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Prescribed-Time Formation Control for a Class of Multiagent Systems via Fuzzy Reinforcement Learning

Yan Zhang, Mohammed Chadli ^{ib}, *Senior Member, IEEE*, and Zhengrong Xiang ^{ib}, *Member, IEEE*

Abstract—This article concerns optimal prescribed-time formation control for a class of nonlinear multiagent systems (MASs). Optimal control depends on the solution of the Hamilton–Jacobi–Bellman equation, which is hard to be calculated directly due to its inherent nonlinearity. To overcome this difficulty, the reinforcement learning strategy with fuzzy logic systems is proposed, in which identifier, actor, and critic are used to estimate unknown nonlinear dynamics, implement control behavior, and evaluate system performance, respectively. Different from the existing optimal control algorithms, a new performance index function considering formation error cost and control input energy cost is constructed to achieve optimal formation control of MASs within a prescribed time. The presented control strategy can ensure that the formation error converges to the desired accuracy within a prescribed time. Finally, the validity of the presented strategy is verified via a simulation example.

Index Terms—Formation control, fuzzy logic systems, Hamilton–Jacobi–Bellman, nonlinear multiagent systems (MASs), prescribed-time control, reinforcement learning (RL).

I. INTRODUCTION

COOPERATIVE control of multiagent systems (MASs) has drawn widespread concern from scholars because of its extensive application. Cooperative control includes consensus control, containment control, formation control, etc. Formation control refers to constructing control protocols to stabilize agents’ positions with respect to each other and to achieve specified geometric shapes. The formation control of MASs has been applied in the fields of mobile robots [1], underactuated marine surface vessels [2], and unmanned aerial vehicles [3]. Zhang et al. [4] presented a formation-tracking control scheme for linear MASs. Then, an event-triggered formation containment control strategy was developed in [5] for linear MASs.

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Yan Zhang and Zhengrong Xiang are with the School of Automation, Nanjing University of Science and Technology, Nanjing 210094, China (e-mail: zhangyan05301@163.com; xiangzr@njust.edu.cn).

Mohammed Chadli is with the University Paris-Saclay, Univ Evry, IBISC, 91020 Evry, France (e-mail: mchadli20@gmail.com).

Furthermore, the formation control issues for nonlinear MASs were further investigated in [6], [7], [8], and [9]. The results obtained in [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], and [9] only realized the expected formation; however, the optimal performance was not considered.

Optimal control is a research topic with important academic value and broad application potential [10], [11]. To make the controlled system complete the tasks with the least resources, Bellman in [12] and Pontryagin in [13] put forward the optimal control. Usually, it is expected that the optimal function can be got by solving the Hamilton–Jacobi–Bellman (HJB) equation, and then, the optimal controller can be constructed [14]. As a partial differential equation with multiple nonlinear terms, it is hard to find an analytical solution to the HJB equation. As a machine learning method, reinforcement learning (RL) was inspired by animal behavior and gradually became a powerful tool. Under the actor–critic architecture, the optimal consensus and formation control of MASs concerned in [15], [16], and [17], [18], [19], respectively. It should be pointed out that most RL algorithms [15], [16], [17], [18], [19] need prior knowledge of system dynamics while the nonlinear terms of most actual dynamic systems may be unknown. By applying RL under the actor–critic–identifier (ACI) architecture, Wen et al. [20], [21] developed the optimal control strategies for MASs. However, the optimal control results [10], [11], [12], [13], [14], [15], [16], [17], [18], [19], [20], [21] can only ensure the expected performance when the time variable goes to infinity.

Convergence rate, as a crucial performance criterion, is one of the hot topics in the control field [22], [23]. To improve the convergence rate, some finite-time formation control results of MASs were reported in [24], [25], [26], and [27]. The settling time in [24], [25], [26], and [27] is dependent on initial conditions, which limits the application of finite-time control. To address this issue, some fixed-time formation control issues were investigated in [28], [29], [30], and [31]. It should be mentioned that the settling time in [28], [29], [30], and [31] depends on the design parameters, which makes it difficult to adjust the design parameters according to actual control requirements. For this reason, some prescribed-time consensus control issues for MASs were investigated in [32], [33], [34], [35], [36], [37], and [38]. However, the schemes developed in [22], [23], [24], [25], [26], [27], [28], [29], [30], [31], [32], [33], [34], [35], [36], [37], and [38] did not take into account optimal performances. To the author’s knowledge, for a class of uncertain nonlinear MASs, the

prescribed-time formation control via RL is still an interesting and challenging topic, which is rarely reported.

Motivated by the above statements, a prescribed-time formation control strategy is presented for a class of MASs, which can guarantee that the formation error converges to the desired accuracy within a prescribed time. The main innovations are as follows.

- 1) Different from the existing prescribed-time control [32], [33], [34], [35], [36], [37], [38], the optimal control problem is considered. By constructing an auxiliary function and an error transformation function, the original performance index function is rewritten, which lays the foundation for realizing the prescribed-time formation control of MASs with the least resources.
- 2) The proposed strategy can eliminate the assumption of persistence excitation, which is required by most optimal control algorithms (such as [19] and [20]). In addition, new actor updating laws are designed to implement training sufficiently.
- 3) Compared with the existing optimal control results for MASs (such as [12], [13], [14], [15], [16], [17], [18], [19], [20], [21]), the settling time is not influenced by initial conditions and design parameters and can be prescribed.

The rest is organized as follows. Section II gives the problem description and some preliminaries. The prescribed-time control scheme is developed in Section III. Thereafter, the validity of the strategy is verified in Section IV via a simulation example. Finally Section V concludes the article.

II. PROBLEM DESCRIPTION AND SOME PRELIMINARIES

A. Graph Theory

The undirected connected graph $\mathcal{G} = (\mathcal{V}, \chi, \mathcal{A})$ is modeled to describe the communication network among agents, where $\mathcal{V} = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$, $\chi \subseteq \mathcal{V} \times \mathcal{V}$, and $\mathcal{A} = [a_{ij}]$ represent vertex set, edge set, and adjacency matrix, respectively. If there is an information flow from v_j to v_i , then $\bar{v}_{ij} = (v_i, v_j) \in \chi$ and $a_{ij} = 1$, and v_j is a neighbor of v_i ; otherwise, $\bar{v}_{ij} \notin \chi$ and $a_{ij} = 0$. The neighbor node set is denoted by $\mathcal{N}_i = \{v_j \mid (v_i, v_j) \in \chi\}$. If and only if $a_{ij} = a_{ji}$, \mathcal{G} is an undirected graph. If any pair of distinct vertices has a path, the undirected graph is connected, where a path from v_i to v_j is an edge sequence in the form of $(v_i, v_{i1}), (v_{i1}, v_{i2}), \dots, (v_{il}, v_j)$.

$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{D} - \mathcal{A} \in R^{n \times n}$ and $\mathcal{B} = \text{diag}\{b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n\}$ denote the Laplacian matrix and the communication matrix between agent and leader, respectively, where $\mathcal{D} = \text{diag}\{\sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j}, \dots, \sum_{j=1}^n a_{nj}\}$. Assume that at least one agent is connected to the leader, which means $\sum_{i=1}^n b_i > 0$.

B. Fuzzy Logic Systems

IF-THEN rules:

Rule l: IF x_1 is A_1^l , x_2 is A_2^l, \dots, x_k is A_k^l

THEN: y_B is B^l .

where $x = [x_1, \dots, x_k]^T \in R^k$ and y_B denote the input and output of l represents the number of fuzzy rules. $\mu_{A_i^l}(x_i)$ and

$\mu_{B^l}(y_B)$ denote the membership functions of fuzzy sets A_i^l and B^l , respectively.

Combining the singleton fuzzifier, product inference, and center average defuzzifier, y_B can be expressed as

$$y_B(x) = \frac{\sum_{l=1}^L \Phi^l \prod_{i=1}^k \mu_{A_i^l}(x_i)}{\sum_{l=1}^L \left[\prod_{i=1}^k \mu_{A_i^l}(x_i) \right]}$$

where L denotes the total number of fuzzy rules, Φ^l satisfies $\mu_{B^l}(\Phi^l) = \max\{\mu_{B^l}(y_B) \mid y_B \in R\}$.

Let

$$\varphi^l = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^k \mu_{A_i^l}(x_i)}{\sum_{l=1}^L \left[\prod_{i=1}^k \mu_{A_i^l}(x_i) \right]}$$

and $\varphi = [\varphi^1, \dots, \varphi^L]^T$ and $\Phi = [\Phi^1, \dots, \Phi^L]^T$. Then, $y_B(x)$ is represented as

$$y_B(x) = \Phi^T \varphi(x).$$

Lemma 1 (see [17]): For $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, there exists FLS $\Phi^T \varphi(x)$ such that $\sup_{x \in \Xi} |f(x) - \Phi^T \varphi(x)| \leq \varepsilon$, where $f(x)$ denotes a continuous function defined on a compact set Ξ .

C. Problem Description

Consider the following multiagent system (MAS):

$$\dot{x}_i = u_i + f_i(x_i), \quad i = 1, \dots, n \quad (1)$$

where $x_i = [x_{i1}, \dots, x_{im}]^T \in R^m$, $u_i = [u_{i1}, \dots, u_{im}]^T \in R^m$ and $f_i(\cdot) \in R^m$ represent the system state, control input, and unknown continuous nonlinear function, respectively.

Assumption 1: The desired formation trajectory $x_d \in R^m$ and its derivative $\dot{x}_d \in R^m$ are bounded.

Define the coordinate transformations as

$$z_i = x_i - x_d - \epsilon_i \quad (2)$$

where $z_i = [z_{i1}, \dots, z_{im}]^T \in R^m$ denotes the tracking error; $\epsilon_i = [\epsilon_{i1}, \dots, \epsilon_{im}]^T \in R^m$ denotes the relative position between the leader and the agent i , which describes the formation mode.

Remark 1: x_d and \dot{x}_d represent the desired formation position and speed, respectively. In actual formation control, the given formation position and speed must be bounded. Otherwise, the formation would not be feasible. Assumption 1 is usually used in formation control, such as [20] and [21].

The formation error is defined as

$$\begin{aligned} e_i &= \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_i} a_{ij} (x_i - \epsilon_i - x_j + \epsilon_j) + b_i (x_i - x_d - \epsilon_i) \\ &= \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_i} a_{ij} (z_i - z_j) + b_i z_i \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

where $e_i = [e_{i1}, \dots, e_{im}]^T \in R^m$.

Definition 1: The practical prescribed-time formation control of MAS (1) can be realized if there exists protocol u_i such that $\|e_i\| < \|\varepsilon_i\|$ for $\forall t > T$, where $T > 0$ is a settling time and $\varepsilon_i = [\varepsilon_{i1}, \varepsilon_{i2}, \dots, \varepsilon_{im}]^T \in R^m$ denotes the desired accuracy.

Define the performance index function as follows:

$$J_i(e_i) = \int_t^\infty e^{-\alpha_i(\tau-t)} (e_i^T Q_i e_i + u_i^T R_i u_i) d\tau \quad (4)$$

where $\alpha_i > 0$ represents the discount factor, and Q_i and R_i denote the symmetric positive-definite matrices.

Definition 2 (see [40]): For MAS (1), if **1**) u_i is continuous; **2**) $u_i(0) = 0$; **3**) u_i stabilizes (1) on the set Ω ; **4**) $J_i(e_i)$ is finite, then the control protocol u_i is admissible on Ω , which is represented as $u_i \in \Psi(\Omega)$.

Remark 2: To obtain the optimal formation control protocol u^* so that MAS (1) can achieve the desired formation, the performance index function includes the formation error cost and the control input cost is considered in (4).

The tasks of this article are to present a prescribed-time control algorithm for MAS (1) such that 1) the formation error (3) converges to the desired accuracy within a prescribed time; 2) the performance index function (4) can be minimized.

D. Necessary Lemmas

Lemma 2 (see [41]): The Laplacian matrix of the undirected connected graph is irreducible.

Lemma 3 (see [21]): If the Laplacian matrix is irreducible, then $\mathcal{L} + \mathcal{B}$ is a positive-definite matrix.

Lemma 4 (see[39]): For $\iota, j \in R$, one has

$$\iota j \leq \frac{m^p}{p} \|\iota\|^p + \frac{1}{qm^q} \|j\|^q \quad (5)$$

where $m > 0$, and $p, q > 1$ with $(p-1)(q-1) = 1$.

III. PRESCRIBED-TIME FORMATION CONTROL

A. Error Transformation Function

To realize the prescribed-time control performance of MAS (1), an auxiliary function is given as follows:

$$\zeta = \begin{cases} (1-\tau) \left(\frac{T-t}{T}\right)^2 + \tau, & 0 \leq t < T \\ \tau, & t \geq T \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

where $0 < \tau < 1$ represents the design parameter, and $T > 0$ denotes the prescribed time. The following properties are obtained from (6): 1) ζ is strictly decreasing over $[0, T)$, with $\zeta(0) = 1$, and $\zeta = \tau$ for $\forall t \geq T$; 2) ζ is smooth, and ζ and $\dot{\zeta}$ are bounded for all $t \geq 0$.

Define the error transformation function as $\xi_i = [\xi_{i1}, \dots, \xi_{im}]^T \in R^m$. ξ_{il} is constructed as follows:

$$\xi_{il} = \tan\left(\frac{\pi e_{il}}{2\wp\zeta}\right), \quad \ell = 1, \dots, m \quad (7)$$

where $\wp > 0$ is a constant, and $|e_{il}(0)| < \wp\zeta(0)$.

Remark 3: For $\forall t \geq 0$, if ξ_{il} is bounded, it can be observed that $-\wp\zeta < e_{il} < \wp\zeta$ from (7). From the definition of ζ , it further indicates that as long as ξ_{il} is made bounded, $-\wp\tau < e_{il} < \wp\tau$ for $\forall t \geq T$, that is, the prescribed performance of e_i can be realized.

B. Optimal Formation Control

From (7), we can obtain that

$$e_{il} = \frac{2\wp\zeta}{\pi} \arctan(\xi_{il}), \quad i = 1, \dots, n, \ell = 1, \dots, m. \quad (8)$$

Then, e_i can be further expressed as $e_i = \left[\frac{2\wp\zeta}{\pi} \arctan(\xi_{i1}), \dots, \frac{2\wp\zeta}{\pi} \arctan(\xi_{im})\right]^T$.

Let $e_i = \frac{2\wp\zeta}{\pi} v_i$ with $v_i = [v_{i1}, \dots, v_{im}] = [\arctan(\xi_{i1}), \dots, \arctan(\xi_{im})]^T$. The performance index function (4) can be represented as

$$J_i = \int_t^\infty e^{-\alpha_i(\tau-t)} \left(\left(\frac{2\wp\zeta}{\pi} v_i \right)^T Q_i \left(\frac{2\wp\zeta}{\pi} v_i \right) + u_i^T R_i u_i \right) d\tau. \quad (9)$$

Remark 4: Through the transformation function (7), the error e_{il} is rewritten as (8) and embedded into the performance index function (4). This operation can ensure that the performance index function includes formation error cost and control input energy cost while achieving the prescribed-time formation control performance of MAS (1).

Taking the optimal formation control $u^* = [u_1^{*T}, \dots, u_n^{*T}]^T \in R^{nm}$ into (9), we can get the optimal performance index function as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} J_i^* &= \min_{u_i \in \Psi(\Omega)} \left\{ \int_t^\infty e^{-\alpha_i(\tau-t)} \left(\left(\frac{2\wp\zeta}{\pi} v_i \right)^T Q_i \left(\frac{2\wp\zeta}{\pi} v_i \right) \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + u_i^T R_i u_i \right) d\tau \right\} \\ &= \int_t^\infty e^{-\alpha_i(\tau-t)} \left(\left(\frac{2\wp\zeta}{\pi} v_i \right)^T Q_i \left(\frac{2\wp\zeta}{\pi} v_i \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + u_i^{*T} R_i u_i^* \right) d\tau. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

From (2) and (3), taking the time derivative of e_i yields

$$\dot{e}_i = c_i f_i + c_i u_i - b_i \dot{x}_d - \sum_{j \in N_i} a_{ij} \dot{x}_j \quad (11)$$

where $c_i = \sum_{j \in N_i} a_{ij} + b_i$.

Then, taking the time derivative of v_{il} yields

$$\dot{v}_{il} = \frac{\dot{\xi}_{il}}{1 + \xi_{il}^2} = \frac{1}{1 + \xi_{il}^2} K_{il} (\dot{e}_{il} - \gamma_{il}) \quad (12)$$

where $K_{il} = \frac{\pi}{2\wp\zeta \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi e_{il}}{2\wp\zeta}\right)}$ and $\gamma_{il} = \frac{e_{il} \dot{\zeta}}{\zeta}$.

From (11) and (12), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{v}_i &= \bar{K}_i (\dot{e}_i - \gamma_i) \\ &= \bar{K}_i \left(c_i f_i + c_i u_i - b_i \dot{x}_d - \sum_{j \in N_i} a_{ij} \dot{x}_j - \gamma_i \right) \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

where $\bar{K}_i = \text{diag}\left\{\frac{K_{i1}}{1 + \xi_{i1}^2}, \dots, \frac{K_{im}}{1 + \xi_{im}^2}\right\}$, and $\gamma_i = [\gamma_{i1}, \dots, \gamma_{im}]^T$.

By calculating the time derivative of (10), we can get HJB equation as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
& H_i \left(v_i, \zeta, u_i^*, \frac{\partial J_i^*}{\partial v_i}, \frac{\partial J_i^*}{\partial \zeta} \right) \\
&= \left(\frac{2\wp\zeta}{\pi} v_i \right)^T Q_i \left(\frac{2\wp\zeta}{\pi} v_i \right) + u_i^{*T} R_i u_i^* - \alpha_i J_i^* + \frac{\partial J_i^*}{\partial v_i^T} \\
&\quad \times \left[\bar{K}_i \left(c_i f_i + c_i u_i^* - b_i \dot{x}_d - \sum_{j \in N_i} a_{ij} \dot{x}_j - \gamma_i \right) \right] \\
&\quad + \frac{\partial J_i^*}{\partial \zeta} \frac{d\zeta}{dt} \\
&= \left(\frac{2\wp\zeta}{\pi} v_i \right)^T Q_i \left(\frac{2\wp\zeta}{\pi} v_i \right) + u_i^{*T} R_i u_i^* - \alpha_i J_i^* + \frac{\partial J_i^*}{\partial \xi_i^T} \left[K_i \right. \\
&\quad \times \left. \left(c_i f_i + c_i u_i^* - b_i \dot{x}_d - \sum_{j \in N_i} a_{ij} \dot{x}_j - \gamma_i \right) \right] + \frac{\partial J_i^*}{\partial \zeta} \frac{d\zeta}{dt} \\
&= 0 \tag{14}
\end{aligned}$$

where $K_i = \text{diag}\{K_{i1}, \dots, K_{im}\}$. The right-hand side of (10) is existent and unique, it can be known that u_i^* is the unique solution of (14). By solving $\frac{\partial H_i(v_i, \zeta, u_i^*, \frac{\partial J_i^*}{\partial v_i}, \frac{\partial J_i^*}{\partial \zeta})}{\partial u_i^*} = 0$, one can get the optimal control input as follows:

$$u_i^* = -\frac{c_i}{2} R_i^{-1} K_i^T \frac{\partial J_i^*}{\partial \xi_i}. \tag{15}$$

Substituting (15) into (14) yields

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left(\frac{2\wp\zeta}{\pi} v_i \right)^T Q_i \left(\frac{2\wp\zeta}{\pi} v_i \right) - \alpha_i J_i^* + \frac{\partial J_i^*}{\partial \zeta} \frac{d\zeta}{dt} \\
&+ \frac{\partial J_i^*}{\partial \xi_i^T} \left[K_i \left(c_i f_i - b_i \dot{x}_d - \sum_{j \in N_i} a_{ij} \dot{x}_j - \gamma_i \right) \right] \\
&- \frac{c_i^2}{4} \frac{\partial J_i^*}{\partial \xi_i^T} K_i R_i^{-1} K_i^T \frac{\partial J_i^*}{\partial \xi_i} = 0. \tag{16}
\end{aligned}$$

Remark 5: It is expected to get the term $\frac{\partial J_i^*}{\partial \xi_i}$ by solving (16). Due to that the HJB equation (16) contains completely unknown system dynamics, it is difficult or even impossible to calculate its solution.

RL methods, as a powerful tool, will be used to address the optimal formation issue.

C. ACI Design

To achieve the optimal formation control, $\frac{\partial J_i^*}{\partial \xi_i}$ is segmented as

$$\frac{\partial J_i^*}{\partial \xi_i} = \frac{2\bar{h}_i}{c_i} K_i^{-2} \xi_i + \frac{2}{c_i} K_i^{-2} \bar{f}_i(X_i) + \frac{1}{c_i} K_i^{-2} J_i^0(\mathcal{X}_i) \tag{17}$$

where $\bar{h}_i > \frac{3}{4}$ is a design parameter, $J_i^0(\mathcal{X}_i) = -2\bar{h}_i \xi_i - 2\bar{f}_i + c_i^2 K_i^2 \frac{dJ_i^*}{d\xi_i}$, and $\bar{f}_i(X_i) = R_i K_i (f_i(x_i) - \dot{x}_d - \mu^{-1} \gamma_i)$ with

$$\mu = \lambda_{\max}(\tilde{\mathcal{L}}), \tilde{\mathcal{L}} = \mathcal{L} + \mathcal{B}, \mathcal{X}_i = [x_i, \xi_i, x_d, \dot{x}_d, \zeta, \dot{\zeta}]^T, X_i = [x_i, x_d, \dot{x}_d, \zeta, \dot{\zeta}]^T.$$

By substituting (17) into (15), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
u_i^* &= -\bar{h}_i R_i^{-1} K_i^{-1} \xi_i - R_i^{-1} K_i^{-1} \bar{f}_i(X_i) \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{2} R_i^{-1} K_i^{-1} J_i^0(\mathcal{X}_i). \tag{18}
\end{aligned}$$

The unknown terms $\bar{f}_i(X_i)$ and $J_i^0(\mathcal{X}_i)$ are continuous, by Lemma 1, for $\forall \varepsilon_{fi} \in R^m$ and $\forall \varepsilon_i \in R^m$, there exist FLSs $\Psi_{fi}^{*T} \varphi_{fi}(X_i)$ and $\Psi_i^{*T} \varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i)$ such that

$$\bar{f}_i(X_i) = \Psi_{fi}^{*T} \varphi_{fi}(X_i) + \varepsilon_{fi}(X_i) \tag{19}$$

$$J_i^0(\mathcal{X}_i) = \Psi_i^{*T} \varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i) + \varepsilon_i(\mathcal{X}_i) \tag{20}$$

where $\Psi_{fi}^* \in R^{p_1 \times m}$ and $\Psi_i^* \in R^{p_2 \times m}$ denote the optimal parameter matrices; p_1 and p_2 denote the fuzzy rule numbers; $\varphi_{fi} \in R^{p_1}$ and $\varphi_i \in R^{p_2}$ denote the fuzzy basis function vectors; the approximation errors $\varepsilon_{fi} \in R^m$ and $\varepsilon_i \in R^m$ satisfy $\|\varepsilon_{fi}\| \leq \delta_{fi}$ and $\|\varepsilon_i\| \leq \delta_i$; δ_{fi} and δ_i are constants.

Substituting (19) and (20) into (17) and (18), we get

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial J_i^*}{\partial \xi_i} &= \frac{2\bar{h}_i}{c_i} K_i^{-2} \xi_i + \frac{2}{c_i} K_i^{-2} \Psi_{fi}^{*T} \varphi_{fi}(X_i) \\
&\quad + \frac{2}{c_i} K_i^{-2} \varepsilon_{fi}(X_i) + \frac{1}{c_i} K_i^{-2} \Psi_i^{*T} \varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{c_i} K_i^{-2} \varepsilon_i(\mathcal{X}_i) \tag{21}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
u_i^* &= -\bar{h}_i R_i^{-1} K_i^{-1} \xi_i - R_i^{-1} K_i^{-1} \Psi_{fi}^{*T} \varphi_{fi}(X_i) \\
&\quad - R_i^{-1} K_i^{-1} \varepsilon_{fi}(X_i) - \frac{1}{2} R_i^{-1} K_i^{-1} \Psi_i^{*T} \varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i) \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{2} R_i^{-1} K_i^{-1} \varepsilon_i(\mathcal{X}_i). \tag{22}
\end{aligned}$$

Because Ψ_{fi}^* and Ψ_i^* are unknown, (21) and (22) are not available. To this end, we design the following identifier, critic, and actor.

First, to identify the unknown dynamic function, we design the identifier as follows:

$$\hat{f}_i(X_i) = \hat{\Psi}_{fi}^T \varphi_{fi}(X_i) \tag{23}$$

where $\hat{f}_i(X_i)$ and $\hat{\Psi}_{fi} \in R^{p_1 \times m}$ denote the output of FLS and identifier parameter matrices, respectively. In addition, we design the identifier updating law as follows:

$$\dot{\hat{\Psi}}_{fi} = P_i (\mu \varphi_{fi}(X_i) \xi_i^T R_i^{-1} - \omega_i \hat{\Psi}_{fi}) \tag{24}$$

where $\omega_i > 0$ denotes a design parameter, and $P_i \in R^{p_1 \times p_1}$ denotes a positive-definite matrix. To evaluate the control performance, we design the following critic:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial \hat{J}_i^*}{\partial \xi_i} &= \frac{2\bar{h}_i}{c_i} K_i^{-2} \xi_i + \frac{2}{c_i} K_i^{-2} \hat{\Psi}_{fi}^T \varphi_{fi}(X_i) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{c_i} K_i^{-2} \hat{\Psi}_{ci}^T \varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i) \tag{25}
\end{aligned}$$

where $\frac{\partial \hat{J}_i^*}{\partial \xi_i}$ and $\hat{\Psi}_{ci} \in R^{p_2 \times m}$ denotes the critic parameter matrix. Then, we design the following updating law for (25):

$$\dot{\hat{\Psi}}_{ci} = -\eta_{ci}(\varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i)\varphi_i^T(\mathcal{X}_i) + JI_{p_2})\hat{\Psi}_{ci} \quad (26)$$

where $\eta_{ci} > 0$ and $J > 0$ represent design parameters. To implement the control behavior, the actor is designed as follows:

$$u_i = -\hat{h}_i R_i^{-1} K_i^{-1} \xi_i - R_i^{-1} K_i^{-1} \hat{\Psi}_{fi}^T \varphi_{fi}(X_i) - \frac{1}{2} R_i^{-1} K_i^{-1} \hat{\Psi}_{ai}^T \varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i) \quad (27)$$

where $\hat{h}_i > \frac{3}{4}$, $\hat{\Psi}_{ai} \in R^{p_2 \times m}$ represents the actor parameter matrix. We construct the following actor updating law:

$$\dot{\hat{\Psi}}_{ai} = -(\varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i)\varphi_i^T(\mathcal{X}_i) + JI_{p_2})(\eta_{ai}(\hat{\Psi}_{ai} - \hat{\Psi}_{ci}) + \eta_{ci}\hat{\Psi}_{ci}) \quad (28)$$

where $\eta_{ai} > 0$ represents the actor design parameter.

Remark 6: The actor updating laws in [21] was constructed as $\dot{\hat{\Psi}}_{ai} = -\varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i)\varphi_i^T(\mathcal{X}_i)(\eta_{ai}(\hat{\Psi}_{ai} - \hat{\Psi}_{ci}) + \eta_{ci}\hat{\Psi}_{ci})$. If the term $\hat{\Psi}_{ai} - \hat{\Psi}_{ci}$ falls on the value of zero eigenvectors of $\varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i)\varphi_i^T(\mathcal{X}_i)$, the training may be terminated. To this end, JI_{p_2} is introduced in (28) for sufficient training.

Remark 7: The actor u_i is expected to satisfy $H_i(v_i, \zeta, u_i, \frac{\partial \hat{J}_i^*}{\partial v_i}, \frac{\partial \hat{J}_i^*}{\partial \zeta}) \rightarrow 0$. Inserting (25) and (27) into (14), we can get the approximated HJB equation as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} & H_i(v_i, \zeta, u_i, \frac{\partial \hat{J}_i^*}{\partial v_i}, \frac{\partial \hat{J}_i^*}{\partial \zeta}) \\ &= \left(\frac{2\wp\zeta}{\pi} v_i \right)^T Q_i \left(\frac{2\wp\zeta}{\pi} v_i \right) + \left(\hat{h}_i R_i^{-1} K_i^{-1} \xi_i \right. \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} R_i^{-1} K_i^{-1} \hat{\Psi}_{ai}^T \varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i) + R_i^{-1} K_i^{-1} \hat{\Psi}_{fi}^T \\ &\times \varphi_{fi}(X_i) \left. \right)^T R_i \left(\hat{h}_i R_i^{-1} K_i^{-1} \xi_i + \frac{1}{2} R_i^{-1} K_i^{-1} \right. \\ &\times \hat{\Psi}_{ai}^T \varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i) + R_i^{-1} K_i^{-1} \hat{\Psi}_{fi}^T \varphi_{fi}(X_i) \left. \right) - \alpha_i J_i^* \\ &- \frac{1}{c_i} (2\hat{h}_i K_i^{-2} \xi_i + K_i^{-2} \hat{\Psi}_{ci}^T \varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i) + 2K_i^{-2} \hat{\Psi}_{fi}^T \\ &\times \varphi_{fi}(X_i)) \left(K_i \left(c_i \hat{h}_i R_i^{-1} K_i^{-1} \xi_i + c_i R_i^{-1} K_i^{-1} \right. \right. \\ &\times \hat{\Psi}_{fi}^T \varphi_{fi}(X_i) + \frac{c_i}{2} R_i^{-1} K_i^{-1} \hat{\Psi}_{ai}^T \varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i) - c_i f_i \\ &\left. \left. + b_i \dot{x}_d + \gamma_i + \sum_{j \in N_i} a_{ij} \dot{x}_j \right) \right). \end{aligned}$$

If $H_i(v_i, \zeta, u_i, \frac{\partial \hat{J}_i^*}{\partial v_i}, \frac{\partial \hat{J}_i^*}{\partial \zeta}) = 0$ holds, since the HJB equation has the unique solution, then we have $\frac{\partial H_i(v_i, \zeta, u_i, \frac{\partial \hat{J}_i^*}{\partial v_i}, \frac{\partial \hat{J}_i^*}{\partial \zeta})}{\partial \hat{\Psi}_{ai}} = \frac{1}{2} \varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i)\varphi_i^T(\mathcal{X}_i)(\hat{\Psi}_{ai} - \hat{\Psi}_{ci}) = 0$. Define $\Phi = Tr((\hat{\Psi}_{ai} -$

$\hat{\Psi}_{ci})^T(\hat{\Psi}_{ai} - \hat{\Psi}_{ci}))$. From (26) and (28), we can get

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\Phi} &= Tr \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \hat{\Psi}_{ai}} \dot{\hat{\Psi}}_{ai} + \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \hat{\Psi}_{ci}} \dot{\hat{\Psi}}_{ci} \right) \\ &= Tr \left(-\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \hat{\Psi}_{ai}} (\varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i)\varphi_i^T(\mathcal{X}_i) + JI_{p_2}) \right. \\ &\quad \times (\eta_{ai}(\hat{\Psi}_{ai} - \hat{\Psi}_{ci}) + \eta_{ci}\hat{\Psi}_{ci}) + \eta_{ci} \\ &\quad \times \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \hat{\Psi}_{ai}} (\varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i)\varphi_i^T(\mathcal{X}_i) + JI_{p_2})\hat{\Psi}_{ci} \left. \right) \\ &= -\frac{\eta_{ai}}{2} Tr \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \hat{\Psi}_{ai}} \varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i)\varphi_i^T(\mathcal{X}_i) \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \hat{\Psi}_{ai}} \right) \\ &\leq 0. \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

The inequality (29) means that $\frac{\partial H_i(v_i, \zeta, u_i, \frac{\partial \hat{J}_i^*}{\partial v_i}, \frac{\partial \hat{J}_i^*}{\partial \zeta})}{\partial \hat{\Psi}_{ai}} = 0$ holds by the designed RL updating laws (26) and (28). Furthermore, we get that $H_i(v_i, \zeta, u_i, \frac{\partial \hat{J}_i^*}{\partial v_i}, \frac{\partial \hat{J}_i^*}{\partial \zeta}) \rightarrow 0$.

D. Main Results

Theorem 1: Consider MAS (1) under Assumption 1, if the identifier in (23), the critic in (25), and the actor in (27) with the updating laws (24), (26), and (28) are employed, then the formation error converges to the desired accuracy within a prescribed time, where the design parameters \hat{h}_i , η_{ai} , and η_{ci} satisfy $\hat{h}_i > \frac{3}{4}$ and $\eta_{ai} > \eta_{ci} > \frac{\eta_{ai}}{2} > \frac{\mu R_i^{-1}}{4}$.

Proof: Construct the Lyapunov function as follows:

$$V = \frac{1}{2} \xi^T \xi + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (Tr\{\tilde{\Psi}_{fi}^T P_i^{-1} \tilde{\Psi}_{fi}\} + Tr\{\tilde{\Psi}_{ci}^T \tilde{\Psi}_{ci}\} + Tr\{\tilde{\Psi}_{ai}^T \tilde{\Psi}_{ai}\}) \quad (30)$$

where $\xi = [\xi_1^T, \dots, \xi_n^T]^T \in R^{nm}$, $\tilde{\Psi}_{fi} = \hat{\Psi}_{fi} - \Psi_{fi}^*$, $\tilde{\Psi}_{ai} = \hat{\Psi}_{ai} - \Psi_{ai}^*$, $\tilde{\Psi}_{ci} = \hat{\Psi}_{ci} - \Psi_{ci}^*$.

From (3), (7), (24), (26), and (28), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} &= \xi^T [K(\tilde{\mathcal{L}} \otimes I_m) \dot{z} - K\gamma] \\ &+ \sum_{i=1}^n Tr\{\tilde{\Psi}_{fi}^T (\mu R_i^{-1} \varphi_{fi}(X_i) \xi_i^T - \omega_i \hat{\Psi}_{fi})\} \\ &- \sum_{i=1}^n Tr\{\eta_{ci} \tilde{\Psi}_{ci}^T (\varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i)\varphi_i^T(\mathcal{X}_i) + JI_{p_2}) \hat{\Psi}_{ci}\} \\ &- \sum_{i=1}^n Tr\{\tilde{\Psi}_{ai}^T (\varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i)\varphi_i^T(\mathcal{X}_i) + JI_{p_2}) \\ &\quad \times (\eta_{ai}(\hat{\Psi}_{ai} - \hat{\Psi}_{ci}) + \eta_{ci}\hat{\Psi}_{ci})\} \\ &\leq \mu \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i^T K_i (f_i + u_i - \dot{x}_d) - \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i^T K_i \gamma_i \\ &+ \sum_{i=1}^n Tr\{\tilde{\Psi}_{fi}^T (\mu R_i^{-1} \varphi_{fi}(X_i) \xi_i^T - \omega_i \hat{\Psi}_{fi})\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Tr}\{\eta_{ci} \tilde{\Psi}_{ci}^T(\varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i) \varphi_i^T(\mathcal{X}_i) + JI_{p_2}) \hat{\Psi}_{ci}\} \\
& - \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Tr}\{\tilde{\Psi}_{ai}^T(\varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i) \varphi_i^T(\mathcal{X}_i) + JI_{p_2}) \\
& \quad \times (\eta_{ai}(\hat{\Psi}_{ai} - \hat{\Psi}_{ci}) + \eta_{ci} \hat{\Psi}_{ci})\} \quad (31)
\end{aligned}$$

where $K = \text{diag}\{K_1, \dots, K_n\} \in R^{nm \times nm}$, $z = [z_1^T, \dots, z_n^T]^T \in R^{nm}$, $\gamma = [\gamma_1^T, \dots, \gamma_n^T]^T \in R^{nm}$ and $\mu = \lambda_{\max}(\mathcal{L})$.

Substituting (19) and (27) into (31), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{V} & \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i^T (-\mu \hat{h}_i R_i^{-1} \xi_i - \mu R_i^{-1} \tilde{\Psi}_{fi}^T \varphi_{fi}(X_i) \\
& \quad + \mu R_i^{-1} \varepsilon_{fi}(X_i) - \frac{\mu}{2} R_i^{-1} \hat{\Psi}_{ai}^T \varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i)) \\
& \quad + \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Tr}\{\tilde{\Psi}_{fi}^T (\mu R_i^{-1} \varphi_{fi}(X_i) \xi_i^T - \omega_i \hat{\Psi}_{fi})\} \\
& \quad - \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Tr}\{\eta_{ci} \tilde{\Psi}_{ci}^T (\varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i) \varphi_i^T(\mathcal{X}_i) + JI_{p_2}) \hat{\Psi}_{ci}\} \\
& \quad - \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Tr}\{\tilde{\Psi}_{ai}^T (\varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i) \varphi_i^T(\mathcal{X}_i) + JI_{p_2}) \\
& \quad \quad \times (\eta_{ai}(\hat{\Psi}_{ai} - \hat{\Psi}_{ci}) + \eta_{ci} \hat{\Psi}_{ci})\} \\
& \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i^T (-\mu \hat{h}_i R_i^{-1} \xi_i - \frac{\mu}{2} R_i^{-1} \hat{\Psi}_{ai}^T \varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i) \\
& \quad + \mu R_i^{-1} \varepsilon_{fi}(X_i)) - \sum_{i=1}^n (\text{Tr}\{\omega_i \tilde{\Psi}_{fi}^T \hat{\Psi}_{fi}\} \\
& \quad - \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Tr}\{\eta_{ci} \tilde{\Psi}_{ci}^T (\varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i) \varphi_i^T(\mathcal{X}_i) + JI_{p_2}) \hat{\Psi}_{ci}\} \\
& \quad - \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Tr}\{\eta_{ai} \tilde{\Psi}_{ai}^T (\varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i) \varphi_i^T(\mathcal{X}_i) + JI_{p_2}) \hat{\Psi}_{ai}\} \\
& \quad + \sum_{i=1}^n (\eta_{ai} - \eta_{ci}) \text{Tr}\{\tilde{\Psi}_{ai}^T (\varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i) \varphi_i^T(\mathcal{X}_i) + JI_{p_2}) \\
& \quad \quad \times \hat{\Psi}_{ci}\}. \quad (32)
\end{aligned}$$

By applying Cauchy–Schwartz inequality and Young’s inequality, we have

$$\mu R_i^{-1} \xi_i^T \varepsilon_{fi} \leq \frac{\mu}{2} R_i^{-1} \|\xi_i\|^2 + \frac{\mu}{2} R_i^{-1} \|\delta_{fi}\|^2 \quad (33)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{\mu}{2} R_i^{-1} \xi_i^T \hat{\Psi}_{ai}^T \varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i) \leq \frac{\mu R_i^{-1}}{4} \|\xi_i\|^2 + \frac{\mu}{4} R_i^{-1} \\
& \quad \times \text{Tr}\{\hat{\Psi}_{ai}^T \varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i) \varphi_i^T(\mathcal{X}_i) \hat{\Psi}_{ai}\}. \quad (34)
\end{aligned}$$

From $\tilde{\Psi}_{fi,ai,ci} = \hat{\Psi}_{fi,ai,ci} - \Psi_{fi,i,i}^*$, we have

$$\text{Tr}\{\tilde{\Psi}_{fi}^T \hat{\Psi}_{fi}\} = \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}\{\tilde{\Psi}_{fi}^T \tilde{\Psi}_{fi} + \hat{\Psi}_{fi}^T \hat{\Psi}_{fi} - \Psi_{fi}^{*T} \Psi_{fi}^*\} \quad (35)$$

$$\text{Tr}\{\tilde{\Psi}_{ci,ai}^T (\varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i) \varphi_i^T(\mathcal{X}_i) + JI_{p_2}) \hat{\Psi}_{ci,ai}\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& = \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}\{\tilde{\Psi}_{ci,ai}^T (\varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i) \varphi_i^T(\mathcal{X}_i) + JI_{p_2}) \tilde{\Psi}_{ci,ai}\} \\
& \quad + \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}\{\hat{\Psi}_{ci,ai}^T (\varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i) \varphi_i^T(\mathcal{X}_i) + JI_{p_2}) \hat{\Psi}_{ci,ai}\} \\
& \quad - \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}\{\Psi_{ci}^{*T} (\varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i) \varphi_i^T(\mathcal{X}_i) + JI_{p_2}) \Psi_{ci}^*\} \quad (36)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\eta_{ai} - \eta_{ci}) \text{Tr}\{\tilde{\Psi}_{ai}^T (\varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i) \varphi_i^T(\mathcal{X}_i) + JI_{p_2}) \hat{\Psi}_{ci}\} \\
& \leq \frac{\eta_{ai} - \eta_{ci}}{2} [\text{Tr}\{\tilde{\Psi}_{ai}^T (\varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i) \varphi_i^T(\mathcal{X}_i) + JI_{p_2}) \tilde{\Psi}_{ai}\} \\
& \quad + \text{Tr}\{\hat{\Psi}_{ci}^T (\varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i) \varphi_i^T(\mathcal{X}_i) + JI_{p_2}) \hat{\Psi}_{ci}\}]. \quad (37)
\end{aligned}$$

Substituting (33)–(37) into (32), we can get

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{V} & \leq - \sum_{i=1}^n \mu R_i^{-1} \left(\hat{h}_i - \frac{3}{4} \right) \|\xi_i\|^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\eta_{ci}}{2} \text{Tr}\{\tilde{\Psi}_{ci}^T \\
& \quad \times (\varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i) \varphi_i^T(\mathcal{X}_i) + JI_{p_2}) \tilde{\Psi}_{ci}\} - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\eta_{ci}}{2} \\
& \quad \times \text{Tr}\{\tilde{\Psi}_{ai}^T (\varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i) \varphi_i^T(\mathcal{X}_i) + JI_{p_2}) \tilde{\Psi}_{ai}\} \\
& \quad - \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Tr}\left\{ \frac{\omega_i}{2\lambda_{\max}(P_i^{-1})} \tilde{\Psi}_{fi}^T P_i^{-1} \tilde{\Psi}_{fi} \right\} \\
& \quad - \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\eta_{ci} - \frac{\eta_{ai}}{2} \right) \text{Tr}\{\hat{\Psi}_{ci}^T (\varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i) \varphi_i^T(\mathcal{X}_i) \\
& \quad + JI_{p_2}) \hat{\Psi}_{ci}\} - \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{\eta_{ai}}{2} - \frac{\mu R_i^{-1}}{4} \right) \text{Tr}\{\hat{\Psi}_{ai}^T \\
& \quad \times \varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i) \varphi_i^T(\mathcal{X}_i) \hat{\Psi}_{ai}\} - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\eta_{ai}}{2} \text{Tr}\{\hat{\Psi}_{ai}^T \\
& \quad \times JI_{p_2} \hat{\Psi}_{ai}\} - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\omega_i}{2} \text{Tr}\{\hat{\Psi}_{fi}^T \hat{\Psi}_{fi}\} + \varrho \quad (38)
\end{aligned}$$

where $\lambda_{\max}(P_i^{-1})$ represents the maximal eigenvalue of the matrix P_i^{-1} , $\varrho = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\mu}{2} R_i^{-1} \|\delta_{fi}\|^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\omega_i}{2} \text{Tr}\{\Psi_{fi}^{*T} \Psi_{fi}^*\} + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\eta_{ai} + \eta_{ci}}{2} \text{Tr}\{\Psi_{ai}^{*T} (\varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i) \varphi_i^T(\mathcal{X}_i) + JI_{p_2}) \Psi_{ai}^*\}$.

From $\frac{\mu R_i^{-1}}{4} < \frac{\eta_{ai}}{2} < \eta_{ci} < \eta_{ai}$, we can obtain that $-\sum_{i=1}^n (\eta_{ci} - \frac{\eta_{ai}}{2}) \text{Tr}\{\hat{\Psi}_{ci}^T (\varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i) \varphi_i^T(\mathcal{X}_i) + JI_{p_2}) \hat{\Psi}_{ci}\} - \sum_{i=1}^n (\frac{\eta_{ai}}{2} - \frac{\mu R_i^{-1}}{4}) \text{Tr}\{\hat{\Psi}_{ai}^T \varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i) \varphi_i^T(\mathcal{X}_i) \hat{\Psi}_{ai}\} - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\eta_{ai}}{2} \text{Tr}\{\hat{\Psi}_{ai}^T JI_{p_2} \hat{\Psi}_{ai}\} - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\omega_i}{2} \text{Tr}\{\hat{\Psi}_{fi}^T \hat{\Psi}_{fi}\} < 0$. Then, the inequality (38) can be rewritten as

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{V} & \leq - \sum_{i=1}^n \mu R_i^{-1} \left(\hat{h}_i - \frac{3}{4} \right) \|\xi_i\|^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\eta_{ci}}{2} \text{Tr}\{\tilde{\Psi}_{ci}^T \\
& \quad \times (\varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i) \varphi_i^T(\mathcal{X}_i) + JI_{p_2}) \tilde{\Psi}_{ci}\} - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\eta_{ci}}{2} \\
& \quad \times \text{Tr}\{\tilde{\Psi}_{ai}^T (\varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i) \varphi_i^T(\mathcal{X}_i) + JI_{p_2}) \tilde{\Psi}_{ai}\} \\
& \quad - \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Tr}\left\{ \frac{\omega_i}{2\lambda_{\max}(P_i^{-1})} \tilde{\Psi}_{fi}^T P_i^{-1} \tilde{\Psi}_{fi} \right\} + \varrho. \quad (39)
\end{aligned}$$

There exists a constant $\bar{\rho}$ such that $\rho \leq \bar{\rho}$. Then, we can get that

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} &\leq -\frac{\nu_1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \|\xi_i\|^2 - \frac{\nu_2}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Tr}\{\tilde{\Psi}_{fi}^T P_i^{-1} \tilde{\Psi}_{fi}\} \\ &\quad - \frac{\nu_3}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Tr}\{\tilde{\Psi}_{ci}^T \tilde{\Psi}_{ci}\} - \frac{\nu_3}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Tr}\{\tilde{\Psi}_{ai}^T \tilde{\Psi}_{ai}\} + \bar{\rho} \\ &\leq -\nu V + \bar{\rho} \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

where $\nu_1 = \min_{i=1, \dots, n} \{2(\mu R_i^{-1} \bar{h}_i - \frac{3\mu R_i^{-1}}{4})\}$, $\nu_2 = \min_{i=1, \dots, n} \{\frac{\omega_i}{\lambda_{\max}(P_i^{-1})}\}$, $\nu_3 = \min_{i=1, \dots, n} \{\eta_{ci} \lambda_{\min}(\varphi_i)\}$, $\nu = \min\{\nu_1, \nu_2, \nu_3\}$. $\lambda_{\min}(\varphi_i)$ represents the minimal eigenvalue of matrix $\varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i) \varphi_i^T(\mathcal{X}_i)$.

From (40), we can get that $V \in L_\infty$. Then, $\xi_i \in L_\infty$, $\tilde{\Psi}_{fi} \in L_\infty$, $\tilde{\Psi}_{ci}^T \in L_\infty$, and $\tilde{\Psi}_{ai}^T \in L_\infty$ can be obtained. As ξ_i is bounded, it follows from (7) that $-\rho\zeta < e_{i\ell} < \rho\zeta$. Due to $\zeta = \tau$ for $\forall t \geq T$, we get that $\sum_{j \in N_i} a_{ij}(z_i - z_j) + b_i z_i < \bar{\rho}$ for $\forall t \geq T$ with $\bar{\rho} = [\rho\tau, \dots, \rho\tau]^T \in R^m$, and then, the expected formation can be realized. It can be further obtained that the formation error can converge to the specified accuracy within a prescribed time. ■

Remark 8: The performance index functions specified in [15], [16], [17], [18], [19], [20], and [21] did not involve performance weights while the results presented in this article can make a tradeoff between the formation error cost and control input energy cost by choosing appropriate performance weights. By choosing R_i , which is smaller than Q_i , the formation error can converge to the desired accuracy with a faster convergence speed. Compared with the results in [15], [16], [17], [18], [19], [20], and [21], the presented control scheme is more conducive to engineering application.

Remark 9: It should be mentioned that the following knowledge on MAS (1) is required: the number of agents; the general connection between agents; the formation information loaded in MAS (1).

Remark 10: It is obvious that the controller parameter \bar{h}_i should be selected under the condition that $\bar{h}_i > \frac{3}{4}$. In practical engineering, the Laplacian matrix \mathcal{L} , the communication matrix \mathcal{B} , and the weight matrix R_i can be determined in advance, that is, the value of $\frac{\mu R_i^{-1}}{2}$ can be obtained in advance. Then, the selection of η_{ai} should satisfy $\eta_{ai} > \frac{\mu R_i^{-1}}{2}$. Finally, the selection of η_{ci} should satisfy $\eta_{ai} > \eta_{ci} > \frac{\eta_{ai}}{2}$.

The block diagram of MAS is given in Fig. 1. Moreover, the proposed design procedure is given in Algorithm 1.

IV. SIMULATION EXAMPLE

In this section, to verify the feasibility of the scheme, the following MAS is considered:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_i &= -\iota_i x_i - \begin{bmatrix} 0.3x_{i1} \cos^2(\kappa_i x_{i1}) \\ x_{i2} - 0.5 \sin^2(\kappa_i x_{i2}) \end{bmatrix} + u_i \\ i &= 1, 2, 3, 4 \end{aligned}$$

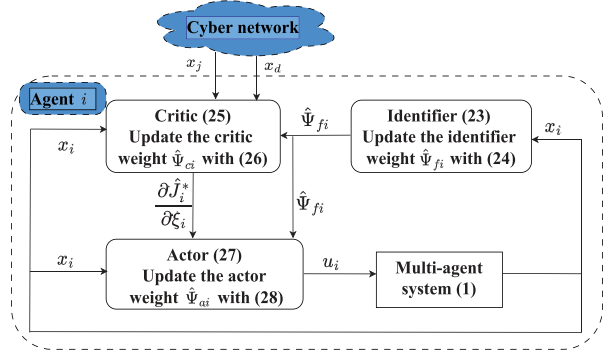


Fig. 1. Block diagram of MAS via RL.

Algorithm 1: Prescribed-Time Formation Control via Fuzzy RL.

Input: $x_d, \epsilon_i, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{B}, \mathcal{L}, T, 0 < \tau < 1, R_i > 0, \mu = \lambda_{\max}(\tilde{\mathcal{L}})$

Initialization: $x_i(0), x_d(0), \hat{\Psi}_{fi}(0), \hat{\Psi}_{ci}(0), \hat{\Psi}_{ai}(0)$

Parameters:

$\wp > 0, P_i > 0, \omega_i > 0, \eta_{ci} > 0, \eta_{ai} > 0, j > 0, \bar{h}_i > \frac{3}{4}$,
where η_{ci} and η_{ai} should satisfy $\eta_{ai} > \eta_{ci} > \frac{\eta_{ai}}{2} > \frac{\mu R_i^{-1}}{4}$

for follower agent i **do**

 Compute e_i with (3)

 Compute ζ with (6)

 Compute ξ_i with (7)

 Define fuzzy IF–THEN rules, input

$X_i = [x_i, x_d, \dot{x}_d, \zeta, \dot{\zeta}]^T$, define X_i^0 , determine fuzzy membership functions $\mu_{F_i}^i(X_i)$, and then determine fuzzy basis function vector $\varphi_{fi}(X_i)$

 Define fuzzy IF–THEN rules, input

$\mathcal{X}_i = [x_i, \xi_i, x_d, \dot{x}_d, \zeta, \dot{\zeta}]^T$, define \mathcal{X}_i^0 , determine fuzzy membership functions $\mu_{F_i^e}^i(\mathcal{X}_i)$, and then determine fuzzy basis function vector $\varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i)$

 Compute u_i with (27)

 Update $\hat{\Psi}_{fi}$ with (24)

 Update $\hat{\Psi}_{ci}$ with (26)

 Update $\hat{\Psi}_{ai}$ with (28)

end for

where $[\iota_1, \iota_2, \iota_3, \iota_4]^T = [-0.3, 0.1, -0.3, 0.1]^T$, $[\kappa_1, \kappa_2, \kappa_3, \kappa_4]^T = [0.5, 0.4, -5.5, -1.5]^T$.

The initial positions and the desired trajectories are set as $x_1(0) = [5, 5]^T$, $x_2(0) = [-5, 4]^T$, $x_3(0) = [5, -3]^T$, $x_4(0) = [-4, -5]^T$, and $x_d = [6 \sin(0.5t), \frac{20}{7} \sin(0.7t)]^T$ with $x_d(0) = [0, 0]^T$, respectively. The formation pattern is described by $\epsilon_1 = [4, 4]^T$, $\epsilon_2 = [-4, 4]^T$, $\epsilon_3 = [4, -4]^T$, $\epsilon_4 = [-4, -4]^T$. The settling time is specified as $T = 3$, and parameters are selected as $\tau = 0.06$ and $\wp = 10$.

The adjacency matrix is selected as

$$\mathcal{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

then $\mathcal{D} = \text{diag}\{1, 2, 2, 1\}$, and the Laplacian matrix is set as

$$\mathcal{L} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

and the communication matrix is set as $\mathcal{B} = \text{diag}\{1, 0, 0, 0\}$.

The fuzzy sets of FLS $\Psi_{f_i}^{*T} \varphi_{f_i}(X_i)$ are defined over the interval $[-\frac{23}{2}, \frac{23}{2}]$. Define the vector X_i as $X_i = [x_i, x_d, \dot{x}_d, \zeta, \dot{\zeta}]^T$ and for $l = 1, 2, \dots, 24$, define

$$X_i^0 = \underbrace{\left[\begin{array}{c} -\frac{25}{2} + l, -\frac{25}{2} + l \\ \vdots \\ -\frac{25}{2} + l, -\frac{25}{2} + l \end{array} \right]^T}_{5}.$$

Thus, the fuzzy membership functions of FLS $\Psi_{f_i}^{*T} \varphi_{f_i}(X_i)$ are given as

$$\mu_{F^i}^i(X_i) = \exp\left(-\frac{(X_i - X_i^0)^T(X_i - X_i^0)}{2}\right). \quad (41)$$

Then, one can obtain the fuzzy basis function vector as $\varphi_{f_i}(X_i) = [\varphi_{f_i}^1(X_i), \varphi_{f_i}^2(X_i), \dots, \varphi_{f_i}^{24}(X_i)]$, where

$$\varphi_{f_i}^l(X_i) = \frac{\mu_{F^i}^l}{\sum_{l=1}^{24} \mu_{F^i}^l}.$$

The fuzzy sets of FLS $\Psi_i^{*T} \varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i)$ are defined over the interval $[-\frac{11}{2}, \frac{11}{2}]$. Define the vector \mathcal{X}_i as $\mathcal{X}_i = [x_i, \xi_i, x_d, \dot{x}_d, \zeta, \dot{\zeta}]^T$ and for $l = 1, 2, \dots, 12$, define

$$\mathcal{X}_i^0 = \underbrace{\left[\begin{array}{c} -\frac{13}{2} + l, -\frac{13}{2} + l \\ \vdots \\ -\frac{13}{2} + l, -\frac{13}{2} + l \end{array} \right]^T}_{6}.$$

Thus, the fuzzy membership functions of FLS $\Psi_i^{*T} \varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i)$ are given as

$$\mu_{F^\ell}^i(\mathcal{X}_i) = \exp\left(-\frac{(\mathcal{X}_i - \mathcal{X}_i^0)^T(\mathcal{X}_i - \mathcal{X}_i^0)}{2}\right).$$

Then, one can get the fuzzy basis function vector as $\varphi_i(\mathcal{X}_i) = [\varphi_i^1(\mathcal{X}_i), \varphi_i^2(\mathcal{X}_i), \dots, \varphi_i^{12}(\mathcal{X}_i)]$, where $\varphi_i^\ell(\mathcal{X}_i) =$

$$\frac{\mu_{F^\ell}^i}{\sum_{\ell=1}^{12} \mu_{F^\ell}^i}.$$

For identifier updating laws (24), critic updating laws (26), and actor updating laws (28), the initial values are set as $\hat{\Psi}_{f_1}(0) = \hat{\Psi}_{f_2}(0) = \hat{\Psi}_{f_3}(0) = \hat{\Psi}_{f_4}(0) = [0.1]_{24 \times 2}$, $\hat{\Psi}_{c_1}(0) = [0.92]_{12 \times 2}$, $\hat{\Psi}_{c_2}(0) = [0.94]_{12 \times 2}$, $\hat{\Psi}_{c_3}(0) = [0.95]_{12 \times 2}$, $\hat{\Psi}_{c_4}(0) = [0.96]_{12 \times 2}$, and $\hat{\Psi}_{a_1}(0) = [0.90]_{12 \times 2}$, $\hat{\Psi}_{a_2}(0) = [0.91]_{12 \times 2}$, $\hat{\Psi}_{a_3}(0) = [0.90]_{12 \times 2}$, $\hat{\Psi}_{a_4}(0) = [0.91]_{12 \times 2}$. The design parameters are selected as $\omega_1 = 2, \omega_2 = 1.5, \omega_3 = 3, \omega_4 = 1.5$, $\eta_{c_1} = \eta_{c_2} = \eta_{c_3} = \eta_{c_4} = 1, j = 1$; $\bar{h}_1 = \bar{h}_2 = \bar{h}_3 = \bar{h}_4 = 45$; $\eta_{a_1} = \eta_{a_2} = \eta_{a_3} = \eta_{a_4} = 2$. $R = \text{diag}\{0.8, 0.8\}$; $P_1 = \text{diag}\{0.5, \dots, 0.5\}$, $P_2 = \text{diag}\{0.7, \dots, 0.7\}$, $P_3 = \text{diag}$

$\underbrace{\{0.3, \dots, 0.3\}}_{24}$, $P_4 = \text{diag}\{0.6, \dots, 0.6\}$. It can be seen from

Fig. 2 that the formation can be achieved by the presented

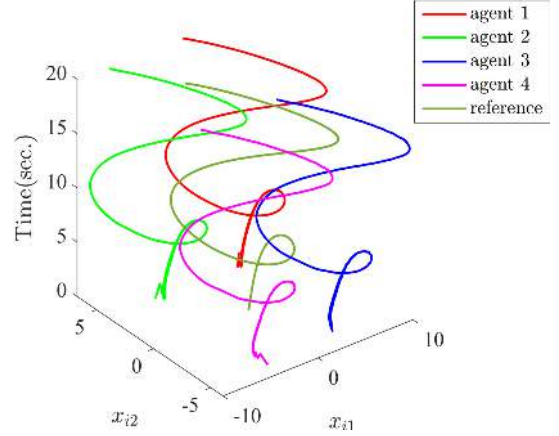


Fig. 2. Formation trajectories of agents.

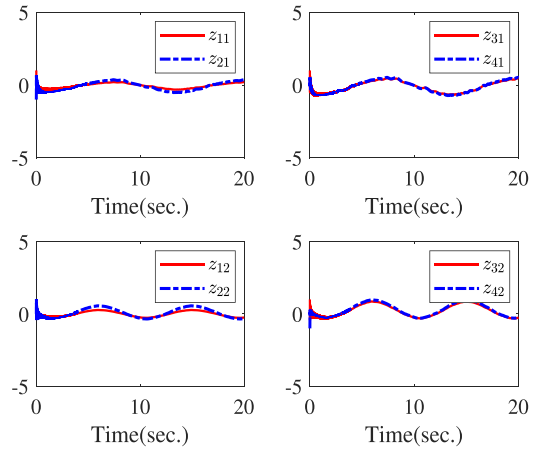


Fig. 3. Trajectories of formation errors z_{i1} and z_{i2} .

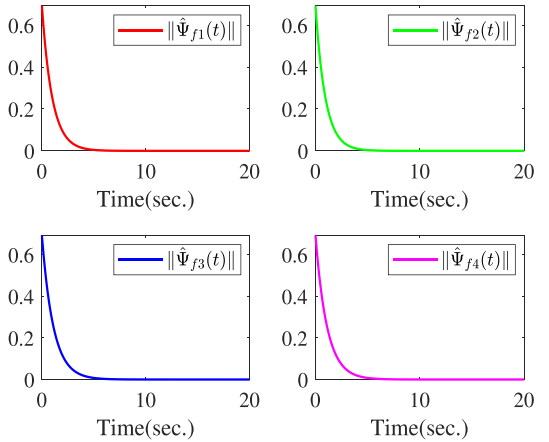


Fig. 4. Trajectories of $\|\hat{\Psi}_{f_i}\|, i = 1, 2, 3, 4$.

strategy. Fig. 3 shows the curves of errors. As observed from Fig. 3 that the errors z_i converge to the expected accuracy within 3(s). Figs. 4–6 show the norm of the identifier, critic, and actor parameter matrices. From Figs. 2 to 6, we can see that the presented method can realize the control goal. The comparison results between this article and the scheme in [20]

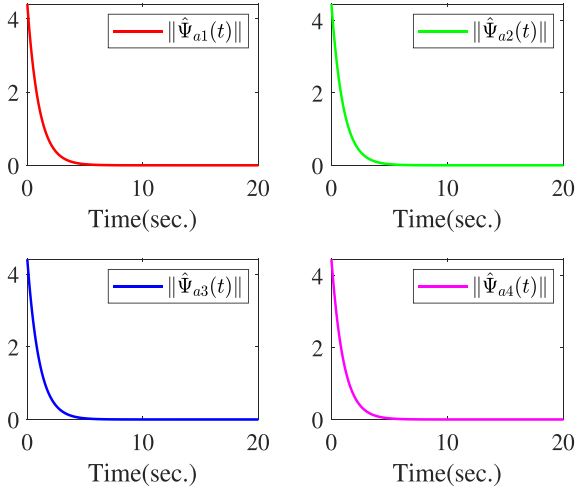


Fig. 5. Trajectories of $\|\hat{\Psi}_{ai}(t)\|, i = 1, 2, 3, 4$.

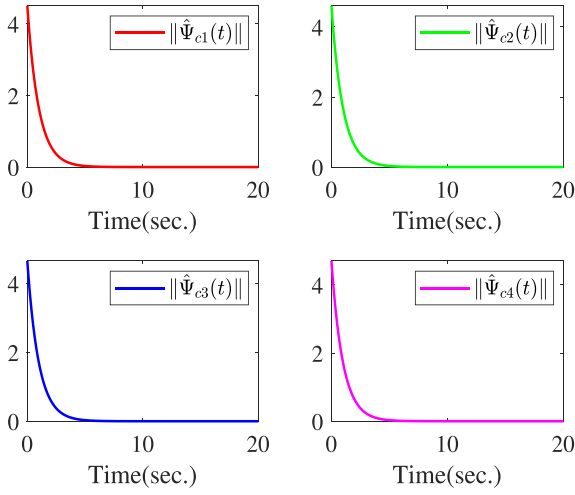


Fig. 6. Trajectories of $\|\hat{\Psi}_{ci}(t)\|, i = 1, 2, 3, 4$.

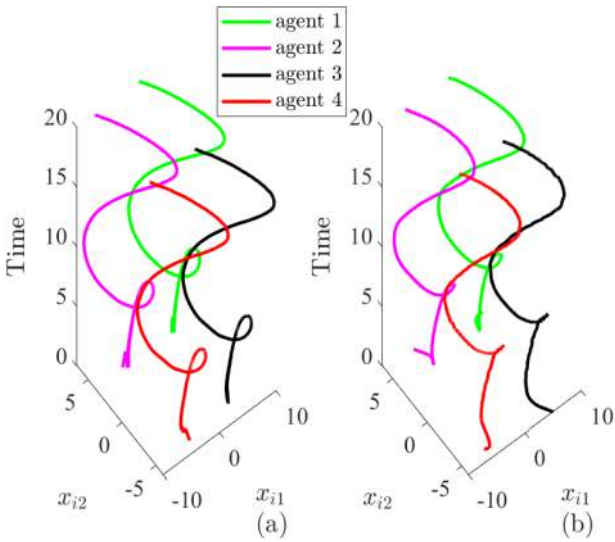


Fig. 7. Formation trajectories of agents.

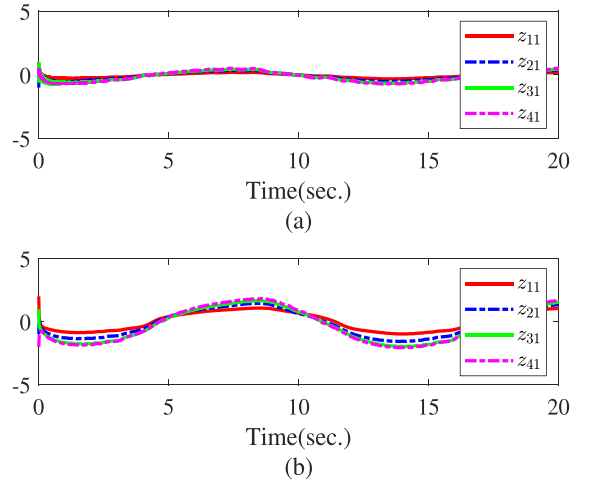


Fig. 8. Trajectories of formation errors $z_{i1}, i = 1, 2, 3, 4$.

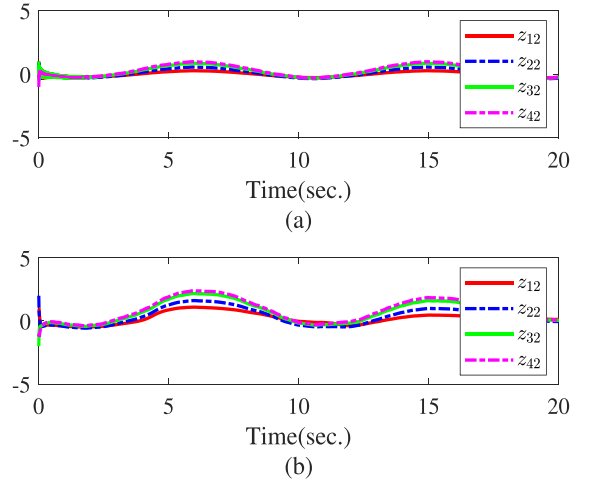


Fig. 9. Trajectories of formation errors $z_{i2}, i = 1, 2, 3, 4$.

are displayed in Figs. 7–9. Fig. 7(a) and (b) shows the formation of agents under the proposed scheme and formation control [20], respectively. Fig. 8(a) and (b) shows formation errors z_{i1} under the proposed scheme and formation control [20], respectively. Fig. 9(a) and (b) shows formation errors z_{i2} under the proposed scheme and formation control [20], respectively. The proposed scheme shows higher convergence accuracy than that in [20].

V. CONCLUSION

In this article, the prescribed-time formation control problem was investigated for a class of MASs. First, a new auxiliary function was given, and then, a new performance index function considering formation error cost and control input energy cost was constructed. Then, by developing the RL algorithm with ACI structure, an optimal prescribed-time control approach was presented, which can minimize the constructed performance index function. In addition, the formation can be achieved, and the settling time can be prespecified as required. The validity of the presented control strategy was verified by an example.

Future work will focus on the prescribed-time formation control for MASs subjected to DoS attacks via RL.

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