## 假设条件如下:

- 1. f 为二阶连续可微函数,且  $\nabla f$  为全局 Lipschitz 的;
- 2. 拓扑结构为有向强连通图;
- 3.  $\nabla f$  为强凸函数;
- 4.  $\nabla_{ij}^2 f_i(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\partial^2 f_i(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$  是有界的;
- 5. 误差 d(t) 是有界的。

$$\Rightarrow \beta_i \ge |d_i(t)|, \dot{\varrho}_i(t) = -\alpha_i \varrho_i(t), \varrho_i > 0, \alpha_i > 0,$$
  $\blacksquare$ 

$$\xi_i(t) = \frac{s_i(t)}{|s_i(t)| + \varrho_i(t)}$$

算法设计如下:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{v} \\ \dot{\mathbf{v}} = -\tau \mathbf{k} \mathbf{s} - [\beta_i \xi_i(t)]_{vec} + \mathbf{d}(t) \\ \mathbf{s} = \mathbf{v} + [\nabla_i f_i(\mathbf{y}_i)]_{vec} \\ \dot{\mathbf{y}} = -\theta \bar{\theta} (\mathcal{L} \otimes \mathbf{I}_{N \times N} + \mathcal{A}_q) \tilde{\mathbf{y}} \end{cases}$$

选取 Lyapunov 函数为

$$V(t) = \frac{1}{2}\tilde{\mathbf{x}}^T\tilde{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{s}^T\mathbf{s} + \tilde{\mathbf{y}}^T P\tilde{\mathbf{y}} + \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\beta_i}{\alpha_i} \varrho_i(t)$$

证明如下:

$$\begin{split} \dot{V} &\leq -m \|\tilde{\mathbf{x}}\|^{2} - \tau \lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{k}) \|\mathbf{s}\|^{2} \\ &- (\theta \lambda_{\min}(Q) - 2\sqrt{N} \|P\| \max_{i \in \mathcal{V}} \{l_{i}\}) \|\tilde{\mathbf{y}}\|^{2} \\ &+ (\max_{i \in \mathcal{V}} \{l_{i}\} + 2N \|P\| \max_{i \in \mathcal{V}} \{l_{i}\}) \|\tilde{\mathbf{x}}\| \|\tilde{\mathbf{y}}\| \\ &+ (2\sqrt{N} \|P\| + \theta L_{1}) \|\tilde{\mathbf{y}}\| \|\mathbf{s}\| + \|\tilde{\mathbf{x}}\| \|\mathbf{s}\| \\ &- \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{(\beta_{i} - |d_{i}(t)|) |s_{i}(t)| (|s_{i}(t)| + \varrho_{i}(t)) + \beta_{i} \varrho_{i}^{2}(t)}{|s_{i}(t)| + \varrho_{i}(t)} \\ &\leq - \lambda_{\min}(F) \|\mathbf{E}_{1}\|^{2} - \tau \lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{k}) \|\mathbf{s}\|^{2} \\ &+ (1 + 2\sqrt{N} \|P\| + \theta L_{1}) \|\mathbf{E}_{1}\| \|\mathbf{s}\| \end{split}$$

其中 
$$F = \begin{bmatrix} m & a \\ a & \theta \lambda_{\min}(Q) - 2\sqrt{N} \|P\| \max_{i \in \mathcal{V}} \{l_i\} \end{bmatrix}$$
,  $\mathbf{E} = [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}^T, \tilde{\mathbf{y}}^T]$ ,  $a = -\frac{\max_{i \in \mathcal{V}} \{l_i\} + 2N \|P\| \max_{i \in \mathcal{V}} \{l_i\} + 2N \|P\| \max_{i \in \mathcal{V}} \{l_i\} + 2N \|P\| \max_{i \in \mathcal{V}} \{l_i\} - 2\sqrt{N} \|P\| \max_{i \in \mathcal{V}} \{l_i\} - 2$ 

因此

$$V(t) \leq -\lambda_{\min}(G) \|\mathbf{E}\|^{2}$$
其中 
$$G = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{\min}(F) & -\frac{1+2\sqrt{N}\|P\|+\theta L_{1}}{2} \\ -\frac{1+2\sqrt{N}\|P\|+\theta L_{1}}{2} & \tau \lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{k}) \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{E} = [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}^{T}, \tilde{\mathbf{y}}^{T}, \tilde{\mathbf{s}}^{T}], \ \stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{=} \tau > \frac{(1+2\sqrt{N}\|P\|+\theta L_{1})^{2}}{4\lambda_{\min}(F)\lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{k})}, \ \mathbb{M} \lambda_{\min}(G) > 0.$$