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## 带有未建模动态的非线性系统的自适应动态面控制

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**摘 要:** 针对一类带有未建模动态的非线性纯反馈系统, 利用神经网络逼近能力, 提出一种自适应动态面控制方案. 通过传统后推设计中引入一阶滤波器, 避免了对虚拟控制反复求导而导致的计算复杂性问题. 利用 Young's 不等式和积分型李亚普诺夫函数, 有效地减少了可调参数的数目, 无需虚拟控制增益系数导数的信息. 理论分析表明了闭环控制系统是半全局一致终结有界的.

**关键词:** 未建模动态; 纯反馈系统; 自适应控制; 动态面控制; 积分型 Lyapunov 函数

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## Adaptive dynamic surface control of nonlinear systems with unmodeled dynamics

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**Abstract:** Based on the approximation capability of neural networks, adaptive dynamic surface control is presented for a class of nonlinear systems in pure feedback form with unmodeled dynamics. By introducing the first order filter, the explosion of complexity caused by the repeated differentiations of certain nonlinear functions such as virtual controls in traditional backstepping design is avoided. By using Young's inequality and integral-type Lyapunov function, the number of adjustable parameters are effectively reduced and the derivative of the virtual control coefficients is avoided to be known. Theoretical analysis shows that the closed-loop control system is semi-globally uniformly ultimately bounded.

**Key words:** unmodeled dynamics; pure-feedback systems; adaptive control; dynamic surface control; integral-type Lyapunov function

### 1 引 言

近年来, 随着非线性后推技术的发展, 自适应模糊后推控制方法已有较多研究成果, 且更适用于一般的非线性不确定系统. 然而, 后推技术方法设计过程中存在“参数爆炸”问题. 对此文献[1]提出了动态面控制方法, 该方法通过后推设计过程的每一步中引入一阶滤波器, 克服了后推技术的缺点. [2]将动态面技术与自适应控制相结合, 提出了一种针对严格反馈非线性系统的间接自适应神经网络块控制方法. [3-5]针对一类增益为未知函数的严格反馈非线性系统, 提出了一种基于动态面方法的鲁棒自适应神经网络跟踪控制方法. [6]利用动态面方法, 针对一类严格反馈非线性系统, 提出了一种直接自适应神经网络控

制方法. 针对一类非线性纯反馈系统, [7-8]提出了基于动态面方法的自适应控制方法. 目前, 动态面方法已广泛应用于时滞系统<sup>[9]</sup>和多输入多输出系统<sup>[10]</sup>的控制器设计中. [11]利用鲁棒自适应后推方法, 解决了一类带有未建模动态的非线性系统的稳定性问题. [12]针对一类仿射的零动态非线性系统, 提出了一种基于状态和输出反馈的神经网络控制方案. [13-17]针对一些带有动态不确定项的非线性系统, 利用模糊逼近及小增益定理等方法, 提出了一些基于后推技术的鲁棒自适应控制方案. [18-19]针对带有未建模动态的非线性系统, 结合小增益定理和输出反馈控制方法, 提出了一种自适应控制方案.

本文在文献[20-21]的基础上, 针对一类带有未

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建模动态的非线性纯反馈系统,提出了一种径向基函数(RBF)神经网络逼近的自适应动态面控制方法.相对于已有文献<sup>[11-19]</sup>,该方案将动态面方法扩展到带有未建模动态的非线性纯反馈系统的跟踪控制,放宽了动态面方法的应用范围.本文进一步讨论了控制增益为未知函数的情况,对于参数的估计采用了对权向量模值的估计<sup>[22]</sup>,减少了估计参数的数量,并结合积分型 Lyapunov 方法,取消了已有文献<sup>[6-7]</sup>对于控制增益偏导数的假设,降低了设计的复杂性.设计过程中,将未对消掉的未建模状态部分放到动态面方法的大的紧集中进行处理,简化了设计且放宽了条件.最后,基于 Lyapunov 函数方法证明了闭环系统的稳定性.

## 2 问题描述及基本假设

考虑如下—类单输入单输出非线性系统:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{z} &= q(t, z, x_1); \\ \dot{x}_i &= f_i(\bar{x}_i, x_{i+1}) + g_i x_{i+1} + \Delta_i(t, z, x), \quad 1 \leq i \leq n-1; \\ \dot{x}_n &= f_n(x) + g_n(x)u + \Delta_n(t, z, x); \\ y &= x_1. \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

其中:  $\bar{x}_i = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_i]^T \in \mathbf{R}^i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n; x = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]^T \in \mathbf{R}^n$  为系统状态向量;  $u \in \mathbf{R}$  为系统输入,  $y \in \mathbf{R}$  为系统输出;  $g_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1)$  为已知的非零常数,  $g_n(x)$  为未知光滑函数;  $f_i(\cdot) (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$  为未知连续函数,且满足  $f_i(0, 0, \dots, 0) = 0$ ;  $z \in \mathbf{R}^m$  为不可测状态部分,又称为未建模动态或动态不确定项;  $\Delta_i(t, z, x) (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$  为动态扰动,且  $\Delta_i(t, z, x)$  和  $q(t, z, x_1)$  为不确定且满足 Lipschitz 条件的连续函数.

控制目标为:设计自适应控制器  $u$ ,使系统输出  $y$  尽可能好地跟踪一个给定的期望轨迹  $y_d$ ,闭环系统全局一致终结有界,跟踪误差收敛到一个小的残差集内.

**假设 1** 光滑非线性函数  $g_n(x)$  符号已知且满足  $0 < g_{n0} \leq |g_n(x)| \leq g_{n1}$ ,不失一般性,令  $g_n(x) \geq 0$ .

**假设 2** 参考输入  $x_d = [y_d, \dot{y}_d, \ddot{y}_d]^T \in \Omega_d$  光滑可测,且  $\Omega_d = \{x_d : y_d^2 + \dot{y}_d^2 + \ddot{y}_d^2 \leq B_0\}$ ,  $B_0$  为已知正常数.

**假设 3**<sup>[11]</sup> 存在

$$\begin{aligned} |\Delta_i(t, z, x)| &\leq p_i^* \rho_{i1}(\|\bar{x}_i\|) + p_i^* \|z\| \rho_{i2}(\bar{x}_i), \\ i &= 1, 2, \dots, n. \end{aligned}$$

其中:  $\forall (\bar{x}_i, t) \in \mathbf{R}^i \times \mathbf{R}_+, p_i^*$  为未知常数,  $\rho_{i1}(\|\bar{x}_i\|)$  为已知非负光滑函数,  $\rho_{i2}(\bar{x}_i)$  为已知非负连续函数,  $\|\cdot\|$  为欧氏范数.

**注 1** 假设 3 表明,不确定项  $\Delta_i(t, z, x)$  关于变量  $x$  满足下三角条件,关于变量  $z$  满足仿射条件.应该指

出的是,满足假设 3 中不等式条件的不确定项包括有界扰动和不确定函数关于  $(z, x)$  满足全局 Lipschitz 条件的一大类函数,该假设也是线性增长条件的一种推广.

**假设 4** 系统  $\dot{z} = q(t, z, 0) - q(t, 0, 0)$  在  $z = 0$  时全局渐近稳定,即存在一个 Lyapunov 函数  $W$  满足

$$\begin{aligned} c_1 \|z\|^2 &\leq W(t, z) \leq c_2 \|z\|^2, \\ \frac{\partial W(t, z)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial W(t, z)}{\partial z} (q(t, z, 0) - q(t, 0, 0)) &\leq -c_3 \|z\|^2, \\ |\partial W(t, z) / \partial z| &\leq c_4 \|z\|, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4$  均为未知正常数,且存在  $c_5 \geq 0$ ,  $\|q(t, 0, 0)\| \leq c_5, \forall t \geq 0$ .

**假设 5** 存在未知正常数  $p_0^*$ ,已知函数  $\psi_0 \in C^1(\psi_0(0) = 0)$  满足

$$\|q(t, z, x_1) - q(t, z, 0)\| \leq p_0^* \psi_0(|x_1|).$$

假设 4 和假设 5 类似于文献 [11-14] 中的假设.文中使用 RBF 神经网络  $\hat{f}(Z) = \theta^T \xi(Z)$  在紧集  $\Omega_Z \subset \mathbf{R}^a$  上逼近未知光滑非线性函数  $f(Z)$ .其中:  $Z \in \Omega_Z$  为神经网络的输入向量;  $\theta = [w_1, w_2, \dots, w_l]^T \in \mathbf{R}^l$  为未知权向量,  $l > 1$  为神经元节点数;  $\xi(Z) = [s_1(Z), s_2(Z), \dots, s_l(Z)]^T \in \mathbf{R}^l$  为基函数向量,  $s_i(Z)$  为第  $i$  个节点的输出,通常选择为高斯函数

$$\begin{aligned} s_i(Z) &= \exp(-(Z - v_i)^T (Z - v_i) / k_i^2) / (\sqrt{2\pi} k_i), \\ i &= 1, 2, \dots, l, \end{aligned}$$

$v_i = [v_{i1}, v_{i2}, \dots, v_{iq}]^T$  为基函数的中心,  $k_i$  为高斯函数的宽度.令未知理想权向量

$$\theta^* = \arg \min_{\theta \in \mathbf{R}^l} \sup_{Z \in \Omega_Z} \{|f(Z) - \theta^T \xi(Z)|\},$$

则有

$$\varphi(Z) = \theta^{*T} \xi(Z) + \delta(Z), \quad (2)$$

其中  $\delta(Z)$  为逼近误差.

## 3 自适应动态面控制器设计

本文采用动态面控制技术,结合 RBF 神经网络逼近方法进行设计,设计过程共包含  $n$  步.在前  $n-1$  步中设计虚拟控制  $\alpha_i (i = 2, 3, \dots, n)$ ,再以  $\alpha_i$  为输入通过一阶滤波器得到  $\beta_i$ ,在第  $n$  步设计自适应控制器  $u$ .定义  $\beta_1 = y_d$ .

**Step 1** 研究如下子系统:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{z} &= q(t, z, x_1), \\ \dot{x}_1 &= f_1(\bar{x}_2) + g_1 x_2 + \Delta_1(t, z, x). \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

定义第 1 个动态面为

$$s_1 = x_1 - \beta_1. \quad (4)$$

用 RBF 神经网络逼近  $f_1(\bar{x}_2)$ ,有

$$f_1(\bar{x}_2) = \theta_1^T \xi_1(\bar{x}_2) + \delta_1(\bar{x}_2), \quad (5)$$

所以  $\dot{s}_1 = \dot{x}_1 - \dot{\beta}_1$ . 将方程(1)和(5)代入, 可得

$$\dot{s}_1 = \theta_1^T \xi_1(\bar{x}_2) + \delta_1(\bar{x}_2) + g_1 x_2 + \Delta_1(t, z, x) - \dot{\beta}_1. \quad (6)$$

选取虚拟控制

$$\alpha_2 = \left[ -k_1 s_1 - \frac{1}{2a_1^2} \hat{\lambda}_1 s_1 \|\xi_1(\bar{x}_2)\|^2 - \frac{1}{2} s_1 \rho_{11}^2(|x_1|) - \frac{1}{2} s_1^3 \rho_{12}^4(x_1) + \dot{\beta}_1 \right] / g_1. \quad (7)$$

选取  $\hat{\lambda}_1$  的自适应律

$$\dot{\hat{\lambda}}_1 = \frac{1}{2a_1^2} \gamma_1 \|\xi_1(\bar{x}_2)\|^2 s_1^2 - \sigma_1 \hat{\lambda}_1. \quad (8)$$

其中:  $\hat{\lambda}_1$  为未知正常数  $\lambda_1 = \|\theta_1\|^2$  的估计值;  $\tilde{\lambda}_1 = \lambda_1 - \hat{\lambda}_1$  为估计误差;  $a_1 \neq 0, \gamma_1 > 0, \sigma_1, k_1$  为设计常数.

引入新变量  $\beta_2$  作为虚拟控制  $\alpha_2$  通过一阶滤波器之后的输出, 且  $\tau_2$  为时间常数, 即

$$\tau_2 \dot{\beta}_2 + \beta_2 = \alpha_2, \beta_2(0) = \alpha_2(0). \quad (9)$$

令  $y_2 = \beta_2 - \alpha_2$ , 有  $\dot{y}_2 = -y_2/\tau_2 - \dot{\alpha}_2$ , 则有

$$y_2 \dot{y}_2 \leq -y_2^2/\tau_2 + |y_2| \eta_2(s_1, s_2, s_3, y_2, y_3, \hat{\lambda}_1, \hat{\lambda}_2, \|z\|, y_d, \dot{y}_d, \ddot{y}_d) \leq -y_2^2/\tau_2 + y_2^2 + \eta_2^2/4, \quad (10)$$

其中  $\eta_2(s_1, s_2, s_3, y_2, y_3, \hat{\lambda}_1, \hat{\lambda}_2, \|z\|, y_d, \dot{y}_d, \ddot{y}_d)$  为非负连续函数,  $s_2, s_3, y_3$  在下一步设计中给出. 取  $V_{s_1} = s_1^2/2$ , 则  $V_{s_w} = V_{s_1} + W/\lambda_0$  正定,  $\lambda_0 > 0$  为设计常数. 由方程(6)和假设3~假设5得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{s_w} = & \frac{1}{\lambda_0} \left[ \frac{\partial W}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial W}{\partial z} \dot{z} \right] + s_1 [\theta_1^T \xi_1(\bar{x}_2) + \delta_1(\bar{x}_2) + g_1 x_2 + \Delta_1(t, z, x) - \dot{\beta}_1] \leq \\ & \frac{1}{\lambda_0} [-c_3 \|z\|^2 + c_4 c_5 \|z\| + c_4 p_0^* \|z\| \psi_0(|x_1|)] + \\ & s_1 \left[ \frac{1}{2a_1^2} \hat{\lambda}_1 s_1 \|\xi_1(\bar{x}_2)\|^2 + g_1 x_2 - \dot{\beta}_1 \right] + \\ & \frac{1}{2a_1^2} \tilde{\lambda}_1 s_1^2 \|\xi_1(\bar{x}_2)\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} a_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} s_1^2 + \\ & \frac{1}{2} \delta_1^2(\bar{x}_2) + |s_1| [p_1^* \rho_{11}(|x_1|) + p_1^* \|z\| \rho_{12}(x_1)] \leq \\ & -\frac{1}{2\lambda_0} c_3 \|z\|^2 + s_1 [g_1 s_2 + g_1 y_2 + g_1 \alpha_2 + \\ & \frac{1}{2a_1^2} \hat{\lambda}_1 s_1 \|\xi_1(\bar{x}_2)\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} s_1 \rho_{11}^2(|x_1|) + \frac{1}{2} s_1^3 \rho_{12}^4(x_1) - \\ & \dot{\beta}_1] + \frac{1}{2} s_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} \delta_1^2(\bar{x}_2) + [\psi_0^2(|x_1|) + \frac{1}{4} \psi_0^4(|x_1|)] + \\ & \frac{1}{2a_1^2} \tilde{\lambda}_1 s_1^2 \|\xi_1(\bar{x}_2)\|^2 + D_1 \leq \\ & -\frac{1}{2\lambda_0} c_3 \|z\|^2 + \left( -k_1 + \frac{1}{2} \right) s_1^2 + g_1 s_1 s_2 + \\ & g_1 s_1 y_2 + \frac{1}{2} \delta_1^2(\bar{x}_2) + [\psi_0^2(|x_1|) + \frac{1}{4} \psi_0^4(|x_1|)] + \\ & \frac{1}{2a_1^2} \tilde{\lambda}_1 s_1^2 \|\xi_1(\bar{x}_2)\|^2 + D_1, \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} D_1 = & \frac{1}{2} a_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} p_1^{*2} + \frac{1}{2c_3^2} \lambda_0^2 p_1^{*4} + \frac{1}{c_3 \lambda_0} c_4^2 c_5^2 + \frac{1}{c_3^2 \lambda_0^2} c_4^4 c_5^2 p_0^{*2} + \\ & \frac{1}{c_3^2 \lambda_0^2} c_4^4 p_0^{*4} \frac{1}{\lambda_0} c_4 c_5 \|z\| + c_4 p_0^* \|z\| \psi_0(|x_1|) \leq \\ & \frac{c_3}{4\lambda_0} \|z\|^2 + \left[ \frac{1}{\lambda_0 c_3} c_4^2 c_5^2 + \frac{1}{\lambda_0^2 c_3^2} c_4^4 c_5^2 p_0^{*2} + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{1}{\lambda_0^2 c_3^2} c_4^4 p_0^{*4} \right] + [\psi_0^2(|x_1|) + \frac{1}{4} \psi_0^4(|x_1|)]. \end{aligned}$$

存在非负连续函数  $\psi_1(s_1, s_2, y_2, \hat{\lambda}_1, y_d, \dot{y}_d), \varphi(s_1, y_d)$  满足

$$\begin{aligned} |\delta_1(\bar{x}_2)| & \leq \psi_1(s_1, s_2, y_2, \hat{\lambda}_1, y_d, \dot{y}_d), \\ |\psi_0(|x_1|)| & \leq \varphi(s_1, y_d). \end{aligned}$$

**Step i** 定义第  $i$  个动态面为

$$s_i = x_i - \beta_i, \quad i = 2, 3, \dots, n-2. \quad (12)$$

用RBF神经网络逼近  $f_i(\bar{x}_{i+1})$ , 有

$$f_i(\bar{x}_{i+1}) = \theta_i^T \xi_i(\bar{x}_{i+1}) + \delta_i(\bar{x}_{i+1}), \quad (13)$$

其中未知正常数  $\lambda_i = \|\theta_i\|^2$ . 所以有

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{s}_i = & \theta_i^T \xi_i(\bar{x}_{i+1}) + \delta_i(\bar{x}_{i+1}) + \\ & g_i x_{i+1} + \Delta_i(t, z, x) - \dot{\beta}_i. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

选取虚拟控制

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{i+1} = & \left[ -g_{i-1} s_{i-1} - k_i s_i - \frac{1}{2a_i^2} s_i \hat{\lambda}_i \|\xi_i(\bar{x}_{i+1})\|^2 - \right. \\ & \left. \frac{1}{2} s_i \rho_{i1}^2(\|\bar{x}_i\|) - 2^{2i-4} s_i^3 \rho_{i2}^4(\bar{x}_i) + \dot{\beta}_i \right] / g_i. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

选取  $\hat{\lambda}_i$  的自适应律

$$\dot{\hat{\lambda}}_i = \frac{1}{2a_i^2} \gamma_i \|\xi_i(\bar{x}_{i+1})\|^2 s_i^2 - \sigma_i \hat{\lambda}_i. \quad (16)$$

其中:  $\hat{\lambda}_i$  为  $\lambda_i$  的估计值;  $\tilde{\lambda}_i = \lambda_i - \hat{\lambda}_i$  为估计误差;  $a_i \neq 0, \gamma_i > 0, \sigma_i, k_i$  为设计常数.

引入变量  $\beta_{i+1}$  作为虚拟控制  $\alpha_{i+1}$  通过一阶滤波器之后的输出, 且  $\tau_{i+1}$  为时间常数, 即

$$\tau_{i+1} \dot{\beta}_{i+1} + \beta_{i+1} = \alpha_{i+1}, \beta_{i+1}(0) = \alpha_{i+1}(0). \quad (17)$$

令  $y_{i+1} = \beta_{i+1} - \alpha_{i+1}$ , 有  $\dot{y}_{i+1} = -y_{i+1}/\tau_{i+1} - \dot{\alpha}_{i+1}$ , 则有

$$\begin{aligned} y_{i+1} \dot{y}_{i+1} \leq & -\frac{y_{i+1}^2}{\tau_{i+1}} + |y_{i+1}| \eta_{i+1}(\bar{s}_{i+2}, \bar{y}_{i+2}, \bar{\lambda}_{i+1}, \|z\|, y_d, \dot{y}_d, \ddot{y}_d) \leq \\ & -y_{i+1}^2 \tau_{i+1} + y_{i+1}^2 + \frac{\eta_{i+1}^2}{4}, \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

其中  $\eta_{i+1}(\bar{s}_{i+2}, \bar{y}_{i+2}, \bar{\lambda}_{i+1}, \|z\|, y_d, \dot{y}_d, \ddot{y}_d)$  为非负连续函数,  $\bar{s}_j = [s_1, s_2, \dots, s_j]^T, \bar{y}_j = [y_2, y_3, \dots, y_j]^T, \bar{\lambda}_j = [\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_j]^T, j = 2, 3, \dots, n$ . 取  $V_{s_i} = s_i^2/2$ , 有  $\dot{V}_{s_i} = s_i \dot{s}_i$ . 由方程(14)和假设3可得

$$\dot{V}_{s_i} =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& s_i[\theta_i^T \xi_i(\bar{x}_i, x_{i+1}) + \delta_i(\bar{x}_i, x_{i+1}) + \\
& g_i x_{i+1} + \Delta_i(t, z, x) - \dot{\beta}_i] \leq \\
& s_i \left[ \frac{1}{2a_i^2} s_i \lambda_i \|\xi_i(\bar{x}_{i+1})\|^2 + g_i s_{i+1} + g_i y_{i+1} + \right. \\
& g_i \alpha_{i+1} - \dot{\beta}_i \left. \right] + \frac{1}{2} a_i^2 + \frac{1}{2} s_i^2 + \frac{1}{2} \delta_i^2(\bar{x}_{i+1}) + \\
& |s_i| [p_i^* \rho_{i1}(\|\bar{x}_i\|) + p_i^* \|z\| \rho_{i2}(\bar{x}_i)] \leq \\
& \left( -k_i + \frac{1}{2} \right) s_i^2 - g_{i-1} s_{i-1} s_i + g_i s_i s_{i+1} + g_i s_i y_{i+1} + \\
& \frac{c_3}{2^i \lambda_0} \|z\|^2 + \frac{1}{2a_i^2} s_i^2 \tilde{\lambda}_i \|\xi_i(\bar{x}_{i+1})\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \delta_i^2(\bar{x}_{i+1}) + D_i,
\end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

其中

$$D_i = \frac{1}{2} a_i^2 + \frac{1}{2} p_i^{*2} + \frac{1}{4c_3^2} \lambda_0^2 p_i^{*4}.$$

存在非负连续函数  $\psi_i(\bar{s}_{i+1}, \bar{y}_{i+1}, \bar{\lambda}_i, y_d, \dot{y}_d)$  满足

$$|\delta_i(\bar{x}_{i+1})| \leq \psi_i(\bar{s}_{i+1}, \bar{y}_{i+1}, \bar{\lambda}_i, y_d, \dot{y}_d).$$

**Step  $n-1$**  定义第  $n-1$  个动态面为

$$s_{n-1} = x_{n-1} - \beta_{n-1}. \quad (20)$$

用 RBF 神经网络逼近  $f_{n-1}(\bar{x}_{n-1}, x_n)$ , 有

$$f_{n-1}(\bar{x}_n) = \theta_{n-1}^T \xi_{n-1}(\bar{x}_n) + \delta_{n-1}(\bar{x}_n), \quad (21)$$

其中未知正常数  $\lambda_{n-1} = \|\theta_{n-1}\|^2$ . 所以有

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{s}_{n-1} &= \theta_{n-1}^T \xi_{n-1}(\bar{x}_n) + \delta_{n-1}(\bar{x}_n) + \\
& g_{n-1} x_n + \Delta_{n-1}(t, z, x) - \dot{\beta}_{n-1}.
\end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

选取虚拟控制

$$\begin{aligned}
\alpha_n &= \left[ -g_{n-2} s_{n-2} - k_{n-1} s_{n-1} - \right. \\
& \frac{1}{2a_{n-1}^2} s_{n-1} \hat{\lambda}_{n-1} \|\xi_{n-1}(\bar{x}_n)\|^2 - \\
& \frac{1}{2} s_{n-1} \rho_{n-1,1}^2(\|\bar{x}_{n-1}\|) - \\
& \left. 2^{2n-6} s_{n-1} \rho_{n-1,2}^4(\bar{x}_{n-1}) + \dot{\beta}_{n-1} \right] / g_{n-1}.
\end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

选取  $\hat{\lambda}_{n-1}$  的自适应律

$$\dot{\hat{\lambda}}_{n-1} = \frac{1}{2a_{n-1}^2} \gamma_{n-1} \|\xi_{n-1}(\bar{x}_n)\|^2 s_{n-1}^2 - \sigma_{n-1} \hat{\lambda}_{n-1}. \quad (24)$$

其中:  $\hat{\lambda}_{n-1}$  为  $\lambda_{n-1}$  的估计值;  $\tilde{\lambda}_{n-1} = \lambda_{n-1} - \hat{\lambda}_{n-1}$  为估计误差;  $a_{n-1} \neq 0$ ,  $\gamma_{n-1} > 0$ ,  $\sigma_{n-1}$ ,  $k_{n-1}$  为设计常数. 引入变量  $\beta_n$  作为虚拟控制  $\alpha_n$  通过一阶滤波器之后的输出, 且  $\tau_n$  为时间常数, 即

$$\tau_n \dot{\beta}_n + \beta_n = \alpha_n, \quad \beta_n(0) = \alpha_n(0). \quad (25)$$

令  $y_n = z_n - \alpha_n$ , 有  $\dot{y}_n = -y_n/\tau_n - \dot{\alpha}_n$ , 则有

$$\begin{aligned}
y_n \dot{y}_n &\leq -\frac{y_n^2}{\tau_n} + |y_n| \eta_n(\bar{s}_n, \bar{y}_n, \bar{\lambda}_n, \|z\|, y_d, \dot{y}_d, \ddot{y}_d) \leq \\
& -\frac{y_n^2}{\tau_n} + y_n^2 + \frac{\eta_n^2}{4},
\end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

其中  $\eta_n(\bar{s}_n, \bar{y}_n, \bar{\lambda}_n, \|z\|, y_d, \dot{y}_d, \ddot{y}_d)$  为非负连续函数,  $\bar{s}_n = [s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n]^T$ ,  $\bar{y}_n = [y_2, y_3, \dots, y_n]^T$ ,  $\bar{\lambda}_n = [\hat{\lambda}_1, \lambda_2,$

$\dots, \hat{\lambda}_n]^T$ . 取  $V_{s_{n-1}} = s_{n-1}^2/2$ , 有  $\dot{V}_{s_{n-1}} = s_{n-1} \dot{s}_{n-1}$ . 由方程 (22) 和假设 3 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{V}_{s_{n-1}} &= \\
& s_{n-1} [\theta_{n-1}^T \xi_{n-1}(\bar{x}_n) + \delta_{n-1}(\bar{x}_n) + \\
& g_{n-1} x_n + \Delta_{n-1}(t, z, x) - \dot{\beta}_{n-1}] \leq \\
& \left( -k_{n-1} + \frac{1}{2} \right) s_{n-1}^2 - g_{n-2} s_{n-2} s_{n-1} + \\
& g_{n-1} s_{n-1} s_n + g_{n-1} s_{n-1} y_n + \frac{c_3}{2^{n-1} \lambda_0} \|z\|^2 + \\
& \frac{1}{2a_{n-1}^2} s_{n-1}^2 \tilde{\lambda}_{n-1} \|\xi_{n-1}(\bar{x}_n)\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \delta_{n-1}^2(\bar{x}_n) + D_{n-1},
\end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

其中

$$D_{n-1} = \frac{1}{2} a_{n-1}^2 + \frac{1}{2} p_{n-1}^{*2} + \frac{1}{4c_3^2} \lambda_0^2 p_{n-1}^{*4}.$$

存在非负连续函数  $\psi_{n-1}(\bar{s}_n, \bar{y}_n, \bar{\lambda}_{n-1}, y_d, \dot{y}_d)$  满足

$$|\delta_{n-1}(\bar{x}_n)| \leq \psi_{n-1}(\bar{s}_n, \bar{y}_n, \bar{\lambda}_{n-1}, y_d, \dot{y}_d).$$

**Step  $n$**  定义第  $n$  个动态面为

$$s_n = x_n - \beta_n. \quad (28)$$

由方程 (1) 中子系统  $\dot{x}_n = f_n(\bar{x}_n) + g_n(\bar{x}_n)u + \Delta_n(t, z, x)$  可知

$$\dot{s}_n = f_n(\bar{x}_n) + g_n(\bar{x}_n)u + \Delta_n(t, z, x) - \dot{\beta}_n. \quad (29)$$

定义一个光滑的标量函数

$$V_{s_n} = \int_0^{s_n} \frac{\zeta}{g_n(\bar{x}_{n-1}, \zeta + \beta_n)} d\zeta. \quad (30)$$

根据积分第二中值定理,  $V_{s_n}$  可以改写为  $V_{s_n} = s_n^2/2g_n(\bar{x}_{n-1}, \varpi s_n + \beta_n)$ , 其中  $\varpi \in (0, 1)$ . 又由假设 1 可知  $V_{s_n}$  关于  $s_n$  正定. 对  $V_{s_n}$  关于  $t$  求导, 由假设 3 和式 (29) 有

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{V}_{s_n} &= \\
& \frac{s_n \dot{s}_n}{g_n(\bar{x}_n)} + \dot{\beta}_n \int_0^{s_n} \zeta \frac{\partial g_n^{-1}(\bar{x}_{n-1}, \zeta + \beta_n)}{\partial \beta_n} d\zeta + \\
& \int_0^{s_n} \zeta \left( \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\partial g_n^{-1}(\bar{x}_{n-1}, \zeta + \beta_n)}{\partial x_j} \dot{x}_j \right) d\zeta \leq \\
& \frac{s_n \dot{s}_n}{g_n(\bar{x}_n)} + s_n^2 \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} [p_j^* \rho_{j1}(\|\bar{x}_j\|) + p_j^* \|z\| \rho_{j2}(\bar{x}_j)] \times \\
& \left| \int_0^1 v \frac{\partial g_n^{-1}(\bar{x}_{n-1}, v s_n + \beta_n)}{\partial x_j} dv \right| + \frac{\dot{\beta}_n s_n}{g(\bar{x}_n)} + \\
& s_n^2 \int_0^1 v \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\partial g_n^{-1}(\bar{x}_{n-1}, v s_n + \beta_n)}{\partial x_j} [g_j x_{j+1} + \\
& f_j(\bar{x}_{j+1})] dv - \dot{\beta}_n s_n \int_0^1 \frac{1}{g_n(\bar{x}_{n-1}, v s_n + \beta_n)} dv.
\end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

在式 (31) 中, 有

$$s_n^2 \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} p_j^* \rho_{j1}(\|\bar{x}_j\|) \left| \int_0^1 v \frac{\partial g_n^{-1}(\bar{x}_{n-1}, v s_n + \beta_n)}{\partial x_j} dv \right| \leq$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{2} s_n^4 \rho_{j1}^2 (\|\bar{x}_j\|) \times \left[ \int_0^1 v \frac{\partial g_n^{-1}(\bar{x}_{n-1}, v s_n + \beta_n)}{\partial x_j} dv \right]^2 + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{2} p_j^{*2}.$$

将式(31)中的

$$s_n^2 \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} p_j^* \|z\| \rho_{j2}(\bar{x}_j) \left| \int_0^1 v \frac{\partial g_n^{-1}(\bar{x}_{n-1}, v s_n + \beta_n)}{\partial x_j} dv \right|$$

与  $\frac{s_n \dot{s}_n}{g_n(\bar{x}_n)}$  中的  $\dot{s}_n$  代入后所得的  $\frac{|s_n|}{g_n(\bar{x}_n)} p_n^* \|z\| \rho_{n2}(\bar{x}_n)$  结合起来处理, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{|s_n|}{g_n(\bar{x}_n)} p_n^* \|z\| \rho_{n2}(\bar{x}_n) + s_n^2 \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} p_j^* \|z\| \times \\ & \rho_{j2}(\bar{x}_j) \left| \int_0^1 v \frac{\partial g_n^{-1}(\bar{x}_{n-1}, v s_n + \beta_n)}{\partial x_j} dv \right| = \\ & \|z\| |s_n| \left[ p_n^* \frac{\rho_{n2}(\bar{x}_n)}{g_n(\bar{x}_n)} + |s_n| \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} p_j^* \rho_{j2}(\bar{x}_j) \times \right. \\ & \left. \left| \int_0^1 v \frac{\partial g_n^{-1}(\bar{x}_{n-1}, v s_n + \beta_n)}{\partial x_j} dv \right| \right] \leq \\ & \frac{c_3}{2^n \lambda_0} \|z\|^2 + \frac{2^{n-2} \lambda_0}{c_3} s_n^2 \left[ p_n^* \frac{\rho_{n2}(\bar{x}_n)}{g_n(\bar{x}_n)} + |s_n| \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} p_j^* \times \right. \\ & \left. \rho_{j2}(\bar{x}_j) \left| \int_0^1 v \frac{\partial g_n^{-1}(\bar{x}_{n-1}, v s_n + \beta_n)}{\partial x_j} dv \right| \right]^2. \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

利用柯西不等式

$$\begin{aligned} & (a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + \dots + a_n b_n)^2 \leq \\ & (a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2) (b_1^2 + b_2^2 + \dots + b_n^2) \end{aligned}$$

可知, 在式(32)中有

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[ p_n^* \frac{\rho_{n2}(\bar{x}_n)}{g_n(\bar{x}_n)} + |s_n| \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} p_j^* \rho_{j2}(\bar{x}_j) \times \right. \\ & \left. \left| \int_0^1 v \frac{\partial g_n^{-1}(\bar{x}_{n-1}, v s_n + \beta_n)}{\partial x_j} dv \right| \right]^2 \leq \\ & \left\{ \frac{\rho_{n2}^2(\bar{x}_n)}{g_n^2(\bar{x}_n)} + s_n^2 \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \rho_{j2}^2(\bar{x}_j) \times \right. \\ & \left. \left[ \int_0^1 v \frac{\partial g_n^{-1}(\bar{x}_{n-1}, v s_n + \beta_n)}{\partial x_j} dv \right]^2 \right\} \left( p_n^{*2} + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} p_j^{*2} \right). \end{aligned}$$

所以式(32)可转化为

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{|s_n|}{g_n(\bar{x}_n)} p_n^* \|z\| \rho_{n2}(\bar{x}_n) + s_n^2 \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} p_j^* \|z\| \rho_{j2}(\bar{x}_j) \times \\ & \left| \int_0^1 v \frac{\partial g_n^{-1}(\bar{x}_{n-1}, v s_n + \beta_n)}{\partial x_j} dv \right| \leq \\ & \frac{c_3}{2^n \lambda_0} \|z\|^2 + \frac{2^{n-2} \lambda_0}{c_3} s_n^2 \sum_{k=1}^n p_k^{*2} \left\{ \frac{\rho_{n2}^2(\bar{x}_n)}{g_n^2(\bar{x}_n)} + \right. \\ & \left. s_n^2 \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \rho_{j2}^2(\bar{x}_j) \left[ \int_0^1 v \frac{\partial g_n^{-1}(\bar{x}_{n-1}, v s_n + \beta_n)}{\partial x_j} dv \right]^2 \right\} \leq \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{c_3}{2^n \lambda_0} \|z\|^2 + \frac{\lambda_0^2}{c_3^2} \left( \sum_{k=1}^n p_k^{*2} \right)^2 + 2^{2n-6} s_n^4 \left\{ \frac{\rho_{n2}^2(\bar{x}_n)}{g_n^2(\bar{x}_n)} + \right. \\ & \left. s_n^2 \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \rho_{j2}^2(\bar{x}_j) \left[ \int_0^1 v \frac{\partial g_n^{-1}(\bar{x}_{n-1}, v s_n + \beta_n)}{\partial x_j} dv \right]^2 \right\}^2. \end{aligned}$$

将式(31)化简得到

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{s_n} & \leq s_n [u - h(Z)] + \frac{c_3}{2^n \lambda_0} \|z\|^2 + \\ & \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{2} p_j^{*2} + \frac{1}{4c_3^2} \lambda_0^2 \left( \sum_{j=1}^n p_j^{*2} \right)^2. \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

在式(33)中, 有

$$\begin{aligned} h(Z) & = \\ & - \frac{f_n(\bar{x}_n)}{g_n(\bar{x}_n)} - \frac{s_n \rho_{n1}^2(\|\bar{x}_n\|)}{2g_n^2(\bar{x}_n)} - \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{2} s_n^3 \times \\ & \rho_{j1}^2(\|\bar{x}_j\|) \left[ \int_0^1 v \frac{\partial g_n^{-1}(\bar{x}_{n-1}, v s_n + \beta_n)}{\partial x_j} dv \right]^2 - \\ & 2^{2n-6} s_n^3 \left\{ \frac{\rho_{n2}^2(\bar{x}_n)}{g_n^2(\bar{x}_n)} + s_n^2 \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \rho_{j2}^2(\bar{x}_j) \times \right. \\ & \left. \left[ \int_0^1 v \frac{\partial g_n^{-1}(\bar{x}_{n-1}, v s_n + \beta_n)}{\partial x_j} dv \right]^2 \right\}^2 + \\ & \dot{\beta}_n \int_0^1 \frac{1}{g_n(\bar{x}_{n-1}, v s_n + \beta_n)} dv - \\ & s_n \int_0^1 v \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\partial g_n^{-1}(\bar{x}_{n-1}, v s_n + \beta_n)}{\partial x_j} \times \\ & [f_j(\bar{x}_{j+1}) + g_j x_{j+1}] dv. \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

用RBF神经网络对  $\alpha(Z)$  函数进行逼近, 有

$$h(Z) = \theta_n^T \xi_n(Z) + \delta_n(Z). \quad (35)$$

其中:  $\lambda_n = \|\theta_n\|^2$  为未知正常数,  $Z = [\bar{x}_n^T, s_n, \dot{\beta}_n]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n+2}$ . 利用式(35)和Young's不等式, 在式(33)中有

$$\begin{aligned} s_n [u - h(Z)] & \leq s_n u + \frac{1}{2a_n^2} s_n^2 \lambda_n \|\xi_n(Z)\|^2 + \\ & \frac{1}{2} a_n^2 + \frac{1}{2} s_n^2 + \frac{1}{2} \delta_n^2(Z), \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{s_n} & \leq s_n u + \frac{1}{2a_n^2} s_n^2 \lambda_n \|\xi_n(Z)\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} s_n^2 + \\ & \frac{c_3}{2^n \lambda_0} \|z\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \delta_n^2(Z) + D_n, \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

其中

$$D_n = \frac{1}{2} a_n^2 + \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{2} p_j^{*2} + \frac{\lambda_0^2}{c_3^2} \left( \sum_{j=1}^n p_j^{*2} \right)^2.$$

取控制律为

$$u = -g_{n-1} s_{n-1} - k_n s_n - \frac{1}{2a_n^2} s_n \hat{\lambda}_n \|\xi_n(Z)\|^2. \quad (38)$$

取  $\hat{\lambda}_n$  的自适应律

$$\dot{\hat{\lambda}}_n = \frac{1}{2a_n^2} \gamma_n \|\xi_n(Z)\|^2 s_n^2 - \sigma_n \hat{\lambda}_n. \quad (39)$$

其中:  $\hat{\lambda}_n$  为  $\lambda_n$  的估计值;  $\tilde{\lambda}_n = \lambda_n - \hat{\lambda}_n$  为估计误差;  $a_n \neq 0$ ,  $\gamma_n, \sigma_n, k_n$  为正的设计常数. 则式(37)可转化为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{s_n} \leq & \left(-k_n + \frac{1}{2}\right) s_n^2 - g_{n-1} s_{n-1} s_n + \frac{c_3}{2^n \lambda_0} \|z\|^2 + \\ & \frac{1}{2} \delta_n^2(Z) + \frac{1}{2a_n^2} s_n^2 \tilde{\lambda}_n \|\xi_n(Z)\|^2 + D_n. \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

存在非负连续函数  $\psi_n(\bar{s}_n, \bar{y}_n, \tilde{\lambda}_n, y_d, \dot{y}_d)$  满足

$$|\delta_n(Z)| \leq \psi_n(\bar{s}_n, \bar{y}_n, \tilde{\lambda}_n, y_d, \dot{y}_d).$$

#### 4 稳定性分析

定义有界闭集

$$\Omega_1 = \{[s_1, s_2, y_2, \|z\|, \hat{\lambda}_1]^T : V_1 \leq p\} \subset \mathbf{R}^{p_1};$$

$$\Omega_i = \{[s_1, s_2, \dots, s_{i+1}, y_2, \dots, y_{i+1}, \|z\|, \hat{\lambda}_1, \hat{\lambda}_2, \dots, \hat{\lambda}_i]^T : V_i \leq p\} \subset \mathbf{R}^{p_i}, \quad i = 2, 3, \dots, n-1;$$

$$\Omega_n = \{[s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n, y_2, \dots, y_n, \|z\|, \hat{\lambda}_1, \hat{\lambda}_2, \dots, \hat{\lambda}_n]^T : V_n \leq p\} \subset \mathbf{R}^{p_n}.$$

其中:  $p_i = 3i + 2, i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1, p_n = 3n; p$  为与任意给定的正常数  $c$  相关的一个常数; 且有

$$V_1 = s_1^2 + \tilde{\lambda}_1^2/\gamma_1 + \frac{c_3}{\lambda_0} \|z\|^2;$$

$$V_i = \sum_{j=1}^i s_j^2 + \sum_{j=2}^i y_j^2 + \sum_{j=1}^i \frac{\tilde{\lambda}_j^2}{\gamma_j} + \frac{c_3}{\lambda_0} \|z\|^2,$$

$$i = 2, 3, \dots, n-1;$$

$$V_n = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} s_j^2 + \frac{1}{g_{n0}} s_n^2 + \sum_{j=2}^n y_j^2 + \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\tilde{\lambda}_j^2}{\gamma_j} + \frac{c_3}{\lambda_0} \|z\|^2.$$

易知  $\Omega_1 \times \mathbf{R}^{p_n - p_1} \supset \Omega_2 \times \mathbf{R}^{p_n - p_2} \supset \dots \supset \Omega_{n-1} \times \mathbf{R}^{p_n - p_{n-1}} \supset \Omega_n$ . 令连续函数  $\eta_i$  在有界闭集  $\Omega_d \times \Omega_i$  上的最大值为  $M_i (i = 2, 3, \dots, n)$ , 连续函数  $\psi_j$  在有界闭集  $\Omega_d \times \Omega_j$  上的最大值为  $H_j (j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ , 连续函数  $\varphi(s_1, y_d)$  在有界闭集  $\Omega_d \times \Omega_1$  上的最大值为  $N$ . 可得如下稳定性定理.

**定理 1** 考虑由非线性系统 (1), 控制律 (38), 自适应律 (8), (16), (24) 和 (39) 组成的闭环系统, 若假设 1~假设 5 成立, 则对于任意给定的正常数  $c$  和初始条件满足  $V(0) \leq c$ , 满足式 (41) 的正常数  $k_i, \sigma_i, \gamma_i, \tau_{i+1}$  使得闭环系统半全局一致终结有界. 其中  $k_i, \tau_{i+1}$  满足

$$k_i \geq 1 + \alpha_0/2, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1;$$

$$k_n \geq 1/2 + \alpha_0/(2g_{n0});$$

$$1/\tau_{i+1} \geq 1 + g_i^2/2 + \alpha_0/2, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1;$$

$$\alpha_0 \leq \min\{\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_n, c_3/2^n c_2\}. \quad (41)$$

**证明** 考虑如下 Lyapunov 函数:

$$V = V_{s_w} + \sum_{i=2}^n V_{s_i} + \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{1}{2} y_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2\gamma_i} \tilde{\lambda}_i^2. \quad (42)$$

将  $V$  对时间  $t$  求导, 有

$$\dot{V} = \dot{V}_{s_w} + \sum_{i=2}^n \dot{V}_{s_i} + \sum_{i=2}^n y_i \dot{y}_i - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\gamma_i} \tilde{\lambda}_i \dot{\lambda}_i. \quad (43)$$

将式 (8), (10), (11), (16), (18), (19), (24), (26), (27), (39), (40) 代入 (43), 则式 (43) 可化简为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} \leq & \sum_{i=1}^n \left(-k_i + \frac{1}{2}\right) s_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \left(-\frac{1}{\tau_{i+1}} y_{i+1}^2 + y_{i+1}^2 + \frac{1}{4} \eta_{i+1}^2 + g_i s_i y_{i+1} + \frac{1}{2a_i^2} s_i^2 \tilde{\lambda}_i \|\xi_i(\bar{x}_{i+1})\|^2\right) - \\ & \frac{c_3}{2^n \lambda_0} \|z\|^2 + \frac{1}{2a_n^2} s_n^2 \tilde{\lambda}_n \|\xi_n(Z)\|^2 + \\ & \left[ \sum_{i=1}^n \left(D_i + \frac{1}{2} \psi_i^2\right) + \frac{1}{2} \varphi^2(s_1, y_d) + \frac{1}{4} \varphi^4(s_1, y_d) \right] - \\ & \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\gamma_i} \tilde{\lambda}_i \dot{\lambda}_i \leq \\ & \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (-k_i + 1) s_i^2 + \left(-k_n + \frac{1}{2}\right) s_n^2 + \\ & \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \left(-\frac{1}{\tau_{i+1}} + 1 + \frac{1}{2} g_i^2\right) y_{i+1}^2 - \\ & \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2\gamma_i} \sigma_i \tilde{\lambda}_i^2 - \frac{c_3}{2^n \lambda_0} \|z\|^2 + \mu. \end{aligned} \quad (44)$$

令  $V = c, V_{s_w} = W/\lambda_0 + s_1^2/2 \leq V$ , 则  $V_{s_w} \leq c$ , 可知  $W/\lambda_0 \leq c$ , 又由假设 4 有  $c_1 \|z\|^2 \leq W \leq \lambda_0 c$ , 所以可知

$$\|z\|^2 \leq \lambda_0 c/c_1. \quad (45)$$

将式 (42) 转化为如下形式:

$$V = \frac{1}{\lambda_0} W + \frac{1}{2} V_n - \frac{c_3}{2\lambda_0} \|z\|^2. \quad (46)$$

由式 (46) 可知, 当  $V = c$  时,  $V_n \leq p$ , 其中  $p = (2 + c_3/c_1)c$ . 于是有  $\eta_i^2 \leq M_i^2, \psi_i^2 \leq H_i^2, \varphi^2(s_1, y_d) \leq N^2$ , 且  $c_3 \|z\|^2/\lambda_0$  在紧集上有  $c_3 \|z\|^2/\lambda_0 \leq p$ . 将式 (41) 代入 (44) 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} \leq & -\alpha_0 \left[ \sum_{i=1}^n V_{s_i} + \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{1}{2} y_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2\gamma_i} \tilde{\lambda}_i^2 + \frac{W}{\lambda_0} \right] + \mu = \\ & -\alpha_0 V + \mu, \end{aligned} \quad (47)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \mu = & \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{1}{4} M_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{2} H_i^2 + D_i\right) + \\ & \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2\gamma_i} \sigma_i \lambda_i^2 + N^2 + \frac{1}{4} N^4. \end{aligned} \quad (48)$$

在式 (47) 中, 取  $\gamma_i = \sigma_i C_i, C_i$  为设计常数, 此时  $\mu$  与  $\sigma_i$  无关. 当  $V = c$  时, 若  $\alpha_0 > \mu/c$ , 则有  $\dot{V} \leq 0$ , 由此可知当初始条件  $V(0) \leq c$  时,  $V(t) \leq c, \forall t \geq 0$ . 将式 (48) 两边同乘  $e^{\alpha_0 t}$  可得

$$\frac{d}{dt} (V(t) e^{\alpha_0 t}) \leq e^{\alpha_0 t} \mu. \quad (49)$$

将式(49)两边在  $[0, t]$  上积分得

$$0 \leq V(t) \leq \frac{\mu}{\alpha_0} + \left[ V(0) - \frac{\mu}{\alpha_0} \right] e^{-\alpha_0 t}. \quad (50)$$

因此, 闭环系统内所有信号  $s_i, y_{i+1}, \tilde{\lambda}_i, \|z\|$  都是一致终结有界的, 从而  $x_i, \alpha_{i+1}, \beta_i$  都是一致终结有界的.

### 5 仿真结果

考虑如下带有未建模动态的三阶不确定非线性纯反馈系统:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{z} &= -z + 0.125x_1^2 \sin t, \\ \dot{x}_1 &= 2x_1 \sin(x_1) + x_1x_2 + x_2 + \Delta_1, \\ \dot{x}_2 &= x_1^2 + x_1x_2 + x_2 \cos x_1 + \\ &\quad x_2/(1+x_3^2) + x_3 + \Delta_2, \\ \dot{x}_3 &= x_2x_3 + 1/(1+x_2^2) + x_3 \sin x_2 + \\ &\quad (1 + 0.1 \sin(0.5x_1x_2x_3))u + \Delta_3, \\ y &= x_1. \end{aligned} \quad (51)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_1 &= z^2 + 0.5x_1 \sin(t), \\ \Delta_2 &= 2z^2 + 0.2 \cos(0.5x_2t), \\ \Delta_3 &= 0.5z^2 + 0.1 \cos(x_2x_3t). \end{aligned}$$

期望轨迹  $y_d = 0.5[\sin(t) + \cos(t)]$ .

控制器的设计参数分别为

$$\begin{aligned} k_1 &= 150, k_2 = 1.2, k_3 = 45, \gamma_1 = \gamma_2 = \gamma_3 = 3, \\ a_1 &= 10, a_2 = 10, a_3 = 10, \tau_2 = 0.001, \tau_3 = 0.001, \\ \sigma_1 &= \sigma_2 = \sigma_3 = 0.05, x(0) = [0.5, 0, 0]^T, z(0) = 0.4, \\ \tau_2(0) &= 0.5, \tau_3(0) = 0.5, \lambda_i(0) = 0.5, i = 1, 2, 3. \end{aligned}$$

仿真结果如图1~图3所示. 图1中: 实线为输出, 虚线为期望轨迹.

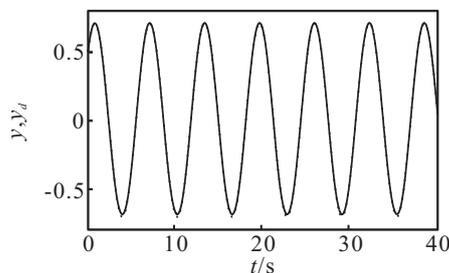


图1 输出  $y$  和跟踪的期望轨迹  $y_d$

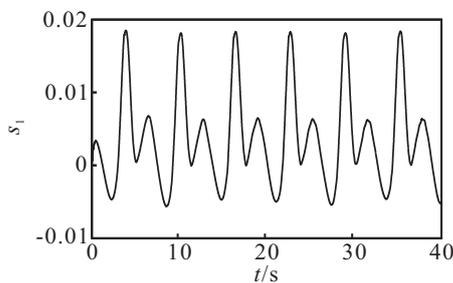


图2 跟踪误差  $s_1$

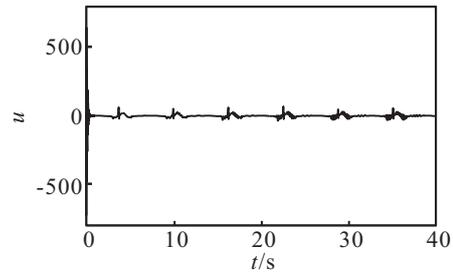


图3 控制信号  $u$

### 6 结论

本文研究了一类带有未建模动态的非线性纯反馈系统的跟踪控制问题. 用RBF神经网络逼近未知系统函数, 基于DSC技术提出了一种自适应神经网络动态面控制算法. 该方法解决了传统后推中的“计算膨胀”问题. 通过理论分析, 表明了闭环系统中的所有信号一致终结有界.

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