

互联切换非线性系统分散式模糊自适应输出反馈 周期事件触发控制^{*}

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摘要 本文研究了任意切换下互联切换非线性系统的输出反馈模糊自适应周期事件触发控制问题. 模糊逻辑系统用于逼近未知非线性项. 仅使用采样时刻输出构建状态观测器和模糊自适应律. 为了减少通信资源的浪费, 提出了一种周期事件触发控制器, 该控制器仅利用事件触发的采样时刻信息. 此外, 所提出的离散时间事件触发机制仅在采样时刻进行间歇监测. 最后, 证明了闭环系统所有状态在任意切换下都是有界的, 通过仿真结果验证了所提方案的有效性.

关键词 互联系统, 切换非线性系统, 输出反馈, 采样控制, 周期事件触发控制

中图分类号: TP13

文献标志码: A

Decentralized Fuzzy Adaptive Output Feedback Periodic Event-Triggered Control of Switched Large-Scale Nonlinear Systems^{*}

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Abstract This paper investigates the problem of adaptive fuzzy periodic event-triggered control for output-feedback interconnected switched nonlinear systems under arbitrary switching. Fuzzy logic systems are employed to approximate the unknown nonlinear terms. A state observer and fuzzy adaptive laws are constructed by using only the sampled output information. To reduce the waste of communication results, a novel controller is developed that only uses the information at the event-triggered instants. Furthermore, the proposed discrete-time event-triggering mechanism performs intermittent monitoring at the sampling instants. It is finally proven that all states of the closed-loop system remain bounded under arbitrary switching, and the effectiveness of the proposed scheme is verified through simulation results.

Key words interconnected systems, switched nonlinear system, output feedback, sampled-data control, periodic event-triggered control

引言

实际系统中广泛存在的非线性特性影响着控

制机制的设计, 因此关于非线性系统相关问题研究一直是国内外学者的研究重点^[1-3]. 文献[1]研究了一类时变非线性系统的精确解问题, 文献[2]研究

2025-04-22 收到第 1 稿, 2025-05-08 收到修改稿.

^{*} 国家自然科学基金项目(62103196, 62173341), 江苏省自然科学基金项目(BK20231487), 江苏省研究生科研与实践创新计划项目(KYCX24_1895), National Natural Science Foundation of China (62103196, 62173341), Jiangsu Provincial Natural Science Foundation under Grant (BK20231487), Postgraduate Research & Practice Innovation Program of Jiangsu Province under Grant (KYCX24_1895).

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了宽带噪声激励下带有分数阶控制器的强非线性系统的随机平均技术问题,文献[3]研究了转子—电磁轴承非线性系统时滞减振问题.互联系统通常由几个动态相互连接的子系统组成^[4,5].在实践中,许多实际系统,如文献[6]中的生物识别系统、文献[7,8]中的电力系统、文献[9]中的多个机器人系统,都可以被描述为互联非线性系统.因此,研究互联非线性系统的控制问题至关重要.研究人员为了逼近系统中的未知非线性项,采用了模糊逻辑系统并引入了模糊自适应控制策略来实现非线性系统的有效控制^[10,11].最近,模糊自适应控制策略也被应用于互联非线性系统.文献[12]提出了一种基于模糊自适应观测器的互联非线性系统控制方案.文献[13]为具有网络诱导输入时延的互联非线性系统构建了一个分散式模糊控制器.文献[14]研究了严格反馈互联非线性系统的最优分散控制问题.

受外部环境或内部因素的影响,许多非线性系统可以建模为切换非线性系统^[15-17].因此,切换互联非线性系统研究具有一定的意义.文献[18,19]研究了基于公共 Lyapunov 函数方法的切换互联非线性系统的模糊自适应控制问题.文献[18]研究了非刚性反馈切换互联非线性系统的分散控制问题.文献[19]为一类严格反馈切换互联非线性系统提出了一种分散控制方案.通过结合多 Lyapunov 函数方法和平均停留时间方法,文献[20-23]研究了切换互联非线性系统的分散式控制问题.文献[20]研究了切换互联非线性系统的规定性能控制问题.文献[21]针对传感器故障和未知控制增益的切换互联非线性系统构建了一种输出反馈分散控制策略.在文献[22]中,研究人员构建了一个用于纯反馈切换互联非线性系统的分散容错控制器.文献[23]构造了一种用于具有未知控制系数的切换互联非线性系统的输出反馈控制方案.

作为减少系统通信资源浪费的有效方法,互联非线性系统的事件触发控制问题已被广泛研究.在文献[24]中,针对一类受未知内部系统动态和互连项约束的互联非线性系统,研究人员提出了一种在线分散式事件触发控制方案.文献[25]研究了存在全状态约束和未知滞后情况下的互联非线性系统的自适应神经网络事件触发控制问题.文献[26]为不确定互联非线性系统构建了一个事件触发固定时间分散控制器.最近,为了在保持令人满意的控

制效果的同时降低通信资源浪费,许多学者将事件触发控制方法应用于切换互联非线性系统.例如,文献[27]设计了一种用于具有未知控制增益和不稳定动力学的切换互联非线性系统的分散动态事件触发控制器.

随着计算机技术的发展,采样控制方法近年来受到了广泛关注.针对文献[28]中的不确定非刚性反馈互联非线性系统,研究人员构造了一种基于分散自适应模糊观测器的采样控制器.文献[29]解决了具有固有非线性互联非线性系统的分散式采样控制问题.文献[30]研究了采样布尔控制网络的可控性问题.更进一步,采样控制已经被广泛应用于切换互联非线性系统.文献[31]讨论了具有时变延迟的切换互联非线性系统的分散自适应模糊采样控制问题.文献[32]为具有时间延迟的切换互联非线性系统设计了一个容错采样控制器.

近年来,随着网络信息技术的发展,为进一步降低系统的通信资源浪费,结合事件触发控制和采样控制优点的周期事件触发控制方法被提出^[33,34].然而,据调查,切换互联非线性系统的周期事件触发控制问题尚未得到充分研究.为了构建所考虑系统的周期事件触发控制方案,本文将重点关注以下问题.首先,为了在固定周期采样控制方法基础上进一步减少切换互联非线性系统通信资源浪费,应如何仅使用采样时刻的信息构建离散时间事件触发机制.其次,为了实现对输出反馈下的切换互联非线性系统的有效控制,应如何构建一个分散式周期事件触发控制器和状态观测器,来处理耦合问题和观测不可量测状态,确保切换互联非线性系统的稳定.本文为这些问题提供了解决方案,主要贡献如下:

(1)与现有的结果(如文献[31,32])不同,本文构建了一种新型的离散时间事件触发机制.它仅间歇性地监测控制器是否需要更新.

(2)与文献[33]和[34]中的工作相比,设计了一种独立于切换信号的状态观测器和分散模糊自适应律,且仅使用采样时刻的信息.所提出的周期事件触发控制策略可以处理耦合问题并确保切换互联非线性系统的稳定性.

(3)与现有研究(如文献[12-14])不同,所考虑的系统允许子系统之间存在异步切换.此外,与之前的一些研究相比(如文献[34]),非线性函数的线

性增长条件被放宽了。

1 问题描述

考虑如下切换非线性系统:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_{h,k} = x_{h,k+1} + \delta_{h,k}^{\sigma_h(t)}(y) + f_{h,k}^{\sigma_h(t)}(\bar{x}_{h,k}) + \Delta_{h,k}^{\sigma_h(t)}(t) \\ \dot{x}_{h,n_h} = u_h + \delta_{h,n_h}^{\sigma_h(t)}(y) + f_{h,n_h}^{\sigma_h(t)}(x_h) + \Delta_{h,n_h}^{\sigma_h(t)}(t) \\ y_h = x_{h,1}, h=1, \dots, H \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中, $k=1, \dots, n_h-1, \bar{x}_{h,k}=[x_{h,1}, \dots, x_{h,k}]^T$ 和 $x_h=[x_{h,1}, \dots, x_{h,n_h}]^T$ 是系统状态; $u_h=u_h(t_j)$ 是控制输入; $\sigma_h(t):[0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_h=\{1, 2, \dots, N_h\}$ 是切换信号, N_h 是子系统个数; $l_h \in \mathcal{N}_h, \Delta_{h,k}^{l_h}(t)$ 是外部扰动, 满足 $|\Delta_{h,k}^{l_h}(t)| \leq \bar{\Delta}_{h,k}^{l_h}, \bar{\Delta}_{h,k}^{l_h}$ 是有界未知常数; $f_{h,k}^{l_h}(\bar{x}_{h,k})$ 和 $\delta_{h,k}^{l_h}(y)$ 是未知光滑非线性函数; y_h 是系统输出且 $y=[y_1, \dots, y_H]^T$ 。

为构建周期事件触发机制, 定义 T 为采样周期, $j=0, 1, 2, \dots$ 是整数序列, jT 代表 $(j+1)$ 次采样时刻, 可以得到采样序列 $\Omega_p = \{0, T, 2T, \dots\}$ 。在上述基础上定义事件触发序列 $\Omega_e = \{t_0, t_1, t_2, \dots\} \subseteq \Omega_p$, 其中 t_j 代表 $(j+1)$ 次事件触发时刻, $j \in \Omega_e$, 有非负整数 i_j 满足 $t_j = i_j T, i_0=0, i_j < i_{j+1}$ 。令 $i_{j,p} = i_j + p$, 其中 $p=0, 1, 2, \dots, i_{j+1} - i_j - 1$, 然后有: $[t_j, t_{j+1}) = \bigcup_{p=0}^{i_{j+1}-i_j-1} [i_{j,p}T, i_{j,p+1}T)$ 。

注 1 与之前的一些研究相比, 本文研究的系统更具普遍性。当 $\delta_{h,k}^{\sigma_h(t)}(y)=0$ 时, 系统(1)变为没有互联项的系统(如文献[33, 34]中研究的系统)。如果 $\sigma_h(t)=1, \Delta_{h,k}^{\sigma_h(t)}=0$, 则系统(1)将成为文献[28]中研究的系统。

注 2 在实践中, 受外部环境或内部因素的影响, 许多实际系统可以被描述为切换互联非线性系统, 例如文献[7, 8]中的电网系统, 文献[21]中的倒立摆系统。

假设 1^[18] 对于非线性互联项 $\delta_{h,k}^{l_h}(y)$, 存在一个未知光滑函数 $\phi_{h,k,q}^{l_h}(y_q)$, 当 $1 \leq h \leq H, 1 \leq k \leq n_h$ 时有:

$$|\delta_{h,k}^{l_h}(y)|^2 \leq \sum_{q=1}^H [y_q \phi_{h,k,q}^{l_h}(y_q)]^2 \quad (2)$$

其中 $l_h \in \mathcal{N}_h$ 。

引理 1^[21] 基于集合 Ω_z 存在连续函数 $F(Z)$, 对于任意 $\partial > 0$, 令 L 为模糊规则数, 存在模糊逻辑系统 $\Theta^T \Phi(Z)$ 满足:

$$\sup_{Z \in \Omega} |F(Z) - \Theta^T \Phi(Z)| \leq \partial, \partial > 0 \quad (3)$$

其中 $Z=[Z_1, \dots, Z_n]^T; \Theta=[\Theta_1, \dots, \Theta_L]^T; \Phi(Z)=[\Phi_1(Z), \dots, \Phi_L(Z)]^T$;

令 $\varphi_k = \prod_{i=1}^n \epsilon H_i^k(Z_i) / \sum_{k=1}^L [\prod_{i=1}^n \epsilon H_i^k(Z_i)]$, 通常将 $\epsilon H_i^k(Z_i)$ 选为高斯函数。函数 $F(Z)$ 可以表示为: $F(Z) = \Theta^T \Phi(Z) + \mu(Z)$, 其中 $\mu(Z)$ 为逼近误差, 满足 $|\mu(Z)| \leq \bar{\mu}$ 且 $\bar{\mu} > 0$ 。

本文的控制目标是为系统(1)设计一种分散式输出反馈周期事件触发控制方案, 使闭环系统的所有状态都有界。

2 主要结果

2.1 状态观测器设计

设计如下状态观测器:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\hat{x}}_{h,k}(t) = \dot{\hat{x}}_{h,k+1}(t) - b_{h,k}[\hat{x}_{h,1}(t) - x_{h,1}(i_{j,p}T)] \\ \dot{\hat{x}}_{h,n_h}(t) = u_h - b_{h,n_h}[\hat{x}_{h,1}(t) - x_{h,1}(i_{j,p}T)], \\ k=1, \dots, n_h-1 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

其中 $\hat{x}_{h,k}$ 是 $x_{h,k}$ 观测值; $b_{h,k}$ 是 Hurwitz 多项式正系数满足: $p(\zeta) = \zeta^{n_h} + b_{h,1}\zeta^{n_h-1} + \dots + b_{h,n_h-1}\zeta + b_{h,n_h}$ 。

当 $\sigma_h(t) = l_h$, 第 l_h 个子系统被激活。

令 $\epsilon_{h,k} = x_{h,k}(t) - \hat{x}_{h,k}(t)$, 有:

$$\dot{\epsilon}_h = A_h \epsilon_h + F_h^{l_h} + \delta_h^{l_h} + \Delta_h^{l_h} + B_h X_{h,1} \quad (5)$$

$$\text{其中 } \epsilon_h = \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_{h,1} \\ \vdots \\ \epsilon_{h,n_h} \end{bmatrix}; A_h = \begin{bmatrix} -b_{h,1} & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -b_{h,n_h-1} & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ -b_{h,n_h} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$F_h^{l_h} = \begin{bmatrix} f_{h,1}^{l_h} \\ \vdots \\ f_{h,n_h}^{l_h} \end{bmatrix}; \delta_h^{l_h} = \begin{bmatrix} \delta_{h,1}^{l_h} \\ \vdots \\ \delta_{h,n_h}^{l_h} \end{bmatrix}; \Delta_h^{l_h} = \begin{bmatrix} \Delta_{h,1}^{l_h} \\ \vdots \\ \Delta_{h,n_h}^{l_h} \end{bmatrix}; B_h = \begin{bmatrix} b_{h,1} \\ \vdots \\ b_{h,n_h} \end{bmatrix};$$

$X_{h,1} = x_{h,1}(t) - x_{h,1}(i_{j,p}T)$, 对于正定矩阵 $Q_h = Q_h^T > 0$, 存在正定对称矩阵 P_h 满足:

$$A_h^T P_h + P_h A_h = -Q_h \quad (6)$$

2.2 周期事件触发控制器设计

选择如下公共 Lyapunov 函数:

$$V_0 = \sum_{h=1}^H \frac{1}{\kappa_h} \epsilon_h^T P_h \epsilon_h \quad (7)$$

其中 $\kappa_h > 0$ 是设计参数.

根据上式, 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_0 \leq & \sum_{h=1}^H \left[-\frac{1}{\kappa_h} \lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{Q}_h) \|\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_h\|^2 + \right. \\ & \frac{2}{\kappa_h} (\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_h^T \mathbf{P}_h \mathbf{F}_h^{l_h} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_h^T \mathbf{P}_h \mathbf{B}_h X_{h,1} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_h^T \mathbf{P}_h \boldsymbol{\delta}_h^{l_h} + \\ & \left. \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_h^T \mathbf{P}_h \boldsymbol{\Delta}_h^{l_h}) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

根据引理 1, 可得:

$$\mathbf{F}_h^{l_h} = \boldsymbol{\theta}_{h,0}^{l_h T} \boldsymbol{\phi}_{h,0}(x_h) + \boldsymbol{\eta}_{h,0}^{l_h}(x_h) \quad (9)$$

其中 $\boldsymbol{\eta}_{h,0}^{l_h}(x_h)$ 是逼近误差且 $\|\boldsymbol{\eta}_{h,0}^{l_h}(x_h)\| \leq \bar{\eta}_{h,0}^{l_h}$, $\bar{\eta}_{h,0}^{l_h}$ 是正的有界常数. 根据假设 1, 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{h=1}^H \frac{2}{\kappa_h} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_h^T \mathbf{P}_h \boldsymbol{\delta}_h^{l_h} \\ & \leq \sum_{h=1}^H \frac{1}{\kappa_h} \|\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_h\|^2 + \sum_{h=1}^H \sum_{k=1}^{n_h} \bar{\lambda}_h |\delta_{i,k}^{l_h}(y)|^2 \\ & \leq \sum_{h=1}^H \frac{1}{\kappa_h} \|\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_h\|^2 + \sum_{h=1}^H \sum_{k=1}^{n_h} \sum_{q=1}^H \bar{\lambda}_h [y_q \bar{\psi}_{h,k,q}(y_q)]^2 \\ & = \sum_{h=1}^H \frac{1}{\kappa_h} \|\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_h\|^2 + \sum_{q=1}^H \sum_{k=1}^{n_q} \sum_{h=1}^H \bar{\lambda}_q [y_h \bar{\psi}_{q,k,h}(y_h)]^2 \\ & = \sum_{h=1}^H \frac{1}{\kappa_h} \|\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_h\|^2 + \sum_{h=1}^H \sum_{k=1}^{n_q} \sum_{q=1}^H \bar{\lambda}_q [y_h \bar{\psi}_{q,k,h}(y_h)]^2 \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

其中 $\bar{\lambda}_h = \lambda_{\max^2}(\mathbf{P}_h)/\kappa_h$; $\bar{\psi}_{h,k,q}(y_q) = \max_{l_h \in N_h} \{\psi_{h,k,q}^{l_h}(y_q)\}$.

由上式可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_0 \leq & \sum_{h=1}^H \left\{ -\frac{1}{\kappa_h} [\lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{Q}_h) - 5] \|\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_h\|^2 + \right. \\ & \left. \bar{\lambda}_h \|\mathbf{B}_h\|^2 X_{h,1}^2 + \sum_{q=1}^H \sum_{k=1}^{n_q} \bar{\lambda}_q [y_h \bar{\psi}_{q,k,h}(y_h)]^2 + D_{h,0} \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

其中 $D_{h,0} = \bar{\lambda}_h (\|\bar{\boldsymbol{\Delta}}_h\|^2 + \bar{\theta}_{h,0} + \bar{\eta}_{h,0}^2)$; $\bar{\boldsymbol{\Delta}}_h = [\bar{\Delta}_{h,1}, \dots, \bar{\Delta}_{h,n_h}]^T$; $\bar{\Delta}_{h,k} = \max_{l_h \in N_h} \{\bar{\Delta}_{h,k}^{l_h}\}$; $\bar{\theta}_{h,0} = \max_{l_h \in N_h} \{\|\boldsymbol{\theta}_{h,0}^{l_h}\|^2\}$; $\bar{\eta}_{h,0} = \max_{l_h \in N_h} \{\bar{\eta}_{h,0}^{l_h}\}$.

定义如下的坐标变换:

$$\begin{aligned} z_{h,1} &= x_{h,1} \\ z_{h,k} &= \dot{x}_{h,k} - \alpha_{h,k-1}, k=2, \dots, n_h \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

第 1 步 选择如下 Lyapunov 函数:

$$V_1 = V_0 + \sum_{h=1}^H \left(\frac{1}{2} z_{h,1}^2 + \frac{1}{2\xi_{h,1}} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,1}^T \tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,1} \right) \quad (13)$$

其中 $\xi_{h,1} > 0$ 是设计参数, $\tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,1}$ 将在后文给出.

设计虚拟控制律和自适应律:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{h,1} &= -\left(\lambda_{h,1} + \xi_{h,1} + \frac{\kappa_h}{2} + 2 \right) z_{h,1} - \\ & \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,1}^T \boldsymbol{\phi}_{h,1}(x_{h,1}) \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}}_{h,1} &= \xi_{h,1} z_{h,1}(i_{j,p} T) \boldsymbol{\phi}_{h,1}[x_{h,1}(i_{j,p} T)] - \\ & \sigma_{h,1} \hat{\tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}}_{h,1}(t) \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

其中 $\hat{\tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}}_{h,1}$ 是 $\tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,1}$ 的估计值, 且有 $\tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,1} = \tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,1} + \hat{\tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}}_{h,1}$; $\lambda_{h,1}$ 和 $\sigma_{h,1}$ 是正设计参数.

对式(13)求导, 可得:

$$\dot{V}_1 = \dot{V}_0 + \sum_{h=1}^H \left(z_{h,1} \dot{z}_{h,1} - \frac{1}{\xi_{h,1}} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,1}^T \dot{\tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}}_{h,1} \right) \quad (16)$$

根据坐标变换, 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} z_{h,1} \dot{z}_{h,1} &\leq \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\kappa_h}{2} \right) z_{h,1}^2 + z_{h,1} f_{h,1}^{l_h}(x_{h,1}) + \\ & z_{h,1} \delta_{h,1}^{l_h}(y) + \frac{1}{2} z_{h,2}^2 + \frac{1}{2\kappa_h} \epsilon_{h,2}^2 + \\ & z_{h,1} (\alpha_{h,1} + \Delta_{h,1}^{l_h}) \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

接下来有:

$$z_{h,1} f_{h,1}^{l_h}(x_{h,1}) \leq \frac{1}{4} + z_{h,1}^2 \bar{f}_{h,1}(x_{h,1}) \quad (18)$$

$$\sum_{h=1}^H z_{h,1} \delta_{h,1}^{l_h}(y) \leq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{h=1}^H \{ z_{h,1}^2 + \sum_{q=1}^H [y_h \bar{\psi}_{q,1,h}(y_h)]^2 \} \quad (19)$$

其中 $\bar{f}_{h,1}(x_{h,1}) = \max_{l_h \in N_h} \{ |f_{h,1}^{l_h}(x_{h,1})|^2 \}$.

根据假设 1, 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{h,1}(x_{h,1}) &= \sum_{q=1}^H \sum_{k=1}^{n_q} \bar{\lambda}_q y_h [\bar{\psi}_{q,k,h}(y_h)]^2 + \\ & z_{h,1} \bar{f}_{h,1}(x_{h,1}) + \sum_{q=1}^H \frac{n_h}{2} y_h [\bar{\psi}_{q,1,h}(y_h)]^2 \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

根据引理 1, 可得:

$$\Phi_{h,1}(x_{h,1}) = \boldsymbol{\theta}_{h,1}^T \boldsymbol{\phi}_{h,1}(x_{h,1}) + \eta_{h,1}(x_{h,1}) \quad (21)$$

其中 $\eta_{h,1}(x_{h,1})$ 是逼近误差且 $|\eta_{h,1}(x_{h,1})| \leq \bar{\eta}_{h,1}$, $\bar{\eta}_{h,1}$ 是正有界常数.

根据式(16)~(21), 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_1 \leq & \sum_{h=1}^H \left\{ -\frac{1}{\kappa_h} \left[\lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{Q}_h) - \frac{11}{2} \right] \|\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_h\|^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2\kappa_h} + \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. 2 \right) z_{h,1}^2 - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{q=1}^H (n_h - 1) [y_h \bar{\psi}_{q,1,h}(y_h)]^2 + \right. \\ & \left. \bar{\lambda}_h \|\mathbf{B}_h\|^2 X_{h,1}^2 + z_{h,1} \alpha_{h,1} + z_{h,1} \boldsymbol{\theta}_{h,1}^T \boldsymbol{\phi}_{h,1}(x_{h,1}) - \right. \\ & \left. \frac{1}{\xi_{h,1}} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,1}^T \dot{\tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}}_{h,1} + \frac{1}{2} z_{h,2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\Delta}_{h,1}^2 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\eta}_{h,1}^2 + D_{h,0} \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

将式(14)和(15)代入式(22), 得:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_1 \leq & \sum_{h=1}^H \left\{ -\frac{1}{\kappa_h} \left[\lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{Q}_h) - \frac{11}{2} \right] \|\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_h\|^2 - \lambda_{h,1} \bar{z}_{h,1}^2 + \right. \\ & \bar{\lambda}_h \|\mathbf{B}_h\|^2 X_{h,1}^2 - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{q=1}^H (n_h - 1) \cdot \\ & [y_h \bar{\psi}_{q,1,h}(y_h)]^2 - \frac{\sigma_{h,1} - 1}{2\xi_{h,1}} \bar{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,1}^T \bar{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,1} + \\ & \left. \xi_{h,1} |\bar{z}_{h,1} - z_{h,1}(i_{j,p}T)|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \bar{z}_{h,2}^2 + D_{h,1} \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

其中

$$D_{h,1} = \frac{\sigma_{h,1}}{2\xi_{h,1}} \|\boldsymbol{\theta}_{h,1}\|^2 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\eta}_{h,1}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\Delta}_{h,1}^2 + D_{h,0}$$

第2步 选择如下公共 Lyapunov 函数:

$$V_2 = V_1 + \sum_{h=1}^H \left(\frac{1}{2} \bar{z}_{h,2}^2 + \frac{1}{2\xi_{h,2}} \bar{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,2}^T \bar{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,2} \right) \quad (24)$$

其中 $\xi_{h,2}$ 是正设计参数; $\bar{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,2}$ 将在下文给出.

设计如下虚拟控制律和自适应律:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{h,2} = & -\left(\lambda_{h,2} + \xi_{h,2} + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{\kappa_h b_{h,2}^2}{2} + \frac{b_{h,2}^2}{2} \right) \bar{z}_{h,2} - \\ & \bar{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,2}^T \boldsymbol{\phi}_{h,2}(\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{h,2}) \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\bar{\boldsymbol{\theta}}}_{h,2} = & \xi_{h,2} \bar{z}_{h,2}(i_{j,p}T) \boldsymbol{\phi}_{h,2}[\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{h,2}(i_{j,p}T)] - \\ & \sigma_{h,2} \hat{\bar{\boldsymbol{\theta}}}_{h,2}(t) \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

其中 $\hat{\bar{\boldsymbol{\theta}}}_{h,2}$ 是 $\bar{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,2}$ 估计值,且 $\bar{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,2} = \bar{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,2} + \hat{\bar{\boldsymbol{\theta}}}_{h,2}$; $\lambda_{h,2}$ 和 $\sigma_{h,2}$ 是正设计参数; $\boldsymbol{\phi}_{h,2}(\cdot)$ 将在下文给出.

根据坐标变换,可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{z}_{h,2} \dot{\bar{z}}_{h,2} = & \bar{z}_{h,2} \bar{z}_{h,3} + \bar{z}_{h,2} \alpha_{h,2} - \bar{z}_{h,2} \dot{\bar{\alpha}}_{h,1} - \\ & \bar{z}_{h,2} b_{h,2} [\dot{x}_{h,1}(t) - x_{h,1}(i_{j,p}T)] \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

根据式(14),可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{h=1}^H -\bar{z}_{h,2} \dot{\bar{\alpha}}_{h,1} \leq & \sum_{h=1}^H \left[-\bar{z}_{h,2} \frac{\partial \alpha_{h,1}}{\partial x_{h,1}} \dot{x}_{h,2} + \right. \\ & \left(\frac{\kappa_h}{2} + 1 \right) \left(\frac{\partial \alpha_{h,1}}{\partial x_{h,1}} \bar{z}_{h,2} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2\kappa_h} \epsilon_{h,2}^2 + \\ & \left(\bar{z}_{h,2} \frac{\partial \alpha_{h,1}}{\partial x_{h,1}} \right)^2 \bar{f}_{h,1}(x_{h,1}) + \sum_{q=1}^H \frac{1}{2} [y_h \bar{\psi}_{q,1,h}(y_h)]^2 - \\ & \left. \bar{z}_{h,2} \frac{\partial \alpha_{h,1}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}_{h,1}} \dot{\bar{\boldsymbol{\theta}}}_{h,1} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\Delta}_{h,1}^2 \right] \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } \Phi_{h,2}(\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{h,2}) = & \bar{z}_{h,2} \left(\frac{\partial \alpha_{h,1}}{\partial x_{h,1}} \right)^2 \bar{f}_{h,1}(x_{h,1}) + \\ & \left(\frac{\kappa_h}{2} + 1 \right) \bar{z}_{h,2} \left(\frac{\partial \alpha_{h,1}}{\partial x_{h,1}} \right)^2 - \frac{\partial \alpha_{h,1}}{\partial x_{h,1}} \dot{x}_{h,2} - \frac{\partial \alpha_{h,1}}{\partial \bar{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,1}} \dot{\bar{\boldsymbol{\theta}}}_{h,1}, \text{ 其} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{中 } \boldsymbol{\Omega}_{h,2} = [x_{h,1}, \dot{x}_{h,2}, \bar{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,1}]^T.$$

根据引理1,可得:

$$\Phi_{h,2}(\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{h,2}) = \bar{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,2}^T \boldsymbol{\phi}_{h,2}(\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{h,2}) + \eta_{h,2}(\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{h,2}) \quad (29)$$

其中 $\eta_{h,2}(\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{h,2})$ 是逼近误差且 $|\eta_{h,2}(\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{h,2})| \leq \bar{\eta}_{h,2}$, $\bar{\eta}_{h,2}$ 是正常数.

根据式(27)~(29),可得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_2 \leq & \dot{V}_1 + \sum_{h=1}^H \left\{ \left(1 + \frac{\kappa_h b_{h,2}^2}{2} + \frac{b_{h,2}^2}{2} \right) \bar{z}_{h,2}^2 - \frac{1}{\xi_{h,2}} \bar{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,2}^T \dot{\bar{\boldsymbol{\theta}}}_{h,2} + \right. \\ & \bar{z}_{h,2} \bar{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,2}^T \boldsymbol{\phi}_{h,2}(\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{h,2}) + \sum_{q=1}^H \frac{1}{2} [y_h \bar{\psi}_{q,1,h}(y_h)]^2 + \\ & \frac{1}{4} + \bar{z}_{h,2} \alpha_{h,2} + \frac{1}{2\kappa_h} (\epsilon_{h,1}^2 + \epsilon_{h,2}^2) + \frac{1}{2} X_{h,1}^2 + \\ & \left. \frac{1}{2} \bar{z}_{h,3}^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\bar{\eta}_{h,2}^2 + \bar{\Delta}_{h,1}^2) \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

将式(25)和(26)代入式(30),可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_2 \leq & \sum_{h=1}^H \left\{ -\frac{1}{\kappa_h} [\lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{Q}_h) - 6] \|\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_h\|^2 - \lambda_{h,1} \bar{z}_{h,1}^2 - \right. \\ & \lambda_{h,2} \bar{z}_{h,2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \bar{z}_{h,3}^2 - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{q=1}^H (n_h - 2) \cdot \\ & [y_h \bar{\psi}_{q,1,h}(y_h)]^2 + \left(\bar{\lambda}_h \|\mathbf{B}_h\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \right) X_{h,1}^2 - \\ & \frac{\sigma_{h,1} - 1}{2\xi_{h,1}} \bar{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,1}^T \bar{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,1} - \frac{\sigma_{h,2} - 1}{2\xi_{h,2}} \bar{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,2}^T \bar{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,2} + D_{h,2} + \\ & \left. \xi_{h,2} |\bar{z}_{h,2} - z_{h,2}(i_{j,p}T)|^2 \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

其中

$$D_{h,2} = \frac{\sigma_{h,2}}{2\xi_{h,2}} \|\boldsymbol{\theta}_{h,2}\|^2 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\eta}_{h,2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\Delta}_{h,2}^2 + D_{h,1}$$

第k步 ($3 \leq k \leq n_h - 1$) 选择如下公共 Lyapunov 函数:

$$V_k = V_{k-1} + \sum_{h=1}^H \left(\frac{1}{2} \bar{z}_{h,k}^2 + \frac{1}{2\xi_{h,k}} \bar{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,k}^T \bar{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,k} \right) \quad (32)$$

其中 $\xi_{h,k} > 0$ 是设计参数; $\bar{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,k}$ 将在后文给出.

设计如下虚拟控制律和自适应律:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{h,k} = & -\left(\lambda_{h,k} + \xi_{h,k} + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{\kappa_h b_{h,k}^2}{2} + \frac{b_{h,k}^2}{2} \right) \bar{z}_{h,k} - \\ & \bar{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,k}^T \boldsymbol{\phi}_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{h,k}) \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\bar{\boldsymbol{\theta}}}_{h,k} = & \xi_{h,k} \bar{z}_{h,k}(i_{j,p}T) \boldsymbol{\phi}_{h,k}[\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{h,k}(i_{j,p}T)] - \\ & \sigma_{h,k} \hat{\bar{\boldsymbol{\theta}}}_{h,k}(t) \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

其中 $\hat{\bar{\boldsymbol{\theta}}}_{h,k}$ 是 $\bar{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,k}$ 的估计值,且有 $\bar{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,k} = \bar{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,k} + \hat{\bar{\boldsymbol{\theta}}}_{h,k}$; $\lambda_{h,k}$ 和 $\sigma_{h,k}$ 是正设计参数; $\boldsymbol{\phi}_{h,k}(\cdot)$ 将在后文给出.

根据坐标变换,可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{z}_{h,k} \dot{\bar{z}}_{h,k} = & \bar{z}_{h,k} \bar{z}_{h,k+1} + \bar{z}_{h,k} \alpha_{h,k} - \bar{z}_{h,k} \dot{\bar{\alpha}}_{h,k-1} - \\ & \bar{z}_{h,k} b_{h,k} [\dot{x}_{h,1}(t) - x_{h,1}(i_{j,p}T)] \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

根据上式,可得:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{h=1}^H -z_{h,k} \dot{\alpha}_{h,k-1} \\
& \leq \sum_{h=1}^H \left\{ \frac{1}{2\kappa_h} \epsilon_{h,2}^2 + \left(\frac{\kappa_h}{2} + 1 \right) \left(z_{h,k} \frac{\partial \alpha_{h,k-1}}{\partial x_{h,1}} \right)^2 - \right. \\
& \quad z_{h,k} \frac{\partial \alpha_{h,k-1}}{\partial x_{h,1}} \dot{x}_{h,2} + \bar{f}_{h,1}(x_{h,1}) \left(z_{h,k} \frac{\partial \alpha_{h,k-1}}{\partial x_{h,1}} \right)^2 + \\
& \quad \sum_{q=1}^H \frac{1}{2} [y_h \bar{\psi}_{q,1,h}(y_h)]^2 + \frac{1}{4} - \sum_{r=1}^{k-1} \left(z_{h,k} \frac{\partial \alpha_{h,k-1}}{\partial \dot{x}_{h,r}} \dot{x}_{h,r} + \right. \\
& \quad \left. z_{h,k} \frac{\partial \alpha_{h,k-1}}{\partial \dot{\theta}_{h,r}} \dot{\theta}_{h,r} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\Delta}_{h,1}^2 \left. \right\} \quad (36)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{令 } \Phi_{h,k}(\Omega_{h,k}) &= \left[\frac{\kappa_h}{2} + 1 + \bar{f}_{h,1}(x_{h,1}) \right] \cdot \\
& \left(\frac{\partial \alpha_{h,k-1}}{\partial x_{h,1}} \right)^2 z_{h,k} - \frac{\partial \alpha_{h,k-1}}{\partial x_{h,1}} \dot{x}_{h,2} - \sum_{r=1}^{k-1} \left(\frac{\partial \alpha_{h,k-1}}{\partial \dot{x}_{h,r}} \dot{x}_{h,r} + \right. \\
& \left. \frac{\partial \alpha_{h,k-1}}{\partial \dot{\theta}_{h,r}} \dot{\theta}_{h,r} \right), \text{ 其中 } \Omega_{h,k} = [x_{h,1}, \dot{x}_{h,1}, \dots, \dot{x}_{h,k}, \\
& \dot{\theta}_{h,1}, \dots, \dot{\theta}_{h,k-1}]^T
\end{aligned}$$

根据引理 1 可得:

$$\Phi_{h,k}(\Omega_{h,k}) = \theta_{h,k}^T \phi_{h,k}(\Omega_{h,k}) + \eta_{h,k}(\Omega_{h,k}) \quad (37)$$

其中 $\eta_{h,k}(\Omega_{h,k})$ 是逼近误差且 $|\eta_{h,k}(\Omega_{h,k})| \leq \bar{\eta}_{h,k}$, $\bar{\eta}_{h,k}$ 是正常数. 由上式可得:

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{V}_2 & \leq \dot{V}_1 + \sum_{h=1}^H \left\{ \left(1 + \frac{\kappa_h b_{h,k}^2}{2} + \frac{b_{h,k}^2}{2} \right) z_{h,2}^2 - \right. \\
& \frac{1}{\xi_{h,2}} \theta_{h,2}^T \dot{\theta}_{h,2} + \frac{1}{2} z_{h,3}^2 + z_{h,2} \theta_{h,2}^T \phi_{h,2}(\Omega_{h,2}) + \\
& \sum_{q=1}^H \frac{1}{2} [y_h \bar{\psi}_{q,1,h}(y_h)]^2 + \frac{1}{2} X_{h,1}^2 + z_{h,2} \alpha_{h,2} + \\
& \left. \frac{1}{2\kappa_h} (\epsilon_{h,1}^2 + \epsilon_{h,2}^2) + \frac{1}{2} (\bar{\eta}_{h,2}^2 + \bar{\Delta}_{h,1}^2) + \frac{1}{4} \right\} \quad (38)
\end{aligned}$$

根据式(33)、(34)和(38),可得:

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{V}_k & \leq \sum_{h=1}^H \left\{ -\frac{1}{\kappa_h} [\lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{Q}_h) - 5 - \frac{k}{2}] \|\mathbf{e}_h\|^2 + \right. \\
& \frac{1}{2} z_{h,k+1}^2 - \sum_{r=1}^k \left(\frac{\sigma_{h,r} - 1}{2\xi_{h,r}} \theta_{h,r}^T \tilde{\theta}_{h,r} + \lambda_{h,r} z_{h,r}^2 \right) + \\
& \left. \mathcal{V}_{h,k} + D_{h,k} \right\} \quad (39)
\end{aligned}$$

其中 $D_{h,k} = D_{h,k-1} + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\Delta}_{h,1}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\eta}_{h,k}^2 + \frac{\sigma_{h,k}}{2\xi_{h,k}}$

$$\|\theta_{h,k}\|^2 + \frac{1}{4}; \mathcal{V}_{h,k} = (k - n_h) \sum_{q=1}^H [y_h \bar{\psi}_{q,1,h}(y_h)]^2 / 2 + [\bar{\lambda}_h$$

$$\|B_h\|^2 + (k-1)/2] X_{h,1}^2 + \sum_{r=1}^k \xi_{h,r} |z_{h,r} - z_{h,r}(i_{j,p}T)|^2.$$

第 n_h 步 选择如下公共 Lyapunov 函数:

$$V_{n_h} = V_{n_h-1} + \sum_{h=1}^H \left(\frac{1}{2} z_{h,n_h}^2 + \frac{1}{2\xi_{h,n_h}} \theta_{h,n_h}^T \tilde{\theta}_{h,n_h} \right) \quad (40)$$

其中 $\xi_{h,n_h} > 0$ 是设计参数; $\tilde{\theta}_{h,n_h}$ 将在后面给出.

设计如下周期事件触发控制器和自适应律:

$$u_h(t) = u_h^*(t_j) \quad (41)$$

$$u_h^*(t_j) = -\zeta_h z_{h,n_h}(t_j) - \hat{\theta}_{h,n_h}^T(t_j) \phi_{h,n_h}[\Omega_{h,n_h}(t_j)] \quad (42)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{\theta}_{h,n_h} &= \xi_{h,n_h} z_{h,n_h}(i_{j,p}T) \phi_{h,n_h}[\Omega_{h,n_h}(i_{j,p}T)] - \\
& \sigma_{h,n_h} \hat{\theta}_{h,n_h}(t)
\end{aligned} \quad (43)$$

其中 $\hat{\theta}_{h,n_h}$ 是 θ_{h,n_h} 的估计值, 且 $\theta_{h,n_h} = \hat{\theta}_{h,n_h} + \tilde{\theta}_{h,n_h}$; λ_{h,n_h} 和 σ_{h,n_h} 是正设计参数; $\zeta_h = \lambda_{h,n_h} + 3\xi_{h,n_h} + 3/2 + \kappa_h b_{h,n_h}^2/2 + b_{h,n_h}^2/2$; $u_h^*(t) = -\zeta_h z_{h,n_h}(t) - \hat{\theta}_{h,n_h}^T(t) \phi_{h,n_h}[\Omega_{h,n_h}(t)]; \phi_{h,n_h}(\cdot)$ 将在后文给出.

设计如下事件触发机制:

$$i_{j+1} = \min_{h=1, \dots, H} \{ \ell_h \geq i_j \mid |e_h(\ell_h T)| \geq \vartheta_h Z_h \}, \quad (44)$$

$$e_h(t) = e_h(\ell_h T) = u_h^*(\ell_h T) - u_h(t_j) \quad (45)$$

其中 $\vartheta_h > 0$ 是设计参数; ℓ_h 是非负整数; $Z_h = \sum_{r=1}^{n_h} |z_{h,r}(\ell_h T)|$. 从式(44), 可知第 $(j+2)$ 次事件触发时刻 $t_{j+1} = i_{j+1}T$. 根据式(12)可得:

$$\begin{aligned}
z_{h,n_h} \dot{z}_{h,n_h} &= -z_{h,n_h} b_{h,n_h} [\dot{x}_{h,1}(t) - \\
& x_{h,1}(i_{j,p}T)] - z_{h,n_h} \dot{\alpha}_{h,n_h-1} + z_{h,n_h} u_h
\end{aligned} \quad (46)$$

与第 k 步相似:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{h=1}^H -z_{h,n_h} \dot{\alpha}_{h,n_h-1} \leq \sum_{h=1}^H \{ \bar{f}_{h,1}(x_{h,1}) \cdot \\
& \left(z_{h,n_h} \frac{\partial \alpha_{h,n_h-1}}{\partial x_{h,1}} \right)^2 - z_{h,n_h} \frac{\partial \alpha_{h,n_h-1}}{\partial x_{h,1}} \dot{x}_{h,2} - \\
& \sum_{r=1}^{n_h-1} \left(z_{h,n_h} \frac{\partial \alpha_{h,n_h-1}}{\partial \dot{x}_{h,r}} \dot{x}_{h,r} + z_{h,n_h} \frac{\partial \alpha_{h,n_h-1}}{\partial \dot{\theta}_{h,r}} \dot{\theta}_{h,r} \right) + \\
& \frac{1}{2\kappa_h} \epsilon_{h,2}^2 + \left(\frac{\kappa_h}{2} + 1 \right) \left(z_{h,n_h} \frac{\partial \alpha_{h,n_h-1}}{\partial x_{h,r}} \right)^2 + \\
& \sum_{q=1}^H \frac{1}{2} [y_h \bar{\psi}_{q,1,h}(y_h)]^2 + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\Delta}_{h,1}^2 + \frac{1}{4} \} \quad (47)
\end{aligned}$$

利用 Young's 不等式, 可得:

$$\begin{aligned}
z_{h,n_h} u_h & \leq \frac{1}{2} z_{h,n_h}^2 + 2\xi_{h,n_h} z_{h,n_h}^2 + \\
& \frac{1}{2} |u_h - u_h^*(i_{j,p}T)|^2 + z_{h,n_h} u_h^* + \frac{1}{8\xi_{h,n_h}} \cdot \\
& |u_h^*(i_{j,p}T) - u_h^*|^2
\end{aligned} \quad (48)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{令 } \Phi_{h,n_h}(\Omega_{h,n_h}) &= \left[\frac{\kappa_h}{2} + 1 + \bar{f}_{h,1}(x_{h,1}) \right] z_{h,n_h} \\
& \left(\frac{\partial \alpha_{h,n_h-1}}{\partial x_{h,1}} \right)^2 - \frac{\partial \alpha_{h,n_h-1}}{\partial x_{h,1}} \dot{x}_{h,2} - \sum_{r=1}^{n_h-1} \left(\frac{\partial \alpha_{h,n_h-1}}{\partial \dot{x}_{h,r}} \dot{x}_{h,r} + \right.
\end{aligned}$$

$\frac{\partial \alpha_{h,n_h-1}}{\partial \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,r}} \dot{\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}}_{h,r}$, 其中 $\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{h,n_h} = [x_{h,1}, \hat{x}_{h,1}, \dots, \hat{x}_{h,n_h}, \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,1}, \dots, \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,n_h-1}]^T$.

根据引理 1 可得:

$$\Phi_{h,n_h}(\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{h,n_h}) = \boldsymbol{\theta}_{h,n_h}^T \boldsymbol{\phi}_{h,n_h}(\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{h,n_h}) + \eta_{h,n_h}(\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{h,n_h}) \quad (49)$$

其中 $\eta_{h,n_h}(\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{h,n_h})$ 是逼近误差且 $|\eta_{h,n_h}(\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{h,n_h})| \leq \bar{\eta}_{h,n_h}$, $\bar{\eta}_{h,n_h}$ 是正常数.

由上式可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{n_h} &\leq \sum_{h=1}^H \left[\left(1 + 2\xi_{h,n_h} + \frac{\kappa_h b_{h,n_h}^2}{2} + \frac{b_{h,n_h}^2}{2} \right) z_{h,n_h}^2 - \frac{1}{\xi_{h,n_h}} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,n_h}^T \dot{\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}}_{h,n_h} + \frac{1}{8\xi_{h,n_h}} |u_h^*(i_{j,p}T) - u_h^*|^2 + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{1}{2\kappa_h} (\epsilon_{h,1}^2 + \epsilon_{h,2}^2) + z_{h,n_h} \boldsymbol{\theta}_{h,n_h}^T \boldsymbol{\phi}_{h,n_h}(\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{h,n_h}) + \frac{1}{2} |u_h - u_h^*(i_{j,p}T)|^2 + z_{h,n_h} u_h^* + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \sum_{q=1}^H \frac{1}{2} [y_h \bar{\psi}_{q,1,h}(y_h)]^2 + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\eta}_{h,n_h}^2 + \frac{1}{2} X_{h,1}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\Delta}_{h,1}^2 + \frac{1}{4} \right] + \dot{V}_{n_h-1} \end{aligned} \quad (50)$$

根据式(41)~(43)及式(50),可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{n_h} &\leq \sum_{h=1}^H \left\{ -\frac{1}{\kappa_h} [\lambda_{\min}(\boldsymbol{Q}_h) - 5 - \frac{n_h}{2}] \|\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_h\|^2 + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \mathcal{V}_{h,n_h} - \sum_{r=1}^{n_h} \left(\frac{\sigma_{h,r} - 1}{2\xi_{h,r}} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,r}^T \tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,r} + \lambda_{h,r} z_{h,r}^2 \right) + D_{h,n_h} \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (51)$$

其中 $D_{h,n_h} = \frac{\sigma_{h,n_h}}{2\xi_{h,n_h}} \|\boldsymbol{\theta}_{h,n_h}\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\Delta}_{h,1}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\eta}_{h,n_h}^2 + \frac{1}{4} + D_{h,n_h-1}$; $\mathcal{V}_{h,n_h} = (\bar{\lambda}_h \|\boldsymbol{B}_h\|^2 + \frac{(n_h-1)}{2}) X_{h,1}^2 + \sum_{r=1}^{n_h} \xi_{h,r} |z_{h,r} - z_{h,r}(i_{j,p}T)|^2 + \frac{1}{2} |u_h - u_h^*(i_{j,p}T)|^2 + \frac{1}{8\xi_{h,n_h}} |u_h^*(i_{j,p}T) - u_h^*|^2$.

2.3 稳定性分析

定理 1 考虑满足假设 1 的切换互联非线性系统(1), 本文设计的周期事件触发的自适应模糊控制器(41)、事件触发机制(44)以及模糊自适应律(15)、(26)、(34)和(43)可以确保闭环系统所有状态有界.

证明: 令 $\boldsymbol{F}_h = [\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_h^T, z_{h,1}, \dots, z_{h,n_h}, \tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,1}^T, \dots, \tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,n_h}^T]^T$,

于是有:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{h=1}^H \mathcal{V}_{h,n_h} &\leq \sum_{h=1}^H [\gamma_h \|\boldsymbol{F}_h(t) - \boldsymbol{F}_h(i_{j,p}T)\|^2 + \\ &\quad \frac{1}{2\xi_{h,n_h}} \|\boldsymbol{\theta}_{h,n_h}\|^2 + \frac{1}{2\xi_{h,n_h}} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,n_h}^T \tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,n_h}] + \\ &\quad \bar{\vartheta} V_{n_h}(i_{j,p}T) \end{aligned} \quad (52)$$

其中 $\bar{\vartheta} = \max_{h=1, \dots, H} \{\vartheta_h^2 n_h\}$; $\gamma_h = \xi_h + \bar{\lambda}_h \|\boldsymbol{B}_h\|^2 + (\zeta_h^2 + 1)/2\xi_{h,n_h} + (\zeta_h^2 + 1)/2\xi_{h,n_h}$; $\xi_h = \max_{k=1, \dots, n_h} \{\xi_{h,k}\}$.

利用 Cauchy-Schwartz 不等式^[35], 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{h=1}^H \gamma_h \|\boldsymbol{F}_h(t) - \boldsymbol{F}_h(i_{j,p}T)\|^2 &\leq \sum_{h=1}^H T \gamma_h \int_{i_{j,p}T}^t \|\dot{\boldsymbol{F}}_h(s)\|^2 ds \\ &\leq \sum_{h=1}^H (T \beta_h \gamma_h \int_{i_{j,p}T}^t \|\boldsymbol{F}_h(s)\|^2 ds + \\ &\quad T^2 \beta_h \gamma_h \|\boldsymbol{F}_h(i_{j,p}T)\|^2 + T^2 \beta_h d_h^* \gamma_h) \end{aligned} \quad (53)$$

其中 β_h 和 d^* 是正常数.

由上可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{n_h} &\leq \sum_{h=1}^H \left\{ -\frac{1}{\kappa_h} [\lambda_{\min}(\boldsymbol{Q}_h) - 5 - \frac{n_h}{2}] \|\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_h\|^2 - \right. \\ &\quad \sum_{r=1}^{n_h-1} \frac{\sigma_{h,r} - 1}{2\xi_{h,r}} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,r}^T \tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,r} - \frac{\sigma_{h,n_h} - 2}{2\xi_{h,n_h}} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,n_h}^T \tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{h,n_h} - \\ &\quad \sum_{r=1}^{n_h} \lambda_{h,r} z_{h,r}^2 + T \beta_h \gamma_h \int_{i_{j,p}T}^t \|\boldsymbol{F}_h(s)\|^2 ds + \\ &\quad \left. T^2 \beta_h \gamma_h \|\boldsymbol{F}_h(i_{j,p}T)\|^2 + \bar{D}_{n_h} + \bar{\vartheta} V_{n_h}(i_{j,p}T) \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (54)$$

其中

$\bar{D}_{n_h} = \sum_{h=1}^H (\|\boldsymbol{\theta}_{h,n_h}\|^2 / 2\xi_{h,n_h} + T^2 \gamma_h \beta_{h,1} d_h^* + D_{h,n_h})$
令 $c_h = \min\{[\lambda_{\min}(\boldsymbol{Q}_h) - 5 - n_h/2] / \lambda_{\max}(\boldsymbol{P}_h), 2\lambda_{h,1}, \dots, 2\lambda_{h,n_h}, \sigma_{h,1} - 1, \dots, \sigma_{h,n_h-1} - 1, \sigma_{h,n_h} - 2\}$ 以及 $c = \min_{h=1, \dots, H} \{c_h\}$, 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{n_h} &\leq -c V_{n_h}(t) + \sum_{h=1}^H [T \beta_h \gamma_h \int_{i_{j,p}T}^t \|\boldsymbol{F}_h(s)\|^2 ds + \\ &\quad T^2 \gamma_h \beta_h \|\boldsymbol{F}_h(i_{j,p}T)\|^2] + \bar{\vartheta} V_{n_h}(i_{j,p}T) + \bar{D}_{n_h} \end{aligned} \quad (55)$$

由上式可得:

$$\sum_{h=1}^H T^2 \gamma_h \beta_h \|\boldsymbol{F}_h(i_{j,p}T)\|^2 \leq \mu h V_{n_h}(i_{j,p}T) \quad (56)$$

其中 $h = \max_{h=1, \dots, H} \{1/\lambda_{\min}(\boldsymbol{P}_h), 2, 2\xi_h\}$; $\mu = \max_{h=1, \dots, H} \{T^2 \gamma_h \beta_h\}$.

根据式(55)和(56), 可得:

$$\dot{V}_{n_h} \leq -cV_{n_h}(t) + (\bar{\vartheta} + \mu h)V_{n_h}(i_{j,p}T) + \sum_{h=1}^H T\beta_h \gamma_h \int_{i_{j,p}T}^t \|\mathbf{F}_h(s)\|^2 ds + \bar{D}_{n_h} \quad (57)$$

构建如下 Lyapunov 函数:

$$\bar{V} = \sum_{h=1}^H \frac{\pi}{T} \int_{t-T}^t \int_{\tau}^t \|\mathbf{F}_h(s)\|^2 ds d\tau \quad (58)$$

其中 $0 < \pi < c/h$ 是常数.

由上式, 可得:

$$\bar{V} \leq \sum_{h=1}^H \pi \int_{t-T}^t \|\mathbf{F}_h(s)\|^2 ds \quad (59)$$

选择如下公共 Lyapunov 函数, $\forall t \in [i_{j,p}T, i_{j,p+1}T)$:

$$V = V_{n_h} + \bar{V} \quad (60)$$

对上式求导, 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} &\leq -cV_{n_h}(t) - \sum_{h=1}^H \left[\left(\frac{\pi}{T} - T\beta_h \gamma_h \right) \cdot \right. \\ &\quad \left. \int_{t-T}^t \|\mathbf{F}_h(s)\|^2 ds - \pi \|\mathbf{F}_h(t)\|^2 \right] + \\ &\quad (\bar{\vartheta} + \mu h)V_{n_h}(i_{j,p}T) + \bar{D}_{n_h} \end{aligned} \quad (61)$$

根据式(59), 可得:

$$- \sum_{h=1}^H \pi \left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{T\beta_h \gamma_h}{\pi} \right) \int_{t-T}^t \|\mathbf{F}_h(s)\|^2 ds \leq -\rho \bar{V} \quad (62)$$

其中 $\rho = \min_{h=1, \dots, H} \left\{ \frac{1}{T} - \frac{T\beta_h \gamma_h}{\pi} \right\}$.

接下来有:

$$\sum_{h=1}^H \pi \|\mathbf{F}_h(t)\|^2 \leq h\pi V_{n_h}(t) \quad (63)$$

由上式, 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} &\leq -(c - h\pi)V_{n_h}(t) - \rho \bar{V} + \\ &\quad (\bar{\vartheta} + \mu h)V_{n_h}(i_{j,p}T) + \bar{D}_{n_h} \end{aligned} \quad (64)$$

选择设计参数 ϑ_h 使得 $\bar{\vartheta} \in (0, [c - h\pi]/2)$,

然后选择 $\bar{\omega} \in (2\bar{\vartheta}, c - h\pi]$ 使其满足 $\rho \geq \bar{\omega}$ 和 $\bar{\vartheta} + \mu h \leq \bar{\omega}/2$, 选择满足如下条件的 T :

$$T \leq \min_{h=1, \dots, H} \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{\pi^2 \bar{\omega}^2 + 4\gamma_h \beta_h \pi} - \bar{\omega} \pi}{2\gamma_h \beta_h}, \sqrt{\frac{\bar{\omega} - 2\bar{\vartheta}}{2\gamma_h \beta_h h}} \right\} \quad (65)$$

由上式可得:

$$\dot{V} \leq -\bar{\omega}V(t) + \frac{\bar{\omega}}{2}V_{n_h}(i_{j,p}T) + \bar{D}_{n_h} \quad (66)$$

根据式(66), 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} V(t) &\leq 0.5(1 + e^{-\bar{\omega}(t-i_{j,p}T)})V(i_{j,p}T) + \\ &\quad \frac{1 - e^{-\bar{\omega}(t-i_{j,p}T)}}{\bar{\omega}}\bar{D}_{n_h} \end{aligned} \quad (67)$$

当 $t = i_{j,p+1}T$ 时, 可得:

$$V(i_{j,p+1}T) \leq CV(i_{j,p}T) + B \quad (68)$$

其中 $C = 0.5(1 + e^{-\bar{\omega}T}) < 1$; $B = \frac{1 - e^{-\bar{\omega}T}}{\bar{\omega}}\bar{D}_{n_h}$.

接下来有:

$$\begin{aligned} V(t_j) &\leq C^{i_j}V(t_0) + B(1 + C + \dots + C^{i_j-1}) \\ &\leq C^{i_j}V(t_0) + \frac{2\bar{D}_{n_h}}{\bar{\omega}} \end{aligned} \quad (69)$$

对于 $\forall t \in [t_j, t_{j+1})$, 当 $i_j \rightarrow \infty$ 有 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 有, 根据上式可得:

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} V(t) \leq \frac{2\bar{D}_{n_h}}{\bar{\omega}} \quad (70)$$

综上可得:

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \|\mathbf{e}_h\| \leq \sqrt{\frac{2\kappa_h \bar{D}_{n_h}}{\bar{\omega} \lambda_{\min}(P_h)}} \quad (71)$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} |z_{h,k}| \leq 2\sqrt{\frac{\bar{D}_{n_h}}{\bar{\omega}}} \quad (72)$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \|\boldsymbol{\theta}_{h,k}\| \leq 2\sqrt{\frac{\xi_{h,k} \bar{D}_{n_h}}{\bar{\omega}}} \quad (73)$$

由式(71)~(73)可得闭环系统所有信号有界.

注 3 基于式(65)和式(69)~(73), 可知系统状态不能被调整为任意小, 但是通过选择合适的参数可以使系统状态尽可能的小. 具体参数选取如下: 增加 κ_h , $\lambda_{h,k}$ 和 $\xi_{h,k}$ 以及减小 T 可以减小有界域. 然而, 如果想要增加采样周期 T 以减少系统的通信资源浪费, 可以减少 κ_h , $\lambda_{h,k}$ 和 $\xi_{h,k}$. 因此, 应该进行一些尝试以获得令人满意的效果.

注 4 值得注意的是, 本文提出的周期事件触发控制策略是在采样控制的基础上设计的事件触发策略, 因此该策略可以在固定周期采样基础上进一步减少通讯资源浪费. 此外, 不同于连续时间下的事件触发方法和自触发控制方法. 事件触发机制仅在采样时刻间歇检测传输协议. 最后, 从式(44)可得 $t_{j+1} - t_j \geq T$, 因此可以得出所提出的方法中不存在 Zeno 现象.

控制算法的步骤如下:

第 1 步: 选择正常数 $b_{h,k}$, $h = 1, \dots, H, k = 1, \dots, n_h$, 然后根据式(4)可得系统的状态观测器.

第 2 步: 选择设计参数 $\lambda_{h,k} > 0, \xi_{h,k} > 0, \kappa_h > 0, h = 1, \dots, H, k = 1, \dots, n_h$, 然后根据式(33)和

(42)可得虚拟控制律和事件触发控制器.

第3步:选择正的设计参数 $\sigma_{h,k}, h=1, \dots, H, k=1, \dots, n_h$, 然后可得自适应律基于公式(34).

第4步:选取 $\vartheta_h > 0$ 和 $0 < \pi < c/h$ 使 $\bar{\vartheta} = \max_{h=1, \dots, H} \{\vartheta_h^2 n_h\}$ 满足 $\bar{\vartheta} \in (0, [c - h\pi]/2)$, 然后基于式(44)可得事件触发机制.

第5步:选取 $\bar{\omega} \in (2\bar{\vartheta}, c - h\pi]$, 然后基于式(65)确定 T 的取值.

3 仿真算例

在本节中,将通过仿真算例验证所提出方案有效性.考虑如下的电网系统^[7],第 h 个电网子系统模型可以如下描述 $h=1, 2$:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \dot{\delta}_h &= \Delta \omega_h \\ \Delta \dot{\omega}_h &= \frac{D_h}{2H_h} \Delta \omega_h + \frac{\omega_0}{2H_h} (\Delta P_{mh} + \Delta P_{eh}^{\sigma_h(t)}) \\ \Delta \dot{P}_{mh} &= \frac{1}{T_h} [-\Delta P_{mh} - k_h \Delta \omega_h + u_h + d_h(t)] \end{aligned} \quad (74)$$

其中 $\sigma_h(t): [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_h = \{1, 2\}$; D_h, H_h, ω_0, k_h 和 T_h 是系统参数; $\Delta \delta_h$ 是转子角度偏差; $\Delta \omega_h$ 是转子相对转速偏差; ΔP_{mh} 机械输入功率偏差; $\Delta P_{eh}^{\sigma_h(t)}$ 有功功率偏差; u_h 是控制信号; δ_{h0} 稳态角度; δ_h 是转子角度; $d_h(t)$ 是外部扰动.

$\Delta P_{eh}^{\sigma_h(t)}$ 为:

$$\Delta P_{eh}^{\sigma_h(t)} = -\frac{1}{X} E_{h,1}^{\sigma_h(t)} E_{h,2}^{\sigma_h(t)} \mathcal{L}_h \quad (75)$$

其中 $E_{h,1}^{\sigma_h(t)}$ 和 $E_{h,2}^{\sigma_h(t)}$ 以及 X 为设计参数; $\mathcal{L}_1 = \sin(\delta_1 - \delta_2) - \sin(\delta_{10} - \delta_{20})$; $\mathcal{L}_2 = -\mathcal{L}_1$, 令 $x_{h,1} = \Delta \delta_h$; $x_{h,2} = \Delta \omega_h$; $x_{h,3} = \omega_0 \Delta P_{mh} / 2H_h$; $U_h = \omega_0 u_h / 2T_h H_h$ 为控制输入; $y_h = \delta_h$ 为系统输出, 综上所述式(74)可以被描述为系统(1).

选择以下参数: $H_h=12, D_h=3, T_h=15, \omega_0=314.159, k_h=0, h=1, 2, X=15, E_{1,1}^1=1, E_{1,1}^2=1.2, E_{1,2}^1=2, E_{1,2}^2=2.2, E_{2,1}^1=1.2, E_{2,1}^2=1, E_{2,2}^1=2.2, E_{2,2}^2=2, \delta_{10}=1, \delta_{20}=1.2, d_1=0.01\sin(t), d_2=0, \lambda_{1,1}=3.2, \lambda_{1,2}=6.5, \lambda_{1,3}=3.2, \lambda_{2,1}=3.2, \lambda_{2,2}=6.5, \lambda_{2,3}=3.2, \kappa_1=2, \kappa_2=2, b_{1,1}=2.5, b_{1,2}=5.2, b_{1,3}=5.2, b_{2,1}=2.5, b_{2,2}=5.2, b_{2,3}=5.2, \xi_{1,k}=1.2, \xi_{2,k}=1.2, \sigma_{1,k}=33, \sigma_{2,k}=33, k=1, 2, 3, T=0.005, \vartheta_1=10, \vartheta_2=10$. 更进一步 $Q_1=Q_2=$

$12\mathbf{I}_3, \mathbf{I}_3$ 为 3 维单位矩阵. 初始状态设置为 $x_{h,1}(0) = \dot{x}_{h,1}(0) = 0.1, x_{h,2}(0) = \dot{x}_{h,2}(0) = 0.1, x_{h,3}(0) = \dot{x}_{h,3}(0) = -0.1, h=1, 2$.

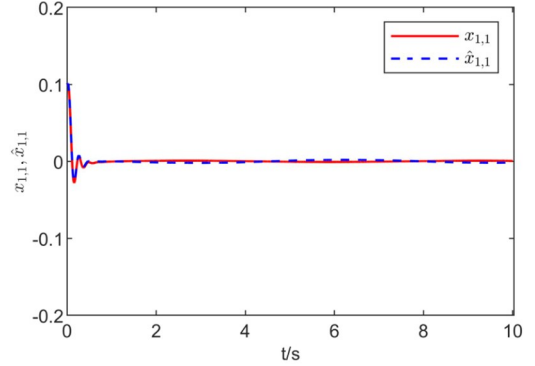


图1 $x_{1,1}, \hat{x}_{1,1}$ 轨迹
Fig. 1 Trajectories of $x_{1,1}, \hat{x}_{1,1}$

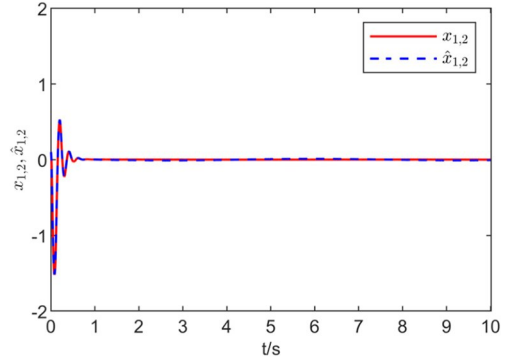


图2 $x_{1,2}, \hat{x}_{1,2}$ 轨迹
Fig. 2 Trajectories of $x_{1,2}, \hat{x}_{1,2}$

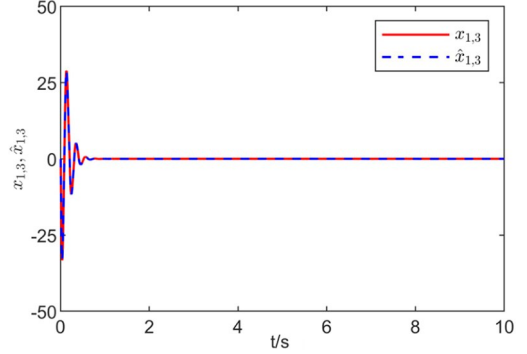


图3 $x_{1,3}, \hat{x}_{1,3}$ 轨迹
Fig. 3 Trajectories of $x_{1,3}, \hat{x}_{1,3}$

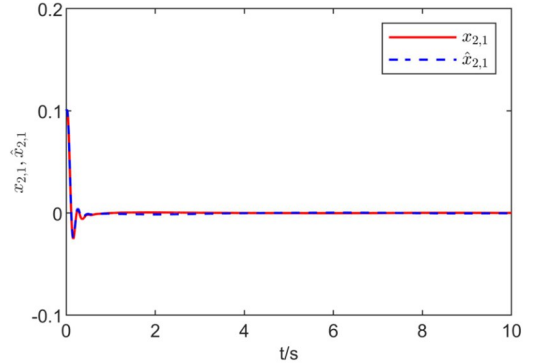


图4 $x_{2,1}, \hat{x}_{2,1}$ 轨迹
Fig. 4 Trajectories of $x_{2,1}, \hat{x}_{2,1}$

如图1~6所示,系统状态在图7和图8所示

的控制输入和切换信号下有界. 图 9 和图 10 显示了触发时间, 共触发 446 次. 相比于固定周期采样控制

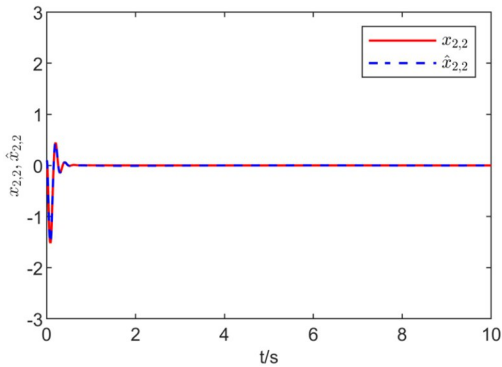


图 5 $x_{2,2}, \hat{x}_{2,2}$ 轨迹
Fig. 5 Trajectories of $x_{2,2}, \hat{x}_{2,2}$

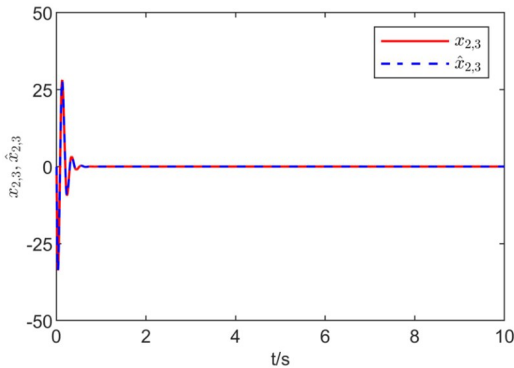


图 6 $x_{2,3}, \hat{x}_{2,3}$ 轨迹
Fig. 6 Trajectories of $x_{2,3}, \hat{x}_{2,3}$

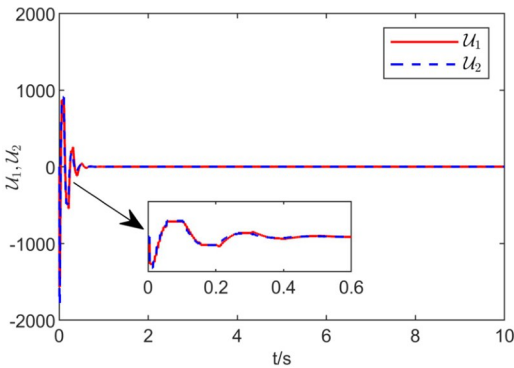


图 7 控制信号
Fig. 7 Control inputs

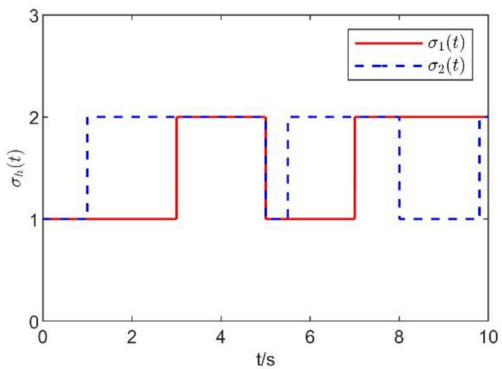


图 8 切换信号
Fig. 8 Switching signals

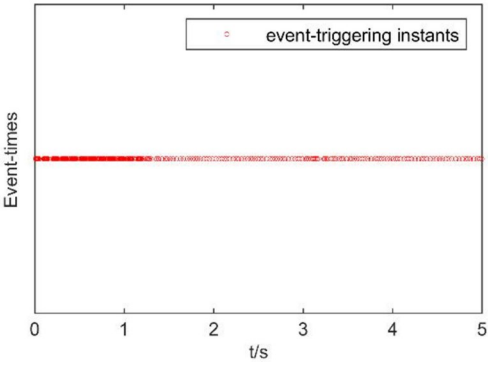


图 9 事件触发时刻 $h=1$
Fig. 9 event-triggering instants $h=1$

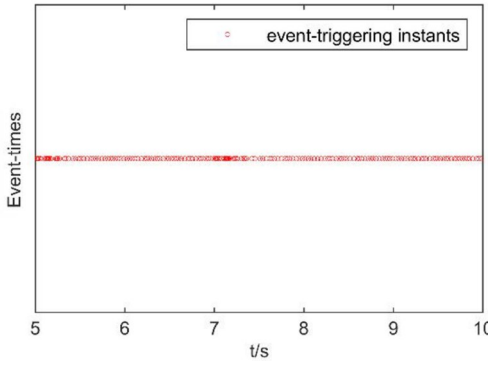


图 10 事件触发时刻 $h=2$
Fig. 10 event-triggering instants $h=2$

方法中控制器的 2000 次更新, 本文构建的周期事件触发方案进一步减少了所考虑系统的通信资源浪费.

4 结论

本文为切换互联非线性系统设计了一种分散式输出反馈周期事件触发控制方案. 仅使用采样时刻的信息构建状态观测器. 为了减少通信资源浪费, 设计了离散时间事件触发机制和模糊自适应控制器. 同时, 构建了一个公共 Lyapunov 函数来分析所考虑的切换互联非线性系统的稳定性. 未来将进一步研究随机切换非线性系统的周期事件触发控制问题.

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