

一类不确定线性周期离散时间系统的分析与控制*

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摘要: 讨论具有参数区间不确定性的线性周期离散时间系统的反馈控制问题. 首先进行系统的鲁棒稳定性分析和镇定研究, 分别给出了基于线性矩阵不等式的系统渐近稳定和状态反馈镇定的条件. 接着研究系统的 \mathcal{L}_2 -增益分析和控制综合问题. 对于 \mathcal{L}_2 -增益分析问题, 得到一个基于线性矩阵不等式的条件, 在该条件下, 具有参数不确定性的线性周期自治系统渐近稳定, 且有小于 γ 的 \mathcal{L}_2 -增益. 对于控制综合问题, 导出基于线性不等式的条件, 由该条件可以得到一个状态反馈器, 使得闭环系统渐近稳定, 且有小于 γ 的 \mathcal{L}_2 -增益. 所有这些条件都是充分必要的.

关键词: 线性周期系统; 参数不确定性; 鲁棒稳定性; 线性矩阵不等式; 状态反馈; 镇定; \mathcal{L}_2 -增益

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引 言

周期系统的例子在自然界和工程中非常常见, 从经济学和管理学到生物学, 再到多速率设备的控制等等, 都有周期系统的例子. 在过去的 20 年里, 对线性周期系统的分析和控制已经受到了相当大的关注^[1]. 文献[2] 基于 Liapunov 方程方法分析了周期线性系统的稳定性问题. 文献[3] 和[4] 研究了线性周期离散时间系统的特征配置问题. 文献[5] 研究了线性周期离散时间系统的规范形分解. 文献[6] 研究了线性周期系统的可镇定性和可检测性. 文献[7] 研究了线性周期离散时间系统的可控性和可达性. 文献[8] 讨论了周期 Liapunov 差分方程(PLDE) 和周期黎卡提(Riccati) 差分方程(PRDE). 文献[9] 给出了几种通过算子范数来用线性时不变系统逼近线性周期时变系统的方法. 文献[10] 解决了线性周期系统的 H_∞ 状态估计问题. 针对参数不确定性, 文献[11] 研究了含有凸多面体不确定性线性周期离散时间系统的镇定问题, 即系统矩阵为一组已知矩阵的凸组合.

近年来出现了大量基于线性矩阵不等式方法研究系统与控制理论的成果^[12]. 很多控制

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问题被表示成线性矩阵不等式的形式, 而线性矩阵不等式实际上是半定的规划问题(SDPs). SDP 是一种优化问题, 涉及矩阵作为决定变量, 线性目标和仿射矩阵等式和不等式约束. 用于 SDP 的高效内点算法的发展导致了线性矩阵不等式在控制理论中的成功^[12].

不同于文献[11], 本文采用更一般的区间描述参数不确定性的线性周期离散时间系统. 首先研究鲁棒稳定性分析与镇定问题, 分别给出了基于线性矩阵不等式的系统渐近稳定和可通过状态反馈镇定系统的条件. 接下来, 对 \mathcal{L}_2 -增益分析和控制综合问题进行了研究. 对于 \mathcal{L}_2 -增益分析问题, 得到一个基于线性矩阵不等式的条件. 在该条件下, 具有参数不确定性的线性周期自治系统渐近稳定, 且有小于 γ 的 \mathcal{L}_2 -增益. 对于控制综合问题, 导出一个基于线性矩阵不等式的条件, 构造一个可使系统达到渐近稳定, 且 \mathcal{L}_2 -增益小于 γ 的状态反馈控制器.

论文的结构如下: 第1节描述系统. 系统的稳定性分析和镇定问题在第2节中进行研究. 第3节包含了 \mathcal{L}_2 -增益分析和控制综合的结果. 一个数值算例将在第4节给出. 第5节是本文的结论.

注 M^T 表示矩阵 M 的转置, $\text{sym}\{M\}$ 表示对称形式 $M + M^T$. $M > 0$ (< 0) 可以推出 M 正定(负定的) I 和 0 分别表示适当阶数的单位矩阵和零矩阵. 在对称情况下, 标志 $(\cdot)^T$ 表示相应的对称块.

1 问题的叙述和预备知识

考虑具有参数不确定性的线性周期系统:

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{x}(t+1) = \tilde{A}_{r(t)}\mathbf{x}(t) + \tilde{B}_{r(t),1}\mathbf{w}(t) + \tilde{B}_{r(t),2}\mathbf{u}(t), \\ \mathbf{z}(t) = \tilde{C}_{r(t)}\mathbf{x}(t) + \tilde{D}_{r(t),1}\mathbf{w}(t) + \tilde{D}_{r(t),2}\mathbf{u}(t), \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中, $\mathbf{x}(t) \in R^{q_x}$ 是系统状态, $\mathbf{w}(t) \in R^{q_w}$ 是外部的扰动输入, $\mathbf{u}(t) \in R^{q_u}$ 是控制输入, $\mathbf{z}(t) \in R^{q_z}$ 是系统输出, $r(t)$ 是以 N 为周期的信号, 且

$$r(t) = i, \quad \text{当 } t = kN + i - 1; \quad i = 1, \dots, N; \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (2)$$

不确定参数矩阵的形式为

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{A}_i & \tilde{B}_{i,1} & \tilde{B}_{i,2} \\ \tilde{C}_i & \tilde{D}_{i,1} & \tilde{D}_{i,2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_i & B_{i,1} & B_{i,2} \\ C_i & D_{i,1} & D_{i,2} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} H_i \\ G_i \end{bmatrix} \Gamma_i \begin{bmatrix} E_i & T_{i,1} & T_{i,2} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (3)$$

$i = 1, \dots, N,$

其中, $(A_i, B_{i,1}, B_{i,2}, C_i, D_{i,1}, D_{i,2})$ 是给定的用于描述第 i 个子系统的常矩阵, Γ_i 是第 i 个子系统的不确定部分, 且满足 $\Gamma_i^T \Gamma_i \leq I$, $H_i, G_i, E_i, T_{i,1}, T_{i,2}$ 是给定的用于刻画不确定量的结构的常矩阵.

下面给出一些基本引理:

引理 1^[13-14] 设 Ψ, M, R 是给定的具有相容维数的矩阵, $\Psi = \Psi^T$, 则 $\Psi + M^T R + (M^T R)^T < 0$ 对于所有满足 $\Gamma^T \Gamma \leq I$ 的 Γ 成立, 当且仅当存在常数 $\alpha > 0$ 使得 $\Psi + \alpha M M^T + (1/\alpha) R^T R < 0$.

引理 2^[15] 设 Φ, U, W 是给定的具有相容维数的矩阵, $\Phi = \Phi^T$, 则下面两个命题等价:

(i) 存在一个矩阵 V 满足 $UVW + (UVW)^T + \Phi < 0$.

(ii) 下面两个条件成立: (a) $\mathcal{N}_U \Phi \mathcal{N}_U^T < 0$ 或 $UU^T > 0$; (b) $\mathcal{N}_W^T \Phi \mathcal{N}_W < 0$ 或 $W^T W > 0$, 其中 \mathcal{N}_U 和 \mathcal{N}_W^T 分别是 U 和 W^T 的正交补, 即 $\mathcal{N}_U U = 0, \mathcal{N}_W^T W^T = 0$.

2 稳定性分析与镇定综合

这一节里,在系统(1)里令 $w(t) \equiv \mathbf{0}$ 来研究稳定性分析和镇定问题,并给出稳定性分析的结论.

定理 1 考虑具有参数不确定性的线性周期自治系统

$$\mathbf{x}(t+1) = \tilde{A}_{r(t)} \mathbf{x}(t). \quad (4)$$

系统(4)渐近稳定,当且仅当存在正定矩阵 S , 非奇异矩阵 V_i , 和 $\alpha_i (\forall i = 1, \dots, N)$, 使得线性矩阵不等式

$$\Upsilon = \begin{bmatrix} \Upsilon_1 & \Upsilon_{1,2} & \Upsilon_{1,3} \\ (\cdot)^T & \Upsilon_2 & \mathbf{0} \\ (\cdot)^T & \mathbf{0} & \Upsilon_3 \end{bmatrix} < \mathbf{0} \quad (5)$$

成立,其中

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Upsilon_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -S & A_N V_N & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ (\cdot)^T & -V_N - V_N^T & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & -V_2 - V_2^T & A_1 V_1 & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & (\cdot)^T & -V_1 - V_1^T & S \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & (\cdot)^T & -S \end{bmatrix}, \\ \Upsilon_{1,\mathcal{F}} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_N H_N & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{0} & \dots & \alpha_2 H_2 & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \alpha_1 H_1 \\ \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}, \\ \Upsilon_{1,\mathcal{F}}^T = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{E}_N \\ \vdots \\ \hat{E}_2 \\ \hat{E}_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & E_N V_N & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & E_2 V_2 & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & E_1 V_1 & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}, \\ \Upsilon_2 = \Upsilon_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -\alpha_N I & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{0} & \dots & -\alpha_2 I & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & -\alpha_1 I \end{bmatrix}. \end{array} \right. \quad (6)$$

证明 令

$$\eta(k) = \mathbf{x}(kN), \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (7)$$

由系统(4)得到

$$\eta(k+1) = \tilde{A} \eta(k), \quad (8)$$

其中 $\tilde{A} = \tilde{A}_N \dots \tilde{A}_2 \tilde{A}_1$. 易证系统(4)渐近稳定,当且仅当系统(8)渐近稳定,即当且仅当 \tilde{A} 为 Schur 稳定. 在 Liapunov 意义下, \tilde{A} 的 Schur 稳定性等价于存在正定矩阵 P 满足 $-\mathbf{P} +$

$\tilde{A}^T P \tilde{A} < \mathbf{0}$. 通过变量替换 $S = P^{-1} > \mathbf{0}$, 上式等价于

$$-S + \tilde{A} S \tilde{A}^T < \mathbf{0}. \quad (9)$$

令 $Q_1 = \tilde{A}_1$, $Q_i = \tilde{A}_i Q_{i-1}$, $i = 2, \dots, N$. 条件(9)可以写成

$$\begin{bmatrix} I & \tilde{A}_N \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -S & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & Q_{N-1} S Q_{N-1}^T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I \\ \tilde{A}_N^T \end{bmatrix} < \mathbf{0}.$$

令 $\mathcal{N}_U = [I \ \tilde{A}_N]$, $W = [0 \ I]$, 则根据引理 2, 式(9)等价于

$$\begin{bmatrix} -S & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & Q_{N-1} S Q_{N-1}^T \end{bmatrix} + \text{sym} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{A}_N \\ -I \end{bmatrix} V_N [0, I] \right\} < \mathbf{0},$$

即

$$\begin{bmatrix} -S & \tilde{A}_N V_N \\ (\cdot)^T & -V_N - V_N^T + Q_{N-1} S Q_{N-1}^T \end{bmatrix} < \mathbf{0}. \quad (10)$$

令 $\Phi_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -S & \tilde{A}_N V_N \\ (\cdot)^T & -V_N - V_N^T \end{bmatrix}.$

由 $S > \mathbf{0}$, 从式(10)得到 Ψ_2 必是负定的. 注意到式(10)可以写成

$$\begin{bmatrix} I & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & I & \tilde{A}_{N-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -S & \tilde{A}_N V_N & \mathbf{0} \\ (\cdot)^T & -V_N - V_N^T & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & Q_{N-2} S Q_{N-2}^T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & I \\ \mathbf{0} & \tilde{A}_{N-1}^T \end{bmatrix} < \mathbf{0}.$$

由引理 2, 可得等价的不等式

$$\begin{bmatrix} -S & \tilde{A}_N V_N & \mathbf{0} \\ (\cdot)^T & -V_N - V_N^T & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & Q_{N-2} S Q_{N-2}^T \end{bmatrix} + \text{sym} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ \tilde{A}_{N-1} \\ -I \end{bmatrix} V_{N-1} [0 \ 0 \ I] \right\} < \mathbf{0},$$

即

$$\begin{bmatrix} -S & \tilde{A}_N V_N & \mathbf{0} \\ (\cdot)^T & -V_N - V_N^T & \tilde{A}_{N-1} V_{N-1} \\ \mathbf{0} & (\cdot)^T & -V_{N-1} - V_{N-1}^T + Q_{N-2} S Q_{N-2}^T \end{bmatrix} < \mathbf{0}. \quad (11)$$

令 $\Phi_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -S & \tilde{A}_N V_N & \mathbf{0} \\ (\cdot)^T & -V_N - V_N^T & \tilde{A}_{N-1} V_{N-1} \\ \mathbf{0} & (\cdot)^T & -V_{N-1} - V_{N-1}^T \end{bmatrix}.$

由于 $S > \mathbf{0}$, Ψ_3 也只能是负定的. 与上面的过程类似, 重新表示式(11)并应用引理 2, 可得等价的 $4N$ -维不等式, 且 Ψ_4 必是负定的. 重复 N 次这样的过程, 最后得到等价的不等式

$$\begin{bmatrix} -S & \tilde{A}_N V_N & \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ (\cdot)^T & -V_N - V_N^T & \tilde{A}_{N-1} V_{N-1} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & (\cdot)^T & -V_{N-1} - V_{N-1}^T & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & -V_3 - V_3^T & \tilde{A}_2 V_2 & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & (\cdot)^T & -V_2 - V_2^T & \tilde{A}_1 V_1 \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & (\cdot)^T & -V_1 - V_1^T + S \end{bmatrix} < \mathbf{0}. \quad (12)$$

(12)

由 Schur 补引理, 它与下式等价:

$$\begin{bmatrix} -S & \tilde{A}_N V_N & \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ (\cdot)^T & -V_N - V_N^T & \tilde{A}_{N-1} V_{N-1} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & (\cdot)^T & -V_{N-1} - V_{N-1}^T & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & -V_2 - V_2^T & \tilde{A}_1 V_1 & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & (\cdot)^T & -V_1 - V_1^T & S \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & (\cdot)^T & -S \end{bmatrix} < \mathbf{0}. \quad (13)$$

$$\text{令 } M = \begin{bmatrix} M_N & \dots & M_2 & M_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} H_N & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{0} & \dots & H_2 & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & H_1 \\ \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}, \quad R = \begin{bmatrix} R_N \\ \vdots \\ R_2 \\ R_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{E}_N \\ \vdots \\ \hat{E}_2 \\ \hat{E}_1 \end{bmatrix},$$

其中 \hat{E}_i 与式(6)中定义相同. 由式(3), 条件(13)可以重新表示为

$$\Upsilon_1 + \sum_{i=1}^N [M_i \Gamma_i R_i + (M_i \Gamma_i R_i)^T] < \mathbf{0}. \quad (14)$$

通过反复应用引理 1, 式(14)对于所有满足 $\Gamma_i^T \Gamma_i \leq I (i = 1, \dots, N)$ 的 Γ_i 成立, 当且仅当存在 $\alpha_i > 0 (i = 1, \dots, N)$ 使得

$$\Upsilon_1 + \sum_{i=1}^N \left[\alpha_i M_i M_i^T + \frac{1}{\alpha_i} R_i^T R_i \right] < \mathbf{0}. \quad (15)$$

由 Schur 补引理, 它与下式等价:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Upsilon_1 & -M \Lambda_2 & R^T \\ (\cdot)^T & \Upsilon_2 & \mathbf{0} \\ (\cdot)^T & \mathbf{0} & \Upsilon_2 \end{bmatrix} < \mathbf{0}, \text{ 即 } \Upsilon < \mathbf{0}.$$

镇定问题实际上是要设计状态反馈控制器

$$u(t) = K_{r(t)} x(t), \quad (16)$$

使得相应的闭环系统

$$x(t+1) = (\tilde{A}_{r(t)} + \tilde{B}_{r(t), 2} K_{r(t)}) x(t) \quad (17)$$

渐近稳定. 下面的结论提供了一个可通过直接状态反馈使系统镇定的充分必要条件和计算所有稳定反馈增益的方法.

定理 2 系统(17)在状态反馈控制(16)下渐近稳定, 当且仅当存在正定矩阵 S , 非奇异矩阵 V 和正数 $\alpha_i (\forall i = 1, \dots, N)$ 使得下面的线性矩阵不等式

$$\Upsilon = \begin{bmatrix} \Upsilon_1 & \Upsilon_{1,2} & \Upsilon_{1,3} \\ (\cdot)^T & \Upsilon_2 & \mathbf{0} \\ (\cdot)^T & \mathbf{0} & \Upsilon_3 \end{bmatrix} > \mathbf{0} \quad (18)$$

成立, 其中 $\Upsilon_{1,2}, \Upsilon_2, \Upsilon_3$ 与式(6)中的定义相同, 且

$$\Upsilon_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -S & A_N V_N + B_{N,2} F_N & \cdots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ (\cdot)^T & -V_N - V_N^T & \cdots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \cdots & -V_2 - V_2^T & A_1 V_1 + B_{1,2} F_1 & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \cdots & (\cdot)^T & -V_1 - V_1^T & S \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \cdots & \mathbf{0} & (\cdot)^T & -S \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\Upsilon_1^T = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & E_N V_N + T_{N,2} F_N & \cdots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \cdots & E_2 V_2 + T_{2,2} F_2 & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \cdots & \mathbf{0} & E_1 V_1 + T_{1,2} F_1 & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}.$$

相应的反馈矩阵由

$$K_i = F_i V_i^{-1}, \quad i = 1, \dots, N \quad (19)$$

给出.

证明 令

$$A_i = \tilde{A}_i + \tilde{B}_{i,2} K_i,$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} E_N \\ \vdots \\ E_2 \\ E_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & (E_N + T_{N,2} K_N) V_N & \cdots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \cdots & (E_2 + T_{2,2} K_2) V_2 & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \cdots & \mathbf{0} & (E_1 + T_{1,2} K_1) V_1 & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}. \quad (20)$$

然后在证明定理 1 的过程中, 把 $\Upsilon_1, \tilde{A}_i, \tilde{E}_i$ 分别换成 $\Upsilon_1, A_i, E_i (\forall i = 1, \dots, N)$ 并且作变量替换 $F_i = K_i V_i$ 即可完成证明.

3 \mathcal{L}_2 -增益分析和控制综合结果

这一节里, 考虑具有参数不确定性的线性周期离散时间系统的 \mathcal{L}_2 -增益分析和控制综合问题. \mathcal{L}_2 -增益分析是为了建立使得具有参数不确定性的线性周期自治系统

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{x}(t+1) = \tilde{A}_{r(t)} \mathbf{x}(t) + \tilde{B}_{r(t),1} \mathbf{w}(t), \\ \mathbf{z}(t) = \tilde{C}_{r(t)} \mathbf{x}(t) + \tilde{D}_{r(t),1} \mathbf{w}(t) \end{cases} \quad (21)$$

渐近稳定, 并且它的 \mathcal{L}_2 -增益小于 γ 的条件. 通过控制综合, 试图设计状态反馈控制器 (16), 使得相应的闭环系统

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{x}(t+1) = (\tilde{A}_{r(t)} + \tilde{B}_{r(t),2} K_{r(t)}) \mathbf{x}(t) + \tilde{B}_{r(t),1} \mathbf{w}(t), \\ \mathbf{z}(t) = (\tilde{C}_{r(t)} + \tilde{D}_{r(t),2} K_{r(t)}) \mathbf{x}(t) + \tilde{D}_{r(t),1} \mathbf{w}(t) \end{cases} \quad (22)$$

渐近稳定, 且它的 \mathcal{L}_2 -增益小于 γ .

首先, 给出系统 (21) 的 \mathcal{L}_2 -增益的定义.

定义 1 具有参数不确定性的线性周期系统 (21) 的 \mathcal{L}_2 -增益小于 γ , 若 $\mathbf{x}(0) = \mathbf{0}$ 时,

$$\sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \mathbf{z}^T(t) \mathbf{z}(t) \leq \gamma^2 \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \mathbf{w}^T(t) \mathbf{w}(t), \quad \forall \mathbf{w} \in \mathcal{L}_2 = \left\{ \mathbf{w}(t): \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \mathbf{w}^T(t) \mathbf{w}(t) \text{ 有限} \right\},$$

$$\forall \Gamma_i \in \Omega_i = \left\{ \Gamma_i: \Gamma_i^T \Gamma_i \leq I \right\}, \quad i \in \mathcal{T} \quad (23)$$

成立.

这个定义对系统 (22) 也有效.

现在给出 \mathcal{L}_2 -增益分析的结果.

定理 3 系统(21)渐近稳定且有小于 γ 的 \mathcal{L}_2 -增益, 当且仅当存在正定矩阵 S , 非奇异矩阵 V 和 $\alpha(\forall i = 1, \dots, N)$, 使得下面的线性矩阵不等式:

$$\Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} \Lambda_1 & \Lambda_{1,2} \\ (\cdot)^T & \Upsilon \end{bmatrix} < \mathbf{0} \quad (24)$$

成立, 其中 Υ 与(5)中定义相同, 且

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Lambda_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -\gamma^2 \mathbf{I} & \Lambda_D \\ (\cdot)^T & -\mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \Lambda_D^T = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{D}_{1,1} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{D}_{N-1,1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{D}_{N,1} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \Lambda_{1,2} = \begin{bmatrix} \Lambda_B & \mathbf{0} & \Lambda_T \\ \Lambda_C & \Lambda_G & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}, \\ \Lambda_B^T = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{B}_{N,1} \\ \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{B}_{N-1,1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \vdots & / & \vdots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{B}_{1,1} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \Lambda_T^T = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{T}_N \\ \vdots \\ \hat{T}_2 \\ \hat{T}_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{T}_{N,1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & / & \vdots \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{T}_{2,1} & \dots & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{T}_{1,1} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}, \\ \Lambda_C = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{C}_1 \mathbf{V}_1 & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{C}_2 \mathbf{V}_2 & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \vdots & \vdots & / & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{C}_N \mathbf{V}_N & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \Lambda_G = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \alpha_1 \mathbf{G}_1 \\ \mathbf{0} & \dots & \alpha_2 \mathbf{G}_2 & \mathbf{0} \\ \vdots & / & \vdots & \vdots \\ \alpha_N \mathbf{G}_N & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}. \end{array} \right. \quad (25)$$

证明 设

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \eta(k) = \mathbf{x}(kN), \quad \xi(k) = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{w}(kN) \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{w}(kN + N - 1) \end{bmatrix}, \\ \zeta(k) = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{z}(kN) \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{z}(kN + N - 1) \end{bmatrix}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \end{array} \right. \quad (26)$$

从系统(21)得到

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \eta(k+1) = \tilde{\mathbf{A}} \eta(k) + \tilde{\mathbf{B}}_1 \xi(k), \\ \zeta(k) = \tilde{\mathbf{C}} \eta(k) + \tilde{\mathbf{D}}_1 \xi(k), \end{array} \right. \quad (27)$$

其中

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tilde{\mathbf{A}} = \mathbf{A}_N \dots \mathbf{A}_1, \quad \tilde{\mathbf{B}}_1 = [\mathbf{A}_N \dots \mathbf{A}_2 \mathbf{B}_{1,1} \mathbf{A}_N \dots \mathbf{A}_3 \mathbf{B}_{2,1} \dots \mathbf{B}_{N,1}], \\ \tilde{\mathbf{C}} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{C}(1) \\ \mathbf{C}(2) \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{C}(N) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{C}_1 \\ \mathbf{C}_2 \mathbf{A}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{C}_N \mathbf{A}_{N-1} \dots \mathbf{A}_1 \end{bmatrix}, \\ \tilde{\mathbf{D}}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{D}_1(1) \\ \mathbf{D}_1(2) \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{D}_1(N-1) \\ \mathbf{D}_1(N) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{D}_{1,1} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{C}_2 \mathbf{B}_{1,1} & \mathbf{D}_{2,1} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{C}_{N-1} \mathbf{A}_{N-2} \dots \mathbf{A}_2 \mathbf{B}_{1,1} & \mathbf{C}_{N-1} \mathbf{A}_{N-2} \dots \mathbf{A}_3 \mathbf{B}_{2,1} & \dots & \mathbf{D}_{N-1,1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{C}_N \mathbf{A}_{N-1} \dots \mathbf{A}_2 \mathbf{B}_{1,1} & \mathbf{C}_N \mathbf{A}_{N-1} \dots \mathbf{A}_3 \mathbf{B}_{2,1} & \dots & \mathbf{C}_N \mathbf{B}_{N-1,1} & \mathbf{D}_{N,1} \end{bmatrix}. \end{array} \right. \quad (28)$$

易证系统(21)渐近稳定且 \mathcal{L}_2 -增益小于 γ , 当且仅当系统(27)渐近稳定且 \mathcal{L}_2 -增益小于 γ . 由引理2, 系统(27)渐近稳定且有小于 γ 的 \mathcal{L}_2 -增益, 当且仅当存在正定矩阵 P , 使得

$$\begin{bmatrix} -P & \tilde{A}^T P & \mathbf{0} & \tilde{C}^T \\ P\tilde{A} & -P & P\tilde{B}_1 & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \tilde{B}_1^T P & -\gamma^2 I & \tilde{D}_1^T \\ \tilde{C} & \mathbf{0} & \tilde{D}_1 & -I \end{bmatrix} < \mathbf{0}. \quad (29)$$

令 $S = P^{-1}$, 并分别用矩阵 $\text{diag}\{S, S, I, I\}$ 左乘和右乘上式, 得到等价的不等式

$$\begin{bmatrix} -S & S\tilde{A}^T & \mathbf{0} & S\tilde{C}^T \\ \tilde{A}S & -S & \tilde{B}_1 & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \tilde{B}_1^T & -\gamma^2 I & \tilde{D}_1^T \\ \tilde{C}S & \mathbf{0} & \tilde{D}_1 & -I \end{bmatrix} < \mathbf{0}.$$

由Schur补引理, 它等价于

$$\begin{bmatrix} -S + \tilde{A}S\tilde{A}^T & \tilde{B}_1 & \tilde{A}S\tilde{C}^T \\ \tilde{B}_1^T & -\gamma^2 I & \tilde{D}_1^T \\ \tilde{C}S\tilde{A}^T & \tilde{D}_1 & -I + \tilde{C}S\tilde{C}^T \end{bmatrix} < \mathbf{0},$$

即

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\gamma^2 I & \tilde{D}_1^T & \tilde{B}_1^T \\ \tilde{D}_1 & -I + \tilde{C}S\tilde{C}^T & \tilde{C}S\tilde{A}^T \\ \tilde{B}_1 & \tilde{A}S\tilde{C}^T & -S + \tilde{A}S\tilde{A}^T \end{bmatrix} < \mathbf{0}. \quad (30)$$

$$\text{令} \begin{cases} Q_1 = \tilde{A}_1, J_1 = \tilde{C}(1), \Delta_1 = \tilde{D}_1(1), Q_i = \tilde{A}_i Q_{i-1}, \\ J_i = \begin{bmatrix} J_{i-1} \\ \tilde{C}(i) \end{bmatrix}, \Delta_i = \begin{bmatrix} \Delta_{i-1} \\ \tilde{D}_1(i) \end{bmatrix}, \quad i = 2, \dots, N; \end{cases}$$

$$\hat{D} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{D}_1 \\ \hat{D}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \hat{D}_N \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{D}_{1,1} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \tilde{D}_{2,1} & \dots & \mathbf{0} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & \tilde{D}_{N,1} \end{bmatrix}, \hat{B} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{B}_N \\ \vdots \\ \hat{B}_2 \\ \hat{B}_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & \tilde{B}_{N,1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & / & \vdots \\ \mathbf{0} & \tilde{B}_{2,1} & \dots & \mathbf{0} \\ \tilde{B}_{1,1} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix};$$

$$\Theta_1 = \hat{B}_1, \Theta_i = \tilde{A}_i \Theta_{i-1} + \hat{B}_i, \quad i = 2, \dots, N.$$

条件(30)可写成

$$\begin{bmatrix} I & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & I & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & I & \mathbf{0} & \tilde{C}_N \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & I & \tilde{A}_N \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\gamma^2 I & \Delta_{N-1}^T & \hat{D}_N^T & \hat{B}_N^T & \Theta_{N-1}^T \\ \Delta_{N-1} & -I + J_{N-1} S J_{N-1}^T & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & J_{N-1} S Q_{N-1}^T \\ \hat{D}_N & \mathbf{0} & -I & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \hat{B}_N & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & -S & \mathbf{0} \\ \Theta_{N-1} & Q_{N-1} S J_{N-1}^T & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & Q_{N-1} S Q_{N-1}^T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & I & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & I & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & I \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \tilde{C}_N^T & \tilde{A}_N^T \end{bmatrix} < \mathbf{0}.$$

令 $U^T = [0 \quad 0 \quad \tilde{C}_N^T \quad \tilde{A}_N^T \quad -I]$, $W = [0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad I]$, 则由引理2, 式(30)等价于

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\gamma^2 I & \Delta_{N-1}^T & \hat{D}_N^T & \hat{B}_N^T & \Theta_{N-1}^T \\ \Delta_{N-1} & -I + J_{N-1} S J_{N-1}^T & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & J_{N-1} S Q_{N-1}^T \\ \hat{D}_N & \mathbf{0} & -I & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \hat{B}_N & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & -S & \mathbf{0} \\ \Theta_{N-1} & Q_{N-1} S J_{N-1}^T & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & Q_{N-1} S Q_{N-1}^T \end{bmatrix} +$$

$$\text{sym} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \\ \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_N \\ \tilde{\mathbf{A}}_N \\ -\mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{V}_N [\mathbf{0} \ \mathbf{0} \ \mathbf{0} \ \mathbf{0} \ \mathbf{0} \ \mathbf{I}] \right\} < \mathbf{0},$$

即

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\Upsilon^2 \mathbf{I} & \Delta_{N-1}^T & \hat{\mathbf{D}}_N^T & \hat{\mathbf{B}}_N^T & \Theta_{N-1}^T \\ \Delta_{N-1} & -\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{J}_{N-1} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{J}_{N-1}^T & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{J}_{N-1} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{Q}_{N-1}^T \\ \hat{\mathbf{D}}_N & \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} & \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_N \mathbf{V}_N \\ \hat{\mathbf{B}}_N & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{S} & \tilde{\mathbf{A}}_N \mathbf{V}_N \\ \Theta_{N-1} & \mathbf{Q}_{N-1} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{J}_{N-1}^T & (\cdot)^T & (\cdot)^T & -\mathbf{V}_N - \mathbf{V}_N^T + \mathbf{Q}_{N-1} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{Q}_{N-1}^T \end{bmatrix} < \mathbf{0}. \quad (31)$$

注意到(31)可写成

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{N-1} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{I} & \tilde{\mathbf{A}}_{N-1} \end{bmatrix} \times$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\Upsilon^2 \mathbf{I} & \Delta_{N-2}^T & \hat{\mathbf{D}}_{N-1}^T & \hat{\mathbf{D}}_N^T & \hat{\mathbf{B}}_N^T & \hat{\mathbf{B}}_{N-1}^T & \Theta_{N-2}^T \\ \Delta_{N-2} & -\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{J}_{N-2} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{J}_{N-2}^T & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{J}_{N-2} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{Q}_{N-2}^T \\ \hat{\mathbf{D}}_{N-1} & \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \hat{\mathbf{D}}_N & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_N \mathbf{V}_N \\ \hat{\mathbf{B}}_N & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{S} & \tilde{\mathbf{A}}_N \mathbf{V}_N & \mathbf{0} \\ \hat{\mathbf{B}}_{N-1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & (\cdot)^T & (\cdot)^T & -\mathbf{V}_N - \mathbf{V}_N^T & \mathbf{0} \\ \Theta_{N-2} & \mathbf{Q}_{N-2} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{J}_{N-2}^T & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{Q}_{N-2} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{Q}_{N-2}^T \end{bmatrix} \times$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{I} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{N-1}^T & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \tilde{\mathbf{A}}_{N-1}^T \end{bmatrix} < \mathbf{0}.$$

应用引理 2, 得到等价不等式

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\Upsilon^2 \mathbf{I} & \Delta_{N-2}^T & \hat{\mathbf{D}}_{N-1}^T & \hat{\mathbf{D}}_N^T & \hat{\mathbf{B}}_N^T & \hat{\mathbf{B}}_{N-1}^T & \Theta_{N-2}^T \\ \Delta_{N-2} & -\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{J}_{N-2} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{J}_{N-2}^T & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{J}_{N-2} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{Q}_{N-2}^T \\ \hat{\mathbf{D}}_{N-1} & \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \hat{\mathbf{D}}_N & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_N \mathbf{V}_N \\ \hat{\mathbf{B}}_N & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{S} & \tilde{\mathbf{A}}_N \mathbf{V}_N & \mathbf{0} \\ \hat{\mathbf{B}}_{N-1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & (\cdot)^T & (\cdot)^T & -\mathbf{V}_N - \mathbf{V}_N^T & \mathbf{0} \\ \Theta_{N-2} & \mathbf{Q}_{N-2} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{J}_{N-2}^T & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{Q}_{N-2} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{Q}_{N-2}^T \end{bmatrix} +$$

$$\text{sym} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \\ \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{N-1} \\ \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \\ \tilde{\mathbf{A}}_{N-1} \\ -\mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{V}_{N-1} / \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix} \right\} < \mathbf{0},$$

$$\text{即} \left[\begin{array}{cccccccccccc} -\gamma^2 \mathbf{I} & \Delta_{N-2}^T & \hat{\mathbf{D}}_{N-1}^T & \hat{\mathbf{D}}_N^T & \hat{\mathbf{B}}_N^T & \hat{\mathbf{B}}_{N-1}^T & & \Theta_{N-2}^T & & & & \\ \Delta_{N-2} & -\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{J}_{N-2} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{J}_{N-2}^T & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & & \mathbf{J}_{N-2} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{Q}_{N-2}^T & & & & \\ \hat{\mathbf{D}}_{N-1} & \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & & \mathbf{C}_{N-1} \mathbf{V}_{N-1} & & & & \\ \hat{\mathbf{D}}_N & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} & \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_N \mathbf{V}_N & & \mathbf{0} & & & & \\ \hat{\mathbf{B}}_N & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{S} & \tilde{\mathbf{A}}_N \mathbf{V}_N & & \mathbf{0} & & & & \\ \hat{\mathbf{B}}_{N-1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & (\cdot)^T & (\cdot)^T & -\mathbf{V}_N - \mathbf{V}_N^T & & \tilde{\mathbf{A}}_{N-1} \mathbf{V}_{N-1} & & & & \\ \Theta_{N-2} & \mathbf{Q}_{N-2} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{J}_{N-2}^T & (\cdot)^T & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & (\cdot)^T & & -\mathbf{V}_{N-1} - \mathbf{V}_{N-1}^T + \mathbf{Q}_{N-2} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{Q}_{N-2}^T & & & & \end{array} \right] < \mathbf{0}. \quad (32)$$

和上面的过程类似, 重写式(32)并重复应用引理 2. 重复 N 次之后, 得到等价不等式

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccc} -\gamma^2 \mathbf{I} & \hat{\mathbf{D}}_1^T & \hat{\mathbf{D}}_2^T & \hat{\mathbf{D}}_3^T & \dots & \hat{\mathbf{D}}_N^T & \hat{\mathbf{B}}_N^T & \hat{\mathbf{B}}_{N-1}^T & \dots & \hat{\mathbf{B}}_2^T & \hat{\mathbf{B}}_1^T & \mathbf{0} & & & & \\ \hat{\mathbf{D}}_1 & -\mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{C}_1 \mathbf{V}_1 & & & & \\ \hat{\mathbf{D}}_2 & \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{C}_2 \mathbf{V}_2 & \mathbf{0} & & & & \\ \hat{\mathbf{D}}_3 & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{I} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{C}_3 \mathbf{V}_3 & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & & & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & / & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & & & \\ \hat{\mathbf{D}}_N & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & -\mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} & \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_N \mathbf{V}_N & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & & & & \\ \hat{\mathbf{B}}_N & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{S} & \tilde{\mathbf{A}}_N \mathbf{V}_N & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & & & & \\ \hat{\mathbf{B}}_{N-1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & (\cdot)^T & (\cdot)^T & -\mathbf{V}_N - \mathbf{V}_N^T & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & & & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & / & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & & & \\ \hat{\mathbf{B}}_2 & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & (\cdot)^T & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & -\mathbf{V}_3 - \mathbf{V}_3^T & \tilde{\mathbf{A}}_2 \mathbf{V}_2 & \mathbf{0} & & & & \\ \hat{\mathbf{B}}_1 & \mathbf{0} & (\cdot)^T & \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & (\cdot)^T & -\mathbf{V}_2 - \mathbf{V}_2^T & \tilde{\mathbf{A}}_1 \mathbf{V}_1 & & & & \\ \mathbf{0} & (\cdot)^T & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & (\cdot)^T & -\mathbf{V}_1 - \mathbf{V}_1^T + \mathbf{S} & & & & \end{array} \right] < \mathbf{0}. \quad (33)$$

进一步, 由 Schur 补引理, 式(33)等价于

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccc} -\gamma^2 \mathbf{I} & \hat{\mathbf{D}}_1^T & \hat{\mathbf{D}}_2^T & \hat{\mathbf{D}}_3^T & \dots & \hat{\mathbf{D}}_N^T & \hat{\mathbf{B}}_N^T & \hat{\mathbf{B}}_{N-1}^T & \dots & \hat{\mathbf{B}}_2^T & \hat{\mathbf{B}}_1^T & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & & & \\ \hat{\mathbf{D}}_1 & -\mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{C}_1 \mathbf{V}_1 & \mathbf{0} & & & \\ \hat{\mathbf{D}}_2 & \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{C}_2 \mathbf{V}_2 & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & & & \\ \hat{\mathbf{D}}_3 & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{I} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{C}_3 \mathbf{V}_3 & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & / & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & & \\ \hat{\mathbf{D}}_N & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & -\mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} & \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_N \mathbf{V}_N & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & & & \\ \hat{\mathbf{B}}_N & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{S} & \tilde{\mathbf{A}}_N \mathbf{V}_N & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & & & \\ \hat{\mathbf{B}}_{N-1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & (\cdot)^T & (\cdot)^T & -\mathbf{V}_N - \mathbf{V}_N^T & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & / & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & & \\ \hat{\mathbf{B}}_2 & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & (\cdot)^T & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & -\mathbf{V}_3 - \mathbf{V}_3^T & \tilde{\mathbf{A}}_2 \mathbf{V}_2 & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & & & \\ \hat{\mathbf{B}}_1 & \mathbf{0} & (\cdot)^T & \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & (\cdot)^T & -\mathbf{V}_2 - \mathbf{V}_2^T & \tilde{\mathbf{A}}_1 \mathbf{V}_1 & \mathbf{0} & & & \\ \mathbf{0} & (\cdot)^T & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & (\cdot)^T & -\mathbf{V}_1 - \mathbf{V}_1^T & \mathbf{S} & & & \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & (\cdot)^T & -\mathbf{S} & & & \end{array} \right] < \mathbf{0}. \quad (34)$$

令

$$\hat{H} = [\hat{H}_N \quad \dots \quad \hat{H}_2 \quad \hat{H}_1] = \begin{bmatrix} H_N & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{0} & \dots & H_2 & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & H_1 \\ \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\hat{G} = [\hat{G}_N \quad \dots \quad \hat{G}_2 \quad \hat{G}_1] = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & G_1 \\ \mathbf{0} & \dots & G_2 & \mathbf{0} \\ \vdots & / & \vdots & \vdots \\ G_N & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$M_i^T = [\underbrace{0 \dots 0}_N \quad \hat{G}_i^T \quad \hat{H}_i^T], \quad R_i = [\hat{T}_i \quad \underbrace{0 \dots 0}_N \quad \hat{E}_i], \quad i \in \mathcal{I}$$

$$\begin{cases} M = [M_N \quad M_{N-1} \quad \dots \quad M_1], \quad R^T = [R_N^T \quad R_{N-1}^T \quad \dots \quad R_1^T], \\ \Psi = \begin{bmatrix} -\gamma^2 I & \Lambda_D & \Lambda_B \\ (\cdot)^T & -I & \Lambda_C \\ (\cdot)^T & (\cdot)^T & \Upsilon_1 \end{bmatrix}, \end{cases} \quad (35)$$

其中, \hat{E}_i, Υ_1 与式(6)中定义相同, $\hat{T}_i, \Lambda_D, \Lambda_B, \Lambda_C$ 与式(25)中定义相同. 由式(3), 条件(34)可表示为

$$\Psi_+ \sum_{i=1}^N [M_i \Gamma_i R_i + (M_i \Gamma_i R_i)^T] < \mathbf{0}. \quad (36)$$

通过重复应用引理 1, 式(36)对所有满足 $\Gamma_i^T \Gamma_i \leq I (i = 1, \dots, N)$ 的 Γ_i 成立, 当且仅当存在 $\alpha_i > 0 (i = 1, \dots, N)$ 使得

$$\Psi_+ \sum_{i=1}^N \left[\alpha_i M_i M_i^T + \frac{1}{\alpha_i} R_i^T R_i \right] < \mathbf{0}. \quad (37)$$

而由 Schur 补引理, 这个式子等价于

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Psi & -M \Upsilon_2 & R^T \\ (\cdot)^T & \Upsilon_2 & \mathbf{0} \\ (\cdot)^T & \mathbf{0} & \Upsilon_2 \end{bmatrix} < \mathbf{0},$$

即

$$\Lambda < \mathbf{0}.$$

由定理 3, 对系统(21)的 \mathcal{L}_2 -增益的最小估计可以转化为如下问题.

问题 1 如果以下关于变量 S, V_i, γ, α 的特征值问题有解

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{minimize } \gamma^2 \\ & \text{subject to } S > \mathbf{0}, \gamma > \mathbf{0}, \alpha > \mathbf{0} \text{ 和 } \Lambda < \mathbf{0} (\forall i \in \mathcal{I}) \end{aligned}$$

则系统(21)渐近稳定且其 \mathcal{L}_2 -增益小于 γ .

注 1 从式(24)易得 Υ 必是负定的. 因此在研究系统(21)的 \mathcal{L}_2 -增益的性质之前, 需要验证 $\Upsilon < \mathbf{0}$ 是否得到满足.

接下来给出控制综合结果.

定理 4 系统(22) 在状态反馈控制(16) 下渐近稳定并且 \mathcal{L}_2 - 增益小于 γ 当且仅当存在正定矩阵 S , 非奇异矩阵 V_i, F_i , 和 $\alpha_i > 0 (\forall i = 1, \dots, N)$ 使得下面的线性矩阵不等式

$$\Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} \Lambda_1 & \Lambda_{1,2} \\ (\cdot)^T & \Upsilon \end{bmatrix} < \mathbf{0} \quad (38)$$

成立, 其中

$$\Lambda_{1,2} = \begin{bmatrix} \Lambda_B & \mathbf{0} & \Lambda_T \\ \Lambda_C & \Lambda_C & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\Lambda_C = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & C_1 V_1 + D_{1,2} F_1 & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & C_2 V_2 + D_{2,2} F_2 & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \vdots & \vdots & / & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{0} & C_N V_N + D_{N,2} F_N & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix},$$

Υ 与式(18) 中定义相同, $\Lambda_1, \Lambda_D, \Lambda_B, \Lambda_T, \Lambda_C$ 与式(25) 中定义相同. 这样得出的反馈矩阵是

$$K_i = F_i V_i^{-1}, \quad i = 1, \dots, N. \quad (39)$$

证明 令 A_i, E_i 的定义与式(20) 中相同, 且 $\tilde{C}_i = \tilde{C}_i + \tilde{D}_{i,2} K_i$,

$$\Psi = \begin{bmatrix} -\gamma^2 I & \Lambda_D & \Lambda_B \\ (\cdot)^T & -I & \Lambda_C \\ (\cdot)^T & (\cdot)^T & \Upsilon_3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

然后在证明定理 3 的过程中分别将 $\tilde{A}_i, \tilde{C}_i, \Psi, \tilde{E}_i$ 替换为 $A_i, \tilde{C}_i, \Psi, E_i (\forall i = 1, \dots, N)$, 并作变量替换 $F_i = K_i V_i$ 即可得到结果.

由定理 4, 可以设计一个状态反馈控制器使得闭环系统(22), 渐近稳定并且它的 \mathcal{L}_2 - 增益是所给条件下的最小值.

问题 2 若如下关于变量 $S, V_i, F_i, \gamma, \alpha_i$ 的特征值问题有解

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{minimize } \gamma^2 \\ & \text{subject to } S > \mathbf{0}, \gamma > 0, \alpha_i > 0 \text{ 且 } \Lambda < \mathbf{0} (\forall i \in \mathcal{I}), \end{aligned}$$

则存在基于 $K_i = F_i V_i^{-1} (i = 1, \dots, N)$ 的状态反馈控制器(16) 使得闭环系统(22) 渐近稳定且其 \mathcal{L}_2 - 增益小于 γ .

4 算 例

这一节里, 给出一个数值算例来验证所得结果的有效性.

例 1 考虑系统(1) 并令 $\mathcal{I} = \{1, 2\}$,

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B_{1,1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B_{1,2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad C_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1.4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad D_{1,1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$D_{1,2} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad H_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad G_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad E_1 = [0.02 \quad 0.03], \quad T_{1,1} = 1.5, \quad T_{1,2} = 1;$$

$$A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.6 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B_{2,1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B_{2,2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad C_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad D_{2,1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0.2 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$D_{2,2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad H_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0.3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad G_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad E_2 = [0.15 \quad 0.1], \quad T_{2,1} = 2, \quad T_{2,2} = 1.$$

首先, 令 $w(t) \equiv \mathbf{0}$, 线性矩阵不等式(5) 不成立. 由定理 1, 自治系统(4) 不是渐近稳定的.

另一方面, 通过求解线性矩阵不等式(18), 可以使用状态反馈控制(16) 并取 $K_1 = [-0.094 \ 9,$

- 0.015 5], $K_2 = [-0.012\ 2, 0.277\ 8]$ 使闭环系统(17) 达到渐近稳定.

下面,把 $w(t)$ 考虑进去. 通过求解问题2, 可以采用状态反馈控制(16), 并让 $K_1 = [-0.116\ 8$
- 0.019 2], $K_2 = [-0.016\ 3, 0.203\ 7]$ 使闭环系统(22) 达到渐近稳定, 并且 \mathcal{L}_2 - 增益小于 $\gamma =$
1.219 6.

5 结 论

本文讨论了具有参数区间不确定性线性周期离散时间系统的反馈控制问题. 首先研究了鲁棒稳定性分析和镇定问题, 分别给出了基于线性矩阵不等式的系统渐近稳定和可用状态反馈镇定系统的条件. 然后提出了 \mathcal{L}_2 - 增益分析和控制综合问题, 得到了一个基于线性矩阵不等式的系统渐近稳定且 \mathcal{L}_2 - 增益小于 γ 的条件. 对于控制综合问题, 导出了一个基于线性矩阵不等式的系统可镇定且闭环系统的 \mathcal{L}_2 - 增益小于 γ 的条件, 并据此条件可构造状态反馈控制器.

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Analysis and Control of a Class of Uncertain Linear Periodic Discrete-Time Systems

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Abstract: Feedback control problems for linear periodic systems(LPSs) with interval-type parameter uncertainties are studied in the discrete-time domain. First, the stability analysis and stabilization problems were addressed. Conditions based on linear matrices inequality for asymptotical stability and state feedback stabilization respectively were given. Problems of \mathcal{L}_2 -gain analysis and control synthesis problems were studied. For the \mathcal{L}_2 -gain analysis problem, an LMI-based condition was obtained such that the autonomous uncertain LPS is asymptotically stable and has an \mathcal{L}_2 -gain smaller than a positive scalar gamma. For the control synthesis problem, an LMI-based condition was derived to build a state feedback controller ensuring the closed-loop system is asymptotically stable and has an \mathcal{L}_2 -gain smaller than a positive scalar gamma. All the conditions are necessary and sufficient.

Key words: linear periodic system; parameter uncertainty; robust stability; linear matrix inequality (LMI); state feedback; stabilization; \mathcal{L}_2 -gain