

# 饱和约束脉冲控制下多智能体系统 一致性研究



姚梦莹\*

公安县公共检验检测中心, 湖北荆州 434000

**摘要:** 本文主要分析和研究了通信约束下非线性时滞多智能体系统的脉冲一致性问题。首先, 考虑到执行器的固有属性——每个智能体通信信道都是有限的, 因此在控制协议的设计中考虑了全局输入饱和约束的情况, 引入了饱和约束上下界阈值为 $\pm 1$ 的一般情况。其次, 由于现实通信环境的复杂性, 智能体在通信过程中往往很难保证实时的、连续的通信, 故本文主要考虑采用不连续控制中的脉冲控制方法。此外, 当智能体的通信环境复杂时, 时滞同样也是很常见的现象, 所以带有时滞的非线性系统在本文中被研究。通过李雅普诺夫理论、凸包理论等理论方法, 针对上述饱和约束情况, 给出了保证多智能体系统领导-跟随一致性的充分条件。最后, 通过仿真实例验证了所提方法的正确性和有效性。

**关键词:** 饱和约束; 脉冲一致性; 多智能体系统; 时滞

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## Research on Consensus of Multi-agent System Under Saturation Constrained Impulse Control

Yao Mengying\*

Gong'an County Public Inspection and Testing Center, Jingzhou 434000, China

**Abstract:** This paper mainly analyzes and studies the impulse consensus of nonlinear time-delay multi-agent systems under communication constraints. Firstly, considering the inherent attribute of the actuator -- each agent communication channel is finite, the control protocol design considers the global input saturation constraint and introduces the general case that the upper and lower bounds of saturation constraint are  $\pm 1$ . Secondly, due to the complexity of the real communication environment, it is often difficult for the agent to ensure real-time and continuous communication in the communication process, so this paper mainly considers the impulse control method in the discontinuous control. In addition, when the communication environment of the agent is complex, time delay is also a common phenomenon, so the nonlinear system with time delay is studied in this paper. Based on Lyapunov theory, convex hull theory and other theoretical methods, the sufficient conditions to ensure the lead-following consensus of multi-agent systems are given in view of the above saturated constraints. Finally, the correctness and effectiveness of the proposed method are verified by a simulation example.

**Keywords:** Saturation-constraint; Impulse Control; Multi-agent System; Time-Delay

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\*通信作者: 姚梦莹, 1548047962@qq.com

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## 1 引言

在当今时代, 由于近 20 年来现代技术的进步, 多智能体系统作为一种分布式系统, 由于其在智慧城市建设[1]、网络控制系统[2]等工程领域的重要应用[3-4], 受到了众多学者和专家的深入研究。一致性问题作为分布式协同控制的研究基础, 是坐标跟踪[5]、地层控制[6]研究的核心问题。多智能体系统共识研究的主要目的是使所有智能体的状态在拟设计的控制协议的基础上达成协议[7-10]。到目前为止, 多智能体系统的研究取得了显著的成果。然后, 在控制目的方面, 包括群体控制[11]、合作控制[12]和编队控制[13]等。在控制协议方面, 有状态反馈控制[14]、脉冲控制[15]、采样数据控制[16]、自适应控制[17]和间歇控制[18]。从系统结构上看, 它包括连续时间积分器模型、离散时间积分器模型[19]、非线性和线性模型、不确定性和扰动模型、高阶模型[20]。在拓扑结构上, 它包括开关拓扑、随机拓扑和固定拓扑。就一致类型而言, 它包括指数一致、渐进一致、有限时间一致等。

近几十年来, 连续控制方法被用于处理一致性问题。然而, 由于嵌入代理中的微处理器能量有限, 如何降低通信成本是一个重要而有意义的研究课题。目前, 降低通信成本的方法主要集中在不连续控制领域。而脉冲控制作为一种不连续控制, 由于其低成本和高鲁棒性, 在复杂系统中发挥着重要作用[21-27]。在[28]中, 为了节约通信成本, 设计了两种编码-解码的脉冲一致协议。文献[29]将脉冲控制与事件触发策略相结合, 提出了一种解决系统一致性问题的混合脉冲控制器。文献[30]设计了具有时变脉冲增益的采样间隔不连续控制器, 实现了中反应扩散系统的脉冲同步。到目前为止, 关于饱和约束脉冲控制下非线性时滞多智能体系统一致性问题实现的重要研究还很少, 这使得本文的研究更具有意义。

本文的贡献有以下几个特点:

- (1) 当智能体在协作过程中遇到复杂的环境时, 通信滞后往往是不可避免的。基于此动机, 本文提出了非线性时滞动态模型, 并对领导-追随者一致性问题进行了分析和研究。
- (2) 为了积极响应国家节能减排的号召, 本文主要采用脉冲控制协议。此外, 由于每个智能体的固有属性, 当智能体与其他智能体进行通信时, 其通信通道的范围是有限的。通过充分考虑智能体通信信道的受限种类, 在脉冲控制协议的设计中引入了全局输入饱和约束。最后, 针对饱和约束问题分别估计了吸引域区域。

本文的提纲如下。符号和图论在第一节中阐述。第二节介绍了非线性多智能体系统的动力学模型和本文设计两种的饱和约束脉冲控制协议。在同一节中, 提供了一些证明所需的定义、引理和假设。第三节给出了关于误差系统的理论推导。然后, 通过两个不同的仿真实例对研究结果进行了验证。最后一节是本文的结论部分。

## 2 预备知识

### 2.1 符号

- $\mathbb{R}^n$   $n$  维欧几里得空间
- $\mathbb{R}$  实数集
- $\mathbb{N}$  正整数集
- $A^T$  矩阵  $A$  或者向量  $A$  的转置
- $\lambda(A)$  方阵  $A$  的特征值
- $\lambda_{\min}(A)$  方阵  $A$  的最小特征值
- $\lambda_{\max}(A)$  方阵  $A$  的最大特征值
- $I$  具有相容维度的单位矩阵
- $I_i$  矩阵  $I$  的第  $i$  行
- $\|\cdot\|$  矩阵的欧几里得范数符号
- $|\cdot|$  绝对值符号
- $L$  图  $G$  的拉普拉斯矩阵

### 2.2 图论

假定系统由无向网络进行通信, 由  $N$  个多智能体组成的拓扑图定义为  $G(v, \varepsilon)$ , 其中, 所有节点的集合定义为  $v = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ ,  $\varepsilon \subseteq v * v$  代表所有边的集合。

$A = [a_{ij}]$  和  $\bar{D} = [b_{ij}]$  分别代表图  $G$  的邻接矩阵和度矩阵。对于一个无向图  $G$ , 如果在节点  $i$  和节点  $j$  之间存在边  $(v_i, v_j)$ , 则对应的对称邻接矩阵  $A$  的元素为 1, 否则为 0。此外, 我们用  $\deg_{out}(i) = \sum_{j=1}^N a_{ij}$  来代表拓扑图的出度。则该拓扑图的拉普拉斯矩阵  $L$  就可以表示为:

$$l_{ij} = \begin{cases} \deg_{out}(i), & i=j \\ -a_{ij}, & j \in N_i \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

其中,  $N_i$  表示第  $i$  个节点的所有邻居节点组成的集合。

### 3 问题描述

假定系统由  $n$  个智能体构成, 那么, 智能体的动态模型为:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_i(t) = f_1(x_i(t)) + f_2(x_i(t-\tau)) + U_i(t) \\ \dot{x}_0(t) = f_1(x_0(t)) + f_2(x_0(t-\tau)) \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中,  $x_i(t) \in R$  表示第  $i$  个智能体的状态值,  $x_0(t)$  表示领导者的状态值,  $U_i(t)$  表示输入。另外,  $\tau$  为时间延迟,  $f_1(\dots) + f_2(\dots)$  都是非线性映射。

实际应用中, 过大的脉冲强度不仅会影响系统的稳定性, 而且对系统的结构也极具破坏性, 所以在通信时刻, 智能体的位置和速度应该维持在一个合理范围内。

#### 3.1 脉冲控制协议

饱和约束脉冲协议为:

$$\begin{aligned} U_i(t) &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \delta(t - t_k) \text{sat}(u_i(t)), i \in N^+ \text{ 且 } 1 \leq i \leq n \\ u_i(t) &= \sum_{j=1}^n [b_i a_{ij}(x_j(t_k) - x_i(t_k)) + c_i(x_i(t_k) - x_0(t_k))] \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

其中,  $b_i$  为协议增益,  $c_i$  是一个设计的常数。定义时间序列  $\{t_k\}$  满足  $0 < t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_k < t_{k+1} < \dots$ , 且  $\delta(t)$  是狄拉克函数。存在正常数  $\varpi_1$  使得不等式  $t_k - t_{k-1} \leq \varpi_1$  成立。假设  $x(t_k^+) = \lim_{t \rightarrow t_k^+} x_i(t)$ ,  $x_i(t_k) = x_i(t_k^-)$ ,  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} t_k = +\infty$ ,  $\Delta x(t_k) = x(t_k^+) - x(t_k^-)$  且  $x(t_k^-) = \lim_{t \rightarrow t_k^-} x_i(t)$ 。

#### 3.2 定义、引理和假设

为了便于后续分析, 如下定义和引理及假设需要

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_i(t) = f_1(x_i(t)) + f_2(x_i(t-\tau)) + U_i(t) \\ \dot{x}_0(t) = f_1(x_0(t)) + f_2(x_0(t-\tau)) \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

本文定义跟踪误差为  $\xi_i(t) = x_i(t) - x_0(t)$ 。

假设 2: 假设所有跟随者中至少有一个与领导者进行通信。

那么, 误差系统可以表示为:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\xi}_i(t) = F_1(\xi(t)) + F_2(\xi(t-\tau)), t \neq t_k \\ \Delta \xi(t_k) = M(-BL - C)\xi(t_k), t = t_k \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

其中,

$$\begin{aligned} \xi(t) &= [\xi_1(t), \xi_2(t), \dots, \xi_n(t)]^T \\ F_1(\xi(t)) &= [f_1(\xi_1(t)), f_1(\xi_2(t)), \dots, f_1(\xi_n(t))]^T \\ f_1(\xi_i(t)) &= f_1(x_i(t)) - f_1(x_0(t)) \end{aligned}$$

被提供。

定义 1: [30]一致性定义为当满足:  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} |\xi_i(t)| = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} |x_i(t) - x_0(t)| = 0 (i \in N^+)$ 。

引理 1: [20]  $\forall \beta > 0, P \in R^n, Q \in R^n$ , 存在  $2P^T Q \leq \beta P^T P + \beta^{-1} Q^T Q$  成立。

引理 2: [20]定义  $u, v$  都属于  $R^n$ , 且令  $K = [K_i]$  为一个  $n$  维对角矩阵集合,  $K_i^- + K_i = I$ , 所以,  $K_i^-$  也属于  $K$ 。因此, 如果  $|v_i| \leq 1$ ,  $\text{sat}(u) \in \text{co}\{K_i u + K_i^- v: i \in \{1, 2, \dots, 2^n\}\}$  成立。

引理 3: [20]假设存在两个矩阵  $\bar{A}, \bar{B}$ , 对于任意  $s \in R^n$ ,  $\bar{A}, \bar{B}$  都是正定对称的, 那么, 下列不等式成立。

$$\lambda_{\min}(\bar{A}^{-1} \bar{B}) s^T \bar{A} s \leq s^T \bar{B} s \leq \lambda_{\max}(\bar{A}^{-1} \bar{B}) s^T \bar{A} s \quad (3)$$

引理 4: [21]假设存在一个正常数  $\tau$ , 当  $\tau$  介于  $t_0 - \tau$  和  $T$  之间时,  $h(t)$  连续且正。如果存在两个正函数  $\eta_1(t), \eta_2(t)$ , 以下不等式成立。

$$\dot{h}(t) \leq \eta_1(t)h(t) + \eta_2(t)h(t-\tau), t \in [t_0, T] \quad (4)$$

且有  $h(t) \leq \exp\{\eta(t - t_0)\} \sup_{t_0 - \tau \leq y \leq t_0} V(y)$ , 其中  $\eta = \sup\{\eta_1(t) + \eta_2(t)\}$ 。

假设 1: [29]非线性函数  $f_l(t, x_i)$  满足以下不等式

$$|f_l(t, x_j) - f_l(t, x_i)| \leq \alpha_l |x_j(t) - x_i(t)| \quad (5)$$

其中  $x_i, x_j \in R, \alpha_l > 0, l = 1, 2$ 。

### 4 主要结果

接下来, 考虑控制协议 (2) 下的一致性问題。假设领导者和跟随者的动态关系为:

$$\begin{aligned}
F_2(\xi(t-\tau)) &= [f_2(\xi_1(t-\tau)), f_2(\xi_2(t-\tau)), \dots, f_2(\xi_n(t-\tau))]^T \\
f_2(\xi_i(t-\tau)) &= f_2(x_i(t-\tau)) - f_2(x_0(t-\tau)) \\
B &= \text{diag}[b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n] \\
C &= \text{diag}[c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n] \\
M &= \sum_{i=1}^{2^n} v_i(K_i + K_i^- H)
\end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

定理 1: 当某些正常数及以下条件都成立时, 系统 (6) 可以达到一致:

$$(i) [I_n - M(BL + C)]^T [I_n - M(BL + C)] \leq \gamma;$$

$$(ii) \xi^T(t_k + y)\xi(t_k + y) \leq \frac{1}{\theta} \xi^T(t_k)\xi(t_k) \text{ 当 } -\tau \leq y \leq 0$$

$$(iii) \frac{\ln \gamma - \ln \theta}{\varpi_2} + \eta \leq 0, 0 < \gamma < \theta < 1$$

$$(iv) \sup_{t_0 - \tau \leq y \leq t_0} V(y) \leq \varpi_3, \eta_1 + \eta_2 \leq \eta \tag{9}$$

证明: 建立如下李雅普诺夫函数:

$$V(t) = \frac{1}{2} \xi^T(t)\xi(t) \tag{10}$$

当  $t \neq t_k$  时, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{V}(t) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i(t) \dot{\xi}_i(t) \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i(t) [f_1(\xi_i(t)) + f_2(\xi_i(t-\tau))] \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i(t) [f_1(x_i(t)) - f_1(x_0(t))] + \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i(t) [f_2(x_i(t)) - f_2(x_0(t))] \\
&= V_1(t) + V_2(t)
\end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

其中,

$$V_1(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i(t) [f_1(x_i(t)) - f_1(x_0(t))]$$

$$V_2(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i(t) [f_2(x_i(t)) - f_2(x_0(t))]$$

接着,

$$V_1(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i(t) [f_1(x_i(t)) - f_1(x_0(t))]$$

$$\leq \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_1 |\xi_i(t)| |x_i(t) - x_0(t)|$$

$$\leq 2\alpha_1 V(t)$$

由引理 1, 我们可以得到

$$V_2(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i(t) [f_2(x_i(t)) - f_2(x_0(t))]$$

$$\leq \alpha_2 |\xi^T(t)| |\xi(t-\tau)|$$

$$\leq \alpha_2 [\frac{\beta_1}{2} \xi^T(t)\xi(t) + \frac{\beta_1^{-1}}{2} \xi^T(t-\tau)\xi(t-\tau)]$$

$$\leq \alpha_2 \beta_1 V(t) + \alpha_2 \beta_1^{-1} V(t-\tau) \tag{12}$$

由 (11) 和 (12), 可以得到

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{V}(t) &= V_1(t) + V_2(t) \\ &= 2\alpha_1 V(t) + \alpha_2 \beta_1 V(t) + \alpha_2 \beta_1^{-1} V(t - \tau) \\ &\leq \eta_1 V(t) + \eta_2 V(t - \tau)\end{aligned}\quad (13)$$

当  $t = t_k$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}V(t_k^+) &= \xi^T(t_k) \xi(t_k) \\ &= \xi^T(t_k^-) [[I_n - M(BL + C)]^T [I_n - M(BL + C)] \xi(t_k^-) \\ &\leq \gamma V(t_k^-)\end{aligned}\quad (14)$$

由 (13) (14), 我们可以得到

$$\begin{cases} V(t) \leq \eta_1 V(t) + \eta_2 V(t - \tau), t \neq t_k \\ V(t_k^+) \leq \gamma V(t_k^-), t = t_k \end{cases}\quad (15)$$

当  $t \in [t_0, t_1]$ , 由不等式 (14) 和引理 4, 得到,

$$V(t) \leq \exp\{\eta(t - t_0)\} [\sup_{t_1 - \tau \leq y \leq t_1} V(y)]\quad (16)$$

当  $t \in (t_1, t_2]$ , 我们有

$$\begin{aligned}V(t) &\leq \exp\{\eta(t - t_1)\} [\sup_{t_1 - \tau \leq y \leq t_1} V(y)] \\ &\leq \exp\{\eta(t - t_0)\} \left[\frac{1}{\theta} V(t_1^+)\right] \\ &\leq \frac{\gamma}{\theta} \exp\{\eta(t - t_0)\} [\sup_{t_0 - \tau \leq y \leq t_0} V(y)]\end{aligned}\quad (17)$$

当  $t \in (t_2, t_3]$ , 我们有

$$\begin{aligned}V(t) &\leq \exp\{\eta(t - t_2)\} \left[\frac{1}{\theta} V(t_2^+)\right] \\ &\leq \exp\{\eta(t - t_2)\} \left[\frac{\gamma}{\theta} V(t_2)\right] \\ &\leq \exp\{\eta(t - t_2)\} \frac{\gamma}{\theta} \exp\{\eta(t_2 - t_0)\} (\sup_{t_0 - \tau \leq y \leq t_0} V(y)) \\ &\leq \left(\frac{\gamma}{\theta}\right)^2 \exp\{\eta(t_2 - t_0)\} (\sup_{t_0 - \tau \leq y \leq t_0} V(y))\end{aligned}\quad (18)$$

通过数学推导, 当  $t \in (t_k, t_{k+1}]$ , 我们有

$$V(t) \leq \left(\frac{\gamma}{\theta}\right)^k \exp\{\eta(t - t_0)\} (\sup_{t_0 - \tau \leq y \leq t_0} V(y))\quad (19)$$

由上述提到的, 有  $\varpi_1 \leq t_k - t_{k-1} \leq \varpi_2$ ,  $\sup_{t_0 - \tau \leq y \leq t_0} V(y) \leq \varpi_3$ , 不难得到当  $t \in (t_k, t_{k+1}]$  时,  $\frac{t-t_0}{\varpi_2} \leq k+1$ , 然后, 通过数学迭代可以得到,

$$\begin{aligned}V(t) &\leq \left(\frac{\gamma}{\theta}\right)^k \exp\{\eta(t - t_0)\} (\sup_{t_0 - \tau \leq y \leq t_0} V(y)) \\ &\leq \varpi_3 \left(\frac{\gamma}{\theta}\right)^{\frac{t-t_0}{\varpi_2}-1} \exp\{\eta(t - t_0)\} \\ &\leq \varpi_3 \frac{\gamma}{\theta} \exp\left\{\left(\frac{\ln \gamma - \ln \theta}{\varpi_2} + \eta\right)(t - t_0)\right\}\end{aligned}\quad (20)$$

基于定理(iv)中的 $\frac{\ln \gamma - \ln \theta}{\omega_2} + \eta \leq 0$ ，我们很容易得出 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} V(t) = 0$ ，因此定理得证。

推论 1: 估计误差系统的吸引域，这个问题就会变成一个优化问题，因此，问题变为，

- 1)  $P_0 \in \text{In}(P, V)$
- 2)  $-1 \leq (H_K L x(t_k^-))_i \leq 1$
- 3) 定理 1 中的条件

假设 $\text{In}$ 是不变量， $P_0$ 是多面体，则它们可以表述为

$$P_0 = \text{co}\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\};$$

$$\text{In}(P, V) = \{s \in R | s^T L s \leq v\}$$

## 5 仿真

假定有 1 个领导者，8 个跟随者，其拓扑图如图 1 所示：

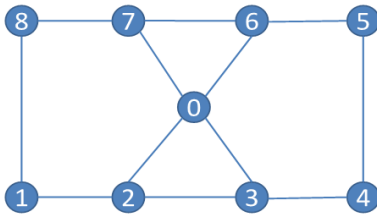


图 1 拓扑图

选定如下参数：

$$f_1(x_i(t)) = 0.03 * x_i(t) + 1.2 * \sin(x_i(t))$$

$$f_2(x_i(t - \tau)) = 0.6 * \cos^2(x_i(t - 0.2)), i=0,1,2,\dots,N$$

$b_i = 0.25$ ,  $c_i = 0.78$ ,  $\gamma = 0.82$ ,  $\theta = 0.86$  以及  $\eta = 2$ ，经过验算，定理条件均满足。

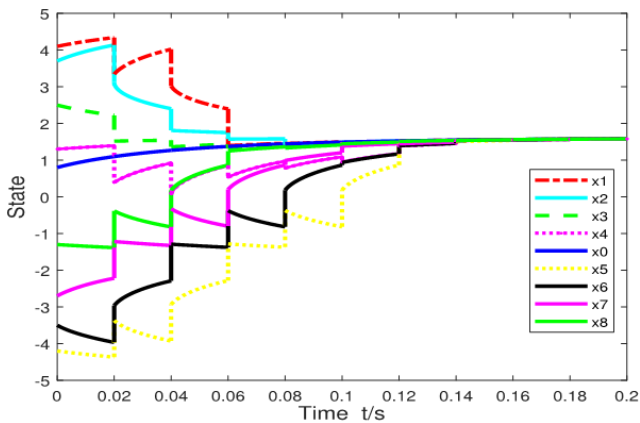


图 2 各智能体状态图

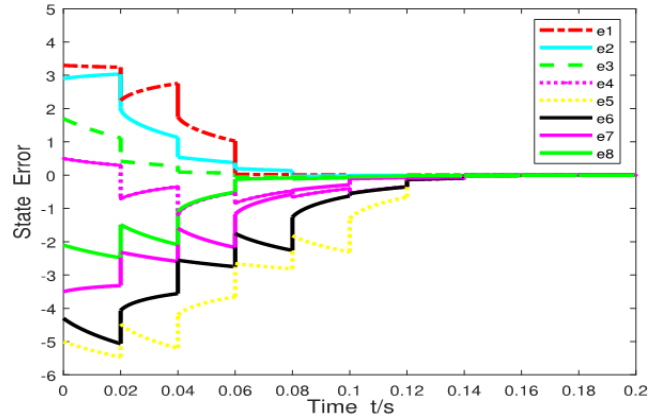


图 3 各跟随者状态和领导者状态误差图

经过图 2 和图 3 不难看出，系统在控制协议的控制下可以达到一致。

## 6 结论

本文主要研究了非线性模糊时滞多智能体系统的领导-跟随一致性问题。通过充分讨论智能体通信信道的局限性，将全局输入饱和和约束融入到控制协议的设计中。此外，为了降低能耗和通信成本，设计了一种脉冲控制协议。基于脉冲微分理论和李雅普诺夫稳定性理论，给出了保证多智能体系统领导者-跟随一致性的充分条件。然后，通过一个仿真实例验证了所提控制协议的有效性。接下来，我们将致力于将这种控制方法引入其他模糊多智能体系统。

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