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一类非线性系统的鲁棒 H_∞ 控制

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摘要: 研究一类可部分反馈线性化且具扰动三角结构的非线性参数不确定系统的鲁棒 H_∞ 控制问题, 不确定参数属于已知紧集并以非线性形式进入系统. 在输入到状态稳定的理论框架下, 基于李雅谱诺夫函数和反演法构造出状态反馈控制器, 使得闭环系统对所有允许的参数不确定性是内稳定的, 且从扰动输入到输出有有界的 L_2 -增益. 控制器的设计不需解任何Hamilton-Jacobi方程, 并给出仿真算例说明了该结论的可行性和有效性.

关键词: 非线性系统; 鲁棒控制; 反演法; 有界 L_2 -增益; 输入到状态稳定

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Robust H_∞ Control for a Class of Nonlinear Systems

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Abstract: The problem of robust H_∞ control is considered for a class of nonlinear systems with parameter uncertainties. The uncertain parameter belongs to a known compact set and enters the system nonlinearly. The systems are assumed to admit partially feedback linearization and satisfy disturbance strict triangularity conditions. In the framework of the input-to-state stable theory, based on Lyapunov argument and backstepping design technique a state feedback controller is constructed which renders the closed-loop system internally stable with bounded L_2 -gains from exogenous input to output for all admissible parameter uncertainties. No Hamilton-Jacobi equation is needed for the controller design. A simulation example shows the feasibility and effectiveness of the conclusion.

Key words: Nonlinear systems; Robust control; Backstepping; Bounded L_2 -gains; Input-to-state stable (ISS)

1 引言

近年来随着非线性几何理论的发展, 对非线性系统鲁棒 H_∞ 控制问题的研究取得了丰硕的成果^[1-7]. 文献[1, 2]基于Hamilton-Jacobi方程或不等式解决仿射非线性不确定系统的鲁棒 H_∞ 控制问题, 讨论的均为结构性不确定性, 并且Hamilton-Jacobi方程的求解很困难; 文献[3]讨论了一类带有参数不确定性的非线性系统 H_∞ 控制问题, 基于李雅谱诺夫方法构造性地给出了经反馈线性化后系统正规型的相对度为一时问题可解的鲁棒控制器. 在此基础上, 本文研究了一类更广泛的带参数不确定

性的非线性系统的鲁棒 H_∞ 控制问题, 且输出带有外部扰动. 因输入到状态稳定概念可很好地将系统的性能要求与稳定性要求结合起来, 故本文在此框架下讨论非线性系统的鲁棒 H_∞ 控制问题.

本文研究一类可部分反馈线性化的非线性参数不确定系统鲁棒 H_∞ 控制问题, 不确定参数属于已知紧集且是非线性的进入系统, 另外调节输出包括扰动输入. 考虑到系统特殊的扰动三角结构, 基于李雅谱诺夫函数的反演法构造使闭环系统对所有允许的不确定性是内稳定的, 且从扰动输入到调节输出有有界 L_2 -增益的状态反馈控制器. 最后给出仿真算

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例

2 问题描述

考虑通常系统

$$\dot{x} = f(x, u). \tag{1}$$

其中: $x \in R^n, u \in R^m, f(0, 0) = 0$

引理1^[8] 系统(1)是输入到状态稳定(ISS)当且仅当它存在输入到状态李雅谱诺夫函数(ISS-Lyapunov), 即一个正定且径向无界的光滑函数 $V: R^n \rightarrow R$, 对某 K 类函数 α 和 χ , 任意的 $x \in R^n, u \in L^{\infty}[0, \infty)$ 有

$$\nabla V(x)f(x, u) \leq -\alpha(|x|) + \chi(|u|). \tag{2}$$

注1 ISS稳定性包含渐近稳定性

引理2 $X, Y \in R^n$, 则对任何正数 $\lambda > 0$, 都有如下不等式成立:

$$X^T Y \leq \frac{X^T X}{4\lambda} + \lambda^2 Y^T Y. \tag{3}$$

本文考虑如下非线性系统:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= f(x) + g_1(x, \theta)u + g_2(x, \theta)w, \\ y &= h(x, \theta) + d(x, \theta)w. \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

其中: $x \in R^n$ 为状态向量; $u \in R, w \in R$ 分别为控制输入和扰动输入; $y \in R^m$ 为调节输出, f, g_1, g_2, h 和 d 均为光滑函数向量, 且有 $f(0) = 0, h(0, \theta) = 0$; 未知参数 θ 属于已知紧集 Θ , 即 $\theta \in \Theta$

若系统(4)具有相对阶 $r (r < n)$, 并假设对于假想输出 $\xi = h_a(x)$ 和任意 $\theta \in \Theta$, 由 $g_1(x, \theta)$ 组成的分布是对合的, 而且该系统满足扰动严格三角条件^[9]. 则通过适当的全局同胚坐标变换和反馈变换^[7], 并取输出为 $y = h(z, \theta) + d(z, \xi_1, \dots, \xi_r, \theta)w$, 则系统(4)可化为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{z} &= f_0(z, \xi_1, \theta) + g_0(z, \xi_1, \theta)\omega \\ \dot{\xi}_1 &= \xi_2 + \phi(z, \xi_1, \theta)w, \\ &\vdots \\ \dot{\xi}_{r-1} &= \xi_r + \phi_{r-1}(z, \xi_1, \dots, \xi_{r-1}, \theta)w, \\ \dot{\xi}_r &= v + \phi_r(z, \xi_1, \dots, \xi_r, \theta)w. \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

假设1 $g(z, 0, \theta) = 0, \theta \in \Theta$ (6)

假设2 存在正常数 $\gamma_d > 0$, 使得

$$\begin{aligned} d^T(z, \xi_1, \dots, \xi_r, \theta)d(z, \xi_1, \dots, \xi_r, \theta) \\ \geq \gamma_d, \forall (z^T, \xi_1^T, \dots, \xi_r^T) \in R^n, \theta \in \Theta, \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

并存在连续函数 $h_0(z)$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} h^T h &= |h(z, \theta)|^2 - |h_0(z)|^2, \\ \forall \theta \in \Theta, h_0(0) &= 0 \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

鲁棒 H^{∞} 控制问题: 对形如式(5)的非线性方程, 给定正实数 $\gamma > \gamma_d > 0$, 设计状态反馈控制律 $v = v(z, \xi_1, \dots, \xi_r), v(0, \dots, 0) = 0$, 使得对某个正定

且适定的光滑函数 $V(x)$ 和某个 K 类函数 $\alpha(\cdot)$, 在任何 $\forall \theta \in \Theta$, 有下式成立:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} + y^T y \\ \leq \gamma_w^T w - \alpha(|z, \xi_1, \dots, \xi_r|). \end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

假设3 存在光滑函数 $W_0(z, \theta)$, 有下不等式成立:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial W_0(z, \theta)}{\partial z} z \Big|_{\xi_i=0} \\ \leq -\alpha^2 |z|^2 - \left[1 + \frac{\gamma_d^2}{\lambda^{(1)^2}} \right] |h_0(z)|^2, \\ \forall \theta \in \Theta, \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

这里的 $\lambda^{(1)}$ 满足

$$\gamma^{(1)^2} = \gamma^2 - \gamma_d^2 - \lambda^{(1)^2} - \lambda^{(1)^2}, \tag{11}$$

注2 假设3是当系统(5)输出取特殊情况 $y = \zeta$ 时, 系统的零动态为渐近稳定条件的推广.

3 主要结论

定理1 给定正实数 $\gamma > \gamma_d$, 若非线性不确定系统(5)满足假设1~假设3, 则存在状态反馈控制律 $v = v(z, \xi_1, \dots, \xi_r), v(0, \dots, 0) = 0$, 使得闭环系统对所有允许的参数不确定性是内稳定的, 且从 $w \rightarrow y$ 有有界的 L_2 -增益

证明 Step1 考虑 (z, ξ_1) -子系统, 由假设1

知, 存在光滑函数 $g_0(z, \xi_1, \theta)$, 使得 $g_0(z, \xi_1, \theta) = g_0(z, \xi_1, \theta)\xi_1$, 故该子系统化为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{z} &= f_0(z, \xi_1, \theta) + g_0(z, \xi_1, \theta)\xi_1 w, \\ \dot{\xi}_1 &= v_1 + \phi(z, \xi_1, \theta)w, \\ y &= h(z, \theta) + d(z, \xi_1, \dots, \xi_r, \theta)w, \end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

其中 v_1 是假想控制律 因为 $f_0(0, 0, \theta) = 0$, 故存在光滑函数 $f_{01}(z, \theta)$ 和 $f_{02}(z, \xi_1, \theta)$, 使得

$$f_0(z, \xi_1, \theta) = f_{01}(z, \theta) + f_{02}(z, \xi_1, \theta)\xi_1,$$

且 $f_{01}(0, \theta) = 0$

取候选李雅谱诺夫函数

$$W_1(z, \xi_1, \theta) = W_0(z, \theta) + \frac{1}{2}\xi_1^2, \tag{13}$$

使其沿系统(12)对时间 t 进行求导并结合假设2, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{W}_1(z, \xi_1, \theta) + y^T y - \gamma_w^T w \\ = \frac{\partial W_0(z, \theta)}{\partial z} [f_{01}(z, \theta) + f_{02}(z, \xi_1, \theta)\xi_1 + \\ g_0(z, \xi_1, \theta)\xi_1 w] + \xi_1(v_1 + \phi(z, \xi_1, \theta)w) + \\ \left[1 + \frac{\gamma_d^2}{\lambda^{(1)^2}} \right] h^T h + (\gamma_d^2 + \lambda^{(1)^2} - \gamma^2)w^T w \\ - \alpha^2 |z|^2 + \xi_1 v_1 + \frac{\partial W_0(z, \theta)}{\partial z} f_{02}(z, \xi_1, \theta)\xi_1 + \\ \xi_1 \left[\frac{\partial W_0(z, \theta)}{\partial z} g_0(z, \xi_1, \theta) + \phi(z, \xi_1, \theta) \right] w + \end{aligned}$$

$$(\mathcal{Y}_d + \lambda^{(1)2} - \mathcal{Y})w^T w.$$

记

$$\Phi_1(z, \xi_1, \theta) = \frac{\partial V_0(z, \theta)}{\partial z} f_{02}(z, \xi_1, \theta),$$

$$\Phi_1^*(z, \xi_1, \theta) = \Phi_1(z, \xi_1, \theta^*),$$

因有 $\Phi_1(0, \xi_1, \theta) = 0$, 故存在光滑函数 $\Phi_{11}(z, \xi_1, \theta)$, 使得 $\Phi_1 - \Phi_1^* = \Phi_{11}(z, \xi_1, \theta)z$, 且有 $\Phi_{11}(z, \xi_1, \theta)^2 \leq \delta_{\Phi_{11}}(z, \xi_1)$.

再由引理 2 可得

$$\xi_1(\Phi_1 - \Phi_1^*) =$$

$$\xi_1 \Phi_{11}(z, \xi_1, \theta)z \leq \frac{\delta_{\Phi_{11}}}{4\lambda^{(1)2}} \xi_1^2 + \lambda^{(1)2} z^2.$$

令

$$\Phi_2(z, \xi_1, \theta) = \frac{\partial V_0(z, \theta)}{\partial z} g_0(z, \xi_1, \theta) + \phi(z, \xi_1, \theta),$$

且 $\Phi_2(z, \xi_1, \theta)^2 \leq \delta_{\Phi_2}(z, \xi_1)$, 同上亦有

$$\xi_1 \Phi_2 w \leq \frac{\delta_{\Phi_2}}{4\lambda^{(1)2}} \xi_1^2 + \lambda^{(1)2} w^2.$$

于是得到

$$\begin{aligned} &W_1(z, \xi_1, \theta) + y^T y - \mathcal{Y}w^T w \\ &- (\alpha^2 - \lambda^{(1)2}) z^2 + (\mathcal{Y}_d + \lambda^{(1)2} + \lambda^{(1)2} - \mathcal{Y}) w^2 + \xi_1 \left[v + \Phi_1^* + \left(\frac{\delta_{\Phi_{11}}}{4\lambda^{(1)2}} + \frac{\delta_{\Phi_2}}{4\lambda^{(1)2}} \right) \xi_1 \right]. \end{aligned}$$

适当选择正实数 $\lambda^{(1)}$, $\lambda^{(1)}$ 和 $\lambda^{(1)}$, 使得存在正实数 α 和 $\mathcal{Y}^{(1)}$, 满足 $\alpha^2 = \alpha^2 - \lambda^{(1)2}$ 和式(11), 并取 $\beta_i^2 = \min\{\alpha^2, 1\}$, 则在假想控制律

$$v = -\Phi_1^* - \left(1 + \frac{\delta_{\Phi_{11}}}{4\lambda^{(1)2}} + \frac{\delta_{\Phi_2}}{4\lambda^{(1)2}} \right) \xi_1 \quad (14)$$

的作用下, 有

$$\begin{aligned} &W_1(z, \xi_1, \theta) + y^T y - \mathcal{Y}w^T w \\ &- \beta_1^2 (z \ \zeta)^T)^2. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

Step k + 1 假设已找到假想控制律 $v_i(z, \xi_1, \dots, \eta_i)$, $v_i(0, \dots, 0) = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, k - 1$, 经坐标变换 $\eta_{i+1} = \xi_{i+1} - v_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, k - 1$, 当 $\eta_{k+1} = 0$ 时选李雅谱诺夫函数

$$W_k(z, \xi_1, \dots, \eta_k, \theta) =$$

$$W_0(z, \theta) + \frac{1}{2} \xi_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=2}^k \eta_i^2$$

满足

$$\begin{aligned} &W_k(z, \xi_1, \dots, \eta_k, \theta) + y^T y - \mathcal{Y}w^T w \\ &- \beta_k^2 (z \ \zeta \ \dots \ \eta_k)^T)^2. \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

在坐标变换 $\eta_{i+1} = \xi_{i+1} - v_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, k)$ 下, 原系统的 $(z, \xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_{k+1})$ - 子系统化为

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{z} \\ \dot{\xi}_1 \\ \dot{\eta}_k \\ \vdots \\ \dot{\eta}_1 \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} f_0(z, \eta, \theta) \\ \eta_k + v \\ \eta_k + v_2 + f_1 \\ \vdots \\ v_k + f_{k-1} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \eta_{k+1} + \\ &\begin{bmatrix} g_0(z, \xi_1, \theta) \xi_1 \\ \phi \\ g_1 \\ \vdots \\ g_{k-1} \end{bmatrix} w, \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\eta}_{k+1} &= v_{k+1} + f_k + g_k w, \\ y &= h(z, \theta) + d(z, \xi_1, \dots, \xi_k, \theta)w. \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$f_j = - \left(\frac{\partial_i}{\partial z} f_0 + \frac{\partial_i}{\partial \xi_1} (\eta_k + v) + \dots + \frac{\partial_i}{\partial \eta_k} (\eta_{k+1} + v_2 + f_{i-1}) \right),$$

$$j = 1, 2, \dots, k, i = 2, 3, \dots, k;$$

$$g_j = \phi_{j+1} - \left(\frac{\partial_i}{\partial z} g_0 \xi_1 + \frac{\partial_i}{\partial \xi_1} \phi + \dots + \frac{\partial_i}{\partial \eta_k} g_{i-1} \right),$$

$$j = 1, 2, \dots, k, i = 2, 3, \dots, k;$$

且 $f_i(0, \dots, 0, \theta) = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, k$

下面寻找控制律 $v_k(z, \xi_1, \dots, \eta_k)$, $v_k(0, \dots, 0) = 0$, 使得

$$\begin{aligned} &W_{k+1}(z, \xi_1, \dots, \eta_{k+1}, \theta) = \\ &W_0(z, \theta) + \frac{1}{2} \xi_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=2}^{k+1} \eta_i^2 \end{aligned}$$

满足

$$\begin{aligned} &W_{k+1}(z, \xi_1, \dots, \eta_{k+1}, \theta) + y^T y - \mathcal{Y}w^T w \\ &- \beta_{k+1}^2 (z \ \zeta \ \dots \ \eta_{k+1})^T)^2. \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

候选函数 W_{k+1} 沿式(17) 对时间 t 求导, 得

$$\dot{W}_{k+1}(z, \xi_1, \dots, \eta_{k+1}, v) + y^T y - \mathcal{Y}w^T w$$

$$= \dot{W}_0(z, \theta) + \xi_1 \dot{\xi}_1 + \sum_{i=2}^{k-1} \dot{\eta}_i + \eta_k (v_k +$$

$$f_{k-1} + g_{k-1} w) + \eta_{k+1} (\eta_k + v_{k+1} + f_k + g_k w) + y^T y - \mathcal{Y}w^T w.$$

因 $f_k(0, \dots, 0, \theta) = 0$, 故存在光滑函数 $f_{ki}, i = 1, 2, \dots, k + 1$, 使得

$$f_k = f_{k1}z + f_{k2}\xi_1 + f_{k3}\eta_k + \dots + f_{k,k+1}\eta_{k+1},$$

且

$$\begin{aligned} &f_{ki}^2 \leq \delta_{ki}, i = 1, 2, \dots, k + 1, \\ &g_k^2 \leq \delta_{k0} \end{aligned}$$

类似于前述证明, 由引理 2 可知, 存在正实数 $\lambda_j^{k+1}, j = 0, 1, \dots, k + 1$, 使得

$$\begin{aligned}
 &W_{k+1}(z, \xi_1, \dots, \eta_{k+1}, \theta) + y^T y - \gamma^T w \\
 &- \beta_k^2 ((z \ \zeta \ \dots \ \eta)^T)^2 + \\
 &\eta_{k+1} \left[\eta_{k+1} + \left(\sum_{j=0}^{k+1} \frac{1}{4\lambda_j^{(k+1)^2}} \delta_{kj}^2 \right) \eta_{k+1} \right] + \\
 &\lambda_1^{(k+1)^2} z^2 + \lambda_2^{(k+1)^2} \xi_1^2 + \sum_{j=3}^{k+1} \lambda_j^{(k+1)^2} \eta_{j-1} - \\
 &\gamma^{(k)^2} w^2 + \lambda_0^{(k+1)^2} w^T w.
 \end{aligned}$$

适当选取正实数 $\lambda_{k+1}^{(k+1)}$, 使得存在正实数 $\gamma^{(k+1)}$, 满足 $\gamma^{(k+1)^2} = \gamma^{(k)^2} - \lambda_{k+1}^{(k+1)^2}$, 并取 $\beta_{k+1}^2 = \min\{\beta_k^2, \lambda_1^{(k+1)^2}, \dots, \lambda_{k+1}^{(k+1)^2}\}$, 则在假想控制律

$$\eta_{k+1} = - \eta_k - \left(1 + \left(\sum_{j=0}^{k+1} \frac{1}{4\lambda_j^{(k+1)^2}} \delta_{kj}^2 \right) \right) \eta_{k+1} \tag{19}$$

作用下, 便有

$$\begin{aligned}
 &W_{k+1}(z, \xi_1, \dots, \eta_{k+1}, \theta) + y^T y - \gamma^T w \\
 &- \beta_{k+1}^2 ((z \ \zeta \ \eta_k \ \dots \ \eta_{k+1})^T)^2. \tag{20}
 \end{aligned}$$

Step r 继续上述递推过程, 当 $k = r - 1$ 时获得最终的实际控制 v , 使得系统满足

$$\begin{aligned}
 &W_r(z, \xi_1, \dots, \eta_r, \theta) + y^T y - \gamma^T w \\
 &- \beta_r^2 ((z \ \zeta, \eta_k \ \dots \ \eta_r)^T)^2. \tag{21}
 \end{aligned}$$

于是非线性系统(5)的鲁棒 H 控制问题有解

4 仿真算例

考查如下系统

$$\begin{aligned}
 \dot{z} &= -2z^3 - z, \\
 \dot{\xi}_1 &= \xi_1 + \sin\theta \cdot zw, \\
 \dot{\xi}_2 &= v + w, \\
 y &= z^2 + \frac{\cos\theta}{2} w, \theta \in [0, \pi]
 \end{aligned} \tag{22}$$

取性能指标 $\gamma^2 = 1$, 且有 $\gamma_0^2 = \frac{1}{4}$. 定理1的 $f_{01} = -2z^3 - z, f_{02} = 0, h_0(z) = z^2, \Phi_1^* = 0, \Phi_2 = \sin\theta \cdot z, \delta_{11}^2 = 4\xi_1^2(2z^3 + z)^2, \delta_{12}^2 = (1 + z^2)^4, \delta_{13}^2 = (1 + z^2)^2, \delta_{22}^2 = (1 + (1 + z^2)|z|)^2$, 并取 $\delta_{p11} = 0, \delta_{p2}^2 = z^2, \alpha^2 = 1, \alpha^2 = \frac{1}{2}, \lambda_0^{(1)^2} = \frac{1}{4}, \lambda_1^{(1)^2} = \frac{1}{2}, \lambda_2^{(1)^2} = \frac{1}{4}, \lambda_3^{(2)^2} = 1, \lambda_1^{(2)^2} = 1, \lambda_2^{(2)^2} = \frac{1}{4}$, 则由定理1可得鲁棒 H 控制问题有解的真实控制为

$$\begin{aligned}
 v &= - \xi_1 - \left[1 + \xi_1^2(2z^3 + z)^2 + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. (1 + z^2)^4 + (1 + z^2)^2 + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \frac{1}{4}(1 + (1 + z^2)|z|)^2 \right] \eta_k \tag{23}
 \end{aligned}$$

于是原系统(22) 满足

$$\begin{aligned}
 &W^2(z, \xi_1, \eta_k, \theta) + y^T y - w^T w \\
 &- \frac{1}{4} ((z \ \zeta \ \eta_k)^T)^2. \tag{24}
 \end{aligned}$$

其仿真曲线如图1和图2所示

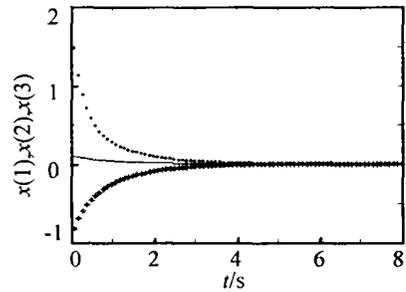


图1 状态变量的曲线

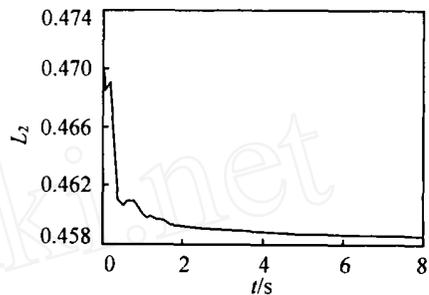


图2 L_2 增益曲线

5 结论

本文针对一类可部分反馈线性化的非线性参数不确定系统, 研究了它的鲁棒 H 控制问题. 基于李雅普诺夫函数的反演法构造出状态反馈控制器使得闭环系统对允许的参数不确定性是内稳定的, 且从扰动输入到调节输出有有界 L_2 -增益的状态反馈控制器. 它隐含着可显式构造控制器使该系统的鲁棒 H 控制问题可解. 仿真结果说明, 所设计的控制器具有很好的鲁棒性和控制性能.

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2D-DCT 系数作为观测向量,降低了观测向量的维数,识别率为 86%,与 Samaria 的识别效果相当。尽管 Nefian 采用的 EHMM 具有较高的识别率,但它实际上是伪 2D-HMM 模型,观测向量数多,状态总数多,对模型进行训练所需的时间较长。本文方法的识别率达到 99%,而且仅采用 1D-HMM,观测向量数较少,状态数也少,因此整体性能较好。

5 结 语

本文提出一种基于 Gabor 变换且结合 ICA 和 HMM 的人脸识别方法,并与 Nefian 方法进行了比较。实验结果表明,本文方法识别率较高,具有良好的发展前景。但本文算法在特征提取上所需的计算量较大,在今后的研究中可采用快速算法降低复杂度,使本算法更有利于工程应用。

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