

# 状态观测的未知死区非线性系统的自适应神经网络跟踪控制

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**摘要:** 研究一类包含不确定项和未知死区特性的严格反馈系统跟踪控制问题. 首先, 设计状态观测器估计不可测量的系统状态; 然后, 利用 RBF 神经网络逼近未知的系统动态; 最后, 基于 Backstepping 技术构造自适应神经网络输出反馈控制器, 并减少更新参数以减轻运算负荷. 所提出的控制器可以保证闭环系统中所有信号半全局最终一致有界, 跟踪误差能收敛到零值小的领域内. 两个仿真例子进一步验证了所提出方法的有效性.

**关键词:** 自适应神经网络控制; 不确定的严格反馈非线性系统; 死区特性; 状态观测器

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## Observed-based adaptive neural tracking control for nonlinear systems with unknown dead-zone

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**Abstract:** This paper deals with the problem concerned with tracking control for a class of the uncertain strict-feedback nonlinear systems with unknown dead-zone. Firstly, the state observer is established for estimating the unmeasured states. Then, by employing the radial basis function neural networks(RBF NNs), the unknown functions are approximated. Finally, the Backstepping technique is utilized to construct an adaptive neural output feedback control scheme. The designed controller decreases the number of learning parameters, and thus reduces the computational burden. It is shown that the designed neural output-feedback controller can ensure that all the signals in the closed-loop system are semi-globally uniformly ultimately bounded(SGUUB), and the tracking error converges to a small neighborhood of the origin. Two examples are presented to illustrate the effectiveness of the proposed approach.

**Keywords:** adaptive neural control; uncertain strict-feedback nonlinear systems; dead-zone; state observer

## 0 引言

实际中,许多系统都可以归为严格反馈系统的结构,如:四分之一主动悬挂系统<sup>[1]</sup>、柔性关节机器人<sup>[2]</sup>、连续搅拌釜式反应器<sup>[3]</sup>等.因此,研究严格反馈系统的控制问题一直是工业应用中的热点.本文研究一类严格反馈系统的神经网络输出反馈控制,系统包含未知的系统动态和输入死区特性.

自适应 Backstepping 方法的提出对于参数化的严格反馈系统解决了其稳定性和渐近跟踪问题<sup>[1]</sup>.但是,线性参数化形式的系统对工业控制过于苛刻,其中神经网络和模糊逻辑可以逼近未知非线性系统,因此,针对不同系统涌现出了许多具有逼近能力的自适应 Backstepping 设计方法.文献[4-5]中自适应方法已

应用到单输入单输出(SISO)非线性系统,文献[6]也给出了多输入多输出(MIMO)系统的研究.同时,此类的方法还应用到切换非线性系统<sup>[7]</sup>、随机非线性系统<sup>[8]</sup>等.文献[9]研究了具有间隙类磁滞输入的多输入多输出神经网络预设性能控制.文献[10]对多输入多输出系统提出了一种模糊逻辑的预设性能控制方法.文献[11]给出了严格反馈形式的直接神经网络跟踪控制.文献[12]考虑了一类严格反馈系统在输入受限(具有饱和特性)下的神经网络控制.文献[13]基于确定学习理论给出了神经网络动态面控制方法.但是,文献[11-13]在利用 Backstepping 技术设计控制器时用到神经网络权值向量的更新,随着神经元的增加会导致计算负荷增大.本文在设计控制

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器时避免了过多自适应更新参数的计算,最终减小了运算负担.

非平滑的非线性特性,如死区特性(deadzone)、间隙、磁滞等在工业系统中是常见的.死区输入的非线性是一个不可微的函数,对小的控制输入不敏感,是工业系统中常见的非平滑非线性特性,会使系统的性能下降甚至导致闭环系统不稳定.因此,很多文献<sup>[14-15]</sup>对该类特性进行了研究.但是,以上自适应控制方法通常要求系统函数是已知的或者是可线性参数化的.文献[16]利用神经网络的逼近能力给出了具有输入死区特性和输出约束的仿射非线性系统的跟踪控制器设计.文献[17]针对随机非线性系统在未知死区特性下解决了神经网络跟踪控制问题.文献[18]开展了多输入多输出纯反馈系统在未知死区特性下的模糊控制.文献[19]研究了具有死区输入的神经网络切换控制.但是,文献[16-19]开展的工作是需要全状态已知的,不能解决系统状态未知或无法直接测量的情况.

本文针对一类包含未测量系统状态的单输入单输出不确定的严格反馈非线性系统,研究自适应神经网络输出反馈控制.在控制器设计中,构造一个状态观测器来解决未测量的系统状态问题,利用RBF神经网络逼近未知的非线性系统函数;基于自适应Backstepping技术和输出反馈控制方法提出自适应控制策略,利用Lyapunov稳定性理论证明整个闭环系统的所有信号都是有界的.

## 1 问题描述及预备知识

### 1.1 模型描述和基本假设条件

考虑如下SISO不确定的非线性严格反馈系统:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_i &= x_{i+1} + f_i(\bar{x}_i) + d_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1; \\ \dot{x}_n &= u + f_n(\bar{x}_n) + d_n(t); \\ u &= D_u(v); \\ y &= x_1. \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

其中:  $\bar{x}_i = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_i] \in R^i$  和  $\bar{x}_n = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n] \in R^n$  为状态向量;  $f_i(\cdot)$  为未知的平滑函数 ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ );  $d_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$  为有界的扰动,可能来自于外界扰动、测量误差、建模误差等 ( $|d_i| \leq \bar{d}_i$ ); 系统的状态  $x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t)$  是无法直接测量获得的,仅有系统输出  $y$  是可直接测量的;  $v$  为控制器输出;  $D_u(v)$  为执行器的死区特性.

对于参考轨迹  $y_d$ , 有如下假设条件.

**假设1** 参考轨迹  $y_d$  是已知平滑的,其微分形式也是连续有界的.存在正的常数  $\Delta$ ,使得  $|y_d| \leq \Delta$ ,

$$|\dot{y}_d| \leq \Delta.$$

考虑到实际的系统状态  $x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t)$  是无法测量的,利用如下状态观测器估计系统即时的状态  $x_i(t) (i = 2, \dots, n)$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\hat{x}}_1 &= \hat{x}_2 + l_1 e_1, \\ \dot{\hat{x}}_2 &= \hat{x}_3 + l_2 e_1, \\ &\vdots \\ \dot{\hat{x}}_n &= u + l_n(e_1). \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

其中:  $\hat{x}_i$  为  $x_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$  的估计;  $e_1 = x_1 - \hat{x}_1$ ;  $l_i$  为设计常值.选择合适的  $l_i$  值,矩阵

$$A_c = \begin{bmatrix} -l_1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & I_{n-1} & \\ -l_n & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix} \tag{3}$$

是严格的Hurwitz矩阵,这意味着对于给定的矩阵  $Q = Q^T > 0$ ,存在矩阵  $P = P^T > 0$  满足

$$A_c^T P + P A_c = -Q. \tag{4}$$

定义  $e_i = x_i - \hat{x}_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ ,联合以上算式可得

$$\dot{e} = A_c e + F(x) + D_f(t). \tag{5}$$

其中:  $F(x) = [f_1(x), f_2(x), \dots, f_n(x)]^T$ ,  $D_f(t) = [d_1(t), d_2(t), \dots, d_n(t)]^T$ .

控制的目的是设计自适应神经网络控制器,使得系统的输出  $y$  能跟踪理想的参考信号  $y_d$ ,同时在闭环系统中的所有信号都是有界的.给出如下假设条件.

**假设2** 对于  $1 \leq i \leq n$ ,函数  $f_i(x)$  是未知的,但是存在正的常数  $p_i$ ,使得

$$|f_i(x) - f_i(\hat{x})| \leq p_i \|x - \hat{x}\|. \tag{6}$$

**注1** 在假设2中,选择  $\hat{x} = 0$ ,即可得到  $|f_i(x)| \leq p_i \|x\|$ .这意味着存在单调增长的函数  $\rho_i = p_i s$  是  $f_i(x)$  的有界函数.基于这种方法,非线性函数  $f_i(x)$  可转变成关于误差  $e_i$  的和,这种变换对于下面的Backstepping设计是有用的.

### 1.2 Dead-zone 特性

给出死区的非线性表达<sup>[20]</sup>为

$$u = D_u(v) = \begin{cases} h_r(v - b_r), & v \geq b_r; \\ 0, & b_l < v < b_r; \\ h_l(v - b_l), & v \leq b_l. \end{cases} \tag{7}$$

其中  $h_r(\cdot), h_l(\cdot)$  为未知的平滑函数.

**假设3** 对应的死区参数  $b_r, b_l$  是未知的常数,并满足  $b_r > 0, b_l < 0$ .

**假设4** 对于未知的  $h_r(\cdot), h_l(\cdot)$ ,存在正常数  $H_0$  和  $H_1$ ,使得

$$\begin{aligned} 0 < H_{r_0} < \dot{h}_r(v - b_r) < H_{r_1}, \quad r \in [b_r, +\infty); \\ 0 < H_{l_0} < \dot{h}_l(v - b_l) < H_{l_1}, \quad r \in (-\infty, b_l]. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

定义  $D_{\min} = \min\{H_0\}$ ,  $D_{\max} = \max\{H_1\}$ . 利用中值定理, 其死区特性可以重新写为

$$u = D_u(v) = \mathcal{H}(v)v + d(v). \quad (9)$$

其中

$$\mathcal{H} = \begin{cases} \mathcal{H}'_r, & v \geq b_r; \\ \mathcal{H}'_l, & v < b_r. \end{cases}$$

$$d(v) = \begin{cases} -\mathcal{H}'_r b_r, & v \geq b_r; \\ -\mathcal{H}'_r v, & b_r < v < b_l; \\ -\mathcal{H}'_l b_l, & v \leq b_l. \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

$\mathcal{H}'_r = \dot{h}_r(\cdot)$ ,  $\mathcal{H}'_l = \dot{h}_l(\cdot)$ . 由式(10)可以看出,  $D_{\min} \leq \mathcal{H} \leq D_{\max}$ ,  $\|d(v)\| \leq d^* := \max\{-D_{\max}d_l, D_{\max}d_r\}$ .

### 1.3 RBF神经网络

RBF神经网络<sup>[21]</sup>在控制器设计和稳定性证明过程中被用来逼近未知函数. 对于给定的连续函数  $f(x) : R^m \rightarrow R$ , 在给定的紧集  $\Omega_Z \subset R^m$  和任意值  $\epsilon > 0$  下, 存在一个神经网络  $W^T S(Z)$ , 使得

$$\sup |f(Z) - W^T S(Z)| \leq \epsilon.$$

其中:  $W \in R^l$  为神经网络权值,  $l > 1$  为神经网络个数,  $Z \in R^m$  为神经网络输入,  $S(Z) = [s_1(Z), s_2(Z), \dots, s_l(Z)]$  为径向基函数. 文中选高斯函数为

$$s_i(z) = \exp\left(\frac{-(z - \mu_i)^T(z - \mu_i)}{\eta_i^2}\right), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, l. \quad (11)$$

其中  $\mu_i$  和  $\eta_i$  分别代表神经元中心和高斯函数的宽度. 根据神经网络逼近原理, 连续的函数  $f(Z)$  可以逼近为

$$f(Z) = W^{*T} S(Z) + \epsilon(Z). \quad (12)$$

其中:  $W^*$  为理想的神经网络权值向量,  $\epsilon(Z)$  为逼近误差. 对于理想的权重可以表达为

$$W^* := \arg \min_{\hat{W} \in R^l} \left\{ \sup_{Z \in \Omega_Z} |f(Z) - \hat{W}^T S(Z)| \right\}, \quad (13)$$

其中  $\hat{W}$  是  $W^*$  的估计值.

事实上,  $W^*$  是理想的未知常值向量, 需要用  $\hat{W}$  作为估值. 本文不直接计算估计值  $\hat{W}$ , 而是更新  $W^*$  的范数.  $\|W^*\|^2$  是一个未知的常值, 存在未知的常值  $\theta^*$ , 即  $\|W^*\|^2 = b\theta^*$ , 这里参数  $b$  是对应的正常数.  $\hat{\theta}$  作为  $\theta^*$  的估计值, 估计误差  $\tilde{\theta}$  可以表达为  $\tilde{\theta} = \hat{\theta} - \theta^*$ .

**注2**  $W^* \in R^l$  包含了  $l$  个未知的常数. 这些常数在计算过程中都需要估值, 会引起运算负荷的增加, 并且使设计的控制器有过多的参数, 因此本文只

估计一个参数  $\theta^*$ . 文献[17, 22-23]同样利用了这种方式, 文献[24-25]也开展了类似的研究, 通过调节神经网络范数最终减少运算量.

## 2 自适应神经网络控制器设计和稳定性分析

为了达到控制目的, 基于RBF神经网络的逼近特性和Lyapunov稳定性理论, 给出自适应神经网络输出反馈控制设计过程, 同时用到了上一节提到的状态观测器. 给出如下坐标变换:

$$z_1 = y - \hat{x}_1, \quad z_i = \hat{x}_i - \alpha_{i-1}, \quad 2 \leq i \leq n, \quad (14)$$

其中  $\alpha_{i-1}$  为虚拟控制函数.

给出虚拟控制函数  $\alpha_{i-1}$  ( $1 \leq i \leq n$ ,  $\alpha_0 = y_d$ ) 和自适应控制率  $\hat{\theta}_i$  分别为

$$\alpha_i = -k_i z_i - \frac{b_i}{2a_i^2} z_i \hat{\theta}_i S_i^T S_i, \quad (15)$$

$$v = \frac{1}{g_n} \left( -k_n z_n - \frac{b_n}{2a_n^2} z_n \hat{\theta}_n S_n^T S_n \right), \quad (16)$$

$$\dot{\hat{\theta}}_i = \frac{b_i r_i}{2a_i^2} z_i^2 S_i^T S_i - \sigma_i \hat{\theta}_i. \quad (17)$$

其中:  $b_i$ 、 $a_i$ 、 $r_i$ 、 $\sigma_i$ 、 $k_i$ 、 $g_n$  ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ) 为正的设计参数;  $S_i(Z_i)$  为径向基函数,  $Z_i = [x_1, \hat{x}_i, \hat{\theta}_i]^T \in \Omega_{Z_i} \subset R^{i+2}$ ,  $\hat{x}_i = [\hat{x}_1, \hat{x}_2, \dots, \hat{x}_i]^T$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ .

考虑  $z_i = \hat{x}_i - \alpha_{i-1}$ , 有如下不等式成立:

$$\begin{aligned} \|\hat{x}\| &\leq \sum_{i=1}^n |\hat{x}_i| = \\ &\sum_{i=1}^n |z_i + \alpha_{i-1}| \leq \sum_{i=1}^n (|z_i| + |\alpha_{i-1}|) \leq \\ &\sum_{i=1}^n |z_i| + |y_d| + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \left( k_i + \frac{b_i}{2a_i^2} \hat{\theta}_i S_i^T S_i \right) |z_i| \leq \\ &\sum_{i=1}^n \Xi_i(z_i, \hat{\theta}_i) |z_i| + \Delta. \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

其中

$$\Xi_i(z_i, \hat{\theta}_i) = k_i + 1 + \frac{b_i}{2a_i^2} \hat{\theta}_i S_i^T S_i,$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1, \quad \Xi_n(z_n, \hat{\theta}_n) = 1.$$

选择Lyapunov函数

$$V = V_p + \sum_{i=1}^n V_{z,i} + \sum_{i=1}^n V_{\theta,i}. \quad (19)$$

其中

$$V_p = e^T P e, \quad V_{z,i} = \frac{1}{2} z_i^2,$$

$$V_{\theta,i} = \frac{1}{2r_i} \tilde{\theta}_i^2, \quad \tilde{\theta}_i = \hat{\theta}_i - \theta_i^*.$$

对  $V_p$  求导, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_p \leq & -\lambda_{\min}(Q)\|e\|^2 + 2e^T P(F(x) + D(t)) = \\ & -\lambda_{\min}(Q)\|e\|^2 + 2e^T P(F(x) - F(\hat{x}) + \\ & F(\hat{x}) + D_f(t)). \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

由Young不等式和假设2,考虑不等式(18)可以得出

$$\begin{aligned} & 2e^T P(F(x) - F(\hat{x}) + F(\hat{x})) \leq \\ & 2\|e\|\|P\|\|F(x) - F(\hat{x})\| + 2\|e\|\|P\|\|F(\hat{x})\| \leq \\ & 2p_0\|e\|^2\|P\| + 2p_0\|e\|\|P\|\|\hat{x}\| \leq \\ & 3p_0\|e\|^2\|P\| + p_0\|P\|\|\hat{x}\|^2 \leq \\ & 3p_0\|e\|^2\|P\| + p_0\|P\|\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \Xi_i(z_i, \hat{\theta}_i)|z_i| + \Delta\right)^2 \leq \\ & 3p_0\|e\|^2\|P\| + 2p_0\|P\|\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \Xi_i(z_i, \hat{\theta}_i)|z_i|\right)^2 + \\ & 2p_0\|P\|\Delta^2 \leq \\ & 3p_0\|e\|^2\|P\| + 2np_0\|P\|\sum_{i=1}^n \Xi_i^2(z_i, \hat{\theta}_i)|z_i|^2 + \\ & 2p_0\|P\|\Delta^2, \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

其中

$$p_0 = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n p_i^2}.$$

有

$$2e^T PD_f(t) \leq \frac{1}{c}\|e\|^2 + c\|P\|^2 \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{d}_i^2. \quad (22)$$

联立式(21)和(22),代入式(20)可得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_p \leq & -N_0\|e\|^2 + 2np_0\|P\|\sum_{i=1}^n \Xi_i^2(z_i, \hat{\theta}_i)|z_i|^2 + \\ & 2p_0\|P\|\Delta^2 + c\|P\|^2 \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{d}_i^2, \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

其中  $N_0 = \lambda_{\min}(Q) - \frac{1}{c} - 3p_0\|P\|$ .

按照Backstepping技术,递推证明需要n步. 每步中对Lyapunov函数  $V_{z,i} + V_{\theta,i} (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$  进行求导.

**Step 1** 有

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{z,1} + \dot{V}_{\theta,1} = & z_1 \dot{z}_1 + \frac{1}{r_1} \tilde{\theta}_1 \dot{\theta}_1 \leq \\ & z_1(e_2 + \hat{x}_2 + f_1 + d_1 - \dot{y}_d) + \frac{1}{r_1} \tilde{\theta}_1 \dot{\theta}_1. \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

定义

$$\mathcal{F}_1 = f_1(x_1) + \frac{3}{4}z_1 + \frac{z_1}{2c^2} - \dot{y}_d +$$

$$2np_0\|P\|\Xi_1^2(z_1, \hat{\theta}_1)|z_1|^2.$$

利用RBF神经网络逼近未知非线性函数

$$\mathcal{F}_1 = W_1^{*T} S_1(Z_1) + \epsilon(Z_1), |\epsilon(Z_1)| \leq \epsilon_1^*. \quad (25)$$

有如下不等式成立:

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 \mathcal{F}_1 = & z_1 W_1^{*T} S_1(Z_1) + z_1 \epsilon(Z_1) \leq \\ & \frac{b_1 \theta_1^*}{2a_1^2} S_1^T S_1 z_1^2 + \frac{a_1^2}{2} + \frac{z_1^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} |\epsilon_1^*|^2, \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

其中  $\|W_1^*\|^2 = b_1 \theta_1^*$ . 有

$$\begin{aligned} z_1(e_2 + d_1) = & \frac{z_1^2}{4} + \frac{z_1^2}{2c^2} + \|e\|^2 + \frac{c^2 \bar{d}_1^2}{2}, \\ -\frac{\sigma_1}{r_1} \tilde{\theta}_1 \dot{\theta}_1 \leq & -\frac{\sigma_1}{r_1} \tilde{\theta}_1^2 + \frac{\sigma_1}{r_1} \tilde{\theta}_1 \theta_1^* \leq -\frac{\sigma_1 \tilde{\theta}_1^2}{2r_1} + \frac{\sigma_1 \theta_1^{*2}}{2r_1}. \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

联立式(27)和(28)可得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{z,1} + \dot{V}_{\theta,1} \leq & z_1 \left( \hat{x}_2 - \frac{3}{4}z_1 - \frac{z_1}{2c^2} \right) + \frac{1}{r_1} \tilde{\theta}_1 \dot{\theta}_1 + \frac{z_1^2}{4} + \frac{z_1^2}{2c^2} + \\ & \|e\|^2 + \frac{c^2 \bar{d}_1^2}{2} + \frac{b_1 \theta_1^*}{2a_1^2} S_1^T S_1 z_1^2 + \frac{a_1^2}{2} + \frac{z_1^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} |\epsilon_1^*|^2 \leq \\ & z_1 z_2 - k_1 z_1^2 - \frac{b_1}{2a_1^2} z_1^2 \tilde{\theta}_1 S_1^T S_1 + \\ & \frac{1}{r_1} \tilde{\theta}_1 \left( \frac{b_1 r_1}{2a_1^2} z_1^2 S_1^T S_1 - \sigma_1 \hat{\theta}_1 \right) + \\ & \|e\|^2 + \frac{c^2 \bar{d}_1^2}{2} + \frac{a_1^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} |\epsilon_1^*|^2 \leq \\ & z_1 z_2 - k_1 z_1^2 - \frac{\sigma_1 \tilde{\theta}_1^2}{2r_1} + \frac{\sigma_1 \theta_1^{*2}}{2r_1} + \|e\|^2 + \frac{c^2 \bar{d}_1^2}{2} + \\ & \frac{a_1^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} |\epsilon_1^*|^2 - 2np_0\|P\|\Xi_1^2(z_1, \hat{\theta}_1)|z_1|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

**Step 2** 有

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{z,2} + \dot{V}_{\theta,2} = & z_2 \dot{z}_2 + \frac{1}{r_2} \tilde{\theta}_2 \dot{\theta}_2 \leq \\ & z_2 \left( \hat{x}_3 + l_2 e_1 - \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial \hat{x}_1} (\hat{x}_2 + l_1 e_1) - \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial x_1} (\hat{x}_2 + e_2 + \right. \\ & \left. f_1 + d_1) - \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial \hat{\theta}_1} \dot{\theta}_1 - \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial y_d} \dot{y}_d \right) + \frac{1}{r_2} \tilde{\theta}_2 \dot{\theta}_2. \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

如下不等式成立:

$$\begin{aligned} -z_2 \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial x_1} (e_2 + d_1) \leq & \frac{z_2^2}{4} \left( \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial x_1} \right)^2 + \frac{z_2^2}{2c^2} \left( \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial x_1} \right)^2 + \|e\|^2 + \frac{c^2 \bar{d}_1^2}{2}. \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

类似Step 1,定义

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}_2 = & l_2 e_1 - \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial \hat{x}_1} (\hat{x}_2 + l_1 e_1) - \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial x_1} (\hat{x}_2 + f_1) - \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \dot{\theta} - \\ & \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial y_d} \dot{y}_d + \frac{z_2}{2} + \frac{z_2}{4} \left( \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial x_1} \right)^2 + \frac{z_2}{2c^2} \left( \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial x_1} \right)^2 + \end{aligned}$$

$$2np_0\|P\|\Xi_2^2(z_2, \hat{\theta}_2)|z_2|^2. \quad (32)$$

利用RBF神经网络去逼近未知的函数,有

$$\mathcal{F}_2 = W_2^{*\text{T}} S_2(Z_2) + \epsilon(Z_2), |\epsilon(Z_2)| \leq \epsilon_2^*, \quad (33)$$

其中  $Z_2 = [x_1, \hat{x}_1, \hat{x}_2, \hat{\theta}_1, y_d, \dot{y}_d]^\text{T}$ . 有

$$\begin{aligned} z_2 \mathcal{F}_2 &\leq z_2(W_2^{*\text{T}} S_2(Z_2) + \epsilon(Z_2)) \leq \\ &\frac{b_2 \theta_2^*}{2a_2^2} S_2^\text{T} S_2 z_2^2 + \frac{a_2^2}{2} + \frac{z_2^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} |\epsilon_2^*|^2, \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

其中  $\|W_2^*\|^2 = b_2 \theta_2^*$ .

考虑如下不等式:

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{\sigma_2 \tilde{\theta}_2 \hat{\theta}_2}{r_2} &\leq -\frac{\sigma_2 \tilde{\theta}_2^2}{r_2} + \frac{\sigma_2 \tilde{\theta}_2 \theta_2^*}{r_2} \leq \\ &-\frac{\sigma_2 \tilde{\theta}_2^2}{2r_2} + \frac{\sigma_2 \theta_2^{*2}}{2r_2}. \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

联立式(31)、(32)和(34),代入式(30)可得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{z,2} + \dot{V}_{\theta,2} &\leq \\ z_2 z_3 - k_2 z_2^2 - \frac{\sigma_2 \tilde{\theta}_2^2}{2r_2} + \frac{\sigma_2 \theta_2^{*2}}{2r_2} + \|e\|^2 + \\ \frac{c^2 \bar{d}_2^2}{2} + \frac{a_2^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} |\epsilon_2^*|^2 - 2np_0\|P\|\Xi_2^2(z_2, \hat{\theta}_2)|z_2|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

**Step  $i$**  ( $2 \leq i \leq n-1$ ) 有

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{z,i} + \dot{V}_{\theta,i} &= z_i \dot{z}_i + \frac{1}{r_i} \tilde{\theta}_i \dot{\theta}_i \leq \\ z_i \left( \hat{x}_{i+1} + l_i e_1 - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial \hat{x}_j} (\hat{x}_{j+1} + l_j e_1) - \right. \\ &\frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial x_1} (\hat{x}_2 + e_2 + f_1 + d_1) - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}_j} \dot{\theta}_j - \\ &\left. \sum_{j=1}^i \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial y_d^{(j-1)}} \dot{y}_d^{(j)} \right) + \frac{1}{r_i} \tilde{\theta}_i \dot{\theta}_i. \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

类似Step 1和Step 2,有

$$\begin{aligned} -z_i \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial x_1} (e_2 + d_1) &\leq \\ \frac{z_i^2}{4} \left( \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial x_1} \right)^2 + \frac{z_i^2}{2c^2} \left( \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial x_1} \right)^2 + \|e\|^2 + \frac{c^2 \bar{d}_1^2}{2}. \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

定义

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}_i &= \\ l_i e_1 - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial \hat{x}_j} (\hat{x}_{j+1} + l_j e_1) - \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial x_1} (\hat{x}_2 + f_1) - \\ &\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}_j} \dot{\theta}_j - \sum_{j=1}^i \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial y_d^{(j-1)}} \dot{y}_d^{(j)} + \frac{z_i}{2} + \\ &\frac{z_i}{4} \left( \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial x_1} \right)^2 + \frac{z_i}{2c^2} \left( \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial x_1} \right)^2 + \\ 2np_0\|P\|\Xi_i^2(z_i, \hat{\theta}_i)|z_i|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

利用RBF神经网络去逼近未知的函数,有

$$\mathcal{F}_i = W_i^{*\text{T}} S_i(Z_i) + \epsilon(Z_i), |\epsilon(Z_i)| \leq \epsilon_i^*. \quad (40)$$

其中  $Z_i = [x_1, \hat{x}_1, \dots, \hat{x}_i, \hat{\theta}_i, y_d, \dots, \dot{y}_d^{(i)}]^\text{T}$ . 有

$$\begin{aligned} z_i \mathcal{F}_i &\leq z_i(W_i^{*\text{T}} S_i(Z_i) + \epsilon(Z_i)) \leq \\ &\frac{b_i \theta_i^*}{2a_i^2} S_i^\text{T} S_i z_i^2 + \frac{a_i^2}{2} + \frac{z_i^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} |\epsilon_i^*|^2, \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

其中  $\|W_i^*\|^2 = b_i \theta_i^*$ .

考虑不等式

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{\sigma_i \tilde{\theta}_i \hat{\theta}_i}{r_i} &\leq -\frac{\sigma_i \tilde{\theta}_i^2}{r_i} + \frac{\sigma_i \tilde{\theta}_i \theta_i^*}{r_i} \leq \\ &-\frac{\sigma_i \tilde{\theta}_i^2}{2r_i} + \frac{\sigma_i \theta_i^{*2}}{2r_i}. \end{aligned} \quad (42)$$

联立以上式子,可得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{z,i} + \dot{V}_{\theta,i} &\leq \\ z_i z_{i+1} - k_i z_i^2 - \frac{\sigma_i \tilde{\theta}_i^2}{2r_i} + \frac{\sigma_i \theta_i^{*2}}{2r_i} + \|e\|^2 + \\ \frac{c^2 \bar{d}_1^2}{2} + \frac{a_i^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} |\epsilon_i^*|^2 - 2np_0\|P\|\Xi_i^2(z_i, \hat{\theta}_i)|z_i|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (43)$$

**Step  $n$**  有

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{z,n} + \dot{V}_{\theta,n} &= z_n \dot{z}_n + \frac{1}{r_n} \tilde{\theta}_n \dot{\theta}_n \leq \\ z_n \left( u + l_n e_1 - \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial \hat{x}_j} (\hat{x}_{j+1} + l_j e_1) - \right. \\ &\frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial x_1} (\hat{x}_2 + e_2 + f_1 + d_1) - \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}_j} \dot{\theta}_j - \\ &\left. \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial y_d^{(j-1)}} \dot{y}_d^{(j)} \right) + \frac{1}{r_n} \tilde{\theta}_n \dot{\theta}_n. \end{aligned} \quad (44)$$

类似前面推导步骤,有

$$\begin{aligned} -z_n \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial x_1} (e_2 + d_1) &\leq \\ \frac{z_n^2}{4} \left( \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial x_1} \right)^2 + \frac{z_n^2}{2c^2} \left( \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial x_1} \right)^2 + \|e\|^2 + \frac{c^2 \bar{d}_1^2}{2}. \end{aligned} \quad (45)$$

定义

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}_n &= \\ l_n e_1 - \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial \hat{x}_j} (\hat{x}_{j+1} + l_j e_1) - \\ &\frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial x_1} (\hat{x}_2 + f_1) - \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}_j} \dot{\theta}_j - \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial y_d^{(j-1)}} \dot{y}_d^{(j)} + \\ &\frac{z_n}{4} \left( \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial x_1} \right)^2 + \frac{z_n}{2c^2} \left( \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial x_1} \right)^2 + \frac{z_n}{2} + \\ 2np_0\|P\|\Xi_n^2(z_n, \hat{\theta}_n)|z_n|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (46)$$

利用RBF神经网络去逼近未知的函数,有

$$\mathcal{F}_n = W_n^{*\text{T}} S_n(Z_n) + \epsilon(Z_n), |\epsilon(Z_n)| \leq \epsilon_n^*. \quad (47)$$

其中  $Z_n = [x_1, \hat{x}_1, \dots, \hat{x}_n, \hat{\theta}_n, y_d, \dots, \dot{y}_d^{(n)}]^T$ . 有

$$z_i \mathcal{F}_n \leq z_n (W_n^{*T} S_n(Z_n) + \epsilon(Z_n)) \leq \frac{b_n \theta_i^*}{2a_n^2} S_n^T S_n z_n^2 + \frac{a_n^2}{2} + \frac{z_n^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} |\epsilon_n^*|^2, \quad (48)$$

其中  $\|W_n^*\|^2 = b_n \theta_n^*$ .

同时考虑

$$v = \frac{1}{g_n} \left( -k_n z_n - \frac{1}{2a_n^2} z_n \hat{\theta}_n S_n^T S_n \right), \quad \dot{\hat{\theta}}_n = \frac{b_n r_n}{2a_n^2} z_n^2 S_n^T S_n - \sigma_n \hat{\theta}_n, \quad (49)$$

定义  $g_n = D_{\min}$ , 并考虑不等式

$$-\frac{\sigma_n}{r_n} \tilde{\theta}_n \hat{\theta}_n \leq -\frac{\sigma_n}{r_n} \tilde{\theta}_n^2 + \frac{\sigma_n}{r_n} \tilde{\theta}_n \theta_n^* \leq -\frac{\sigma_n}{2r_n} \tilde{\theta}_n^2 + \frac{\sigma_n \theta_n^{*2}}{2r_n}. \quad (50)$$

联立式(45)、(46)和(49), 代入式(44)可得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{z,n} + \dot{V}_{\theta,n} \leq & -k_n z_n^2 - \frac{\sigma_n \tilde{\theta}^2}{2r_n} + \frac{\sigma_n \theta^{*2}}{2r_n} + \|e\|^2 + \frac{c^2 \bar{d}_1^2}{2} + \frac{a_n^2}{2} + \\ & \frac{1}{2} |\epsilon_n^*|^2 + \frac{1}{2} d^{*2} + \frac{1}{2} z_n^2 - 2np_0 \|P\| \Xi_n^2(z_n, \hat{\theta}_n) |z_n|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (51)$$

联立式(51)、(43)、(36)、(29)和(23), 代入式(19)可得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} = \dot{V}_p + \sum_{i=1}^n \dot{V}_{z,i} + \sum_{i=1}^n \dot{V}_{\theta,i} \leq & -N_0 \|e\|^2 + 2p_0 \|P\| \Delta^2 + c \|P\|^2 \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{d}_i^2 + \\ & \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} z_i z_{i+1} - \sum_{i=1}^n k_i z_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\sigma_i \tilde{\theta}^2}{2r_i} + \\ & \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\sigma_i \theta^{*2}}{2r_i} + n \|e\|^2 + n \frac{c^2 \bar{d}_1^2}{2} + \\ & \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_i^2}{2} + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2} |\epsilon_i^*|^2 + \frac{1}{2} d^{*2} + \frac{1}{2} z_n^2. \end{aligned} \quad (52)$$

利用不等式

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} z_i z_{i+1} \leq \sum_{i=1}^n z_i^2, \quad (53)$$

并定义

$$\begin{aligned} M_v = & \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_i^2}{2} + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2} |\epsilon_i^*|^2 + \frac{1}{2} d^{*2} + \\ & 2p_0 \|P\| \Delta^2 + c \|P\|^2 \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{d}_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\sigma_i \theta^{*2}}{2r_i}, \end{aligned} \quad (54)$$

$\dot{V} =$

$$-(N_0 - n) \|e\|^2 - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (k_i - 1) z_i^2 - \left( k_n - 1 - \frac{1}{2} \right) z_n - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\sigma_i \tilde{\theta}^2}{2r_i} + M_v. \quad (55)$$

注意到, 式(55)可以重写为

$$\dot{V} \leq -\rho_0 V + M_v, \quad (56)$$

其中

$$\rho_0 = \min \left\{ \frac{2(N_0 - n)}{\lambda_{\max}(Q)}, 2(k_i - 1), 2\left(k_n - 1 - \frac{1}{2}\right), \sigma_i \right\}.$$

这里需要选择适当的参数保证  $\rho_0 > 0$ .

根据式(56), 可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} V(t) \leq & \left( V(0) - \frac{M_v}{\rho_0} \right) e^{-\rho_0 t} + \frac{M_v}{\rho_0} \leq \\ & V(0) e^{-\rho_0 t} + \frac{M_v}{\rho_0}. \end{aligned} \quad (57)$$

存在一个正的常值  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 使得

$$\frac{M_v}{\rho_0} \leq \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2}. \quad (58)$$

意味着

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} 2\lambda_{\min}(P) e_1^2 + z_1^2 \leq 2 \frac{M_v}{\rho_0} \leq \varepsilon^2, \quad (59)$$

其中  $\lambda_{\min}(P)$  为矩阵  $P$  最小的特征根.

由式(19)和(57)可以看出, 选择有界的初值, 闭环系统中所有信号都是半全局一致最终有界的. 从式(58)可以看出, 系统的输出  $y$  能够跟踪参考信号  $y_d$ .

**定理1** 由被控系统(1)、控制器(16)、自适应控制率(17)构成的闭环系统, 对于足够大的紧集  $\Omega_{\hat{z}}$ , 所有的  $t \geq 0, \hat{z} \in \Omega_{\hat{z}}$ , 有:

- 1) 闭环系统的所有信号都是有界的;
- 2) 存在有限的时间  $T_1$ , 在控制器参数选择合适的情况下, 跟踪误差  $z_1 = x_1 - y_d$  和  $e_1 = x_1 - \hat{x}_1$  收敛到零的小范围内.

**证明** 由式(59)可以看出

$$V_n(t) \leq V(0) e^{-\rho_0 t} + \frac{M_v}{\rho_0}. \quad (60)$$

不等式(59)表明, 在闭环系统中的所有信号都是有界的, 即

$$\|z_1\| \leq \sqrt{\frac{M_v}{k_1 - 1}}. \quad (61)$$

随着  $t$  趋近于无穷, 如下不等式成立:

$$\begin{aligned} \|e_i\| \leq & \sqrt{\frac{M_v \lambda_{\max}(Q)}{N_0 - n}}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n; \\ \|z_i\| \leq & \sqrt{\frac{M_v}{k_i - 1}}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n - 1; \end{aligned}$$

$$\|z_n\| \leq \sqrt{\frac{M_v}{k_n - 1 - \frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$\|\tilde{\theta}_i\| \leq \sqrt{\frac{2r_i\delta_1}{\sigma_i}}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n. \quad (62)$$

证明过程与上面推到过程类似,这里省略. 由此定理得证. □

### 3 仿真分析

利用两个例子验证本文方法的有效性.

**例1** 考虑如下的两阶非线性系统:

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_2 + f_1(x_1) + d_1,$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = D(v) + f_2(x_1, x_2) + d_2. \quad (63)$$

其中:  $v$  为死区的输入,  $D_u(v)$  为死区的输出,  $f_1(x_1) = 0.1(1 + (\sin(x_1))^2)x_1$ ,  $f_2(x_1, x_2) = -2.5x_2 + x_1x_2^2$ ,  $d_1 = 0.5 \sin(t)$ ,  $d_2 = 0.1 \sin(2t)$ .

给出执行器的死区特性如下:

$$u = D_u(v) = \begin{cases} 1.5(v - 0.4), & v \geq 0.4; \\ 0, & -0.5 < v < 0.4; \\ 1.3(v + 0.5), & v \leq -0.5. \end{cases} \quad (64)$$

参考轨迹为  $y_d = \sin(t) + \sin(0.5t)$ .

系统的初始条件为

$$[x_1(0), x_2(0)]^T = [0.3, 0.2]^T,$$

$$[\hat{x}_1(0), \hat{x}_2(0)]^T = [0.5, 0.5]^T,$$

$$[\hat{\theta}_1(0), \hat{\theta}_2(0)]^T = [0, 0]^T.$$

参数设置如下:

$$l_1 = 144, l_2 = 24,$$

$$k_1 = 10, k_2 = 8,$$

$$b_1 = 1, b_2 = 1,$$

$$a_1 = 0.8, a_2 = 0.8,$$

$$g_2 = 1.5,$$

$$r_1 = 2, r_2 = 2.$$

基于所设计的控制器, RBF神经网络用来逼近未知的系统动态, RBF神经网络  $\hat{W}_1^T S_1(Z_1)$  包含  $7^4$  个神经元,  $\hat{W}_2^T S_2(Z_2)$  包含  $7^5$  个神经元, 均匀分布在  $[-3, 3] \times [-3, 3] \times [-3, 3] \times [-3, 3]$  和  $[-3, 3] \times [-3, 3] \times [-3, 3] \times [-3, 3] \times [-3, 3]$ . 神经网络间距1, 宽度设为0.9.

图1给出了系统的输入  $y$ 、状态估计器的输出  $\hat{x}_1$  和理想的输出轨迹  $y_d$ , 显示  $y$  和  $\hat{x}_1$  能很好跟踪参考信号  $y_d$ . 图2显示  $\hat{\theta}_1$ 、 $\hat{\theta}_2$  最终趋向于平稳. 图3给出了控制信号  $u$  的轨迹.

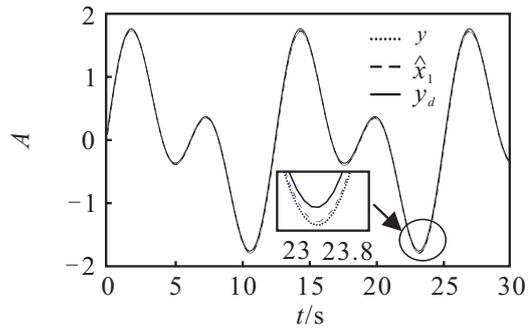


图1 控制器的跟踪性能

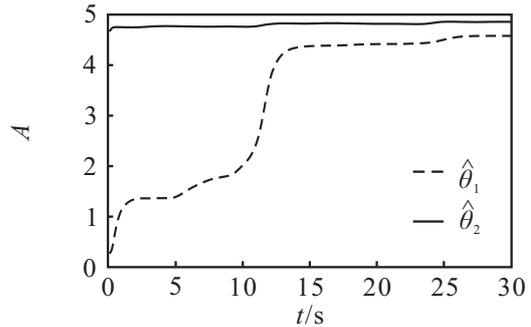


图2 设计控制器的自适应参数  $\hat{\theta}_1, \hat{\theta}_2$

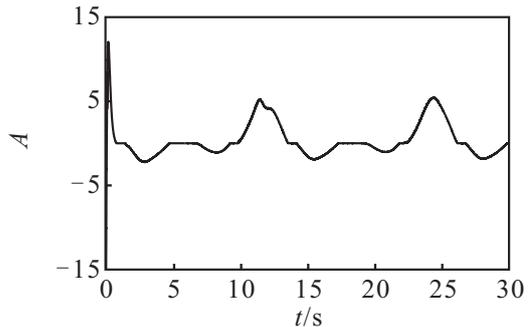


图3 控制信号  $u$

为了展示本文所提出方法的有效性, 比较文献 [13-15] 控制器设计方法, 使其跟踪同一参考轨迹  $y_d = \sin(t) + \sin(0.5t)$ , 且仿真时间统一设定为 30 s. 文献 [13] 用到了  $5^2$  和  $3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5$  的神经元, 程序运行时间为 1.2589 s, 该方法需要对虚拟控制函数进行微分求解. 文献 [14] 用到的神经元个数为  $11^2$  和  $11^3$ , 程序运行时间为 5.3298 s. 文献 [15] 用到了  $17^2$  和  $9 \times 9 \times 17$  布局的神经网络, 运行时间为 9.3298 s. 本文例 1 的运行时间为 0.8513 s, 文中设计的控制器只需要两个自适应更新率  $\hat{\theta}_1$ 、 $\hat{\theta}_2$  进行更新, 并且最终都收敛到常值附近. 文献 [13-15] 设计的控制器至少有  $l$  个权值  $\hat{W}$  需要更新 ( $l$  为神经元个数), 因此本文所提出方法避免了过多参数的调节, 减轻了运算负荷.

**例2** 考虑具有直流电机的单关节机械臂, 系统的动态模型<sup>[26]</sup>为

$$D\ddot{q} + B\dot{q} + N \sin(q) = I + \Delta_I,$$

$$M\dot{I} = -HI - K_m\dot{q} + V. \quad (65)$$

其中:  $q$ 、 $\dot{q}$ 、 $\ddot{q}$ 为关节角位置、速度和加速度;  $I$ 和 $\dot{I}$ 分别为电机轴角度和速度;  $\Delta_I$ 为扭矩的干扰项;  $V$ 为控制电压, 代表电机的扭矩;  $D = 1 \text{ kg/m}^2$ 为机械惯性;  $B = 1 \text{ N}\cdot\text{ms/rad}$ 为关节中粘性摩擦的系数;  $N = 10$ 为一个正常数, 是关于负载的重量和重力系数;  $M = 0.1 \text{ H}$ 为电枢电感;  $H = 0.5$ 为电枢电阻;  $K_m = 10 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m/A}$ 为反电动势;  $\Delta_I = 0.4 \sin(t)$ . 设定  $x_1 = q$ ,  $x_2 = D\dot{q}$ ,  $x_3 = I$ ,  $D(v) = V/M$ , 式(65)可以表示为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_1 &= x_2 + f_1(x_1) + d_1(t), \\ \dot{x}_2 &= x_3 + f_2(x_1, x_2) + d_2(t), \\ \dot{x}_3 &= D(v) + f_3(x_1, x_2, x_3) + d_3(t), \\ y &= x_1. \end{aligned} \tag{66}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} f_1 &= 0, f_2 = -N \sin(x_1) - \frac{B}{D}x_2, \\ f_3 &= -\frac{K_m}{MD}x_2 - \frac{H}{M}x_3, d_1(t) = 0, \\ d_2(t) &= \Delta_I = 0.4 \sin(t), d_3(t) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

给出执行器的死区特性为

$$u = D_u(v) = \begin{cases} 1.5(v - 20), & v \geq 20; \\ 0, & -12 < v < 20; \\ 1.3(v + 12), & v \leq -12. \end{cases} \tag{67}$$

参考轨迹为  $y_d = \sin(t) + \sin(2t)$ .

系统的初始条件为

$$\begin{aligned} [x_1(0), x_2(0), x_3(0)]^T &= [0.3, 0.2, 0.1]^T, \\ [\hat{x}_1(0), \hat{x}_2(0), \hat{x}_3(0)]^T &= [0.5, 0.5, 0.5]^T, \\ [\hat{\theta}_1(0), \hat{\theta}_2(0), \hat{\theta}_3(0)]^T &= [0, 0, 0]^T. \end{aligned}$$

参数设置如下:

$$\begin{aligned} l_1 &= 144, l_2 = 150, l_3 = 25, \\ k_1 &= 30, k_2 = 18, k_3 = 20, \\ b_1 &= 3, b_2 = 1, b_3 = 1, \\ a_1 &= 0.8, a_2 = 0.8, a_3 = 0.8, \\ g_3 &= 1.5, \\ r_1 &= 2, r_2 = 2, r_3 = 2. \end{aligned}$$

基于所设计的控制器, RBF神经网络用来逼近未知的系统动态, RBF神经网络  $\hat{W}_1^T S_1(Z_1)$  包含  $5^4$  个神经元,  $\hat{W}_2^T S_2(Z_2)$  包含  $5^5$  个神经元,  $\hat{W}_3^T S_3(Z_3)$  包含  $5^6$  个神经元, 均匀分布在  $[-2, 2] \times [-2, 2] \times [-2, 2] \times [-2, 2]$ ,  $[-2, 2] \times [-2, 2] \times [-2, 2] \times [-2, 2] \times [-2, 2]$  和  $[-2, 2] \times [-2, 2]$ . 神经网络间距1, 宽度设为0.9.

图4给出了系统的输入  $y$ 、状态估计器的输出  $\hat{x}_1$  和理想的输出轨迹  $y_d$ , 显示  $y$  和  $\hat{x}_1$  能很好地跟踪参考信号  $y_d$ . 图5显示  $\hat{\theta}_1$ 、 $\hat{\theta}_2$ 、 $\hat{\theta}_3$  最终趋向于平稳. 图6给出了控制信号  $u$  的轨迹.

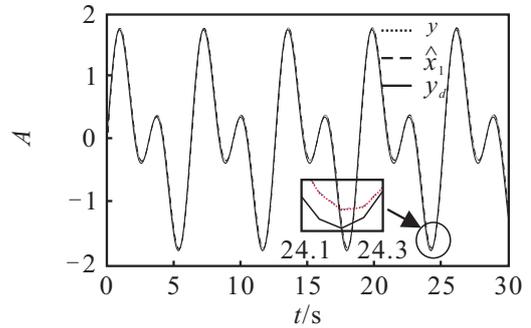


图4 控制器的跟踪性能

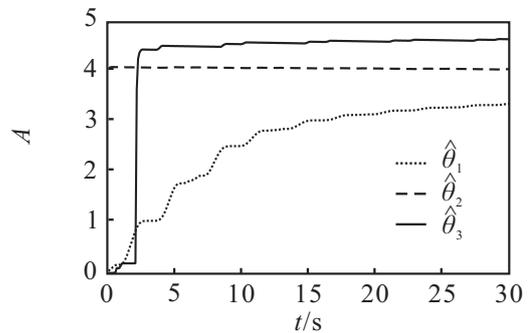


图5 设计控制器的自适应参数  $\hat{\theta}_1$ 、 $\hat{\theta}_2$ 、 $\hat{\theta}_3$

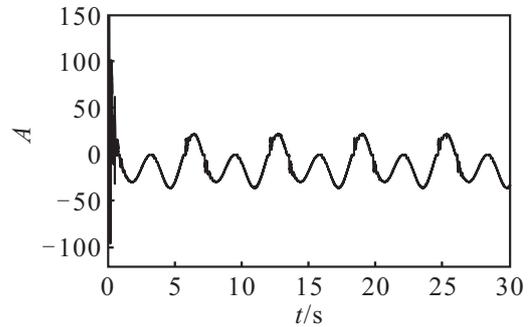


图6 控制信号  $u$

## 4 结 论

本文研究了严格反馈非线性系统的跟踪控制问题, 包括完全未知的非线性系统动态、未知的死区特性和无需直接测量的系统状态. 利用RBF神经网络逼近未知的系统动态, 构建状态观测器估计系统状态. 与一些现有工作的比较, 本文的贡献是: 1) 考虑了完全未知的系统动态、未知的不确定项和未知的死区特性; 2) 利用状态观测器估计无法测量的状态; 3) 控制器设计中减少了RBF神经网络径向基函数的运算, 只用到单一的自适应更新率, 减小了运算的负荷; 4) 不同的虚拟函数的提出. 本文基于Lyapunov稳定性理论证明了闭环系统中的所有信号都是半全局最终一致有界的, 信号误差能在有限的时间内收敛到零值小的领域内.

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