

马尔可夫切换拓扑下时滞多智能体系统间歇事件触发领导跟随一致性研究

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摘要

本文研究一类在马尔可夫切换拓扑和间歇通信约束下的时滞多智能体系统的领导跟随一致性问题。智能体间的通信拓扑建模为马尔可夫切换拓扑, 基于采样控制设计一种基于邻居相对状态信息的非周期间歇分布式事件触发一致性协议, 有效地排除 Zeno 行为。智能体只在满足特定触发条件时进行控制更新和信息传输, 有效地降低通信负担和能量消耗, 同时, 通过动态比例系数法, 充分考虑时滞因素, 设置最小控制时间和最小休眠时间约束合理的选取控制宽度, 避免控制器频繁切换导致的系统振荡和设备磨损问题。然后, 利用李雅普诺夫稳定性理论、Kronecker 技术以及图论等方法, 推导出保证多智能体系统实现领导跟随一致性的充分条件。最后, 通过数值仿真验证所提控制协议的有效性和理论结果的正确性。

关键词

间歇事件触发控制, 采样控制, 马尔可夫切换过程, 多智能体系统

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Research on Leader Following Consensus Triggered by Intermittent Events in Time-Delay Multi-Agent Systems under Markov Switching Topology

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Abstract

This paper investigates the leader-follower consensus problem for a class of delayed multi-agent systems subject to Markovian switching topologies and intermittent communication constraints. The communication topology among the agents is modeled as a Markovian switching topology. Based on sampled control, a non-periodic intermittent distributed event-triggered consensus protocol is designed using neighboring relative state information, effectively excluding Zeno behavior. Agents perform control updates and information transmissions only when specific triggering conditions are met, effectively reducing communication burden and energy consumption. Concurrently, employing a dynamic proportional coefficient method, time-delay factors are fully considered. By setting constraints on minimum control time and minimum sleeping time, the control width is reasonably selected, thus avoiding system oscillations and equipment wear caused by frequent controller switching. Subsequently, using methods such as Lyapunov stability theory, Kronecker techniques, and graph theory, sufficient conditions are derived to guarantee the achievement of leader-follower consensus in the multi-agent system. Finally, numerical simulations are performed to validate the effectiveness of the proposed control protocol and the correctness of the theoretical results.

Keywords

Intermittent Event-Triggered Control, Sampled Control, Markov Switching Process, Multi-Agent Systems

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1. 引言

近年来,随着人工智能和自动控制技术的快速发展,多智能体系统的协同控制已成为控制领域的研究热点,在无人地面车辆 [1](UGVs)、传感器网络 [2]、智能电网 [3] 等领域已被广泛研究. 其中,一致性是多智能体协同控制的核心话题之一,其核心思想旨在设计分布式控制协议,使得智能体仅与邻居交流信息下实现全局状态一致. 但在实际应用中,智能体运动过程中易受到外部扰动,在智能体间通信时易受到通信延时等不确定的随机因素影响,从而影响系统的一致性实现. 考虑到马尔可夫过程能够有效的描述多智能体系统中由不确定因素引起的拓扑变化,被广泛应用于建模多智能体系统中随机变化的拓扑结构. 目前针对马尔可夫切换拓扑下的多智能体的一致性研究,已有大量研究成果 [4–6].

一个合适的控制协议对多智能体系统一致性的实现至关重要,在传统的连续时间的控制协议 [7] 设计中,要求智能体间信息交流必须是连续的,但随着智能体的数量的增加、网络拓扑的变化、网络攻击等不可抗因素下,系统进行连续地监测智能体间信息难以实现,同时连续监测也会造成资源浪费等问题. 针对此,非连续时间控制逐渐受到研究学者的广泛关注,如脉冲控制 [8]、间歇控制 [9]、事件触发控制 [10] 等. 由于间歇控制策略的非连续控制时序:“工作 – 休眠”双阶段交替,智能体仅在工作阶段进行控制更新,在休息阶段,暂停非必要的通信,这种交替的工作模式不仅有效的降低了系统能耗、节约控制成本,还能有效刻画智能体间的间歇性通信特征,受到了学者们的广泛关注. 在 [11] 中,提出了一种依赖区间的间歇通信协议,探讨了多智能体系统的一致性问题,基于数据驱动的控制方法, [12] 研究了在间歇通信下连续时间多智能体系统的二分一致性,考虑到如何动态分配间歇过程中工作时间和休息时间, [13] 提出了一种基于能量的间歇通信方案,解决了混合时滞非线性多智能体系统的一致性问题. 值得注意的是,除间歇控制外,事件触发机制也具备节约网络资源、降低通信负担,在事件触发协议下 [14, 15],控制器仅在满足特定触发条件时进行控制更新,能够有效的减少了通信冗余和控制更新频率的优势,已经取得了显著成果. 此外,在多智能体系统一致性控制中,采样控制 [16, 17] 也是一个重要的分支,其核心思想在于将连续时间系统离散化为采样时刻的离散系统. 基于此,本文提出一种基于采样的间歇事件触发一致性协议,每个智能体仅在工作阶段内的采样时刻监测自身和邻居的状态信息,仅在满足特定触发条件下进行控制更新.

基于上述讨论的启发,本文讨论一类在马尔可夫切换拓扑与间歇通信约束下的时滞多智能体系统的领导跟随一致性问题. 在间歇框架下,创新性地提出一种依赖时滞的动态调整控制宽度的方法,基于采样控制设计一种新的非周期间歇分布式事件触发一致性协议. 在这个一致性协议中,控制宽度的选取中将时滞引入最小控制时间和最小休眠时间约束中,动态的分配工作和休眠时间,有效地避免固定参数选取控制宽度带来的保守性,同时,在构造泛函时引入时滞依赖项和指数衰减项,充分考虑了时滞、拓扑切换以及系统的动态特性,显著降低稳定性分析的保守性. 通过,李雅普诺夫稳定性理论,结合各种二次型不等式放缩、凸优化理论等技术推导出保证系统稳定的镇定性判据和一致

性控制的充分条件,最后通过一组无人机仿真实验验证所提出的控制协议的有效性.

2. 知识准备和问题陈述

2.1. 符号说明

设 $\mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ 表示 $m \times n$ 维实矩阵空间, $\otimes$ 为克罗内克积算子. $\|\cdot\|$ 表示向量欧几里得范数, $\mathbb{E}[\cdot]$ 为数学期望. 对于矩阵 $N \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$: $N > 0$ ($N < 0$) 表示 N 为正定矩阵 (负定矩阵); N^T 为矩阵转置; $\lambda_{\min}(N)$ 和 $\lambda_{\max}(N)$ 分别表示最小和最大特征值, $\text{diag}\{N_1, N_2, \dots, N_m\}$ 表示以 $N_1, N_2, \dots, N_m$ 为对角元的块对角矩阵; I_N 为 N 维单位矩阵.

2.2. 图理论

$G = (\mathbb{V}, \mathbb{E}, \mathbb{A})$ 描述多智能体系统中跟随者之间的信息交互关系, 其中, $V = \{\nu_1, \nu_2, \dots, \nu_N\}$, $\mathbb{E} \subseteq \mathbb{V} \times \mathbb{V}$ 以及 $A = [a_{ij}] \in R^{N \times N}$, 分别表示有限顶点集, 边的集合和邻接矩阵. $a_{ij} \in [0, 1]$, 当 $a_{ij} = 1$ 时, 表示智能体 i 和智能体 j 之间存在信息交流, 否则 $a_{ij} = 0$, 也就是智能体 i 和智能体 j 智能体间不存在信息交流. $N_i = \{j | (v_i, v_j) \in \mathbb{E}\}$ 为智能体 i 的相邻智能体的集合, $(\nu_i, \nu_j) \in \mathbb{E}$ 表示智能体 j 到智能体 i 之间存在信息交流. 图 G 的拉普拉斯矩阵表示为 $L = (l_{ij}) \in R^{N \times N}$ 其中的元素定义为: 对角元素 $l_{ij} = \sum_{i \neq j} a_{ij}$, $i \in \mathbb{V}$, 非对角元素 $l_{ij} = -a_{ij}$, $i \neq j$.

此外, $\bar{G} = (\bar{\mathbb{V}}, \bar{\mathbb{E}}, \bar{\mathbb{A}})$ 描述了由 N 个跟随者之间和跟随者与领导者之间的信息交互关系, 其中, 顶点集 $\bar{\mathbb{V}} = \mathbb{V} \cup \{0\}$, $\bar{G}$ 是由 G 和从领导者到所有跟随者的有向边组成的通信拓扑图. 领导者的邻接矩阵 $D = \text{diag}\{b_1, b_2, \dots, b_N\} \in R^{N \times N}$ 用于表示领导者与跟随者之间的通信动态. 如果智能体 i 能够从领导者 (领导者标记为 0) 接收到信息, 则 $b_i \geq 0$, 否则, $b_i = 0$. 定义一个新矩阵 $H = L + D$.

2.3. 马尔可夫过程

本文考虑在随机切换拓扑下的多智能体系统, 通信拓扑的切换由 $\bar{G}_{r(t)} = (\bar{\mathbb{V}}, \bar{\mathbb{E}}_{r(t)}, \bar{\mathbb{A}}_{r(t)})$ 决定, 其中 $r(t)$ 是一个马尔可夫切换过程, 取值于有限集合 $M_s = \{1, 2, \dots, s\}$, 具有以下转移概率

$$\text{Prob}\{r_{t+\vartheta} = q \mid r_t = p\} = \begin{cases} \pi_{pq}\vartheta + o(\vartheta), & p \neq q \\ 1 + \pi_{pp}\vartheta + o(\vartheta), & p = q, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中 $o(\vartheta)$ 是一个无穷小符号, 即 $\lim_{\vartheta \rightarrow 0} \frac{o(\vartheta)}{\vartheta} = 0$, $\pi_{pq} \geq 0, p \neq q, \pi_{pp} = -\sum_{p \neq q} \pi_{pq}$.

2.4. 问题陈述

考虑具有 N 个跟随者和一个领导者组成的时滞多智能体系统, 其中每个智能体的动力学方程描述如下

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_i(t) = Ax_i(t) + A_d x_i(t - \tau(t)) + Bu_i(t) \\ \dot{x}_0(t) = Ax_0(t) + A_d x_0(t - \tau(t)) \end{cases}, i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N. \quad (2)$$

其中, $x_i(t) \in R^n$, $u_i(t) \in R^m$ 分别表示第 i 个智能体在时间 t 的状态向量和输入向量, $x_0(t) \in R^n$ 是领导者的状态向量. 变量 $\tau(t)$ 是一个随时间变化的状态时滞项, 满足 $0 \leq \tau(t) \leq \tau_M$, $\dot{\tau}(t) \leq \mu$, 其中 τ_M, μ 都是实常数, 对于所有的 $\forall t \geq 0$, $A \in R^{n \times n}$, $A_d \in R^{n \times n}$, $B \in R^{n \times m}$ 都是具有适当维数的常数矩阵.

为了降低控制器的更新频率, 在控制协议设计中考虑如下的事件触发机制:

$$\delta_i^T(t_{i,s}^k + \iota_i h) \Phi_{r(t)} \delta_i(t_{i,s}^k + \iota_i h) \leq \sigma_i z_i(t_{i,s}^k + \iota_i h)^T \Phi_{r(t)} z_i(t_{i,s}^k + \iota_i h), \quad (3)$$

其中, h 表示采样周期, $\Phi_{r(t)}$ 是待设计的正定事件触发参数矩阵, $\sigma_i \in (0, 1)$ 为触发阈值参数, 对于智能体 $i, j \in [t_{i,s}^k, t_{i,s+1}^k) \cap [T_k, T_k + \theta_k)$, $\tilde{s} = \arg \min_{m \in N: t \geq t_{j,m}^k} (t - t_{j,m}^k)$, $\iota_i h = mh - t_{i,s}^k$, $t_{i,s}^k$ 描述了智能体 i 在 k 个时间间隔内的第 s 次触发时刻, $t_{i,s}^k + \iota_i h$ 为当前采样时刻. 下一个触发时刻 $z_i(t_{i,s+1}^k)$ 表示为:

$$z_i(t_{i,s}^k + \iota_i h) = \sum_{j \in N_i} a_{ij}(r(t)) (x_i(t_{i,s}^k) - x_j(t_{j,\tilde{s}}^k)) + b_i(r(t)) (x_i(t_{i,s}^k) - x_0(t_{i,s}^k + \iota_i h)),$$

同时, 引入智能体 i 的误差向量和测量误差向量 $e_i(t_{i,s}^k + \iota_i h) = x_i(t_{i,s}^k + \iota_i h) - x_i(t_{i,s}^k)$, $\delta_i(t_{i,s}^k + \iota_i h) = e_i(t_{i,s}^k) - e_i(t_{i,s}^k + \iota_i h)$. 其中, $\delta_i(t_{i,s}^k + \iota_i h)$ 描述智能体 i 的当前采样误差与最近一次事件触发时刻误差之间的差值, $i \in 1, 2, \dots, N$.

为了便于后续讨论方便, 考虑: (1) 所有智能体的采样周期是同步的, (2) 基于每个智能体的状态进行周期采样, 采样的时间序列为 $\{0, h, 2h, \dots\}$, 其中 h 是一个采样周期, (3) 当触发协议满足时, 事件 $\delta_i^T(t_{i,s}^k + \iota_i h) \Phi_{r(t)} \delta_i(t_{i,s}^k + \iota_i h) \leq \sigma_i \zeta_i(t_{i,s}^k + \iota_i h)^T \Phi_{r(t)} \zeta_i(t_{i,s}^k + \iota_i h)$ 被触发. 容易得到事件触发序列 $\{t_{i,0}^k, t_{i,1}^k, \dots, t_{i,s}^k\}$. 以及采样序列 $\{0, h, 2h, \dots\}$, 显然, 对于每个智能体 i 最小的事件时间间隔为 $\min_k \{t_{i,s+1}^k - t_{i,s}^k\}$, $\forall i$, 每个事件至少间隔一个采样周期 h , 从而避免在短时间内发生无限次地触发, 有效地排除出了 Zeno 行为.

2.5. 基于采样的间歇事件触发一致性协议

本文提出一种间歇控制协议, 在间歇控制框架下, 控制器不是连续工作的, 而是工作一段时间然后再下一个时间间隔进入休眠或恢复状态, 工作和休眠交替进行. 控制时刻定义为 $\{T_k, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$, $0 = T_0 < T_1 < \dots < T_k < \dots \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} T_k = +\infty$. 在 $[T_k, T_k + \theta_k)$ 区间内, 控制器工作; 在 $[T_k + \theta_k, T_{k+1})$ 内控制器休眠, 其中 θ_k 是控制时长, 满足 $0 \leq \theta_k \leq T_{k+1} - T_k$. 在间歇框架下提出如下间歇事件触发一致性协议

$$u_i(t) = \begin{cases} -K_{r(t)} \sum_{j \in N_i} a_{ij}(r(t)) (x_i(t_{i,s}^k) - x_j(t_{j,\tilde{s}}^k)) + b_i(r(t)) (x_i(t_{i,s}^k) - x_0(t_{i,s}^k + mh)), & t \in [t_{i,s}^k, t_{i,s+1}^k) \cap [T_k, T_k + \theta_k) \\ 0 & t \in [T_k + \theta_k, T_{k+1}). \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

其中, $t \in [t_{i,s}^k, t_{i,s+1}^k) \cap [mh, mh + h)$, m 是一个整数, $K_{r(t)}$ 是一个待设计的一致性控制器增益矩阵, 其依赖于切换信号 $r(t)$, $a_{ij}(r(t))$ 为跟随者之间的通信连接权重系数.

通常, 假设智能体 i 的最近一次触发时刻为 $t_{i,s}^k$, 则智能体 i 的下一触发时刻可以表示为

$$\begin{aligned} t_{i,s+1}^k &= t_{i,s}^k + \min_m \{mh \mid \delta_i^T(t_{i,s}^k + mh) \Phi_{r(t)} \delta_i(t_{i,s}^k + mh) \\ &\geq \sigma_i z_i(t_{i,s}^k + mh)^T \Phi_{r(t)} z_i(t_{i,s}^k + mh)\}. \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

基于上述讨论, 易知 $[t_{i,s}^k, t_{i,s+1}^k) = \bigcup_{mh=t_{i,s}^k}^{t_{i,s+1}^k-h} [mh, mh+h)$, $e_i(mh) = x_i(mh) - x_i(mh)$, $\delta_i(mh) = e(t_{i,s}^k) - e(mh)$, 可得如下的基于采样的间歇事件触发一致性协议

$$u_i(t) = \begin{cases} -K(r(t)) \left\{ \sum_{j \in \mathbb{N}_i} a_{ij}(r(t)) [e_i(mh) - e_j(mh) + \delta_i(mh) - \delta_j(mh)] \right. \\ \quad \left. + b_i(r(t)) (e_i(mh) + \delta_i(mh)) \right\} & t \in [t_{i,s}^k, t_{i,s+1}^k) \cap [T_k, T_k + \theta_k), \\ 0 & t \in [T_k + \theta_k, T_{k+1}). \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

$\{t_{i,s}^k\}, \{t_{j,s}^k\}$ 分别表示智能体 i, j 的时间触发序列集. 同时, 假设所有的智能体的第一个事件触发时刻为 $t_{i,0}^k$, 初始事件触发时刻的工作时间为 T_k , 即 $t_{i,0}^k = T_k, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, T_0 = 0, t_{i,s}^k < T_{k+1}$. 将间歇事件触发一致性协议(6) 代入多智能体系统 (2), 易得全局误差系统

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{e}_i(t) &= A e_i(t) + A_d e_i(t - \tau(t)) \\ &+ B \varphi(t) \left(-K_{r(t)} \left[\sum_{j \in \mathbb{N}_i} l_{ij} (e_i(mh) + \delta_i(mh)) + b_i (e_i(mh) + \delta_i(mh)) \right] \right), \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

其中, $\varphi(t)$ 是一个指标函数, 使得

$$\varphi(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & \forall t \in [t_{i,s}^k, t_{i,s+1}^k) \cap [T_k, T_k + \theta_k], \\ 0, & \forall t \in [T_k + \theta_k, T_{k+1}), \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

为了方便后续讨论方便, 令 $r(t) = p$, 同时 $P_{r(t)}$ 将表示为 P_p , $mh = \iota_i h + t_{i,s}^k$, $e(\cdot) = \text{col}\{e_1(\cdot), e_2(\cdot), \dots, e_N(\cdot)\} \in \mathbb{R}^{Nn}$, $\delta(\cdot) = \text{col}\{\delta_1(\cdot), \delta_2(\cdot), \dots, \delta_N(\cdot)\} \in \mathbb{R}^{Nn}$, $H_p = L_p + D_p$, L_p 为一个依赖当前多智能体系统通信拓扑的拉普拉斯矩阵, $D_p = \text{diag}\{b_1(p), b_2(p), \dots, b_N(p)\}$.

基于 Kronecker 技术, 间歇事件触发一致性控制协议下的全局误差系统(7)可以改写为

$$\dot{e}(t) = (I_N \otimes A) e(t) + (I_N \otimes A_d) e(t - \tau(t)) - (H_p \otimes B K_p) \varphi(t) [e(t) + \delta(t)], \quad (9)$$

定义 $d(t) = t - mh$, 对于 $t \in [mh, mh+h)$, $d(t)$ 一个分段线性有界函数, 满足 $\dot{d}(t) = 1$, 当 $t \neq lh$, $d(t) \in [0, h)$, 可以得到

1) 当 $t \in [t_{i,s}^k, t_{i,s+1}^k) \cap [T_k, T_k + \theta_k)$, 根据 (8), $\varphi(t) = 1$ 可得

$$\dot{e}(t) = (I_N \otimes A) e(t) + (I_N \otimes A_d) e(t - \tau(t)) - (H_p \otimes B K_p) [e(t - d(t)) + \delta(t - d(t))], \quad (10)$$

2) 当 $t \in [T_k + \theta_k, T_{k+1})$, $\varphi(t) = 0$, 有

$$\dot{e}(t) = (I_N \otimes A) e(t) + (I_N \otimes A_d) e(t - \tau(t)). \quad (11)$$

在给出时滞多智能体系统的稳定性充分条件之前, 阐述一些必要的定义、假设和引理.

定义 2.1. [18] 在通信拓扑 $\bar{G}_{r(t)}$ 下, 多智能体系统(2)实现领导跟随一致性, 如果以下不等式成立

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} E [\|x_i(t) - x_0(t)\|^2] = 0, \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, N.$$

对任意的初始状态 $x_i(0)$ 以及初始切换信号 $r(0)$.

假设 2.1. 设存在常数 $\bar{\chi}$ 和 $\underline{\chi}$, 满足 $0 < \underline{\chi} < T_{k+1} - T_k < \bar{\chi} < \infty$, 则控制持续时间序列 $\{\theta_k, k = 0, 1, \dots\}$ 可按如下方式选取 $\theta_k = \kappa(T_{k+1} - T_k)$, 其中, $\kappa \in \left[\frac{\rho_c}{T_{k+1} - T_k}, 1 - \frac{\rho_r}{T_{k+1} - T_k}\right]$, κ 为比例分配系数, 需满足以下约束条件

$$\rho_c \leq \theta_k \leq T_{k+1} - T_k, \rho_r \leq T_{k+1} - T_k - \theta_k.$$

此处, $\rho_c > 0$ 表示最小控制持续时间, $\rho_r > 0$ 表示最小休眠持续时间.

引理 2.1. [19] 所有可能的通信拓扑 $\bar{G}_{r(t)}, r(t) \in M_s$ 是一个以领导者为根节点的生成树.

引理 2.2. [20] 给定矩阵 $R > 0$, 对于连续可微函数 $\varpi(t)$, 以下不等式成立

$$\int_a^b \dot{\varpi}^T(s) R \dot{\varpi}(s) ds \geq \frac{1}{b-a} (\varpi(b) - \varpi(a))^T R (\varpi(b) - \varpi(a)) + \frac{3}{b-a} M^T R M,$$

其中 $M = \varpi(b) + \varpi(a) - \frac{2}{b-a} \int_a^b \varpi(s) ds$.

引理 2.3. [21] 对于给定标量 $\zeta \in (0, 1)$, 矩阵 $R > 0$, 任意向量 $\omega(t) \in \mathbb{R}^m$, 以及两个矩阵 $N_1, N_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$, 定义函数 $y(\zeta, R) = \frac{1}{\zeta} \omega^T(t) N_1^T R N_1 \omega(t) + \frac{1}{1-\zeta} \omega^T(t) N_2^T R N_2 \omega(t)$. 如果存在矩阵

$S \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 使得 $\begin{bmatrix} R & S \\ S^T & R \end{bmatrix} > 0$, 则有:

$$\min_{\zeta \in (0,1)} y(\zeta, R) \geq \omega^T(t) \begin{bmatrix} N_1 \\ N_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R & S \\ S^T & R \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} N_1 \\ N_2 \end{bmatrix} \omega(t).$$

引理 2.4. [22] 给定对称矩阵 $R > 0$, X 和任意的标量 μ , 以下不等式成立

$$-Y^T R^{-1} Y \leq \epsilon^2 R - 2\epsilon Y.$$

3. 主要结论

在这部分中, 对于多智能体系统的 (2) 一些充分条件在定理3.1将被提出. 在得到稳定性判据之前, 这些矩阵和向量是必要的.

$$\varsigma_2(t) = [e^T(t), e^T(t - \tau(t)), e^T(t - \tau_M), e^T(t - d(t)), e^T(t - h), v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4],$$

$$\varsigma_1(t) = [\varsigma_2^T(t), \delta^T(t - d(t))], R_{13} = \text{diag}\{R, 3R\},$$

$$v_1 = \frac{1}{\tau(t)} \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t e^T(s) ds, v_2 = \frac{1}{\tau_M - \tau(t)} \int_{t-\tau_M}^{t-\tau(t)} e^T(s) ds,$$

$$v_3 = \frac{1}{d(t)} \int_{t-d(t)}^t e^T(s) ds, v_4 = \frac{1}{h - d(t)} \int_{t-h}^{t-d(t)} e^T(s) ds,$$

$$v_l = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{n \times (l-1)n} & I_{n \times n} & 0_{n \times (11-l)n} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (l = 1, 2, \dots, 11),$$

$$\begin{aligned}
v_{11} &= [\vartheta_1 - \vartheta_2, \vartheta_1 + \vartheta_2 - 2\vartheta_8], v_{12} = [\vartheta_2 - \vartheta_3, \vartheta_2 + \vartheta_3 - 2\vartheta_9], \\
v_{21} &= [\vartheta_1 - \vartheta_6, \vartheta_1 + \vartheta_6 - 2\vartheta_{10}], v_{22} = [\vartheta_6 - \vartheta_7, \vartheta_6 + \vartheta_7 - 2\vartheta_{11}], \\
\bar{v}_l &= [0_{n \times (l-1)n} \quad I_{n \times n} \quad 0_{n \times (10-l)n}], \quad (l = 1, 2, \dots, 10), \\
\bar{v}_{11} &= [\bar{\vartheta}_1 - \bar{\vartheta}_2, \bar{\vartheta}_1 + \bar{\vartheta}_2 - 2\bar{\vartheta}_7], \bar{v}_{12} = [\bar{\vartheta}_2 - \bar{\vartheta}_3, \bar{\vartheta}_2 + \bar{\vartheta}_3 - 2\bar{\vartheta}_8], \\
\bar{v}_{21} &= [\bar{\vartheta}_1 - \bar{\vartheta}_5, \bar{\vartheta}_1 + \bar{\vartheta}_5 - 2\bar{\vartheta}_9], \bar{v}_{22} = [\bar{\vartheta}_5 - \bar{\vartheta}_6, \bar{\vartheta}_5 + \bar{\vartheta}_6 - 2\bar{\vartheta}_{10}], \\
\mathbb{I}_1 &= [v_{11}^T, v_{12}^T]^T, \mathbb{I}_2 = [v_{21}^T, v_{22}^T]^T, \bar{\mathbb{I}}_1 = [\bar{v}_{11}^T, \bar{v}_{12}^T]^T, \bar{\mathbb{I}}_2 = [\bar{v}_{21}^T, \bar{v}_{22}^T]^T.
\end{aligned}$$

定理 3.1. 在假设 2.1 和间歇一致性协议 (6) 下, 对于给定常数 $\alpha, \beta > 0$ 和 $c > 0$, 若存在矩阵 $P_p > 0, p \in M_s, Q_1 > 0, Q_2 > 0, Z_1 > 0, Z_2 > 0, R > 0, U > 0$ 和适当维数的 $S_1, S_2, \bar{S}_1, \bar{S}_2$ 矩阵, 控制持续时间序列为 $\{\theta_k, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$, 使得以下的线性矩阵不等式成立, 则在马尔科夫切换拓扑下时滞多智能体系统 (2) 能够实现均方意义上的一致性

$$\Theta_1 = \Xi_1 - \frac{1}{\tau_M} \mathbb{I}_1^T \Gamma_1 \mathbb{I}_1 - \frac{1}{h} \mathbb{I}_2^T \Gamma_2 \mathbb{I}_2 \leq 0, \quad (12)$$

$$\Theta_2 = \Xi_2 - \frac{1}{\tau_M} \bar{\mathbb{I}}_1^T \bar{\Gamma}_1 \bar{\mathbb{I}}_1 - \frac{1}{h} \bar{\mathbb{I}}_2^T \bar{\Gamma}_2 \bar{\mathbb{I}}_2 \leq 0, \quad (13)$$

$$\Xi_1 = \begin{bmatrix} [A_n]_{10 \times 10} & \Sigma_1^T & \Sigma_2^T \\ * & -(I_N \otimes R^{-1}) & 0 \\ * & * & -(I_N \otimes U^{-1}) \end{bmatrix} \leq 0, \quad (14)$$

$$\Xi_2 = \begin{bmatrix} [\bar{A}_n]_{9 \times 9} & \bar{\Sigma}_1^T & \bar{\Sigma}_2^T \\ * & -(I_N \otimes R^{-1}) & 0 \\ * & * & -(I_N \otimes U^{-1}) \end{bmatrix} \leq 0, \quad (15)$$

$$\sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \{T_{k+1} - T_k - \theta_k\} \leq c, \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^k (-\alpha \theta_i + \beta (T_{i+1} - T_i - \theta_i)) = -\infty, \quad (16)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_N \otimes R_{13} & S_1 \\ * & I_N \otimes R_{13} \end{bmatrix} > 0, \quad \begin{bmatrix} I_N \otimes R_{13} & S_2 \\ * & I_N \otimes R_{13} \end{bmatrix} > 0, \quad (17)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_N \otimes R_{13} & \bar{S}_1 \\ * & I_N \otimes R_{13} \end{bmatrix} > 0, \quad \begin{bmatrix} I_N \otimes R_{13} & \bar{S}_1 \\ * & I_N \otimes R_{13} \end{bmatrix} > 0. \quad (18)$$

其中,

$$\Lambda_{n11} = \sum_{q=1}^s \pi_{pq} (I_N \otimes P_q) + (I_N \otimes (P_p A + A^T P_p + Q_1 + Q_2 + Z_1 + Z_2 + \alpha P_p)),$$

$$\Lambda_{n12} = I_N \otimes P_p A_d, \Lambda_{n14} = -H_p \otimes P_p B K_p, \Lambda_{n16} = -H_p \otimes P_p B K_p,$$

$$\Lambda_{n22} = -(1 - \mu) e^{\alpha \tau(t)} (I_N \otimes Q_2), \Lambda_{n33} = -e^{\alpha \tau_M} (I_N \otimes Q_1),$$

$$\Lambda_{n44} = H_p^T \Omega H_p \otimes \Phi_p, \Lambda_{n46} = H_p^T \Omega H_p \otimes \Phi_p, \Lambda_{n55} = -e^{\alpha h} (I_N \otimes Z_1),$$

$$\bar{\Lambda}_{n11} = \sum_{n=1}^s \pi_{pq} (I_N \otimes P_q) + (I_N \otimes (P_p A + A^T P_p + Q_1 + Q_2 + Z_1 + Z_2 + \alpha P_p - \beta P_p)),$$

$$\bar{\Lambda}_{n12} = I_N \otimes P_p A_d, \bar{\Lambda}_{n14} = -H_p \otimes P_p B K_p, \bar{\Lambda}_{n22} = -(1 - \mu) e^{\alpha \tau(t)} (I_N \otimes Q_2),$$

$$\bar{\Lambda}_{n33} = -e^{\alpha \tau_M} (I_N \otimes Q_1), \bar{\Lambda}_{n55} = -e^{\alpha h} (I_N \otimes Z_1),$$

$$\Sigma_1 = \sqrt{\tau_M} e^{\alpha \tau_M} \begin{bmatrix} I_N \otimes A & I_N \otimes A_d & 0 & -(H_p^T \Omega H_p \otimes \Phi_p) & 0 & -(H_p^T \Omega H_p \otimes \Phi_p) & \mathbb{O}_{1 \times 4} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma_2 &= \sqrt{h}e^{\alpha h} \begin{bmatrix} I_N \otimes A & I_N \otimes A_d & 0 & -(H_p^T \Omega H_p \otimes \Phi_p) & 0 & -(H_p^T \Omega H_p \otimes \Phi_p) & \mathbb{O}_{1 \times 4} \end{bmatrix}, \\ \bar{\Sigma}_1^T &= \sqrt{\tau_M}e^{\alpha \tau_M} \begin{bmatrix} I_N \otimes A & I_N \otimes A_d & \mathbb{O}_{1 \times 7} \end{bmatrix}, \bar{\Sigma}_2^T = \sqrt{h}e^{\alpha h} \begin{bmatrix} I_N \otimes A & I_N \otimes A_d & \mathbb{O}_{1 \times 7} \end{bmatrix}.\end{aligned}$$

证明. 考虑下述 Lyapunov 函数

$$\mathcal{L}V(e(t), r(t)) = V_1(e(t), r(t)) + V_2((e(t), r(t))) + V_3((e(t), r(t)))$$

其中,

$$\begin{aligned}V_1((e(t), r(t))) &= e^T(t)(I_N \otimes P_{r(t)})e(t), \\ V_2((e(t), r(t))) &= \int_{t-\tau_M}^t e^{-2\alpha(t-s)} e^T(s)(I_N \otimes Q_1)e(s)ds + \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t e^{-2\alpha(t-s)} e^T(s)(I_N \otimes Q_2)e(s)ds \\ &\quad + \int_{-\tau_M}^0 \int_{t+\theta}^t e^{-2\alpha(t-s-\tau_M)} \dot{e}^T(s)(I_N \otimes R)\dot{e}(s)dsd\theta \\ V_3((e(t), r(t))) &= \int_{t-h}^t e^{-2\alpha(t-s)} e^T(s)(I_N \otimes Z_1)e(s)ds + \int_{t-d(t)}^t e^{-2\alpha(t-s)} e^T(s)(I_N \otimes Z_2)e(s)ds \\ &\quad + \int_{-h}^0 \int_{t+\theta}^t e^{-2\alpha(t-s-h)} \dot{e}^T(s)(I_N \otimes U)\dot{e}(s)dsd\theta,\end{aligned}$$

$\mathcal{L}$ 为无穷小算子, 其定义如下

$$\mathcal{L}V((e(t), r(t))) = \lim_{\vartheta \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\vartheta} [\mathbb{E}[V(t+\vartheta), e(t+\vartheta), \dot{e}(t+\vartheta)|e(t), t] - V((e(t), r(t)))] \quad (19)$$

为了简便, 将 $V((e(t), r(t)))$ 表示为 $V(t)$, $V_1((e(t), r(t)))$ 表示为 $V_1(t)$, $V_2((e(t), r(t)))$ 表示为 $V_2(t)$, $V_3((e(t), r(t)))$ 表示为 $V_3(t)$.

1) 当 $t \in [t_{i,s}^k, t_{i,s+1}^k] \cap [T_k, T_k + \theta_k)$, $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, $V_{r(t)} = m, m \in M_s$ 沿(10)的轨迹产生的弱无穷小算子为

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}V_1(t) &= e^\top(t) \sum_{q=1}^s \pi_{pq}(I_N \otimes P_q)e(t) + \alpha e^\top(t)(I_N \otimes P_p)e(t) \\ &\quad + \dot{e}^\top(t)(I_N \otimes P_p)e(t) + e^\top(t)(I_N \otimes P_p)\dot{e}(t) - \alpha V_1(t),\end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}V_2(t) &= e^\top(t)(I_N \otimes Q_1)e(t) - e^{-2\alpha\tau_M} e^\top(t-\tau_M)(I_N \otimes Q_1)e(t-\tau_M) \\ &\quad + e^\top(t)(I_N \otimes Q_2)e(t) - (1-\mu)e^{-2\alpha\tau(t)} e^\top(t-\tau(t))(I_N \otimes Q_2)e(t-\tau(t)) \\ &\quad + \tau_M e^{2\alpha\tau_M} \dot{e}^\top(t)(I_N \otimes R)\dot{e}(t) \\ &\quad - \int_{t-\tau_M}^t e^{-2\alpha(t-s-\tau_M)} \dot{e}^\top(s)(I_N \otimes R)\dot{e}(s)ds - \alpha V_2(t),\end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}V_3(t) &= e^\top(t)(I_N \otimes Z_1)e(t) - e^{-2\alpha h} e^\top(t-h)(I_N \otimes Z_1)e(t-h) \\ &\quad + e^\top(t)(I_N \otimes Z_2)e(t) + h e^{2\alpha h} \dot{e}^\top(t)(I_N \otimes U)\dot{e}(t) \\ &\quad - \int_{t-h}^t e^{-2\alpha(t-s-h)} \dot{e}^\top(s)(I_N \otimes U)\dot{e}(s)ds - \alpha V_3(t).\end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

根据互相凸组合不等式 [20] 和 Wirtinger 积分不等式 [21], 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \int_{t-\tau_M}^t e^{-2\alpha(t-s-\tau_M)} \dot{e}^T(s) (I_N \otimes R) \dot{e}(s) ds \\
& = - \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t e^{-2\alpha(t-s-\tau_M)} \dot{e}^T(s) (I_N \otimes R) \dot{e}(s) ds - \int_{t-\tau_M}^{t-\tau(t)} e^{-2\alpha(t-s-\tau_M)} \dot{e}^T(s) (I_N \otimes R) \dot{e}(s) ds \\
& \leq -\eta_1^T(t) \left(\frac{1}{\tau(t)} v_{11}^T(t) R_{13} v_{11}(t) + \frac{1}{\tau_M - \tau(t)} v_{12}^T(t) R_{13} v_{12}(t) \right) \eta_1(t) \\
& \leq -\frac{1}{\tau_M} \eta_1^T(t) \mathbb{I}_1^T \Gamma_1 \mathbb{I}_1 \eta_1(t).
\end{aligned} \tag{23}$$

类似地, 可以推导出

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \int_{t-h}^t e^{-2\alpha(t-s-h)} \dot{e}^T(s) (I_N \otimes U) \dot{e}(s) ds \\
& \leq -\eta_1^T(t) \left(\frac{1}{d(t)} v_{21}^T(t) R_{13} v_{21}(t) + \frac{1}{h-d(t)} v_{22}^T(t) R_{13} v_{22}(t) \right) \eta_1(t) \\
& \leq -\frac{1}{h} \eta_1^T(t) \mathbb{I}_2^T \Gamma_2 \mathbb{I}_2 \eta_1(t).
\end{aligned} \tag{24}$$

通过引入 Kronecker 积, 可以将事件触发协议(3)描述为以下形式

$$\begin{aligned}
\delta^T(mh) (I_N \otimes \Phi_p) \delta(mh) & = \sum_{i=1}^N \delta_i^T(mh) \Phi_p \delta_i(mh) \\
& \leq \sum_{i=1}^N \sigma_i z_i^T(mh) \Phi_p z_i(mh) = z^T(mh) (\Omega \otimes \Phi_p) z(mh).
\end{aligned} \tag{25}$$

其中, $\Omega = \text{diag} \{ \sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_N \}$, 和 $z(t-d(t)) = (H_m \otimes I_n)(e(t-d(t)) + \delta(t-d(t)))$, 因此, 易得

$$\begin{aligned}
\delta^T(t-d(t)) (I_N \otimes \Phi_p) \delta(t-d(t)) & \leq [e(t-d(t)) + \delta(t-d(t))]^T (H_p^T \Omega H_p \otimes \Phi_p) \\
& \quad \times [e(t-d(t)) + \delta(t-d(t))].
\end{aligned} \tag{26}$$

结合 (20)-(26), 得到

$$\mathcal{L}V(t) \leq -\alpha V(t) + \zeta_1^T(t) \Theta_1 \zeta_1(t) \leq -\alpha V(t). \tag{27}$$

因此, 当 $t \in [t_{i,s}^k, t_{i,s+1}^k) \cap [T_k, T_k + \theta_k)$, $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, 可以得到

$$V(t) \leq V(T_k) \exp(-\alpha(t - T_k)). \tag{28}$$

2) 当 $t \in [T_k + \theta_k, T_{k+1})$, $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, 类似于 (27), 可得

类似于 (20)-(26) 弱无穷小算子 $\mathcal{L}$ 沿 (11) 的轨迹可得

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}V(t) & \leq -\alpha V(t) + (\alpha + \beta) V_1(t) + \zeta_2^T(t) \Theta_2 \zeta_2(t) \\
& \leq \beta V(t),
\end{aligned} \tag{29}$$

易得,

$$V(t) \leq V(T_k + \theta_k) \exp(\beta(t - T_k + \theta_k)). \quad (30)$$

基于 (28) 和 (30), 进一步有

当 $T_k + \theta_k \leq t < T_{k+1}$, 基于 (30) 有

$$V(T_{k+1}) \leq V(T_k + \theta_k) \exp(\beta(T_{k+1} - T_k - \theta_k)), \quad (31)$$

当 $T_k \leq t < T_k + \theta_k$, 基于 (28) 有

$$V(T_k + \theta_k) \leq V(T_k) \exp(-\alpha\theta_k), \quad (32)$$

根据以上讨论的迭代框架, 有

$$V(T_{k+1}) \leq V(T_0) \exp \sum_{i=0}^k (-\varepsilon_1 \theta_i + \varepsilon_2 (T_{i+1} - T_i - \theta_i)), \quad (33)$$

类似地, 可推导出

$$V(T_k + \theta_k) \leq V(T_0) \exp(-\alpha \sum_{i=0}^k \theta_i) \exp \left(\sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \beta (T_{i+1} - T_i - \theta_i) \right), \quad (34)$$

结合之前的分析, 对于 $\forall k = 1, 2, \dots$, 可推导出

1) 当 $t \in [t_{i,s}^k, t_{i,s+1}^k) \cap [T_k, T_k + \theta_k)$, $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} V(t) &\leq V(T_k) \exp(-\alpha(t - T_k)) \\ &\leq V(0) \exp(-\alpha \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} \theta_i) \exp \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} (\beta(T_{i+1} - T_i - \theta_i)), \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

2) 当 $t \in [T_k + \theta_k, T_{k+1})$, $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} V(t) &\leq V(T_k + \theta_k) \exp(\beta(t - T_k - \theta_k)) \\ &\leq \exp(\beta c) V(T_0) \exp(-\alpha \sum_{i=1}^k \theta_i) \exp \left(\beta \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} (T_{i+1} - T_i - \theta_i) \right), \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

根据条件 (16), 以下式子成立

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} V(t) = 0. \quad (37)$$

注 1. 间歇结构中 $\varphi(t)$ 为一个指标函数, 当 $\varphi(t) = 1$ 时, 控制器激活也就是当前系统处于工作区区间, 即 $t \in [t_{i,s}^k, t_{i,s+1}^k) \cap [T_k, T_k + \theta_k)$, 当 $\varphi(t) = 0$ 时, 控制器关闭系统进入休眠区间, 此时 $t \in [T_k + \theta_k, T_{k+1})$. 间歇控制中控制器仅在工作阶段激活, 在休眠阶段停止工作是一种不连续时间

控制方法, 通过指标函数 $\varphi(t)$ 切换控制器不同的工作状态, 可以有效的降低控制成本和信号传递.

注 2. 为进一步减少不必要的数据传输、降低网络通信负担, 引入基于采样的事件触发机制, 假设每个智能体均有相同的采样周期 $h > 0$, 事件触发只在采样时刻进行判断, 且事件触发时间序列为采样时刻的一个子序列 $\{t_{i,0}^k, t_{i,1}^k, \dots, t_{i,s}^k\} \subseteq \{0, h, 2h, \dots\}$, 相邻事件触发间隔最少为一个采样周期, 即, $\min_k \{t_{i,s+1}^k - t_{i,s}^k\} \geq h, \forall i$, 在极短时间内不会无限次频繁触发, 从而严格的避免了芝诺行为.

根据 Lyapunov 函数稳定性理论, 易得 $e^T(t)(I_N \otimes P_{r(t)})e(t) \leq V(t)$, 因此, 若 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [e^T(t)(I_N \otimes P_{r(t)})e(t)] \leq \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} V(t) = 0$, 则 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}[\|e(t)\|^2] = 0$. 因此, 本文提出的间歇事件触发控制协议 (6), 能够使得多智能体系统 (2) 在均方意义上实现马尔科夫切换拓扑下一致性. 证毕.

基于定理 3.1 的证明, 一个有效方法将用来设计一致性控制器(6) 来保证多智能体系统 (2) 实现领导跟随一致性.

定理 3.2. 给定常数 $\alpha, \beta > 0$ 以及 $c > 0$, 若存在矩阵 $\tilde{P}_p > 0, p \in M_s, \tilde{Q}_1 > 0, \tilde{Q}_2 > 0, \tilde{Z}_1 > 0, \tilde{Z}_2 > 0, \tilde{R} > 0, \tilde{U} > 0$ 以及 $\tilde{S}_1, \tilde{S}_2, \tilde{\tilde{S}}_1, \tilde{\tilde{S}}_2$, 以下矩阵不等式成立

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\Theta}_1 & \mathbf{r}_1 \\ * & \mathbf{r}_2 \end{bmatrix} \leq 0, \quad \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\Theta}_2 & \mathbf{r}_1 \\ * & \mathbf{r}_2 \end{bmatrix} \leq 0, \quad (38)$$

$$\tilde{\Theta}_1 = \tilde{\Xi}_1 - \frac{1}{\tau_M} \tilde{\Gamma}_1^T \tilde{\Gamma}_1 \tilde{\mathbb{I}}_1 - \frac{1}{h} \tilde{\mathbb{I}}_2^T \tilde{\Gamma}_2 \tilde{\mathbb{I}}_2 \leq 0, \quad (39)$$

$$\tilde{\Theta}_2 = \tilde{\Xi}_2 - \frac{1}{\tau_M} \tilde{\mathbb{I}}_1^T \tilde{\Gamma}_1 \tilde{\mathbb{I}}_1 - \frac{1}{h} \tilde{\mathbb{I}}_2^T \tilde{\Gamma}_2 \tilde{\mathbb{I}}_2 \leq 0, \quad (40)$$

$$\tilde{\Xi}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} [\tilde{A}_n]_{10 \times 10} & \tilde{\Sigma}_1^T & \tilde{\Sigma}_2^T \\ * & \mu^2(I_N \otimes \tilde{R}_p) - 2\mu(I_N \otimes \tilde{P}_p) & 0 \\ * & * & \mu^2(I_N \otimes \tilde{U}_p) - 2\mu(I_N \otimes \tilde{P}_p) \end{bmatrix} \leq 0, \quad (41)$$

$$\tilde{\Xi}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} [\tilde{A}_n]_{9 \times 9} & \tilde{\Sigma}_1^T & \tilde{\Sigma}_2^T \\ * & \mu^2(I_N \otimes \tilde{R}_p) - 2\mu(I_N \otimes \tilde{P}_p) & 0 \\ * & * & \mu^2(I_N \otimes \tilde{U}_p) - 2\mu(I_N \otimes \tilde{P}_p) \end{bmatrix} \leq 0, \quad (42)$$

$$\sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \{T_{k+1} - T_k - \theta_k\} \leq c, \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^k (-\alpha \theta_i + \beta (T_{i+1} - T_i - \theta_i)) = -\infty, \quad (43)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{R}_{13} & \tilde{S}_1 \\ * & \tilde{R}_{13} \end{bmatrix} > 0, \quad \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{R}_{13} & \tilde{S}_2 \\ * & \tilde{R}_{13} \end{bmatrix} > 0, \quad \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{R}_{13} & \tilde{\tilde{S}}_1 \\ * & \tilde{\tilde{R}}_{13} \end{bmatrix} > 0, \quad \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{R}_{13} & \tilde{\tilde{S}}_2 \\ * & \tilde{\tilde{R}}_{13} \end{bmatrix} > 0. \quad (44)$$

其中,

$$\tilde{A}_{n11} = \pi_{pp}(I_N \otimes \tilde{P}_p) + (I_N \otimes (A\tilde{P} + \tilde{P}A^T + \tilde{Q}_1 + \tilde{Q}_2 + \tilde{Z}_1 + \tilde{Z}_2 + \alpha\tilde{P}_p)),$$

$$\tilde{A}_{n12} = I_N \otimes A_d \tilde{P}, \quad \tilde{A}_{n14} = -H_p \otimes B \tilde{K}_p, \quad \tilde{A}_{n16} = -H_p \otimes B \tilde{K}_p,$$

$$\tilde{A}_{n22} = -(1 - \mu)e^{\alpha\tau(t)}(I_N \otimes \tilde{Q}_2), \quad \tilde{A}_{n33} = -e^{\alpha\tau_M}(I_N \otimes \tilde{Q}_1),$$

$$\tilde{A}_{n44} = H_p^T \Omega H_p \otimes \tilde{\Phi}_p, \quad \tilde{A}_{n46} = H_p^T \Omega H_p \otimes \tilde{\Phi}_p, \quad \tilde{A}_{n55} = -e^{\alpha h}(I_N \otimes Z_1),$$

$$\tilde{\tilde{A}}_{n11} = \pi_{pq}(I_N \otimes P_q) + (I_N \otimes (A\tilde{P} + \tilde{P}A^T + \tilde{Q}_1 + \tilde{Q}_2 + \tilde{Z}_1 + \tilde{Z}_2 + \alpha\tilde{P}_p - \beta\tilde{P}_p)),$$

$$\tilde{\tilde{A}}_{n12} = I_N \otimes A_d \tilde{P}, \quad \tilde{\tilde{A}}_{n22} = -(1 - \mu)e^{\alpha\tau(t)}(I_N \otimes \tilde{Q}_2),$$

$$\tilde{\tilde{A}}_{n33} = -e^{\alpha\tau_M}(I_N \otimes \tilde{Q}_1), \quad \tilde{\tilde{A}}_{n55} = -e^{\alpha h}(I_N \otimes \tilde{Z}_1),$$

$$\tilde{\Sigma}_1 = \sqrt{\tau_M} e^{\alpha\tau_M} \begin{bmatrix} I_N \otimes A\tilde{P}_p & I_N \otimes A_d \tilde{P}_p & 0 & -(H_p^T \Omega H_p \otimes \tilde{\Phi}_p) & 0 & -(H_m^T \Omega H_m \otimes \tilde{\Phi}_p) & \mathbf{0}_{1 \times 4} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\tilde{\Sigma}_2 = \sqrt{h} e^{\alpha h} \begin{bmatrix} I_N \otimes A\tilde{P}_p & I_N \otimes A_d \tilde{P}_p & 0 & -(H_p^T \Omega H_p \otimes \tilde{\Phi}_p) & 0 & -(H_m^T \Omega H_m \otimes \tilde{\Phi}_p) & \mathbf{0}_{1 \times 4} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\tilde{\Sigma}_1^T = \sqrt{\tau_M} e^{\alpha\tau_M} \begin{bmatrix} I_N \otimes A\tilde{P} & I_N \otimes A_d \tilde{P} & \mathbf{0}_{1 \times 7} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \tilde{\Sigma}_2^T = \sqrt{h} e^{\alpha h} \begin{bmatrix} I_N \otimes A\tilde{P} & I_N \otimes A_d \tilde{P} & \mathbf{0}_{1 \times 7} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{R}_1 &= [\sqrt{\pi_{p1}}(I_N \otimes \tilde{P}_1), \dots, \sqrt{\pi_{pp-1}}(I_N \otimes \tilde{P}_{p-1}), \sqrt{\pi_{pp+1}}(I_N \otimes \tilde{P}_{p+1}), \dots, \sqrt{\pi_{ps}}(I_N \otimes \tilde{P}_s)], \\ \mathcal{R}_2 &= \text{diag}\{- (I_N \otimes \tilde{P}_1), \dots, -(I_N \otimes \tilde{P}_{p-1}), -(I_N \otimes \tilde{P}_{p+1}), \dots, -(I_N \otimes \tilde{P}_s)\}. \end{aligned}$$

然后, 时滞多智能体系统 (2) 能够在马尔科夫切换系统下实现均方一致性. 此外, 控制增益矩阵 $\tilde{K}_p$ 和事件触发参数矩阵 $\tilde{\Phi}_p$ 分别为: $\tilde{K}_p = \tilde{P}_p K_p \tilde{P}_p$, $\tilde{\Phi}_p = \tilde{P}_p \Phi_p \tilde{P}_p$.

证明. 证明过程与定理 3.1 类似, 详细的证明过程省略了. 以下给出关键部分, 定义矩阵变量 $\tilde{\Delta} = \tilde{P}_p \Delta \tilde{P}_p$, $\tilde{K}_p = \tilde{P}_p K_p \tilde{P}_p$, $\tilde{P}_p = P_p^{-1}$, 其中 Δ 代表上述提及的适当维数的矩阵. 在 (12) 和 (13) 左右两边分别乘上以下对角矩阵 $\text{diag}\{(I_N \otimes \tilde{P}_p), \dots, (I_N \otimes \tilde{P}_p), (I_N \otimes I_n)\}$, 结合引理 2.4, 可得到 $-(I_N \otimes R^{-1}) \leq \varepsilon^2(I_N \otimes \tilde{R}) - 2\varepsilon(I_N \otimes \tilde{P}_p)$, $-(I_N \otimes U^{-1}) \leq \varepsilon^2(I_N \otimes \tilde{U}) - 2\varepsilon(I_N \otimes \tilde{P}_p)$. 根据以上分析结合 Schur 技术可推导出 (38).

4. 数值仿真

在这个部分, 将通过一个数值仿真例子来验证所提出的结论的有效性.

假设有四个跟随者和一个领导者, 即每个智能体的状态表示为 $x_i(t)$, 系统的参数矩阵如下

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -0.4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A_d = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 5 \\ 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0.8 \\ 1.2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

智能体间的通信拓扑有两种随机切换方式, 如图 1 所示, 马尔可夫过程 $r(t)$ 的转移速率矩阵为

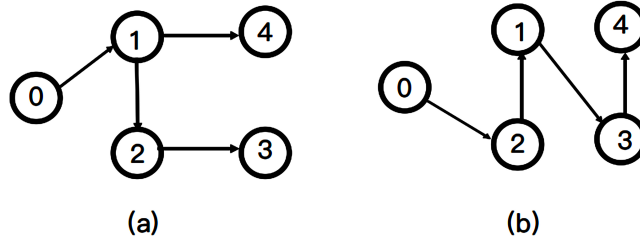


Figure 1. Communication topologies of the agent

图 1. 智能体间通信拓扑

$$\Pi = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 5 \\ 3 & -3 \end{bmatrix},$$

根据图 1, 可得跟随者之间的拉普拉斯矩阵 $\mathcal{L}_1, \mathcal{L}_2, \mathcal{L}_3$, 及领导者与跟随者之间的邻接矩阵 $\mathcal{B}_1, \mathcal{B}_2, \mathcal{B}_3$, 具体如下

$$\mathcal{L}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathcal{L}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\mathcal{B}_1 = \text{diag}\{1, 0, 0, 0\}, \quad \mathcal{B}_2 = \text{diag}\{0, 1, 0, 0\}.$$

控制器参数选择为 $h = 0.1, \sigma_1 = 0.01, \sigma_2 = 0.02, \underline{\chi} = 0.9, \bar{\chi} = 1.5, \rho_c = 0.6, \rho_r = 0.3, \alpha = 0.5, \beta = 1, \tau_M = 0.1, d = 0.1, \varepsilon = 0.1$. 通过求解 LMIs(??)和(38), 可以得到事件触发参数矩阵

$$\Phi_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0215 & 0.0219 \\ 0.0219 & 0.0297 \end{bmatrix}, \Phi_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0367 & 0.0349 \\ 0.0349 & 0.0400 \end{bmatrix}.$$

一致性反馈增益矩阵 $K_1 = [0.2611, 0.2475], K_2 = [0.4701, 0.4473]$, 领导者和跟随者的初始状态被设置为: $x_0(0) = [3, -2]^T, x_1(0) = [2, -1]^T, x_2(0) = [1, -0.5]^T, x_3(0) = [0.5, -2]^T, x_4(0) = [2, -1]^T$. 在间歇事件触发一致性控制协议下, 领导者与跟随者之间的状态误差轨迹如图 2和图 3所示, 随着时间的演化在本文所提出的间歇事件触发一致性控制协议下跟随者的状态轨迹最终和领导者的状态轨迹一致, 实现了领导跟随一致性. 图 4展示了在两种模式下的 Markov 随机切换. 在间歇框架下跟随者在控制器作用下的控制输入状态曲线以及控制器的间歇切换过程展示在图 5和图 6中, 控制输入变化曲线和间歇切换曲线的进一步诠释了控制器的双工作模式“工作-休眠”. 此外, 四个跟随者智能体的事件触发时刻如图 7, 说明了在事件触发机制下控制器仅在特定时刻进行控制更新, 减少了采样数据的传输, 降低通信能耗.

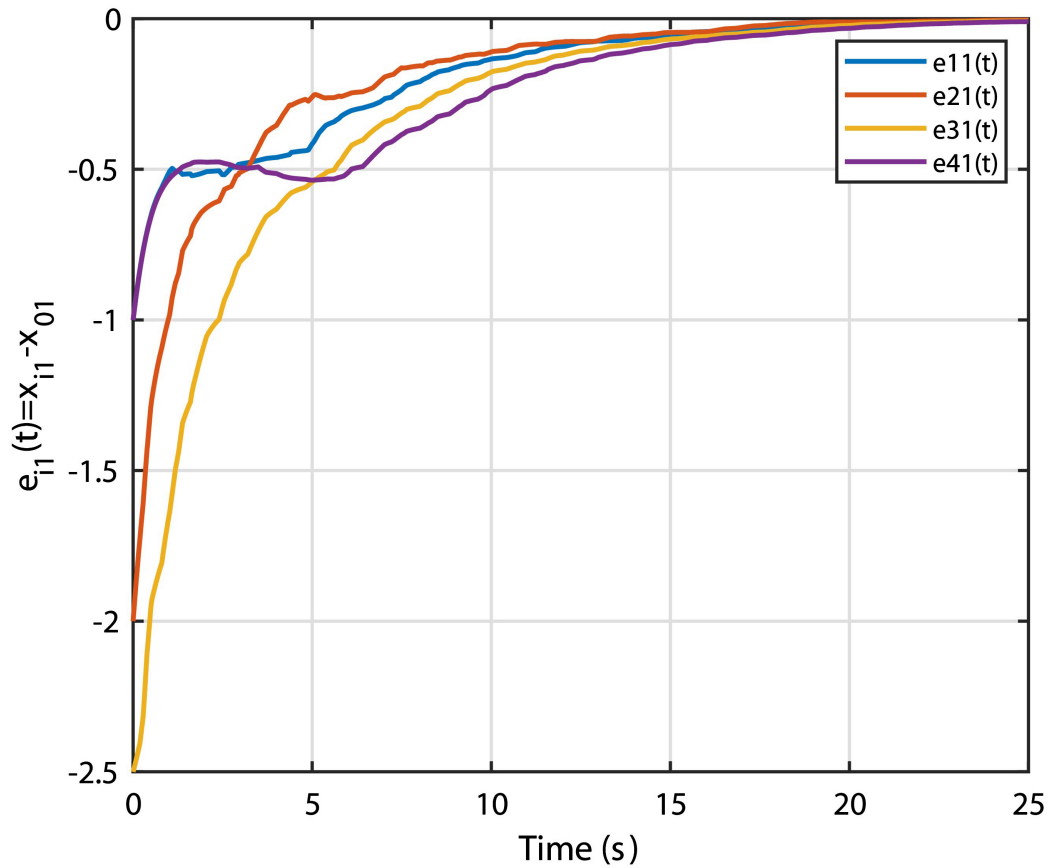


Figure 2. First error state trajectory

图 2. 第一个误差状态轨迹

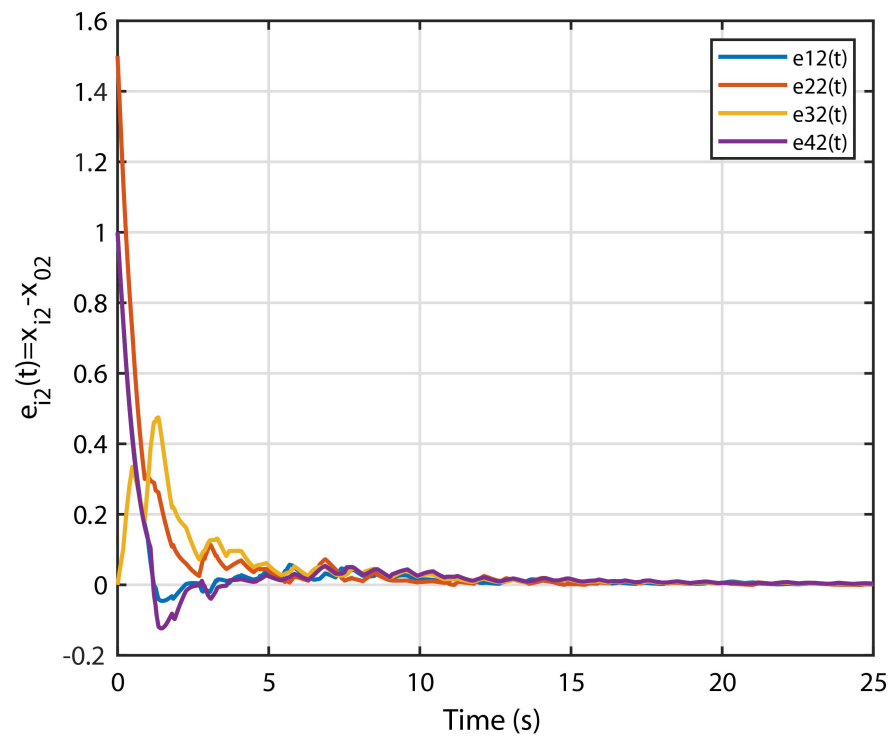


Figure 3. Second error state trajectory

图 3. 第二个误差状态轨迹

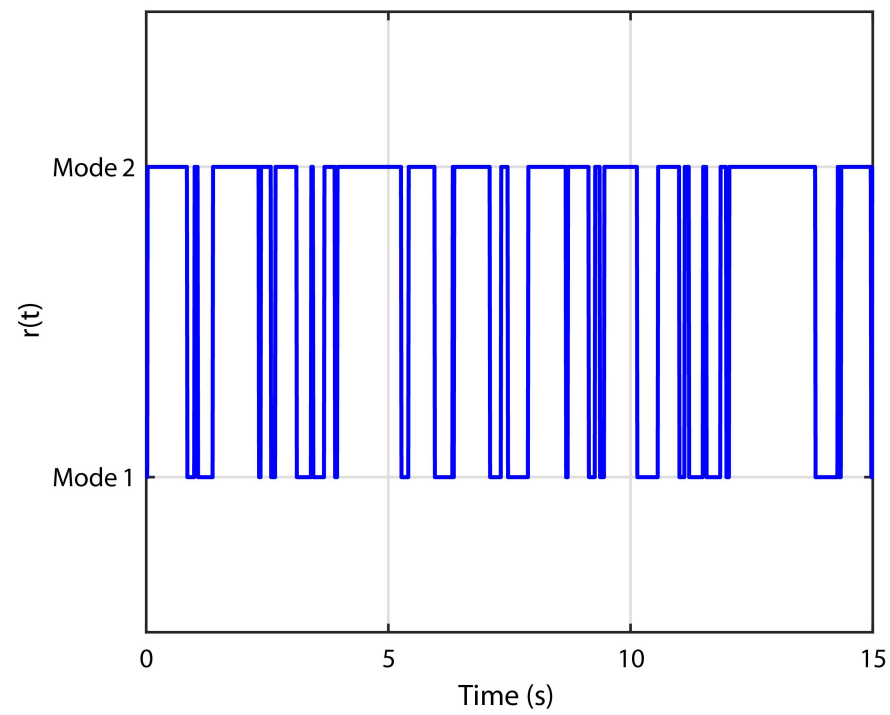


Figure 4. Markov switching process

图 4. 马尔可夫切换过程

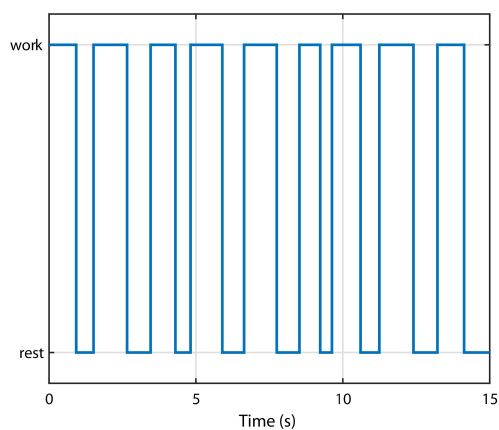


Figure 5. Intermittent control process

图 5. 间歇控制过程

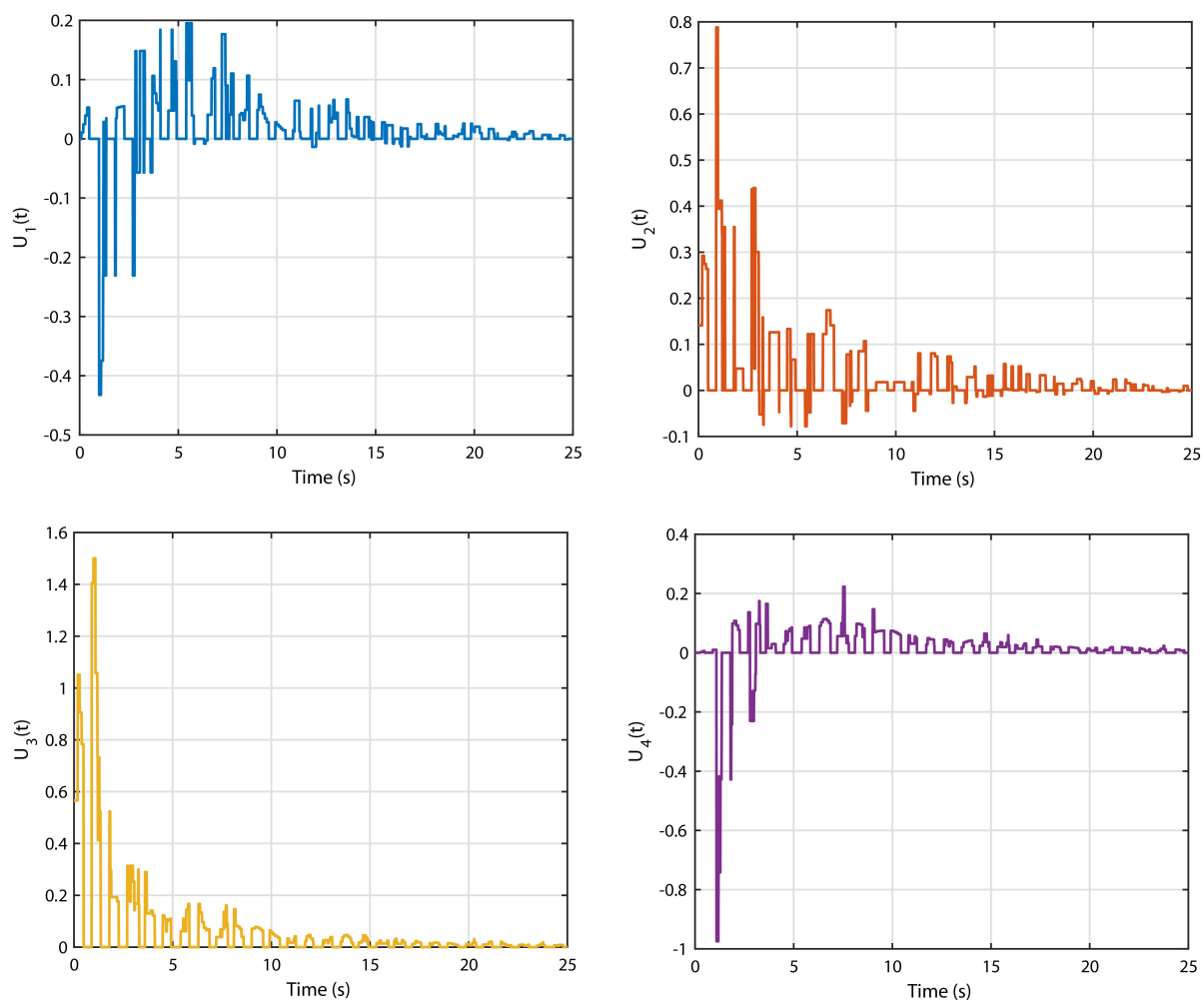


Figure 6. Control input trajectory of each agent

图 6. 每个智能体的控制输入变化曲线

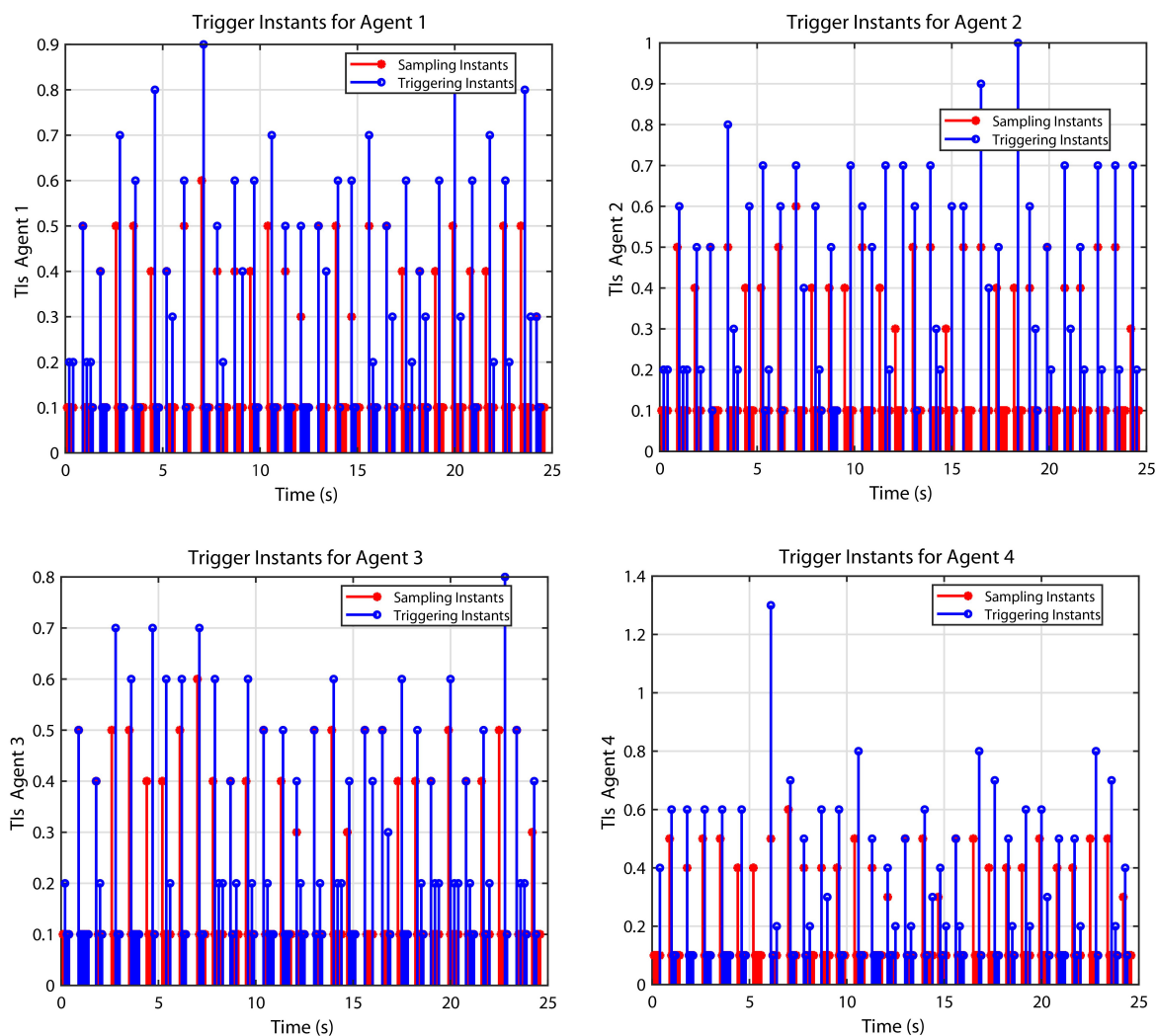


Figure 7. Event-Triggered instants of each follower agent

图 7. 每个智能体的触发时刻

5. 总结

本文研究了在马尔可夫切换拓扑于间歇通信约束下的时滞多智能体系统的领导跟随一致性问题. 在智能体间通信间歇、非连续的约束下, 设计了一种具有间歇性的一致性协议, 为进一步降低通信负担、节约资源, 将事件触发机制引入一致性协议中, 提出了一种基于采样的间歇分布式事件触发一致性协议, 有效地避免了芝诺行为的产生. 在控制宽度的选取过程中, 考虑上时滞因素引入最小休息时间和最小控制时间约束条件, 避免了依赖控制间隔或固定时滞补偿方法选取的局限, 实现了控制宽度的按需分配, 更适用时滞耦合的系统. 然后利用 Lyapunov 泛函稳定性理论、图论知识以及凸组合技术等, 推导出实现一致性的一些充分条件. 此外, 相比于一阶多智能体系统而言, 二阶系统更加贴近实际应用, 但其理论推导和数学建模更加复杂, 针对二阶多智能体系统的间歇控制, 将是我们未来工作的重点.

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