Consensus Problems in Networks of Agents with Switching Topology and Time-Delays

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Abstract

此为原文 Paper 的总结部分

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1 Introduction

2 Consensus Problems

$$N_J := \bigcup_{i \in J} N_i = \{ j \in \mathcal{I} : i \in J, ij \in \mathcal{E} \}$$
 (1)

$$\dot{x}_i = f(x_i, u_i), i \in \mathcal{I} \tag{2}$$

$$u_i = k_i(x_{j_1}, \dots, x_{j_{m_i}})$$
 (3)

3 Consensus Protocols

$$\dot{x}_i(t) = u_i(t) \tag{4}$$

$$x_i(k+1) = x_i(k) + \epsilon u_i(k) \tag{5}$$

$$\dot{x}(t) = -Lx(t) \tag{6}$$

$$l_{ij} = \begin{cases} \sum_{k=1, k \neq i}^{n} a_{ik}, & j = i \\ -a_{ij}, & j \neq i \end{cases}$$
 (7)

$$\dot{x}(t) = -L_k x(t), \ k = s(t) \tag{8}$$

$$x(k+1) = P_{\epsilon}x(k) \tag{9}$$

$$P_{\epsilon} = I - \epsilon L \tag{10}$$

$$u_i = \sum_{j \in N_i} a_{ij}(x_j - x_i) \tag{A1}$$

$$u_i(t) = \sum_{j \in N_i} a_{ij} [x_j(t - \tau_{ij}) - x_i(t - \tau_{ij})]$$
(A2)

4 Algebraic Graph Theory: Properties of Laplacians

$$\deg_{in}(v_i) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ji}, \quad \deg_{out}(v_i) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij}$$
 (11)

$$L = \mathcal{L}(G) = \Delta - \mathcal{A} \tag{12}$$

Theorem 1. 定义 $G = (\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{A})$ 是关于拉普拉斯矩阵 L 的加权有向图。那么,当且仅当 $\operatorname{rank}(L) = n - 1$ 时,G 就是强连接的。

$$\Phi_G(x) = x^T L x = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{ij \in \mathcal{E}} (x_j - x_i)^2$$
(13)

$$\min_{\substack{x \neq 0 \\ \mathbf{1}^T x = 0}} \frac{x^T L x}{||x||^2} = \lambda_2(L) \tag{14}$$

Theorem 2. (spectral localization) 定义 $G = (\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{A})$ 是关于拉普拉斯矩阵 L 的加权有向图。记图 G 的节点的最大化出度为 $d_{max}(G) = \max_i \deg_{out}(v_i)$ 。那么,所有的 $L = \mathcal{L}(G)$ 的特征值都位于下面的圆盘中

$$D(G) = \{ z \in \mathbb{C} : |z - d_{max}(G)| \le d_{max}(G) \}$$
 (15)

$$D_{i} = \{ z \in \mathbb{C} : |z - l_{ii}| \le \sum_{j \in \mathcal{I}, j \ne i} |l_{ij}| \}$$
(16)

5 A Counterexample for Average-Consensus

$$x(t) = exp(-Lt)x(0)$$

$$x(t) = e^{-Lt}x(0)$$

$$u(t) = -Lx(t)$$
(17)

Theorem 3. 假设 G 是一个强连通图,拉普拉斯矩阵 L 满足 $Lw_r=0$, $w_l^TL=0$, $w_l^Tw_r=1$ 。那么

$$R = \lim_{t \to +\infty} exp(-Lt) = w_r w_l^T \in M_n$$
(18)

6 Networks with Fixed or Switching Topology

6.1 Balanced Graphs and Average-Consensus on Digraphs

Theorem 4. 考虑一个含有有向信息流 $G = (\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{A})$ 的积分器网络,网络是强连通的。那么,当且仅当图 G 是平衡图时,协议 (A1) 全局渐进的解决了平均一致性问题。

Theorem 5. 考虑一个积分器智能体网络图 $G = (\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{A})$ 是强连通的。那么,当且仅当 $\mathbf{1}^T L = 0$ 时,协议 (A1) 全局渐进的解决了平均一致性问题。

$$\alpha = \frac{\sum_{i} \gamma_{i} x_{i}(0)}{\sum_{i} \gamma_{i}} \tag{19}$$

$$\gamma_i \dot{x}_i = u_i, \quad \gamma_i > 0, \forall i \in \mathcal{I}$$
 (20)

$$\alpha = \frac{\sum_{i} \gamma_{i} x_{i}(0)}{\sum_{i} \gamma_{i}} \tag{21}$$

Theorem 6. 定义一个具有邻接矩阵 $A = [a_{ij}]$ 的图 $G = (\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{A})$ 。那么,下列所有的条件都是等价的:

- i) 图 *G* 是平衡的;
- ii) $w_l = 1$ 是图 G 拉普拉斯矩阵相对于 0 特征值的左特征向量,即 $\mathbf{1}^T L = 0$ 。
- iii) 对 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 有 $\sum_{i=1}^n u_i = 0$,且 $u_i = \sum_{j \in N_i} a_{ij}(x_j x_i)$ 。

6.2 Performance of Group Agreement and Mirror Graphs

$$x = \alpha \mathbf{1} + \delta \tag{22}$$

$$\dot{\delta} = -L\delta \tag{23}$$

$$\Phi_G(x) = x^T L x \tag{24}$$

$$\hat{a}_{ij} = \hat{a}_{ji} = \frac{a_{ij} + a_{ji}}{2} \ge 0 \tag{25}$$

Theorem 7. 定义 G 是一个具有邻接矩阵 $\mathcal{A} = adj(G)$ 和拉普拉斯矩阵 $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}(G)$ 的图。那么 当且仅当 G 是平衡图时, $\mathcal{L}_s = Sym(\mathcal{L}) = (\mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L}^T)/2$ 是一个关于 $\hat{G} = \mathcal{M}(G)$ 的可用拉普拉斯矩阵,即有下述转换形式

$$G \xrightarrow{adj} \qquad \qquad \mathcal{A} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} L$$

$$\mathcal{M} \downarrow \qquad Sym \qquad \downarrow Sym \downarrow \qquad \qquad (26)$$

$$\hat{G} \xrightarrow{adj} \qquad \qquad \hat{\mathcal{A}} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \hat{L}$$

Theorem 8. (一致性的性能) 考虑带有有向信息流 G 是平衡和强连通的积分器网络。那么,给出协议 (A1),下述状态满足:

i) 群组的非一致向量 δ 是非一致变化在公式 (23) 全局渐进消失的结果,消失速度等于 $\kappa = \lambda_2(\hat{G})$ (或图 G 镜像的费德勒特征值),即

$$||\delta(t)|| \le ||\delta(0)|| exp(-kt) \tag{27}$$

ii)下述的流畅的,正定的,适当的函数

$$V(\delta) = \frac{1}{2}||\delta||^2 \tag{28}$$

是一个关于非一致动态变化的有效李亚普诺夫函数。

$$\dot{V} = -\delta^T L \delta = -\delta^T L_s \delta = -\delta^T \hat{L} \delta \le -\lambda_2(\hat{G}) ||\delta||^2 = -2\kappa V(\delta) < 0, \forall \delta \ne 0$$
(29)

$$\delta^T \hat{L}\delta \ge \lambda_2(\hat{G})||\delta||^2, \quad \forall \delta : \mathbf{1}^T \delta = 0 \tag{30}$$

6.3 Consensus in Networks with Switching Topology

$$\Gamma_n = \{ G = (\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{A}) : \operatorname{rank}(\mathcal{L}(G)) = n - 1, \mathbf{1}^T \mathcal{L}(G) = 0 \}$$
(31)

$$\dot{x}(t) = -\mathcal{L}(G_k)x(t), \quad k = s(t), G_k \in \Gamma_n$$
(32)

Theorem 9. 对于任意的切换信号 $s(\cdot)$,切换系统 (32) 的解决方法是全局渐进收敛到 Ave(x(0)) (即达成平均一致性)。此外,下述的平滑,正定,合适函数

$$V(\delta) = \frac{1}{2}||\delta||^2 \tag{33}$$

$$\dot{\delta}(t) = -\mathcal{L}(G_k)\delta(t), \quad k = s(t), G_k \in \Gamma_n. \tag{34}$$

$$\kappa^* = \min_{G \in \Gamma_n} \lambda^2(\mathcal{L}(\hat{G})). \tag{35}$$

$$\dot{V} = \delta^T \mathcal{L}(G_k)\delta = -\delta^T \mathcal{L}(\hat{G}_k)\delta \le -\lambda_2(\mathcal{L}(\hat{G}_k))||\delta||^2 \le -\kappa^* ||\delta||^2 = -2\kappa^* V(\delta) < 0, \forall \delta \ne 0 \quad (36)$$

7 Networks with Communication Time-Delays

$$\dot{x}_i(t) = \sum_{j \in N_i} a_{ij} [x_j(t - \tau_{ij}) - x_i(t - \tau_{ij})]. \tag{37}$$

$$sX_i(s) - x_i(0) = \sum_{j \in N_i} a_{ij} h_{ij}(s) (X_j(s) - X_i(s))$$
(38)

$$X(s) = (s + L(s))^{-1}x(0)$$
(39)

Theorem 10. 考虑一个具有相等通信时滞 $\tau > 0$ 的积分器网络。假设网络信息流 G 是无向且连通的。那么,当且仅当以下两个等价情况任何一个满足时,带有 $\tau_{ij} = \tau$ 的协议 (A2) 能全局渐进解决平均一致性问题:

- i) $\tau \in (0, \tau^*)$ with $\tau^* = \frac{\pi}{2\lambda_n}, \lambda_n = \lambda_{max}(L)$.
- ii)关于 $\Gamma(s)=e^{-\tau s}/s$ 的奈奎斯特图 (Nyquist plot) 有在 $-1/\lambda_k,\ \forall k>1$ 附近的零包围。

$$\tau \le \frac{\pi}{4d_{max}(G)} \tag{40}$$

8 Max-Consensus and Leader Determination

$$x_i(k+1) = \max(x_i(k), u_i(k)) \tag{41}$$

$$x_i(k+1) = \frac{1}{2}(x_i(k) + u_i(k) + |x_i(k) - u_i(k)|)$$
(42)

$$u_i(k) = \max_{j \in N_i} x_j \tag{A4}$$

$$f_i(k+1) = K(f_i(k), x_i(k), u_i(k)) := \begin{cases} f_i(k) & x_i(k+1) = x_i(k) \\ \bar{f}_i(k) & x_i(k+1) > x_i(k) \end{cases}$$
(43)

Theorem 11. 考虑一个最大智能体网络具有如下动态变化:

$$\begin{cases} x_i(k+1) = \max(x_i(k), u_i(k)) \\ f_i(k+1) = K(f_i(k), x_i(k), u_i(k)) \end{cases}$$
(44)

- 9 Simulation Results
- 10 Conclusions