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一类非线性系统的积分变结构模糊自适应跟踪控制

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摘要: 针对一类具有未知常数控制增益的不确定非线性系统, 基于变结构控制原理, 并利用具有非线性可调参数的模糊系统逼近等价控制, 提出一种具有监督控制器的积分变结构模糊自适应跟踪控制策略。该策略通过监督控制器保证闭环系统所有信号有界。进一步, 通过引入最优逼近误差的自适应补偿项来消除建模误差的影响。理论分析证明了跟踪误差能够收敛到零。仿真结果表明了该方法的有效性。

关键词: 非线性系统; 模糊控制; 积分变结构控制; 自适应控制; 全局稳定性

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Integral variable structure fuzzy adaptive tracking control for a class of nonlinear systems

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Abstract: An integral variable structure fuzzy adaptive tracking control strategy with supervisory controller for a class of uncertain nonlinear systems with unknown constant control gain is developed. The design is based on the principle of variable structure control. The fuzzy system with nonlinear adjustable parameters is used to approximate unknown equivalence control. With the help of a supervisory controller, the resulting closed-loop system is globally stable in the sense that all signals involved are uniformly bounded. Furthermore, the adaptive compensation term of the optimal approximation error is adopted to reduce the effect of modeling error. Simulation results show the effectiveness of the approach.

Key words: nonlinear systems; fuzzy control; integral variable structure control; adaptive control; global stability

1 引言

近年来, 利用神经网络或模糊系统研究不确定非线性系统的自适应控制受到国内外学者的广泛关注, 取得了一些研究成果^[1-9]。文献[1, 2]利用模糊系统的逼近性质, 给出了稳定自适应模糊控制的系统设计方案, 但其跟踪误差的收敛性依赖于逼近误差平方可积这一假设。在文献[1, 2]的基础上, 文献[3, 4]分别提出不同的修正方案, 但闭环系统的渐近稳定性分析中假设最优逼近误差的上确界已知。文献[5, 6]基于CMAC神经网络逼近性质, 提出两种

直接自适应控制方案, 但文献[5]中参数自适应调节律含有未知控制增益函数, 其算法是不可实现的, 而且文献[5]中还假设了综合误差存在有界上界; 文献[6]中的渐近稳定性质证明还有待商榷。文献[7]根据目标的不同, 利用多模型神经网络, 提出一种间接神经网络控制策略, 但跟踪误差的收敛性仍依赖于逼近误差平方可积, 而且也假设了逼近误差存在有界上界。由于模糊系统和神经网络的通用逼近性质只在给定的有界闭区域上有效, 在未证明状态有界的条件下假定逼近误差的上确界存在且有界显然

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不合理,而且实际控制中此条件无法验证 变结构控制是控制系统的一种综合设计方法,它对干扰和未建模动态具有较强的鲁棒性 文献[8]基于滑模控制原理,并利用模糊系统的通用逼近能力,提出了一种间接自适应模糊控制器的设计方案

本文在文献[1,6]基础上,引入积分型切换函数,并利用第2类模糊逻辑系统的逼近能力,提出一种稳定模糊自适应控制器设计的新方案 该方案通过监督控制项保证闭环系统的稳定性,由此确定出用于建模的有界闭区域 通过引入最优逼近误差的自适应补偿项,保证跟踪误差收敛到零 因此,在闭环系统的渐近稳定性分析中取消了要求逼近误差平方可积的条件^[1,2,7,9],同时也避免了逼近误差上确界已知的假设^[3-5,7] 此外,该方案无须求解李亚普诺夫方程^[1-5,7,9],控制结构简单

2 问题描述及基本假设

考虑下面一类不确定非线性系统:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}^{(n)} = f(x, \dot{x}, \dots, x^{(n-1)}) + bu(t) + d(t), \\ y = x, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中: $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T = (x, \dot{x}, \dots, x^{(n-1)})^T$ 是 n 维状态向量, u 是控制输入, y 是系统输出, f 是未知连续函数, b 是未知常控制增益, d 是外来干扰

控制目标要求系统输出 y 尽可能好地跟踪一个指定的期望轨迹 y_d 因此,问题是设计一个控制律,使得 $y - y_d$ 收敛到零 定义跟踪误差向量 e 为

$$e = (e_1, \dots, e_n)^T = (y_d - x_1, \dots, y_d^{(n-1)} - x_n)^T, \quad (2)$$

为设计稳定的自适应模糊控制,对未知连续函数 $f(x)$ 及控制增益 b 作如下假设:

- 1) $|f(x)| \leq F(x), \forall x \in R^n$;
- 2) $b \leq b_0 < 0$;
- 3) $|d(t)| \leq D, \forall t \geq 0$;
- 4) $x_d \in \Omega_d \subset R^{n+1}$ 且 $x_d \in M_d$

其中: $F(x)$ 为已知正的连续函数, D 和 b_0 均为已知正常数, Ω_d 为已知的有界闭集, $x_d = (y_d, \dot{y}_d, \dots, y_d^{(n)})^T, M_d$ 为已知的正常数

选取常数 k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n , 使得 $h(s) = s^n + k_1 s^{n-1} + \dots + k_{n-1} s + k_n = (s + \lambda)^n, \lambda > 0$, 即 $k_i = C_n^{n-i} \lambda^i, i = 1, \dots, n$ 若 $f(x)$ 和 b 已知, $d(t) = 0$, 则取

$$u^* = \frac{1}{b} [-f(x) + y_d^{(n)} + \sum_{i=1}^n k_i e_{n-i+1}] \quad (3)$$

将上式代入式(1) 不难推出

$$e_1^{(n)} + k_1 e_1^{(n-1)} + k_2 e_1^{(n-2)} + \dots + k_n e_1 = 0,$$

从而可得 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e_1(t) = 0$ 因 $f(x)$ 和 b 未知且 $d(t)$

$\neq 0$, 故控制律(3)不可实现 下面将采用模糊逻辑系统来逼近 u^* .

定义切换函数

$$\sigma = k_n e_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} k_{n-i} e_i + e_n = \left(\frac{d}{dt} + \lambda \right)^n e_0, \quad (4)$$

其中: $e_0 = y_d - x_1 = e_1$ 或 $e_0 = \int e_1 dt$

将式(4)两边对时间 t 求导,并利用式(1) 得

$$\dot{\sigma} = \sum_{i=1}^n k_i e_{n-i+1} + y_d^{(n)} - f(x) - bu - d(t),$$

若 $d(t) = 0$, 并令 $\dot{\sigma} = 0$ 得等价控制式(3).

引理 1^[9] 若 σ 由式(4) 确定, 则:

- 1) 当 $\sigma = 0$ 时, $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e_0 = 0$;
- 2) 当 $|\sigma| \leq c, E(0) \in \Omega_{1c}$ 时, $E(t) \in \Omega_{1c}, \forall t \geq 0$;
- 3) 当 $|\sigma| \leq c, E(0) \notin \Omega_{1c}$ 时, $\exists T = n/\lambda$, 使得 $\forall t > T$ 有 $E(t) \in \Omega_{1c}$

其中: $E(t) = (e_0, e^T)^T, c > 0, \Omega_c = \{E(t) \mid |e_j| \leq 2^j \lambda^{-n} c, j = 0, 1, \dots, n\}$.

定义 $\Omega_c = \{x \mid |x_j| \leq M_x\}$, 其中 $M_x > M_d$ 是设计常数(确定方法将在后面定理中给出); 有界紧集 $\Omega_c = \{(x^T, y^T)^T \mid x \in \Omega_c, x_d \in \Omega_d\} \subset R^{n+1}, y = y_d^{(n)} + \sum_{i=1}^n k_i e_{n-i+1}$ 设 $u_f(z, \theta)$ 是一个 II 型模糊逻辑系统在区域 Ω_c 上对 u^* 的一个逼近, 即

$$u_f(z, \theta) = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^M y_j \left[\prod_{i=1}^{n+1} \exp\left(-\frac{(z_i - a_i^j)^2}{(b_i^j)^2 + b_0}\right) \right]}{\sum_{j=1}^M \prod_{i=1}^{n+1} \exp\left(-\frac{(z_i - a_i^j)^2}{(b_i^j)^2 + b_0}\right)}, \quad (5)$$

而 $\theta = (y_1, \dots, y_M, b_1^1, b_1^2, \dots, b_{n+1}^1, \dots, b_{n+1}^M, b_1^2, \dots, b_{n+1}^2, \dots, b_{n+1}^M, a_1^1, a_1^2, \dots, a_{n+1}^1, \dots, a_{n+1}^2, \dots, a_{n+1}^M)^T$ 是可调参数, M 是模糊系统中的规则数目, $b_0 > 0, z = (z_1, \dots, z_{n+1})^T = (x^T, y^T)^T$. 令

$$\Omega_\theta = \{\theta \mid \theta \in M_\theta\}, \quad \theta^* = \arg \min_{\theta \in \Omega_\theta} \sup_{z \in \Omega_c} |u_f(z, \theta) - u^*|, \quad (6)$$

其中正常数 M_θ 是设计参数 设 $\hat{\theta}(t) \in \Omega_\theta$ 是 θ^* 在 t 时刻的估计值, 将 $u_f(z, \hat{\theta})$ 在 $\hat{\theta}(t)$ 的邻域内展成泰勒式得

$$u_f(z, \theta^*) - u_f(z, \hat{\theta}(t)) = \phi(t) \frac{\partial u_f(z, \hat{\theta})}{\partial \theta} + o(\|\phi(t)\|^2), \quad (7)$$

其中 $\phi(t) = \theta^* - \hat{\theta}(t)$. 令最小逼近误差为

$$v = u_f(z, \theta^*) - u^* - o(\|\phi(t)\|^2), \quad \epsilon = \max_{z \in \Omega_c, \theta \in \Omega_\theta} |v(\phi(t)) + u^* - u_f(z, \theta^*)|, \quad (8)$$

则 ϵ 是未知有界常数

3 模糊自适应控制器的设计

采用控制律

$$u(t) = u_f(z, \hat{\theta}) + u_s(z) + u_c, \quad (9)$$

其中

$$u_c = \eta\sigma + (\hat{\epsilon} + D/b_L) \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma), \quad (10)$$

$$u_s(z) =$$

$$I(\bar{V}) \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \left[|u_f(z, \hat{\theta})| + \frac{1}{b_L} (F(x) + |y_d^{(n)}| + \left| \sum_{i=1}^n k_i e_{n-i+1} \right|) \right], \quad (11)$$

$$I(\bar{V}) = \begin{cases} 1, & V_\sigma = \sigma^2/2 > \bar{V}; \\ 0, & V_\sigma \leq \bar{V}. \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

其中: 正常数 η 和 \bar{V} 是设计参数; $\hat{\theta}$ 和 $\hat{\epsilon}$ 分别表示 θ^* , ϵ 在 t 时刻的估计值; 式(9) 与文献[1, 6] 中的控制律相比, 增加了误差补偿项 $\eta\sigma + (\hat{\epsilon} + D/b_L) \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma)$.

采用自适应律

$$\dot{\hat{\theta}} = \begin{cases} \eta\sigma \frac{\partial u_f(z, \hat{\theta})}{\partial \hat{\theta}}, & \hat{\theta} < M_\theta \text{ 或 } \hat{\theta} = M_\theta \\ \text{且 } \sigma \hat{\theta}^T \frac{\partial u_f(z, \hat{\theta})}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \leq 0; \\ \eta\sigma \frac{\partial u_f(z, \hat{\theta})}{\partial \hat{\theta}} - \eta\sigma \frac{\hat{\theta} \hat{\theta}^T}{\hat{\theta}^2} \frac{\partial u_f(z, \hat{\theta})}{\partial \hat{\theta}}, & \\ \hat{\theta} = M_\theta \text{ 且 } \sigma \hat{\theta}^T \frac{\partial u_f(z, \hat{\theta})}{\partial \hat{\theta}} > 0; \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

$$\dot{\hat{\epsilon}} = \eta_k |\sigma|, \quad (14)$$

其中: $\eta_k > 0, \eta_k > 0$ 是自适应率

4 稳定性分析

由式(1) ~ (3) 得误差方程

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{e}_n &= y_d^{(n)} - \dot{x}_n = y_d^{(n)} - f(x) - bu - d(t) = \\ & - \sum_{i=1}^n k_i e_{n-i+1} + b[u^* - \\ & u_f(z, \hat{\theta}) - u_s - u_c - b^{-1}d(t)] = \\ & - \sum_{i=1}^n k_i e_{n-i+1} + b \left[\phi \frac{\partial u_f(z, \hat{\theta})}{\partial \hat{\theta}} - \right. \\ & \left. u_s - u_c - v - b^{-1}d(t) \right], \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\sigma} &= b[u^* - u_f(z, \hat{\theta}) - u_s - u_c - b^{-1}d(t)] = \\ & b \left[\phi \frac{\partial u_f(z, \hat{\theta})}{\partial \hat{\theta}} - u_s - u_c - v - b^{-1}d(t) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

由式(9) ~ (12) 构成的控制律, 提出如下稳定性定理:

定理 1 考虑过程(1), 其控制律由式(9) ~ (12) 确定, 自适应律由式(13) 和(14) 确定, 并满足

假设 1) ~ 4). 若取 $M_x = M_d + \sum_{j=1}^n 2^{j+1} \lambda^{j-n} \sqrt{\bar{V}}$,

$E(0) \in \Omega_\epsilon, \hat{\theta}(0) \in \Omega_\theta$, 则:

- 1) $\hat{\theta} \in M_\theta$, $x \in M_d + \sum_{j=1}^n 2^{j+1} \lambda^{j-n} \sqrt{\bar{V}}$;
- 2) $\lim_t |e_i(t)| = 0, i = 1, \dots, n-1$,

其中: $\Omega_\epsilon = \{E(t) \mid |e_j| \leq 2^j \lambda^{j-n} c, j = 0, 1, \dots, n\}, c = 2\sqrt{\bar{V}}$.

证明 1) 令 $V_1(t) = \hat{\theta}^T \hat{\theta} / 2$, 则采用文献[2] 中类似的方法可以证明: 只要参数 $\hat{\theta}(0) \in \Omega_\theta$, 则 $\hat{\theta}(t) \in \Omega_\theta, \forall t \geq 0$

由式(16) 第 1 个等式得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_\sigma(t) &= \sigma \dot{\sigma} = \\ & b\sigma[u^* - u_f(z, \hat{\theta}) - u_s] + \\ & b\sigma[-u_c - b^{-1}d(t)] \\ & b|\sigma|(|u^*| + |u_f(z, \hat{\theta})|) - \sigma u_s - \eta b \sigma^2. \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

由式(12) 知, 当 $V_\sigma > \bar{V}$ 时, $I(\bar{V}) = 1$, 所以

$$\dot{V}_\sigma \leq -\eta b \sigma^2 \leq 0 \quad (18)$$

由于 V_σ 是时间 t 的连续函数, 在采样间隔充分小的条件下, 有 $V_\sigma \leq 2\bar{V}$. 于是, $|\sigma| \leq 2\sqrt{\bar{V}}, \forall t \geq 0$ 根据引理 1 可知 $|e_j| \leq 2^{j+1} \lambda^{j-n} \sqrt{\bar{V}}, j = 1, \dots, n$, 从而 $e \in L^\infty$. 根据假设 4) 及 $x = e + (y_d, \dot{y}_d, \dots, y_d^{(n-1)})^T$ 得

$$x \in M_d + \sum_{j=1}^n 2^{j+1} \lambda^{j-n} \sqrt{\bar{V}}, \forall t \geq 0, \quad (19)$$

2) 令

$$V(t) = V_\sigma + \frac{b}{2\eta_k} \phi \phi + \frac{b}{2\eta_k} (\hat{\epsilon} - \epsilon)^2, \quad (20)$$

将 $V(t)$ 对时间 t 求得

$$\dot{V}(t) = \dot{V}_\sigma - \frac{b}{\eta_k} \phi \dot{\theta} + \frac{b}{\eta_k} (\hat{\epsilon} - \epsilon) \dot{\hat{\epsilon}} \quad (21)$$

将式(9) ~ (14) 及式(16) 的第 2 个等式代入式(21), 整理得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}(t) &= -\eta b \sigma^2 - b\sigma u_s(z) - b\sigma v - \\ & \sigma d(t) - b(\hat{\epsilon} + \frac{D}{b_L}) |\sigma| + \\ & b\sigma \phi \frac{\partial u_f(z, \hat{\theta})}{\partial \hat{\theta}} - \frac{b}{\eta_k} \phi \dot{\theta} + \frac{b}{\eta_k} (\hat{\epsilon} - \epsilon) \dot{\hat{\epsilon}} \end{aligned}$$

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