

# 一类非线性切换系统的指数镇定及 $L_2$ 增益分析\*

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**摘要:**【目的】研究一类带有混合时变时滞非线性切换系统的指数镇定以及  $L_2$  增益分析问题。【方法】构造与时滞相关的多 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 泛函, 基于 Jensen 不等式以及平均驻留时间方法, 研究任意切换下系统的镇定条件。【结果】得到了在任意切换下非线性时滞切换系统指数镇定以及  $L_2$  增益性能的充分条件, 同时给出系统在切换信号下的状态响应图。【结论】数值算例验证了所得结果的有效性。

**关键词:** 切换系统; 混合时滞; 平均驻留时间; Lyapunov-Krasovskii 泛函

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随着科技的进步,大量复杂的系统模型逐渐出现在人工智能、生物化工、电力系统、无人机驾驶等领域<sup>[1-3]</sup>。如何对这些复杂的系统进行控制、检测以及提高效益都是科研工作者所面临的重大课题。为解决上述问题,切换系统被广泛应用。切换系统是一种相对复杂又典型的动态系统,由有限个内部子系统和协调子系统正常工作的切换规则组成。随着研究的不断深入,切换系统已成为相关领域的一个研究热点<sup>[4-6]</sup>。

众所周知,由于模型的复杂性、器械老化以及部分人为操作原因,系统运行中不可避免的出现了时滞、非线性、不确定等现象。这些因素的存在往往是造成系统不稳定或性能变差的主要原因,同时系统运行时也表现出许多独特的行为,无法用线性系统理论或传统方法处理,从而对带有时滞的非线性切换系统的分析和研究变得更加复杂和困难。目前,针对切换系统的研究,也主要集中在稳定性方面。文献[7]中的每个子系统都稳定,然而当不适当的切换规则出现时,整个系统则无法达到预期状态;相反的情况,文献[8]的每个子系统都不稳定,定义适当的切换规则,并且当平均驻留时间足够小时,整个系统则稳定运行。随着研究的不断深入,一些有价值的成果不断涌现。Ma 等人<sup>[9]</sup>提出了多李雅普诺夫函数(Multiple Lyapunov functional, MLF)方法,研究了非线性时滞切换系统指数镇定问题,通过平均驻留时间方法得到了系统稳定性准则。考虑系统实际工作特点以及降低保守性,Xiang 等人<sup>[10]</sup>在异步切换下研究了一类不确定非线性时滞切换系统,通过构造与参数相关的 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 泛函,通过子系统之间迭代关系,对时滞非线性切换系统的稳定性进行分类研究。另一方面,在许多实际应用中系统会遇到外部干扰,这也是导致系统不稳定性或得到不期望的系统性能的主要原因。随着鲁棒控制的研究,使得系统具有较强鲁棒性的控制理论得到不断发展,能够保证系统稳定的同时将干扰衰减抑制在一定水平之下。如今,众多学者针对控制理论进行研究。Sun 等人<sup>[11]</sup>运用了平均驻留时间的方法,构造了共同的李雅普诺夫函数(Common Lyapunov functional, CLF),研究了线性时滞切换系统的稳定性以及  $L_2$  增益性能。Lian 等人<sup>[12]</sup>研究了时变时滞切换系统的输出  $H_\infty$  控制,给出系统稳定的充分条件,并通过矩阵的特殊变形设计出控制器。Dong 等人<sup>[13]</sup>讨论的切换系统含有不确定项,构造了新的 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 泛函以及 Jensen 不等式,得到了系统稳定性准则,并通过 Schur 补引理以及矩阵变形技术设计出反馈控制器。目前国内外对于线性切换系统的稳定性以及  $L_2$  增益性能的研究成果较多,然而对于非线性切换系统的稳定性以及  $L_2$  增益性能还有待深入研究,这也是本文研究此类问题的主要动机。

本文研究了一类带有混合时变时滞非线性切换系统的指数镇定以及  $L_2$  增益分析问题,以线性矩阵不等式

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的形式给出了非线性切换系统指数镇定以及满足  $L_2$  增益性能的判据。最后,通过 Matlab 仿真得出结论,同时给出系统在切换信号下的状态响应图,从而验证了所得结果的有效性。

## 1 问题描述及预备知识

考虑如下非线性混合时滞切换系统:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \mathbf{A}_{1\sigma(t)} \mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{A}_{2\sigma(t)} \mathbf{x}(t-h(t)) + \mathbf{B}_{\sigma(t)} f_{\sigma(t)}(t, \mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{x}(t-\tau(t))) + \mathbf{C}_{\sigma(t)} \boldsymbol{\omega}(t) + \mathbf{E}_{\sigma(t)} u(t), \\ \mathbf{x}(s) = \boldsymbol{\varphi}(s), s \in [-\max(h_M, \tau_M), 0], \\ \mathbf{z}(t) = \mathbf{D}_{\sigma(t)} \mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{F}_{\sigma(t)} \boldsymbol{\omega}(t). \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中:  $\mathbf{x}(t) \in \mathbf{R}^n$  为系统状态向量,  $\boldsymbol{\omega}(t) \in \mathbf{R}^q$  为外部扰动,  $u(t) \in \mathbf{R}^m$  为控制输入,  $\boldsymbol{\varphi}(s) \in \mathbf{R}^n$  为系统初始条件,  $\sigma(t): [0, \infty) \rightarrow N = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$  为切换系统的信号,  $n$  为切换系统中子系统的个数,  $\Sigma: \{(t_0, \sigma(t_0)), (t_1, \sigma(t_1)), \dots, (t_k, \sigma(t_k)), \dots, k=0, 1, 2, \dots\}$  为切换序列,  $t_0$  为切换初始时刻,  $t_k$  为第  $k$  次切换时刻。当  $t \in [t_k, t_{k+1})$  时,第  $i$  子系统被激活,即  $\sigma(t_k) = i, \mathbf{A}_{1i}, \mathbf{A}_{2i}, \mathbf{B}_i, \mathbf{C}_i, \mathbf{D}_i, \mathbf{E}_i, \mathbf{F}_i$  为适当维数的常矩阵。系统时滞  $h(t), \tau(t)$  分别满足:

$$0 \leq h(t) \leq h_M, \dot{h}(t) \leq h < 1; 0 \leq \tau(t) \leq \tau_M, \dot{\tau}(t) \leq \tau < 1. \quad (2)$$

非线性扰动函数为  $f_i(t, \mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{x}(t-\tau(t)))$  且满足:

$$f_i^T(t, \mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{x}(t-\tau(t))) f_i(t, \mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{x}(t-\tau(t))) \leq \mathbf{x}^T(t) \mathbf{V}_i^T \mathbf{V}_i \mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{x}^T(t-\tau(t)) \boldsymbol{\Lambda}_i^T \boldsymbol{\Lambda}_i \mathbf{x}(t-\tau(t)), \quad (3)$$

其中  $\mathbf{V}_i, \boldsymbol{\Lambda}_i$  为已知常数矩阵。

对于系统(1),考虑形式为  $u(t) = \mathbf{K}_{\sigma(t)} \mathbf{x}(t)$  的状态反馈,其中  $\mathbf{K}_i, i \in N$  为反馈增益矩阵。

为了便于计算,记  $\hat{\mathbf{A}}_{1\sigma(t)} = \mathbf{A}_{1\sigma(t)} + \mathbf{E}_{\sigma(t)} \mathbf{K}_{\sigma(t)}$ , 则系统(1)的闭环系统为:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \hat{\mathbf{A}}_{1\sigma(t)} \mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{A}_{2\sigma(t)} \mathbf{x}(t-h(t)) + \mathbf{B}_{\sigma(t)} f_{\sigma(t)}(t, \mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{x}(t-\tau(t))) + \mathbf{C}_{\sigma(t)} \boldsymbol{\omega}(t), \\ \mathbf{x}(s) = \boldsymbol{\varphi}(s), s \in [-\max(h_M, \tau_M), 0], \\ \mathbf{z}(t) = \mathbf{D}_{\sigma(t)} \mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{F}_{\sigma(t)} \boldsymbol{\omega}(t). \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

**定义 1**<sup>[7]</sup> 给定  $N_0 \geq 0, \tau_a \geq 0$ , 对任意的  $T > t \geq 0$ , 记  $N_\sigma(t, T)$  为切换信号  $\sigma(t)$  在区间  $(t, T)$  上的切换次数, 如果  $N_\sigma(T, t) \leq N_0 + (T-t)/\tau_a$ , 则称  $\tau_a$  为平均驻留时间, 通常取  $N_0 = 0$ 。

**定义 2**<sup>[11]</sup> 系统的平衡点  $x^* = 0$  在任意切换信号  $\sigma(t)$  下为指数稳定, 如果系统的解满足:

$$\|\mathbf{x}(t)\| \leq \omega \sup_{-\max(h_M, \tau_M) \leq \theta \leq 0} \|\mathbf{x}(t_0 + \theta)\| e^{-\lambda(t-t_0)}, \forall t \geq t_0, \omega \geq 1, \lambda > 0.$$

**定义 3**<sup>[11]</sup> 对于给定的  $\alpha > 0$  和  $\gamma > 0$ , 系统(1)称为具有加权  $L_2$  增益  $\gamma$ , 如果系统满足初态  $\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t) = 0$  时有  $\int_0^\infty e^{-\alpha s} \mathbf{z}^T(s) \mathbf{z}(s) ds \leq \gamma^2 \int_0^\infty \boldsymbol{\omega}^T(s) \boldsymbol{\omega}(s) ds$  成立。

**引理 1**<sup>[14]</sup> 对于任意正定对称矩阵  $\mathbf{M} \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$ , 标量  $\gamma > 0$  以及向量函数  $\boldsymbol{\omega}: [0, \gamma] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n$  使得所论积分有定义, 则有  $\left(\int_0^\gamma \boldsymbol{\omega}(s) ds\right)^T \mathbf{M} \left(\int_0^\gamma \boldsymbol{\omega}(s) ds\right) \leq \gamma \left(\int_0^\gamma \boldsymbol{\omega}^T(s) \mathbf{M} \boldsymbol{\omega}(s) ds\right)$  成立。

## 2 主要结果

### 2.1 指数稳定性分析

考虑非线性混合时滞切换系统  $\begin{cases} \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \hat{\mathbf{A}}_{1\sigma(t)} \mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{A}_{2\sigma(t)} \mathbf{x}(t-h(t)) + \mathbf{B}_{\sigma(t)} f_{\sigma(t)}(t, \mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{x}(t-\tau(t))) \\ \mathbf{x}(s) = \boldsymbol{\varphi}(s), s \in [-\max(h_M, \tau_M), 0] \end{cases}$ 。

**定理 1**  $\alpha, h_M, \tau_M$  为给定的正常数且  $\mu \geq 1$ , 如果存在对称正定矩阵  $\mathbf{P}_i, \mathbf{Q}_{1i}, \mathbf{Q}_{2i}, \mathbf{R}_{1i}, \mathbf{R}_{2i}$ , 矩阵  $\mathbf{K}_i$ , 使得下列矩阵不等式成立:

$$\mathbf{P}_i \leq \mu \mathbf{P}_j, \mathbf{Q}_{1i} \leq \mu \mathbf{Q}_{1j}, \mathbf{Q}_{2i} \leq \mu \mathbf{Q}_{2j}, \mathbf{R}_{1i} \leq \mu \mathbf{R}_{1j}, \mathbf{R}_{2i} \leq \mu \mathbf{R}_{2j}, \forall i, j \in N, i \neq j, \quad (5)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\Xi}_i = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{11}^i & \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{A}_{2i} & 0 & \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{B}_i & 0 & 0 \\ * & \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{22}^i & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{33}^i & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & -\mathbf{I} & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{55}^i & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{66}^i \end{pmatrix} < 0. \quad (6)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned}\boldsymbol{\varphi}_{11}^i &= \mathbf{P}_i \hat{\mathbf{A}}_{1i} + \hat{\mathbf{A}}_{1i}^T \mathbf{P}_i + \mathbf{Q}_{1i} + \mathbf{Q}_{2i} + h_M^2 \mathbf{R}_{1i} + \tau_M^2 \mathbf{R}_{2i} + \alpha \mathbf{P}_i + \mathbf{V}_i^T \mathbf{V}_i, \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{22}^i = -(1-h) e^{-ah_M} \mathbf{Q}_{1i}, \\ \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{33}^i &= \mathbf{A}_i^T \mathbf{A}_i - (1-\tau) e^{-a\tau_M} \mathbf{Q}_{2i}, \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{55}^i = -e^{-ah_M} \mathbf{R}_{1i}, \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{66}^i = -e^{-a\tau_M} \mathbf{R}_{2i}.\end{aligned}$$

当平均驻留时间满足  $\tau_a > \tau_a^* = \frac{\ln \mu}{\alpha}$  时, 闭环系统(4)在任意切换下为指数稳定。

**证明** 当  $t \in [t_k, t_{k+1})$  时, 假设第  $i$  个子系统被激活, 考虑如下 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 泛函:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{V}(t) &= \mathbf{V}_{\sigma(t)}(t) = \mathbf{x}^T(t) \mathbf{P}_{\sigma(t)} \mathbf{x}(t) + \int_{t-h(t)}^t e^{\alpha(s-t)} \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{Q}_{1\sigma(t)} \mathbf{x}(s) ds + h_M \int_{-h_M}^0 \int_{t+\theta}^t e^{\alpha(s-t)} \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{R}_{1\sigma(t)} \mathbf{x}(s) ds d\theta + \\ &\quad \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t e^{\alpha(s-t)} \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{Q}_{2\sigma(t)} \mathbf{x}(s) ds + \tau_M \int_{-\tau_M}^0 \int_{t+\theta}^t e^{\alpha(s-t)} \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{R}_{2\sigma(t)} \mathbf{x}(s) ds d\theta,\end{aligned}\quad (7)$$

沿着系统的轨线对  $\mathbf{V}(t)$  求导, 有:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\mathbf{V}}(t) &= 2\mathbf{x}^T(t) \mathbf{P}_i \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) + \mathbf{x}^T(t) \mathbf{Q}_{1i} \mathbf{x}(t) - \alpha \int_{t-h(t)}^t e^{\alpha(s-t)} \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{Q}_{1i} \mathbf{x}(s) ds - h_M \int_{-h_M}^0 e^{\alpha\theta} \mathbf{x}^T(t+\theta) \mathbf{R}_{1i} \mathbf{x}(t+\theta) d\theta + \\ &\quad \mathbf{x}^T(t) \mathbf{Q}_{2i} \mathbf{x}(t) - \alpha \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t e^{\alpha(s-t)} \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{Q}_{2i} \mathbf{x}(s) ds - \tau_M \int_{-\tau_M}^0 e^{\alpha\theta} \mathbf{x}^T(t+\theta) \mathbf{R}_{2i} \mathbf{x}(t+\theta) d\theta - \\ &\quad \alpha h_M \int_{-h_M}^0 \int_{t+\theta}^t e^{\alpha(s-t)} \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{R}_{1i} \mathbf{x}(s) ds d\theta + h_M^2 \mathbf{x}^T(t) \mathbf{R}_{1i} \mathbf{x}(t) - (1-\dot{h}(t)) e^{-ah(t)} \mathbf{x}^T(t-h(t)) \mathbf{Q}_{1i} \mathbf{x}(t-h(t)) - \\ &\quad \alpha \tau_M \int_{-\tau_M}^0 \int_{t+\theta}^t e^{\alpha(s-t)} \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{R}_{2i} \mathbf{x}(s) ds d\theta + \tau_M^2 \mathbf{x}^T(t) \mathbf{R}_{2i} \mathbf{x}(t) - (1-\dot{\tau}(t)) e^{-a\tau(t)} \mathbf{x}^T(t-\tau(t)) \mathbf{Q}_{2i} \mathbf{x}(t-\tau(t)) \leq \\ &\quad \mathbf{x}^T(t) [\mathbf{P}_i \hat{\mathbf{A}}_{1i} + \hat{\mathbf{A}}_{1i}^T \mathbf{P}_i + \mathbf{Q}_{1i} + \mathbf{Q}_{2i} + h_M^2 \mathbf{R}_{1i} + \tau_M^2 \mathbf{R}_{2i}] \mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{x}^T(t-h(t)) \mathbf{A}_{2i}^T \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{x}^T(t) \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{A}_{2i} \mathbf{x}(t-h(t)) - \\ &\quad \alpha \int_{t-h(t)}^t e^{\alpha(s-t)} \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{Q}_{1i} \mathbf{x}(s) ds - \alpha \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t e^{\alpha(s-t)} \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{Q}_{2i} \mathbf{x}(s) ds - \tau_M \int_{t-\tau_M}^t e^{-a\tau_M} \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{R}_{2i} \mathbf{x}(s) ds + \\ &\quad \mathbf{x}^T(t) \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{B}_i f_i(t, \mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{x}(t-\tau(t))) + f_i^T(t, \mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{x}(t-\tau(t))) \mathbf{B}_i^T \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{x}(t) - h_M \int_{t-h_M}^t e^{-ah_M} \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{R}_{1i} \mathbf{x}(s) ds - \\ &\quad \alpha h_M \int_{-h_M}^0 \int_{t+\theta}^t e^{\alpha(s-t)} \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{R}_{1i} \mathbf{x}(s) ds d\theta - (1-h) e^{-ah_M} \mathbf{x}^T(t-h(t)) \mathbf{Q}_{1i} \mathbf{x}(t-h(t)) - \\ &\quad \alpha \tau_M \int_{-\tau_M}^0 \int_{t+\theta}^t e^{\alpha(s-t)} \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{R}_{2i} \mathbf{x}(s) ds d\theta - (1-\tau) e^{-a\tau_M} \mathbf{x}^T(t-\tau(t)) \mathbf{Q}_{2i} \mathbf{x}(t-\tau(t)).\end{aligned}$$

将(3)式变形为:

$$\mathbf{x}^T(t) \mathbf{V}_i^T \mathbf{V}_i \mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{x}^T(t-\tau(t)) \mathbf{A}_i^T \mathbf{A}_i \mathbf{x}(t-\tau(t)) - f_i^T(t, \mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{x}(t-\tau(t))) f_i(t, \mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{x}(t-\tau(t))) \geq 0. \quad (8)$$

由引理1可得:

$$-h_M \int_{t-h_M}^t e^{-ah_M} \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{R}_{1i} \mathbf{x}(s) ds \leq -e^{-ah_M} \left( \int_{t-h_M}^t \mathbf{x}(s) ds \right)^T \mathbf{R}_{1i} \left( \int_{t-h_M}^t \mathbf{x}(s) ds \right), \quad (9)$$

$$-\tau_M \int_{t-\tau_M}^t e^{-a\tau_M} \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{R}_{2i} \mathbf{x}(s) ds \leq -e^{-a\tau_M} \left( \int_{t-\tau_M}^t \mathbf{x}(s) ds \right)^T \mathbf{R}_{2i} \left( \int_{t-\tau_M}^t \mathbf{x}(s) ds \right). \quad (10)$$

由(8)~(10)式可得:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\mathbf{V}}(t) + \alpha \mathbf{V}(t) &\leq \mathbf{x}^T(t) [\mathbf{P}_i \hat{\mathbf{A}}_{1i} + \hat{\mathbf{A}}_{1i}^T \mathbf{P}_i + \mathbf{Q}_{1i} + \mathbf{Q}_{2i} + h_M^2 \mathbf{R}_{1i} + \tau_M^2 \mathbf{R}_{2i} + \mathbf{V}_i^T \mathbf{V}_i + \alpha \mathbf{P}_i] \mathbf{x}(t) - \\ &\quad (1-h) e^{-ah_M} \mathbf{x}^T(t-h(t)) \mathbf{Q}_{1i} \mathbf{x}(t-h(t)) - f_i^T(t, \mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{x}(t-\tau(t))) f_i(t, \mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{x}(t-\tau(t))) + \\ &\quad f_i^T(t, \mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{x}(t-\tau(t))) \mathbf{B}_i^T \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{x}^T(t) \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{B}_i f_i(t, \mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{x}(t-\tau(t))) + \mathbf{x}^T(t-h(t)) \mathbf{A}_{2i}^T \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{x}(t) - \\ &\quad e^{-ah_M} \left( \int_{t-h_M}^t \mathbf{x}(s) ds \right)^T \mathbf{R}_{1i} \left( \int_{t-h_M}^t \mathbf{x}(s) ds \right) - e^{-a\tau_M} \left( \int_{t-\tau_M}^t \mathbf{x}(s) ds \right)^T \mathbf{R}_{2i} \left( \int_{t-\tau_M}^t \mathbf{x}(s) ds \right) + \\ &\quad \mathbf{x}^T(t-\tau(t)) (\mathbf{A}_i^T \mathbf{A}_i - (1-\tau) e^{-a\tau_M} \mathbf{Q}_{2i}) \mathbf{x}(t-\tau(t)) + \mathbf{x}^T(t) \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{A}_{2i} \mathbf{x}(t-h(t)).\end{aligned}\quad (11)$$

$$\text{令 } \boldsymbol{\varphi}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}^T(t) & \mathbf{x}^T(t-h(t)) & \mathbf{x}^T(t-\tau(t)) & f_i^T(t, \mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{x}(t-\tau(t))) & \left( \int_{t-h_M}^t \mathbf{x}(s) ds \right)^T & \left( \int_{t-\tau_M}^t \mathbf{x}(s) ds \right)^T \end{bmatrix}^T,$$

通过(11)式可得  $\dot{\mathbf{V}}(t) + \alpha \mathbf{V}(t) \leq \boldsymbol{\varphi}^T(t) \boldsymbol{\Xi}_i \boldsymbol{\varphi}(t)$ , 因此有:

$$\dot{\mathbf{V}}(t) - \alpha \mathbf{V}(t) \leq 0. \quad (12)$$

当  $t \in [t_k, t_{k+1})$  时, (12)式两边取  $t_k$  到  $t$  的积分可得:

$$\mathbf{V}(t) = \mathbf{V}_{\sigma(t)}(t) \leq e^{-\alpha(t-t_k)} \mathbf{V}_{\sigma(t_k)}(t_k), t_k \leq t < t_{k+1}. \quad (13)$$

由(5),(13)式以及  $k = N_\sigma(t, t_0) \leq (t - t_0) / \tau_a$  可得:

$$\mathbf{V}(t) \leq e^{-\alpha(t-t_k)} \mu \mathbf{V}_{\sigma(t_k^-)}(t_k^-) \leq \dots \leq e^{-\alpha(t-t_0)} \mu^k \mathbf{V}_{\sigma(t_0^-)}(t_0^-) \leq e^{-(a - \ln \mu / \tau_a)(t-t_0)} \mathbf{V}_{\sigma(t_0)}(t_0).$$

由(7)式可得:  $\mathbf{V}(t) \geq a \|\mathbf{x}(t)\|^2, \mathbf{V}(t_0) \leq b \sup_{-\max(h_M, \tau_M) \leq \theta \leq 0} \|\mathbf{x}(t_0 + \theta)\|^2$ , 其中:

$$a = \min_{i \in \mathbf{N}} \lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{P}_i), b = \max_{i \in \mathbf{N}} \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{P}_i) + h_M \max_{i \in \mathbf{N}} \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{Q}_{1i}) + \tau_M \max_{i \in \mathbf{N}} \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{Q}_{2i}) + 0.5h_M^3 \max_{i \in \mathbf{N}} \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{R}_{1i}) + 0.5\tau_M^3 \max_{i \in \mathbf{N}} \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{R}_{2i}).$$

由(12),(13)式可得  $\|\mathbf{x}(t)\| \leq \sqrt{b/a} \sup_{-(h_M, \tau_M) \leq \theta \leq 0} \|\mathbf{x}(t_0 + \theta)\| e^{-\frac{1}{2}(a - \ln \mu / \tau_a)(t-t_0)}$ . 由定义 2 可知, 系统(4)指数稳定. 证毕

## 2.2 $L_2$ 增益分析

下面分析非线性混合时滞系统(1)的  $L_2$  增益.

**定理 2**  $\alpha, \gamma, h_M, \tau_M$  为给定的正常数且  $\mu \geq 1$ , 如果存在对称正定矩阵  $\mathbf{P}_i, \mathbf{Q}_{1i}, \mathbf{Q}_{2i}, \mathbf{R}_{1i}, \mathbf{R}_{2i}$ , 使得下列矩阵不等式成立:

$$\mathbf{P}_i \leq \mu \mathbf{P}_j, \mathbf{Q}_{1i} \leq \mu \mathbf{Q}_{1j}, \mathbf{Q}_{2i} \leq \mu \mathbf{Q}_{2j}, \mathbf{R}_{1i} \leq \mu \mathbf{R}_{1j}, \mathbf{R}_{2i} \leq \mu \mathbf{R}_{2j}, \forall i, j \in \mathbf{N}, i \neq j, \quad (14)$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{E}}_i = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{11}^i & \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{A}_{2i} & 0 & \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{B}_i & 0 & 0 & \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{17}^i \\ * & \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{22}^i & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{33}^i & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & -\mathbf{I} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{55}^i & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{66}^i & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{77}^i \end{pmatrix} < 0. \quad (15)$$

其中:  $\bar{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{11}^i = \mathbf{P}_i \hat{\mathbf{A}}_{1i} + \hat{\mathbf{A}}_{1i}^T \mathbf{P}_i + \mathbf{Q}_{1i} + \mathbf{Q}_{2i} + h_M^2 \mathbf{R}_{1i} + \tau_M^2 \mathbf{R}_{2i} + \alpha \mathbf{P}_i + \mathbf{V}_i^T \mathbf{V}_i + \mathbf{D}_i^T \mathbf{D}_i, \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{17}^i = \mathbf{F}_i^T \mathbf{F}_i - \gamma^2 \mathbf{I}, \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{17}^i = \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{C}_i + \mathbf{D}_i^T \mathbf{F}_i$ .

当平均驻留时间满足  $\tau_a > \tau_a^* = \ln \mu / \alpha$  时, 闭环系统(1)在任意切换下为指数稳定以及有  $L_2$  增益.

**证明** 当  $t \in [t_k, t_{k+1})$  时, 考虑 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 泛函(6)式, 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\mathbf{V}}(t) + \alpha \mathbf{V}(t) + \mathbf{z}^T(t) \mathbf{z}(t) - \gamma^2 \boldsymbol{\omega}^T(t) \boldsymbol{\omega}(t) &\leq \mathbf{x}^T(t) [\mathbf{P}_i \hat{\mathbf{A}}_{1i} + \hat{\mathbf{A}}_{1i}^T \mathbf{P}_i + \mathbf{Q}_{1i} + \mathbf{Q}_{2i} + h_M^2 \mathbf{R}_{1i} + \tau_M^2 \mathbf{R}_{2i} + \mathbf{V}_i^T \mathbf{V}_i + \alpha \mathbf{P}_i + \\ &\quad \mathbf{D}_i^T \mathbf{D}_i] \mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{x}^T(t - \tau(t)) (\mathbf{A}_i^T \mathbf{A}_i - (1 - \tau) e^{-\alpha \tau} \mathbf{Q}_{2i}) \mathbf{x}(t - \tau(t)) + \boldsymbol{\omega}^T(t) (\mathbf{F}_i^T \mathbf{F}_i - \gamma^2 \mathbf{I}) \boldsymbol{\omega}(t) + \\ &\quad f_i^T(t, \mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{x}(t - \tau(t))) \mathbf{B}_i^T \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{x}^T(t) \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{B}_i f_i(t, \mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{x}(t - \tau(t))) + \mathbf{x}^T(t - h(t)) \mathbf{A}_{2i}^T \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{x}(t) - \\ &\quad (1 - h) e^{-\alpha h} \mathbf{x}^T(t - h(t)) \mathbf{Q}_{1i} \mathbf{x}(t - h(t)) - f_i^T(t, \mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{x}(t - d(t))) f_i(t, \mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{x}(t - d(t))) - \\ &\quad e^{-\alpha h_M} \left( \int_{t-h_M}^t \mathbf{x}(s) ds \right)^T \mathbf{R}_{1i} \left( \int_{t-h_M}^t \mathbf{x}(s) ds \right) - e^{-\alpha \tau_M} \left( \int_{t-\tau_M}^t \mathbf{x}(s) ds \right)^T \mathbf{R}_{2i} \left( \int_{t-\tau_M}^t \mathbf{x}(s) ds \right) + \\ &\quad \mathbf{x}^T(t) (\mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{C}_i + \mathbf{D}_i^T \mathbf{F}_i) \boldsymbol{\omega}(t) + \boldsymbol{\omega}^T(t) (\mathbf{C}_i^T \mathbf{P}_i + \mathbf{F}_i^T \mathbf{D}_i) \mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{x}^T(t) \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{A}_{2i} \mathbf{x}(t - h(t)). \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

$$\text{令 } \bar{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}^T(t) & \mathbf{x}^T(t - h(t)) & \mathbf{x}^T(t - \tau(t)) & f_i^T(t, \mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{x}(t - \tau(t))) & \left( \int_{t-h_M}^t \mathbf{x}(s) ds \right)^T & \left( \int_{t-\tau_M}^t \mathbf{x}(s) ds \right)^T & \boldsymbol{\omega}^T(t) \end{bmatrix}^T,$$

通过(16)式得出  $\dot{\mathbf{V}}(t) + \alpha \mathbf{V}(t) + \mathbf{z}^T(t) \mathbf{z}(t) - \gamma^2 \boldsymbol{\omega}^T(t) \boldsymbol{\omega}(t) \leq \bar{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t) \bar{\mathbf{E}}_i \bar{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t)$ . 因此有:

$$\dot{\mathbf{V}}(t) + \alpha \mathbf{V}(t) + \mathbf{z}^T(t) \mathbf{z}(t) - \gamma^2 \boldsymbol{\omega}^T(t) \boldsymbol{\omega}(t) \leq 0. \quad (17)$$

当  $t \in [t_k, t_{k+1})$  时, (17)式两边取  $t_k$  到  $t$  的积分, 可得:

$$\mathbf{V}(t) \leq e^{-\alpha(t-t_k)} \mathbf{V}(t_k) - \int_{t_k}^t e^{-\alpha(t-s)} \boldsymbol{\Lambda}(s) ds, \quad (18)$$

其中  $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}(t) = \mathbf{z}^T(t) \mathbf{z}(t) - \gamma^2 \boldsymbol{\omega}^T(t) \boldsymbol{\omega}(t)$ . 通过(5),(18)式有:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{V}(t) &\leq e^{-\alpha(t-t_k)} \mathbf{V}(t_k) - \int_{t_k}^t e^{-\alpha(t-s)} \boldsymbol{\Lambda}(s) ds \leq \mu^k \mathbf{V}(t_0) e^{-\alpha t} - \mu^k \int_0^{t_1} e^{-\alpha(t-s)} \boldsymbol{\Lambda}(s) ds - \\ &\quad \mu^{k-1} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} e^{-\alpha(t-s)} \boldsymbol{\Lambda}(s) ds - \dots - \mu^{k-1} \int_{t_k}^t e^{-\alpha(t-s)} \boldsymbol{\Lambda}(s) ds \leq e^{-\alpha t + N_\sigma(0,t) \ln \mu} \mathbf{V}(t_0) - \int_0^t e^{-\alpha t + N_\sigma(s,t) \ln \mu} \boldsymbol{\Lambda}(s) ds. \end{aligned}$$

上式由初始条件可得:

$$0 \leq - \int_0^t e^{-\alpha(t-s) + N_\sigma(s,t) \ln \mu} \boldsymbol{\Lambda}(s) ds. \quad (19)$$

将(19)式两端同乘  $e^{-N_\sigma(0,t)\ln\mu}$  可得：

$$\int_0^t e^{-\alpha(t-s)-N_\sigma(0,s)\ln\mu} \mathbf{z}^T(s) \mathbf{z}(s) ds \leq \int_0^t e^{-\alpha(t-s)-N_\sigma(0,s)\ln\mu} \gamma^2 \boldsymbol{\omega}^T(s) \boldsymbol{\omega}(s) ds \quad (20)$$

当  $N_\sigma(0,s) \leq s/\tau_a, \tau_a > \tau_a^* = \ln\mu/\alpha$  时,可得  $N_\sigma(0,s)\ln\mu \leq \alpha s$ ,同时结合(20)式有下式成立：

$$\int_0^t e^{-\alpha(t-s)-\alpha s} \mathbf{z}^T(s) \mathbf{z}(s) ds \leq \int_0^t e^{-\alpha(t-s)} \gamma^2 \boldsymbol{\omega}^T(s) \boldsymbol{\omega}(s) ds$$

对上式取  $0 \rightarrow \infty$  积分可得  $\int_0^\infty e^{-\alpha s} \mathbf{z}^T(s) \mathbf{z}(s) ds \leq \int_0^\infty \gamma^2 \boldsymbol{\omega}^T(s) \boldsymbol{\omega}(s) ds$ 。根据定义 3,定理 2 得证。 证毕

### 3 数值算例

为了验证本文结果的有效性,给出以下数值算例。

设系统(1)含有两个子系统,且各子系统参数为： $\mathbf{A}_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} -2.5 & 0 \\ 0 & -2.6 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{A}_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} -1.4 & 0 \\ 0.2 & -1.5 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{B}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{C}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.2 \\ 0 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{E}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 \\ 0.3 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{D}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.3 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & -0.5 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{F}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.2 & 0.6 \\ 0.3 & -0.3 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{V}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.3 & 0.2 \\ 0.3 & -0.4 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{A}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & -0.5 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{A}_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} -2.3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2.2 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{A}_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} -1.1 & 0 \\ 0.2 & -1.2 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{B}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{C}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 & 0.1 \\ 0 & 0.4 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{E}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 \\ 0.2 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{D}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.4 & 0.2 \\ 0.1 & -0.3 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{F}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.4 & 0.4 \\ 0.5 & -0.3 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{V}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.2 & 0.1 \\ 0.2 & -0.3 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{A}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.3 & 0.2 \\ 0.4 & -0.2 \end{bmatrix}。$

取  $\alpha=0.3, h_M=0.7, \tau_M=0.4, h=0.5, \tau=0.2, \mu=1.7, \gamma=0.5, h(t)=0.2+0.5\sin(t), \tau(t)=0.2+0.2\cos(t)$ ,那么可得  $\tau_a > 1.06$ 。

设  $\boldsymbol{\omega}_1(t) = (0.1e^{-3t} \quad 0.2e^{-6t})^T, \boldsymbol{\omega}_2(t) = (0.2e^{-6t} \quad 0.1e^{-3t})^T, f_1(t, \mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{x}(t-\tau(t))) = \begin{pmatrix} 0.2\cos(x_1(t)) \\ 0.1\sin(x_2(t-\tau(t))) \end{pmatrix}, f_2(t, \mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{x}(t-\tau(t))) = \begin{pmatrix} 0.1\sin(x_1(t)) \\ 0.2\cos(x_2(t-\tau(t))) \end{pmatrix}。$

通过解(14),(15)式可得：

$$\mathbf{P}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1.8466 & -0.1246 \\ -0.1246 & 2.1824 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{Q}_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} 2.1426 & 0.3433 \\ 0.3433 & 1.9425 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{Q}_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.8912 & -0.1555 \\ -0.1555 & 1.1609 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{R}_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9467 & -0.1274 \\ -0.1274 & 1.1987 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{R}_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.0888 & -0.1018 \\ -0.1018 & 1.3111 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{P}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 5.5123 & -2.0525 \\ -2.0525 & 5.7080 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{Q}_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.5234 & -0.5911 \\ -0.5911 & 1.5412 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{Q}_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} 2.1963 & -0.6058 \\ -0.6058 & 2.2378 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{R}_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 2.2820 & -0.5920 \\ -0.5920 & 2.3275 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{R}_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} 2.4612 & -0.5512 \\ -0.5512 & 2.5154 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{K}_1 = [1.6102 \quad 1.4962], \mathbf{K}_2 = [0.1389 \quad 1.9540]。$$

假定系统的初始状态  $\mathbf{x}(0) = (-2 \quad 2)^T$ ,利用 Matlab 仿真可得切换信号以及状态响应图 1。通过定理 1 以及图 1 可得闭环系统是镇定的。

通过定理 1 以及图 1 可得闭环系统是镇定的。

### 4 结论

本文考虑了系统中出现混合时变时滞,主要研究了非线性切换系统的指数镇定以及  $L_2$  增益分析问题。通过构造与时滞相关的多 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 泛函以降低保守性,基于 Jensen 不等式以及平均驻留时间方法,得到了在任意切换下非线性时滞切换系统指数镇定以及  $L_2$  增益性能的判

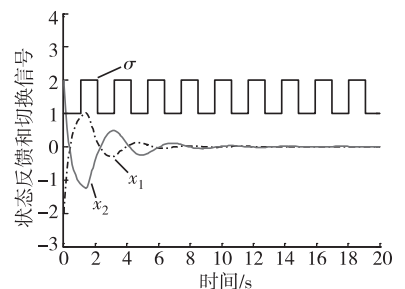


图 1 系统状态响应

Fig. 1 State response of the system

据。最后,结合 Matlab 工具箱对线性矩阵不等式仿真求解。同时给出系统在切换信号下的状态响应图,说明了方法的有效性。为更好地研究异步切换问题,接下来将对 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 泛函优化进一步降低保守性。今后,非线性切换系统将作为研究的一个主要方向。

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## Exponential Stability and $L_2$ Gain Analysis for a Class of Nonlinear Switched Systems

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**Abstract:** [Purposes] To investigate the problem of exponential stabilization and  $L_2$  gain for a class of nonlinear switched systems with mixed time-varying delays. [Methods] By constructing multiple Lyapunov-Krasovskii functional related to time-delay, based on Jensen's inequality and the average dwell time method, the sufficient conditions of exponential stabilization for the switched systems is obtained. [Findings] The sufficient conditions for the exponential stabilization of the system and the  $L_2$  gain performance under arbitrary switching are obtained, and the state response diagram of the system under the switching signal is given. [Conclusions] The validity of the obtained results is verified by the numerical experiments.

**Keywords:** switched system; mixed delays; average dwell time; Lyapunov-Krasovskii functional

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