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## 一类非线性系统的模糊自适应滑模输出反馈控制

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**摘要:** 针对一类非线性系统, 提出一种新的模糊自适应滑模输出反馈控制方法, 该方法不需要非线性系统的状态可测的假设。基于李亚普诺夫函数方法, 给出了模糊自适应输出反馈控制律以及在线调节的参数自适应律, 证明了模糊闭环系统的稳定性和跟踪误差的收敛性。

**关键词:** 自适应模糊控制; 滑模控制; 观测器; 稳定性

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## Fuzzy adaptive sliding mode output feedback control for a class of nonlinear systems

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**Abstract:** A new adaptive fuzzy sliding mode output feedback control scheme is proposed for SISO nonlinear systems. It does not need the assumption that all the states of the nonlinear system are available for feedback, but introducing a semi-high gain observer to estimate them. It can not only guarantee the stability of the closed-loop system, but also ensure that the tracking approaches a neighborhood of the original.

**Key words:** Adaptive fuzzy control; Sliding mode control; Observer; Stability

### 1 引言

在复杂的工业控制过程中, 许多控制对象都存在严重的非线性和不确定性。对于这样的控制对象, 应用传统的非线性控制方法显得无能为力。为了解决这一问题, 文献[1]针对单输入单输出非线性系统, 提出了自适应模糊控制算法, 并基于李亚普诺夫函数方法给出了闭环系统的稳定性分析, 从而为研究非线性系统的控制问题开辟了新的途径。在此基础上, 国内外许多学者开始研究非线性模糊神经控制问题, 提出了许多直接和间接自适应模糊控制方

法<sup>[1~6]</sup>。但这些自适应模糊算法大都假设系统的状态可以直接测量。然而, 实际中许多非线性系统的状态很难直接测量。因此, 研究自适应模糊输出反馈控制的设计和系统的稳定性分析显得尤为重要。

本文针对状态不完全可测的单输入单输出非线性系统, 提出一种基于观测器的间接模糊自适应输出反馈控制方法。基于李亚普诺夫函数方法, 给出了模糊自适应输出反馈控制律以及在线调节的参数自适应律, 证明了闭环系统的稳定性和跟踪误差的收敛性。

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### 2 模糊自适应输出滑模反馈控制

考虑如下不确定非线性系统

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2, \dots, x_{n-1} = x_n \\ \dot{x}_n = f(x) + g(x)u \\ y = x_1 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

式中:  $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)^T \in R^n$  为系统的状态向量,  $y \in R$  为系统的输出,  $u \in R$  为系统的输入;  $f(x)$  和  $g(x)$  是未知的连续函数, 并假设对任意的  $x \in R^n$ ,  $|g(x)| > 0$

设  $y_m$  是具有  $n$  阶导数的已知参考信号, 记  $\bar{y}_m = [y_m, \dot{y}_m, \dots, y_m^{(n-1)}]^T$ 。定义跟踪误差及其他  $(n-1)$  阶导数为

$$\begin{aligned} e_1 &= x_1 - y_m \\ \dot{e}_1 &= x_2 - \dot{y}_m, \dots, e_1^{(n-1)} = x_n - y_m^{(n-1)} \end{aligned}$$

误差向量定义为

$$e = [e_1, \dots, e_1^{(n-1)}]^T = [e_1, \dots, e_n]^T$$

则式(1)可写成

$$\dot{e} = A e + B [f(x) + g(x)u - y_m^{(n)}] \quad (2)$$

其中

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & & 0 \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{n \times n}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}_{n \times 1}$$

按照文献[1], 假设模糊逻辑系统  $\hat{f}(x|\hat{\theta})$  和  $\hat{g}(x|\hat{\theta}_2)$  具有如下形式

$$\hat{f}(x|\hat{\theta}) = \hat{\Theta}^T \Phi(x), \quad \hat{g}(x|\hat{\theta}_2) = \hat{\Theta}_2^T \Phi(x)$$

利用  $\hat{f}(x|\hat{\theta})$  和  $\hat{g}(x|\hat{\theta}_2)$  分别逼近未知函数  $f$  和  $g$ , 在式(2)中, 用  $\hat{f}(x|\hat{\theta})$  和  $\hat{g}(x|\hat{\theta}_2)$  分别代替  $f(\cdot)$  和  $g(\cdot)$ , 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{e} &= A e + B [f(x|\hat{\theta}) + g(x|\hat{\theta}_2)u - y_m^{(n)} + \\ & f(x) - f(x|\hat{\theta}) + (g(x) - g(x|\hat{\theta}_2))u] \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

假设  $x, \theta$  和  $\theta_2$  分别属于紧集  $U, \Omega_1$  和  $\Omega_2$ , 定义为

$$\begin{aligned} U &= \{x \in R^n: x \in M\} \\ \Omega_1 &= \{\theta \in R^N: \theta \in M_1\} \\ \Omega_2 &= \{\theta_2 \in R^N: \theta_2 \in M_2\} \end{aligned}$$

其中:  $M, M_1$  和  $M_2$  是设计参数,  $N$  是模糊规则数。

定义最优参数和模糊逼近误差分别为

$$\begin{cases} \theta^* = \arg \min_{\theta \in \Omega_1} \sup_{x \in U} |f(x) - \hat{f}(x|\theta)| \\ \theta_2^* = \arg \min_{\theta_2 \in \Omega_2} \sup_{x \in U} |g(x) - \hat{g}(x|\theta_2)| \end{cases}$$

$$w = (f(x|\theta^*) - f(x)) + (g(x|\theta_2^*) - g(x))u$$

则式(3)可以写成

$$\dot{e} = A e + B [\hat{\Theta}^T \Phi(x) + \hat{\Theta}_2^T \Phi(x)u - y_m^{(n)} + \bar{\Theta}^T \Phi(x) + \bar{\Theta}_2^T \Phi(x)u + w] \quad (4)$$

其中  $\bar{\Theta}_1 = \Theta_1 - \Theta_1^*$  和  $\bar{\Theta}_2 = \Theta_2 - \Theta_2^*$  是参数误差, 定义滑模平面为

$$s = \sum_{j=1}^n a_j e_j \quad (5)$$

其中  $\sum_{j=1}^n a_j \lambda^{j-1}$  是 Hurwitz 多项式且  $a_n = 1$ 。

取滑模可达条件为  $\dot{s} = -s - k_0 \text{sgn}(s)$ , 其中  $k_0 > 0$ 。由式(4)得  $s$  的导数为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{s} &= \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} a_j e_{j+1} + e_n = \\ & \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} a_j e_{j+1} + \hat{\Theta}^T \Phi(x) + \hat{\Theta}_2^T \Phi(x)u - \\ & y_m^{(n)} + \bar{\Theta}^T \Phi(x) + \bar{\Theta}_2^T \Phi(x)u + w \end{aligned}$$

由式(4)和(5)得

$$\dot{s} = -ks - k_0 \text{sgn}(s) + \bar{\Theta}^T \Phi(x) + \bar{\Theta}_2^T \Phi(x)u + w$$

设计观测器为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\tilde{e}}_1 &= \hat{e}_2 + \frac{\alpha_1}{\epsilon} (e_1 - \hat{e}_1) \\ \dot{\tilde{e}}_2 &= \hat{e}_3 + \frac{\alpha_2}{\epsilon} (e_1 - \hat{e}_1) \\ &\vdots \\ \dot{\tilde{e}}_{n-1} &= \hat{e}_n + \frac{\alpha_{n-1}}{\epsilon^{n-1}} (e_1 - \hat{e}_1) \\ \dot{\tilde{e}}_n &= \hat{\Theta}^T \Phi(x) + \hat{\Theta}_2^T \Phi(x)u - y_m^{(n)} + \frac{\alpha_n}{\epsilon^n} (e_1 - \hat{e}_1) \end{aligned}$$

其中  $\epsilon > 0$ 。记  $\alpha(\epsilon) = [\frac{\alpha_1}{\epsilon}, \dots, \frac{\alpha_n}{\epsilon^n}]^T$ , 则上式可写成如下向量形式

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\tilde{e}} &= A \tilde{e} + \alpha(\epsilon) (e_1 - \hat{e}_1) + \\ & B [\hat{\Theta}^T \Phi(x) + \hat{\Theta}_2^T \Phi(x)u - y_m^{(n)}] \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

由式(4)和(6)得闭环系统为

$$\dot{e} = A e + B [\hat{\Theta}^T \Phi(x) + \hat{\Theta}_2^T \Phi(x)u - y_m^{(n)} + \bar{\Theta}^T \Phi(x) + \bar{\Theta}_2^T \Phi(x)u + w] \quad (7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\tilde{e}} &= A \tilde{e} - \alpha(\epsilon) (\hat{e}_1 - e_1) + \\ & B [\hat{\Theta}^T \Phi(x) + \hat{\Theta}_2^T \Phi(x)u - y_m^{(n)}] \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

定义观测误差为  $\tilde{e} = e - \hat{e}$ , 则式(7)和(8)可写成

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\tilde{e}} &= A_1 \tilde{e} + B_{n-1} s \\ \dot{s} &= -ks - k_0 \text{sgn}(s) + \bar{\Theta}^T \Phi(x) + \bar{\Theta}_2^T \Phi(x)u + w \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

$$\Theta \Phi(\hat{x})u + w \tag{10}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\tilde{e}} = & A \tilde{e} + \alpha(\Theta \tilde{e}_1 + B [\Theta(\Phi(x) - \\ & \Phi(\hat{x})) + \Theta(\Phi(x) - \Phi(\hat{x}))u] + \\ & B [\Theta \Phi(x) + \Theta \Phi(x)u + w] \end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

其中

$$\tilde{e} = \begin{bmatrix} e_1 \\ \vdots \\ e_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}, \quad B_{n-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}_{(n-1) \times 1}$$

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & & 0 \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & & 1 \\ -a_1 & -a_2 & -a_3 & \dots & -a_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

设

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Q}(\theta, \theta, x, u) &= \Theta \Phi(x) + \Theta \Phi(x)u \\ d(\theta, \theta, x, u) &= \Theta \xi(x) + \Theta \xi(x)u \end{aligned}$$

假设1 存在正数  $l$ , 使得模糊逼近误差  $w$  满足

$$|w| \leq l$$

假设2 存在  $L \geq 0$  及  $K \geq 0$ , 使得  $\mathcal{Q}(\theta, \theta, x, u)$  和  $d(\theta, \theta, x, u)$  满足条件

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathcal{Q}(\theta, \theta, x, u) - \mathcal{Q}(\theta, \theta, \hat{x}, u)| &\leq L \|x - \hat{x}\| \\ |d(\theta, \theta, x, u)| &\leq K \end{aligned}$$

对于状态不可测系统, 滑模平面取为

$$\hat{s} = \sum_{j=1}^n a_j e_j, \quad \hat{s} - \hat{s} = \sum_{j=1}^n a_j \tilde{e}_j$$

由式(9) ~ (11) 组成的闭环系统为

$$\dot{\tilde{e}} = A_1 \tilde{e} + B_{n-1} (\hat{s} + \sum_{j=1}^n a_j \tilde{e}_j) \tag{12}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\hat{s}} = & -k\hat{s} - k_0 \text{sgn}(\hat{s}) + \Theta \Phi(\hat{x}) + \\ & \Theta \Phi(\hat{x})u + w \end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\tilde{e}}_1 = & A \tilde{e}_1 + \alpha(\Theta \tilde{e}_1 + B [\mathcal{Q}(\theta, \theta, x, u) - \\ & \mathcal{Q}(\theta, \theta, \hat{x}, u) + d + w] \end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

令  $\xi_j = \frac{1}{\epsilon^{n-j}} \tilde{e}_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ , 则式(14) 可表示为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\xi} = A \xi - \epsilon \xi_1 + \Theta [\mathcal{Q}(\theta, \theta, x, u) - \\ \quad \mathcal{Q}(\theta, \theta, \hat{x}, u) + w + d] \\ \alpha = [\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n]^T \end{cases} \tag{15}$$

选取  $(1, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)^T$  并使得如下矩阵

$$A(\alpha) = \begin{bmatrix} -\alpha_1 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ -\alpha_2 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & & \vdots \\ -\alpha_{n-1} & 0 & & \dots & 0 & 1 \\ -\alpha_n & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

是稳定的, 那么存在正定矩阵  $P_2$  满足如下 Lyapunov 方程

$$A(\alpha)^T P_2 + P_2 A(\alpha) = -I_n \tag{16}$$

此时式(15) 变成

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\xi} = & A(\alpha) \xi + \Theta [\mathcal{Q}(\theta, \theta, x, u) - \\ & \mathcal{Q}(\theta, \theta, \hat{x}, u) + d + w] \end{aligned}$$

注意到对于状态不可测系统的滑模条件为  $\hat{s} - k\hat{s} - k_0 \text{sgn}(\hat{s})$ , 由式(12) ~ (14) 组成的系统变为

$$\dot{\tilde{e}} = A_1 \tilde{e} + B_{n-1} (\hat{s} + \sum_{j=1}^n a_j \epsilon^{n-j} \xi_j) \tag{17}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\hat{s}} = & -k\hat{s} - k_0 \text{sgn}(\hat{s}) + \Theta \Phi(\hat{x}) + \\ & \Theta \Phi(\hat{x})u + w \end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\xi} = & \frac{1}{\epsilon} A(\alpha) \xi + B [\mathcal{Q}(\theta, \theta, x, u) - \\ & \mathcal{Q}(\theta, \theta, \hat{x}, u) + w + d] \end{aligned} \tag{19}$$

定理1 对于非线性系统(1), 假设  $k > \rho + a_1^2/\lambda_1 + \bar{a}^2/4, k_0 > l$ . 如果模糊输出反馈控制器和参数的自适应调节律分别取为

$$\begin{aligned} u = & \frac{1}{\Theta \Phi(\hat{x})} [-\sum_{j=1}^{n-1} a_j \hat{e}_{j+1} + y_m^{(n)} - \\ & \Theta \Phi(\hat{x}) - k\hat{s} - k_0 \text{sgn}(\hat{s})] \end{aligned} \tag{20}$$

$$\dot{\theta}_1 = -\eta_1 \text{Proj}(\theta_1, \hat{s} \Phi(\hat{x})) \tag{21}$$

$$\dot{\theta}_2 = -\eta_2 \text{Proj}(\theta_2, \hat{s} \Phi(\hat{x})u) \tag{22}$$

其中  $\text{Proj}(*, *)$  是文献[1] 中的投影算子, 则存在一个区间  $(0, \bar{\epsilon}]$ , 其中

$$0 < \epsilon \leq \bar{\epsilon} = \frac{3}{4(a_3 + \frac{a_1^2}{\lambda_2})}$$

当  $\epsilon \in (0, \bar{\epsilon}]$  时, 闭环系统稳定且跟踪误差在原点的一个邻域内.

证明 选取 Lyapunov 函数为

$$V = \tilde{e}^T P_1 \tilde{e} + \frac{1}{2} \hat{s}^2 + \xi^T P_2 \xi +$$

$$\frac{1}{2\eta_1} \Theta \theta_1 + \frac{1}{2\eta_2} \Theta \theta_2$$

对  $V$  求导数并由式(17) ~ (19) 得

$$\dot{V} = \tilde{e}^T [P_1 A^T + A_1 P_1] \tilde{e} + 2\tilde{e}^T P_1 B_{n-1} (\hat{s} +$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{j=1}^n a_j e^{t-j} \xi_j + \hat{s}[-k\hat{s} - k_0 \text{sgn}(\hat{s}) + \\ & \Theta^T \Phi(\hat{x}) + \Theta^T \Phi(\hat{x})u + w] + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \xi^T [P_2 A^T(\alpha) + \\ & A(\alpha)P_2] \xi + 2\xi^T P_2 B [\mathcal{Q}\theta, \theta, x, u) - \\ & \mathcal{Q}\theta, \theta, x, u) + w + d] + \\ & \frac{1}{\eta} \dot{\Theta}^T \Theta + \frac{1}{\eta} \dot{\theta}^T \theta \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

根据式(6)和(16)及其参数的自适应律(21)和(22)得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} &= e^T \bar{e} + 2e^T P_1 B_{n-1} (\hat{s} + \sum_{j=1}^n a_j e^{t-j} \xi_j) - \\ & k\hat{s}^2 - k_0 |\hat{s}| - \frac{1}{\epsilon} \xi^T \xi + \\ & 2\xi^T P_2 B [\mathcal{Q}\theta, \theta, x, u) - \\ & \mathcal{Q}\theta, \theta, x, u) + w + d] + \hat{s}w \end{aligned}$$

设  $\{\sum_{j=1}^n |a_j|^2\}^{1/2} = \bar{a}$ , 由于  $\sum_{j=1}^n |a_j| |\xi_j|$   
 $\{\sum_{j=1}^n |a_j|^2\}^{1/2} \{\sum_{j=1}^n |\xi_j|^2\}^{1/2} = \bar{a} \xi$ , 因此

$$\begin{aligned} & 2e^T P_1 B_{n-1} (\hat{s} + \sum_{j=1}^n a_j e^{t-j} \xi_j) \\ & 2\bar{e} P_1 B_{n-1} \hat{s} + \\ & 2\bar{e} P_1 B_{n-1} \sum_{j=1}^n |a_j| |\xi_j| \\ & 2P_1 B_{n-1} \bar{e} \hat{s} + \\ & 2\bar{a} P_1 B_{n-1} \bar{e} \xi \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

由假设 1 可知

$$|w - \hat{s}| \leq l|\hat{s}| \quad (25)$$

$$\mathcal{Q}\theta, \theta, \hat{x}, u) - \mathcal{Q}\theta, \theta, x, u)$$

$$L|x - \hat{x}| = L\bar{e} - L\xi \quad (26)$$

把式(24)~(26)代入(23),并由  $|d| \leq M$  推出

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} &= \bar{e}^2 + 2P_1 B_{n-1} \bar{e} \hat{s} + \\ & 2\bar{a} P_1 B_{n-1} \bar{e} \xi - k\hat{s}^2 - \\ & (\frac{1}{\epsilon} - 2(L + K)P_2 B) \xi^2 + \\ & 2P_2 B K \xi + (l - k_0) |\hat{s}| \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

令  $a_1 = P_1 B_{n-1}$ ,  $a_2 = \bar{a} P_1 B_{n-1}$ ,  $a_3 = 2(L + K)P_2 B$ ,  $a_4 = 2P_2 B K$ , 则式(27)可以写成

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} &= \bar{e}^2 + 2a_1 \bar{e} \hat{s} + \\ & 2a_2 \bar{e} \xi - k\hat{s}^2 - (\frac{1}{\epsilon} - a_3) \xi^2 + \\ & a_4 \xi + (l - k_0) |\hat{s}| \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

因为

$$a_4 \xi \leq \frac{\xi^2}{4\epsilon} + \epsilon a_4^2$$

$$2a_1 \bar{e} \hat{s} \leq \lambda_1 \bar{e}^2 + \frac{a_1^2}{\lambda_1} \hat{s}^2$$

$$2a_2 \bar{e} \xi \leq \lambda_2 \bar{e}^2 + \frac{a_2^2}{\lambda_2} \xi^2$$

其中  $0 < \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 < 1$ , 所以式(28)变成

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} &= (1 - (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)) \bar{e}^2 - (\frac{3}{4\epsilon} - a_3 - \\ & \frac{a_1^2}{\lambda_1}) \hat{s}^2 - (k - \frac{a_1^2}{\lambda_1} - \frac{a_2^2}{4}) |\hat{s}|^2 + \\ & \epsilon a_4^2 - (k_0 - l) |\hat{s}| \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

取

$$k > \frac{a_1^2}{\lambda_1} + \frac{a_2^2}{4}, \quad k_0 > l$$

$$0 < \epsilon \leq \bar{\epsilon} = \frac{3}{4(a_3 + \frac{a_1^2}{\lambda_1})}$$

记

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_0 &= \min\{(1 - (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)), (k - \frac{a_1^2}{\lambda_1} - \\ & \frac{a_2^2}{4}), (\frac{3}{4\epsilon} - a_3 - \frac{a_1^2}{\lambda_1})\} \end{aligned}$$

则式(29)变成

$$\dot{V} \leq -\sigma_0 (\bar{e}^2 + |\hat{s}|^2 + \xi^2) + \epsilon a_4^2$$

当  $(\bar{e}^2 + |\hat{s}|^2 + \xi^2)^{1/2} \geq a_4 \sqrt{\epsilon/\sigma_0}$  时, 得到  $\dot{V} < 0$ . 因此

$$\begin{aligned} (\bar{e}, \hat{s}, \xi) &\in \{(\bar{e}, \hat{s}, \xi) : \bar{e}^2 + |\hat{s}|^2 + \\ & \xi^2 \leq \frac{\epsilon a_4^2}{\sigma_0}\} \end{aligned}$$

进而推出模糊系统稳定且  $|e_1| \leq a_4 \sqrt{\epsilon/\sigma_0}$ .

### 3 仿 真

为了进一步验证所提出的模糊自适应控制方法的有效性, 控制如下倒立摆非线性系统

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} (f + gu)$$

$$y = [1 \quad 0] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

其中

$$f = \frac{m l x_2 \sin x_1 \cos x_1 - (M + m)g \sin x_1}{m l \cos^2 x_1 - \frac{4}{3} l (M + m)}$$

$$g = \frac{-\cos x_1}{m l \cos^2 x_1 - \frac{4}{3} l (M + m)}$$

$g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2, m = 0.1 \text{ kg}, M = 1 \text{ kg}, l = 0.5 \text{ m}$ . 取

参考信号为  $y_m = \frac{\pi}{30} \sin t$ , 选择模糊隶属函数为

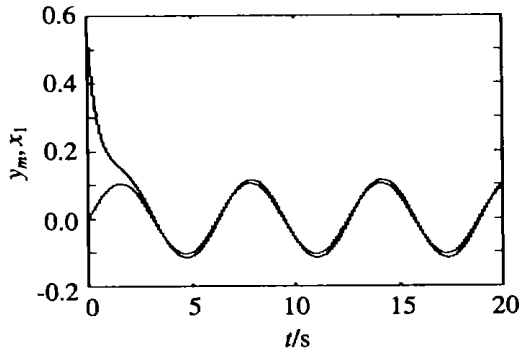
$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{F_1^1}(x_i) &= \frac{1}{1 + \exp(5 \times (x_i + 0.6))} \\ \mu_{F_1^2}(x_i) &= \exp[-(x_i + 0.4)^2] \\ \mu_{F_1^3}(x_i) &= \exp[-(x_i + 0.2)^2] \\ \mu_{F_1^4}(x_i) &= \exp[-x_i^2] \\ \mu_{F_1^5}(x_i) &= \exp[-(x_i - 0.2)^2] \\ \mu_{F_1^6}(x_i) &= \exp[-(x_i - 0.4)^2] \\ \mu_{F_1^7}(x_i) &= \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-5 \times (x_i - 0.6))} \end{aligned}$$

定义如下模糊推理规则

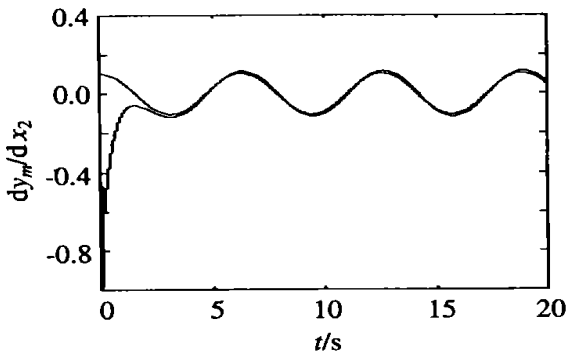
$R^{(j)}$ : If  $x_1$  is  $F_1^j$  and  $x_2$  is  $F_2^j$   
Then  $y$  is  $G^j$ ,  $j = 1, 2, \dots, 7$

定义

$$D = \prod_{j=1}^7 \mu_{F_i^j}(x_i)$$



(a) 系统输出  $y_m$  跟踪  $x_1$



(b) 系统输出的导数  $y_m$  跟踪  $x_1$

图 1 仿真结果

$$\Phi(x) = [(\mu_{F_1^1}\mu_{F_2^1})/D, \dots, (\mu_{F_1^7}\mu_{F_2^7})/D]^T$$

$$\theta = [\theta_1, \dots, \theta_7]^T, \quad \theta_2 = [\theta_{21}, \dots, \theta_{27}]^T$$

则得到模糊逻辑系统  $f(x|\theta) = \theta^T \Phi(x)$  及  $g(x|\theta) = \theta_2^T \Phi(x)$ 。

取  $U = \{(x_1, x_2) | x_1^2 + x_2^2 = (\pi/6)^2\}$ ,  $s = e_2 + 2e_1$ ,  $k_0 = 3$ ,  $k = 6$ ,  $\eta_1 = 0.1$ ,  $\eta_2 = 0.4$ ,  $\lambda_1 = 0.1$ ,  $\lambda_2 = 0.7$ ,  $l = 2$ ,  $r_1 = 0.1$ ,  $r_2 = 0.4$ ,  $\alpha_1 = 2$ ,  $\epsilon = 0.1$ 。初始条件为  $(x_1(0), x_2(0)) = (-\pi/6, 0)$ ,  $\theta_1(0) = 0$ ,  $\theta_2(0) = 0.2I_{7 \times 10}$ 。仿真结果如图 1 所示。

#### 4 结 论

本文针对一类状态不可测非线性不确定系统,提出了一种模糊自适应滑模输出反馈控制方法,并分析了模糊闭环系统的稳定性和跟踪误差的收敛性,从而扩展了现有非线性模糊自适应控制的已有成果。

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