

State-feedback \mathcal{H}_∞ control $\Rightarrow \frac{\|z\|_2}{\|w\|_2} < \gamma$

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Consider a closed-loop system composed of a plant

$$G(s) = \left[\begin{array}{c|cc} A & B_1 & B_2 \\ \hline C_1 & 0 & D_{12} \\ I & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right], \quad (1)$$

and a state-feedback control $u = -Fx$. Suppose the followings for simplicity:

- (A, B_2) : stabilizable
- (C_1, A) : detectable
- D_{12} : column full rank
- $G_{12}(s)$ has no zero on the imaginary axis
- $D_{12}^T C_1 = 0$, $D_{12}^T D_{12} = R > 0$, $C_1^T C_1 = Q > 0$

Then, the following statement holds.

Lemma 1 *There exist a state-feedback gain F such that*

- (i) *the closed-loop is stable*
- (ii) *the closed-loop \mathcal{H}_∞ norm is less than γ*

if and only if there exists a real number $\epsilon > 0$ such that the following ARE has a solution $P > 0$:

$$A^T P + PA + P \left(\frac{1}{\gamma^2} B_1 B_1^T - B_2 R^{-1} B_2^T \right) P + C_1^T C_1 + \epsilon I = 0. \quad (2)$$

Moreover, the state-feedback gain F is given by

$$F = R^{-1} B_2^T P. \quad (3)$$

Proof 1 (\Downarrow) : omit

(\Uparrow) (i): omit (similarly proved to LQR)

(\Uparrow) (ii):

$$\int_0^\infty \{z^T z - \gamma^2 w^T w\} dt = \int_0^\infty \{x^T Q x + u^T R u - \gamma^2 w^T w\} dt \quad (4)$$

$$= \int_0^\infty \left[x^T \left\{ -\underline{A^T P} - \underline{PA} + \underline{PB_2 R^{-1} B_2^T P} - \frac{1}{\gamma^2} \underline{PB_1 B_1^T P} - \epsilon I \right\} x + \underline{u^T R u} - \underline{\gamma^2 w^T w} - \underline{u^T B_2^T P x} - \underline{x^T P B_2 u} \right. \\ \left. + \underline{u^T B_2^T P x} + \underline{x^T P B_2 u} - \underline{w^T B_1^T P x} - \underline{x^T P B_1 w} + \underline{w^T B_1^T P x} + \underline{x^T P B_1 w} \right] dt \quad (5)$$

... the last 8 terms are canceled out in summation

$$= \int_0^\infty \left[-\left\{ \underline{x^T A^T + w^T B_1^T + u^T B_2^T} \right\} P x - \underline{x^T P \{Ax + B_1 w + B_2 u\}} + \left\{ \underline{x^T P B_2 R^{-1} + u^T} \right\} R \left\{ \underline{R^{-1} B_2^T P x + u} \right\} \right. \\ \left. - \left\{ \underline{\gamma w^T - \frac{1}{\gamma} x^T P B_1} \right\} \left\{ \underline{\gamma w - \frac{1}{\gamma} B_1^T P x} \right\} - \epsilon x^T x \right] dt \quad (6)$$

... each colored terms are collected

$$= - \int_0^\infty \underline{\dot{x}^T P x} dt - \int_0^\infty \underline{x^T P \dot{x}} dt - \int_0^\infty \left\{ \gamma w^T - \frac{1}{\gamma} x^T P B_1 \right\} \left\{ \gamma w - \frac{1}{\gamma} B_1^T P x \right\} dt - \epsilon \int_0^\infty x^T x dt \quad (7)$$

... from $\dot{x} = Ax + B_1 w + B_2 u$ and $u = -R^{-1} B_2^T P x$

$$= - [x^T P x]_0^\infty + \int_0^\infty x^T P \dot{x} dt - \int_0^\infty \underline{x^T P \dot{x}} dt - \int_0^\infty \left\{ \gamma w^T - \frac{1}{\gamma} x^T P B_1 \right\} \left\{ \gamma w - \frac{1}{\gamma} B_1^T P x \right\} dt - \epsilon \int_0^\infty x^T x dt \quad (8)$$

... the 1st term is integrated in parts.

$$= x(0)^T P x(0) - \int_0^\infty \left\{ \gamma w^T - \frac{1}{\gamma} x^T P B_1 \right\} \left\{ \gamma w - \frac{1}{\gamma} B_1^T P x \right\} dt - \epsilon \int_0^\infty x^T x dt \quad (9)$$

... the 2nd and 3rd terms are canceled. the 1st term is from $x(\infty) = 0$.

$$< x(0)^T P x(0) = 0. \quad (10)$$

Note that the above holds for any $w(t)$. Thus,

$$\sup_{w(t)} \frac{\|z(t)\|_2}{\|w(t)\|_2} < \gamma \quad (11)$$

holds, which completes the proof.

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