

文章编号: 1001-0920(2008)08-0919-05

线性连续重复过程的能量-峰值(L_2 - L_∞)滤波

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摘要: 连续线性重复过程是一种特殊的二维(2-D)系统, 两个坐标轴上一个为连续的, 另一个为离散的, 且其中连续坐标轴是时间有限的. 针对这类特殊二维系统的 L_2 - L_∞ 滤波问题, 设计了适合于该类系统的一类滤波器, 并给出了滤波误差系统沿通道稳定且满足 L_2 - L_∞ 性能的充分条件, 以及滤波器的求解条件. 所得到的条件均为线性矩阵不等式的形式, 便于计算求解. 仿真实例证实了该设计方法的有效性.

关键词: 线性重复过程; 滤波问题; L_2 - L_∞ 性能; 沿通道稳定; 线性矩阵不等式

中图分类号: TP13 **文献标识码:** A

Energy to peak (L_2 - L_∞) filtering for linear differential repetitive processes

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Abstract: Linear repetitive process is a special case of 2-D systems. Normally, in two time variables for the differential repetitive process, one is discrete and the other is differential, and the length of the differential variable is finite. For the problems of L_2 - L_∞ filtering for linear differential repetitive processes, a suitable filter is designed, and then a sufficient condition is given in terms of linear matrix inequality (LMI), which guarantees that the filtering error system is stable along the pass and has L_2 - L_∞ performance. Moreover, the solvability condition of desired filter is also established. All the conditions obtained in this paper are of the LMI form, which can be solved by using the standard software. A numerical example shows the effectiveness of the proposed design scheme.

Key words: Linear repetitive processes; Filtering; L_2 - L_∞ performance; Stable along the pass; Linear matrix inequality

1 引言

线性重复过程是一类具有重要实际应用背景的特殊二维线性系统^[1]. 在煤矿开采、金属锻造以及学习迭代控制中已有重要的应用^[1]. 这种过程的特性在于它是由一系列的重复动作构成, 每一个过程称为一个通道, 而在每一个通道上具有一个动态, 该动态运行的时间称为该通道的长度. 在每一个通道上产生一个输出, 称之为通道剖面向量. 线性重复过程在连续情况下的状态空间可表示为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_{k+1}(t) = Ax_{k+1}(t) + B_0 y_k(t) + Bu_{k+1}(t), \\ y_{k+1}(t) = Cx_{k+1}(t) + D_0 y_k(t) + Du_{k+1}(t). \end{cases}$$

其中: 通道长度为 J , $t \in [0, J]$; 在第 k 个通道上,

$x_{k+1}(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 为过程状态向量; $y_k(t) \in \mathbb{R}^m$ 为通道剖面向量; $u_{k+1}(t) \in \mathbb{R}^l$ 为控制输入. 线性重复过程的根本特性是它在两个独立的方向上同时运行^[1-3], 即: 1) 通道与通道方向; 2) 沿通道方向.

线性重复过程具有二维系统的结构, 但值得注意的是, 二维系统的信号在两个独立的方向上运行时间均趋于无穷大, 而线性重复过程只在通道与通道的方向上趋于无穷大, 在沿通道方向却是有限时间. 这就是重复过程与二维系统的本质区别. 近年来, 线性重复过程的研究受到越来越多的关注, 很多重要的结果也出现在文献中, 如: 文献[2, 3]采用线性矩阵不等式的方法研究了其稳定性以及镇定问题; 文献[4]研究了其动态输出反馈控制问题; 文献

收稿日期: 2007-06-14; 修回日期: 2007-09-17.

基金项目: 中国博士后科学基金项目(20070420139).

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[5,6]还进一步探讨了其不确定模型的 H 控制和保性能控制问题.

滤波是系统和控制领域较为重要的基本问题之一^[7].它是根据可以测量到的输出信号,通过设计一定的滤波器对系统内部的不可测量的信号进行估计.对于存在能量有界的外部干扰信号,目前主要有 H 和 L_2-L 滤波^[7-12]. L_2-L 滤波假定系统的噪声输入为能量有界的信号,滤波器设计的主要依据是使滤波误差系统传递函数(即噪声信号到滤波误差信号的传递函数)的 L_2-L 范数小于给定值.近年来, L_2-L 滤波理论的研究也得到了较大的关注^[8,10,11].

本文研究了线性连续重复过程的 L_2-L 滤波问题.首先基于线性矩阵不等式的方法推导了原过程沿通道稳定以及满足 L_2-L 性能的充分条件;然后针对该特殊过程设计了合适的滤波器,并得到滤波误差系统.给出了滤波误差系统沿通道稳定且满足 L_2-L 性能的充分条件,并采用凸线性化的方法推导了滤波器的求解条件.由于所得到的条件均为线性矩阵不等式的形式,便于计算求解.

2 过程描述以及问题提出

考虑如下连续线性重复过程:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_{k+1}(t) = Ax_{k+1}(t) + B_0 y_k(t) + B_1 \cdot_{k+1}(t), \\ y_{k+1}(t) = Cx_{k+1}(t) + D_0 y_k(t) + D_1 \cdot_{k+1}(t). \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中:通道长度为 $J, t \in [0, J]$;在第 k 个通道上, $x_k(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 为过程状态向量; $y_k(t) \in \mathbb{R}^m$ 为通道剖面向量; $\cdot_{k+1}(t) \in \mathbb{R}^q$ 为外部干扰输入,并假定为能量有界,即 $\cdot_{k+1}(t) \in L_2\{[0, J], [0, J]\}; A, B_0, B_1, C, D_0, D_1$ 为已知的实常数矩阵.假定其边界条件均为零,即 $x_{k+1}(0) = 0, \forall k = 0$ 及 $y_0(t) = 0, \forall 0 \leq t \leq J$.设需要估计的信号为

$$v_{k+1}(t) = Gx_{k+1}(t) + H_0 y_k(t), \quad (2)$$

其中 G 和 H_0 为常数矩阵.给出如下可测输出信号:

$$z_{k+1}(t) = Ex_{k+1}(t) + F_0 y_k(t) + F_1 \cdot_{k+1}(t), \quad (3)$$

其中 E, F_0, F_1 为已知常数矩阵.

设计具有如下一般形式的全阶滤波器:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\phi}_{k+1}(t) = A_f \phi_{k+1}(t) + B_{0f} \phi_k(t) + B_{1f} z_{k+1}(t), \\ \dot{\phi}_k(t) = C_f \phi_{k+1}(t) + D_{0f} \phi_k(t) + D_{1f} z_{k+1}(t), \\ \hat{v}_{k+1}(t) = G_f \phi_{k+1}(t) + H_{0f} \phi_k(t), \\ \phi_{k+1}(0) = 0, \forall k = 0, \\ \phi_0(t) = 0, \forall 0 \leq t \leq J. \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

其中: $\phi_k(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 为滤波器的状态; $\phi_k(t) \in \mathbb{R}^m$ 为滤波器的剖面向量; $A_f, B_{0f}, B_{1f}, C_f, D_{0f}, D_{1f}, G_f, H_{0f}$

和 H_f 为待设计的滤波器参数矩阵.考虑方程(1)~(4)得到如下的滤波误差方程:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{e}_{k+1}(t) = \tilde{A} e_{k+1}(t) + \tilde{B}_0 e_k(t) + \tilde{B}_1 \cdot_{k+1}(t), \\ e_{k+1}(t) = \tilde{C} e_{k+1}(t) + \tilde{D}_0 e_k(t) + \tilde{D}_1 \cdot_{k+1}(t), \\ e_{k+1}(0) = 0, \forall k = 0, \\ e_0(t) = 0, \forall 0 \leq t \leq J. \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} e_{k+1}(t) &\triangleq [x_{k+1}^T(t) \quad \cdot_{k+1}^T(t)]^T, \\ e_k(t) &\triangleq [y_k^T(t) \quad \phi_k^T(t)]^T, \\ e_{k+1}(t) &\triangleq z_{k+1}(t) - \hat{v}_{k+1}(t), \\ \tilde{G} &\triangleq [G \quad -G_f], \\ \tilde{A} &\triangleq \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ B_f E & A_f \end{bmatrix}, \tilde{B} \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} B_0 & 0 \\ B_f F_0 & B_{0f} \end{bmatrix}, \\ \tilde{B}_1 &\triangleq \begin{bmatrix} B_1 \\ B_f F_1 \end{bmatrix}, \tilde{C} \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} C & 0 \\ D_f E & C_f \end{bmatrix}, \\ \tilde{D}_1 &\triangleq \begin{bmatrix} D_1 \\ D_f F_1 \end{bmatrix}, \tilde{D}_0 \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} D_0 & 0 \\ D_f F_0 & D_{0f} \end{bmatrix}, \\ \tilde{H}_0 &\triangleq [H_0 \quad -H_{0f}]. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

在引出本文研究问题之前,先介绍线性重复过程的稳定性.引入新的稳定概念,即沿通道的稳定.

定义 1^[11] 连续线性重复过程(1)在有限的通道长度内,状态沿通道的稳定性称为沿通道的稳定.

本文研究的问题可归结为:针对连续线性重复过程(1)设计形如式(4)的滤波器,使得滤波误差过程(5)沿通道稳定且满足 L_2-L 性能,即

$$\|e_{k+1}(t)\|_2 < \gamma \| \cdot_{k+1}(t) \|_2, \quad \gamma > 0. \quad (7)$$

对于连续向量 $f_{k+1}(t) \in L_2\{[0, J], [0, J]\}$,定义范数

$$\begin{aligned} \|f_{k+1}(t)\|_2 &\triangleq \sqrt{\int_0^J f_{k+1}^T(t) f_{k+1}(t) dt}, \\ \|f_{k+1}(t)\|_\infty &\triangleq \sqrt{\sup_{0 \leq t \leq J} f_{k+1}^T(t) f_{k+1}(t)}. \end{aligned}$$

3 主要结论

3.1 L_2-L 性能分析

定理 1 滤波误差重复过程(5)沿通道稳定且具有 L_2-L 性能水平 $\gamma > 0$ 的充分条件是,存在矩阵 $P > 0$ 和 $Q > 0$ 使得如下线性矩阵不等式成立:

$$\begin{bmatrix} PA + \tilde{A}^T P & P\tilde{B}_0 & P\tilde{B}_1 & \tilde{C}^T Q \\ * & -Q & 0 & \tilde{D}_0^T Q \\ * & * & -I & \tilde{D}_1^T Q \\ * & * & * & -Q \end{bmatrix} < 0, \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -P & 0 & \tilde{G}^T \\ * & -Q & \tilde{H}_0^T \\ * & * & -\gamma^2 I \end{bmatrix} < 0. \quad (9)$$

证明 首先建立线性连续重复过程(5)(当 $x_{k+1}(t) = 0$) 沿通道稳定的条件. 选取如下 Lyapunov 函数:

$$V(k, t) \triangleq V_1(t, k) + V_2(k, t), \quad (10)$$

$$V_1(t, k) \triangleq \int_{k+1}^T P_{k+1}(t) dt, \quad (11)$$

$$V_2(k, t) \triangleq \int_0^T Q_k(t) dt, \quad (12)$$

其中 $P > 0$ 和 $Q > 0$ 为待定的矩阵. 考虑如下的差分:

$$\Delta V(k, t) \triangleq \dot{V}_1(t, k) + \dot{V}_2(k, t), \quad (13)$$

并且引入如下表示沿重复过程(5)(当 $x_{k+1}(t) = 0$) 的解:

$$\int_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_0^T V(k, t) dt \triangleq \int_0^T \int_{k=0}^{\infty} V_1(t, k) dt + \int_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_0^T V_2(k, t) dt, \quad (14)$$

有

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_1(t, k) &= 2 \int_{k+1}^T P_{k+1}(t) P_{k+1}(t) dt \\ &= 2 \int_{k+1}^T P [A_{k+1}(t) + \tilde{B}_0(t)] dt, \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_2(k, t) &= \int_{k+1}^T Q_{k+1}(t) dt - \int_k^T Q_k(t) dt \\ &= [\tilde{C}_{k+1}(t) + D_0(t)]^T Q [\tilde{C}_{k+1}(t) + D_0(t)] - \int_k^T Q_k(t) dt. \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

因此有

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta V(k, t) &= s^T(t) (\overline{PA} + A^T P + \overline{C}^T Q \overline{C} - \overline{Q}) s_k(t) \\ &\triangleq s^T(t) S_k(t), \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

其中

$$S_k(t) \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} \int_{k+1}^T P_{k+1}(t) dt & 0 \\ 0 & \int_k^T Q_k(t) dt \end{bmatrix}^T,$$

且

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{A} &\triangleq \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{A} & \tilde{B}_0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \overline{C} \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \tilde{C} & D_0 \end{bmatrix}, \\ \overline{P} &\triangleq \begin{bmatrix} P & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \overline{Q} \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & Q \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

利用 Schur 补可知,由式(8) 可推出 $\Delta V < 0$,因此对于任意的 $s_k(t) \neq 0$, 有 $\Delta V(k, t) < 0$, 故根据 Lyapunov 稳定定理可知, 线性重复过程(5) (当 $x_{k+1}(t) = 0$) 沿通道稳定.

下面考虑 L_2 - L_∞ 性能. 假定零边界条件, 也即 $x_{k+1}(0) = 0, \forall k \geq 0$ 和 $y_0(t) = 0, \forall 0 \leq t \leq T$. 考虑如下的性能指标:

$$F_{diff} = V(k, t) - \int_{s=0}^{k-1} \int_0^T s_{s+1}^T(s) s_{s+1}(s) ds. \quad (18)$$

根据得到的沿通道稳定性和零边界条件, 有

$$F_{diff} = V(k, t) - V(0, 0) - \int_{s=0}^{k-1} \int_0^T s_{s+1}^T(s) s_{s+1}(s) ds =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^T \dot{V}_1(t, k) dt + \int_{s=0}^{k-1} \int_0^T V_2(s, t) dt \\ &= \int_{s=0}^{k-1} \int_0^T s_{s+1}^T(s) s_{s+1}(s) ds \\ &= \int_{s=0}^{k-1} \int_0^T [V(s, t) - s_{s+1}^T(s) s_{s+1}(s)] dt \triangleq \\ &\int_{s=0}^{k-1} \int_0^T s^T(s) \overline{S}(s) s(s) ds. \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} V(s, t) &\triangleq V_1(s, k) + V_2(s, t), \\ V(0, 0) &\triangleq V_1(0, k) + V_2(0, 0), \\ s(s) &\triangleq \begin{bmatrix} \int_{s+1}^T P_{s+1}(t) dt & 0 \\ 0 & \int_s^T Q_s(t) dt \end{bmatrix}^T, \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \overline{PA} + \overline{A}^T P & \overline{PB}_0 & \overline{PB}_1 \\ * & -Q & 0 \\ * & * & -I \end{bmatrix} + \\ &\begin{bmatrix} \overline{C}^T \\ \overline{D}_0^T \\ \overline{D}_1^T \end{bmatrix} Q \begin{bmatrix} \overline{C}^T \\ \overline{D}_0^T \\ \overline{D}_1^T \end{bmatrix}^T. \end{aligned}$$

由 Schur 补可知,由式(8) 能推出 $\Delta V < 0$,所以对任意的 $s(s) \neq 0$ 有 $F_{diff} < 0$,即

$$\int_{k+1}^T P_{k+1}(t) P_{k+1}(t) dt + \int_k^T Q_k(t) Q_k(t) dt = \int_{s=0}^{k-1} \int_0^T s_{s+1}^T(s) s_{s+1}(s) ds. \quad (20)$$

另一方面,利用 Schur 补可知式(9) 等价于

$$\begin{bmatrix} \overline{G}^T \\ \overline{H}_0^T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{G} & \tilde{H}_0 \end{bmatrix} < \begin{bmatrix} P & 0 \\ 0 & Q \end{bmatrix}. \quad (21)$$

根据式(5), (20) 和(21) 可知,对于任意的 $k > 0, t \in [0, T]$, 存在

$$\begin{aligned} e_{k+1}^T(t) e_{k+1}(t) &= [\tilde{G}x_{k+1}(t) + \tilde{H}_0 y_k(t)]^T [\tilde{G}x_{k+1}(t) + \tilde{H}_0 y_k(t)] < \\ &= 2 \int_{k+1}^T P_{k+1}(t) P_{k+1}(t) dt + \int_k^T Q_k(t) Q_k(t) dt < \\ &= 2 \int_{s=0}^{k-1} \int_0^T s_{s+1}^T(s) s_{s+1}(s) ds < \\ &= 2 \int_{s=0}^{k-1} \int_0^T s_{s+1}^T(s) s_{s+1}(s) ds, \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

在 $k > 0, t \in [0, T]$ 内取极值可得式(7). 于是定理得证.

3.2 滤波器的求解

定理 2 考虑线性连续重复过程(1), 设 $\gamma > 0$ 为给定的标量, 则存在形如式(4) 的全阶滤波器, 使得滤波误差过程(5) 沿通道稳定且具有 L_2 - L_∞ 性能水平 $\gamma > 0$ 的充分条件为: 存在矩阵变量 $U_1 > 0, V_1 > 0, U_2 > 0, V_2 > 0, \overline{A}_f, \overline{B}_{0f}, \overline{B}_f, \overline{C}_f, \overline{D}_{0f}, \overline{D}_f, \overline{G}_f, \overline{H}_{0f}$, 使得如下线性矩阵不等式成立:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 11 & 12 & U_1 B_0 + B_f F_0 & B_{0f} & U_1 B_1 + B_f F_1 \\ * & A_f + A_f^T & V_1 B_0 + B_f F_0 & B_{0f} & V_1 B_1 + B_f F_1 \\ * & * & -U_2 & -V_2 & 0 \\ * & * & * & -V_2 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & -I \\ * & * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * & * \\ (U_2 C + D_f E)^T & (V_2 C + D_f E)^T & & & \\ C_f^T & C_f^T & & & \\ (U_2 D_0 + D_f F_0)^T & (V_2 D_0 + D_f F_0)^T & & & \\ D_{0f}^T & D_{0f}^T & & & \\ (U_2 D_1 + D_f F_1)^T & (V_2 D_1 + D_f F_1)^T & & & \\ -U_2 & -V_2 & & & \\ * & -V_2 & & & \end{bmatrix} < 0, \quad (23)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -U_1 & -V_1 & 0 & 0 & G^T \\ * & -V_1 & 0 & 0 & -G^T \\ * & * & -U_2 & -V_2 & H_0^T \\ * & * & * & -V_2 & -H_{0f}^T \\ * & * & * & * & -I \end{bmatrix} < 0. \quad (24)$$

其中

$$11 \triangleq \text{sym}(U_1 A + B_f E),$$

$$12 \triangleq A_f + (V_1 A + B_f E)^T.$$

另外,滤波器的参数矩阵可通过求解以下方程得到:

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_f & B_{0f} & B_f \\ C_f & D_{0f} & D_f \\ G_f & H_{0f} & \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} V_1^{-1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & V_2^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \bar{A}_f & \bar{B}_{0f} & \bar{B}_f \\ \bar{C}_f & \bar{D}_{0f} & \bar{D}_f \\ \bar{G}_f & H_{0f} & \end{bmatrix}. \quad (25)$$

限于篇幅,证明从略,可参照文献[9-12].

4 仿真实例

考虑线性连续重复过程(1),并已知通道长度 = 20 和以下参数:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1.45 & 0.64 & -0.40 \\ -0.60 & -1.41 & 0.00 \\ 0.30 & -0.20 & -0.70 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$B_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1.30 & 0.10 \\ -0.20 & -0.90 \\ 0.20 & -0.40 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.60 \\ -1.20 \\ 0.20 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1.30 & -0.60 & -0.10 \\ 0.30 & -0.20 & 0.60 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$D_0 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.60 & 0.10 \\ 0.00 & -0.60 \end{bmatrix}, \quad D_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2 \\ 1.0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$E = [-0.80 \quad 0.40 \quad 0.20],$$

$$F_0 = [-0.30 \quad 0.20], \quad F_1 = 0.10,$$

$$G = [-1.00 \quad 0.60 \quad 0.30],$$

$$H_0 = [-0.40 \quad 0.30].$$

利用LMF Toolbox工具箱求解定理2的线性矩阵不等式条件,可求得 $\min = 1.7699$ 以及

$$A_f = \begin{bmatrix} -2.5814 & 1.3340 & 0.0499 \\ 0.3839 & -0.4644 & 0.0650 \\ -0.0220 & 0.2163 & -0.2281 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$B_{0f} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0788 & 0.4622 \\ 0.0080 & -0.1712 \\ 0.0388 & 0.0004 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$B_f = \begin{bmatrix} 2.4132 \\ -0.5915 \\ 0.2698 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$C_f = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0982 & -0.0528 & -0.0068 \\ -0.0269 & 0.0050 & 0.0408 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$D_{0f} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.0069 & -0.0059 \\ -0.0098 & -0.0112 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$D_f = \begin{bmatrix} -0.0551 \\ 0.0412 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$G_f = [0.8819 \quad -0.5363 \quad -0.1509],$$

$$H_{0f} = [0.2334 \quad -0.1750].$$

为了画出滤波器状态和滤波误差曲线,给定零

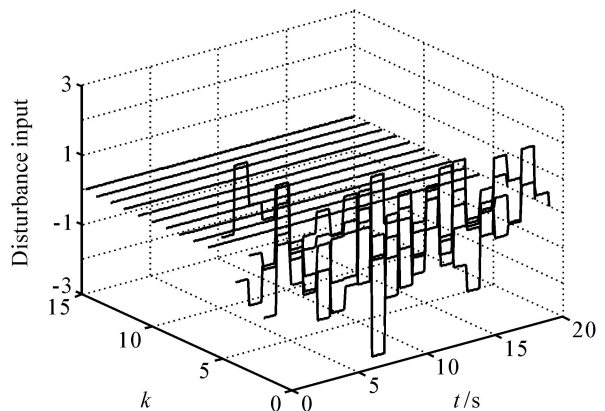


图1 外部干扰信号 $w_{k+1}(t)$

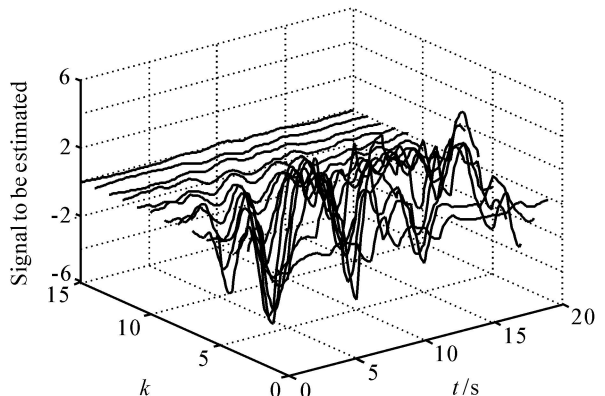


图2 待估计信号 $v_{k+1}(t)$

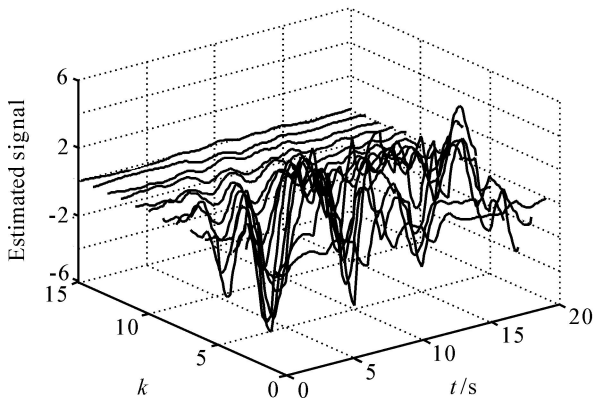


图 3 估计信号 $\hat{\phi}_{k+1}(t)$

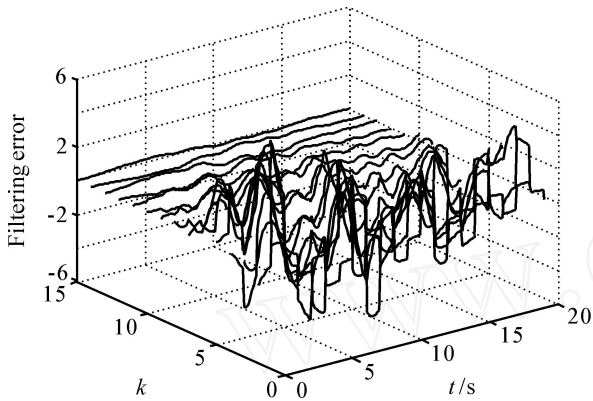


图 4 滤波误差信号 $e_{k+1}(t)$

边界条件和以下干扰输入:

$$k(t) = \begin{cases} \vartheta(k, t), & 1 \leq t \leq 5, \quad t \leq k + 1, \\ & = 1, 2, \dots, 20; \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

其中 $\vartheta(k, t)$ 表示具有零均值和单位方差的任意变量. 图 1 和图 2 分别给出了外部干扰信号和待估计信号的曲面图;图 3 给出了估计信号曲面图;图 4 给出了滤波误差的曲面图. 从图中可以看出所设计的滤波器达到了滤波的目的.

5 结 论

本文研究了线性连续重复过程的 L_2 - L_∞ 滤波问题. 设计了具有特殊结构的滤波器模型. 基于线性矩阵不等式方法给出了滤波误差系统沿通道稳定且满足 L_2 - L_∞ 性能的充分条件, 以及滤波器的求解条件. 仿真实例进一步证实了本文所提设计方案的有效性.

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