

全状态约束的时滞系统神经网络输出反馈控制

司文杰^{1†}, 王 聪¹, 董训德¹, 曾 玮²

(1. 华南理工大学 自动化科学与工程学院, 广州 510640; 2. 龙岩学院 机电工程学院, 福建 龙岩 364012)

摘 要: 针对一类严格反馈形式的单输入单输出时滞系统, 研究在全状态约束下的输出反馈控制. 首先, 设计状态观测器估计不可测量的状态; 其次, 利用 RBF 神经网络逼近未知的非线性函数, 利用障碍 Lyapunov 函数确保全状态约束及 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 方法消除时滞对系统的影响; 最后, 设计输出反馈控制器, 并且有更少的更新参数减少了计算负荷. 所设计的控制器可以保证闭环系统中所有信号半全局一致最终有界, 信号误差收敛到小的领域内. 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; 障碍 Lyapunov 函数; 时滞; 输出反馈

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Neural output-feedback control for time-delay systems with full-state constraints

SI Wen-jie^{1†}, WANG Cong¹, DONG Xun-de¹, ZENG Wei²

(1. College of Automation Science and Technology, South China University of Technology, Guangzhou 510640, China; 2. School of Mechanical & Electrical Engineering, Longyan University, Longyan 364012, China)

Abstract: This paper deals with the problem concerned with tracking control for a class of single input and single output(SISO) strict-feedback nonlinear time-delay systems with full-state constraints. Firstly, the state observer is designed for estimating the unmeasured states. Then, by employing the Radial basis function neural networks(RBF NNs), the unknown functions are approximated. Meanwhile, a barrier Lyapunov function is utilized to ensure that the output parameters are restricted and the effects of unknown time-delays are eliminated by choosing appropriate Lyapunov-Krasovskii functions in the design procedure. Finally, an output feedback control scheme is constructed and less learning parameters are used in barrier Lyapunov function backstepping design, and thus reduce the computational burden. It is shown that the designed 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. An example is presented to illustrate the effectiveness of the proposed method.

Keywords: adaptive neural control; barrier Lyapunov function; time delay; output feedback

0 引言

时滞会对系统建模、分析以及控制增加难度, 使控制系统性能下降, 甚至导致系统不稳定, 因此对时滞系统的研究变得重要而有意义^[1-3]. 本文针对具有全状态约束的时滞系统研究自适应神经网络输出反馈控制.

自适应控制是一个有效的处理不确定系统的工具, 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^[4-11]. 文献[4]基于动态面控制技术, 提出了自适应神经网络控制; 文献[5]针对具有非仿射项的非线性系统设计了模糊逻辑的跟踪控制; 文献[6]利用模糊逻辑的逼近能力提出了多输入多输出(MIMO)系统的预设性能控制, 该系统具有未知的控制方向和未知的死区输入. 系统的约束限制在实际系统中不可避免, 约束的作用可以避免系统控制进一步恶化, 输入约束是指饱和特性. 文献[7]对一类具有非对称饱和特性的非线性系统设计了自适应控制器; 文献[8]开展了多输入多输出非线性

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作者简介: 司文杰(1985—), 男, 助理研究员, 博士, 从事自适应神经网络控制、确定学习理论的研究; 王聪(1968—), 男, 教授, 博士生导师, 从事确定学习理论、心肌缺血早期检测、航空发动机失速预警等研究.

†通讯作者. E-mail: mesiwenjiejie@scut.edu.cn

性系统在输入约束下的自适应跟踪控制;文献[9]给出了水面舰艇在输入约束下的神经网络控制.当状态不可测量时,文献[10]提出了模糊逻辑的输出反馈控制,且被控系统受到饱和输入和未知控制方法的影响;文献[11]开展了输入受限的大系统分散自适应神经网络控制研究.但是,以上这些研究方法都无法解决状态约束的控制问题.

最近,障碍Lyapunov函数(BLF)的应用解决了非线性系统在输出和状态约束下的控制问题.基于BLF的backstepping设计方法保证了闭环系统的稳定性和约束条件的满足.文献[12]给出了输出约束下的自适应控制器设计,文献[13]设计了具有部分状态受限的控制器,文献[14]研究了一类纯反馈系统在全状态约束下的神经网络控制,文献[15]研究的是一类非严格反馈形式下的全状态约束神经网络控制,文献[16]解决了具有全状态约束的直流电机控制问题,文献[17]给出了具有全状态约束下的机器人神经网络控制,文献[18]开展了水面舰艇具有全状态约束的神经网络跟踪控制.这些工作都是在全状态可知的情况下设计的全状态反馈控制,因此无法满足系统状态无法直接测量情况下的控制系统.文献[17-19]在利用BLF backstepping设计方法时涉及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.本文在设计控制器时避免了过多调节参数的计算,最终减小了运算负担.

本文针对非线性时滞系统,研究输出反馈控制问题,该系统包含未测量的系统状态,受到全状态约束和状态时滞项的影响.利用RBF神经网络逼近未知的非线性系统函数,通过障碍Lyapunov函数确保全状态约束和设计合适的Lyapunov-Krasovskii函数消除时滞的影响.基于自适应backstepping技术和输出反馈控制的方法,提出本文的自适应控制策略.Lyapunov稳定性理论证明整个闭环系统的所有信号都是有界的.

综上所述,本文研究贡献如下:1)本文研究神经网络自适应输出反馈稳定性问题.通过设计状态估计器来解决无法测量状态的问题.在之前的研究中^[14-15],神经网络的输入都是需要全状态可知或者是可测量的.2)本文只包含了单一的自适应更新率,减少了运算负荷.在本文考虑的系统中包含完全未知的系统动态、未知状态延迟项和全状态约束.

1 问题描述及预备知识

1.1 问题描述

考虑如下的一类严格反馈时滞系统:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_i(t) &= x_{i+1}(t) + f(\bar{x}_i(t)) + h_i(\bar{x}_i(t - \tau_i)), \\ \dot{x}_n(t) &= u(t) + f_n(\bar{x}_n(t)) + h_n(\bar{x}_n(t - \tau_n)), \\ y &= x_1(t), 1 \leq i \leq n-1. \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

其中: $\bar{x}_i = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_i]^T \in \mathbf{R}^i$ 是状态向量; $u \in \mathbf{R}$ 是控制器输入; $y \in \mathbf{R}$ 是系统的输出,这里仅有输出 $y = x_1$ 是可测量的; $\bar{x}_i(t - \tau_i) = [x_1(t - \tau_1), x_2(t - \tau_2), \dots, x_i(t - \tau_i)]^T \in \mathbf{R}^i$ 是时滞状态向量; $f_i(\cdot)$ 是未知的平滑函数; $h_i(\cdot)$ 是未知的时滞函数,满足 $f_i(0) = 0, h_i(0) = 0$.

对于参考轨迹 y_d ,有如下的假设条件:

假设1 参考轨迹 y_d 及其一阶导数是连续且有界的.存在正的常数 Δ ,使得 $|y_d| \leq \Delta, |\dot{y}_d| \leq \Delta$.

假设2^[20] 对于 $1 \leq i \leq n$,函数 $f_i(\cdot)$ 和 $h_i(\cdot)$ 是未知的,但是存在正的常数 p_i 和 ϑ_i 使得

$$\begin{cases} |f_i(x) - f_i(\hat{x})| \leq p_i \|x - \hat{x}\|, \\ |h_i(x) - h_i(\hat{x})| \leq \vartheta_i \|x - \hat{x}\|. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

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,其中 $s \in \mathbf{R}$.同样的 $\mathcal{H}_i = \vartheta_i s$ 是 $h_i(x)$ 的有界函数.这种变换将用于下面的backstepping设计.

1.2 观测器设计

设计如下的观测器:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\hat{x}}_i(t) = \hat{x}_{i+1}(t) - l_i(x_1(t) - \hat{x}_1(t)), \\ \quad \quad \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1; \\ \dot{\hat{x}}_n(t) = u(t) - l_n(x_1(t) - \hat{x}_1(t)). \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

其中: $\hat{x}_i(t) (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 是状态 $x_i(t)$ 的估计; l_i 是第 i 个观测器增益,并保证 $A_l = A - LC$ 是Hurwitz矩阵.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & I_{n-1} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (4)$$

这里 $C = [1, 0, \dots, 0], L = [l_1, l_2, \dots, l_n]^T$.有 A_l 是Hurwitz矩阵,对于任意矩阵 $Q > 0$,存在一个矩阵 $P > 0$ 满足 $A_l^T P + P A_l = -Q$.

定义估计误差为 $e_i = x_i - \hat{x}_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$.观测器误差动态可以表达为

$$\dot{e}(t) = A_l e(t) + F(x(t)) + H(x(t - \tau)). \quad (5)$$

其中: $e(t) = [e_1(t), e_2(t), \dots, e_n(t)]^T, e_j(t) = x_j(t) - \hat{x}_j(t)$ 是第 j 个状态估计误差; $F(x(t)) = [f_1(x(t)), f_2(x(t)), \dots, f_n(x(t))]^T, H(x(t - \tau)) = [h_1(x(t - \tau_1)), h_2(x(t - \tau_2)), \dots, h_n(x(t - \tau_n))]^T$.

定义1^[21] 在区域 D 内有系统 $\dot{x} = f(x)$,定义一个标量 $V(x)$ 是正定且连续可微的,随着 x 逼近 D 的

边界, $V(x) \rightarrow \infty$. 即系统 $\dot{x} = f(x), x(0) = D$, 满足沿着任何系统轨迹, 其状态都是有常值的界, 那么称 $V(x)$ 是该系统的障碍Lyapunov函数, 在系统设计中用到如下对称的障碍Lyapunov函数:

$$V_i = \frac{1}{2} \log \left(\frac{k_{bi}^2}{k_{bi}^2 - z_i^2} \right). \quad (6)$$

其中: $z_i = x_i - \alpha_{i-1}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \alpha_0 = y_d$. 通过 V_i 的选择会有 $|z_i| < k_{bi}$, 意味着 z_i 的界限是 k_{bi} .

引理1^[22] 对于任意的正常数 $k_{bi} \in \mathbf{R}$, 对于 $z_i \in \mathbf{R}$, 在区间 $|z_i| < |k_{bi}|$ 存在如下的不等式:

$$\log \frac{k_{bi}^2}{k_{bi}^2 - z_i^2} \leq \frac{z_i^2}{k_{bi}^2 - z_i^2}. \quad (7)$$

证明 对于不等式的右边, 有

$$\frac{z_i^2}{k_{bi}^2 - z_i^2} = \log(e^{\frac{z_i^2}{k_{bi}^2 - z_i^2}}) = \log \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{z_i^2}{k_{bi}^2 - z_i^2}\right)^n}{n!} \right). \quad (8)$$

基于上面不等式, 注意到 $\frac{z_i^2}{k_{bi}^2 - z_i^2} \geq 0$, 有

$$\frac{z_i^2}{k_{bi}^2 - z_i^2} \geq \log \left(1 + \frac{z_i^2}{k_{bi}^2 - z_i^2} \right) = \log \frac{k_{bi}^2}{k_{bi}^2 - z_i^2}. \quad (9)$$

引理1得证. \square

引理2 (Young不等式^[23]) 对于 $\forall(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2$, 有如下不等式成立:

$$xy \leq \frac{\varepsilon^p}{p} |x|^p + \frac{1}{q\varepsilon^q} |y|^q. \quad (10)$$

其中: $\varepsilon > 0, p > 1, q > 1, (p-1)(q-1) = 1$.

1.3 RBF神经网络

RBF神经网络^[24]具有局部逼近能力, 在未知非线性系统控制器设计中是一个有用的工具. 对于连续函数 $f(x) : \mathbf{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$, 在紧集 $\Omega_Z \subset \mathbf{R}^m$ 内, 存在任意值 $\epsilon > 0$, 有神经网络 $W^T S(Z)$ 使得

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

其中: $W \in \mathbf{R}^l$ 是神经网络权值, $l > 1$ 是神经网络个数, $Z \in \mathbf{R}^m$ 是神经网络输入, $S(Z) = [s_1(Z), s_2(Z), \dots, s_l(Z)]$ 是径向基函数, 高斯函数形式如下:

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

μ_i 和 η_i 分别代表神经元中心和高斯函数的宽度. 利用神经网络逼近连续的函数 $f(Z)$, 有

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

其中: W^* 是理想的神经网络权值向量, $\epsilon(Z)$ 是逼近误差.

对于理想的权重可以表达为

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

这里 \hat{W} 是 W^* 的估计值.

事实上, 自适应神经网络控制中需要用 l 维的估计值向量 $\hat{W} \in \mathbf{R}^l$ 去更新理想的未知常值向量 $W^* \in \mathbf{R}^l$. 本文是估计 W^* 的范数. $\|W^*\|^2$ 是一个未知的常值, 有未知的常值 θ^* , 满足 $\|W^*\|^2 = b\theta^*$, 其中 b 是相关的正常数. $\hat{\theta}$ 作为 θ^* 的估计值, 估计误差 $\tilde{\theta}$ 可以表达为 $\tilde{\theta} = \hat{\theta} - \theta^*$.

注2 理想的权值 $W^* \in \mathbf{R}^l$ 包含了 l 个未知的常数, 导致设计的控制器有过多的调节参数. 而在本文只需要估计一个参数 θ^* . 文献[14-15]同样利用了这种方式.

引理3^[25] 考虑高斯RBF神经网络(12), 定义 $\varrho := \frac{1}{2} \min_{i \neq j} \|\xi_i - \xi_j\|$, q 是神经网络输入 Z 的维数, η 是高斯函数(如式(11))的宽度, 可以得出 $\|S(Z)\|$ 的上界

$$\|S(Z)\| \leq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 3q(k+2)^{q-1} e^{-2e^2 k^2 / \eta^2} := s^*, \quad (14)$$

其中 s^* 是与神经网络输入 Z 和权值 W 维数 l 无关的值.

2 自适应神经网络控制

在这部分利用 backstepping 技术设计一个自适应神经网络控制器. 这里的递推过程需要 n 步, 用到如下的坐标变换:

$$z_i = \hat{x}_i - \alpha_{i-1}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

其中 $\alpha_0 = y_d$. 为了使符号简洁, 在设计过程中省略时间变量 t .

虚拟控制函数设计如下:

$$\alpha_i = (k_{bi}^2 - z_i^2) \left(-\frac{\hat{\theta}_i b_i}{2a_i^2} S_i^T(Z_i) S_i(Z_i) z_i \right) - k_i z_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1, \quad (15)$$

其中 k_{bi}, b_i, k_i 和 a_i 是正的设计参数.

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

$$\begin{aligned} \|\hat{x}\| &\leq \sum_{i=1}^n |\hat{x}_i| = \sum_{i=1}^n |z_i + \alpha_{i-1}| \leq \sum_{i=1}^n (|z_i| + |\alpha_{i-1}|) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n |z_i| + |y_d| + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \left((k_{bi}^2 - z_i^2) \left(\frac{\hat{\theta}_i b_i}{2a_i^2} S_i^T(Z_i) S_i(Z_i) \right) + k_i \right) |z_i| \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \Xi_i(\hat{\theta}_i) |z_i| + \Delta. \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

其中

$$\Xi_i(\hat{\theta}_i) = (k_{bi}^2 - z_i^2) \left(\frac{\hat{\theta}_i b_i}{2a_i^2} S_i^T(Z_i) S_i(Z_i) \right) + 1 + k_i, \\ i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1, \Xi_n(\hat{\theta}_n) = 1.$$

选择Lyapunov函数

$$V = V_p + V_{zn}, \tag{17}$$

其中: V_{zn} 在后文给出, V_p 选择为

$$V_p = e^T P e + V_\vartheta. \tag{18}$$

给出 V_ϑ 为

$$V_\vartheta = \sum_{i=1}^n \exp(-(t - \tau_i)) \int_{t-\tau_i}^t \exp(s) \|P\| \vartheta_i^2 e_i^2(s) ds. \tag{19}$$

对其求导可得

$$\dot{V}_\vartheta = \sum_{i=1}^n \exp(\tau_i) \|P\| \vartheta_i^2 e_i^2(t) - \sum_{i=1}^n \|P\| \vartheta_i^2 e_i^2(t - \tau_i) - V_\vartheta. \tag{20}$$

有

$$\dot{V}_p = e^T (P A_l + A_l^T P) e + 2e^T P (F(x) - F(\hat{x})) + 2e^T P F(\hat{x}) + 2e^T P (H(x_\tau) - H(\hat{x}_\tau)) + 2e^T P H(\hat{x}_\tau). \tag{21}$$

这里为了简化表达, 简写 $x_\tau = x(t-\tau)$, $\hat{x}_\tau = \hat{x}(t-\tau)$.

$$2e^T P (F(x) - F(\hat{x})) + 2e^T P F(\hat{x}) \leq 2\|e\| \|P\| \|F(x) - F(\hat{x})\| + 2\|e\| \|P\| \|F(\hat{x})\| \leq 2p_0 \|e\|^2 \|P\| + 2p_0 \|e\| \|P\| \|\hat{x}\| \leq 3p_0 \|e\|^2 \|P\| + p_0 \|P\| \|\hat{x}\|^2, \tag{22}$$

其中 $p_0 = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n p_i^2}$. 又由式(16)可得

$$p_0 \|P\| \|\hat{x}\|^2 \leq p_0 \|P\| \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \Xi_i(\hat{\theta}_i) |z_i| + \Delta \right)^2 \leq 2p_0 \|P\| \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \Xi_i(\hat{\theta}_i) |z_i| \right)^2 + 2p_0 \|P\| \Delta^2 \leq 2np_0 \|P\| \sum_{i=1}^n \Xi_i^2(\hat{\theta}_i) |z_i|^2 + 2p_0 \|P\| \Delta^2. \tag{23}$$

将上式代入式(22), 可得

$$2e^T P (F(x) - F(\hat{x})) + 2e^T P F(\hat{x}) \leq 3p_0 \|e\|^2 \|P\| + \nu_0 \sum_{i=1}^n \Xi_i^2(\hat{\theta}_i) z_i^2 + 2p_0 \|P\| \Delta^2, \tag{24}$$

其中 $\nu_0 = 2np_0 \|P\|$.

类似前面的推导过程, 有

$$2e^T P (H(x_\tau) - H(\hat{x}_\tau)) \leq e^T P e + \|P\| \sum_{i=1}^n \vartheta_i^2 e_i^2(\tau_i), \tag{25}$$

$2e^T P H(\hat{x}_\tau) \leq$

$$c_0 e^T e + \frac{1}{c_0} \|P\|^2 \|H(\hat{x}_\tau)\|^2 \leq c_0 e^T e + \frac{1}{c_0} \|P\|^2 \|\vartheta_0\|^2 \|\hat{x}_\tau\|^2 \leq c_0 e^T e + \frac{\|P\|^2 \|\vartheta_0\|^2}{c_0} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \mathcal{H}_i(\hat{\theta}_i(\tau_i)) |z_i(\tau_i)| + \Delta \right)^2 \leq c_0 e^T e + \frac{2}{c_0} \|P\|^2 \|\vartheta_0\|^2 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \mathcal{H}_i(\hat{\theta}_i(\tau_i)) z_i(\tau_i) \right)^2 + \frac{2}{c_0} \|P\|^2 \|\vartheta_0\|^2 \Delta^2 \leq c_0 e^T e + \vartheta \sum_{i=1}^n \mathcal{H}_i^2(\hat{\theta}_i(\tau_i)) z_i^2(\tau_i) + \frac{2}{c_0} \|P\|^2 \|\vartheta_i\|^2 \Delta^2. \tag{26}$$

其中

$$\vartheta_0 = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n \vartheta_i}, \\ \vartheta = \frac{2n}{c_0} \|P\|^2 \|\vartheta_0\|^2, \\ \mathcal{H}_i(\hat{\theta}_i(\tau_i)) = (k_{bi}^2 - z_i^2) \left(\frac{\hat{\theta}_i b_i}{2a_i^2} S_i^T(Z_i) S_i(Z_i) \right) + 1 + k_i, \\ i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1, \mathcal{H}_n(\hat{\theta}_n) = 1.$$

整合式(25)和(26), 可得

$$2e^T P (H(x_\tau) - H(\hat{x}_\tau)) + 2e^T P H(\hat{x}_\tau) \leq e^T P e + \|P\| \sum_{i=1}^n \vartheta_i^2 e_i^2(\tau_i) + c_0 e^T e + \vartheta \sum_{i=1}^n \mathcal{H}_i^2(\hat{\theta}_i(\tau_i)) z_i^2(\tau_i) + \frac{2}{c_0} \|P\|^2 \|\vartheta_i\|^2 \Delta^2. \tag{27}$$

整合式(24)和(27), 可得

$$\dot{V}_p \leq - \left(\lambda_{\min}(Q) - 3p_0 \|P\| - \|P\| \sum_{i=1}^n \exp(\tau_i) \vartheta_i^2 - \|P\| - c_0 \right) \|e\|^2 + \vartheta \sum_{i=1}^n \mathcal{H}_i^2(\hat{\theta}_i(\tau_i)) z_i^2(\tau_i) + N_0 + \nu_0 \sum_{i=1}^n \Xi_i^2(\hat{\theta}_i) z_i^2 - V_\vartheta. \tag{28}$$

其中

$$N_0 = 2p_0 \|P\| \Delta^2 + \frac{2}{c_0} \|P\|^2 \|\vartheta_i\|^2 \Delta^2.$$

下面基于 **backstepping** 技术和自适应控制方法设计输出反馈控制器. 设计过程包括 n 步, 在第 i ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$) 步, 设计虚拟控制 α_i ; 第 n 步, 构造控制器 u . 在本部分的最后以定理的形式给出本文的主要工作.

第1步 定义跟踪误差 $z_1 = \hat{x}_1 - y_d$, 可得

$$\dot{z}_1 = \dot{\hat{x}}_1 - \dot{y}_d = \hat{x}_2 - l_1 e_1 - \dot{y}_d. \quad (29)$$

选择 Lyapunov 函数

$$V_{z_1} = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{k_{b_1}^2}{k_{b_1}^2 - z_1^2} + \frac{1}{2r_1} \tilde{\theta}_1^2 + V_{Q_1}. \quad (30)$$

其中

$$V_{Q_1} = \vartheta \exp(-(t - \tau_1)) \int_{t-\tau_1}^t \exp(s) z_1^2(s) \mathcal{H}_1^2(\hat{\theta}_1(s)) ds. \quad (31)$$

可得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{Q_1} = & \vartheta \exp(\tau_1) z_1^2 \mathcal{H}_1^2(\hat{\theta}_1(t)) - \\ & \vartheta z_1^2(t - \tau_1) \mathcal{H}_1^2(\hat{\theta}_1(t - \tau_1)) - V_{Q_1}. \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

对式(30)求导, 并考虑 $z_2 = \hat{x}_2 - \alpha_1$, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{z_1} = & \frac{z_1 \dot{z}_1}{k_{b_1}^2 - z_1^2} + \frac{1}{r_1} \tilde{\theta}_1 \dot{\tilde{\theta}}_1 + \dot{V}_{Q_1} = \\ & \frac{z_1}{k_{b_1}^2 - z_1^2} (z_2 + \alpha_1 - l_1 e_1 - \dot{y}_d) + \frac{1}{r_1} \tilde{\theta}_1 \dot{\tilde{\theta}}_1 + \dot{V}_{Q_1}. \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

对于交叉项 $-\frac{z_1}{k_{b_1}^2 - z_1^2} l_1 e_1$, 满足如下的不等式:

$$-\frac{z_1}{k_{b_1}^2 - z_1^2} l_1 e_1 \leq \frac{\zeta_1}{2} e_1^2 + \frac{1}{2\zeta_1} \left(\frac{z_1}{k_{b_1}^2 - z_1^2} l_1 \right)^2. \quad (34)$$

定义未知非线性函数为

$$\begin{aligned} F_1(Z_1) = & \frac{1}{k_{b_1}^2 - z_1^2} (-\dot{y}_d) + \frac{z_1}{2\zeta_1} \left(\frac{1}{k_{b_1}^2 - z_1^2} l_1 \right)^2 + \\ & \nu_0 \Xi_1^2(\hat{\theta}_1) z_1 + \vartheta \exp(\tau_1) z_1 \mathcal{H}_1^2(\hat{\theta}_1(t)). \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

利用 RBF 神经网络去逼近未知的函数

$$F_1 = W_1^{*T} S_1(Z_1) + \epsilon_1(Z_1), \quad |\epsilon_1(Z_1)| \leq \epsilon_1^*. \quad (36)$$

其中: $Z_1 = [x_1, \hat{\theta}_1, \dot{y}_d]^T$, $\epsilon_1(Z_1)$ 是逼近误差. 有如下不等式成立:

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 F_1 = & z_1 (W_1^{*T} S_1(Z_1) + \epsilon_1(Z_1)) \leq \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{b_1}{2a_1^2} z_1^2 \theta_1^* S_1^T S_1 + \frac{1}{2} a_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} z_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_1^{*2}, \quad (37)$$

其中 $\|W_1^*\|^2 = b_1 \theta_1^*$.

定义虚拟控制

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_1 = & (k_{b_1}^2 - z_1^2) \left(-\frac{\hat{\theta}_1 b_1}{2a_1^2} S_1^T(Z_1) S_1(Z_1) z_1 \right) - k_1 z_1, \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

其中: k_{b_1}, b_1, k_1 和 a_1 是正的设计参数; $\hat{\theta}_1$ 是理想更新律 θ_1^* 的估计值, 而

$$\dot{\hat{\theta}}_1 = \frac{r_1 b_1}{2a_1^2} S_1^T(Z_1) S_1(Z_1) z_1^2 - \sigma_1 \hat{\theta}_1, \quad (39)$$

r_1, b_1 和 σ_1 是设计参数.

由 $\tilde{\theta}_1 = \hat{\theta}_1 - \theta_1^*$, 有下面不等式成立:

$$-\frac{\sigma_1}{r_1} \tilde{\theta}_1 \hat{\theta}_1 \leq -\frac{\sigma_1}{r_1} \tilde{\theta}_1^2 + \frac{\sigma_1}{r_1} \tilde{\theta}_1 \theta_1^* \leq -\frac{\sigma_1 \tilde{\theta}_1^2}{2r_1} + \frac{\sigma_1 \theta_1^{*2}}{2r_1}. \quad (40)$$

可得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{z_1} \leq & \frac{z_1}{k_{b_1}^2 - z_1^2} \left(z_2 + (k_{b_1}^2 - z_1^2) \left(-\frac{\hat{\theta}_1 b_1}{2a_1^2} S_1^T(Z_1) S_1(Z_1) z_1 \right) - \right. \\ & \left. k_1 z_1 \right) + \frac{b_1}{2a_1^2} z_1^2 \theta_1^* S_1^T S_1 + \frac{1}{2} a_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} z_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_1^{*2} + \\ & \frac{\zeta_1}{2} e_1^2 + \frac{1}{r_1} \tilde{\theta}_1 \left(\frac{r_1 b_1}{2a_1^2} S_1^T(Z_1) S_1(Z_1) z_1^2 - \sigma_1 \hat{\theta}_1 \right) - \\ & \vartheta z_1^2(t - \tau_1) \mathcal{H}_1^2(\hat{\theta}_1(t - \tau_1)) - V_{Q_1} - \nu_0 \Xi_1^2(\hat{\theta}_1) z_1^2 \leq \\ & \frac{z_1 z_2}{k_{b_1}^2 - z_1^2} + \frac{k_1 z_1^2}{k_{b_1}^2 - z_1^2} + \frac{1}{2} a_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} z_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_1^{*2} + \\ & \frac{\zeta_1}{2} e_1^2 - \frac{\sigma_1 \tilde{\theta}_1^2}{2r_1} + \frac{\sigma_1 \theta_1^{*2}}{2r_1} - V_{Q_1} - \nu_0 \Xi_1^2(\hat{\theta}_1) z_1^2 - \\ & \vartheta z_1^2(t - \tau_1) \mathcal{H}_1^2(\hat{\theta}_1(t - \tau_1)), \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

其中 $z_1 z_2 / (k_{b_1}^2 - z_1^2)$ 在下一步会被消除.

第 i 步 ($2 \leq i \leq n-1$) 对 $z_i = \hat{x}_i - \alpha_{i-1}$ 求导

可得

$$\dot{z}_i = \dot{\hat{x}}_{i+1} - l_i e_1 - \dot{\alpha}_{i-1}. \quad (42)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\alpha}_{i-1} = & \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial \hat{x}_j} (\dot{\hat{x}}_{j+1} - l_j e_1) + \\ & \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial y_d^j} y_d^{(j+1)} + \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}_j} \dot{\hat{\theta}}_j. \end{aligned} \quad (43)$$

对于交叉项 $-\frac{z_i}{k_{b_i}^2 - z_i^2} \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial \hat{x}_j} l_j e_1$, 满足如下

的不等式:

$$\frac{z_i}{k_{b_i}^2 - z_i^2} \left(-l_i e_1 + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial \hat{x}_j} (l_j e_1) \right) \leq$$

$$\zeta_i e_i^2 + \frac{1}{2\zeta_i} \left(\frac{z_i}{k_{bi}^2 - z_i^2} l_i \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2\zeta_i} \left(\frac{z_i}{k_{bi}^2 - z_i^2} \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial \hat{x}_j} l_j \right)^2. \quad (44)$$

选择Lyapunov函数

$$V_{zi} = V_{z,i-1} + \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{k_{bi}^2}{k_{bi}^2 - z_i^2} + \frac{1}{2r_i} \tilde{\theta}_i^2 + V_{Qi}. \quad (45)$$

其中

$$V_{Qi} = \vartheta \exp(-(t - \tau_i)) \int_{t-\tau_i}^t \exp(s) z_i^2(s) \mathcal{H}_i^2(\hat{\theta}_i(s)) ds. \quad (46)$$

可得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{Qi} = & \vartheta \exp(\tau_i) z_i^2 \mathcal{H}_i^2(\hat{\theta}_i(t)) - \\ & \vartheta z_i^2(t - \tau_i) \mathcal{H}_i^2(\hat{\theta}_i(t - \tau_i)) - V_{Qi}, \end{aligned} \quad (47)$$

进而可得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{zi} = & \dot{V}_{z,i-1} + \frac{z_i \dot{z}_i}{k_{bi}^2 - z_i^2} + \frac{1}{r_i} \tilde{\theta}_i \dot{\hat{\theta}}_i + \dot{V}_{Qi} = \\ & \frac{z_i}{k_{bi}^2 - z_i^2} (z_{i+1} + \alpha_i - l_i e_1 - \dot{\alpha}_{i-1}) + \frac{1}{r_i} \tilde{\theta}_i \dot{\hat{\theta}}_i + \dot{V}_{Qi}. \end{aligned} \quad (48)$$

定义未知非线性函数

$$\begin{aligned} F_i(Z_i) = & \frac{z_i}{2\zeta_i} \left(\frac{1}{k_{bi}^2 - z_i^2} l_i \right)^2 + \frac{z_i}{2\zeta_i} \left(\frac{1}{k_{bi}^2 - z_i^2} \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial \hat{x}_j} l_j \right)^2 + \\ & \frac{z_{i-1}}{k_{b,i-1}^2 - z_{i-1}^2} - \frac{1}{k_{b1}^2 - z_1^2} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial \hat{x}_j} (\hat{x}_{j+1}) + \right. \\ & \left. \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial y_d^j} y_d^{(j+1)} + \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}_j} \dot{\hat{\theta}}_j \right) + \\ & \nu_0 \Xi_i^2(\hat{\theta}_i) z_i + \vartheta \exp(\tau_i) z_i \mathcal{H}_i^2(\hat{\theta}_i(t)). \end{aligned} \quad (49)$$

利用RBF神经网络去逼近未知的函数

$$F_i = W_i^{*T} S_i(Z_i) + \epsilon_i(Z_i), |\epsilon_i(Z_i)| \leq \epsilon_i^*. \quad (50)$$

其中: $Z_i = [x_1, \hat{\theta}_1, \dots, \hat{\theta}_i, y_d, \dot{y}_d, \dots, y_d^{(i)}, \hat{\theta}_1, \dots, \hat{\theta}_i]^T$, $\epsilon_i(Z_i)$ 是逼近误差. 有如下不等式成立:

$$\begin{aligned} z_i F_i = & z_i (W_i^{*T} S_i(Z_i) + \epsilon_i(Z_i)) \leq \\ & \frac{b_i}{2a_i^2} z_i^2 \theta_i^* S_i^T S_i + \frac{1}{2} a_i^2 + \frac{1}{2} z_i^2 + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_i^{*2}, \end{aligned} \quad (51)$$

其中 $\|W_i^*\|^2 = b_i \theta_i^*$.

定义虚拟控制

$$\alpha_i = (k_{bi}^2 - z_i^2) \left(-\frac{\hat{\theta}_i b_i}{2a_i^2} S_i^T(Z_i) S_i(Z_i) z_i \right) - k_i z_i. \quad (52)$$

其中: k_{bi} 、 k_i 和 a_i 是正的设计参数; b_i 是正的设计参数,在后面给出定义.

自适应更新率如下:

$$\dot{\hat{\theta}}_i = \frac{r_i b_i}{2a_i^2} S_i^T(Z_i) S_i(Z_i) z_i^2 - \sigma_i \hat{\theta}_i, \quad (53)$$

其中 r_i 、 b_i 和 σ_i 是设计常数.

由 $\tilde{\theta}_i = \hat{\theta}_i - \theta_i^*$,有下面不等式成立:

$$-\frac{\sigma_i}{r_i} \tilde{\theta}_i \hat{\theta}_i \leq -\frac{\sigma_i}{r_i} \tilde{\theta}_i^2 + \frac{\sigma_i}{r_i} \tilde{\theta}_i \theta_i^* \leq -\frac{\sigma_i \tilde{\theta}_i^2}{2r_i} + \frac{\sigma_i \theta_i^{*2}}{2r_i}, \quad (54)$$

可得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{zi} \leq & \dot{V}_{z,i-1} + \frac{z_i z_{i+1}}{k_{b1}^2 - z_i^2} - \frac{z_{i-1} z_i}{k_{b,i-1}^2 - z_{i-1}^2} - \\ & \frac{k_i z_i^2}{k_{b1}^2 - z_i^2} + \zeta_i e_i^2 + \frac{1}{2} a_i^2 + \frac{1}{2} z_i^2 + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_i^{*2} - \\ & \frac{\sigma_i \tilde{\theta}_i^2}{2r_i} + \frac{\sigma_i \theta_i^{*2}}{2r_i} - V_{Qi} - \nu_0 \Xi_i^2(\hat{\theta}_i) z_i^2 - \\ & \vartheta z_i^2(t - \tau_i) \mathcal{H}_i^2(\hat{\theta}_i(t - \tau_i)). \end{aligned} \quad (55)$$

其中在第 $i-1$ 步,有

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{z,i-1} \leq & -\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{k_j z_j^2}{k_{bj}^2 - z_j^2} + \frac{z_{i-1} z_i}{k_{b,i-1}^2 - z_{i-1}^2} + \\ & \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \zeta_j e_j^2 + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \left(\frac{1}{2} a_j^2 + \frac{1}{2} z_j^2 + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_j^{*2} + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{\sigma_j \theta_j^{*2}}{2r_j} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{\sigma_j \tilde{\theta}_j^2}{2r_j} - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} V_{Qj} + \\ & \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} (-\vartheta z_j^2(t - \tau_j) \mathcal{H}_j^2(\hat{\theta}_j(t - \tau_j)) - \nu_0 \Xi_j^2(\hat{\theta}_j) z_j^2), \end{aligned} \quad (56)$$

则式(55)可以表达为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{zi} \leq & -\sum_{j=1}^i \frac{k_j z_j^2}{k_{bj}^2 - z_j^2} + \frac{z_i z_{i+1}}{k_{bi}^2 - z_i^2} + \\ & \sum_{j=1}^i \zeta_j e_j^2 + \sum_{j=1}^i \left(\frac{1}{2} a_j^2 + \frac{1}{2} z_j^2 + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_j^{*2} + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{\sigma_j \theta_j^{*2}}{2r_j} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^i \frac{\sigma_j \tilde{\theta}_j^2}{2r_j} - \sum_{j=1}^i V_{Qj} + \\ & \sum_{j=1}^i (-\vartheta z_j^2(t - \tau_j) \mathcal{H}_j^2(\hat{\theta}_j(t - \tau_j)) - \nu_0 \Xi_j^2(\hat{\theta}_j) z_j^2). \end{aligned} \quad (57)$$

第 n 步 对 $z_n = \hat{x}_n - \alpha_{n-1}$ 求导得

$$\dot{z}_n = u(t) - l_n e_1 - \dot{\alpha}_{n-1}. \quad (58)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\alpha}_{n-1} = & \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial \hat{x}_j} (\hat{x}_{j+1} - l_j e_1) + \\ & \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial y_d^j} y_d^{(j+1)} + \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}_j} \dot{\hat{\theta}}_j. \end{aligned} \quad (59)$$

有如下不等式成立:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{z_n}{k_{bn}^2 - z_n^2} \left(-l_n e_1 + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial \hat{x}_j} (l_j e_1) \right) \leq \\ & \zeta_n e_1^2 + \frac{1}{2\zeta_n} \left(\frac{z_n}{k_{bn}^2 - z_n^2} l_n \right)^2 + \\ & \frac{1}{2\zeta_n} \left(\frac{z_n}{k_{bn}^2 - z_n^2} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial \hat{x}_j} l_j \right)^2. \end{aligned} \quad (60)$$

选择Lyapunov函数

$$V_{zn} = V_{z,n-1} + \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{k_{bn}^2}{k_{bn}^2 - z_n^2} + \frac{1}{2r_n} \tilde{\theta}_n^2 + V_{Qn}, \quad (61)$$

可得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{zn} = & \dot{V}_{z,n-1} + \frac{z_n \dot{z}_n}{k_{bn}^2 - z_n^2} + \frac{1}{r_n} \tilde{\theta}_n \dot{\tilde{\theta}}_n + \dot{V}_{Qn} = \\ & \frac{z_n}{k_{bn}^2 - z_n^2} (u - l_n e_1 - \dot{\alpha}_{n-1}) + \frac{1}{r_n} \tilde{\theta}_n \dot{\tilde{\theta}}_n + \dot{V}_{Qn}. \end{aligned} \quad (62)$$

定义未知非线性函数

$$\begin{aligned} F_n(Z_i) = & \frac{z_n}{2\zeta_n} \left(\frac{1}{k_{bn}^2 - z_n^2} l_n \right)^2 + \frac{z_n}{2\zeta_n} \left(\frac{1}{k_{bn}^2 - z_n^2} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial \hat{x}_j} l_j \right)^2 + \\ & \frac{z_{n-1}}{k_{b,n-1}^2 - z_{n-1}^2} - \frac{1}{k_{bn}^2 - z_n^2} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial \hat{x}_j} (\hat{x}_{j+1}) + \right. \\ & \left. \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial y_d^j} y_d^{(j+1)} + \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}_j} \dot{\hat{\theta}}_j \right) + \\ & \nu_0 \Xi_n^2(\hat{\theta}_n) z_n + \vartheta \exp(\tau_n) z_n \mathcal{H}_n^2(\hat{\theta}_n(t)). \end{aligned} \quad (63)$$

利用RBF神经网络去逼近未知的函数

$$F_n = W_n^{*T} S_n(Z_n) + \epsilon_n(Z_n), |\epsilon_n(Z_n)| \leq \epsilon_n^*. \quad (64)$$

其中: $Z_n = [x_1, \hat{\theta}_1, \dots, \hat{\theta}_n, y_d, \dot{y}_d, \dots, y_d^{(n)}, \hat{\theta}_1, \dots, \hat{\theta}_n]^T$, $\epsilon_n(Z_n)$ 是逼近误差. 有如下不等式成立:

$$\begin{aligned} z_n F_n = & z_n (W_n^{*T} S_n(Z_n) + \epsilon_n(Z_n)) \leq \\ & \frac{b_n}{2a_n^2} z_n^2 \theta_n^* S_n^T S_n + \frac{1}{2} a_n^2 + \frac{1}{2} z_n^2 + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_n^{*2}, \end{aligned} \quad (65)$$

其中 $\|W_n^*\|^2 = b_n \theta_n^*$.

定义控制器

$$u = (k_{bn}^2 - z_n^2) \left(-\frac{\hat{\theta}_n b_n}{2a_n^2} S_n^T(Z_n) S_n(Z_n) z_n \right) - k_n z_n. \quad (66)$$

其中: k_{bn} , k_n 和 a_n 是正的设计参数; b_n 是正的设计常数, 下面给出定义.

自适应更新率为

$$\dot{\hat{\theta}}_n = \frac{r_n b_n}{2a_n^2} S_n^T(Z_n) S_n(Z_n) z_n^2 - \sigma_n \hat{\theta}_n, \quad (67)$$

其中 r_n , b_n 和 σ_n 是设计常数.

由 $\tilde{\theta}_n = \hat{\theta}_n - \theta_n^*$, 有下面不等式成立:

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{\sigma_n}{r_n} \tilde{\theta}_n \hat{\theta}_n \leq & -\frac{\sigma_n}{r_n} \tilde{\theta}_n^2 + \frac{\sigma_n}{r_n} \tilde{\theta}_n \theta_n^* \leq \\ & -\frac{\sigma_n \tilde{\theta}_n^2}{2r_n} + \frac{\sigma_n \theta_n^{*2}}{2r_n}. \end{aligned} \quad (68)$$

可得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{zn} \leq & -\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{k_i z_i^2}{k_{bi}^2 - z_i^2} + \sum_{i=1}^n \zeta_i e_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{2} a_i^2 + \frac{1}{2} z_i^2 + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_i^{*2} + \frac{\sigma_i \theta_i^{*2}}{2r_i} \right) - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\sigma_i \tilde{\theta}_i^2}{2r_i} - \sum_{i=1}^n V_{Qi} + \\ & \sum_{i=1}^n (-\vartheta z_i^2(t - \tau_i) \mathcal{H}_i^2(\hat{\theta}_i(t - \tau_i)) - \nu_0 \Xi_i^2(\hat{\theta}_i) z_i^2). \end{aligned} \quad (69)$$

联立式(28)和(69), 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} = \dot{V}_p + \dot{V}_{zn} \leq & -\left(\lambda_{\min}(Q) - 3p_0 \|P\| - \|P\| - \right. \\ & \|P\| \sum_{i=1}^n \exp(\tau_i) \vartheta_i^2 - c_0 - \zeta_0 \left. \right) \|e\|^2 + \\ & N_0 - V_\vartheta - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{k_i z_i^2}{k_{bi}^2 - z_i^2} + \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{2} a_i^2 + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{1}{2} z_i^2 + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_i^{*2} + \frac{\sigma_i \theta_i^{*2}}{2r_i} \right) - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\sigma_i \tilde{\theta}_i^2}{2r_i} - \sum_{i=1}^n V_{Qi}, \end{aligned} \quad (70)$$

其中 $\zeta_0 = \text{diag} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \zeta_i, 0, \dots, 0 \right)$. 定义

$$M_v = N_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{2} a_i^2 + \frac{1}{2} z_i^2 + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_i^{*2} + \frac{\sigma_i \theta_i^{*2}}{2r_i} \right), \quad (71)$$

并且存在一个常数 $\beta_0 > 0$, 使得

$$\begin{aligned} -\beta_0 = & -\left(\lambda_{\min}(Q) - 3p_0 \|P\| - \|P\| - \right. \\ & \left. \|P\| \sum_{i=1}^n \exp(\tau_i) \vartheta_i^2 - c_0 - \zeta_0 \right). \end{aligned} \quad (72)$$

由引理(2)可知, 在区间 $|z_i| < k_{bi}$ 内, 有

$$\log k_{bi}^2/(k_{bi}^2 - z_i^2) \leq z_i^2/(k_{bi}^2 - z_i^2),$$

因此有

$$-z_i^2/(k_{bi}^2 - z_i^2) < -\log k_{bi}^2/(k_{bi}^2 - z_i^2).$$

进一步,可得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} \leq & -\beta_0 \|e\|^2 + M_v - V_\vartheta - \sum_{i=1}^n k_i \log \frac{k_{bi}^2}{k_{bi}^2 - z_i^2} - \\ & \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\sigma_i \tilde{\theta}_i^2}{2r_i} - \sum_{i=1}^n V_{Qi}, \end{aligned} \quad (73)$$

可以重写为

$$\dot{V} \leq -\rho_0 V + M_v. \quad (74)$$

其中 $\rho_0 = \min \left\{ \frac{2\beta_0}{\lambda_{\max}(Q)}, 2k_i, 2, \sigma_i \right\}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$

这里需要选择适当的参数保证 $\rho_0 > 0.$

定理1 由被控系统(1)、控制器(66)、虚拟函数(38)、(52)和自适应控制率(39)、(53)、(67)构成的闭环系统,在有界的初始条件和假设条件下,闭环系统的所有信号有界,且 e_i, z_i 和 $\tilde{\theta}_i$ 都在紧集范围内,定义如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \|e_i\| & \leq \sqrt{\frac{D}{\|P\|}}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n; \\ \|z_i\| & \leq \sqrt{\frac{k_{bi}^2(e^{2D} - 1)}{e^{2D}}}, i = 2, 3, \dots, n; \\ \|\tilde{\theta}_i\| & \leq \sqrt{2r_i D}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n. \end{aligned} \quad (75)$$

其中 $D = V(0) + \frac{M_v}{\rho_0}.$

证明 式(74)两边同乘以 $e^{\rho_0 t},$ 可得

$$\frac{d}{dt}(Ve^{\rho_0 t}) \leq M_v e^{\rho_0 t}, \quad (76)$$

两边求积分,得

$$V \leq \left(V(0) - \frac{M_v}{\rho_0} \right) e^{-\rho_0 t} + \frac{M_v}{\rho_0} \leq V(0) + \frac{M_v}{\rho_0}. \quad (77)$$

对于 $e_i,$ 有

$$e^T P e \leq D, \quad (78)$$

可以得到

$$\|e\| \leq \sqrt{\frac{D}{\|P\|}}; \quad (79)$$

对于 $z_1,$ 有

$$\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{k_{b1}^2}{k_{b1}^2 - z_1^2} \leq D, \quad (80)$$

推导得到

$$\|z_i\| \leq \sqrt{\frac{k_{bi}^2(e^{2D} - 1)}{e^{2D}}}. \quad (81)$$

类似可以得出

$$\|\tilde{\theta}_i\| \leq \sqrt{2r_i D}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n. \quad (82)$$

从不等式(77)可以看出,选择有界的初值,闭环系统中所有信号都是有界的.从式(81)可以看出,系统的输出 y 能够跟踪参考信号 $y_d.$ 证明过程和上面推导过程类似,这里省略. \square

3 仿真研究

考虑如下的两阶非线性系统:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_1 & = x_2 + f_1(x_1) + h_1(x_1(t - \tau_1)), \\ \dot{x}_2 & = u + f_2(\bar{x}_1) + h_2(\bar{x}_2(t - \tau_2)). \end{aligned} \quad (83)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} f_1(x_1) & = x_1 + \sin^2(x_1)x_1, \\ f_2(x_1, x_2) & = -2.5x_2 + x_1x_2^2, \\ h_1(\cdot) & = x_1^2(t - \tau_1), \\ h_2(\cdot) & = x_2(t - \tau_2) \sin^2(x_1(t - \tau_1)) + \\ & \quad x_1(t - \tau_1)/(1 + x_2^2(t - \tau_2)), \end{aligned}$$

延迟时间 $\tau_1 = 3, \tau_2 = 2.$ 系统的初始条件为

$$[x_1(t_0), x_2(t_0)]^T = [0.3, 0.2]^T,$$

理想的跟踪轨迹为

$$y_d = 0.5(\sin(t) + \sin(2t)).$$

对系统(83)设计观测器

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\hat{x}}_1(t) & = \hat{x}_2 - l_1(x_1(t) - \hat{x}_1(t)), \\ \dot{\hat{x}}_2(t) & = u(t) - l_2(x_1(t) - \hat{x}_1(t)), \end{aligned} \quad (84)$$

其中 $[\hat{x}_1(0), \hat{x}_2(0)]^T = [0.3, 0.5]^T.$

定义虚拟控制

$$\alpha_1 = (k_{b1}^2 - z_1^2) \left(-\frac{\hat{\theta}_1 b_1}{2a_1^2} S_1^T(Z_1) S_1(Z_1) z_1 \right) - k_1 z_1, \quad (85)$$

$$u = (k_{b2}^2 - z_2^2) \left(-\frac{\hat{\theta}_2 b_2}{2a_2^2} S_2^T(Z_2) S_2(Z_2) z_2 \right) - k_2 z_2. \quad (86)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 & = \hat{x}_1 - y_d, Z_1 = [x_1, \hat{x}_1, y_d, \dot{y}_d]^T \\ z_2 & = \hat{x}_2 - \alpha_1, Z_2 = [x_1, \hat{x}_1, \hat{x}_2, \dot{y}_d, \hat{\theta}_1]^T. \end{aligned}$$

这里 $\dot{\hat{\theta}}_i = \frac{r b_i}{2a_i^2} S_i^T(Z_i) S_i(Z_i) z_i^2 - \sigma_i \hat{\theta}_i, i = 1, 2,$ 初始值 $\hat{\theta}_1(0) = \hat{\theta}_2(0) = 0.$

参数设置如下: $l_1 = 20, l_2 = 20, b_1 = 10, b_2 = 8, a_1 = 0.8, a_2 = 0.8, k_1 = 30, k_2 = 10, r_1 = r_2 = 2, \sigma_1 = \sigma_2 = 0.001, k_{b1} = 0.5, k_{b2} = 1.2.$ 基于设计的控制器, 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, 均匀分布在 $[-2, 2] \times [-2, 2] \times [-2, 2] \times [-2, 2]$ 和 $[-2, 2] \times [-2, 2] \times [-2, 2] \times [-2, 2]$. 神经网络间距为1, 宽度设为0.9.

仿真结果如图1~图6所示. 图1是系统的跟踪轨迹; 图2是状态 x_2 和估计值 \hat{x}_2 ; 图3是系统跟踪误差 $y - y_d$ 的时间轨迹; 图4展示了 z_1 和 z_2 组成的相空

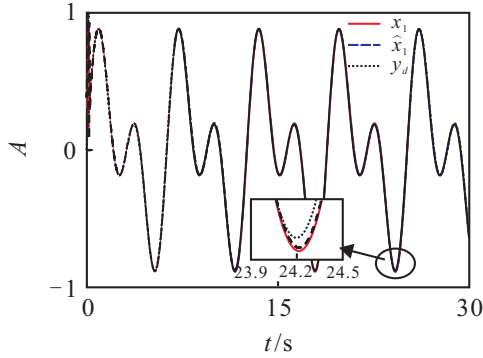


图1 闭环系统的跟踪性能

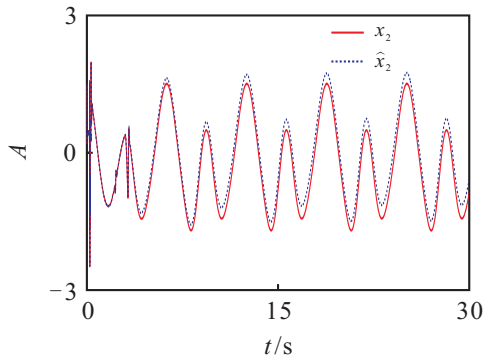


图2 系统状态 x_2 和估计值 \hat{x}_2

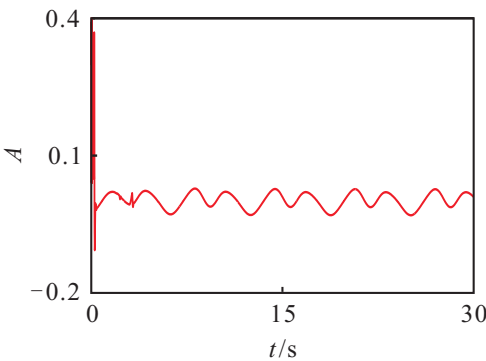


图3 跟踪误差 $y - y_d$ 的时间轨迹

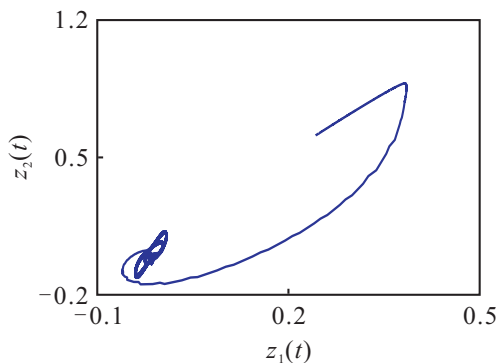


图4 z_1 和 z_2 组成的相图

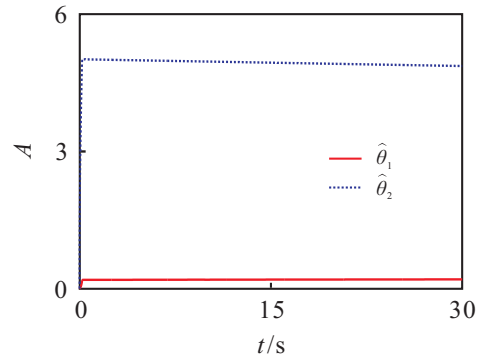


图5 自适应更新率 $\hat{\theta}_1$ 和 $\hat{\theta}_2$ 的时间轨迹

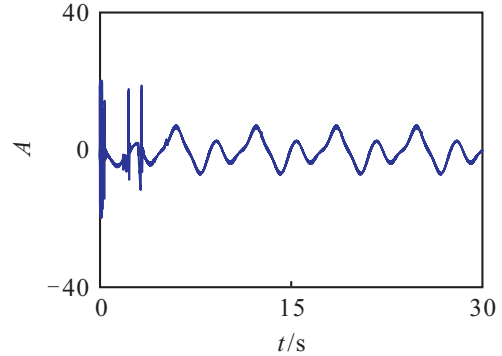


图6 控制器 u

间, 说明 z_1 和 z_2 被限制在预定的范围内; 图5为自适应更新 $\hat{\theta}_1$ 、 $\hat{\theta}_2$ 的轨迹; 图6是控制 u . 从图中可以看出闭环系统中所有信号一致有界.

4 结 论

本文设计了时滞系统在全状态约束下的自适应神经网络输出反馈控制器. 利用RBF神经网络逼近未知的非线性系统动态, 利用BLF解决全状态约束问题, 所提出的状态观测器可以估计不可测量的系统状态, 并设计了合适的Lyapunov-Krasovskii函数消除时滞对系统的影响. 本文提出的控制器可以保证闭环系统的所有信号半全局一致最终有界, 信号误差收敛到零值附近.

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