# 现代控制理论

——多智能体系统协调控制

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# 带丢包的多智能体系统 一致性问题分析





通信网络不确定性: 丢包、时滞、量化、切换拓扑、噪声等



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#### ■ 随机通信:

- 丢包 → 伯努利过程
  - 1) 数据丢失:  $x_i^i = 0$
  - 2) 未丢失:  $x_j^i = x_j$
  - ☞ 对一致性的影响?

#### 离散时间多智能体线性系统

$$x_i(k+1) = Ax_i(k) + Bu_i(k), i \in \{1, \dots, N\}$$
 (1)

- $x_i$ : 第 i 个子系统的状态
- $u_i$ : 第 i 个子系统的输入
- 拓扑结构  $\mathcal{G} = \{\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{A}\}$ 
  - $\star \mathcal{V} = \{1, 2, \dots, N\}, \mathbb{E} \subset \mathcal{V} \times \mathcal{V}$
  - \* 邻接矩阵  $\mathcal{A} = [a_{ji}]: a_{ji} = 1 \text{ if } (i,j) \in \mathcal{E};$  否则  $a_{ji} = 0$
  - \* Laplacian 矩阵  $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{D} \mathcal{A}$ ,  $\mathcal{D} = \operatorname{diag}\left\{\sum_{j=1}^{N} a_{1j}, \dots, \sum_{j=1}^{N} a_{Nj}\right\}$ 
    - 一特征根  $\lambda_i, i = 1, \dots, n$ :  $0 = |\lambda_1| \le |\lambda_2| \le \dots \le |\lambda_n|$
    - —无向图:  $\mathcal{L}$  对称,半正定  $\Longrightarrow$   $\lambda_i ≥ 0$

#### 分布式线性一致性协议

$$u_i(k) = K \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_i} \epsilon_{ij}(k) (x_j(k) - x_i(k))$$
 (2)

- 通信网络存在丢包,由独立同分布伯努利过程  $\epsilon_{ii}(k)$  刻画
  - $\epsilon_{ij}(k) = 1$  无丢包;  $\epsilon_{ij}(k) = 0$  有丢包
  - $P(\epsilon_{ij}(k) = 0) = p_{ij}, P(\epsilon_{ij}(k) = 1) = 1 p_{ij}$
  - p<sub>ij</sub> ∈ [0,1]: 丢包率

#### 均方一致性控制

存在控制增益 K 使得对所有  $i,j \in \{1,\ldots,N\}$ , 闭环系统满足

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} \mathbb{E}\left\{ \|x_i(k) - x_j(k)\|^2 \right\} = 0$$

研究目标: 保证 K 存在的一致性条件和设计 K

#### 假设条件

- ① A 的所有特征根不在单位圆内; [A|B] 是可控的
- ② G 包含一颗有向生成树  $\iff \lambda_2 \neq 0$

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#### 分两种情形讨论:

- 每个时刻通信信道的丢包情况是相同的
  - 假设 ③  $\epsilon_{ij}(k) = \epsilon(k)$ , 其中  $\epsilon(k)$  是丢包率为 p 的独立同分布伯努利过程
- 每个时刻通信信道的丢包情况是不全同的

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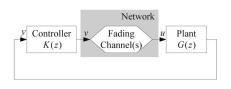
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- L. Xu, J. Zheng, N. Xiao and L. Xie, "Mean square consensus of multi-agent systems over fading networks with directed graphs", *Automatica*, 2018.
- J. Zheng, L. Xu, L. Xie and K. You, "Consensusability of discrete-time multi-agent systems with communication delay and packet dropouts", *IEEE Transactions on Automatic Control*, 2018.

网络化控制系统: 通过实时通信网络形成闭环回路



#### 带丢包的网络化控制系统

$$x(k+1) = Ax(k) + Bu(k)$$

$$u(k) = \Xi(k)Kx(k) \Rightarrow x(k+1) = (A + B\Xi(k)K)x(k)$$

$$\Xi(k) = \operatorname{diag} \{\xi_1(k), \xi_2(k), \dots, \xi_m(k)\}$$

伯努利过程 ξ<sub>i</sub>:

$$\mu_i \triangleq \mathbb{E}\left\{\xi_i(k)\right\} > 0, \ \sigma_{ij} \triangleq \mathbb{E}\left\{\left(\xi_i(k) - \mu_i\right)\left(\xi_j(k) - \mu_j\right)\right\} > 0$$

- 均值:  $\Pi \triangleq \operatorname{diag} \{\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_m\}$ ; 协方差:  $\Sigma \triangleq [\sigma_{ij}]_{i,j=1,2,\dots,m}$
- 均方镇定: 存在 K 使得对任意 x(0), 有  $\lim_{k\to\infty} \mathbb{E}[x(k)x'(k)] = 0$

### 引理1

$$x(k+1) = (A + B\Xi(k)K)u(k)$$
 是均方稳定的当且仅当存在  $P > 0$  使得 
$$P > (A + B\Pi K)'P(A + B\Pi K) + K'(\Sigma \odot (B'PB))K, \tag{3}$$

其中 ① 表示 Hadamard 积

$$\bullet \ A \odot B = \left[ \begin{array}{cccc} a_{11}b_{11} & a_{12}b_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n}b_{1n} \\ a_{21}b_{21} & a_{22}b_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n}b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1}b_{m1} & a_{m2}b_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn}b_{mn} \end{array} \right]$$

#### 引理1

$$x(k+1)=(A+B\Xi(k)K)u(k)$$
 是均方稳定的当且仅当存在  $P>0$  使得 
$$P>(A+B\Pi K)'P(A+B\Pi K)+K'(\Sigma\odot(B'PB))K, \eqno(3)$$

其中 ① 表示 Hadamard 积

•  $\xi_i = \xi_j = \xi, i, j = 1, \dots, m \Longrightarrow x(k+1) = (A + \xi(k)BK)x(k)$  是均方稳定的当且仅当存在 P > 0 使得

$$P > (A + \mu BK)'P(A + \mu BK) + \sigma^2 K'B'PBK$$

• 当  $\Sigma = 0$ , 引理 1 与线性时不变系统的稳定性判据一致

证明:

•

$$\mu_i = \mathbb{E}\left\{\xi_i(k)\right\}, \ \sigma_{ij} = \mathbb{E}\left\{\left(\xi_i(k) - \mu_i\right)\left(\xi_j(k) - \mu_j\right)\right\}$$
$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{E}\left\{\xi_i(k)\xi_j(k)\right\} = \mu_i\mu_j + \sigma_{ij}$$

• 
$$\Leftrightarrow X(k) = \mathbb{E}\left[x(k)x'(k)\right]$$
  

$$X(k+1) = \mathbb{E}\left\{\left[A + B\Xi(k)K\right]x(k)x'(k)\left[A + B\Xi(k)K\right]'\right\}$$

$$= AX(k)A' + \mathbb{E}\left\{Ax(k)x'(k)\Xi(k)B'\right\} + \mathbb{E}\left\{B\Xi(k)Kx(k)x'(k)A'\right\}$$

$$+ \mathbb{E}\left\{B\Xi(k)Kx(k)x'(k)K'\Xi(k)B'\right\}$$

$$= AX(k)A' + AX(k)K'\mathbb{E}\left\{\Xi(k)\right\}B' + B\mathbb{E}\left\{\Xi(k)\right\}KX(k)A'$$

$$+ B\mathbb{E}\left\{\Xi(k)KX(k)K'\Xi(k)\right\}B'$$

$$= AX(k)A' + AX(k)K'\PiB' + B\PiKX(k)A'$$

$$+ B\mathbb{E}\left\{\Xi(k)KX(k)K'\Xi(k)\right\}B'$$

•  $\diamondsuit Y = KX(k)K'$  。则  $\mathbb{E}\left\{\Xi(k)\,Y\Xi(k)\right\}$  $= \mathbb{E} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \xi_1 & & & \\ & \xi_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \xi_m \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_{11} & y_{12} & \dots & y_{1m} \\ y_{21} & y_{22} & \dots & y_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ y_{m1} & y_{m2} & \dots & y_{mm} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \xi_1 & & & \\ & \xi_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \xi_m \end{bmatrix} \right\}$  $= \mathbb{E} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \xi_1^2 y_{11} & \xi_1 \xi_2 y_{12} & \dots & \xi_1 \xi_m y_{1m} \\ \xi_2 \xi_1 y_{21} & \xi_2^2 y_{22} & \dots & \xi_2 \xi_m y_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \xi_m \xi_1 y_{m1} & \xi_m \xi_2 y_{m2} & \dots & \xi_m^2 y_{mm} \end{bmatrix} \right\}$  $= \begin{bmatrix} (\mu_1^2 + \sigma_{11})y_{11} & (\mu_1\mu_2 + \sigma_{12})y_{12} & \dots & (\mu_1\mu_m + \sigma_{1m})y_{1m} \\ (\mu_2\mu_1 + \sigma_{21})y_{21} & (\mu_2^2 + \sigma_{22})y_{22} & \dots & (\mu_2\mu_m + \sigma_{2m})y_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ (\mu_m\mu_1 + \sigma_{m1})y_{m1} & (\mu_m\mu_2 + \sigma_{m2})y_{m2} & \dots & (\mu_m^2 + \sigma_{mm})y_{mm} \end{bmatrix}$ 

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= \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1^2 y_{11} & \mu_1 \mu_2 y_{12} & \dots & \mu_1 \mu_m y_{1m} \\ \mu_2 \mu_1 y_{21} & \mu_2^2 y_{22} & \dots & \mu_2 \mu_m y_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mu_m \mu_1 y_{m1} & \mu_m \mu_2 y_{m2} & \dots & \mu_m^2 y_{mm} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11} y_{11} & \sigma_{12} y_{12} & \dots & \sigma_{1m} y_{1m} \\ \sigma_{21} y_{21} & \sigma_{22} y_{22} & \dots & \sigma_{2m} y_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \sigma_{m1} y_{m1} & \sigma_{m2} y_{m2} & \dots & \sigma_{mm} y_{mm} \end{bmatrix}
= \operatorname{diag} \{ \mu_1, \dots, \mu_m \} \, Y \operatorname{diag} \{ \mu_1, \dots, \mu_m \} + \Sigma \odot Y
= \prod Y \prod + \Sigma \odot Y
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$$\Rightarrow B\mathbb{E} \left\{ \Xi(k)KX(k)K'\Xi(k) \right\} B' = B\left(\Pi KX(k)K'\Pi + \Sigma \odot (KX(k)K')\right) B'$$

$$\Rightarrow X(k+1) = AX(k)A' + AX(k)K'\Pi B' + B\Pi KX(k)A'$$

$$+ B\left(\Pi KX(k)K'\Pi + \Sigma \odot (KX(k)K')\right) B'$$

$$= (A + B\Pi K)X(k)(A + B\Pi K)' + B(\Sigma \odot (KX(k)K'))B'$$

$$\Rightarrow B = [b_1 \quad b_2 \cdots b_m], K = [k'_1 \quad k'_2 \cdots k'_m]', M$$

$$KX(k)K' = \begin{bmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_m \end{bmatrix} X[k'_1 \quad k'_2 \cdots k'_m] = \begin{bmatrix} k_1Xk'_1 & k_1Xk'_2 & \dots & k_1Xk'_m \\ k_2Xk'_1 & k_2Xk'_2 & \dots & k_2Xk'_m \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ k_mXk'_1 & k_mXk'_2 & \dots & k_mXk'_m \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow B(\Sigma \odot (KX(k)K'))B'$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \cdots b_m \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11} k_1 X k'_1 & \sigma_{12} k_1 X k'_2 & \dots & \sigma_{1m} k_1 X k'_m \\ \sigma_{21} k_2 X k'_1 & \sigma_{22} k_2 X k'_2 & \dots & \sigma_{2m} k_2 X k'_m \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \sigma_{m1} k_m X k'_1 & \sigma_{m2} k_m X k'_2 & \dots & \sigma_{mm} k_m X k'_m \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b'_1 \\ b'_2 \\ \vdots \\ b'_m \end{bmatrix}$$

$$=\sum_{i=1}^{m}\sum_{j=1}^{m}\sigma_{ij}b_{i}k_{i}Xk'_{j}b'_{j}$$

$$\Rightarrow X(k+1) = (A + B\Pi K)X(k)(A + B\Pi K)' + B(\Sigma \odot (KX(k)K'))B'$$

$$= (A + B\Pi K)X(k)(A + B\Pi K)' + \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{m} \sigma_{ij}b_{i}k_{i}Xk'_{j}b'_{j}$$

#### 充分性证明:

• 令 P > 0 使不等式 (3) 成立。选取  $V(X(k)) = \operatorname{tr} \{X(k)P\}$ 。则有:

$$\begin{split} V(X(k+1)) &= \operatorname{tr} \left\{ (A + B\Pi K)X(k)(A + B\Pi K)'P \right\} \\ &+ \operatorname{tr} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{m} \sigma_{ij} b_i k_i X(k) k_j' b_j' P \right\} \\ &= \operatorname{tr} \left\{ X(k)(A + B\Pi K)'P(A + B\Pi K) \right\} \quad (\operatorname{tr} MN = \operatorname{tr} NM) \\ &+ \operatorname{tr} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{m} \sigma_{ij} X(k) k_j' b_j' P b_i k_i \right\} \\ &= \operatorname{tr} \left\{ X(k) \left[ (A + B\Pi K)'P(A + B\Pi K) + K'(\Sigma \odot (B'PB))K \right] \right\} \\ &< \operatorname{tr} \left\{ X(k)P \right\} = V(X(k)) \end{split}$$

• Lyapunov  $\not\equiv \exists \exists \exists X(k) = 0$ 

#### 必要性证明:

• 令 
$$\Psi = (A + B\Pi K) \otimes (A + B\Pi K) + \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sigma_{ij} (b_i k_i) \otimes (b_j k_j)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{vec}(X(k+1)) = \Psi \text{vec}(X(k))$$
均方稳定  $\Rightarrow \rho(\Psi) < 1 \Rightarrow \rho(\Psi') < 1$ 

• 定义序列  $\{\hat{X}(k)\}_{k>0}$  满足

$$\hat{X}(k+1) = (A + B\Pi K)'\hat{X}(k)(A + B\Pi K) + \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{m} \sigma_{ij}k'_{i}b'_{i}\hat{X}(k)b_{j}k_{j}$$
$$\operatorname{vec}(\hat{X}(k+1)) = \Psi'\operatorname{vec}(\hat{X}(k))$$
$$\rho(\Psi') < 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{k \to \infty} \hat{X}(k) = 0$$

#### 情形 1: 每个时刻通信信道的丢包情况是相同的

#### 闭环系统

$$x_{i}(k+1) = Ax_{i}(k) + BK \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_{i}} \epsilon(k)(x_{j}(k) - x_{i}(k)), i = 1, \dots, N$$
$$= Ax_{i}(k) + BK \sum_{j=1,\dots,N} a_{ij} \epsilon(k)(x_{j}(k) - x_{i}(k)), i = 1,\dots, N$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{1}(k+1) \\ x_{2}(k+1) \\ \vdots \\ x_{N}(k+1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A \\ A \\ \vdots \\ x_{N}(k+1) \end{bmatrix} + \epsilon(k) \begin{bmatrix} -BK \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_{1}} a_{1j} & BKa_{12} & \dots & BKa_{1N} \\ BKa_{21} & -BK \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_{2}} a_{2j} & \dots & BKa_{2N} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ BKa_{N1} & BKa_{N2} & \dots -BK \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_{N}} a_{Nj} \end{bmatrix} \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1}(k) \\ x_{2}(k) \\ \vdots \\ x_{N}(k) \end{bmatrix}$$

#### 误差系统

• 选择 
$$r = [r_i]$$
 满足  $r'\mathcal{L} = 0$  和  $r'\mathbf{1}_N = 1$ 。 令 
$$\delta_i(k) = x_i(k) - \sum_{j=1}^N r_j x_j(k)$$
 
$$\delta(k) = [\delta'_1(k) \cdots \delta'_N(k)]'$$
  $\Longrightarrow \delta(k+1) = (I_N \otimes A - \epsilon(k)\mathcal{L} \otimes BK)\delta(k)$ 

• 存在 
$$S, Y$$
 使得  $\Phi = \begin{bmatrix} 1_N & Y \end{bmatrix}, \Phi^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} r' \\ S \end{bmatrix}$  满足 
$$\Phi^{-1}\mathcal{L}\Phi = \operatorname{diag}\left\{0, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_N\right\}$$

- $\diamondsuit$   $\hat{\delta}(k) = (\Phi^{-1} \otimes I_n) \delta(k)$
- ☞ 多智能体系统 (1) 的均方一致性控制问题等价于

$$\hat{\delta}_i(k+1) = (A - \epsilon(k)\lambda_i BK)\hat{\delta}_i(k), i = 2, \dots, N$$

#### 的共同均方镇定问题

### 引理 2

当假设条件①成立时,存在临界值  $\gamma_c \in [0,1)$ ,使得修正代数 Riccati 不等式

$$P > A'PA - \gamma A'PB (B'PB)^{-1} B'PA \tag{4}$$

存在正定解 P 当且仅当  $\gamma > \gamma_c$ 。

### 定理 3

当假设条件①②③成立时,多智能体系统(1)在一致性协议(2)下取得一致性当

$$\eta \triangleq (1 - p) \left( 1 - \min_{\omega \in \mathbb{R}} \max_{i=2,\dots,N} |1 - \omega \lambda_i|^2 \right) > \gamma_c, \tag{5}$$

其中  $\gamma_c$  是使修正代数 Riccati 不等式 (4) 存在正定解的  $\gamma$  的临界值。

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其中  $\gamma_c$  是使修正代数 Riccati 不等式 (4) 存在正定解的  $\gamma$  的临界值。进而,令

$$\omega^* = \arg\min_{\omega \in \mathbb{R}} \max_{i=2,\dots,N} |1 - \omega \lambda_i|^2,$$

以及 P>0 是  $\gamma=\eta$  时修正代数 Riccati 不等式 (4) 的正定解。则控制增益

$$K = \omega^* (B'PB)^{-1} B'PA$$

使得多智能体系统 (1) 取得一致性。

#### 证明:

- $\eta > \gamma_c \xrightarrow{\text{引理}^2}$  当  $\gamma = \eta$  时修正代数 Riccati 不等式 (4) 存在正定解,记为 P
- ② 令  $\delta_i = 1 \omega^* \lambda_i$ . 显然, $|\delta_i|^2 < 1 \frac{\eta}{1-p}$  for all  $i \in \{2, ..., N\}$

#### 证明:

- $\eta > \gamma_c \stackrel{\text{引理 } 2}{\Longrightarrow}$  当  $\gamma = \eta$  时修正代数 Riccati 不等式 (4) 存在正定解,记为 P
- **③** 令  $\delta_i = 1 \omega^* \lambda_i$ . 显然,  $|\delta_i|^2 < 1 \frac{\eta}{1 n}$  for all  $i \in \{2, ..., N\}$

• 由引理 1,  $A - \xi(k)\lambda_i BK$  是均方稳定,也就是在设计的控制增益 K 下,多智能体系统 (1) 取得了均方一致性

### 情形 2: 每个时刻通信信道的丢包情况是不全同的

#### 闭环系统

$$x_{i}(k+1) = Ax_{i}(k) + BK \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_{i}} \epsilon_{ij}(k)(x_{j}(k) - x_{i}(k)), \ i = 1, \dots, N$$
$$= Ax_{i}(k) + BK \sum_{j=1,\dots,N} a_{ij} \epsilon_{ij}(k)(x_{j}(k) - x_{i}(k)), \ i = 1,\dots, N$$

#### 动态系统特性

$$X(k+1) = (I_N \otimes A + \mathcal{L}(k) \otimes BK)X(k)$$
  
$$\delta(k+1) = (I_N \otimes A + \mathcal{L}(k) \otimes BK)\delta(k)$$

其中, 当 
$$i \neq j$$
,  $\mathcal{L}_{ij}(k) = -a_{ij}\epsilon_{ij}(k)$ ;  $\mathcal{L}_{ii}(k) = \sum_{j=1}^{N} a_{ij}\epsilon_{ij}(k)$ .

**分析困难**:  $\epsilon_{ij}(k)$  与  $\mathcal{L}$  深度耦合

$$\mathcal{G} = \{\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{A}\}$$

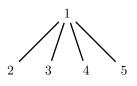
• 关联矩阵 (incidence matrix) E——表示顶点与边的关系 无向图:  $E \in \mathbb{R}^{|\mathcal{V}| \times |\mathcal{E}|}$ 

$$\mathcal{G} = \{\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{A}\}$$

• 关联矩阵 (incidence matrix) E——表示顶点与边的关系

无向图:  $E \in \mathbb{R}^{|\mathcal{V}| \times |\mathcal{E}|}$ 

定义 1: 当某个顶点 i 与某条边 k 关联时, $E_{ik}=1$ ;否则, $E_{ik}=0$ 

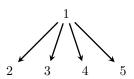


$$E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{G} = \{\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{A}\}$$

- 关联矩阵 (incidence matrix) E——表示顶点与边的关系 无向图:  $E \in \mathbb{R}^{|\mathcal{V}| \times |\mathcal{E}|}$
- ☞ 定义 2: 为每一条边指定一个方向, 且

$$[E]_{ik} = \begin{cases} +1, & \text{if } i \text{ is the initial node of edge } k \\ -1, & \text{if } i \text{ is the terminal node of edge } k \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



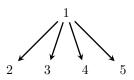
$$E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{G} = \{\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{A}\}$$

- 关联矩阵 (incidence matrix) E——表示顶点与边的关系 无向图:  $E \in \mathbb{R}^{|\mathcal{V}| \times |\mathcal{E}|}$
- ☞ 定义 2: 为每一条边指定一个方向, 且

$$[E]_{ik} = \begin{cases} +1, & \text{if } i \text{ is the initial node of edge } k \\ -1, & \text{if } i \text{ is the terminal node of edge } k \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

• 拉普拉斯矩阵  $\mathcal{L} = EE'$ 



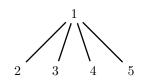
$$E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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- 拉普拉斯矩阵  $\mathcal{L} = EE'$
- 边拉普拉斯矩阵  $\mathcal{L}_e = E'E$
- \*  $\mathcal{L}_e$  和  $\mathcal{L}$  具有相同的非零特征根



$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad L_e = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

特征根: {0,1,1,1,5}

$$E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L_e = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $\{1, 1, 1, 5\}$ 

#### 有向图

压缩边集合  $\bar{\mathcal{E}} = \left\{ e_1, \dots, e_{|\bar{\mathcal{E}}|} \right\}$ :

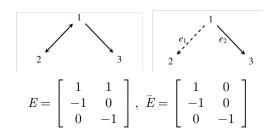
- $(i,j) \in \mathcal{E}, (j,i) \notin \mathcal{E}$ —(i,j) 单向边,放入  $\bar{\mathcal{E}}$
- $(i,j) \in \mathcal{E}, (j,i) \in \mathcal{E}$ —(i,j) 或 (j,i) 双向边,视为同一条边,只择其一放入  $\bar{\mathcal{E}}$

#### 压缩关联矩阵 $E \in \mathbb{R}^{|V| \times |\bar{\mathcal{E}}|}$

- 无向图的关联矩阵定义 2 是压缩关联矩阵的特例

#### 压缩入关联矩阵 $\bar{E} \in \mathbb{R}^{|V| \times |\bar{\mathcal{E}}|}$

- $e_s = (i, j) \in \bar{\mathcal{E}}$  是双向边,则当 l = i,有  $[\bar{E}]_{ls} = 1$ ;当 l = j,有  $[\bar{E}]_{ls} = -1$ ;否则  $[E]_{ls} = 0$
- $e_s=(i,j)\in \bar{\mathcal{E}}$  是单向边,则当 l=j,有  $[\bar{E}]_{ls}=-1$ ;否则,  $[\bar{E}]_{ls}=0$



- 拉普拉斯矩阵  $\mathcal{L} = \overline{EE'}$
- 压缩边拉普拉斯矩阵  $\mathcal{L}_e = E'\bar{E}$
- \*  $\mathcal{L}_e$  和  $\mathcal{L}$  具有相同的非零特征根

#### 包含一颗有向生成树的图

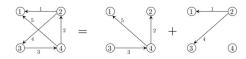


Fig. 2. A graph can be represented (not necessarily in a unique way) as a tree and edges that complete its cycles

令  $\bar{E}=\left[\bar{E}_t,\bar{E}_r\right]$ ,  $E=\left[E_t,E_r\right]$ , 其中  $\bar{E}_t,E_t$  对应有向生成树上的边, $\bar{E}_r,E_r$  对应剩下的边

- 存在矩阵 T 使得  $E_r = E_t T$
- 令  $R = [I, T], M = E_t \bar{E}, \theta$  是 E 的零空间的一组正交基,则有  $\mathcal{L}_e$  相似于

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc} \mathit{MR'} & \mathit{M}\theta \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0}_{(|\overline{\mathcal{E}}|-\mathit{N}+1)\times(|\overline{\mathcal{E}}|-\mathit{N}+1)} \end{array}\right]$$

- 当 (i,j) 是双向边,假设  $\epsilon_{ij}(k) = \epsilon_{ji}(k)$
- 定义边  $e_s = (i, j) \in \overline{\mathcal{E}}$  的状态:

TESP

$$z_s = x_i - x_j$$

• 令  $\zeta_s = \epsilon_{ji}$  描述边  $e_s$  的丢包情况,其丢包率为  $p_s$ 

$$u_{i}(k) = K \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_{i}} \epsilon_{ij}(k) \left( x_{j}(k) - x_{i}(k) \right)$$
$$= -K \sum_{l=1}^{|\bar{\mathcal{E}}|} \zeta_{l}(k) [\bar{\mathcal{E}}]_{il} z_{l}(k)$$

对任意 
$$e_s = (i, j) \in \overline{\mathcal{E}}$$

$$z_s(k+1) = Ax_i(k) + Bu_i(k) - Ax_j(k) - Bu_j(k)$$

$$= Az_s(k) + B[u_i(k) - u_j(k)]$$

$$= Az_s(k) - BK \sum_{l=1}^{|\overline{\mathcal{E}}|} \zeta_l(k) \left( [\overline{E}]_{il} - [\overline{E}]_{jl} \right) z_l(k)$$

•

$$\begin{aligned} [\mathcal{L}_e]_{sl} &= [E'\bar{E}]_{sl} = \sum_{q=1}^{N} [E]_{qs} [\bar{E}]_{ql} \\ &= [E]_{is} [\bar{E}]_{il} + [E]_{js} [\bar{E}]_{jl} = [\bar{E}]_{il} - [\bar{E}]_{jl} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow z_s(k+1) = Az_s(k) - BK \sum_{l=1}^{|\bar{\mathcal{E}}|} \zeta_l(t) \left[ \mathcal{L}_e \right]_{sl} z_l(k)$$

• 
$$\Leftrightarrow Z(k) = \left[ z'_1(k), \dots, z'_{|\overline{\mathcal{E}}|}(k) \right]', \ \zeta(k) = \operatorname{diag} \left\{ \zeta_1(k), \dots, \zeta_{|\overline{\mathcal{E}}|}(k) \right\}$$
  

$$\Rightarrow Z(k+1) = \left( I_{|\overline{\mathcal{E}}|} \otimes A - \mathcal{L}_e \zeta(k) \otimes BK \right) Z(k)$$

均方一致性问题等价于 Z(k) 系统的均方镇定问题

• 令  $Z(k) = [Z'_t(k), Z'_r(k)]'$ , 其中  $Z_t$  对应有向生成树上的边状态, $Z_r$  是剩下的边状态

### 引理 4

当假设条件②成立,存在矩阵 T,使得  $Z_r = (T' \otimes I) Z_t$ 

#### 证明:

对任意  $e_s = (i, j) \in \overline{\mathcal{E}}$ :

$$z_{s} = x_{i} - x_{j} = E_{is}x_{i} + E_{js}x_{j} = \sum_{l} E_{ls}x_{l} = \sum_{l} E'_{sl}x_{l}$$

$$\Rightarrow Z = (E' \otimes I) X$$

$$\Rightarrow [Z'_{t}, Z'_{r}]' = ([E_{t}, E_{r}]' \otimes I) X$$

$$\Rightarrow Z_{t} = (E'_{t} \otimes I) X, Z_{r} = (E'_{r} \otimes I) X$$

当假设条件②成立,存在矩阵 T,使得  $E_r = E_t T$ 

$$\Rightarrow Z_r = ((T'E'_t) \otimes I) X = (T' \otimes I) (E'_t \otimes I) X = (T' \otimes I) Z_t$$

$$\mathcal{L}_e = E'\bar{E} = \begin{bmatrix} E'_t \\ E'_r \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \bar{E}_t & \bar{E}_r \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} E'_t\bar{E}_t & E'_t\bar{E}_r \\ E'_r\bar{E}_t & E'_r\bar{E}_r \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} Z_t(k+1) \\ Z_r(k+1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I_{|\overline{\mathcal{E}}|} \otimes A - \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} E_t' \bar{E}_t & E_t' \bar{E}_r \\ E_r' \bar{E}_t & E_r' \bar{E}_r \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \zeta_t(k) \\ \zeta_r(k) \end{bmatrix} \right\} \otimes BK \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Z_t(k) \\ Z_r(k) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Z_{t}(k+1) = (I \otimes A)Z_{t}(k) - ([E]'_{t}[\bar{E}]_{t}\zeta_{t}(k) \otimes BK) Z_{t}(k)$$

$$- ([E]'_{t}[\bar{E}]_{r}\zeta_{r}(k) \otimes BK) Z_{r}(k)$$

$$= (I \otimes A)Z_{t}(k) - [([E]'_{t}[\bar{E}]_{t}\zeta_{t}(k) + [E]'_{t}[\bar{E}]_{r}\zeta_{r}(k)T') \otimes BK] Z_{t}(k)$$

$$= (I \otimes A - M\zeta(k)R' \otimes BK) Z_{t}(k)$$

(P26 
$$R = [I, T], M = E'_t \bar{E}$$
)

### 均方一致性问题等价于 $Z_t(k)$ 系统的均方镇定问题

$$\zeta(k)$$
 的均值:  $\Lambda = \operatorname{diag}\{1-p_1,\ldots,1-p_{|\overline{\varepsilon}|}\}$   $\zeta(k)$  的协方差  $\Sigma = [\sigma_{ij}] \in \mathbb{R}^{|\overline{\varepsilon}| \times |\overline{\varepsilon}|}$ , 其中当  $i \neq j$ ,  $\sigma_{ij} = \mathbb{E}\left\{(\zeta_i - p_i + 1)(\zeta_j - p_j + 1)\right\}$ ;  $\sigma_{ii} = p_i(1-p_i)$ .

### 定理 5

当假设条件②成立,多智能体系统 (1) 在一致性协议 (2) 下取得均方一致性当且仅当存在 K 和 P>0 满足

$$\mathcal{P} > (I \otimes A + (M\Lambda R') \otimes (BK))' \mathcal{P} (I \otimes A + (M\Lambda R') \otimes (BK)) + (R' \otimes K)' G(R' \otimes K)$$

其中, 
$$G = (\Sigma \otimes \mathbf{11}') \odot ((M \otimes B)' \mathcal{P}(M \otimes B))$$