

## 一类时变时滞系统的稳定性分析

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**摘要:** 针对时变时滞系统稳定性问题, 在考虑非线性扰动的前提下, 为了降低时变时滞系统稳定性判据的保守性, 以改进的 Jensen 不等式、Wirtinger 型双重积分不等式和优化凸组合技术为基础, 构造增广的 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 泛函, 得到了新的时滞相关稳定性判据. 最后, 通过数值仿真对比可知, 该稳定性判据具有较小的保守性和良好的鲁棒性.

**关键词:** 时变时滞系统; Jensen 不等式; Wirtinger 型双重积分不等式; 稳定性判据; 线性矩阵不等式

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## Stability criteria for a class of time-varying delay systems

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**Abstract:** Aiming at the problem of stability analysis for the delay-dependent systems with nonlinear perturbations, in order to obtain a less conservative stability criteria, the augmented form of Lyapunov-Krasovskii functional is constructed based on the refined Jensen-based inequality, the Wirtinger-based double integral inequality and the improved reciprocally convex approach. Numerical example is given to illustrate the effectiveness of the proposed method. Compared with some existing results, the results obtained have less conservativeness and better robustness.

**Keywords:** time-varying delay systems; Jensen inequality; Wirtinger-based double integral inequality; stability criteria; linear matrix inequality

## 0 引言

时滞常见于电路、通信、网络控制、生物环境及医学等领域<sup>[1-5]</sup>. 在工程实践中, 时滞会导致系统性能下降, 甚至使系统失去稳定性, 因此时滞系统的稳定性分析问题受到学者的广泛关注.

在稳定性分析中, 通常采用最大允许延迟时间(MADB)衡量时滞系统稳定性判据的保守性. 在相同情况下, 给定相同的时滞下界  $h_m$ , 对于某个线性矩阵不等式形式的稳定性判据, 其所能求解的最大允许延迟时间  $h_M$  越大, 表明该稳定性判据对于该系统的保守性越小. 时滞系统的稳定性判据可以分为时滞无关稳定性判据和时滞相关稳定性判据, 并且时滞相关稳定性判据比时滞无关稳定性判据具有更小的保守性. Lyapunov-Krasovskii 泛函和线性矩阵不等式(LMI)是时滞系统稳定性分析的有效工具, 由于 Lyapunov-

Krasovskii 泛函法只能得到系统的平衡态稳定的充分条件, 如何减小稳定性判据的保守性成为研究的重点. 减少稳定性判据的保守性主要采用以下几种方法: 1) 构造适当的 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 泛函; 2) 利用改进的不等式技术进一步逼近 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 泛函导数的上界<sup>[6-8]</sup>; 3) 引入松弛变量, 如自由权矩阵法、模型变换法、时滞划分法<sup>[9]</sup>.

目前, 很多研究通过 Jensen 不等式对 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 泛函的导数进行放缩, 虽然可以达到一定的效果, 但是不可避免地增加了保守性. 本文在考虑非线性扰动的前提下, 为了有效地减少 Jensen 不等式带来的保守性, 通过构造适当的 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 增广泛函, 将改进的 Jensen 不等式和 Wirtinger 型双重积分不等式相结合, 得到新的时滞相关稳定性判据. 最后通过数值仿真验证了结论的有效性和优越性.

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### 1 问题描述

考虑具有非线性扰动的时变时滞系统

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = Ax(t) + Bx(t-h(t)) + f(x(t)) + \\ \quad g(x(t-h(t))), \\ x(t) = \varphi(t), t \in [-h_M, 0]. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中:  $x(t) \in \mathbf{R}^n$  为系统状态向量;  $A, B$  为适当维数的已知矩阵;  $h(t)$  满足

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \leq h_1 = h_m \leq h(t) \leq h_M = h_2, \\ \dot{h}(t) \leq \mu, t \geq 0; \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

非线性扰动  $f(x(t))$  和  $g(x(t-h(t)))$  满足

$$f(x(t))^T f(x(t)) \leq \alpha^2 x^T(t) C^T C x(t), \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} g(x(t-h(t)))^T g(x(t-h(t))) \leq \\ \beta^2 x^T(t-h(t)) D^T D x(t-h(t)), \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$\alpha \geq 0$  和  $\beta \geq 0$  为已知常数,  $C$  和  $D$  为已知的常数矩阵. 为了得到改进的时滞相关稳定性判据, 需要引入如下引理.

**引理 1**<sup>[6]</sup> 对于给定的对称正定矩阵  $R \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$  和任意连续可微函数  $x \in [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n$ , 如下不等式成立:

$$\int_a^b \dot{x}^T(s) R \dot{x}(s) ds \geq \frac{1}{b-a} \zeta^T \tilde{R} \zeta.$$

其中

$$\tilde{R} = \text{diag}\{R, 3R, 5R\},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta = \text{col}\left\{x(b) - x(a), x(b) + x(a) - \right. \\ \left. \frac{2}{b-a} \int_a^b x(s) ds, x(b) - x(a) + \frac{6}{b-a} \int_a^b b_a x(s) ds - \right. \\ \left. \frac{12}{(b-a)^2} \int_a^b \int_s^b x(u) dud s\right\}. \end{aligned}$$

**引理 2**<sup>[7]</sup> 对于给定的对称正定对称矩阵  $R_1 \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$  和  $R_2 \in \mathbf{R}^{m \times m}$ , 如果存在矩阵  $X \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times m}$  使得

$$\begin{bmatrix} R_1 & X \\ * & R_2 \end{bmatrix} \geq 0, \text{ 则不等式} \\ \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\alpha} R_1 & X \\ * & \frac{1}{1-\alpha} R_2 \end{bmatrix} \geq \begin{bmatrix} R_1 & X \\ * & R_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

成立, 其中  $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ .

**引理 3**<sup>[8]</sup> 对于给定的正定对称矩阵  $R$  和任意分段连续函数  $x \in [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n$ , 如下不等式成立:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(b-a)^2}{2} \int_a^b \int_s^b \dot{x}^T(u) R \dot{x}(u) dud s \geq \\ \begin{bmatrix} \omega_1 \\ \omega_2 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} R & 0 \\ * & R \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \omega_1 \\ \omega_2 \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\omega_1 = (b-a)x(b) - \int_a^b x(s) ds,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}(b-a)}{2} x(b) + \sqrt{2} \int_a^b x(s) ds - \\ \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{b-a} \int_a^b \int_s^b x(u) dud s. \end{aligned}$$

### 2 稳定性分析

为了有效减少 Jensen 不等式带来的保守性, 利用引理 1~引理 3, 可以得到以下稳定性判据.

**定理 1** 如果存在对称正定矩阵  $P \in \mathbf{R}^{4n \times 4n}$ ,  $W_j, S_i, Z_i \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n} (j = 1, 2, 3, i = 1, 2)$  和矩阵  $X \in \mathbf{R}^{3n \times 3n}$ , 对于给定的  $h_m$  和  $h_M$ , 使得以下线性矩阵不等式成立:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{S}_2 & X \\ * & \tilde{S}_2 \end{bmatrix} \geq 0, \begin{bmatrix} \Phi & \Delta^T N \\ * & -N \end{bmatrix} < 0, \quad (5)$$

则系统 (1) 的平衡态稳定. 其中

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi = & Q_1^T P Q_2 + Q_2^T P Q_1 + W + M_1 + M_2 - \\ & G_1^T K^T \tilde{S}_1 K G_1 - \sum_{i=2}^3 G_i^T K^T \tilde{S}_2 K G_i - \\ & G_3^T K^T X^T K G_2 - G_2^T K^T X K G_3 - \\ & h_1^2 \sum_{i=4}^5 G_i^T Z_1 G_i - h_{21}^2 \sum_{i=6}^7 G_i^T Z_2 G_i, \\ h_{21} = & h_2 - h_1, Q_1 = \text{col}\{e_1, h_1 e_5, e_6, h_1^2 e_9/2, e_{10}\}, \\ Q_2 = & \text{col}\{A e_1 + B e_3 + e_{13} + e_{14}, e_1 - e_2, e_2 - e_4, \\ & h_1(e_1 - e_5), h_{21} e_2 - e_6\}, \\ W = & \text{diag}\{W_1 + W_2 + W_3, -W_2, -(1-\mu)W_1, -W_3, \\ & 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0\}, \\ M_1 = & \text{diag}\{\epsilon_1 \alpha^2 C^T C, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, -\epsilon_1 I, 0\}, \\ M_2 = & \text{diag}\{0, 0, \epsilon_2 \beta^2 D^T D, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, -\epsilon_2 I\}, \\ \tilde{S}_1 = & \text{diag}\{S_1, 3S_1, 5S_1\}, \tilde{S}_2 = \text{diag}\{S_2, 3S_2, 5S_2\}, \\ G_1 = & \text{col}\{e_1, e_2, e_5, e_9\}, G_2 = \text{col}\{e_2, e_3, e_7, e_{11}\}, \\ G_3 = & \text{col}\{e_3, e_4, e_8, e_{12}\}, G_4 = h_1 e_1 - h_1 e_5, \\ G_5 = & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} h_1 e_1 + \sqrt{2} h_1 e_5 - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} h_1 e_9, \\ G_6 = & h_{21} e_2 - e_6, G_7 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} h_{21} e_2 + \sqrt{2} e_6 - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{h_{21}} e_{10}, \\ \Delta = & [A, B, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, I, I], \\ N = & N_1 + N_2 = h_1^2 S_1 + h_{21}^2 S_2 + \frac{h_1^6}{4} Z_1 + \frac{h_{21}^6}{4} Z_2, \\ e_i = & [0_{n \times (i-1)n} \quad I \quad 0_{n \times (14-i)n}], i = 1, 2, \dots, 14, \\ K = & \begin{bmatrix} I & -I & 0 & 0 \\ I & I & -2I & 0 \\ I & -I & 6I & -6I \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

**证明** 构造 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 泛函如下:

$$V(t) = V_1(t) + V_2(t) + V_3(t) + V_4(t). \quad (7)$$

其中

$$V_1(t) = \nu^T(t)P\nu(t), \quad (8)$$

$$V_2(t) = \int_{t-h(t)}^t x^T(s)W_1x(s)ds + \int_{t-h_1}^t x^T(s)W_2x(s)ds + \int_{t-h_2}^t x^T(s)W_3x(s)ds, \quad (9)$$

$$V_3(t) = h_1 \int_{-h_1}^0 \int_{t+s}^t \dot{x}^T(u)S_1\dot{x}(u)duds + h_{21} \int_{-h_2}^{-h_1} \int_{t+s}^t \dot{x}^T(u)S_2\dot{x}(u)duds, \quad (10)$$

$$V_4(t) = \frac{h_1^4}{2} \int_{t-h_1}^t \int_s^t \int_u^t \dot{x}^T(v)Z_1\dot{x}(v)dvduds + \frac{h_{21}^4}{2} \int_{t-h_2}^{t-h_1} \int_s^{t-h_1} \int_u^t \dot{x}^T(v)Z_2\dot{x}(v)dvduds, \quad (11)$$

$$\nu^T(t) = [x^T(t) \ u_1(t) \ u_2(t) \ u_3(t) \ u_4(t)],$$

$$u_1(t) = \int_{t-h_1}^t x^T(s)ds, \quad u_2(t) = \int_{t-h_2}^{t-h_1} x^T(s)ds,$$

$$u_3(t) = \int_{t-h_1}^t \int_s^t x^T(u)duds,$$

$$u_4(t) = \int_{t-h_2}^{t-h_1} \int_s^{t-h_1} x^T(u)duds.$$

对函数  $V(t)$  关于时间  $t$  求导数, 可得

$$\dot{V}(t) = \dot{V}_1(t) + \dot{V}_2(t) + \dot{V}_3(t) + \dot{V}_4(t).$$

其中

$$\dot{V}_1(t) = 2\nu^T(t)P\dot{\nu}(t) = \xi^T(t)(Q_1^T P Q_2 + Q_2^T P Q_1)\xi(t), \quad (12)$$

$$\dot{V}_2(t) = x^T(t)(W_1 + W_2 + W_3)x(t) - (1 - \dot{h}(t))x^T(t-h(t))W_1x(t-h(t)) - x^T(t-h_1)W_2x(t-h_1) - x^T(t-h_2)W_3x(t-h_2) \leq \xi^T(t)W\xi(t), \quad (13)$$

$$\dot{V}_3(t) = \dot{x}^T(t)[h_1^2 S_1 + h_{21}^2 S_2]\dot{x}(t) + \sum_{i=1}^3 \zeta_i(t) = \xi^T(t)\Delta^T N_1 \Delta \xi(t) + \sum_{i=1}^3 \zeta_i(t), \quad (14)$$

$$\dot{V}_4(t) = \frac{h_1^4}{2} \int_{t-h_1}^t \int_s^t [\dot{x}^T(t)Z_1\dot{x}(t) - \dot{x}^T(u)Z_1\dot{x}(u)]duds + \frac{h_{21}^4}{2} \int_{t-h_2}^{t-h_1} \int_s^{t-h_1} [\dot{x}^T(t)Z_2\dot{x}(t) - \dot{x}^T(u)Z_2\dot{x}(u)]duds = \xi^T(t)\Delta^T N_2 \Delta \xi(t) + \sum_{i=4}^5 \zeta_i(t), \quad (15)$$

$$N_1 = h_1^4 S_1 + h_{21}^2 S_2, \quad N_2 = \frac{h_1^6}{4} Z_1 + \frac{h_{21}^6}{4} Z_2,$$

$$\zeta_1(t) = -h_1 \int_{t-h_1}^t \dot{x}^T(s)S_1\dot{x}(s)ds,$$

$$\zeta_2(t) = -h_{21} \int_{t-h(t)}^{t-h_1} \dot{x}^T(s)S_2\dot{x}(s)ds,$$

$$\zeta_3(t) = -h_{21} \int_{t-h_2}^{t-h(t)} \dot{x}^T(s)S_2\dot{x}(s)ds,$$

$$\zeta_4(t) = -\frac{h_1^4}{2} \int_{t-h_1}^t \int_s^t \dot{x}^T(u)Z_1\dot{x}(u)duds,$$

$$\zeta_5(t) = -\frac{h_{21}^4}{2} \int_{t-h_2}^{t-h_1} \int_s^{t-h_1} \dot{x}^T(u)Z_2\dot{x}(u)duds,$$

$$\xi(t) = \left[ x^T(t), x^T(t-h_1), x^T(t-h(t)), x^T(t-h_2), \frac{1}{h_1}u_1(t), u_2(t), \frac{1}{h(t)-h_1} \int_{t-h(t)}^{t-h_1} x^T(s)ds, \frac{1}{h_2-h(t)} \int_{t-h_2}^{t-h(t)} x^T(s)ds, \frac{2}{h_1^2}u_3(t), u_4(t), \frac{2}{(h(t)-h_1)^2} \int_{-h(t)}^{-h_1} \int_{t-s}^t x^T(u)duds, \frac{2}{(h_2-h(t))^2} \int_{-h_2}^{-h(t)} \int_{t-s}^t x^T(u)duds, f^T, g^T \right].$$

对于式 (14) 中的  $\zeta_1(t)$ , 利用引理 1, 进行如下放缩:

$$\zeta_1(t) \leq -\xi^T(t)G_1^T K^T \tilde{S}_1 K G_1 \xi(t).$$

对式 (14) 中的  $\zeta_2(t)$  和  $\zeta_3(t)$ , 利用引理 1 和引理 2, 进行如下放缩:

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta_2(t) + \zeta_3(t) &\leq -\frac{h_{21}}{h(t)-h_1} \xi^T(t)G_2^T K^T \tilde{S}_2 K G_2 \xi(t) - \frac{h_{21}}{h_2-h(t)} \xi^T(t)G_3^T K^T \tilde{S}_2 K G_3 \xi(t) \leq \\ &-\xi^T(t) \begin{bmatrix} K G_2 \\ K G_3 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} \rho_1 \tilde{S}_2 & 0 \\ * & \rho_2 \tilde{S}_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} K G_2 \\ K G_3 \end{bmatrix} \xi(t) \leq \\ &-\xi^T(t) \begin{bmatrix} K G_2 \\ K G_3 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{S}_2 & X \\ * & \tilde{S}_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} K G_2 \\ K G_3 \end{bmatrix} \xi(t) \leq \\ &-\xi^T(t)(G_2^T K^T \tilde{S}_2 K G_2 + G_3^T K^T X^T K G_2 + G_2^T K^T X K G_3 + G_3^T K^T \tilde{S}_2 K G_3)\xi(t). \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

其中

$$\rho_1 = \frac{h_{21}}{h(t)-h_1}, \quad \rho_2 = \frac{h_{21}}{h_2-h(t)}.$$

在满足式 (5) 中第 1 个不等式的前提下, 利用引理 3 对式 (15) 中的二重积分项  $\zeta_4(t)$  和  $\zeta_5(t)$  进行放缩, 有

$$\zeta_4(t) \leq -h_1^2 \begin{bmatrix} b_1(t) \\ b_2(t) \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} Z_1 & 0 \\ * & Z_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_1(t) \\ b_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = -\xi^T(t)h_1^2 \sum_{i=4}^5 G_i^T Z_1 G_i \xi(t), \quad (17)$$

$$\zeta_5(t) \leq -h_{21}^2 \begin{bmatrix} b_3(t) \\ b_4(t) \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} Z_2 & 0 \\ * & Z_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_3(t) \\ b_4(t) \end{bmatrix} = -\xi^T(t)h_{21}^2 \sum_{i=6}^7 G_i^T Z_2 G_i \xi(t). \quad (18)$$

其中

$$b_1(t) = h_1 x(t) - u_1(t),$$

$$b_2(t) = \frac{\sqrt{2}h_1}{2}x(t) + \sqrt{2}u_1(t) - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{h_1}u_3(t),$$

$$b_3(t) = h_{21}x(t - h_1) - u_2(t),$$

$$b_4(t) = \frac{\sqrt{2}h_{21}}{2}x(t - h_1) + \sqrt{2}u_2(t) - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{h_{21}}u_4(t).$$

考虑系统中的非线性扰动项, 由式(3)和(4)可得

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_1(f^T f - \alpha^2 x^T(t)C^T Cx(t)) = \\ \xi^T(t)M_1\xi(t) \leq 0, \end{aligned} \tag{19}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_2(g^T g - \beta^2 x^T(t - h(t))D^T Dx(t - h(t))) = \\ \xi^T(t)M_2\xi(t) \leq 0. \end{aligned} \tag{20}$$

结合式(12)~(20), 可得

$$\dot{V}(t) \leq \xi(t)\Phi_e\xi^T(t). \tag{21}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_e = & Q_1^T P Q_2 + Q_2^T P Q_1 + W + \Delta^T(N_1 + N_2)\Delta + \\ & M_1 + M_2 - G_1^T K^T \tilde{S}_1 K G_1 - G_3^T K^T X^T K G_2 - \\ & G_2^T K^T X K G_3 - \sum_{i=2}^3 G_i^T K^T \tilde{S}_2 K G_i - \\ & h_1^2 \sum_{i=4}^5 G_i^T Z_1 G_i - h_{21}^2 \sum_{i=6}^7 G_i^T Z_2 G_i. \end{aligned}$$

根据 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 稳定性理论, 若  $\dot{V}(t) < 0$ , 即  $\Phi_e < 0$ , 则系统(1)的平衡态稳定. 利用 Schur 补引理可以得到式(5)的第 2 个线性矩阵不等式成立.  $\square$

**注 1** 若不考虑非线性扰动的影响, 即当系统(1)中  $f(x(t)) = g(x(t - h(t))) = 0$  时, 则同样可以得到与之对应的保守性更小的稳定性判据, 证明方法与定理 1 相同.

**注 2** 定理 1 将系统平衡态稳定的条件转化为线性矩阵不等式的形式, 若系统平衡态稳定, 则线性矩阵不等式组(5)存在可行解.

### 3 数值仿真

考虑具有非线性扰动的时变时滞系统(1), 其中

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1.2 & 0.1 \\ -0.1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} -0.6 & 0.7 \\ -1 & -0.8 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$C = D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

令  $h_m = 1$ , 利用定理 1 可以分别得到当  $\alpha, \beta, \mu$  为相应值时的最大允许延迟时间  $h_M$ . 若时滞  $h(t)$  为非时变时滞, 则用同样方法可以计算出当  $h_m = 0$  时的最大允许延迟时间  $h_M$ . 所得数据分别如表 1 和表 2 所示.

表 1  $h_m = 1$  时的最大允许延迟时间  $h_M$

	$\alpha = 0, \beta = 0.1$			$\alpha = 0.1, \beta = 0.1$		
	$\mu = 0.5$	$\mu = 0.9$	$\mu = 1.1$	$\mu = 0.5$	$\mu = 0.9$	$\mu = 1.1$
文献 [10]	1.543 0	1.543 0	1.543 0	1.408 0	1.408 0	1.408 0
文献 [9]( $N = 2$ )	1.749 0	1.749 0	1.749 0	1.520 0	1.520 0	1.520 0
文献 [11]	1.760 0	1.760 0	1.760 0	1.532 0	1.532 0	1.532 0
文献 [9]( $N = 4$ )	1.789 7	1.789 7	1.789 7	1.564 7	1.564 7	1.564 7
本文定理 1	1.831 6	1.831 6	1.831 6	1.654 1	1.654 1	1.654 1

表 2  $h_m = 0$  时的最大允许延迟时间  $h_M$

	$\alpha = 0, \beta = 0.1$	$\alpha = 0.1, \beta = 0.1$
	文献 [12]	0.681 1
文献 [13]	1.327 9	1.250 3
文献 [14]	2.742 2	1.875 3
文献 [15]	2.742 3	1.875 3
文献 [16]	2.775 7	1.895 9
文献 [17]	2.775 8	1.895 9
本文定理 1	2.908 1	1.967 2

由表 1 和表 2 可见, 无论在时变时滞还是常时滞的情况下, 利用定理 1 求得的最大允许延迟时间均大于目前的很多研究, 这表明本文所提出的时滞相关稳定性判据比现存的一些结论有更小的保守性. 为了进一步表明结论的正确性, 设系统(1)的非线性扰动分别为

$$f(x(t)) = 0.1x(t) \sin(x(t)),$$

$$g(x(t - h(t))) = 0.1x(t - h(t)) \cos(x(t - h(t))).$$

系统初始状态值为 (0.2, 0.3). 由表 1 可知, 若  $\alpha = 0.1, \beta = 0.1, \mu = 0.5, h_m = 1$ , 可求得最大时滞上界为 1.654 1. 取满足条件的时滞  $h(t) = 1.327 + 0.327 \sin(t)$ , 系统状态如图 1 所示. 由表 2 可知, 若  $\alpha = 0.1, \beta = 0.1, \mu = 0, h_m = 0$ , 可求得最大时滞上界为 1.976 2. 取满足条件的时滞  $h(t) = 1.976$ , 系统状态如图 2 所示. 由图 1 和图 2 可见, 系统平衡态稳定.

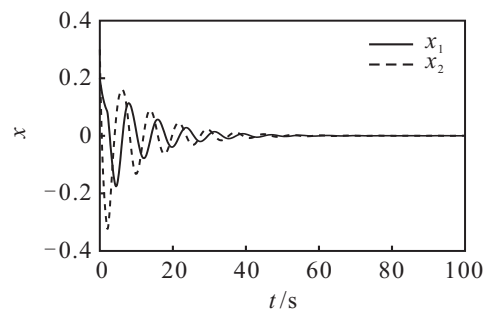


图 1 时变时滞系统的状态

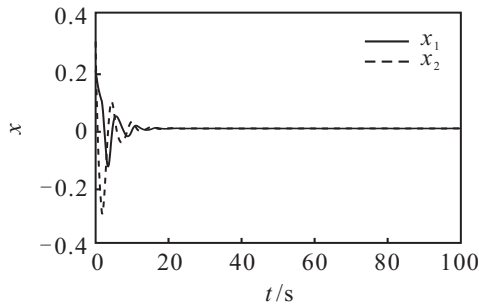


图2 常时滞系统的状态

## 4 结 论

本文研究了一类具有非线性扰动的时变时滞系统稳定性问题,旨在获得保守性更小的稳定性判据.为了更加精确地缩放求导后的Lyapunov-Krasovskii泛函,利用改进的Jensen不等式和优化凸组合方法处理带有一重积分的二次型,利用Wirtinger型双重积分不等式处理带有双重积分的二次型项,从而得到新的时滞相关稳定性判据.通过数值仿真验证了所得结论的有效性和优越性.该方法可以推广到基于模糊模型的混沌同步反馈控制器设计中,这也是下一步重点研究的内容.

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