

现代控制理论

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4.1.1 问题描述

考虑如下严反馈非线性系统:

$$\dot{x}_{i} = x_{i+1} + \theta^{T} \varphi_{i}(\bar{x}_{i}), i = 1, \dots, n-1
\dot{x}_{n} = \theta^{T} \varphi_{n}(x) + b\eta(x)N(u)
y = x_{1}$$
(4.1.1)

其中 $x = [x_1, \dots, x_n]^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 为可测状态, $y \in \mathbb{R}$ 为系统输出, $u \in \mathbb{R}$ 为控制输入, $\bar{x}_i = [x_1, \dots, x_i]^T$, $\varphi_i(\bar{x}_i) \in \mathbb{R}^r \setminus \varphi_n(x) \in \mathbb{R}^r$ 和 $\eta(x) \in \mathbb{R}$ 为已知光滑函数, $b \in \mathbb{R}$ 和 $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^r$ 为未知常数,N(u)为死区非线性。

N(u)的表达式为:

$$N(u) = \begin{cases} a_r(u - \xi_r), & \text{if } u \ge \xi_r \\ 0, & \text{if } -\xi_l < u < \xi_r \\ a_l(u + \xi_l), & \text{if } u \le -\xi_l \end{cases}$$

$$(4.1.2)$$

其中 a_r , a_l , ξ_r 和 ξ_l 为未知大于0的常数。

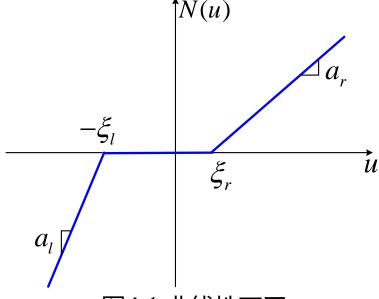


图4.1 非线性死区

定义

$$a(t) = \begin{cases} a_r, & \text{if } u(t) > 0 \\ a_l, & \text{if } u(t) \le 0 \end{cases}, \xi(t) = \begin{cases} -a_r \xi_r, & \text{if } u(t) \ge \xi_r \\ -a(t)u(t), & \text{if } -\xi_l < u(t) < \xi_r \\ a_l \xi_l, & \text{if } u(t) \le -\xi_l \end{cases}$$
(4.1.3)

则N(u)可改写为

$$N(u(t)) = a(t)u(t) + \xi(t)$$
 (4.1.4)



口控制目的

在全状态可测的条件下,设计控制信号u,使得

- 闭环系统内所有信号有界;
- 被控对象输出y(t)跟踪给定的期望轨迹 $y_d(t)$ 。

口假设

- 假设1: $b\eta(x) \neq 0$, 且b的符号已知。
- 假设2: $y_d(t)$ 及其前n阶导数已知且有界。
- 口引理4.1:对任意标量 $\epsilon > 0$ 和 $z \in \mathbb{R}$,以下关系式成立:

$$0 \le |z| - \frac{z^2}{\sqrt{z^2 + \epsilon^2}} < \epsilon$$



4.1.2 控制器设计

第1步:根据式(4.1.1),跟踪误差 $z_1 = y - y_d$ 的导数可表示为

$$\dot{z}_1 = x_2 + \theta^T \omega_1 - \dot{y}_d \tag{4.1.5}$$

其中 $\omega_1 = \varphi_1(x_1)$ 。定义第1个准Lyapunov函数:

$$V_1 = \frac{1}{2}z_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}\tilde{\theta}^T \Gamma^{-1}\tilde{\theta}$$
 (4.1.6)

其中 $\tilde{\theta}$: = $\hat{\theta} - \theta$, $\hat{\theta}$ 为 θ 的估计, 正定对称矩阵 $\Gamma \in \mathbb{R}^{r \times r}$ 为设计 参数。微分 V_1 有

$$\dot{V}_1 = z_1(x_2 + \theta^T \omega_1 - \dot{y}_d) + \tilde{\theta}^T \Gamma^{-1} \dot{\hat{\theta}}$$
 (4.1.7)

定义

$$z_2 = x_2 - \alpha_1 \tag{4.1.8}$$

其中 α_1 为第1个待设计的镇定函数。



然后有

$$\dot{V}_1 = z_1(z_2 + \alpha_1 + \theta^T \omega_1 - \dot{y}_d) + \tilde{\theta}^T \Gamma^{-1} \hat{\theta}$$
 (4.1.9)

选取

$$\alpha_1 = -c_1 z_1 - \hat{\theta}^T \omega_1 + \dot{y}_d \tag{4.1.10}$$

其中 $c_1 > 0$ 为设计参数。于是有

$$\dot{V}_{1} = -c_{1}z_{1}^{2} + z_{1}z_{2} + \tilde{\theta}^{T}\Gamma^{-1}\left(\dot{\hat{\theta}} - \Gamma\omega_{1}z_{1}\right)$$
(4.1.11)

针对 $\hat{\theta}$, 定义第1个调节函数

$$\tau_1 = \Gamma \omega_1 z_1 \tag{4.1.12}$$

然后可得

$$\dot{V}_1 = -c_1 z_1^2 + z_1 z_2 + \tilde{\theta}^T \Gamma^{-1} \left(\dot{\hat{\theta}} - \tau_1 \right)$$
 (4.1.13)



第2步: 注意到 α_1 是 $(x_1, y_d, \dot{y}_d, \hat{\theta})$ 的光滑函数, $z_2 = x_2 - \alpha_1$ 的导数可表示为

$$\dot{z}_2 = x_3 + \theta^T \omega_2 + \beta_2 - \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \dot{\hat{\theta}}$$
 (4.1.14)

其中
$$\omega_2 = \varphi_2(\bar{x}_2) - \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial x_1} \varphi_1(x_1)$$
, $\beta_2 = -\frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial x_1} x_2 - \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial y_d} \dot{y}_d - \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial \dot{y}_d} \ddot{y}_d$ 。
选取第2个准Lyapunov函数

$$V_2 = V_1 + \frac{1}{2}z_2^2 \tag{4.1.15}$$

可以证明

$$\dot{V}_2 = -c_1 z_1^2 + z_2 \left(z_1 + x_3 + \theta^T \omega_2 + \beta_2 - \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \dot{\hat{\theta}} \right) + \tilde{\theta}^T \Gamma^{-1} \left(\dot{\hat{\theta}} - \tau_1 \right)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{\not}}{\rightleftharpoons} \mathcal{Y}$$

$$z_3 = x_3 - \alpha_2 \tag{4.1.17}$$

其中α2为第2个待设计的镇定函数。



将式(4.1.17)代入式(4.1.16)并用 $\hat{\theta}$ – $\tilde{\theta}$ 替代 θ , 可得

$$\dot{V}_{2} = -c_{1}z_{1}^{2} + z_{2}\left(z_{1} + z_{3} + \alpha_{2} + \hat{\theta}^{T}\omega_{2} + \beta_{2} - \frac{\partial\alpha_{1}}{\partial\hat{\theta}}\dot{\hat{\theta}}\right)
+ \tilde{\theta}^{T}\Gamma^{-1}\left(\dot{\hat{\theta}} - \tau_{1} - \Gamma\omega_{2}z_{2}\right)$$
(4.1.18)

选取

$$\alpha_2 = -c_2 z_2 - z_1 - \hat{\theta}^T \omega_2 - \beta_2 + \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \tau_2 \tag{4.1.19}$$

$$\tau_2 = \tau_1 + \Gamma \omega_2 z_2 \tag{4.1.20}$$

其中 $c_2 > 0$ 为设计参数。则有

$$\dot{V}_{2} = -c_{1}z_{1}^{2} - c_{2}z_{2}^{2} + z_{2}z_{3} + z_{2}\frac{\partial\alpha_{1}}{\partial\hat{\theta}}\left(\tau_{2} - \dot{\hat{\theta}}\right) + \tilde{\theta}^{T}\Gamma^{-1}\left(\dot{\hat{\theta}} - \tau_{2}\right)$$
(4.1.21)



第i步(3 $\leq i \leq n-1$): 注意到 α_{i-1} 是 $(\bar{x}_{i-1}, y_d, \dot{y}_d, \cdots, y_d^{(i-1)}, \hat{\theta})$ 的光滑函数, $z_i = x_i - \alpha_{i-1}$ 的导数可表示为

$$\dot{z}_i = x_{i+1} + \theta^T \omega_i + \beta_i - \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \dot{\hat{\theta}}$$
 (4.1.22)

其中
$$\omega_i = \varphi_i(\bar{x}_i) - \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial x_k} \varphi_k(\bar{x}_k), \quad \beta_i = -\sum_{k=1}^{i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial x_k} x_{k+1} - \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial y_d^{(k)}} y_d^{(k+1)}$$
。选取

$$V_i = V_{i-1} + \frac{1}{2}z_i^2 \tag{4.1.23}$$

其中 V_{i-1} 的导数满足

$$\dot{V}_{i-1} = -\sum_{k=1}^{i-1} c_k z_k^2 + z_{i-1} z_i + \sum_{k=2}^{i-1} z_k \frac{\partial \alpha_{k-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \left(\tau_{i-1} - \dot{\hat{\theta}} \right) + \tilde{\theta}^T \Gamma^{-1} \left(\dot{\hat{\theta}} - \tau_{i-1} \right)$$
(4.1.24)

根据式(4.1.22)-(4.1.24)可以证明

$$\dot{V}_{i} = -\sum_{k=1}^{i-1} c_{k} z_{k}^{2} + z_{i} \left(z_{i-1} + x_{i+1} + \theta^{T} \omega_{i} + \beta_{i} - \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \dot{\hat{\theta}} \right)$$

$$+ \sum_{k=2}^{i-1} z_{k} \frac{\partial \alpha_{k-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \left(\tau_{i-1} - \dot{\hat{\theta}} \right) + \tilde{\theta}^{T} \Gamma^{-1} \left(\dot{\hat{\theta}} - \tau_{i-1} \right)$$

$$(4.1.25)$$

定义

$$z_{i+1} = x_{i+1} - \alpha_i \tag{4.1.26}$$

其中 α_i 为第i个待设计的镇定函数。



将式(4.1.26)代入式(4.1.25)并用 $\hat{\theta} - \tilde{\theta}$ 替代 θ ,有

$$\dot{V}_{i} = -\sum_{k=1}^{i-1} c_{k} z_{k}^{2} + z_{i} \left(z_{i-1} + z_{i+1} + \alpha_{i} + \hat{\theta}^{T} \omega_{i} + \beta_{i} - \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \dot{\hat{\theta}} \right)$$

$$+ \sum_{k=2}^{i-1} z_{k} \frac{\partial \alpha_{k-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \left(\tau_{i-1} - \dot{\hat{\theta}} \right) + \tilde{\theta}^{T} \Gamma^{-1} \left(\dot{\hat{\theta}} - \tau_{i-1} - \Gamma \omega_{i} z_{i} \right) 4.1.27)$$

$$\alpha_{i} = -c_{i}z_{i} - z_{i-1} - \hat{\theta}^{T}\omega_{i} - \beta_{i} + \frac{\partial\alpha_{i-1}}{\partial\hat{\theta}}\tau_{i} + \sum_{k=2}^{i-1} z_{k} \frac{\partial\alpha_{k-1}}{\partial\hat{\theta}}\Gamma\omega_{i}$$

$$\tau_{i} = \tau_{i-1} + \Gamma\omega_{i}z_{i}$$

$$(4.1.29)$$

其中
$$c_i > 0$$
为设计参数。则有
$$\dot{V}_i = -\sum_{k=1}^i c_k z_k^2 + z_i z_{i+1} + \sum_{k=2}^i z_k \frac{\partial \alpha_{k-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \left(\tau_i - \dot{\hat{\theta}} \right) + \tilde{\theta}^T \Gamma^{-1} \left(\dot{\hat{\theta}} - \tau_i \right)$$
 (4.1.30)



第n步: 注意到 α_{n-1} 是 $(\bar{x}_{n-1}, y_d, \dot{y}_d, \cdots, y_d^{(n-1)}, \hat{\theta})$ 的光滑函数, 并利用式(4.1.1)和(4.1.4), $z_n = x_n - \alpha_{n-1}$ 的导数可表示为

$$\dot{z}_n = ba(t)\eta(x)u + b\xi(t)\eta(x) + \theta^T \omega_n + \beta_n - \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \dot{\hat{\theta}}$$
(4.1.31)

其 中
$$\omega_n = \varphi_n(x) - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial x_k} \varphi_k(\bar{x}_k)$$
 , $\beta_n = \frac{\partial \alpha_n}{\partial x_k} \varphi_k(\bar{x}_k)$

$$-\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial x_k} x_{k+1} - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial y_d^{(k)}} y_d^{(k+1)} \circ$$

由式(4.1.3)知 $a(t) \ge \min\{a_r, a_l\}$, $\xi(t)$ 有界。定义

$$l = \min\{|b|a_r, |b|a_l\}, p = \frac{1}{l}, \delta = p \sup_{t \ge 0} |b\xi(t)|$$
(4.1.32)

并令 $\tilde{p} = \hat{p} - p$, $\tilde{\delta} = \hat{\delta} - \delta$, 其中 \hat{p} 和 $\hat{\delta}$ 分别是 \hat{p} 和 δ 的估计。引 入一光滑有界恒正的辅助信号 $\epsilon(t) = \sigma_1 e^{-\sigma_2 t}$, 其中 $\sigma_1 > 0$ 和 $\sigma_2 > 0$ 为设计参数。



(4.1.33)

利用式(4.1.32)可以证明:

$$|z_n b\xi(t)\eta(x)| \le |\delta|z_n\eta(x)| \le |\delta|z_n\eta(x)| - |\delta|z_n\eta(x)|$$

从而利用引理4.1可得:

$$|l\hat{\delta}|z_n\eta(x)| \le lz_n\varpi + l\epsilon(t) \tag{4.1.34}$$

其中

$$\varpi = \frac{z_n \hat{\delta}^2 \eta^2(x)}{\sqrt{z_n^2 \hat{\delta}^2 \eta^2(x) + \epsilon^2(t)}}$$
(4.1.35)

选取最后一个准Lyapunov函数

$$V_n = V_{n-1} + \frac{1}{2}z_n^2 + \frac{l}{2\gamma_1}\tilde{p}^2 + \frac{l}{2\gamma_2}\tilde{\delta}^2$$
(4.1.36)

其中 $\gamma_1 > 0$ 和 $\gamma_2 > 0$ 为设计参数。

可以证明:

$$\dot{V}_{n} = -\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} c_{k} z_{k}^{2} + z_{n} \left(z_{n-1} + ba(t)\eta(x)u + b\xi(t)\eta(x) + \theta^{T}\omega_{n} + \beta_{n} - \frac{\partial\alpha_{n-1}}{\partial\hat{\theta}} \dot{\hat{\theta}} \right) \\
+ \sum_{k=2}^{n-1} z_{k} \frac{\partial\alpha_{k-1}}{\partial\hat{\theta}} \left(\tau_{n-1} - \dot{\hat{\theta}} \right) + \tilde{\theta}^{T} \Gamma^{-1} \left(\dot{\hat{\theta}} - \tau_{n-1} \right) + \frac{l}{\gamma_{1}} \tilde{p} \dot{\hat{p}} + \frac{l}{\gamma_{2}} \tilde{\delta} \dot{\hat{\delta}} \\
\leq -\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} c_{k} z_{k}^{2} + z_{n} \left(z_{n-1} + ba(t)\eta(x)u + l\varpi + \hat{\theta}^{T}\omega_{n} + \beta_{n} - \frac{\partial\alpha_{n-1}}{\partial\hat{\theta}} \dot{\hat{\theta}} \right) \\
+ \sum_{k=2}^{n} z_{k} \frac{\partial\alpha_{k-1}}{\partial\hat{\theta}} \left(\tau_{n-1} - \dot{\hat{\theta}} \right) + \tilde{\theta}^{T} \Gamma^{-1} \left(\dot{\hat{\theta}} - \tau_{n} \right) + \frac{l}{\gamma_{1}} \tilde{p} \dot{\hat{p}} + \frac{l}{\gamma_{2}} \tilde{\delta} \left(\dot{\hat{\delta}} - \gamma_{2} |z_{n}\eta(x)| \right) + l\epsilon(t) \\
\leq -\sum_{k=1}^{n} c_{k} z_{k}^{2} + z_{n} ba(t)\eta(x)u + lz_{n}\varpi + \mathbf{z}_{n}\overline{u} + \sum_{k=2}^{n} z_{k} \frac{\partial\alpha_{k-1}}{\partial\hat{\theta}} \left(\tau_{n} - \dot{\hat{\theta}} \right) \\
+ \tilde{\theta}^{T} \Gamma^{-1} \left(\dot{\hat{\theta}} - \tau_{n} \right) + \frac{l}{\gamma_{1}} \tilde{p} \dot{\hat{p}} + \frac{1}{\gamma_{2}} \tilde{\delta} \left(\dot{\hat{\delta}} - \gamma_{2} |z_{n}\eta(x)| \right) + l\epsilon(t) \tag{4.1.37}$$



其中

$$\tau_n = \tau_{n-1} + \Gamma \omega_n z_n \tag{4.1.38}$$

$$\tau_{n} = \tau_{n-1} + \Gamma \omega_{n} z_{n}$$

$$\bar{u} = c_{n} z_{n} + z_{n-1} + \hat{\theta}^{T} \omega_{n} + \beta_{n} - \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \tau_{n} - \sum_{k=2}^{n-1} z_{k} \frac{\partial \alpha_{k-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \Gamma \omega_{n}$$

$$(4.1.38)$$

$$\dot{\hat{\theta}} = \tau_n, \quad \dot{\hat{\delta}} = \gamma_2 |z_n \eta(x)|$$
 (4.1.40)

选取控制律

$$u = -\frac{\text{sign}(b)}{\eta(x)} \left(\frac{z_n \hat{p}^2 \bar{u}^2}{\sqrt{z_n^2 \hat{p}^2 \bar{u}^2 + \epsilon^2(t)}} + \varpi \right)$$
(4.1.41)

其中ŷ对应的自适应律为

$$\dot{\hat{p}} = \gamma_1 |z_n \bar{u}| \tag{4.1.42}$$

利用引理4.1,式(4.1.32)和式(4.1.41)可以证明:

$$z_{n}ba(t)\eta(x)u = -|b|a(t)\left(\frac{z_{n}^{2}\hat{p}^{2}\bar{u}^{2}}{\sqrt{z_{n}^{2}\hat{p}^{2}\bar{u}^{2} + \epsilon^{2}(t)}} + z_{n}\varpi\right)$$

$$\leq -\frac{lz_{n}^{2}\hat{p}^{2}\bar{u}^{2}}{\sqrt{z_{n}^{2}\hat{p}^{2}\bar{u}^{2} + \epsilon^{2}(t)}} - lz_{n}\varpi$$

$$\leq l\epsilon(t) - l\hat{p}|z_{n}\bar{u}| - lz_{n}\varpi$$

$$(4.1.43)$$

将式(4.1.40), (4.1.42)和(4.1.43)代入式(4.1.37)并注意 $l\tilde{p} - l\hat{p} = -lp = -1$, 可得

$$\dot{V}_n \le -\sum_{k=1}^n c_k z_k^2 + 2l\epsilon(t) \tag{4.1.44}$$



4.1.3 稳定性分析

定理4.1: 考虑由被控对象(4.1.1)、控制律(4.1.41)和自适应律(4.1.40)及(4.1.42)组成的闭环系统。假定假设1-2成立,则闭

环系统内所有信号全局一致有界且 $\lim_{t\to +\infty} [y(t) - y_d(t)] = 0$ 。

证明:对式(4.1.44)两端积分可得

$$V_n(t) - V_n(0) \le -\sum_{k=1}^n \int_0^t c_k z_k^2(\tau) d\tau + h \tag{4.1.45}$$

其中 $h = 2l \int_0^{+\infty} \epsilon(\tau) d\tau$ 为有限常量。由式(4.1.45)可知 V_n , z_1, \dots, z_n , $\hat{\theta}$, \hat{p} 和 $\hat{\delta}$ 有界。由 z_1 的有界性、假设2和式(4.1.1)、(4.1.5)可知, $y = x_1$ 有界。注意 α_1 是 $(x_1, y_d, \dot{y}_d, \hat{\theta})$ 的光滑函数,因此 α_1 有界,进而 $x_2 = \alpha_1 + z_2$ 有界。以此类推可以证明, α_{k-1} 和 x_k ($k = 2, \dots, n$)有界。

在得到 x_1, \dots, x_n 的有界性之后,可知式(4.1.39)中 \bar{u} 有界。根据 (4.1.35),有 $|\varpi| < |\hat{\delta}\eta(x)|$,于是 ϖ 有界。根据式(4.1.41),有 $|u| < \frac{1}{|n(x)|} |\hat{p}\bar{u}|$, 因此控制信号u有界。然后可以总结出闭环系 统内所有信号全局一致有界。此外,由式(4.1.45)可知, $z_1(t) \in L_2$; 由式(4.1.5)可知 $\dot{z}_1(t) \in L_\infty$ 。利用Barbalat引理, 有 $\lim_{t\to +\infty} z_1(t) = 0$,即 $\lim_{t\to +\infty} [y(t) - y_d(t)] = 0$,证毕。