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## FLゼミ資料

Consensus問題と行列理論について

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# ☆ 数学的基礎(Fundamental Mathematical Theory)

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固有值解析(eigenvalue analysis)

定理 (theorem)

クーラン・フィシャーのミニマックスの定理 (Courant-Fischer minimax theorem)

エルミート行列  $A \in C^{n \times n}$  (または実対称行列  $A \in R^{n \times n}$ ) の固有値の大きい順に $\lambda_1 \ge \lambda_2 \ge \cdots \ge \lambda_n$  と並べる. ただし, 重複固有値も重複回数だけ数え上げる. このとき

$$\lambda_k = \min_{\dim S \le k-1} \max_{x \in S^{\perp}, ||x|| = 1} x^T A x$$

である. ただし,  $S \subset C^n$  (または $S \subset R^n$ ) は部分空間である. (大田快人:システム制御のための数学(1) pp. 125)

ゲルシゴーリンの定理(Gersgorin's theorem)

か

## Consensus問題について

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Consensus問題の主な2つの解法(Solution of Consensus Problem) 前回まで内容

> ・ポテンシャル関数に基づ〈解法(Potential function base) リヤプノフの安定定理 (Lyapunov theorem) ラ・サールの不変原理 (LaSalle invariant principle)

今回の内容(Today's Presentation)

・行列理論に基づ〈解法 (Matrix Analysis Base)

固有値解析 (Eigenvalue analysis)

・周波数応答に基づく方法 (Frequency domain analysis)

極配置 (Pole assignment)

ナイキストの安定判別法 (Nyquist stability criterion)

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# ☆ 数学的基礎(Fundamental Mathematical Theory)

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## ゲルシゴーリンの定理(Geršgorin's theorem)

(児玉, 須田:システム制御のためのマトリクス理論 pp. 284) 行列  $A = [a_{ii}] \in C^{n \times n}$  が与えられたとき複素s平面で2n個の円盤

$$R_i := \{ s \in C; |s - a_{ii}| \le \sum_{\substack{j=1\\j \ne i}}^n |a_{ij}| \}$$

および

$$S_j := \{ s \in C; |s - a_{jj}| \le \sum_{\substack{i=1 \ i \neq i}}^n |a_{ij}| \}$$

を考える. A のすべての固有値は複素平面の領域

$$T = (\bigcup_{i=1}^{n} R_i) \cap (\bigcup_{i=1}^{n} S_i) \qquad T \subseteq (\bigcup_{i=1}^{n} R_i) \quad T \subseteq (\bigcup_{i=1}^{n} S_i)$$

に存在する

# 数学的基礎(Fundamental Mathematical Theory)

**例** (example)(大田快人:システム制御のための数学(1) pp. 191)

Now Consider

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Aの固有値(eigenvalue)

$$\lambda = -1$$
  $\lambda = -5 \pm \sqrt{3}i$ 

Calculate

$$R_{i} := \{ s \in C; | s - a_{ii} | \leq \sum_{\substack{j=1 \ j \neq i}}^{n} | a_{ij} | \}$$

$$i = 1$$

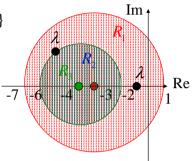
$$R_{1} := \{ s \in C; | s + 3 | \leq 4 \}$$

$$i = 2$$

$$R_2 := \{s \in C; \mid s+4 \mid \leq 2\}$$

$$i = 3$$

$$R_3 := \{ s \in C; |s+4| \le 2 \}$$



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# 数学的基礎(Fundamental Mathematical Theory)

確率行列(stochastic matrix)

確率行列: 各列の要素の和が1に等しい正方の非負行列 (stochastic matrix : all of its row-sums(or column-sums) are 1)



P: 確率行列 (stochastic matrix)

$$1 = [1, \cdots, 1]^T$$

(児玉, 須田:システム制御のためのマトリクス理論 pp. 307)

例 (example)

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{8} & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{8} \\ \frac{1}{10} & \frac{1}{10} & \frac{4}{5} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \qquad \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{8} & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{8} \\ \frac{1}{10} & \frac{1}{10} & \frac{4}{5} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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# グラフの例(example of graph)

Disconnected



balanced



Weakly connected





Strongly connected



Disconnected symmetric



Strongly connected



# 行列理論を使ったconsensus問題の証明

**Dynamics** 

$$\dot{x} = -Lx$$
 - L:グラフラプラジアン(graph laplacian)

Is stable

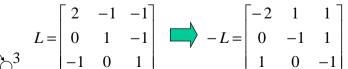


-Lの全ての固有値が複素平面の左半平面にある. (ただし、1つだけなら虚軸にあっても良い)

(All the eigenvalues of –L have negative real-parts)

例 (example)





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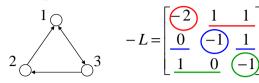
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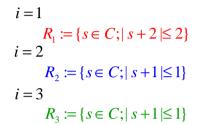
## 行列理論を使ったconsensus問題の証明

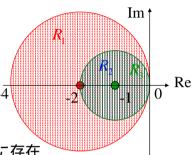
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## 例 (example)



### にグリシゴーリンの定理を適用すると







-Lの固有値は全て左半平面に存在

(All the eigenvalues of –L are located in left-half plane)

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# 行列理論を使ったconsensus問題の証明

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一般的にはグラフラプラジアン(graph laplacian)の性質を使う. 性質 (property)

$$2, L1=0$$
  $1:=[1,\cdots,1]^T$  より  $a_{ii}=\sum_{\substack{j=1\ j\neq i}}^n|a_{ij}|$  が成り立つ

この性質とグリシゴーリンの定理を照らし合わせると 性質1より円  $R_i \coloneqq \{s \in C; |s-a_{ii}| \leq \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}|\}$ 

の中心は必ず、左半平面に存在する性質2より  $R_i$  の半径は原点から中心までの距離に等しい

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## 遅れのあるConsensus問題の証明

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#### Theorem

Consider a network of integrator agents with equal communication time-delay  $\tau > 0$  in all links.

$$\dot{x}_i = u_i$$

Assume the nework topology G is fixed, undirected, and connected. Then, protocol

$$u_i = \sum_{v_j \in N_i} a_{ij} [x_j(t-\tau) - x_i(t-\tau)]$$

Globally asymptotically solves the average-consensus problem if and only if following conditions are satisfied

$$\tau \in (0, \tau^*) \text{ with } \tau^* = \frac{\pi}{2\lambda_{\max}(L)}$$

 $\lambda_{\max}(L)$ : Maximum eigenvalue of graph laplacian

R.Olfati-Saber and R. Murray

"Consensus Problems in Networks of Agents With Switching Topology and Time-Delays" IEEE Trans. Automat. Contr. Vol. 49, No. 9 2004 Pp.1520-1533

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# 遅れのあるConsensus問題の証明

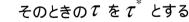
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証明の考え方

 $\tau=0$  ならばシステムは安定. しかしTime-delay  $\tau$  を増加させていくとどこかで不安定となる



ある τ で<u>安定限界</u>となる.





 $au = au^*$  でシステムの極が虚軸上にある

システムの伝達関数

$$G(s) = (sI + e^{-\tau s}L)$$

これより、システムの極は  $\det(sI + e^{-x}L) = 0$ 

をみたす*s* の値である.

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## 遅れのあるConsensus問題の証明

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行列式の性質より

$$\det(sI + e^{-ts}L)$$

$$= \det(T^{-1}(sI + e^{-ts}L)T)$$

$$= \det(sI + e^{-ts}T^{-1}LT)$$

ここで  $T^{-1}LT$  が対角行列となるように T を選ぶと

$$=\prod_{i=1}^n(s-e^{-\tau s}\lambda_i)$$

 $=\prod_{i=1}^{n}(s-e^{-ts}\lambda_{i})$   $\lambda_{i}$  :グラフラプラジアンの固有値 (eigenvalue fo graph laplacian)

 ${\sf tol}, \, \tau = \tau^*$  ならばシステムの極は虚軸上にあるので

$$j\omega - e^{-j\tau^*\omega}\lambda_i = 0$$

となる項が存在する.



## 遅れのあるConsensus問題の証明

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$$j\omega - e^{-j\tau^*\omega}\lambda_i = 0$$
 を  $\tau$  について解く  $j\omega - e^{-j\tau^*\omega}\lambda_i = j\omega - \lambda_i(\cos(\tau^*\omega) - j\sin(\tau^*\omega))$   $= j\omega - \lambda_i\cos(\tau^*\omega) - j\lambda_i\sin(\tau^*\omega)$   $= 0$  が両方とも成り立てばよい  $\omega - \lambda_i\sin(\tau^*\omega) = 0$  が両方とも成り立てばよい  $\omega - \lambda_i\sin(\tau^*\omega) = 0$  で  $\omega - \lambda_i\sin(\tau^*\omega) = 0$  に代入すると  $\omega - \lambda_i\sin(\tau^*\omega) = 0$  に代入すると

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### **Small World network**

Small-World phenomenon is a feature of certain complex networks in Which any two arbitrary nodes can be connected using a few links. This means that the average distance between two nodes is relatively Small in small-worlds.

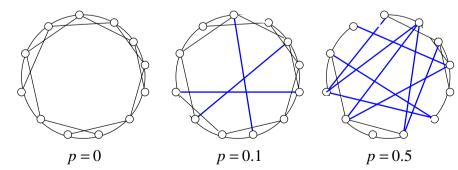
In 1998, Watts & Strogatz(WS) introduced an model called small-world network with the capability to interpolate between a regular lattice and a random graph using a single parameter p

To construct a small-world network, one starts with a one-dimensional Lattice on a ring with n nodes in which every node is connected to its Nearest neighbors up to the range k. Then, one rewires every link with probability p by changing one of the end points of a link uniformly at random

Reza Olfati-Saber "Ultrafast Consensus in Small-World Networks" Proc. of the American Control Conference pp.2371-2378 2005

### **Small World network**

one starts with a one-dimensional Lattice on a ring with n nodes in which every node is connected to its Nearest neighbors up to the range 2



Then, one rewires every link with probability p by changing one of the end points of a link uniformly at random



#### **Small World network**

algebraic connectivity (second minimum eigenvalue of graph laplacian  $\lambda_1$ ) of a small-world network can be made more than 1000 times greater than a regular network

Particularly, algebraic connectivity(second minimum eigenvalue of graph laplacian  $\lambda_2$ ) is the measure of speed of convergence (or performance) of the consensus algorithm

> $\lambda_2$  is high Speed of convergence is high

small-world network have high convergence speed

But

$$\lambda_2$$
 is high  $\longrightarrow$   $\lambda_{\max}$  is high

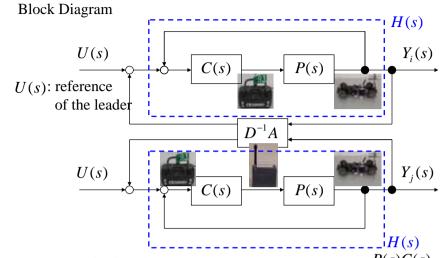
Delay sensitivity is low 
$$\tau^* = \frac{\pi}{2\lambda_{\text{max}}(L)}$$

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## **Dynamics of Formation Motion**

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P(s)C(s)P(s): transfer function D: degree matrix H(s) =C(s): local controller A: adjacency matrix 1+P(s)C(s)

## **Dynamics of Formation Motion**

**Block Diagram** H(s)U(s) $Y_{\cdot}(s)$ C(s)P(s)U(s): reference of the leader  $D^{-1}A$ U(s)P(s)C(s)H(s)

P(s): transfer function D: degree matrix

P(s)C(s)H(s) = -C(s): local controller A: adjacency matrix 1+P(s)C(s)

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