^T \zeta_0(t) \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta_0(t) = &[\mathbf{x}(t) \quad \mathbf{x}(t-h(t)) \quad \mathbf{x}(t-h_m) \quad \mathbf{x}(t-h_M)] \\ &\int_{t-h_m}^t \mathbf{x}(s) ds \quad \int_{t-h(t)}^{t-h_m} \mathbf{x}(s) ds \quad \int_{t-h_M}^{t-h(t)} \mathbf{x}(s) ds \\ &\int_{-h_m}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}(s) ds d\beta \quad \int_{-h(t)}^{-h_m} \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}(s) ds d\beta \\ &\int_{-h_M}^{-h(t)} \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}(s) ds d\beta] \end{aligned}$$

**引理 4**<sup>[17]</sup> 给定具有适当维数的矩阵  $\mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{Q}^T, \mathbf{H}, \mathbf{E}$  和  $\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{R}^T$ , 则有  $\mathbf{Q} + \mathbf{H}\mathbf{F}(t)\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{E}^T\mathbf{F}(t)^T\mathbf{H}^T < 0$ , 对任意满足  $\mathbf{F}(t)^T\mathbf{F}(t) \leq \mathbf{R}$  的  $\mathbf{F}(t)$  成立的充要条件是存在  $\vartheta > 0$ , 使得:

$$\mathbf{Q} + \vartheta^{-1} \mathbf{H}\mathbf{H}^T + \vartheta \mathbf{E}^T\mathbf{E} < 0$$

## 2 时滞相关有界实判据

**定理 1** 对于给定的标量  $h_m, h_M$  和  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 (\lambda_1 > \lambda_2)$ , 若存在正定对称矩阵  $\mathbf{P}_i (i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5), \mathbf{Q}_1, \mathbf{Q}_2, \mathbf{U}_1, \mathbf{U}_2, \mathbf{X}_j, \mathbf{R}_j (j = 1, 2, 3, 4)$ , 使得如下 LMIs 成立:

$$\Phi = (\Phi_{i,j})_{10 \times 10} < 0 \quad (5)$$

则系统(4)在非脆弱控制器(3)的作用下不仅渐近稳定, 而且在零初始条件下具有给定的  $H_\infty$  扰动抑制水平  $\gamma$ . 其中

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{11} = &2\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{P}_1 + \mathbf{Q}_1 + h_m^2\mathbf{X}_1 + h_m^2\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{X}_2\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{X}_2 + (h_M - h_m)^2 \cdot \\ &\mathbf{X}_3 + (h_M - h_m)^2\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{X}_4\mathbf{A} + \frac{h_m^4}{4}\mathbf{R}_1 + \frac{h_m^4}{4}\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{R}_2\mathbf{A} - \\ &h_m^2\mathbf{R}_2 + \frac{(h_M^2 - h_m^2)^2}{4}\mathbf{R}_3 + \frac{(h_M^2 - h_m^2)^2}{4}\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{R}_4\mathbf{A} - \\ &3(h_M - h_m)^2\mathbf{R}_4 + \frac{h_m^6}{36}\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{U}_1\mathbf{A} - \frac{h_m^4}{4}\mathbf{U}_1 + \\ &\frac{(h_M^3 - h_m^3)^2}{36}\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{U}_2\mathbf{A} + \frac{(h_M^2 - h_m^2)^2}{4}\mathbf{U}_2 \\ \Phi_{12} = &h_m^2\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{X}_2\mathbf{B} + (h_M - h_m)^2\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{X}_4\mathbf{B} + \frac{h_m^4}{4}\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{R}_2\mathbf{B} + \\ &\frac{(h_M^2 - h_m^2)^2}{4}\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{R}_4\mathbf{B} + \frac{h_m^6}{36}\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{U}_1\mathbf{B} + \frac{(h_M^3 - h_m^3)^2}{36}\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{U}_2\mathbf{B} \\ \Phi_{13} = &\mathbf{X}_2, \Phi_{14} = 0, \Phi_{15} = 2\mathbf{P}_2 + h_m\mathbf{R}_2, \\ \Phi_{16} = &(2 - \varepsilon)(h_M - h_m)\mathbf{R}_4, \\ \Phi_{17} = &(1 + \varepsilon)(h_M - h_m)\mathbf{R}_4, \Phi_{18} = 2h_m\mathbf{P}_4 + \frac{h_m^2}{2}\mathbf{U}_1, \\ \Phi_{19} = &\Phi_{110} = 2(h_M - h_m)\mathbf{P}_5 + \frac{(h_M^2 - h_m^2)}{2}\mathbf{U}_2, \\ \Phi_{22} = &h_m^2\mathbf{B}^T\mathbf{X}_2\mathbf{B} + (h_M - h_m)^2\mathbf{B}^T\mathbf{X}_4\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{X}_4 + \\ &\frac{h_m^4}{4}\mathbf{B}^T\mathbf{R}_2\mathbf{B} + \frac{(h_M^2 - h_m^2)^2}{4}\mathbf{B}^T\mathbf{R}_4\mathbf{B} + \\ &\frac{h_m^6}{36}\mathbf{B}^T\mathbf{U}_1\mathbf{B} + \frac{(h_M^3 - h_m^3)^2}{36}\mathbf{B}^T\mathbf{U}_2\mathbf{B} \\ \Phi_{23} = &-(\alpha - 2)\mathbf{X}_4, \Phi_{24} = (1 + \alpha)\mathbf{X}_4, \\ \Phi_{25} = &\Phi_{26} = \Phi_{27} = \Phi_{28} = \Phi_{29} = \Phi_{210} = 0, \\ \Phi_{33} = &\mathbf{Q}_2 - \mathbf{Q}_1 - \mathbf{X}_2 + (\alpha - 2)\mathbf{X}_4, \Phi_{35} = -2\mathbf{P}_2, \\ \Phi_{36} = &\Phi_{37} = 2\mathbf{P}_3, \Phi_{34} = \Phi_{38} = \Phi_{39} = \Phi_{310} = 0, \\ \Phi_{44} = &-\mathbf{Q}_2 - (1 + \alpha)\mathbf{X}_4, \Phi_{46} = \Phi_{47} = -2\mathbf{P}_3, \\ \Phi_{45} = &\Phi_{48} = \Phi_{49} = \Phi_{410} = 0, \Phi_{55} = -\mathbf{X}_1 - \mathbf{R}_2, \\ \Phi_{58} = &-2\mathbf{P}_4, \Phi_{56} = \Phi_{57} = \Phi_{59} = \Phi_{510} = 0, \\ \Phi_{66} = &(\alpha - 2)\mathbf{X}_3 - (2 - \varepsilon)\mathbf{R}_4, \Phi_{67} = \Phi_{68} = 0, \\ \Phi_{69} = &\Phi_{610} = -2\mathbf{P}_5, \Phi_{77} = -(\alpha + 1)\mathbf{X}_3 - (1 + \varepsilon)\mathbf{R}_4, \\ \Phi_{78} = &0, \Phi_{79} = \Phi_{710} = -2\mathbf{P}_5, \Phi_{88} = -\mathbf{R}_1 - \mathbf{U}_1, \\ \Phi_{89} = &\Phi_{810} = 0, \Phi_{99} = -(2 - \varepsilon)\mathbf{R}_3 - \mathbf{U}_2, \end{aligned}$$

$$\Phi_{910} = -U_2, \Phi_{1010} = (1 + \epsilon)R_3 - U_2,$$

$$\alpha = \frac{h(t) - h_m}{h_M - h_m}, \epsilon = \frac{h(t)^2 - h_m^2}{h_M^2 - h_m^2}.$$

证明:首先基于时滞中点值  $h_\Delta$ ,把时滞区间分成相等的两部分,即  $[h_m, h_\Delta]$  和  $[h_\Delta, h_M]$ ,下面分两种情况讨论。

情形 1:当  $h_\Delta \leq h(t) \leq h_M$  时,设计如下 L-K 泛函

$$V(x(t)) = V_1(x(t)) + V_2(x(t)) + V_3(x(t)) + V_4(x(t)) + V_5(x(t)) \quad (6)$$

其中

$$V_1(x(t)) = x^T(t)P_1x(t) + \int_{t-h_\Delta}^t x^T(s)dsP_2 \int_{t-h_\Delta}^t x(s)ds + \int_{t-h_M}^{t-h_\Delta} x^T(s)dsP_3 \int_{t-h_M}^{t-h_\Delta} x(s)ds + \int_{-h_\Delta}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t x^T(s)dsd\beta P_4 \int_{-h_\Delta}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t x(s)dsd\beta + \int_{-h_M}^{-h_\Delta} \int_{t+\beta}^t x^T(s)dsd\beta P_5 \int_{-h_M}^{-h_\Delta} \int_{t+\beta}^t x(s)dsd\beta$$

$$V_2(x(t)) = \int_{t-h_\Delta}^t x^T(s)Q_1x(s)ds + \int_{t-h_M}^{t-h_\Delta} x^T(s)Q_2x(s)ds$$

$$V_3(x(t)) = h_\Delta \int_{-h_\Delta}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t x^T(s)X_1x(s)dsd\beta + h_\Delta \int_{-h_\Delta}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t \dot{x}^T(s)X_2\dot{x}(s)dsd\beta + (h_M - h_\Delta) \int_{-h_M}^{-h_\Delta} \int_{t+\beta}^t x^T(s)X_3x(s)dsd\beta + (h_M - h_\Delta) \int_{-h_M}^{-h_\Delta} \int_{t+\beta}^t \dot{x}^T(s)X_4\dot{x}(s)dsd\beta$$

$$V_4(x(t)) = \frac{h_\Delta^2}{2} \int_{-h_\Delta}^0 \int_{\beta}^0 \int_{t+\lambda}^t x^T(s)R_1x(s)dsd\lambda d\beta + \frac{h_\Delta^2}{2} \int_{-h_\Delta}^0 \int_{\beta}^0 \int_{t+\lambda}^t \dot{x}^T(s)R_2\dot{x}(s)dsd\lambda d\beta + \frac{(h_M^2 - h_\Delta^2)}{2} \int_{-h_M}^{-h_\Delta} \int_{\beta}^0 \int_{t+\lambda}^t x^T(s)R_3x(s)dsd\lambda d\beta + \frac{(h_M^2 - h_\Delta^2)}{2} \int_{-h_M}^{-h_\Delta} \int_{\beta}^0 \int_{t+\lambda}^t \dot{x}^T(s)R_4\dot{x}(s)dsd\lambda d\beta$$

$$V_5(x(t)) = \frac{h_\Delta^3}{6} \int_{-h_\Delta}^0 \int_{\beta}^0 \int_{\lambda}^0 \int_{t+\varphi}^t \dot{x}^T(s)U_1\dot{x}(s)dsd\varphi d\lambda d\beta + \frac{(h_M^3 - h_\Delta^3)}{6} \int_{-h_M}^{-h_\Delta} \int_{\beta}^0 \int_{\lambda}^0 \int_{t+\varphi}^t \dot{x}^T(s)U_2\dot{x}(s)dsd\varphi d\lambda d\beta$$

计算 L-K 泛函  $V(x(t))$  沿系统 (4) 的导数, 可得

$$\dot{V}(x(t)) = \dot{V}_1(t) + \dot{V}_2(t) + \dot{V}_3(t) + \dot{V}_4(t) + \dot{V}_5(t) \quad (7)$$

其中

$$\dot{V}_1(t) = 2x^T(t)A^T P_1 x(t) + x^T(t-h(t))B^T P_1 x(t) +$$

$$2x^T(t)P_2 \int_{t-h_\Delta}^t x(s)ds - 2x^T(t-h_\Delta)P_2 \int_{t-h_\Delta}^t x(s)ds +$$

$$2x^T(t-h_\Delta)P_3 \int_{t-h_M}^{t-h_\Delta} x(s)ds - 2x^T(t-h_M)P_3 \cdot$$

$$\int_{t-h_M}^{t-h_\Delta} x(s)ds + 2h_\Delta x^T(t)P_4 \int_{-h_\Delta}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t x(s)dsd\beta -$$

$$2 \int_{t-h_\Delta}^t x^T(s)dsP_4 \int_{-h_\Delta}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t x(s)dsd\beta +$$

$$2(h_M - h_\Delta)x^T(t)P_5 \int_{-h_M}^{-h_\Delta} \int_{t+\beta}^t x(s)dsd\beta -$$

$$2 \int_{t-h_M}^{t-h_\Delta} x^T(s)dsP_5 \int_{-h_M}^{-h_\Delta} \int_{t+\beta}^t x(s)dsd\beta$$

$$\dot{V}_2(t) = x^T(t)Q_1x(t) - x^T(t-h_\Delta)Q_1x(t-h_\Delta) + x^T(t-h_\Delta)Q_2x(t-h_\Delta) - x^T(t-h_M)Q_2x(t-h_M)$$

$$\dot{V}_3(t) = h_\Delta^2 x^T(t)X_1x(t) - h_\Delta \int_{t-h_\Delta}^t x^T(s)X_1x(s)ds +$$

$$h_\Delta^2 \dot{x}^T(t)X_2\dot{x}(t) - h_\Delta \int_{t-h_\Delta}^t \dot{x}^T(s)X_2\dot{x}(s)ds +$$

$$(h_M - h_\Delta)^2 x^T(t)X_3x(t) - (h_M - h_\Delta) \int_{t-h_M}^{t-h_\Delta} x^T(s) \cdot$$

$$X_3x(s)ds + (h_M - h_\Delta)^2 \dot{x}^T(t)X_4\dot{x}(t) - (h_M -$$

$$h_\Delta) \int_{t-h_M}^{t-h_\Delta} \dot{x}^T(s)X_4\dot{x}(s)ds$$

$$\dot{V}_4(t) = \frac{h_\Delta^4}{4} x^T(t)R_1x(t) - \frac{h_\Delta^2}{2} \int_{-h_\Delta}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t x^T(s)R_1x(s)dsd\beta +$$

$$\frac{h_\Delta^4}{4} \dot{x}^T(t) \cdot R_2\dot{x}(t) - \frac{h_\Delta^2}{2} \int_{-h_\Delta}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t \dot{x}^T(s)R_2 \cdot$$

$$\dot{x}(s)dsd\beta + \frac{(h_M^2 - h_\Delta^2)^2}{4} x^T(t)R_3x(t) +$$

$$\frac{(h_M^2 - h_\Delta^2)^2}{4} \dot{x}^T(t)R_4\dot{x}(t) - \frac{(h_M^2 - h_\Delta^2)}{2} \cdot$$

$$\int_{-h_M}^{-h_\Delta} \int_{t+\beta}^t x^T(s)R_3x(s)dsd\beta - \frac{(h_M^2 - h_\Delta^2)}{2} \cdot$$

$$\int_{-h_M}^{-h_\Delta} \int_{t+\beta}^t \dot{x}^T(s)R_4\dot{x}(s)dsd\beta$$

$$\dot{V}_5(t) = \frac{h_\Delta^6}{36} \dot{x}^T(t)U_1\dot{x}(t) - \frac{h_\Delta^3}{6} \int_{-h_\Delta}^0 \int_{\beta}^0 \int_{t+\lambda}^t \dot{x}^T(s)U_1\dot{x}(s) \cdot$$

$$dsd\lambda d\beta + \frac{(h_M^3 - h_\Delta^3)^2}{36} \dot{x}^T(t)U_2\dot{x}(t) - \frac{(h_M^3 - h_\Delta^3)}{6} \cdot$$

$$\int_{-h_M}^{-h_\Delta} \int_{\beta}^0 \int_{t+\lambda}^t \dot{x}^T(s)U_2\dot{x}(s)dsd\lambda d\beta$$

由引理 1 与引理 2 可得

$$-h_\Delta \int_{t-h_\Delta}^t x^T(s)X_1x(s)ds \leq -\zeta^T(t)e_5 X_1 e_5^T \zeta(t) \quad (8)$$

$$-h_\Delta \int_{t-h_\Delta}^t \dot{x}^T(s)X_2\dot{x}(s)ds \leq -\zeta^T(t)(e_1 - e_3)X_2(e_1^T - e_3^T)\zeta(t) \quad (9)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta(t) = & [\mathbf{x}(t) \quad \mathbf{x}(t-h(t)) \quad \mathbf{x}(t-h_\Delta) \quad \mathbf{x}(t-h_M)] \\ & \int_{t-h_\Delta}^t \mathbf{x}(s) ds \quad \int_{t-h(t)}^{t-h_\Delta} \mathbf{x}(s) ds \quad \int_{t-h_M}^{t-h(t)} \mathbf{x}(s) ds \\ & \int_{-h_\Delta}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}(s) ds d\beta \quad \int_{-h(t)}^{-h_\Delta} \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}(s) ds d\beta \\ & \int_{-h_M}^{-h(t)} \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}(s) ds d\beta \end{aligned}$$

由引理3可得

$$\begin{aligned} & -(h_M - h_\Delta) \int_{t-h_M}^{t-h_\Delta} \mathbf{x}^\top(s) \mathbf{X}_3 \mathbf{x}(s) ds \leq -\zeta^\top(t) (e_7 \mathbf{X}_3 e_7^\top + \\ & e_6 \mathbf{X}_3 e_6^\top) \zeta(t) - \alpha \zeta^\top(t) e_7 \mathbf{X}_3 e_7^\top \zeta(t) - \\ & (1-\alpha) \zeta^\top(t) e_6 \mathbf{X}_3 e_6^\top \zeta(t) \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

同样可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} & -(h_M - h_\Delta) \int_{t-h_M}^{t-h_\Delta} \dot{\mathbf{x}}^\top(s) \mathbf{X}_4 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) ds \leq -\zeta^\top(t) (e_2 - \\ & e_4) \mathbf{X}_4 (e_2^\top - e_4^\top) \zeta(t) - \zeta^\top(t) (e_3 - e_2) \mathbf{X}_4 (e_3^\top - \\ & e_2^\top) \zeta(t) - \alpha \zeta^\top(t) (e_2 - e_4) \mathbf{X}_4 (e_2^\top - e_4^\top) \zeta(t) - \\ & (1-\alpha) \zeta^\top(t) (e_3 - e_2) \mathbf{X}_4 (e_3^\top - e_2^\top) \zeta(t) \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{h_\Delta^2}{2} \int_{-h_\Delta}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}^\top(s) \mathbf{R}_1 \mathbf{x}(s) ds d\beta \leq \\ & -\zeta^\top(t) e_8 \mathbf{R}_1 e_8^\top \zeta(t) \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{h_\Delta^2}{2} \int_{-h_\Delta}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^\top(s) \mathbf{R}_2 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) ds d\beta \leq \\ & -\zeta^\top(t) (h_\Delta e_1 - e_5) \mathbf{R}_3 (h_\Delta e_1^\top - e_5^\top) \zeta(t) \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{(h_M^2 - h_\Delta^2)}{2} \int_{-h_M}^{-h_\Delta} \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}^\top(s) \mathbf{R}_3 \mathbf{x}(s) ds d\beta \leq \\ & -\zeta^\top(t) (e_{10} \mathbf{R}_3 e_{10}^\top + e_9 \mathbf{R}_3 e_9^\top) \zeta(t) - \epsilon \zeta^\top(t) e_{10} \cdot \\ & \mathbf{R}_3 e_{10}^\top \zeta(t) - (1-\epsilon) \zeta^\top(t) e_9 \mathbf{R}_3 e_9^\top \zeta(t) \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{(h_M^2 - h_\Delta^2)}{2} \int_{-h_M}^{-h_\Delta} \int_{t+\beta}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^\top(s) \mathbf{R}_4 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) ds d\beta \leq -\zeta^\top(t) \cdot \\ & ((h_M - h_\Delta) e_1 - e_7) \mathbf{R}_4 ((h_M - h_\Delta) e_1^\top - e_7^\top) \zeta(t) \\ & - \zeta^\top(t) ((h_M - h_\Delta) e_1 - e_6) \mathbf{R}_4 ((h_M - h_\Delta) e_1^\top - \\ & e_6^\top) \zeta(t) - \epsilon \zeta^\top(t) ((h_M - h_\Delta) e_1 - e_7) \mathbf{R}_4 ((h_M - \\ & h_\Delta) e_1^\top - e_7^\top) \zeta(t) - (1-\epsilon) \zeta^\top(t) ((h_M - h_\Delta) e_1 - \\ & e_6) \mathbf{R}_4 ((h_M - h_\Delta) e_1^\top - e_6^\top) \zeta(t) \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{h_\Delta^3}{6} \int_{-h_\Delta}^0 \int_{\beta}^0 \int_{t+\lambda}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^\top(s) \mathbf{U}_1 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) ds d\lambda d\beta \leq \\ & -\zeta^\top(t) \left( \frac{h_\Delta^2}{2} e_1 - e_8 \right) \mathbf{U}_1 \left( \frac{h_\Delta^2}{2} e_1^\top - e_8^\top \right) \zeta(t) \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{(h_M^3 - h_\Delta^3)}{6} \int_{-h_M}^{-h_\Delta} \int_{\beta}^0 \int_{t+\lambda}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^\top(s) \mathbf{U}_2 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) ds d\lambda d\beta \leq \\ & -\zeta^\top(t) \left( \frac{(h_M^2 - h_\Delta^2)}{2} e_1 - e_9 - e_{10} \right) \cdot \\ & \mathbf{U}_2 \left( \frac{(h_M^2 - h_\Delta^2)}{2} e_1^\top - e_9^\top - e_{10}^\top \right) \zeta(t) \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

把式(8)~式(17)代入式(7),则  $\dot{V}(\mathbf{x}(t))$  可表

示为:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}(\mathbf{x}(t)) \leq & \zeta^\top(t) [\alpha \mathbf{\Gamma}_1 + (1-\alpha) \mathbf{\Gamma}_2 + \\ & \epsilon \mathbf{\Gamma}_3 + (1-\epsilon) \mathbf{\Gamma}_4] \zeta(t) \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

其中:

$$\mathbf{\Gamma}_1 = -e_7 \mathbf{X}_3 e_7^\top - (e_2 - e_4) \mathbf{X}_4 (e_2^\top - e_4^\top),$$

$$\mathbf{\Gamma}_2 = -e_6 \mathbf{X}_3 e_6^\top - (e_3 - e_2) \mathbf{X}_4 (e_3^\top - e_2^\top),$$

$$\mathbf{\Gamma}_3 = -e_{10} \mathbf{R}_3 e_{10}^\top - ((h_M - h_\Delta) e_1 - e_7) \mathbf{R}_4 ((h_M - \\ h_\Delta) e_1^\top - e_7^\top),$$

$$\mathbf{\Gamma}_4 = -e_9 \mathbf{R}_3 e_9^\top - ((h_M - h_\Delta) e_1 - e_6) \mathbf{R}_4 ((h_M - \\ h_\Delta) e_1^\top - e_6^\top)$$

因为  $0 \leq \alpha, \epsilon \leq 1$ , 根据互凸组合技术, 如下不等式成立,

$$\alpha(\mathbf{\Gamma}_1 + \lambda_1 \mathbf{I}) + (1-\alpha)(\mathbf{\Gamma}_2 + \lambda_1 \mathbf{I}) < 0 \quad (19)$$

$$\epsilon(\mathbf{\Gamma}_3 - \lambda_2 \mathbf{I}) + (1-\epsilon)(\mathbf{\Gamma}_4 - \lambda_2 \mathbf{I}) < 0 \quad (20)$$

即

$$\alpha \mathbf{\Gamma}_1 + (1-\alpha) \mathbf{\Gamma}_2 < -\lambda_1 \mathbf{I} \quad (21)$$

$$\epsilon \mathbf{\Gamma}_3 + (1-\epsilon) \mathbf{\Gamma}_4 < \lambda_2 \mathbf{I} \quad (22)$$

由于  $\lambda_1 > \lambda_2$ , 合并式(21)、式(22), 可得:

$$\alpha \mathbf{\Gamma}_1 + (1-\alpha) \mathbf{\Gamma}_2 + \epsilon \mathbf{\Gamma}_3 + (1-\epsilon) \mathbf{\Gamma}_4 < (\lambda_2 - \lambda_1) \mathbf{I} < 0 \quad (23)$$

根据 L-K 稳定性定理, 如果  $\alpha \mathbf{\Gamma}_1 + (1-\alpha) \mathbf{\Gamma}_2 + \epsilon \mathbf{\Gamma}_3 + (1-\epsilon) \mathbf{\Gamma}_4 < 0$ , 则存在充分小正数  $\delta$  使得  $\dot{V}(\mathbf{x}(t)) < -\delta \|\mathbf{x}(t)\|^2$  成立, 进而可知式(4)渐近稳定。

对于给定的  $\gamma$ , 考虑性能指标  $J(\boldsymbol{\omega})$ , 则把  $\mathbf{z}(t)^\top \mathbf{z}(t) - \gamma^2 \boldsymbol{\omega}^\top(t) \boldsymbol{\omega}(t)$  加到不等式(18)两边, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}(\mathbf{x}(t)) + \mathbf{z}(t)^\top \mathbf{z}(t) - \gamma^2 \boldsymbol{\omega}^\top(t) \boldsymbol{\omega}(t) \leq & \zeta^\top(t) (\boldsymbol{\Omega} + \\ & \boldsymbol{\Psi}^\top \boldsymbol{\Psi} + \alpha \mathbf{\Gamma}_1 + (1-\alpha) \mathbf{\Gamma}_2 + \epsilon \mathbf{\Gamma}_3 + (1-\epsilon) \mathbf{\Gamma}_4) \zeta(t) \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

其中,  $\boldsymbol{\Omega} = \text{diag}\{0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad -\gamma^2 \mathbf{I}\}$ ,

$$\boldsymbol{\Psi} = [\mathbf{C}_k \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad \mathbf{D}_\omega].$$

如果:

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{\Omega} + \boldsymbol{\Psi}^\top \boldsymbol{\Psi} + \alpha \mathbf{\Gamma}_1 + (1-\alpha) \mathbf{\Gamma}_2 + \\ \epsilon \mathbf{\Gamma}_3 + (1-\epsilon) \mathbf{\Gamma}_4 < 0 \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

那么

$$\dot{V}(\mathbf{x}(t)) + \mathbf{z}(t)^\top \mathbf{z}(t) - \gamma^2 \boldsymbol{\omega}^\top(t) \boldsymbol{\omega}(t) \leq 0 \quad (26)$$

当  $\boldsymbol{\omega}(t) = 0$  时,  $\dot{V}(\mathbf{x}(t)) < 0$ , 同样可得系统(4)是渐近稳定的; 当  $\boldsymbol{\omega}(t) \neq 0$  时, 式(26)两边对  $t$  从 0 到  $\infty$  积分, 并注意到在零初始条件下, 有  $V(\mathbf{x}(t))|_{t=0}$ , 得到

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty [\mathbf{z}^\top(t) \mathbf{z}(t) - \gamma^2 \boldsymbol{\omega}^\top(t) \boldsymbol{\omega}(t)] dt < \\ -V(t)|_{t=\infty} + V(\mathbf{x}(t))|_{t=0} < 0 \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

即  $\|\mathbf{z}(t)\| \leq \gamma \|\boldsymbol{\omega}\|_2$ , 从而闭环系统在零初始条件下具有给定的  $H_\infty$  扰动抑制水平  $\gamma$ 。

情形 2: 当  $h_m \leq h(t) \leq h_\Delta$  时, 设计如下 L-K 泛函

$$V_1(\mathbf{x}(t)) = V_{11}(\mathbf{x}(t)) + V_{12}(\mathbf{x}(t)) + V_{13}(\mathbf{x}(t)) + V_{14}(\mathbf{x}(t)) + V_{15}(\mathbf{x}(t)) \quad (28)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} V_{11}(\mathbf{x}(t)) &= \mathbf{x}^T(t) \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{x}(t) + \int_{t-h_m}^t \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathbf{P}_2 \int_{t-h_m}^t \mathbf{x}(s) \mathrm{d}s + \\ &\int_{t-h_\Delta}^{t-h_m} \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathbf{P}_3 \int_{t-h_\Delta}^{t-h_m} \mathbf{x}(s) \mathrm{d}s + \\ &\int_{-h_m}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\beta \mathbf{P}_4 \int_{-h_m}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\beta + \\ &\int_{-h_\Delta}^{-h_m} \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\beta \mathbf{P}_5 \int_{-h_\Delta}^{-h_m} \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\beta \\ V_{12}(\mathbf{x}(t)) &= \int_{t-h_m}^t \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{Q}_1 \mathbf{x}(s) \mathrm{d}s + \\ &\int_{t-h_\Delta}^{t-h_m} \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{Q}_2 \mathbf{x}(s) \mathrm{d}s \\ V_{13}(\mathbf{x}(t)) &= h_m \int_{-h_m}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{X}_1 \mathbf{x}(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\beta + \\ &h_m \int_{-h_m}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) \mathbf{X}_2 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\beta + \\ &(h_\Delta - h_m) \int_{-h_\Delta}^{-h_m} \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{X}_3 \mathbf{x}(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\beta + \\ &(h_\Delta - h_m) \int_{-h_\Delta}^{-h_m} \int_{t+\beta}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) \mathbf{X}_4 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\beta \\ V_{14}(\mathbf{x}(t)) &= \frac{h_m^2}{2} \int_{-h_m}^0 \int_{\beta}^0 \int_{t+\lambda}^t \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{R}_1 \mathbf{x}(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\lambda \mathrm{d}\beta + \\ &\frac{h_m^2}{2} \int_{-h_m}^0 \int_{\beta}^0 \int_{t+\lambda}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) \mathbf{R}_2 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\lambda \mathrm{d}\beta + \\ &\frac{(h_\Delta^2 - h_m^2)}{2} \int_{-h_\Delta}^{-h_m} \int_{\beta}^0 \int_{t+\lambda}^t \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{R}_3 \mathbf{x}(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\lambda \mathrm{d}\beta + \\ &\frac{(h_\Delta^2 - h_m^2)}{2} \int_{-h_\Delta}^{-h_m} \int_{\beta}^0 \int_{t+\lambda}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) \mathbf{R}_4 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\lambda \mathrm{d}\beta \\ V_{15}(\mathbf{x}(t)) &= \frac{h_m^3}{6} \int_{-h_m}^0 \int_{\beta}^0 \int_{\lambda}^0 \int_{t+\varphi}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) \mathbf{U}_1 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) \cdot \\ &\mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\varphi \mathrm{d}\lambda \mathrm{d}\beta + \frac{(h_\Delta^3 - h_m^3)}{6} \cdot \\ &\int_{-h_\Delta}^{-h_m} \int_{\beta}^0 \int_{\lambda}^0 \int_{t+\varphi}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) \mathbf{U}_2 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\varphi \mathrm{d}\lambda \mathrm{d}\beta \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{\zeta}_1^T(t) &= [\mathbf{x}^T(t) \quad \mathbf{x}^T(t-h(t)) \quad \mathbf{x}^T(t-h_m) \quad \mathbf{x}^T(t-h_\Delta) \\ &\int_{t-h_m}^t \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathrm{d}s \quad \int_{t-h(t)}^{t-h_m} \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathrm{d}s \quad \int_{t-h_\Delta}^{t-h(t)} \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathrm{d}s \\ &\int_{-h_m}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\beta \quad \int_{-h(t)}^{-h_m} \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\beta \\ &\int_{-h_\Delta}^{-h(t)} \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\beta] \end{aligned}$$

$\mathbf{P}_i (i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5), \mathbf{Q}_1, \mathbf{Q}_2, \mathbf{U}_1, \mathbf{U}_2, \mathbf{X}_j, \mathbf{R}_j (j = 1, 2, 3, 4)$ , 同式(6)中所定义的矩阵。利用同样的方法, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_1(\mathbf{x}(t)) &\leq \boldsymbol{\zeta}_1^T(t) [\alpha \mathbf{\Gamma}_{11} + (1-\alpha) \mathbf{\Gamma}_{12} + \\ &\epsilon \mathbf{\Gamma}_{13} + (1-\epsilon) \mathbf{\Gamma}_{14}] \boldsymbol{\zeta}_1(t) \quad (29) \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{\Gamma}_{11} &= \mathbf{\Gamma}_1 = -e_7 \mathbf{X}_3 e_7^T - (e_2 - e_4) \mathbf{X}_4 (e_2^T - e_4^T), \\ \mathbf{\Gamma}_{12} &= \mathbf{\Gamma}_2 = -e_6 \mathbf{X}_3 e_6^T - (e_3 - e_2) \mathbf{X}_4 (e_3^T - e_2^T), \\ \mathbf{\Gamma}_{13} &= -e_{10} \mathbf{R}_3 e_{10}^T - ((h_\Delta - h_m) e_1 - e_7) \mathbf{R}_4 ((h_\Delta - h_m) e_1^T - e_7^T), \\ \mathbf{\Gamma}_{14} &= -e_9 \mathbf{R}_3 e_9^T - ((h_\Delta - h_m) e_1 - e_6) \mathbf{R}_4 ((h_\Delta - h_m) e_1^T - e_6^T) \end{aligned}$$

根据 Lyapunov 稳定性定理, 如果  $\alpha \mathbf{\Gamma}_{11} + (1-\alpha) \mathbf{\Gamma}_{12} + \epsilon \mathbf{\Gamma}_{13} + (1-\epsilon) \mathbf{\Gamma}_{14} < 0$ , 则存在充分小正数  $\delta_1$  使得  $\dot{V}_1(\mathbf{x}(t)) < -\delta_1 \|\mathbf{x}(t)\|^2$  成立, 进而保证系统(4)渐近稳定。用同样的处理方法, 可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_1(\mathbf{x}(t)) + \mathbf{z}^T(t) \mathbf{z}(t) - \gamma^2 \boldsymbol{\omega}^T(t) \boldsymbol{\omega}(t) &\leq \\ \boldsymbol{\zeta}_1^T(t) (\boldsymbol{\Omega} + \boldsymbol{\Psi}^T \boldsymbol{\Psi} + \alpha \mathbf{\Gamma}_{11} + (1-\alpha) \mathbf{\Gamma}_{12} + \\ \epsilon \mathbf{\Gamma}_{13} + (1-\epsilon) \mathbf{\Gamma}_{14}) \boldsymbol{\zeta}_1(t) \quad (30) \end{aligned}$$

如果

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{\Omega} + \boldsymbol{\Psi}^T \boldsymbol{\Psi} + \alpha \mathbf{\Gamma}_{11} + (1-\alpha) \mathbf{\Gamma}_{12} + \epsilon \mathbf{\Gamma}_{13} + \\ (1-\epsilon) \mathbf{\Gamma}_{14} < 0 \quad (31) \end{aligned}$$

那么

$$\dot{V}_1(\mathbf{x}(t)) + \mathbf{z}^T(t) \mathbf{z}(t) - \gamma^2 \boldsymbol{\omega}^T(t) \boldsymbol{\omega}(t) \leq 0 \quad (32)$$

从而闭环系统在零初始条件下具有给定的  $H_\infty$  扰动抑制水平  $\gamma$ 。

由于  $h_M - h_\Delta = h_\Delta - h_m$ , 对式(18)或式(29)应用引理 3, 则其等价于式(5)。证毕。

注 1 本文在构造 LKF 时的独特性体现在: 第一, 利用时滞中点对时滞区间进行划分, 并且针对每一区间设计了包含四重积分项的泛函, 且引入了二重积分的二次型, 如:  $\iint \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\beta \mathbf{M} \iint \mathbf{x}(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\beta$ 。在文献 [10] 中, 尽管也用到二重积分泛函项  $\int_{-h}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\beta$ , 但是并没有定义到增广向量中; 第二, 新的 LKF 采用的三重积分泛函项被积函数中含状态向量  $\mathbf{x}$ , 并且引入了时滞区间的下界信息。正是由于四重积分泛函项与包含  $\iint \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\beta$  二次项的同时, 因而所得稳定性结论保守性显著降低。

注 2 在式(5)中, 新的稳定性判据没有涉及冗余的自由权矩阵, 只是巧妙地采用新的积分不等式来界定 LKF 导数产生的交叉项, 并利用极少



数自由矩阵来表示相关项之间的关系,因此减少了理论推导和计算上的复杂性,从而降低了结论的保守性。

注3 在式(10)、式(11)和式(14)中,互凸组合处理技术<sup>[22]</sup>作为一种非传统方法用来更有效地界定LKF导数产生的交叉项,可以得到保守性更低的稳定性结论。

### 3 非脆弱 $H_\infty$ 控制器的设计

基于时滞相关有界实判据,设计非脆弱  $H_\infty$  控制器。

**定理2** 对于给定的标量  $0 < h_m < h_M$  和  $\mu$ 、 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 (\lambda_1 > \lambda_2)$ ,  $\vartheta > 0$  且若存在正定对称矩阵  $\tilde{P}_i (i=1,2,3,4,5)$ ,  $\tilde{Q}_1, \tilde{Q}_2, \tilde{Q}_3, \tilde{U}_1, \tilde{U}_2, \tilde{X}_j, \tilde{R}_j (j=1,2,3,4)$ , 适当维数的自由矩阵  $\tilde{T}_1, \tilde{T}_2, \mathbf{E}$  和  $\mathbf{Y}$ , 使得如下 LMIs 成立

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\Phi} & \tilde{\Gamma}_a^T & \tilde{\Gamma}_E^T \\ * & -\mathbf{9I} & 0 \\ * & * & -\mathbf{9I} \end{bmatrix} < 0 \quad (33)$$

则不确定系统(1)在非脆弱控制器(3)的作用下不仅渐近稳定,而且在零初始条件下具有给定的  $H_\infty$  扰动抑制水平  $\gamma$ , 且控制器增益  $\mathbf{K} = \mathbf{Y}\mathbf{E}^{-T}$ 。其中

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\Phi}_{11} &= 2\mathbf{A}^T\tilde{P}_1 + \tilde{Q}_1 + h_m^2\tilde{X}_1 + h_m^2\mathbf{A}^T\tilde{X}_2\mathbf{A} - \tilde{X}_2 + (h_M - h_m)^2\tilde{X}_3 + (h_M - h_m)^2\mathbf{A}^T\tilde{X}_1\mathbf{A} + \frac{h_m^4}{4}\tilde{R}_1 + \frac{h_m^4}{4}\mathbf{A}^T\tilde{R}_2\mathbf{A} - h_m^2\tilde{R}_2 + \frac{(h_M^2 - h_m^2)^2}{4}\tilde{R}_3 + \tilde{Q}_3 + \frac{(h_M^2 - h_m^2)^2}{4}\mathbf{A}^T\tilde{R}_4\mathbf{A} - 3(h_M - h_m)^2\tilde{R}_4 + \frac{h_m^6}{36}\mathbf{A}^T\tilde{U}_1\mathbf{A} - \frac{h_m^4}{4}\tilde{U}_1 + \frac{(h_M^3 - h_m^3)^2}{36}\mathbf{A}^T\tilde{U}_2\mathbf{A} + \frac{(h_M^2 - h_m^2)^2}{4}\tilde{U}_2 \\ \tilde{\Phi}_{12} &= h_m^2\mathbf{A}^T\tilde{X}_2\mathbf{B} + (h_M - h_m)^2\mathbf{A}^T\tilde{X}_4\mathbf{B} + \frac{h_m^4}{4}\mathbf{A}^T\tilde{R}_2\mathbf{B} + \frac{(h_M^2 - h_m^2)^2}{4}\mathbf{A}^T\tilde{R}_4\mathbf{B} + \frac{h_m^6}{36}\mathbf{A}^T\tilde{U}_1\mathbf{B} + \frac{(h_M^3 - h_m^3)^2}{36}\mathbf{A}^T\tilde{U}_2\mathbf{B} \\ \tilde{\Phi}_{13} &= \tilde{X}_2, \quad \tilde{\Phi}_{14} = 0, \quad \tilde{\Phi}_{15} = 2\tilde{P}_2 + h_m\tilde{R}_2, \\ \tilde{\Phi}_{16} &= (2 - \varepsilon)(h_M - h_m)\tilde{R}_4, \\ \tilde{\Phi}_{17} &= (1 + \varepsilon)(h_M - h_m)\tilde{R}_4, \quad \tilde{\Phi}_{18} = 2h_m\tilde{P}_4 + \frac{h_m^2}{2}\tilde{U}_1, \\ \tilde{\Phi}_{19} &= \tilde{\Phi}_{110} = 2(h_M - h_m)\tilde{P}_5 + \frac{(h_M^2 - h_m^2)}{2}\tilde{U}_2, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\Phi}_{22} &= h_m^2\mathbf{B}^T\tilde{X}_2\mathbf{B} + (h_M - h_m)^2\mathbf{B}^T\tilde{X}_4\mathbf{B} - \tilde{X}_4 + \frac{h_m^4}{4}\mathbf{B}^T\tilde{R}_2\mathbf{B} + \frac{(h_M^2 - h_m^2)^2}{4}\mathbf{B}^T\tilde{R}_4\mathbf{B} + \frac{h_m^6}{36}\mathbf{B}^T\tilde{U}_1\mathbf{B} + \frac{(h_M^3 - h_m^3)^2}{36}\mathbf{B}^T\tilde{U}_2\mathbf{B} - \mu\tilde{Q}_3 \\ \tilde{\Phi}_{23} &= -(\alpha - 2)\tilde{X}_4, \quad \tilde{\Phi}_{24} = (1 + \alpha)\tilde{X}_4, \\ \tilde{\Phi}_{25} &= \tilde{\Phi}_{26} = \tilde{\Phi}_{27} = \tilde{\Phi}_{28} = \tilde{\Phi}_{29} = \tilde{\Phi}_{210} = 0, \\ \tilde{\Phi}_{33} &= \tilde{Q}_2 - \tilde{Q}_1 - \tilde{X}_2 + (\alpha - 2)\tilde{X}_4, \quad \tilde{\Phi}_{35} = -2\tilde{P}_2, \\ \tilde{\Phi}_{36} &= \tilde{\Phi}_{37} = 2\tilde{P}_3, \quad \tilde{\Phi}_{34} = \tilde{\Phi}_{38} = \tilde{\Phi}_{39} = \tilde{\Phi}_{310} = 0, \\ \tilde{\Phi}_{44} &= -\tilde{Q}_2 - (1 + \alpha)\tilde{X}_4, \quad \tilde{\Phi}_{46} = \tilde{\Phi}_{47} = -2\tilde{P}_3, \\ \tilde{\Phi}_{45} &= \tilde{\Phi}_{48} = \tilde{\Phi}_{49} = \tilde{\Phi}_{410} = 0, \quad \tilde{\Phi}_{55} = -\tilde{X}_1 - \tilde{R}_2, \\ \tilde{\Phi}_{58} &= -2\tilde{P}_4, \quad \tilde{\Phi}_{56} = \tilde{\Phi}_{57} = \tilde{\Phi}_{59} = \tilde{\Phi}_{510} = 0, \\ \tilde{\Phi}_{66} &= (\alpha - 2)\tilde{X}_3 - (2 - \varepsilon)\tilde{R}_4, \quad \tilde{\Phi}_{69} = \tilde{\Phi}_{610} = -2\tilde{P}_5, \\ \tilde{\Phi}_{67} &= \tilde{\Phi}_{68} = 0, \quad \tilde{\Phi}_{77} = -(\alpha + 1)\tilde{X}_3 - (1 + \varepsilon)\tilde{R}_4, \\ \tilde{\Phi}_{79} &= \tilde{\Phi}_{710} = -2\tilde{P}_5, \quad \tilde{\Phi}_{78} = 0, \quad \tilde{\Phi}_{88} = -\tilde{R}_1 - \tilde{U}_1, \\ \tilde{\Phi}_{89} &= \tilde{\Phi}_{810} = 0, \quad \tilde{\Phi}_{99} = -(2 - \varepsilon)\tilde{R}_3 - \tilde{U}_2, \quad \tilde{\Phi}_{910} = -\tilde{U}_2, \\ \tilde{\Phi}_{1010} &= (1 + \varepsilon)\tilde{R}_3 - \tilde{U}_2, \quad \alpha = \frac{h(t) - h_m}{h_M - h_m}, \quad \varepsilon = \frac{h(t)^2 - h_m^2}{h_M^2 - h_m^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\Gamma}_a^T &= \mathbf{G}_1\mathbf{D} = [\mathbf{T}_1^T \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad \mathbf{T}_2^T]\mathbf{D}, \\ \tilde{\Gamma}_E &= \mathbf{9}\mathbf{G}_2 = \mathbf{9}[\mathbf{E}_a \quad 0 \quad \mathbf{E}_b \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0]. \end{aligned}$$

证明:由于定理1中式(5)给出的条件为非线性矩阵不等式,不能直接得到控制器的解。下面给出控制器的设计方法,首先将式(5)中的不确定项(即含  $\Delta\mathbf{K}$  项)分离,即

$$\Phi' + \mathbf{G}_a\mathbf{F}_a(t)\mathbf{G}_E + \mathbf{G}_E^T\mathbf{F}_a^T(t)\mathbf{G}_a^T < 0 \quad (34)$$

其中,  $\Phi'$  为  $\Phi$  中分离不确定项(含  $\Delta\mathbf{K}$  项)所得结果。由引理4可得

$$\Phi' + \mathbf{9}^{-1}\mathbf{G}_a\mathbf{G}_E^T + \mathbf{9}\mathbf{G}_E^T\mathbf{G}_a < 0 \quad (35)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{G}_a &= [(\mathbf{T}_1\mathbf{B})^T \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad (\mathbf{T}_2\mathbf{B})^T \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad \mathbf{D}_a^T \quad 0]^T\mathbf{D}_a, \\ \mathbf{G}_E &= [\mathbf{E}_a \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0] \end{aligned}$$

进而对式(35)应用 Schur 补可得

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Phi' & \mathbf{G}_a^T & \mathbf{9}\mathbf{G}_E^T \\ * & -\mathbf{9I} & 0 \\ * & * & -\mathbf{9I} \end{bmatrix} < 0 \quad (36)$$

令  $\mathbf{T}_1 = \mathbf{T}_2 = \mathbf{E}^{-1}$ , 其中  $\mathbf{E}$  为非奇异矩阵,对式(36)两边左乘  $\Psi$ , 右乘其转置,其中

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi &= \text{diag}\{\underbrace{\mathbf{E} \quad \cdots \quad \mathbf{E}}_7 \quad \mathbf{I} \quad \mathbf{I} \quad \mathbf{E} \quad \mathbf{9}^{-1}\mathbf{I} \quad \mathbf{9}^{-1}\mathbf{I}\}, \\ \tilde{P}_i &= \mathbf{E}\mathbf{P}_i\mathbf{E}^T, (i = 1, \dots, 5), \\ \tilde{Q}_j &= \mathbf{E}\mathbf{Q}_j\mathbf{E}^T, (j = 1, 2, 3), \end{aligned}$$

$$\tilde{U}_k = \mathbf{E} \mathbf{U}_k \mathbf{E}^T, (k = 1, 2),$$

$\tilde{X}_l = \mathbf{E} \mathbf{X}_l \mathbf{E}^T, \tilde{R}_l = \mathbf{E} \mathbf{R}_l \mathbf{E}^T, (l = 1, \dots, 4), \mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{K} \mathbf{E}^T$ , 通过替换容易得到定理 2 的条件, 证毕。

### 4 数值仿真与比较

下面通过 2 个数值例子仿真来比较说明本文所提出的时滞相关有界实判据和基于此设计的鲁棒非脆弱控制器都在不同程度上改善了已有文献的结论。其中, 最大允许时延 (Maximum Allowable Delay Bound, MADB) 定义为保证系统稳定的最大允许时滞上界值, 是时滞系统稳定性结论保守性最普遍的衡量标准; 最低允许性能指标 (Minimum Allowable Performance Inde, MAPI) 定义为保证系统稳定的最小允许性能指标值, 是时滞系统在零初始条件下所具有  $H_\infty$  扰动抑制水平的衡量标准。

**例 1** 首先考虑一类具有区间变时滞的线性系统, 形如式(1)所示, 其系统参数如下

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.6238 & -1.0132 \\ 2.0116 & -0.2106 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{D} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{A}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.5011 & -0.7871 \\ -0.3002 & 0.5231 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{C} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2134 & -0.0191 \\ 0.1119 & -0.1665 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{B}_\omega = \begin{bmatrix} -0.4326 & 0.1253 \\ -1.6656 & 0.2877 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{C}_d = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0816 & 0.1290 \\ 0.0712 & 0.0669 \end{bmatrix}$$

在该数值例子中, 考虑 2 个性能指标, 即  $H_\infty$  性能指标  $\gamma$  和 MADB 值  $h_M$ 。根据定理 1, 当时滞变化率  $\mu = 0$  和  $h_m = 0$  时, 针对不同的  $H_\infty$  性能指标  $\gamma$ , 表 1 仿真给出了相应的 MADB 值; 针对不同的 MADB 值, 表 2 仿真给出了相应的  $H_\infty$  性能指标  $\gamma$ 。

表 1 针对不同的  $H_\infty$  性能指标  $\gamma$ , 不同方法仿真给出的 MADB 值  $h_M$

Tab. 1 Maximum allowable delay bound  $h_M$  for a given  $H_\infty$  performance index  $\gamma$

$\gamma$	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0
文献[11]	0.4057	0.4660	0.5047	0.5316	0.5515
文献[12]	0.4057	0.4660	0.5046	0.5316	0.5515
文献[14]	0.4203	0.4779	0.5146	0.5401	0.5589
文献[19]	0.4734	0.5237	0.5545	0.5754	0.5904
文献[23]	0.6620	0.7040	0.7300	0.7470	0.7595
定理 1	0.9571	1.0136	1.0565	1.0812	1.0927

表 2 针对不同的 MADB 值  $h_M$ , 不同方法仿真给出的 MAPI 值  $\gamma$

Tab. 2 Minimum allowable performance index  $\gamma$  for a given maximum allowable delay bound  $h_M$

$h_M$	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
文献[11]	1.0714	1.2426	1.5067	1.9634	2.2981
文献[12]	1.0714	1.2425	1.5067	1.9634	2.2981
文献[14]	1.0577	1.2112	1.4515	1.8733	2.7757
文献[23]	0.9331	0.9525	1.0216	1.1204	1.2843
定理 1	0.8156	0.8532	0.9245	1.0428	1.1239

通过比较表 1 和表 2 可以发现, 对于指定的  $H_\infty$  性能指标  $\gamma$ , 由定理 1 可以得出相应的 MADB 值。相比文献[11-12, 14, 19, 23], 本文所提出的时滞相关有界实判据扩大了系统稳定的最大允许时滞上界范围, 具有更低的保守性; 另一方面, 对于指定的 MADB 值  $h_M$ , 也可以求得相应的 MAPI 值。相比文献[11-12, 14, 23], 本文所提出的判据可以获得保证系统稳定的更小更佳  $H_\infty$  性能指标  $\gamma$  值。

**例 2** 下面以 VTOL 直升机为研究对象进行仿真。VTOL 直升机的垂直起降控制过程是一种典型的含有时滞的动态控制系统<sup>[18]</sup>, 其模型可描述为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{A}_1 \mathbf{x}(t - h(t)) + \mathbf{B}_u \mathbf{u}(t) + \mathbf{B}_\omega \boldsymbol{\omega}(t) \\ \mathbf{z}(t) = \mathbf{C} \mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{D}_u \mathbf{u}(t) + \mathbf{D}_\omega \boldsymbol{\omega}(t) \\ \mathbf{x}(t) = \boldsymbol{\varphi}(t), \forall t \in [-h_2, 0] \end{cases} \quad (37)$$

其中

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.0366 & 0.0271 & 0.0188 & -0.4555 \\ 0.0482 & -1.0100 & 0.0024 & -4.0208 \\ 0.1002 & 0.3681 & -0.7070 & 1.4200 \\ 0 & 0 & 1.0000 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{A}_1 = 0.3 \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}_u = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4422 & 0.1761 \\ 3.5446 & -7.5922 \\ -5.5200 & 4.4900 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{B}_\omega = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{C} = [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1], \mathbf{D}_u = [0.1 \ 0.1], \mathbf{D}_\omega = 0$$

在不加外部控制 (即  $\mathbf{u}(t) = 0$ ) 时, 该控制系统的开环响应曲线如图 1 所示, 显然系统是不稳定的。

为了说明本文所设计鲁棒非脆弱  $H_\infty$  控制器的优越性, 下面以 VTOL 系统在不同控制器作用下的镇定性能来分析比较。

首先考虑控制器不存在外部干扰和增益摄动的情况。此时摄动参数  $\mathbf{D}_a$  和  $\mathbf{E}_a$  均为 0, 取  $\gamma = 0.9716$ , 设时滞下界  $h_m = 0, h_M = 7$ , 由定理 2 可得一般鲁棒控制器增益矩阵为:



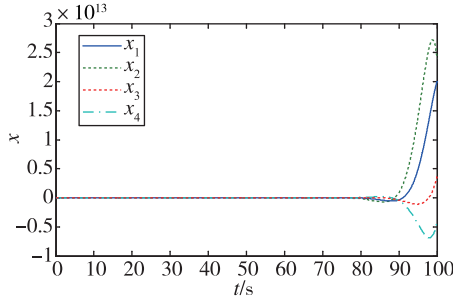


图1 VTOL系统状态开环响应曲线

Fig. 1 State response of the open-loop system

$$\mathbf{K}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.7716 & -1.3898 & 4.2421 & 11.7129 \\ -0.0790 & 2.9695 & 1.0174 & 6.7943 \end{bmatrix}$$

在  $\mathbf{K}_1$  作用下,系统状态响应曲线如图 2 所示。

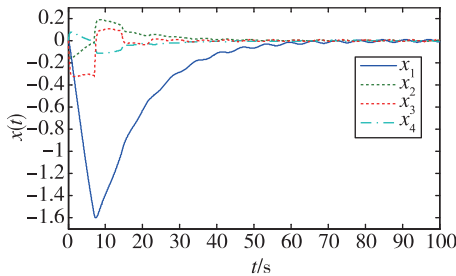


图2 一般鲁棒控制器下系统状态响应曲线

Fig. 2 State response of the close-loop system under general robust controller

其次考虑控制器存在外部干扰和增益摄动的情况。假设外部干扰为幅值 0.1 的正弦信号,控制器增益摄动参数  $\mathbf{D}_a$  和  $\mathbf{E}_a$  均不为 0,取  $\gamma = 0.9716$ ,针对  $h_M = 7$  的定常时滞进行仿真,其中摄动参数取为

$$\mathbf{D}_a = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.01 \\ 0.01 & 0.05 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{E}_a = \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 & 0.6 & 0.6 & 0.6 \\ -0.6 & -0.6 & -0.6 & -0.6 \end{bmatrix}$$

扰动矩阵  $\mathbf{F}_a \in \mathbf{R}^{2 \times 2}$ ,由定理 2 可得相应的鲁棒非脆弱控制器增益矩阵为

$$\mathbf{K}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -4.8317 & -4.3978 & 5.0841 & 18.1927 \\ 0.5229 & 4.0719 & 3.1375 & 13.2571 \end{bmatrix}$$

在  $\mathbf{K}_2$  作用下,系统状态响应曲线如图 3 所示。

以状态  $x_1(t)$  为研究对象,图 4 比较给出了相同条件下,一般鲁棒控制器和非脆弱控制器的镇定效果。

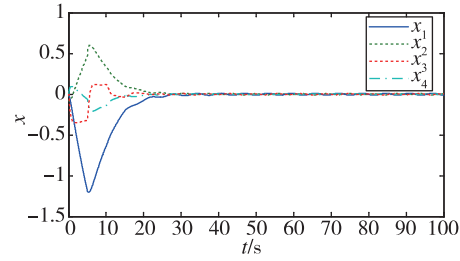
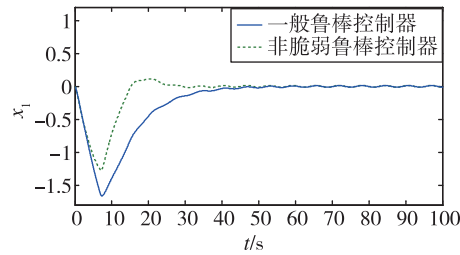


图3 鲁棒非脆弱控制器下系统状态响应曲线

Fig. 3 State response of the close-loop system under the non-fragile controller

图4 不同控制器作用下的状态  $x_1$  响应曲线Fig. 4 State  $x_1$  response of the close-loop system under different controllers

由图 2~图 4 可以看出,在非脆弱控制器  $\mathbf{K}_2$  作用下,系统状态能够获得更佳的性能指标,且容许控制器增益的摄动;而在一般控制器  $\mathbf{K}_1$  的作用下,系统状态表现出明显的脆弱性,振荡较大,收敛较慢。

## 5 结论

本文对一类区间变时滞线性系统的时滞相关鲁棒非脆弱  $H_\infty$  控制问题进行了研究,其创新性体现在如下 3 个方面:

1) 采用时滞中点分割法和互凸组合技术并结合新的积分不等式对泛函导数产生的交叉积分项进行巧妙处理,进而获得有效结论;

2) 获得了 LMI 形式的时滞相关有界实判据和非脆弱  $H_\infty$  控制器。该控制器无需任何的参数调整和迭代处理,只需通过 LMI 的可行解即可得到控制器的参数表达式;

3) 将控制器应用于 VTOL 直升机的飞行过程,通过仿真来进一步说明所设计的控制器相比一般鲁棒控制器具有更好的镇定性能和非脆弱性。

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