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## 一类非线性不确定时滞系统时滞依赖鲁棒干扰抑制

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**摘要:** 针对一类范数有界非线性不确定状态时滞系统, 讨论其时滞依赖鲁棒干扰抑制问题. 非线性不确定性无需满足任何匹配条件, 采用将非线性不确定性转换为线性不确定性的方法来完成上述设计. 基于 LMI 技术设计的时滞依赖无记忆状态反馈控制律, 可保证闭环系统的鲁棒稳定性且能优化二次型干扰抑制水平. 计算机仿真算例表明了该方法的有效性.

**关键词:** 非线性不确定性; 干扰抑制; 时滞系统; 鲁棒控制; 时滞依赖准则; 线性矩阵不等式

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## Delay-dependent robust disturbance attenuation for a class of time-delay systems with nonlinear uncertainties

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**Abstract:** The problem of delay-dependent robust disturbance attenuation for a class of state-delayed systems with norm-bounded nonlinear uncertainties is discussed. No any matching condition is required for nonlinear uncertainty, and the design is implemented by converting the nonlinear uncertainty to an equivalent linear uncertain representation. The delay-dependent memoryless state-feedback control law derived in terms of linear matrix inequality guarantees the robust stability of closed-loop systems and optimizes the disturbance attenuation level. Simulation example shows the effectiveness of the approach.

**Key words:** non-linear uncertainty; disturbance attenuation; time-delay system; robust control; delay-dependent criterion; linear matrix inequality

### 1 引言

近 20 年来,  $H$  控制一直成为控制理论界研究的热点课题之一. 线性系统的  $H$  控制理论已经成熟, 而非线性系统的  $H$  控制, 由于通常需要求解 HJI 不等式<sup>[1,2]</sup>, 在计算上存在一定的困难. 为此, 文献[3]考虑了一类渐近稳定非线性系统的  $H$  控制问题, 避免了求解 HJI 不等式; [4]将非线性模型表示为线性模型与非线性不确定项的迭加, 通过求解 Riccati 方程来求解此类非线性系统的鲁棒干扰抑制问题. [5]将其推广到离散系统情形; 而[6,7]分别

将其推广到时滞系统. 时滞系统的  $H$  控制可分为时滞独立<sup>[8,9]</sup>和时滞依赖<sup>[9,10]</sup>两种类型. 当系统时滞较小时, 与时滞独立  $H$  控制相比, 时滞依赖  $H$  控制具有较小的保守性.

本文将文献[4]所考虑的带非线性不确定性系统推广到时滞系统, 并考虑时滞依赖鲁棒干扰抑制控制器的设计问题. 首先以等价的线性不确定性集合代替非线性不确定性集合; 然后利用 HJI 理论, 采用 LMI 方法设计相应的鲁棒干扰抑制控制器. 数值算例表明了本文方法的可解性.

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### 2 问题描述

考虑如下状态空间系统:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = Ax(t) + A_d x(t-d) + Bu(t) + B_1 w(t) + [x(t), x(t-d), u(t)], \\ x(t) = \varphi(t), t \in [-d, 0], \\ z(t) = Cx(t). \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中:  $x(t) \in R^n, u(t) \in R^m, z(t) \in R^q, w(t) \in R^p$  分别为系统状态、控制输入、被控输出和干扰输入,且  $w(t) \in L_2; A, A_d, B, B_1, C$  为已知定常矩阵,具有相应的维数;  $d$  为未知有界状态时滞,即  $0 < d < \bar{d}; \varphi(\cdot)$  为连续可微向量值初始函数. 假设不确定性向量  $w$  为非线性函数,且满足如下范数有界条件:

$$\| [x(t), x(t-d), u(t)] \|_1 = \| x(t) \|_2 + \| x(t-d) \|_2 + \| u(t) \|_2, \forall x \in R^n, \forall u \in R^m,$$

其中标量  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 > 0$ .

记相应的不确定性集合为

$$\mathcal{U} = \{ [x(t), x(t-d), u(t)] \mid \| [x(t), x(t-d), u(t)] \|_1 \leq \alpha_1 \| x(t) \|_2 + \alpha_2 \| x(t-d) \|_2 + \alpha_3 \| u(t) \|_2 \} \quad (2)$$

取与不确定系统(1)相关联的二次型干扰抑制性能指标

$$J = \int_0^t [z^T(t) R_1 z(t) + u^T(t) R_2 u(t)] dt + \int_0^t w^T(t) R_3 w(t) dt, \forall t > 0. \quad (3)$$

其中:  $R_1, R_2, R_3 > 0$  为加权矩阵;  $\gamma > 0$  为给定常数.

本文考虑采用无记忆状态反馈控制律

$$u(t) = -Kx(t), \quad (4)$$

来取得式(3)给出的时滞依赖鲁棒干扰抑制性能. 具体定义如下:

**定义 1** 对于不确定时滞系统(1),设计无记忆状态反馈控制律(4),使其闭环系统满足:

1) 令  $w(t) = 0$ ,对于任意  $\varphi(t) \in L_2, d \in [0, \bar{d}]$ ,闭环系统

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = A_k x(t) + A_d x(t-d) + [x(t), x(t-d), -Kx(t)], \\ A_k = A - BK, \end{cases}$$

为渐近稳定;

2) 在零初始条件  $x(t) = 0, t \in [-d, 0]$ 下,性能指标(3)对任意  $w(t) \in L_2, \varphi(t) \in L_2, d \in [0, \bar{d}]$ 成立.

此时,称控制律(4)取得时滞依赖鲁棒干扰抑制.

本文采用 H<sub>∞</sub> I 方法来求解上述问题. 定义如下 Hamiltonian 函数:

$$H[x(t), x(t-d), u(t), w(t), \lambda] = z^T(t) R_1 z(t) + u^T(t) R_2 u(t) - \lambda^T w^T(t) R_3 w(t) + dV/dt.$$

其中:  $V$  为适当选取的 Lyapunov 函数,  $dV/dt$  为其沿闭环系统解轨迹的时间导数. 由 H<sub>∞</sub> I 方法可知,取得定义 1 给出的时滞依赖鲁棒干扰抑制的一个充分条件为<sup>[4]</sup>

$$H[x(t), x(t-d), u(t), w(t), \lambda] < 0, \forall w(t) \in L_2, \forall \varphi(t) \in L_2, \forall d \in [0, \bar{d}]. \quad (5)$$

这里利用如下等价条件:

$$\sup_{w(t) \in L_2, \varphi(t) \in L_2} H[x(t), x(t-d), u(t), w(t), \lambda] < 0, \forall d \in [0, \bar{d}]. \quad (6)$$

下面给出两个基本引理:

**引理 1**<sup>[4,7]</sup> 令  $\mathcal{U}$  为如下线性不确定性集合:

$$\mathcal{U} = \{ [x(t), x(t-d), u(t)] \mid [M_1 x(t) + M_2 x(t-d) + M_3 u(t)]^T \in \mathcal{U} \}, \quad (7)$$

其中  $\bar{\sigma}(\cdot)$  表示矩阵的最大奇异值. 则有

$$\bar{\sigma}(\mathcal{U}) = \bar{\sigma}(\mathcal{U}). \quad (8)$$

**引理 2**<sup>[5]</sup> 令  $Y$  为对称矩阵,  $H$  和  $E$  为具有适当维数的已知矩阵,  $F(t)$  为未知时变矩阵,且满足  $F^T(t) F(t) \leq I$ . 则有

$$Y + HF(t) E + E^T F^T(t) H^T < 0,$$

当且仅当存在  $\gamma > 0$ ,使得

$$Y + HH^T + \frac{1}{\gamma^2} E^T E < 0.$$

### 3 主要结果

本节首先利用不等式(5)推导控制律(4),取得时滞依赖鲁棒干扰抑制的一个充分条件;然后应用引理 2 将不确定性消掉,以 LMI 的可行解给出相应的状态反馈控制律的设计方法.

**定理 1** 给定标量  $\bar{d} > 0, \gamma > 0$ . 如果存在正定对称阵  $P, Q, S_1$  和反馈增益阵  $K$ ,使得



$$\begin{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} + Pa + a^T P + \bar{d}^2 A_k^T S_1^{-1} A_k + \\ \bar{d}^2 A_k^T S_1^{-1} a + \bar{d}^2 a^T S_1^{-1} A_k + \bar{d}^2 a^T S_1^{-1} a \\ b^T P + \bar{d}^2 A_d^T S_1^{-1} A_k + \bar{d}^2 A_d^T S_1^{-1} a + \\ \bar{d}^2 b^T S_1^{-1} A_k + \bar{d}^2 b^T S_1^{-1} a \\ B_1^T P + \bar{d}^2 B_1^T S_1^{-1} A_k + \bar{d}^2 B_1^T S_1^{-1} a \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} Pb + \bar{d}^2 A_k^T S_1^{-1} A_d + \bar{d}^2 A_k^T S_1^{-1} b + \\ \bar{d}^2 a^T S_1^{-1} A_d + \bar{d}^2 a^T S_1^{-1} b \\ - Q + \bar{d}^2 A_d^T S_1^{-1} A_d + \bar{d}^2 A_d^T S_1^{-1} b + \\ \bar{d}^2 b^T S_1^{-1} A_d + \bar{d}^2 b^T S_1^{-1} b \\ \bar{d}^2 B_1^T S_1^{-1} A_d + \bar{d}^2 B_1^T S_1^{-1} b \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} PB_1 + \bar{d}^2 A_k^T S_1^{-1} B_1 + \\ \bar{d}^2 a^T S_1^{-1} B_1 \\ \bar{d}^2 A_d^T S_1^{-1} B_1 + \bar{d}^2 b^T S_1^{-1} B_1 \\ - {}^2 R_3 + \bar{d}^2 B_1^T S_1^{-1} B_1 \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} < 0 \quad (9)$$

对任意  $x, d \in [0, \bar{d}]$  成立. 其中  
 $= (A_k + A_d)^T P + P(A_k + A_d) +$   
 $PA_d S_1 A_d^T P + Q + C^T R_1 C + K^T R_2 K,$   
 $a = {}_1 M_1 - {}_3 M_3 K, b = {}_2 M_2.$

则状态反馈控制律(4) 取得时滞依赖鲁棒干扰抑制.

证明 构造如下 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 泛函:

$$V(x_t) = x^T(t) P x(t) + \int_{t-d}^t x^T(s) P_1^{-1} \dot{x}(s) ds + \int_{t-d}^t x^T(s) Q x(s) ds,$$

其中  $P_1$  为正定对称阵. 由 Leibnitz 公式, 有

$$\dot{x}(t-d) = \dot{x}(t) - \int_{t-d}^t \dot{x}(s) ds.$$

则系统(1) 可重写为

$$\dot{x}(t) = (A_k + A_d) x(t) - A_d \int_{t-d}^t \dot{x}(s) ds + B_1 w(t) + (t),$$

其中  $(t) = [x(t), x(t-d), -Kx(t)]$ . 于是,  $V(x_t)$  沿闭环系统解轨迹的时间导数为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}(x_t) = & x^T(t) \{ (A_k + A_d)^T P + P(A_k + A_d) \} x(t) - \\ & 2x^T(t) PA_d \int_{t-d}^t \dot{x}(s) ds + 2x^T(t) PB_1 w(t) + \\ & 2x^T(t) P (t) + d\dot{x}^T(t) P_1^{-1} \dot{x}(t) - \\ & \int_{t-d}^t \dot{x}^T(s) P_1^{-1} \dot{x}(s) ds + x^T(t) Qx(t) - \\ & x^T(t-d) Qx(t-d). \end{aligned}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} + \bar{d}^2 A_k^T S_1^{-1} A_k & \bar{d}^2 A_k^T S_1^{-1} A_d & PB_1 + \bar{d}^2 A_k^T S_1^{-1} B_1 & P + \bar{d}^2 A_k^T S_1^{-1} \\ \bar{d}^2 A_d^T S_1^{-1} A_k & - Q + \bar{d}^2 A_d^T S_1^{-1} A_d & \bar{d}^2 A_d^T S_1^{-1} B_1 & \bar{d}^2 A_d^T S_1^{-1} \\ B_1^T P + \bar{d}^2 B_1^T S_1^{-1} A_k & \bar{d}^2 B_1^T S_1^{-1} A_d & - {}^2 R_3 + \bar{d}^2 B_1^T S_1^{-1} B_1 & \bar{d}^2 B_1^T S_1^{-1} \\ P + \bar{d}^2 S_1^{-1} A_k & \bar{d}^2 S_1^{-1} A_d & \bar{d}^2 S_1^{-1} B_1 & \bar{d}^2 S_1^{-1} \end{bmatrix}.$$

由引理 1, 有

$$\sup H_1[x(t), x(t-d), w(t), J] = \sup H_1[x(t), x(t-d), w(t), J],$$

所以只需考虑

$$H = H_1 = \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ x(t-d) \\ w(t) \\ [a \ b] \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ x(t-d) \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ x(t-d) \\ w(t) \\ [a \ b] \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ x(t-d) \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ x(t-d) \\ w(t) \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I \\ a & b & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I \\ a & b & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ x(t-d) \\ w(t) \end{bmatrix}.$$

将上式展开, 得

利用不等式

$- 2a^T b \leq a^T Q a + b^T Q^{-1} b,$   
 其中:  $a$  和  $b$  为任意向量,  $Q$  为具有适当维数的正定矩阵. 则有

$$\begin{aligned} & - 2x^T(t) PA_d \int_{t-d}^t \dot{x}(s) ds \\ & dx^T(t) PA_d P_1 A_d^T P x(t) + \int_{t-d}^t \dot{x}^T(s) P_1^{-1} \dot{x}(s) ds. \end{aligned}$$

另一方面, 因为

$$\begin{aligned} & d\dot{x}^T(t) P_1^{-1} \dot{x}(t) \\ & \bar{d}[A_k x(t) + A_d x(t-d) + \\ & B_1 w(t) + (t)]^T P_1^{-1} [A_k x(t) + \\ & A_d x(t-d) + B_1 w(t) + (t)], \end{aligned}$$

令  $S_1 = \bar{d}P_1$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} & d\dot{x}^T(t) P_1^{-1} \dot{x}(t) \\ & \bar{d}[A_k x(t) + A_d x(t-d) + \\ & B_1 w(t) + (t)]^T S_1^{-1} [A_k x(t) + \\ & A_d x(t-d) + B_1 w(t) + (t)]. \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$H = z^T R_1 z + u^T R_2 u - {}^2 w^T R_3 w + \frac{dV(x_t)}{dt}$$

$$H_1 = \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ x(t-d) \\ w(t) \\ (t) \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ x(t-d) \\ w(t) \\ (t) \end{bmatrix},$$

其中

$$= \begin{bmatrix} + \bar{d}^2 A_k^T S_1^{-1} A_k & \bar{d}^2 A_k^T S_1^{-1} A_d & PB_1 + \bar{d}^2 A_k^T S_1^{-1} B_1 & P + \bar{d}^2 A_k^T S_1^{-1} \\ \bar{d}^2 A_d^T S_1^{-1} A_k & - Q + \bar{d}^2 A_d^T S_1^{-1} A_d & \bar{d}^2 A_d^T S_1^{-1} B_1 & \bar{d}^2 A_d^T S_1^{-1} \\ B_1^T P + \bar{d}^2 B_1^T S_1^{-1} A_k & \bar{d}^2 B_1^T S_1^{-1} A_d & - {}^2 R_3 + \bar{d}^2 B_1^T S_1^{-1} B_1 & \bar{d}^2 B_1^T S_1^{-1} \\ P + \bar{d}^2 S_1^{-1} A_k & \bar{d}^2 S_1^{-1} A_d & \bar{d}^2 S_1^{-1} B_1 & \bar{d}^2 S_1^{-1} \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$H \quad H_1 = \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ x(t-d) \\ w(t) \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ x(t-d) \\ w(t) \end{bmatrix} < 0, \forall w \in L_2, \forall d \in [0, \bar{d}].$$

其中  $H$  代表不等式(9)的左端,即

$$\sup H < 0, \forall w \in L_2, \forall d \in [0, \bar{d}].$$

**定理 2** 给定标量  $\bar{d} > 0$ ,  $\gamma > 0$ . 如果存在正定对称阵  $X, Q_1, S_1$  和矩阵  $Y$ , 以及标量  $\alpha > 0$ , 使得

$$\begin{bmatrix} X(A + A_d)^T + (A + A_d)X - BY - Y^T B^T + Q_1 + A_d S_1 A_d^T + (\frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{\alpha}{1} + \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{\alpha}{3})I & 0 & B_1 \begin{bmatrix} \bar{d}(XA^T - Y^T B^T) + \bar{d}(\frac{\alpha}{1} + \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{\alpha}{3})I \end{bmatrix} & X & 0 & Y^T & X C^T & Y^T \\ 0 & -Q_1 & 0 & \bar{d} X A_d^T & 0 & X & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ B_1^T & 0 & -\alpha^2 R_3 & \bar{d} B_1^T & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \begin{bmatrix} \bar{d}(AX - BY) + \bar{d}(\frac{\alpha}{1} + \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{\alpha}{3})I \end{bmatrix} & \bar{d} A_d X & \bar{d} B_1 & -S_1 + \bar{d}^2(\frac{\alpha}{1} + \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{\alpha}{3})I & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ X & 0 & 0 & 0 & -I & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & X & 0 & 0 & 0 & -I & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ Y & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -I & 0 & 0 \\ CX & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -R_1^{-1} & 0 \\ Y & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -R_2^{-1} \end{bmatrix} < 0 \quad (10)$$

对任意  $d \in [0, \bar{d}]$  成立, 则状态反馈控制律

$$u(t) = -YX^{-1}x(t) \quad (11)$$

取得时滞依赖鲁棒干扰抑制.

**证明** 由 Schur 补引理, 不等式(9)等价于

$$\begin{bmatrix} Pa + a^T P & Pb & PB_1 & \bar{d}(A_k^T + a^T) \\ b^T P & -Q & 0 & \bar{d}(A_d^T + b^T) \\ B_1^T P & 0 & -\alpha^2 R_3 & \bar{d} B_1^T \\ \bar{d}(A_k + a) & \bar{d}(A_d + b) & \bar{d} B_1 & -S_1 \end{bmatrix} < 0.$$

注意到

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & PB_1 & \bar{d} A_k^T \\ 0 & -Q & 0 & \bar{d} A_d^T \\ B_1^T P & 0 & -\alpha^2 R_3 & \bar{d} B_1^T \\ \bar{d} A_k & \bar{d} A_d & \bar{d} B_1 & -S_1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} Pa & Pb & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \bar{d} a & \bar{d} b & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} a^T P & 0 & 0 & \bar{d} a^T \\ b^T P & 0 & 0 & \bar{d} b^T \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

而

$$\begin{bmatrix} Pa & Pb & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \bar{d} a & \bar{d} b & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} P_1 & P_2 & -P_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \bar{d}_1 I & \bar{d}_2 I & -\bar{d}_3 I & 0 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} M_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & M_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & M_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & M_4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I & 0 & 0 \\ K & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

于是由引理 2 知  $< 0$ , 当且仅当存在  $\alpha > 0$ , 使得

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & PB_1 & \bar{d} A_k^T \\ 0 & -Q & 0 & \bar{d} A_d^T \\ B_1^T P & 0 & -\alpha^2 R_3 & \bar{d} B_1^T \\ \bar{d} A_k & \bar{d} A_d & \bar{d} B_1 & -S_1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} P_1 & P_2 & -P_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \bar{d}_1 I & \bar{d}_2 I & -\bar{d}_3 I & 0 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} P_1 & 0 & 0 & \bar{d}_1 I \\ P_2 & 0 & 0 & \bar{d}_2 I \\ -P_3 & 0 & 0 & -\bar{d}_3 I \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} +$$

$$\perp \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 & K^T & 0 \\ 0 & I & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I & 0 & 0 \\ K & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} < 0.$$

将上式展开,由 Schur 补引理,并令  $X = P^{-1}, Y = KP^{-1}, Q_1 = P^{-1}QP^{-1}$ ,即得不等式(10).

下面基于定理 2,给出求解时滞依赖鲁棒干扰抑制问题的凸优化算法:

给定  $\bar{d} > 0$ ,求解

$$\begin{cases} \min_{\gamma, X, Q_1, S_1, Y} \gamma^2, \\ \text{s.t. 式(10) 成立.} \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

该优化算法可由 Matlab LMI Toolbox 中 mincx 函数方便地求解.

#### 4 仿真算例

考虑不确定时滞系统(1),其中

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, A_d = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -0.9 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, B_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, C = [1 \quad 0],$$

$$R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = 1, \quad \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 = 0.2.$$

应用凸优化算法(12),该系统允许的最大时滞界为  $\bar{d} = 0.3437$ ,相应的干扰抑制水平  $\gamma = 68.8877$ . 取一系列  $d < \bar{d}$ ,相应的  $\gamma$  值如表 1 所示.

表 1 相应的 值

$\bar{d}$	0.05	0.1	0.2	0.3
	1.255 1	1.567 3	2.998 0	11.314 3

#### 5 结 语

本文给出的非线性不确定时滞系统时滞依赖鲁棒干扰抑制控制器设计方法,避免了求解 HJI 不等式的困难,通过求解相应的凸优化算法,可得到问题的全局最优解. 仿真算例验证了本文方法的有效性. 如何减小其保守性,将是进一步研究的问题.

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