

现代控制理论

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4.2.1 问题描述

考虑如下非线性系统:

$$\dot{x} = Ax + \varphi(y)a + \overline{b}\eta(y)N(u), y = x_1$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, I_{n-1} \quad 0 \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, \overline{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ b \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$(4.2.1)$$

其中 $x = [x_1, \dots, x_n]^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 、 $u \in \mathbb{R}$ 和 $y \in \mathbb{R}$ 为系统的状态、输入和输出, $\varphi(y) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times q}$ 和 $\eta(y) \in \mathbb{R}$ 为已知光滑函数, $a \in \mathbb{R}^q$ 和 $h(y) = [b_m, \dots, b_0]^T \in \mathbb{R}^{m+1}$ 为未知常量, $h(y) \in \mathbb{R}$, $h(y) \in \mathbb{R}$

□间隙模型(如齿轮传动)

$$N(u(t)) = \begin{cases} h(u(t) - r_1), \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} u(t) > u(t^-) & \text{if } N(u(t^-)) = h(u(t^-) - r_1) \\ h(u(t) - r_2), \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} u(t) < u(t^-) & \text{if } N(u(t^-)) = h(u(t^-) - r_2) \\ N(u(t^-)), \stackrel{\text{if }}{=} v(t) & \text{if } v(t) < u(t^-) & \text{if } v(t) < u(t^-) \end{cases}$$

$$(4.2.2)$$

其中h > 0、 $r_1 > 0$ 和 $r_2 < 0$ 为常数, $u(t^-) = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0^-} u(t + \Delta t)$ 。

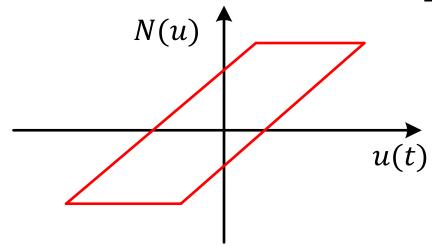


图 4.2.1 间隙非线性



□ 回滞模型(如超磁致伸缩驱动器, Bouc-Wen模型)

$$N(u) = hu + r_1 f (4.2.3)$$

其中h > 0 和 $r_1 > 0$ 为常量, f满足

$$\dot{f} = \dot{u} - r_2 |\dot{u}| |f|^{r_3 - 1} f + r_4 \dot{u} |f|^{r_3}, f(0) = 0$$
 (4.2.4)

其中 r_2 、 r_3 、 r_4 为常量,满足 $r_2 > |r_4|$ 、 $r_3 > 1$ 。在图4.2.2中h = 3, $r_1 = 5$, $r_2 = 1$, $r_3 = 2$, $r_4 = 0.5$, f(0) = 0, $u(t) = 3\sin t$ 。

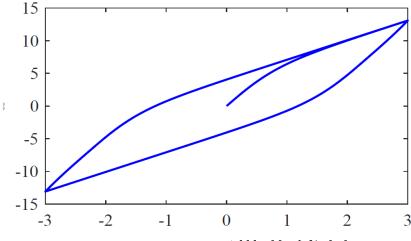


图 4.2.2 回滞非线性



针 对 (4.2.4) , 定 义 $V_f = \frac{1}{2}f^2$, 可 得 $\dot{V}_f = f\dot{u}[1 - (\mathrm{sign}(\dot{u})\mathrm{sign}(f)r_2 + r_4)|f|^{r_3}]$ 。由 $r_2 > |r_4|$, $r_3 > 1$, 可知当 $|f| \ge \frac{r_3}{r_2 + r_4}$ 时 $\dot{V}_f \le 0$ 。再利用 f(0) = 0 ,可知∀ $t \ge 0$, $f(t) \le \frac{r_3}{r_2 + r_4}$ 。

对于间隙模型(4.2.2), $\diamondsuit \Delta(t) = N(u(t)) - hu(t)$;对于回滞模型(4.2.3), $\diamondsuit \Delta(t) = r_1 f(t)$,则式(4.2.2)和(4.2.3)可统一写成

$$N(u) = hu + \Delta \tag{4.2.5}$$

其中 Δ 有界。

□控制目的

在仅有输出 y 可测量的条件下,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 $y_d(t)$ 。

□基本假设

- 假设1: b_m 的符号已知。
- 假设2: $B(s) = b_m s^m + \dots + b_1 s + b_0$ 为Hurwitz多项式。
- 假设3: $\eta(y) \neq 0$, $\forall y \in \mathbb{R}$.
- 假设4: $y_d(t)$ 及其前 ρ 阶导数已知且有界,其中 $\rho := n m$ 。



4.2.2 高增益K滤波器

选取参数 $k_i > 0$ $(i = 1, \dots, n)$ 使得 $s^n + k_1 s^{n-1} + \dots + k_n$ 为Hurwitz多项式,令

$$K_{\mu} = [\mu k_1, \dots, \mu^n k_n]^T, \quad K = [k_1, \dots, k_n]^T$$

$$A_{\mu} = A - K_{\mu} E_1^T, \quad A_0 = A - K E_1^T$$

其中 $\mu \geq 1$ 为设计参数, E_i 表示 \mathbb{R}^n 中的第i个坐标向量。高增 益K滤波器构造如下:

$$\dot{\xi} = A_{\mu}\xi + K_{\mu}y \tag{4.2.6}$$

$$\dot{\Xi} = A_{\mu}\Xi + \varphi(y) \tag{4.2.7}$$

$$\dot{\lambda} = A_{\mu}\lambda + E_{n}\eta(y)\mathbf{u} \tag{4.2.8}$$

引入信号
$$v_j = A_{\mu}^j \lambda(j=0,...,m)$$
,其导数满足
$$\dot{v}_j = A_{\mu} v_j + E_{n-j} \eta(y) u \tag{4.2.9}$$



x的估计值可表示为

$$\hat{x} = \xi + \Xi a + \sum_{j=0}^{m} h b_j v_j \tag{4.2.10}$$

定义 $\tilde{x} = x - \hat{x}$,可以证明:

$$\dot{\tilde{x}} = A_{\mu}\tilde{x} + \bar{b}\Delta(t)\eta(y) \tag{4.2.11}$$

引入变换

$$\varepsilon = W\tilde{x}, \quad W = \text{diag}\{1, \mu^{-1}, \cdots, \mu^{1-n}\}$$
 (4.2.12)

注意 $WA_{\mu}W^{-1} = \mu A_0$,可以证明

$$\dot{\varepsilon} = \mu A_0 \varepsilon + W \bar{b} \Delta(t) \eta(y) \tag{4.2.13}$$

定义 $V_{\varepsilon} = \varepsilon^T H \varepsilon$,其中矩阵H正定对称且满足 $A_0^T H + H A_0 = -(2 + \rho)I_n$ 。注意 $\mu \ge 1$,可以证明

$$\dot{V}_{\varepsilon} = -(2+\rho)\mu\varepsilon^{T}\varepsilon + 2\varepsilon^{T}HW\bar{b}\Delta(t)\eta(y)$$

$$\leq -(1+\rho)\mu\varepsilon^{T}\varepsilon + g\eta^{2}(y) \tag{4.2.14}$$

其中常数 g 满足 $g \ge ||H||^2 ||\bar{b}\Delta(t)||^2$, $\forall t \ge 0$.

令 ξ , λ , v_j 和 ε 的第i个元素分别记为 ξ_i , λ_i , $v_{j,i}$ 和 ε_i , $\varphi(y)$ 和 ε 的第i 行分别记为 $\varphi_i(y)$ 和 ε_i 。则 y 的导数可表示成

$$\dot{y} = x_2 + \varphi_1(y)a$$

$$= \xi_2 + [\varphi_1(y) + \Xi_2]a + \sum_{j=0}^m h b_j v_{j,2} + \mu \varepsilon_2$$
(4.2.15)

4.2.3 控制器设计

定义

$$z_1 = y - y_d$$
, $z_i = v_{m,i} - \alpha_{i-1}$, $i = 2, \dots, \rho$ (4.2.16)

其中 α_{i-1} 是将在第i-1步中设计的镇定函数。令

$$\alpha_{\rho} \coloneqq \eta(y)u + v_{m,\rho+1}, \quad z_{\rho+1} \coloneqq 0 \tag{4.2.17}$$

由式(4.2.9)、(4.2.16)和(4.2.17)可得

$$\dot{v}_{m,i} = -k_i \mu^i v_{m,1} + z_{i+1} + \alpha_i, \ i = 2, \cdots, \rho \tag{4.2.18}$$

第1步: $z_1 = y - y_d$ 的导数可以表示为

$$\dot{z}_1 = hb_m z_2 + hb_m \alpha_1 + \xi_2 + \theta^T \omega_1 + \mu \varepsilon_2 - \dot{y}_d \tag{4.2.19}$$

其中
$$\omega_1 = \left[\varphi_1(y) + \Xi_2, 0, v_{m-1,2}, \cdots, v_{0,2} \right]^T \in \mathbb{R}^{q+m+1}$$
, $\theta = \left[a^T, hb^T \right]^T \in \mathbb{R}^{q+m+1}$ 。



令 $\hat{\theta}$ 、 \hat{p} 和 \hat{g} 分别是 θ 、 $p = \frac{1}{hb_m}$ 和g的估计值。定义第1个准 Lyapunov函数:

$$V_1 = V_{\varepsilon} + \frac{1}{2}z_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}\tilde{\theta}^T \Gamma^{-1}\tilde{\theta} + \frac{h}{2\gamma_1}|b_m|\tilde{p}^2 + \frac{1}{2\gamma_2}\tilde{g}^2$$
 (4.2.20)

其中正定对称矩阵 $\Gamma \in \mathbb{R}^{(q+m+1)\times(q+m+1)}$ 、标量 $\gamma_1 > 0$ 、标量 $\gamma_2 > 0$ 为设计参数, $\tilde{\theta} = \hat{\theta} - \theta$, $\tilde{p} = \hat{p} - p$, $\tilde{g} = \hat{g} - g$ 。微分式(4.2.20)有

$$\dot{V}_{1} \leq -(1+\rho)\mu\varepsilon^{T}\varepsilon + g\eta^{2}(y) + z_{1}(hb_{m}z_{2} + hb_{m}\alpha_{1} + \xi_{2} + \theta^{T}\omega_{1} + \mu\varepsilon_{2} - \dot{y}_{d}) + \tilde{\theta}^{T}\Gamma^{-1}\dot{\hat{\theta}} + \frac{h}{\gamma_{1}}|b_{m}|\tilde{p}\dot{\hat{p}} + \frac{1}{\gamma_{2}}\tilde{g}\dot{\hat{g}}_{(4.2.21)}$$

引入光滑函数

$$\bar{\eta} = \frac{2}{z_1^2 + \epsilon} \eta^2(y) \tag{4.2.22}$$



其中 $\epsilon > 0$ 为设计参数,注意

$$z_1 \mu \varepsilon_2 \le \frac{1}{4} \mu z_1^2 + \mu \varepsilon^T \varepsilon \tag{4.2.23}$$

$$\begin{split} \dot{V}_{1} &\leq -\rho\mu\varepsilon^{T}\varepsilon + z_{1}(hb_{m}z_{2} + hb_{m}\alpha_{1} + \xi_{2} + \hat{\theta}^{T}\omega_{1} \\ &+ \frac{1}{4}\mu z_{1} - \dot{y}_{d} + \hat{g}z_{1}\bar{\eta}) + \tilde{\theta}^{T}\Gamma^{-1}\left(\dot{\hat{\theta}} - \Gamma\omega_{1}z_{1}\right) \\ &+ \frac{h}{\gamma_{1}}|b_{m}|\tilde{p}\dot{\hat{p}} + \frac{1}{\gamma_{2}}\tilde{g}\left(\dot{\hat{g}} - \gamma_{2}z_{1}^{2}\bar{\eta}\right) + \delta \end{split}$$

$$\leq -c_1 z_1^2 - \rho \mu \varepsilon^T \varepsilon + z_1 h b_m z_2 + z_1 h b_m \alpha_1 - z_1 \overline{\alpha}_1$$

$$+\tilde{\theta}^T \Gamma^{-1} \left(\dot{\hat{\theta}} - \Gamma \omega_1 z_1 \right) + \frac{h}{\gamma_1} |b_m| \tilde{p} \dot{\hat{p}}$$
 (4.2.24)

$$+\frac{1}{\gamma_2}\tilde{g}(\dot{\hat{g}}-\gamma_2z_1^2\bar{\eta})+\delta$$



其中
$$\delta = g\eta^2(y) - gz_1^2\bar{\eta} = \frac{g(\epsilon - z_1^2)}{z_1^2 + \epsilon}\eta^2(z_1 + y_d), \quad \bar{\alpha}_1 = -c_1z_1 - c_2z_1$$

 $\hat{\theta}^T \omega_1 - \xi_2 - \frac{1}{4} \mu z_1 + \dot{y}_d - \hat{g} z_1 \bar{\eta}$, $c_1 > 0$ 为设计参数。容易验证,当 $|z_1| > \sqrt{\epsilon}$,时, $\delta < 0$;当时 $|z_1| \leq \sqrt{\epsilon}$, δ 有界。因此存在常数 δ 使得 $\delta \leq \bar{\delta}$ 。令

$$\tau_1 = \Gamma \omega_1 z_1 - \sigma_3 \Gamma \hat{\theta} \tag{4.2.25}$$

$$\dot{\hat{g}} = \gamma_2 z_1^2 \bar{\eta} - \sigma_2 \gamma_2 \hat{g} \tag{4.2.26}$$

$$\alpha_1 = \hat{p}\bar{\alpha}_1 \tag{4.2.27}$$

$$\dot{\hat{p}} = -\operatorname{sign}(b_m)\gamma_1 z_1 \bar{\alpha}_1 - \gamma_1 \sigma_1 \hat{p} \tag{4.2.28}$$

其中 $\sigma_1 > 0$ 、 $\sigma_2 > 0$ 和 $\sigma_3 > 0$ 为设计参数。将式(4.2.25) – (4.2.28)代入式(4.2.24),有



$$\dot{V}_{1} \leq -c_{1}z_{1}^{2} - \rho\mu\varepsilon^{T}\varepsilon + z_{1}hb_{m}z_{2} + \tilde{\theta}^{T}\Gamma^{-1}\left(\hat{\theta} - \tau_{1}\right)
-\sigma_{3}\tilde{\theta}^{T}\hat{\theta} - \sigma_{1}h|b_{m}|\tilde{p}\hat{p} - \sigma_{2}\tilde{g}\hat{g} + \bar{\delta}$$
(4.2.29)

第2步:注意到 α_1 可表示为y, $\hat{\theta}$ 和 $X_1 = [y_d, \dot{y}_d, \xi, \Xi_1, ..., \Xi_n, \lambda_1, ..., \Xi_n, \chi_n]$

 $\lambda_{m+1}, \hat{p}, \hat{g}$]^T的光滑函数。 $z_2 = v_{m,2} - \alpha_1$ 的导数可表示为

$$\dot{z}_2 = z_3 + \alpha_2 + \beta_2 + \theta^T \omega_2 - hb_m z_1 - \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial y} \mu \varepsilon_2 - \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \dot{\hat{\theta}}_{(4.2.30)}$$

其中
$$\omega_2 = \left[-\frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial y} (\varphi_1(y) + \Xi_2), \mathbf{z_1} - \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial y} v_{m,2}, -\frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial y} v_{m-1,2}, \ldots \right]$$

$$-\frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial y} v_{0,2}]^T \in \mathbb{R}^{q+m+1} \ , \ \beta_2 = -k_2 \mu^2 v_{m,1} - \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial y} \xi_2 - \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial X_1} \dot{X_1}_{\bullet}$$

定义第2个准Lyapunov函数

$$V_2 = V_1 + \frac{1}{2}z_2^2 \tag{4.2.31}$$



其导数满足

$$\dot{V}_{2} \leq -c_{1}z_{1}^{2} - (\rho - 1)\mu\varepsilon^{T}\varepsilon + z_{2}[z_{3} + \alpha_{2} + \beta_{2} + \hat{\theta}^{T}\omega_{2}
+ \frac{1}{4}\mu\left(\frac{\partial\alpha_{1}}{\partial y}\right)^{2}z_{2} - \frac{\partial\alpha_{1}}{\partial\hat{\theta}}\dot{\hat{\theta}}] + \tilde{\theta}^{T}\Gamma^{-1}\left(\dot{\hat{\theta}} - \tau_{1} - \Gamma\omega_{2}z_{2}\right)
- \sigma_{3}\tilde{\theta}^{T}\hat{\theta} - \sigma_{1}h|b_{m}|\tilde{p}\hat{p} - \sigma_{2}\tilde{g}\hat{g} + \bar{\delta}$$
(4.2.32)

$$\tau_2 = \tau_1 + \Gamma \omega_2 Z_2 \tag{4.2.33}$$

$$\alpha_2 = -c_2 z_2 - \beta_2 - \hat{\theta}^T \omega_2 - \frac{1}{4} \mu \left(\frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial y} \right)^2 z_1 + \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \tau_2$$
 (4.2.34)

其中 $c_2 > 0$ 为设计参数,然后有

$$\dot{V}_{2} \leq -c_{1}z_{1}^{2} - c_{2}z_{2}^{2} - (\rho - 1)\mu\varepsilon^{T}\varepsilon + z_{2}z_{3} + \bar{\delta}
+ z_{2}\frac{\partial\alpha_{1}}{\partial\hat{\theta}}\left(\tau_{2} - \dot{\hat{\theta}}\right) + \tilde{\theta}^{T}\Gamma^{-1}\left(\dot{\hat{\theta}} - \tau_{2}\right)
- \sigma_{3}\tilde{\theta}^{T}\hat{\theta} - \sigma_{1}h|b_{m}|\tilde{p}\hat{p} - \sigma_{2}\tilde{g}\hat{g}$$
(4.2.35)

第i步($3 \le i \le \rho$): 注意到 α_{i-1} 是y, $\hat{\theta}$ 和 $X_{i-1} = [y_d, \dot{y}_d, ..., y_d^{(i-1)}, \xi, \Xi_1, ..., \Xi_n, \lambda_1, ..., \lambda_{m+i-1}, \hat{p}, \hat{g}]^T$ 的光滑函数, $z_i = v_{m,i} - \alpha_{i-1}$ 的导数可表示为

$$\dot{z}_i = z_{i+1} + \alpha_i + \beta_i + \theta^T \omega_i - \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial y} \mu \varepsilon_2 - \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial \widehat{\theta}} \dot{\widehat{\theta}}$$
 (4.2.36)

其中
$$\omega_i = -\frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial y} \left[\varphi_1(y) + \Xi_2, v_{m,2}, \dots, v_{0,2} \right]^T \in \mathbb{R}^{q+m+1}, \beta_i = 0$$

$$-k_i\mu^i v_{m,1} - \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial \nu} \xi_i - \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial X_{i-1}} \dot{X}_{i-1}$$
。选取第 i 个准Lyapunov函数:

$$V_i = V_{i-1} + \frac{1}{2}z_i^2 \tag{4.2.37}$$

其中 V_{i-1} 的导数满足



$$\dot{V}_{i-1} \leq -\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} c_j z_j^2 + \sum_{j=2}^{i-1} z_j \frac{\partial \alpha_{j-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \left(\tau_{i-1} - \dot{\hat{\theta}} \right) + z_{i-1} z_i
- (\rho + 2 - i) \mu \varepsilon^T \varepsilon + \tilde{\theta}^T \Gamma^{-1} \left(\dot{\hat{\theta}} - \tau_{i-1} \right)
- \sigma_3 \tilde{\theta}^T \hat{\theta} - \sigma_1 h |b_m| \tilde{p} \hat{p} - \sigma_2 \tilde{g} \hat{g} + \bar{\delta}$$
(4.2.38)

利用式(4.2.36) - (4.2.38)可证明

$$\dot{V}_{i} \leq -\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} c_{j} z_{j}^{2} - (\rho + 1 - i) \mu \varepsilon^{T} \varepsilon + z_{i} [z_{i-1} + z_{i+1}]
+ \alpha_{i} + \beta_{i} + \hat{\theta}^{T} \omega_{i} + \frac{1}{4} \mu \left(\frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial y}\right)^{2} z_{i} - \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \dot{\hat{\theta}}]
+ \sum_{j=2}^{i-1} z_{j} \frac{\partial \alpha_{j-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \left(\tau_{i-1} - \dot{\hat{\theta}}\right) - \sigma_{1} h |b_{m}| \tilde{p} \hat{p} - \sigma_{2} \tilde{g} \hat{g}
+ \tilde{\theta}^{T} \Gamma^{-1} \left(\dot{\hat{\theta}} - \tau_{i-1} - \Gamma \omega_{i} z_{i}\right) - \sigma_{3} \tilde{\theta}^{T} \hat{\theta} + \bar{\delta}$$
(4.2.39)





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

$$\alpha_{i} = -c_{i} z_{i} - z_{i-1} - \beta_{i} - \hat{\theta}^{T} \omega_{i} - \frac{1}{4} \mu \left(\frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial y}\right)^{2} z_{i}$$

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

$$(4.2.41)$$

其中 $c_i > 0$ 为设计参数。然后有

$$\dot{V}_{i} \leq -\sum_{j=1}^{i} c_{j} z_{j}^{2} - (\rho + 1 - i) \mu \varepsilon^{T} \varepsilon + z_{i} z_{i+1}
+ \sum_{j=2}^{i} z_{j} \frac{\partial \alpha_{j-1}}{\partial \widehat{\theta}} \left(\tau_{i} - \dot{\widehat{\theta}} \right) + \widetilde{\theta}^{T} \Gamma^{-1} \left(\dot{\widehat{\theta}} - \tau_{i} \right)
- \sigma_{3} \widetilde{\theta}^{T} \widehat{\theta} - \sigma_{1} h |b_{m}| \widetilde{p} \widehat{p} - \sigma_{2} \widetilde{q} \widehat{q} + \widetilde{\delta}$$
(4.2.42)



在得到 τ_{ρ} 和 α_{ρ} 后,令

$$\hat{\hat{\theta}} = \tau_{\rho} \tag{4.2.43}$$

考虑式(4.2.17)可知

$$u = \frac{1}{\eta(y)} (\alpha_{\rho} - v_{m,\rho+1})$$
 (4.2.44)

$$\dot{V}_{\rho} \leq -\sum_{j=1}^{\rho} c_{j} z_{j}^{2} - \mu \varepsilon^{T} \varepsilon - \sigma_{3} \tilde{\theta}^{T} \hat{\theta} - \sigma_{1} h |b_{m}| \tilde{p} \hat{p}$$

$$-\sigma_{2} \tilde{q} \hat{q} + \bar{\delta}$$

$$(4.2.45)$$

4.2.4 稳定性分析

定理4.2:考虑由被控对象(4.2.1)、滤波器(4.2.6) – (4.2.8)、自适应律(4.2.26)、(4.2.28)和(4.2.43)以及控制律(4.2.44)组成的闭环系统。假定假设1-4成立,则闭环系统所有信号全局一致有界且 z_1 可收敛至一任意小的残集内。

证明: 利用不等式 $-\tilde{\theta}^T\hat{\theta} \le -\frac{1}{2}\tilde{\theta}^T\tilde{\theta} + \frac{1}{2}\theta^T\theta \Pi - \tilde{p}\hat{p} \le -\frac{1}{2}\tilde{p}^2 + \frac{1}{2}p^2$, 式(4.2.45)可改写为

$$\dot{V}_{\rho} \leq -\sum_{j=1}^{\rho} c_{j} z_{j}^{2} - \mu \varepsilon^{T} \varepsilon - \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{3} \tilde{\theta}^{T} \tilde{\theta} - \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{1} h |b_{m}| \tilde{p}^{2}
- \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{2} \tilde{g}^{2} + D_{1}
\leq -D_{2} V_{\rho} + D_{1}$$
(4.2.46)

其中
$$D_1 = \frac{1}{2}\sigma_3\theta^T\theta + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_1h|b_m|p^2 + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_2g^2 + \bar{\delta}, D_2 = \min\{2c_1, \cdots, 2c_\rho, \frac{\mu}{\lambda_{\max}(H)}, \frac{\sigma_3}{\lambda_{\max}(\Gamma^{-1})}, \gamma_1\sigma_1, \gamma_2\sigma_2\}$$
。上式意味着

$$0 \le V_{\rho}(t) \le \frac{D_1}{D_2} + \left[V_{\rho}(0) - \frac{D_1}{D_2}\right] e^{-D_2 t} \tag{4.2.47}$$

然后,类似于2.3节的分析,可以证明闭环系统内所有信号全局一致有界。此外, z_1 可收敛至一任意小的残集内。