

离散多时滞系统鲁棒渐近稳定性 分析-扩展反凸组合法

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摘要: 研究了一类带有多区间时变时滞不确定离散系统的鲁棒渐近稳定性问题, 其中不确定参数满足线性分式结构。首先, 将 Reciprocally convex 方法推广到离散系统, 得出一个新的有界引理; 并基于该引理, 得到具有更小保守性的时滞相关稳定条件; 最后, 给出一些数值仿真实例证明所提方法的有效性。

关键词: 不确定离散系统; 鲁棒渐近稳定性; 多时滞系统; 凸组合; 时变时滞

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Robust Asymptotical Stability Criteria for Discrete-time System with Multiple Interval Time-varying Delays Based on Extended Reciprocal Convex Approach

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Abstract: The paper studies the problem of robust asymptotical stability for a class of uncertain discrete-time system with multiple interval time-varying delays, in which the uncertain parameters are in linear fractional form. Firstly, a new integral bound lemma was derived by extending the reciprocal convex approach to discrete system. Then, the novel delay-dependent stability criteria with less conservatism was obtained based on the lemma. Finally, numerical examples were given to show the effectiveness of the proposed methods.

Key words: uncertain discrete-time system; robust asymptotical stability; multiple delays; reciprocal convex; time-varying delay

时滞广泛存在于众多实际控制系统, 也是引起系统失稳、振荡及性能差的重要原因之一, 近几十年中, 时滞系统稳定性分析问题得到了大量学者的关注^[1-4]。根据是否考虑时滞之间的关系, 时滞稳定条件可分为两大类: 时滞无关稳定条件和时滞相关稳定条件。前者对于时滞大小没有要求, 后者考虑了时滞大小对稳定性的影响, 一般来讲, 时滞相关稳定条件比时滞无关稳定条件具有更小的保守性。因此, 寻找保守性小且易于验证的时滞相关条件, 成为近年来时滞系统稳定性分析理论研究的一个非常活跃的分支, 涌现出诸多有效的方法, 如积分不等式法^[5]、时滞分割法^[6]、凸组合法^[7]、自由权矩阵法^[8]和 Wirtinger 积分不等式法^[9]等。

同时, 由于离散系统在工程过程监控、故障诊断等工程领域得到广泛应用, 使得对离散系统的分析与综合研究具有很强的实际意义, 许多连续系统的结论也相应的推广到离散系统, 离散时滞系统的稳定性研究得到大量关注^[10-14]。但现有文献中, 多时滞离散系统的稳定性问题的研究较少。近年来, 仅有文献^[15-17]对

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几类带有多时滞离散系统的渐近稳定和镇定性等问题进行了研究,但处理时滞积分交叉项所用方法均为詹森不等式和自由权矩阵方法,这导致结果具有较大保守性。对带有多时滞的离散系统,获得保守性更小的时滞相关稳定性结果仍有很大的研究空间。

本文研究了一类带有多区间时变时滞的离散系统的鲁棒渐近稳定性问题,通过扩展的 Reciprocally convex 方法,得到一个针对离散时滞系统稳定性分析更有效的积分不等式引理。在新的引理基础上,针对带有多时滞离散系统的两种不同参数不确定情况,给出了新的时滞相关稳定条件。最后,给出几个数值仿真实例,说明本文所得结果较已有相关结果具有更小的保守性。

符号: \mathbf{R}^n 表示 n 维欧几里德空间, $|\cdot|$ 表示在 \mathbf{R}^n 上的欧几里德范数, $\|\cdot\|_2$ 表示 $L_2[0, \infty)$ 范数, \mathbf{I} 表示具有合适维数的单位向量, \mathbf{M}^T 表示矩阵 \mathbf{M} 的转置, $\mathbf{X} > \mathbf{0} (\mathbf{X} \geq \mathbf{0})$ 表示 \mathbf{X} 为正定(半正定)矩阵, $\text{diag}\{\dots\}$ 表示对角矩阵, $*$ 表示一个矩阵中的对称部分, 始终假定所有的矩阵都具有合适的维数。

1 系统描述和预备知识

考虑下面带有多区间时变时滞的不确定离散系统:

$$\mathbf{x}(k+1) = \mathbf{A}_0(k)\mathbf{x}(k) + \sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{A}_i(k)\mathbf{x}(k-h_i(k)); \quad (1)$$

$$\mathbf{x}(k) = \phi(k), k = -h, -h+1, \dots, 0; \quad (2)$$

其中: $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{R}^n$ 是状态变量; 实数 $h_i(k)$ 是时变延迟满足 $0 \leq h_{1i} \leq h_i(k) \leq h_{2i}, i = 1, 2, \dots, m, h_{1i}, h_{2i}$ 是非负整数, 且 $h = \max\{h_{21}, h_{22}, \dots, h_{2m}\}$; $\phi(k)$ 是系统(1)~(2)在初始条件下的值; $\mathbf{A}_i(k)$ 是时变矩阵, 并具有如下形式的时变不确定性:

$$\mathbf{A}_i(k) = \mathbf{A}_i + \Delta\mathbf{A}_i(k), \quad (3)$$

且不确定性 $\Delta\mathbf{A}_i(k)$ 具有如下线性分式结构:

$$\Delta\mathbf{A}_i(k) = \mathbf{L}_A \Delta(k) \mathbf{E}_{A_i}; \quad (4)$$

$$\Delta(k) = [\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{F}(k)\mathbf{J}]^{-1} \mathbf{F}(k); \quad (5)$$

$$\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{J}\mathbf{J}^T > \mathbf{0}. \quad (6)$$

其中, $\mathbf{J}, \mathbf{L}_A, \mathbf{E}_{A_i}$ 是已知常数矩阵, 未知矩阵 $\mathbf{F}(k)$ 是勒贝格可测因子, 并且满足

$$\mathbf{F}^T(k)\mathbf{F}(k) \leq \mathbf{I}. \quad (7)$$

注 1: 如果 $\mathbf{J} = \mathbf{0}$, 假设 $\Delta(k) = \mathbf{F}(k)$ 满足 $\mathbf{F}^T(k)\mathbf{F}(k) \leq \mathbf{I}$, 则不确定性 $\Delta\mathbf{A}_i(k)$ 将变成范数有界形式:

$$\Delta\mathbf{A}_i(k) = \mathbf{L}_A \mathbf{F}(k) \mathbf{E}_{A_i}. \quad (8)$$

引入下面引理:

引理 1^[18] 对于任意常数矩阵 $\mathbf{H} \in \mathbf{R}^{m \times m}, \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{H}^T > \mathbf{0}$, 整数 l_1, l_2 满足 $l_1 < l_2$, 向量 $\mathbf{w}: [l_1, l_1+1, \dots, l_2] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^m$, 有下面不等式成立:

$$(l_2 - l_1 + 1) \sum_{i=l_1}^{l_2} \mathbf{w}^T(i) \mathbf{H} \mathbf{w}(i) \geq \left(\sum_{i=l_1}^{l_2} \mathbf{w}(i) \right)^T \mathbf{H} \left(\sum_{i=l_1}^{l_2} \mathbf{w}(i) \right). \quad (9)$$

引理 2^[20] 给定矩阵 $\mathbf{M}, \mathbf{S}, \mathbf{N}$, 且 $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{M}^T$, 若存在实数 $\delta > 0$, 有矩阵不等式

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{S} & \delta \mathbf{N}^T \\ * & -\delta \mathbf{I} & \delta \mathbf{J}^T \\ * & * & -\delta \mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix} < \mathbf{0} \quad (10)$$

成立, 那么对于任意满足条件(5)~(7)的 $\Delta(k)$, 都有 $\mathbf{M} + \mathbf{S}\Delta(k)\mathbf{N} + \mathbf{N}^T\Delta(k)\mathbf{S}^T < \mathbf{0}$. (11)

引理 3 假设系统(1)~(2)满足 $0 \leq h_{1i} \leq h_i(k) \leq h_{2i}; i = 1, 2, \dots, m$; 对于任意矩阵 $\mathbf{Z}_i \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}, \mathbf{U}_i \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$ 满足 $\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{Z}_i & \mathbf{U}_i \\ * & \mathbf{Z}_i \end{bmatrix} \geq \mathbf{0}$, 下面不等式成立:

$$-d_i \sum_{l=k-h_{2i}}^{k-1-h_{1i}} \mathbf{y}^T(l) \mathbf{Z}_i \mathbf{y}(l) \leq \xi_i^T(k) \boldsymbol{\Omega}_i \xi_i(k), \quad (12)$$

其中 $d_i = h_{2i} - h_{1i}, \xi_i(k) = [\mathbf{x}^T(k-h_{1i}) \quad \mathbf{x}^T(k-h_i(k)) \quad \mathbf{x}^T(k-h_{2i})]^T$,

$$\Omega_i = \begin{bmatrix} -Z_i & Z_i - U_i & U_i \\ * & -2Z_i + U_i + U_i^T & -U_i + Z_i \\ * & * & -Z_i \end{bmatrix}. \quad (13)$$

证明:运用引理 1,有

$$\begin{aligned} -d_i \sum_{l=k-h_{2i}}^{k-1-h_{1i}} \mathbf{y}^T(l) Z_i \mathbf{y}(l) &= -d_i \sum_{l=k-h_i(k)}^{k-1-h_{1i}} \mathbf{y}^T(l) Z_i \mathbf{y}(l) - d_i \sum_{l=k-h_{2i}}^{k-h_i(k)} \mathbf{y}^T(l) Z_i \mathbf{y}(l) \\ &\leq -d_i \sum_{l=k-h_i(k)}^{k-1-h_{1i}} \mathbf{y}^T(l) Z_i \mathbf{y}(l) - d_i \sum_{l=k-h_{2i}}^{k-1-h_i(k)} \mathbf{y}^T(l) Z_i \mathbf{y}(l) \\ &\leq -\frac{d_i}{h_i(k) - h_{1i}} \left[\sum_{l=k-h_i(k)}^{k-1-h_{1i}} \mathbf{y}(l) \right]^T Z_i \left[\sum_{l=k-h_i(k)}^{k-1-h_{1i}} \mathbf{y}(l) \right] \\ &\quad - \frac{d_i}{h_{2i} - h_i(k)} \left[\sum_{l=k-h_{2i}}^{k-1-h_i(k)} \mathbf{y}(l) \right]^T Z_i \left[\sum_{l=k-h_{2i}}^{k-1-h_i(k)} \mathbf{y}(l) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

注意到 $\sum_{i=v}^{\omega} t(i) = u(\omega + 1) - u(v)$, 其中 $u(i + 1) - u(i) = t(i)$, 有

$$\sum_{l=k-h_i(k)}^{k-1-h(i)} \mathbf{y}(l) = \mathbf{x}(k - h_{1i}) - \mathbf{x}(k - h_i(k)), \quad (15)$$

$$\sum_{l=k-h_{2i}}^{k-1-h_i(k)} \mathbf{y}(l) = \mathbf{x}(k - h_i(k)) - \mathbf{x}(k - h_{2i}). \quad (16)$$

将式(15)~(16)加到式(14)的右侧,存在 U_i 使得 $\begin{bmatrix} Z_i & U_i \\ * & Z_i \end{bmatrix} \geq \mathbf{0}$, 以及

$$\begin{aligned} -d_i \sum_{l=k-h_{2i}}^{k-1-h_{1i}} \mathbf{y}^T(l) Z_i \mathbf{y}(l) &\leq -\frac{d_i}{h_i(k) - h_{1i}} \left[\mathbf{x}(k - h_{1i}) - \mathbf{x}(k - h_i(k)) \right]^T Z_i \left[\mathbf{x}(k - h_{1i}) - \mathbf{x}(k - h_i(k)) \right] \\ &\quad - \frac{d_i}{h_{2i} - h_i(k)} \left[\mathbf{x}(k - h_i(k)) - \mathbf{x}(k - h_{2i}) \right]^T Z_i \left[\mathbf{x}(k - h_i(k)) - \mathbf{x}(k - h_{2i}) \right] \leq \\ &\quad - \frac{d_i}{h_i(k) - h_{1i}} \xi_i^T(k) \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I} \\ -\mathbf{I} \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} Z_i \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I} \\ -\mathbf{I} \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}^T \xi_i(k) - \frac{d_i}{h_{2i} - h_i(k)} \xi_i(k) \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{I} \\ -\mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix} Z_i \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{I} \\ -\mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix}^T \xi_i(k) \\ &\leq -\xi_i^T(k) \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I} \\ -\mathbf{I} \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} Z_i \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I} \\ -\mathbf{I} \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}^T + 2 \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I} \\ -\mathbf{I} \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} U_i \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{I} \\ -\mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix}^T + \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{I} \\ -\mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix} Z_i \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{I} \\ -\mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix}^T \right\} \xi_i(k) \\ &= \xi_i^T(k) \Omega_i \xi_i(k), \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

其中 Ω_i, d_i 定义于(13)式,证毕。

注 2:反凸组合法作为一种有效降低结果保守性的工具,已经广泛应用到研究各类时滞系统的稳定性问题^[1,4],但文献[1,4]中的方法仅仅适用于连续时滞系统。本文将 Reciprocally convex 方法推广到离散的情况,这将帮助得到多区间时变时滞离散系统的新的时滞相关稳定条件,且具有更小的保守性。

2 主要结果

为简便,定义变量:

$$\chi(k) = [\mathbf{x}^T(k) \quad \mathbf{x}^T(k-h_{11}) \quad \mathbf{x}^T(k-h_1(k)) \quad \mathbf{x}^T(k-h_{21}) \quad \cdots \quad \mathbf{x}^T(k-h_{1m}) \quad \mathbf{x}^T(k-h_m(k)) \quad \mathbf{x}^T(k-h_{2m}) \quad \mathbf{y}^T(k)]^T,$$

$$\mathbf{e}_1 = [1 \quad 0 \quad \cdots \quad 0]_{1 \times (3m+2)}, \mathbf{e}_2 = [0 \quad 1 \quad \cdots \quad 0]_{1 \times (3m+2)}, \cdots, \mathbf{e}_{3m+2} = [0 \quad 0 \quad \cdots \quad 1]_{1 \times (3m+2)}. \quad (18)$$

可以得到系统具有线性分式形式不确定性的鲁棒渐近稳定条件,即定理 1。

定理 1 如果存在正定矩阵 $\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{P}^T > \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{Q}_i = \mathbf{Q}_i^T > \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{R}_{1i} = \mathbf{R}_{1i}^T > \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{R}_{2i} = \mathbf{R}_{2i}^T > \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{S}_i = \mathbf{S}_i^T > \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{Z}_i = \mathbf{Z}_i^T >$

θ , 任意合适维数的矩阵 U_i, T_j 满足 $\begin{bmatrix} Z_i & U_i \\ * & Z_i \end{bmatrix} \geq \theta, i = 1, 2, \dots, m; j = 1, 2$ 和实数 $\delta > 0$, 使得如下 LMI 成立:

$$\Theta = \begin{bmatrix} \Theta_{11} & \mathbf{I}L_A & \delta E_A^T \\ * & -\delta I & \delta J^T \\ * & * & -\delta I \end{bmatrix} < \theta. \quad (19)$$

则系统(1)~(2)是鲁棒渐近稳定的。其中

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta_{11} = & e_1 P e_{3m+2}^T + e_{3m+2} P e_1^T + e_{3m+2} P e_{3m+2}^T + \sum_{i=1}^m e_1 (1 + d_i) Q_i e_1^T - \sum_{i=1}^m e_{3i} Q_i e_{3i}^T + \sum_{i=1}^m e_1 (R_{1i} + R_{2i}) e_1^T - \\ & \sum_{i=1}^m e_{3i-1} R_{1i} e_{3i-1}^T - \sum_{i=1}^m e_{3i+1} R_{2i} e_{3i+1}^T + \sum_{i=1}^m h_{1i}^2 e_{3m+2} S_i e_{3m+2}^T + \sum_{i=1}^m d_i^2 e_{3m+2} Z_i e_{3m+2}^T + \sum_{i=1}^m \text{diag}(\theta, \Omega_i, \theta) - \sum_{i=1}^m (e_i - \\ & e_{3i-1}) S_i (e_i - e_{3i-1})^T + [e_1 T_1 + e_{3m+2} T_2] \times [(A_0 - I) e_1^T + A_1 e_3^T + \dots + A_m e_{3m}^T - e_{3m+2}^T] + [e_1 (A_0 - I)^T + e_3 A_1^T \\ & + \dots + e_{3m} A_m^T - e_{3m+2}^T] \times [T_1^T e_1^T + T_2^T e_{3m+2}^T], \\ & T = [e_1 T_1 + e_{3m+2} T_2], E_A = [E_{A0} e_1^T + E_{A1} e_3^T + \dots + E_{Am} e_{3m}^T]. \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

证明 一方面, 根据引理 2.2, 由(19)式, 可得:

$$\Xi = \Omega_{11} + E_A^T \Delta(k)^T (\mathbf{I}L_A)^T + \mathbf{I}L_A \Delta(k) E_A < \theta, \quad (21)$$

另一方面, 选取如下李雅普诺夫泛函:

$$V(k) = \sum_{i=1}^5 V_i(k), \quad (22)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} V_1(k) = & x^T(k) P x(k), V_2(k) = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{l=k-h_{1i}}^{k-1} x^T(l) Q_i x(l) + \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{\theta=-h_{2i}}^{-h_{1i}} \sum_{l=k+\theta}^{k-1} x^T(l) Q_i x(l), \\ V_3(k) = & \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{l=k-h_{1i}}^{k-1} x^T(l) R_{1i} x(l) + \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{l=k-h_{2i}}^{k-1} x^T(l) R_{2i} x(l), \\ V_4(k) = & \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{\theta=-h_{1i}}^{-1} \sum_{l=k+\theta}^{k-1} h_{1i} y^T(l) S_i y(l), V_5(k) = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{\theta=-h_{2i}}^{-h_{1i}-1} \sum_{l=k+\theta}^{k-1} d_i y^T(l) Z_i y(l). \end{aligned}$$

假设 $y(k) = x(k+1) - x(k)$ 。定义 $\Delta V(k) = V(k+1) - V(k)$ 。则:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta V_1(k) = & 2x^T(k) P y(k) + y^T(k) P y(k) = 2\chi^T(k) [e_1 P e_{3m+2}^T] \chi(k) + \chi^T(k) [e_{3m+2} P e_{3m+2}^T] \chi(k), \\ \Delta V_2(k) \leq & x^T(k) \sum_{i=1}^m Q_i x(k) - \sum_{i=1}^m x^T(k-h_{1i}(k)) Q_i x(k-h_{1i}(k)) + \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{l=k+1-h_{1i}(k+1)}^{k-h_{1i}(k)} x^T(l) Q_i x(l) \\ & + x^T(k) \sum_{i=1}^m d_i Q_i x(k) - \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{l=k+1-h_{2i}}^{k-h_{1i}} x^T(l) Q_i x(l) \\ \leq & x^T(k) \sum_{i=1}^m Q_i x(k) - \sum_{i=1}^m x^T(k-h_{1i}(k)) Q_i x(k-h_{1i}(k)) + \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{l=k+1-h_{2i}}^{k-h_{1i}} x^T(l) Q_i x(l) \\ & + x^T(k) \sum_{i=1}^m d_i Q_i x(k) - \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{l=k+1-h_{2i}}^{k-h_{1i}} x^T(l) Q_i x(l) \\ = & x^T(k) \sum_{i=1}^m (1 + d_i) Q_i x(k) - \sum_{i=1}^m x^T(k-h_{1i}(k)) Q_i x(k-h_{1i}(k)) \\ = & \chi^T(k) [e_1 \sum_{i=1}^m (1 + d_i) Q_i e_1^T] \chi(k) - \chi^T(k) [\sum_{i=1}^m e_{3i} Q_i e_{3i}^T] \chi(k), \\ \Delta V_3(k) \leq & x^T(k) \sum_{i=1}^m (R_{1i} + R_{2i}) x(k) - \sum_{i=1}^m [x^T(k-h_{1i}) R_{1i} x(k-h_{1i}) + x^T(k-h_{2i}) R_{2i} x(k-h_{2i})] \\ = & \chi^T(k) [e_1 \sum_{i=1}^m (R_{1i} + R_{2i}) e_1^T] \chi(k) - \chi^T(k) [\sum_{i=1}^m e_{3i-1} R_{1i} e_{3i-1}^T] \chi(k) - \chi^T(k) [\sum_{i=1}^m e_{3i+1} R_{2i} e_{3i+1}^T] \chi(k), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta V_4(k) &= \sum_{i=1}^m h_{1i}^2 \mathbf{y}^T(k) \mathbf{S}_i \mathbf{y}(k) - \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{l=k-h_{1i}}^{k-1} h_{1i} \mathbf{y}^T(l) \mathbf{S}_i \mathbf{y}(l) \\ &= \boldsymbol{\chi}^T(k) \sum_{i=1}^m [h_{1i}^2 \mathbf{e}_{3m+2} \mathbf{S}_i \mathbf{e}_{3m+2}^T] \boldsymbol{\chi}(k) - \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{l=k-h_{1i}}^{k-1} h_{1i} \mathbf{y}^T(l) \mathbf{S}_i \mathbf{y}(l), \\ \Delta V_5(k) &= \sum_{i=1}^m d_i^2 \mathbf{y}(k) \mathbf{Z}_i \mathbf{y}(k) - \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{l=k-h_{2i}}^{k-1} d_i \mathbf{y}^T(l) \mathbf{Z}_i \mathbf{y}(l) \\ &= \boldsymbol{\chi}^T(k) \sum_{i=1}^m [d_i^2 \mathbf{e}_{3m+2} \mathbf{Z}_i \mathbf{e}_{3m+2}^T] \boldsymbol{\chi}(k) - \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{l=k-h_{2i}}^{k-1} d_i \mathbf{y}^T(l) \mathbf{Z}_i \mathbf{y}(l). \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

根据引理 1, 有:

$$\begin{aligned} & - \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{l=k-h_{1i}}^{k-1} h_{1i} \mathbf{y}^T(l) \mathbf{S}_i \mathbf{y}(l) \leq - \sum_{i=1}^m \left(\sum_{l=k-h_{1i}}^{k-1} \mathbf{y}(l) \right)^T \mathbf{S}_i \left(\sum_{l=k-h_{1i}}^{k-1} \mathbf{y}(l) \right) \\ & = - \sum_{i=1}^m [\mathbf{x}(k) - \mathbf{x}(k-h_{1i})]^T \mathbf{S}_i [\mathbf{x}(k) - \mathbf{x}(k-h_{1i})] \\ & \leq - \boldsymbol{\chi}^T(k) \left[\sum_{i=1}^m (\mathbf{e}_1 - \mathbf{e}_{3i-1}) \mathbf{S}_i (\mathbf{e}_1 - \mathbf{e}_{3i-1})^T \right] \boldsymbol{\chi}(k). \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

根据引理 3, 存在 \mathbf{U}_i 满足 $\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{Z}_i & \mathbf{U}_i \\ * & \mathbf{Z}_i \end{bmatrix} \geq \mathbf{0}, i = 1, 2, \dots, m$. 使得:

$$- \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{l=k-h_{2i}}^{k-1} d_i \mathbf{y}^T(l) \mathbf{Z}_i \mathbf{y}(l) \leq \sum_{i=1}^m \xi_i^T(k) \boldsymbol{\Omega}_i \xi_i(k) = \boldsymbol{\chi}^T(k) \left(\sum_{i=1}^m \text{diag}(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Omega}_i, \mathbf{0}) \right) \boldsymbol{\chi}(k), \quad (26)$$

同时, 注意到:

$$2[\mathbf{x}^T(k) \mathbf{T}_1 + \mathbf{y}^T(k) \mathbf{T}_2][(\mathbf{A}_0(k) - \mathbf{I})\mathbf{x}(k) + \sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{A}_i(k)\mathbf{x}(k-h_i(k)) - \mathbf{y}(k)] = 0, \quad (27)$$

式(27)可改写为:

$$2\boldsymbol{\chi}^T(k) [\mathbf{e}_1 \mathbf{T}_1 + \mathbf{e}_{3m+2} \mathbf{T}_2][(\mathbf{A}_0(k) - \mathbf{I})\mathbf{e}_1^T + \mathbf{A}_1(k)\mathbf{e}_3^T + \dots + \mathbf{A}_m(k)\mathbf{e}_{3m}^T - \mathbf{e}_{3m+2}^T] \boldsymbol{\chi}(k) = 0. \quad (28)$$

由式(24)~(28)可得:

$$\Delta \mathbf{V}(k) \leq \boldsymbol{\chi}^T(k) \boldsymbol{\Xi} \boldsymbol{\chi}(k). \quad (29)$$

其中 $\boldsymbol{\Xi}$ 定义于(21)式。如果 $\boldsymbol{\Xi} < \mathbf{0}$, 那么对于充分小的 δ , 有 $\Delta \mathbf{V}(k) < -\delta \|\mathbf{x}(k)\|^2$ 。所以, 如果 LMI(19) 成立, 系统(1)~(2)是鲁棒渐近稳定的。

当不确定性满足(8)范数有界形式时, 有下面定理:

定理 2 如果存在正定矩阵 $\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{P}^T > \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{Q}_i = \mathbf{Q}_i^T > \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{R}_{1i} = \mathbf{R}_{1i}^T > \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{R}_{2i} = \mathbf{R}_{2i}^T > \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{S}_i = \mathbf{S}_i^T > \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{Z}_i = \mathbf{Z}_i^T > \mathbf{0}$,

任意合适维数的矩阵 $\mathbf{U}_i, \mathbf{T}_j$ 满足 $\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{Z}_i & \mathbf{U}_i \\ * & \mathbf{Z}_i \end{bmatrix} \geq \mathbf{0}, i = 1, 2, \dots, m; j = 1, 2$ 和实数 $\varepsilon > 0$, 使得如下 LMI 成立:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\Theta}} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\boldsymbol{\Theta}}_{11} & \hat{\boldsymbol{\Theta}}_{12} \\ * & -\varepsilon \mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix} < \mathbf{0}, \quad (30)$$

则系统(1)~(2)是鲁棒渐近稳定的。其中

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\boldsymbol{\Theta}}_{11} &= \mathbf{e}_1 \mathbf{P} \mathbf{e}_{3m+2}^T + \mathbf{e}_{3m+2} \mathbf{P} \mathbf{e}_1^T + \mathbf{e}_{3m+2} \mathbf{P} \mathbf{e}_{3m+2}^T + \sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{e}_1 (1 + d_i) \mathbf{Q}_i \mathbf{e}_1^T - \sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{e}_{3i} \mathbf{Q}_i \mathbf{e}_{3i}^T - \sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{e}_1 (\mathbf{R}_{1i} + \mathbf{R}_{2i}) \mathbf{e}_1^T - \\ & \sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{e}_{3i-1} \mathbf{R}_{1i} \mathbf{e}_{3i-1}^T - \sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{e}_{3i+1} \mathbf{R}_{2i} \mathbf{e}_{3i+1}^T + \sum_{i=1}^m h_{1i}^2 \mathbf{e}_{3m+2} \mathbf{S}_i \mathbf{e}_{3m+2}^T + \sum_{i=1}^m d_i^2 \mathbf{e}_{3m+2} \mathbf{Z}_i \mathbf{e}_{3m+2}^T + \sum_{i=1}^m \text{diag}(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Omega}_i, \mathbf{0}) - \sum_{i=1}^m (\mathbf{e}_1 - \mathbf{e}_{3i-1}) \\ & \mathbf{S}_i (\mathbf{e}_1 - \mathbf{e}_{3i-1})^T + [\mathbf{e}_1 \mathbf{T}_1 + \mathbf{e}_{3m+2} \mathbf{T}_2] \times [(\mathbf{A}_0 - \mathbf{I})\mathbf{e}_1^T + \mathbf{A}_1 \mathbf{e}_3^T + \dots + \mathbf{A}_m \mathbf{e}_{3m}^T - \mathbf{e}_{3m+2}^T] + [\mathbf{e}_1 (\mathbf{A}_0 - \mathbf{I})^T + \mathbf{e}_3 \mathbf{A}_1^T + \dots + \\ & \mathbf{e}_{3m} \mathbf{A}_m^T - \mathbf{e}_{3m+2}^T] \times [\mathbf{T}_1^T \mathbf{e}_1^T + \mathbf{T}_2^T \mathbf{e}_{3m+2}^T] + \varepsilon [\mathbf{E}_{A_0} \mathbf{e}_1^T + \mathbf{E}_{A_1} \mathbf{e}_3^T + \dots + \mathbf{E}_{A_m} \mathbf{e}_{3m}^T]^T [\mathbf{E}_{A_0} \mathbf{e}_1^T + \mathbf{E}_{A_1} \mathbf{e}_3^T + \dots + \mathbf{E}_{A_m} \mathbf{e}_{3m}^T], \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\Theta}}_{12} &= [\mathbf{e}_1 \mathbf{T}_1 + \mathbf{e}_{3m+2} \mathbf{T}_2] \mathbf{L}_A. \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

其中 $\boldsymbol{\Omega}_i$ 定义于(13)。

证明 一方面,对(30)式运用 *Schur* 补引理,则有

$$\widehat{\mathbf{E}} = \widehat{\mathbf{Q}}_{11} + \varepsilon^{-1} \widehat{\mathbf{Q}}_{12}^T \widehat{\mathbf{Q}}_{12} < \mathbf{0} . \quad (32)$$

另一方面,类似定理 2.1 证明,可得结论。

在本文中,为了与已有结果进行比较,在系统(1)~(2)中,令 $m = 1$,得到下面系统:

$$\mathbf{x}(k+1) = \mathbf{A}_0(k)\mathbf{x}(k) + \mathbf{A}_1(k)\mathbf{x}(k-h_1(k)), \quad (33)$$

$$\mathbf{x}(k) = \phi(k), k = -h_2, -h_2+1, \dots, 0. \quad (34)$$

那么分别根据定理 1 和定理 2,易得下面推论 1 和推论 2。

推论 1 如果存在正定矩阵 $\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{P}^T > \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{Q}^T > \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{R}_{11} = \mathbf{R}_{11}^T > \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{R}_{21} = \mathbf{R}_{21}^T > \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{S} = \mathbf{S}^T > \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{Z} =$

$\mathbf{Z}^T > \mathbf{0}$,任意合适维数的矩阵 $\mathbf{U}, \mathbf{T}_1, \mathbf{T}_2$ 满足 $\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{Z} & \mathbf{U} \\ * & \mathbf{Z} \end{bmatrix} \geq \mathbf{0}$,和实数 $\delta > 0$,使得如下 LMI 成立:

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{11} & \mathbf{A}_{12} & \mathbf{A}_{13} & \mathbf{A}_{14} & \mathbf{A}_{15} & \mathbf{T}_1 \mathbf{L}_A & \delta \mathbf{E}_{A_0}^T \\ * & \mathbf{A}_{22} & \mathbf{A}_{23} & \mathbf{A}_{24} & \mathbf{A}_{25} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & \mathbf{A}_{33} & \mathbf{A}_{34} & \mathbf{A}_{35} & \mathbf{0} & \delta \mathbf{E}_{A_1}^T \\ * & * & * & \mathbf{A}_{44} & \mathbf{A}_{45} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & * & \mathbf{A}_{55} & \mathbf{T}_2 & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & * & * & -\delta \mathbf{I} & \delta \mathbf{J}^T \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & -\delta \mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix} < \mathbf{0}, \quad (35)$$

则系统(33)~(34)是鲁棒渐近稳定的。其中

$$\mathbf{A}_{11} = (1+d)\mathbf{Q} + \mathbf{R}_{11} + \mathbf{R}_{21} - \mathbf{S} + \mathbf{T}_1(\mathbf{A}_0 - \mathbf{I}) + (\mathbf{A}_0 - \mathbf{I})^T \mathbf{T}_1^T, \mathbf{A}_{12} = \mathbf{S}, \mathbf{A}_{13} = \mathbf{T}_1 \mathbf{A}_1, \mathbf{A}_{14} = \mathbf{0},$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{15} = \mathbf{P} + (\mathbf{A}_0 - \mathbf{I})^T \mathbf{T}_2^T - \mathbf{T}_1,$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{22} = -\mathbf{R}_{11} - \mathbf{Z} - \mathbf{S}, \mathbf{A}_{23} = \mathbf{Z} - \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{A}_{24} = \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{A}_{25} = \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{A}_{33} = -\mathbf{Q} - 2\mathbf{Z} + \mathbf{U} + \mathbf{U}^T, \mathbf{A}_{34} = -\mathbf{U} + \mathbf{Z},$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{35} = \mathbf{A}_1^T \mathbf{T}_2^T,$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{44} = -\mathbf{R}_{21} - \mathbf{Z}, \mathbf{A}_{45} = \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{A}_{55} = \mathbf{P} + h_1^2 \mathbf{S} + d^2 \mathbf{Z} - \mathbf{T}_2 - \mathbf{T}_2^T, d = h_2 - h_1.$$

推论 2 如果存在正定矩阵 $\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{P}^T > \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{Q}^T > \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{R}_{11} = \mathbf{R}_{11}^T > \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{R}_{21} = \mathbf{R}_{21}^T > \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{S} = \mathbf{S}^T > \mathbf{0},$

$\mathbf{Z} = \mathbf{Z}^T > \mathbf{0}$,任意合适维数的矩阵 $\mathbf{U}, \mathbf{T}_1, \mathbf{T}_2$ 满足 $\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{Z} & \mathbf{U} \\ * & \mathbf{Z} \end{bmatrix} \geq \mathbf{0}$,和实数 $\varepsilon > 0$,使得如下 LMI 成立:

$$\widehat{\mathbf{A}} = \begin{bmatrix} \widehat{\mathbf{A}}_{11} & \widehat{\mathbf{A}}_{12} & \widehat{\mathbf{A}}_{13} & \widehat{\mathbf{A}}_{14} & \widehat{\mathbf{A}}_{15} & \mathbf{T}_1 \mathbf{L}_A \\ * & \widehat{\mathbf{A}}_{22} & \widehat{\mathbf{A}}_{23} & \widehat{\mathbf{A}}_{24} & \widehat{\mathbf{A}}_{25} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & \widehat{\mathbf{A}}_{33} & \widehat{\mathbf{A}}_{34} & \widehat{\mathbf{A}}_{35} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & \widehat{\mathbf{A}}_{44} & \widehat{\mathbf{A}}_{45} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & * & \widehat{\mathbf{A}}_{55} & \mathbf{T}_2 \mathbf{L}_A \\ * & * & * & * & * & -\varepsilon \mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix} < \mathbf{0} \quad (36)$$

则系统(33)~(34)是鲁棒渐近稳定的。其中:

$$\widehat{\mathbf{A}}_{11} = (1+d)\mathbf{Q} + \mathbf{R}_{11} + \mathbf{R}_{21} - \mathbf{S} + \mathbf{T}_1(\mathbf{A}_0 - \mathbf{I}) + (\mathbf{A}_0 - \mathbf{I})^T \mathbf{T}_1^T + \varepsilon \mathbf{E}_{A_0}^T \mathbf{E}_{A_0}, \widehat{\mathbf{A}}_{12} = \mathbf{S}, \widehat{\mathbf{A}}_{13} = \mathbf{T}_1 \mathbf{A}_1 + \varepsilon \mathbf{E}_{A_0}^T \mathbf{E}_{A_1},$$

$$\widehat{\mathbf{A}}_{14} = \mathbf{0}, \widehat{\mathbf{A}}_{25} = \mathbf{0}, \widehat{\mathbf{A}}_{15} = \mathbf{P} + (\mathbf{A}_0 - \mathbf{I})^T \mathbf{T}_2^T - \mathbf{T}_1, \widehat{\mathbf{A}}_{22} = -\mathbf{R}_{11} - \mathbf{Z} - \mathbf{S}, \widehat{\mathbf{A}}_{23} = \mathbf{Z} - \mathbf{U},$$

$$\widehat{\mathbf{A}}_{24} = \mathbf{U}, \widehat{\mathbf{A}}_{33} = -\mathbf{Q} - 2\mathbf{Z} + \mathbf{U} + \mathbf{U}^T + \varepsilon \mathbf{E}_{A_1}^T \mathbf{E}_{A_1},$$

$$\widehat{\mathbf{A}}_{34} = -\mathbf{U} + \mathbf{Z}, \widehat{\mathbf{A}}_{35} = \mathbf{A}_1^T \mathbf{T}_2^T, \widehat{\mathbf{A}}_{44} = -\mathbf{R}_{21} - \mathbf{Z}, \widehat{\mathbf{A}}_{45} = \mathbf{0}, \widehat{\mathbf{A}}_{55} = \mathbf{P} + h_1^2 \mathbf{S} + d^2 \mathbf{Z} - \mathbf{T}_2 - \mathbf{T}_2^T, d = h_2 - h_1.$$

推论 1 和推论 2 可由以上两个定理推得,证明过程在此不再赘述。

3 数值实例

例 1 根据定理 1,考虑系统(1)~(2),取 $m = 2$ 和下面系统参数:

$$A_0 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 1 & -0.1 \end{bmatrix}, A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.3 & 0 \\ 0.2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, L_A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, E_{A_0} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0 \\ 0.1 & -0.1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$E_{A_1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0.1 \\ 0 & -0.3 \end{bmatrix}, E_{A_2} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.3 & 0.1 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, J = \begin{bmatrix} -0.1 & 0.1 \\ 0 & -0.1 \end{bmatrix}, h_{11} = 1, h_{12} = 4, h_{21} = 6, h_{22} = 8.$$

通过求解 LMI (19), 取定 $h_1(k)$ 、 $h_2(k)$ 的下界, 令 $h_{11} = 1, h_{21} = 2$, 对于不同的 h_{12} , 可得 h_{22} 的上界与之对应, 见表 1。

表 1 不同的 h_{12} 所对应的 h_{22} 的上界值

Tab. 1 The upper bound of h_{22} for different h_{12}

h_{12}	2	4	6	8	10	12	14
h_{22}	3	30	95	135	161	178	190

例 2 根据定理 2, 考虑系统 (1) ~ (2), 取 $m = 2$ 和下面系统参数:

$$A_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -0.5 \end{bmatrix}, A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.1 \end{bmatrix}, A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.2 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$L_A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, E_{A_0} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0 \\ 0.1 & -0.1 \end{bmatrix}, E_{A_1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0.1 \\ 0 & -0.3 \end{bmatrix}, E_{A_2} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.3 & 0.1 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

取不同的 h_{12} 所对应的的 h_{22} 上界值, 见表 2。

例 3 根据推论 2, 考虑系统 (33) ~ (34), 取文献 [19] 定理 2 的系统参数:

$$A_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.8 + \alpha(k) & 0 \\ 0 & 0.9 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.1 & 0 \\ -0.1 & -0.1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$L_A = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{\alpha} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, E_{A_0} = [1 \ 0], \bar{E}_{A_1} = [0 \ 0].$$

其中 $|\alpha(k)| \leq \bar{\alpha}$, 给定区间 $[h_1, h_2]$, 即可允许的 $\bar{\alpha}$ 最大值, 使系统鲁棒渐近稳定, 见表 3。

表 2 不同的 h_{12} 所对应的 h_{22} 的上界值

Tab. 2 The upper bound of h_{22} for different h_{12}

h_{12}	4	6	8	10	12	14
h_{22}	8	10	12	14	16	18

表 3 不同的 $[h_1, h_2]$ 所对应的 $\alpha(k)$ 的上界值

Tab. 3 The upper bound of $\alpha(k)$ for different $[h_1, h_2]$

方法	$[h_1, h_2]$	[6, 12]	[10, 15]	[20, 25]	[30, 35]
推论 2	$\bar{\alpha}$	0.225 6	0.172 8	0.113 0	0.100 8
[19]	$\bar{\alpha}$	0.132 1	0.112 1	0.093 7	0.092 0
[18]	$\bar{\alpha}$	0.114 6	0.102 3	0.088 6	—

注 3 由表 3 可知, 本文所用的方法比文献 [18-19] 允许更高的扰动, 因而验证了本文方法所得结果具有更小的保守性。

4 结论

研究了一类多区间时变时滞不确定离散系统的鲁棒渐近稳定性问题, 将 Reciprocally convex 方法推广到离散系统, 得到一个新的积分不等式引理, 根据不同的不确定性形式, 得到具有更小保守性的时滞相关稳定条件。最后, 数值仿真实例说明了方法的有效性。

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