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模糊奇异摄动系统的鲁棒输出控制

王喜根

(上海工程技术大学 电子电气工程学院,上海 201620)

摘 要:本文研究了一类模糊奇异摄动系统的多目标控制问题。通过引用 Schur 补定理及相关引理,将控制器的设计转化为求解一组线性矩阵不等式的求解问题。该方法保证了对任意选取的 ε ∈ (0, ε₀] (ε₀ 是 ε 的上界),此系统存在具有 ε 依赖特性并且满足鲁棒 H∞性能的动态输出反馈控制器。并且该控制器可使系统达到渐近稳定的效果。该方法避免了 ε 相关的数值刚性问题的出现以及"快慢分解"思想不适用于非标准奇异摄动系统的状况。仿真验证此方法的有效性。
关键词:模糊奇异摄动系统;H∞性能;输出反馈控制;线性矩阵不等式;T-S模糊模型

Robust output control of Fuzzy Singularly Perturbed Systems

WANG Xigen

(School of Electronic and Electrical Engineering, Shanghai University of Engineering Science, Shanghai 201620, China)

(Abstract) In this paper, multiobjective control of Fuzzy Singulaly Perturbation systems is discussed. By citing Schur complement theorem and related lemma, the design of controller is transformed into a set of linear matrix inequalities. This method guarantees arbitrary selection $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0]$ (ε_0 is the upper bound of ε), the system always has a dynamic output feedback controller that has ε –dependent characteristics and satisfies the H ∞ performance. Moreover, the design controller can enable SPSs to be stable asymptotically. This method alleviates the numerical stiffness problem and the "fast and slow decomposition" idea is not applicable to nonstandard singularly perturbed systems. Simulation illustrates the effectiveness of this method.

[Key words] Fuzzy Singularly Perturbed Systems (SPSs); $H \propto$ performance; output feedback control; LMI; Takagi-Sugeno fuzzy model

0 引 言

奇异摄动系统是因含有摄动参数而具有多时标 性质的动态系统,其在航空航天、机器人等领域都有 应用^[1-8]。文献[1-3]将奇异摄动法用于挠性航天 器、飞行器纵向运动的动力学分析,并用自适应控 制、神经网络、鲁棒控制来实现航天器的跟踪以及飞 行器的飞行控制和多目标跟踪。文献[4-8]中都建 立了柔性机器人的动力学系统,并用奇异摄动法降 维动力学系统为快、慢子系统模型,最后结合混合 控制律实现跟踪控制。但是其所涉及的"快慢分解" 思想不适用于非标准奇异摄动系统问题的研究。

稳定边界问题是奇异摄动系统的一个热点问题。在文献[9-12]中对 ε 的有效范围有所考虑。文献[13]中给出了非线性奇异摄动系统的动态输出 反馈控制器的设计方法,并通过仿真得到了优化结 果,但是所得摄动参数的值较小,在实际应用中具有 一定的保守性,且在取某些充分小的摄动参数值时, 系统出现了极值不在 LMI 圆锥扇形区域内的情况。 文献[14]虽避免了文献[13]中的部分缺点,但是该 种方法在确定上界时仍需要对数值进行试验,同样 无法给出精确的摄动参数的边界值。在文献[15-16]中尽管给出了确定 ε 的上界方法。但文献[15] 求取的 ε 的边界值太小。文献[16]局限于对线性 奇异摄动系统的 ε 的上界值的确定,不适用于复杂 非线性奇异摄动系统。

T-S 模糊理论作为逼近非线性系统的重要工 具,也是模糊奇异摄动系统的核心思想之一。其在 非线性奇异摄动系统研究中也有着广泛的应 用^[17-19]。本文将文献[20]和文献[14]中的方法相 结合,研究了 SPSs 的鲁棒 *H∞* 性能动态输出反馈 控制问题。

1 系统描述

定义第 *i* 条规则的 T-S 模糊奇异摄动系统的模型:

Plant Rule i: If $v_1(t)$ is M_{i1} and \cdots and $v_{\delta}(t)$ is M_{i8} , then

$$\begin{split} E(\varepsilon)\dot{x}(t) &= \sum_{i=1}^{p} \mu_{i}(v(t)) \left[A_{i}x(t) + B_{1i}\omega(t) + B_{2i}u(t)\right], \end{split}$$



作者简介: 王喜根(1991-),男,硕士研究生,主要研究方向:奇异摄动系统、鲁棒控制。 收稿日期: 2020-09-29

$$z(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{p} \mu_{i}(v(t)) [C_{1i}x(t) + D_{1i}u(t)],$$

$$y(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{p} \mu_{i}(v(t)) [C_{2i}x(t) + D_{2i}\omega(t)],$$

for $i = 1, 2, \cdots, p$. (1)

其中, $E(\varepsilon)$ = diag{ $I, \varepsilon I$ }, $\varepsilon > 0$ 是奇异摄动参数; $x(t) \in R^n$ 为状态向量; $u(t) \in R^m$ 为系统输入; $\omega(t) \in R^q$ 是扰动输入; $y(t) \in R^l$ 表示测量输出; $z(t) \in R^i$ 表示被调输出; $M_{ij}(i = 1, 2, \dots, p, j = 1, 2, \dots, \delta)$ 表示模糊集合;p表示模糊集合数目; $v(t) = [v_1(t) \dots v_{\delta}(t)]^T$ 表示假设向量; δ 表示假设变量数; $A_i B_{1i}, B_{2i}, C_{1i}, D_{1i}, C_{2i}, D_{2i}$ 表示已知的适维矩阵。

其中,

$$q_{i}(v(t)) = \prod_{k=1}^{p} M_{ik}(v_{k}(t)), \ \mu_{i} = \frac{q_{i}(v(t))}{\sum_{i=1}^{p} q_{i}(v(t))},$$
$$\sum_{i=1}^{p} \mu_{i} = 1_{\circ}$$

根据并联分布补偿(parallel distributed compensation),设计如下的输出反馈控制器:

$$E(\varepsilon) \hat{\tilde{\mathbf{x}}}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{p} \mu_i(v(t)) \hat{\mathbf{A}}_i \tilde{\mathbf{x}}(t) + \sum_{i=1}^{p} \mu_i(v(t)) \hat{\mathbf{B}}_i \mathbf{y}(t), \qquad (2)$$
$$\mathbf{u}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{p} \mu_i(v(t)) \hat{\mathbf{C}}_i \tilde{\mathbf{x}}(t),$$

其中, $\tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}(t) \in R^n$ 是控制器状态向量, $\boldsymbol{A}_i, \boldsymbol{B}_i, \boldsymbol{C}_i$ 是控制器的未知参量。

根据方程(1)和(2)得闭环系统为:

$$\begin{split} & \boldsymbol{E}_{cl}(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}) \, \hat{\boldsymbol{x}}(t) = \boldsymbol{A}_{cl}(\boldsymbol{\mu}) \hat{\boldsymbol{x}}(t) + \boldsymbol{B}_{cl}(\boldsymbol{\mu}) \boldsymbol{\omega}(t) \,, \\ & \boldsymbol{z}(t) = \boldsymbol{C}_{cl}(\boldsymbol{\mu}) \hat{\boldsymbol{x}}(t) \,. \\ & \ddagger \boldsymbol{\psi} \,. \end{split}$$
(3)

$$E_{cl}(\varepsilon) = \begin{bmatrix} E(\varepsilon) & 0\\ 0 & E(\varepsilon) \end{bmatrix}, \hat{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} x(t)\\ \tilde{x}(t) \end{bmatrix},$$

$$A_{cl}(\mu) = \sum_{i=1}^{p} \sum_{j=1}^{p} \mu_{i} \mu_{j} \begin{bmatrix} A_{i} & B_{2i} \hat{C}_{j}\\ \hat{B}_{j} C_{2i} & \hat{A}_{j} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$B_{cl}(\mu) = \sum_{i=1}^{p} \sum_{j=1}^{p} \mu_{i} \mu_{j} \begin{bmatrix} B_{1i}\\ \hat{B}_{j} D_{2i} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$C_{cl}(\mu) = \sum_{i=1}^{p} \sum_{j=1}^{p} \mu_{i} \mu_{j} \begin{bmatrix} C_{1i} & D_{1i} \hat{C}_{j} \end{bmatrix}.$$
(4)

定义1: 给定 $H\infty$ 性能 $\gamma > 0$, 设计输出反馈控制器,使得系统(3) 对于 $T_f \ge 0$ 和 $\omega(t) \in L_2(0, T_f]$ (平方可积函数空间)都有如下不等式成立^[9]:

$$\int_{0}^{T_{f}} \boldsymbol{z}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \boldsymbol{z}(t) \,\mathrm{d}t \leq \gamma^{2} \int_{0}^{T_{f}} \boldsymbol{\omega}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \,\boldsymbol{\omega}(t) \,\mathrm{d}t \,\,, \qquad (5)$$

其中, T_f 为控制的终止时间, $\hat{x}(0)=0$ 为初始条件。

引理1^[20]:对于 $\varepsilon_0 > 0$,恰当维数的矩阵 R_1 , R_2 , R_3 ,如果有以下不等式:

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{R}_{1} &\geq 0, \\ \boldsymbol{R}_{1} + \varepsilon_{0} \boldsymbol{R}_{2} > 0, \\ \boldsymbol{R}_{1} + \varepsilon_{0} \boldsymbol{R}_{2} + \varepsilon_{0}^{2} \boldsymbol{R}_{3} > 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$(6)$$

成立,那么有:

$$\boldsymbol{R}_{1} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}\boldsymbol{R}_{2} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{2}\boldsymbol{R}_{3} > 0 \quad \forall \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \in (0,\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{0}].$$
(7)

2 定理证明

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定理1:预先选取 $\gamma > 0$ 和边界 ε_0 ,如果存在适 维矩阵 $Z_k(k = 1, 2, \dots, 10)$,在 $Z_k = Z_k^T(k = 1, \dots, 4, 6, \dots, 9)$ 和 $Y_{ij} = Y_{ji}^T$ 的条件下,满足如下不等式:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{Z}_6 & \mathbf{I} \\ \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{Z}_1 \end{bmatrix} > 0, \tag{8}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{Z}_{6} + \varepsilon_{0}\mathbf{Z}_{8} & \varepsilon_{0}\mathbf{Z}_{10}^{\mathrm{T}} & \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} \\ \varepsilon_{0}\mathbf{Z}_{10} & \varepsilon_{0}\mathbf{Z}_{7} & \mathbf{0} & \varepsilon_{0}\mathbf{I} \\ \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{Z}_{1} + \varepsilon_{0}\mathbf{Z}_{3} & \varepsilon_{0}\mathbf{Z}_{5}^{\mathrm{T}} \\ \mathbf{0} & \varepsilon_{0}\mathbf{I} & \varepsilon_{0}\mathbf{Z}_{5} & \varepsilon_{0}\mathbf{Z}_{2} \end{bmatrix} > 0, \quad (9)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{Z}_{6} + \varepsilon_{0}\mathbf{Z}_{8} & \varepsilon_{0}\mathbf{Z}_{10}^{\mathrm{T}} & \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} \\ \varepsilon_{0}\mathbf{Z}_{10} & \varepsilon_{0}\mathbf{Z}_{7} + \varepsilon_{0}^{2}\mathbf{Z}_{9} & \mathbf{0} & \varepsilon_{0}\mathbf{I} \\ \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{Z}_{1} + \varepsilon_{0}\mathbf{Z}_{3} & \varepsilon_{0}\mathbf{Z}_{5}^{\mathrm{T}} \\ \mathbf{0} & \varepsilon_{0}\mathbf{I} & \varepsilon_{0}\mathbf{Z}_{5} & \varepsilon_{0}\mathbf{Z}_{2} + \varepsilon_{0}^{2}\mathbf{Z}_{4} \end{bmatrix} > 0, \quad (10)$$

$$\Psi_1^{ii} < 0 \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2, \cdots, p ,$$
 (11)

$$\boldsymbol{\Psi}_{1}^{y} + \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{1}^{u} < 0 \quad 1 \leq i < j \leq p , \qquad (12)$$

$$\Psi_{1}^{ii} + \varepsilon_{0} \Psi_{2}^{ii} < 0 \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2, \cdots, p ,$$
 (13)
$$\Psi_{1}^{ij} + \Psi_{1}^{ii} + \varepsilon_{0} (\Psi_{2}^{ij} + \Psi_{2}^{ii}) < 0$$

$$1 \leq i < j \leq p , \qquad (14)$$

$$\Psi_{3}^{k} < 0 \quad \text{for } k = 1, 2, \cdots, p ,$$
 (15)

$$\boldsymbol{\Psi}_{3}^{k} + \varepsilon_{0} \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{4}^{k} < 0 \quad \text{for } k = 1, 2, \cdots, p ,$$
 (16)
其中,

$$\boldsymbol{U}_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{Z}_{1} & \boldsymbol{0} \\ \boldsymbol{Z}_{5} & \boldsymbol{Z}_{2} \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{U}_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{Z}_{3} & \boldsymbol{Z}_{5}^{\mathrm{T}} \\ \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{Z}_{4} \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = \boldsymbol{U}_{1} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \boldsymbol{U}_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{Z}_{1} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \boldsymbol{Z}_{3} & \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \boldsymbol{Z}_{5}^{\mathrm{T}} \\ \boldsymbol{Z}_{5} & \boldsymbol{Z}_{2} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \boldsymbol{Z}_{4} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (17)$$

$$\boldsymbol{U}_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{Z}_{6} & \boldsymbol{0} \\ \boldsymbol{Z}_{10} & \boldsymbol{Z}_{7} \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{U}_{4} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{Z}_{8} & \boldsymbol{Z}_{10}^{T} \\ \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{Z}_{9} \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\boldsymbol{Y}(\varepsilon) = \boldsymbol{U}_{3} + \varepsilon \boldsymbol{U}_{4} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{Z}_{6} + \varepsilon \boldsymbol{Z}_{8} & \varepsilon \boldsymbol{Z}_{10}^{T} \\ \boldsymbol{Z}_{10} & \boldsymbol{Z}_{7} + \varepsilon \boldsymbol{Z}_{9} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (18)$$
$$\boldsymbol{\Psi}_{1}^{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{ij} & * \\ \boldsymbol{B}_{1i}^{T} & \boldsymbol{B}_{1i}^{T} \boldsymbol{U}_{1} + \boldsymbol{D}_{2j}^{T} \boldsymbol{B}_{i}^{T} & -\gamma^{2} \boldsymbol{I} \end{bmatrix} \quad (19)$$
$$\boldsymbol{\Psi}_{2}^{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{U}_{4}^{T} \boldsymbol{A}_{i}^{T} + \boldsymbol{A}_{i} \boldsymbol{U}_{4} & \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{0} \\ \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{U}_{2}^{T} \boldsymbol{A}_{i} + \boldsymbol{A}_{i}^{T} \boldsymbol{U}_{2} & * \\ \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{B}_{1i}^{T} \boldsymbol{U}_{2} & \boldsymbol{0} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (20)$$

$$\Psi_{3}^{k} = \begin{vmatrix} Y_{11} & \cdots & Y_{1P} & * \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ Y_{p1} & \cdots & Y_{pp} & * \\ \vdots & & & & \\ Y_{p1} & \cdots & Y_{pp} & * \\ \vdots & & & & \\ C_{1i}U_{3} + D_{1i}C_{k} & C_{1i} & \cdots & C_{1i}U_{3} + D_{1i}C_{k} & C_{1i} & -I \end{vmatrix},$$
(21)

$$\boldsymbol{\Psi}_{4}^{k} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 & * \\ & & & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & * \\ C_{1i}U_{4} & 0 & \cdots & C_{1i}U_{4} & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (22)$$
$$\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{1ij} + \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{1ij}^{\mathrm{T}} & * \\ A_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} + \ddot{A}_{i} & \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{2ii} + \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{2ii}^{\mathrm{T}} \end{bmatrix} - \boldsymbol{Y}_{ij}, \quad (23)$$

并且

$$\begin{split} \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{1ij} &= A_i U_3 + B_{2i} C_j, \\ \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{2ij} &= \boldsymbol{U}_1^{\mathrm{T}} A_i + \boldsymbol{B}_i C_{2j}, \\ & \vdots \\ A_i &= \boldsymbol{X}^{\mathrm{T}}(\varepsilon) A_i \boldsymbol{Y}(\varepsilon) + \boldsymbol{X}^{\mathrm{T}}(\varepsilon) B_{2i} C_j + \\ & \vdots \\ & \boldsymbol{B}_i C_{2j} \boldsymbol{Y}(\varepsilon) + \boldsymbol{G} A_i \boldsymbol{H}^{\mathrm{T}}, \\ & \vdots \\ B_i &= \boldsymbol{G} B_i, \\ & \vdots \\ & \boldsymbol{G}_j &= \hat{\boldsymbol{C}}_j \boldsymbol{H}^{\mathrm{T}}, \\ \boldsymbol{X}(\varepsilon) \boldsymbol{Y}(\varepsilon) + \boldsymbol{G} \boldsymbol{H}^{\mathrm{T}} = \boldsymbol{I}, \\ & \boldsymbol{X}(\varepsilon) \boldsymbol{Y}(\varepsilon) + \boldsymbol{G} \boldsymbol{H}^{\mathrm{T}} = \boldsymbol{I}, \\ & \boldsymbol{H} = (\boldsymbol{I} - \boldsymbol{X}(\varepsilon) \boldsymbol{Y}(\varepsilon))^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{G}^{-\mathrm{T}}, \\ & \boldsymbol{G}_i &= \boldsymbol{G}^{-1} (\boldsymbol{G}_i - \boldsymbol{X}^{\mathrm{T}}(\varepsilon) \boldsymbol{A}_i \boldsymbol{Y}(\varepsilon) - \boldsymbol{X}^{\mathrm{T}}(\varepsilon) \boldsymbol{B}_2^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{C}_i - \\ \end{split}$$

$$E^{\mathsf{T}}(\varepsilon)X(\varepsilon) = X^{\mathsf{T}}(\varepsilon)E(\varepsilon) \ge 0, \quad \forall \varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0], \quad (27)$$

$$E^{\prime}(\varepsilon)Y(\varepsilon) = Y^{\prime}(\varepsilon)E(\varepsilon) \ge 0, \quad \forall \varepsilon \in (0, \\ \varepsilon_0], \qquad (28)$$

$$\boldsymbol{P}(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}) = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{X}(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}) & \boldsymbol{G} \\ \boldsymbol{G}^{\mathrm{T}} & \boldsymbol{S} \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{P}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}) = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{Y}(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}) & \boldsymbol{H} \\ \boldsymbol{H}^{\mathrm{T}} & \boldsymbol{T} \end{bmatrix},$$
(30)

其中,*S*,*T* 为满足 *X*(*ε*),*Y*(*ε*) 形式的适维矩 阵, *H* 为普通的满秩适维矩阵。*G* 为选取的对角满 秩适维矩阵, 那么:

$$E^{\mathrm{T}}(\varepsilon)S = S^{\mathrm{T}}E(\varepsilon) \ge 0, \quad \forall \varepsilon \in (0,\varepsilon_{0}],$$

$$(31)$$

$$E^{\mathrm{T}}(\varepsilon)G = G^{\mathrm{T}}E(\varepsilon) \ge 0, \quad \forall \varepsilon \in (0,\varepsilon_{0}],$$

$$(32)$$

另取:

$$F_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} Y(\varepsilon) & I \\ H^{T} & 0 \end{bmatrix}, F_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} I & X(\varepsilon) \\ 0 & G^{T} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (33)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{di}}{=} \stackrel{(27)}{=} (33) \overrightarrow{\Pi} \overrightarrow{\Pi};$$

$$P(\varepsilon)F_{1} = F_{2}$$

$$F_{1}^{T}E_{cl}^{T}(\varepsilon)P(\varepsilon)F_{1} = F_{2}^{T}E_{cl}^{T}(\varepsilon)F_{1} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} E(\varepsilon) & 0 \\ 0 & E(\varepsilon) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Y(\varepsilon) & I \\ I & X(\varepsilon) \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} E(\varepsilon)Y(\varepsilon) & E(\varepsilon) \\ E(\varepsilon) & E(\varepsilon)X(\varepsilon) \end{bmatrix} > 0. \quad (34)$$

同理,根据引理1,对不等式(15)~(16)所得的结果左右乘以 { F_1^{-T} ··· F_1^{-T} I} 及其转置,最后根据文献[20]中推导方法,可得:

 $F_{1}^{-T}(\varepsilon)Y_{ij}F_{1}^{-1}(\varepsilon) = X_{ij}(\mu) \leq -z^{T}z.$ (35) 同理,Schur 补和引理1,不等式(11)~(14)得

$$\begin{bmatrix} \varphi_{1ij} + \varphi_{1ij}^{T} & * \\ A_{i}^{T} + \ddot{A}_{i} & \varphi_{2ij} + \varphi_{2ij}^{T} \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{\gamma^{2}} \begin{bmatrix} B_{1i} \\ U_{1}^{T}B_{1i} + \ddot{B}_{i}D_{2j} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} B_{1i}^{T} & B_{1i}^{T}U_{1} + D_{2j}^{T}\ddot{B}_{i}^{T} \end{bmatrix} < Y_{ij}. \quad (36)$$

在式(36)的两边分别乘上 $F_{1}^{-T}(\varepsilon)$ 及其转置,
 $A_{cl}^{T}(\mu)P(\varepsilon) + P^{T}(\varepsilon)A_{cl}(\mu) + \frac{1}{\gamma^{2}}P^{T}(\varepsilon)B_{dl}(\mu) \times$
 $B_{cl}^{T}(\mu)P(\varepsilon) < F_{1}^{-T}(\varepsilon)Y_{ij}F_{1}^{-1}(\varepsilon) = X_{ij}(\mu) . \quad (37)$
结合不等式(27)、(31) ~ (32),可知:
 $E_{cl}^{T}(\varepsilon)P(\varepsilon) = P^{T}(\varepsilon)E_{cl}(\varepsilon) > 0, \quad (38)$
构造李亚普若夫函数为:
 $V(\hat{x}(t)) = \hat{x}^{T}(t)E_{cl}^{T}(\varepsilon)P(\varepsilon)\hat{x}(t) . \quad (39)$
求导可得:
 $\dot{V}(\hat{x}(t)) =$
 $\hat{x}^{T}(t)E_{cl}^{T}(\varepsilon)P(\varepsilon)\hat{x}(t) + \hat{x}^{T}(t)P^{T}(\varepsilon)E_{cl}(\varepsilon)\hat{x}(t) =$
 $[A_{cl}(\mu)\hat{x}(t) + B_{cl}(\mu)\omega(t)]^{T}P(\varepsilon)\hat{x}(t) + \hat{x}^{T}(t)P^{T}(\varepsilon)A_{cl}(\mu)\hat{x}(t) + \omega^{T}(t)B_{cl}^{T}(\mu)P(\varepsilon)\hat{x}(t) + \hat{x}^{T}(t)P^{T}(\varepsilon)A_{cl}(\mu)\hat{x}(t) + \frac{1}{\gamma^{2}}P^{T}(\varepsilon)B_{d}(\mu)B_{cl}^{T}(\mu)P(\varepsilon) + \frac{1}{\gamma^{2}}P^{T}(\varepsilon)B_{d}(\mu)B_{cl}^{T}(\mu)P(\varepsilon) + \hat{x}^{T}(t)P^{T}(\varepsilon)B_{cl}(\mu)\omega(t) = \frac{1}{\gamma^{2}}P^{T}(\varepsilon)B_{d}(\mu)B_{cl}^{T}(\mu)P(\varepsilon) + \hat{x}^{T}(t)P^{T}(\varepsilon)B_{cl}(\mu)\omega(t) + \frac{1}{\gamma^{2}}P^{T}(\varepsilon)B_{cl}(\mu)B_{cl}^{T}(\mu)P(\varepsilon) + \hat{x}^{T}(t)P^{T}(\varepsilon)B_{cl}(\mu)\omega(t) + \frac{1}{\gamma^{2}}P^{T}(\varepsilon)B_{cl}(\mu)B_{cl}^{T}(\mu)P(\varepsilon) + \frac{1}{\gamma^{2}$

整理 LMIs(40),得:

$$\hat{x}^{\mathrm{T}}(t)A_{d}^{\mathrm{T}}(\mu)P(\varepsilon)\hat{x}(t) + \hat{x}^{\mathrm{T}}(t)P^{\mathrm{T}}(\varepsilon)A_{d}(\mu)\hat{x}(t) + \frac{1}{2}\hat{x}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \times P^{\mathrm{T}}(\varepsilon)B_{d}(\mu)B_{d}^{\mathrm{T}}(\mu)P(\varepsilon)\hat{x}(t) -$$

$$\gamma^{2} \quad (t) \quad ($$

$$\hat{V}(\hat{\boldsymbol{x}}(t)) \leq \boldsymbol{X}_{ij}(\boldsymbol{\mu}) + \gamma^2 \boldsymbol{\omega}^{\mathsf{T}}(t) \boldsymbol{\omega}(t) , \qquad (42)$$
 通过(35),求得最终结果:

 $\hat{V}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}(t)) \leq -\mathbf{z}^{\mathsf{T}}(t)\mathbf{z}(t) + \gamma^{2}\boldsymbol{\omega}^{\mathsf{T}}(t)\boldsymbol{\omega}(t)$. (43) 对(43)在区间(0, *T_f*)上求积分,便可得定义 1 是成立的。

证明显示:定理1既满足定义1,又可以使模糊

奇异摄动系统渐近稳定。同时可以获取 ε 的有效范 围。证明完毕。

3 实例仿真

研究选用文献[13]中的例子来进行有效性的 验证。

定义模糊系统的隶属度函数为: $M_1(x_1(t)) = \frac{1}{9}x_1^2(t), M_2(x_1(t)) = 1 - \mu_1(t),$ If $x_1(t)$ is $M_1(x_1(t))$, then $E(\varepsilon)\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = A_1\mathbf{x}(t) + B_{11}\boldsymbol{\omega}(t) + B_{21}\boldsymbol{u}(t),$ $z(t) = C_{11}\mathbf{x}(t) + D_{11}\boldsymbol{u}(t),$ $y(t) = C_{21}\mathbf{x}(t) + D_{21}\boldsymbol{\omega}(t),$ (44)

If
$$x_2(t)$$
 is $M_2(x_1(t))$, then

$$E(\varepsilon)\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \mathbf{A}_2\mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{B}_{12}\boldsymbol{\omega}(t) + \mathbf{B}_{22}\boldsymbol{u}(t),$$

$$z(t) = \mathbf{C}_{12}\mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{D}_{12}\boldsymbol{u}(t),$$

$$\mathbf{y}(t) = \mathbf{C}_{22}\mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{D}_{22}\boldsymbol{\omega}(t),$$

其中已知参数:

$$A_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 10 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, B_{11} = B_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 2.9 & 10 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, B_{21} = B_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_{11} = C_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 01 \end{bmatrix}, D_{11} = D_{12} = 0.1,$$

$$C_{21} = C_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, D_{21} = D_{22} = 0.1,$$
选取 $\varepsilon_{0} = 0.6$ 和 $\gamma = 0.5$ 求解 LMI(8) ~
(14),得到如下结果:

$$U_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.773 & 6 & 0 \\ 7.992 & 9 & 10.008 & 2 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$U_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 4.717 & 8 & 7.992 & 9 \\ 0 & 79.049 & 5 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$U_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 6.313 & 6 & 0 \\ -2.344 & 3 & 6.904 & 7 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$U_{4} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.084 & 1 & -2.344 & 3 \\ 0 & 0.650 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\ddot{A}_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1.658 & 1 & 2.101 & 4 \\ -10.3408 & 0.9938 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\ddot{B}_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} -6.142 & 8 & 6.080 & 8 \end{bmatrix}^{T},$$

$$\hat{C}_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} -65.319 & 3 & -1.430 & 7 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\ddot{A}_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} -2.560 & 9 & 2.110 & 3 \\ -10.387 & 9 & 0.998 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

(45)

$$\vec{B}_{2} = [-7.669 \ 8 \ 6.524 \ 11^{\mathrm{T}},
 \hat{C}_{2} = [-64.934 \ 3 \ -1.417 \ 8],
 定义论文中 SPSs 中模糊控制器的形式如下:
 $E(\varepsilon) \ \dot{\tilde{x}}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{2} \mu_{i}(v(t)) [\hat{A}_{i}\tilde{x}(t) + \hat{B}_{i}y(t)],
 u(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{2} \mu_{i}(v(t)) \hat{C}_{i}\tilde{x}(t).$
(46)$$

选取初始条件 x(0) = 0 和 $\omega(t) = \sin(\pi t) \cdot e^{-0.6t}$,并令量 G=I,将(46)代入(44)和(45)进行仿 真。

仿真结果如图 1、图 2 所示。在图 1 和图 2 中, ε=0.4 时, γ 的值稳定在 $\sqrt{5.975 \ 3 \times 10^{-3}}$ =0.077 3 上。ε=0.04 时的值为 $\sqrt{2.405 \ 2 \times 10^{-4}}$ =0.015 5。 这些值都小于研究之前选定的初值 0.5。从图 1、图 2 上曲线的变化形式来看,ε=0.04 的曲线比ε=0.4 的曲线更快趋于稳定。相比于文献[13],表1 给出 了 γ 对应的上界值,且其值不再局限于充分小的约 束。

表 1 ϵ 的上界值 Tab. 1 Upper bound of ϵ

γ	0.15	0.20	0.30
ε 上界值	0.537 2	0.737 9	1.298 9
6-	_		
0			









图 2 $\varepsilon = 0.04$ 时输出能量与干扰输入能量之比

Fig. 2 Ratio of the output energy to the disturbance energy when $\varepsilon = 0.04$

4 结束语

本文研究了模糊奇异摄动系统的鲁棒 $H\infty$ 动态 输出反馈控制问题。使用一组与摄动参数无关的 LMI 不等式形式的约束条件,求解出具有 ε 依赖特 性的动态输出反馈控制器的参数。仿真的结果显 示,此方法在保证系统满足 $H\infty$ 性能的情况下,对于 任意的 $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0)$ 或者 $(0, \varepsilon_0]$,模糊闭环系统不仅 渐近稳定,而且避免了 ε 相关的病态问题及不适于 非标准奇异摄动系统问题。

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