

双线性系统的静态分散输出控制

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摘 要 研究了一类 T-S 双线性关联系统的静态输出控制反馈问题。应用分散控制理论,得到了闭环关联大系统 Lyapunov 稳定的充分条件。相应的分散模糊控制器可由线性矩阵不等式(LMI)的解得到。最后,由数例仿真验证了所提方法的有效性。

关键词 双线性关联大系统,分散控制,静态输出反馈控制,线性矩阵不等式(LMI)

中图法分类号 TP13 **文献标识码** A

Static Decentralized Output Feedback Control for Bilinear System

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Abstract This paper presented the problem of decentralized static output feedback control for a nonlinear interconnected system which is composed by a number of Takagi-Sugeno(T-S) fuzzy bilinear subsystems with interconnections. Based on the decentralized control theory, some sufficient stabilization conditions were derived for the whole close-loop fuzzy interconnected systems. The stabilization conditions were further formulated into linear matrix inequalities(LMI) so that the corresponding decentralized controllers can be easily obtained by using the Matlab LMI toolbox. Finally, a simulation example shows that the approach is effective.

Keywords Nonlinear interconnected system, Decentralized control, Static output feedback control, Linear matrix inequality(LMI)

双线性系统是一类比较特殊的非线性系统。对于一些非线性系统,当用线性模型不能描述时,往往可以用双线性模型来描述。但就目前对这方面的研究,控制器多是关于状态反馈^[1-7]的,关于静态输出反馈控制的结果则很少^[9-11]。静态输出反馈控制直接利用系统的输出量来设计控制器,不用考虑系统状态是否可观,而且静态输出反馈控制器结构简单,具有良好的应用价值。

本文研究了一类模糊双线性关联大系统的静态输出反馈控制问题。基于 Lyapunov 稳定性理论,得到了关联大系统渐近稳定的充分条件,并把这种条件转换成线性矩阵不等式(LMI)形式,相应的分散模糊控制器可以通过求解 LMI 得到。这种方法简化了设计程序,并由数例仿真验证了结果的有效性。

1 系统描述

一类由 s 个子系统组成的模糊双线性关联大系统,通过单点模糊化、乘积推理和中心平均反模糊化后,模糊控制系统的总体模型为

$$\dot{x}_i(t) = \sum_{m=1}^{r_i} h_m(\xi_i(t)) [A_{im}x_i(t) + N_{im}x_i(t)u_i(t) + B_{im}u_i(t) + \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^s D_{jim}x_j(t)] \quad (1)$$

$$y_i(t) = \sum_{m=1}^{r_i} h_m(\xi_i(t)) C_{im}x_i(t)$$

式中, $i=1, 2, \dots, s$ 是第 i 个子系统的模糊规则, s 是子系统的数目。 $m=\{1, 2, \dots, r_i\}$, r_i 是第 i 个子系统的模糊规则数目; $M_{ij}^v, j=1, 2, \dots, v$ 是模糊集合, $\xi_{ij}(t)$ 是前提变量。 $x_i(t) \in R^{n_i}$, $u_i(t) \in R, y_i(t) \in R^{q_i}$ 分别是状态变量、控制输入和控制输出。 $A_i \in R^{n_i \times n_i}, B_i \in R^{n_i \times 1}, N_i \in R^{n_i \times n_i}, C_i \in R^{q_i \times n_i}$ 是已知的系统矩阵。 $D_{jim} \in R^{n_i \times n_j}$ 是第 j 个子系统对第 i 个子系统的关联作用矩阵。

$$h_m(\xi_i(t)) = \frac{\omega_m(\xi_i(t))}{\sum_{m=1}^{r_i} \omega_m(\xi_i(t))}$$

$$\omega_m(\xi_i(t)) = \prod_{j=1}^{v_i} \mu_{mij}(\xi_{ij}(t))$$

考虑是采用静态输出反馈控制,这里假设

$$\xi_{i1}(t) = y_{i1}(t), \dots, \xi_{iv}(t) = y_{iv}(t)$$

到稿日期:2009-11-30 返修日期:2010-03-05 本文受国防基金科研项目(C0520061364)资助。

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$\mu_{imj}(\xi_i(t))$ 是 $\xi_i(t)$ 在 M_{ij}^m 中的隶属度函数。

根据并行分布补偿算法,考虑局部反馈控制器:

if $y_{i1}(t)$ is M_{i1}^m and $\dots$ and $y_{iv}(t)$ is M_{iv}^m then

$$u_i(t) = \frac{\rho_i F_{im} y_i(t)}{\sqrt{1 + y_i^T F_{im}^T F_{im} y_i}} = \rho_i \sin \theta_{im} \\ = \rho_i \cos \theta_{im} F_{im} y_i(t) \quad (2)$$

式中, $F_{im} \in R^{1 \times q_i}$ 是待求的控制器增益, $\rho_i > 0$ 是待定的标量,

$$\sin \theta_{im} = \frac{F_{im} y_i(t)}{\sqrt{1 + y_i^T F_{im}^T F_{im} y_i}}, \cos \theta_{im} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + y_i^T F_{im}^T F_{im} y_i}}, \theta_{im} \in$$

$[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$, 则全局分散控制律可表示为:

$$u(t) = \sum_{m=1}^{r_i} h_{im} \frac{\rho_i F_{im} y_i(t)}{\sqrt{1 + y_i^T F_{im}^T F_{im} y_i}} = \sum_{m=1}^{r_i} h_{im} \rho_i \sin \theta_{im} \\ = \sum_{m=1}^{r_i} h_{im} \rho_i \cos \theta_{im} F_{im} y_i(t) \quad (3)$$

在控制律(3)的作用下,整个闭环系统的方程可表示为:

$$\dot{x}_i(t) = \sum_{m,n,l=1}^{r_i} h_{im} h_{in} h_{il} (\Lambda_{i, nml} x_i(t) + \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^s D_{jim} x_j(t)) \quad (4)$$

式中,

$$\Lambda_{i, nml} = A_{in} + \rho_i \sin \theta_{im} N_{im} + \rho_i \cos \theta_{in} B_{in} K_{in} C_{il}$$

2 主要结论

定理 1 对于给定的常数 $\rho_i > 0, \epsilon_i > 0$, 如果存在矩阵 $Z_i > 0$ 和矩阵 F_{in} , 满足矩阵不等式(5), 则关联大系统(4)是渐近稳定的。

$$\Phi_{i, nml} = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_{i, m} & Z_i & (N_{im} Z_i)^T & (B_{im} F_{in} C_{il} Z_i)^T \\ * & -\frac{1}{s-1} I & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & -\epsilon_i I & 0 \\ * & * & * & -\epsilon_i I \end{bmatrix} < 0 \quad (5)$$

式中,

$$\phi_{i, m} = Z_i A_{in}^T + A_{in} Z_i + \epsilon_i \rho_i^2 I + \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^s D_{jim} D_{jim}^T$$

证明:考虑选取如下 Lyapunov 函数:

$$V(t) = \sum_{i=1}^s V_i(t) = \sum_{i=1}^s x_i^T(t) P_i x_i(t) \quad (6)$$

式中, $P_i = Z_i^{-1}$ 为待求的正定对称矩阵。

对 $V(t)$ 求导, 可得

$$\dot{V}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^s \sum_{m,n,l=1}^{r_i} h_{im} h_{in} h_{il} [x_i^T(t) (\Lambda_{i, nml}^T P_i + P_i \Lambda_{i, nml}) x_i(t) + \\ \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^s x_j^T(t) D_{jim}^T P_i x_i(t) + x_i^T(t) P_i \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^s D_{jim} x_j(t)] \quad (7)$$

考虑下式, 并由文献[12]中引理 1 可知

$$\Lambda_{i, nml}^T P_i + P_i \Lambda_{i, nml} \leq A_{in}^T P_i + P_i A_{in} + \epsilon_i \rho_i^2 P_i P_i + \epsilon_i^{-1} N_{im}^T N_{im} + \epsilon_i^{-1} (B_{im} F_{in} C_{il})^T (B_{im} F_{in} C_{il}) \quad (8)$$

同样考虑下式, 并由文献[12]中引理 1 可得

$$\sum_{i=1}^s \sum_{m,n,l=1}^{r_i} h_{im} [x_i^T(t) \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^s D_{jim}^T P_i x_i(t) + x_i^T(t) P_i \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^s D_{jim} x_j(t)] \\ \leq \sum_{i=1}^s \sum_{m,n,l=1}^{r_i} h_{im} [x_i^T(t) P_i \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^s D_{jim} D_{jim}^T P_i x_i(t) + (s-1) x_i^T(t) x_i(t)] \quad (9)$$

把式(8)、式(9)带入式(7), 可得

$$\dot{V}(t) \leq \sum_{i=1}^s \sum_{m,n,l=1}^{r_i} h_{im} h_{in} h_{il} x_i^T(t) \Gamma_{i, nml} x_i(t) \quad (10)$$

其中,

$$\Gamma_{i, nml} = A_{in}^T P_i + P_i A_{in} + \epsilon_i \rho_i^2 P_i P_i + \epsilon_i^{-1} N_{im}^T N_{im} + \epsilon_i^{-1} (B_{im} F_{in} C_{il})^T (B_{im} F_{in} C_{il}) + (s-1) P_i P_i + P_i \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^s D_{jim} D_{jim}^T P_i$$

对定理 1 中的式(5)同时左、右乘 $\text{diag}\{P_i, I, I, I\}$, 则可以得到

$$\begin{bmatrix} P_i \phi_{i, m} P_i & I & N_{im}^T & (B_{im} F_{in} C_{il})^T \\ * & -\frac{1}{s-1} I & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & -\epsilon_i I & 0 \\ * & * & * & -\epsilon_i I \end{bmatrix} < 0 \quad (11)$$

据 Schur 补定理可知, 式(12)等价于 $\Gamma_{i, nml} < 0$ 。从而可得到 $\dot{V}(t) < 0$, 所以可知关联大系统(4)是渐近稳定的。

定理 2 对于给定的对常数 $\rho_i > 0, \epsilon_i > 0$, 如果对于常数 $0 < a_i < \min\{\epsilon_i, \frac{1}{s-1}\}$ 存在矩阵 $Z_i > 0$ 和矩阵 F_{in} , 满足线性矩阵不等式(12), 则关联大系统(4)是渐近稳定的。

$$\begin{bmatrix} \phi_{i, m} & Z_i & (N_{im} Z_i)^T & 0 & (C_{il} Z_i)^T \\ * & -(\frac{1}{s-1} - a_i) I & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & -(\epsilon_i - a_i) I & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & -\epsilon_i I & B_{im} F_{in} \\ * & * & * & * & -I \end{bmatrix} < 0 \quad (12)$$

证明:考虑

$$\Phi_{i, nml} + \varphi_{i, nml} = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_{i, m} & Z_i & (N_{im} Z_i)^T & 0 \\ * & -(\frac{1}{s-1} - a_i) I & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & -(\epsilon_i - a_i) I & 0 \\ * & * & * & -\epsilon_i I \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} (C_{il} Z_i)^T \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ B_{im} F_{in} \end{bmatrix} [C_{il} Z_i \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad (B_{im} F_{in})^T]$$

由 Schur 补定理可知, 式(12)等价于 $\Phi_{i, nml} + \varphi_{i, nml} < 0$, 进一步可以得 $\Phi_{i, nml} < 0$ 。根据定理 1, 则可知在静态输出反馈器下, 闭环系统(4)是渐近稳定的。

3 仿真分析

为了进一步阐述前面的方法和结论, 考虑两个子系统复合而成的不确定模糊双线性关联大系统:

Subsystem 1:

R_1^1 : if y_1 is M_{11}^1

$$\text{then } \dot{x}_1(t) = A_{11} x_1(t) + N_{11} x_1(t) u_1(t) + B_{11} u_1(t) + D_{211} x_2(t),$$

$$y_1(t) = C_{11} x_1(t);$$

R_1^2 : if y_1 is M_{12}^1

$$\text{then } \dot{x}_1(t) = A_{12} x_1(t) + N_{12} x_1(t) u_1(t) + B_{12} u_1(t) + D_{212} x_2(t),$$

$$y_1(t) = C_{12} x_1(t);$$

系统矩阵:

$$A_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} -9 & -12 \\ 5 & -47 \end{bmatrix}, A_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} -33 & -40 \\ 10 & -45 \end{bmatrix},$$

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$$A_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} -18 & -12 \\ 5 & -34 \end{bmatrix}, A_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} -63 & -42 \\ 11 & -42 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$N_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 7 \\ 4 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, N_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 11 & -1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$N_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 5 \\ 12 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, N_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$B_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}, B_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Subsystem 2:

R_1^1 : if y_2 is M_{21}^1

$$\text{then } \dot{x}_2(t) = A_{21}x_2(t) + N_{21}x_2(t)u_2(t) + B_{21}u_2(t) + D_{121}x_1(t),$$

$$y_2(t) = C_{21}x_2(t);$$

R_2^2 : if y_2 is M_{21}^2

$$\text{then } \dot{x}_2(t) = A_{22}x_2(t) + N_{22}x_2(t)u_2(t) + B_{22}u_2(t) + D_{122}x_1(t),$$

$$y_2(t) = C_{22}x_2(t);$$

系统矩阵:

$$B_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, B_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, D_{211} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$D_{212} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, D_{121} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$D_{122} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, C_{11} = [1 \ 0], C_{12} = [1 \ -1],$$

$$C_{21} = [1 \ 0], C_{22} = [1 \ -1]$$

选取参数 $\rho_1 = 0.45, \rho_2 = 0.23, \epsilon_1 = 0.3, \epsilon_2 = 0.17$ 及隶属

度函数 $\mu_{M_{11}^1}(y_1) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-y_1)}, \mu_{M_{11}^2}(y_1) = 1 - \mu_{M_{11}^1}(y_1);$

$\mu_{M_{21}^1}(y_2) = \frac{1 - \cos(y_2)}{2}, \mu_{M_{21}^2}(y_2) = 1 - \mu_{M_{21}^1}(y_2)$ 。根据定理

2, 求解相应的 LMIs 可以得到

$$F_{11} = [-0.1631]; F_{12} = [-1.0516]$$

$$F_{21} = [-0.1230]; F_{22} = [-0.2421]$$

对两个子系统分别选取初始值为 $x_{10} = [-0.6 \ 1.1]^T, x_{20} = [0.9 \ -1.1]^T$, 利用 MATLAB 仿真, 图 1 是子系统 1 的状态变量响应曲线, 图 2 是子系统 2 的状态响应曲线, 图 3 是子系统 1 和 2 的控制曲线。由仿真结果可以看出, 在所设计的控制器下, 闭环关联大系统是鲁棒镇定的。

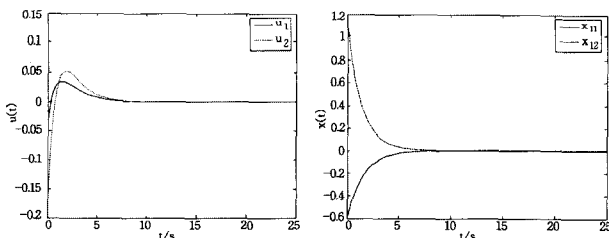


图 1 子系统 1 的状态响应曲线

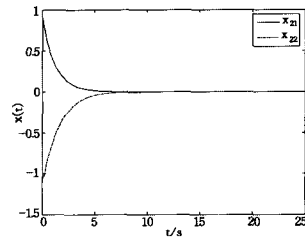


图 3 控制曲线

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