

一类概率依赖的不完全测量非线性系统的 H_∞ 滤波

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摘 要: 阐述了一类具有不完全测量的, 随机离散非线性系统的 H_∞ 滤波问题. 不完全测量信息包括了测量数据丢失和随机发生地通讯延时. 通过一组 Kronecker δ 函数, 采用一个测量输出方程同时描述了网络化控制系统中随机出现地通讯时延和测量数据丢失现象. 文章的目的是使得对所有允许的时滞、测量数据丢失、随机非线性及系统内外部随机扰动, 滤波误差动态系统满足均方指数稳定和 H_∞ 范数约束. 最后, 通过数值例子来证明文章所述 H_∞ 滤波器的有效性.

关键词: 不完全测量; 测量数据丢失; 随机通讯时延; H_∞ 滤波; 网络化控制系统

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0 引 言

本文研究了一类具有不完全测量的, 随机离散非线性系统的 H_∞ 滤波问题. 首先阐述 H_∞ 性能指标. 众所周知, 它是用来估计系统干扰抑制水平的. 在过去三十年中, 自 Zames^[1] 开创性研究以来, H_∞ 控制、滤波理论得到了快速发展^[2-10], 尤其是 1988 年 Doyle 等人^[11] 在美国控制年会上发表了著名的 DGKF 论文, 证明了 H_∞ 控制器设计问题归结为求解两个适当的 Riccati 方程. 同样, 已经证明 H_∞ 滤波问题的可解性对于线性情况归结为一个适当的 Riccati 不等式, 对于非线性情况归结为一个 Hamilt-Jacobi 不等式.

非线性存在于几乎所有的现实系统中, 对于状态方程或量测方程是非线性时, 为了简化系统模型和研究方便, 现有文献对非线性增加了不同的约束条件, 广泛采用的如 Lipschitz 条件^[12-13]. 本文考虑的是扇形有界非线性, Lipschitz 条件作为其特例, 使得这一非线性的描述, 更具一般性, 更加贴近实际工程情况.

不完全测量包括了测量数据丢失和随机发生地通讯延时. 在各类网络化控制系统中, 例如因特网, 传感器网络等, 多个网络节点共享网络信道, 由于网络带宽有限且网络中的数据流量变化不规则, 当多个节点通过网络交换数据时, 常常出现数据碰撞、多路径传输、连接中断、网络拥塞等现象,

因而不可避免地出现信息交换时间延迟及丢包现象. 本文通过一组 Kronecker δ 函数, 建设性地用一个测量输出方程同时描述了网络化控制系统中随机出现地多重时延和测量数据丢失现象. 通过仿真证明了文章所述 H_∞ 滤波器的有效性.

1 问题描述

考虑下面一类随机离散非线性系统:

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{x}(k+1) = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}(k) + \sum_{i=1}^q \mathbf{B}_i \varphi_i(\mathbf{x}(k-d_i)) + \\ \quad \mathbf{E}_1 \mathbf{v}(k) + \mathbf{E}_2 \mathbf{x}(k) \boldsymbol{\omega}(k) \\ \mathbf{y}(k) = \delta(\tau_k, 0) \mathbf{C}\mathbf{x}(k) + \\ \quad \sum_{i=1}^q \delta(\tau_k, d_i) \mathbf{D}_i \bar{\varphi}_i(\mathbf{x}(k-d_i)) + \mathbf{E}_3 \mathbf{v}(k) \\ \mathbf{z}(k) = \mathbf{L}_1 \mathbf{x}(k) \\ \mathbf{x}(k) = \boldsymbol{\Psi}(k), k = -d_q, -d_q+1, \dots, 0 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中 $\mathbf{x}(k) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 是状态向量, $\mathbf{y}(k) \in \mathbb{R}^p$ 是测量输出, $\mathbf{z}(k) \in \mathbb{R}^q$ 是要估计的系统输出, $\boldsymbol{\omega}(k)$ 是定义在概率空间 $(\boldsymbol{\Omega}, \mathbf{F}, \{\mathbf{F}_{k \in I^+}\}, \mathbf{P})$ 上的一个一维零均值 Gaussian 白噪声序列并且满足 $E\boldsymbol{\omega}(k)^2 = 1$, $\mathbf{v}(k) \in \mathbb{R}^p$, 是外部随机信号, $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}_i, \mathbf{C}, \mathbf{D}_i, \mathbf{E}_1, \mathbf{E}_2, \mathbf{E}_3, \mathbf{L}_1$ 是相适维已知矩阵, $d_i \in I^+ (i=1, 2, \dots, q)$ 是已知时延满足 $d_1 < d_2 < \dots < d_q$, 为研究方便设 $d_0 = 0$, $\boldsymbol{\Psi}(k)$ 是给定初始条件.

$\{\tau_k\}$ 是独立同分布的随机变量, 表示在时刻 k

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发生时延的大小及测量丢失的概率^[14]. $\delta(\tau_k, d_i)$ 是 Kronecker delta 函数满足:

$$\begin{aligned} E\{\delta(\tau_k, 0)\} &= Prob\{\tau_k=0\}=\rho_0, \\ E\{\delta(\tau_k, d_i)\} &= Prob\{\tau_k=d_i\}=\rho_i \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

其中 $\rho_i (i=0, 1, \cdots, q)$ 是已知正数且满足

$$\sum_{i=0}^q \rho_i \leq 1.$$

$\varphi_i(\cdot)$ 和 $\bar{\varphi}_i(\cdot)$ 是满足下列扇形有界条件的非线性函数:

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{\varphi}_i^T(x)(\boldsymbol{\varphi}_i(x)-\boldsymbol{N}_i x) &\leq 0, \\ \boldsymbol{\varphi}_i^T(x)(\boldsymbol{\varphi}_i(x)-\bar{\boldsymbol{N}}_i x) &\leq 0, x \in \mathfrak{R}^n \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

其中 \boldsymbol{N}_i 与 $\bar{\boldsymbol{N}}_i (i=1, 2, \cdots, q)$ 是已知正对角矩阵.

对系统(1)设计如下一般形式的线性滤波器:

$$\begin{cases} \hat{\boldsymbol{x}}(k+1) = \boldsymbol{M}_1 \hat{\boldsymbol{x}}(k) + \boldsymbol{M}_2 y(k) \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{z}}(k) = \boldsymbol{L}_2 \hat{\boldsymbol{x}}(k), \hat{\boldsymbol{z}}(0) = \boldsymbol{0} \end{cases} \tag{4}$$

其中 $\hat{\boldsymbol{x}} \in \mathfrak{R}^n$ 是状态估计, $\hat{\boldsymbol{z}}(k)$ 是 $z(k)$ 的估计, \boldsymbol{M}_1 与 \boldsymbol{M}_2 是待设计滤波器参数, \boldsymbol{L}_2 是已知相适维矩阵. 设 $\boldsymbol{\xi}(k) = [\boldsymbol{x}^T(k) \quad \hat{\boldsymbol{x}}^T(k)]^T$, $\bar{\boldsymbol{z}}(k) = \boldsymbol{z}(k) - \hat{\boldsymbol{z}}(k)$, 可有增广系统:

$$\begin{cases} \boldsymbol{\xi}(k+1) = \bar{\boldsymbol{A}}\boldsymbol{\xi}(k) + \sum_{j=1}^q \bar{\boldsymbol{B}}_j \sigma_{d_j}(k) + \bar{\boldsymbol{F}}_1 \boldsymbol{Z}\boldsymbol{\xi}(k)\boldsymbol{\omega}(k) + \\ \quad \bar{\boldsymbol{F}}_2 \boldsymbol{v}(k) + \delta_{\tau_k}^0 \bar{\boldsymbol{C}}\boldsymbol{Z}\boldsymbol{\xi}(k) + \sum_{j=1}^q \delta_{\tau_k}^j \bar{\boldsymbol{D}}_j \sigma_{d_j}(k) \\ \bar{\boldsymbol{z}}(k) = \bar{\boldsymbol{L}}\boldsymbol{\xi}(k) \end{cases} \tag{5}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\boldsymbol{A}} &= \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{A} & \boldsymbol{0} \\ \rho_0 \boldsymbol{M}_2 \boldsymbol{C} & \boldsymbol{M}_1 \end{bmatrix}, \bar{\boldsymbol{B}}_j = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{B}_j & \boldsymbol{0} \\ \boldsymbol{0} & \rho_j \boldsymbol{M}_2 \boldsymbol{D}_j \end{bmatrix}, \\ \bar{\boldsymbol{F}}_1 &= \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{E}_2 \\ \boldsymbol{0} \end{bmatrix}, \bar{\boldsymbol{C}} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{0} \\ \boldsymbol{M}_2 \boldsymbol{C} \end{bmatrix}, \bar{\boldsymbol{F}}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{E}_1 \\ \boldsymbol{M}_2 \boldsymbol{E}_3 \end{bmatrix}, \\ \bar{\boldsymbol{D}}_j &= \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{0} \\ \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{M}_2 \boldsymbol{D}_j \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{d_j}(k) = \begin{bmatrix} \varphi_j(x(k-d_j)) \\ \bar{\varphi}_j(x(k-d_j)) \end{bmatrix}, \\ \boldsymbol{Z} &= [\boldsymbol{I} \quad \boldsymbol{0}], \bar{\boldsymbol{L}} = [\boldsymbol{L}_1 \quad -\boldsymbol{L}_2], \end{aligned}$$

$$\delta_{\tau_k}^j = \delta(\tau_k, d_j) - \rho_j, (j=0, 1, \cdots, q) \tag{6}$$

为研究式(5)的随机稳定性, 做下面定义:

定义 1 在 $v(k)=0$ 的情况下, 如果存在常数 $\alpha>0, \beta \in (0, 1)$, 使得

$$E\{\|\boldsymbol{\xi}(k)\|^2\} \leq \alpha \beta^k \sup_{-d_q \leq -d_j \leq 0} E\{\|\boldsymbol{\xi}(j)\|^2\}, k \in \mathbb{I}^+ \tag{7}$$

则滤波误差动态系统(5)称为均方指数稳定.

本文的目的是为系统(1)设计一个如(4)所示的 H_∞ 滤波器, 使得下面两个条件同时满足:

- (R1) 滤波误差动态系统(5)均方指数稳定;
- (R2) 给定标量 $\gamma>0$, 对于所有非零 $v(k)$, 在

零初始条件下, 滤波误差 $\bar{z}(k)$ 满足

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} E\{\|\bar{z}(k)\|^2\} < \gamma^2 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} E\{\|v(k)\|^2\} \tag{8}$$

2 主要成果

引理 1 定义 $\boldsymbol{\Xi}(k) = [\boldsymbol{\xi}^T(k) \quad \boldsymbol{\xi}^T(k-1) \quad \cdots \quad \boldsymbol{\xi}^T(k-d_q)]^T$. 考虑下面 Lyapunov 候选函数

$$\boldsymbol{V}_k(\boldsymbol{\Xi}(k)) = \boldsymbol{\xi}^T(k) \boldsymbol{P} \boldsymbol{\xi}(k) + \sum_{j=1}^q \sum_{m=k-d_j}^{k-1} \boldsymbol{\xi}^T(m) \boldsymbol{Z}^T \boldsymbol{Q} \boldsymbol{Z} \boldsymbol{\xi}(m) \tag{9}$$

其中 $\boldsymbol{P}, \boldsymbol{Q}$ 是正定矩阵, \boldsymbol{Z} 在(6)中有定义, 如果存在标量 $\phi>0$ 使得

$$E\{\boldsymbol{V}_{k+1}(\boldsymbol{\Xi}(k+1)) | \boldsymbol{\Xi}(k)\} - \boldsymbol{V}_k(\boldsymbol{\Xi}(k)) < -\phi \|\boldsymbol{\xi}(k)\|^2 \tag{10}$$

则滤波误差动态系统(5)是均方指数稳定.

证明: 据式(9)有

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{V}_k(\boldsymbol{\Xi}(k)) &\leq \lambda_{\max}(\boldsymbol{P}) \|\boldsymbol{\xi}(k)\|^2 + \\ &\quad \lambda_{\max}(\boldsymbol{Z}^T \boldsymbol{Q} \boldsymbol{Z}) \sum_{j=1}^q \sum_{m=k-d_j}^{k-1} \|\boldsymbol{\xi}(m)\|^2 \end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

据式(10)与(11), 对任意标量 $\mu>1$ 有

$$\begin{aligned} E\{\mu^{k+1} \boldsymbol{V}_{k+1}(\boldsymbol{\Xi}(k+1))\} &- E\{\mu^k \boldsymbol{V}_k(\boldsymbol{\Xi}(k))\} = \\ &\mu^{k+1} [E\{\boldsymbol{V}_{k+1}(\boldsymbol{\Xi}(k+1))\} - E\{\boldsymbol{V}_k(\boldsymbol{\Xi}(k))\}] + \\ &\mu^k (\mu-1) E\{\boldsymbol{V}_k(\boldsymbol{\Xi}(k))\} \leq \\ &\mu^k (\mu-1) E\{\lambda_{\max}(\boldsymbol{P}) \|\boldsymbol{\xi}(k)\|^2 + \\ &\quad \lambda_{\max}(\boldsymbol{Z}^T \boldsymbol{Q} \boldsymbol{Z}) \sum_{j=1}^q \sum_{m=k-d_j}^{k-1} \|\boldsymbol{\xi}(m)\|^2\} - \\ &\mu^{k+1} \phi E\{\|\boldsymbol{\xi}(k)\|^2\} = \\ &\mu^k (\mu-1) \lambda_{\max}(\boldsymbol{Z}^T \boldsymbol{Q} \boldsymbol{Z}) \sum_{j=1}^q \sum_{m=k-d_j}^{k-1} E\{\|\boldsymbol{\xi}(m)\|^2\} + \\ &\mu^k [(\mu-1) \lambda_{\max}(\boldsymbol{P}) - \mu \phi] E\{\|\boldsymbol{\xi}(k)\|^2\} \end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

对任一整数 $N \geq d_q + 1$, 对式(12)两边从 0 至 $N-1$ 关于 k 求和有

$$\begin{aligned} E\{\mu^N \boldsymbol{V}_N(\boldsymbol{\Xi}(N))\} &- E\{\mu^0 \boldsymbol{V}_0(\boldsymbol{\Xi}(0))\} \leq \\ &\rho_1(\mu) \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \mu^k E\{\|\boldsymbol{\xi}(k)\|^2\} + \\ &\rho_2(\mu) \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=1}^q \sum_{m=k-d_j}^{k-1} \mu^k E\{\|\boldsymbol{\xi}(m)\|^2\} \end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_1(\mu) &= (\mu-1) \lambda_{\max}(\boldsymbol{P}) - \mu \phi \\ \rho_2(\mu) &= (\mu-1) \lambda_{\max}(\boldsymbol{Z}^T \boldsymbol{Q} \boldsymbol{Z}) \end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

接下来, 对 $d_q \geq 1$, 本文有

$$\sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=1}^q \sum_{m=k-d_j}^{k-1} \mu^k E\{\|\boldsymbol{\xi}(m)\|^2\} \leq \left(\sum_{j=1}^q \sum_{m=-d_j}^{-1} \sum_{k=0}^{m+d_j} \right) +$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{j=1}^q \sum_{m=0}^{N-d_j-1} \sum_{k=m+1}^{m+d_j} + \sum_{j=1}^q \sum_{m=N-d_j}^{N-1} \sum_{k=m+1}^{N-1} \mu^k \mathbf{E} \{ \|\xi(m)\|^2 \} \leq \\
& q \frac{\mu^{d_q} - 1}{\mu - 1} \sum_{m=-d_q}^{-1} \mathbf{E} \{ \|\xi(m)\|^2 \} + \\
& q \mu \frac{\mu^{d_q} - 1}{\mu - 1} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \mu^m \mathbf{E} \{ \|\xi(m)\|^2 \} + \\
& q \mu \frac{\mu^{d_q} - 1}{\mu - 1} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \mu^m \mathbf{E} \{ \|\xi(m)\|^2 \} \quad (15)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{将(14)与(15)代入(13)则} \\
& \mathbf{E} \{ \mu^N \mathbf{V}_N(\mathbf{E}(N)) \} - \mathbf{E} \{ \mu^0 \mathbf{V}_0(\mathbf{E}(0)) \} \leq \\
& \rho_1(\mu) \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \mu^k \mathbf{E} \{ \|\xi(k)\|^2 \} + \\
& \rho_2(\mu) q \frac{\mu^{d_q} - 1}{\mu - 1} \sum_{m=-d_q}^{-1} \mathbf{E} \{ \|\xi(m)\|^2 \} + \\
& \rho_2(\mu) q \mu \frac{\mu^{d_q} - 1}{\mu - 1} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \mu^m \mathbf{E} \{ \|\xi(m)\|^2 \} + \\
& \rho_2(\mu) q \mu \frac{\mu^{d_q} - 1}{\mu - 1} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \mu^m \mathbf{E} \{ \|\xi(m)\|^2 \} \leq \\
& \eta(\mu) \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \mu^k \mathbf{E} \{ \|\xi(k)\|^2 \} + \\
& q d_q \rho_2(\mu) \frac{\mu^{d_q} - 1}{\mu - 1} \sup_{-d_q \leq m \leq 0} \mathbf{E} \{ \|\xi(m)\|^2 \} \quad (16)
\end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\eta(\mu) = \rho_1(\mu) + 2q\mu\rho_2(\mu) \frac{\mu^{d_q} - 1}{\mu - 1}$$

因为 $\eta(1) = -\phi \leq 0$ 并且 $\lim_{\mu \rightarrow +\infty} \eta(\mu) = +\infty$, 则存在标量 $\mu_0 \geq 1$ 满足 $\eta(\mu_0) = 0$ 故对任一整数 $N \geq d_q + 1$, 式(16)有

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{E} \{ \mu_0^N \mathbf{V}_N(\mathbf{E}(N)) \} - \mathbf{E} \{ \mu_0^0 \mathbf{V}_0(\mathbf{E}(0)) \} \leq \\
& q \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{Z}^T \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{Z}) d_q (\mu_0^{d_q} - 1) \sup_{-d_q \leq m \leq 0} \mathbf{E} \{ \|\xi(m)\|^2 \} \quad (17)
\end{aligned}$$

另

$$\mathbf{E} \{ \mu_0^N \mathbf{V}_N(\mathbf{E}(N)) \} \geq \lambda_{\min}(P) \|\xi(N)\|^2 \quad (18)$$

且

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{E} \{ \mu_0^0 \mathbf{V}_0(\mathbf{E}(0)) \} \leq \\
& q d_q \max(\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{Z}^T \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{Z}) \sup_{-d_q \leq m \leq 0} \mathbf{E} \{ \|\xi(m)\|^2 \} \quad (19)
\end{aligned}$$

则有

$$\mathbf{E} \{ \|\xi(N)\|^2 \} \leq \mu_0^{-N} \Delta \sup_{-d_q \leq m \leq 0} \mathbf{E} \{ \|\xi(m)\|^2 \} \quad (20)$$

其中

$$\Delta = [q \cdot d_q \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{Z}^T \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{Z}) (\mu_0^{d_q} - 1) +$$

$$q \cdot d_q \max(\lambda_{\max}(P), \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{Z}^T \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{Z}))][\lambda_{\min}(P)]^{-1}.$$

因此, 滤波误差动态系统(5)满足定义 1, 是均方指数稳定, 至此引理 1 证明完成.

定理 1 给定扰动衰减 $\gamma > 0$ 和滤波参数 M_1

和 M_2 . 如果存在正定矩阵 $\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{P}^T > 0, \mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{Q}^T$ 使得矩阵不等式(21)成立, 则 $v(k) = 0$ 系统(5)均方指数稳定且滤波误差 $\hat{z}(k)$ 满足 H_∞ 条件(8).

$$\Phi = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{\Omega} & \mathbf{\Omega}_0 & 0 & \bar{\mathbf{A}}^T \mathbf{P} \bar{\mathbf{F}}_2 \\ * & \mathbf{\Omega}_1 & \mathbf{\Omega}_3 & \mathbf{\Omega}_5 \\ * & * & \mathbf{\Omega}_4 & 0 \\ * & * & * & -\gamma^2 \mathbf{I} + \bar{\mathbf{F}}_2^T \mathbf{P} \bar{\mathbf{F}}_2 \end{bmatrix} < 0 \quad (21)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{\Omega} & := -\mathbf{P} + \bar{\mathbf{A}}^T \mathbf{P} \bar{\mathbf{A}} + \mathbf{Z}^T \bar{\mathbf{F}}_1^T \mathbf{P} \bar{\mathbf{F}}_1 \mathbf{Z} + q \mathbf{Z}^T \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{Z} + \bar{\mathbf{L}}^T \bar{\mathbf{L}} + \\
& \quad \rho_0(1 - \rho_0) \mathbf{Z}^T \bar{\mathbf{C}}^T \mathbf{P} \bar{\mathbf{C}} \mathbf{Z} \\
\mathbf{\Omega}_0 & := [\bar{\mathbf{A}}^T \mathbf{P} \bar{\mathbf{B}}_1 - \rho_0 \rho_1 \mathbf{Z}^T \bar{\mathbf{C}}^T \mathbf{P} \bar{\mathbf{D}}_1 \cdots \bar{\mathbf{A}}^T \mathbf{P} \bar{\mathbf{B}}_q - \\
& \quad \rho_0 \rho_q \mathbf{Z}^T \bar{\mathbf{C}}^T \mathbf{P} \bar{\mathbf{D}}_q] \\
\mathbf{\Omega}_1 & := (\lambda_{ij})_{q \times q} \\
\lambda_{ij} & := -2\mathbf{I} + \bar{\mathbf{B}}_i^T \mathbf{P} \bar{\mathbf{B}}_i + \rho_i(1 - \rho_i) \bar{\mathbf{D}}_i^T \mathbf{P} \bar{\mathbf{D}}_i, \\
& \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, q) \\
\lambda_{ij} & := \bar{\mathbf{B}}_i^T \mathbf{P} \bar{\mathbf{B}}_j - \rho_i \rho_j \bar{\mathbf{D}}_i^T \mathbf{P} \bar{\mathbf{D}}_j, (i \neq j, i, j = 1, 2, \dots, q) \\
\mathbf{\Omega}_3 & := \text{diag}\{\bar{\mathbf{K}}_1, \dots, \bar{\mathbf{K}}_q\}, \\
\bar{\mathbf{K}}_i & := [\mathbf{N}_i^T \quad \bar{\mathbf{N}}_i]^T, (i = 1, \dots, q) \\
\mathbf{\Omega}_4 & := \text{diag}\{-\mathbf{Q}\}_q, \mathbf{\Omega}_5 := [\bar{\mathbf{F}}_2^T \mathbf{P} \bar{\mathbf{B}}_1 \quad \cdots \quad \bar{\mathbf{F}}_2^T \mathbf{P} \bar{\mathbf{B}}_q]^T \quad (22)
\end{aligned}$$

证明: 首先处理 $v(k) = 0$ 情况下式(5)的稳定性分析, 选择与式(9)相同的 Lyapunov 泛函, 通过定义 $V(k)$ 差分有

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta \mathbf{V}_k & = \mathbf{E} \{ \mathbf{V}_{k+1}(\mathbf{E}(k+1)) | \mathbf{E}(k) \} - \mathbf{V}_k(\mathbf{E}(k)) = \\
& [\bar{\mathbf{A}} \xi(k) + \sum_{j=1}^q \bar{\mathbf{B}}_j \sigma_{d_j}(k)]^T \mathbf{P} [\bar{\mathbf{A}} \xi(k) + \sum_{j=1}^q \bar{\mathbf{B}}_j \sigma_{d_j}(k)] + \\
& E \{ [\delta_{\tau_k}^0 \bar{\mathbf{C}} \mathbf{Z} \xi(k) + \sum_{j=1}^q \delta_{\tau_k}^j \bar{\mathbf{D}}_j \sigma_{d_j}(k)]^T \\
& P [\delta_{\tau_k}^0 \bar{\mathbf{C}} \mathbf{Z} \xi(k) + \sum_{j=1}^q \delta_{\tau_k}^j \bar{\mathbf{D}}_j \sigma_{d_j}(k)] \} + \\
& E \{ [\bar{\mathbf{F}}_1 \mathbf{Z} \xi(k) \boldsymbol{\omega}(k)]^T \mathbf{P} [\bar{\mathbf{F}}_1 \mathbf{Z} \xi(k) \boldsymbol{\omega}(k)] \} - \\
& \xi^T(k) \mathbf{P} \xi(k) + q \xi^T(k) \mathbf{Z}^T \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{Z} \xi(k) - \\
& \sum_{j=1}^q \xi^T(k - d_j) \mathbf{Z}^T \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{Z} \xi(k - d_j) = \\
& \xi^T(k) \bar{\mathbf{A}}^T \mathbf{P} \bar{\mathbf{A}} \xi(k) + 2 \xi^T(k) \bar{\mathbf{A}}^T \mathbf{P} \sum_{j=1}^q \bar{\mathbf{B}}_j \sigma_{d_j}(k) + \\
& \sum_{j=1}^q \sigma_{d_i}^T(k) \bar{\mathbf{B}}_j^T \mathbf{P} \sum_{i=1}^q \bar{\mathbf{B}}_i \sigma_{d_i}(k) + \\
& \rho_0(1 - \rho_0) \xi^T(k) \mathbf{Z}^T \bar{\mathbf{C}}^T \mathbf{P} \bar{\mathbf{C}} \mathbf{Z} \xi(k) - \\
& 2 \sum_{j=1}^q \rho_0 \rho_j \xi^T(k) \mathbf{Z}^T \bar{\mathbf{C}}^T \mathbf{P} \bar{\mathbf{D}}_j \sigma_{d_j}(k) + \\
& \sum_{j=1}^q \rho_j(1 - \rho_j) \sigma_{d_j}^T(k) \bar{\mathbf{D}}_j^T \mathbf{P} \bar{\mathbf{D}}_j \sigma_{d_j}(k) - \\
& 2 \sum_{i=1, j=1, i \neq j}^q \rho_i \rho_j \sigma_{d_i}^T(k) \bar{\mathbf{D}}_i^T \mathbf{P} \bar{\mathbf{D}}_j \sigma_{d_j}(k) + \\
& \xi^T(k) (\mathbf{Z}^T \bar{\mathbf{F}}_1^T \mathbf{P} \bar{\mathbf{F}}_1 \mathbf{Z} - \mathbf{P} + q \mathbf{Z}^T \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{Z}) \xi(k) -
\end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^q \xi^T(k-d_j) Z^T Q Z \xi(k-d_j). \tag{23}$$

根据式(3)容易推出

$$\sum_{j=1}^q \sigma_{d_j}^T(k) (\sigma_{d_j}(k) - \bar{K}_j Z \xi_{d_j}(k)) \leq 0 \tag{24}$$

其中 $\xi_{d_j}(k) = \xi(k-d_j)$, \bar{K}_j 在(22)中有定义.

通过(23)与(24),有

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta V_k &\leq \xi^T(k) \bar{A}^T P \bar{A} \xi(k) + 2 \xi^T \bar{A}^T P \sum_{j=1}^q \bar{B}_j \sigma_{d_j}(k) + \\ &\sum_{j=1}^q \sigma_{d_j}^T(k) \bar{B}_j^T P \sum_{i=1}^q \bar{B}_i \sigma_{d_i}(k) + \\ &\rho_0(1-\rho_0) \xi^T(k) Z^T \bar{C}^T P \bar{C} Z \xi(k) - \\ &2 \sum_{j=1}^q \rho_0 \rho_j \xi^T(k) Z^T \bar{C}^T P \bar{D}_j \sigma_{d_j}(k) + \\ &\sum_{j=1}^q \rho_j(1-\rho_j) \sigma_{d_j}^T(k) \bar{D}_j^T P \bar{D}_j \sigma_{d_j}(k) - \\ &2 \sum_{i=1, j=1, i \neq j}^q \rho_i \rho_j \sigma_{d_i}^T(k) \bar{D}_i^T P \bar{D}_j \sigma_{d_j}(k) + \\ &\xi^T(k) (Z^T \bar{F}_1^T P \bar{F}_1 Z - P + q Z^T Q Z) \xi(k) - \\ &\sum_{j=1}^q \xi_{d_j}^T(k) Z^T Q Z \xi_{d_j}(k) - \\ &2 \sum_{j=1}^q \sigma_{d_j}^T(k) \sigma_{d_j}(k) + \\ &2 \sum_{j=1}^q \sigma_{d_j}^T(k) \bar{K}_j Z \xi_{d_j}(k) \end{aligned} \tag{25}$$

同时,根据式(21)存在标量使得

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Lambda & \Omega_0 & 0 \\ * & \Omega_1 & \Omega_3 \\ * & * & \Omega_4 \end{bmatrix} < \begin{bmatrix} -\phi I & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \tag{26}$$

其中 $\Omega_0, \Omega_1, \Omega_3$ 与 Ω_4 在(22)中有定义,且

$$\Lambda := -P + \bar{A}^T P \bar{A} + Z^T \bar{F}_1^T P \bar{F}_1 Z + q Z^T Q Z + \rho_0(1-\rho_0) Z^T \bar{C}^T P \bar{C} Z \tag{28}$$

接下来,据(25)与(26)有

$$\Delta V_k < -\phi \| \xi(k) \|^2 \tag{27}$$

至此,由引理 1 知滤波误差系统(5)均方指数稳定.

下面处理 $v(k) \neq 0$ 情况,容易得到

$$\begin{aligned} E\{V_{k+1}(\Xi(k+1)) | \Xi(k)\} - E\{V_k(\Xi(k))\} + \\ E\{\tilde{z}^T(k) \tilde{z}(k)\} - \gamma^2 E\{v^T(k) v(k)\} \leq \eta^T(k) \Phi \eta(k) < 0 \end{aligned} \tag{28}$$

其中 $\eta(k) := [\xi^T(k) \quad \sigma_{d_1}^T(k) \quad \sigma_{d_2}^T(k) \quad \cdots \quad \sigma_{d_q}^T(k) \quad \xi_{d_1}^T(k) \quad \xi_{d_2}^T(k) \quad \cdots \quad \xi_{d_q}^T(k) \quad v^T(k)]^T$ 且 Φ 在(21)有定义.

从 0 到 ∞ 关于 k 对式(28)求和有

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} E\{\|\tilde{z}(k)\|^2\} < \gamma^2 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} E\{\|v(k)\|^2\} + \\ E\{V_0\} - E\{V_{\infty}\}. \end{aligned} \tag{29}$$

说明式(5)是均方指数稳定,因此在零初始条件下有

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} E\{\|\tilde{z}(k)\|^2\} < \gamma^2 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} E\{\|v(k)\|^2\} \tag{30}$$

至此,证明完成.

下面的定理 2 为滤波器参数的设计提供了一个充分条件,为了简洁,定理的证明在此略去.

定理 2 给定扰动衰减 $\gamma > 0$, 滤波误差系统(5)在 $v(k) = 0$ 时均方指数稳定;并且滤波误差 $\tilde{z}(k)$ 在零初始条件下及任意非零 $v(k)$ 下,如果存在正定矩阵 $R = R^T > 0, S = S^T > 0, Q = Q^T > 0$, 实数矩阵 Q_1, Q_2 与 Q_3 使得式(31)成立,则(5)均方指数稳定.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Psi_{11} & 0 & 0 & \Psi_{14} & \Psi_{15} & 0 & \Psi_{17} & \Psi_{18} \\ * & \Psi_{22} & 0 & \Psi_{24} & 0 & \Psi_{26} & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & -\gamma^2 I & \Psi_{34} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & \Psi_{44} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & \Psi_{55} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & \Psi_{66} & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & \Psi_{77} & \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & * & \Psi_{88} \end{bmatrix} < 0 \tag{31}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_{11} = \Psi_{44} = \Psi_{55} = \Psi_{77} &= \begin{bmatrix} -S & -S \\ -S & -R \end{bmatrix}, \\ \Psi_{14} &= \begin{bmatrix} A^T S & A^T R + \rho_0 C^T Q_1 + Q_2 \\ A^T S & A^T R + \rho_0 C^T Q_1 \end{bmatrix}, \\ \Psi_{15} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{\rho_0} C^T Q_1 \\ 0 & \sqrt{\rho_0} C^T C_1 \end{bmatrix}, \\ \Psi_{17} &= \begin{bmatrix} E_2^T S & E_2^T R \\ E_2^T S & E_2^T R \end{bmatrix}, \\ \Psi_{18} &= \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{q} Q & L_1^T - Q_3 L_2^T \\ \sqrt{q} Q & L_1^T \end{bmatrix}, \\ \Psi_{22} &= \begin{bmatrix} -\text{diag}\{2I\}_{2q} & \text{diag}\{\bar{K}_1, \dots, \bar{K}_q\} \\ \text{diag}\{\bar{K}_1^T, \dots, \bar{K}_q^T\} & -\text{diag}\{Q\}_q \end{bmatrix}, \\ \Psi_{24} &= \begin{bmatrix} \Psi_{241} & \Psi_{242} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \\ \Psi_{241} &= [\Psi_{241}^1 \quad \cdots \quad \Psi_{241}^q]^T, \\ \Psi_{241}^i &= [S B_i \quad 0], (i=1, 2, \dots, q), \\ \Psi_{242} &= [\Psi_{242}^1 \quad \cdots \quad \Psi_{242}^q]^T, \\ \Psi_{242}^i &= [R B_i \quad \rho_i Q_1^T D_i], (i=1, 2, \dots, q) \\ \Psi_{26} &= \begin{bmatrix} \Psi_{261} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

$\Psi_{261} = \text{diag}\{\Psi_{261}^1, \dots, \Psi_{261}^q\},$
 $\Psi_{261}^i = \text{diag}\{0, \sqrt{\rho_i} D_i^T Q_1\}, (i=1, 2, \dots, q)$
 $\Psi_{34} = [E_1^T S \quad E_1^T R + E_3^T Q_1],$
 $\Psi_{66} = \text{diag}\{\Psi_{11}\}_q, \Psi_{88} = \text{diag}\{-Q, -I\}.$
进一步,式(31)满足,则期望的滤波参数是
 $M_1 = X_{12}^{-1} Q_2^T S^{-1} Y_{12}^{-1}, M_2 = X_{12}^{-1} Q_1^T$ (32)
其中 X_{12} 与 Y_{12} 是任一非奇异矩阵满足
 $X_{12} Y_{12}^T = I - R S^{-1}.$

综上所述,文章为非线性随机系统(1)关于测量丢失和随机发生的通讯时延完成了 H_∞ 滤波器的设计.值得说明的是包含了线性对象和 LMIs 的式(31)很容易通过常用的数值软件解得.

3 数值例子

本节通过数值例子来说明文章所提出理论的有效性.

给定系统(1)的参数如下:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0.1 \\ 0.2 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix},$$
$$B_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 & 0.2 \\ 0.2 & 0.3 \end{bmatrix},$$
$$B_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.25 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.25 \end{bmatrix},$$
$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$
$$D_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.25 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.25 \end{bmatrix},$$
$$D_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.23 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.23 \end{bmatrix},$$
$$E_1 = E_2 = E_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix},$$
$$L_1 = L_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.6 \end{bmatrix},$$
$$N_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.17 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.33 \end{bmatrix},$$
$$\bar{N}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.17 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.33 \end{bmatrix},$$
$$N_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.17 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.35 \end{bmatrix},$$
$$\bar{N}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.17 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.35 \end{bmatrix},$$
$$q = n = 2.$$

设 $d_1 = 1, d_2 = 2, \rho_0 = 0.7, \rho_1 = 0.15, \rho_2 = 0.15, \gamma = 0.95$, 使用 Matlab 解式(31)得

$$M_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.0302 & 0.1595 \\ 0.1496 & 0.0012 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$M_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.2907 & 0.0873 \\ 0.1083 & 0.2478 \end{bmatrix}.$$

仿真时,设置初始条件为 $x(-2) = [0.1 \quad -0.1]^T, x(-1) = [0.2 \quad -0.2]^T, x(0) = [0.3 \quad -0.3]^T$. 仿真结果详见图 1 与图 2,图 1 是实际测量输出和理想测量输出的比较,图 2 是滤波误差. 仿真结果证明本文所述滤波器性能很好.

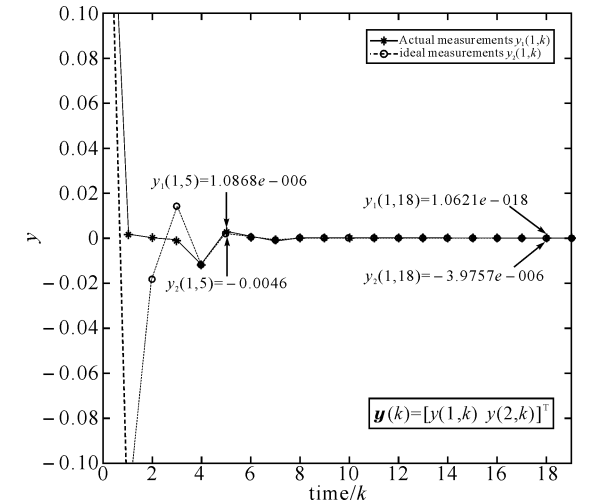


图 1 实际测量输出 $y_1(1,k)$ 与理想测量输出 $y_2(1,k)$
Fig. 1 Actual measurements $y_1(1,k)$ and ideal measurements $y_2(1,k)$

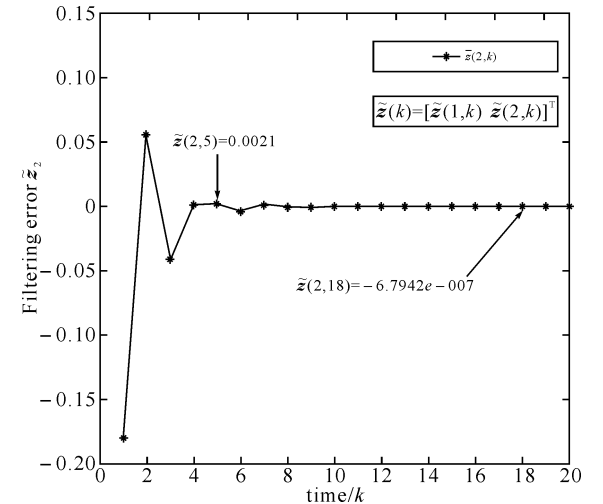


图 2 滤波误差 $\tilde{z}(2,k)$
Fig. 2 Filtering error $\tilde{z}(2,k)$

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Probability-dependent H_∞ filtering for a class of nonlinear systems with incomplete measurements

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Abstract: The H_∞ filtering problem is discussed for a class of nonlinear stochastic discrete systems with incomplete measurements. The considered incomplete measurements include both the missing measurements and the communication delays of random occurrences. By using a set of Kronecker delta functions, a unified measurement model is employed to describe the phenomena of random communication delays and missing measurements in networked control systems. The purpose of the problem addressed is to design an H_∞ filter such that, for all nonlinearities, incomplete measurements, internal and external disturbances, the filtering error dynamics is exponentially mean-square stable and the H_∞ -norm requirement is satisfied. A numerical example is given to illustrate the effectiveness of the proposed filter scheme.

Key words: incomplete measurements; missing measurements; randomly occurring communication delays; H_∞ filtering; networked control systems

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