该代码为基于pso算法优化的PID神经网络的系统控制算法

该案例作者申明:

- 1:本人长期驻扎在此板块里,对该案例提问,做到有问必答。本套书籍官方网站
- 为: video.ourmatlab.com
- 2:点此从当当预定本书:《Matlab神经网络30个案例分析》。
- 3: 此案例有配套的教学视频,视频下载方式<u>video.ourmatlab.com/vbuy.html</u>。
- 4:此案例为原创案例,转载请注明出处(《Matlab神经网络30个案例分析》)。
- 5: 若此案例碰巧与您的研究有关联,我们欢迎您提意见,要求等,我们考虑后可以加在案例里。

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清空环境变量

```
clc
clear
```

粒子初始化

```
*粒子群算法中的两个参数

c1=1.49445;

c2=1.49445;

最大最小校值

wmax=0.9;

wmin=0.13;

*最大最小/体

popmax=0.3;

popmin=-0.3;

maxgen=50; * 进化次数

sizepop=20; * 种群规模

*随机产生一个种群

for i=1:sizepop

pop(i,:)=0.03*rand(1,45); *个体编码

fitness(i)=fun(pop(i,:)); *染色体的适应度

V(i,:)=0.003*rands(1,45); *初始化速度

end
```

初始种群极值

```
%找最好的染色体
[bestfitness bestindex]=min(fitness);
zbest=pop(bestindex,:); %全局最佳
gbest=pop; %个体最佳
fitnessgbest=fitness; %个体最佳适应度值
fitnesszbest=bestfitness; %全局最佳适应度值
```

迭代寻优

```
for i=1:maxgen
    for j=1:sizepop
        w=(wmax-wmin)*(i-1)/(maxgen)+wmin; %权值线性变化
        V(j,:)=w*V(j,:) + c1*rand*(gbest(j,:) - pop(j,:)) + c2*rand*(zbest - pop(j,:));
                                                                                             ₩凍度
更新
        V(j,find(V(j,:)>Vmax))=Vmax;
        V(j,find(V(j,:)<Vmin))=Vmin;
%种群更新
        pop(j,:) = pop(j,:) + 0.5*V(j,:);
        for k=1:45
            if rand>0.95
                pop(j,k)=0.3*rand;
                                    *自适应变异
            end
        end
        pop(j,find(pop(j,:)>popmax))=popmax;
        pop(j,find(pop(j,:)<popmin))=popmin;</pre>
        %适应度值
        fitness(j)=fun(pop(j,:));
    end
    for j=1:sizepop
        *个体极值更新
        if fitness(j)<fitnessgbest(j)</pre>
            gbest(j,:) = pop(j,:);
            fitnessgbest(j) = fitness(j);
        end
        *全局极值更新
        if fitness(j)<fitnesszbest</pre>
            zbest = pop(j,:);
            fitnesszbest = fitness(j);
        end
    end
    %记录最优适应度值
    yy(i)=fitnesszbest;
end
```

最优个体控制

```
figure(1)
plot(yy)
title('粒子群算法进化过程');
xlabel('进化代数');ylabel('适应度');
individual=zbest;
w11=reshape(individual(1:6),3,2);
w12=reshape(individual(7:12),3,2);
w13=reshape(individual(13:18),3,2);
w21=individual(19:27);
w22=individual(28:36);
w23=individual(37:45);
rate1=0.006;rate2=0.001; %学习率
k=0.3; K=3;
y_1=zeros(3,1);y_2=y_1;y_3=y_2;
u_1=zeros(3,1);u_2=u_1;u_3=u_2;
hli=zeros(3,1);hli_1=hli;
h2i=zeros(3,1);h2i_1=h2i;
h3i=zeros(3,1);h3i_1=h3i;
                                       %第
xli=zeros(3,1);x2i=x1i;x3i=x2i;x1i 1=x1i;x2i 1=x2i;x3i 1=x3i;
                                                                                           *隐含层输出
*权值初始化
k0=0.03;
*值限定
*URE ynmax=1;ynmin=-1; *系统输出值限定xpmax=1;xpmin=-1; *P节点输出限定qimax=1;qimin=-1; *I节点输出限定qdmax=1;qdmin=-1; *D节点输出限定uhmax=1;uhmin=-1; *输出结果限定
```

```
for k=1:1:200
                                     -----网络前向计算--
     *系统输出
    \begin{array}{l} y1(k) = (0.4*y_1(1) + u_1(1) / (1 + u_1(1)^2) + 0.2*u_1(1)^3 + 0.5*u_1(2)) + 0.3*y_1(2); \\ y2(k) = (0.2*y_1(2) + u_1(2) / (1 + u_1(2)^2) + 0.4*u_1(2)^3 + 0.2*u_1(1)) + 0.3*y_1(3); \\ y3(k) = (0.3*y_1(3) + u_1(3) / (1 + u_1(3)^2) + 0.4*u_1(3)^3 + 0.4*u_1(2)) + 0.3*y_1(1); \end{array}
    r1(k)=0.7;r2(k)=0.4;r3(k)=0.6; %控制目标
    %系统输出限制
    yn=[y1(k),y2(k),y3(k)];
    yn(find(yn>ynmax))=ynmax;
    yn(find(yn<ynmin))=ynmin;</pre>
    %输入层输出
    x1o=[r1(k);yn(1)];x2o=[r2(k);yn(2)];x3o=[r3(k);yn(3)];
    *隐含层
    x1i=w11*x1o;
    x2i=w12*x2o;
    x3i=w13*x3o;
    %比例神经元P计算
    xp=[x1i(1),x2i(1),x3i(1)];
    xp(find(xp>xpmax))=xpmax;
    xp(find(xp<xpmin))=xpmin;</pre>
     qp=xp;
    h1i(1) = qp(1); h2i(1) = qp(2); h3i(1) = qp(3);
     *积分神经元1计算
    xi = [x1i(2), x2i(2), x3i(2)];
     qi=[0,0,0];qi_1=[h1i(2),h2i(2),h3i(2)];
     qi=qi_1+xi;
    qi(find(qi>qimax))=qimax;
     qi(find(qi<qimin))=qimin;
    h1i(2)=qi(1); h2i(2)=qi(2); h3i(2)=qi(3);
     *微分神经元D计算
    xd=[x1i(3),x2i(3),x3i(3)];
     qd = [0 \ 0 \ 0];
    xd_1=[x1i_1(3),x2i_1(3),x3i_1(3)];
     qd=xd-xd_1;
     qd(find(qd>qdmax))=qdmax;
     qd(find(qd<qdmin))=qdmin;
    h1i(3)=qd(1); h2i(3)=qd(2); h3i(3)=qd(3);
     %输出层计算
    wo=[w21;w22;w23];
     qo=[h1i',h2i',h3i'];qo=qo';
     uh=wo*qo;
    uh(find(uh>uhmax))=uhmax;
     uh(find(uh<uhmin))=uhmin;
    u1(k)=uh(1);u2(k)=uh(2);u3(k)=uh(3); %控制律
                             ----网络反馈修正---
     %计算误差
    error=[r1(k)-y1(k);r2(k)-y2(k);r3(k)-y3(k)];
    error1(k)=error(1);error2(k)=error(2);error3(k)=error(3);
J(k)=0.5*(error(1)^2+error(2)^2+error(3)^2); %调整大小
    ypc=[y1(k)-y_1(1);y2(k)-y_1(2);y3(k)-y_1(3)];
     uhc=[u_1(1)-u_2(1);u_1(2)-u_2(2);u_1(3)-u_2(3)];
    %隐含层和输出层权值调整
    %调整w21
    Sig1=sign(ypc./(uhc(1)+0.00001));
    dw21=sum(error.*Sig1)*qo';
    w21=w21+rate2*dw21;
    %调整w22
    Sig2=sign(ypc./(uh(2)+0.00001));
    dw22=sum(error.*Sig2)*qo';
    w22=w22+rate2*dw22;
    %调整w23
    sig3=sign(ypc./(uh(3)+0.00001));
    dw23=sum(error.*Sig3)*qo';
    w23=w23+rate2*dw23;
```

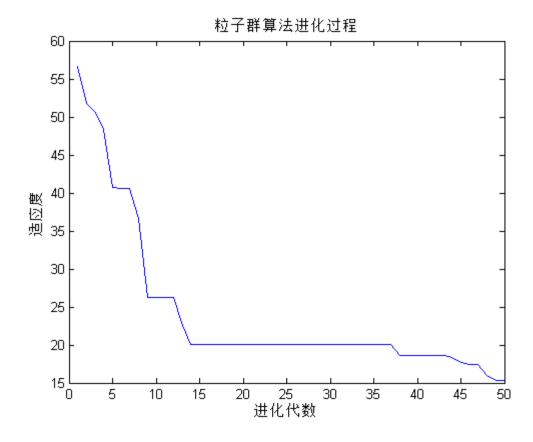
```
%输入层和隐含层权值调整
    delta2=zeros(3,3);
    wshi = [w21; w22; w23];
    for t=1:1:3
         delta2(1:3,t)=error(1:3).*sign(ypc(1:3)./(uhc(t)+0.00000001));
    end
    for
         j=1:1:3
         sgn(j)=sign((hli(j)-hli_1(j))/(xli(j)-xli_1(j)+0.00001));
    end
     s1=sgn'*[r1(k),y1(k)];
     wshi2_1=wshi(1:3,1:3);
     alter=zeros(3,1);
      dws1=zeros(3,2);
      for j=1:1:3
          for p=1:1:3
               alter(j)=alter(j)+delta2(p,:)*wshi2_1(:,j);
          end
      end
      for p=1:1:3
          dws1(p,:)=alter(p)*s1(p,:);
      end
     w11=w11+rate1*dws1;
      %调整w12
    for j=1:1:3
         sgn(j)=sign((h2i(j)-h2i_1(j))/(x2i(j)-x2i_1(j)+0.0000001));
    end
    s2=sgn'*[r2(k),y2(k)];
    wshi\bar{2}_2=wshi(:,4:6);
    alter2=zeros(3,1);
    dws2=zeros(3,2);
    for j=1:1:3
         for p=1:1:3
              alter2(j)=alter2(j)+delta2(p,:)*wshi2_2(:,j);
    end
    for p=1:1:3
         dws2(p,:)=alter2(p)*s2(p,:);
    end
    w12=w12+rate1*dws2;
    %调整w13
    for j=1:1:3
         sgn(j)=sign((h3i(j)-h3i_1(j))/(x3i(j)-x3i_1(j)+0.0000001));
    s3=sgn'*[r3(k),y3(k)];
    wshi2_3=wshi(:,7:9);
    alter3=zeros(3,1);
    dws3=zeros(3,2);
    for j=1:1:3
         for p=1:1:3
              alter3(j)=(alter3(j)+delta2(p,:)*wshi2_3(:,j));
         end
    end
    for p=1:1:3
         dws3(p,:)=alter2(p)*s3(p,:);
    end
    w13=w13+rate1*dws3;
    %参数更新
    u_3=u_2;u_2=u_1;u_1=uh;
    y_2=y_1;y_1=yn;
h1i_1=h1i;h2i_1=h2i;h3i_1=h3i;
    x1i_1=x1i;x2i_1=x2i;x3i_1=x3i;
time=0.001*(1:k);
figure(2)
subplot(3,1,1)
plot(time,r1,'r-',time,y1,'b-');
title('PID神经元网络控制');
ylabel('被控量1');
legend('控制目标','实际输出','fontsize',12);
subplot(3,1,2)
plot(time,r2,'r-',time,y2,'b-');
ylabel('被控量2');
legend('控制目标','实际输出','fontsize',12);
axis([0,0.2,0,1])
```

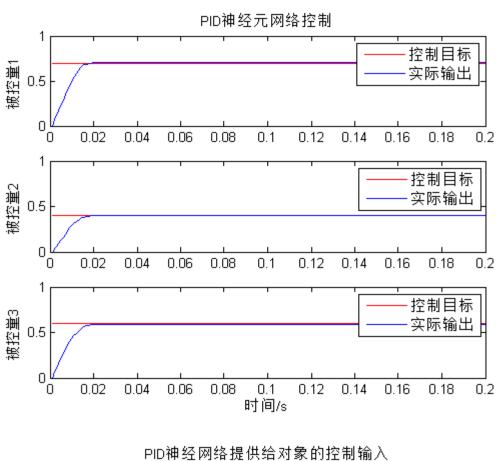
```
subplot(3,1,3)
plot(time,r3,'r-',time,y3,'b-');
xlabel('时间/s');
ylabel('被控量3');
legend('控制目标','实际输出','fontsize',12);

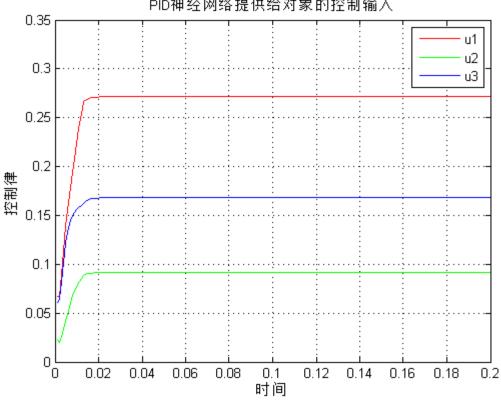
figure(3)
plot(time,u1,'r-',time,u2,'g-',time,u3,'b');
title('PID神经网络提供给对象的控制输入');
xlabel('时间'),ylabel('控制律');
legend('u1','u2','u3');grid

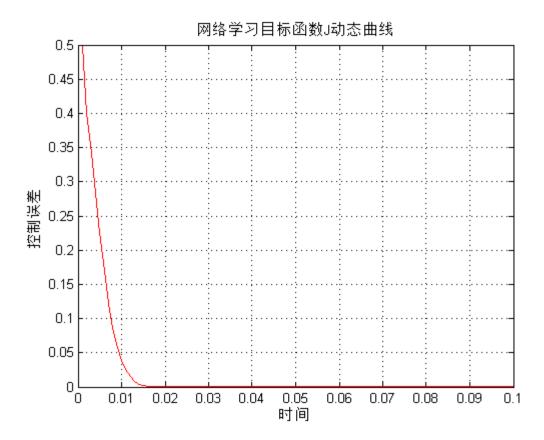
figure(4)
plot(time,J,'r-');
axis([0,0.1,0,0.5]);grid
title('网络学习目标函数J动态曲线');
xlabel('时间');ylabel('控制误差');
web browser www.matlabsky.com
```

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Matlab神经网络30个案例分析

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