

多智能体网络系统的自适应协调控制

马连增^{1,2}, 陈雪波², 张化光¹

(1. 东北大学 信息科学与工程学院, 辽宁 沈阳 110004; 2. 辽宁科技大学 电子与信息工程学院, 辽宁 鞍山 114051)

摘要:为实现多智能体网络系统的协调控制,设计了一种新型的带有自适应协调器的控制器.基于动态图建立了多智能体网络系统的模型,并考虑了系统的非线性互联和不可避免存在的时变时滞.应用分布式控制策略,设计了自适应参数估计的协调器,用于调节智能体之间的互联强度,使网络达到稳定的预设水平.并基于 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 泛函和自适应动态偏差反馈控制技术,根据拉萨尔不变集原理证明了偏差控制系统的渐近收敛性.这种控制方法,可在系统参数不确定的情况下,同时完成参数估计和协调控制.所设计的控制律和自适应律简单,易于实现,仿真示例验证了所提方法的有效性.

关键词:多智能体网络系统;协调控制;自适应控制;网络控制

中图分类号:TP18 **文献标志码:**A **文章编号:**1673-4785(2012)03-0220-05

Adaptive coordination control for networked multi-agent systems

MA Lianzeng^{1,2}, CHEN Xuebo², ZHANG Huaguang¹

(1. School of Information Science and Engineering, Northeast University, Shenyang 110004, China; 2. School of Electronics and Information Engineering, Liaoning University of Science and Technology, Anshan 114051, China)

Abstract: In this paper, a novel controller with an adaptive coordinator was designed in order to realize coordination control of multi-agent networked systems. First, multi-agent networked systems were modeled based on dynamic graphs while taking into consideration nonlinear interconnection and non-avoidable time-varying delays. Then, applying distribution control policy, a coordinator with adaptive parameter estimation was designed to obtain the desired stable state by adjusting the interconnection level. Asymptotic convergence of the error control system was proved by the Lyapunov-Krasovskii function, adaptive deflection feedback control technology, and La Salle's invariant set theory. This method can complement parameter estimation and coordination control simultaneously under uncertainty and has the advantages of being simple and easy to complement. A simulation example was given to verify the effectiveness of the proposed method.

Keywords: multi-agent networked systems; coordination control; adaptive control; network control

多智能体网络系统动力学行为中的控制问题已成为控制理论界的重要研究课题^[1-5].最近,由于多智能体系统在卫星编队飞行、合作无人驾驶飞行器、智能交通系统、空中交通控制等领域的广泛应用,多智能体的协调问题引起了不同学科领域学者的关注^[6-7].多智能体的协调控制问题有着广泛的研究方向,比如编队控制、群集智能、一致性理论等^[8-11].在这些应用中,协调控制器的设计至关重要,仍面临

着诸如智能体动态交互情况下稳定性和性能的定量分析、分布式条件下的任务分解和分配、互联拓扑和信息交换不确定等问题的挑战,因而需要控制、计算、通信等交叉领域新的工具和技术.很明显,控制理论的发展得益于图论、分布式计算、信息理论、网络分析等学科.文献[12]提出动态图建模的思想,基于流形的双时标分析方法设计了多智能体系统的协调器.本文拓展了文献[12]的多智能体系统模型,考虑了信息交换中不可避免存在的传输时滞.在多智能体之间固定拓扑的条件下,应用分布式控制策略,设计了一种新型的带有自适应协调器的控制

器,可在系统参数不确定的情况下,同时完成参数估计和协调控制,以调节智能体之间的互联强度,使网络达到稳定的预设水平的目的。

1 系统描述

考虑如下 n 个同质智能体组成的具有时变时滞的多智能体网络系统,每个智能体的动力系统可描述为:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x}_i(t) &= a_i x_i(t) + u_i + \sum_{j=1}^n e_{ij}^1 f_j(x_j(t)) + \\ &\quad \sum_{j=1}^n e_{ij}^2 f_j(x_j(t - \tau(t))), \\ y_i(t) &= f_i(x_i(t)), i = 1, 2, \dots, n.\end{aligned}$$

或整个网络系统可描述为

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) &= \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{U} + \mathbf{E}^1 \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t)) + \\ &\quad \mathbf{E}^2 \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t - \tau(t))), \\ \mathbf{y}(t) &= \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t)).\end{aligned}$$

式中: $\mathbf{x}(t) = (x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t))^T$ 为智能体的状态向量, n 为智能体的个数; $\mathbf{A} = \text{diag}(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$; $\mathbf{E}^1 = (e_{ij}^1)_{n \times n}$ 和 $\mathbf{E}^2 = (e_{ij}^2)_{n \times n}$ 表示内联矩阵和带有时滞项的内联矩阵,代表互联强度; $f_j(x_j(t))$ 是第 j 个智能体的输出函数; $\tau(t)$ 是一个随时间变化的函数,表示系统的传输时滞,它满足 $0 \leq \tau(t) \leq \tau_m, 0 \leq \dot{\tau}(t) \leq \mu < 1$, 对于所有的 $t > 0$, τ_m 和 μ 是常量; $\mathbf{U} = (u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)^T$ 表示控制输入。

假设 \mathbf{A} 、 \mathbf{E}^1 和 \mathbf{E}^2 是期望网络的参数,它们是未知的,需要估计. $\mathbf{x}(t) = (x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t))^T$ 是期望网络的状态预设值,若取控制输入 $\mathbf{U}(t) = \boldsymbol{\kappa}(t)(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}(t) - \mathbf{x}(t))$, 设 $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}(t)$ 为控制响应系统的状态, $\boldsymbol{\kappa}(t)$ 为控制增益,则响应系统由方程(1)或(2)给出:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\tilde{\mathbf{x}}} &= \bar{\mathbf{A}}\tilde{\mathbf{x}}(t) + \bar{\mathbf{E}}^1 \mathbf{f}(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}(t)) + \\ &\quad \bar{\mathbf{E}}^2 \mathbf{f}(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}(t - \tau(t))) + \boldsymbol{\kappa}(t)(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}(t) - \mathbf{x}(t)), \\ \dot{\tilde{x}}_i(t) &= \bar{a}_i \tilde{x}_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{e}_{ij}^1 f_j(\tilde{x}_j(t)) + \\ &\quad \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{e}_{ij}^2 f_j(\tilde{x}_j(t - \tau(t))) + \kappa_i(t)(\tilde{x}_i(t) - x_i(t)).\end{aligned}\quad (2)$$

式中: $\boldsymbol{\kappa}(t) = [\kappa_1(t), \kappa_2(t), \dots, \kappa_n(t)]^T$ 和 $\boldsymbol{\kappa}(t) \cdot (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}(t) - \mathbf{x}(t)) = [\kappa_1(t)(\tilde{x}_1(t) - x_1(t)), \kappa_2(t) \cdot (\tilde{x}_2(t) - x_2(t)), \dots, \kappa_n(t)(\tilde{x}_n(t) - x_n(t))]^T$ 是反馈控制项; $\bar{\mathbf{A}}$ 、 $\bar{\mathbf{E}}^1$ 和 $\bar{\mathbf{E}}^2$ 是完全未知的. 定义期望系统和响应系统之间的状态误差为

$$\Delta(t) = \tilde{\mathbf{x}}(t) - \mathbf{x}(t).$$

2 自适应控制器设计与稳定性分析

考虑带有未知参数的多智能体网络系统的自适应协调控制问题. 自适应控制器设计包括 3 个步骤: 1) 选择带有参数估计的自适应规律; 2) 选择带有更新律的控制律; 3) 分析所得偏差系统的收敛特性. 系统模型考虑了智能体之间状态信息传输过程中的时变时滞, 它体现在互联项中, 影响系统的互联强度和动态. 本节的目标是设计 $\boldsymbol{\kappa}$ 的更新律和 $\bar{\mathbf{A}}$ 、 $\bar{\mathbf{E}}^1$ 和 $\bar{\mathbf{E}}^2$ 的参数自适应估计, 使得当 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\bar{\mathbf{A}} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$, $\bar{\mathbf{E}}^1 \rightarrow \mathbf{E}^1$, $\bar{\mathbf{E}}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{E}^2$.

定理 1 当控制律 $\boldsymbol{\kappa} = \text{diag}(\kappa_1, \kappa_2, \dots, \kappa_n)$ 由下述更新律更新:

$$\dot{\kappa}_i = -\alpha_i [\Delta_i(t)]^2, i = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

并且参数自适应律选择如式(3):

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\bar{a}}_i = -\beta_i \Delta_i(t) \tilde{x}_i(t), \\ \dot{\bar{e}}_{ij}^1 = -\eta_{ij} \Delta_i(t) f_j(\tilde{x}_j(t)), \\ \dot{\bar{e}}_{ij}^2 = -\delta_{ij} \Delta_i(t) f_j(\tilde{x}_j(t - \tau(t))). \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

式中: α_i 、 β_i 、 η_{ij} 、 δ_{ij} ($i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 是任意的正常数. 则 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\bar{a}_i - a_i) = 0$, $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\bar{e}_{ij}^1 - e_{ij}^1) = 0$, $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\bar{e}_{ij}^2 - e_{ij}^2) = 0$.

证明 令 $\Delta(t) = \tilde{\mathbf{x}}(t) - \mathbf{x}(t)$ 是期望系统和响应系统的状态误差, 则能够得到如式(4)的误差动态系统:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\Delta}(t) &= \mathbf{A}\Delta(t) + \mathbf{E}^1 \mathbf{f}(\Delta(t)) + \mathbf{E}^2 \mathbf{f}(\Delta(t - \tau(t))) - \\ &\quad (\bar{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A})\tilde{\mathbf{x}}(t) + (\bar{\mathbf{E}}^1 - \mathbf{E}^1) \mathbf{f}(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}(t)) + \\ &\quad (\bar{\mathbf{E}}^2 - \mathbf{E}^2) \mathbf{f}(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}(t - \tau(t))) + \boldsymbol{\kappa}(t)\Delta(t).\end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

对于误差系统(4), 选择下面的 Lyapunov 泛函:

$$\begin{aligned}V &= \frac{1}{2} [\Delta(t)]^T \Delta(t) + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\alpha_i} (\kappa_i + \theta)^2 + \\ &\quad \frac{1}{2(1-\mu)} \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t [\tilde{\mathbf{f}}(\Delta(s))]^T \tilde{\mathbf{f}}(\Delta(s)) ds + \\ &\quad \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\frac{1}{\beta_i} (\bar{a}_i - a_i)^2 + \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{\eta_{ij}} (\bar{e}_{ij}^1 - e_{ij}^1)^2 + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{\delta_{ij}} (\bar{e}_{ij}^2 - e_{ij}^2)^2 \right].\end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

式中: θ 是一个待定的常数.

沿着误差系统(4)的任意轨迹, 计算式(5)的导数, 可以得到

$$\begin{aligned}V(t) &= [\Delta(t)]^T \dot{\Delta}(t) - \sum_{i=1}^n (\kappa_i + \theta) [\Delta_i(t)]^2 + \\ &\quad \frac{1}{2(1-\mu)} [\tilde{\mathbf{f}}(\Delta(t))]^T \tilde{\mathbf{f}}(\Delta(t)) - \\ &\quad \frac{1-\dot{\tau}(t)}{2(1-\mu)} [\tilde{\mathbf{f}}(\Delta(t - \tau(t)))]^T \tilde{\mathbf{f}}(\Delta(t - \tau(t))) +\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\frac{1}{\beta_i} (\bar{a}_i - a_i) \dot{\bar{a}}_i + \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{\eta_{ij}} (\bar{e}_{ij}^1 - e_{ij}^1) \dot{\bar{e}}_{ij}^1 + \right. \\
& \left. \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{\delta_{ij}} (\bar{e}_{ij}^2 - e_{ij}^2) \dot{\bar{e}}_{ij}^2 \right] = [\Delta(t)]^T \{ -A\Delta(t) + \\
& E^1 \tilde{f}(\Delta(t)) + E^2 \tilde{f}(\Delta(t - \tau(t))) - \\
& (\bar{A} - A) \tilde{x}(t) + (\bar{E}^1 - E^1) f(\tilde{x}(t)) + \\
& (\bar{E}^2 - E^2) f(\tilde{x}(t - \tau(t))) + \kappa(t) \Delta(t) \} - \\
& \sum_{i=1}^n (\kappa_i + \theta) [\Delta_i(t)]^2 + \frac{1}{2(1-\mu)} [\tilde{f}(\Delta(t))]^T \tilde{f}(\Delta(t)) - \\
& \frac{1 - \dot{\tau}(t)}{2(1-\mu)} [\tilde{f}(\Delta(t - \tau(t)))]^T \tilde{f}(\Delta(t - \tau(t))) - \\
& \sum_{i=1}^n [(\bar{a}_i - a_i) \Delta_i(t) \tilde{x}_i(t) + \\
& \sum_{j=1}^n (\bar{e}_{ij}^1 - e_{ij}^1) \Delta_i(t) f_j(\tilde{x}_j(t)) + \\
& \sum_{j=1}^n (\bar{e}_{ij}^2 - e_{ij}^2) \Delta_i(t) f_j(\tilde{x}_j(t - \tau(t)))] = \\
& - [\Delta(t)]^T A \Delta(t) + [\Delta(t)]^T E^1 \tilde{f}(\Delta(t)) + \\
& [\Delta(t)]^T E^2 \tilde{f}(\Delta(t - \tau(t))) - \theta [\Delta(t)]^T \Delta(t) + \\
& \frac{1}{2(1-\mu)} [\tilde{f}(\Delta(t))]^T \tilde{f}(\Delta(t)) - \frac{1 - \dot{\tau}(t)}{2(1-\mu)} \cdot \\
& [\tilde{f}(\Delta(t - \tau(t)))]^T \tilde{f}(\Delta(t - \tau(t))). \quad (6)
\end{aligned}$$

由于

$$2[\Delta(t)]^T E^1 \tilde{f}(\Delta(t)) \leq [\Delta(t)]^T E^1 (E^1)^T \Delta(t) + [\tilde{f}(\Delta(t))]^T \tilde{f}(\Delta(t)), \quad (7)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
2[\Delta(t)]^T E^2 \tilde{f}(\Delta(t - \tau(t))) & \leq \\
[\Delta(t)]^T E^2 (E^2)^T \Delta(t) + & [\tilde{f}(\Delta(t - \tau(t)))]^T \tilde{f}(\Delta(t - \tau(t))), \quad (8)
\end{aligned}$$

$$[\tilde{f}(\Delta(t))]^T \tilde{f}(\Delta(t)) \leq l [\Delta(t)]^T \Delta(t). \quad (9)$$

式中: $l = \max \{ l_i^2 \mid i = 1, 2, \dots, n \}$.

将式(7)~(9)代入式(6),可得

$$\begin{aligned}
V(t) & \leq -[\Delta(t)]^T A \Delta(t) + \frac{1}{2} [\Delta(t)]^T E^1 (E^1)^T \Delta(t) + \\
& \frac{1}{2} [\tilde{f}(\Delta(t))]^T \tilde{f}(\Delta(t)) + \frac{1}{2} [\Delta(t)]^T E^2 (E^2)^T \Delta(t) + \\
& \frac{1}{2} [\tilde{f}(\Delta(t - \tau(t)))]^T \tilde{f}(\Delta(t - \tau(t))) - \theta [\Delta(t)]^T \Delta(t) + \\
& \frac{1}{2(1-\mu)} [\tilde{f}(\Delta(t))]^T \tilde{f}(\Delta(t)) - \\
& \frac{1}{2} [\tilde{f}(\Delta(t - \tau(t)))]^T \tilde{f}(\Delta(t - \tau(t))) \leq \\
& -[\Delta(t)]^T A \Delta(t) + \frac{1}{2} [\Delta(t)]^T E^1 (E^1)^T \Delta(t) + \\
& \frac{1}{2} [\tilde{f}(\Delta(t))]^T \tilde{f}(\Delta(t)) + \frac{1}{2} [\Delta(t)]^T E^2 (E^2)^T \Delta(t) - \\
& \theta [\Delta(t)]^T \Delta(t) + \frac{1}{2(1-\mu)} [\tilde{f}(\Delta(t))]^T \tilde{f}(\Delta(t)) \leq
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& [\Delta(t)]^T \left[-\min_{1 \leq i \leq n} (a_i) + \lambda_{\max} \left(\frac{1}{2} E^1 (E^1)^T \right) + \right. \\
& \left. \lambda_{\max} \left(\frac{1}{2} E^2 (E^2)^T \right) + \frac{1}{2} l + \frac{1}{2(1-\mu)} - \theta \right] \Delta(t).
\end{aligned}$$

常数 θ 若能够合理选择, 如式(10):

$$\begin{aligned}
\theta & = -\min_{1 \leq i \leq n} (a_i) + \lambda_{\max} \left(\frac{1}{2} E^1 (E^1)^T \right) + \\
& \lambda_{\max} \left(\frac{1}{2} E^2 (E^2)^T \right) + \frac{1}{2} l + \frac{1}{2(1-\mu)}, \quad (10)
\end{aligned}$$

则可以得到

$$\dot{V}(t) \leq -[\Delta(t)]^T \Delta(t).$$

很明显, 当且仅当 $\Delta(t) = 0$ 时, $V(t) = 0$. 根据熟知的拉萨尔不变集原理, 从任意的初始值出发, 误差系统(4)的轨迹渐近收敛到最大不变集 E . 这里集合 E 如式(11):

$$\begin{aligned}
E & = \{ e = 0 \mid \bar{A} = A, \bar{E}^1 = E^1, \\
& \bar{E}^2 = E^2, \kappa = \kappa_0 \in \mathbf{R}^{m \times n} \}. \quad (11)
\end{aligned}$$

因此带有任意初值的未知参数 \bar{A}, \bar{E}^1 和 \bar{E}^2 渐近收敛于期望系统的待辨识系数矩阵 A, E^1 和 E^2 , 证明完毕.

3 仿真实验

考虑如式(12)的多智能体网络模型:

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{x}(t) & = Ax(t) + E^1 f(x(t)) + \\
& E^2 f(x(t - \tau(t))) + U. \quad (12)
\end{aligned}$$

式中:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, E^1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2.1 & -0.12 \\ -5.1 & 3.2 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$E^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1.6 & -0.1 \\ -0.2 & -2.4 \end{bmatrix}, \tau(t) = \frac{e^t}{e^t + 1},$$

$$f(x) = [\tanh(x_1), \tanh(x_2)]^T.$$

假设有4个参数需要被辨识:

$$e_{11}^1 = 2.1, e_{22}^1 = 3.2$$

$$e_{11}^2 = -1.6, e_{22}^2 = -2.4.$$

响应系统设计如式(13):

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{\tilde{x}}(t) & = \bar{A} \tilde{x}(t) + \bar{E}^1 f(\tilde{x}(t)) + \\
& \bar{E}^2 f(\tilde{x}(t - \tau(t))) + \kappa(t) (\tilde{x}(t) - x(t)). \quad (13)
\end{aligned}$$

式中:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \bar{E}^1 = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{e}_{11}^1 & -0.12 \\ -5.1 & \bar{e}_{22}^1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\bar{E}^2 = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{e}_{11}^2 & -0.1 \\ -0.2 & \bar{e}_{22}^2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

根据定理1, 设计控制更新律和参数自适应律如式(14):

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\kappa}_i = -2.5(\tilde{x}_i - x_i)^2, i = 1, 2, \\ \dot{\bar{e}}_{11}^1 = -4.01(\tilde{x}_1 - x_1)\tanh(\tilde{x}_1(t)), \\ \dot{\bar{e}}_{22}^1 = -5.0(\tilde{x}_2 - x_2)\tanh(\tilde{x}_2(t)), \\ \dot{\bar{e}}_{11}^2 = -2.8(\tilde{x}_1 - x_1)\tanh(\tilde{x}_1(t - e^t/(e^t + 1))), \\ \dot{\bar{e}}_{22}^2 = -3.0(\tilde{x}_2 - x_2)\tanh(\tilde{x}_2(t - e^t/(e^t + 1))). \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

若取各个初值为:

$$\begin{aligned} [x_1(s), x_2(s)] &= (0.1, 0.1), \\ [\tilde{x}_1(s), \tilde{x}_2(s)] &= (0.2, 0.2), \forall s \in [-1, 0], \\ [\kappa_1(0), \kappa_2(0)] &= (0.1, 0.1), \\ [\bar{e}_{11}^1(0), \bar{e}_{22}^1(0), \bar{e}_{11}^2(0), \bar{e}_{22}^2(0)] &= \\ &= (-2, 5, -1, 0.8). \end{aligned}$$

根据定理 1, 可以得到 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\bar{a}_i - a_i) = 0$, $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\bar{e}_{ij}^1 - e_{ij}^1) = 0$, $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\bar{e}_{ij}^2 - e_{ij}^2) = 0, i, j = 1, 2$. 由仿真曲线(图 1~2 所示)可见, 系统的误差快速趋近于零, 而且系统中那些未知的参数被准确地辨识出来. 数值仿真实验验证了本文所提出的定理的有效性.

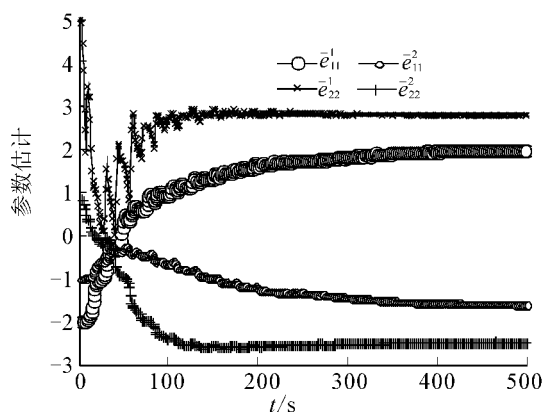
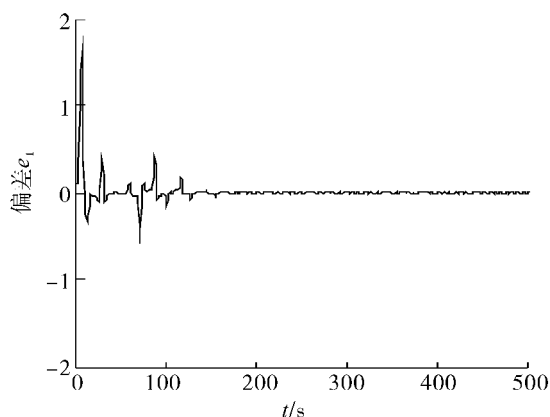
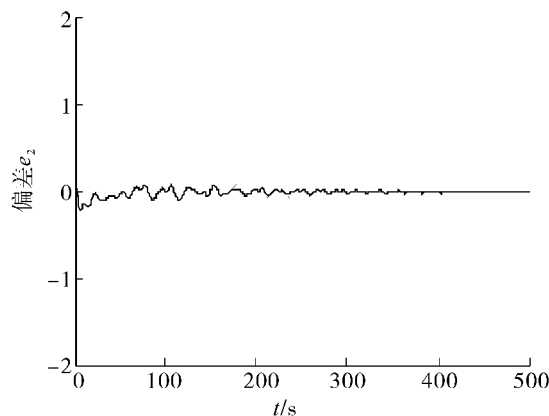


图1 参数辨识曲线

Fig.1 Parametric identification curves



(a) 偏差 e_1



(b) 偏差 e_2

图2 给定和响应系统的状态误差轨迹曲线

Fig.2 State error trajectories of set-point and response systems

4 结束语

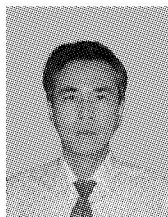
自适应协调控制是控制多智能体网络系统最吸引人的方法. 一般来说, 系统可以有动态结构不确定性或参数不确定性. 本文提出的方法只能处理具有固定结构的参数不确定系统, 并且设计相对比较简单. 不同于以前相关研究考虑的系统模型, 本文同时考虑非线性互联项和包含在互联项中的时变传输时滞, 因而更贴近于实际, 但基于 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 泛函选择得到的定理难免有一定的特殊性和保守性. 进一步的研究可以考虑结构不确定性和采用复合自适应控制的方法.

参考文献:

- [1] JADBABAIE A, LIN J, MORSE A S. Coordination of groups of mobile autonomous agents using nearest neighbor rules[J]. IEEE Transactions on Automatic Control, 2003, 48(6): 988-1001.
- [2] REN W, BEARD R W. Consensus seeking in multi-agent systems under dynamically changing interaction topologies[J]. IEEE Transactions on Automatic Control, 2005, 50(5): 655-661.
- [3] MOREAU L. Stability of multi-agent systems with time-dependent communication links[J]. IEEE Transactions on Automatic Control, 2005, 50(2): 169-181.
- [4] OLFATI-SABER R. Flocking for multi-agent dynamic systems: algorithms and theory[J]. IEEE Transactions on Automatic Control, 2006, 51(3): 401-420.
- [5] SAVKIN A V. Coordinated collective motion of groups of autonomous mobile robots; analysis of Vicsek's model[J]. IEEE Transactions on Automatic Control, 2004, 39(6): 981-983.

- [6] LI Zhongkui, DUAN Zhisheng, CHEN Guanrong, et al. Consensus of multiagent systems and synchronization of complex networks: a unified viewpoint[J]. IEEE Transactions on Circuits and Systems, 2010, 57(1): 213-224.
- [7] 洪奕光, 翟超. 多智能体系统动态协调与分布式控制设计[J]. 控制理论与应用, 2011, 28(10): 1506-1512.
HONG Yiguang, ZHAI Chao. Dynamic coordination and distributed control design of multi-agent systems[J]. Control Theory and Applications, 2011, 28(10): 1506-1512.
- [8] 梅杰, 张海博, 马广富. 有向图中网络 Euler-Lagrange 系统的自适应协调跟踪[J]. 自动化学报, 2011, 37(5): 596-603.
MEI Jie, ZHANG Haibo, MA Guangfu. Adaptive coordinated tracking for networked Euler-Lagrange systems under a directed graph[J]. Acta Automatica Sinica, 2011, 37(5): 596-603.
- [9] CORTES J. Distributed algorithms for reaching consensus on general functions[J]. Automatica, 2008, 44(3): 726-737.
- [10] ARCAK M. Passivity as a design tool for group coordination[J]. IEEE Transactions on Automatic Control, 2007, 52(8): 1380-1390.
- [11] HONG Yiguang, HU Jiangping, GAO Linxin. Tracking control for multi-agent consensus with an active leader and variable topology[J]. Automatica, 2006, 42(7): 1177-1182.
- [12] SILJAK D D. Dynamic graphs[J]. Nonlinear Analysis: Hybrid Systems, 2008, 2(2): 544-567.

作者简介:



马连增,男,1970年生,副教授,博士研究生,主要研究方向为非线性系统、群组系统分散控制,参与国家自然科学基金项目2项,发表学术论文8篇。



陈雪波,男,1960年生,教授,博士生导师,中国自动化学会过程控制专业委员会委员,主要研究方向为复杂系统、多智能体系统等,主持多项国家及省部级科研基金项目。



张化光,男,1959年生,教授,博士生导师,流程工业综合自动化国家重点实验室副主任,中国人工智能学会智能系统专业委员会副主任委员,主要研究方向为复杂系统的模糊自适应控制、非线性控制等,作为课题负责人曾获得国家自然科学基金重点或面上项目(4项)、国家"863"计划重大项目(4项)、归国留学人员基金、国家教委博士点基金、辽宁省重点科技攻关课题、国家教育部国际合作专项基金等资助,以及承担了20余项企业的重大自动化工程项目,曾作为第一获奖人获国家、省部级科技进步奖和自然科学奖6项,申请国家发明专利20余项,发表学术论文300余篇,被SCI、EI、ISTP检索200余篇。