

具有非匹配不确定性的 离散时滞复杂系统的变结构控制^①

姚合军, 严谦泰, 杨恒

安阳师范学院 数学与统计学院, 河南 安阳 455000

摘要: 针对一类具有非匹配不确定性的离散时滞复杂系统, 利用极点配置方法设计了渐近稳定的滑模面, 并在此基础上设计了变结构控制器, 此过程不再要求系统不确定性满足匹配条件. 最后通过仿真算例说明了该方法的有效性.

关键词: 变结构控制; 时滞系统; 离散; 非匹配不确定性

中图分类号: TP273

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1000-5471(2019)07-0046-06

近年来, 对时滞系统的分析与设计问题引起了众多学者的广泛关注和深入研究^[1-7]. 众所周知, 基于不连续控制的变结构控制理论是处理动力系统鲁棒镇定问题的有效工具^[8]. 传统的变结构控制理论主要针对无时滞的动力系统, 而时滞的出现会使得系统变结构控制器设计变得异常复杂, 容易使得系统出现高频抖动现象. 文献[9]针对具有非线性输入的不确定时滞系统, 设计了系统的变结构控制器. 文献[10]基于 Lyapunov 稳定性理论, 利用线性矩阵不等式方法得到了不确定时滞系统渐近稳定的充分条件. 近年来, 出现了若干有关离散时滞系统的变结构控制问题的研究成果^[11-13]. 文献[11]利用线性矩阵不等式方法设计了不确定离散网络控制系统的低成本变结构控制器. 文献[12]考虑了具有输入时滞的多输入离散系统的变结构控制设计问题. 文献[13]利用变结构控制方法, 设计了离散时滞系统的准变结构控制.

然而, 上述结果所涉及的时滞系统中的不确定性均满足匹配条件, 有关非匹配的不确定性的处理却不多见, 尤其是对时滞大系统的变结构控制方面的研究鲜见报道. 本文在前人研究的基础上, 研究了针对带有非匹配不确定性和时滞的大系统, 利用线性矩阵不等式方法得到了滑模面的设计的充分条件, 并在此基础上利用极点配置方法设计了使系统状态在有限时间内到达并保持在滑模面上的变结构控制器.

1 问题描述

考虑下面有 N 个关联子系统的 uncertain 离散时滞大系统

$$s_i; (i = 1, 2, \dots, N)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_i(k+1) &= (\mathbf{A}_i + \Delta\mathbf{A}_i(k))\mathbf{x}_i(k) + \mathbf{B}_i\mathbf{u}_i(k) + \sum_{j=1}^N (\mathbf{A}_{ij} + \Delta\mathbf{A}_{ij}(k))\mathbf{x}_j(k-h_{ij}) \\ \mathbf{x}_i(k) &= \phi_i(k) \quad -h \leq k \leq 0 \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

其中: $\mathbf{x}_i(k) \in \mathbb{R}^{n_i}$ 是系统状态; $\mathbf{u}_i(k) \in \mathbb{R}^{m_i}$ 是控制输入; 正整数 h_{ij} 代表系统时滞, $h = \max_{i,j=1,2,\dots,N} \{h_{ij}\}$;

① 收稿日期: 2017-05-01

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金项目(61073065); 河南省科技厅科技攻关项目(182102210204); 河南省教育厅自然科学基金重点项目(19B110004); 安阳师范学院大学生创新基金项目.

作者简介: 姚合军(1980-), 男, 副教授, 主要从事时滞系统, 变结构控制等方面研究.

$\phi_i(k)$ 是定义在 $[-h, 0]$ 上的初始状态; $\mathbf{A}_i, \mathbf{B}_i$ 和 \mathbf{A}_{ij} 是具有适当维数的常数矩阵; $\Delta\mathbf{A}_i(k), \Delta\mathbf{A}_{ij}(k)$ 是代表时变不确定性的未知矩阵. 对系统(1) 做如下假设:

假设 1 \mathbf{B}_i 是列满秩的.

假设 2 $(\mathbf{A}_i, \mathbf{B}_i)$ 是可控的.

对系统(1), 存在非奇异变换 $\mathbf{z}_i(k) = \mathbf{T}_i \mathbf{x}_i(k) (i = 1, 2, \dots, N)$ 使系统(1) 等价于

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{z}_i(k+1) &= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{z}_{i1}(k+1) \\ \mathbf{z}_{i2}(k+1) \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{T}_i \mathbf{x}_i(k+1) = \\ &\mathbf{T}_i (\mathbf{A}_i + \Delta\mathbf{A}_i(k)) \mathbf{x}_i(k) + \mathbf{T}_i \mathbf{B}_i \mathbf{u}_i(k) + \sum_{j=1}^N (\mathbf{T}_i \mathbf{A}_{ij} + \mathbf{T}_i \Delta\mathbf{A}_{ij}(k)) \mathbf{x}_j(k-h_{ij}) = \\ &\mathbf{T}_i \mathbf{A}_i \mathbf{T}_i^{-1} \mathbf{z}_i(k) + \mathbf{T}_i \Delta\mathbf{A}_i(k) \mathbf{T}_i^{-1} \mathbf{z}_i(k) + \mathbf{T}_i \mathbf{B}_i \mathbf{u}_i(k) + \\ &\sum_{j=1}^N (\mathbf{T}_i \mathbf{A}_{ij} \mathbf{T}_i^{-1} + \mathbf{T}_i \Delta\mathbf{A}_{ij}(k) \mathbf{T}_i^{-1}) \mathbf{z}_j(k-h_{ij}) \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

其中

$$\bar{\mathbf{A}}_i = \mathbf{T}_i \mathbf{A}_i \mathbf{T}_i^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{i11} & \mathbf{A}_{i12} \\ \mathbf{A}_{i21} & \mathbf{A}_{i22} \end{bmatrix} \quad (3)$$

$$\Delta\bar{\mathbf{A}}_i(k) = \mathbf{T}_i \Delta\mathbf{A}_i(k) \mathbf{T}_i^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \Delta\mathbf{A}_{i1}(k) \\ \Delta\mathbf{A}_{i2}(k) \end{bmatrix} \quad (4)$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{B}}_i = \mathbf{T}_i \mathbf{B}_i = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{B}_{i2} \end{bmatrix} \quad (5)$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{A}}_{ij} = \mathbf{T}_i \mathbf{A}_{ij} \mathbf{T}_i^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{ij11} & \mathbf{A}_{ij12} \\ \mathbf{A}_{ij21} & \mathbf{A}_{ij22} \end{bmatrix} \quad (6)$$

$$\Delta\bar{\mathbf{A}}_{ij}(k) = \mathbf{T}_i \Delta\mathbf{A}_{ij}(k) \mathbf{T}_i^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \Delta\mathbf{A}_{ij1}(k) \\ \Delta\mathbf{A}_{ij2}(k) \end{bmatrix} \quad (7)$$

由式(2) – (7), 得到

$$\mathbf{z}_i(k+1) = \bar{\mathbf{A}}_i \mathbf{z}_i(k) + \Delta\bar{\mathbf{A}}_i(k) \mathbf{z}_i(k) + \bar{\mathbf{B}}_i \mathbf{u}_i(k) + \sum_{j=1}^N (\bar{\mathbf{A}}_{ij} + \Delta\bar{\mathbf{A}}_{ij}(k)) \mathbf{z}_j(k-h_{ij}) \quad (8)$$

由 \mathbf{B}_i 列满秩, 易知不确定性 $\Delta\mathbf{A}_{i2}, \Delta\mathbf{A}_{ij2}$ 满足匹配条件

$$\Delta\mathbf{A}_{i2}(k) = \mathbf{B}_{i2} \Delta\mathbf{L}_{i2}(k) \quad \Delta\mathbf{A}_{ij2}(k) = \mathbf{B}_{i2} \Delta\mathbf{M}_{ij2}(k)$$

其中 $\Delta\mathbf{L}_{i2}(k), \Delta\mathbf{M}_{ij2}(k)$ 满足

$$\|\Delta\mathbf{L}_{i2}(k)\| \leq L_{i2} \quad \|\Delta\mathbf{M}_{ij2}(k)\| \leq M_{ij2} \quad (9)$$

其中 L_{i2} 和 M_{ij2} 是常数.

假设非匹配不确定性 $\Delta\mathbf{A}_{i1}(k), \Delta\mathbf{A}_{ij1}(k)$ 满足

$$\Delta\mathbf{A}_{i1}(k) = \mathbf{D}_i \mathbf{F}(k) \mathbf{E}_i, \quad \Delta\mathbf{A}_{ij1}(k) = \mathbf{D}_{ij} \mathbf{F}(k) \mathbf{E}_{ij} \quad (10)$$

其中 $\mathbf{D}_i, \mathbf{E}_i, \mathbf{D}_{ij}$ 和 \mathbf{E}_{ij} 是具有适当维数的已知常数矩阵, $\mathbf{E}_i, \mathbf{E}_{ij}$ 满足

$$\mathbf{E}_i = \mathbf{E}_{ia} \mathbf{c}_i \quad \mathbf{E}_{ij} = \mathbf{E}_{ijad} \mathbf{c}_j \quad (11)$$

$\mathbf{F}(k)$ 是未知的时变矩阵函数, 满足

$$\mathbf{F}^T(k) \mathbf{F}(k) \leq \mathbf{I}$$

对不确定离散时滞大系统(2), 选择如下滑模面

$$\mathbf{s}_i(k) = \mathbf{c}_i \mathbf{z}_i(k) = [\mathbf{c}_{i1} \quad \mathbf{c}_{i2}] \mathbf{z}_i(k) \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

其中 $\mathbf{c}_{i1}, \mathbf{c}_{i2}$ 具有合适维数. 选取 \mathbf{c}_i 使得 $(\mathbf{c}_i \mathbf{B}_i)$ 是非奇异的, 从而滑模面 $\mathbf{s}_i(k)$ 是稳定的^[12].

到达条件如下^[13]

$$\mathbf{S}^T(k) \Delta\mathbf{S}(k) = \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{s}_i^T(k) \Delta\mathbf{s}_i(k) < 0, \quad \mathbf{s}_i(k) \neq 0$$

其中 $\mathbf{S}(k) = [\mathbf{s}_1(k), \mathbf{s}_2(k), \dots, \mathbf{s}_N(k)]^T$.

2 主要结果

引理 1^[13] 对任意的 $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 和矩阵函数 $\mathbf{F}(k)$ 满足

$$\mathbf{F}^T(k)\mathbf{F}(k) \leq \mathbf{I}$$

不等式

$$2\mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{F}(k)\mathbf{y} \leq \mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}^T\mathbf{y}^T$$

成立

定理 1 对不确定离散时滞大系统(1), 选取如下控制器, 则系统状态在有限时间内到达滑模面

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{u}_i(k) = & -(\mathbf{c}_{i2}\mathbf{B}_{i2}) - 1[\mathbf{c}_{i1}(\mathbf{A}_{i11}\mathbf{z}_{i1}(k) + \mathbf{A}_{i12}\mathbf{z}_{i2}(k) + \sum_{j=1}^N(\mathbf{A}_{ij11}\mathbf{z}_{j1}(k - h_{ij}) + \\ & \mathbf{A}_{ij12}\mathbf{z}_{j2}(k - h_{ij}))) + \mathbf{c}_{i2}(\mathbf{A}_{i21}\mathbf{z}_{i1}(k) + \mathbf{A}_{i22}\mathbf{z}_{i2}(k)) + \mathbf{c}_{i2}(\sum_{j=1}^N(\mathbf{A}_{ij21}\mathbf{z}_{j1}(k - h_{ij}) + \\ & \mathbf{A}_{ij22}\mathbf{z}_{j2}(k - h_{ij}))) - \mathbf{c}_{i1}\mathbf{z}_{i1}(k) - \mathbf{c}_{i2}\mathbf{z}_{i2}(k) + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{s}_i^T(k)\mathbf{c}_{i1}\mathbf{D}_i\mathbf{D}_i^T\mathbf{c}_{i1}^T\mathbf{s}_i(k) + \\ & \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{s}_i^T(k)\mathbf{E}_{ia}^T\mathbf{E}_{ia}^T\mathbf{s}_i(k) + \sum_{j=1}^N\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{s}_i^T(k)\mathbf{c}_{i1}\mathbf{D}_{id}\mathbf{D}_{id}^T\mathbf{c}_{i1}^T\mathbf{s}_i(k) + \\ & \frac{1}{2}\frac{\mathbf{s}_i}{\|\mathbf{s}_i\|^2}\sum_{j=1}^N\mathbf{s}_j^T(k - h_{ij})\mathbf{E}_{ijad}^T\mathbf{E}_{ijad}\mathbf{s}_j(k - h_{ij}) + \frac{\mathbf{s}_i}{\|\mathbf{s}_i\|^2}\|\mathbf{s}_i^T(k)\mathbf{c}_{i2}\mathbf{B}_{i2}\|L_{i2} + \\ & \frac{\mathbf{s}_i}{\|\mathbf{s}_i\|^2}\sum_{j=1}^N\|\mathbf{s}_i^T(k)\mathbf{c}_{i2}\mathbf{B}_{i2}\|M_{ij}\|\mathbf{z}_j(k - h_{ij})\| + (k_{i1}\text{sgn}(\mathbf{s}_i(k)) + k_{i2}\mathbf{s}_i(k))] \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

证 由 $\mathbf{s}_i(k)$ 沿系统(2)的前向差分, 易知

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{S}^T(k)\Delta\mathbf{S}(k) = & \sum_{i=1}^N\mathbf{s}_i^T(k)[\mathbf{c}_{i1}(\mathbf{A}_{i11}\mathbf{z}_{i1}(k) + \mathbf{A}_{i12}\mathbf{z}_{i2}(k) + \Delta\mathbf{A}_{i1}(k)\mathbf{z}_i(k) + \sum_{j=1}^N(\mathbf{A}_{ij11}\mathbf{z}_{j1}(k - h_{ij}) + \\ & \mathbf{A}_{ij12}\mathbf{z}_{j2}(k - h_{ij}) + \Delta\mathbf{A}_{ij1}\mathbf{z}_j(k - h_{ij}))) + \mathbf{c}_{i2}(\mathbf{A}_{i21}\mathbf{z}_{i1}(k) + \mathbf{A}_{i22}\mathbf{z}_{i2}(k) + \\ & \Delta\mathbf{A}_{i2}(k)\mathbf{z}_i(k) + \mathbf{B}_{i2}\mathbf{u}_i(k) + \sum_{j=1}^N(\mathbf{A}_{ij21}\mathbf{z}_{j1}(k - h_{ij}) + \mathbf{A}_{ij22}\mathbf{z}_{j2}(k - h_{ij}) + \\ & \Delta\mathbf{A}_{ij2}\mathbf{z}_j(k - h_{ij}))) - \mathbf{c}_{i1}\mathbf{z}_{i1}(k) - \mathbf{c}_{i2}\mathbf{z}_{i2}(k)] = \\ & \sum_{i=1}^N\mathbf{s}_i^T(k)[\mathbf{c}_{i1}(\mathbf{A}_{i11}\mathbf{z}_{i1}(k) + \mathbf{A}_{i12}\mathbf{z}_{i2}(k) + \sum_{j=1}^N(\mathbf{A}_{ij11}\mathbf{z}_{j1}(k - h_{ij}) + \\ & \mathbf{A}_{ij12}\mathbf{z}_{j2}(k - h_{ij}))) + \mathbf{c}_{i2}(\mathbf{A}_{i21}\mathbf{z}_{i1}(k) + \mathbf{A}_{i22}\mathbf{z}_{i2}(k)) + \mathbf{c}_{i2}\mathbf{B}_{i2}\mathbf{u}_i(k) + \\ & \mathbf{c}_{i2}(\sum_{j=1}^N(\mathbf{A}_{ij21}\mathbf{z}_{j1}(k - h_{ij}) + \mathbf{A}_{ij22}\mathbf{z}_{j2}(k - h_{ij}))) - \mathbf{c}_{i1}\mathbf{z}_{i1}(k) - \mathbf{c}_{i2}\mathbf{z}_{i2}(k) + \Pi_i(k)] \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_i(k) = & \mathbf{c}_{i1}\mathbf{D}_i\mathbf{F}(k)\mathbf{E}_i\mathbf{z}_i(k) + \sum_{j=1}^N(\mathbf{c}_{i1}\mathbf{D}_{ijd}\mathbf{F}(k)\mathbf{E}_{ijd}\mathbf{z}_j(k - h_{ij})) + \\ & \mathbf{c}_{i2}\mathbf{B}_{i2}\Delta L_{i2}(k) + \sum_{j=1}^N(\mathbf{c}_{i2}\mathbf{B}_{i2}\Delta M_{ij2}(k)\mathbf{z}_j(k - h_{ij})) \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

由式(9), (10), (11) 和(14), 并利用引理 1, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{s}_i^T(k)\Pi_i(k) = & \mathbf{s}_i^T\mathbf{c}_{i1}\mathbf{D}_i\mathbf{F}(k)\mathbf{E}_i\mathbf{z}_i(k) + \sum_{j=1}^N(\mathbf{s}_i^T(k)\mathbf{c}_{i1}\mathbf{D}_{ijd}\mathbf{F}(k)\mathbf{E}_{ijd}\mathbf{z}_j(k - h_{ij})) + \\ & \mathbf{s}_i^T(k)\mathbf{c}_{i2}\mathbf{B}_{i2}\Delta L_{i2}(k) + \sum_{j=1}^N\mathbf{s}_i^T(k)\mathbf{c}_{i2}\mathbf{B}_{i2}\Delta M_{ij2}(k)\mathbf{z}_j(k - h_{ij}) \leq \\ & \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{s}_i^T(k)\mathbf{c}_{i1}\mathbf{D}_i\mathbf{D}_i^T\mathbf{c}_{i1}^T\mathbf{s}_i(k) + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{s}_i^T(k)\mathbf{E}_{ia}^T\mathbf{E}_{ia}^T\mathbf{s}_i(k) + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{j=1}^N \left(\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{s}_i^T(k) \mathbf{c}_{i1} \mathbf{D}_{ijd} \mathbf{D}_{ijd}^T \mathbf{c}_{i1}^T \mathbf{s}_i(k) + \right. \\
& \left. \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{s}_j^T(k-h_{ij}) \mathbf{E}_{ijad}^T \mathbf{E}_{ijad} \mathbf{s}_j(k-h_{ij}) \right) + \\
& \mathbf{s}_i^T(k) \mathbf{c}_{i2} \mathbf{B}_{i2} \Delta L_{i2}(k) + \sum_{j=1}^N \mathbf{s}_i^T(k) \mathbf{c}_{i2} \mathbf{B}_{i2} \Delta \mathbf{M}_{ij2}(k) \mathbf{z}_j(k-h_{ij}) \leq \\
& \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{s}_i^T(k) \mathbf{c}_{i1} \mathbf{D}_i \mathbf{D}_i^T \mathbf{c}_{i1}^T \mathbf{s}_i(k) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{s}_i^T(k) \mathbf{E}_{ia}^T \mathbf{E}_{ia}^T \mathbf{s}_i(k) + \\
& \sum_{j=1}^N \left(\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{s}_i^T(k) \mathbf{c}_{i1} \mathbf{D}_{ijd} \mathbf{D}_{ijd}^T \mathbf{c}_{i1}^T \mathbf{s}_i(k) + \right. \\
& \left. \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{s}_j^T(k-h_{ij}) \mathbf{E}_{ijad}^T \mathbf{E}_{ijad} \mathbf{s}_j(k-h_{ij}) \right) + \|\mathbf{s}_i^T(k) \mathbf{c}_{i2} \mathbf{B}_{i2}\| L_{i2} + \\
& \sum_{j=1}^N \|\mathbf{s}_i^T(k) \mathbf{c}_{i2} \mathbf{B}_{i2}\| M_{ij} \|\mathbf{z}_j(k-h_{ij})\|
\end{aligned} \tag{15}$$

由控制器(12)和式(13), (15)易知

$$\mathbf{S}^T(k) \Delta \mathbf{S}(k) = - \sum_{i=1}^N (k_{i1} \|\mathbf{s}_i(k)\| + k_{i2} s_i^2(k)) < 0 \quad \mathbf{s}_i(k) \neq 0$$

其中 k_{i1}, k_{i2} 是常数并满足 $k_{i1} > 0, k_{i2} > 0 (i = 1, 2, \dots, N)$.

3 仿真算例

考虑形如式(8)的不确定时滞大系统, 其中

$$\begin{aligned}
\bar{\mathbf{A}}_1 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix} & \Delta \bar{\mathbf{A}}_1(k) &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.4 \cos(k) \\ 0.2 \sin(k) & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
\bar{\mathbf{B}}_1 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} & \bar{\mathbf{A}}_{12} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
\Delta \bar{\mathbf{A}}_{12}(k) &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.05 \cos(k) \end{bmatrix} & \bar{\mathbf{A}}_{13} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix} \\
\Delta \bar{\mathbf{A}}_{13}(k) &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.04 \cos(k) \\ 0 & 0.04 \sin(k) \end{bmatrix} & \bar{\mathbf{A}}_2 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0.5 & -1.4 \end{bmatrix} \\
\Delta \bar{\mathbf{A}}_2(k) &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.09 \cos(k) \\ 0.09 \sin(k) & 0 \end{bmatrix} & \bar{\mathbf{B}}_2 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \\
\bar{\mathbf{A}}_{21} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.05 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.05 \end{bmatrix} & \Delta \bar{\mathbf{A}}_{21}(k) &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.04 \cos(k) \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
\bar{\mathbf{A}}_{23} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.09 \\ 0.09 & 0 \end{bmatrix} & \Delta \bar{\mathbf{A}}_{23}(k) &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.05 \cos(k) \\ 0 & 0.05 \sin(k) \end{bmatrix} \\
\bar{\mathbf{A}}_3 &= \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.3 \end{bmatrix} & \Delta \bar{\mathbf{A}}_3(k) &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.1 \cos(k) \\ 0 & 0.2 \sin(k) \end{bmatrix} \\
\bar{\mathbf{B}}_3 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} & \bar{\mathbf{A}}_{31} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.1 \\ 0.02 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix} \\
\Delta \bar{\mathbf{A}}_{31}(k) &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.04 \cos(k) \\ 0.04 \sin(k) & 0 \end{bmatrix} & \bar{\mathbf{A}}_{32} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0.1 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix} \\
\Delta \bar{\mathbf{A}}_{32}(k) &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.04 \cos(k) \\ 0.04 \sin(k) & 0 \end{bmatrix} & \mathbf{z}_i(k) &= [\mathbf{z}_{i1}^T(k) \quad \mathbf{z}_{i2}^T(k)]^T \\
& & \mathbf{u}_i(k) &= [\mathbf{u}_{i1}^T(k) \quad \mathbf{u}_{i2}^T(k)]^T \quad i = 1, 2, 3.
\end{aligned}$$

时滞和初始条件如下

$$h_{ij} = j, j = 1, 2, 3, \quad [z_1^T(0) \quad z_2^T(0) \quad z_3^T(0) \quad z_4^T(0)]^T = [1 \quad -0.5 \quad 2 \quad 1]^T$$

并有

$$L_{12} = 0.2, L_{22} = 0.09, L_{32} = 0.2, M_{122} = 0.05, M_{132} = 0.04, M_{212} = 0, M_{232} = 0.05, M_{312} = 0.04, \\ M_{322} = 0.04, D_1 = D_2 = D_3 = D_{12d} = D_{13d} = D_{21d} = D_{23d} = D_{31d} = D_{32d}, F(k) = \cos(k)$$

$$\text{选取 } \mathbf{c}_1 = [0 \quad 1], \mathbf{c}_2 = \left[0 \quad \frac{1}{2}\right], \mathbf{c}_3 = \left[0 \quad \frac{1}{3}\right], \text{得到 } E_{1a} = 0.4, E_{2a} = 0.09, E_{3a} = 0.1, E_{12ad} = 0,$$

$$E_{13ad} = 0.12, E_{21ad} = 0.04, E_{23ad} = 0.15, E_{31ad} = 0.04, E_{32ad} = 0.08.$$

设计变结构控制器(12), 系统状态的仿真图如图 1-3.

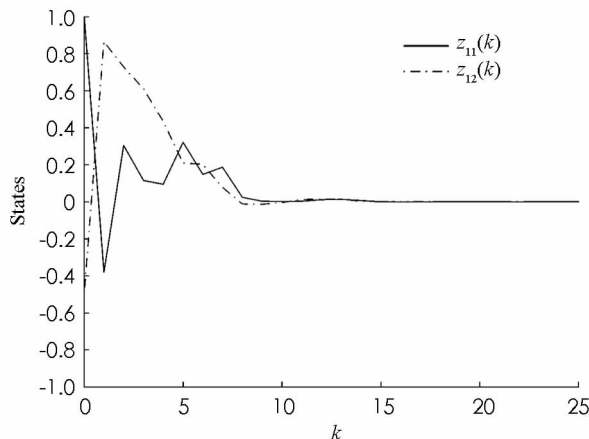


图 1 子系统 1 的状态曲线图

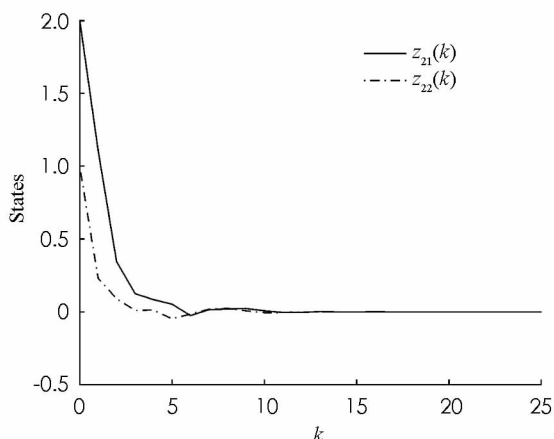


图 2 子系统 2 的状态曲线图

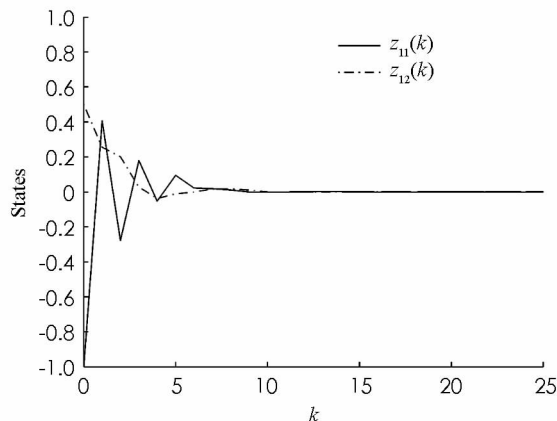


图 3 子系统 3 的状态曲线图

从图 1-3 可看出, 系统状态是渐近稳定的.

4 结 论

本文研究了具有非匹配不确定性的离散时滞大系统的变结构控制问题. 设计了系统的变结构控制器, 使系统状态在有限时间内到达并保持在滑模面上. 与传统变结构控制设计相比, 克服了不确定性满足匹配条件的缺点. 最后, 仿真算例说明了该方法的有效性.

参考文献:

- [1] XU S Y, CHEN T W. Robust H_∞ Control for Uncertain Discrete-Time Systems with Time-Varying Delays via Exponential Output Feedback Controllers [J]. Systems & Control Letters, 2004, 51(3-4): 171-183.
- [2] 苏晓贝, 赵亦欣, 吴小军, 等. 网络控制系统中改进型模糊反馈调度策略研究 [J]. 西南大学学报(自然科学版), 2015, 37(12): 104-108.

- [3] SHYU K K, LIU W J, HSU K C. Design of Large-Scale Time-Delayed Systems with Dead-Zone Input via Variable Structure Control [J]. *Automatica*, 2005, 41(7): 1239-1246.
- [4] LIU P L. Exponential Stability for Linear Time-Delay Systems with Delay Dependence [J]. *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, 2003, 340(6-7): 481-488.
- [5] XU S Y, LAM J. Improved Delay-Dependent Stability Criteria for Time-Delay Systems [J]. *IEEE Transactions on Automatic Control*, 2005, 50(3): 384-387.
- [6] PARK J H. Robust Non-Fragile Control for Uncertain Discrete-Delay Large-Scale Systems with a Class of Controller Gain Variations [J]. *Applied Mathematics and Computation*, 2004, 149(1): 147-164.
- [7] 李 迪, 熊良林, 邓海云, 等. 一类中立型时滞系统的稳定性 [J]. *贵州师范大学学报(自然科学版)*, 2014, 32(2): 47-51.
- [8] CHEN X K. Adaptive Sliding Mode Control for Discrete-Time Multi-Input Multi-Output Systems [J]. *Automatica*, 2006, 42(3): 427-435.
- [9] YU F M, CHUNG H Y, CHEN S Y. Fuzzy Sliding Mode Controller Design for Uncertain Time-Delayed Systems with Nonlinear Input [J]. *Fuzzy Sets and Systems*, 2003, 140(2): 359-374.
- [10] KAU S W, LIU Y S, HONG L, et al. A New LMI Condition for Robust Stability of Discrete-Time Uncertain Systems [J]. *Systems & Control Letters*, 2005, 54(12): 1195-1203.
- [11] 姚合军, 袁付顺. 不确定时延网络控制系统的变结构保成本控制 [J]. *西南大学学报(自然科学版)*, 2012, 34(9): 107-112.
- [12] MI Y, HUANG J X, LI W L. Variable Structure Control for Multi-Input Discrete Systems with Control Delay [J]. *Control and Decision*, 2006, 21(12): 1425-1428.
- [13] ZHANG X Z, DENG M, GAO C C. Quasi-Sliding Mode VSC for Discrete Linear Constant System with Time Delay [J]. *Acta Automatica, Snica*, 2002, 28(4): 625-630.

Variable Structure Control for a Class of Uncertain Discrete-Time Complex Systems with Unmatched Uncertainty and Delays

YAO He-jun, YAN Qian-tai, YANG Heng

School of Mathematics and Statistics, Anyang Normal University, Anyang Henan 455000, China

Abstract: An asymptotically stable sliding mode surface has been designed for a class of uncertain discrete-time complex large-scale systems with unmatched uncertainty and delays by using the pole assignment approach. The variable structure controller is designed subsequently. The matched uncertainty have not been needed in this design approach. Finally, a numerical example is given to illustrate the feasibility of the proposed design approach.

Key words: variable structure control; time-delay systems; discrete; unmatched uncertainty

责任编辑 张 构