

Itô 型 Markov 切换系统时滞相关指数稳定性

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摘 要: 研究了时变时滞满足 $h_1 \leq d(t) \leq h_2$ 的 Itô 型随机 Markov 切换系统的区间时滞相关指数稳定性. 通过构造不同的 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 函数, 并通过引入一些改进的积分等式方法, 以线性矩阵不等式的形式提出了具有较小保守性的区间时滞依赖指数稳定性条件. 最后通过数值算例说明本文结论的有效性及具有较低的保守性.

关键词: 时滞相关稳定性; Markov 切换系统; 区间时变时滞; 线性矩阵不等式

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Less conservative delay-dependent exponential stability for stochastic Markovian jump systems with time-varying delays

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Abstract: In this paper, the delay-range-dependent exponential stability problems for Itô stochastic Markovian jump linear systems with interval time-varying delays satisfying $h_1 \leq d(t) \leq h_2$ are investigated. In terms of linear matrix inequalities, the criteria of less conservative delay-range-dependent stability for Itô stochastic Markovian jump systems are proposed by constructing a different Lyapunov-Krasovskii function and introducing some improved integral-equalities. Numerical examples are provided to demonstrate the efficiency and reduced conservatism of the results in this paper.

Key words: delay-dependent stability; markovian jump systems; interval time-varying delays; linear matrix inequalities

时滞马尔可夫随机切换系统

$$\dot{x}(t) = A(r(t))x(t-d) + B(r(t))u(t),$$

其中 $r(t)$ 为取值于有限状态集的右连续马尔可夫链, 近年来受到许多学者的极大关注. 对于时滞系统的稳定性准则已有了一些成果^[1-4]. 在文献[5]中, 作者采用自由权矩阵方法对时滞 Markov 切换系统进行研究, 得到具有更低保守性的时滞相关稳定性条件, 但是, 对于具有时变时滞的 Markov 切换系统, 还存在进一步的研究空间. 例如, 在文献[5]的推导过程中, 其 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 泛函的导数项被估计成 $\bar{\tau}x^T(t)Z\dot{x}(t) - \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t x^T(s)Z\dot{x}(s)ds$, 而

$-\int_{-\bar{\tau}}^{t-\tau(t)} \dot{x}^T(s)Zx(s)ds$ 却被忽略不计了, 因而导致所获得的准则具有一定的保守性. 另一方面, 现实模型中随机噪声大量存在, 而 Itô 随机模型能较好地表征随机噪声模型, 如此, 对形如 $dx(t) = [A(r(t))x(t) + B(r(t))u(t)]dt + D(r(t))dw(t)$ 系统的研究就显得非常必要. 文献[6-7]对此类系统的稳定性及 H_∞ 控制等若干问题作了详细的讨论. 可见国内外学者对时滞马尔可夫随机切换系统作了较多的工作, 但是对于 Itô 型时滞马尔可夫随机切换系统, 目前所取得的成果还具有较大的保守性^[8-10]. 值得注意的是, 近来的研究注意力已经倾向于如何降低时滞依赖结果的保守性.

此外, 大部分文献有关具有时变时滞的 Itô 型 Markov 切换系统的时滞项大都定义为 $0 \leq d(t) \leq$

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$h, d(t) \leq \mu < 1$, 而本文将考虑区间时变时滞 $h_1 \leq d(t) \leq h_2, d(t) \leq \mu$, 对 h_1, μ 并无限制. 本文将从降低保守性的目的出发, 讨论区间时滞 Itô 型 Markov 切换系统的区间时滞相关稳定性条件. 通过应用不同的 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 函数与引进改进的积分等式, 以 LMI 的形式给出保守性更低的时滞相关稳定条件, 最后, 通过一些仿真算例说明本文方法的有效性.

1 系统描述与准备

在本文中: $\lambda_{\min}(\cdot), \lambda_{\max}(\cdot)$ 表示相应矩阵最小和最大特征值, $E[\cdot]$ 代表数学期望. $\|\cdot\|$ 表示向量的 Euclidean 范数和矩阵的谱范数. $M > 0$ 用来表示对称正定矩阵. 当 $r(t) = i \in S = \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$ 时, 记 $A_i = A(r(t))$.

考虑如下 Itô 型区间时滞随机 Markov 切换系统:

$$\begin{cases} dx(t) = [A(r(t))x(t) + A_d(r(t))x(t - d(t))]dt + \\ \qquad g(t, r(t), x(t), x(t - d(t)))dw(t), \\ x(t) = \varphi(t), t \in [-h_2, 0]. \end{cases}$$

(1)

其中: $x(t) \in \mathbf{R}^n$ 是系统状态向量, $w(t) = [w_1(t), w_2(t), \dots, w_l(t)]^T$ 是定义在概率空间 $\{\Omega, F, P\}$ 上的 l -维布朗运动, 并假设此空间为带自然流 $\{F_t\}_{t \geq 0}$ 的完全概率空间. 初始函数 $\varphi(t) \in L^2_{F_0}([-h_2, 0]; \mathbf{R}^n)$, 这里 $L^2_{F_0}([-h_2, 0]; \mathbf{R}^n)$ 表示取值于 $\mathbf{R}^n$ 上随机过程 $\xi(s), -h_2 \leq s \leq 0$ 的全体, 即 $\xi(s)$ 为 F_0 -可测, 并且 $\int_{-h_2}^0 E \|\xi(s)\|^2 ds < \infty$. $r(t)$ 为定义在完全概率空间 $\{\Omega, F, P\}$ 上取值于有限状态集 $S = \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$ 的右连续 Markov 链, 其状态转移速率矩阵有如下形式:

$$P\{r(t + \Delta t) = j | r(t) = i\} = \begin{cases} \mu_{ij}\Delta t + o(\Delta t), j \neq i, \\ 1 + \mu_{ii}\Delta t + o(\Delta t), j = i. \end{cases}$$

(2)

其中: $\mu_{ij} \geq 0, j \neq i, \mu_{ii} = -\sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^N \mu_{ij} g: \mathbf{R}_+ \times \mathbf{R}^n \cdots \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^{n \times l}$ 局部 Lipschitz 连续并且满足线性增长条件. 另外, g 满足:

$$trace[g^T(t, r(t), x(t), x(t - d(t)))g(t, r(t), x(t), x(t - d(t)))] \leq \|G_{0i}x(t)\|^2 + \|G_{li}x(t)\|^2.$$

(3)

系统(1)中 $d(t)$ 为区间时变时滞, 满足 $h_1 \leq d(t) \leq h_2, d(t) \leq \mu$.

注 1. 有必要指出在已知文献[6-10]中, 有关具有时变时滞的 Itô 型 Markov 切换系统的时滞项大都定义为 $0 \leq d(t) \leq h, d(t) \leq \mu < 1$, 而在本文中对 h_1, μ 并无限制, 因此本文中的时滞更具一般性.

定义 1 系统(1)是均方指数稳定的, 如果存在常数 $\alpha > 0$ 使得 $\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} E \|x(t)\|^2 < -\alpha$.

2 主要结果

定理 1 给定常数 h_1, h_2 . 对任意时滞 $d(t)$, 系统(1)是均方指数稳定的, 若存在正常数 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3, \rho_i$ 和 $n \times n$ 阶大于 0 的矩阵 $P_i, Q_{1i}, Q_{2i}, Q_{3i}, R_i, S_i, T_i, Z_1, Z_2, Q_1, Q_2, Q_3$ 及 $L_{ki}, M_{ki}, N_{ki}, H_{ki}, k = 1, 2, \dots, 5$, 使得对任意 $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$, 以下不等式成立:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Theta_{1i} & \Lambda_{11} & \Lambda_{12} & \Lambda_{13} & \Lambda_{14} & & \\ * & \Theta_{2i} & \Lambda_{21} & \Lambda_{22} & \Lambda_{23} & \Xi_1 & \\ * & * & \Theta_{3i} & \Lambda_{31} & \Lambda_{32} & & \Xi_2 \\ * & * & * & \Theta_{4i} & \Lambda_{41} & & \\ * & * & * & * & \Theta_{5i} & & \\ * & * & * & * & * & J_{1i} & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & J_{2i} \end{bmatrix} < 0, \quad (4)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^N \mu_{ij} Q_{kj} \leq Q_k, k = 1, 2, 3, \quad (5)$$

$$R_i < Z_1, \quad (6)$$

$$S_i < Z_2, \quad (7)$$

$$T_i < Z_2, \quad (8)$$

$$P_i < \rho_i I. \quad (9)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta_{1i} &= P_i A_i + (P_i A_i)^T + (\rho_i + h_1 \varepsilon_1 + h_2 \varepsilon_2 + (h_2 - h_1) \varepsilon_3) G_{0i}^T G_{0i} + Q_{1i} + Q_{3i} + h_1 Q_1 + (h_2 - h_1) Q_2 + h_2 Q_3 + L_{1i}^T + L_{1i} - H_{1i} A_i - (H_{1i} A_i)^T + \\ &\quad \sum_{j=1}^N \mu_{ij} P_j, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta_{2i} &= -Q_{1i} + Q_{2i} - L_{2i} - L_{2i}^T + N_{2i} + N_{2i}^T, \\ \Theta_{3i} &= (\rho_i + h_1 \varepsilon_1 + h_2 \varepsilon_2 + (h_2 - h_1) \varepsilon_3) G_{1i}^T G_{1i} - (1 - \mu) Q_{2i} + M_{3i} + M_{3i}^T - N_{3i} - N_{3i}^T - H_{3i} A_{di} - (H_{3i} A_{di})^T, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta_{4i} &= -Q_{3i} - M_{4i} - M_{4i}^T, \\ \Theta_{5i} &= h_1 Z_1 + (h_2 - h_1) Z_2 + H_{5i} + H_{5i}^T, \\ \Lambda_{11} &= L_{2i}^T - A_i^T H_{2i}^T - L_{1i} + N_{1i}, \\ \Lambda_{12} &= P_i A_{di} + L_{3i}^T - A_i^T H_{3i}^T + M_{1i} - N_{1i} - H_{1i} A_{di}, \\ \Lambda_{13} &= L_{4i}^T - A_i^T H_{4i}^T - M_{1i}, \\ \Lambda_{14} &= L_{5i}^T - A_i^T H_{5i}^T + H_{1i}, \end{aligned}$$

$$A_{21} = -L_{3i}^T + N_{3i}^T + M_{2i} - N_{2i} - H_{2i}A_{di},$$

$$A_{22} = -L_{4i}^T + N_{4i}^T - M_{2i},$$

$$A_{23} = -L_{5i}^T + N_{5i}^T + H_{2i},$$

$$A_{31} = M_{4i} - N_{4i}^T - A_{di}^T H_{4i}^T - M_{3i},$$

$$A_{32} = M_{5i}^T - N_{5i}^T - A_{di}^T H_{5i}^T + H_{3i},$$

$$A_{41} = -M_{5i}^T + H_{4i},$$

$$J_{1i} = \text{diag}\{-R_i, -S_i, -T_i\},$$

$$J_{2i} = \text{diag}\{-\varepsilon_1 I, -\varepsilon_2 I, -\varepsilon_3 I\},$$

$$\Xi_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{h_1} L_{1i} & \sqrt{h_2 - h_1} M_{1i} & \sqrt{h_2 - h_1} N_{1i} \\ \sqrt{h_1} L_{2i} & \sqrt{h_2 - h_1} M_{2i} & \sqrt{h_2 - h_1} N_{2i} \\ \sqrt{h_1} L_{3i} & \sqrt{h_2 - h_1} M_{3i} & \sqrt{h_2 - h_1} N_{3i} \\ \sqrt{h_1} L_{4i} & \sqrt{h_2 - h_1} M_{4i} & \sqrt{h_2 - h_1} N_{4i} \\ \sqrt{h_1} L_{5i} & \sqrt{h_2 - h_1} M_{5i} & \sqrt{h_2 - h_1} N_{5i} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\Xi_2 = \begin{bmatrix} L_{1i} & M_{1i} & N_{1i} \\ L_{2i} & M_{2i} & N_{2i} \\ L_{3i} & M_{3i} & N_{3i} \\ L_{4i} & M_{4i} & N_{4i} \\ L_{5i} & M_{5i} & N_{5i} \end{bmatrix}.$$

证明 首先,将模型映射到马尔可夫过程框架中,定义 $x_i(s) = x(t+s)$, $s \in [-2h_2, 0]$, 并记 $\hat{x}(t) = A(r(t))x(t) + A_d(r(t))x(t-d(t))$, $g(t) = g(t, r(t), x(t), x(t-d(t)))$.

选择 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 函数:

$$V(x_i, t, r(t)) = V_1(t) + V_2(t) + V_3(t) + V_4(t) + V_5(t).$$

其中:

$$V_1(t) = x^T(t)P(r(t))x(t),$$

$$V_2(t) = \int_{t-h_1}^t x^T(s)Q_1(r(s))x(s)ds + \int_{t-d(t)}^{t-h_1} x^T(s)Q_2(r(s))x(s)ds + \int_{t-h_2}^t x^T(s)Q_3(r(s))x(s)ds,$$

$$V_3(t) = \int_{-h_1}^0 \int_{t+\theta}^t \hat{x}^T(s)Z_1\hat{x}(s)dsd\theta + \int_{-h_2}^{-h_1} \int_{t+\theta}^t \hat{x}^T(s)Z_2\hat{x}(s)dsd\theta,$$

$$V_4(t) = \int_{-h_1}^0 \int_{t+\theta}^t x^T(s)Q_1x(s)dsd\theta + \int_{-h_2}^{-h_1} \int_{t+\theta}^t x^T(s)Q_2x(s)dsd\theta + \int_{-h_2}^0 \int_{t+\theta}^t x^T(s)Q_3x(s)dsd\theta,$$

$$V_5(t) = \int_{-h_1}^0 \int_{t+\theta}^t \varepsilon_1 [\|G_0x(s)\|^2 + \|G_1x(s-d(s))\|^2]dsd\theta + \int_{-h_2}^0 \int_{t+\theta}^t \varepsilon_2 [\|G_0x(s)\|^2 + \|G_1x(s-d(s))\|^2]dsd\theta +$$

$$\int_{-h_2}^{-h_1} \int_{t+\theta}^t \varepsilon_3 [\|G_0x(s)\|^2 + \|G_1x(s-d(s))\|^2]dsd\theta$$

其中: $P_i, Q_{1i}, Q_{2i}, Q_{3i}, Q_1, Q_2, Q_3, Z_1, Z_2, i = 1, 2, \dots, N$, 是适当维数正定矩阵, $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3$ 为正常数, 定义 L 为随机过程 $\{x_i, t \geq 0\}$ 的弱无穷小微分算子. 则对任意 $r(t) = i, i \in S$, 有

$$LV_1(x_i, t, i) = 2x^T(t)P_i\hat{x}(t) + \text{trace}[g^T(t)P_i g(t)] + \sum_{j=1}^N \mu_{ij}x^T(t)P_jx(t), \quad (10a)$$

$$LV_2(x_i, t, i) = x^T(t)Q_{1i}x(t) - x^T(t-h_1)Q_{1i}x(t-h_1) + x^T(t-h_1)Q_{2i}x(t-h_1) - (1-d(t))x^T(t-d(t))Q_{2i}x(t-d(t)) + x^T(t)Q_{3i}x(t) - x^T(t-h_2)Q_{3i}x(t-h_2) + \int_{t-h_1}^t x^T(s) \left(\sum_{j=1}^N \mu_{ij}Q_{1j} \right) x(s)ds + \int_{t-d(t)}^{t-h_1} x^T(s) \left(\sum_{j=1}^N \mu_{ij}Q_{2j} \right) x(s)ds + \int_{t-h_2}^t x^T(s) \left(\sum_{j=1}^N \mu_{ij}Q_{3j} \right) x(s)ds, \quad (10b)$$

$$LV_3(x_i, t, i) = h_1\hat{x}^T(t)Z_1\hat{x}(t) + (h_2-h_1)\hat{x}^T(t)Z_2\hat{x}(t) - \int_{t-h_1}^t \hat{x}^T(s)Z_1\hat{x}(s)ds - \int_{t-h_2}^{t-h_1} \hat{x}^T(s)Z_2\hat{x}(s)ds, \quad (10c)$$

$$LV_4(x_i, t, i) = h_1x^T(t)Q_1x(t) + (h_2-h_1)x^T(t)Q_2x(t) + h_2x^T(t)Q_3x(t) - \int_{t-h_1}^t x^T(s)Q_1x(s)ds - \int_{t-h_2}^{t-h_1} x^T(s)Q_2x(s)ds - \int_{t-h_2}^t x^T(s)Q_3x(s)ds, \quad (10d)$$

$$LV_5(x_i, t, i) = h_1\varepsilon_1 [\|G_0x(s)\|^2 + \|G_1x(s-d(s))\|^2] - \int_{t-h_1}^t \varepsilon_1 [\|G_0x(s)\|^2 + \|G_1x(s-d(s))\|^2]ds + h_2\varepsilon_2 [\|G_0x(s)\|^2 + \|G_1x(s-d(s))\|^2] - \int_{t-h_2}^t \varepsilon_2 [\|G_0x(s)\|^2 + \|G_1x(s-d(s))\|^2]ds + (h_2-h_1)\varepsilon_3 [\|G_0x(s)\|^2 + \|G_1x(s-d(s))\|^2] - \int_{t-h_2}^{t-h_1} \varepsilon_3 [\|G_0x(s)\|^2 + \|G_1x(s-d(s))\|^2]ds. \quad (10e)$$

由 Newton-Leibniz 公式和 $\hat{x}(t)$ 的定义, 对任意适当维数矩阵 $L_i, M_i, N_i, H_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, N$, 有

$$Y_{1i} = 2\eta^T(t)L_i(x(t) - x(t-h_1)) - \int_{t-h_1}^t g^T(s)dw(s) - \int_{t-h_1}^t \hat{x}(s)ds = 0, \quad (11a)$$

$$Y_{2i} = 2\eta^T(t)M_i(x(t-d(t)) - x(t-h_2)) - \int_{t-h_2}^{t-d(t)} g^T(s)dw(s) - \int_{t-h_2}^{t-d(t)} \hat{x}(s)ds = 0, \quad (11b)$$

$$Y_{3i} = 2\eta^T(t)N_i(x(t-h_1) - x(t-d(t))) - \int_{t-d(t)}^{t-h_1} g^T(s)dw(s) - \int_{t-d(t)}^{t-h_1} \hat{x}(s)ds = 0, \quad (11c)$$

$$Y_{4i} = 2\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(t)\mathbf{H}_i(-\mathbf{A}_i\mathbf{x}(t) - \mathbf{A}_{di}\mathbf{x}(t-d(t)) + \hat{\mathbf{x}}(t)) = 0. \quad (11d)$$

其中:

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(t) = [\mathbf{x}^T(t) \quad \mathbf{x}^T(t-h_1) \quad \mathbf{x}^T(t-d(t)) \quad \mathbf{x}^T(t-h_2) \quad \hat{\mathbf{x}}^T(t)]^T.$$

另外,对于矩阵 $\mathbf{Z}_1 = \mathbf{Z}_1^T, \mathbf{Z}_2 = \mathbf{Z}_2^T, \mathbf{R}_i = \mathbf{R}_i^T, \mathbf{S}_i = \mathbf{S}_i^T, \mathbf{T}_i = \mathbf{T}_i^T, i = 1, 2, \dots, N$, 且满足 $\mathbf{R}_i < \mathbf{Z}_1, \mathbf{S}_i < \mathbf{Z}_2, \mathbf{T}_i < \mathbf{Z}_2, i = 1, 2, \dots, N$, 以下不等式成立:

$$Y_{5i} = h_1\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(t)\mathbf{L}_i\mathbf{R}_i^{-1}\mathbf{L}_i^T\boldsymbol{\eta}(t) - \int_{t-h_1}^t \boldsymbol{\eta}^T(s)\mathbf{L}_i\mathbf{Z}_1^{-1}\mathbf{L}_i^T\boldsymbol{\eta}(s)ds > 0, \quad (12a)$$

$$Y_{6i} = (h_2 - d(t))\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(t)\mathbf{M}_i\mathbf{S}_i^{-1}\mathbf{M}_i^T\boldsymbol{\eta}(t) - \int_{t-h_2}^{t-d(t)} \boldsymbol{\eta}^T(s)\mathbf{M}_i\mathbf{Z}_2^{-1}\mathbf{M}_i^T\boldsymbol{\eta}(s)ds > 0, \quad (12b)$$

$$Y_{7i} = (d(t) - h_1)\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(t)\mathbf{N}_i\mathbf{T}_i^{-1}\mathbf{N}_i^T\boldsymbol{\eta}(t) - \int_{t-d(t)}^{t-h_1} \boldsymbol{\eta}^T(s)\mathbf{N}_i\mathbf{Z}_1^{-1}\mathbf{N}_i^T\boldsymbol{\eta}(s)ds > 0. \quad (12c)$$

由式(3)和式(9)有

$$\text{trace}[\mathbf{g}^T(t)\mathbf{P}_i\mathbf{g}(t)] \leq \rho_i[\|\mathbf{G}_0\mathbf{x}(s)\|^2 + \|\mathbf{G}_1\mathbf{x}(s-d(s))\|^2]. \quad (13)$$

此外:

$$\begin{aligned} E\left\{-2\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(t)\mathbf{L}_i \int_{t-h_1}^t \mathbf{g}^T(s)dw(s)\right\} &\leq \\ E\left\{\varepsilon_1\left\|\int_{t-h_1}^t \mathbf{g}^T(s)dw(s)\right\|^2 + \varepsilon_1^{-1}\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(t)\mathbf{L}_i\mathbf{L}_i^T\boldsymbol{\eta}(t)\right\} &\leq \\ E\left\{\varepsilon_1\int_{t-h_1}^t [\|\mathbf{G}_0\mathbf{x}(s)\|^2 + \|\mathbf{G}_1\mathbf{x}(s-d(s))\|^2]ds + \right. & \\ \left. \varepsilon_1^{-1}\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(t)\mathbf{L}_i\mathbf{L}_i^T\boldsymbol{\eta}(t)\right\}, & \quad (14a) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E\left\{-2\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(t)\mathbf{M}_i \int_{t-h_2}^{t-d(t)} \mathbf{g}^T(s)dw(s)\right\} &\leq \\ E\left\{\varepsilon_2\left\|\int_{t-h_2}^{t-d(t)} \mathbf{g}^T(s)dw(s)\right\|^2 + \varepsilon_2^{-1}\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(t)\mathbf{M}_i\mathbf{M}_i^T\boldsymbol{\eta}(t)\right\} &\leq \\ E\left\{\varepsilon_2\int_{t-h_2}^{t-d(t)} [\|\mathbf{G}_0\mathbf{x}(s)\|^2 + \|\mathbf{G}_1\mathbf{x}(s-d(s))\|^2]ds + \right. & \\ \left. \varepsilon_2^{-1}\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(t)\mathbf{M}_i\mathbf{M}_i^T\boldsymbol{\eta}(t)\right\}, & \quad (14b) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E\left\{-2\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(t)\mathbf{N}_i \int_{t-d(t)}^{t-h_1} \mathbf{g}^T(s)dw(s)\right\} &\leq \\ E\left\{\varepsilon_3\left\|\int_{t-d(t)}^{t-h_1} \mathbf{g}^T(s)dw(s)\right\|^2 + \varepsilon_3^{-1}\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(t)\mathbf{N}_i\mathbf{N}_i^T\boldsymbol{\eta}(t)\right\} &\leq \\ E\left\{\varepsilon_3\int_{t-d(t)}^{t-h_1} [\|\mathbf{G}_0\mathbf{x}(s)\|^2 + \|\mathbf{G}_1\mathbf{x}(s-d(s))\|^2]ds + \right. & \\ \left. \varepsilon_3^{-1}\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(t)\mathbf{N}_i\mathbf{N}_i^T\boldsymbol{\eta}(t)\right\}. & \quad (14c) \end{aligned}$$

根据积分运算法则可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{t-h_2}^{t-h_1} \hat{\mathbf{x}}^T(s)\mathbf{Z}_2\hat{\mathbf{x}}(s)ds &= \int_{t-h_2}^{t-d(t)} \hat{\mathbf{x}}^T(s)\mathbf{Z}_2\hat{\mathbf{x}}(s)ds + \\ \int_{t-d(t)}^{t-h_1} \hat{\mathbf{x}}^T(s)\mathbf{Z}_2\hat{\mathbf{x}}(s)ds. \end{aligned}$$

由此式,并联合式(5),(10)~(14),得到

$$\begin{aligned} E\{LV(\mathbf{x}_t, t, i)\} &< E\{LV_1(\mathbf{x}_t, t, i) + LV_2(\mathbf{x}_t, t, i) + \\ &LV_3(\mathbf{x}_t, t, i) + LV_4(\mathbf{x}_t, t, i) + LV_5(\mathbf{x}_t, t, i) + \\ &Y_{1i} + Y_{2i} + Y_{3i} + Y_{4i} + Y_{5i} + Y_{6i} + Y_{7i}\} \leq \\ &E\{\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(t)\mathbf{H}_i\boldsymbol{\eta}(t) + 2\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(t)\mathbf{L}_i(\mathbf{x}(t) - \mathbf{x}(t-h_1)) + \\ &2\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(t)\mathbf{M}_i(\mathbf{x}(t-d(t)) - \mathbf{x}(t-h_2)) + 2\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(t)\mathbf{N}_i(\mathbf{x}(t-h_1) - \mathbf{x}(t-d(t))) + \\ &(h_2 - d(t))\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(t)\mathbf{M}_i\mathbf{S}_i^{-1}\mathbf{M}_i^T\boldsymbol{\eta}(t) + (d(t) - h_1)\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(t)\mathbf{N}_i\mathbf{T}_i^{-1}\mathbf{N}_i^T\boldsymbol{\eta}(t) + \\ &2\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(t)\mathbf{H}_i(-\mathbf{A}_i\mathbf{x}(t) - \mathbf{A}_{di}\mathbf{x}(t-d(t)) + \hat{\mathbf{x}}(t)) + h_1\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(t)\mathbf{L}_i\mathbf{R}_i^{-1}\mathbf{L}_i^T\boldsymbol{\eta}(t) + \\ &\varepsilon_1^{-1}\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(t)\mathbf{L}_i\mathbf{L}_i^T\boldsymbol{\eta}(t) + \varepsilon_2^{-1}\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(t)\mathbf{M}_i\mathbf{M}_i^T\boldsymbol{\eta}(t) + \\ &\varepsilon_3^{-1}\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(t)\mathbf{N}_i\mathbf{N}_i^T\boldsymbol{\eta}(t) - \int_{t-h_1}^t [\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(s)\mathbf{L}_i + \\ &\hat{\mathbf{x}}^T(s)\mathbf{Z}_1]\mathbf{Z}_1^{-1}[\mathbf{L}_i^T\boldsymbol{\eta}(t) + \mathbf{Z}_1\hat{\mathbf{x}}(s)]ds - \\ &\int_{t-h_2}^{t-d(t)} [\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(s)\mathbf{M}_i + \hat{\mathbf{x}}^T(s)\mathbf{Z}_2]\mathbf{Z}_2^{-1}[\mathbf{M}_i^T\boldsymbol{\eta}(t) + \\ &\mathbf{Z}_2\hat{\mathbf{x}}(s)]ds\}. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

其中:

$$\mathbf{H}_i = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_{1i} & 0 & \mathbf{P}_i\mathbf{A}_{di} & 0 & 0 \\ * & -\mathbf{Q}_{1i} + \mathbf{Q}_{2i} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & \Phi_{2i} & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & -\mathbf{Q}_{3i} & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & h_1\mathbf{Z}_1 + (h_2 - h_1)\mathbf{Z}_2 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\Phi_{1i} = \boldsymbol{\Theta}_{1i} - \mathbf{L}_{1i}^T - \mathbf{L}_{1i} + \mathbf{H}_{1i}\mathbf{A}_i + (\mathbf{H}_{1i}\mathbf{A}_i)^T,$$

$$\Phi_{2i} = (h_2\varepsilon_2 + (h_2 - h_1)\varepsilon_3)\mathbf{G}_{1i}^T\mathbf{G}_{1i} - (1 - \mu)\mathbf{Q}_{2i}.$$

由 $\mathbf{Z}_1 > 0, \mathbf{Z}_2 > 0$ 得式(15)中最后三项全部小于0. 令

$$\mathbf{L}_i = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{L}_{1i} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{L}_{5i} \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{M}_i = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{M}_{1i} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{M}_{5i} \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{N}_i = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{N}_{1i} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{N}_{5i} \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{H}_i = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{H}_{1i} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{H}_{5i} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$i \in \mathbf{S} = \{1, 2, \dots, N\}. \quad (16)$$

则由式(15),(16)和Schur补定理可以得到,当式(4)~(9)成立时, $E\{LV(\mathbf{x}_t, t, i)\} < 0$, 因此存在足够小的常数 $\lambda_0 > 0$ 使得

$$E\{LV(\mathbf{x}, t, i)\} < -\lambda_0\|\mathbf{x}(t)\|^2. \quad (17)$$

再由 $V(t), \hat{\mathbf{x}}(t)$ 的定义,存在正数 δ_1, δ_2 使

$$\lambda_1\|\mathbf{x}(t)\|^2 \leq V(t) \leq \delta_1\|\mathbf{x}(t)\|^2 + \delta_2\int_{t-2h_2}^t \|\mathbf{x}(s)\|^2ds. \quad (18)$$

其中: $\lambda_1 = \min_{1 \leq i \leq N} \lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{P}_i)$, 取常数 $\delta_0 > 0$, 使得

$$\delta_0(\delta_1 + 2\delta_2h_2e^{2\delta_0h_2}) \leq \lambda_0. \quad (19)$$

由式(17),(18)和Itô式(11),对 $t_0 \geq 2h_2$ 有

$$E\{e^{\delta_0V(t)}\} - E\{e^{\delta_0V(t_0)}\} = E\left\{\int_{t_0}^t L(e^{\delta_0V(s)})ds\right\} \leq$$

$$E\left\{\int_{t_0}^t e^{\delta_0V(s)}[\delta_0(\delta_1\|\mathbf{x}(s)\|^2 + \delta_2\int_{s-2h_2}^s \|\mathbf{x}(u)\|^2du) -$$

$$\lambda_0 \| \mathbf{x}(s) \|^2 \mathrm{d}s \}.$$

因为

$$\int_{t_0}^t e^{\delta_0 s} \mathrm{d}s \int_{s-2h_2}^s \| \mathbf{x}(u) \|^2 \mathrm{d}u \leq \int_{t_0-2h_2}^t \| \mathbf{x}(u) \|^2 \mathrm{d}u \int_u^{u+2h_2} e^{\delta_0 s} \mathrm{d}s \leq 2h_2 e^{2\delta_0 h_2} \int_{t_0-2h_2}^t e^{\delta_0 s} \| \mathbf{x}(s) \|^2 \mathrm{d}s.$$

所以对 $t_0 \geq 2h_2$ 有

$$E \{ e^{\delta_0 t} V(t) \} - E \{ e^{\delta_0 t_0} V(t_0) \} \leq E \left\{ \int_{t_0}^t e^{\delta_0 s} [\delta_0 (\delta_1 + 2\delta_2 h_2 e^{2\delta_0 h_2} - \lambda_0)] \times \| \mathbf{x}(s) \|^2 \mathrm{d}s + C(t_0) \right\}.$$

其中:

$$C(t_0) = 2h_2 \delta_0 \delta_2 e^{2\delta_0 h_2} \int_{t_0-2h_2}^{t_0} E \{ e^{\delta_0 s} \| \mathbf{x}(s) \|^2 \} \mathrm{d}s.$$

由式(18),(19)得到

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} E \| \mathbf{x}(t) \|^2 < -\alpha_0.$$

所以由定义 1,系统(1)是均方指数稳定的.

下面考虑一般型变时滞马尔可夫切换系统:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \mathbf{A}(r(t))\mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{A}_d(r(t))\mathbf{x}(t-d(t)), \\ \mathbf{x}(t) = \varphi(t), t \in [-h_2, 0]. \end{cases} \quad (20)$$

定义 2 系统(20) 是随机稳定的,若对于 $[-h_2, 0]$ 上初值 $\varphi(t)$ 和 $r(0) \in S$, 以下条件满足:

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} E \left\{ \int_0^t \mathbf{x}^T(t, \varphi, r(0)) \mathbf{x}(t, \varphi, r(0)) \mathrm{d}t \right\} < \infty.$$

推论 1 给定常数 h_1, h_2 . 对任意时滞 $d(t)$, 系统(20) 是随机稳定的,如果存在 $n \times n$ 阶矩阵 $\mathbf{P}_i > 0, \mathbf{Q}_{1i} > 0, \mathbf{Q}_{2i} > 0, \mathbf{Q}_{3i} > 0, \mathbf{R}_i > 0, \mathbf{S}_i > 0, \mathbf{T}_i > 0, \mathbf{Z}_1 > 0, \mathbf{Z}_2 > 0, \mathbf{Q}_1 > 0, \mathbf{Q}_2 > 0, \mathbf{Q}_3 > 0, \mathbf{L}_{ki}, \mathbf{M}_{ki}, \mathbf{N}_{ki}, \mathbf{H}_{ki}, k = 1, 2, \dots, 5$, 使得对任意 $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$, 以下矩阵不等式成立:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{1i} & H_{11} & H_{12} & H_{13} & H_{14} & & & & \\ * & \Sigma_{2i} & H_{21} & H_{22} & H_{23} & & Z_1 & & \\ * & * & \Sigma_{3i} & H_{31} & H_{32} & & & Z_2 & \\ * & * & * & \Sigma_{4i} & H_{41} & & & & Z_3 \\ * & * & * & * & \Sigma_{5i} & & & & \\ * & * & * & * & * & -\mathbf{R}_i & 0 & 0 & \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & -\mathbf{S}_i & 0 & \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & * & -\mathbf{T}_i & \end{bmatrix} < 0, \quad (21)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^N \mu_{ij} \mathbf{Q}_{kj} \leq \mathbf{Q}_k, k = 1, 2, 3, \quad (22)$$

$$\mathbf{R}_i < \mathbf{Z}_1, \quad (23)$$

$$\mathbf{S}_i < \mathbf{Z}_2, \quad (24)$$

$$\mathbf{T}_i < \mathbf{Z}_2. \quad (25)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma_{1i} &= \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{A}_i + (\mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{A}_i)^T + \mathbf{Q}_{1i} + \mathbf{Q}_{3i} + h_1 \mathbf{Q}_1 + (h_2 - h_1) \mathbf{Q}_2 + \\ &\quad h_2 \mathbf{Q}_3 + \mathbf{L}_{1i}^T + \mathbf{L}_{1i} - \mathbf{H}_{1i} \mathbf{A}_i - (\mathbf{H}_{1i} \mathbf{A}_i)^T + \sum_{j=1}^N \mu_{ij} \mathbf{P}_j, \end{aligned}$$

$$\Sigma_{2i} = -\mathbf{Q}_{1i} + \mathbf{Q}_{2i} + \mathbf{N}_{2i} + \mathbf{N}_{2i}^T - \mathbf{L}_{2i} - \mathbf{L}_{2i}^T,$$

$$\Sigma_{3i} = -(1 - \mu) \mathbf{Q}_{2i} + \mathbf{M}_{3i} + \mathbf{M}_{3i}^T - \mathbf{N}_{3i} - \mathbf{N}_{3i}^T - \mathbf{H}_{3i} \mathbf{A}_{di} - (\mathbf{H}_{3i} \mathbf{A}_{di})^T,$$

$$\Sigma_{4i} = -\mathbf{Q}_{3i} - \mathbf{M}_{4i} - \mathbf{M}_{4i}^T,$$

$$\Sigma_{5i} = h_1 \mathbf{Z}_1 + (h_2 - h_1) \mathbf{Z}_2 + \mathbf{H}_{5i} + \mathbf{H}_{5i}^T,$$

$$H_{11} = \mathbf{L}_{2i}^T - \mathbf{A}_i^T \mathbf{H}_{2i}^T + \mathbf{N}_{1i} - \mathbf{L}_{1i},$$

$$H_{12} = \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{A}_{di} + \mathbf{L}_{3i}^T - \mathbf{A}_i^T \mathbf{H}_{3i}^T + \mathbf{M}_{1i} - \mathbf{N}_{1i} - \mathbf{H}_{1i} \mathbf{A}_{di},$$

$$H_{13} = \mathbf{L}_{4i}^T - \mathbf{A}_i^T \mathbf{H}_{4i}^T - \mathbf{M}_{1i},$$

$$H_{14} = \mathbf{L}_{5i}^T - \mathbf{A}_i^T \mathbf{H}_{5i}^T + \mathbf{H}_{1i},$$

$$H_{21} = \mathbf{N}_{3i}^T - \mathbf{L}_{3i}^T + \mathbf{M}_{2i} - \mathbf{N}_{2i} - \mathbf{H}_{2i} \mathbf{A}_{di},$$

$$H_{22} = \mathbf{N}_{4i}^T - \mathbf{L}_{4i}^T - \mathbf{M}_{2i},$$

$$H_{23} = \mathbf{N}_{5i}^T - \mathbf{L}_{5i}^T + \mathbf{H}_{2i},$$

$$H_{31} = -\mathbf{N}_{4i}^T + \mathbf{M}_{4i} - \mathbf{A}_{di}^T \mathbf{H}_{4i}^T - \mathbf{M}_{3i},$$

$$H_{32} = -\mathbf{N}_{5i}^T + \mathbf{M}_{5i} - \mathbf{A}_{di}^T \mathbf{H}_{5i}^T + \mathbf{H}_{3i},$$

$$H_{41} = -\mathbf{M}_{5i}^T + \mathbf{H}_{4i},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Z}_1 &= \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{h_1} \mathbf{L}_{1i} \\ \sqrt{h_1} \mathbf{L}_{2i} \\ \sqrt{h_1} \mathbf{L}_{3i} \\ \sqrt{h_1} \mathbf{L}_{4i} \\ \sqrt{h_1} \mathbf{L}_{5i} \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{Z}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{h_2 - h_1} \mathbf{M}_{1i} \\ \sqrt{h_2 - h_1} \mathbf{M}_{2i} \\ \sqrt{h_2 - h_1} \mathbf{M}_{3i} \\ \sqrt{h_2 - h_1} \mathbf{M}_{4i} \\ \sqrt{h_2 - h_1} \mathbf{M}_{5i} \end{bmatrix}, \\ \mathbf{Z}_3 &= \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{h_2 - h_1} \mathbf{N}_{1i} \\ \sqrt{h_2 - h_1} \mathbf{N}_{2i} \\ \sqrt{h_2 - h_1} \mathbf{N}_{3i} \\ \sqrt{h_2 - h_1} \mathbf{N}_{4i} \\ \sqrt{h_2 - h_1} \mathbf{N}_{5i} \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

证明 类似定理 1 的推导过程,可以得出推论 1 成立,这里不再赘述.

注 2 定理 1 与推论 1 的创新之处在于推导区间时滞 Markov 系统的时滞相关稳定性过程中建立了改进的 Lyapunov - Krasovskii 泛函,并引入相应的积分等式.从而避免了已有文献中由于模型变换法和交叉项界定的技术,或类似文献[5]采用自由权矩阵法中引入的积分不等式技术而忽略 $-\int_{-\tau}^{t-\tau(t)} \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{Z} \mathbf{x}(s) \mathrm{d}s$ 一项所带来的保守性.

3 数值算例

算例 1 考虑具有两模态的时滞马尔可夫跳跃系统(20),系统参数如下^[5]:

$$\mathbf{A}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -3.488\ 8 & 0.805\ 7 \\ -0.645\ 1 & -3.268\ 4 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{A}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -2.489\ 8 & 0.289\ 5 \\ 1.339\ 6 & -0.0211 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{d1} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.862\ 0 & -1.291\ 9 \\ -0.684\ 1 & -2.0729 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{d1} = \begin{bmatrix} -2.830\ 6 & 0.497\ 8 \\ -0.843\ 6 & -1.011\ 5 \end{bmatrix}.$$

为了将推论 1 中结果与文献[5]中结果进行比较,首先设定 $h_1 = 0, \mu_{11} = -0.1, \mu_{22} = -0.8$, 对于给定 μ 值,满足式(21)~(25)的最大时滞 h_2 可以通过求解 quasi 凸优化问题得到. 表 1 中给出了比较结果. 另外,设定 $\mu_{22} = -0.8, \mu = 0.8$, 对于给定的 μ_{11} ,表 2 给出了比较结果. 通过表 1, 表 2 的比较可以看出推论 1 具有更小的保守性.

表 1 算例 1 中对于给定 μ ,允许的最大 h_2 比较

μ	文献[5] 中的 h_2	推论 1 得到的 h_2
0.6	0.492 7	0.505 5
0.8	0.426 1	0.459 3
1.6	0.386 0	0.450 4

表 2 算例 1 中对于给定 μ_{11} ,允许的最大 h_2 比较

μ_{11}	文献[5] 中的 h_2	推论 1 得到的 h_2
-0.1	0.426 1	0.459 3
-0.5	0.420 6	0.455 0
-1.0	0.416 1	0.451 4

算例 2 考虑具有两模态的时滞马尔可夫跳跃系统(1),系统参数如下^[9]:

$$\mathbf{A}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.9 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{A}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0.5 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{d1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{A}_{d2} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0.1 & -1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{G}_{01} = \mathbf{G}_{02} = \mathbf{G}_{11} = \mathbf{G}_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

同样设定 $h_1 = 0, \mu_{11} = -1, \mu_{22} = -2$,对于给定 μ 值,由定理 1 得出允许的最大时滞 h_2 比较结果在表 3 中给出. 算例 2 表明定理 1 的结果比文献[9]中的结论具有更低的保守性.

表 3 给定 μ ,算例 2 中允许的最大 h_2 比较

μ	文献[9] 中的 h_2	定理 1 得到的 h_2
0.5	1.21	1.22
0.7	0.97	1.01
0.9	0.77	0.88

当时变时滞为区间时滞(即 $h_1 \neq 0$)时,设定 $h_1 = 0.2, \mu_{11} = -1, \mu_{22} = -2$,对于给定 μ 值,将定理 1 所得出允许的最大时滞 h_2 与文献[12]中所得结果列于表 4(这里假设文献[12]中的干扰

输入 $v(t) = 0$). 由表 4 看到当时变时滞为区间时滞时,本文结果具有较小的保守性.

表 4 给定 μ ,算例 2 中允许的最大 h_2 比较

μ	文献[12] 中的 h_2	定理 1 得到的 h_2
0.4	0.67	1.40
0.6	0.51	1.13
0.8	0.34	0.94

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