第九章作业

专业:计算机科学与技术

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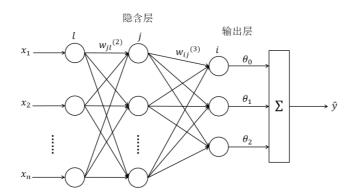
参照RBF网络直接模型参考自适应控制算法,试推导BP网络直接模型参考自适应控制算法。

解:考虑一个如下单输入单输出二阶线性离散系统:

$$y(k) = \theta_0(y, u) * y(k-1) + \theta_1(y, u) * y(k-2) + \theta_2(y, u) * u(k-1) + \epsilon(k)$$
(1)

其中 $y=[y(k-1),\ y(k-2),\ \dots],\ u=[u(k-1),\ u(k-2),\ \dots]$, $\epsilon(k)$ 为系统噪声。

由于参数 $\theta=(\theta_0,\theta_1,\theta_2)^T$ 为系统状态的函数,所以系统实际是非线性的。为在线估计 θ ,建立一个三层BP神经网络模型,包括输入层、隐含层、输出层。结构如下:



由图可知,BP神经网络输入层节点的输出为:

$$O_l^{(1)} = x_l, \ l = 1, 2, \dots, n$$
 (2)

其中, n为输入层节点的个数, n取决于被控系统的复杂程度。

网络的隐含层输入、输出为:

$$net_{j}^{(2)}(k) = \sum_{l=1}^{n} w_{jl}^{(2)}(k) O_{l}^{(1)}$$
(3)

$$O_{j}^{(2)}(k) = f[net_{j}^{(2)}], \ j = 1, \dots, m$$
 (4)

其中, $w_{jl}^{(2)}$ 为隐含层加权系数, $f[\cdot]$ 为激发函数, $f(x)=\frac{1-e^{-x}}{1+e^{-x}}$, $f'(x)=\frac{1}{2}[1-f^2(x)]$ 。上角标 (1)(2)(3)分别对应输入层、隐含层、输出层。

网络的输出层的输入、输出为:

$$net_i^{(3)}(k) = \sum_{j=1}^m w_{ij}^{(3)} O_j^{(2)}(k)$$
 (5)

$$O_i^{(3)}(k) = g[net_i^{(3)}(k)], \ i = 1, 2, 3$$
 (6)

$$O_0^{(3)}(k) = \theta_0, \ O_1^{(3)}(k) = \theta_1, \ O_2^{(3)}(k) = \theta_2$$
 (7)

其中, $w_{il}^{(3)}$ 为输出层加权系数, $g[\cdot]$ 为激发函数, $g(x)=\frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$,g'(x)=g(x)[1-g(x)]。

输出层的输出 $(\theta_0, \theta_1, \theta_2)$ 分别是参数的估值 $(\hat{\theta}_0(y, u), \hat{\theta}_1(y, u), \hat{\theta}_2(y, u))$,最后得到输出的估值为:

$$\hat{y}(k) = \hat{\theta}_0(y, u) * y(k-1) + \hat{\theta}_1(y, u) * y(k-2) + \hat{\theta}_2(y, u) * u(k-1)$$
(8)

取性能指标函数:

$$E(k) = \frac{1}{2} [y(k) - \hat{y}(k)]^2 \tag{9}$$

用梯度下降法修正网络的加权系数,即按E对加权系数的负梯度方向搜索调整,并附加一个使搜索快速收敛全局极小的惯性项,则有:

$$w_{ij}^{(3)}(k) = \gamma w_{ij}^{(3)}(k-1) - \rho \frac{\partial E(k)}{\partial w_{ij}^{(3)}}$$
(10)

式中, ρ 为学习率, γ 为惯性系数。

$$\frac{\partial E(k)}{\partial w_{ij}^{(3)}} = \frac{\partial E(k)}{\partial \hat{y}(k)} \cdot \frac{\partial \hat{y}(k)}{\partial O_i^{(3)}(k)} \cdot \frac{\partial O_i^{(3)}(k)}{\partial net_i^{(3)}(k)} \cdot \frac{\partial net_i^{(3)}(k)}{\partial w_{ij}^{(3)}}$$
(11)

由(7)和(8)可得:

$$\frac{\partial \hat{y}(k)}{\partial O_0^{(3)}(k)} = y(k-1), \quad \frac{\partial \hat{y}(k)}{\partial O_1^{(3)}(k)} = y(k-2), \quad \frac{\partial \hat{y}(k)}{\partial O_2^{(3)}(k)} = u(k-1)$$
(12)

这样,可以得到BP神经网络输出层权值计算公式为:

$$w_{ij}^{(3)}(k) = \gamma w_{ij}^{(3)}(k-1) - \rho \delta_i^{(3)} O_j^{(2)}(k)$$
(13)

$$\delta_i^{(3)} = -[y(k) - \hat{y}(k)] \frac{\partial \hat{y}(k)}{\partial O_i^{(3)}(k)} g[net_i^{(3)}(k)], \ i = 0, 1, 2$$
(14)

同理可以得到隐含层权值计算公式为:

$$w_{jl}^{(2)}(k) = \gamma w_{jl}^{(2)}(k-1) - \rho \delta_j^{(2)} O_l^{(1)}$$
 (15)

$$\delta_{j}^{(2)} = f'[net_{j}^{(2)}(k)] \sum_{i=1}^{3} \delta_{i}^{(3)} w_{ij}^{(3)}(k), \ j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m$$
 (16)

根据性能指标 $E(k)=\frac{1}{2}[y(k)-\hat{y}(k)]^2<\epsilon$ 来判断系统辨识是否结束。通过上述过程来不断地修正输出层和隐含层的权值,使误差满足性能指标的要求。

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参照RBF网络的自校正控制方法,设计基于RBF网络的模型参考自校正控制器,并进行Matlab仿真。被控对象为y(k)=0.8sin(y(k-1))+15u(k-1),采样周期为T=0.001,参考模型为 $y_m(k)=0.6y_m(k-1)+r(k)$,r(k)为正弦信号, $r(k)=0.50sin(2\pi kT)$ 。

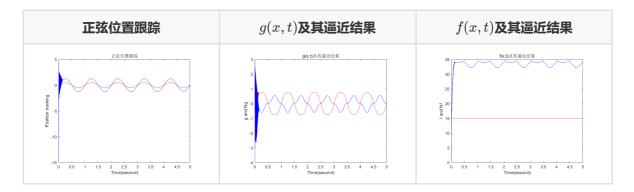
解:依题意,被控对象为y(k)=0.8sin(y(k-1))+15u(k-1),其中g[y(k)]=0.8sin(y(k-1)), $\varphi[y(k)]=15$ 。

```
网络隐层神经元个数m=6,初始权值取W=\begin{bmatrix}0.5&0.5&0.5&0.5&0.5&0.5\end{bmatrix}^T, V=\begin{bmatrix}0.5&0.5&0.5&0.5&0.5&0.5\end{bmatrix}^T,高斯函数的初始值取 C_j=\begin{bmatrix}0.5&0.5&0.5&0.5&0.5&0.5\end{bmatrix}^T,B=\begin{bmatrix}5&5&5&5&5\end{bmatrix}^T,网络权值学习参数为 \eta_1=0.15,\eta_2=0.50,\alpha=0.05。仿真程序代码如下:
```

```
1 %Self-Correct control based RBF Identification
 2
   clear all;
 3
   close all;
 5
   xite1 = 0.15;
   xite2 = 0.50;
 7
    alfa = 0.05;
 8
    w = 0.5*ones(6,1);
   v = 0.5*ones(6,1);
10 | cij = 0.50*ones(1,6);
11 | bj = 5*ones(6,1);
12
   h = zeros(6,1);
13
14 w_1 = w;
15 w_2 = w_1;
16 | v_1 = v;
   v_2 = v_1;
17
18
   u_1 = 0;
19 y_1 = 0;
20
    ym_1 = 0;
21
22
    ts = 0.001;
23
    for k = 1:1:5000
24
      time(k) = k*ts;
25
       r(k) = 0.50*sin(2*pi*k*ts);
26
27
       %Practical Plant;
28
        g(k) = 0.8*sin(y_1);
29
        f(k) = 15;
30
        y(k) = g(k)+f(k)*u_1;
31
       for j = 1:1:6
           h(j) = \exp(-norm(y(k)-cij(:,j))^2/(2*bj(j)*bj(j)));
32
33
        end
34
        Ng(k) = w'*h;
35
        Nf(k) = v'*h;
        ym(k) = 0.6*ym_1+r(k);
36
37
        e(k) = y(k)-ym(k);
38
        d_w = 0*w;
39
        for j = 1:1:6
40
           d_w(j) = xite1*e(k)*h(j);
41
        end
42
        w = w_1+d_w+a1fa*(w_1-w_2);
        d_v = 0*v;
43
        for j = 1:1:6
44
45
           d_v(j) = xite2*e(k)*h(j)*u_1;
46
        end
47
        v = v_1+d_v+a1fa*(v_1-v_2);
48
        u(k) = -Ng(k)/Nf(k)+r(k)/Nf(k);
49
        u_1 = u(k);
50
        y_1 = y(k);
51
        ym_1 = ym(k);
52
        w_2 = w_1;
```

```
53
       w_1 = w;
54
        v_2 = v_1;
55
        v_1 = v;
56
    end
57
58
   figure(1);
59
   plot(time,r,'r',time,y,'b');
   title('正弦位置跟踪');
60
61
   xlabel('Time(second)');ylabel('Position tracking');
62
   figure(2);
   plot(time,g,'r',time,Ng,'b');
63
64 title('g(x,t)及其逼近结果');
   xlabel('Time(second)');ylabel('g and Ng');
65
66 | figure(3);
   plot(time,f,'r',time,Nf,'b');
68 title('f(x,t)及其逼近结果');
69 xlabel('Time(second)');ylabel('f and Nf');
```

仿真结果如下所示:



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已知一非线性系统

$$y(k+1) = \frac{y(k)}{1+y^2(k)} + u^3(k)$$

给定的期望轨迹为

$$y_d(k) = sinrac{2\pi k}{25} + sinrac{2\pi k}{10}$$

试采用RBF神经网络进行自适应控制,其中Jacobian信息由RBF网络辨识,并进行Matlab仿真。

解:定义跟踪误差为 $e(k)=y(k)-y_d(k)$ 。在f(x(k))已知的情况下,设计反馈显性化控制律为 $u(k)=y_d(k+1)-f(x(k))-c_1e(k)$ 。取 $c_1=-0.01$,仿真代码如下所示:

```
6 | u_1 = 0;
 7
    y_1 = 0;
 8
    fx_1 = 0;
9
10
    for k = 1:1:20000
11
        time(k) = k*ts;
12
        yd(k) = sin(2*pi*k*ts/25) + sin(2*pi*k*ts/10);
13
        yd1 = sin(2*pi*(k+1)*ts/25)+sin(2*pi*(k+1)*ts/10);
14
        %Nonlinear plant
15
        fx(k) = y_1/(1+y_1^2);
        y(k) = fx_1+u_1^3;
16
17
        e(k) = y(k)-yd(k);
        u(k) = yd1-fx(k)-c1*e(k);
18
19
        y_1 = y(k);
20
        u_1 = u(k);
        fx_1 = fx(k);
21
22
    end
23
24
   figure(1);
    plot(time,yd,'r',time,y,'k:','linewidth',2);
25
26
   title('位置跟踪');
27
    xlabel('time(s)');ylabel('yd,y');
28
   legend('Ideal position signal','Position tracking');
29 figure(2);
   plot(time,u,'r','linewidth',2);
31 title('控制输入');
32 xlabel('time(s)');ylabel('Control input');
```

仿真结果如下所示:

