

Research Article An MDADT-Based Approach for L₂-Gain Analysis of Discrete-Time Switched Delay Systems

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We study the L_2 -gain analysis problem for a class of discrete-time switched systems with time-varying delays. A mode-dependent average dwell time (MDADT) approach is applied to analyze the L_2 -gain performance for these discrete-time switched delay systems. Combining a multiple Lyapunov functional method with the MDADT approach, sufficient conditions expressed in form of a set of feasible linear matrix inequalities (LMIs) are established to guarantee the L_2 -gain performance. Finally, a numerical example will be provided to demonstrate the validity and usefulness of the obtained results.

1. Introduction

Switched systems consist of a finite number of subsystems and a logical law which orchestrates the switching behaviors between these subsystems. These dynamical systems can mathematically model many practical engineering applications with switching characteristics in a variety of disciplines; see, for example, [1–7].

A constrained switching signal can be regarded as a powerful tool to stabilize and control these switched systems [8–10]. Among them, the average dwell time (ADT) switching is the most common and typical one. It guarantees that the number of types of switching in a finite interval be bounded and the average time between any two types of consecutive switching not be less than a positive constant [11, 12]. In recent years, it has been recognised that ADT is flexible and efficient for dynamics analysis of many switched systems [8, 13–16]. However, the ADT switching's property that the average time interval between any two types of consecutive should be greater than a positive number τ_a makes the dwell time independent of the system modes. Hence whether

the dwelling at some classes of subsystems will deteriorate the disturbance attenuation cannot be predicted.

As shown in [17], the minimum of admissible ADT is computed by two mode-independent parameters: the increase coefficient of the Lyapunov-like function and the decay rate of the Lyapunov function, which will cause certain conservativeness. To solve the problem, more recently, a new mode-dependent ADT concept has been introduced in [18]. Two mode-independent parameters can be set in a modedependent manner, which will reduce the conservativeness.

Even though stability analysis for the switched systems with MDADT has been investigated extensively (see, e.g., [17, 18]), how to solve the L_2 -gain problem of the switched systems with MDADT is interesting and worthwhile to study. This has motivated our study in this paper.

The rest of the paper is as follows. In Section 2, we introduce the class of discrete-time switched system, some necessary definitions, and lemmas. In Section 3, sufficient conditions for ensuring L_2 -gain for the discrete-time switched delay system are constructed. In Section 4, a numerical example is presented to illustrate the obtained results. Conclusion remarks are given in Section 5.

2. Preliminaries and Problem Statement

Consider a discrete-time switched system with a timevarying delay:

$$L_{i}:\begin{cases} x(t+1) = A_{i}x(t) + B_{i}x(t-d(t)) + C_{i}w(t), \\ x_{t_{0}}(l) = x(t_{0}+l) = \phi(l), \\ z(t) = D_{i}x(t) + E_{i}w(t), \end{cases}$$
(1)

where $x(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is the system state, $z(t) \in \mathbb{R}^m$ is the controlled output, $\phi(l)$ is a vector-valued initial function, t_0 is the initial time, and w(t) is the disturbance input which belongs to $L_2[0, +\infty)$. d(t) is the time-varying delay and satisfies $0 < d_m < d(t) \le d_M$, where d_m and d_M denote the upper and the lower bounds of the delays. i is the switching signal, which takes its values in the finite set $S = \{1, \ldots, M\}$, where Mis the number of subsystems. When $t \in [t_i, t_{i+1}), i \in \mathbb{N}$, we call the *i*th subsystem active. A_p, B_p, C_p, D_p , and E_p are constant matrices with appropriate dimension. When $i = p = 1, \ldots, m$, it represents the *p*th subsystem or *p*th mode of (1).

To proceed, we need the following definitions and lemmas.

Definition 1 (see [11]). For any $T_2 > T_1 \ge 0$ and any switching signal $i, T_1 \le t < T_2$, let $N_i(T_1, T_2)$ denote the number of types of switching of i over (T_1, T_2) . If $N_i(T_1, T_2) \le N_0 + T_2 - T_1/T_a$ holds for $N_0 \ge 0$ and $T_a > 0$, then T_a is the average dwell time and N_0 is the chatter bound. Without loss of generality, we choose $N_0 = 0$.

Definition 2 (see [18]). For a switching signal *i* and any $T \ge t \ge 0$, let $N_{ip}(T,t)$ be the switching numbers in which the *p*th subsystem is activated over the interval [t,T] and let $T_p(T,t)$ denote the total running time of the *p*th subsystem over the interval [t,T], $p \in S$. We say that *i* has a mode-dependent average dwell time (MDADT) τ_{ap} if there exist positive numbers N_{op} and τ_{ap} such that

$$N_{ip}(T,t) \le N_{op} + \frac{T_p(T,t)}{\tau_{ap}}, \quad \forall T \ge t \ge 0$$
(2)

and we call N_{op} the mode-dependent chatter bounds. Here, we choose $N_{op} = 0$ as well.

Definition 3. For $\gamma > 0$, the switched delay system (1) is said to have L_2 -gain property, if, under zero initial condition $\phi(l) = 0$, $l \in [t_0 - d_M, t_0]$, it holds that

$$\int_0^\infty z^T(s) \, z(s) \, ds \le \gamma^2 \int_0^\infty w^T(s) \, w(s) \, ds. \tag{3}$$

Lemma 4. For any given matrices $X, Y \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, it holds that

$$X^{T}Y + Y^{T}X \le \delta X^{T}X + \delta^{-1}Y^{T}Y,$$
(4)

where δ is any given positive constant.

Lemma 5 (see [6]). Let A, D, E, F, and P be real matrices of appropriate dimensions with P > 0 and F satisfying $F^T F \le I$. Then for any scalar $\varepsilon > 0$ satisfying $P^{-1} - \varepsilon^{-1}DD^T > 0$, one has

$$(A + DFE)^{T} P (A + DFE)$$

$$\leq A^{T} \left(P^{-1} - \varepsilon^{-1} DD^{T} \right)^{-1} A + \varepsilon E^{T} E.$$
(5)

Lemma 6 (Schur complement). Let M, P, and Q be given matrices such that Q > 0. Then

$$\begin{bmatrix} P & M \\ * & -Q \end{bmatrix} < 0 \iff (6)$$
$$P + M Q^{-1} M^T < 0.$$

Lemma 7 (see [13]). Let $\phi(k) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ be a vector-valued function. If there exist any matrices $\mathbb{R} > 0$, G_1 , G_2 , and a scalar $d \ge 0$, then the following inequality

$$-\sum_{s=k-d}^{k-1} N^{T}(s) RN(s)$$

$$\leq \eta^{T}(k) \begin{bmatrix} G_{1} + G_{1}^{T} & -G_{1}^{T} + G_{2} \\ * & -G_{2} - G_{2}^{T} \end{bmatrix} \eta(k)$$

$$+ \eta^{T}(k) \begin{bmatrix} G_{1}^{T} \\ G_{2}^{T} \end{bmatrix} dR^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} G_{1} & G_{2} \end{bmatrix} \eta(k)$$
(7)

holds, where $N(s) = \phi(s+1) - \phi(s)$ and $\eta(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \phi(t) \\ \phi(t-d) \end{bmatrix}$.

3. *L*₂-Gain Analysis

Firstly, we will introduce two important lemmas for the L_2 gain analysis of the switched delay system (1). The first lemma will provide the decay estimation of the Lyapunov functional $V_i(t)$ along the trajectory of the switched delay system without disturbances.

Lemma 8. Consider the switched delay system (1) with w(t) = 0. For given positive integers d_M , d_m , and λ_i , suppose that there exist matrices G_1 , G_2 , Ω_1 , Ω_2 , and Ω_3 such that (i)

$$\Omega_3 \le 0. \tag{8}$$

(ii)

$$\Omega_1 - \Omega_2 \Omega_3^{-1} \Omega_2^T \le 0, \tag{9}$$

where

$$\begin{split} \Omega_{1} &= A_{i}^{T} P_{i} A_{i} - P_{i} + \lambda_{i}^{-2} Q_{i} + (d_{M} - d_{m}) \lambda_{i}^{-2} Q_{i} \\ &+ \lambda_{i}^{-2} d_{M} \left[\lambda_{i}^{2} A_{i}^{T} R_{i} A_{i} - \lambda_{i} R_{i} A_{i} - \lambda_{i} A_{i}^{T} R_{i} + R_{i} \right] \\ &+ \lambda_{i}^{-2} \left(G_{1} + G_{1}^{T} + d_{M} G_{1}^{T} R_{i}^{-1} G_{1} \right), \\ \Omega_{2} &= A_{i}^{T} P_{i} B_{i} + d_{M} \left(A_{i}^{T} R_{i} B_{i} - \lambda_{i}^{-1} R_{i} B_{i} \right) \\ &+ \lambda_{i}^{-2} \left(-G_{1}^{T} + G_{2} + d_{M} G_{1}^{T} R_{i}^{-1} G_{2} \right), \end{split}$$
(10)
$$&+ \lambda_{i}^{-2} \left(-G_{1}^{T} + G_{2} + d_{M} G_{1}^{T} R_{i}^{-1} G_{2} \right), \\ \Omega_{3} &= B_{i}^{T} P_{i} B_{i} - \lambda_{i}^{-2(1+d_{M})} Q_{i} + d_{M} B_{i}^{T} R_{i} B_{i} \\ &+ \lambda_{i}^{-2} \left(-G_{2} - G_{2}^{T} + d_{M} G_{2}^{T} R_{i}^{-1} G_{2} \right) \end{split}$$

with P_i , Q_i , and R_i being symmetric positive definite matrices; then the Lyapunov functional $V_i(t)$ along the trajectory of the switched delay system (1) will satisfy

$$V_{i}(t) \leq \lambda_{i}^{-2(t-t_{0})} V_{i}(t_{0}).$$
(11)

Proof. Choose the following Lyapunov functional candidate:

$$V_{i}(t) = V_{i_{1}}(t) + V_{i_{2}}(t) + V_{i_{3}}(t) + V_{i_{4}}(t).$$
(12)

Here,

$$V_{i_{1}}(t) = x^{T}(t) P_{i}x(t),$$

$$V_{i_{2}}(t) = \sum_{s=t-d(t)}^{t-1} \lambda_{i}^{2(s-t)} x^{T}(s) Q_{i}x(s),$$

$$V_{i_{3}}(t) = \sum_{\theta=-d_{M}+2}^{-d_{m}+1} \sum_{s=t-1+\theta}^{t-1} \lambda_{i}^{2(s-t)} x^{T}(s) Q_{i}x(s),$$

$$V_{i_{4}}(t) = \sum_{\theta=-d_{M}+1}^{0} \sum_{s=t-1+\theta}^{t-1} \lambda_{i}^{2(s-t)} y^{T}(s) R_{i}y(s),$$
(13)

where P_i , Q_i , and R_i are symmetric positive definite matrices, $\lambda_i > 1$ is a given constant, and $y(s) = \lambda_i x(s+1) - x(s)$. Next, we will estimate the difference of $V_i(t)$ along the trajectory of the switched delay system (1):

$$\Delta V_{i_1}(t) = V_{i_1}(t+1) - V_{i_1}(t)$$
$$= x^T (t+1) P_i x (t+1) - x^T (t) P_i x (t)$$

$$= x^{T}(t) A_{i}^{T} P_{i} A_{i} x(t)$$

$$+ x^{T}(t - d(t)) B_{i}^{T} P_{i} A_{i} x(t)$$

$$+ x^{T}(t) A_{i}^{T} P_{i} B_{i} x(t - d(t))$$

$$+ x^{T}(t - d(t)) B_{i}^{T} P_{i} B_{i} x(t - d(t))$$

$$- x^{T}(t) P_{i} x(t).$$
(14)

Then, we have

$$\Delta V_{i_{1}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ x(t-d(t)) \end{bmatrix}^{T}$$

$$(15)$$

$$\cdot \begin{bmatrix} A_{i}^{T}P_{i}A_{i} - P_{i} & A_{i}^{T}P_{i}B_{i} \\ B_{i}^{T}P_{i}A_{i} & B_{i}^{T}P_{i}B_{i} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ x(t-d(t)) \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\Delta V_{i_{2}}(t) = V_{i_{2}}(t+1) - V_{i_{2}}(t) \leq V_{i_{2}}(t+1) - \lambda_{i}^{-2}V_{i_{2}}(t)$$

$$= \sum_{s=t+1-d(t+1)}^{t} \lambda_{i}^{2(s-t-1)}x^{T}(s) Q_{i}x(s)$$

$$- \sum_{s=t-d(t)}^{t-1} \lambda_{i}^{2(s-t-1)}x^{T}(s) Q_{i}x(s) = \lambda_{i}^{-2}x^{T}(t) Q_{i}x(t)$$

$$+ \sum_{s=t+1-d(t+1)}^{t-1} \lambda_{i}^{2(s-t-1)}x^{T}(s) Q_{i}x(s)$$

$$- \sum_{s=t-d(t)}^{t-1} \lambda_{i}^{2(s-t-1)}x^{T}(s) Q_{i}x(s).$$

$$(16)$$

Since the delay d(t) satisfies $0 < d_m < d(t) \le d_M$, we can consider the following two cases.

When $d_m > 1$, it holds that

$$\sum_{s=t+1-d(t+1)}^{t-1} \lambda_i^{2(s-t-1)} x^T(s) Q_i x(s)$$

$$\leq \sum_{s=t+1-d_m}^{t-1} \lambda_i^{2(s-t-1)} x^T(s) Q_i x(s)$$

$$+ \sum_{s=t+1-d(t+1)}^{t-d_m} \lambda_i^{2(s-t-1)} x^T(s) Q_i x(s) \qquad (17)$$

$$\leq \sum_{s=t+1-d(t)}^{t-1} \lambda_i^{2(s-t-1)} x^T(s) Q_i x(s)$$

$$+ \sum_{s=t+1-d_M}^{t-d_m} \lambda_i^{2(s-t-1)} x^T(s) Q_i x(s).$$

The derivation process of $\Delta V_{i_3}(t)$ is similar to $\Delta V_{i_2}(t)$, and then we have

$$\begin{split} \Delta V_{i_{3}}(t) &= V_{i_{3}}(t+1) - V_{i_{3}}(t) \leq V_{i_{3}}(t+1) - \lambda_{i}^{-2}V_{i_{3}}(t) \\ &= \sum_{\theta=-d_{M}+2}^{-d_{m}+1} \sum_{s=t+\theta}^{t-1} \lambda_{i}^{2(s-t-1)} x^{T}(s) Q_{i}x(s) \\ &+ \sum_{\theta=-d_{M}+2}^{-d_{m}+1} \lambda_{i}^{-2} x^{T}(t) Q_{i}x(t) \\ &- \sum_{\theta=-d_{M}+2}^{-d_{m}+1} \sum_{s=t-1+\theta}^{t-1} \lambda_{i}^{2(s-t-1)} x^{T}(s) Q_{i}x(s) \\ &\leq - \sum_{s=t+1-d_{M}}^{t-d_{m}} \lambda_{i}^{2(s-t-1)} x^{T}(s) Q_{i}x(s) \\ &+ (d_{M} - d_{m}) \lambda_{i}^{-2} x^{T}(t) Q_{i}x(t) \end{split}$$
(21)

which is equal to

$$\Delta V_{i_{3}} \leq \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ x(t-d(t)) \end{bmatrix}^{T} \\ \cdot \begin{bmatrix} (d_{M} - d_{m}) \lambda_{i}^{-2}Q_{i} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ x(t-d(t)) \end{bmatrix}$$
(22)
$$- \sum_{s=t+1-d_{M}}^{t-d_{m}} \lambda_{i}^{2(s-t-1)} x^{T}(s) Q_{i} x(s),$$
$$\Delta V_{i_{4}}(t) = V_{i_{4}}(t+1) - V_{i_{4}}(t) \leq V_{i_{4}}(t+1) - \lambda_{i}^{-2} V_{i_{4}}(t)$$
$$\leq \sum_{\theta=-d_{M}+1}^{0} \sum_{s=t+\theta}^{t-1} \lambda_{i}^{2(s-t-1)} y^{T}(s) R_{i} y(s) + d_{M}$$
$$\cdot \lambda_{i}^{-2} y^{T}(t) R_{i} y(t)$$
(23)
$$- \sum_{\theta=-d_{M}+1}^{0} \sum_{s=t-1+\theta}^{t-1} \lambda_{i}^{2(s-t-1)} y^{T}(s) R_{i} y(s) \leq d_{M}$$
$$\cdot \lambda_{i}^{-2} y^{T}(t) R_{i} y(t) - \sum_{s=t-d_{M}}^{t-1} \lambda_{i}^{2(s-t-1)} y^{T}(s) R_{i} y(s) .$$

Since $y(s) = \lambda_i x(s+1) - x(s)$, we substitute it into (23) and obtain

$$\Delta V_{i_4}(t) \leq \lambda_i^{-2} d_M \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ x(t-d(t)) \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} (\lambda_i A_i^T - I) R_i (\lambda_i A_i - I) & \lambda_i (\lambda_i A_i^T - I) R_i B_i \\ B_i^T R_i (\lambda_i A_i - I) \lambda_i & \lambda_i^2 B_i^T R_i B_i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ x(t-d(t)) \end{bmatrix} - \sum_{s=t-d_M}^{t-1} \lambda_i^{2(s-t-1)} y^T(s) R_i y(s),$$

$$(24)$$

When $d_m = 1$,

$$\sum_{s=t+1-d(t+1)}^{t-1} \lambda_i^{2(s-t-1)} x^T(s) Q_i x(s)$$

$$\leq \sum_{s=t+1-d(t)}^{t-1} \lambda_i^{2(s-t-1)} x^T(s) Q_i x(s) \qquad (18)$$

$$+ \sum_{s=t+1-d_M}^{t-d_m} \lambda_i^{2(s-t-1)} x^T(s) Q_i x(s)$$

is satisfied as well.

So from (16) and (17) we can obtain

$$\begin{split} \Delta V_{i_2}(t) &\leq \lambda_i^{-2} x^T(t) \, Q_i x \, (t) \\ &+ \sum_{s=t+1-d(t)}^{t-1} \lambda_i^{2(s-t-1)} x^T(s) \, Q_i x \, (s) \\ &+ \sum_{s=t+1-d_M}^{t-d_m} \lambda_i^{2(s-t-1)} x^T(s) \, Q_i x \, (s) \\ &- \sum_{s=t-d(t)}^{t-1} \lambda_i^{2(s-t-1)} x^T(s) \, Q_i x \, (s) \\ &= \lambda_i^{-2} x^T(t) \, Q_i x \, (t) \\ &- \lambda_i^{2(-1-d(t))} x^T(t-d(t)) \, Q_i x \, (t-d(t)) \\ &+ \sum_{s=t+1-d_M}^{t-d_m} \lambda_i^{2(s-t-1)} x^T(s) \, Q_i x \, (s) \, . \end{split}$$

Since $-\lambda_i^{2(-1-d(t))} \leq -\lambda_i^{2(-1-d_M)}$, we get

$$\Delta V_{i_{2}}(t) \leq \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ x(t-d(t)) \end{bmatrix}^{T} \\ \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{i}^{-2}Q_{i} & 0 \\ 0 & -\lambda_{i}^{2(-1-d_{M})}Q_{i} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ x(t-d(t)) \end{bmatrix}$$
(20)
$$+ \sum_{s=t+1-d_{M}}^{t-d_{m}} \lambda_{i}^{2(s-t-1)}x^{T}(s) Q_{i}x(s).$$

where we apply the transformation $\phi(s) = \lambda_i^{(s-t-1)} x(s)$. Then we have $\lambda_i^{s-t-1} y(s) = \phi(s+1) - \phi(s)$; by Lemma 7 we continue to have

$$-\sum_{s=t-d_{\mathcal{M}}}^{t-1} \lambda_{i}^{2(s-t-1)} y^{T}(s) R_{i} y(s) \leq \begin{bmatrix} \phi(t) \\ \phi(t-d(t)) \end{bmatrix}^{T} \\ \cdot \begin{bmatrix} G_{1} + G_{1}^{T} & -G_{1}^{T} + G_{2} \\ * & -G_{2} - G_{2}^{T} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi(t) \\ \phi(t-d(t)) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$+ \begin{bmatrix} \phi(t) \\ \phi(t-d(t)) \end{bmatrix}^{T} \\ \cdot \begin{bmatrix} G_{1}^{T} \\ G_{2}^{T} \end{bmatrix} d_{M} R_{i}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} G_{1} & G_{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi(t) \\ \phi(t-d(t)) \end{bmatrix}.$$
(25)

Due to the fact that $\phi(t) = \lambda_i^{-1} x(t), \phi(t-d(t)) = \lambda_i^{-(d(t)+1)} x(t-d(t)) \le \lambda_i^{-1} x(t-d(t))$, it holds that

$$\Delta V_{i_{4}}(t) \leq \lambda_{i}^{-2} d_{M} \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ x(t-d(t)) \end{bmatrix}^{T} \begin{bmatrix} (\lambda_{i}A_{i}^{T}-I) R_{i} (\lambda_{i}A_{i}-I) & \lambda_{i} (\lambda_{i}A_{i}^{T}-I) R_{i}B_{i} \\ B_{i}^{T}R_{i} (\lambda_{i}A_{i}-I) \lambda_{i} & \lambda_{i}^{2}B_{i}^{T}R_{i}B_{i} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ x(t-d(t)) \end{bmatrix} \\ + \lambda_{i}^{-2} \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ x(t-d(t)) \end{bmatrix}^{T} \begin{bmatrix} G_{1} + G_{1}^{T} & -G_{1}^{T} + G_{2} \\ * & -G_{2} - G_{2}^{T} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ x(t-d(t)) \end{bmatrix} \\ + \lambda_{i}^{-2} \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ x(t-d(t)) \end{bmatrix}^{T} \begin{bmatrix} G_{1}^{T} \\ G_{2}^{T} \end{bmatrix} d_{M}R_{i}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} G_{1} & G_{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ x(t-d(t)) \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$(26)$$

Let $\xi(t) = \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ x(t-d(t)) \end{bmatrix}$; then we add (15), (20), (22), and (26) together to yield

$$\Delta V_i \le \xi^T \left(t \right) \Omega \xi \left(t \right), \tag{27}$$

where $\Omega = \begin{bmatrix} \Omega_1 & \Omega_2 \\ * & \Omega_3 \end{bmatrix}$,

$$\begin{split} \Omega_{1} &= A_{i}^{T} P_{i} A_{i} - P_{i} + \lambda_{i}^{-2} Q_{i} + (d_{M} - d_{m}) \lambda_{i}^{-2} Q_{i} \\ &+ \lambda_{i}^{-2} d_{M} \left[\lambda_{i}^{2} A_{i}^{T} R_{i} A_{i} - \lambda_{i} R_{i} A_{i} - \lambda_{i} A_{i}^{T} R_{i} + R_{i} \right] \\ &+ \lambda_{i}^{-2} \left(G_{1} + G_{1}^{T} + d_{M} G_{1}^{T} R_{i}^{-1} G_{1} \right), \\ \Omega_{2} &= A_{i}^{T} P_{i} B_{i} + d_{M} \left(A_{i}^{T} R_{i} B_{i} - \lambda_{i}^{-1} R_{i} B_{i} \right) \\ &+ \lambda_{i}^{-2} \left(-G_{1}^{T} + G_{2} + d_{M} G_{1}^{T} R_{i}^{-1} G_{2} \right), \end{split}$$
(28)
$$\Omega_{3} &= B_{i}^{T} P_{i} B_{i} - \lambda_{i}^{-2(1+d_{M})} Q_{i} + d_{M} B_{i}^{T} R_{i} B_{i} \\ &+ \lambda_{i}^{-2} \left(-G_{2} - G_{2}^{T} + d_{M} G_{2}^{T} R_{i}^{-1} G_{2} \right). \end{split}$$

By (8) and (9) and Lemma 6, we can obtain

$$\Omega = \begin{bmatrix} \Omega_1 & \Omega_2 \\ * & \Omega_3 \end{bmatrix} \le 0.$$
 (29)

It follows from (27) and (29) that

$$V_i\left(t+1\right) \le \lambda_i^{-2} V_i\left(t\right). \tag{30}$$

Therefore,

$$V_{i}(t) \leq \lambda_{i}^{-2} V_{i}(t-1) \leq \dots \leq \lambda_{i}^{-2(t-t_{0})} V_{i}(t_{0}).$$
 (31)

This completes the proof.

Lemma 9. For given constants λ_i and γ_0 , suppose that there exist matrices Ξ_1 , Ξ_2 , and Ξ_3 such that *(i)*

$$\Xi_3 \le 0 \tag{32}$$

(ii)

$$\Xi_1 - \Xi_2 \Xi_3^{-1} \Xi_2^T \le 0 \tag{33}$$

and $\gamma_0 > 0$, $\varepsilon_1 > 0$, and $\varepsilon_2 > 0$ satisfying

$$\gamma_0^2 I \ge \varepsilon_1^{-1} I + \varepsilon_2^{-1} I + C_i^T P_i C_i + d_M C_i^T R_i C_i + E_i^T E_i; \quad (34)$$

then along the trajectory of system (1), one has

$$V_{i}(t+1) \leq \lambda_{i}^{-2}V_{i}(t) + \gamma_{0}^{2}w^{T}(t)w(t) - Z^{T}(t)Z(t), \quad (35)$$

where

$$\Xi_{1} = \Omega_{1} + \varepsilon_{1} \varphi_{1_{i}}^{T} \varphi_{1_{i}} + D_{i}^{T} D_{i},$$

$$\Xi_{2} = \Omega_{2},$$

$$\Xi_{3} = \Omega_{3} + \varepsilon_{2} \varphi_{2_{i}}^{T} \varphi_{2_{i}},$$

$$\varphi_{1_{i}} = C_{i}^{T} P_{i} A_{i} + d_{M} \left(C_{i}^{T} R_{i} A_{i} - \lambda_{i}^{-1} C_{i}^{T} R_{i} \right) + E_{i}^{T} D_{i}$$

$$\varphi_{2_{i}} = C_{i}^{T} P_{i} B_{i} + d_{M} C_{i}^{T} R_{i} B_{i}.$$
(36)

Proof. Using Lemma 8 and (1), we have

$$V_{i}(t+1) - \lambda_{i}^{-2}V_{i}(t) + Z^{T}(t)Z(t) - \gamma_{0}^{2}w^{T}(t)w(t)$$

$$\leq \xi^{T}(t)\Omega\xi(t) + x^{T}(t)$$

$$\cdot \left[A_{i}^{T}P_{i}C_{i} + d_{M}\left(A_{i}^{T}R_{i}C_{i} - \lambda_{i}^{-1}R_{i}C_{i}\right) + D_{i}^{T}E_{i}\right]$$

$$\cdot w(t) + w^{T}(t)$$

$$\cdot \left[C_{i}^{T}P_{i}A_{i} + d_{M}\left(C_{i}^{T}R_{i}A_{i} - \lambda_{i}^{-1}C_{i}^{T}R_{i}\right) + E_{i}^{T}D_{i}\right] \quad (37)$$

$$\cdot x(t) + x^{T}(t - d(t))\left[B_{i}^{T}P_{i}C_{i} + d_{M}B_{i}^{T}R_{i}C_{i}\right]w(t)$$

$$+ w^{T}(t)\left[C_{i}^{T}P_{i}B_{i} + d_{M}C_{i}^{T}R_{i}B_{i}\right]x(t - d(t))$$

$$+ x^{T}(t)D_{i}^{T}D_{i}x(t) + w^{T}(t)$$

$$\cdot \left(C_{i}^{T}P_{i}C_{i} + d_{M}C_{i}^{T}R_{i}C_{i} + E_{i}^{T}E_{i} - \gamma_{0}^{2}I\right)w(t).$$

Based on Lemmas 4 and 5, it holds that

$$x^{T}(t) \left[A_{i}^{T} P_{i}C_{i} + d_{M} \left(A_{i}^{T} R_{i}C_{i} - \lambda_{i}^{-1} R_{i}C_{i} \right) + D_{i}^{T} E_{i} \right]
\cdot w(t) + w^{T}(t)
\cdot \left[C_{i}^{T} P_{i}A_{i} + d_{M} \left(C_{i}^{T} R_{i}A_{i} - \lambda_{i}^{-1} C_{i}^{T} R_{i} \right) + E_{i}^{T} D_{i} \right]
\cdot x(t) \leq \varepsilon_{1} x^{T}(t) \varphi_{1_{i}}^{T} \varphi_{1_{i}} x(t) + \varepsilon_{1}^{-1} w^{T}(t) w(t) .$$

$$x^{T}(t - d(t)) \left[B_{i}^{T} P_{i}C_{i} + d_{M} B_{i}^{T} R_{i}C_{i} \right] w(t) + w^{T}(t)
\cdot \left[C_{i}^{T} P_{i}B_{i} + d_{M} C_{i}^{T} R_{i}B_{i} \right] x(t - d(t))
\leq \varepsilon_{2} x^{T}(t - d(t)) \varphi_{2_{i}}^{T} \varphi_{2_{i}} x(t - d(t)) + \varepsilon_{2}^{-1} w^{T}(t)
\cdot w(t) .$$
(38)

Then, it follows from (35) and (38) that

$$V_{i}(t+1) - \lambda_{i}^{-2}V_{i}(t) + Z^{T}(t)Z(t) - \gamma_{0}^{2}\omega^{T}(t)w(t)$$

$$\leq \xi^{T}(t)$$

$$\cdot \begin{bmatrix} \Omega_{1} + \varepsilon_{1}\varphi_{1_{i}}^{T}\varphi_{1_{i}} + D_{i}^{T}D_{i} & \Omega_{2} \\ * & \Omega_{3} + \varepsilon_{2}\varphi_{2_{i}}^{T}\varphi_{2_{i}} \end{bmatrix} \xi(t) \quad (39)$$

$$+ \omega^{T}(t) \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_{1}^{-1}I + \varepsilon_{2}^{-1}I + C_{i}^{T}P_{i}C_{i} + d_{M}C_{i}^{T}R_{i}C_{i} \\ + E_{i}^{T}E_{i} - \gamma_{0}^{2}I \end{bmatrix} w(t).$$

Combining (32), (33) with (34) will lead to

$$V_{i}(t+1) \leq \lambda_{i}^{-2}V_{i}(t) + \gamma_{0}^{2}\omega^{T}(t)w(t) - Z^{T}(t)Z(t).$$
 (40)

This completes the proof.

Now, our L_2 -gain analysis results can be presented as follows.

Theorem 10. For given constants λ_i and γ_0 , suppose that there exist matrices Ξ_1 , Ξ_2 , and Ξ_3 such that *(i)*

$$\Xi_3 \le 0 \tag{41}$$

(ii)

$$\Xi_1 - \Xi_2 \Xi_3^{-1} \Xi_2^T \le 0 \tag{42}$$

and $\gamma_0 > 0$, $\varepsilon_1 > 0$, and $\varepsilon_2 > 0$ satisfying

$$\gamma_0^2 I \ge \varepsilon_1^{-1} I + \varepsilon_2^{-1} I + C_i^T P_i C_i + d_M C_i^T R_i C_i + E_i^T E_i.$$
(43)

Then the switched delay system (1) has a L_2 -gain with MDADT $\tau_{ap} > \tau^*_{ap} = \ln \mu_p / 2 \ln \lambda_p$, where $\mu_p \ge 1$ satisfying (35) and φ_{1_i} , φ_{2_i} , Ξ_1 , Ξ_2 , and Ξ_3 are defined in Lemma 9.

Proof. Choose the Lyapunov functional candidate (12). From (41) and (42) and Lemma 9, we have

$$V_{i}(t+1) \leq \lambda_{i}^{-2}V_{i}(t) + \gamma_{0}^{2}w^{T}(t)w(t) - Z^{T}(t)Z(t).$$
 (44)

Let $\Gamma(t) = \gamma_0^2 w^T(t) w(t) - Z^T(t) Z(t)$. From (35), since $t_{i-1} = t_i - 1$, we have

$$\begin{split} V_{\sigma(t)}(t) &\leq \lambda_{\sigma(t_{i})}^{-2(t-t_{i})} V_{\sigma(t_{i})}(t_{i}) + \sum_{j=t_{i}}^{t-1} \lambda_{\sigma(t_{i})}^{-2(t-j-1)} \Gamma(j) \\ &\leq \mu_{\sigma(t_{i})} \lambda_{\sigma(t_{i})}^{-2(t-t_{i})} V_{\sigma(t_{i-1})}(t_{i}) + \sum_{j=t_{i}}^{t-1} \lambda_{\sigma(t_{i})}^{-2(t-j-1)} \Gamma(j) \\ &\leq \mu_{\sigma(t_{i})} \lambda_{\sigma(t_{i})}^{-2(t-t_{i})} \left\{ \lambda_{\sigma(t_{i-1})}^{-2(t-t_{i-1})} V_{\sigma(t_{i-1})}(t_{i-1}) \\ &+ \sum_{j=t_{i-1}}^{t_{i-1}} \lambda_{\sigma(t_{i-1})}^{-2(t-j)} \Gamma(j) \right\} + \sum_{j=t_{i}}^{t-1} \lambda_{\sigma(t_{i})}^{-2(t-j-1)} \Gamma(j) \leq \cdots \\ &\leq \left(\prod_{s=1}^{i} \mu_{\sigma(t_{s})} \right) \cdot \exp\left(-2\sum_{s=1}^{i} \ln \lambda_{\sigma(t_{s-1})}(t_{s} - t_{s-1}) \right) \\ &\cdot V_{\sigma(t_{0})}(t_{0}) + \sum_{k=1}^{i} \left[\left(\prod_{s=k}^{i} \mu_{\sigma(t_{s})} \right) \\ &\cdot v_{\sigma(t_{0})}(t_{0}) + \sum_{k=1}^{i} \left[\left(\ln \mu_{\sigma(t_{s})} - 2\ln \lambda_{\sigma(t_{s-1})}(t_{s} - t_{s-1}) \right) \right] \right] \\ &\cdot V_{\sigma(t_{0})}(t_{0}) \\ &+ \sum_{k=1}^{i} \left\{ \exp\left[\sum_{s=k}^{i} \left(\ln \mu_{\sigma(t_{s})} - 2\ln \lambda_{\sigma(t_{s-1})}(t_{s} - t_{s-1}) \right) \right] \right\} \right\}$$

which combined with Definition 2 and the MDADT scheme $N_{\sigma p}(T,t) \leq T_p(T,t)/\tau_{ap}$ yields

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\sigma(t)}(t) &\leq \exp\left[\sum_{p=1}^{m} \left(\ln \mu_{p}^{N_{\sigma p}(t,t_{0})} - 2\ln \lambda_{p}T_{p}(t,t_{0})\right)\right] \\ &\cdot V_{\sigma(t_{0})}(t_{0}) \\ &+ \sum_{k=1}^{i} \left\{\exp\left[\sum_{p=1}^{m} \left(\ln \mu_{p}^{N_{\sigma p}(t,t_{k-1})} - 2\ln \lambda_{p}T_{p}(t,t_{k-1})\right)\right)\right]\right\} (46) \\ &\cdot \Gamma(t_{k-1}) &\leq e^{-\beta T_{p}(t,t_{0})} V_{\sigma(t_{0})}(t_{0}) + \sum_{k=1}^{i} e^{-\beta T_{p}(t,t_{k-1})} \Gamma(t_{k-1}), \end{aligned}$$

where $\beta = \sum_{p=1}^{m} (2 \ln \lambda_p - \ln \mu_p / \tau_{\sigma p}) > 0$. Under zero initial condition, from (46), one obtains

$$0 \le V_{\sigma(t)}(t) \le \sum_{k=1}^{i} e^{-\beta T_{p}(t,t_{0})} \Gamma(t_{k-1})$$
(47)

which implies that

$$\sum_{k=1}^{i} e^{-\beta T_{p}(t,t_{k-1})} Z^{T}(t_{k-1}) Z(t_{k-1})$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=1}^{i} e^{-\beta T_{p}(t,t_{k-1})} \gamma_{0}^{2} w^{T}(t_{k-1}) w(t_{k-1}).$$
(48)

Then, we multiply both sides by $e^{-\beta T_p(t_{k-1},t_0)}$ to get

$$\sum_{k=1}^{i} e^{-\beta T_{p}(t,t_{0})} Z^{T}(t_{k-1}) Z(t_{k-1})$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=1}^{i} e^{-\beta T_{p}(t,t_{0})} \gamma_{0}^{2} w^{T}(t_{k-1}) w(t_{k-1}).$$
(49)

Thus,

$$\sum_{k=0}^{i} Z^{T}(t_{k}) Z(t_{k}) \leq \sum_{k=0}^{i} \gamma_{0}^{2} w^{T}(t_{k}) w(t_{k}).$$
 (50)

This completes the proof.

4. A Numerical Example

Consider the switched delay system (1) with the following specifications:

$$A_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.2 & 0.3 \\ 0.1 & -0.5 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$B_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 & 0 \\ 0.1 & -0.5 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$A_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.1 & 1 \\ 0 & -0.6 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$B_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.7 & 0.1 \\ 1 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$C_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$C_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$D_{1} = [1, 1],$$

$$D_{2} = [0, 1],$$

$$E_{1} = E_{2} = [0.2, 0.8],$$
(51)

and $d(t) = \sin(t\pi/2) + 1$, so that $d_M = 2$, $d_m = 0$. The disturbance input is defined as

$$w(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < t \le 20, \\ 0, & t > 20. \end{cases}$$
(52)

Let $\mu_1 = \mu_2 = 12$; by the LMI Control Toolbox and Theorem 10, we obtain

$$P_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 12.5739 & 5.0613 \\ 5.0613 & 4.8703 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$Q_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2.6676 & 1.2445 \\ 1.2445 & 0.9452 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$R_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 4.4703 & -0.6996 \\ -0.6996 & 9.3862 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$P_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 12.3445 & 18.3565 \\ 18.3565 & 30.2222 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$Q_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 2.3941 & 3.7907 \\ 3.7907 & 6.1097 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$R_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 16.1813 & 18.8134 \\ 18.8134 & 22.4268 \end{bmatrix},$$
(53)

and $\lambda_1 = 27.2485$, $\lambda_2 = 38.7807$, where $\tau_{a1}^* = \ln \mu_1 / 2 \ln \lambda_1 = 0.3759$ and $\tau_{a2}^* = \ln \mu_2 / 2 \ln \lambda_2 = 0.3397$. Now, we choose



FIGURE 1: State trajectories of the switched delay system (1) under MDADT switching.

the switching periods $\tau_{a1} = 2$, $\tau_{a2} = 1$ and take the initial state condition $\psi(l) = [1;2]$ for all l = -2, -1, 0. Then the numerical simulations can be shown in Figure 1.

It can be seen from Figure 1 that under the designed MDADT switching signals the switched delay system can achieve better dynamics performance and disturbance tolerance capability, which shows the potentiality of our results in practice.

5. Conclusions

In this paper, the problem of L_2 -gain analysis for discretetime switched systems with MDADT switching has been investigated. By combining with the multiple Lyapunov function method, sufficient conditions are established to ensure L_2 -gain performance for discrete-time switched delay system, and the admissible MDADT switching signals are also designed accordingly. Finally, a numerical example is given to demonstrate the usefulness of the obtained results.

Competing Interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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