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具有时变状态滞后的非线性 2-D 离散系统的稳定性与控制

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摘要: 考虑一类由局部状态空间 Fornasini-Marchesini (FM LSS) 第二模型描述的, 具有时变状态滞后非线性二维 (2-D) 离散系统的稳定性分析和控制问题. 时变状态滞后项的上、下界为正整数, 非线性项满足 Lipschitz 条件. 首先, 通过引入一个含有时滞上、下界的新 Lyapunov 函数, 给出了系统的稳定性准则; 然后设计了状态反馈控制器以保证系统的稳定性, 进而, 状态反馈控制律可由线性矩阵不等式求得; 最后通过数值算例表明了所得结果的有效性.

关键词: 非线性 2-D 系统; 时变状态滞后; 渐近稳定; 状态反馈控制; 线性矩阵不等式

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Stability and control of nonlinear 2-D discrete systems with time-varying state delays

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Abstract: For a class of nonlinear two-dimensional (2-D) discrete systems with time-varying state delays, which are described by local state space (LSS) Fornasini-Marchesini (FM) second model, stability and control problems are considered. The upper and lower bounds of time-varying state delays are positive integers and the nonlinearity satisfies Lipschitz condition. Firstly, a stability criteria is proposed through introducing a new Lyapunov function with the bounds of delays. Then a state feedback controller is designed to assure the stability of nonlinear 2-D time-varying systems. Moreover, the state feedback control law can be obtained by solving linear matrix inequality (LMI). Finally, a numerical example shows the effectiveness of the results.

Key words: nonlinear 2-D systems; time-varying state delays; asymptotically stable; state feedback control; linear matrix inequality

1 引言

许多实际系统通常可由二维 (2-D) 离散系统来描述^[1], 在过去的几十年里, 2-D 离散系统已受到充分的重视, 并涌现出多种稳定性分析与控制方法^[2-8]. 非线性特性普遍存在于各类动态系统^[9], 线性模型只是实际对象的理想和近似. 随着科学技术的发展和研究的深入, 对这类系统控制精度的要求越来越高. 因此, 对非线性系统的研究具有重要的理论意义和实用价值.

由于信号传输和计算时延, 在一些 2-D 系统中, 时滞是不可避免的. 对于 2-D 模型描述的重复控制系统, 引入时滞可使控制精度更高^[10]. 但时滞的存在通

常是造成系统不稳定和破坏系统性能的根源, 因此, 研究 2-D 时滞系统是非常必要的. 尽管文献 [11-16] 考虑了 2-D 时滞系统的稳定性, H_∞ 控制和滤波问题, 但所有研究成果只是针对具有定常时滞的 2-D 系统给出的. 特别地, 文献 [17] 研究了非线性 2-D 状态滞后系统的鲁棒 H_∞ 控制问题, 但时滞仍是定常的. 目前, 尚未见到关于具有时变时滞非线性 2-D 离散系统的稳定性分析和控制的研究成果.

本文研究了具有时变状态滞后非线性 2-D 离散系统的稳定性分析和控制问题. 首先通过引入含有时变时滞项上下界的 Lyapunov 函数, 并结合非线性项

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所满足的 Lipschitz 条件, 提出了系统的稳定性准则; 然后通过求解 LMI, 设计了保证系统稳定的状态反馈控制器; 最后, 数值算例验证了所得结果的有效性.

2 稳定性分析

考虑一类由 FM LSS 模型描述的具有时变时滞的非线性 2-D 离散系统

$$\begin{aligned} x(i+1, j+1) = & \\ & A_1x(i+1, j) + A_2x(i, j+1) + \\ & A_{1d}x(i+1, j-d_1(j)) + A_{2d}x(i-d_2(i), j+1) + \\ & Bf(x(i+1, j), x(i, j+1)), \\ & x(i+1, j-d_1(j), x(i-d_2(i), j+1)). \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

其中: $x(i, j) \in R^n$ 是状态向量; $A_k, A_{kd}(k=1, 2)$ 和 B 是具有相应维数的常数矩阵; $d_1(j)$ 和 $d_2(i)$ 分别是水平和垂直方向的时变时滞项; $f(x(i+1, j), x(i, j+1), x(i+1, j-d_1(j), x(i-d_2(i), j+1)))$ 是非线性项. 它们分别满足如下假设:

假设 1 时滞项 $d_1(j)$ 和 $d_2(i)$ 是时变的, 且满足

$$d_{1m} \leq d_1(j) \leq d_{1M}, \quad d_{2m} \leq d_2(i) \leq d_{2M}, \quad (2)$$

其中 d_{lm} 和 $d_{lM}(l=1, 2)$ 是正整数.

假设 2 存在已知的实常矩阵 S_1, S_2, S_3 和 S_4 , 使得对于所有的 x_1, x_2, x_3 和 $x_4 \in R^n$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \|f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)\| \leq & \\ \|S_1x_1\| + \|S_2x_2\| + \|S_3x_3\| + \|S_4x_4\|, \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

且 $f(0, 0, 0, 0) = 0$.

系统 (1) 的边界条件具有如下形式:

$$\begin{aligned} \{x(i, j) = \varphi_{i,j}\}, \\ \forall i \geq 0, j = -d_{1M}, -d_{1M}+1, \dots, 0; \\ \{x(i, j) = \psi_{i,j}\}, \\ \forall j \geq 0, i = -d_{2M}, -d_{2M}+1, \dots, 0; \\ \varphi_{0,0} = \psi_{0,0}. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

其中: 函数 $\varphi_{i,j}$ 和 $\psi_{i,j}$ 分别满足

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=-d_1}^0 \varphi_{i,j}^T \varphi_{i,j} < \infty, \quad \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{i=-d_2}^0 \psi_{i,j}^T \psi_{i,j} < \infty.$$

记 $X_r = \sup\{\|x(i, j)\| : i+j=r, i, j \in Z\}$, 下面给出系统 (1) 渐近稳定的定义以及保证其稳定的引理.

定义 1 如果对于任意的边界条件 (4), 2-D 系统 (1) 满足 $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} X_r = 0$, 则称系统是渐近稳定的.

引理 1 如果存在常数 $\varepsilon > 0$, 正定矩阵 $P > 0$, $Q > 0, P-Q > 0, R_{kl} > 0$ 和 $Z_k > 0(k, l=1, 2)$, 使得下面的 LMI 成立:

$$\Phi = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_1 & \Phi_2^T & 0 \\ \Phi_2 & -\varepsilon I + B^T P B & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \Phi_3 \end{bmatrix} < 0. \quad (5)$$

其中

$$\Phi_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_{11} & A_1^T P A_2 & A_1^T P A_{1d} & A_1^T P A_{2d} \\ A_2^T P A_1 & \Phi_{22} & A_2^T P A_{1d} & A_2^T P A_{2d} \\ A_{1d}^T P A_1 & A_{1d}^T P A_2 & \Phi_{33} & A_{1d}^T P A_{2d} \\ A_{2d}^T P A_1 & A_{2d}^T P A_2 & A_{2d}^T P A_{1d} & \Phi_{44} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\Phi_{11} = A_1^T P A_1 - Q + R_{11} + R_{12} + Z_1 + 2\varepsilon S_1^T S_1,$$

$$\Phi_{22} = A_2^T P A_2 - P + Q + R_{21} + R_{22} + Z_2 + 2\varepsilon S_2^T S_2,$$

$$\Phi_{33} = A_{1d}^T P A_{1d} - Z_1 + 2\varepsilon S_3^T S_3,$$

$$\Phi_{44} = A_{2d}^T P A_{2d} - Z_2 + 2\varepsilon S_4^T S_4,$$

$$\Phi_2 = [B^T P A_1, B^T P A_2, B^T P A_{1d}, B^T P A_{2d}],$$

$$\Phi_3 = \text{diag}(-R_{11}, -R_{21}, -R_{12}, -R_{22}).$$

则满足假设 1, 假设 2 和边界条件 (4) 的非线性 2-D 时变时滞系统 (1) 是渐近稳定的.

证明 记 $x_{\xi, \eta} = x(i+\xi, j+\eta)$. 选取一个新的 Lyapunov 函数为

$$\begin{aligned} V_{11}(i, j) = & \\ & x_{1,1}^T P x_{1,1} + \\ & \sum_{l=-d_1(j)}^{-1} x_{1,l+1}^T Z_1 x_{1,l+1} + \sum_{l=-d_2(i)}^{-1} x_{l+1,1}^T Z_2 x_{l+1,1} + \\ & \sum_{l=-d_{1M}}^{-1} x_{1,l+1}^T R_{11} x_{1,l+1} + \sum_{l=-d_{2M}}^{-1} x_{l+1,1}^T R_{21} x_{l+1,1} + \\ & \sum_{l=-d_{1m}}^{-1} x_{1,l+1}^T R_{12} x_{1,l+1} + \sum_{l=-d_{2m}}^{-1} x_{l+1,1}^T R_{22} x_{l+1,1}, \\ V_{d1}(i, j) = & x_{1,0}^T Q x_{1,0} + \sum_{l=-d_1(j)}^{-1} x_{1,l}^T Z_1 x_{1,l} + \\ & \sum_{l=-d_{1M}}^{-1} x_{1,l}^T R_{11} x_{1,l} + \sum_{l=-d_{1m}}^{-1} x_{1,l}^T R_{12} x_{1,l}, \\ V_{d2}(i, j) = & x_{0,1}^T (P-Q) x_{0,1} + \sum_{l=-d_2(i)}^{-1} x_{l,1}^T Z_2 x_{l,1} + \\ & \sum_{l=-d_{2M}}^{-1} x_{l,1}^T R_{21} x_{l,1} + \sum_{l=-d_{2m}}^{-1} x_{l,1}^T R_{22} x_{l,1}. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

其中: $P > 0, Q > 0, P-Q > 0, R_{kl} > 0, Z_k > 0(k, l=1, 2)$. 对于系统 (1), 定义并计算 $\Delta V(i, j)$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta V(i, j) = & \\ V_{11}(i, j) - V_{d1}(i, j) - V_{d2}(i, j) = & \\ (Ax + A_d x_d + Bf(x_{1,0}, x_{0,1}, x_{1,-d_1(j)}, x_{-d_2(i), 1}))^T P \times & \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& (Ax + A_d x_d + Bf(x_{1,0}, x_{0,1}, x_{1,-d_1(j)}, x_{-d_2(i),1})) - \\
& x^T \bar{Q} x + x^T Z x + x^T R_1 x - \\
& x_{dM}^T R_1 x_{dM} + x^T R_2 x - x_{dm}^T R_2 x_{dm} = \\
& (Ax + A_d x_d)^T P (Ax + A_d x_d) + 2(Ax + A_d x_d)^T \times \\
& P B f(x_{1,0}, x_{0,1}, x_{1,-d_1(j)}, x_{-d_2(i),1}) - \\
& f(x_{1,0}, x_{0,1}, x_{1,-d_1(j)}, x_{-d_2(i),1})^T (\varepsilon I - B^T P B) \times \\
& f(x_{1,0}, x_{0,1}, x_{1,-d_1(j)}, x_{-d_2(i),1}) + \\
& \varepsilon f(x_{1,0}, x_{0,1}, x_{1,-d_1(j)}, x_{-d_2(i),1})^T \times \\
& f(x_{1,0}, x_{0,1}, x_{1,-d_1(j)}, x_{-d_2(i),1}) + x^T (R_1 + R_2) x + \\
& x^T (Z - \bar{Q}) x - x_{dM}^T R_1 x_{dM} - x_{dm}^T R_2 x_{dm}. \quad (7)
\end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
x &= [x_{1,0}^T, x_{0,1}^T]^T, \quad x_{dM} = [x_{1,-d_{1M}}^T, x_{-d_{2M},1}^T]^T, \\
x_d &= [x_{1,-d_1(j)}^T, x_{-d_2(i),1}^T], \\
x_{dm} &= [x_{1,-d_{1m}}^T, x_{-d_{2m},1}^T], \\
A &= [A_1, A_2], \quad A_d = [A_{1d}, A_{2d}], \\
Z &= \text{diag}(Z_1, Z_2), \quad \bar{Q} = \text{diag}(Q, P - Q), \\
R_k &= \text{diag}(R_{1k}, R_{2k}), \quad k = 1, 2.
\end{aligned}$$

注意到 LMI (5) 隐含

$$\varepsilon I - B^T P B > 0,$$

则有

$$\begin{aligned}
& 2(Ax + A_d x_d)^T P B f(x_{1,0}, x_{0,1}, x_{1,-d_1(j)}, x_{-d_2(i),1}) - \\
& f(x_{1,0}, x_{0,1}, x_{1,-d_1(j)}, x_{-d_2(i),1})^T (\varepsilon I - B^T P B) \times \\
& f(x_{1,0}, x_{0,1}, x_{1,-d_1(j)}, x_{-d_2(i),1}) + \\
& \varepsilon f(x_{1,0}, x_{0,1}, x_{1,-d_1(j)}, x_{-d_2(i),1})^T \times \\
& f(x_{1,0}, x_{0,1}, x_{1,-d_1(j)}, x_{-d_2(i),1}) \leq \\
& (Ax + A_d x_d)^T P B (\varepsilon I - B^T P B)^{-1} \times \\
& B^T P (Ax + A_d x_d) + \\
& \varepsilon f(x_{1,0}, x_{0,1}, x_{1,-d_1(j)}, x_{-d_2(i),1})^T \times \\
& f(x_{1,0}, x_{0,1}, x_{1,-d_1(j)}, x_{-d_2(i),1}). \quad (8)
\end{aligned}$$

另一方面, 根据假设 1, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
& \|f(x_{1,0}, x_{0,1}, x_{1,-d_1(j)}, x_{-d_2(i),1})\|^2 \leq \\
& 2 \|S_1 x_{1,0}\|^2 + 2 \|S_2 x_{0,1}\|^2 + \\
& 2 \|S_3 x_{1,-d_1(j)}\|^2 + 2 \|S_4 x_{-d_2(i),1}\|^2. \quad (9)
\end{aligned}$$

结合式 (7) 和 (8), 得

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta V(i, j) &\leq \\
& (Ax + A_d x_d)^T P (Ax + A_d x_d) + \\
& (Ax + A_d x_d)^T P B (\varepsilon I - B^T P B)^{-1} B^T P \times \\
& (Ax + A_d x_d) + x^T (R_1 + R_2 + Z - \bar{Q}) x + \\
& 2\varepsilon x_{1,0}^T S_1^T S_1 x_{1,0} + 2\varepsilon x_{1,-d_1(j)}^T S_3^T S_3 x_{1,-d_1(j)} +
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& 2\varepsilon x_{0,1}^T S_2^T S_2 x_{0,1} + 2\varepsilon x_{-d_2(i),1}^T S_4^T S_4 x_{-d_2(i),1} - \\
& x_d^T Z x_d - x_{dM}^T R_1 x_{dM} - x_{dm}^T R_2 x_{dm} = \xi^T \Pi \xi.
\end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\xi = [x^T, x_d^T, x_{dM}^T, x_{dm}^T]^T,$$

$$\Pi = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \Phi_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_2^T \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} (\varepsilon I - B^T P B)^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_2^T \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}^T.$$

根据 Schur 补性质可知, LMI (5) 能保证 $\Pi < 0$, 进而 $\Delta V(i, j) < 0$ 对于任意的 $\xi \neq 0$ 成立. 因此, 如果 LMI (5) 可行, 则 2-D 系统 (1) 是渐近稳定的. \square

注 1 考虑到时变时滞项的上下界, 引入含有更多正定加权矩阵的 Lyapunov 函数 (6). 进而, 得到非线性 2-D 时变时滞系统 (1) 的一个稳定性准则.

3 状态反馈控制器设计

下面通过状态反馈实现具有时变状态滞后的非线性 2-D 离散系统的稳定化控制. 所设计的状态反馈控制器可由 LMI 求得, 并保证系统的稳定性.

考虑具有控制输入的非线性 2-D 时变时滞系统

$$\begin{aligned}
x(i+1, j+1) &= \\
& A_1 x(i+1, j) + A_2 x(i, j+1) + \\
& A_{1d} x(i+1, j-d_1(j)) + \\
& A_{2d} x(i-d_2(i), j+1) + \\
& B f(x(i+1, j), x(i, j+1), \\
& x(i+1, j-d_1(j)), x(i-d_2(i), j+1)) + \\
& C_1 u(i+1, j) + C_2 u(i, j+1). \quad (10)
\end{aligned}$$

其中: $u(i, j) \in R^m$ 是系统的输入向量, $C_k (k = 1, 2)$ 是具有相应维数的常数矩阵. 系统 (10) 满足假设 1 和假设 2 且边界条件可由式 (4) 表示.

选取具有一般形式的 2-D 状态反馈控制器为

$$u(i, j) = K x(i, j), \quad (11)$$

其中 K 是状态反馈控制律. 则闭环系统可表示为

$$\begin{aligned}
x(i+1, j+1) &= \\
& (A_1 + C_1 K) x(i+1, j) + \\
& (A_2 + C_2 K) x(i, j+1) + \\
& A_{1d} x(i+1, j-d_1(j)) + \\
& A_{2d} x(i-d_2(i), j+1) + \\
& B f(x(i+1, j), x(i, j+1), \\
& x(i+1, j-d_1(j)), x(i-d_2(i), j+1)). \quad (12)
\end{aligned}$$

本文目的是寻求 2-D 状态反馈控制器 (11), 使得闭环系统 (12) 渐近稳定. 由此可得如下定理:

定理 1 对于满足假设 1, 假设 2 和边界条件 (4) 的非线性 2-D 时变时滞系统 (10), 如果存在常数 $\varepsilon >$

0, 正定矩阵 $\tilde{P} > 0, \tilde{Q} > 0, \tilde{P} - \tilde{Q} > 0, R_{kl} > 0, \tilde{Z}_k > 0$ ($k, l = 1, 2$) 和矩阵 N , 使得下面的 LMI 成立:

$$\Theta = \begin{bmatrix} \Theta_{11} & \Theta_{21}^T & \Theta_{31}^T & 0 \\ \Theta_{21} & \Theta_{22} & 0 & 0 \\ \Theta_{31} & 0 & \Theta_{33} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \Theta_{44} \end{bmatrix} < 0. \quad (13)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta_{11} &= \text{diag}(-\tilde{Q} + \tilde{R}_{11} + \tilde{R}_{12} + \tilde{Z}_1, -\tilde{P} + \tilde{Q} + \tilde{R}_{21} + \tilde{R}_{22} + \tilde{Z}_2, -\tilde{Z}_1, -\tilde{Z}_2), \\ \Theta_{21} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ A_1\tilde{P} + C_1N & A_2\tilde{P} + C_2N & A_{1d}\tilde{P} & A_{2d}\tilde{P} \end{bmatrix}, \\ \Theta_{22} &= \begin{bmatrix} -\tilde{\varepsilon}I & \tilde{\varepsilon}B^T \\ \tilde{\varepsilon}B & -\tilde{P} \end{bmatrix}, \\ \Theta_{31} &= \text{diag}(2S_1\tilde{P}, 2S_2\tilde{P}, 2S_3\tilde{P}, 2S_4\tilde{P}), \\ \Theta_{33} &= \text{diag}(-2\tilde{\varepsilon}I, -2\tilde{\varepsilon}I, -2\tilde{\varepsilon}I, -2\tilde{\varepsilon}I), \\ \Theta_{44} &= \text{diag}(-\tilde{R}_{11}, -\tilde{R}_{21}, -\tilde{R}_{12}, -\tilde{R}_{22}). \end{aligned}$$

则在状态反馈控制器 (11) 的作用下, 系统是渐近稳定的. 进而, 相应的状态反馈控制器形式为

$$u(i, j) = N\tilde{P}^{-1}x(i, j). \quad (14)$$

证明 将引理 1 用于闭环系统 (12), 根据 Schur 补性质, 如果 LMI

$$\Theta = \begin{bmatrix} \Theta_{11} & \Theta_{21}^T & \Theta_{31}^T & 0 \\ \Theta_{21} & \Theta_{22} & 0 & 0 \\ \Theta_{31} & 0 & \Theta_{33} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \Theta_{44} \end{bmatrix} < 0 \quad (15)$$

成立, 则闭环系统 (12) 渐近稳定. 其中

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta_{11} &= \text{diag}(-Q + R_{11} + R_{12} + Z_1, -P + Q + R_{21} + R_{22} + Z_2, -Z_1, -Z_2), \\ \Theta_{21} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ P\bar{A}_1 & P\bar{A}_2 & PA_{1d} & PA_{2d} \end{bmatrix}, \\ \Theta_{22} &= \begin{bmatrix} -\varepsilon I & B^T P \\ PB & -P \end{bmatrix}, \\ \Theta_{31} &= \text{diag}(2S_1, 2S_2, 2S_3, 2S_4), \\ \Theta_{33} &= \text{diag}(-\varepsilon^{-1}I, -\varepsilon^{-1}I, -\varepsilon^{-1}I, -\varepsilon^{-1}I), \\ \Theta_{44} &= \text{diag}(-R_{11}, -R_{21}, -R_{12}, -R_{22}). \end{aligned}$$

令 $\tilde{\varepsilon} = \varepsilon^{-1}, \tilde{P} = P^{-1}, \tilde{Q} = \tilde{P}Q\tilde{P}, \tilde{R}_{kl} = \tilde{P}R_{kl}\tilde{P}, \tilde{Z}_k = \tilde{P}Z_k\tilde{P}, N = K\tilde{P}$, 再用 $\text{diag}(\tilde{P}, \tilde{P}, \tilde{P}, \tilde{P}, \tilde{\varepsilon}, \tilde{P}, I, I, I, \tilde{P}, \tilde{P}, \tilde{P}, \tilde{P})$ 分别左乘和右乘 LMI (15), 可得 LMI (13). 从而, 由 $N = K\tilde{P}$, 求得状态反馈控制律为 $K = N\tilde{P}^{-1}$. \square

4 数值算例

考虑非线性 2-D 时变时滞系统 (10), 其系统矩阵

具有如下形式:

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 & 0 \\ 0.2 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0.1 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, \\ A_{1d} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0.1 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, A_{2d} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, \\ B &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 & 0.2 \\ 0.2 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, C_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 & 0.1 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, \\ C_2 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.2 \\ 0.1 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

时变时滞项 $d_1(j)$ 和 $d_2(i)$ 的上下界假设为

$$1 \leq d_1(j) \leq 8, 3 \leq d_2(i) \leq 11. \quad (17)$$

非线性项 $f(x(i+1, j), x(i, j+1), x(i+1, j-d_1(j)), x(i-d_2(i), j+1))$ 满足假设 2. 其中

$$\begin{aligned} S_1 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0.2 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, S_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0.2 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, \\ S_3 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, S_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

应用 Matlab LMI 工具箱求解 LMI (13), 得

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{P} &= \begin{bmatrix} 2.6219 & -0.6384 \\ -0.6384 & 2.0320 \end{bmatrix}, \\ N &= \begin{bmatrix} -3.7451 & 0.0127 \\ 1.2578 & -1.4073 \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

由式 (14), 保证系统 (10) 稳定的状态反馈控制律为

$$K = \begin{bmatrix} -1.3835 & 0.1843 \\ -0.1773 & -0.7482 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (19)$$

图 1 是系统 (16)~(18) 结合状态反馈控制律 (19) 得到的闭环系统状态 $x_1(i, j)$ 的响应曲线. 它表明状态 $x_1(i, j)$ 在区间 $[-1, 1]$ 内摆动, 当竖直方向 $i = 0$ 或水平方向 $j = 0$ 时, 摆动较大; 随着 i 和 j 的增大, 状态 $x_1(i, j)$ 的摆动越来越小, 并逐渐趋于 0, 即状态 $x_1(i, j)$ 是渐近稳定的. 因此, 具有控制律 (19) 的状态反馈控制器 (11) 保证了系统 (16)~(18) 的稳定性.

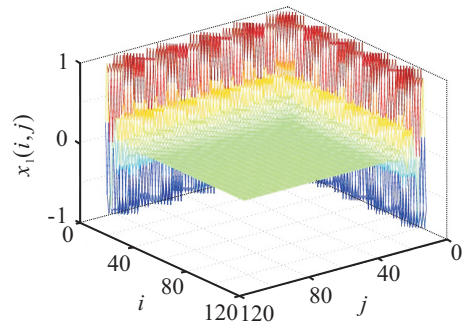


图 1 闭环系统状态 $x_1(i, j)$ 的响应曲线

5 结论

本文考虑了具有时变状态滞后的非线性 2-D 离散系统的稳定性分析和控制问题. 首先利用 Lyapunov

方法,给出了一个新的系统稳定性准则;然后基于所提出的准则,通过状态反馈实现了系统的稳定化控制,并由LMI的可行性,给出了控制器的设计方法;最后,通过数值算例验证了本文方法的有效性.

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