

区间变时滞不确定系统 鲁棒稳定性分析

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摘 要: 本文针对一类线性区间变时滞不确定系统的鲁棒稳定性分析问题进行了研究. 基于时滞中点法和凸组合技术,借助于构造一个包含四重积分项的新 Lyapunov-Krasovskii (L-K) 泛函,并利用积分不等式方法给出了 LMI (Linear Matrix Inequality) 形式的时滞相关稳定性新判据. 与已有文献相比,该判据能大大降低理论推导和计算上的复杂性. 最后通过三个具有代表性的数值例子对比验证了本文所提出方法在降低结论保守性方面的优越性.

关键词: 区间变时滞; Lyapunov-Krasovskii (L-K) 泛函; 鲁棒稳定; 凸组合技术; 四重积分

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Novel Robust Stability Condition for Uncertain Systems with Interval Time-Varying Delay

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Abstract: In this paper, the problem of robust stability analysis for a class of linear uncertain systems with interval time-varying delay is studied. In order to develop a less conservative stability condition, a Lyapunov-Krasovskii functional comprising quadruple-integral term is introduced. A novel delay dependent stability criterion in terms of linear matrix inequalities (LMIs) is given by using delay-central-point (DCP) method and reciprocally convex combination technique, which is derived by integral inequality method. Compared with the existing literature, this criterion can greatly reduce the complexity of theoretical derivation and computation. Finally, three well-known numerical comparative examples are given to verify the superiority of the proposed approach in reducing the conservatism of conclusion.

Key words: interval time-varying delay; Lyapunov-Krasovskii functional; robust stability; reciprocally convex combination; quadruple-integral term

1 引言

现实世界的许多动力学模型系统,例如网络控制系统、过程控制系统以及核反应堆控制系统等,在数据和物质的传输过程中,都包含非常明显的时滞. 在众多的时滞类型中,区间变时滞更具代表性,它的时滞下界不一定为零,且时滞处于一个变化的区间之内,常见于化学反应器、内燃机和网络控制等工程实际应用中. 因而近年来,区间变时滞系统的稳定性分析成为一个热

门的研究领域^[1-33].

针对区间时滞系统的稳定性分析,最常见的方法是采用基于时域内直接构造 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 泛函 (LKF) 并结合线性矩阵不等式 (LMI) 来对其稳定性进行分析. 在这一框架下,如何降低所得结论的保守性便成为大家关注的热点问题. 就分析方法而言,有增广泛函法,自由权矩阵方法,时滞分割方法等. 这些方法的共同点在于能充分利用系统的时滞信息,因而对于结论保守性的降低都能产生积极的作用. 但是随着矩阵变

量的过多引入以及分割数目的不断增加势必给理论分析和工程计算带来负担;于是,积分不等式作为一种新颖的分析方法受到大家青睐,它所具有的形式简单,含矩阵变量少的特点注定会给时滞系统的稳定性分析带来推动作用.例如 Gu^[2]最早把 Jensen's 不等式引入到时滞系统的稳定性分析中,随后 Ramakrishnan^[9,10]和 Zhang^[11]等对 Jensen's 不等式做了进一步推广,从而得到结论保守性更低的相关结论.

在文献[13,14]中,通过凸组合技术,获得时滞系统稳定性分析的新颖方法.文献[13]采用交互式凸组合技术,给出 LMI 形式保守性更低的稳定性新判据.同样在文献[14]中,借助于 Jensen's 不等式和交互式凸组合技术,得到非线性时变时滞系统的稳定性判据.在文献[21]中,采用凸组合技术估计附加时变项,获得一个严格约束的非线性时变系数,所得结论在稳定性方面更具优越性.

在文献[22]中,新构造的 LKF 包含三重积分泛函项,优化了时滞系统的稳定性条件.受文献[22]启发,在文献[23,24]中,针对时变时滞的线性系统,通过构造包含三重积分泛函项的 LKF,得到了保守性更低的稳定性判据.在文献[25]中,构造了一个包含时变时滞信息的新 LKF,基于积分不等式方法获得了区间时变时滞系统的时滞相关鲁棒稳定性判据.在文献[29]中,通过构造一个新颖的时滞分割 LKF,避开凸组合技术和自由权矩阵方法,仅仅采取更严格的界定不等式条件,给出了区间时变时滞离散系统的稳定性判据.在文献[30]中,研究了一种变时延线性网络控制系统的鲁棒稳定性,采用时滞区间不均匀法,通过构造一个包含三重积分泛函项的 LKF,借助于更紧密界定技术的积分不等式处理泛函导数,获得了保证网络控制系统的一种新的稳定性条件.

本文针对一类区间变时滞不确定系统,提出一个形式简单的保守性更低的鲁棒稳定新判据.该判据借鉴时滞中点法^[16]的思想,把时滞区间分割成两等份,针对每一分割区间构造新的 LKF,并采用积分不等式和交互式凸组合技术给出不包含任何多余参量的 LMI 形式结论.不同于以往方法,第一,在构造 LKF 时加入包含更多时滞信息的四重积分项和增广泛泛项;第二,在处理泛函导数的交叉项时,在未忽略有用项的前提下,利用缩放程度更小的积分不等式进行界定,有利于降低结论的保守性.最后的数值仿真对比验证了本文所提判据的有效性与优越性.

首先给出以下标记: \mathbb{R}^n 为 n 维欧氏空间, $\mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$ 为 $n \times m$ 维实矩阵, $*$ 为对称矩阵中的对称项, \mathbf{I} 为适当维数的单位矩阵. $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{M}^T > 0$ 表示矩阵 \mathbf{M} 为对称矩阵, \mathbf{e}_i 表示适当维数的块输入矩阵,例如 \mathbf{e}_6^T

$$= [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0].$$

2 问题描述

考虑如下线性区间变时滞不确定系统:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = (\mathbf{A} + \Delta\mathbf{A}(t))\mathbf{x}(t) + (\mathbf{B} + \Delta\mathbf{B}(t))\mathbf{x}(t-h(t)) \\ \mathbf{x}(t) = \boldsymbol{\varphi}(t), t \in [-h_M, 0] \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中, $\mathbf{x}(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 为系统的状态向量, \mathbf{A} 和 \mathbf{B} 为适当维数的系统矩阵, $h(t)$ 为系统状态时变时滞且满足: $0 \leq h_m \leq h(t) \leq h_M$, $\Delta\mathbf{A}(t)$ 和 $\Delta\mathbf{B}(t)$ 为具有时变结构不确定性的未知矩阵,当其具有范数有界不确定性时,可描述为如下形式:

$$[\Delta\mathbf{A}(t) \ \Delta\mathbf{B}(t)] = \mathbf{D}\mathbf{F}(t)[\mathbf{E}_a \ \mathbf{E}_b] \quad (2)$$

其中, \mathbf{D} , \mathbf{E}_a 和 \mathbf{E}_b 为适当维数的正定矩阵, $\mathbf{F}(t)$ 是具有可测元的不确定矩阵且满足:

$$\mathbf{F}(t)^T \mathbf{F}(t) \leq \mathbf{I}, \forall t \quad (3)$$

当 $\mathbf{F}(t) = 0$ 时,系统变为标称系统.

为了方便稳定性判据的证明,现将下一步需用到的引理归纳如下:

引理 1^[2] 假定任意的正定矩阵 $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{M}^T > 0$, 标量 $h > 0$ 和向量函数 $\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t): [0, h] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, 则有以下不等式成立:

$$\begin{aligned} & -h \int_{t-h}^0 \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) \mathbf{M} \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) ds \\ & \leq \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}(t) \\ \mathbf{x}(t-h) \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} -\mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{M} & -\mathbf{M} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}(t) \\ \mathbf{x}(t-h) \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

引理 2^[22] 假定任意的正定矩阵 $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{M}^T > 0$, 标量 $h > 0$ 和向量函数 $\mathbf{x}(t): [0, h] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, 则有以下不等式成立:

$$\begin{aligned} & -h \int_{t-h}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) \mathbf{M} \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) ds \leq - \int_{t-h}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) ds \mathbf{M} \int_{t-h}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) ds \\ & - \frac{h^2}{2} \int_{-h}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) \mathbf{M} \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) ds d\beta \\ & \leq - \int_{-h}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) ds d\beta \mathbf{M} \int_{-h}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) ds d\beta \\ & - \frac{h^3}{6} \int_{-h}^0 \int_{\beta}^0 \int_{t+\lambda}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) \mathbf{M} \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) ds d\beta d\lambda \\ & \leq - \int_{-h}^0 \int_{\beta}^0 \int_{t+\lambda}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) ds d\beta d\lambda \\ & \cdot \mathbf{M} \int_{-h}^0 \int_{\beta}^0 \int_{t+\lambda}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) ds d\beta d\lambda \end{aligned}$$

引理 3^[27] 假定任意的正定矩阵 $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{M}^T > 0$, 标量 $0 \leq \alpha, \varepsilon \leq 1, h_m \leq h(t) \leq h_M$ 和向量函数 $\mathbf{x}(t): [0, h] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, 则有以下不等式成立:

$$\begin{aligned} & - (h_M - h_m) \int_{t-h_M}^{t-h_m} \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) \mathbf{M} \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) ds \\ & \leq - \boldsymbol{\zeta}^T(t) (\mathbf{e}_7 \mathbf{M} \mathbf{e}_7^T + \mathbf{e}_6 \mathbf{M} \mathbf{e}_6^T) \boldsymbol{\zeta}(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\alpha \zeta^T(t) e_7 \mathbf{M} e_7^T \zeta(t) - (1-\alpha) \zeta^T(t) e_6 \mathbf{M} e_6^T \zeta(t) \\
& - \frac{(h_M^2 - h_m^2)}{2} \int_{-h_m}^{-h} \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{M} \mathbf{x}(s) \, ds d\beta \\
& \leq -\zeta^T(t) (e_{10} \mathbf{M} e_{10}^T + e_9 \mathbf{M} e_9^T) \zeta(t) \\
& \quad - \varepsilon \zeta^T(t) e_{10} \mathbf{M} e_{10}^T \zeta(t) \\
& \quad - (1-\varepsilon) \zeta^T(t) e_9 \mathbf{M} e_9^T \zeta(t)
\end{aligned}$$

其中,

$$\begin{aligned}
\zeta(t) = & [\mathbf{x}(t) \quad \mathbf{x}(t-h(t)) \quad \mathbf{x}(t-h_\Delta) \quad \mathbf{x}(t-h_m)] \\
& \int_{t-h_\Delta}^t \mathbf{x}(s) \, ds \quad \int_{t-h(t)}^{t-h} \mathbf{x}(s) \, ds \quad \int_{t-h_m}^{t-h(t)} \mathbf{x}(s) \, ds \\
& \int_{-h_\Delta}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}(s) \, ds d\beta \quad \int_{-h(t)}^{-h} \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}(s) \, ds d\beta \\
& \int_{-h_m}^{-h(t)} \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}(s) \, ds d\beta]
\end{aligned}$$

3 主要结论

本节分两步讨论系统的稳定性, 首先给出标称系统的稳定性判据, 其次分析区间变时滞不确定系统的稳定性问题.

系统(1)的标称系统如下所示:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{B} \mathbf{x}(t-h(t)) \\ \mathbf{x}(t) = \varphi(t), t \in [-h_m, 0] \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

针对系统(4), 通过构造包含时滞信息增广项和四重积分项的 L-K 新泛函, 结合引理 1、2 和 3 有如下结论.

定理 1 对于给定标量 h_m, h_M 和 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 (\lambda_1 > \lambda_2)$, 且若存在正定对称矩阵 $\mathbf{P}_i (i=1, 2, 3, 4, 5), \mathbf{Q}_1, \mathbf{Q}_2, \mathbf{U}_1, \mathbf{U}_2, \mathbf{X}_j, \mathbf{R}_j (j=1, 2, 3, 4)$, 使得如下 LMIs 成立:

$$\Phi = (\Phi_{i,j})_{10 \times 10} < 0 \quad (5)$$

则标称系统(4)渐近稳定. 其中

$$\begin{aligned}
\Phi_{11} = & \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{P}_1 + \mathbf{Q}_1 + h_m^2 \mathbf{X}_1 + h_m^2 \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{X}_2 \mathbf{A} - \mathbf{X}_2 \\
& + (h_M - h_m)^2 \mathbf{X}_3 + (h_M - h_m)^2 \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{X}_4 \mathbf{A} + \frac{h_m^4}{4} \mathbf{R}_1 \\
& + \frac{h_m^4}{4} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{R}_2 \mathbf{A} - h_m^2 \mathbf{R}_2 + \frac{(h_M^2 - h_m^2)^2}{4} \mathbf{R}_3 \\
& + \frac{(h_M^2 - h_m^2)^2}{4} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{R}_4 \mathbf{A} - 3(h_M - h_m)^2 \mathbf{R}_4 + \frac{h_m^6}{36} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{U}_1 \mathbf{A} \\
& - \frac{h_m^4}{4} \mathbf{U}_1 + \frac{(h_M^3 - h_m^3)^2}{36} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{U}_2 \mathbf{A} + \frac{(h_M^2 - h_m^2)^2}{4} \mathbf{U}_2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Phi_{12} = & h_m^2 \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{X}_2 \mathbf{B} + (h_M - h_m)^2 \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{X}_4 \mathbf{B} + \frac{h_m^4}{4} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{R}_2 \mathbf{B} \\
& + \frac{(h_M^2 - h_m^2)^2}{4} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{R}_4 \mathbf{B} + \frac{h_m^6}{36} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{U}_1 \mathbf{B} \\
& + \frac{(h_M^3 - h_m^3)^2}{36} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{U}_2 \mathbf{B}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\Phi_{13} = \mathbf{X}_2$$

$$\Phi_{14} = 0$$

$$\Phi_{15} = 2\mathbf{P}_2 + h_m \mathbf{R}_2$$

$$\Phi_{16} = (2 - \varepsilon)(h_M - h_m) \mathbf{R}_4$$

$$\Phi_{17} = (1 + \varepsilon)(h_M - h_m) \mathbf{R}_4$$

$$\Phi_{18} = 2h_m \mathbf{P}_4 + \frac{h_m^2}{2} \mathbf{U}_1$$

$$\Phi_{19} = \Phi_{110} = 2(h_M - h_m) \mathbf{P}_5 + \frac{(h_M^2 - h_m^2)}{2} \mathbf{U}_2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Phi_{22} = & h_m^2 \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{X}_2 \mathbf{B} + (h_M - h_m)^2 \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{X}_4 \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{X}_4 \\
& + \frac{h_m^4}{4} \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{R}_2 \mathbf{B} + \frac{(h_M^2 - h_m^2)^2}{4} \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{R}_4 \mathbf{B} \\
& + \frac{h_m^6}{36} \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{U}_1 \mathbf{B} + \frac{(h_M^3 - h_m^3)^2}{36} \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{U}_2 \mathbf{B}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\Phi_{23} = -(\alpha - 2) \mathbf{X}_4$$

$$\Phi_{24} = (1 + \alpha) \mathbf{X}_4$$

$$\Phi_{25} = \Phi_{26} = \Phi_{27} = \Phi_{28} = \Phi_{29} = \Phi_{210} = 0$$

$$\Phi_{33} = \mathbf{Q}_2 - \mathbf{Q}_1 - \mathbf{X}_2 + (\alpha - 2) \mathbf{X}_4$$

$$\Phi_{34} = \Phi_{38} = \Phi_{39} = \Phi_{310} = 0$$

$$\Phi_{35} = -2\mathbf{P}_2$$

$$\Phi_{36} = \Phi_{37} = 2\mathbf{P}_3$$

$$\Phi_{44} = -\mathbf{Q}_2 - (1 + \alpha) \mathbf{X}_4$$

$$\Phi_{45} = \Phi_{48} = \Phi_{49} = \Phi_{410} = 0$$

$$\Phi_{46} = \Phi_{47} = -2\mathbf{P}_3$$

$$\Phi_{55} = -\mathbf{X}_1 - \mathbf{R}_2$$

$$\Phi_{56} = \Phi_{57} = \Phi_{59} = \Phi_{510} = 0$$

$$\Phi_{58} = -2\mathbf{P}_4$$

$$\Phi_{66} = (\alpha - 2) \mathbf{X}_3 - (2 - \varepsilon) \mathbf{R}_4$$

$$\Phi_{67} = \Phi_{68} = 0$$

$$\Phi_{69} = \Phi_{610} = -2\mathbf{P}_5$$

$$\Phi_{77} = -(\alpha + 1) \mathbf{X}_3 - (1 + \varepsilon) \mathbf{R}_4$$

$$\Phi_{78} = 0$$

$$\Phi_{79} = \Phi_{710} = -2\mathbf{P}_5$$

$$\Phi_{88} = -\mathbf{R}_1 - \mathbf{U}_1$$

$$\Phi_{89} = \Phi_{810} = 0$$

$$\Phi_{99} = -(2 - \varepsilon) \mathbf{R}_3 - \mathbf{U}_2$$

$$\Phi_{910} = -\mathbf{U}_2$$

$$\Phi_{1010} = (1 + \varepsilon) \mathbf{R}_3 - \mathbf{U}_2$$

$$\alpha = \frac{h(t) - h_m}{h_M - h_m}, \quad \varepsilon = \frac{h^2(t) - h_m^2}{h_M^2 - h_m^2}$$

证明 首先基于时滞中点值 h_Δ , 把时滞区间分成相等的两部分, 即 $[h_m, h_\Delta]$ 和 $[h_\Delta, h_M]$, 下面分两种情况讨论.

情形 1 当 $h_\Delta \leq h(t) \leq h_M$ 时, 设计如下 LKF:

$$\begin{aligned}
V(\mathbf{x}(t)) = & \mathbf{V}_1(\mathbf{x}(t)) + \mathbf{V}_2(\mathbf{x}(t)) + \mathbf{V}_3(\mathbf{x}(t)) \\
& + \mathbf{V}_4(\mathbf{x}(t)) + \mathbf{V}_5(\mathbf{x}(t)) \quad (6)
\end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
V_1(\mathbf{x}(t)) &= \mathbf{x}^T(t) \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{x}(t) + \int_{t-h_\Delta}^t \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathbf{P}_2 \int_{t-h_\Delta}^t \mathbf{x}(s) \mathrm{d}s \\
&\quad + \int_{t-h_M}^{t-h_\Delta} \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathbf{P}_3 \int_{t-h_M}^{t-h_\Delta} \mathbf{x}(s) \mathrm{d}s \\
&\quad + \int_{-h_\Delta}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\beta \mathbf{P}_4 \int_{-h_\Delta}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\beta \\
&\quad + \int_{-h_M}^{t-h_\Delta} \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\beta \mathbf{P}_5 \int_{-h_M}^{t-h_\Delta} \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\beta \\
V_2(\mathbf{x}(t)) &= \int_{t-h_\Delta}^t \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{Q}_1 \mathbf{x}(s) \mathrm{d}s + \int_{t-h_M}^{t-h_\Delta} \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{Q}_2 \mathbf{x}(s) \mathrm{d}s \\
V_3(\mathbf{x}(t)) &= h_\Delta \int_{-h_\Delta}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{X}_1 \mathbf{x}(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\beta \\
&\quad + h_\Delta \int_{-h_\Delta}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) \mathbf{X}_2 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\beta \\
&\quad + (h_M - h_\Delta) \int_{-h_M}^{t-h_\Delta} \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{X}_3 \mathbf{x}(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\beta \\
&\quad + (h_M - h_\Delta) \int_{-h_M}^{t-h_\Delta} \int_{t+\beta}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) \mathbf{X}_4 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\beta \\
V_4(\mathbf{x}(t)) &= \frac{h_\Delta^2}{2} \int_{-h_\Delta}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t \int_{t+\lambda}^t \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{R}_1 \mathbf{x}(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\lambda \mathrm{d}\beta \\
&\quad + \frac{h_\Delta^2}{2} \int_{-h_\Delta}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t \int_{t+\lambda}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) \mathbf{R}_2 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\lambda \mathrm{d}\beta \\
&\quad + \frac{(h_M^2 - h_\Delta^2)}{2} \int_{-h_M}^{t-h_\Delta} \int_{t+\beta}^t \int_{t+\lambda}^t \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{R}_3 \mathbf{x}(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\lambda \mathrm{d}\beta \\
&\quad + \frac{(h_M^2 - h_\Delta^2)}{2} \int_{-h_M}^{t-h_\Delta} \int_{t+\beta}^t \int_{t+\lambda}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) \mathbf{R}_4 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\lambda \mathrm{d}\beta \\
V_5(\mathbf{x}(t)) &= \frac{h_\Delta^3}{6} \int_{-h_\Delta}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t \int_{t+\varphi}^t \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{U}_1 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\varphi \mathrm{d}\lambda \mathrm{d}\beta \\
&\quad + \frac{(h_M^3 - h_\Delta^3)}{6} \int_{-h_M}^{t-h_\Delta} \int_{t+\beta}^t \int_{t+\varphi}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) \mathbf{U}_2 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\varphi \mathrm{d}\lambda \mathrm{d}\beta
\end{aligned}$$

计算 LKF $V(\mathbf{x}(t))$ 沿系统(4)的导数, 可得:

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{V}(\mathbf{x}(t)) &= \dot{V}_1(\mathbf{x}(t)) + \dot{V}_2(\mathbf{x}(t)) + \dot{V}_3(\mathbf{x}(t)) \\
&\quad + \dot{V}_4(\mathbf{x}(t)) + \dot{V}_5(\mathbf{x}(t)) \quad (7)
\end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{V}_1(t) &= 2\mathbf{x}^T(t) \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{x}^T(t - h(t)) \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{x}(t) \\
&\quad + 2\mathbf{x}^T(t) \mathbf{P}_2 \int_{t-h_\Delta}^t \mathbf{x}(s) \mathrm{d}s \\
&\quad - 2\mathbf{x}^T(t - h_\Delta) \mathbf{P}_2 \int_{t-h_\Delta}^{t-h_\Delta} \mathbf{x}(s) \mathrm{d}s \\
&\quad + 2\mathbf{x}^T(t - h_\Delta) \mathbf{P}_3 \int_{t-h_M}^{t-h_\Delta} \mathbf{x}(s) \mathrm{d}s \\
&\quad - 2\mathbf{x}^T(t - h_M) \mathbf{P}_3 \int_{t-h_M}^{t-h_\Delta} \mathbf{x}(s) \mathrm{d}s \\
&\quad + 2h_\Delta \mathbf{x}^T(t) \mathbf{P}_4 \int_{-h_\Delta}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\beta \\
&\quad - 2 \int_{t-h_\Delta}^t \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathbf{P}_4 \int_{-h_\Delta}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\beta \\
&\quad + 2(h_M - h_\Delta) \mathbf{x}^T(t) \mathbf{P}_5 \int_{-h_M}^{t-h_\Delta} \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\beta \\
&\quad - 2 \int_{t-h_M}^{t-h_\Delta} \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathbf{P}_5 \int_{-h_M}^{t-h_\Delta} \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\beta
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{V}_2(\mathbf{x}(t)) &= \mathbf{x}^T(t) \mathbf{Q}_1 \mathbf{x}(t) - \mathbf{x}^T(t - h_\Delta) \mathbf{Q}_1 \mathbf{x}(t - h_\Delta) \\
&\quad + \mathbf{x}^T(t - h_\Delta) \mathbf{Q}_2 \mathbf{x}(t - h_\Delta) \\
&\quad - \mathbf{x}^T(t - h_M) \mathbf{Q}_2 \mathbf{x}(t - h_M) \\
\dot{V}_3(\mathbf{x}(t)) &= h_\Delta^2 \mathbf{x}^T(t) \mathbf{X}_1 \mathbf{x}(t) - h_\Delta \int_{t-h_\Delta}^t \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{X}_1 \mathbf{x}(s) \mathrm{d}s \\
&\quad + h_\Delta^2 \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(t) \mathbf{X}_2 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) - h_\Delta \int_{t-h_\Delta}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) \mathbf{X}_2 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) \mathrm{d}s \\
&\quad + (h_M - h_\Delta)^2 \mathbf{x}^T(t) \mathbf{X}_3 \mathbf{x}(t) \\
&\quad - (h_M - h_\Delta) \int_{t-h_M}^{t-h_\Delta} \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{X}_3 \mathbf{x}(s) \mathrm{d}s \\
&\quad + (h_M - h_\Delta)^2 \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(t) \mathbf{X}_4 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) \\
&\quad - (h_M - h_\Delta) \int_{t-h_M}^{t-h_\Delta} \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) \mathbf{X}_4 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) \mathrm{d}s \\
\dot{V}_4(\mathbf{x}(t)) &= \frac{h_\Delta^4}{4} \mathbf{x}^T(t) \mathbf{R}_1 \mathbf{x}(t) \\
&\quad - \frac{h_\Delta^2}{2} \int_{-h_\Delta}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{R}_1 \mathbf{x}(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\beta \\
&\quad + \frac{h_\Delta^4}{4} \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(t) \mathbf{R}_2 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) \\
&\quad - \frac{h_\Delta^2}{2} \int_{-h_\Delta}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) \mathbf{R}_2 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\beta \\
&\quad + \frac{(h_M^2 - h_\Delta^2)^2}{4} \mathbf{x}^T(t) \mathbf{R}_3 \mathbf{x}(t) \\
&\quad + \frac{(h_M^2 - h_\Delta^2)^2}{4} \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(t) \mathbf{R}_4 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) \\
&\quad - \frac{(h_M^2 - h_\Delta^2)}{2} \int_{-h_M}^{t-h_\Delta} \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{R}_3 \mathbf{x}(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\beta \\
&\quad - \frac{(h_M^2 - h_\Delta^2)}{2} \int_{-h_M}^{t-h_\Delta} \int_{t+\beta}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) \mathbf{R}_4 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\beta \\
\dot{V}_5(\mathbf{x}(t)) &= \frac{h_\Delta^6}{36} \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(t) \mathbf{U}_1 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) \\
&\quad - \frac{h_\Delta^3}{6} \int_{-h_\Delta}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t \int_{t+\lambda}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) \mathbf{U}_1 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\lambda \mathrm{d}\beta \\
&\quad + \frac{(h_M^3 - h_\Delta^3)^2}{36} \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(t) \mathbf{U}_2 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) \\
&\quad - \frac{(h_M^3 - h_\Delta^3)}{6} \int_{-h_M}^{t-h_\Delta} \int_{t+\beta}^t \int_{t+\lambda}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) \mathbf{U}_2 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\lambda \mathrm{d}\beta
\end{aligned}$$

由引理 1 与引理 2 可得:

$$-h_\Delta \int_{t-h_\Delta}^t \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{X}_1 \mathbf{x}(s) \mathrm{d}s \leq -\boldsymbol{\zeta}^T(t) \mathbf{e}_5 \mathbf{X}_1 \mathbf{e}_5^T \boldsymbol{\zeta}(t) \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
-h_\Delta \int_{t-h_\Delta}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) \mathbf{X}_2 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) \mathrm{d}s \\
\leq -\boldsymbol{\zeta}^T(t) (\mathbf{e}_1 - \mathbf{e}_3) \mathbf{X}_2 (\mathbf{e}_1^T - \mathbf{e}_3^T) \boldsymbol{\zeta}(t) \quad (9)
\end{aligned}$$

其中, $\boldsymbol{\zeta}(t)$ 同引理 3 中定义一致.

由引理 3 可得:

$$\begin{aligned}
-(h_M - h_\Delta) \int_{t-h_M}^{t-h_\Delta} \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{X}_3 \mathbf{x}(s) \mathrm{d}s \\
\leq -\boldsymbol{\zeta}^T(t) (\mathbf{e}_7 \mathbf{X}_3 \mathbf{e}_7^T + \mathbf{e}_6 \mathbf{X}_3 \mathbf{e}_6^T) \boldsymbol{\zeta}(t)
\end{aligned}$$

$$-\alpha \zeta^T(t) e_7 X_3 e_7^T \zeta(t) - (1-\alpha) \zeta^T(t) e_6 X_3 e_6^T \zeta(t) \quad (10)$$

同样可以得到:

$$\begin{aligned} & - (h_M - h_\Delta) \int_{t-h_M}^{t-h_\Delta} \dot{x}^T(s) X_4 \dot{x}(s) ds \\ & \leq -\zeta^T(t) (e_2 - e_4) X_4 (e_2^T - e_4^T) \zeta(t) \\ & - \zeta^T(t) (e_3 - e_2) X_4 (e_3^T - e_2^T) \zeta(t) \\ & - \alpha \zeta^T(t) (e_2 - e_4) X_4 (e_2^T - e_4^T) \zeta(t) \\ & - (1-\alpha) \zeta^T(t) (e_3 - e_2) X_4 (e_3^T - e_2^T) \zeta(t) \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

$$-\frac{h_\Delta^2}{2} \int_{-h_\Delta}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{R}_1 \mathbf{x}(s) ds d\beta \leq -\zeta^T(t) e_8 \mathbf{R}_1 e_8^T \zeta(t) \quad (12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{h_\Delta^2}{2} \int_{-h_\Delta}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) \mathbf{R}_2 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) ds d\beta \\ & \leq -\zeta^T(t) (h_\Delta e_1 - e_5) \mathbf{R}_3 (h_\Delta e_1^T - e_5^T) \zeta(t) \\ & -\frac{(h_M^2 - h_\Delta^2)}{2} \int_{-h_M}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{R}_3 \mathbf{x}(s) ds d\beta \\ & \leq -\zeta^T(t) (e_{10} \mathbf{R}_3 e_{10}^T + e_9 \mathbf{R}_3 e_9^T) \zeta(t) \\ & -\varepsilon \zeta^T(t) e_{10} \mathbf{R}_3 e_{10}^T \zeta(t) - (1-\varepsilon) \zeta^T(t) e_9 \mathbf{R}_3 e_9^T \zeta(t) \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{(h_M^2 - h_\Delta^2)}{2} \int_{-h_M}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) \mathbf{R}_4 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) ds d\beta \\ & \leq -\zeta^T(t) ((h_M - h_\Delta) e_1 - e_7) \\ & \quad \cdot \mathbf{R}_4 ((h_M - h_\Delta) e_1^T - e_7^T) \zeta(t) \\ & -\zeta^T(t) ((h_M - h_\Delta) e_1 - e_6) \\ & \quad \cdot \mathbf{R}_4 ((h_M - h_\Delta) e_1^T - e_6^T) \zeta(t) \\ & -\varepsilon \zeta^T(t) ((h_M - h_\Delta) e_1 - e_7) \\ & \quad \cdot \mathbf{R}_4 ((h_M - h_\Delta) e_1^T - e_7^T) \zeta(t) \\ & - (1-\varepsilon) \zeta^T(t) ((h_M - h_\Delta) e_1 - e_6) \\ & \quad \cdot \mathbf{R}_4 ((h_M - h_\Delta) e_1^T - e_6^T) \zeta(t) \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{h_\Delta^3}{6} \int_{-h_\Delta}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^0 \int_{t+\lambda}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) \mathbf{U}_1 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) ds d\lambda d\beta \\ & \leq -\zeta^T(t) \left(\frac{h_\Delta^2}{2} e_1 - e_8 \right) \mathbf{U}_1 \left(\frac{h_\Delta^2}{2} e_1^T - e_8^T \right) \zeta(t) \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{(h_M^3 - h_\Delta^3)}{6} \int_{-h_M}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^0 \int_{t+\lambda}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) \mathbf{U}_2 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) ds d\lambda d\beta \\ & \leq -\zeta^T(t) \left(\frac{(h_M^2 - h_\Delta^2)}{2} e_1 - e_9 - e_{10} \right) \\ & \quad \cdot \mathbf{U}_2 \left(\frac{(h_M^2 - h_\Delta^2)}{2} e_1^T - e_9^T - e_{10}^T \right) \zeta(t) \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

把式(8) ~ (17) 代入式(7), 则 $\dot{V}(\mathbf{x}(t))$ 可表示为:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}(\mathbf{x}(t)) & \leq \\ & \zeta^T(t) [\alpha \mathbf{\Gamma}_1 + (1-\alpha) \mathbf{\Gamma}_2 + \varepsilon \mathbf{\Gamma}_3 + (1-\varepsilon) \mathbf{\Gamma}_4] \zeta(t) \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{\Gamma}_1 & = -e_7 X_3 e_7^T - (e_2 - e_4) X_4 (e_2^T - e_4^T) \\ \mathbf{\Gamma}_2 & = -e_6 X_3 e_6^T - (e_3 - e_2) X_4 (e_3^T - e_2^T) \\ \mathbf{\Gamma}_3 & = -e_{10} \mathbf{R}_3 e_{10}^T - ((h_M - h_\Delta) e_1 - e_7) \mathbf{R}_4 ((h_M - h_\Delta) e_1^T - e_7^T) \\ \mathbf{\Gamma}_4 & = -e_9 \mathbf{R}_3 e_9^T - ((h_M - h_\Delta) e_1 - e_6) \mathbf{R}_4 ((h_M - h_\Delta) e_1^T - e_6^T) \end{aligned}$$

因为 $0 \leq \alpha, \varepsilon \leq 1$, 根据凸组合技术, 如下不等式成

$$\alpha(\mathbf{\Gamma}_1 + \lambda_1 \mathbf{I}) + (1-\alpha)(\mathbf{\Gamma}_2 + \lambda_1 \mathbf{I}) < 0 \quad (19)$$

$$\varepsilon(\mathbf{\Gamma}_3 - \lambda_2 \mathbf{I}) + (1-\varepsilon)(\mathbf{\Gamma}_4 - \lambda_2 \mathbf{I}) < 0 \quad (20)$$

即

$$\alpha \mathbf{\Gamma}_1 + (1-\alpha) \mathbf{\Gamma}_2 < -\lambda_1 \mathbf{I} \quad (21)$$

$$\varepsilon \mathbf{\Gamma}_3 + (1-\varepsilon) \mathbf{\Gamma}_4 < \lambda_2 \mathbf{I} \quad (22)$$

由于 $\lambda_1 > \lambda_2$, 合并式(21)(22), 可得

$$\alpha \mathbf{\Gamma}_1 + (1-\alpha) \mathbf{\Gamma}_2 + \varepsilon \mathbf{\Gamma}_3 + (1-\varepsilon) \mathbf{\Gamma}_4 < (\lambda_2 - \lambda_1) \mathbf{I} < 0 \quad (23)$$

如果 $\alpha \mathbf{\Gamma}_1 + (1-\alpha) \mathbf{\Gamma}_2 + \varepsilon \mathbf{\Gamma}_3 + (1-\varepsilon) \mathbf{\Gamma}_4 < 0$, 根据 L-K 稳定性定理, 则存在充分小正数 δ 使得 $\dot{V}(\mathbf{x}(t)) < -\delta \|\mathbf{x}(t)\|^2$ 成立, 进而可知标称系统(4) 渐近稳定.

情形 2 当 $h_m \leq h(t) \leq h_\Delta$ 时, 设计如下 LKF:

$$\begin{aligned} V_0(\mathbf{x}(t)) & = V_{01}(\mathbf{x}(t)) + V_{02}(\mathbf{x}(t)) + V_{03}(\mathbf{x}(t)) \\ & \quad + V_{04}(\mathbf{x}(t)) + V_{05}(\mathbf{x}(t)) \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} V_{01}(\mathbf{x}(t)) & = \mathbf{x}^T(t) \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{x}(t) + \int_{t-h_m}^t \mathbf{x}^T(s) ds \mathbf{P}_2 \int_{t-h_m}^t \mathbf{x}(s) ds \\ & \quad + \int_{t-h_\Delta}^{t-h_m} \mathbf{x}^T(s) ds \mathbf{P}_3 \int_{t-h_\Delta}^{t-h_m} \mathbf{x}(s) ds \\ & \quad + \int_{-h_m}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}^T(s) ds d\beta \mathbf{P}_4 \int_{-h_m}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}(s) ds d\beta \\ & \quad + \int_{-h_\Delta}^{-h_m} \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}^T(s) ds d\beta \mathbf{P}_5 \int_{-h_\Delta}^{-h_m} \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}(s) ds d\beta \\ V_{02}(\mathbf{x}(t)) & = \int_{t-h_m}^t \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{Q}_1 \mathbf{x}(s) ds + \int_{t-h_\Delta}^{-h_m} \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{Q}_2 \mathbf{x}(s) ds \\ V_{03}(\mathbf{x}(t)) & = h_m \int_{-h_m}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{X}_1 \mathbf{x}(s) ds d\beta \\ & \quad + h_m \int_{-h_m}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) \mathbf{X}_2 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) ds d\beta \\ & \quad + (h_\Delta - h_m) \int_{-h_\Delta}^{-h_m} \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{X}_3 \mathbf{x}(s) ds d\beta \\ & \quad + (h_\Delta - h_m) \int_{-h_\Delta}^{-h_m} \int_{t+\beta}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) \mathbf{X}_4 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) ds d\beta \\ V_{04}(\mathbf{x}(t)) & = \frac{h_m^2}{2} \int_{-h_m}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^0 \int_{t+\lambda}^t \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{R}_1 \mathbf{x}(s) ds d\lambda d\beta \\ & \quad + \frac{h_m^2}{2} \int_{-h_m}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^0 \int_{t+\lambda}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) \mathbf{R}_2 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) ds d\lambda d\beta \\ & \quad + \frac{(h_\Delta^2 - h_m^2)}{2} \int_{-h_\Delta}^{-h_m} \int_{t+\beta}^0 \int_{t+\lambda}^t \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{R}_3 \mathbf{x}(s) ds d\lambda d\beta \\ & \quad + \frac{(h_\Delta^2 - h_m^2)}{2} \int_{-h_\Delta}^{-h_m} \int_{t+\beta}^0 \int_{t+\lambda}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) \mathbf{R}_4 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) ds d\lambda d\beta \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{05}(\mathbf{x}(t)) = \frac{h_m^3}{6} \int_{-h_m}^0 \int_{\beta}^0 \int_{\lambda}^0 \int_{t+\varphi}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) \mathbf{U}_1 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) ds d\varphi d\lambda d\beta$$

$$+ \frac{(h_\Delta^3 - h_m^3)}{6} \int_{-h_\Delta}^0 \int_{\beta}^0 \int_{\lambda}^0 \int_{t+\varphi}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) \mathbf{U}_2 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) ds d\varphi d\lambda d\beta$$

其中,

$$\zeta_0^T(t) = [\mathbf{x}(t) \quad \mathbf{x}(t-h(t)) \quad \mathbf{x}(t-h_m) \quad \mathbf{x}(t-h_\Delta)$$

$$\int_{t-h_m}^t \mathbf{x}(s) ds \quad \int_{t-h(t)}^{t-h_m} \mathbf{x}(s) ds \quad \int_{t-h_\Delta}^{t-h(t)} \mathbf{x}(s) ds$$

$$\int_{-h_m}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}(s) ds d\beta \quad \int_{-h(t)}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}(s) ds d\beta$$

$$\int_{-h_\Delta}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}(s) ds d\beta]$$

$\mathbf{P}_i (i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5), \mathbf{Q}_1, \mathbf{Q}_2, \mathbf{U}_1, \mathbf{U}_2, \mathbf{X}_j, \mathbf{R}_j (j = 1, 2, 3, 4)$, 同式(8)中所定义的矩阵. 利用同样的方法, 可得

$$\dot{V}_0(\mathbf{x}(t)) \leq$$

$$\zeta_0^T(t) [\alpha \mathbf{\Gamma}_{01} + (1-\alpha) \mathbf{\Gamma}_{02} + \varepsilon \mathbf{\Gamma}_{03} + (1-\varepsilon) \mathbf{\Gamma}_{04}] \zeta_0(t) \quad (25)$$

其中

$$\mathbf{\Gamma}_{01} = -\mathbf{e}_7 \mathbf{X}_3 \mathbf{e}_7^T - (\mathbf{e}_2 - \mathbf{e}_4) \mathbf{X}_4 (\mathbf{e}_2^T - \mathbf{e}_4^T)$$

$$\mathbf{\Gamma}_{02} = -\mathbf{e}_6 \mathbf{X}_3 \mathbf{e}_6^T - (\mathbf{e}_3 - \mathbf{e}_2) \mathbf{X}_4 (\mathbf{e}_3^T - \mathbf{e}_2^T)$$

$$\mathbf{\Gamma}_{03} = -\mathbf{e}_{10} \mathbf{R}_3 \mathbf{e}_{10}^T - ((h_\Delta - h_m) \mathbf{e}_1 - \mathbf{e}_7) \mathbf{R}_4 ((h_\Delta - h_m) \mathbf{e}_1^T - \mathbf{e}_7^T)$$

$$\mathbf{\Gamma}_{04} = -\mathbf{e}_9 \mathbf{R}_3 \mathbf{e}_9^T - ((h_\Delta - h_m) \mathbf{e}_1 - \mathbf{e}_6) \mathbf{R}_4 ((h_\Delta - h_m) \mathbf{e}_1^T - \mathbf{e}_6^T)$$

如果 $\alpha \mathbf{\Gamma}_{01} + (1-\alpha) \mathbf{\Gamma}_{02} + \varepsilon \mathbf{\Gamma}_{03} + (1-\varepsilon) \mathbf{\Gamma}_{04} < 0$, 根据 L-K 稳定性定理, 则存在充分小正数 δ_0 使得 $\dot{V}_0(\mathbf{x}(t)) < -\delta_0 \|\mathbf{x}(t)\|^2$ 成立, 进而保证标称系统(4)渐近稳定.

由于 $h_M - h_\Delta = h_\Delta - h_m$, 对式(18)或式(25)应用引理3, 则其等价于式(5), 证毕.

注1 本文构造的 LKF 其新颖性体现在: 首先, 利用时滞中点把时滞区间进行划分, 针对每一划分区间构造了包含四重积分项的泛函, 而且引入了二重积分的二次型, 如: $\iint \mathbf{x}^T(s) ds d\beta M \iint \mathbf{x}(s) ds d\beta$. 在文献[10, 12]中, 尽管也用到二重积分泛函项 $\int_{-h}^0 \int_{t+\beta}^t \mathbf{x}(s) ds d\beta$, 但并没有引入到增广向量的定义中. 其次, 对于新泛函的三重积分增广项, 其被积函数中包含状态向量 \mathbf{x} , 并且引入了时滞区间的下界信息. 正是由于四重积分泛函项与包含 $\iint \mathbf{x}^T(s) ds d\beta$ 二次项的同时引入才使得稳定性结论的保守性显著降低.

注2 在式(5)中, 新的稳定性判据没有涉及冗余的自由权矩阵, 只是巧妙地采用新颖的积分不等式来界定 L-K 泛函导数产生的交叉项, 并利用极少数自由矩阵表示相关项之间的关系, 因此大大减少了理论推导和计算上的复杂性, 从而降低了结论的保守性.

注3 在式(10)(11)和(14)中, 凸组合处理技术^[13,27]作为一种非传统方法用来更有效地界定 L-K 泛函导数产生的交叉项, 可以得到保守性更低的稳定性结论.

注4 对于给定标量 μ 和时滞变化率 $\dot{h}(t)$ 满足: $0 < \dot{h}(t) \leq \mu$, 将泛函项 $\int_{t-h(t)}^t \mathbf{x}^T(s) \mathbf{Q}_3 \mathbf{x}(s) ds$ 代入构造的 L-K 泛函中, 得到包含时滞变化率的稳定性判据, 其形式如定理2所示.

定理2 对于给定标量 h_m, h_M 和 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 (\lambda_1 > \lambda_2)$, μ , 且若存在正定对称矩阵 $\mathbf{P}_i (i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5), \mathbf{Q}_1, \mathbf{Q}_2, \mathbf{Q}_3, \mathbf{U}_1, \mathbf{U}_2, \mathbf{X}_j, \mathbf{R}_j (j = 1, 2, 3, 4)$, 使得如下 LMIs 成立:

$$\tilde{\Phi} = (\tilde{\Phi}_{i,j})_{10 \times 10} < 0 \quad (26)$$

则标称系统(4)渐近稳定. 其中 $\tilde{\Phi}_{11} = \mathbf{\Phi}_{11} + \mathbf{Q}_3, \tilde{\Phi}_{22} = \mathbf{\Phi}_{22} - \mu \mathbf{Q}_3, \tilde{\Phi}$ 中其他项同定理1中的 Φ .

下面考虑含非线性扰动的区间变时滞不确定系统(1)的鲁棒稳定性问题.

定理3 对于给定的标量 $0 < h_m < h_M$ 和 $\mu, \lambda_1, \lambda_2 (\lambda_1 > \lambda_2)$, 且若存在正定对称矩阵 $\mathbf{P}_i (i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5), \mathbf{Q}_1, \mathbf{Q}_2, \mathbf{Q}_3, \mathbf{U}_1, \mathbf{U}_2, \mathbf{X}_j, \mathbf{R}_j (j = 1, 2, 3, 4)$, 标量 $\vartheta > 0$ 和适当维数的自由矩阵 $\mathbf{T}_1, \mathbf{T}_2$, 使得如 LMIs 成立:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\Phi} & \mathbf{\Theta}_1 \mathbf{D} & \vartheta \mathbf{\Theta}_2^T \\ * & -\vartheta \mathbf{I} & 0 \\ * & * & -\vartheta \mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix} < 0 \quad (27)$$

则不确定系统(1)渐近稳定. 其中

$$\mathbf{\Theta}_1 = [\mathbf{T}_1^T \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad \mathbf{T}_2^T]$$

$$\mathbf{\Theta}_2 = [\mathbf{E}_a \quad 0 \quad \mathbf{E}_b \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0]$$

证明 对于不确定系统(1), 分别以 $\mathbf{A} + \Delta \mathbf{A}(t), \mathbf{B} + \Delta \mathbf{B}(t)$ 代替式(4)中的 \mathbf{A} 和 \mathbf{B} , 仿照定理1的证明, 可得到系统(1)渐近稳定.

4 数值仿真与比较

下面通过3个数值例子来仿真比较说明本文方法改善了已有文献的结论. 利用 Matlab 的 LMI 工具箱很容易求得所需要的可行性解. MADB (Maximum Allowable Delay Bound) 定义为保证系统稳定的最大允许时滞上界值, 是比较时滞系统稳定性结论保守性最普遍的衡量标准.

例1 首先考虑如下区间变时滞闭环控制系统,

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}(t) + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}(t-h(t))$$

针对不同的时滞下界 h_m , 根据定理2中的式(25)和定理1中的式(4), 表1和表2分别从时滞变化率 $\mu = 0.3$ 和时滞变化率 μ 取任意值两个角度, 仿真给出相应的 MADB 值即 h_M . 从表1和表2中可以清晰的看出本文提出的方法明显优于已有文献的结论.

表 1 例 1 中针对不同的时滞下界, 不同方法仿真给出的 MADB 值

μ	方法	$h_m = 1$	$h_m = 2$	$h_m = 3$
0.3	文献[3]	2.2125	2.4091	3.3342
	文献[8]	2.2474	2.4798	3.3896
	文献[19] ($N=2$)	2.3564	3.0484	3.8779
	文献[11] ($N=2$)	2.5278	3.0744	3.9136
	文献[19] ($N=3$)	2.7077	3.4408	4.2307
	文献[11] ($N=3$)	2.7368	3.4836	4.2857
	定理 1	3.2774	4.4940	4.9073

表 2 例 1 中当时滞变化率未知时, 不同方法仿真给出的 MADB 值

方法	$h_m = 0.3$	$h_m = 0.5$	$h_m = 0.8$
文献[8]	1.0715	1.2191	1.4539
文献[23]	1.0716	1.2196	1.4552
文献[13] ($N=2$)	1.1677	1.3078	1.5333
文献[13] ($N=4$)	1.2043	1.3429	1.5633
文献[20] ($N=2$)	1.1907	1.3303	1.5550
文献[20] ($N=4$)	1.2246	1.3619	1.5838
文献[25]	1.4250	1.5694	1.7945
文献[14]	1.6837	1.8120	2.0209
定理 1	2.1919	2.3146	2.5065

例 2 考虑如下区间变时滞不确定系统:

$$\dot{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -2 + \delta_1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 + \delta_2 \end{bmatrix} x(t) + \begin{bmatrix} -1 + \delta_3 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 + \delta_4 \end{bmatrix} x(t - h(t))$$

其中, $\delta_1, \delta_2, \delta_3$ 和 δ_4 为未知参数, 满足: $|\delta_1| \leq 1.6$, $|\delta_2| \leq 0.05$, $|\delta_3| \leq 0.1$, $|\delta_4| \leq 0.3$.

针对不同的时滞下界 h_m , 根据定理 3 中的式(26), 表 3 仿真给出相应的 MADB 值即 h_M . 从比较结果可以看出, 对于本例而言, 本文方法改善了现有文献[5, 9, 16, 25]的结论.

表 3 例 2 中针对不同的时滞下界, 不同方法仿真给出的 MADB 值

方法	$h_m = 0.2$	$h_m = 0.4$	$h_m = 0.6$
文献[5]	0.9757	1.0208	1.0795
文献[9]	1.0953	1.1385	1.1865
文献[10] ($N=2$)	1.1337	1.1703	1.2123
文献[11] ($N=2$)	1.3369	1.3571	1.3817
文献[11] ($N=3$)	1.3809	1.4003	1.4216
定理 2	1.4995	1.5350	1.5747

例 3 考虑另一区间变时滞不确定系统, 其系统参数如下:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -0.4 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} -0.9 & 0 \\ -1 & -0.7 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad E_a = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$E_b = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix}$$

同样, 根据定理 3 中的式(26), 针对不同的时滞下界 h_m , 当时滞变化率未知时, 表 4 仿真给出相应的 MADB 值即 h_M . 由表 4 可知, 本文所提出的鲁棒稳定性定理扩大了系统稳定的最大允许时滞上界范围, 具有更低的保守性.

表 4 例 3 中针对不同的时滞下界, 不同方法仿真给出的 MADB 值

方法	$h_m = 0$	$h_m = 0.4$	$h_m = 0.8$
文献[5]	0.9442	1.0208	1.1500
文献[9]	1.0571	1.1385	1.2392
文献[10] ($N=2$)	1.1030	1.1703	1.2594
文献[11] ($N=2$)	1.3213	1.3571	1.4102
文献[11] ($N=3$)	1.3634	1.4003	1.4445
定理 1	1.8651	2.1681	2.4763

5 结论

本文研究了一类区间变时滞不确定系统的鲁棒稳定性问题. 基于一种新型的非均匀时滞分割法, 通过构造包含四重积分增广泛函项的新 LKF, 提出了一个基于 LMI 的稳定性新判据. 为了提高计算效率并简化结论, 该判据避免使用模型变换与自由权矩阵界定技术, 取而代之的是采用具有更紧密界定技术的积分不等式和交互式凸组合技术, 从而充分利用了时滞下界信息, 获得了保守性更低的结论. 最后, 数值仿真证明了所得判据相比较已有文献中的方法, 扩大了系统稳定所允许的最大时滞上界范围, 更具优越性与竞争性.

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