

具有脉冲干扰和可变时滞的区间关联大系统的鲁棒指数稳定性*

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摘要 研究了一类具有脉冲干扰和可变时滞区间关联大系统的鲁棒指数稳定性. 假设该系统的关联函数满足全局 Lipschitz 条件, 基于矢量 Lyapunov 函数法和数学归纳法, 给出确保该关联系统鲁棒指数稳定的充分条件. 最后给出一个数值算例用以说明本文所得结论的正确性和有效性.

关键词 关联系统, 鲁棒稳定, 脉冲, 变时滞, 矢量 Lyapunov 函数

引言

在工业实践中, 很多复杂动态系统的控制问题都可以转化成被控系统的稳定性分析问题, 如自动高速公路车辆跟随系统^[1-2]、多机器人操作系统^[3]、无人飞行器编队系统^[4]以及水下车辆编队航行系统^[5]等, 这些系统都是典型的关联大系统. 考虑到时间滞后在实际关联系统中是不可避免的, 因此, 研究具有时滞的关联大系统的稳定性是十分必要的. 目前国内外学者对于关联大系统的稳定性研究已经取得了很多有价值的成果和方法. 文献[6]利用 M-矩阵理论, 通过构造向量李雅普诺夫函数, 研究了一类具有时变时间滞后的线性关联大系统的全局指数稳定性. 基于文献[6]中的研究方法, 文献[7]给出了确保一类具有可变时滞的非线性关联大系统的全局指数稳定性的充分条件, 所得到的稳定性条件不依赖于时滞. 在实际工程问题中, 存在很多不确定因素, 其中有一种不确定因素可以描述为系统的状态关联矩阵的各元素在有界的确定区间里, 即区间矩阵, 对应的系统称为区间系统. 文献[8]通过构造控制矩阵和迭代相结合的方法, 研究了一类具有固定时滞的线性区间关联系统的鲁棒稳定性. Mao^[9]利用线性矩阵不等式方法分析了一类区间动力系统的稳定性问题, 并得到了该类区间系统的稳定性与二次稳定性的充要条件. Liu^[10]基于线性矩阵不等式方法和 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 泛函方法研究了一类具有固定时滞的模糊关联区间大系统的鲁棒稳定性, 并得到了依赖于时

间滞后的系统稳定性条件. 此外, 动力系统在运行过程中由于外界环境因素影响或系统内部作用而出现瞬间扰动现象, 即脉冲效应^[11], 故而研究具有脉冲干扰的关联系统的稳定性具有现实意义. 文献[12]利用 LMI 方法和加权 Lyapunov 函数法, 研究了一类具有脉冲干扰和可变时滞的区间关联大系统的鲁棒指数稳定性, 但是文献[12]所考虑的系统是线性关联的.

基于以上分析, 本文将利用矢量 Lyapunov 函数法^[13]和数学归纳法, 研究一类具有脉冲干扰和可变时滞的区间非线性关联大系统的鲁棒指数稳定性.

1 模型描述

一类具有脉冲干扰和可变时滞的非线性区间关联大系统可由如下方程描述:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_i = f_i(x_i(t)) + \sum_{j=1}^N D_{ij} g_j(x_j(t - \tau_{ij}(t))), t \neq t_k \\ \Delta x_i(t_k) = x_i(t_k^+) - x_i(t_k^-), t = t_k \\ t > 0, k \in Z^+ \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中: $x_i \in R^n$ 表示第 i 个子系统的状态向量, $x_j(t - \tau_{ij}(t)) = [x_{j1}(t - \tau'_{ij}(t)), x_{j2}(t - \tau''_{ij}(t)), \dots, x_{jn}(t - \tau^n_{ij}(t))]^T, i, j = 1, 2, \dots, N, \sum_{i=1}^N n = nN$. D_{ij} 表示第 i 个子系统和第 j 个子系统之间的区间关联矩阵, 该矩阵表示为:

$$D_{ij}^l = \{ D_{ij} = (d_{ij}^{ml})_{n \times n} : D_{ij} \leq D_{ij} \leq \bar{D}_{ij} \}$$

即 $\underline{d}_{ij}^{ml} \leq d_{ij}^{ml} \leq \bar{d}_{ij}^{ml}, m = 1, 2, \dots, n, l = 1, 2, \dots, n$

$$D_{ij} \in D_{ij}^l, D_{ij}^* = (d_{ij}^{ml*})_{n \times n},$$

其中 $d_{ij}^{ml*} = \max_{1 \leq m \leq n, 1 \leq l \leq n} \{ |d_{ij}^{ml}|, |\bar{d}_{ij}^{ml}| \}$.

令 $\tau_{ij}(t) [\tau_{ij}^1(t), \tau_{ij}^2(t), \dots, \tau_{ij}^n(t)]^T, \tau_{ij}(t)$ 是连续有界函数, 并且 $\tau = \max_{1 \leq i \leq N, 1 \leq l \leq n} \{ \sup_{t \geq 0} \tau_{ij}^l(t) \}$. $\Delta x_i(t_k)$ 表示 t_k 时刻的脉冲, 这里 $k \in Z^+$, 离散集 $\{t_k\}$ 满足 $0 \leq t_0 < \dots < t_k < \dots$, 并且当 $k \rightarrow \infty$ 时 $t_k \rightarrow \infty, x_i(t_k) = x_i(t_k^+)$ 且 $x_i(t_k^-) = \lim_{t \rightarrow t_k^-} x_i(t)$. 系统

(1) 的初始条件为 $x_i(s) = \varphi_i(s), -\tau \leq s \leq 0$, 这里 φ_i 是定义在区间 $[-\tau, 0]$ 上的有界连续函数. 假设 $f_i(0) = 0, g_i(0) = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, N$. 假设系统(1)具有唯一零解.

为了方便, 引入记号: 令 $x \in R^n, \|x\| = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2}$ 表示向量 x 的范数. 令 A 表示矩阵, 则 $\|A\|$ 表示矩阵范数, 定义 $\|A\| = (\max \{ \lambda: \lambda \text{ 是矩阵 } A^T A \text{ 的特征值} \})^{1/2}$.

下面, 对系统(1)给出一些假设条件.

假设 1 对任意 $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\}, g_j: R^n \rightarrow R^n$ 满足 Lipschitz 条件, 即存在 Lipschitz 常数 $L_j > 0$, 对任意 $u_j, v_j \in R^n$, 有 $\|g_j(u_j) - g_j(v_j)\| \leq L_j \|u_j - v_j\|$ 成立, 其中:

$$g_j(u_j) - g_j(v_j) = (g_j^1(u_j^1) - g_j^1(v_j^1), \dots, g_j^n(u_j^n) - g_j^n(v_j^n))^T$$

$$u_j - v_j = ((u_j^1 - v_j^1), (u_j^2 - v_j^2), \dots, (u_j^n - v_j^n))^T.$$

定义 1 如果存在常数 $M > 0$ 和 $\lambda > 0$, 使得对所有的 $D_{ij} \in D_{ij}^l$, 有 $\|x(t)\| \leq M \|\Phi\| e^{-\lambda t}, t \geq 0$, 其中 $\|\Phi\| = \max_{1 \leq i \leq N, -\tau \leq s \leq 0} \|\varphi_i(s)\|$, 则称区间关联大系统(1)的零解是鲁棒指数稳定的.

假设 2 假设 $\Delta x_i(t_k) = \Gamma_{ik}(x_i(t_k^-)), \Gamma_{ik}(0) = 0$, 且 $\|\Gamma_{ik}(x_i(t_k^-)) + x_i(t_k^-)\| \leq \gamma_{ik} \|x_i(t_k^-)\|$, 其中 γ_{ik} 是正常数, $i = 1, 2, \dots, N, k \in Z^+$.

2 主要结论

下面将给出确保系统(1)鲁棒指数稳定的充分条件.

定理 1 若系统(1)满足假设 1 和假设 2, 且存在常数 $\eta > 0$ 和 $\lambda > 0$, 使得 $\frac{2 \ln \eta_k}{t_k - t_{k-1}} \leq \eta < \lambda$, 其中, $\eta_k = \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} \{1, \gamma_{ik}\}, k \in Z^+$. 当 $t \neq t_k$, 系统(1) 满足如下条件:

(i) 若存在 Lyapunov 函数和正常数 α_{il}, α_{ih} ,

α_{il}, α_{i2} , 使得下面的不等式成立:

$$\alpha_{il} \|x_i(t)\|^2 \leq v_i(t, x_i) \leq \alpha_{ih} \|x_i(t)\|^2,$$

$$\left\| \frac{\partial v_i(t, x_i(t))}{\partial x_i(t)} \right\| \leq \alpha_{i2} \|x_i(t)\|,$$

$$\frac{\partial v_i(t, x_i(t))}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial v_i(t, x_i(t))}{\partial x_i(t)} f_i(x_i(t)) \leq -\alpha_{i1} \|x_i(t)\|^2.$$

(ii) 若存在正向量 $\xi \in R^N$, 使得对所有 $D_{ij} \in D_{ij}^l$, 下式成立:

$$-\xi_i (\alpha_{i1} \alpha_{ih}^{-\frac{1}{2}} - \lambda \alpha_{ih} \alpha_{il}^{-\frac{1}{2}}) + \alpha_{i2} \sum_{j=1}^N \|D_{ij}^*\| L_j \alpha_{jl}^{-1} e^{\frac{\lambda t}{2}} \alpha_{jh}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \xi_j < 0,$$

那么系统(1)的零解是鲁棒指数稳定的, 且指数收敛率为 $(\lambda - \eta)/2$.

证明 在不会引起混淆的前提下, 用 v_i 表示 $v_i(t, x_i(t))$. 令 $w_i = e^{\lambda t} v_i$, 根据定理条件 (i) 和假设 1, 当 $t \neq t_k, k \in Z^+$ 时, 计算 w_i 沿系统(1)的导数, 得到

$$\dot{w}_i = \lambda e^{\lambda t} v_i + e^{\lambda t} \left\{ \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial t} + \left(\frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_i} \right)^T f_i(x_i(t)) + \left(\frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_i} \right)^T \sum_{j=1}^N D_{ij} g_j(x_j(t - \tau_{ij}(t))) \right\} \leq$$

$$\lambda e^{\lambda t} \alpha_{ih} \|x_i(t)\|^2 - \alpha_{i1} e^{\lambda t} \|x_i(t)\|^2 + \alpha_{i2} e^{\lambda t} \|x_i(t)\| \sum_{j=1}^N \|D_{ij}^*\| \cdot L_j \cdot \|x_j(t - \tau_{ij}(t))\| \leq e^{\frac{\lambda t}{2}} \|x_i(t)\| [(-\alpha_{i1} \alpha_{ih}^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \lambda \alpha_{ih} \alpha_{il}^{-\frac{1}{2}})(w_i(t))^{1/2} + \alpha_{i2} \sum_{j=1}^N \|D_{ij}^*\| \cdot L_j \cdot \alpha_{jl}^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{\frac{\lambda t}{2}} \sup_{t-\tau \leq s \leq t} (w_j(s))^{1/2}] \quad (2)$$

令 $U_i = (w_i)^{1/2}$, 故有 $U_i = e^{\frac{\lambda t}{2}} v_i^{1/2} \leq e^{\frac{\lambda t}{2}} \sqrt{\alpha_{ih}} \|x_i(t)\|, t \neq t_k, k \in Z^+$. 显然当 $U_i \neq 0$ 时, $\|x_i(t)\| \neq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, N$.

不等式(2)可以进一步转化为如下形式:

$$\dot{U}_i \leq \frac{1}{2} U_i^{-1} \|x_i(t)\| e^{\frac{\lambda t}{2}} [(-\alpha_{i1} \alpha_{ih}^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \lambda \alpha_{ih} \alpha_{il}^{-\frac{1}{2}})(w_i(t))^{1/2} + \alpha_{i2} \sum_{j=1}^N \|D_{ij}^*\| L_j \alpha_{jl}^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{\frac{\lambda t}{2}} \sup_{t-\tau \leq s \leq t} (w_j(s))^{1/2}] =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} v_i^{-\frac{1}{2}} \|x_i(t)\| [(-\alpha_{i1} \alpha_{ih}^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \lambda \alpha_{ih} \alpha_{il}^{-\frac{1}{2}}) U_i(t) + \alpha_{i2} \sum_{j=1}^N \|D_{ij}^*\| L_j \alpha_{jl}^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{\frac{\lambda t}{2}} \sup_{t-\tau \leq s \leq t} U_j(s)] \quad (3)$$

定义曲线: $\mathcal{E} = \{Y(l): y_i = \xi_i l, l > 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, N\}$, 定义集合: $\Gamma(Y) = \{U: 0 \leq U \leq Y, Y \in \mathcal{E}\}$. 令 $\xi_{\min} = \min_{1 \leq i \leq N} \{\xi_i\}, \xi_{\max} = \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} \{\xi_i\}$, 取 $l_0 = \delta e^{\frac{\lambda t}{2}}$

$\sqrt{\alpha_{h \max}} \|\Phi\| / \xi_{\min}$, 其中 $\delta > 1$, $\alpha_{h \max}$ 是一个正常数, 且 $\alpha_{h \max} = \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} \alpha_{ih}$.

定义集合:

$$O = \{U: U = e^{\frac{\lambda t}{2}} [\sqrt{\alpha_{1h}} \|\Phi_1(s)\|, \sqrt{\alpha_{2h}} \|\Phi_2(s)\|, \dots, \sqrt{\alpha_{Nh}} \|\Phi_N(s)\|]^T, -\tau \leq s \leq 0\}$$

容易看出: 当 $-\tau \leq s \leq 0$ 时, $U_i(s) = e^{\frac{\lambda s}{2}} \sqrt{\alpha_{ih}} \|\Phi_i(s)\| < \xi_i l_0, i=1, 2, \dots, N$ 即 $O \subset \Gamma(Y_0(l_0))$.

接下来将证明不等式 $U_i(t) < \xi_i l_0, 0 \leq t < t_1, i=1, 2, \dots, N$ 成立. 若该式不成立, 则存在某个子系统 i 和时刻 $t' (0 < t' < t_1)$, 使得 $U_i(t') = \xi_i l_0, D^+ U_i(t') \geq 0$ 以及 $U_j(t) \leq \xi_j l_0, t' - \tau \leq t \leq t', j=1, 2, \dots, N$.

考虑不等式(3)和条件(ii), 有

$$\begin{aligned} D^+ U_i(t') &\leq \frac{1}{2} v_i(x_i(t'))^{-\frac{1}{2}} \|x_i(t')\| [(-\alpha_{i1} \alpha_{ih}^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \lambda \alpha_{ih} \alpha_{il}^{-\frac{1}{2}}) U_i(t') + \\ &\alpha_{i2} \sum_{j=1}^N \|D_{ij}^*\| L_j \alpha_{jl}^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{\frac{\lambda t'}{2}} \sup_{t' - \tau \leq s \leq t'} U_j(s)] \leq \\ &\frac{1}{2} v_i(x_i(t'))^{-\frac{1}{2}} \|x_i(t')\| [(-\alpha_{i1} \alpha_{ih}^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \\ &\lambda \alpha_{ih} \alpha_{il}^{-\frac{1}{2}}) \xi_i l_0 + \alpha_{i2} \sum_{j=1}^N \|D_{ij}^*\| L_j \alpha_{jl}^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{\frac{\lambda t'}{2}} \xi_j l_0] < 0. \end{aligned}$$

这与假设 $D^+ U_i(t') \geq 0$ 矛盾. 所以 $U_i(t) < \xi_i l_0$, 也就是有 $(v_i(t))^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{\frac{\lambda t}{2}} < \xi_i l_0, 0 \leq t \leq t_1, i=1, 2, \dots, N$.

根据定理1中的条件(i), 有 $\alpha_{il}^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{\frac{\lambda t}{2}} \|x_i(t)\| \leq (v_i(t))^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{\frac{\lambda t}{2}} < \xi_i l_0$, i. e. $\alpha_{il}^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{\frac{\lambda t}{2}} \|x_i(t)\| < \xi_i l_0$.

进一步有:

$$\|x_i(t)\| < \alpha_{il}^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{\frac{\lambda t}{2}} \xi_i \delta e^{\frac{\lambda \tau}{2}} \sqrt{\alpha_{h \max}} \|\Phi\| / \xi_{\min} = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha_{h \max}}{\alpha_{il}}} \frac{\xi_i}{\xi_{\min}} \delta \|\Phi\| e^{\frac{\lambda \tau}{2}} e^{-\frac{\lambda t}{2}}$$

i. e. $\|x_i(t)\| < \eta_0 \alpha_{il}^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{\lambda t}{2}} \xi_i l_0, i=1, 2, \dots, N, 0 \leq t < t_1$, 其中 $\eta_0 = 1$.

下面将采用数学归纳法证明

$$\|x_i(t)\| < \eta_0 \eta_1 \eta_2 \cdots \eta_{k-1} \alpha_{il}^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{\lambda t}{2}} \xi_i l_0, t_{k-1} \leq t < t_k, i=1, 2, \dots, N, k \in Z^+ \quad (4)$$

假设对于所有 $p=1, 2, \dots, k$, 下面不等式成立:

$$\|x_i(t)\| < \eta_0 \eta_1 \eta_2 \cdots \eta_{p-1} \alpha_{il}^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{\lambda t}{2}} \xi_i l_0, t_{p-1} \leq t < t_p \quad (5)$$

当 $t = t_k$, 利用假设2, 有

$$\|x_i(t_k^+) \| = \|x_i(t_k^-) + \Gamma_{ik}(x_i(t_k^-))\| \leq \gamma_{ik} \|x_i(t_k^-)\| \leq \eta_k \|x_i(t_k^-)\|.$$

由于 $\eta_k \geq 1$, 故

$$\|x_i(t)\| < \eta_0 \eta_1 \eta_2 \cdots \eta_k \alpha_{il}^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{\lambda t}{2}} \xi_i l_0, t_{k-\tau} \leq t < t_k \quad (6)$$

显然不等式(6)蕴含下式成立

$$\|x_i(t)\| < \eta_0 \eta_1 \eta_2 \cdots \eta_k \alpha_{il}^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{\lambda t}{2}} \xi_i l_0, t_k \leq t < t_{k+1} \quad (7)$$

否则, 存在某个 i 和时刻 $t^* \in [t_k, t_{k+1})$, 使得下式成立

$$\|x_i(t^*)\| e^{\frac{\lambda t^*}{2}} \leq \alpha_{il}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{v_i(x_i(t^*))} e^{\frac{\lambda t^*}{2}} = \alpha_{il}^{-\frac{1}{2}} U_i(t^*);$$

$$\|x_j(t^*)\| e^{\frac{\lambda t^*}{2}} \geq \alpha_{jh}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{v_j(x_j(t^*))} e^{\frac{\lambda t^*}{2}} = \alpha_{jh}^{-\frac{1}{2}} U_j(t^*).$$

所以

$$U_i(t^*) \geq e^{\frac{\lambda t^*}{2}} \sqrt{\alpha_{il}} \eta_0 \eta_1 \eta_2 \cdots \eta_k \alpha_{il}^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{\lambda t^*}{2}} \xi_i l_0 = \eta_0 \eta_1 \eta_2 \cdots \eta_k \xi_i l_0 \quad (8a)$$

$$U_j(t^*) \leq \eta_0 \eta_1 \eta_2 \cdots \eta_k \alpha_{jh}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \alpha_{jh}^{\frac{1}{2}} \xi_j l_0 \quad (8b)$$

将(8)代入到(3)中, 并考虑到条件(ii),

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{U}_i(t^*) &\leq (-\alpha_{i1} \alpha_{ih}^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \lambda \alpha_{ih} \alpha_{il}^{-\frac{1}{2}}) \eta_0 \eta_1 \eta_2 \cdots \\ &\eta_k \xi_i l_0 + \alpha_{i2} \sum_{j=1}^N \|D_{ij}^*\| L_j \alpha_{jl}^{-1} e^{\frac{\lambda t^*}{2}} \eta_0 \eta_1 \eta_2 \cdots \\ &\eta_k \alpha_{jh}^{\frac{1}{2}} \xi_j l_0 = \{-\xi_i (\alpha_{i1} \alpha_{ih}^{-\frac{1}{2}} - \lambda \alpha_{ih} \alpha_{il}^{-\frac{1}{2}}) + \\ &\alpha_{i2} \sum_{j=1}^N \|D_{ij}^*\| L_j \alpha_{jl}^{-1} e^{\frac{\lambda t^*}{2}} \alpha_{jh}^{\frac{1}{2}} \xi_j\} \eta_0 \eta_1 \eta_2 \cdots \eta_k l_0 < 0, \end{aligned}$$

显然矛盾. 故对所有的 $t \geq t_0$,

$$\|x_i(t)\| < \eta_0 \eta_1 \eta_2 \cdots \eta_{k-1} \alpha_{il}^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{\lambda t}{2}} \xi_i l_0, t_{k-1} \leq t < t_k, i=1, 2, \dots, N.$$

根据 $\frac{2 \ln \eta}{t_k - t_{k-1}} \leq \eta < \lambda$, 其中 $\eta_k = \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} \{1, \gamma_{ik}\}$,

可以得到 $\eta_k \leq e^{\frac{1}{2} \eta (t_k - t_{k-1})}, k \in Z^+$. 故有:

$$\|x_i(t)\| < e^{\frac{1}{2} \eta (t_{k-1} - t_0)} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \lambda t} \xi_i l_0 \leq$$

$$e^{-\frac{1}{2} (\lambda - \eta) t} \alpha_{il}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \xi_i l_0 =$$

$$e^{\frac{\lambda \tau}{2}} \sqrt{\alpha_{h \max}} \alpha_{il}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \delta \frac{\xi_i}{\xi_{\min}} \|\Phi\| e^{-\frac{1}{2} (\lambda - \eta) t}.$$

令 $M = e^{\frac{\lambda \tau}{2}} \sqrt{\alpha_{h \max}} \alpha_{il}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \delta \frac{\xi_i}{\xi_{\min}}$, 因此 $\|x_i(t)\| < M$

$\|\Phi\| e^{-\frac{1}{2} (\lambda - \eta) t}, i=1, 2, \dots, N$. 根据定义1, 当系统中存在脉冲干扰时, 系统(1)的零解是指数鲁棒稳定的, 且指数收敛率为 $(\lambda - \eta)/2$. 证毕.

注: 由定理1条件可以看出系统(1)的状态收敛速度, 脉冲以及时滞之间的关系. 系统状态的收敛速度 λ 与时滞 τ 成反比. 同等条件下, 当系统

中存在脉冲干扰时,时滞 τ 越大,则收敛速度 λ 较小,脉冲干扰的存在将导致系统状态的收敛速度更慢.若脉冲强度过大或脉冲发生间隔较小,甚至会导致系统状态不再收敛.因此为了保证当脉冲扰动和时滞存在时,系统状态仍可以维持其收敛性,此时系统(1)必须同时满足定理1的所有条件.

3 算例

下面给出一个数值仿真算例.考虑如下脉冲变时滞微分方程.

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_{11} &= -14x_{11}(t) + d_{11}^1 |x_{11}(t - \tau_{11})| + d_{11}^2 \tanh(x_{12}(t - \tau_{12})) + d_{11}^3 \sin(x_{21}(t - \tau_{21})) + d_{11}^4 |x_{22}(t - \tau_{22})|, \\ \dot{x}_{12} &= -15x_{12}(t) + d_{12}^1 |x_{11}(t - \tau_{11})| + d_{12}^2 \tanh(x_{12}(t - \tau_{12})) + d_{12}^3 \sin(x_{21}(t - \tau_{21})) + d_{12}^4 |x_{22}(t - \tau_{22})|, \\ \dot{x}_{21} &= -16x_{21}(t) + d_{21}^1 |x_{11}(t - \tau_{11})| + d_{21}^2 \tanh(x_{12}(t - \tau_{12})) + d_{21}^3 \sin(x_{21}(t - \tau_{21})) + d_{21}^4 |x_{22}(t - \tau_{22})|, \\ \dot{x}_{22} &= -17x_{22}(t) + d_{22}^1 |x_{11}(t - \tau_{11})| + d_{22}^2 \tanh(x_{12}(t - \tau_{12})) + d_{22}^3 \sin(x_{21}(t - \tau_{21})) + d_{22}^4 |x_{22}(t - \tau_{22})|. \end{aligned} \quad t \neq t_k \quad (9)$$

且当 $t_k = 0.5s, 1s, 1.5s, 2s, \dots$ 时, $\Delta x_{11}(t_k) = 7.5x_{11}(t_k^-)$, $\Delta x_{12}(t_k) = 6.3x_{12}(t_k^-)$; 当 $t_k = 0.3s, 0.6s, 0.9s, 1.2s, \dots$ 时 $\Delta x_{21}(t_k) = 3.8x_{21}(t_k^-)$, $\Delta x_{22}(t_k) = 4.7x_{22}(t_k^-)$. 故 $\eta_k = 8.5$, 进而 $\frac{2 \ln \eta_k}{t_k - t_{k-1}} \leq \eta = 14.5$. 令 $\tau_{ij}(t) = 0.1 + 0.1 \sin t, i, j = 1, 2$. 假设

$$\begin{aligned} D_{11}^l &= \begin{bmatrix} [-1, 1] & [-2, -1] \\ [-2, 3] & [-1, 1] \end{bmatrix}, \\ D_{12}^l &= \begin{bmatrix} [-2, 1] & [2, 4] \\ [-1, 0] & [-3, 0, 5] \end{bmatrix}, \\ D_{21}^l &= \begin{bmatrix} [1, 2] & [-3, 1] \\ [-2, 3] & [-1, 2.5] \end{bmatrix}, \\ D_{22}^l &= \begin{bmatrix} [2.5, 1] & [-2, 3] \\ [-3, 1] & [-1, 3.5] \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

显然地, $d_{11}^* = 2, d_{12}^* = 4, d_{21}^* = 3, d_{22}^* = 3.5$. 取常数 $\alpha_{1i} = \alpha_{2i} = 1, \alpha_{1h} = 2, \alpha_{2h} = 3, \alpha_{11} = 71\sqrt{2}, \alpha_{21} = 55\sqrt{3}, \alpha_{12} = \alpha_{22} = 1$. 通过简单计算得: $L_1 = L_2 = 1, \tau = 0.2s$. 令 $\xi = [0.5, 1]^T, \lambda = 15$.

通过计算,当 $i = 1$ 时, $-\xi_1 (\alpha_{11} \alpha_{1h}^{-\frac{1}{2}} - \lambda \alpha_{1h} \alpha_{1l}^{-\frac{1}{2}}) + \alpha_{12} \sum_{j=1}^2 \|D_{1j}^*\| L_j e^{\frac{\Delta t}{2}} \alpha_{j1}^{-1} \alpha_{jh}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \xi_j = -0.2 < 0$, 当 $i = 2$ 时, 计算得到: $-\xi_2 (\alpha_{21} \alpha_{2h}^{-\frac{1}{2}} - \lambda \alpha_{2h} \alpha_{2l}^{-\frac{1}{2}}) + \alpha_{22}$

$\sum_{j=1}^2 \|D_{2j}^*\| L_j e^{\frac{\Delta t}{2}} \alpha_{j1}^{-1} \alpha_{jh}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \xi_j = -1.03 < 0$. 显然,该算例满足定理1中的所有条件,故系统(9)的零解是鲁棒指数稳定的,且指数收敛率为0.25.

下面对上述算例进行仿真实验.假设系统(9)的初始条件为 $x_{11}(s) = 0.4, x_{12}(s) = -0.55, x_{21}(s) = -0.5, x_{22}(s) = 0.65, -0.2 \leq s \leq 0$. 取

$$\begin{aligned} D_{11} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, D_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}, \\ D_{21} &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0.5 & 2.5 \end{bmatrix}, D_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -0.5 \end{bmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

显然所有 $D_{ij}(i, j = 1, 2)$ 均在所定义的矩阵区间内.数值仿真结果见图1~图4.由图1和图2可以看出当没有脉冲干扰时,系统(9)的状态可以很快地收敛到0.由图3和图4可以看出当系统中存在脉冲干扰时,系统(9)的状态仍然可以较快地收敛到0.

该数值算例结果不仅说明了定理1中的条件如何应用,同时也验证了定理1的条件的正确性.

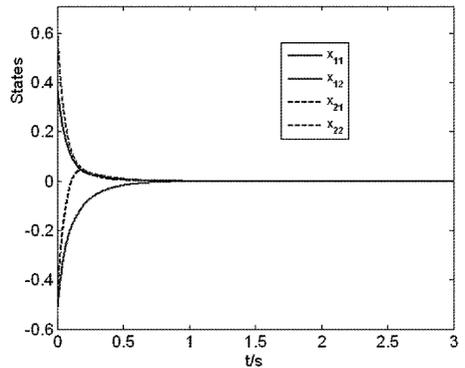


图1 无脉冲扰动时系统(9)的各个状态曲线
Fig. 1 The state paths of system (9) without impulsive effect

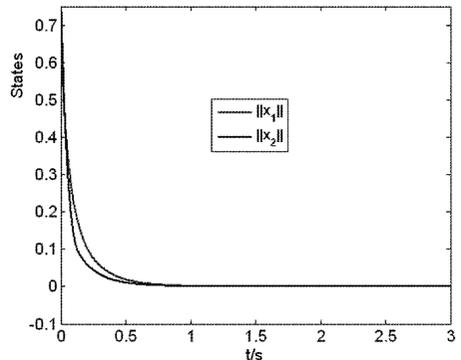


图2 具有脉冲扰动时系统(9)状态范数的曲线
Fig. 2 The state norm paths of system (9) without impulsive effect

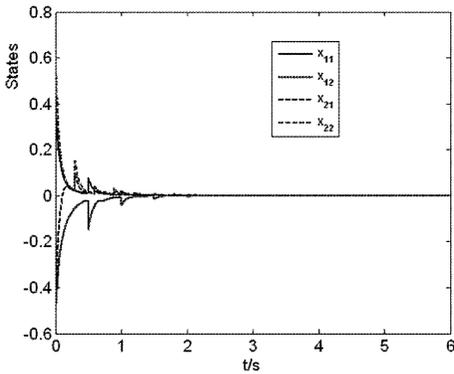


图3 具有脉冲扰动时系统(9)的各个状态曲线

Fig. 3 The state paths of system (9) with impulsive effect

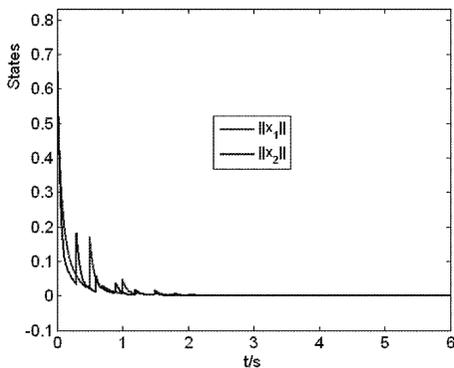


图4 具有脉冲扰动时系统(9)状态范数的曲线

Fig. 4 The state norm paths of system (9) with impulsive effect

4 结论

在假定关联系统的所有孤立子系统都是稳定的前提下,利用向量 Lyapunov 函数法和数学归纳法研究了一类具有脉冲扰动和可变时滞的区间非线性关联大系统的鲁棒指数稳定性,并给出了确保该系统鲁棒指数稳定的充分条件,该条件是显示的,便于实际应用.数值算例既说明了本文所得到的条件如何应用,同时也验证了定理1的条件可行性.

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ROBUST EXPONENTIAL STABILITY OF INTERVAL INTERCONNECTED SYSTEM WITH IMPULSIVE EFFECT AND TIME-VARYING DELAYS *

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Abstract The robust exponential stability for a class of interconnected system in specific parameter intervals with impulsive effect and time-varying delays was studied. On the assumption that the interconnected functions satisfied global Lipschitz condition, some sufficient conditions for the robust exponential stability of the interconnected system were derived by using vector Lyapunov function method and mathematical induction method. A numerical example with simulation results was given to show the correction and effectiveness of the obtained conditions.

Key words interconnected system, robust stability, impulsive, time-varying delays, vector Lyapunov function