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不确定随机奇异时变时滞马尔可夫跳变系统 的有限时间保性能 *H*_x控制

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摘要:本文针对一类带有马尔可夫切换模式的不确定随机奇异时变时滞系统,提出了系统解的正则无脉冲条件,通过构造随机 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 泛函,应用广义 Itô 公式、Moore-Penrose 逆公式、Dunkin 公式以及 Bellman-Gronwall 引理,以严格线性矩阵不等式的形式获得了使闭环系统有限时间鲁棒随机有界的充分条件,同时设计了有限时间保性能 $H_{\mathbf{x}}$ 控制器。最后,通过数值算例验证了设计方案的有效性。

关键词:有限时间保性能 H_x 控制;随机奇异系统;马尔可夫跳变系统;时变时滞;线性矩阵不等式

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时滞现象^[1]广泛存在于工程领域,它往往导致系统性能下降甚至不稳定。近年来,时滞系统的分析与综合已成为国际控制领域的研究热点^[2-5]。与正则系统相比,奇异系统^[6-8]描述范围更广,广泛应用于电力、航空航天、生物化学等领域^[9-11],其系统模型常分解为动力学子系统和代数子系统。实际工程中,模型不确定性和随机干扰对系统性能的影响很大,研究不确定模型对于提高模型精度、改进控制策略以及优化控制设计具有重要意义^[12-14]。而随机干扰则主要包括系统测量噪声及过程误差,其变化规律往往具有很强的统计特性,对这些特性应用随机理论进行分析与设计能够实现控制目标,由此衍生出的随机控制已成为近几年的研究热点^[15-17]。

马尔可夫跳变系统(markov jump systems, MJSs)^[18]是一类特殊的随机切换系统,其模型包含多个子系统,各子系统之间随时间的切换规律满足在有限集内取值的马尔可夫链。MJSs 主要解决动态系统外部环境突变、子系统间连接变化、工作点漂移等随机现象,在机器人、物理以及经济领域应用广泛^[19—21]。文献[22]首次研究了奇异 MJSs,给出了基于线性矩阵不等式(linear matrix inequality,LMI)的充分条件;文献[23]进一步推广得到严格的 LMI 条件,文献[24—25]主要研究随机奇异 MJSs 的稳定性问题。

在鲁棒控制中,最优保性能控制和鲁棒 H_{∞} 控制是两种重要控制策略。最优保性能控制将系统的稳定性和最优控制性能放在同一框架中进行研究,所设计的控制器不仅使得系统鲁棒稳定,还能保持最优性能水平,降低了系统的运行和维护成本^[26—28]。鲁棒 H_{∞} 控制的设计目标是最大化系统的 H_{∞} 范数,即将系统灵敏度函数的最大值最小化,使得系统对于各种不确定性和扰动具有稳定性且保持良好的性能^[29—31]。近年来,文献[32]将两种控制策略结合起来进行研究,这种设计思路的优势在于兼顾系统性能水平与抗干扰能力。

Lyaponuv 渐近稳定性主要描述系统在无限区间上的稳态特性,而在实际工程中,要求控制系统在有限时间内收敛到稳态^[33-34]。文献[35]讨论了齐次随机非线性系统的有限时间控制问题,文献[36] 突破了微分算子的限制,提出更一般的有限时间稳定准则。目前,关于不确定随机奇异时变时滞 MJSs 的有限时间稳定性的研究较少,主要原因在于:模型高度非线性,须兼顾系统所有特性并考虑新情况的适用性;系统内部结构复杂,不容易研究解的正则无脉冲性;系统稳定性及有界性难以证明,且所得结论难以线性化。

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基于以上研究成果,本文将有限时间的保性能控制与鲁棒 H_{∞} 控制结合,证明了闭环系统解的正则无脉冲性,利用广义 Itô 公式、Dunkin 公式以及 Bellman-Gronwall 引理,得到了使闭环系统有限时间鲁棒随机有界的充分条件,并设计具有 H_{∞} 性能指标 γ 和使性能函数存在正上界的控制器。此外,应用 Moore-Penrose(M-P) 逆公式以及矩阵的满秩分解定理,解决了随机 Lyapunov-Krasovskii(L-K) 泛函无穷小算子梅森项的线性化问题。

记号说明: ε 为期望算子, \mathcal{L} 为无穷小算子, S_{+}^{n} 表示 $n \times n$ 维实值对称正定矩阵集, S^{n} 表示 $n \times n$ 维实值对称矩阵集, X^{+} 表示 X 的 M - P 逆($X = XX^{+}X$), $sym\{X\} = X + X^{T}$, $col\{X\}$ 表示矩阵 X 的列向量, $tr\{X\}$ 表示矩阵 X 的迹, $\lambda_{max}(X)$ ($\lambda_{min}(X)$) 为矩阵 X 的最大(最小)特征值。

1 问题描述

考虑如下一类不确定随机奇异时变时滞 MJSs:

$$\begin{cases}
\mathbf{E} d\mathbf{x}(t) = \left[\left(\mathbf{A}(r_t) + \Delta \mathbf{A}(r_t, t) \right) \mathbf{x}(t) + \left(\mathbf{A}_h(r_t) + \Delta \mathbf{A}_h(r_t, t) \right) \mathbf{x}(t - h(t)) + \\
\left(\mathbf{B}_u(r_t) + \Delta \mathbf{B}_u(r_t, t) \right) \mathbf{u}(t) + \mathbf{B}_v(r_t) \mathbf{v}(t) \right] dt + \mathbf{B}_w(r_t) \mathbf{x}(t) d\mathbf{w}(t), \\
\mathbf{z}(t) = \mathbf{C}(r_t) \mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{C}_h(r_t) \mathbf{x}(t - h(t)) + \mathbf{C}_u(r_t) \mathbf{u}(t) + \mathbf{C}_v(r_t) \mathbf{v}(t), \\
\mathbf{x}(t) = \boldsymbol{\varphi}(t), t \in [-h(t), 0],
\end{cases} \tag{1}$$

其中: $\mathbf{x}(t) \in \mathbf{R}^n$, $\mathbf{u}(t) \in \mathbf{R}^m$, $\mathbf{z}(t) \in \mathbf{R}^q$ 分别为系统状态、控制输入、被调输出; $\mathbf{v}(t) \in \mathbf{R}^p$ 是外部扰动,且满足

$$\int_{0}^{T_{f}} e^{-\delta t} \mathbf{v}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \mathbf{v}(t) \, \mathrm{d}t \leqslant s^{2}, \ s \geqslant 0, \tag{2}$$

E, $A(r_t)$, $A_h(r_t)$, $B_u(r_t)$, $B_v(r_t)$, $B_w(r_t)$, $C(r_t)$, $C_h(r_t)$, $C_u(r_t)$, $C_v(r_t)$,为已知的具有适当维数的实矩阵, $rank(E) = r \leq n$; $\Delta A(r_t,t)$, $\Delta A_h(r_t,t)$, $\Delta B_u(r_t,t)$,表示范数有界的不确定参数矩阵,且有如下结构

 $[\Delta A(r_t,t) \quad \Delta A_h(r_t,t) \quad \Delta B_u(r_t,t)] = H(r_t) F(r_t,t) [M_a(r_t) \quad M_h(r_t) \quad M_u(r_t)] , \qquad (3)$ $H(r_t)$, $M_a(r_t)$, $M_h(r_t)$, $M_u(r_t)$ 为已知的具有适当维数的实矩阵, $F(r_t,t)$ 表示具有 Lebesgue 可测元的 未知函数矩阵,满足 $F^{\mathsf{T}}(r_t,t) F(r_t,t) \leq I; w(t)$ 是定义在完备概率空间 $(\Omega,\mathcal{F},\mathcal{P})$ 上的一维标准布朗运动,适应于事件域 $\{\mathcal{F}\}_{t\geq 0}$,假设 $\mathrm{d}w(t)$ 和 x(t) 是线性独立的,约定如下乘法表[15]

$$dtdt = dtdw(t) = dw(t)dt = 0, \mathcal{E}\{dw(t)\} = 0, \mathcal{E}\{dw(t)dw^{T}(t)\} = \mathbf{I}dt,$$

h(t) 为时变时滞,满足 $0 \le h(t) \le d$, $0 \le h(t) \le \mu < 1$, d 和 μ 为正标量,为简便将h(t) 记为h; $\varphi(t) \in C[-h,0]$ 为相容的连续向量值初值函数; $\{r_t\}$ 表示右连续且独立于w(t) 的马尔可夫切换过程,在有限集 $\mathbf{N} = \{1,2,\cdots,N\}$ 内取值,转移概率表示为

$$\mathcal{P}\left\{r_{\iota+\delta}=j \middle|\ r_{\iota}=i\right\} = \begin{cases} \pi_{ij}\delta+o(\delta)\,, & i\neq j\,,\\ 1+\pi_{ii}+o(\delta)\,, & i=j\,, \end{cases}$$

这里 $\delta > 0$, $\lim_{\delta \to \infty} \frac{o(\delta)}{\delta} = 0$, $\pi_{ij} > 0$ ($i \neq j$) 表示从 t 时刻模式 i 到 $t + \delta$ 时刻模式 j 的转移概率, 满足 $\pi_{ii} = -1$

 $\sum_{j=1,j\neq i}^{N} \boldsymbol{\pi}_{ij}$, $\boldsymbol{\Pi} = [\boldsymbol{\pi}_{ij}]_{N\times N}$ 为转移概率矩阵。为简便,在下面的讨论中,令 $i = (r_t) \in \mathbf{N}$,例如矩阵 $\boldsymbol{A}(r_t)$ 可表示为 $\boldsymbol{A}_{i,0}$

对系统(1) 定义性能函数 $J_i = \varepsilon \int_0^{T_f} [\mathbf{x}^T(t)\mathbf{S}_i\mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{u}^T(t)\mathbf{R}_i\mathbf{u}(t)] dt$, \mathbf{S}_i 和 \mathbf{R}_i 为给定的正定加权矩阵。本文采用状态反馈控制

$$\boldsymbol{u}(t) = \boldsymbol{K}_{i}\boldsymbol{x}(t), \boldsymbol{K}_{i} \in \mathbf{R}^{m \times n}, \tag{4}$$

其中 K_i 为待设计的控制器增益,将根据系统模式同步切换。将控制器 (4) 代入系统 (1) ,得到闭环系统为

$$Edx = (\widetilde{A}_{i}x + \widetilde{A}_{i}x_{h} + B_{v}v) dt + B_{w}xdw,$$
(5)

其中 \tilde{A}_{ki} = \tilde{A}_{i} + \tilde{B}_{ui} K_{i} , \tilde{A}_{i} = A_{i} + ΔA_{i} (t), \tilde{A}_{hi} = A_{hi} + ΔA_{hi} (t), \tilde{B}_{ui} = B_{ui} + ΔB_{ui} (t), x_{h} =x(t-h)。令 f_{i} = \tilde{A}_{ki} x+ \tilde{A}_{hi} x_{h} + B_{vi} v, g_{i} = B_{wi} x, 则闭环系统(5) 变为Edx= f_{i} dt+ g_{i} dw, 可将其看作是广义Itô 积分Ex(t)=Ex(t_{0})+ $\int_{t_{0}}^{t}$ f_{i} ds+ $\int_{t_{0}}^{t}$ g_{i} dw(s)的微分形式。

假设 $1^{[25]}$ 对任意 $i \in \mathbf{N}$, $\operatorname{rank}([\mathbf{E} \ \mathbf{B}_{wi}]) = \operatorname{rank}(\mathbf{E}) = r \leq n_{\circ}$

如果假设 1 成立,根据奇异值分解定理,存在可逆矩阵 L_1 和 L_2 ,使得系统(5)的参数矩阵有如下分解:

$$\overline{E} = L_1 E L_2 = \begin{bmatrix} I_r & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}, \overline{A}_{ki} = L_1 \widetilde{A}_{ki} L_2 = \begin{bmatrix} A_{i1} & A_{i2} \\ A_{i3} & A_{i4} \end{bmatrix}, \overline{A}_{hi} = L_1 \widetilde{A}_{hi} L_2 = \begin{bmatrix} A_{hi1} & A_{hi2} \\ A_{hi3} & A_{hi4} \end{bmatrix},
\overline{B}_{vi} = L_1 B_{vi} = \begin{bmatrix} B_{vi1} \\ B_{vi2} \end{bmatrix}, \overline{B}_{wi} = L_1 B_{wi} L_2 = \begin{bmatrix} B_{wi1} & B_{wi2} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \circ$$

定义 $1^{[34]}$ 对任意 $i \in \mathbb{N}$, 在有限时间间隔 $[0, T_{\epsilon}]$ 内, 若

- 1) $\det(s\mathbf{E} \widetilde{\mathbf{A}}_{ki})$ 不恒等于 0,则称矩阵对 $(\mathbf{E}, \widetilde{\mathbf{A}}_{ki})$ 是正则的;
- 2) $\deg(\det(s\mathbf{E} \widetilde{\mathbf{A}}_{ki})) = \operatorname{rank}(\mathbf{E})$,则称矩阵对 $(\mathbf{E}, \widetilde{\mathbf{A}}_{ki})$ 是无脉冲的。

定义 2 对系统(5) 的任意 $i \in \mathbb{N}$,在有限时间间隔 $[0, T_f]$ 内,当 $v(t) = \mathbf{0}$ 时,如果存在标量 $T_f > 0$, $c_2 > c_1 > 0$,矩阵 $G_i > 0$,使得矩阵对 (E, \widetilde{A}_{ki}) (h > 0) 和 $(E, \widetilde{A}_{ki} + \widetilde{A}_{hi})$ (h = 0) 是正则无脉冲的,且满足 $\mathcal{E}\left\{\sup_{-h \leq \theta \leq 0} (\mathbf{x}^{\mathsf{T}}(\theta) \mathbf{E}^{\mathsf{T}} G_i \mathbf{E} \mathbf{x}(\theta))\right\} \leq c_1^2 \Rightarrow \mathcal{E}\left\{\mathbf{x}^{\mathsf{T}}(t) \mathbf{E}^{\mathsf{T}} G_i \mathbf{E} \mathbf{x}(t)\right\} \leq c_2^2$,称系统(5) 关于 (c_1, c_2, T_f, G_i) 是有限时间鲁棒随机稳定的。

定义 $3^{[34]}$ 对系统(5) 的任意 $i \in \mathbb{N}$,在有限时间间隔 $[0, T_f]$ 内,当不等式(2) 满足时,如果存在标量 $T_f > 0, c_2 > c_1 > 0$,矩阵 $G_i > 0$,使得矩阵对 (E, \tilde{A}_{ki}) (h > 0) 和 $(E, \tilde{A}_{ki} + \tilde{A}_{hi})$ (h = 0) 是正则无脉冲的,同时满足定义 2,称系统(5) 关于 (c_1, c_2, T_f, s, G_i) 是有限时间鲁棒随机有界的。

定义 $4^{[34]}$ 如果系统(5) 关于 $(c_1,c_2,T_f,s,\textbf{G}_i)$ 是有限时间鲁棒随机有界的,且在零初始条件下,被调输出 $\mathbf{z}(t)$ 满足 $\mathcal{E}\int_0^{T_f}\mathbf{z}^{\mathrm{T}}(t)\mathbf{z}(t)\,\mathrm{d}t < \mathbf{\gamma}^2\mathcal{E}\int_0^{T_f}\mathbf{v}^{\mathrm{T}}(t)\mathbf{v}(t)\,\mathrm{d}t,\,t\in[0,T_f]$,则称系统(5) 关于 $(c_1,c_2,T_f,s,\textbf{G}_i,\mathbf{\gamma})$ 是有限时间鲁棒随机有界的,并且具有 H_{∞} 性能 \mathbf{y}_0

定义5 如果系统(5) 关于 $(c_1,c_2,T_f,s,G_i,\gamma)$ 是有限时间鲁棒随机有界的,并且具有 H_{∞} 性能 γ ,同时性能指标 J_i 存在上界 $J_i^*>0$,若设计控制器 u(t) 使得 $J_i \leq J_i^*$, 称 u(t) 为有限时间保性能 H_{∞} 控制器。

2 主要结果

2.1 相关引理准备

引理 1[25] 对于带有马尔可夫切换过程的非线性随机微分方程

$$dx(t) = f(t,x(t),r_t) dt + g(t,x(t),r_t) dw(t),$$

其中 $f: \mathbf{R}^n \times \mathbf{R}_+ \times \mathbf{N} \to \mathbf{R}^n, g: \mathbf{R}^n \times \mathbf{R}_+ \times \mathbf{N} \to \mathbf{R}^n, t \ge 0$ 。 令 $V(t, \mathbf{x}, i) \in C^{2,1}(\mathbf{R}^n \times \mathbf{R}_+ \times \mathbf{N}; \mathbf{R}_+)$,则其沿方程的微分为:

$$dV(t,\boldsymbol{x},i) = V_t(t,\boldsymbol{x},i) dt + V_x(t,\boldsymbol{x},i) d\boldsymbol{x} + \frac{1}{2} d\boldsymbol{x}^T V_{xx}(t,\boldsymbol{x},i) d\boldsymbol{x} + \sum_{j=1}^N \boldsymbol{\pi}_{ij} V(t,\boldsymbol{x},i) dt =$$

$$\mathcal{L}V(t,\boldsymbol{x},i) dt + V_x(t,\boldsymbol{x},i) g(t,\boldsymbol{x},i) d\boldsymbol{w},$$

这里无穷小算子 $\mathcal{L}V(t,x,i)$ 定义为:

$$\mathcal{L}V(t,\boldsymbol{x},i) = V_{t}(t,\boldsymbol{x},i) + V_{x}(t,\boldsymbol{x},i)\boldsymbol{f}(t,\boldsymbol{x},i) + \frac{1}{2}\mathrm{tr}\{\boldsymbol{g}^{T}(t,\boldsymbol{x},i) \ V_{xx}(t,\boldsymbol{x},i) \ \boldsymbol{g}(t,\boldsymbol{x},i) \ \} + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \boldsymbol{\pi}_{ij}V(t,\boldsymbol{x},i) \ _{\circ}$$

引理 $2^{[37]}$ 对于系统(5)的任意 $i \in \mathbb{N}$,存在矩阵 $\mathbf{Z} \in S_+^n$,矩阵 \mathbf{N}_{ai} , $\mathbf{N}_{hi} \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$,使得下列矩阵不等式成立:

$$-\int_{t-d}^{t} \mathbf{f}_{i}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{Z} \mathbf{f}_{i} ds \leq \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\mathsf{T}} (\operatorname{sym}\{\boldsymbol{N}_{i}^{\mathsf{T}} \boldsymbol{I} \boldsymbol{I}\} + d\boldsymbol{N}_{i}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{Z}^{-1} \boldsymbol{N}_{i}) \boldsymbol{\xi},$$

其中: $N_i = [N_{ai} \quad N_{hi}]$, $\Pi = [E \quad -E]$, $\xi = \xi(t) = \operatorname{col}\{x, x_h\}$

引理3^[12] 矩阵 Σ , H,L具有适当的维数,且 Σ 为对称矩阵,矩阵F(t)满足 $F^{T}(t)F(t) \leq I$,那么 Σ + $HF^{T}(t)L+L^{T}F(t)H^{T}<0$,当且仅当存在标量 $\varepsilon>0$,使得 $\Sigma+\varepsilon L^{T}L+\varepsilon^{-1}HH^{T}<0$ 。

引理 $4^{[38]}$ 给定矩阵 S > 0,以及具有适当维数的矩阵 L,有 $-L^{T}S^{-1}L \leq S - L^{T} - L$ 。

引理 $5^{[10]}$ 对矩阵 $E \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$ 进行满秩分解,有 $E = E_l E_r^{\mathsf{T}}$,这里 $\mathrm{rank}(E) = \mathrm{rank}(E_l) = \mathrm{rank}(E_r) = r$,则存在矩阵 $P \in S^n$, $\Theta \in \mathbf{R}^{(n-r) \times (n-r)}$,使得 $E_l^{\mathsf{T}} P E_l > 0$,同时有 $(P E + \mathbf{\Gamma}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{\Theta} \mathbf{\Lambda}^{\mathsf{T}})^{-1} = \overline{P} E^{\mathsf{T}} + \mathbf{\Lambda} \overline{\mathbf{\Theta}} \mathbf{\Gamma}$,其中 $\overline{P} \in S^n$, $E_r^{\mathsf{T}} \overline{P} E_r = (E_l^{\mathsf{T}} P^{\mathsf{T}} E_l)^{-1}$, $\overline{\mathbf{\Theta}} = (\mathbf{\Lambda}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{\Lambda})^{-1} \mathbf{\Theta}^{-1} (\mathbf{\Gamma} \mathbf{\Gamma}^{\mathsf{T}})^{-1}$, $\mathbf{\Gamma} E = \mathbf{0}$, $\mathbf{E} \Lambda = \mathbf{0}$ 。

2.2 有限时间鲁棒随机有界性分析

第1期

本节将给出系统解的正则无脉冲条件,应用 Lyapunov 稳定性理论以及随机微分方程理论,重点分析闭环系统(5) 的有限时间鲁棒随机有界性。

定理 1 对任意 $i \in \mathbb{N}$,给定正标量 δ 和 s,如果存在矩阵 $P_i, Q, Z, G_i \in S_+^n$,矩阵 $T_i \in S_+^p$,矩阵 N_{ai} , $N_{hi} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$,可逆矩阵 $\Phi_i \in \mathbb{R}^{(n-r) \times (n-r)}$,使得下列矩阵不等式成立,则系统(5) 关于 (c_1, c_2, T_f, s, G_i) 是有限时间鲁棒随机有界的,其中:

$$\Psi_{1i} = \operatorname{sym} \left\{ \hat{\Omega}_{i}^{\mathsf{T}} \hat{A}_{ci} + \hat{N}_{i}^{\mathsf{T}} \hat{\mathbf{\Pi}} + \frac{1}{2} (\boldsymbol{\pi}_{ii} - \delta) \, \hat{\Omega}_{i}^{\mathsf{T}} E \boldsymbol{e}_{1} \right\} + \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{N} \boldsymbol{\pi}_{ij} \boldsymbol{e}_{1}^{\mathsf{T}} E^{\mathsf{T}} \boldsymbol{P}_{j} E \boldsymbol{e}_{1} + \\
\boldsymbol{e}_{1}^{\mathsf{T}} \boldsymbol{B}_{wi}^{\mathsf{T}} (\boldsymbol{E}^{+})^{\mathsf{T}} \boldsymbol{E}^{\mathsf{T}} \boldsymbol{P}_{i} \boldsymbol{E} \boldsymbol{E}^{+} \boldsymbol{B}_{wi} \boldsymbol{e}_{1} + \hat{\boldsymbol{Q}}_{\mu} + d \hat{\boldsymbol{A}}_{ci}^{\mathsf{T}} \boldsymbol{Z} \hat{\boldsymbol{A}}_{ci} + d \hat{\boldsymbol{N}}_{i}^{\mathsf{T}} \boldsymbol{Z}^{-1} \hat{\boldsymbol{N}}_{i} - \boldsymbol{e}_{3}^{\mathsf{T}} \boldsymbol{T}_{i} \boldsymbol{e}_{3} < 0, \\
\boldsymbol{l}_{1} \boldsymbol{c}_{1}^{2} + \boldsymbol{\beta}_{1} + \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2} + \boldsymbol{l}_{2} \boldsymbol{s}^{2} \leqslant e^{-\delta T} \boldsymbol{l}_{3} \boldsymbol{c}_{2}^{2}, \\
\hat{\boldsymbol{\Omega}}_{i} = \boldsymbol{\Omega}_{i} \boldsymbol{e}_{1} + \boldsymbol{\beta}_{1} + \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2} + \boldsymbol{l}_{2} \boldsymbol{s}^{2} \leqslant e^{-\delta T} \boldsymbol{l}_{3} \boldsymbol{c}_{2}^{2}, \\
\hat{\boldsymbol{\Omega}}_{i} = \boldsymbol{\Omega}_{i} \boldsymbol{e}_{1} + \boldsymbol{\Omega}_{i} \boldsymbol{e}_{1} + \boldsymbol{\Gamma}^{\mathsf{T}} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{i} \boldsymbol{\Lambda}^{\mathsf{T}}, \boldsymbol{\Gamma} \boldsymbol{E} = \boldsymbol{0}, \boldsymbol{E} \boldsymbol{\Lambda} = \boldsymbol{0}, \\
\hat{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}}_{ci} = \tilde{\boldsymbol{A}}_{ki} \boldsymbol{e}_{1} + \tilde{\boldsymbol{A}}_{hi} \boldsymbol{e}_{2} + \boldsymbol{B}_{wi} \boldsymbol{e}_{3}, \tilde{\boldsymbol{A}}_{ki} = \tilde{\boldsymbol{A}}_{i} + \tilde{\boldsymbol{B}}_{wi} \boldsymbol{K}_{i}, \hat{\boldsymbol{Q}}_{\mu} = \boldsymbol{e}_{1}^{\mathsf{T}} \boldsymbol{Q} \boldsymbol{e}_{1} - (1 - \mu) \boldsymbol{e}_{2}^{\mathsf{T}} \boldsymbol{Q} \boldsymbol{e}_{2}, \\
\hat{\boldsymbol{N}}_{i} = \boldsymbol{N}_{ai} \boldsymbol{e}_{1} + \boldsymbol{N}_{hi} \boldsymbol{e}_{2}, \hat{\boldsymbol{\Pi}} = \boldsymbol{E} (\boldsymbol{e}_{1} - \boldsymbol{e}_{2}), \hat{\boldsymbol{P}}_{i} = \boldsymbol{G}_{i}^{-1} \boldsymbol{P}_{i} \boldsymbol{G}_{i}^{-1}, \hat{\boldsymbol{T}}_{i} = \boldsymbol{G}_{i}^{-1} \boldsymbol{T}_{i} \boldsymbol{G}_{i}^{-1}, \\
\boldsymbol{e}_{1} = [\boldsymbol{I}_{n} \quad \boldsymbol{0}_{n \times n} \quad \boldsymbol{0}_{n \times n}], \boldsymbol{e}_{2} = [\boldsymbol{0}_{n \times n} \quad \boldsymbol{I}_{n} \quad \boldsymbol{0}_{n \times n}], \boldsymbol{e}_{3} = [\boldsymbol{0}_{p \times n} \quad \boldsymbol{0}_{p \times n} \quad \boldsymbol{I}_{p}], \\
\boldsymbol{l}_{1} = \sup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} (\boldsymbol{\lambda}_{max}(\hat{\boldsymbol{P}}_{i})), \boldsymbol{l}_{2} = \sup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} (\boldsymbol{\lambda}_{max}(\hat{\boldsymbol{T}}_{i})), \boldsymbol{l}_{3} = \inf_{i \in \mathbb{N}} (\boldsymbol{\lambda}_{min}(\hat{\boldsymbol{P}}_{i})), \\
\boldsymbol{l}_{1} = \sup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} (\boldsymbol{\lambda}_{max}(\hat{\boldsymbol{P}}_{i})), \boldsymbol{l}_{2} = \sup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} (\boldsymbol{\lambda}_{max}(\hat{\boldsymbol{T}}_{i})), \boldsymbol{l}_{3} = \inf_{i \in \mathbb{N}} (\boldsymbol{\lambda}_{min}(\hat{\boldsymbol{P}}_{i})), \\
\boldsymbol{l}_{1} = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} (\boldsymbol{\lambda}_{min}(\hat{\boldsymbol{P}}_{i}), \boldsymbol{l}_{2} + \boldsymbol{l}_{2} \boldsymbol{l}_{2}, \boldsymbol{l}_{2$$

证明 首先证明矩阵对 (E, \tilde{A}_{ki}) 和 $(E, \tilde{A}_{ki} + \tilde{A}_{ki})$ 对任意 $i \in \mathbb{N}$ 是正则无脉冲的。由假设 1,令

$$\overline{\boldsymbol{P}}_{i} = (\boldsymbol{L}_{1}^{-1})^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{P}_{i} \boldsymbol{L}_{1}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{P}_{i1} & \boldsymbol{P}_{i2} \\ \boldsymbol{P}_{i3} & \boldsymbol{P}_{i4} \end{bmatrix}, \overline{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}_{i} = (\boldsymbol{H}_{2}^{-1})^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{i} (\boldsymbol{H}_{1}^{-1})^{\mathrm{T}}, \overline{\boldsymbol{\Gamma}} = \boldsymbol{H}_{2} \boldsymbol{\Gamma} \boldsymbol{L}_{1}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{0}_{(n-r)\times r} & \boldsymbol{I}_{n-r} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\overline{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}} = \boldsymbol{L}_{2}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{\Lambda} \boldsymbol{H}_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{0}_{r\times(n-r)} \\ \boldsymbol{I}_{n-r} \end{bmatrix}, \overline{\boldsymbol{N}}_{ai} = (\boldsymbol{L}_{1}^{-1})^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{N}_{ai} \boldsymbol{L}_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{N}_{ai1} & \boldsymbol{N}_{ai2} \\ \boldsymbol{N}_{ai3} & \boldsymbol{N}_{ai4} \end{bmatrix}, \ \overline{\boldsymbol{N}}_{hi} = (\boldsymbol{L}_{1}^{-1})^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{N}_{hi} \boldsymbol{L}_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{N}_{hi1} & \boldsymbol{N}_{hi2} \\ \boldsymbol{N}_{hi3} & \boldsymbol{N}_{hi4} \end{bmatrix} \circ \boldsymbol{N}_{hi} \boldsymbol{N}_{$$

由 $P_i > 0, \mathbb{Z} > 0$, 根据矩阵不等式(6), 可得

$$\operatorname{sym}\left\{\hat{\boldsymbol{\varOmega}}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}\hat{\boldsymbol{A}}_{ci} + \hat{\boldsymbol{N}}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}\hat{\boldsymbol{\varPi}} + \frac{1}{2}(\boldsymbol{\pi}_{ii} - \boldsymbol{\delta})\,\hat{\boldsymbol{\varOmega}}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{E}\boldsymbol{e}_{1}\right\} + \hat{\boldsymbol{Q}}_{\mu} < 0_{\circ}$$
(8)

对不等式(8)左右两边分别乘以 $\begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{L}_{2}^{\mathrm{T}} & \boldsymbol{0}_{n \times n} & \boldsymbol{0}_{n \times n} \end{bmatrix}$ 及其转置,得到

$$\operatorname{sym}\{\overline{E}^{\mathsf{T}}\overline{P}_{i}\overline{A}_{ki} + \overline{A}\overline{\Phi}_{i}^{\mathsf{T}}\overline{\Gamma}\overline{A}_{ki} + \overline{N}_{ai}^{\mathsf{T}}\overline{E}\} + (\pi_{ii} - \delta)\overline{E}^{\mathsf{T}}\overline{P}_{i}\overline{E} + L_{2}^{\mathsf{T}}QL_{2} < 0,$$

由 Q > 0,可得 sym{ $\overline{\boldsymbol{E}}^{\mathrm{T}} \overline{\boldsymbol{P}}_{i} \overline{\boldsymbol{A}}_{ki} + \overline{\boldsymbol{A}} \overline{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} \overline{\boldsymbol{A}}_{ki} + \overline{\boldsymbol{N}}_{ai}^{\mathrm{T}} \overline{\boldsymbol{E}} \} + (\pi_{ii} - \delta) \overline{\boldsymbol{E}}^{\mathrm{T}} \overline{\boldsymbol{P}}_{i} \overline{\boldsymbol{E}} < 0$,即 sym{ $\overline{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{A}_{i4} \} < 0$,根据文献 [7] 的引理 2.4 知, \boldsymbol{A}_{i4} 非奇异,进一步得出矩阵对($\boldsymbol{E}, \widetilde{\boldsymbol{A}}_{ki}$) 是正则无脉冲的。

类似地,对不等式(8) 左右两边分别乘以 $\begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{L}_{2}^{\mathrm{T}} & \boldsymbol{L}_{2}^{\mathrm{T}} & \boldsymbol{0}_{n \times n} \end{bmatrix}$ 及其转置,可得

$$sym\{\overline{\boldsymbol{E}}^{\mathrm{T}}\overline{\boldsymbol{P}}_{i}\overline{\boldsymbol{A}}_{ki} + \overline{\boldsymbol{A}}\overline{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}\overline{\boldsymbol{\Gamma}}\overline{\boldsymbol{A}}_{ki} + \overline{\boldsymbol{E}}^{\mathrm{T}}\overline{\boldsymbol{P}}_{i}\overline{\boldsymbol{A}}_{ki} + \overline{\boldsymbol{A}}\overline{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}\overline{\boldsymbol{\Gamma}}\overline{\boldsymbol{A}}_{ki}\} + (\boldsymbol{\pi}_{ii} - \boldsymbol{\delta})\overline{\boldsymbol{E}}^{\mathrm{T}}\overline{\boldsymbol{P}}_{i}\overline{\boldsymbol{E}} + \mu \boldsymbol{L}_{2}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{Q}\boldsymbol{L}_{2} < 0, (0 \leq \mu < 1)$$
 进而可得 $sym\{\overline{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}(\boldsymbol{A}_{i4} + \boldsymbol{A}_{bi4})\} < 0$,即矩阵对 $(\boldsymbol{E}, \widetilde{\boldsymbol{A}}_{ki} + \widetilde{\boldsymbol{A}}_{bi})$ 是正则无脉冲的。

下面讨论系统(5)是有限时间鲁棒随机有界的。构造 L-K 泛函为

$$V(t, \mathbf{x}_{\tau}, i) = V_{1}(\mathbf{x}_{\tau}, i) + V_{2}(t, \mathbf{x}_{\tau}) + V_{3}(t, \dot{\mathbf{x}}_{\tau}), V_{1}(\mathbf{x}_{\tau}, i) = \mathbf{x}^{T}(t) \mathbf{E}^{T} \mathbf{P}_{i} \mathbf{E} \mathbf{x}(t),$$

$$V_2(t, \mathbf{x}_{\tau}) = \int_{t-h}^{t} e^{\delta(t-s)} \mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{T}}(s) \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{x}(s) \, \mathrm{d}s, \ V_3(t, \dot{\mathbf{x}}_{\tau}) = \int_{t-h}^{t} \int_{\theta}^{t} e^{\delta(t-s)} \left(\mathbf{E} \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) \right) \, \mathrm{T} \mathbf{Z}(\mathbf{E} \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s)) \, \mathrm{d}s \, \mathrm{d}\theta_{\circ}$$

由 L-K 泛函的构造,可知 $V \in C^{1,2}([-h,0] \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{N})$,根据引理 1 以及 $\mathbf{w}(t)$ 的性质,有

$$\mathcal{E}\{dV_1\} = \mathcal{E}\left\{\frac{\partial V_1}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}d\boldsymbol{x}\right\} + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{E}\left\{d\boldsymbol{x}^T \frac{\partial^2 V_1}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}^2}d\boldsymbol{x}\right\} =$$

$$2\mathcal{E}\{\boldsymbol{x}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{E}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{P}_{i}\boldsymbol{E}\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{x}\} + \mathcal{E}\{\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{x}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{E}^{\mathrm{T}}(\boldsymbol{E}^{+})^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{E}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{P}_{i}\boldsymbol{E}\boldsymbol{E}^{+}\boldsymbol{E}\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{x}\} + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \boldsymbol{\pi}_{ij}\boldsymbol{E}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{P}_{j}\boldsymbol{E}\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{t} =$$

$$2\mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{E}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{P}_{i}\mathbf{f}_{i}\mathrm{d}t + \mathcal{E}\left\{\mathrm{tr}(\mathbf{g}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}(\mathbf{E}^{+})^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{E}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{P}_{i}\mathbf{E}\mathbf{E}^{+}\mathbf{g}_{i}\mathrm{d}\mathbf{w}\mathrm{d}\mathbf{w}^{\mathrm{T}})\right\} + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \boldsymbol{\pi}_{ij}\mathbf{E}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{P}_{j}\mathbf{E}\mathrm{d}t =$$

$$\left[2\boldsymbol{x}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{E}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{P}_{i}\boldsymbol{f}_{i}+\boldsymbol{g}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}(\boldsymbol{E}^{+})^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{E}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{P}_{i}\boldsymbol{E}\boldsymbol{E}^{+}\boldsymbol{g}_{i}+\sum_{j=1}^{N}\boldsymbol{\pi}_{ij}\boldsymbol{E}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{P}_{j}\boldsymbol{E}\right]\mathrm{d}t=\mathcal{L}V_{1}\mathrm{d}t,$$

$$\mathcal{E}\{\mathrm{d}V_2\} = \mathcal{E}\left\{\frac{\partial V_2}{\partial t}\mathrm{d}t\right\} = \delta V_2 + \left[\boldsymbol{x}^\mathrm{T}\boldsymbol{Q}\boldsymbol{x} - \mathrm{e}^{\delta h}(1-\dot{h})\boldsymbol{x}_h^\mathrm{T}\boldsymbol{Q}\boldsymbol{x}_h\right]\mathrm{d}t = \delta V_2 + \mathcal{L}V_2\mathrm{d}t,$$

$$\mathcal{E}\{\mathrm{d}V_3\} = \mathcal{E}\left\{\frac{\partial V_3}{\partial t}\mathrm{d}t\right\} = \delta V_3 + \left(d\boldsymbol{f}_i^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{Z}\boldsymbol{f}_i - \int_{t-d}^t \mathrm{e}^{\delta(t-s)}\boldsymbol{f}_i^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{Z}\boldsymbol{f}_i\mathrm{d}s\right)\mathrm{d}t = \delta V_3 + \mathcal{L}V_3\mathrm{d}t_\circ$$

由 $\Gamma E = 0$, 进行如下构造:

$$\mathcal{E}\{\mathrm{d}V_4(\boldsymbol{x}_{\tau},i)\} = \mathcal{E}\{2\boldsymbol{x}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{\Lambda}\boldsymbol{\Phi}_i^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{\Gamma}\mathrm{E}\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{x}\} + \boldsymbol{\pi}_{ii}\boldsymbol{x}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{E}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{\Gamma}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{\Phi}_i\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{x}\mathrm{d}t - \delta\boldsymbol{x}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{E}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{\Gamma}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{\Phi}_i\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{x}\mathrm{d}t = (2\boldsymbol{x}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{\Lambda}\boldsymbol{\Phi}_i^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{\Gamma}f_i + \boldsymbol{\pi}_{ii}\boldsymbol{x}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{E}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{\Gamma}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{\Phi}_i\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{x} - \delta\boldsymbol{x}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{E}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{\Gamma}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{\Phi}_i\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{x})\mathrm{d}t = \mathcal{L}V_4\mathrm{d}t = 0_{\circ}$$

综上,根据引理2,得到

$$\mathcal{L}V = \mathcal{L}V_1 + \mathcal{L}V_2 + \mathcal{L}V_3 + \mathcal{L}V_4 =$$

$$\delta V + 2\boldsymbol{x}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{f}_{i} + \boldsymbol{g}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}(\boldsymbol{E}^{+})^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{E}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{P}_{i}\boldsymbol{E}\boldsymbol{E}^{+}\boldsymbol{g}_{i} + \boldsymbol{x}^{\mathrm{T}}\left[\left(\boldsymbol{\pi}_{ii} - \delta\right)\boldsymbol{E}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{i} + \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{N} \boldsymbol{\pi}_{ij}\boldsymbol{E}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{P}_{j}\boldsymbol{E}\right]\boldsymbol{x} + \boldsymbol{x}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{Q}\boldsymbol{x} - e^{\delta h}(1 - h)\boldsymbol{x}_{h}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{Q}\boldsymbol{x}_{h} + d\boldsymbol{f}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{Z}\boldsymbol{f}_{i} - \int_{t-d}^{t} e^{\delta(t-s)}\boldsymbol{f}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{Z}\boldsymbol{f}_{i}\mathrm{d}s <$$

$$\delta V + 2\boldsymbol{x}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{f}_{i} + \boldsymbol{g}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}(\boldsymbol{E}^{+})^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{E}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{P}_{i}\boldsymbol{E}\boldsymbol{E}^{+}\boldsymbol{g}_{i} + \boldsymbol{x}^{\mathrm{T}}\left[\left(\boldsymbol{\pi}_{ii} - \delta\right)\boldsymbol{E}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{i} + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \boldsymbol{\pi}_{ij}\boldsymbol{E}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{P}_{j}\boldsymbol{E}\right]\boldsymbol{x} +$$

 $\boldsymbol{x}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{Q}\boldsymbol{x} - (1 - \mu)\boldsymbol{x}_{h}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{Q}\boldsymbol{x}_{h} + d\boldsymbol{f}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{Z}\boldsymbol{f}_{i} + \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\mathrm{T}}(\mathrm{sym}\{\boldsymbol{N}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{H}\} + d\boldsymbol{N}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{Z}^{-1}\boldsymbol{N}_{i})\boldsymbol{\xi} = \delta V + \boldsymbol{\eta}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{\Psi}_{1i}\boldsymbol{\eta} + \boldsymbol{v}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{T}_{i}\boldsymbol{v},$ (9) $\boldsymbol{\Xi} + \delta > 0, \mathbf{e}^{\delta h} > 1, \mathbf{e}^{\delta(t-s)} > 1, \boldsymbol{\Omega}_{i} = \boldsymbol{P}_{i}\boldsymbol{E} + \boldsymbol{\Gamma}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{i}\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^{\mathrm{T}}, \boldsymbol{\eta} = \boldsymbol{\eta}(t) = \mathrm{col}\{\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{x}_{h}, \boldsymbol{v}\}$

根据不等式(6), 可得 $\mathcal{L}V < \delta V + \mathbf{v}^{\mathrm{T}} T_i \mathbf{v}$, 从 0 到 t 积分并取期望($t \in [0, T_f]$), 应用 Dynkin 公式^[39],有

$$\int_{0}^{t} \mathcal{E}\{\mathcal{L}V(s, \boldsymbol{x}_{\tau}, i)\} ds = \mathcal{E}\{V(t, \boldsymbol{x}_{\tau}, i)\} - \mathcal{E}\{V(0, \boldsymbol{x}(0), i)\} < \mathcal{E}\left\{\int_{0}^{t} \delta V(s, \boldsymbol{x}_{\tau}, i) ds\right\} + \mathcal{E}\left\{\int_{0}^{t} \boldsymbol{v}^{T}(s) \boldsymbol{T}_{i} \boldsymbol{v}(s) ds\right\},$$

再根据 Bellman-Gronwall 引理 $^{[40]}$,当 $\delta > 0$ 时, $e^{\delta t}$ 为 t的增函数,所以

$$\mathcal{E}\left\{V(t, \boldsymbol{x}_{\tau}, i)\right\} < \mathcal{E}\left\{e^{\delta t}V(0, \boldsymbol{x}(0), i) + \int_{0}^{t} e^{\delta(t-s)} \boldsymbol{v}^{\mathsf{T}}(s) \boldsymbol{T}_{i} \boldsymbol{v}(s) \,\mathrm{d}s\right\} \leqslant \\
e^{\delta T_{f}} \mathcal{E}\left\{V(0, \boldsymbol{x}(0), i) + \int_{0}^{t} e^{-\delta s} \boldsymbol{v}^{\mathsf{T}}(s) \boldsymbol{T}_{i} \boldsymbol{v}(s) \,\mathrm{d}s\right\}_{0} \tag{10}$$

如果 $\mathcal{E}\{\boldsymbol{x}^{\mathsf{T}}(0)\boldsymbol{E}^{\mathsf{T}}\boldsymbol{G}_{i}\boldsymbol{E}\boldsymbol{x}(0)\} \leq \mathcal{E}\{\sup_{\boldsymbol{x}\in\mathcal{E}_{0}}(\boldsymbol{x}^{\mathsf{T}}(\theta)\boldsymbol{E}^{\mathsf{T}}\boldsymbol{G}_{i}\boldsymbol{E}\boldsymbol{x}(\theta))\} \leq c_{1}^{2},$ 则有

$$\mathcal{E}\{V(0, \boldsymbol{x}(0), i)\} = \mathcal{E}\{\boldsymbol{x}^{\mathrm{T}}(0)\boldsymbol{E}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{P}_{i}\boldsymbol{E}\boldsymbol{x}(0) + \int_{-d}^{0} e^{-\delta s}\boldsymbol{x}^{\mathrm{T}}(s)\boldsymbol{Q}\boldsymbol{x}(s)\,\mathrm{d}s + \int_{-d}^{0} \int_{\theta}^{0} e^{-\delta s}\dot{\boldsymbol{x}}^{\mathrm{T}}(s)\boldsymbol{E}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{Z}\boldsymbol{E}\dot{\boldsymbol{x}}(s)\,\mathrm{d}s\mathrm{d}\theta\} \leq l_{1}\mathcal{E}\{\boldsymbol{x}^{\mathrm{T}}(0)\boldsymbol{E}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{G}_{i}\boldsymbol{E}\boldsymbol{x}(0)\} + \boldsymbol{\beta}_{1} + \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2} \leq l_{1}c_{1}^{2} + \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2}$$

将不等式(11)代入不等式(10),并根据不等式(2),则有

$$\mathcal{E}V(t, \mathbf{x}_{\sigma}, i) < e^{\delta T_f}(l_1 c_1^2 + \beta_1 + \beta_2 + l_2 s^2) , \qquad (12)$$

以及

$$\mathcal{E}V(t, \mathbf{x}_{\tau}, i) \geqslant \mathcal{E}\{\mathbf{x}^{\mathsf{T}}(t)\mathbf{E}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{P}_{i}\mathbf{E}\mathbf{x}(t)\} \geqslant l_{3}\mathcal{E}\{\mathbf{x}^{\mathsf{T}}(t)\mathbf{E}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{G}_{i}\mathbf{E}\mathbf{x}(t)\}$$
(13)

结合式(12)和(13),并根据式(7),则有 $\mathcal{E}\{\boldsymbol{x}^{\mathsf{T}}(t)\boldsymbol{E}^{\mathsf{T}}\boldsymbol{G}_{i}\boldsymbol{E}\boldsymbol{x}(t)\}$ < $\mathrm{e}^{\delta T_{f}}\frac{l_{1}c_{1}^{2}+\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}+\boldsymbol{\beta}_{2}+l_{2}s^{2}}{l_{3}}$ < $\mathcal{E}(c_{2}^{2})$,由定义3,系统(5)关于 $(c_{1},c_{2},T_{f},s,\boldsymbol{G}_{i})$ 是有限时间鲁棒随机有界的。

2.3 有限时间 H_{∞} 性能分析

定理1是研究系统有限时间鲁棒随机有界性的基础,本节将通过构建 H_{∞} 性能函数以及应用随机微分方程理论,给出系统具有 H_{∞} 性能 γ 的充分条件。

定理 2 对任意 $i \in \mathbb{N}$,给定正标量 δ ,s, γ ,如果存在矩阵 P_i ,Q,Z, $G_i \in S_+^n$,矩阵 N_{ai} , $N_{hi} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$,可逆矩阵 $\Phi_i \in \mathbb{R}^{(n-r) \times (n-r)}$,使得下列矩阵不等式成立,则系统(5)关于 $(c_1, c_2, T_f, s, G_i, \gamma)$ 是有限时间鲁棒随机有界的,并且具有 H_{∞} 性能 γ , 其中:

$$\boldsymbol{\Psi}_{2i} = \operatorname{sym}\left\{\hat{\boldsymbol{\Omega}}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}\hat{\boldsymbol{A}}_{ci} + \hat{\boldsymbol{N}}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}\hat{\boldsymbol{\Pi}} + \frac{1}{2}(\boldsymbol{\pi}_{ii} - \delta)\,\hat{\boldsymbol{\Omega}}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{E}\boldsymbol{e}_{1}\right\} + \boldsymbol{e}_{1}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{B}_{wi}^{\mathrm{T}}(\boldsymbol{E}^{+})^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{E}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{P}_{i}\boldsymbol{E}\boldsymbol{E}^{+}\,\boldsymbol{B}_{wi}\boldsymbol{e}_{1} + \sum_{j=1,j\neq i}^{N} \boldsymbol{\pi}_{ij}\boldsymbol{e}_{1}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{E}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{P}_{j}\boldsymbol{E}\boldsymbol{e}_{1} + \hat{\boldsymbol{Q}}_{\mu} + d\hat{\boldsymbol{A}}_{ci}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{Z}\hat{\boldsymbol{A}}_{ci} + d\hat{\boldsymbol{N}}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{Z}^{-1}\,\hat{\boldsymbol{N}}_{i} + \hat{\boldsymbol{Z}}_{ci}^{\mathrm{T}}\hat{\boldsymbol{Z}}_{ci} - \gamma^{2}\boldsymbol{e}_{3}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{e}_{3} < 0,$$

$$l_{1}c_{1}^{2} + \boldsymbol{\beta}_{1} + \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2} + \gamma^{2}s^{2} \leqslant e^{-\delta T_{f}}l_{3}c_{2}^{2},$$

$$(14)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{Z}}_{ci} = \boldsymbol{C}_{ki}\boldsymbol{e}_1 + \boldsymbol{C}_{hi}\boldsymbol{e}_2 + \boldsymbol{D}_{vi}\boldsymbol{e}_3, \boldsymbol{C}_{ki} = \boldsymbol{C}_i + \boldsymbol{D}_{vi}\boldsymbol{K}_i \circ$$

证明 将不等式(9)中的 $\mathbf{v}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{T}_{:}\mathbf{v}$ 替换为 $-\mathbf{z}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{z} + \gamma^{2}\mathbf{v}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{v}$,相应地将 $\mathbf{\Psi}_{::}$ 替换为 $\mathbf{\Psi}_{::}$,则有

根据式(14),可得 $\mathcal{L}V < \delta V - z^Tz + \gamma^2 v^Tv$ 。对不等式两边从 0 到 t 积分并取期望,根据 Dynkin 公式和 Bellman-Gronwall 引理,有

$$0 < \mathcal{E}\{V(t, \mathbf{x}_{\tau}, i)\} < e^{\delta T_f} \mathcal{E}\{V(0, \mathbf{x}(0), i) + \int_0^{T_f} e^{-\delta t} (\gamma^2 \mathbf{v}^{\mathsf{T}}(t) \mathbf{v}(t) - \mathbf{z}^{\mathsf{T}}(t) \mathbf{z}(t)) dt\}, \qquad (17)$$

根据零初始条件的假设,则有 $\mathcal{E}\int_0^{T_f} \mathbf{z}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \mathbf{z}(t) \, \mathrm{d}t < \gamma^2 \mathcal{E}\int_0^{T_f} \mathbf{v}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \mathbf{v}(t) \, \mathrm{d}t, \, t \in [0, T_f]$ 。

同时,由于
$$-\int_0^{T_f} e^{-\delta t} \mathbf{z}^{\mathsf{T}}(t) \mathbf{z}(t) dt \leq 0$$
,根据不等式(17),有
$$0 < \mathcal{E}\{V(t, \mathbf{x}_{\tau}, i)\} < e^{\delta T_f} \mathcal{E}\{V(0, \mathbf{x}(0), i) + \gamma^2 \int_0^{T_f} e^{-\delta t} \mathbf{v}^{\mathsf{T}}(t) \mathbf{v}(t) dt\}$$
。

类似地,如果 $\mathcal{E}\left\{\sup_{-h\leqslant\theta\leqslant0}(\boldsymbol{x}^{\mathrm{T}}(\theta)\boldsymbol{E}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{G}_{i}\boldsymbol{E}\boldsymbol{x}(\theta))\right\}\leqslant c_{1}^{2}$,根据不等式(15),则有 $\mathcal{E}\left\{\boldsymbol{x}^{\mathrm{T}}(t)\boldsymbol{E}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{G}_{i}\boldsymbol{E}\boldsymbol{x}(t)\right\}< c_{2}^{2}$ 。因此,根据定义 4,定理得证。

2.4 有限时间保性能 H_{∞} 控制器设计

本节将在定理 1、2 的基础上,进一步考虑给定性能指标 J_i 的情况,设计具有 H_∞ 性能 γ 且使 J_i 存在正上界的控制器。

定理 3 对任意 $i \in \mathbb{N}$,给定性能函数 J_i ,正标量 δ ,s, γ ,如果存在矩阵 P_i ,Q,Z, $G_i \in S_+^n$,矩阵 N_{ai} , $N_{hi} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$,可逆矩阵 $\Phi_i \in \mathbb{R}^{(n-r) \times (n-r)}$,使得下列矩阵不等式成立,则存在状态反馈控制器(4),使得系统

(5) 关于 $(c_1, c_2, T_f, s, \mathbf{G}_i, \gamma)$ 是有限时间鲁棒随机有界的,并且具有 H_{∞} 性能 γ ,同时性能指标 J_i 存在正上界 $J_i^* = \mathrm{e}^{\delta T_f} (l_1 c_1^2 + \beta_1 + \beta_2 + \gamma^2 s^2)$,其中 $l_1 c_1^2 + \beta_1 + \beta_2 + \gamma^2 s^2 \leq \mathrm{e}^{-\delta T_f} l_3 c_2^2$,以及

$$\boldsymbol{\Psi}_{3i} = \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{2i} + \boldsymbol{e}_{1}^{\mathrm{T}}(\boldsymbol{S}_{i} + \boldsymbol{K}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{R}_{i}\boldsymbol{K}_{i}) \,\boldsymbol{e}_{1} < 0_{\circ}$$

$$(18)$$

证明 将不等式(16)改写为

$$\mathcal{L}V \leq \delta V + \boldsymbol{\eta}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{3i} \boldsymbol{\eta} - \boldsymbol{z}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{z} + \boldsymbol{\gamma}^{2} \boldsymbol{v}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{v} - \boldsymbol{x}^{\mathrm{T}} (\boldsymbol{S}_{i} + \boldsymbol{K}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{R}_{i} \boldsymbol{K}_{i}) \boldsymbol{x},$$

由不等式(18)及 $-z^{\mathsf{T}}z \leq 0$,可得 $\mathcal{L}V \leq \delta V + \gamma^2 v^{\mathsf{T}}v - x^{\mathsf{T}}(S_i + K_i^{\mathsf{T}}R_iK_i)x_o$ 类似地,有

$$J < e^{\delta T_f} \mathcal{E} \Big\{ V(0, \boldsymbol{x}(0), i) + \gamma^2 \int_0^{T_f} e^{-\delta s} \boldsymbol{v}^{\mathsf{T}}(t) \boldsymbol{v}(t) dt \Big\} < e^{\delta T_f} (l_1 c_1^2 + \beta_1 + \beta_2 + \gamma^2 s^2) = J^*_{\circ}$$

显然 $J^* \ge 0$ 。根据定义 5,存在状态反馈控制器(4),使得系统(5) 关于 $(c_1,c_2,T_f,s,\textbf{G}_i,\gamma)$ 是有限时间 鲁棒随机有界的,定理得证。

2.5 线性矩阵不等式化

定理 3 给出了系统保性能 H_∞ 控制器存在的充分条件,但该充分条件是非线性的矩阵不等式,本节将应用相关引理以及合同变换将该矩阵不等式转化为 LMI_\odot

定理 4 对任意 $i \in \mathbb{N}$,给定性能函数 J_i ,正标量 δ , s, γ ,如果存在矩阵 \widehat{P}_i , \widehat{Q}_i , \widehat{Z} , $\widehat{G}_i \in S_+^n$,矩阵 \widehat{N}_{ai} , $\widehat{N}_{hi} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, $Y_i \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$,可逆矩阵 $\widehat{\Phi}_i \in \mathbb{R}^{(n-r) \times (n-r)}$,标量 $\varepsilon_i > 0$,使得下列 LMI 成立,则设计状态反馈控制器 $u(t) = Y_i(\widehat{P}_i E^{\mathsf{T}} + \Lambda \widehat{\Phi}_i \Gamma)^{-1} x(t)$,保证系统(5) 关于 $(c_1, c_2, T_f, s, G_i, \gamma)$ 是有限时间鲁棒随机有界的,并且具有 H_{∞} 性能 γ ,以及性能指标 J_i 存在正上界 $J_i^* = \mathrm{e}^{\delta T_f} (l_1 c_1^2 + \beta_1 + \beta_2 + \gamma^2 s^2)$,其中 $l_1 c_1^2 + \beta_1 + \beta_2 + \gamma^2 s^2 \leq \mathrm{e}^{-\delta T_f} l_3 c_2^2$,

$$\Psi_{4i} = \begin{bmatrix} \widehat{\Xi}_{1i} & \widehat{\Xi}_{2i} \\ * & \widehat{\Xi}_{3i} \end{bmatrix} < 0,$$

$$\widehat{\Xi}_{1i} = \operatorname{sym} \left\{ W_{1}^{\mathsf{T}} W_{2i} + \widehat{N}_{i}^{\mathsf{T}} \widehat{\boldsymbol{\Pi}} + \frac{1}{2} (\boldsymbol{\pi}_{ii} - \delta) \, \boldsymbol{e}_{1}^{\mathsf{T}} \boldsymbol{E} \widehat{\boldsymbol{\Omega}}_{i} \right\} + \widehat{\boldsymbol{Q}}_{\mu i} + \varepsilon_{i} \boldsymbol{e}_{1}^{\mathsf{T}} \boldsymbol{H}_{i} \boldsymbol{H}_{i}^{\mathsf{T}} \boldsymbol{e}_{1} - \gamma^{2} \boldsymbol{e}_{3}^{\mathsf{T}} \boldsymbol{e}_{3},$$

$$\widehat{\Xi}_{2i} = \begin{bmatrix} W_{3i}^{\mathsf{T}} & \widehat{M}_{i}^{\mathsf{T}} & \widehat{N}_{i}^{\mathsf{T}} & \widehat{\boldsymbol{B}}_{wi}^{\mathsf{T}} & \widehat{\boldsymbol{\Omega}}_{i}^{\mathsf{T}} & \widehat{\boldsymbol{V}}_{i}^{\mathsf{T}} & \widehat{\boldsymbol{Z}}_{ci}^{\mathsf{T}} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\widehat{\Xi}_{3i} = \operatorname{diag} \left\{ -d^{-1} \widehat{\boldsymbol{Z}} + \varepsilon_{i} \boldsymbol{H}_{i} \boldsymbol{H}_{i}^{\mathsf{T}}, -\varepsilon_{i} \boldsymbol{I}_{n}, d^{-1} (\widehat{\boldsymbol{Z}} - \operatorname{sym} \{\widehat{\boldsymbol{\Omega}}_{i}\}) \right. , - \boldsymbol{E}_{r}^{\mathsf{T}} \widehat{\boldsymbol{P}}_{i} \boldsymbol{E}_{r}, - \boldsymbol{S}_{i}^{-1}, - \boldsymbol{R}_{i}^{-1}, - \widehat{\boldsymbol{J}}_{i}, - \boldsymbol{I}_{q} \right\},$$

$$W_{1} = \boldsymbol{e}_{1}, W_{2i} = (\boldsymbol{A}_{i} \widehat{\boldsymbol{\Omega}}_{i} + \boldsymbol{B}_{ui} \boldsymbol{Y}_{i}) \, \boldsymbol{e}_{1} + \boldsymbol{A}_{hi} \widehat{\boldsymbol{\Omega}}_{i} \boldsymbol{e}_{2} + \boldsymbol{B}_{ui} \boldsymbol{e}_{3},$$

$$W_{3i} = (\boldsymbol{A}_{i} \widehat{\boldsymbol{\Omega}}_{i} + \boldsymbol{B}_{ui} \boldsymbol{Y}_{i} + \varepsilon_{i} \boldsymbol{H}_{i}^{\mathsf{T}} \boldsymbol{H}_{i}) \, \boldsymbol{e}_{1} + \boldsymbol{A}_{hi} \widehat{\boldsymbol{\Omega}}_{i} \boldsymbol{e}_{2} + \boldsymbol{B}_{ui} \boldsymbol{e}_{3},$$

$$\widehat{N}_{i} = \widehat{N}_{ai} \boldsymbol{e}_{1} + \widehat{N}_{hi} \boldsymbol{e}_{2}, \widehat{\boldsymbol{\Pi}} = \boldsymbol{E}^{\mathsf{T}} (\boldsymbol{e}_{1} - \boldsymbol{e}_{2}), \widehat{\boldsymbol{\Omega}}_{i} = \widehat{\boldsymbol{P}}_{i} \boldsymbol{E}^{\mathsf{T}} + \boldsymbol{A} \widehat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}_{i} \boldsymbol{\Gamma},$$

$$\widehat{\boldsymbol{Q}}_{\mu i} = \boldsymbol{e}_{1}^{\mathsf{T}} \widehat{\boldsymbol{Q}}_{i} \boldsymbol{e}_{1} - (1 - \mu) \, \boldsymbol{e}_{2}^{\mathsf{T}} \widehat{\boldsymbol{Q}}_{i} \boldsymbol{e}_{2}, \widehat{\boldsymbol{M}}_{i} = (\boldsymbol{M}_{ai} \widehat{\boldsymbol{\Omega}}_{i} + \boldsymbol{M}_{ui} \boldsymbol{Y}_{i}) \, \boldsymbol{e}_{1} + \boldsymbol{M}_{hi} \widehat{\boldsymbol{\Omega}}_{i} \boldsymbol{e}_{2},$$

$$\widehat{\boldsymbol{B}}_{wi} = \boldsymbol{E}_{r}^{\mathsf{T}} \boldsymbol{E} + \boldsymbol{B}_{wi} \widehat{\boldsymbol{\Omega}}_{i} \boldsymbol{e}_{1}, \widehat{\boldsymbol{Y}}_{i} = \boldsymbol{Y}_{i} \boldsymbol{e}_{1}, \widehat{\boldsymbol{Z}}_{ci} = (\boldsymbol{C}_{i} \widehat{\boldsymbol{\Omega}}_{i} + \boldsymbol{D}_{ui} \boldsymbol{Y}_{i}) \, \boldsymbol{e}_{1} + \boldsymbol{C}_{hi} \widehat{\boldsymbol{\Omega}}_{i} \boldsymbol{e}_{2} + \boldsymbol{D}_{vi} \boldsymbol{e}_{3},$$

$$\widehat{\boldsymbol{U}}_{i} = \operatorname{col} \left\{ \sqrt{\boldsymbol{\pi}_{1i}} \, \boldsymbol{E}_{r}^{\mathsf{T}} \widehat{\boldsymbol{\Omega}}_{i}, \sqrt{\boldsymbol{\pi}_{1i}} \boldsymbol{E}_{r}^{\mathsf{T}} \widehat{\boldsymbol{\Omega}}_{i}, \cdots, \sqrt{\boldsymbol{\pi}_{i(i-1)}} \boldsymbol{E}_{r}^{\mathsf{T}} \widehat{\boldsymbol{\Omega}}_{i}, \sqrt{\boldsymbol{\pi}_{i(i+1)}} \boldsymbol{E}_{r}^{\mathsf{T}} \widehat{\boldsymbol{\Omega}}_{i}, \cdots, \sqrt{\boldsymbol{\pi}_{ii}} \boldsymbol{E}_{r}^{\mathsf{T}} \widehat{\boldsymbol{\Omega}}_{i} \right\} \boldsymbol{e}_{1},$$

$$\widehat{\boldsymbol{U}}_{i} = \operatorname{col} \left\{ \sqrt{\boldsymbol{\pi}_{1i}} \, \boldsymbol{E}_{r}^{\mathsf{T}} \widehat{\boldsymbol{\Omega}}_{i}, \sqrt{\boldsymbol{\pi}_{1i}} \boldsymbol{E}_{r}^{\mathsf{T}} \widehat{\boldsymbol{\Omega}}_{i}, \cdots, \boldsymbol{E}_{r}^{\mathsf{T}} \widehat{\boldsymbol{P}}_{i}, \cdots, \boldsymbol{E}_{r}^{\mathsf{T}} \widehat{\boldsymbol{P}}_{i}, \boldsymbol{E}_{$$

证明 分离不等式(18)中的不确定项 $\hat{A}_{ci} = A_{ci} + H_i F(i,t) \hat{M}_i$,对 $d\hat{A}_{ci}^{\mathsf{T}} Z \hat{A}_{ci}$ 应用舒尔补引理,可得

$$\begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{X}_{1i} + \boldsymbol{X}_{2i} & \boldsymbol{A}_{ci}^{\mathrm{T}} \\ * & -d^{-1}\boldsymbol{Z}^{-1} \end{bmatrix} + \operatorname{sym} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\hat{\Omega}}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{H}_{i} \\ \boldsymbol{H}_{i} \end{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{F}(i,t) \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\hat{M}}_{i} & \boldsymbol{0} \end{bmatrix} \right\} < 0, \tag{20}$$

其中:

$$\boldsymbol{X}_{1i} = \operatorname{sym} \left\{ \boldsymbol{\hat{\Omega}}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{A}_{ci} + \boldsymbol{\hat{N}}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{\hat{H}} + \frac{1}{2} (\boldsymbol{\pi}_{ii} - \boldsymbol{\delta}) \, \boldsymbol{\hat{\Omega}}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{E} \boldsymbol{e}_{1} \right\} + \boldsymbol{\hat{Q}}_{\mu} - \boldsymbol{\gamma}^{2} \boldsymbol{e}_{3}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{e}_{3},$$

$$\boldsymbol{X}_{2i} = \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{N} \boldsymbol{\pi}_{ij} \boldsymbol{e}_{1}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{E}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{P}_{j} \boldsymbol{E} \boldsymbol{e}_{1} + d \boldsymbol{\hat{N}}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{Z}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\hat{N}}_{i} + \boldsymbol{e}_{1}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{B}_{wi}^{\mathrm{T}} (\boldsymbol{E}^{+})^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{E}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{P}_{i} \boldsymbol{E} \boldsymbol{E}^{+} \, \boldsymbol{B}_{wi} \boldsymbol{e}_{1} + \boldsymbol{e}_{1}^{\mathrm{T}} (\boldsymbol{S}_{i} + \boldsymbol{K}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{R}_{i} \boldsymbol{K}_{i}) \, \boldsymbol{e}_{1},$$

$$\boldsymbol{A}_{ci} = (\boldsymbol{A}_{i} + \boldsymbol{B}_{ui} \boldsymbol{K}_{i}) \, \boldsymbol{e}_{1} + \boldsymbol{A}_{hi} \boldsymbol{e}_{2} + \boldsymbol{B}_{vi} \boldsymbol{e}_{3}, \, \boldsymbol{\hat{M}}_{i} = (\boldsymbol{M}_{ai} + \boldsymbol{M}_{ui} \boldsymbol{K}_{i}) \, \boldsymbol{e}_{1} + \boldsymbol{M}_{hi} \boldsymbol{e}_{2} \circ$$

根据引理 3 和舒尔补引理,不等式(20)成立,当且仅当存在标量 $\varepsilon_{\epsilon} > 0$, 使得下面矩阵不等式成立:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{X}_{1i} + \boldsymbol{X}_{2i} + \varepsilon_{i} \hat{\boldsymbol{\Omega}}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{H}_{i} \boldsymbol{H}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} \hat{\boldsymbol{\Omega}}_{i} & \boldsymbol{A}_{ci}^{\mathrm{T}} + \varepsilon_{i} \hat{\boldsymbol{\Omega}}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{H}_{i} \boldsymbol{H}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} & \hat{\boldsymbol{M}}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} \\ * & - d^{-1} \mathbf{Z}^{-1} + \varepsilon_{i} \boldsymbol{H}_{i} \boldsymbol{H}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & - \varepsilon_{i} \boldsymbol{I} \end{bmatrix} < 0_{\circ}$$

根据引理 5,对 X_{2i} 各项使用舒尔补引理,可得

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{Z}_{1i} & \mathbf{Z}_{2i} \\ * & \mathbf{Z}_{3i} \end{bmatrix} < 0,$$
 (21)

其中:

$$\begin{split} \boldsymbol{\mathcal{Z}}_{1i} &= \boldsymbol{X}_{1i} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i} \boldsymbol{\hat{\Omega}}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{H}_{i} \boldsymbol{H}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{\hat{\Omega}}_{i}, \ \boldsymbol{\mathcal{Z}}_{2i} = \left[\boldsymbol{A}_{ci}^{\mathrm{T}} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i} \boldsymbol{\hat{\Omega}}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{H}_{i} \boldsymbol{H}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} \quad \boldsymbol{\hat{M}}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} \quad \boldsymbol{\hat{N}}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} \quad \boldsymbol{\hat{B}}_{wi}^{\mathrm{T}} \quad \boldsymbol{e}_{1}^{\mathrm{T}} \quad \boldsymbol{\hat{K}}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} \quad \boldsymbol{\hat{U}}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} \quad \boldsymbol{\hat{Z}}_{ci}^{\mathrm{T}} \right], \\ \boldsymbol{\mathcal{Z}}_{3i} &= \mathrm{diag} \{ -d^{-1} \boldsymbol{Z}^{-1} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i} \boldsymbol{H}_{i} \boldsymbol{H}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}, -\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i} \boldsymbol{I}_{n}, -d^{-1} \boldsymbol{Z}, -(\boldsymbol{E}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{P}_{i} \boldsymbol{E}_{i})^{-1}, -\boldsymbol{S}_{i}^{-1}, -\boldsymbol{R}_{i}^{-1}, -\boldsymbol{J}_{i}, -\boldsymbol{I}_{q} \}, \\ \boldsymbol{U}_{i} &= \mathrm{col} \{ \sqrt{\boldsymbol{\pi}_{i1}} \boldsymbol{E}_{r}^{\mathrm{T}}, \sqrt{\boldsymbol{\pi}_{i2}} \boldsymbol{E}_{r}^{\mathrm{T}}, \cdots, \sqrt{\boldsymbol{\pi}_{i(i-1)}} \boldsymbol{E}_{r}^{\mathrm{T}}, \sqrt{\boldsymbol{\pi}_{i(i+1)}} \boldsymbol{E}_{r}^{\mathrm{T}}, \cdots, \sqrt{\boldsymbol{\pi}_{iN}} \boldsymbol{E}_{r}^{\mathrm{T}} \}, \\ \boldsymbol{\hat{U}}_{i} &= \boldsymbol{U}_{i} \boldsymbol{e}_{1}, \quad \boldsymbol{\hat{B}}_{w} = \boldsymbol{E}_{r}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{E}^{+} \boldsymbol{B}_{w} \boldsymbol{e}_{1}, \quad \boldsymbol{\hat{K}}_{i} = \boldsymbol{K}_{i} \boldsymbol{e}_{1}, \end{split}$$

 $m{J}_i = \mathrm{diag}\{(m{E}_l^{\mathrm{T}} m{P}_1 m{E}_l)^{-1}, (m{E}_l^{\mathrm{T}} m{P}_2 m{E}_l)^{-1}, \cdots, (m{E}_l^{\mathrm{T}} m{P}_{i-1} m{E}_l)^{-1}, (m{E}_l^{\mathrm{T}} m{P}_{i+1} m{E}_l)^{-1}, \cdots, (m{E}_l^{\mathrm{T}} m{P}_N m{E}_l)^{-1}\}$ 。
对矩阵不等式(21) 左右两边分别乘以矩阵 $\mathrm{diag}\{(m{\Omega}_i^{-1})^{\mathrm{T}}, (m{\Omega}_i^{-1})^{\mathrm{T}}, (m{\Omega}_i^{-1})^{\mathrm{T}}, m{I}_{2n+p}, m{\Omega}_i^{-1}, m{I}_{2n+m+r(N-1)+q}\}$ 及其转置,根据引理5,有 $\hat{m{J}}_i = m{J}_i$,应用引理4,得到 $-d^{-1} \hat{m{\Omega}}_i Z \hat{m{\Omega}}_i^{\mathrm{T}} \leqslant d^{-1} (\hat{m{Z}} - \mathrm{sym}\{\hat{m{\Omega}}_i\})$,所以若 $m{\Psi}_{4i} < 0$ 成立,则不等式(21) 成立,其中 $\hat{m{\Omega}}_i = m{\Omega}_i^{-1}, \hat{m{Q}}_i = (m{\Omega}_i^{-1})^{\mathrm{T}} m{Q} m{\Omega}_i^{-1}$, $\hat{m{N}}_{ai} = m{\Omega}_i^{-1} m{N}_{ai} m{\Omega}_i^{-1}$, $\hat{m{N}}_{hi} = m{\Omega}_i^{-1} m{N}_{hi} m{\Omega}_i^{-1}$, $\hat{m{Z}} = m{Z}^{-1}, m{Y}_i = m{K}_i m{\Omega}_i^{-1}$,定理得证。

3 数值算例

考虑具有两个子系统的不确定随机奇异时变时滞 MJSs,各子系统的参数矩阵选取如下: 子系统 1:

$$\boldsymbol{E}_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{A}_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0.8 & -1.6 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{A}_{h1} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.7 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.8 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{B}_{u1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{B}_{v1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 \\ 0.2 \end{bmatrix}, \\
\boldsymbol{B}_{w1} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 & 0.3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{C}_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{C}_{h1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{D}_{u1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.8 \\ 0.6 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{D}_{v1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 \\ 0.2 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{H}_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \\
\boldsymbol{M}_{a1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{M}_{h1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{M}_{u1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 \\ 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{S}_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.03 & 0.03 \\ 0.03 & 0.04 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{R}_{1} = 0.08_{\circ}$$

子系统 2

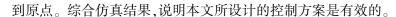
$$\boldsymbol{E}_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{A}_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} -1.8 & 0.5 \\ 0.3 & -0.7 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{A}_{h2} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.9 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.7 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{B}_{u2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.5 \\ 2.8 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{B}_{v2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 \\ 0.3 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\boldsymbol{B}_{w2} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.1 & 0.2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{C}_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{C}_{h2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.3 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{D}_{u2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0.4 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{D}_{v2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 \\ 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{H}_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\boldsymbol{M}_{u2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{M}_{h2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{M}_{u2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 \\ 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{S}_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.05 & 0.02 \\ 0.02 & 0.04 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{R}_{2} = 0.08_{\circ}$$

时变时滞取为 h(t)=0.5 $|\sin t|$,则 $d=\mu=0.5$ 。 $F(t)=\mathrm{diag}\{\sin t,\cos t\}$,转移概率为 $\pi_{11}=-0.4$, $\pi_{12}=0.4$, $\pi_{22}=-0.6$, $\pi_{21}=0.6$, $\pi_{21}=0.6$, $\pi_{22}=0.6$, $\pi_{23}=0.6$,有 YALMIP 工具箱 sdpt3 求解器,求得保性能 H_{∞} 控制器增益为 $\mathbf{K}_{1}=[-0.088\ 8-0.053\ 8]$, $\mathbf{K}_{2}=[-0.048\ 3-0.294\ 9]$, $\mathbf{k}_{1}=0.142\ 8$, $\mathbf{k}_{3}=0.137\ 0$, $\mathbf{k}_{1}=0.143\ 6$, $\mathbf{k}_{2}=0.012\ 1$ 。根据不等式(15),得到 $\mathbf{k}_{2}=0.011$ 的最小值为11.088 0,性能指标的上界 $\mathbf{k}_{3}=0.012$ 1。

仿真的响应曲线见图 1 ~ 3。图 1 为系统的马尔可夫切换信号,两种模式对应系统的两个子系统,切换规律遵循马尔可夫过程;图 2 显示,在图 1 的切换规律下,子系统状态 x_1,x_2 在有限时间 T_f = 2 达到收敛;图 3 为系统的乘性白噪声,刚开始噪声状态波动较大,在保性能 H_{∞} 控制器的作用下,最终都收敛



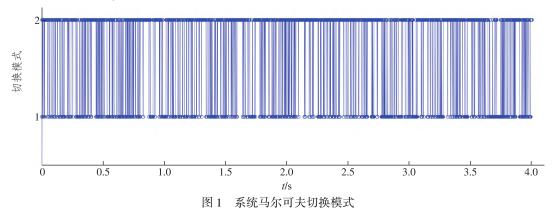


Fig.1 System Markov switching mode

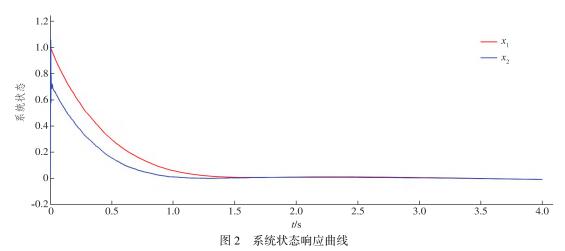


Fig.2 The response curves of system states

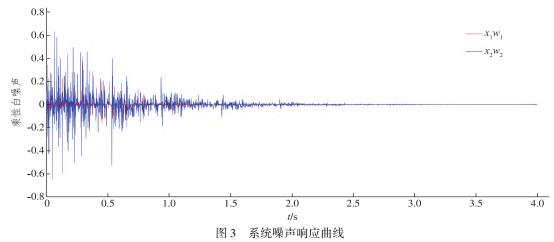


Fig.3 The response curves of system noise

4 结论

针对不确定随机奇异时变时滞 MJSs,通过构造自由矩阵不等式并引入补偿项,得到了系统 L-K 泛函的无穷小算子。应用随机微分方程理论,得到使闭环系统有限时间鲁棒随机有界的充分条件,并通过设计保性能 H_{∞} 控制器使得系统具有 H_{∞} 性能指标 γ ,且性能函数存在正上界。进一步运用 M-P 逆、矩

阵满秩分解等方法将所得结论转化为 LMI,由 YALMIP 工具箱求解 LMI 的可行解,进而得到状态反馈控制器。今后仍有许多工作需要完善,例如:考虑切换系统模式的驻留时间,尝试采用积分不等式的方法进一步降低随机奇异时滞系统的保守性。

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Finite-time Guaranteed Cost H_{∞} Control for Uncertain Stochastic Singular Markov Jump Systems with Time-varying Delays

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Abstract: This paper addresses a class of uncertain stochastic singular time-varying delay systems with Markov switching. The regularity and impulse-free conditions are proposed for solution of the system. By constructing a stochastic Lyapunov-Krasovskii functional and applying generalized Itô formula, the Moore-Penrose inverse formula, Dunkin formula, and the Bellman-Gronwall lemma, sufficient conditions for the finite-time robust stochastic boundedness of the closed-loop system are obtained in the form of strict linear matrix inequalities. Additionally, a finite-time guaranteed cost H_{∞} controller was designed. Finally, the effectiveness of the proposed design scheme was verified through the numerical example.

Keywords: finite-time guaranteed cost H_{∞} control; stochastic singular systems; Markov jump systems; time-varying delay; linear matrix inequality