

文章编号: 1001-0920(2007)08-0943-03

二次型最优控制问题中的权矩阵与最优控制律

王进华

(福州大学 电气工程与自动化学院, 福州 350008)

摘要: 二次型最优的权矩阵选择是一个包含大量经验与技巧的问题. 对此, 研究权矩阵与最优控制律的关系: 一个最优控制律, 其对应的性能指标 (权矩阵) 是否唯一的问题. 不论是单输入还是多输入情形, 在系统能控性指数大于 2, 对应权矩阵的对角线元素有 2 个不为零的元素, 且满足一定条件时, 该性能指标对应的最优控制律, 必有另一性能指标与之对应.

关键词: 最优控制; 性能指标; 权矩阵; LQ 问题

中图分类号: TP13 **文献标识码:** A

Relation of weight matrices to optimal control laws in linear quadratic optimal

WANG Jin-hua

(School of Electrical Engineering and Automation, Fuzhou University, Fuzhou 350008, China. E-mail: jinhua-wang@263.net)

Abstract: The selection of weight matrices in linear quadratic optimal control needs a lot of experience and skills. Therefore, a question relating to this selection is studied, which is whether the performance function (weight matrix) of a optimal control law is unique. No matter in single input case or multi input case, many performance functions lead to the same optimal control law when the controllable index of system is more than or equal to 2 and the diagonal elements of the weight matrix relating to this control input have two no zero elements.

Key words: Optimal control; Performance; Weight matrix; Linear quadratic control

1 引言

二次型最优问题的权矩阵选择始终是人们研究的热点问题. 虽然研究的角度和方法不同, 但这些研究都提出一个用来约束权矩阵的指标函数, 将问题相应转化为求二次型最优控制律, 使得该约束权矩阵的指标函数达到极值^[1-5]. 二次型最优的逆问题是: 给定系统的一组期望闭环极点, 求解二次型最优的权矩阵及相应的最优反馈控制律, 使得系统闭环极点配置在期望的闭环极点上^[6,7].

对二次型最优问题, 有一个熟知的结论: 若问题有解, 给定一个性能指标 (权矩阵), 必有唯一的一个最优控制律与之对应. 但给定一个最优控制律, 是否其性能指标也唯一? 这个问题将会影响权矩阵选择算法的收敛性. 本文针对单输入和多输入两种情形, 对这一问题进行研究.

2 单输入情形

单输入的二次型最优问题可表述为: 设系统

$$\dot{x} = Ax + bu, \tag{1}$$

求最优控制律, 使得性能指标

$$J = \int_0^{\infty} (x^T Qx + ru^2) dt \tag{2}$$

达到极小. 其中: $x \in R^n$ 为状态变量, $u \in R$ 为控制输入, A 为 $n \times n$ 系统阵, b 为 $n \times 1$ 输入阵, $Q = Q^T$ 为 $n \times n$ 权矩阵, $r > 0$ 为实数. 为讨论方便, 假定:

- 1) $r = 1$;
- 2) 系统具有能控规范形, 即

$$A = \left[\begin{array}{c|ccc} 0 & 1 & & 0 \\ \dots & & \ddots & \\ 0 & 0 & & 1 \\ \hline -a_0 & -a_1 & \dots & -a_{n-1} \end{array} \right], b = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \dots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

上述假定并不影响讨论问题的一般性. 若假定不成立, 则可通过输入变换或状态变换化为能控规范形.

系统(1) 在性能指标(2) 最优条件下的控制律为

收稿日期: 2006-04-16; 修回日期: 2006-11-21.

作者简介: 王进华 (1963—), 男, 福建上杭人, 教授, 博士, 从事非线性系统、最优控制等研究.

- 滨: 哈尔滨工业大学出版社, 1988.
(Liu Zhuo. Optimization theory and its application in power system [M]. Harbin: Harbin Institute of Technology Press, 1988.)
- [5] Mariano C E, Morales E F. (1999a) MOAQ an ant- Q algorithm for multiple objective optimization problems [C]. Proc of the Genetic and Evolutionary Computation Conf. San Fancisco, 1999: 894-901.
- [6] Van Veldhuizen D, Lamont G. Multiobjective evolutionary algorithms test suites [C]. Proc of Symposium Applied Computing. San Antonio, 1999: 351-357.
- [7] Schott J. Fault tolerant design using simple and multicriteria genetic algorithms [D]. Cambridge: Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1995.
- [8] Deb K. Multiobjective genetic algorithms: Problem difficulties and construction of test problems [R]. Dortmund: University of Dortmund, Department of Computer Science/ XI, 1998.
- [9] Srinivas N, Deb K. Multiobjective optimization using nondominated sorting in genetic algorithms [J]. Evolutionary Computation, 1994, 2(3): 221-248.
- [10] Van Veldhuizen D. Evolutionary algorithms: Classification, analysis and new innovations[D]. Ohio: Air Force Institute of Technology, 1999.

(上接第 942 页)

- [4] 魏蛟龙, 张驰. Internet 拥塞控制和资源分配中的对策论分析框架[J]. 电子学报, 2003, 31(10): 1452-1455.
(Wei Jiao-long, Zhang Chi. A game theoretical framework for congestion control and resource allocation in the internet [J]. Acta Electronica Sinica, 2003, 31(10): 1452-1455.)
- [5] 陈惠民, 卢欣, 王普, 等. 对策论方法在信息网络资源分配中的应用[J]. 通信学报, 1999, 20(8): 63-68.
(Chen Hui-min, Lu Xin, Wang Pu, et al. Using game theoretic approaches for resource allocation in information network [J]. J of China Institute of Communications, 1999, 20(8): 63-68.)
- [6] 井元伟, 杨开阳, 金福德, 等. 具有多优先级多服务网络的激励价格控制[J]. 控制与决策, 2001, 16(4): 425-429.
(Jing Yuan-wei, Yang Kai-yang, Jin Fu-de, et al. Incentive pricing problem of multi-service networks with multi-priority-level [J]. Control and Decision, 2001, 16(4): 425-429.)
- [7] Shenker S. Fundamental design issues for the future Internet [J]. IEEE J on Selected Areas in Communications, 1995, 13(7): 1176-1188.
- [8] Ho Y C, Luh P B, Olsder G J. A control theoretic view on incentive[J]. Automatica, 1982, 18(2): 167-179.
- [9] Varian H R. Microeconomic analysis[M]. 3rd ed. New York: Norton, 1992.
- [10] Stalling W. TCP/ IP and ATM design principles[M]. New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1998.
- [11] Odlyzko A. The economics of the Internet: Utility, utilization, and quality of service [EB/OL]. (1998-07-07). AT & T Labs Research, <http://www.research.att.com/~amo>.

(上接第 945 页)

- [3] Zhang Ling-bo, Mao Jian-qin. An approach for selecting weighting matrices of LQ of optimal controller design based on genetic algorithms [C]. Proc of IEEE Tencon '02. 2002: 1331-1334.
- [4] Broussard J R. A quadratic weight selection algorithm [J]. IEEE Trans on Automatic Control, 1982 27(4): 945-947.
- [5] Harvey C A, Stein G. Quadratic weights for asymptotic regulator properties [J]. IEEE Trans on Automatic Control, 1978, 23(3): 378-387.
- [6] Arar A S, Sawan M E, Rob R A. The inverse output feedback LQ problem [C]. Proc of American Control Conf. Ballimore Maryland, 1994: 2736-2737.
- [7] 王耀青. LQ 最优控制系统加权矩阵 Q 的一种数值算法 [J]. 控制与决策, 2000, 15(5): 513-517.
(Wang Yao-qing. A numerical algorithm for the weighting matrix Q of LQ optimal control systems [J]. Control and Decision, 2000, 15(5): 513-517.)
- [8] 郑大钟. 线性系统理论 [M]. 第 2 版. 北京: 清华大学出版社, 2002: 197.
(Zheng Da-zhong. Linear system theory [M]. 2nd ed. Beijing: Tsinghua University Press, 2002: 197.)