

# 离散随机 Markov 跳跃系统有限时间有界控制

周绍伟<sup>1,2†</sup>, 陈 兵<sup>1</sup>

(1. 青岛大学 复杂性科学研究所, 山东 青岛 266071; 2. 山东科技大学 数学与系统科学学院, 山东 青岛 266590)

**摘 要:** 研究一类带乘性噪声的离散时间随机 Markov 跳跃系统的有限时间控制问题. 首先, 定义系统的有限时间稳定和有限时间有界, 通过逐次迭代和条件期望给出系统有限时间稳定的充分必要条件; 其次, 针对含干扰的系统, 利用 Lyapunov 方法和线性矩阵不等式技术得到系统有限时间有界的充分条件并设计状态反馈镇定控制器; 然后, 进一步考虑转移概率信息不完全下的有限时间有界问题; 最后, 通过数值例子验证了所提出方法的有效性.

**关键词:** Markov 跳跃系统; 有限时间控制; 稳定性; 转移概率

中图分类号: TP13 文献标志码: A

## Finite-time boundedness control of discrete stochastic Markov jumping systems

ZHOU Shao-wei<sup>1,2†</sup>, CHEN Bing<sup>1</sup>

(1. Institute of Complexity Science, Qingdao University, Qingdao 266071, China; 2. College of Mathematics and Systems Science, Shandong University of Science and Technology, Qingdao 266590, China)

**Abstract:** The finite-time control of discrete-time stochastic Markov jumping systems with multiplicative noise is studied. Firstly, the definitions of finite-time stability and finite-time boundedness are given. The necessary and sufficient condition of finite-time stability is obtained by successive iteration and conditional expectation. Then, the sufficient condition and the state feedback controller design of the system with disturb are realized by using the Lyapunov method and linear matrix inequality technology. Furthermore, the finite-time boundedness is considered under the incomplete information of transition probability. Finally, the effectiveness of the introduced method is verified by a numerical example.

**Keywords:** Markov jumping systems; finite-time control; stability; transition probabilities

## 0 引 言

稳定性分析是各种控制系统设计和综合的基础. 关于稳定性有多种形式的定义: 二阶矩稳定、 $\delta$  阶矩稳定、几乎处处稳定、鲁棒稳定等等, 这些关注的都是系统在无限时域内的渐近行为, 刻画了系统的稳态性能, 却无法反映其暂态性能. 事实上, 稳定的暂态性能对某些实际系统更加重要, 如汽车悬架系统<sup>[1]</sup>、存储式系统<sup>[1]</sup>、航天器姿态跟踪系统<sup>[2]</sup>等. 因此, 有限时间稳定 (FTS) 的概念应运而生. FTS 最早出现在 20 世纪 50 年代的俄文文献中<sup>[3]</sup>, 60 年代西方杂志也发表了一些相关结果<sup>[4]</sup>, 这里人们关注的是系统的暂态稳定性, 即在有限时间内系统状态满足给定要求. 近年

来, 以 Amato 为代表的一批学者对 FTS 的概念进行了发展. 例如, 考虑到系统总是不可避免地受到外部干扰的影响, Amato 等提出了有限时间有界 (FTB) 的概念<sup>[5]</sup>. 随后, 又相继提出了输入-输出有限时间稳定<sup>[6]</sup>、鲁棒有限时间稳定<sup>[7]</sup>等. 另外, 时变系统<sup>[8-9]</sup>、非线性系统<sup>[10-11]</sup>、Markov 跳跃系统<sup>[12-17]</sup>、切换系统<sup>[18]</sup>、奇异系统<sup>[19-20]</sup>、随机 Itô 系统<sup>[21-23]</sup>、大系统<sup>[24]</sup>的有限时间稳定性问题也受到了人们的关注.

以上研究主要是关于连续时间系统的, 针对离散时间系统, 也得到了许多相关结果. Amato 等在文献 [25] 中提出并研究了确定性离散时间线性系统的 FTB 问题, 得到了 FTB 的充分条件, 随后扩展到了离

收稿日期: 2016-10-10; 修回日期: 2017-01-26.

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金项目 (61473160, 61503224); 山东省优秀中青年科学家科研奖励基金项目 (BS2014SF005); 山东省博士后创新项目专项资金项目 (201403009); 青岛市博士后应用研究项目; 山东省高等学校优秀中青年骨干教师国际合作培养计划项目; 山东科技大学科研创新团队支持计划项目 (2015TDJH105).

作者简介: 周绍伟 (1979—), 女, 副教授, 博士, 从事随机系统控制理论的研究; 陈兵 (1958—), 男, 教授, 博士生导师, 从事复杂系统、非线性系统等研究.

†通讯作者. E-mail: zsw9675@163.com



定矩阵.

**注 2** FTS 要求系统状态在有限的时间区间内不超过某个界; 而 FTB 是针对含干扰的系统而言的. 若干扰  $v(k) = 0$ , 则 FTB 退化为 FTS.

## 2 主要结果

首先, 给出系统(1)FTS 的充要条件.

**定理 1** 系统(1)关于  $(c_1, c_2, T, R)$  有限时间稳定的充分必要条件是

$$E(x_0^T R x_0) \leq c_1 \Rightarrow \text{Tr}[R Q_i(k)] < c_2, \forall k \in N_T, \quad (9)$$

其中:  $Q_i(k) (i \in S)$  为差分方程

$$\begin{cases} Q_i(k+1) = \sum_{j=1}^l \pi_{ij} [A_j Q_j(k) A_j^T + C_j Q_j(k) C_j^T], \\ Q_i(0) = E(x_0 x_0^T I_{\{r_0=i\}}) \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

的解;  $\text{Tr}(\cdot)$  为矩阵的迹;  $I_{\{\cdot\}}$  为示性函数.

**证明** 令

$$Q_i(k) = E[x(k) x^T(k) I_{\{r_k=i\}}], \quad (11)$$

则

$$E[x^T(k) R x(k)] = E \text{Tr}[R x(k) x^T(k)] = \text{Tr}[R Q_i(k)]. \quad (12)$$

另外, 通过逐次迭代和条件期望公式可得  $Q_i(k)$  为式(10)的解(文献[28]中的定理 2.1), 结合定义 1 即可得证.  $\square$

下面给出含干扰的系统(3)的 FTB 的充分条件.

**定理 2** 如果对于某个  $\alpha \geq 1$ , 存在矩阵  $Q_i > 0, P_i > 0, \forall i \in S$ , 使得

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[ \begin{array}{c} \sum_{j=1}^l \pi_{ij} (A_i^T Q_j A_i + C_i^T Q_j C_i) - \alpha Q_i \\ * \\ \sum_{j=1}^l \pi_{ij} (A_i^T Q_j G_i + C_i^T Q_j H_i) \\ * \\ \sum_{j=1}^l \pi_{ij} (H_i^T Q_j H_i + G_i^T Q_j G_i) - P_i \end{array} \right] < 0, \quad (13) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\alpha^T [c_1 \lambda_{\max}(\bar{Q}_i) + d \lambda_{\max}(P_i)]}{\lambda_{\min}(\bar{Q}_i)} < c_2, \quad (14)$$

则系统(3)关于  $(c_1, c_2, T, R, d)$  有限时间有界. 其中: “\*” 为对称矩阵的对称部分,  $\lambda_{\max}(\cdot), \lambda_{\min}(\cdot)$  为矩阵的最大、最小特征值,  $\bar{Q}_i = R^{-\frac{1}{2}} Q_i R^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ .

**证明** 取 Lyapunov 算子

$$V(x(k), r_k = i) = x^T(k) Q_i x(k), \quad (15)$$

$$E[V(x(k+1), r_{k+1} = j)] =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & E \left[ x^T(k+1) Q_j x(k+1) \sum_{j=1}^l P(r_{k+1} = j | r_k = i) \right] = \\ & \sum_{j=1}^l \pi_{ij} E[(A_i x + G_i v)^T + (C_i x + H_i v)^T w] \times \\ & Q_j [(A_i x + G_i v) + (C_i x + H_i v) w]. \quad (16) \end{aligned}$$

为了方便,  $x(k), w(k), v(k)$  中的  $k$  均省略了. 又由于  $E[w(k)] = 0, E[w^2(k)] = 1$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} & EV[x(k+1)] = \\ & [x^T, v^T] \left[ \begin{array}{c} \sum_{j=1}^l \pi_{ij} (A_i^T Q_j A_i + C_i^T Q_j C_i) \\ * \\ \sum_{j=1}^l \pi_{ij} (A_i^T Q_j G_i + C_i^T Q_j H_i) \\ * \\ \sum_{j=1}^l \pi_{ij} (H_i^T Q_j H_i + G_i^T Q_j G_i) \end{array} \right] \begin{bmatrix} x \\ v \end{bmatrix}. \quad (17) \end{aligned}$$

式(13)等价于

$$EV[x(k+1)] < \alpha EV[x(k)] + v^T(k) P_i v(k), \quad (18)$$

进而有

$$EV[x(k+1)] < \alpha EV[x(k)] + \lambda_{\max}(P_i) v^T(k) v(k). \quad (19)$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} & EV[x(k)] < \\ & \alpha EV[x(k-1)] + \lambda_{\max}(P_i) v^T(k-1) v(k-1) < \dots < \\ & \alpha^k EV(x_0) + \lambda_{\max}(P_i) \sum_{s=0}^{k-1} \alpha^{k-1-s} v^T(s) v(s) < \\ & \alpha^k EV(x_0) + \lambda_{\max}(P_i) \alpha^T d, \quad (20) \end{aligned}$$

因为  $\alpha \geq 1$  以及  $\sum_{k=0}^T v^T(k) v(k) \leq d$ , 故最后一个不等式成立.

令  $\bar{Q}_i = R^{-\frac{1}{2}} Q_i R^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ , 则有

$$\begin{aligned} & EV(x_0) = \\ & E(x_0^T Q_i x_0) = E(x_0^T R^{\frac{1}{2}} \bar{Q}_i R^{\frac{1}{2}} x_0) \leq \lambda_{\max}(\bar{Q}_i) c_1, \quad (21) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & EV[x(k)] = E[x^T(k) Q_i x(k)] = \\ & E[x^T(k) R^{\frac{1}{2}} \bar{Q}_i R^{\frac{1}{2}} x(k)] \geq \\ & \lambda_{\min}(\bar{Q}_i) E[x^T(k) R x(k)], \quad (22) \end{aligned}$$

综上所述

$$E[x^T(k) R x(k)] \leq \frac{\alpha^T [c_1 \lambda_{\max}(\bar{Q}_i) + d \lambda_{\max}(P_i)]}{\lambda_{\min}(\bar{Q}_i)}. \quad (23)$$



$$\Psi_i = [\sqrt{\pi_{ik_1^i}}G_i^T, \dots, \sqrt{\pi_{ik_{m_i}^i}}G_i^T, \sqrt{\pi_{ik_1^i}}H_i^T, \dots, \sqrt{\pi_{ik_{m_i}^i}}H_i^T],$$

$$\Theta_i = \text{Diag}(\tilde{Q}_{k_1^i}, \dots, \tilde{Q}_{k_{m_i}^i}, \tilde{Q}_{k_1^i}, \dots, \tilde{Q}_{k_{m_i}^i}).$$

**证明** 1) 由于  $\sum_{j=1}^l \pi_{ij} = 1$ , 式(13)左边可整理为不等式(33)的左边与不等式(34)的左边乘以  $\sum_{j \in S_u^i} \pi_{ij}$  的和, 显然式(33)、(34)成立时式(13)成立, 由定理 2 可知 1) 成立.

2) 分别对式(33)、(34)采用定理 3 的证明方法, 可得式(35)、(36), 由定理 3 可知, 2) 成立.  $\square$

### 3 数值例子

假设系统(4)的系统矩阵为

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.23 & 0.68 \\ -1.10 & 0.06 \end{bmatrix}, A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.02 & -0.64 \\ 0.13 & 1.45 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$B_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2.02 & 1.18 \\ 0.37 & 0.46 \end{bmatrix}, B_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.47 & 0.11 \\ -0.14 & 1.30 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$C_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1.10 & -0.46 \\ 1.86 & 1.23 \end{bmatrix}, C_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1.45 & -0.10 \\ -0.49 & 0.17 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$D_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.73 & -1.13 \\ -0.47 & -2.37 \end{bmatrix}, D_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1.05 & 1.11 \\ -0.55 & 1.41 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$G_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.35 & -2.09 \\ -0.87 & 0.34 \end{bmatrix}, G_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1.01 & -0.22 \\ 0.94 & -1.20 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$H_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.51 & 0.25 \\ -0.23 & 0.21 \end{bmatrix}, H_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1.05 & 0.24 \\ -0.89 & 1.01 \end{bmatrix}.$$

给定  $c_1 = 10, c_2 = 100, \alpha = 1.001, R = I, T = 20, d = 0.01$ , 分别考虑系统在转移概率的两种信息状态下的 FTB 问题.

1) 转移概率矩阵完全已知, 为

$$\Gamma = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 & 0.7 \\ 0.1 & 0.9 \end{bmatrix},$$

由定理 3 及解 LMIs(24) ~ (27) 可得

$$P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1626.7 & -17.2 \\ -17.2 & 1634.2 \end{bmatrix}, P_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1914.3 & -320.5 \\ -320.5 & 1951.5 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$Y_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.196 & -0.778 \\ 0.314 & 0.692 \end{bmatrix}, Y_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1.080 & 0.154 \\ -0.073 & -0.055 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\tilde{Q}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.254 & 0.127 \\ 0.127 & 0.925 \end{bmatrix}, \tilde{Q}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.969 & -0.127 \\ -0.127 & 0.159 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\lambda_1 = 0.1378, \lambda_2 = 2417.1.$$

因此, 系统(4)关于  $(10, 100, 20, I, 0.01)$  的 FTB 问题可

解, 反馈增益为

$$K_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.374 & -0.790 \\ 0.925 & 0.621 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$K_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1.103 & 0.085 \\ -0.134 & -0.449 \end{bmatrix}.$$

2) 转移概率矩阵不完全已知, 为

$$\Gamma = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 & 0.7 \\ \Delta & \Delta \end{bmatrix},$$

由定理 4, 解 LMIs(35)、解 LMIs(36) 以及 (25) ~ (27) 可得

$$P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1868.8 & -101.3 \\ -101.3 & 1888.7 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$P_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2289.8 & -270.7 \\ -270.7 & 2325.1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$Y_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.212 & -0.809 \\ 0.328 & 0.734 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$Y_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.899 & 0.106 \\ -0.182 & -0.044 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\tilde{Q}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.254 & 0.153 \\ 0.153 & 0.952 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\tilde{Q}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.956 & -0.127 \\ -0.127 & 0.144 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\lambda_1 = 0.1255, \lambda_2 = 2663.0.$$

因此, 系统(4)关于  $(10, 100, 20, I, 0.01)$  的 FTB 问题可解, 反馈增益为

$$K_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.358 & -0.793 \\ 0.920 & 0.623 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$K_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.954 & -0.102 \\ -0.260 & -0.529 \end{bmatrix}.$$

### 4 结论

本文考虑了一类更具应用前景的  $(x, u, v)$  依赖噪声的离散时间随机 Markov 跳跃系统的有限时间控制问题, 得到了转移概率信息完全与不完全下系统有限时间有界的判据. 利用线性矩阵不等式可以方便地设计状态反馈控制器. 作为推论, 给出了系统有限时间稳定和镇定的条件.

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