Research Article

Finite-Time H_∞ Control for Discrete-Time Markov Jump Systems with Actuator Saturation

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This paper investigates the finite-time control problem for discrete-time Markov jump systems subject to saturating actuators. A finite-state Markovian process is given to govern the transition of the jumping parameters. The finite-time H_∞ controller via state feedback is designed to guarantee that the resulting system is mean-square locally asymptotically finite-time stabilizable. Based on stochastic finite-time stability analysis, sufficient conditions that ensure stochastic control performance of discrete-time Markov jump systems are derived in the form of linear matrix inequalities. Finally, a numerical example is provided to illustrate the effectiveness of the proposed approach.

1. Introduction

During the past several decades, the issue of finite-time control has drawn increasing attention of academic researchers in the area of control field, and various results have been reported. To this end, a considerable amount of research has been carried out; see Hong et al. [1]; He and Liu [2, 3]; Li et al. [4]; Song et al. [5]; Lan et al. [6]. Among the proposed solutions, state feedback control is an important approach to improve finite-time control performance. For instance, by using both state feedback and dynamic output feedback control, finite-time control of the robot system is studied in Hong et al. [7]. Furthermore, based on dynamic observer-based state feedback and Lyapunov-Krasovskii functional approach, the finite-time H_∞ control problem for time-delay nonlinear jump systems was addressed in the work of He and Liu [2, 3, 8].

On the other hand, more and more attention has been paid to the study of actuator saturation due to its practical and theoretical importance. Therefore, various approaches were investigated to handle systems with actuator saturation, such as in the work of Cao and Lin [9]; the stability of discrete-time systems with actuator saturation was analyzed by a saturation-dependent Lyapunov function. By introducing a time-varying sliding surface, the robust stabilization problem of linear unstable plants with saturating actuators was studied

in Corradini and Orlando [10]. Furthermore, the controller design method of Markov jumping systems subject to actuator saturation was presented in Liu et al. [11]. Via dynamic anti-windup fuzzy design, the robust stabilization problem of state delayed T-S fuzzy systems with input saturation was proposed in Song et al. [12]. Other results can refer to [13–17] and references therein.

It is well known that the control problem of Markov jump systems has also been extensively studied and a large variety of control problems have been widely investigated, for instance, the stabilization of Markov jump systems with time delays [18–24], robust control [25], control of singular Markov systems [26], control of discrete-time stochastic Markov jump systems [27, 28], and fuzzy dissipative control for nonlinear Markovian jump systems [29]. Furthermore, robust stability for uncertain delayed neural networks with Markov jumping parameters was analyzed in Li et al. [30]. Robust H_∞ filter was designed for uncertain discrete Markov jump singular systems with mode-dependent time delay in Ma and Boukas [31]. Delay-dependent robust stabilization problem for uncertain stochastic switching systems with distributed delays was studied in Shen et al. [32]. Via retarded output feedback, passivity-based control problem for Markov jump systems was addressed in Shen et al. [33]. Observer based finite-time H_∞ control problem of discrete-time Markov jump systems was studied in Zhang and

Liu [34]. However, to the best of our knowledge, the problem of finite-time stabilization of discrete-time stochastic systems has not been fully investigated and it is the main purpose of our study.

In this paper, the attention is focused on the finite-time H_∞ control problem of discrete-time Markov jump systems with actuator saturation. A state feedback controller is designed to ensure the stochastic finite-time boundedness and stochastic finite-time stabilization of the resulting closed-loop system for all admissible disturbances. The desired controller can be designed via solving a convex optimization problem. Finally, a numerical example is employed to show the effectiveness of the proposed method.

Notation. Throughout the paper, for symmetric matrices X and Y, the notation $X \geq Y$ (resp., $X > Y$) means that the matrix $X - Y$ is positive semidefinite (resp., positive definite). I is the identity matrix with appropriate dimension. The notation N^T represents the transpose of the matrix N; $\lambda_{\max}(M)$ (resp., $\lambda_{\min}(M)$) means the largest (resp., smallest) eigenvalue of the matrix M; $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{P})$ is a probability space; Ω is the sample space, $\mathcal{F}$ is the σ-algebra of subsets of the sample space, and $\mathcal{P}$ is the probability measure on $\mathcal{F}$; $\mathcal{E}\{\cdot\}$ denotes the expectation operator with respect to some probability measure $\mathcal{P}$. Matrices, if not explicitly stated, are assumed to have compatible dimensions. The symbol $*$ is used to denote a matrix which can be inferred by symmetry, $\mathrm{He}\{A\} = A^T + A$.

2. Preliminaries and Problem Description

2.1. Preliminaries.
Throughout this paper, we will use the following definitions and lemmas.

Lemma 1 (see [12]). *For the matrix K_i and the system Σ, the appropriate matrix $L_i \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ is given if $x(k)$ is in the set $D(u_o)$, where $D(u_o)$ is defined as follows:*

$$D(u_o) = \{x(k) \in \mathbb{R}^n; \ -u_{0(k)} \leq (K_{i(k)} - L_{i(k)}) x(t) \leq u_{0(k)},$$
$$u_{0(k)} > 0, \ k = 1, \dots, m\};$$

(1)

then for any diagonal positive matrix $T \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$, we derive

$$\psi(u(k))^T T (\psi(u(k)) - L_i x(k)) \leq 0.$$

(2)

Lemma 2 (see [32]). *For the given symmetric matrix $S \in \mathbb{R}^{(n+m) \times (n+m)}$:*

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} S_{11} & S_{12} \\ S_{12}^T & S_{22} \end{bmatrix},$$

(3)

where $S_{11} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, $S_{12} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$, and $S_{22} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$; the following conditions are equivalent:

(1) $S < 0$,

(2) $S_{11} < 0$, $S_{22} - S_{12}^T S_{11}^{-1} S_{12} < 0$,

(3) $S_{22} < 0$, $S_{11} - S_{12} S_{22}^{-1} S_{12}^T < 0$.

Definition 3 (see [34]). The resulting closed-loop system (12) is stochastic finite-time stable (SFTB) with respect to $(\delta_x, \epsilon, R_i, N, d)$ with $0 < \delta_x < \epsilon$, $R_i > 0$, and $N \in Z_{k \geq 0}$ if there exists state feedback controller such that

$$E\left\{x^T(0) R_i x(0)\right\} \leq \delta_x^2 \Longrightarrow E\left\{x^T(k) R_i x(k)\right\}$$
$$< \epsilon^2, \quad \forall k \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\}.$$

(4)

Definition 4 (see [34]). The resulting closed-loop system (12) is said to be stochastic H_∞ finite-time stable via state feedback with respect to $(\delta_x, \epsilon, R_i, N, \gamma, d)$ with $0 < \delta_x < \epsilon$, $R_i > 0$, $\gamma > 0$, and $N \in Z_{k \geq 0}$ if the system (11)-(12) is SFTB with respect to $(\delta_x, \epsilon, R_i, N, \gamma, d)$ and under the zero-initial condition the output $z(k)$ satisfies

$$E\left\{\Sigma_{j=0}^N z^T(j) z(j)\right\} \leq \gamma^2 E\left\{\Sigma_{j=0}^N w^T(j) w(j)\right\},$$

(5)

for any nonzero $w(k)$ which satisfies (10), where γ is a prescribed positive scalar. Moreover, the state feedback controller (11) is called H_∞ controller of MJS (12).

2.2. Problem Description.
Consider the following discrete-time Markov jump system (Σ) in the probability space $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{P})$:

$$x(k+1) = A(r(k)) x(k) + B(r(k)) \mathrm{sat}(u(k))$$
$$+ G(r(k)) w(k),$$
$$z(k) = C(r(k)) x(k) + D_1(r(k)) \mathrm{sat}(u(k))$$
$$+ D_2(r(k)) w(k),$$

(6)

where $x(k) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is the state vector, $z(k) \in \mathbb{R}^l$ is the controlled output, and $\mathrm{sat}(u(k)) \in \mathbb{R}^m$ is the saturated control input. $w(k) \in L_2^p[0 + \infty)$ is the external disturbances. $\{r(k)\}$ is a discrete-time Markov process and takes values from a finite set $S = \{1, 2, \dots, \mathcal{N}\}$ with transition probabilities given by

$$\Pr(r_{k+1} = j \mid r_k = i) = \pi_{ij},$$

(7)

where $\pi_{ij} \geq 0$, for $\forall j, i \in S$, and $\Sigma_{j \in S} \pi_{ij} = 1$. Moreover, the transition rates matrix of the system (Σ) is defined by

$$\begin{bmatrix} \pi_{11} & \pi_{12} & \cdots & \pi_{1\mathcal{N}} \\ \pi_{21} & \pi_{22} & \cdots & \pi_{2\mathcal{N}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \pi_{\mathcal{N}1} & \pi_{\mathcal{N}2} & \cdots & \pi_{\mathcal{N}\mathcal{N}} \end{bmatrix}.$$

(8)

The inputs of the plant are supposed to be bounded as follows:

$$-u_{0(k)} \leq u_{(k)} \leq u_{0(k)}, \quad u_{0(k)} > 0, \quad k = 1, \dots, m.$$

(9)

For the system (Σ), to simplify the notation, we denote $A_i = A(r(k))$ for each $r(k) = i \in S$, and the other symbols are similarly denoted. $A_i, B_i, G_i, C_i, D_{1i}$, and D_{2i} are known mode-dependent constant matrices with appropriate dimensions.

Assumption 5 (see [34]). The external disturbance $w(k)$ is varying and satisfies the following constraint condition:

$$\Sigma_{k=0}^{T} w(k)^{T} w(k) \leq d, \quad d \geq 0. \tag{10}$$

For the system (Σ), we construct the following state feedback controller:

$$u(k) = K(r(k)) x(k). \tag{11}$$

Then, the resulting closed-loop discrete-time Markov jump system (MJS) is as follows:

$$x(k+1) = (A_i + B_i K_i) x(k) + B_i \psi(u(k)) + G_i w(k),$$

$$z(k) = (C_i + D_{1i} K_i) x(k) + D_{1i} \psi(u(k)) + D_{2i} w(k), \tag{12}$$

where $\psi(u(k)) = \text{sat}(u(k)) - u(k)$.

3. Main Results

In this section, we investigate the design of a state feedback controller which guarantees the locally finite-time stabilizable of the resulting closed-loop system. Some sufficient conditions and the method of designing state feedback controller are given.

Theorem 6. *For each $r(k) = i \in S$, there exists a feedback controller $u(k) = K_i x(k)$, $K_i = Y_i X_i^{-1}$, such that the resulting closed-loop system (12) is SFTB with respect to $(\delta_x, \epsilon, R_i, N, d)$ with $0 < \delta_x < \epsilon$, if there exist scalars $\mu \geq 0$, $\sigma_1 \geq 0$, and $\sigma_2 \geq 0$, three sets of mode-dependent symmetric matrices $X_i > 0$, $J_i > 0$, and $Q_i > 0$, and two sets of mode-dependent matrices Y_i and $\bar{L}_i = L_i X_i$, such that the following conditions hold:*

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\mu X_i & 0 & \bar{L}_i^T & \bar{L}_{1i}^T \\ * & -Q_i & 0 & L_{2i}^T \\ * & * & -2J_i & L_{3i}^T \\ * & * & * & -W \end{bmatrix} < 0, \tag{13}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_2 d^2 - \mu^{-N} \epsilon^2 & * \\ \delta_x & -\sigma_1 \end{bmatrix} < 0, \tag{14}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_i & * \\ Y_i + \bar{L}_i & u_{0(k)}^2 \end{bmatrix} > 0, \quad k = 1, \ldots, m, \tag{15}$$

$$\sigma_1 R_i^{-1} < X_i < R_i^{-1}, \tag{16}$$

$$0 < Q_i < \sigma_2 I, \tag{17}$$

where

$$W = \text{diag}\{X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_n\},$$

$$\bar{L}_{1i}^T$$
$$= \left[\sqrt{\pi_{i1}} \left(X_i A_i^T + Y_i^T B^T \right) \quad \sqrt{\pi_{i2}} \left(X_i A_i^T + Y_i^T B^T \right) \quad \cdots \quad \sqrt{\pi_{in}} \left(X_i A_i^T + Y_i^T B^T \right) \right],$$

$$L_{2i}^T = \left[\sqrt{\pi_{i1}} G_i^T \quad \sqrt{\pi_{i2}} G_i^T \quad \cdots \quad \sqrt{\pi_{in}} G_i^T \right],$$

$$L_{3i}^T = \left[\sqrt{\pi_{i1}} J_i B_i^T \quad \sqrt{\pi_{i2}} J_i B_i^T \quad \cdots \quad \sqrt{\pi_{in}} J_i B_i^T \right]. \tag{18}$$

Proof. Define the following Lyapunov function for each $\delta(t) = i \in S$:

$$V(k) = x(k)^T P_i x(k). \tag{19}$$

It is readily obtained that

$$E\{V(k+1)\} = E\left\{\Sigma_{j=1}^{n} \pi_{ij} x(k+1)^T P_j x(k+1)\right\}$$

$$= \xi(k)^T [L_{1i} \quad L_{2i} \quad L_{3i}]^T \bar{W} [L_{1i} \quad L_{2i} \quad L_{3i}] \xi(k), \tag{20}$$

where

$$\xi(k) = \left[x(k)^T \quad w(k)^T \quad \psi(k)^T \right],$$

$$\bar{W} = \text{diag}\{P_1, P_2, \ldots, P_h\},$$

$$L_{1i}^T$$
$$= \left[\sqrt{\pi_{i1}} (A_i + B_i K_i)^T \quad \sqrt{\pi_{i2}} (A_i + B_i K_i)^T \quad \cdots \quad \sqrt{\pi_{in}} (A_i + B_i K_i)^T \right],$$

$$L_{2i}^T = \left[\sqrt{\pi_{i1}} G_i^T \quad \sqrt{\pi_{i2}} G_i^T \quad \cdots \quad \sqrt{\pi_{in}} G_i^T \right],$$

$$L_{3i}^T = \left[\sqrt{\pi_{i1}} B_i^T \quad \sqrt{\pi_{i2}} B_i^T \quad \cdots \quad \sqrt{\pi_{in}} B_i^T \right]. \tag{21}$$

Then by pre- and postmultiplying (13) by $\text{diag}\{P_i, I, T_i, I\}$ with $P_i = X_i^{-1}$, $T_i = J_i^{-1}$, we have

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\mu P_i & 0 & L_i^T T_i & L_{1i}^T \\ * & -Q_i & 0 & L_{2i}^T \\ * & * & -2T_i & L_{3i}^T \\ * & * & * & -W \end{bmatrix} < 0. \tag{22}$$

By using Schur complement lemma, we derive

$$\xi(k)^T \begin{bmatrix} -\mu P_i & 0 & L_i^T T_i \\ * & -Q_i & 0 \\ * & * & -2T_i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\times \xi(k) + \xi(k)^T [L_{1i} \quad L_{2i} \quad L_{3i}]^T \bar{W} [L_{1i} \quad L_{2i} \quad L_{3i}] \xi(k) < 0. \tag{23}$$

It follows that

$$E\{V(k+1)\} < \mu x(k)^T P_i x(k) + w(k)^T Q_i w(k)$$

$$+ 2\psi(k)^T T_i \psi(k) - 2\psi(k)^T T_i L_i x(k). \tag{24}$$

Since $2\psi(k)^T T_i \psi(k) - 2\psi(k)^T T_i L_i x(k) \leq 0$, we get

$$E\{V(k+1)\} < \mu x(k)^T P_i x(k) + w(k)^T Q_i w(k). \quad (25)$$

It is shown that

$$E\{V(k+1)\} < \mu V(k) + \sup_{(i \in S)}\{\lambda_{\max}(Q_i)\} w(k)^T w(k). \quad (26)$$

Then we have

$$E\{V(k+1)\} < \mu E\{V(k)\}$$
$$+ \sup_{(i \in S)}\{\lambda_{\max}(Q_i)\} E\{w(k)^T w(k)\}. \quad (27)$$

Since $\mu \geq 1$, it is easily found that

$$E\{V(k+1)\} < \mu E\{V(0)\}$$
$$+ \sup_{(i \in S)}\{\lambda_{\max}(Q_i)\} E$$
$$\times \left\{\sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \mu^{k-j-1} w(j)^T w(j)\right\} \quad (28)$$
$$\leq \mu^k E\{V(0)\} + \sup_{(i \in S)}\{\lambda_{\max}(Q_i)\} \mu^k d^2.$$

Let

$$\bar{P}_i = R_i^{-1/2} P_i R_i^{-1/2}, \quad (29)$$

and noting that

$$E\{x^T(0) R_i x(0)\} \leq \delta_x^2, \quad (30)$$

it can be verified that

$$E\{V(0)\} = E\{x^T(0) P_i x(0)\} = E\{x^T(0) R_i^{1/2} \bar{P}_i R_i^{1/2} x(0)\}$$
$$\leq \sup_{i \in S}\{\lambda_{\max}(\bar{P}_i)\} E\{x^T(0) R_i x(0)\}$$
$$\leq \sup_{i \in S}\{\lambda_{\max}(\bar{P}_i)\} \delta_x^2. \quad (31)$$

Similarly, for all $i \in S$, we can obtain

$$E\{V(k)\} = E\{x^T(k) P_i x(k)\}$$
$$= E\{x^T(k) R_i^{1/2} \bar{P}_i R_i^{1/2} x(k)\} \quad (32)$$
$$\geq \inf_{i \in S}\{\lambda_{\min}\}(\bar{P}_i) E\{x^T(k) R_i x(k)\}.$$

Then it is not difficult to find that

$$E\{x^T(k) R_i x(k)\}$$
$$< \frac{\sup_{i \in S}\{\lambda_{\max}(\bar{P}_i)\} \mu^k \delta_x^2 + \sup_{(i \in S)}\{\lambda_{\max}(Q_i)\} \mu^k d^2}{\inf_{i \in S}\{\lambda_{\min}\}(\bar{P}_i)}, \quad (33)$$

which implies

$$\frac{\sup_{i \in S}\{\lambda_{\max}(\bar{P}_i)\} \mu^k \delta_x^2 + \sup_{(i \in S)}\{\lambda_{\max}(Q_i)\} \mu^k d^2}{\inf_{i \in S}\{\lambda_{\min}\}(\bar{P}_i)} < \epsilon^2. \quad (34)$$

Then, one can obtain that

$$\sup_{i \in S}\{\lambda_{\max}(\bar{P}_i)\} \delta_x^2$$
$$+ \sup_{(i \in S)}\{\lambda_{\max}(Q_i)\} d^2 < \inf_{i \in S}\{\lambda_{\min}\}(\bar{P}_i) \mu^{-N} \epsilon^2. \quad (35)$$

Set

$$X_i = P_i^{-1},$$
$$\sigma_1 R_i^{-1} < X_i < R_i^{-1}, \quad (36)$$
$$0 < Q_i < \sigma_2 I;$$

it is easy to see that

$$\sigma_1^{-1} \delta_x^2 + \sigma_2 d^2 < \mu^{-N} \epsilon^2. \quad (37)$$

It is obvious that (37) is equivalent to (14). Based on Lemma 1, it is easy to obtain condition (15). This completes the proof. □

Theorem 7. *For each $r(k) = i \in S$, there exists a feedback controller $u(k) = K_i x(k)$, $K_i = Y_i X_i^{-1}$, such that the resulting closed-loop system (12) is said to be stochastic H_∞ finite-time stable via state feedback with respect to $(\delta_x, \epsilon, R_i, N, \gamma, d)$, if there exist three scalars $\mu \geq 0$, $\sigma_1 \geq 0$, and $\gamma \geq 0$, two sets of mode-dependent symmetric matrices $X_i > 0$ and $J_i > 0$, and two sets of mode-dependent matrices Y_i and $\bar{L}_i = L_i X_i$, such that the following conditions hold:*

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\mu X_i & 0 & \bar{L}_i & \bar{L}_{1i} & Y_i^T D_i^T + X_i C_i^T \\ * & -\gamma^2 \mu^{-N} I & 0 & L_{2i}^T & D_{2i}^T \\ * & * & -2J_i & L_{3i}^T & D_{1i}^T \\ * & * & * & -W & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & -I \end{bmatrix} < 0, \quad (38)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mu^{-N}(d^2\gamma^2 - \epsilon^2) & * \\ \delta_x & -\sigma_1 \end{bmatrix} < 0, \quad (39)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_i & * \\ Y_i + \bar{L}_i & u_{0(k)}^2 \end{bmatrix} > 0, \quad k = 1, \ldots, m, \quad (40)$$

$$\sigma_1 R_i^{-1} < X_i < R_i^{-1}. \quad (41)$$

Proof. Choose the similar Lyapunov function as Theorem 6 and denote

$$\Pi(x(k), w(k), r(k) = i)$$
$$= E\{V(k+1)\} - \mu V(k) + z(k)^T z(k) \quad (42)$$
$$- \gamma^2 \mu^{-N} w(k)^T w(k).$$

Thus, in the light of Theorem 6, we have

$$\Pi\left(x\left(k\right),w\left(k\right),r_k=i\right)$$

$$\leq \xi(k)^T\begin{bmatrix}L_{1i} & L_{2i} & L_{3i}\end{bmatrix}^T \bar{W}\begin{bmatrix}L_{1i} & L_{2i} & L_{3i}\end{bmatrix}\xi\left(k\right)$$

$$+\xi(k)^T\begin{bmatrix}C_i+D_{1i}K_i & D_{2i} & D_{3i}\end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$\times\begin{bmatrix}C_i+D_{1i}K_i & D_{2i} & D_{3i}\end{bmatrix}\xi\left(k\right) \tag{43}$$

$$+\xi^T\left(k\right)\begin{bmatrix}-\mu X_i & 0 & L_i^T T_i\\ * & -\gamma^2\mu^{-N}I & 0\\ * & * & -2T_i\end{bmatrix}\xi\left(k\right).$$

Then by pre- and postmultiplying (38) by diag$\{P_i, I, T_i, I\}$ and considering Schur complement Lemma and (43), we derive

$$\Pi\left(x\left(k\right),w\left(k\right),r\left(k\right)=i\right)<0, \tag{44}$$

holds for all $r_k=i\in S$. According to (44), one can obtain that

$$E\left\{V\left(k+1\right)\right\}<\mu E\left\{V\left(k\right)\right\}$$

$$-E\left\{z(k)^T z\left(k\right)\right\}+\gamma^2\mu^{-N}E\left\{w(k)^T w\left(k\right)\right\}. \tag{45}$$

Then, we have

$$E\left\{V\left(k\right)\right\}<\mu^k E\left\{V\left(0\right)\right\}$$

$$-\Sigma_{j=0}^{k-1}\mu^{k-j-1}E\left\{z(j)^T z\left(j\right)\right\} \tag{46}$$

$$+\gamma^2\mu^{-N}E\left\{\Sigma_{j=0}^{k-1}\mu^{k-j-1}w(j)^T w\left(j\right)\right\}.$$

Under the zero-value initial condition and noting that $V(k)\geq 0$, for all $K\in Z_{k\geq 0}$, it is shown that

$$\Sigma_{j=0}^{k-1}\mu^{k-j-1}E\left\{z(j)^T z\left(j\right)\right\}$$

$$<\gamma^2\mu^{-N}E\left\{\Sigma_{j=0}^{k-1}\mu^{k-j-1}w(j)^T w\left(j\right)\right\}. \tag{47}$$

Since $\mu\geq 1$ and from (47), we have

$$E\left\{\Sigma_{j=0}^{N}z(j)^T z\left(j\right)\right\}=\Sigma_{j=0}^{N}E\left\{z(j)^T z\left(j\right)\right\}$$

$$\leq \Sigma_{j=0}^{N}E\left\{\mu^{N-j}z(j)^T z\left(j\right)\right\}$$

$$\leq \gamma^2\mu^{-N}E\left\{\Sigma_{j=0}^{N}\mu^{N-j}w(j)^T w\left(j\right)\right\} \tag{48}$$

$$\leq \gamma^2 E\left\{\Sigma_{j=0}^{N}w(j)^T w\left(j\right)\right\}.$$

The following proof is similar to the process of Zhang and Liu [34].

Since $\epsilon(P_i, 1)\subset D(u_0)$, it follows that

$$\begin{bmatrix}P_i & *\\ K_i+L_i & u_{0(k)}^2\end{bmatrix}>0,\quad k=1,\dots,m, \tag{49}$$

and then by pre- and postmultiplying (49) by diag$(X_i, I,)$ and its transpose, respectively, we derive condition (40). This completes the proof. □

Remark 8. For the given scalars $(\delta_x, \epsilon, R_i, N, \gamma, d)$, we can take γ^2 as the optimized variable to obtain an optimized finite-time stabilized controller. The attenuation lever γ^2 can be reduced to the minimum possible value such that LMIs (38)–(41) hold. The optimization problem can be described as follows:

$$\min\quad \rho$$

$$\left(X_i\ Y_i\ K_i\ \delta_x\right) \tag{50}$$

$$\text{s.t.}\quad \text{LMIs (38)–(41) with } \rho=\gamma^2.$$

4. Illustrative Examples

In this section, a numerical example is provided to demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed method. Consider the following systems with four operation modes.

Mode 1. Consider

$$A_1=\begin{bmatrix}1.5 & 0\\ 1.8 & 0.6\end{bmatrix},\qquad B_1=\begin{bmatrix}1\\ 0\end{bmatrix},\qquad G_1=\begin{bmatrix}1\\ 0\end{bmatrix}. \tag{51}$$

Mode 2. Consider

$$A_2=\begin{bmatrix}1.2 & 1\\ 0.8 & 1\end{bmatrix},\qquad B_2=\begin{bmatrix}1\\ 0\end{bmatrix},\qquad G_2=\begin{bmatrix}1\\ 0\end{bmatrix}. \tag{52}$$

Mode 3. Consider

$$A_3=\begin{bmatrix}0.76 & -2.28\\ 0.80 & -0.96\end{bmatrix},\qquad B_3=\begin{bmatrix}1\\ 0\end{bmatrix},\qquad G_3=\begin{bmatrix}0.6\\ 0\end{bmatrix}. \tag{53}$$

Mode 4. Consider

$$A_4=\begin{bmatrix}1.28 & -0.38\\ 0.80 & -0.88\end{bmatrix},\qquad B_4=\begin{bmatrix}0.3\\ -0.1\end{bmatrix},\qquad G_4=\begin{bmatrix}0.8\\ 0\end{bmatrix}. \tag{54}$$

The transition rate matrix is given as follows:

$$\begin{bmatrix}0.4 & 0.3 & 0.2 & 0.1\\ 0.3 & 0.4 & 0.1 & 0.2\\ 0.1 & 0.2 & 0.4 & 0.3\\ 0.2 & 0.1 & 0.3 & 0.4\end{bmatrix}. \tag{55}$$

In this case, we choose the initial values for $R_i=I_2$, $i=1,2,3,4$, $\delta_x=1$, $N=5$, $\alpha=10^{-10}$, $\mu=2.5$, and $d=1$; Theorem 6 yields to $\epsilon=36.2671$, $\sigma_1=0.4906$, $\sigma_2=13.7421$, and the bounds of the input saturation $u_0=0.05$.

Based on Theorem 7, we derive

$$K_1=\begin{bmatrix}-0.7723 & 0.5862\end{bmatrix},\qquad K_2=\begin{bmatrix}-0.1021 & -0.0506\end{bmatrix},$$

$$K_3=\begin{bmatrix}-0.8706 & 0.5591\end{bmatrix},\qquad K_4=\begin{bmatrix}-0.3019 & -0.3635\end{bmatrix}. \tag{56}$$

Remark 9. The figures are given on the last page. In this part Figure 1 is r_k of the jump rates; Figure 2 shows the states of the open-loop Markovian jump system; Figure 3 shows the states
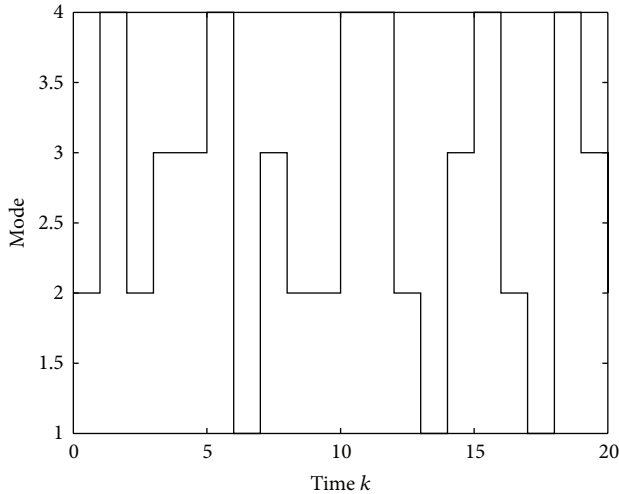
FIGURE 1: r_k of jump rates.
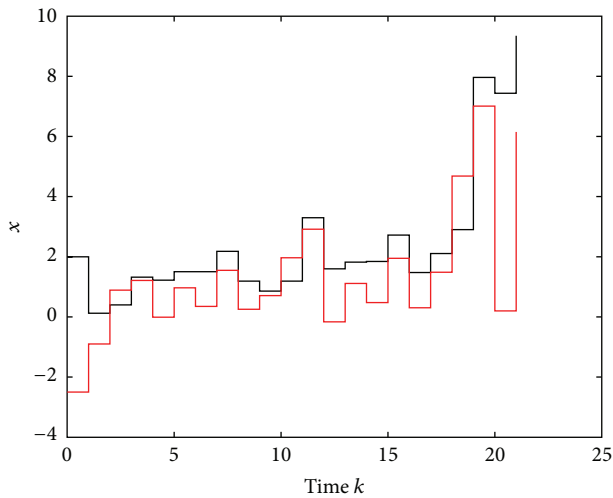
FIGURE 2: $x(k)$ of open-loop system.
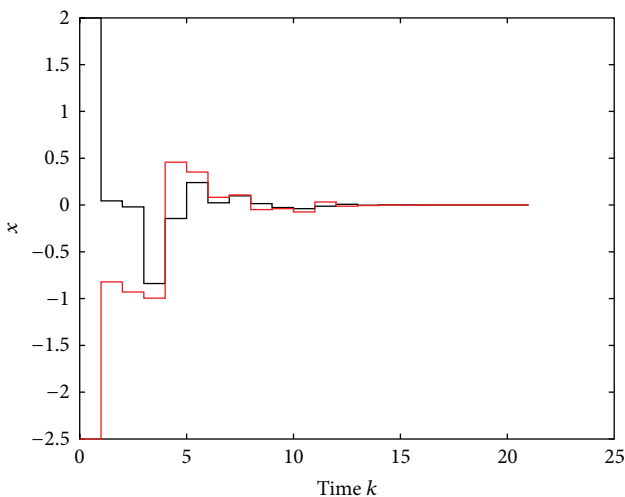
FIGURE 3: $x(k)$ of closed-loop system.

of the closed-loop Markovian jump system. By applying the controller studied in this paper to the closed-loop plant, it is obviously noticed that x_1 and x_2 converge to zero quickly. Based on the figures provided, the controller we designed guarantees that the resulting closed-loop systems are mean-square locally asymptotically finite-time stabilizable.

5. Conclusions

This paper considers the finite-time H_∞ stabilization problem for a class of discrete-time Markov jump systems with input saturation. The finite-time H_∞ controller via state feedback is designed to guarantee the stochastic finite-time boundedness and stochastic finite-time stabilization of the considered closed-loop system for all admissible disturbances. Based on stochastic finite-time stability analysis, sufficient conditions are derived in the form of linear matrix inequalities. Finally, simulation results are given to illustrate the effectiveness of the proposed approach. In the future, we will study the finite-time stabilization problem for a class of Markov jump systems with constrained input and time delay.

Conflict of Interests

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this paper.

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