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一类非线性互联系统的模型参考跟踪模糊 H 控制

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摘要: 对一类不确定非线性互联系统, 给出了一种模型参考跟踪分散模糊 H 控制方法. 采用模糊不确定T-S模型对非线性不确定互联系统进行模糊建模, 应用并行分布补偿算法(PDC)给出了模型参考跟踪分散模糊 H 控制的设计及算法. 应用李亚普诺夫方法证明了模糊闭环分散系统的稳定性分析. 仿真结果进一步验证了该方法的有效性.

关键词: 模型参考分散模糊控制; 参数不确定; 线性矩阵不等式; 稳定性分析

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Fuzzy Model Reference Tracking H Control for Nonlinear Interconnected Systems

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Abstract: The decentralized fuzzy model reference tracking H control for nonlinear interconnected systems is studied via fuzzy control method. An equivalent T-S fuzzy model which represents the nonlinear interconnected system is given. Then, a decentralized fuzzy model reference H tracking controller design and algorithm are developed based on parallel distributed compensation. It is proved that the designed fuzzy control algorithm not only guarantees the stability of the nonlinear interconnected systems, but also achieves H tracking control performance. A simulation example illustrates the effectiveness of the proposed method.

Key words: Decentralized fuzzy model reference control; Parametric uncertainties; Linear matrix inequalities; Stability analysis

1 引言

模糊T-S模型是对非线性系统建模的有效方法之一^[1]. 对于非线性系统的不同区域的动态, 利用模糊T-S模型建立局部线性模型, 然后把各个局部线性模型用模糊隶属函数连接起来, 得到所要逼近非线性系统的模糊模型. 在模糊模型的基础上并行分布补偿算法(PDC), 进而实现对非线性系统的控制设计及其稳定性分析^[1,2]. 近年来, 基于模糊T-S模型的非线性不确定系统的控制器设计及其理论研究已经取得了很大的进展^[2-6], 如模糊控制系统的状态反馈和观测器的设计方法, 模糊控制系统的稳定

性和鲁棒性分析等. 初步建立了与现代控制理论相平行的设计和理论体系, 而且结合线性矩阵不等式(LMI)理论, 使得模糊控制器的设计算法更加系统化和易于求解. 但目前现有的基于模糊T-S模型的非线性系统的控制设计方法和理论分析很少涉及不确定非线性互联系统的分散控制器设计及其稳定性分析等问题. 文献[7,8]分别讨论了非线性互联系统的模糊T-S模型控制问题, 但模糊控制算法中, 没有研究 H 控制性能和鲁棒算法问题. 虽然文献[9]讨论和研究了非线性互联系统的模糊跟踪控制问题, 给出了 H 控制性能和系统的稳定性, 但模糊模型

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中忽略了参数不确定的情况, 因此控制算法缺少鲁棒性

本文针对一类不确定非线性互联系统, 利用参数不确定模糊 T-S 模型对其进行建模, 然后把并行分布补偿(PDC)、 H_∞ 控制技术和线性矩阵不等式(LMI)相结合, 给出了一种模型参考跟踪分散模糊 H_∞ 控制方法 此方法不但保证模糊系统存在参数不确定性时的稳定性, 而且能够取得 H_∞ 的控制性能

2 状态反馈鲁棒分散跟踪控制的设计

考虑由 N 个子系统 $F_k (k = 1, 2, \dots, N)$ 组成的一类参数不确定连续状态非线性互联系统 F , 其第 k 个子系统可用方程

$$\dot{x}_k(t) = f_k(x_k(t)) + g_k(x_k(t))u_k(t) + \sum_{h=1, h \neq k}^N f_{hk}(x_k(t)) + \omega(t) \quad (1)$$

表示 式中: $x_k(t) \in R^{n_k}$ 为第 k 个非线性系统的状态向量, $u_k(t) \in R^{m_k}$ 为第 k 个非线性系统的控制向量; $f_k(x_k(t)), g_k(x_k(t)), f_{hk}(x_h(t))$ 为非线性函数, $f_{hk}(x_h(t))$ 为第 h 和第 k 个非线性子系统之间的互联项; $\omega(t)$ 为外界干扰

采用模糊 T-S 模型^[9], 对线性不确定互联系统进行如下模糊建模:

第 i 系统规则为:

If $z_1(t)$ is F_{1k} and $z_2(t)$ is F_{2k} and ... and $z_l(t)$ is F_{lk} , Then

$$\dot{x}_k(t) = (A_{ik} + \Delta A_{ik})x_k(t) + (B_{ik} + \Delta B_{ik})u_k(t) + \sum_{h=1, h \neq k}^N R_{ihk}x_h(t) + \omega(t). \quad (2)$$

式中: $F_{gk} (g = 1, 2, \dots, l)$ 为模糊集, $z(t) = [z_1(t), \dots, z_l(t)]^T$ 是可测系统变量, 即前件变量

采用文献[10]的方法, 第 k 个子系统的全局模糊模型为

$$\dot{x}_k(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{r_k} \mu_{ik} [(A_{ik} + \Delta A_{ik})x_k(t) + (B_{ik} + \Delta B_{ik})u_k(t) + \sum_{h=1, h \neq k}^N R_{ihk}x_h(t)] + \omega(t). \quad (3)$$

式中: A_{ik} 和 B_{ik} 为第 k 个子模糊系统的第 i 条规则构成的各个线性子系统的系统矩阵及输入矩阵, 且 A_{ik} 和 B_{ik} 是局部可控的; r_k 为第 k 个子模糊系统的模糊规则数; ΔA_{ik} 和 ΔB_{ik} 是适当维数的时变矩阵, 它们在系统模型中表示结构或参数的不确定量

考虑第 k 个子系统跟踪的参考模型为

$$\dot{x}_{rk}(t) = A_{rk}x_{rk}(t) + r_k(t). \quad (4)$$

式中: $x_{rk}(t)$ 表示第 k 个子系统跟踪的参考状态; A_{rk}

表示一个已知的非奇异的稳定矩阵; $r_k(t)$ 表示有界的参考输入

设计模糊分散控制器为

$$u_k(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{r_k} \mu_{ik} K_{ik} (x_k(t) - x_{rk}(t)), \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, N, \quad (5)$$

式中 K_{ik} 为反馈增益矩阵

把式(5)代入式(3)中, 得到第 k 个子系统的闭环系统

$$\dot{x}_k(t) = \sum_{h=1, h \neq k}^N \sum_{i=1}^{r_k} \sum_{j=1}^{r_k} \mu_{ik} \mu_{jk} \left\{ \frac{1}{N-1} [(A_{ik} + \Delta A_{ik}) + (B_{ik} + \Delta B_{ik})K_{jk}]x_k(t) - \frac{1}{N-1} (B_{ik} + \Delta B_{ik})K_{jk}x_{rk}(t) + R_{ihk}x_h(t) \right\} + \omega(t), \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, N. \quad (6)$$

把式(6)和式(4)合并, 经过简单运算, 可表示为如下的增广互连系统:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_k(t) \\ \dot{x}_{rk}(t) \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{h=1, h \neq k}^N \sum_{i=1}^{r_k} \sum_{j=1}^{r_k} \mu_{ik} \mu_{jk} \left\{ \frac{1}{N-1} \times \begin{bmatrix} A_{ik} + B_{ik}K_{jk} & -B_{ik}K_{jk} \\ 0 & A_{rk} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_k(t) \\ x_{rk}(t) \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{N-1} \begin{bmatrix} A_{ik} + \Delta B_{ik}K_{jk} & -\Delta B_{ik}K_{jk} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_k(t) \\ x_{rk}(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} R_{ihk} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_k(t) \\ x_{rk}(t) \end{bmatrix} \right\} + \begin{bmatrix} \omega(t) \\ r_k(t) \end{bmatrix}. \quad (7)$$

令

$$\bar{x}_k(t) = \begin{bmatrix} x_k(t) \\ x_{rk}(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad \bar{\omega}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \omega(t) \\ r_k(t) \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\bar{A}_{ijk} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{ik} + B_{ik}K_{jk} & -B_{ik}K_{jk} \\ 0 & A_{rk} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\Delta \bar{A}_{ijk} = \begin{bmatrix} \Delta A_{ik} + \Delta B_{ik}K_{jk} & -\Delta B_{ik}K_{jk} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\bar{R}_{ihk} = \begin{bmatrix} R_{ihk} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

因此, 式(7)所定义的增广互连系统可以写成如下的形式:

$$\dot{\bar{x}}_k(t) = \sum_{h=1, h \neq k}^N \sum_{i=1}^{r_k} \sum_{j=1}^{r_k} \mu_{ik} \mu_{jk} \left\{ \frac{1}{N-1} \bar{A}_{ijk} \bar{x}_k(t) + \frac{1}{N-1} \Delta \bar{A}_{ijk} \bar{x}_k(t) + \bar{R}_{ihk} \bar{x}_h(t) \right\} + \bar{\omega}(t), \quad k = 1, \dots, N. \quad (8)$$

如果 $\bar{\omega}(t) = 0$, 则称增广互连系统(8)为无干扰增广互连系统

3 分散控制的稳定性及H性能的分析

考虑基于跟踪误差 $x_k(t) - x_{rk}(t)$ 的H跟踪性能如下:

$$\int_0^{t_f} \{ [x_k(t) - x_{rk}(t)]^T Q_k [x_k(t) - x_{rk}(t)] \} dt = \int_0^{t_f} \bar{x}_k^T(t) \bar{Q}_k \bar{x}_k(t) dt + \bar{x}_k^T(0) \bar{P}_k \bar{x}_k(0) + \rho^2 \int_0^{t_f} \bar{\omega}(t) \bar{\omega}(t) dt \quad (9)$$

式中: t_f 是控制的终止时间, Q_k 是对称的正定加权矩阵, ρ^2 是给定的干扰抑制水平, $\bar{Q}_k = \begin{bmatrix} Q_k & 0 \\ 0 & Q_k \end{bmatrix}$, \bar{P}_k 是正定对称加权矩阵

假设1 假设参数不确定矩阵 $\Delta A_{ik}, \Delta B_{ik}$ 是有界的, 且满足

$$[\Delta A_{ik} \quad \Delta B_{ik}] = D_{ik} F_{ik}(t) [E_{A_{ik}} \quad E_{B_{ik}}]$$

式中: $D_{ik}, E_{A_{ik}}, E_{B_{ik}}$ 是已知的适当维数的矩阵, $F_{ik}(t)$ 是未知函数矩阵, 其每个元素是勒贝格可测的函数, 并满足 $F_{ik}^T(t) F_{ik}(t) \leq I, I$ 是单位阵

定理1 对无干扰增广互联系统, 如果存在一个正定的公共矩阵 $\bar{P}_k = \bar{P}_k^T$ 满足矩阵不等式

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{N-1} [(\bar{A}_{ijk} + \Delta \bar{A}_{ijk})^T \bar{P}_k + \bar{P}_k \bar{R}_{ihk}] & \bar{P}_k \bar{R}_{ihk} \\ \bar{P}_k (\bar{A}_{ijk} + \Delta \bar{A}_{ijk}) & 0 \\ \bar{R}_{ihk}^T \bar{P}_k & 0 \\ \frac{1}{N-1} \bar{P}_k & 0 \end{bmatrix} < 0, \quad k, h = 1, 2, \dots, N, \text{ 且 } h \neq k, i, j = 1, 2, \dots, r_k \quad (10)$$

则整个互联系统在李雅普诺夫意义下稳定

证明 取李雅普诺夫函数

$$v_k(t) = \bar{x}_k^T(t) \bar{P}_k \bar{x}_k(t), \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, N. \quad (11)$$

因而, 整个互联系统的李雅普诺夫函数为

$$V(t) = \sum_{k=1}^N v_k = \sum_{k=1}^N \bar{x}_k^T(t) \bar{P}_k \bar{x}_k(t), \quad (12)$$

式中正定加权矩阵 $\bar{P}_k = \bar{P}_k^T$. 求 $V(t)$ 对时间的导数, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}(t) &= \sum_{k=1}^N [\dot{\bar{x}}_k^T(t) \bar{P}_k \bar{x}_k(t) + \bar{x}_k^T(t) \dot{\bar{P}}_k \bar{x}_k(t)] = \\ & \sum_{k=1}^N \sum_{h=1}^N \sum_{i=1}^{r_k} \sum_{j=1}^{r_k} \mu_{ik} \mu_{jk} \left\{ \left[\frac{1}{N-1} (\bar{A}_{ijk} + \Delta \bar{A}_{ijk})^T \bar{P}_k + \bar{P}_k (\bar{A}_{ijk} + \Delta \bar{A}_{ijk}) + \bar{R}_{ihk} \bar{P}_k \right]^T \bar{P}_k \bar{x}_k(t) + \right. \\ & \left. \bar{x}_k^T(t) \bar{P}_k \left[\frac{1}{N-1} (\bar{A}_{ijk} + \Delta \bar{A}_{ijk}) + \bar{R}_{ihk} \bar{P}_k \right] + \frac{1}{N-1} \Delta \bar{A}_{ijk} \bar{x}_k(t) + \bar{R}_{ihk} \bar{x}_h(t) \right\} + \\ & \sum_{k=1}^N \sum_{h=1}^N \sum_{i=1}^{r_k} \sum_{j=1}^{r_k} \mu_{ik} \mu_{jk} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \bar{x}_k(t) \\ \bar{x}_h(t) \\ \bar{\omega}(t) \end{bmatrix} \right\}^T \times \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{N-1} [(\bar{A}_{ijk} + \Delta \bar{A}_{ijk})^T \bar{P}_k + \bar{P}_k \bar{R}_{ihk}] & \bar{P}_k \bar{R}_{ihk} \\ \bar{P}_k (\bar{A}_{ijk} + \Delta \bar{A}_{ijk}) & 0 \\ \bar{R}_{ihk}^T \bar{P}_k & 0 \\ \frac{1}{N-1} \bar{P}_k & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \bar{x}_k(t) \\ \bar{x}_h(t) \\ \bar{\omega}(t) \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

由式(10)有 $\dot{V}(t) < 0$, 则整个模糊互联系统在李雅普诺夫意义下是稳定的

定理2 在增广互联系统(8)中, 如果存在正定矩阵 $\bar{P}_k = \bar{P}_k^T$ 满足矩阵不等式(13), 则整个互联系统当 $\bar{\omega}(t) = 0$ 时, 在李雅普诺夫意义下稳定, 并且H跟踪性能指标

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{N-1} [(\bar{A}_{ijk} + \Delta \bar{A}_{ijk})^T \bar{P}_k + \bar{P}_k \bar{R}_{ihk}] & \bar{P}_k \bar{R}_{ihk} & \frac{1}{N-1} \bar{P}_k \\ \bar{P}_k (\bar{A}_{ijk} + \Delta \bar{A}_{ijk}) + \bar{Q}_k & 0 & 0 \\ \bar{R}_{ihk}^T \bar{P}_k & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{N-1} \bar{P}_k & 0 & -\frac{1}{N-1} \rho^2 I \end{bmatrix} < 0, \quad k, h = 1, 2, \dots, N, \text{ 且 } h \neq k, i, j = 1, 2, \dots, r_k \quad (13)$$

证明 注意到式(13)的成立可以使得式(10)成立, 因此, 根据定理1, 整个互联系统是稳定的. 由式(8)可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{t_f} \{ [x_k(t) - x_{rk}(t)]^T Q_k [x_k(t) - x_{rk}(t)] \} dt = \\ & \int_0^{t_f} \bar{x}_k^T(t) \bar{Q}_k \bar{x}_k(t) dt + \sum_{h=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^{r_k} \sum_{i=1}^{r_k} \mu_{ik} \mu_{jk} \times \\ & \int_0^{t_f} \{ [\bar{x}_k^T(t) \quad \bar{x}_h^T(t) \quad \bar{\omega}^T(t)] \times \\ & \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{N-1} [(\bar{A}_{ijk} + \Delta \bar{A}_{ijk})^T \bar{P}_k + \bar{P}_k \bar{R}_{ihk}] & \bar{P}_k \bar{R}_{ihk} & \frac{1}{N-1} \bar{P}_k \\ \bar{P}_k (\bar{A}_{ijk} + \Delta \bar{A}_{ijk}) + \bar{Q}_k & 0 & 0 \\ \bar{R}_{ihk}^T \bar{P}_k & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{N-1} \rho^2 I \end{bmatrix} \times \\ & \begin{bmatrix} \bar{x}_k(t) \\ \bar{x}_h(t) \\ \bar{\omega}(t) \end{bmatrix} + \rho^2 \bar{\omega}(t) \bar{\omega}(t) \} dt \end{aligned}$$

由式(13)可得

$$\int_0^{t_f} \bar{x}_k^T(t) \bar{Q}_k \bar{x}_k(t) dt + \bar{x}_k^T(0) \bar{P}_k \bar{x}_k(0) + \rho^2 \int_0^{t_f} \bar{\omega}(t) \bar{\omega}(t) dt \quad (14)$$

因此, 对于给定的 ρ^2 , 实现了H跟踪性能指标

4 鲁棒跟踪控制器的算法

为了获得较好的鲁棒跟踪性能, 鲁棒跟踪控制问题可以归结为如下的最小化问题, 使得H跟踪性能指标尽可能的小

$$\begin{aligned} & \min_{\bar{P}_k} \rho^2 \\ & \text{s.t. } \bar{P}_k = \bar{P}_k^T > 0 \text{ 和式(13)}. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

由于式(13)中存在不确定项,所以采用如下方法处理不确定项 $\Delta \bar{A}_{ijk}$ 因为

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{1}{N-1}[(\bar{A}_{ijk} + \Delta \bar{A}_{ijk})^T \bar{P}_k + \bar{P}_k \bar{R}_{ihk}] & \frac{1}{N-1} \bar{P}_k & \\ \bar{P}_k (\bar{A}_{ijk} + \Delta \bar{A}_{ijk}) + \bar{Q}_k & & \\ \bar{R}_{ihk}^T \bar{P}_k & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{N-1} \bar{P}_k & 0 & -\frac{1}{N-1} \rho^2 I \end{array} \right] = \\ & \mathfrak{E} + \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{1}{N-1}(\Delta \bar{A}_{ijk}^T \bar{P}_k + \bar{P}_k \Delta \bar{A}_{ijk}) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \leq 0 \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

式中

$$\mathfrak{E} = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{1}{N-1}(\bar{A}_{ijk}^T \bar{P}_k + \bar{P}_k \bar{A}_{ijk} + \bar{Q}_k) & \bar{P}_k \bar{R}_{ihk} & \frac{1}{N-1} \bar{P}_k \\ \bar{P}_k \bar{R}_{ihk}^T & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{N-1} \bar{P}_k & 0 & -\frac{1}{N-1} \rho^2 I \end{array} \right] \quad (17)$$

根据假设 1,可以得到

$$\Delta \bar{A}_{ijk} = \bar{D}_{ik} \bar{F}_{ik}(t) \bar{E}_{ijk} \quad (18)$$

式中

$$\bar{D}_{ik} = \begin{bmatrix} D_{ik} & 0 \\ 0 & D_{ik} \end{bmatrix}, \bar{F}_{ik}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} F_{ik}(t) & 0 \\ 0 & F_{ik}(t) \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\bar{E}_{ijk} = \begin{bmatrix} E_{A_{ik}} + E_{B_{ik}} K_{jk} & -E_{B_{ik}} K_{jk} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

式(18)代入式(16),则式(16)等价于如下不等式:

$$\mathfrak{E} + \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{1}{N-1} \bar{P}_k \bar{D}_{ik} & & \\ 0 & & \\ 0 & & \end{array} \right] \bar{F}_{ik}(t) \begin{bmatrix} \bar{E}_{ijk} & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \left[\begin{array}{c} \bar{E}_{ijk}^T \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right] \bar{F}_{ik}^T(t) \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{1}{N-1} \bar{D}_{ik}^T \bar{P}_k & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] < 0 \quad (19)$$

根据文献[4]中的引理 1,对于满足 $F_{ik}^T(t) F_{ik}(t) \leq I$ 的所有 $F_{ik}(t)$,矩阵不等式(19)成立的充要条件是存在若干常数 $\epsilon_{ik} > 0$,并有

$$\mathfrak{E} + \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \bar{E}_{ijk}^T & \frac{1}{N-1} \bar{P}_k \bar{D}_{ik} & \\ 0 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & \end{array} \right] \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_{ik} I & 0 \\ 0 & \epsilon_{ik} I \end{bmatrix} \times \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \bar{E}_{ijk} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{N-1} \bar{D}_{ik}^T \bar{P}_k & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] < 0 \quad (20)$$

成立 利用 Schur 补性质,式(20)可写成如下的不等式:

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{1}{N-1}(\bar{A}_{ijk}^T \bar{P}_k + \bar{P}_k \bar{A}_{ijk} + \bar{Q}_k) & \bar{P}_k \bar{R}_{ihk} & \\ \bar{P}_k \bar{R}_{ihk}^T & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{N-1} \bar{P}_k & 0 & -\frac{1}{N-1} \rho^2 I \end{array} \right] + \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{1}{N-1} \bar{P}_k & \bar{E}_{ijk}^T & \frac{1}{N-1} \bar{P}_k \bar{D}_{ik} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{N-1} \rho^2 I & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\epsilon_{ik} I & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\epsilon_{ik} I \end{array} \right] \leq 0 \quad (21)$$

在矩阵不等式右边的两侧同时乘以 $\text{diag}(\bar{W}_k \ I \ I \ I \ I)$,其中 $\bar{W}_k = \bar{P}_k^{-1}$,并利用 Schur 补性质,式(21)等价于

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{1}{N-1}(\bar{W}_k \bar{A}_{ijk}^T + \bar{A}_{ijk} \bar{W}_k) & * & * \\ (\bar{Q}_k^{1/2})^T \bar{W}_k & -(N-1)I & 0 \\ \bar{R}_{ihk}^T & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{N-1} I & 0 & 0 \\ \bar{E}_{ijk} \bar{W}_k & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{N-1} \bar{D}_{ik}^T & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{N-1} \rho^2 I & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\epsilon_{ik} I & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\epsilon_{ik} I \end{array} \right] \leq 0 \quad (22)$$

因而,式(15)中的最小化问题等价于

$$\min_{\bar{W}_k} \rho^2 \quad \text{s.t. } \bar{W}_k = \bar{W}_k^{-1} > 0 \text{ 和式(22)}. \quad (23)$$

为了设计方便,令

$$\bar{P}_k = \begin{bmatrix} P_{11k} & 0 \\ 0 & P_{11k} \end{bmatrix},$$

式中 $P_{11k} = P_{11k}^T > 0$,并且

$$\bar{W}_k = \bar{P}_k^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} P_{11k}^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & P_{11k}^{-1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} W_{11k} & 0 \\ 0 & W_{11k} \end{bmatrix}. \quad (24)$$

令

$$\bar{Q}_k^{1/2} = \begin{bmatrix} Q_{11k} & Q_{12k} \\ Q_{21k} & Q_{22k} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (25)$$

式中 $\bar{Q}_k = \bar{Q}_k^{1/2} (\bar{Q}_k^{1/2})^T$. 将式(24)和(25)代入式(22)

中, 可得到线性矩阵不等式

$$\begin{bmatrix}
 \frac{1}{N-1} (A_{ik} W_{11k} + W_{11k} A_{ik}^T + B_{ik} M_{jk} + M_{jk}^T B_{ik}^T) & * & * & * \\
 -\frac{1}{N-1} M_{jk}^T B_{ik}^T & \frac{1}{N-1} (W_{11k} A_{ik}^T + A_{ik} W_{11k}) & * & * \\
 Q_{11k}^T W_{11k} & Q_{21k}^T W_{11k} & -(N-1)I & 0 \\
 Q_{12k}^T W_{11k} & Q_{22k}^T W_{11k} & 0 & -(N-1)I \\
 R_{ihk}^T & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 \frac{1}{N-1} I & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & \frac{1}{N-1} I & 0 & 0 \\
 E_{A_{ik}} W_{11k} + E_{B_{ik}} M_{jk} & -E_{B_{ik}} M_{jk} & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 \frac{1}{N-1} D_{ik}^T & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & \frac{1}{N-1} D_{ik}^T & 0 & 0 \\
 * & 0 & * & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & * \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{N-1} \rho^2 I & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{N-1} \rho^2 I \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & -\epsilon_k I \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & -\epsilon_k I \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & -\epsilon_k^{-1} I \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & -\epsilon_k^{-1} I
 \end{bmatrix} \leq 0 \quad (26)$$

式中: $M_{jk} = K_{jk} W_{11k}$, $k, h = 1, 2, \dots, N$ 且 $h \neq k$, $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, r_k$; * 表示对应列元素矩阵的转置

最终, 式(23)中的最小化问题可以等价于求如下的特征值问题(EVP):

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \min_{\{W_{11k}, M_{jk}\}} \rho^2 \\
 & \text{s.t. } W_{11k} = W_{11k}^T > 0 \text{ 和式(26)}. \quad (27)
 \end{aligned}$$

5 数值仿真

考虑由如下数学模型表示的双电机互联系统:

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_k: \quad & \dot{x}_{1k}(t) = x_{2k}(t), \\
 & \dot{x}_{2k}(t) = -\frac{D_k + d_k}{M_k} x_{2k}(t) + \frac{1}{M_k} u_k(t) + \\
 & \sum_{h=1, h \neq k}^2 \frac{E_k E_h Y_{hk}}{M_k} [\cos(\delta_{hk}^0 - \theta_{hk}) - \\
 & \cos(x_{1k}(t) - x_{1h}(t) + \\
 & \delta_{hk}^0 - \theta_{hk})] + \omega_{2k}(t), \\
 & y_k(t) = x_{1k}(t). \quad (28)
 \end{aligned}$$

式中: $x_{1k}(t), x_{2k}(t)$ 分别为第 k 个电机的转子的绝对旋转角度和角速度, M_k 为惯性系数, D_k 为阻尼系数 d_k 添加的不确定参数, d_k 在区间 $[0, 0.1 D_k]$ 内随机变化, E_k 为内部电压, Y_{hk} 为第 h 个电机和第 k 个电机之间的转换导纳的模, θ_{hk} 为第 h 个电机和第 k 个电机之间的转换导纳的相角, $\omega_{2k}(t)$ 为假定幅值小于 2、频率为 50Hz 的正弦波, $k, h = 1, 2$ 且 $k \neq h$.

假定双电机互联系统的参数为

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_1 &= 1.017, E_2 = 1.005, M_1 = 1.03, \\
 M_2 &= 1.25, D_1 = 0.8, D_2 = 1.2, \\
 Y_{21} &= Y_{12} = 1.98, \theta_{21} = -\theta_{12} = 1.5, \\
 \delta_{21}^0 &= \delta_{12}^0 = 1.2
 \end{aligned}$$

对以上非线性互联系统, 分别对两个子系统在工作点 $-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0, \frac{\pi}{2}$ 处局部线性化^[10], 其系统模糊规则如下:

规则 1: 如果 $x_{11}(t)$ 大约为 $-\frac{\pi}{2}$ 且 $x_{12}(t)$ 大约为 $-\frac{\pi}{2}$, 则

$$\dot{x}_k(t) = (A_{1k} + \Delta A_{1k})x_k(t) + (B_{1k} + \Delta B_{1k})u_k(t) + \sum_{h=1, h \neq k} R_{1hk}x_h(t) + \omega(t);$$

规则 2: 如果 $x_{11}(t)$ 大约为 $-\frac{\pi}{2}$ 且 $x_{12}(t)$ 大约为 0, 则

$$\dot{x}_k(t) = (A_{2k} + \Delta A_{2k})x_k(t) + (B_{2k} + \Delta B_{2k})u_k(t) + \sum_{h=1, h \neq k} R_{2hk}x_h(t) + \omega(t);$$

规则 3: 如果 $x_{11}(t)$ 大约为 $-\frac{\pi}{2}$ 且 $x_{12}(t)$ 大约为 $\frac{\pi}{2}$, 则

$$\dot{x}_k(t) = (A_{3k} + \Delta A_{3k})x_k(t) + (B_{3k} + \Delta B_{3k})u_k(t) + \sum_{h=1, h \neq k} R_{3hk}x_h(t) + \omega(t);$$

规则 4: 如果 $x_{11}(t)$ 大约为 0 且 $x_{12}(t)$ 大约为 $-\frac{\pi}{2}$, 则

$$\dot{x}_k(t) = (A_{4k} + \Delta A_{4k})x_k(t) + (B_{4k} + \Delta B_{4k})u_k(t) + \sum_{h=1, h \neq k} R_{4hk}x_h(t) + \omega(t);$$

规则 5: 如果 $x_{11}(t)$ 大约为 0 且 $x_{12}(t)$ 大约为 0, 则

$$\dot{x}_k(t) = (A_{5k} + \Delta A_{5k})x_k(t) + (B_{5k} + \Delta B_{5k})u_k(t) + \sum_{h=1, h \neq k} R_{5hk}x_h(t) + \omega(t);$$

规则 6: 如果 $x_{11}(t)$ 大约为 0 且 $x_{12}(t)$ 大约为 $\frac{\pi}{2}$, 则

$$\dot{x}_k(t) = (A_{6k} + \Delta A_{6k})x_k(t) + (B_{6k} + \Delta B_{6k})u_k(t) + \sum_{h=1, h \neq k} R_{6hk}x_h(t) + \omega(t);$$

规则 7: 如果 $x_{11}(t)$ 大约为 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 且 $x_{12}(t)$ 大约为 $-\frac{\pi}{2}$, 则

$$\dot{x}_k(t) = (A_{7k} + \Delta A_{7k})x_k(t) + (B_{7k} + \Delta B_{7k})u_k(t) + \sum_{h=1, h \neq k} R_{7hk}x_h(t) + \omega(t);$$

式中

$$A_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -0.7046 & -0.7767 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$A_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1.4809 & -0.7767 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$A_{31} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1.4809 & -0.7767 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$A_{41} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1.0472 & -0.7767 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$A_{51} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -0.5139 & -0.7767 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$A_{61} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1.5480 & -0.7767 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$A_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0.2776 & -0.96 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$A_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -0.6478 & -0.96 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$A_{32} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -0.9528 & -0.96 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$A_{42} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1.2532 & -0.96 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$A_{52} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0.3200 & -0.96 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$A_{62} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -0.9129 & -0.96 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$B_{i1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0.9709 \end{bmatrix}, B_{i2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0.800 \end{bmatrix},$$

$i = 1, 2, \dots, 7, k = 1, 2;$

$$R_{121} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0.5086 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, R_{221} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1.5483 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$R_{321} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1.4556 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, R_{421} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -0.7669 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$R_{521} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0.5249 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, R_{621} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1.4812 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$R_{112} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -0.4410 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, R_{212} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0.9436 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$R_{312} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0.9284 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, R_{412} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -1.2188 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$R_{512} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -0.2912 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, R_{612} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0.6472 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$R_{712} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -1.2104 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\Delta A_{ik} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{d_k}{M_k} \end{bmatrix}, \Delta B_{ik} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

d_k 在区间 $[0, 0.1D_k]$ 内随机变化, $i = 1, 2, \dots, 9, k = 1, 2$

根据假设 1, 选取

$$D_{ik} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, E_{A_{i1}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.01 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.08 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$E_{A_{i2}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.01 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.096 \end{bmatrix}, E_{B_{ik}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

假定外界干扰为

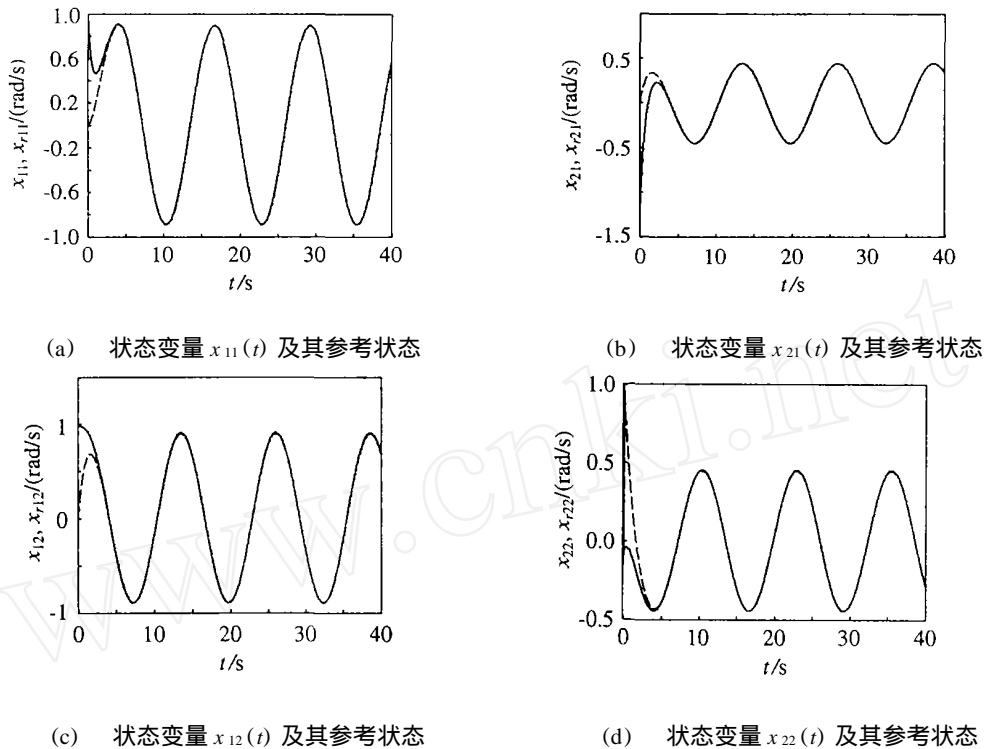


图1 系统的状态和参考状态的曲线

$$\omega(t) = [0 \quad \omega_k(t)]^T, \quad \omega_{k1}(t) = 0.6 \sin(100\pi t),$$

$$\omega_{k2}(t) = 0.8 \cos(100\pi t), \quad k = 1, 2$$

给定的参考模型为

$$A_{rk} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -100 & -101 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$r_1(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 100 \sin(0.5t) \end{bmatrix},$$

$$r_2(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 100 \cos(0.5t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad k = 1, 2$$

选取如下的隶属度函数:

1) 当 $x_{1k}(t)$ 在 $-\frac{\pi}{2}$ 附近时, 隶属度函数为

$$F_{1k}(x_{1k}(t)) = \exp\left[-\frac{(x_{1k}(t) + \frac{\pi}{2})^2}{0.5}\right];$$

2) 当 $x_{1k}(t)$ 在 0 附近时, 隶属度函数为

$$F_{2k}(x_{1k}(t)) = \exp\left[-\frac{x_{1k}^2(t)}{0.4399}\right];$$

3) 当 $x_{1k}(t)$ 在 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 附近时, 隶属度函数为

$$F_{3k}(x_{1k}(t)) = \exp\left[-\frac{(x_{1k}(t) - \frac{\pi}{2})^2}{0.5}\right], \quad k = 1, 2$$

给定正定矩阵

$$Q_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0064 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.0090 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$Q_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0025 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.0081 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\epsilon_{ik} = 1$$

用 Matlab 6.5 中的 LM I 工具箱解式 (26) 中的特征值问题 (EVP), 解得

$$W_{111} = \begin{bmatrix} 26.827 & -42.37 \\ -42.37 & 3.2132 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$W_{112} = \begin{bmatrix} 40.044 & -43.815 \\ -43.815 & 1.0749 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\rho^2 = 0.032;$$

并且得到控制器参数

$$K_{i1} = [-110.44 \quad -88.651],$$

$$K_{i2} = [-116.62 \quad -109.18],$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, 9$$

选取初始条件为

$$[x_{11}(0) \quad x_{21}(0) \quad x_{12}(0) \quad x_{22}(0)] =$$

$$[1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1],$$

则仿真结果如图 1 所示

6 结 语

本文针对一类不确定连续非线性互联系统, 基于模糊 T-S 模型和分布补偿 (PDC) 算法, 给出了一种 H_∞ 模型参考跟踪分散模糊控制设计方法和算法。基于李雅普诺夫稳定性理论证明了整个闭环系统的稳定性。仿真实例进一步验证了所提出的控制方法和算法的有效性。

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