# 一类非线性切换系统的观测器设计\*

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摘要 研究了一类切换规则为时间依赖型的非线性切换系统的观测器设计问题. 分别在切换序列已知与平 均驻留时间已知的情况下利用线性矩阵不等式(LMI)给出了非线性项满足 Lipschitz 条件的切换系统的观测 器增益求解方法,并给出了观测器设计步骤.最后给出仿真算例说明了本文方法的有效性.

关键词 非线性切换系统, 观测器, 平均驻留时间, LMI

### 引言

切换系统的稳定性分析以及控制器设计是目前 切换系统的研究热点[1-6]. 然而大多数研究成果都是 基于状态反馈设计控制器,在很多实际系统中只有部 分状态可测,在这种情况下状态观测器的设计就非常 必要. 文[7,8] 基于公共 Lyapunov 函数法设计的连续和 离散系统观测器保证了误差系统在任意切换规则下 均能渐近稳定,但公共 Lyapunov 函数方法具有较强的 保守性,在一定程度上限制了结果的应用. 文献[9]基 于多 Lyapunov 函数法设计了一类切换规则为状态依 赖的线性切换系统观测器,使用状态重置方法将观测 器状态投影到切换面上,但此类方法只适用切换面为 平面或超平面的切换系统. 本文考虑切换规则为时间 依赖的一类非线性切换系统观测器设计问题,利用一 组 LMI 给出了切换系统观测器增益求解方法,最后给 出了该类非线性切换系统观测器的设计步骤.

#### 问题描述与预备知识

考虑含有N个子系统的非线性切换系统  $\dot{x} = A_{\sigma(t)} x + B_{\sigma(t)} u + f_{\sigma(t)} (t, u, x)$  $y = C_{\sigma(t)} x$ (1)

$$\begin{vmatrix} \alpha_{j}I - P_{j} & 0 & 0 \\ * & P_{j} - \beta_{j}I & 0 \\ * & * & -\frac{1}{\gamma_{j}^{2}}I \end{vmatrix}$$

其中  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $u \in \mathbb{R}^m$ ,  $y \in \mathbb{R}^p$ .  $A_i \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ ,  $B_i \in$  $R^{n \times m}, C_i \in R^{n \times p}$ 为定常矩阵. 切换规则  $\sigma(t):[0,$ ∞ )→ $I = \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$  为时间依赖型,  $I = \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$ N 为 N 个子系统标识集合. 在切换规则  $\sigma(t)$  作用 下,形成切换时刻序列 $\{t_k\}_{k=0}^{\infty} = \{t_0, t_1, t_2, \dots, t_k,$  $\cdots$ ,其中  $t_0$  为初始时刻, $t_k$  为第 k 次切换时刻. 假 设 $f_i(\cdot,\cdot,x)$ 满足全局 Lipschitz 条件

$$||f_i(t,u,x) - f_i(t,u,\hat{x})|| < \gamma_i ||x - \hat{x}||,$$

$$u \in R^m, t \in R, i \in I$$
(2)

构造如下的切换系统:

 $\dot{\hat{x}} = A_{\sigma(t)} \hat{x} + B_{\sigma(t)} u + f_{\sigma(t)} (t, u, \hat{x}) + L(t) (y - C_{\sigma(t)} \hat{x})$  (3) 切换规则  $\sigma(t)$  与系统(1)相同, $L(t) \in R^{n \times p}$  是关于 序列 $\{t_k\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$ 的分段常值矩阵. 令  $\tilde{x} = x - \hat{x}$ ,则由(1) 和(3)可得:

 $\dot{\tilde{x}} = (A_{\sigma(t)} - L(t)C_{\sigma(t)})\tilde{x} + f_{\sigma(t)}(t, u, x) - f_{\sigma(t)}(t, u, \hat{x})$ (4) 称系统(4) 为系统(1)和(3)的误差系统, 若(4)稳 定,则称(3)为(1)的状态观测器.

#### 2 主要结果

**定理1** 考虑系统(1)在切换时刻 $t_k$ 从子系统 i 切换到子系统 j. 若存在  $P_i$  与  $X_i$  使得

$$\begin{bmatrix}
\alpha_{j}I - P_{j} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
* & P_{j} - \beta_{j}I & 0 & 0 \\
* & * & -\frac{1}{\gamma_{j}^{2}}I & P_{j} \\
* & * & * & A_{j}^{T}P_{j} + P_{j}A_{j} - C_{j}^{T}X_{j}^{T} - X_{j}C_{j} + \lambda(t)P_{j} + I
\end{bmatrix} < 0$$
(5)

均可解,其中 $\alpha_i > 0, \beta_i > 0, \lambda(t)$ 满足

$$\lambda(t) > \begin{cases} \frac{\ln(\beta_{j}/\alpha_{i})}{t_{k+1} - t_{k}} & \alpha_{i} < \beta_{j} \\ 0 & \alpha_{i} \ge \beta_{j} \end{cases} \quad t \in (t_{k}, t_{k+1}), k = 1, 2, \dots$$

(6)

则当系统(3)选取增益  $L(t) = P_j^{-1}X_j, t \in (t_k, t_{k+1})$ 时,为系统(1)的观测器.

证明 将  $L(t) = P_j^{-1}X_j$  代入到式(5)中,等价于下列条件

$$\alpha_{j}I < P_{j} < \beta_{j}I$$

$$(A_{j} - L(t)C_{j})^{T}P_{j} + P_{j}(A_{j} - L(t)C_{j}) +$$

$$\gamma_{j}^{2}P_{j}^{T}P_{j} + \lambda(t)P_{j} + I < 0$$
(8)

考虑在切换时刻  $t_k$  从子系统 i 切换到 j. 当  $t \in (t_k, t_{k+1})$  时,误差系统为

$$\tilde{x} = (A_j - L(t)C_j)\tilde{x} + f_j(t,u,x) - f_j(t,u,\hat{x})$$
 (9)  
考虑 Lyapunov 函数为  $V_j(\tilde{x}) = \tilde{x}^T P_j \tilde{x}$ ,  $t \in (t_k,t_{k+1})$ ,  
并考虑 Lipschitz 条件(2)得到

$$\dot{V}_j(\tilde{x}) \leq \tilde{x}^T [(A_j - L(t)C_j)^T P_j + P_j(A_j - L(t)C_j) + \gamma_j^2 P_j^T P_j + I]\tilde{x}$$

再由(8)得 $V_j(\tilde{x}) < -\lambda(t)\tilde{x}^T P_j \tilde{x} = -\lambda(t)V_j(\tilde{x}),$  $t \in (t_k, t_{k+1}),$ 因此有 $V_i < 0, i \in I.$ 

定义分段 Lyapunov 函数  $V(t) = V_i(\tilde{x}), i \in I$ . 假设在区间  $[t_{k-1}, t_k]$  上子系统 i 工作,在区间  $[t_k, t)$  上子系统 j 工作.得  $V(t) \leq e^{-\lambda(t)(t-t_k)} V(t_k^+)$ ,等 价于  $V(t) \leq e^{-\lambda(t)(t-t_k)} \frac{V(t_k^+)}{V(t_k^-)} V(t_k^-)$ .其中  $V(t_k^-) = \lim_{t \to t_k^-} V(t)$ ,由于  $V(t_k^+) = V_i(t_k)$ ,与  $V(t_k^-) = V_i(t_k)$ ,有  $V(t) \leq V(t_k^-)$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha I - P_i & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & P_i - \beta I & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & -\frac{1}{\gamma_i^2} I & P_i \\ \end{bmatrix}$$

均可解,其中 $\alpha > 0, \beta > 0, \lambda$ 满足

$$\lambda > \frac{\ln(\beta/\alpha)}{\tau_a} \tag{11}$$

则当切换系统(3)选取增益  $L_i = P_i^{-1} X_i$  时,为非线性切换系统(1)的状态观测器.

证明 类似定理1证明过程,将增益设计为 $L_i$ 

$$e^{-\lambda(t)(t-t_{k})} \frac{V_{j}(t_{k})}{V_{i}(t_{k})} V(t_{k}^{-}). \stackrel{\text{if}}{=} t = t_{k+1} \text{ iff}, V(t_{k+1}^{-}) < e^{\ln(V_{j}(t_{k})/V_{i}(t_{k})) - \lambda(t)(t_{k+1} - t_{k})} V(t_{k}^{-}). \text{ iff} (6) 得 \\ \ln(V_{j}(t_{k})/V_{i}(t_{k})) - \lambda(t)(t_{k+1} - t_{k}) < \\ \begin{cases} \ln(V_{j}(t_{k})/\beta_{j} \parallel \tilde{x} \parallel^{2}) + \\ \ln(\alpha_{i} \parallel \tilde{x} \parallel^{2}/V_{i}(t_{k})) & \alpha_{i} < \beta_{j} \\ \ln(V_{j}(t_{k})/V_{i}(t_{k})) & \alpha_{i} \ge \beta_{j} \end{cases}$$

又由式(7)得,若  $\alpha_i < \beta_j$ ,有  $\ln(V_j(t_k)/\beta_j \| \tilde{x} \|^2) + \ln(\alpha_i \| \tilde{x} \|^2/V_i(t_k)) < 0$ ;若  $\alpha_i \ge \beta_j$ ,同样有  $\ln(V_j(t_k)/V_i(t_k)) < 0$ . 因此  $V(t_{k+1}) < V(t_k^-)$ , k = 1, 2, .... 误差系统(9)渐近稳定. 证毕.

**说明 1** 由(6)可以看出参数  $\lambda(t)$  仅与切换序列中的  $t_k$  和  $t_{k+1}$  有关,并不需要在设计观测器时完全预先了解原系统的切换序列  $\{t_k\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$ ,只用在每个时刻  $t_k$  时确定下一个时刻  $t_{k+1}$ 即可.

定理 1 要求在  $t_k$  计算出  $t \in (t_k, t_{k+1})$  中的 L  $(t) = P_j^{-1} X_j, t \in (t_k, t_{k+1})$  ,由于(5) 中的  $\lambda(t)$  是时变的,需要在每个切换时刻不断重新求解,因此 L (t) 是一个分段常值矩阵. 若能确定原系统的平均驻留时间,则可对每个子系统离线构造一个常值观测器增益矩阵  $L_i$ .

定义  $\mathbf{1}^{[10]}$ 对于切换规则  $\sigma$  和  $T > t \ge 0$  ,  $N_{\sigma}(t, T)$  为区间(t, T) 上的切换次数,若存在  $N_0 \ge 0$  和  $\tau_a$  > 0 使得  $N_{\sigma}(t, T) \le N_0 + (T - t) / \tau_a$  成立,则  $\tau_a$  称为平均驻留时间.

定理 2 考虑切换系统(1),其平均驻留时间为  $\tau_a$ ,对  $\forall i \in I$  存在  $P_i$  与  $X_i$  使得

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & & & & \\ 0 & & & & \\ P_i & & & & \\ A_i^T P_i + P_i A_i - C_i^T X_i^T - X_i C_i + \lambda P_i + I \end{bmatrix} < 0$$
 (10)

$$= P_{i}^{-1} X_{i}$$
 可得  

$$\alpha \parallel \tilde{x} \parallel^{2} < V_{i}(\tilde{x}) < \beta \parallel \tilde{x} \parallel^{2},$$

$$\dot{V}_{i}(\tilde{x}) < -\tilde{\lambda x}^{T} P_{i} \tilde{x} = -\lambda V_{i}(\tilde{x})$$
(12)

考虑 Lyapunov 函数  $V(t) = V_i(x)$ ,  $i \in I$ , 由 (12) 和由定义 1 可得

$$V(t) = e^{-\lambda(t-t_k)} V(t_k^+) <$$

$$(\beta/\alpha) e^{-\lambda(t-t_k)} [V(t_k^-)] < \dots <$$

$$(\beta/\alpha)^k e^{-\lambda(t-t_0)} V(t_0)$$

式(11)等价于 
$$\lambda = \frac{\ln(\beta/\alpha)}{\tau_a} + \varepsilon, \varepsilon > 0$$
,可得  $V(t) < \infty$ 

$$(\beta/\alpha)^{N_0} e^{-\varepsilon(t-t_0)} V(t_0). 因此 \| \tilde{x}(t) \| < C e^{-\frac{\varepsilon}{2}(t-t_0)}$$
$$\| \tilde{x}(t_0) \| , 其中 C = \sqrt{(\beta/\alpha)^{N_0+1}}.$$
证毕.

状态观测器的设计步骤如下:

Step 1:解式(5)或(10),得到矩阵  $P_i, X_i, t \in (t_k, t_{k+1})$ 或  $P_i, X_i$ .

Step 2:求得增益  $L(t) = P_j^{-1} X_j, t \in (t_k, t_{k+1})$ 或  $L_i = P_i^{-1} X_i$ .

Step 3:设计观测器  $\hat{\hat{x}} = A_{\sigma(t)}\hat{x} + B_{\sigma(t)}u + \tilde{f}_{\sigma(t)}$   $(t,u,\hat{x}) + L(t)(y - C_{\sigma(t)}\hat{x})$  或

$$\begin{split} \dot{\hat{x}} &= A_{\sigma(t)} \hat{x} + B_{\sigma(t)} u + \tilde{f}_{\sigma(t)} (t, u, \hat{x}) + \\ L_i (y - C_{\sigma(t)} \hat{x}). \end{split}$$

## 3 仿真算例

考虑切换系统(1)为

$$A_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 10 \\ -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, B_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{T},$$

$$C_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, f_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \sin x_{2} \end{bmatrix}^{T},$$

$$A_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} -1.5 & 8 \\ -7 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, B_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{T},$$

$$C_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, f_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{\sin x_2}{\sqrt{10}} \end{bmatrix}^T$$

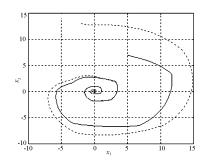


图1 观测器状态 â 与原系统状态 x 的相图 Fig. 1 Phase portraits for â and x

切换序列为: $t_k = 0.3k$ ,  $k = 0,1,2\cdots$  因此  $\tau_a = 0.3$ .  $\gamma_1 = 1, \gamma_2 = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$ . 选择  $\alpha = 1$ ,  $\beta = 10$ , 得  $\lambda = 7.7753$  满足(10), 由定理 2 算出  $L_1 = [1.8508 \quad 3.3374]^T$ ,

 $L_2 = [2.4440 -1.7658]^T$ , 设系统初态  $x(0) = [57]^T$ , 观测器初态  $\hat{x}(0) = [-2 13]^T$ . 仿真结果如图 1-2 所示.

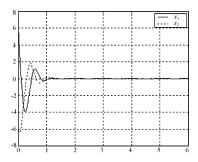


图 2 误差状态  $\tilde{x}$  与轨线

Fig. 2 Trajectory of error state  $\tilde{x}$ 

### 4 结论

考虑了一类切换规则为时间依赖型的非线性 切换系统状态观测器设计问题. 通过解一组 LMI 设计了系统的观测器,在平均驻留时间已知的情况 下,进一步简化了结论,最后通过数值仿真验证了 本文方法的有效性.

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## OBSERVER DESIGN FOR A CLASS OF SWITCHED NONLINEAR SYSTEMS \*

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An observer design methodology for a class of switched nonlinear systems with time - dependent switching law was proposed. When the switching sequence or average dwell time is known, observer gains are obtained by solving an LMI problem for switched systems with Lipschitz nonlinearity and the observer design procedure is proposed. Finally, the simulation results show that the methods proposed is effective.

**Key words** switched nonlinear systems, observer, average dwell time, LMI

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