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## 基于矩阵分解的多变量鲁棒自适应反推控制

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**摘要:** 针对含有输入未建模动态的一类M MO 系统, 在高频增益矩阵的顺序主子式的符号已知的前提下, 给出了多变量自适应反推控制器的设计. 严格地证明了对一类未建模动态, 闭环适应系统的所有信号都是全局一致有界的, 且输出渐近收敛于零.

**关键词:** 反推; 自适应控制; 高频增益矩阵分解; 多变量系统

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## Multivariable Robust Adaptive Backstepping Control Using Matrix Factorization

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**Abstract:** For a class of M MO system with input unmodeled dynamics, under the assumption that the signs of the leading principal minors of the high-frequency gain matrix are known, a design of multivariable adaptive backstepping controller is given. It is proved rigorously that for a kind of unmodeled dynamics, all the signals in the closed-loop adaptive system are globally uniformly bounded, and the output converges to zero asymptotically.

**Key words:** Backstepping; Adaptive control; High-frequency gain matrix factorization; Multivariable systems

### 1 引言

近年来, SISO 系统的反推设计技术因其系统化的设计思想及闭环系统具有很好的瞬时性能而倍受人们的关注<sup>[1]</sup>. 文献[2]首先将这种技术推广到 M MO 系统, 但为了估计系统的高频增益矩阵  $B_m$  的逆, 需要对  $B_m$  附加一很强的条件, 即存在已知矩阵  $S_m$  使得  $B_m S_m = (B_m S_m)^T > 0$ . 文献[3]通过引入  $B_m = S_m D_m U_m$  分解, 在  $B_m$  的顺序主子式的符号已知这一较弱的条件下, 考虑了 MRAC 问题. 文献[4]利用矩阵分解和反推设计思想, 考虑了自适应反推控制问题. 然而这一研究仅限于理想系统, 且没有给出性能分析.

本文将文献[4]的工作进一步推广到含有未建

模动态的 M MO 系统. 主要工作在于: 1) 给出了基于  $B_m = S_m D_m U_m$  分解的没有任何修正的鲁棒多变量自适应反推控制器的设计, 构造了多变量误差系统; 2) 严格地证明了对一类未建模动态, 闭环适应系统的所有信号都是全局一致有界的, 且系统输出渐近收敛于零.

### 2 问题的提出

考虑 M MO 系统

$$y(t) = G(s)(I_r + \mu \Delta_m(s))u(t), \quad (1)$$

其中:  $u(t), y(t) \in \mathbb{R}^r$  分别是系统的输入和输出;  $G(s) \in \mathbb{R}^{r \times r}, \Delta_m(s) \in \mathbb{R}^{r \times r}$  为未建模动态;  $\mu > 0$ .  $G(s)$  可表示为

$$G(s) = D^{-1}(s)N(s) = C_g(sI - A_g)^{-1}B_g,$$

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其中

$$D(s) = s^v I_r + A_{v-1} s^{v-1} + \dots + A_1 s + A_0,$$

$$N(s) = B_m s^m + \dots + B_1 s + B_0,$$

$$A_g = \begin{bmatrix} -A_{v-1} & I_r & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -A_1 & 0 & \dots & I_r \\ -A_0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$B_g = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ B_p \end{bmatrix}, B_p = \begin{bmatrix} B_m \\ \vdots \\ B_1 \\ B_0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$C_g = [I_r \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ 0];$$

$v$  为  $G(s)$  的可观测性指数,  $I_r$  为  $r$  阶单位阵;  $A_i \in R^{r \times r} (i = 0, \dots, v-1), B_j \in R^{r \times r} (j = 0, \dots, m)$  是未知参数,  $B_g \in R^{r \times r}, C_g \in R^{r \times rv}$ .

对系统(1)作如下假设:

A1:  $G(s)$  是满秩的, 且  $G(s)$  的可观测性指数  $v$  已知;

A2:  $N(s)$  的阶次  $m$  已知,  $\rho = v - m$ , 且  $\det(N(s))$  的所有零点稳定;

A3: 高频增益矩阵  $B_m$  是非奇异的, 且  $B_m$  的顺序主子式非零且符号已知;

A4:  $\Delta_m(s)$  为严格正则的、稳定的对角阵.

类似于文献[4]中式(6)的推导知, (1)可由下面状态空间形式实现:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = Ax + A_p x_1 + \tilde{\omega} u, \\ y = (I_r + \mu \Delta_m(s)) x_1, \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

其中:  $x_i \in R^r, i = 1, \dots, v$ ,

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_v \end{bmatrix}, A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & I_r & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & I_r \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$A_p = \begin{bmatrix} -A_{v-1} \\ \vdots \\ -A_1 \\ -A_0 \end{bmatrix}, \tilde{\omega} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ B_p \end{bmatrix}. \quad (3)$$

控制目标: 设计自适应反推控制  $u(t)$ , 使得闭环系统的所有信号都有界, 且输出  $y(t)$  收敛于零.

### 3 状态观测器的设计

选取  $K = [k_1 I_r, \dots, k_v I_r]^T \in R^{rv \times r}$ , 其中  $k_1, \dots, k_v > 0$  为设计参数, 使得  $A_c \triangleq A - KC_g$  稳定. 定义克罗内积  $\odot$  为

$$E_i = e_i \odot I_r,$$

其中:  $e_i$  为  $R^v$  空间的第  $i$  个坐标向量,  $i = 1, \dots, v$ . 选取滤波器

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\xi} &= A_c \xi + Ky, \\ \dot{\xi}_i &= A_c \xi_i + E_{v-i} y, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, v-1, \\ v_j &= A_c v_j + E_{v-j} u, \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, m. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

由式(4), 定义(2)的状态观测器为

$$\hat{x} = \xi - \sum_{i=0}^{v-1} \Lambda_i \xi_i + \sum_{j=0}^m \Xi_j v_j, \quad (5)$$

其中:  $\Lambda_i = \text{diag}\{A_i, \dots, A_i\}, \Xi_j = \text{diag}\{B_j, \dots, B_j\} \in R^{rv \times rv}$ . 这一观测器具有如下性质:

引理1 对于由(4)和(5)构成的状态观测器, 其状态观测误差  $\epsilon = x - \hat{x}$  且满足

$$\dot{\epsilon} = A_c \epsilon - (A_p + K) \mu \Delta_m(s) x_1. \quad (6)$$

证明 类似于文献[4]的(16)易证

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda A_c &= A_c \Lambda_i, \Xi_j A_c = A_c \Xi_j, \\ A_p y &= - \sum_{i=0}^{v-1} \Lambda_i E_{v-i} y, \\ \tilde{\omega} u &= \sum_{j=0}^m \Xi_j E_{v-j} u, \\ i &= 0, \dots, v-1, j = 0, \dots, m. \end{aligned}$$

结合式(2), (4), (5)易证.

### 4 反推自适应控制器的设计

定义微分算子  $s$  为  $sx \triangleq \dot{x}$ . 记  $\epsilon = [\epsilon^1, \dots, \epsilon^r]^T, \epsilon_i \in R^r, \xi_i = [\xi_{i,1}^T, \dots, \xi_{i,v}^T]^T, \xi_{i,k} \in R^r, v_j = [v_{j,1}^T, \dots, v_{j,v}^T]^T, v_{j,k} \in R^r, k = 1, \dots, v$ . 对(2)第2式两边作用  $s$ , 并将(2), (5)和  $x_2 = \epsilon + x_2$  代入得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{y} &= \xi_{v,2} + B_m v_{m,2} + \Theta \bar{\omega} + \epsilon + \\ & (A_{v-1} + sI_r) \mu \Delta_m(s) x_1. \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

其中:  $\xi_{(2)} = [\xi_{1,2}^T, \dots, \xi_{v,2}^T]^T, v_{(2)} = [v_{m,2}^T, \dots, v_{0,2}^T]^T, \Theta_b = [-A_{v-1}, \dots, -A_0], \Theta_b = [B_m, \dots, B_0], \bar{\omega} = [\xi_{(2)}^T + (E_{1,v})^T, [0_{1,r}^T, v_{m-1,2}^T, \dots, v_{0,2}^T]^T]^T, \Theta = [\Theta_b, \Theta_b]$ . 下面对(4)和(7)给出自适应反推控制器的设计.

第1步 定义  $z_1 = y, z_2 = v_{m,2} - \alpha$ , 其中  $\alpha$  待定. 由(7)和文献[4]的引理1得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{z}_1 &= S_1 D_1 z_2 + S_1 D_1 [\alpha + (U_{1-} - I) v_{m,2}] + \\ & \xi_{v,2} + \Theta \bar{\omega} + \epsilon + (A_{v-1} + sI_r) \mu \Delta_m(s) x_1. \end{aligned}$$

由文献[4]的引理1知

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & U_{1,2} & \dots & U_{1,r} \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & U_{2,r} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & U_{r-1,r} \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

为严格上三角阵, 则

$$(U_{1-} - I) v_{m,2} = \sum_{k=2}^r \gamma_k \lambda_k,$$

其中

$$\gamma_k = v_{m,2k} \begin{bmatrix} I_{k-1} \\ 0_{r-k+1, k-1} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{r \times (k-1)},$$

$$\lambda_k \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} U_{1,k} \\ \vdots \\ U_{k-1,k} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{k-1},$$

$v_{m,2k}$  表示  $v_{m,2}$  的第  $k$  个分量, 因此

$$\dot{z}_1 = S_1 D_1 \left( \alpha_1 + \sum_{k=2}^r \gamma_k \lambda_k \right) + \xi_{v,2} + S_1 D_1 z_2 + \Theta \bar{\omega} + \epsilon + (A_{v-1} + sI_r) \mu \Delta_m(s) x_1.$$

由文献[4]的引理 1 知  $S_1 D_1$  非奇异. 定义  $P = D_1^{-1} S_1^{-1}$  和新的参数矩阵  $\theta = P \Theta$  和  $\phi = c_1 z_1 + d_1 z_1 + \xi_{v,2}$ , 其中  $c_1, d_1 > 0$  是设计参数. 记  $\hat{P}, \hat{\lambda}, \hat{\theta}$  分别为  $P, \lambda$  和  $\theta$  的估计, 选取

$$\alpha_1 = -\hat{P} \hat{\phi} - \sum_{k=2}^r \gamma_k \hat{\lambda}_k - \hat{\theta} \bar{\omega}$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} S_1^{-1} \dot{z}_1 &= -S_1^{-1} c_1 z_1 - S_1^{-1} d_1 z_1 + D_1 z_2 + \\ &D_1 \hat{P} \hat{\phi} + D_1 \sum_{k=2}^r \gamma_k \hat{\lambda}_k + D_1 \Theta \bar{\omega} + \\ &S_1^{-1} \epsilon + S_1^{-1} (A_{v-1} + sI_r) \mu \Delta_m(s) x_1, \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

其中:  $\hat{\theta} = \theta - \hat{\theta}, \hat{P} = P - \hat{P}, \hat{\lambda}_k = \lambda_k - \hat{\lambda}_k$ . 由  $A_c$  稳定,  $S_1^{-1}$  为正定阵, 故存在正定阵  $P_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{r \times r}$  使得  $P_1 A_c + A_c^T P_1 = -\text{diag}\{s_1^{-1}, \dots, s_1^{-1}\}$ . 选取

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 &= \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(S_1^{-1} z_1 z_1^T) + \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(\Theta \bar{\omega} \bar{\omega}^T) + \\ &\frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(\hat{P} \hat{P}^T) + \frac{1}{d_1} \epsilon^T P_1 \epsilon + \\ &\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=2}^r \text{Tr}(\hat{\lambda}_k \hat{\lambda}_k^T). \end{aligned}$$

选取  $\hat{\theta}, \hat{P}, \hat{\lambda}_k$  的自适应律为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\hat{\theta}} &= D_1 z_1 \bar{\omega}^T, \dot{\hat{P}} = D_1 z_1 \hat{\phi}^T, \\ \dot{\hat{\lambda}}_k &= \gamma_k^T D_1 z_1, k = 2, \dots, r. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

则由(6), (8), (9),  $D_1$  为对角阵, 利用

$$\begin{aligned} &-\frac{1}{2d_1} \text{Tr}(S_1^{-1} \epsilon \epsilon^T) + \text{Tr}(S_1^{-1} \epsilon z_1^T) \\ &\frac{d_1}{2} \text{Tr}(S_1^{-1} z_1 z_1^T) \end{aligned}$$

得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_1 &= c_1 \text{Tr}(S_1^{-1} z_1 z_1^T) - \frac{d_1}{2} \text{Tr}(S_1^{-1} z_1 z_1^T) + \\ &\text{Tr}(D_1 z_2 z_2^T) - \frac{1}{d_1} \Omega_1(\theta) - \frac{2}{d_1} \epsilon^T P_1 (A_p + \\ &K) \mu \Delta_m(s) x_1 + \text{Tr}[(S_1^{-1} (A_{v-1} + \\ &sI_r) \mu \Delta_m(s) x_1) z_1^T], \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_1(\theta) &= \text{Tr}(S_1^{-1} \epsilon \epsilon^T) + \frac{1}{2} S_1^{-1} \epsilon \epsilon^T + \\ &\dots + S_1^{-1} \epsilon \epsilon^T. \end{aligned}$$

第  $i$  步 对  $i = 2, \dots, \rho - 1$ , 引入信号  $z_i = v_{m,i} - \alpha_{i-1}$ . 类似于文献[4]的式(42) 和第 1 步的推导有

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{z}_i &= v_{m,i+1} + \beta_i - \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial y} \Theta \omega - \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial y} \epsilon - \\ &\delta_i - \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial y} (A_{v-1} + sI_r) \mu \Delta_m(s) x_1, \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

其中

$$\delta_i = \left[ \text{Tr} \left( \hat{\Theta} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial \Theta} \right), \dots, \text{Tr} \left( \hat{\Theta} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial \Theta} \right) \right]^T,$$

$\beta_i$  表示除  $v_{m,i+1}$  外的所有已知项. 考虑

$$V_i = V_{i-1} + \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(z_i z_i^T) + \frac{1}{d_i} \epsilon^T P_0 \epsilon$$

其中  $d_i > 0$  是设计参数. 选取

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_i^T &= \tau_{i-1}^T - \Gamma \omega \tau_i^T \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial y}, \\ \alpha_i &= -c_i z_i - d_i \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}^T}{\partial y} z_i - z_{i-1} - \\ &\beta_i + \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial y} \hat{\Theta} \bar{\omega} + \hat{\delta}_i - \sum_{k=2}^{i-1} \sigma_{k,i-1}, \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\hat{\delta}_i = \left[ \text{Tr} \left( \tau_i \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial \Theta} \right), \dots, \text{Tr} \left( \tau_i \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial \Theta} \right) \right]^T,$$

$c_i > 0$  是设计参数. 类似于第 1 步有

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_1 &= c_1 \text{Tr}(S_1^{-1} z_1 z_1^T) - \sum_{j=2}^i \text{Tr}(c_j z_j z_j^T) + \\ &\text{Tr}(z_{i+1} z_i^T) + \text{Tr}[\hat{\Theta} \Gamma^{-1} (\tau_i^T - \hat{\Theta}^T)] + \\ &\sum_{j=2}^i \text{Tr}(\delta_j z_j^T) - \sum_{j=3}^i \sum_{k=2}^{j-1} \text{Tr}(\sigma_{k,j-1} z_j^T) - \\ &\frac{1}{d_1} \Omega_1(\theta) - \sum_{j=2}^i \frac{1}{d_j} \Omega_j(\theta) - \\ &\frac{2}{d_1} \epsilon^T P_1 (A_p + K) \mu \Delta_m(s) x_1 - \\ &\sum_{j=2}^i \frac{2}{d_j} \epsilon^T P_0 (A_p + K) \mu \Delta_m(s) x_1 + \\ &\text{Tr}[(S_1^{-1} (A_{v-1} + sI_r) \mu \Delta_m(s) x_1) z_1^T] - \\ &\sum_{j=2}^i \text{Tr} \left[ \left( \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial y} (A_{v-1} + sI_r) \mu \Delta_m(s) \times \right. \right. \\ &\left. \left. x_1 \right) z_j^T \right] - \frac{d_1}{2} \text{Tr}(S_1^{-1} z_1 z_1^T) - \\ &\sum_{j=2}^i \frac{d_1}{2} \text{Tr} \left( \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}^T}{\partial y} z_j z_j^T \right), \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

其中  $\delta_j = \delta_j - \delta_j$   $\mathbb{R}^r$  的第  $i$  个元素为

$$\text{Tr} \left[ (\tau_j - \hat{\Theta}) \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial y} \right].$$

第  $\rho$  步 定义  $z_\rho = v_{m,\rho} - \alpha_{\rho-1}$ . 类似于(10)的

推导有

$$z^\rho = u + \beta_\rho - \frac{\partial \alpha_{\rho-1}}{\partial y} \Theta \omega - \frac{\partial \alpha_{\rho-1}}{\partial y} \epsilon - \delta_\rho - \frac{\partial \alpha_{\rho-1}}{\partial y} (A_{v-1} + sI_r) \mu \Delta_m(s) x_1, \quad (12)$$

其中

$$\delta_\rho = \left( \text{Tr} \left[ \frac{\partial \alpha_{\rho-1}}{\partial \Theta} \right], \dots, \text{Tr} \left[ \frac{\partial \alpha_{\rho-1}}{\partial \Theta} \right] \right)^T,$$

$\beta_\rho$  表示除  $u$  之外的所有已知项. 选取类 Lyapunov 函数

$$V_\rho = V_{\rho-1} + \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(z_\rho z_\rho^T) + \frac{1}{d_\rho} \epsilon^T P_0 \epsilon \quad (13)$$

$\hat{\Theta}$  的自适应律为

$$\dot{\hat{\Theta}} = \tau_\rho^T = \tau_{\rho-1}^T - \Gamma \alpha_\rho^T \frac{\partial \alpha_{\rho-1}}{\partial y}. \quad (14)$$

控制律  $u$  为

$$u = -c_\rho z_\rho - d_\rho \frac{\partial \alpha_{\rho-1}}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \alpha_{\rho-1}^T}{\partial y} z_\rho - z_{\rho-1} - \beta_\rho + \frac{\partial \alpha_{\rho-1}}{\partial y} \hat{\Theta} \omega + \hat{\delta}_\rho - \sum_{k=2}^r \left( u_k \begin{bmatrix} I_{k-1} \\ 0_{r-k+1, k-1} \end{bmatrix} \hat{\lambda}_k \right) - \sum_{k=2}^{\rho-1} \sigma_{k, \rho-1} - v_{m, \rho-1}, \quad (15)$$

其中:  $c_\rho, d_\rho > 0$  为设计参数;

$$\hat{\delta}_\rho = \left( \text{Tr} \left[ \tau_\rho \frac{\partial \alpha_{\rho-1}}{\partial \Theta} \right], \dots, \text{Tr} \left[ \tau_\rho \frac{\partial \alpha_{\rho-1}}{\partial \Theta} \right] \right)^T;$$

$u_k$  表示  $u$  的第  $k$  个分量. 类似于第  $i$  步有

$$V_\rho = c_1 \text{Tr}(S_i^{-1} z_1 z_1^T) - \sum_{j=2}^{\rho} \text{Tr}(c_j z_j z_j^T) - \frac{1}{d_1} \Omega_1(\Theta) - \sum_{j=2}^{\rho} \frac{1}{d_j} \Omega_j(\Theta) - \frac{d_1}{2} \text{Tr}(S_i^{-1} z_1 z_1^T) - \sum_{j=2}^{\rho} \frac{d_j}{2} \text{Tr} \left[ \frac{\partial \alpha_{j-1}}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \alpha_{j-1}^T}{\partial y} z_j z_j^T \right] - \frac{2}{d_1} \epsilon^T P_1 (A_\rho + K) \mu \Delta_m(s) x_1 - \sum_{j=2}^{\rho} \frac{2}{d_j} \epsilon^T P_0 (A_\rho + K) \mu \Delta_m(s) x_1 + \text{Tr}[(S_i^{-1} (A_{v-1} + sI_r) \mu \Delta_m(s) x_1) z_1^T] - \sum_{j=2}^{\rho} \text{Tr} \left[ \left( \frac{\partial \alpha_{j-1}}{\partial y} (A_{v-1} + sI_r) \mu \Delta_m(s) x_1 \right) z_j^T \right]. \quad (16)$$

### 5 主要结果

引入相似变换

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_\rho \\ \zeta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I_{\rho r} & 0 \\ & T \end{bmatrix} x, \quad (17)$$

其中:  $\zeta = Tx, E_1 = e_1 \otimes I_r, e_1$  为  $\mathbb{R}^m$  空间的第 1 个坐标向量,

$$I_{\rho r} = \text{diag}\{I_r, \dots, I_r\} \in \mathbb{R}^{\rho r \times \rho r},$$

$$T = [A_b^{\rho} E_1, \dots, A_b E_1, I_{mr}] \in \mathbb{R}^{m \rho r \times \rho r},$$

$$A_b = \begin{bmatrix} -B_m^{-1} B_m^{-1} & I_r & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -B_m^{-1} B_m^{-1} & 0 & \dots & I_r \\ -B_m^{-1} B_m^{-1} & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

由(3), 类似于文献[1]的式(10.132) 易证

$$T \tilde{\omega} = 0, TA = A_b T + TA \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ B_\rho B_m^{-1} \end{bmatrix} E_1^T.$$

由(2)和(17)知  $\zeta = A_b \zeta + B_b x_1$ , 其中

$$B_b = T \left[ A \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ B_\rho B_m^{-1} \end{bmatrix} + A_\rho \right].$$

引入  $\xi$  满足  $\xi = A_b \xi$ , 定义  $\zeta = \xi - \zeta$ , 则

$$\dot{\xi} = A_b \xi + B_b x_1. \quad (18)$$

定义  $\eta = A_c \eta + E_v y$ , 由(4) 易得  $\xi = A_c^i \eta$  引入  $\eta$  满足  $\dot{\eta} = A_c \eta$ , 定义  $\eta = \eta - \eta$ , 则

$$\dot{\eta} = A_c \eta + E_v z_1. \quad (19)$$

由假设 A4 知  $\Delta_m(s)x_1$  的状态空间实现为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{h} = A_1 h + B_h x_1, \\ \Delta_m(s)x_1 = (I_r, 0, \dots, 0)h, \end{cases} \quad (20)$$

且  $A_1$  为稳定矩阵. 定义状态向量

$$\chi = [z^T, \epsilon^T, \eta^T, \xi^T, h^T]^T.$$

**定理 1** 考虑由多变量系统(1), 滤波器(4), 状态观测器(5), 自适应律(9), (14) 和控制律(15) 组成的自适应控制系统. 若假设条件 A1 ~ A4 成立, 则一定存在正常数  $\mu^*$ , 使得对于任意  $\mu \in [0, \mu^*)$ ,

- 1) 闭环系统的所有信号都一致有界;
- 2) 系统输出满足  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t) = 0$ .

**证明** 由假设 A2 及(18) 知  $A_b$  是稳定的. 因  $A_1$  也是稳定的, 故存在  $P_b, Q_1 > 0$  分别满足  $P_b A_b + A_b^T P_b = -I, Q_1 A_1 + A_1^T Q_1 = -I$ . 引入 Lyapunov 函数

$$V = V_\rho + \frac{1}{k\eta} \eta^T P_0 \eta + \frac{1}{k\xi} \xi^T P_b \xi + qh^T Q_1 h.$$

由(8), (16), (18) ~ (20), 利用文献[5] 中处理未建模动态项的方法, 经过推导易得  $\dot{V} \leq (-\alpha + l_1 \mu^2 + l_2 \mu^4) \chi^2$ , 其中  $\alpha, l_1$  和  $l_2$  是某些可计算的常数. 取

$$\mu_1^* = \left[ \frac{-l_1 + \sqrt{l_1^2 + 4l_2\alpha}}{2l_2} \right]^{1/2},$$

显然对于  $\forall \mu \in [0, \mu_1^*)$ ,



$\mu_i^*$ ),  $z_1, \dots, z_p, \theta, \tilde{P}, \epsilon, \tilde{\Theta}, \tilde{\lambda}, \tilde{\eta}, \zeta_h$   $L$ . 采用文[5]中定理 1 的方法即可证得定理 1.

## 6 结 语

针对含有输入未建模动态的一类 M M O 系统, 在高频增益矩阵的顺序主子式的符号已知的前提下, 给出了多变量自适应反推控制器的设计和分析. 但仍有一些问题值得深入研究, 比如如何找出更多的矩阵分解形式, 比较各种分解对参数化系统模型和设计控制器的优缺点; 如何在更弱的条件下设计和分析多变量自适应反推控制器等.

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