

基于输出反馈的一类大型 互联非线性系统的鲁棒全局指数稳定*

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摘要 研究基于输出反馈的一类新的大型互联非线性不确定系统的鲁棒全局指数稳定问题, 通过构造每个子系统收敛的状态观测器, 并对观测器的状态作线性变换, 得到鲁棒分散输出反馈控制器. 当该反馈控制律作用于该系统时, 闭环系统是全局指数稳定的.

关键词 全局指数稳定, 大型互联非线性系统, 输出反馈, 分散控制.

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1 引 言

文 [1,2] 提出了一类新的非线性系统, 该系统的非线性项有一种新的约束条件, 这种条件包含了通常意义下的三角条件^[3]和前馈条件^[4-6], 文 [2] 讨论了这类新系统的状态反馈控制, 文 [1] 则对该系统进行了输出反馈设计. 大型互联非线性系统的分散控制设计是近年来控制理论研究的热点问题, 如何将文 [1,2] 中的新系统组合成大系统, 并进行相应的分散控制设计, 这是本文研究和讨论的问题.

对于大型互联非线性系统, 不确定非线性互联项具有怎样的形式自然是研究和考虑的重点, 匹配或非匹配形式等. 文 [7,8] 所研究的系统的互联项满足匹配条件, 文 [9-11] 则对互联项不满足匹配条件的系统进行了控制设计, 然此类系统有一定的特殊性, 为适用于反步法的严反馈系统, 对于由非严反馈系统组合而成的互联系统, 如何进行控制设计, 目前仍少有相关的研究论文. 而对于大型互联非线性系统的基于输出反馈的控制设计, 主要应用于互联项依赖于系统输出的称为输出反馈标准形的系统^[12-16], 或系统经输出互相关联^[17], 对于具有一般互联形式的系统, 即互联项依赖于全部子系统的状态, 如何进行输出反馈设计, 尚鲜有相关的研究论文.

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本文考虑基于输出反馈的一类大型互联非线性不确定系统的鲁棒全局指数稳定问题, 该系统是由文 [1,2] 中的系统组合而成, 自然其互联项具有一般的互联形式, 且是非匹配的, 也不满足严反馈条件. 通过使用文 [18] 中的方法构造每个子系统收敛的状态观测器, 并对观测器的状态构建一种新的线性变换, 得到分散输出反馈控制律, 当输出反馈控制律作用于该系统时, 闭环系统是全局指数稳定的. 通常意义下的三角条件和前馈条件也被推广到本文研究的系统中, 且得到了和文 [1] 相对应的结论. 需要说明的是, 本文讨论的系统是文 [1,2] 中系统的推广, 但控制设计与文 [1] 是不同的.

2 问题描述

考虑如下形式的大型互联非线性系统

$$\begin{cases} \dot{z}_i = Az_i + Bu_i + \delta_i(t, z, u), \\ y_i = Cz_i, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

这里 $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$ 表示各个子系统, $z_i \in R^n$, $u_i \in R$, $y_i \in R$ 分别是第 i 个子系统的状态, 控制输入和输出, $z = [z_1^T z_2^T \dots z_N^T]^T$, $z = [z_1^T z_2^T \dots z_N^T]^T$, $u = [u_1 u_2 \dots u_N]^T$, 而 $\delta_i(t, z, u) = [\delta_{i1}(t, z, u) \delta_{i2}(t, z, u) \dots \delta_{in}(t, z, u)]^T$ 是不确定互联项, 且映射 $\delta_{ij}(t, z, u): R \times R^{nN} \times R^N \rightarrow R$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 是连续的, 而

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n},$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}_{n \times 1}, \quad C = [1 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0]_{1 \times n}.$$

定义范数 $\|\cdot\|$ 为通常的 2-范数, 即 $\|x\| = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}$, $\|A\| = \sqrt{\rho(A^T A)}$. 记 I 为 n 阶单位阵.

对系统 (1) 作如下假设.

假设 1 存在函数 $\gamma_{il}(\varepsilon) \geq 0$, 使得对 $\varepsilon > 0$, 有

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \varepsilon^{j-1} |\delta_{ij}(t, z, u)| \leq \sum_{l=1}^N \left(\gamma_{il}(\varepsilon) \sum_{j=1}^n \varepsilon^{j-1} |z_{lj}| \right) \quad (2)$$

成立, $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$, $l = 1, 2, \dots, N$.

注 1 文 [1,2] 讨论的系统是

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = Ax + Bu + \delta(t, x, u), \\ y = Cx, \end{cases}$$

其中 $x = [x_1 \ x_2 \ \cdots \ x_n]^T$, $\delta(t, x, u) = [\delta_1(t, x, u) \ \delta_2(t, x, u) \ \cdots \ \delta_n(t, x, u)]^T$, 且存在函数 $\gamma(\varepsilon) \geq 0$, 使得对 $\varepsilon > 0$, 有

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon^{i-1} |\delta_i(t, x, u)| \leq \gamma(\varepsilon) \sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon^{i-1} |x_i|.$$

由此可知, 本文研究的系统完全是把文 [1,2] 讨论的系统推广到大系统的情形.

引理 1^[19] (A, B) 可控, 存在 n 阶对称正定阵 P 和 n 维行向量 K , 使得

$$P(A - BK) + (A - BK)^T P = -I \quad (3)$$

成立.

利用文 [18] 中的方法构造系统 (1) 的状态观测器如下

$$\dot{\hat{z}}_i = A\hat{z}_i + Bu_i + \overline{K}(\varepsilon)(y_i - C\hat{z}_i), \quad (4)$$

其中

$$\overline{K}(\varepsilon) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{k_1}{\varepsilon} \\ \frac{k_2}{\varepsilon^2} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{k_n}{\varepsilon^n} \end{pmatrix},$$

常数 k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n 的选取使得多项式方程 $s^n + k_1 s^{n-1} + \dots + k_{n-1} s + k_n = 0$ 的根具有负实部, 则存在 n 阶对称正定阵 \overline{P} , 使得

$$\overline{A}^T \overline{P} + \overline{P} \overline{A} = -I,$$

其中

$$\overline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -k_1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -k_2 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -k_{n-1} & 0 & 0 & \ddots & 1 \\ -k_n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}.$$

注 2 设 k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n 的选取使得多项式方程 $s^n + k_1 s^{n-1} + \dots + k_{n-1} s + k_n = 0$ 的根具有负实部, 对任意的正数 δ , 多项式方程 $\delta^n (s^n + k_1 s^{n-1} + \dots + k_{n-1} s + k_n) = 0$ 的根也具有负实部, 令 $\delta s = \overline{s}$, 则多项式方程 $\overline{s}^n + k_1 \delta \overline{s}^{n-1} + \dots + k_{n-1} \delta^{n-1} \overline{s} + k_n \delta^n = 0$ 的根也具有负实部, 由此可知, 当 δ 充分小时, 能选取新的满足要求的一组数 k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n , 使每个数的绝对值充分小.

记

$$l_i = \hat{z}_i - z_i.$$

则由 (1), (4) 式可得误差方程

$$\dot{\ell}_i = (A - \bar{K}(\varepsilon)C)\ell_i - \delta_i(t, z, u).$$

定义

$$\bar{A}(\varepsilon) = A - \bar{K}(\varepsilon)C = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{k_1}{\varepsilon} & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -\frac{k_2}{\varepsilon^2} & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -\frac{k_{n-1}}{\varepsilon^{n-1}} & 0 & 0 & \ddots & 1 \\ -\frac{k_n}{\varepsilon^n} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}.$$

记 $\ell = [\ell_1^T \ell_2^T \cdots \ell_N^T]^T$, $\hat{z} = [\hat{z}_1^T \hat{z}_2^T \cdots \hat{z}_N^T]^T$, 则系统 (1) 基于输出反馈的鲁棒全局指数稳定问题是: 设计一个分散输出反馈控制律

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\hat{z}}_i &= A\hat{z}_i + Bu_i + \bar{K}(\varepsilon)(y_i - C\hat{z}_i), \\ u_i &= \alpha_i(\hat{z}_i, \varepsilon), \quad \alpha_i(0, \varepsilon) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

使得原点

$$\begin{pmatrix} \ell \\ \hat{z} \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

是闭环系统

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\ell}_i = \bar{A}(\varepsilon)\ell_i - \delta_i(t, z, u), \\ \dot{\hat{z}}_i = A\hat{z}_i + B\alpha_i(\hat{z}_i, \varepsilon) + \bar{K}(\varepsilon)(y_i - C\hat{z}_i) \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

的全局指数稳定平衡点.

3 主要结论

定义

$$E(\varepsilon) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \varepsilon & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \varepsilon^{n-1} \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}, \quad \bar{P}(\varepsilon) = (E(\varepsilon))^T \bar{P} E(\varepsilon), \quad (6)$$

则由文 [18] 有

$$(\bar{A}(\varepsilon))^T \bar{P}(\varepsilon) + \bar{P}(\varepsilon) \bar{A}(\varepsilon) = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} (E(\varepsilon))^T E(\varepsilon). \quad (7)$$

再记

$$\bar{E}(\varepsilon) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{n-1}} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{n-2}} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}, \quad (8)$$

由此, 我们有下面的主要结论.

定理 1 假设 1 成立, 且 $\varepsilon(2 \sum_{l=1}^N \gamma_{il}(\varepsilon) + \sum_{l=1}^N \gamma_{li}(\varepsilon)) \leq \frac{1}{4\sqrt{n}\|\overline{P}\|}$ 成立, $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$, 则系统 (1) 的分散输出反馈控制律为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\hat{z}}_i &= A\hat{z}_i + Bu_i + \overline{K}(\varepsilon)(y_i - C\hat{z}_i), \\ u_i &= \alpha_i(\hat{z}_i, \varepsilon) = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon}K\overline{E}(\varepsilon)\hat{z}_i, \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

其中 K 为 (3) 式中的 K .

证 令 $\overline{z}_i = \overline{E}(\varepsilon)\hat{z}_i$, 由 (8) 式, 注意到

$$\overline{E}(\varepsilon)A(\overline{E}(\varepsilon))^{-1} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}A, \quad \overline{E}(\varepsilon)B = B.$$

记

$$\widehat{K} = \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_n \end{pmatrix},$$

则有

$$\overline{E}(\varepsilon)\overline{K}(\varepsilon) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^n}\widehat{K}.$$

所以, 由 (5), (9) 式可得

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\ell}_i = \overline{A}(\varepsilon)\ell_i - \delta_i(t, z, u), \\ \dot{\overline{z}}_i = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}(A - BK)\overline{z}_i - \frac{1}{\varepsilon^n}\widehat{K}C\ell_i. \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

构造 Lyapunov 函数

$$V(\ell, \overline{z}) = \sum_{i=1}^n (\varepsilon^{2-2n}\ell_i^T \overline{P}(\varepsilon)\ell_i + \overline{z}_i^T P\overline{z}_i),$$

其中 $\overline{z} = [\overline{z}_1^T \overline{z}_2^T \dots \overline{z}_N^T]^T$. 记 $\xi_i = E(\varepsilon)\ell_i$, 则由 (3), (6), (7), (10) 式得

$$\dot{V} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(-\varepsilon^{1-2n} \|\xi_i\|^2 + 2\varepsilon^{2-2n}\xi_i^T \overline{P}E(\varepsilon)(-\delta_i(t, z, u)) - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \|\overline{z}_i\|^2 - 2\frac{1}{\varepsilon^n}\overline{z}_i^T P\widehat{K}C\ell_i \right).$$

注意到

$$E(\varepsilon)\delta_i(t, z, u) = [\delta_{i1}(t, z, u) \varepsilon \delta_{i2}(t, z, u) \dots \varepsilon^{n-1} \delta_{in}(t, z, u)]^T,$$

记 $\|\cdot\|_1$ 为 n 维向量的 1-范数, 则由假设 1 和向量范数的等价性^[20], 有

$$\begin{aligned} \|E(\varepsilon)\delta_i(t, z, u)\| &\leq \|E(\varepsilon)\delta_i(t, z, u)\|_1 \leq \sum_{l=1}^N \gamma_{il}(\varepsilon) \|E(\varepsilon)z_l\|_1 \\ &\leq \sqrt{n} \sum_{l=1}^N \gamma_{il}(\varepsilon) \|E(\varepsilon)z_l\|, \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

由 $E(\varepsilon)$, $\bar{E}(\varepsilon)$ 的定义以及 $\xi_i = E(\varepsilon)\ell_i$, 可得

$$E(\varepsilon)(\bar{E}(\varepsilon))^{-1} = \varepsilon^{n-1}I, \quad \|C\ell_i\| \leq \|\xi_i\| \quad (12)$$

所以, 由 (11), (12) 式得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} &\leq \sum_{i=1}^N \left(-\varepsilon^{1-2n} \|\xi_i\|^2 + 2\varepsilon^{2-2n}\sqrt{n} \|\xi_i\| \|\bar{P}\| \sum_{l=1}^N \gamma_{il}(\varepsilon) \|E(\varepsilon)z_l\| \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \|\bar{z}_i\|^2 + 2\frac{1}{\varepsilon^n} \|\hat{K}\| \|P\| \|\bar{z}_i\| \|\xi_i\| \right) \\ &\leq \sum_{i=1}^N \left(-\varepsilon^{1-2n} \|\xi_i\|^2 + 2\varepsilon^{2-2n}\sqrt{n} \|\xi_i\| \|\bar{P}\| \sum_{l=1}^N \gamma_{il}(\varepsilon) (\|E(\varepsilon)\hat{z}_l\| + \|E(\varepsilon)\ell_l\|) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \|\bar{z}_i\|^2 + 2\frac{1}{\varepsilon^n} \|\hat{K}\| \|P\| \|\bar{z}_i\| \|\xi_i\| \right) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^N \left(-\varepsilon^{1-2n} \|\xi_i\|^2 + 2\varepsilon^{2-2n}\sqrt{n} \|\xi_i\| \|\bar{P}\| \sum_{l=1}^N \gamma_{il}(\varepsilon) (\|E(\varepsilon)(\bar{E}(\varepsilon))^{-1}\bar{z}_l\| + \|\xi_l\|) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \|\bar{z}_i\|^2 + 2\frac{1}{\varepsilon^n} \|\hat{K}\| \|P\| \|\bar{z}_i\| \|\xi_i\| \right) \\ &= \sum_{l=1}^N \left(-\varepsilon^{1-2n} \|\xi_l\|^2 + 2\varepsilon^{2-2n}\sqrt{n} \|\xi_l\| \|\bar{P}\| \sum_{i=1}^N \gamma_{il}(\varepsilon) (\varepsilon^{n-1} \|\bar{z}_i\| + \|\xi_i\|) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \|\bar{z}_i\|^2 + 2\frac{1}{\varepsilon^n} \|\hat{K}\| \|P\| \|\bar{z}_i\| \|\xi_i\| \right) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^N \left(-\varepsilon^{1-2n} \|\xi_i\|^2 + \sqrt{n} \|\bar{P}\| \sum_{l=1}^N \gamma_{il}(\varepsilon) (2\varepsilon^{1-n} \|\xi_i\| \|\bar{z}_l\| + 2\varepsilon^{2-2n} \|\xi_i\| \|\xi_l\|) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \|\bar{z}_i\|^2 + 2\frac{1}{\varepsilon^n} \|\hat{K}\| \|P\| \|\bar{z}_i\| \|\xi_i\| \right). \end{aligned}$$

由基本不等式得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} &\leq \sum_{i=1}^N \left(-\varepsilon^{1-2n} \|\xi_i\|^2 + \sqrt{n} \|\bar{P}\| \sum_{l=1}^N \gamma_{il}(\varepsilon) (\varepsilon^{2-2n} \|\xi_i\|^2 + \|\bar{z}_l\|^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \varepsilon^{2-2n} (\|\xi_i\|^2 + \|\xi_l\|^2)) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \|\bar{z}_i\|^2 + \frac{\|\bar{z}_i\|^2}{2\varepsilon} + 2\varepsilon^{1-2n} \|\hat{K}\|^2 \|P\|^2 \|\xi_i\|^2 \right) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^N \left(-\varepsilon^{1-2n} \|\xi_i\|^2 + 2\varepsilon^{2-2n}\sqrt{n} \|\bar{P}\| \left(\sum_{l=1}^N \gamma_{il}(\varepsilon) \|\xi_i\|^2 + 2\varepsilon^{1-2n} \|\hat{K}\|^2 \|P\|^2 \|\xi_i\|^2 \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. - \frac{1}{2\varepsilon} \|\bar{z}_i\|^2 \right) + \sum_{i=1}^N \varepsilon^{2-2n}\sqrt{n} \|\bar{P}\| \sum_{l=1}^N \gamma_{il}(\varepsilon) \|\xi_l\|^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{i=1}^N \sqrt{n} \|\bar{P}\| \sum_{l=1}^N \gamma_{il}(\varepsilon) \|\bar{z}_l\|^2 \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{i=1}^N \left(-\varepsilon^{1-2n} \|\xi_i\|^2 + 2\varepsilon^{2-2n} \sqrt{n} \|\bar{P}\| \left(\sum_{l=1}^N \gamma_{il}(\varepsilon) \right) \|\xi_i\|^2 + 2\varepsilon^{1-2n} \|\hat{K}\|^2 \|P\|^2 \|\xi_i\|^2 \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \frac{1}{2\varepsilon} \|\bar{z}_i\|^2 \right) + \sum_{i=1}^N \varepsilon^{2-2n} \sqrt{n} \|\bar{P}\| \sum_{l=1}^N \gamma_{li}(\varepsilon) \|\xi_i\|^2 \\
&\quad + \sum_{i=1}^N \sqrt{n} \|\bar{P}\| \sum_{l=1}^N \gamma_{li}(\varepsilon) \|\bar{z}_i\|^2 \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^N \left(-\varepsilon^{1-2n} \|\xi_i\|^2 + 2\varepsilon^{2-2n} \sqrt{n} \|\bar{P}\| \left(\sum_{l=1}^N \gamma_{il}(\varepsilon) \right) \|\xi_i\|^2 + 2\varepsilon^{1-2n} \|\hat{K}\|^2 \|P\|^2 \|\xi_i\|^2 \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \varepsilon^{2-2n} \sqrt{n} \|\bar{P}\| \left(\sum_{l=1}^N \gamma_{li}(\varepsilon) \right) \|\xi_i\|^2 - \frac{1}{2\varepsilon} \|\bar{z}_i\|^2 + \sqrt{n} \|\bar{P}\| \left(\sum_{l=1}^N \gamma_{li}(\varepsilon) \right) \|\bar{z}_i\|^2 \right),
\end{aligned}$$

由注 2, 可选取 k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n , 使得

$$\|\hat{K}\|^2 \leq \frac{1}{4\|P\|^2}, \quad (13)$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{V} &\leq \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\varepsilon^{2-2n} \left(-\frac{1}{2\varepsilon} + \sqrt{n} \|\bar{P}\| \left(2 \sum_{l=1}^N \gamma_{il}(\varepsilon) + \sum_{l=1}^N \gamma_{li}(\varepsilon) \right) \right) \|\xi_i\|^2 \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \left(-\frac{1}{2\varepsilon} + \sqrt{n} \|\bar{P}\| \left(\sum_{l=1}^N \gamma_{li}(\varepsilon) \right) \right) \|\bar{z}_i\|^2 \right) \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\varepsilon^{1-2n} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \varepsilon \sqrt{n} \|\bar{P}\| \left(2 \sum_{l=1}^N \gamma_{il}(\varepsilon) + \sum_{l=1}^N \gamma_{li}(\varepsilon) \right) \right) \|\xi_i\|^2 \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \varepsilon \sqrt{n} \|\bar{P}\| \left(\sum_{l=1}^N \gamma_{li}(\varepsilon) \right) \right) \|\bar{z}_i\|^2 \right).
\end{aligned}$$

由此, 当

$$\varepsilon \left(2 \sum_{l=1}^N \gamma_{il}(\varepsilon) + \sum_{l=1}^N \gamma_{li}(\varepsilon) \right) \leq \frac{1}{4\sqrt{n} \|\bar{P}\|} \quad (14)$$

时, 有

$$\dot{V} \leq \sum_{i=1}^N \left(-\frac{\varepsilon^{1-2n}}{4} \|\xi_i\|^2 - \frac{1}{4\varepsilon} \|\bar{z}_i\|^2 \right).$$

再由变换的等价性, 系统 (5) 是全局指数稳定的, 证毕.

注 3 具体的控制设计过程如下: 先由 (13) 式选定 k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n , 然后对满足 (14) 式的 ε , 由 (4) 式构造观测器, 最后由 (9) 式构造控制器.

注 4 文 [1] 是将系统方程和误差方程组合起来构造 Lyapunov 函数, 而本文是由观测器方程和误差方程组合起来构造 Lyapunov 函数, 所以, 本文的处理方法和文 [1] 是完全不同的.

注 5 相应于文 [1,2] 中提出的三角条件和前馈条件, 大系统中对应的分别是三角条件: 对 $i = 1, 2, \dots, N, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 存在常数 $c_i \geq 0$, 使得

$$|\delta_{ij}(t, z, u)| \leq c_i \sum_{l=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^j |z_{lk}|. \quad (15)$$

前馈条件: 对 $i = 1, 2, \dots, N, j = 1, 2, \dots, n-2$, 存在常数 $\bar{c}_i \geq 0$, 使得

$$|\delta_{ij}(t, z, u)| \leq \bar{c}_i \sum_{l=1}^N \sum_{k=j+2}^n |z_{lk}|, \quad (16)$$

而 $\delta_{i(n-1)}(t, z, u) = \delta_{in}(t, z, u) = 0$. 容易证明, 当 (15) 式成立时, 取

$$\gamma_{il}(\varepsilon) = \max\{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_N\}(1 + \varepsilon + \varepsilon^2 + \dots + \varepsilon^{n-1}), \quad (17)$$

$i = 1, 2, \dots, N, l = 1, 2, \dots, N$, 则 (2) 式成立. 类似, 当 (16) 式成立时, 取

$$\gamma_{il}(\varepsilon) = \max\{\bar{c}_1, \bar{c}_2, \dots, \bar{c}_N\}(\varepsilon^{-2} + \varepsilon^{-3} + \dots + \varepsilon^{-(n-1)}), \quad (18)$$

$i = 1, 2, \dots, N, l = 1, 2, \dots, N$, 则 (2) 式成立.

由此, 当三角条件满足, 即 (17) 式成立时, (14) 式化为

$$\varepsilon(3 \max\{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_N\}(1 + \varepsilon + \varepsilon^2 + \dots + \varepsilon^{n-1})) \leq \frac{1}{4\sqrt{n} \|\bar{P}\|}, \quad (19)$$

由此可知, 当

$$0 < \varepsilon < \varepsilon^* = \min\left\{1, \frac{1}{12 \max\{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_N\} n \sqrt{n} \|\bar{P}\|}\right\}$$

时, (19) 式成立, 即 (14) 式成立, 所以系统是全局指数稳定的.

同样, 当前馈条件满足, 即 (18) 式成立时, (14) 式化为

$$\varepsilon(3 \max\{\bar{c}_1, \bar{c}_2, \dots, \bar{c}_N\}(\varepsilon^{-2} + \varepsilon^{-3} + \dots + \varepsilon^{-(n-1)})) \leq \frac{1}{4\sqrt{n} \|\bar{P}\|}, \quad (20)$$

由此可知, 当

$$\varepsilon > \bar{\varepsilon}^* = 12 \max\{\bar{c}_1, \bar{c}_2, \dots, \bar{c}_N\} \sqrt{n} \|\bar{P}\|$$

时, (20) 式成立, 即 (14) 式成立, 所以系统是全局指数稳定的.

4 结 论

本文利用文 [1,2] 中的系统, 构建了一类新的大型互联非线性系统, 并考虑了该系统基于输出反馈的鲁棒全局指数稳定问题. 通过构建子系统的状态观测器, 并对观测器状态作一种新的线性变换 ((8) 式为其变换矩阵), 得到分散输出反馈控制律, 并将通常意义下的三角条件和前馈条件推广到本文研究的大系统中, 得到与文 [1] 相应的结论: 存在正数 ε^* 和 $\bar{\varepsilon}^*$, 当 $0 < \varepsilon < \varepsilon^*$ 时, 满足三角条件的系统是鲁棒全局指数稳定的; 当 $\varepsilon > \bar{\varepsilon}^*$ 时, 满足前馈条件的系统是鲁棒全局指数稳定的, 最终得到了很好的结果.

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ROBUST GLOBAL EXPONENTIAL STABILIZATION OF A CLASS OF LARGE-SCALE INTERCONNECTED NONLINEAR SYSTEMS VIA OUTPUT FEEDBACK

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Abstract The problem of robust global exponential stabilization for a class of new large-scale interconnected nonlinear systems with uncertainties via output feedback is studied. The decentralized output feedback controllers are obtained by designing a convergent state observer of each subsystem and using the linear transformation of the states of each observer. When the feedback control laws are applied to the systems, the closed-loop systems are global exponential stable.

Key words Global exponential stabilization, large-scale interconnected nonlinear systems, output feedback, decentralized control.