

多智能体系统旋转一致控制

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摘要: 研究了多智能体系统的旋转一致控制问题。在存在时滞条件下提出了一个新的控制协议, 利用 Lyapunov 理论, 分析了闭环系统的稳定性, 给出了通信拓扑结构不断切换条件下, 系统实现旋转一致的条件。最后, 通过仿真验证了所得的理论结果。

关键词: 多智能体系统; 旋转一致控制

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Rotating Consensus Control of Multi-Agent System

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Abstract: The rotating consensus control problem of a multi-agent system is investigated in this paper. A new control protocol with time-delay is proposed. With the help of Lyapunov theory, the stability analysis of the closed-loop system is performed and a condition is derived to make all agents achieve a desired rotating consensus with switching topologies and time-delay. Finally, a numerical example is included to illustrate obtained theoretical results.

Key words: Multi-agent system; Rotating consensus control

0 引言

近年来, 多智能体系统受到了越来越多的关注。多智能体系统是由多个可自主计算的智能体组成的系统, 具有自主性、分布性及协调性等特点, 在系统中每个智能体仅需与邻居智能体交换信息, 便能实现一个整体的任务。多智能体系统可应用于生物、经济、工程等领域^[1-11]。在多智能体系统的应用中, 智能体常常保持一定的通信拓扑结构, 并围绕一个共同点做圆周运动, 比如, 卫星编队飞行, 航天器对接并绕地球公转等。现有结果对这类问题研究的并不多, 仅最近, Sepulchre 等人^[6]基于水下机器人的应用, 提出了旋转编队控制问题, 并给出了控制律

以使每个智能体能够实现恒速编队控制。与此同时, Pavone 等人^[7]研究了一类环形编队运动, 给出了一条循环跟踪策略。随后, Ren^[7]将旋转变换矩阵引入到已有一致性算法, 把 Pavone 等人^[8]所获结果推广到了三维空间。受文献[6-8]所启发, Lin 等人^[9]研究了 2 维空间中的旋转编队控制问题, 所得结果与文献[6-8]不同, 期望旋转编队可以任意设定, 且多智能体闭环动态系统对控制参数鲁棒。

本文在 Lin 等人的工作的基础上, 第一次研究了多智能体系统的旋转一致 H_∞ 控制问题, 利用 Lyapunov 理论, 分析了协议的稳定性, 并给出了多智能体系统实现满足 H_∞ 性能的旋转一致性的条件。

1 图论基础

本节介绍下文中将用到的图论知识^[12]。无向图 G 是一个三元组 (ν, ε, A) , 其中 $\nu = \{\nu_1, \nu_2, \dots, \nu_n\}$ 称为 G 的节点集, 其元素称为 G 的节点; $\varepsilon \subseteq \nu \times \nu$ 称为 G 的边集, 其元素称为 G 的边; $A = [a_{ij}]$ 称为邻接矩阵, A 中的元素非负, 且 $a_{ii} = 0$, $a_{ij} = a_{ji}$ 。 G 中节点的下标值在集合 $I = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ 中取值, 边表示为 $e_{ij} = (\nu_i, \nu_j)$, $e_{ij} \in \varepsilon$ 当且仅当 $e_{ji} \in \varepsilon$, 节点 ν_i 的邻集表示为 $N_i = \{\nu_j \in \nu : (\nu_i, \nu_j) \in \varepsilon\}$, 节点 ν_i 的出度定义为 $\deg_{out}(\nu_i) = \sum_j a_{ij}$, 节点的出度矩阵定义为 $\Delta = \text{diag}(\deg_{out}(\nu_1), \deg_{out}(\nu_2), \dots, \deg_{out}(\nu_n))$, 图 G 的拉普拉斯矩阵定义为 $L = \Delta - A$ 。如果节点 ν_i, ν_j 间存在一组边 $(\nu_i, \nu_{k1}), (\nu_{k1}, \nu_{k2}), \dots, (\nu_{kl}, \nu_j)$, 则称从节点 ν_i 到节点 ν_j 有路。如果图 G 中任意两节点都是连通的, 则称无向图 G 是连通的。

2 模型描述

考虑由 n 个智能体组成的多智能体系统。将每个智能体看作无向图 G 中的一个节点。每条边 $(s_i, s_k) \in \varepsilon$ 表示智能体 s_i 和 s_k 之间的一条信息链接。假定每个智能体具有如下动态特性:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\nu}_i &= \nu_i \\ \dot{\nu}_i &= \mathbf{u}_i\end{aligned}\quad (1)$$

其中, $\nu_i, \nu_i \in \mathbf{C}$ 表示智能体 s_i 的位置和速度, $\mathbf{u}_i(t) \in \mathbf{C}$ 表示智能体 s_i 的控制输入(协议)。

在实际应用中, 智能体常常需要保持一定的通信拓扑结构并围绕一个共同的点运动, 比如, 卫星编队围绕地球旋转和航天器交会对接等。为描述此类问题, 作如下定义:

定义 1. 称多智能体系统(1)实现了旋转一致, 当对任意 $i, k \in I$ 满足以下条件

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} [\nu_i(t) - \nu_k(t)] = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} [(\mathbf{r}_i(t) + j \frac{\nu_i(t)}{\omega}) - (\mathbf{r}_k(t) + j \frac{\nu_k(t)}{\omega})] = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} [\dot{\nu}_i(t) - j\omega\nu_i(t)] = 0 \quad (4)$$

其中, ω 表示期望的角速度。(为方便下文中的分析, 假定 $\omega = 1$ 。)

在定义 1 中, $\mathbf{r}_i(t) + j \frac{\nu_i(t)}{\omega}$ 表示智能体在 t 时

刻运动轨迹的圆心, 条件(3)表示所有智能体的运动轨迹的圆心趋于相同, 条件(4)表示智能体最终以角速度 ω 运动。综合以上分析, 在条件(2) ~ (4) 下, 所有智能体最终汇聚到一点, 并以角速度 ω 围绕共同的点运动。

3 协议

考虑到在实际应用中的信息传输常常会有延迟, 为使多智能体系统能够实现旋转一致, 我们采用如下协议:

$$\mathbf{u}_i = \mathbf{u}_{i1} + \mathbf{u}_{i2} \quad (5)$$

其中,

$$\mathbf{u}_{i1} = j\nu_i$$

且

$$\mathbf{u}_{i2} = - \sum_{s_k \in N_i} a_{ij} [\nu_i(t - \tau) - \nu_k(t - \tau)] -$$

$$\sum_{s_k \in N_i} a_{ij} [(\mathbf{r}_i(t - \tau) + j\nu_i(t - \tau)) - (\mathbf{r}_k(t - \tau) + j\nu_k(t - \tau))] , i \in I$$

定义 $\mathbf{c}_i = \mathbf{r}_i + j\nu_i, \forall i \in I, \xi = [\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{c}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, \mathbf{c}_2, \dots, \mathbf{r}_n, \mathbf{c}_n]^T, A = \begin{bmatrix} j & -j \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1+j \end{bmatrix}$ 。

利用协议(5), 系统(1)的闭环动态为:

$$\dot{\xi}(t) = (\mathbf{I}_n \otimes \mathbf{A})\xi(t) - (\mathbf{L}_\sigma \otimes \mathbf{B})\xi(t - \tau) \quad (6)$$

其中, \mathbf{L}_σ 表示图 G 的 Laplacian 阵, σ 表示图 G 的通信拓扑结构是不断切换的, \mathbf{I}_n 表示 n 维单位矩阵。

注 1. 本文所提出协议仅需要利用智能体相对位置的信息, 这与文献[9]不同, 所提出的协议需要同时获取智能体相对速度信息和相对位置信息。

4 主要稳定性结果

引理 1. 令 $\alpha(t) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{r}_i(0) + \int_0^t \beta(s) ds$,

$\beta(t) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \nu_i(0) e^{jt}, \delta(t) = \xi(t) - \mathbf{I}_n \otimes [\alpha(t) \alpha(t) + j\beta(t)]^T$, 则: $(\mathbf{I}_n^T \otimes \mathbf{I}_2)\delta(t) = 0$ 且系统(6)等价于:

$$\dot{\delta}(t) = (\mathbf{I}_n \otimes \mathbf{A})\delta(t) - (\mathbf{L} \otimes \mathbf{B})\delta(t - \tau) \quad (7)$$

另外, 所有圆心的平均值为 $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{r}_i(0) +$

$j \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{v}_i(0) \circ \mathbf{I}_n = [1, \dots, 1]^T$, 1 的个数为 n 。引理

1 参考了文献[9]。

证. 考虑到图 G 是无向的, 有 $\sum_{i=1}^n \dot{\mathbf{v}}_i(t) = j \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{v}_i(t)$, 由此可得, $\sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{v}_i(t) = e^{jt} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{v}_i(0)$ 。即 $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{v}_i(t) = \boldsymbol{\beta}(t)$ 。进而 $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{r}_i(t) = \boldsymbol{\alpha}(t)$ 。显然, $(\mathbf{I}_n^T \otimes \mathbf{I}_2) \boldsymbol{\delta}(t) = 0$ 。通过简单计算可得, $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i(t) + j \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{v}_i(t) = 0$ 。因而, $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{r}_i(t) + j \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{v}_i(t)$ 是一个不变量且等于 $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{r}_i(0) + j \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{v}_i(0)$ 。进而可得, 系统(6)等价于(7)。

引理 2. 考虑矩阵 $\boldsymbol{\Psi} = n\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{I}_n\mathbf{I}_n^T$ 。存在正交矩阵 $\mathbf{U} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 使得

$$\mathbf{U}^T \boldsymbol{\Psi} \mathbf{U} = \text{diag}(n\mathbf{I}_{n-1}, 0)$$

且 \mathbf{U} 最后一列为 $\frac{\mathbf{I}_n}{\sqrt{n}}$, 另外, 对于给定 Hermite 矩阵 $\boldsymbol{\Xi}$, 如果满足 $\boldsymbol{\Xi}\mathbf{I}_n = 0$, 则有

$$\mathbf{U}^T \boldsymbol{\Xi} \mathbf{U} = \text{diag}(*, 0)$$

定理 1. 考虑无向变结构多智能体系统。假定图 G 保持连通, 利用协议(2), 多智能体系统(1)可实现旋转一致, 如果存在正定 Hermite 矩阵 $\bar{\mathbf{P}}, \bar{\mathbf{Q}} \in \mathbb{C}^{2n \times 2n}$ 满足

$$\mathbf{H} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{H}_{11} & \mathbf{H}_{12} & \mathbf{H}_{13} \\ \mathbf{H}_{12}^* & \mathbf{H}_{22} & \mathbf{0}_{(n-1) \times n} \\ \mathbf{H}_{13}^* & \mathbf{0}_{n \times (n-1)} & -\frac{\mathbf{R}}{\tau} \end{bmatrix} < 0 \quad (8)$$

其中,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{H}_{11} &= \bar{\mathbf{P}}(\mathbf{I}_{n-1} \otimes \mathbf{A}) + (\mathbf{I}_{n-1} \otimes \mathbf{A}^*) \bar{\mathbf{P}} - \\ &\quad \bar{\mathbf{P}}(\bar{\mathbf{L}}_\sigma \otimes \mathbf{B}) - (\bar{\mathbf{L}}_\sigma^T \otimes \mathbf{B}^*) \bar{\mathbf{P}} + \\ &\quad \tau(\bar{\mathbf{U}} \otimes \mathbf{A})^* \mathbf{R}(\bar{\mathbf{U}} \otimes \mathbf{A}) + \bar{\mathbf{Q}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{H}_{12} = -\tau(\bar{\mathbf{U}} \otimes \mathbf{A})^* \mathbf{R}(\bar{\mathbf{U}} \bar{\mathbf{L}}_\sigma \otimes \mathbf{B})$$

$$\mathbf{H}_{13} = \bar{\mathbf{P}}(\bar{\mathbf{L}}_\sigma \bar{\mathbf{U}} \otimes \mathbf{B})$$

$$\mathbf{H}_{22} = -\tau(\bar{\mathbf{L}}_\sigma^T \bar{\mathbf{U}}^T \otimes \mathbf{B}^*) \mathbf{R}(\bar{\mathbf{U}} \bar{\mathbf{L}}_\sigma \otimes \mathbf{B}) - \bar{\mathbf{Q}}$$

$\bar{\mathbf{U}}$ 表示 \mathbf{U} 的前 $n-1$ 列, $\bar{\mathbf{L}}_\sigma = \bar{\mathbf{U}}^T \mathbf{L}_\sigma \bar{\mathbf{U}}$ 。

证. 针对系统(6), 构造一个公共 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 函数:

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \boldsymbol{\delta}^*(t) \mathbf{P} \boldsymbol{\delta}(t) + \int_{t-\tau}^t \boldsymbol{\delta}^*(s) \mathbf{Q} \boldsymbol{\delta}(s) ds + \\ &\quad \int_{-\tau}^0 \int_{t+\theta}^t \dot{\boldsymbol{\delta}}^*(s) \mathbf{R} \dot{\boldsymbol{\delta}}(s) ds d\theta \end{aligned}$$

其中, $\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{Q} \in \mathbb{R}^{2n \times 2n}$ 半正定的 Hermite 矩阵且满足 $\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{I}_n \otimes \mathbf{I}_2) = \mathbf{Q}(\mathbf{I}_n \otimes \mathbf{I}_2) = 0$, $\text{rank}(\mathbf{P}) = \text{rank}(\mathbf{Q}) = 2n-2$, $\mathbf{R} \in \mathbb{R}^{2n \times 2n}$ 为正定的 Hermite 矩阵。

显然,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{U}_2^T \mathbf{P} \mathbf{U}_2 &= \text{diag}((\bar{\mathbf{U}}^T \otimes \mathbf{I}_2) \mathbf{P}(\bar{\mathbf{U}} \otimes \mathbf{I}_2), \mathbf{0}_{2 \times 2}) \\ &= (\bar{\mathbf{P}}, \mathbf{0}_{2 \times 2}) \\ \mathbf{U}_2^T \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{U}_2 &= ((\bar{\mathbf{U}}^T \otimes \mathbf{I}_2) \mathbf{Q}(\bar{\mathbf{U}} \otimes \mathbf{I}_2), \mathbf{0}_{2 \times 2}) \\ &= (\bar{\mathbf{Q}}, \mathbf{0}_{2 \times 2}) \end{aligned}$$

其中, $\bar{\mathbf{P}} > 0, \bar{\mathbf{Q}} > 0, \mathbf{U}_2 = \mathbf{U} \otimes \mathbf{I}_2, \bar{\mathbf{U}}$ 表示矩阵 \mathbf{U} 前 $n-1$ 列。

考虑到 \mathbf{U}^T 最后一行为 $\frac{\mathbf{I}_n}{\sqrt{n}}$ 和 $(\mathbf{I}_n^T \otimes \mathbf{I}_2) \boldsymbol{\delta}(t) = 0$, 有 $\mathbf{U}_2^T \boldsymbol{\delta}(t) = [* \dots * 0 0]^T$ 。

令 $\bar{\boldsymbol{\delta}}(t) = (\bar{\mathbf{U}}^T \otimes \mathbf{I}_2) \boldsymbol{\delta}(t)$ 。则 V 可改写为:

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \boldsymbol{\delta}^*(t) \mathbf{U}_2 \mathbf{U}_2^T \mathbf{P} \mathbf{U}_2 \mathbf{U}_2^T \boldsymbol{\delta}(t) + \\ &\quad \int_{t-\tau}^t \boldsymbol{\delta}^*(s) \mathbf{U}_2 \mathbf{U}_2^T \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{U}_2 \mathbf{U}_2^T \dot{\boldsymbol{\delta}}(s) ds + \\ &\quad \int_{-\tau}^0 \int_{t+\theta}^t \dot{\boldsymbol{\delta}}^*(s) \mathbf{U}_2 \mathbf{U}_2^T \mathbf{R} \mathbf{U}_2 \mathbf{U}_2^T \dot{\boldsymbol{\delta}}(s) ds d\theta \\ &= \bar{\boldsymbol{\delta}}^*(t) \bar{\mathbf{P}} \bar{\boldsymbol{\delta}}(t) + \int_{t-\tau}^t \bar{\boldsymbol{\delta}}^*(s) \bar{\mathbf{Q}} \bar{\boldsymbol{\delta}}(s) ds + \\ &\quad \int_{-\tau}^0 \int_{t+\theta}^t \dot{\bar{\boldsymbol{\delta}}}^*(s) (\bar{\mathbf{U}}^T \otimes \mathbf{I}_2) \mathbf{R} (\bar{\mathbf{U}} \otimes \mathbf{I}_2) \dot{\bar{\boldsymbol{\delta}}}(s) ds d\theta \end{aligned}$$

计算 \dot{V} , 有

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} &= 2\boldsymbol{\delta}^*(t) \mathbf{P}(\mathbf{I}_n \otimes \mathbf{A}) \boldsymbol{\delta}(t) + \boldsymbol{\delta}^*(t) \mathbf{Q} \boldsymbol{\delta}(t) \boldsymbol{\delta}(t) - \\ &\quad \int_{t-\tau}^t \dot{\boldsymbol{\delta}}^*(\theta) \mathbf{R} \dot{\boldsymbol{\delta}}(\theta) d\theta + \tau \dot{\boldsymbol{\delta}}^*(t) \mathbf{R} \dot{\boldsymbol{\delta}}(t) - \\ &\quad 2\boldsymbol{\delta}^*(t) \mathbf{P}(\bar{\mathbf{L}}_\sigma \otimes \mathbf{B}) \boldsymbol{\delta}(t-\tau) - \\ &\quad \boldsymbol{\delta}^*(t-\tau) \mathbf{Q} \boldsymbol{\delta}(t-\tau) \end{aligned}$$

注意到 $\boldsymbol{\delta}(t-\tau) = \boldsymbol{\delta}(t) - \int_{t-\tau}^t \dot{\boldsymbol{\delta}}(s) ds$, 并且对任意 $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{C}^n$ 和正定 Hermite 矩阵 $\bar{\mathbf{R}} \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$, 有 $2\mathbf{x}^* \mathbf{y} \leq \mathbf{x}^* \bar{\mathbf{R}} \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}^* \bar{\mathbf{R}}^{-1} \mathbf{y}$,

从而, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
& -2\delta^*(t)\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{L}_\sigma \otimes \mathbf{B})\delta(t-\tau) \\
& = -2\delta^*(t)\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{L}_\sigma \otimes \mathbf{B})\delta(t) + \\
& \int_{t-\tau}^t 2((\mathbf{L}_\sigma \otimes \mathbf{B})^*\mathbf{P}\delta(t))^*\dot{\delta}(s)ds \\
& \leq -2\delta^*(t)\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{L}_\sigma \otimes \mathbf{B})\delta(t) + \\
& \int_{t-\tau}^t \dot{\delta}^*(s)\mathbf{R}\dot{\delta}(s)ds + \\
& \tau\delta^*(t)\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{L}_\sigma \otimes \mathbf{B})\mathbf{R}^{-1}(\mathbf{L}_\sigma^T \otimes \mathbf{B}^*)\mathbf{P}\delta(t)
\end{aligned}$$

因而,

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{V} & \leq 2\delta^*(t)\mathbf{P}\Phi_\sigma\delta(t) + \tau\delta^*(t)\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{L}_\sigma \otimes \mathbf{B})\cdot \\
& \quad \mathbf{R}^{-1}(\mathbf{L}_\sigma^T \otimes \mathbf{B}^*)\mathbf{P}\delta(t) + \\
& \quad \delta^*(t)\mathbf{Q}\delta(t) - \delta^*(t-\tau)\mathbf{Q}\delta(t-\tau) + \\
& \quad \tau[(\mathbf{I}_n \otimes \mathbf{A})\delta(t) - (\mathbf{L}_\sigma \otimes \mathbf{B})\delta(t-\tau)]^*\mathbf{R}\cdot \\
& \quad [(\mathbf{I}_n \otimes \mathbf{A})\delta(t) - (\mathbf{L}_\sigma \otimes \mathbf{B})\delta(t-\tau)]
\end{aligned}$$

其中, $\Phi_\sigma = \mathbf{I}_n \otimes \mathbf{A} - \mathbf{L}_\sigma \otimes \mathbf{B}$ 。由引理2有:

$$\mathbf{U}^T \mathbf{L}_\sigma \mathbf{U} = \text{diag}(\bar{\mathbf{U}}^T \mathbf{L}_\sigma \bar{\mathbf{U}}, 0) = \text{diag}(\bar{\mathbf{L}}_\sigma, 0)$$

从而,

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{M}_1 & = 2\delta^*(t)\mathbf{P}\Phi_\sigma\delta(t) \\
& = \delta^*(t)\mathbf{U}_2\mathbf{U}_2^T(\mathbf{P}\mathbf{U}_2\mathbf{U}_2^T\Phi_\sigma + \\
& \quad \Phi_\sigma^*\mathbf{U}_2\mathbf{U}_2^T\mathbf{P})\mathbf{U}_2\mathbf{U}_2^T\delta(t) \\
& = \delta^*(t)\mathbf{U}_2\left[\begin{array}{cc} \bar{\mathbf{P}}\Phi_\sigma + \Phi_\sigma^*\bar{\mathbf{P}} & \mathbf{0}_{(2n-2)\times 2} \\ \mathbf{0}_{2\times(2n-2)} & \mathbf{0}_{2\times 2} \end{array}\right]\mathbf{U}_2^T\delta(t)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{M}_2 & = \delta^*(t)\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{L}_\sigma \otimes \mathbf{B})\mathbf{R}^{-1}(\mathbf{L}_\sigma^T \otimes \mathbf{B}^*)\mathbf{P}\delta(t) \\
& = \delta^*(t)\mathbf{U}_2\left[\begin{array}{cc} \bar{\mathbf{P}}(\bar{\mathbf{L}}_\sigma \otimes \mathbf{B}) & \mathbf{0}_{(2n-2)\times 2} \\ \mathbf{0}_{2\times(2n-2)} & \mathbf{0}_{2\times 2} \end{array}\right]\mathbf{U}_2^T\mathbf{R}^{-1}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{U}_2\left[\begin{array}{cc} (\bar{\mathbf{L}}_\sigma^T \otimes \mathbf{B}^*)\bar{\mathbf{P}} & \mathbf{0}_{(2n-2)\times 2} \\ \mathbf{0}_{2\times(2n-2)} & \mathbf{0}_{2\times 2} \end{array}\right]\mathbf{U}_2^T\delta(t) \\
& = \delta^*(t)\mathbf{U}_2\left[\begin{array}{c} \bar{\mathbf{P}}(\bar{\mathbf{L}}_\sigma \bar{\mathbf{U}}^T \otimes \mathbf{B}) \\ \mathbf{0}_{2\times 2n} \end{array}\right]\mathbf{R}^{-1}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& [(\bar{\mathbf{U}}\bar{\mathbf{L}}_\sigma^T \otimes \mathbf{B}^*)\bar{\mathbf{P}} \quad \mathbf{0}_{2n\times 2}]\mathbf{U}_2^T\delta(t) \\
& = \bar{\delta}^*(t)\bar{\mathbf{P}}(\bar{\mathbf{L}}_\sigma \bar{\mathbf{U}}^T \otimes \mathbf{B})\mathbf{R}^{-1}(\bar{\mathbf{U}}\bar{\mathbf{L}}_\sigma^T \otimes \mathbf{B}^*)\bar{\mathbf{P}}\delta(t) \\
\mathbf{M}_3 & = [(\mathbf{I}_n \otimes \mathbf{A})\delta(t) - (\mathbf{L}_\sigma \otimes \mathbf{B})\delta(t-\tau)]^* \cdot \\
& \quad \mathbf{R}[(\mathbf{I}_n \otimes \mathbf{A})\delta(t) - (\mathbf{L}_\sigma \otimes \mathbf{B})\delta(t-\tau)] \\
& = \bar{\delta}^*(t)\left[\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{I}_{n-1} \otimes \mathbf{A} \\ \mathbf{0}_{2\times(2n-2)} \end{array}\right]\mathbf{U}_2^T\mathbf{R}\mathbf{U}_2\left[\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{I}_{n-1} \otimes \mathbf{A} \\ \mathbf{0}_{2\times(2n-2)} \end{array}\right]\bar{\delta}(t) +
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \bar{\delta}^*(t-\tau)(\bar{\mathbf{L}}_\sigma^T \bar{\mathbf{U}}^T \otimes \mathbf{B}^*)\mathbf{R}(\bar{\mathbf{U}}\bar{\mathbf{L}}_\sigma \otimes \mathbf{B})\bar{\delta}(t-\tau) - \\
& \bar{\delta}^*(t)\left[\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{I}_{n-1} \otimes \mathbf{A} \\ \mathbf{0}_{2\times(2n-2)} \end{array}\right]^*\mathbf{U}_2^T\mathbf{R}(\bar{\mathbf{U}}\bar{\mathbf{L}}_\sigma \otimes \mathbf{B})\bar{\delta}(t-\tau) - \\
& \bar{\delta}^*(t-\tau)(\bar{\mathbf{L}}_\sigma \bar{\mathbf{U}}^T \otimes \mathbf{B}^*)\mathbf{R}\mathbf{U}_2\left[\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{I}_{n-1} \otimes \mathbf{A} \\ \mathbf{0}_{2\times(2n-2)} \end{array}\right]\bar{\delta}(t) - \\
& = \bar{\delta}^*(t)(\bar{\mathbf{U}} \otimes \mathbf{A})^*\mathbf{R}(\bar{\mathbf{U}} \otimes \mathbf{A})\bar{\delta}(t) + \\
& \bar{\delta}^*(t-\tau)(\bar{\mathbf{L}}_\sigma \bar{\mathbf{U}}^T \otimes \mathbf{B}^*)\mathbf{R}(\bar{\mathbf{U}}\bar{\mathbf{L}}_\sigma \otimes \mathbf{B})\bar{\delta}(t-\tau) - \\
& \bar{\delta}^*(t)(\bar{\mathbf{U}} \otimes \mathbf{A})^*\mathbf{R}(\bar{\mathbf{U}}\bar{\mathbf{L}}_\sigma \otimes \mathbf{B})\bar{\delta}(t-\tau) - \\
& \bar{\delta}^*(t-\tau)(\bar{\mathbf{L}}_\sigma^T \bar{\mathbf{U}}^T \otimes \mathbf{B}^*)\mathbf{R}(\bar{\mathbf{U}} \otimes \mathbf{A})\bar{\delta}(t)
\end{aligned}$$

其中, $\bar{\Phi}_\sigma = \mathbf{I}_{n-1} \otimes \mathbf{A} - \bar{\mathbf{L}}_\sigma \otimes \mathbf{B}$ 。由舒尔补引理易知, $\mathbf{H} < 0$ 等价于

$$\begin{bmatrix} \bar{\mathbf{H}}_{11} & \bar{\mathbf{H}}_{12} \\ \bar{\mathbf{H}}_{21} & \bar{\mathbf{H}}_{22} \end{bmatrix} < 0$$

其中,

$$\begin{aligned}
\bar{\mathbf{H}}_{11} & = \bar{\mathbf{P}}\bar{\Phi}_\sigma + \bar{\Phi}_\sigma^*\bar{\mathbf{P}} + \tau(\bar{\mathbf{U}} \otimes \mathbf{A})^*\mathbf{R}(\bar{\mathbf{U}} \otimes \mathbf{A})^*\mathbf{R}(\bar{\mathbf{U}} \otimes \mathbf{A}) + \bar{\mathbf{Q}} + \\
& \quad \tau\bar{\mathbf{P}}(\bar{\mathbf{L}}_\sigma \bar{\mathbf{U}}^T \otimes \mathbf{B})\mathbf{R}^{-1}(\bar{\mathbf{U}}\bar{\mathbf{L}}_\sigma^T \otimes \mathbf{B}^*)\bar{\mathbf{P}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{H}}_{12} = \bar{\mathbf{H}}_{21}, \bar{\mathbf{H}}_{22} = \mathbf{H}_{22}$$

即:

$$\mathbf{M}_1 + \tau\mathbf{M}_2 + \tau\mathbf{M}_3 + \bar{\delta}^*(t)\bar{\mathbf{Q}}\bar{\delta}(t) - \bar{\delta}^*(t-\tau) < 0$$

从而, $\dot{V} < 0$ 。因而:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \delta(t) = \mathbf{0}_{2n}$$

即, 多智能体系统(1)实现了旋转一致。

注2. 定理1给出存在时滞情况下系统实现旋转一致的条件, 所采用的分析方法可直接应用于文献[9]所提出的协议。

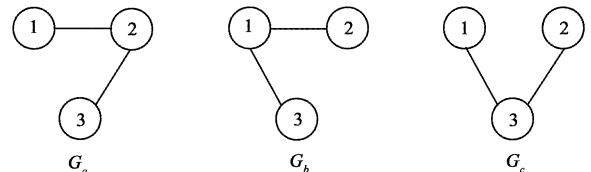


图1 节点连接图

Fig. 1 Topology of multi-agent

5 仿 真

考虑含有3个智能体二阶多智能体系统。所有可能通信拓扑结构如图1所示, 假定所有边的权值为1。多智能体系统通信拓扑结构的切换次序为

$\langle G_a, G_b, G_c \rangle$, 且每一通信拓扑结构的保持时间为1.2s。显然, 通信拓扑结构始终保持连通。利用Matlab中LMI工具箱, 求解条件(8), 可得时滞的一个上界为 $\tau = 0.11$ 。

图2为仿真结果。智能体分别初始位置($A; B; C$)出发, 利用分布式协议(5), 最终会聚到一起, 并围绕一个共同点运动, 实现了旋转一致。该仿真结果验证了定理1。

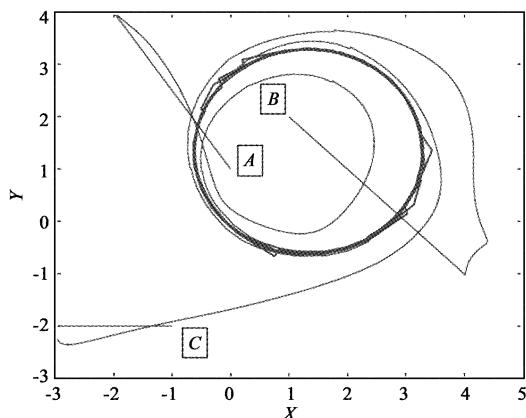


图2 位置状态轨迹

Fig. 2 Track of multi-agent

6 结 论

本文研究了具有时滞的多智能体系统中的旋转一致控制问题。提出了一个新的控制协议, 利用Lyapunov理论分析了协议的稳定性, 并给出了通信拓扑结构切换条件下, 多智能体系统实现旋转一致控制的条件。最后, 通过仿真验证了所得理论结果。

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