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## 未知输入离散时滞奇异系统的观测器设计

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**摘要:** 讨论含未知输入的多时滞离散非方奇异系统的观测器设计问题。在两个一般秩的条件下, 利用一系列等价变换, 将其转化为一个多时滞正常线性离散系统的观测器设计问题; 利用线性矩阵不等式方法, 给出了存在一个与系统状态维数相同的观测器的充分条件, 并用此观测器对系统的状态和未知输入进行估计。

**关键词:** 离散时滞; 非方奇异系统; 未知输入; 观测器; 线性矩阵不等式

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## Observer Design for Discrete Time-delay Singular Systems with Unknown Inputs

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**Abstract:** The observer design problem for linear discrete multiple delays rectangular singular systems with unknown inputs is discussed. Under two general rank conditions, by using a series of equivalent transformations, the problem is transformed into the observer design problem for standard state-space linear discrete systems with multiple delays. In terms of LMI, a sufficient condition for the existence of an observer whose dimension is the same as the state dimension of the singular system is given, the state and unknown inputs of the system are all estimated by the proposed observer.

**Key words:** Discrete time-delay; Rectangular singular system; Unknown input; Observer; Linear matrix inequality

### 1 引言

关于含未知输入的线性系统的观测器设计问题, 受到许多学者的广泛重视。由于系统状态和干扰的不可量测性, 使得此问题的研究不仅具有理论价值, 而且具有工程实践意义。对于线性奇异系统的观测器设计问题, 已取得不少研究成果<sup>[1-5]</sup>, 其中文献[5]同时对状态和未知输入进行估计。对于时滞系统的观测器设计问题, 也取得一些结果<sup>[6]</sup>, 而对于含未知输入的时滞奇异系统的观测器设计问题, 结果则很少。文献[7]利用将时滞离散奇异系统扩维成无时滞奇异系统的方法设计观测器, 这导致观测器的维数较高, 且该文没有对干扰进行估计。

本文考虑含未知输入的多时滞离散非方奇异系统的观测器设计问题。在两个一般秩的条件下, 利用一系列等价变换, 将其转化为多时滞正常线性离散系统的观测器设计问题; 利用 LMI 方法, 给出了存在一个与系统状态维数相同且含时滞的观测器的充分条件, 对系统的状态和未知输入同时进行估计。

### 2 问题描述

本文考虑离散时滞奇异系统

$$E x(k+1) = \sum_{i=0}^d A_i x(k-i) + \sum_{j=0}^s B_j u(k-j) + H f, \quad (1a)$$

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$$y(k) = \sum_{i=0}^h C_i x(k-i) + \sum_{j=0}^g D_j u(k-j) + Ff. \quad (1b)$$

其中:  $x(k) \in R^n$  为状态,  $u(k) \in R^p$  为控制,  $y(k) \in R^q$  为输出,  $f \in R^r$  为未知干扰; 矩阵  $E \in R^{m \times n}$ , 且  $\text{rank } E = r < \min\{m, n\}$ ;  $d, s, h, g$  为正整数;  $A_i, B_j, C_i, D_j, H, F$  为已知适当维数的常矩阵. 不失一般性, 令  $d = h, s = g$ .

本文的目的是设计如下形式的  $n$  维观测器:

$$\begin{cases} z(k+1) = \sum_{i=0}^d \tilde{A}_i z(k-i) + \sum_{j=0}^s \tilde{B}_j u(k-j) + Jy(k), \\ \tilde{x}(k) = \sum_{i=0}^d T_{1i} z(k-i) + \sum_{j=0}^s S_{1j} u(k-j) + J_1 y(k), \\ \tilde{f} = \sum_{i=0}^d T_{2i} z(k-i) + \sum_{j=0}^s S_{2j} u(k-j) + J_2 y(k). \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

使得对任意相容性初始条件, 均有

$$\lim_k (x(k) - \tilde{x}(k)) = 0, \lim_k (f - \tilde{f}) = 0 \quad (3)$$

为此对系统(1)作如下假设:

**假设 1**

$$\text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & E \\ E & A_0 \\ 0 & C_0 \end{bmatrix} = n + r. \quad (4)$$

**假设 2**

$$\text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & E & 0 \\ E & A_0 & H \\ 0 & C_0 & F \end{bmatrix} = n + r + t \quad (5)$$

**注 1** 若系统(1)中  $E$  为方阵, 则要求  $(E, A_0)$  是正则的, 此时假设 1 即为系统  $(E, A_0, C_0)$  的  $Y$ -可观的定义<sup>[8]</sup>, 它是系统(1)存在观测器的必要条件. 本文不要求  $E$  必须是方阵.

### 3 观测器设计

因为  $\text{rank } E = r$ , 故存在非奇异矩阵  $M \in R^{m \times m}$  和  $N \in R^{n \times n}$ , 使得

$$MEN = \begin{bmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (6)$$

相应地, 记

$$MAN = \begin{bmatrix} A_{i1} & A_{i2} \\ A_{i3} & A_{i4} \end{bmatrix}, MB_j = \begin{bmatrix} B_{j1} \\ B_{j2} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$MH = \begin{bmatrix} H_1 \\ H_2 \end{bmatrix}, x(k) = N \begin{bmatrix} x_1(k) \\ x_2(k) \end{bmatrix},$$

$$CN = [C_{i1} \ C_{i2}],$$

$$i = 0, 1, \dots, d, j = 0, 1, \dots, s \quad (7)$$

其中:  $x_1(k) \in R^r, x_2(k) \in R^{n-r}$ . 于是系统(1)严格等价于

$$\begin{cases} x_1(k+1) = \sum_{i=0}^d A_{i1} x_1(k-i) + \sum_{i=0}^d A_{i2} x_2(k-i) + \sum_{j=0}^s B_{j1} u(k-j) + H_1 f, \\ 0 = \sum_{i=0}^d A_{i3} x_1(k-i) + \sum_{i=0}^d A_{i4} x_2(k-i) + \sum_{j=0}^s B_{j2} u(k-j) + H_2 f, \\ y(k) = \sum_{i=0}^d C_{i1} x_1(k-i) + \sum_{i=0}^d C_{i2} x_2(k-i) + \sum_{j=0}^s D_j u(k-j) + Ff. \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

根据假设 1 可知矩阵  $\begin{bmatrix} A_{04} \\ C_{02} \end{bmatrix}$  列满秩<sup>[8]</sup>, 故存在非奇异矩阵  $P \in R^{(m-r+q) \times (m-r+q)}$ , 使得

$$P \begin{bmatrix} A_{04} \\ C_{02} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I_{n-r} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (9)$$

相应地, 记

$$\begin{cases} P \begin{bmatrix} A_{i3} \\ C_{i1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{A}_{i3} \\ \bar{C}_{i1} \end{bmatrix}, i = 0, 1, \dots, d, \\ P \begin{bmatrix} A_{i4} \\ C_{i2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{A}_{i4} \\ \bar{C}_{i2} \end{bmatrix}, i = 1, 2, \dots, d, \\ P \begin{bmatrix} H_2 \\ F \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{H}_2 \\ \bar{F} \end{bmatrix}, P \begin{bmatrix} B_{j2} \\ D_j \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{B}_{j2} \\ \bar{D}_j \end{bmatrix}, \\ P \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ y(k) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1(k) \\ y_2(k) \end{bmatrix}, j = 0, 1, \dots, s \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

令  $P = \begin{bmatrix} P_{11} & P_{12} \\ P_{21} & P_{22} \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $P_{11} \in R^{(n-r) \times (m-r)}, P_{12} \in R^{(n-r) \times q}, P_{21} \in R^{(m-n+q) \times (m-r)}, P_{22} \in R^{(m-n+q) \times q}$ , 则  $y_1(k) = P_{12} y(k), y_2(k) = P_{22} y(k)$ . (11)

由变换(9)和(10)知, 系统(8)可转化为

$$\begin{aligned} x_1(k+1) &= \sum_{i=0}^d \bar{A}_{i1} x_1(k-i) + \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} \bar{A}_{(i+1)2} x_2(k-1-i) \\ &+ \sum_{j=0}^s \bar{B}_{j1} u(k-j) + \bar{H}_1 f + A_{02} y_1(k), \quad (12a) \\ x_2(k) &= \sum_{i=0}^d \bar{A}_{i3} x_1(k-i) - \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} \bar{A}_{(i+1)4} x_2(k-1-i) \end{aligned}$$



$$i) - \sum_{j=0}^s \bar{B}_{j2}u(k-j) - \bar{H}_2f + y_1(k), \tag{12b}$$

$$y_2(k) = \sum_{i=0}^d \bar{C}_{i1}x_1(k-i) + \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} \bar{C}_{(i+1)2}x_2(k-1-i) + \sum_{j=0}^s \bar{D}_{j1}u(k-j) + \bar{F}f. \tag{12c}$$

其中:  $\bar{A}_{i1} = A_{i1} - A_{02}A_{i3}$ ,  $\bar{A}_{(i+1)2} = A_{(i+1)2} - A_{02}A_{(i+1)4}$ ,  $\bar{B}_{j1} = B_{j1} - A_{02}\bar{B}_{j2}$ ,  $\bar{H}_1 = H_1 - A_{02}\bar{H}_2$

容易验证系统(12)的表达形式是唯一的,与矩阵  $P$  的选取无关.根据假设 1 和假设 2,容易证明如下引理成立:

**引理 1** 若假设 1 成立,则假设 2 等价于  $\text{rank } \bar{F} = t$ (列满秩).

根据引理 1,由式(12c)可推得

$$f = \bar{F}^+ y_2(k) - \sum_{i=0}^d \bar{F}^+ \bar{C}_{i1}x_1(k-i) - \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} \bar{F}^+ \bar{C}_{(i+1)2}x_2(k-1-i) - \sum_{j=0}^s \bar{F}^+ \bar{D}_{j1}u(k-j), \tag{13}$$

其中  $\bar{F}^+ = (\bar{F}^T \bar{F})^{-1} \bar{F}^T$  为矩阵  $\bar{F}$  的广义逆.令

$$y(k) = (I_q - \bar{F}\bar{F}^+)y_2(k), \tag{14}$$

从而系统(12)可等价转化为

$$x_1(k+1) = \sum_{i=0}^d \hat{A}_{i1}x_1(k-i) + \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} \hat{A}_{(i+1)2}x_2(k-1-i) + \sum_{j=0}^s \hat{B}_{j1}u(k-j) + G_1y(k), \tag{15a}$$

$$x_2(k) = \sum_{i=0}^d \hat{A}_{i3}x_1(k-i) + \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} \hat{A}_{(i+1)4}x_2(k-1-i) + \sum_{j=0}^s \hat{B}_{j2}u(k-j) + G_2y(k), \tag{15b}$$

$$y(k) = \sum_{i=0}^d \hat{C}_{i1}x_1(k-i) + \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} \hat{C}_{(i+1)2}x_2(k-1-i) + \sum_{j=0}^s \hat{D}_{j1}u(k-j). \tag{15c}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{A}_{i1} &= \bar{A}_{i1} - \bar{H}_1\bar{F}^+ \bar{C}_{i1}, \\ \hat{A}_{(i+1)2} &= \bar{A}_{(i+1)2} - \bar{H}_1\bar{F}^+ \bar{C}_{(i+1)2}, \\ \hat{A}_{i3} &= -\bar{A}_{i3} + \bar{H}_2\bar{F}^+ \bar{C}_{i1}, \\ \hat{A}_{(i+1)4} &= -\bar{A}_{(i+1)4} + \bar{H}_2\bar{F}^+ \bar{C}_{(i+1)2}, \\ \hat{B}_{j1} &= \bar{B}_{j1} - \bar{H}_1\bar{F}^+ \bar{D}_{j1}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{B}_{j2} &= -\bar{B}_{j2} + \bar{H}_2\bar{F}^+ \bar{D}_{j1}, \\ \hat{C}_{i1} &= (I_q - \bar{F}\bar{F}^+) \bar{C}_{i1}, \\ \hat{C}_{(i+1)2} &= (I_q - \bar{F}\bar{F}^+) \bar{C}_{(i+1)2}, \\ \hat{D}_{j1} &= (I_q - \bar{F}\bar{F}^+) \bar{D}_{j1}, \\ \hat{G}_1 &= A_{02}P_{12} + \bar{H}_1\bar{F}^+ P_{22}, \\ \hat{G}_2 &= P_{12} - \bar{H}_1\bar{F}^+ P_{22} \end{aligned}$$

记

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{x}(k+1) &= \begin{bmatrix} x_1(k+1) \\ x_2(k) \end{bmatrix}, \hat{A}_d = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{A}_{d1} & 0 \\ \hat{A}_{d3} & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \\ \hat{A}_i &= \begin{bmatrix} \hat{A}_{i1} & \hat{A}_{(i+1)2} \\ \hat{A}_{i3} & \hat{A}_{(i+1)4} \end{bmatrix}, \hat{B}_j = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{B}_{j1} \\ \hat{B}_{j2} \end{bmatrix}, \\ \hat{C}_i &= [\hat{C}_{i1} \quad \hat{C}_{i2}], \hat{C}_d = [\hat{C}_{d1} \quad 0], \\ G &= \begin{bmatrix} G_1 \\ G_2 \end{bmatrix}, i = 0, 1, \dots, d, j = 0, 1, \dots, s \end{aligned}$$

将系统(15)重新写为

$$\begin{cases} \hat{x}(k+1) = \sum_{i=0}^d \hat{A}_i \hat{x}(k-i) + \sum_{j=0}^s \hat{B}_j u(k-j) + Gy(k), \\ \hat{y}(k) = \sum_{i=0}^d \hat{C}_i \hat{x}(k-i) + \sum_{j=0}^s \hat{D}_j u(k-j). \end{cases} \tag{16}$$

**注 2** 变换(9), (10), (13), (14)将未知输入时滞奇异系统(8)转化为正常时滞系统(16),变换(9)和(10)并未改变系统(8)的动态方程,只是对输出方程作了等价变换.故只要对系统(16)的状态进行估计,即可对系统(8)的状态进行估计.

对系统(16)设计  $n$  维状态观测器

$$\begin{aligned} z(k+1) &= \sum_{i=0}^d \hat{A}_i z(k-i) + \sum_{j=0}^s \hat{B}_j u(k-j) + Gy(k) + K(y(k) - \sum_{i=0}^d \hat{C}_i z(k-i) - \sum_{j=0}^s \hat{D}_j u(k-j)). \end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

**定理 1** 若存在正定矩阵  $P_i > 0$  和矩阵  $W$ ,使得如下 LM I

$$\begin{bmatrix} -P_0 & \Phi \\ \Phi^T & \Theta \end{bmatrix} < 0 \tag{18}$$

成立,其中

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi &= [P_0 \hat{A}_0 - W \hat{C}_0 \quad \dots \quad P_0 \hat{A}_d - W \hat{C}_d], \\ \Theta &= \text{diag}[-P_0 + P_1 \quad \dots \quad -P_d] \end{aligned}$$

则系统(16)一定存在形如式(17)的状态观测器,增益矩阵为  $K = P_0^{-1}W$ .

**证明** 记  $e(k+1) = \hat{x}(k+1) - z(k+1)$ ,



则由式(16)和(17)可推得

$$e(k+1) = \sum_{i=0}^d (\hat{A}_i - K\hat{C}_i)e(k-i). \quad (19)$$

引入新变量

$$\hat{e}(k) = \begin{bmatrix} e(k) \\ e(k-1) \\ \vdots \\ e(k-d) \end{bmatrix},$$

$$A_e = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{A}_0 - K\hat{C}_0 & \dots & \dots & \hat{A}_d - K\hat{C}_d \\ I_n & & & 0 \\ & \ddots & & \vdots \\ & & I_n & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

将式(19)重写为

$$\hat{e}(k+1) = A_e \hat{e}(k). \quad (20)$$

下面证明系统(20)的稳定性. 因为LM I(18)有解, 矩阵 $W$ 和 $P_i > 0$ 且 $K = P_0^{-1}W$ , 故LM I(18)等价于

$$\begin{bmatrix} -P & \Phi_2 \\ \Phi_2^T & \Theta \end{bmatrix} < 0 \quad (21)$$

其中

$$P = \text{diag}\{P_0, P_1, \dots, P_d\},$$

$$\Phi_2 = \begin{bmatrix} P_0(\hat{A}_0 - K\hat{C}_0) & \dots & P_0(\hat{A}_d - K\hat{C}_d) \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

式中 $0$ 表示适当维数的零矩阵. 取 $(d+1)n \times (d+1)n$ 阶矩阵

$$\bar{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -I_n & \dots & 0 \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & \ddots & -I_n \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} I_{(d+1)n} & 0 \\ \bar{T} & I_{(d+1)n} \end{bmatrix}.$$

不等式(21)左乘以 $T$ 右乘以 $T^T$ , 可推得

$$\begin{bmatrix} -P & PA_e \\ A_e^T P & -P \end{bmatrix} < 0 \quad (22)$$

式(22)等价于 $A_e^T P A_e - P < 0, P > 0$ , 故系统(20)稳定, 从而系统(19)稳定.

根据定理1、变换(7)和式(13), (15), 可得系统(1)的观测器.

**定理2** 若存在正定矩阵 $P_i > 0$ 和矩阵 $W$ , 使得LM I(18)成立, 则系统(1)存在形如式(2)的观测器, 观测器的系数矩阵为

$$\hat{A}_i = A_i - K\hat{C}_i, \hat{B}_j = B_j - K\hat{D}_j,$$

$$J = G + K(I_q - \bar{F}\bar{F}^T)P_{22},$$

$$J_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ G_2 \end{bmatrix}, J_2 = \bar{F}^T P_{22},$$

$$T_{10} = N \begin{bmatrix} \hat{I}_r & 0 \\ A_{03} & A_{14} \end{bmatrix}, T_{1d} = N \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ A_{d3} & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$T_{1i} = N \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ A_{i3} & A_{(i+1)4} \end{bmatrix}, S_{1j} = N \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ B_{j2} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$T_{2i} = -[\bar{F}^T \bar{C}_{i1} \quad \bar{F}^T \bar{C}_{(i+1)2}],$$

$$T_{2d} = -[\bar{F}^T \bar{C}_{d1} \quad 0], S_{2j} = \bar{F}^T \bar{D}_j.$$

### 4 结 语

本文讨论含未知输入的多时滞离散非方奇异系统的观测器设计问题. 利用LM I方法, 给出了存在一个与系统状态维数相同且含时滞的观测器的充分条件, 并对系统的状态和未知输入同时进行估计. 本文给出的观测器形式是非奇异的, 维数远低于直接将时滞奇异系统扩维成无时滞奇异系统的观测器, 且LM I条件可直接利用Matlab求解.

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