非线性控制系统的局部镇定

倪郁东¹、辛云冰²

(1.合肥工业大学 理学院,安徽 合肥 230009; 2.集美大学 计算科学与应用物理系,福建 厦门 361021]

摘 要: 在对非线性控制系统 x = Ax + f(x) + Bu + G(x) u的镇定性研究中,通过反馈精确线性化及零动态方法确实带来一些方便,但常要求系统满足可控性秩条件或要求其零动态具有渐近稳定性。该文将系统分解 2个子系统,即 $x_1 = A_1x_1 + B_1u + f_1(x_1,x_2) + G_1(x_1,x_2)u$ 和 $x_2 = A_2x_2 + f_2(x_1,x_2) + G_2(x_1,x_2)u$ 其中,第一个系统是可控的,而第二个系统则可直接构造反馈控制律 u(x),使其闭环系统 x = Ax + f(x) + (B + G(x))u(x) 在 x = 0处渐近稳定。

关键词: 非线性控制系统; 局部镇定性; 反馈控制

中图分类号: 0231.2 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 1003-5060(2003)03-0467-05

Local stabilization of nonlinear control systems

NI Yu-dong¹, XIN Yun-bing²

(1. School of Sciences, Hefei University of Technology, Hefei 230009, China; 2 Dept. of Computational Science and Applied Physics, Jimei University, Xiamen 361021, China)

Abstract In studying the stabilization of the nonlinear control system x = Ax + f(x) + Bu + G(x)u, the exact linearization via feedback and the zero dynamic approach are really convenient. However, it is required that either the system satisfy the controllability rank condition or its zero dynamic be asymptotically stable. In this paper, the system is resolved into two subsystems $x_1 = A_1x_1 + B_1u + f_1(x_1,x_2) + G_1(x_1,x_2)u$ and $x_2 = A_2x_2 + f_2(x_1,x_2) + G_2(x_1,x_2)u$. The first system is controllable. As for the second system, when the feedback control law u(x) is given, the closed loop system x = Ax + f(x) + (B + G(x))u(x) shows asymptotical equilibrium at x = 0.

Key words nonlinear control system; local stabilization; feedback control

1 多变量控制系统的渐近镇定

考察多变量控制系统[1~4].即

$$\dot{x} = Ax + f(x) + (B + G(x))u \tag{1}$$

其中, $x \in R^n$ 是状态变量, $u \in R^m$ 是控制变量,AB 是常系数矩阵,并且

$$f(0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0) = G(0) = 0$$

Rank
$$[\boldsymbol{B} \boldsymbol{A} \boldsymbol{B} \cdots \boldsymbol{A}^{n-1} \boldsymbol{B}] = r < n$$

根据矩阵的变换理论,存在非奇异矩阵T.使得

$$TAT^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & \bar{0} \\ 0 & A_2 \end{bmatrix}, \qquad TB = \begin{bmatrix} B_1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

并且 (A_1B_1) 是一可控对,故可以不失一般性地假定 AB 已具有这种形式。

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 $f = \begin{bmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \end{bmatrix}$, $G = \begin{bmatrix} G_1 \\ G_2 \end{bmatrix}$

其中 $,x \in R^r, x \in R^s, s = n - R$ 则系统(1)式等价于下式,即

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = A_1x_1 + B_1\mathbf{u} + f_1(x_1, x_2) + G_1(x_1, x_2)\mathbf{u} \\ x_2 = A_2x_2 + f_2(x_1, x_2) + G_1(x_1, x_2)\mathbf{u} \end{cases}$$
(2)

1.1 讨论

本文中,在下列假设下讨论。

- (1) H: Rank{ $G(0,x_2)$ = mim{s,m},在 R^s 中 x_2 = 0处某支心邻域中成立。
- (2) H2 矩阵 A的特征值均为零实部的和单重根。

引理 1 考察系统[5]为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = Ax + p(x, y) \\ \dot{y} = q(x, y) \end{cases}$$
 (3)

其中,p(0,0)=0, $\frac{\partial p}{\partial x}(0,0)=0$,q(0,0)=0 若 A的特征值均为负实部,并且 $\dot{y}=q(0,y)$ 在 y=0处具有渐近稳定平衡,则系统 (3)式在 (x,y)=(0,0)处具有渐近稳定平衡

引理 2 若矩阵 A的特征值均有零实部,并且均是单重根,则存在正定矩阵 $P^{[6]}$,使得

$$A^T P + P A = 0$$

证明 设T是非奇异矩阵,使得

$$TAT^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} J_1 & & & \\ & J_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & J_l \end{bmatrix}$$

其中

$$J_i = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \vec{W} \\ -W & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 , $W > 0$ $\Longrightarrow W = 0$

显然

$$J_i^T + J_i = 0, i = 1, 2, \cdots, l$$

由此可得

$$(\mathbf{T}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{T}^{-1})^T + (\mathbf{T}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{T}^{-1}) = 0$$

即

$$\mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{T}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{T} + \mathbf{T}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{T}\mathbf{A} = 0$$

因此,取 $P = T^T T$,即得正定矩阵 P,使得

$$A^T P + P A = 0$$

证毕。

对于控制对 (A_1B_1) ,取一矩阵 F,使得 $(A_1 + B_1F)$ 是稳定的,即

若设取反馈律 $u=F_1x+u_2(x_1,x_2)$,则对任何 $u_2(x_1,x_2),u_2(0,0)=0$, $\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1}(0,0)=0$,子系统为

$$\dot{x} = (A_1 + B_1 F_1) x_1 + B u_2(x_1, x_2) + f(x_1, x_2) + G_1(x_1, x_2) (F_1 x_1 + u_2(x_1, x_2)) \triangleq \tilde{A} x_1 + P(x_1, x_2)$$
(4)

满足引理 1的条件。因此,在此反馈控制下,系统(2)式中 \dot{x}_2 转化成

$$x^2 = A^2x^2 + f^2(0,x^2) + G^2(0,x^2)u^2(0,x^2)$$

为方便起见,将其改写成下列形式,即

$$\dot{x}_2 = A_2 x_2 + F_2(x_2) + G_2(x_2) u_2 \tag{5}$$

其中, $F_2(x_2)=f_2(0,x_2)$, $G_2(x_2)=G_2(0,x_2)$, $u_2=u_2(0,x_2)$,

1.2 结 论

定理 设系统 (1)式满足 $H = H^2$,则存在反馈控制律 $\mathbf{u}(x) = F_1 x + u^2 (x_1, x_2)^{[7]}$,使得闭环系统为 $\dot{x} = Ax + f(x) + (B + G(x))\mathbf{u}$

在 x = 0处具有渐近稳定平衡。其中, $x \in R^{r}$, $x \in R^{s}$, $r = \text{Rank}[\mathbf{B} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} \cdot \cdot \mathbf{A}^{r-1} \mathbf{B}], s = n - \kappa$

证明 根据讨论,只需证明存在反馈律 $u^2(x^2)$,使得 $u^2(x^2)$ 镇定子系统 (5)式 由 H^2 和引理 1 2,可找到一个正定矩阵 P.使得

$$A_2^T \boldsymbol{P} + \boldsymbol{P} A_2 = 0$$

取李亚普诺夫函数 $V = x_2^T P x_2$,并沿系统 (5)式求导,得

$$V = (F_2(x_2) + G_2(x_2)u_2(x_2))^T \mathbf{P} x_2 = x_2^T \mathbf{P} (F_2(x) + G_2(x_2)u_2(x_2))$$
(6)

$$(\overline{F}_2(x_2) + G_2(x_2)\overline{u}_2(x_2))^T P + P(\overline{F}_2(x_2) + G_2(x_2)\overline{u}_2(x_2))$$

是负定的

(1) 若 $s= n- \geqslant m$,则首先取 $u_2(x_2)= K(x_2)$,使得

$$\overline{F}_{2}(x_{2}) + G_{2}(x_{2})K(x_{2}) = 0$$

这是由于 $Rank(G^2(x^2)) = m$,从 H^2 中可知 $K(x^2)$ 确定存在。 故只需找 $T(x^2)$,使得

$$T^{T}(x_{2})G_{2}^{T}(x_{2})\mathbf{P} + \mathbf{P}G_{2}(x_{2})T(x_{2})$$

是负定矩阵

设取 $\beta(x_2)$ 是一个适当的s s s 正定矩阵,则可得

$$T(x_2) = -\frac{1}{2} (G^T P^2 G_2)^{-1} G^T P^{\beta} (x_2)$$

使得

$$T^{T}(x^{2}) G^{T}(x^{2}) P + P G^{2}(x^{2}) T(x^{2}) = -\beta (x^{2})$$

因此,取反馈律为 $u_2(x_2)=[K(x_2)+T(x_2)]x_2$ 时,可得 $V=-x_2^T\beta(x_2)x_2$ 为一负定型换言之,已取得了 $u_2(x_2)$ 镇定子系统 (5)式。

(2) 若 s < m,则 Rank $(G_2(x_2)) = s$,在 $x_2 = 0$ 的某去心邻域中成立

$$G = (G^1, G^2), \qquad \overline{u^2} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{u^2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $G^{1}_{2} \stackrel{1}{u^{2}}$ 是 s s 矩阵 , $R_{ark}(G^{1}) = s$ 在 $x^{2} = 0$ 的某去心邻域中成立。 故只需考虑函数矩阵 ,即

 $(\overline{F}_{2}(x_{2}) + G_{2}^{1}(x_{2})\overline{u_{2}^{1}})^{T}\mathbf{P} + \mathbf{P}(\overline{F}_{2}(x_{2}) + G_{2}^{1}(x_{2})\overline{u_{2}^{1}})$

的负定性

如同(1)式中处理的那样,可设取 $K^{1}(x_{2})$,使得

?1994-2017 China Academic Journal Electronic Publishing House. All rights reserved. http://www.cnki.net

取

$$T'(x_2) = -\frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{P} G_2^{1}(x_2))^{-1} \beta (x_2)$$
$$-\frac{1}{u_2} = \begin{bmatrix} K^{1}(x_2) + T^{1}(x_2) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

从而

$$u_2 = \begin{bmatrix} (K^1(x_2) + T(x_2))x_2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

镇定子系统(5)式。

注记 1 反馈律 $u_2(x_2)$ 是 $x_2=0$ 的某邻域中松弛控制,一般情况下,K T或 K^1 T 在 $x_2=0$ 处不是 光滑的,甚至也不是连续的。

注记 2 反馈律 $u_2(x_2)$ 不是 $x_2=0$ 的任何邻域中松弛控制律 .这是因为 u_2 是从 x=0的 x_2 超平面 中取得的,而不是在 X空间中。

如果在 $x^2 = 0$ 的去心邻域中 $\operatorname{sgn}(\det PG^1) = \pm 1$,则可用 $\det(G^1P^2G_2) + |x_1|^2$ 代替,或在 u^2 中,可用 $\det(\mathbf{PG}) \perp |x_1|^2$ 代替 $\det(\mathbf{PG})$,并不影响 u_2 对系统 (5)式的镇定

反馈律构造及示例

2.1 构造步骤

(1) 计算 $\operatorname{Rank}[\mathbf{B} A\mathbf{B} \cdots \mathbf{A}^{r-1}\mathbf{B}] = r$,并求线性变换矩阵 T,使得

$$TAT^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 \end{bmatrix}, \qquad TB = \begin{bmatrix} B_1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2) 选择矩阵 F_1 使得 A_1+BF_1 是稳定的 ,即满足

$$\max\{\operatorname{Re}\lambda : \lambda \in \operatorname{e}(A_1 + \mathbf{BF}_1)\} \leqslant -X < 0$$

(3) 选择正定矩阵 P,使得 $A_2^T P + P A_2 = 0$,并求解方程

$$f_2(0,x_2) = G_2(0,x_2)\mathbf{u} = 0, \quad \mathbf{x} f(0,x) + G_1(0,x)\mathbf{u} = 0$$

记它们的解为 $K(x^2)$ 或 $K^1(x^2)$

(4) 给出一个适当的正定矩阵 $\beta(x^2)$,并设置

$$T(x_2) = -\frac{1}{2} \left[G_2^T(0, x_2) \mathbf{P}^2 G_2(0, x_2) \right]^{-1} G_2^T(0, x_2) \mathbf{P}^{\beta}(x_2)$$

或.

$$T^{1}(x_{2}) = -\frac{1}{2} [PG^{1}(0,x_{2})]^{-1}\beta(x_{2})$$

(5) 引用注记 2,可得 x=0的去心邻域中松弛反馈 $K(x_1,x_2),T(x_1,x_2)$ 或 $K^1(x_1,x_2),T(x_1,x_2)$,从 而获得反馈律为

$$u(x_1,x_2) = Fx_1 + (K(x_1,x_2) + T(x_1,x_2))x_2$$

$$u(x_1,x_2) = \begin{bmatrix} (K^1(x_1,x_2) + T^1(x_1,x_2))x_2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

或.

镇定系统(1)式

2.2 举 例

考察系统 [8]为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_{1} = x_{1} + x_{2}^{2} + x_{2}x_{3} - u_{1} + u_{2} + x_{1}u_{1} \\ \dot{x}_{2} = -2x_{3} + x_{1}x_{3} + (x_{3} - x_{2})u_{1} + (x_{1} + 2x_{2})u_{2} \\ \dot{x}_{3} = 2x_{2} + x_{2}^{2} - x_{3}^{2} + (2x_{1} - x_{2})u_{1} + (x_{2} + x_{3})u_{2} \\ \text{Academic Journal Electronic Publishing House. All rights reserved.} \end{cases}$$
(7)

沿用上节中记号,这里

$$A_{1} = (1), B_{1} = (-1, 1), A_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{7}{2} \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, f_{1} = (x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}x_{3}), f_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1}x_{3} \\ x_{2}^{2} - x_{3}^{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G_{1} = (x_{1}, 0), G_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{3} - x_{2} & x_{1} + 2x_{2} \\ 2x_{1} - x_{2} & x_{2} + x_{3} \end{bmatrix}, x = (x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3})^{T}, \mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u} \\ \mathbf{u} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(1) \diamondsuit u_{1} = 2x, \text{即取} \ F_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \text{则系统} \ \dot{x}_{1} = -x_{1} + 3x_{1}^{2}, \textbf{在} \ x = 0$$
处具有一个渐近稳定平衡
$$(2) \diamondsuit V = \frac{1}{2}x_{2}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}x_{3}^{2}, \text{并沿下列子系统求导得}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_{2} = -2x_{3} + (x_{3} - x_{2})u_{1} + 2x_{2}u_{2} \\ \dot{x}_{3} = 2x_{2} + (x_{2}^{2} - x_{3}^{2}) - x_{2}u_{1} + (x_{2} + x_{3})u_{2} \end{cases}$$

$$(8)$$

得

$$V = x_{2} [(x_{3} - x_{2})u_{1} + 2x_{2}u_{2}] + x_{3} [(x_{2}^{2} - x_{3}^{2}) + (x_{2} + x_{3})u_{2} - x_{2}u_{1}] =$$

$$(x_{2} x_{3}) \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ x_{2} & -x_{3} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} x_{3} - x_{2} & 2x_{2} \\ -x_{2} & x_{2} + x_{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{2} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(x_{2} x_{3}) = \begin{bmatrix} x_{3} + x_{2} & 2x_{2} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$(x_{3} + x_{2} + x_{3}) = \begin{bmatrix} x_{3} + x_{2} & 2x_{2} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$(x_{3} + x_{2} + x_{3}) = \begin{bmatrix} x_{3} + x_{2} & 2x_{2} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$(x_{3} + x_{2} + x_{3}) = \begin{bmatrix} x_{3} + x_{2} & 2x_{2} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix},$$

令

(3) 由
$$G_{2}(0,x_{2},x_{3}) = \begin{bmatrix} x_{3}+x_{2} & 2x_{2} \\ -x_{2} & x_{2}+x_{3} \end{bmatrix}$$
, \vec{x} \vec{x} \vec{y} \vec{y}

若取 $\beta(x_2,x_3) = (x_2^2 + x_3^2)I, I$ 为单位矩阵,则

$$\bar{u}^2 = -\begin{bmatrix} x_2 + x_3 & -2x_3 \\ x_2 & x_3 - x_2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad V = -(x_2, x_3)\beta(x_2, x_3)\begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

从而得到反馈律为

$$\mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x_1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2} \begin{bmatrix} -2x_2^3 + 2x_2x_2^3 + x_2^4 + x_2^2x_3^2 - x_2^3x_3 - x_2x_3^3 \\ x_2^2x_3 - x_2^3 + x_2x_3^2 - x_3^3 + x_2^4 - x_2x_3^3 - x_2^3x_3 + 2x_2^2x_3^2 + x_2^3 \end{bmatrix}$$

镇定系统(7)式

参考文献]

- [1] Isidori A. Nonlinear control systems (2nd ed) [M]. New York: Spring er-Verlag, 1989. 57-182.
- [2] Hermes H. Asymptotically stabilizing feedback controls and the nonlinear regulator[J]. SIAM J Control and Optimization, 1991, 29 185- 196.
- [3] Jundjevic V, Quinn J P. Controllability and stability [J]. J Differential Equations, 1979, 28 381-389.
- [4] Byiness C I Isidori A. Asymptotic stabilization of minimum phase nonlinear systems [J]. IEEE Trans Auto Contr, 1991, 36(10): 1 122- 1 137.
- [5] Byrnes D I, Isidori A. Local stabilization of minimum phase nonlinear systems [J]. Syst Contr Lett, 1988, 11(1): 9-17.
- [6] Sontag E D. Smooth stabilization implies coprime factorization [J]. IEEE Trans Auto Contr, 1989, 34(4): 443-455.
- [7] Sontag E D. Further facts about input and state stabilization [J]. IEEE Trans Auto Contr, 1990, 35(4): 437-442
- [8] Brockett R.W. Feedback invariants for nonlinear systems [J]. IFAC Congress, 1978, 6-1-115--1-120.

(责任编辑 吕 杰)