基于动态面的扩展自适应反演控制

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摘 要:针对一类严格反馈的非线性系统,提出基于动态面的扩展自适应反演控制法。该方法中的参数自适应律采用不确定等价方法设计,与基于等价原理的参数自适应方法相比,具有参数收敛快的特点。同时该方法中用一阶滤波器的微分代替了虚拟控制的导数,消除了传统反演法中反复对虚拟控制求导而引起的控制律复杂问题。该方法具有系统响应快、参数收敛快和控制律简单的特点。利用Lyapunov方法证明了闭环系统的稳定性,仿真结果证明了该方法的正确性。

关键词: 动态面控制, 严格反馈非线性系统, 扩展自适反演控制

Extended Adaptive Backstepping Method Using Dynamic Surface Control

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Abstract: An extended adaptive backstepping method is proposed for nonlinear systems with strict feedback form. The parameters' update laws are designed on uncertainty equivalence. The uncertain parameters converge quickly. The method utilizes the differentiation of the first-order filter to replace the quantity of the differentiation of the virtual control in determining the next virtual control at each step of recursion. Therefore, the problem of explosion of complexity in traditional backstepping design, which is caused by repeated differentiations of certain nonlinear functions such as virtual control, is overcome by introducing the firs-order filter. The response of system is quick. The parameters converge quickly. The control law is simpler. Simulation results demonstrate the proposed method is validity.

Key Words: Dynamic surface control, Strict-feedback nonlinear system, Extended adaptive backstepping control

1 引言

针对一类参数线性化的严格反馈非线性系统的自适应反演法[1]于1991年提出,因其成功应用在高性能飞机的消除机翼摆动的控制问题上[2]而受到广泛关注。文献[1]中提出的自适应反演法存在对同一参数进行多次重复估计的过参数化问题,文献[3]对此进行了改进,提出了调节函数的概念,克服了过参数化的问题。以上的研究都是针对参数线性化的严格反馈系统进行的研究,对于非参数化严格反馈非线性系统,文献[4]利用模糊系统去逼近系统中的未知函数,自适应反演法保证跟踪误差的有界性和参数调节,与以往的自适应反演法相比较,该方法不需要未

知参数是线性化参数的条件。文献[5]对一类纯反馈非线性系统,利用中值定理、反演法及神经网络,提出了一种自适应神经网络控制器设计。文献[6]基于 H。性能指标及反演法,对虚拟控制系数为1的一类严格反馈非线性系统提出了一种自适应模糊控制策略。文献[7]研究了一类具有三角结构串级多变量系统的自适应神经网络控制问题。反演法需要计算虚拟控制的导数,当系统的阶数较高时,控制律变得很复杂,针对这一问题,文献[8]采取了动态面控制的方法,即在控制结构中增加低通滤波器,滤波器的输入是前一级的虚拟控制,而将滤波器的输出作用到下一级的虚拟控制中。动态面技术已经成功应用到磁悬浮控制系统中^[9]。但动态面的引入降低了系统的动态性能。最近文献[10]提出一种扩展自适应反演法,该方

法是基于不确定等价原则来设计参数的自适应率的,有别于以往的基于Lyapunov函数来设计自适应率。文献[10]提出的方法参数收敛速度快,系统动态性能较传统的反演法有所提高,但控制律较传统的反演法更复杂。

本文在文献[10]的基础上,针对参数线性化的严格反馈非线性系统,提出基于动态面的扩展自适应反演控制法,该方法参数收敛速度快,同时该方法中用一阶滤波器的微分代替了虚拟控制的导数,消除了对虚拟控制求导而引起的控制律复杂问题。与传统的基于动态面的反演控制法相比较,本文的控制方法有效提高系统的动态性能,与文献[10]相比,本文中的控制器简单实用。将提出的方法应用到经典的高性能飞机的消除机翼摆动的控制问题上,仿真结果表明本文提出的方法大大提高了系统的动态性能,参数收敛速度加快,控制律简单实用。

2 问题描述

参数线性化的严格反馈非线性系统描述为:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_{i} = x_{i+1} + \phi_{i}(x_{1}, x_{2}, \dots x_{i})^{T} \theta_{i}, 1 \leq i \leq n-1 \\ \dot{x}_{n} = u + \phi_{n}(x)^{T} \theta_{n} \\ y = x_{1} \end{cases}$$
 (1)

式(1)中 $x = [x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n]$ " 为系统的状态,将 (x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_i) 简记为 $(\overline{x_i})$; $\phi_i(\overline{x_i})$ 是已知光滑连续 函数, $\phi_i(0, \cdots 0) = 0$; θ_i 为未知常参数的向量。式中 u为输入,y为系统输出。本文的控制目标:使系统状态调节至零。

3 参数自适应律的设计

首先定义参数误差:

$$z_i = \hat{\theta}_i + \beta_i(\overline{x}_i) - \theta_i$$
 , $i = 1, 2 \cdots, n$ (2)

用 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_i + \beta_i(x)$ 来估计 $\boldsymbol{\theta}_i$, z_i 是估计误差, $\boldsymbol{\beta}_i(\bar{x}_i)$ 是待设计的光滑函数^[10]。

式(3)为误差系统动态方程,其中 $u=x_{n+1}$ 。

$$\dot{z}_{i} = \dot{\hat{\theta}}_{i} + \sum_{j=1}^{i} \frac{\partial \beta_{i}}{\partial x_{j}} \dot{x}_{j}$$

$$= \dot{\hat{\theta}}_{i} + \sum_{j=1}^{i} \frac{\partial \beta_{i}}{\partial x_{j}} (x_{j+1} + \phi_{j} (\overline{x}_{j})^{T} \theta_{j})$$

$$= \dot{\hat{\theta}}_{i} + \sum_{j=1}^{i} \frac{\partial \beta_{i}}{\partial x_{j}} (x_{j+1} + \phi_{j} (\overline{x}_{j})^{T} (\hat{\theta}_{j} + \beta_{j} (\overline{x}_{j}) - z_{j})) \tag{3}$$

选取自适应率

$$\dot{\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}}_{i} = -\sum_{i=1}^{i} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\beta}_{i}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_{i}} (\boldsymbol{x}_{j+1} + \boldsymbol{\phi}_{j} (\overline{\boldsymbol{x}}_{j})^{T} (\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{j} + \boldsymbol{\beta}_{j} (\overline{\boldsymbol{x}}_{j})) \tag{4}$$

且选取

$$\beta_i(\overline{x}_i) = \int_0^{s_i} k_i(x_1,\cdots,\chi) \phi_i(x_1,\cdots,\chi) d\chi \ , \quad k_i(x_1,\cdots,\chi) > 0$$

假设1: 存在 $k_i(x_1, \dots, \chi) > k_i > 0$ 使得

$$\frac{\partial \beta_i}{\partial x_i} = \delta_{ij}(x_1, \dots, x_i) \phi_i(x_1, \dots, x_i), j = 1, \dots i - 1$$
 (6)

其 中 $\delta_{ij}(x_1,\dots,x_i)$ 为 有 界 函 数 。 设 $|\delta_{ij}(x_1,\dots,x_i)| \leq m_{ii}$, $m_{ii} > 0$ 。

根据假设1,则误差系统的动态方程式(3)可以表示成式(7)。

$$\dot{z}_{i} = \sum_{j=1}^{i} \frac{\partial \beta_{i}}{\partial x_{j}} \left(-\phi_{j} (\overline{x}_{j})^{T} z_{j} \right)
= -\sum_{i=1}^{i-1} \frac{\partial \beta_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} \left(\phi_{j} (\overline{x}_{j})^{T} z_{j} \right) - \frac{\partial \beta_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} \phi_{i} (\overline{x}_{i})^{T} z_{i}$$
(7)

考虑参数误差系统的稳定性,对参数误差系统设计备选Lyapunov函数: $V_{zi} = \frac{1}{2} z_i^T z_i$,有

$$\begin{split} \dot{V}_{zi} &= z_{i}^{T} \dot{z}_{i} \\ &= -z_{i}^{T} \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{\partial \beta_{i}}{\partial x_{j}} (\phi_{j}(\overline{x}_{j})^{T} z_{j}) - z_{i}^{T} \frac{\partial \beta_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} \phi_{i}(\overline{x}_{i})^{T} z_{i} \\ &= -z_{i}^{T} \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \delta_{ij}(\overline{x}_{i}) \phi_{i}(\overline{x}_{i}) (\phi_{j}(\overline{x}_{j})^{T} z_{j}) - z_{i}^{T} k_{i}(\overline{x}_{i}) \phi_{i}(\overline{x}_{i}) \phi_{i}(\overline{x}_{i})^{T} z_{i} \\ &\leq -z_{i}^{T} \phi_{i}(\overline{x}_{i}) \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} m_{ij} (\phi_{j}(\overline{x}_{j})^{T} z_{j}) - k_{i}(\overline{x}_{i}) (\phi_{i}(\overline{x}_{i})^{T} z_{i})^{2} \\ &\leq 2\varepsilon \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} m_{ij}^{2} (\phi_{j}(\overline{x}_{j})^{T} z_{j})^{2} + \frac{i-1}{2\varepsilon} (z_{i}^{T} \phi_{i}(\overline{x}_{i}))^{2} - k_{i}(\overline{x}_{i}) (\phi_{i}(\overline{x}_{i})^{T} z_{i})^{2} \\ &= 2\varepsilon \sum_{i=1}^{i-1} m_{ij}^{2} (\phi_{j}(\overline{x}_{j})^{T} z_{j})^{2} - (k_{i}(\overline{x}_{i}) - \frac{i-1}{2\varepsilon}) (\phi_{i}(\overline{x}_{i})^{T} z_{i})^{2} \end{split}$$

对于整个参数误差系统,选择备选的Lyapunov函数

$$V_{z} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} V_{zi} , \vec{\mathbf{q}}$$

$$\dot{V}_{z} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} z_{i}^{T} z_{i}$$

$$\leq 2\varepsilon \sum_{i=2}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} m_{ij}^{2} (\phi_{j}(\bar{x}_{j})^{T} z_{j})^{2}$$

$$- \sum_{i=1}^{n} (k_{i}(\bar{x}_{i}) - \frac{i-1}{2\varepsilon}) (\phi_{i}(\bar{x}_{i})^{T} z_{i})^{2}$$
(9)

设 $M_j = \max(m_{ij}), i = 2,3,\dots,n, j = 1,2,\dots,n-1$,则有

$$\dot{V}_{z} \leq 2\varepsilon \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} M_{j}^{2} (\phi_{j}(\bar{x}_{j})^{T} z_{j})^{2}
- \sum_{i=1}^{n} (k_{i}(\bar{x}_{i}) - \frac{i-1}{2\varepsilon}) (\phi_{i}(\bar{x}_{i})^{T} z_{i})^{2}
= - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (k_{i}(\bar{x}_{i}) - \frac{i-1}{2\varepsilon} - 2\varepsilon M_{i}^{2}) (\phi_{i}(\bar{x}_{i})^{T} z_{i})^{2}
- (k_{n}(\bar{x}_{n}) - \frac{n-1}{2\varepsilon}) (\phi_{n}(\bar{x}_{n})^{T} z_{n})^{2}$$
(10)

选择 $\varepsilon > 0$,同时适当选取 $k_i(\bar{x}_i)$,可以使得

$$\dot{V}_z < 0 \tag{11}$$

这样设计出来的自适应率使得 $\lim z_i \to 0$,则

 $\hat{\theta}_i + \beta_i(x)$ 渐进收敛到 θ_i 。适当选择 $k_i(\bar{x}_i)$,可以加快参数误差系统收敛速度。

4 控制器设计

与传统的反演法类似,为每个子系统设计虚拟控制,最后推导出控制律,但注意此处虚拟控制律的设计引入了动态面技术。

第1步: 对于系统(1)的第一个子系统 $\dot{x}_1 = x_2 + \phi_1(x_1)^T \theta_1$,将 x_2 视为虚拟输入,定义动态 面误差 $e_1 = x_1$,则

$$\dot{e}_1 = \dot{x}_1 = x_2 + \phi_1(x_1)^T \theta_1
= x_2 + \phi_1(x_1)^T (\hat{\theta}_1 + \beta_1(x_1) - z_1)$$
(12)

选取虚拟控制 $\alpha_1(x_1)$ 如下:

$$\alpha_1(x_1) = -\lambda_1 e_1 - \phi_1(x_1)^T (\hat{\theta}_1 + \beta_1(x_1))$$
 (13)
式中 $\lambda_1 > 0$,是设计常数。

以 $\alpha_1(x_1)$ 为输入,引入新的误差状态变量 q_2 ,定义如下一阶滤波器(其中 τ_2 是待设计的常数):

$$\tau_2 \dot{q}_2 + q_2 = \alpha_1(x_1) \tag{14}$$

第i步: 考虑系统 (1) 中的第i个方程 $\dot{x}_i = x_{i+1} + \phi_i(\bar{x}_i)^T \theta_i$,定义第i个动态面误差 $e_i = x_i - q_i$ 。

$$\dot{e}_{i} = \dot{x}_{i} - \dot{q}_{i} = x_{i+1} + \phi_{i}(\bar{x}_{i})^{T} \theta_{i} - \dot{q}_{i}
= x_{i+1} + \phi_{i}(\bar{x}_{i})^{T} (\hat{\theta}_{i} + \beta_{i}(\bar{x}_{i}) - z_{i}) - \dot{q}_{i}$$
(15)

选取虚拟控制 $\alpha_i(x_i)$:

$$\alpha_i(\bar{x}_i) = -\lambda_i e_i - e_{i-1} - \phi_i(\bar{x}_i)^T (\hat{\theta}_i + \beta_i(\bar{x}_i)) + \dot{q}_i$$
 (16)
式中 $\lambda_i > 0$,是设计常数。

以 $\alpha_i(x_i)$ 为输入,引入新的误差状态变量 q_{i+1} ,定义如下一阶滤波器(其中 τ_{i+1} 是待设计的常数),

$$\tau_{i+1}\dot{q}_{i+1} + q_{i+1} = \alpha_i(x_i) \tag{17}$$

第n步: 考虑系统(1)中的第n个方程 $\dot{x}_n = u + \phi_n(\bar{x}_n)^T \theta_n$,定义第n 个动态面误差 $e_n = x_n - q_n$ 。

$$\dot{e}_n = \dot{x}_n - \dot{q}_n = u + \phi_n(\overline{x}_n)^T \theta_n - \dot{q}_n$$

$$= u + \phi_n(\overline{x}_n)^T (\hat{\theta}_n + \beta_n(\overline{x}_n) - z_n) - \dot{q}_n$$
(18)

选取实际控制u:

 $u = -\lambda_n e_n - e_{n-1} - \phi_n (\bar{x}_n)^T (\hat{\theta}_n + \beta_n (\bar{x}_n)) + \dot{q}_n$ (19) 式中 $\lambda_n > 0$,是设计常数。

5 稳定性分析

定义滤波器误差

$$y_i = q_i - \alpha_{i-1}(\bar{x}_{i-1}), \quad i = 2, \dots, n$$
 (20)
对于动态面误差系统有

(11)
$$\dot{e}_{1} = \dot{x}_{1} = x_{2} + \phi_{1}(x_{1})^{T} \theta_{1}$$

$$= e_{2} + q_{2} + \phi_{1}(x_{1})^{T} (\hat{\theta}_{1} + \beta_{1}(x_{1}) - z_{1})$$

$$= e_{2} + y_{2} + \alpha_{1}(x_{1}) + \phi_{1}(x_{1})^{T} (\hat{\theta}_{1} + \beta_{1}(x_{1}) - z_{1})$$

$$= e_{2} + y_{2} - \lambda_{1}e_{1}$$

$$- \phi_{1}(x_{1})^{T} (\hat{\theta}_{1} + \beta_{1}(x_{1})) + \phi_{1}(x_{1})^{T} (\hat{\theta}_{1} + \beta_{1}(x_{1}) - z_{1})$$

$$= e_{2} + y_{2} - \lambda_{1}e_{1} - \phi_{1}(x_{1})^{T} z_{1}$$
类似有

$$= x_{i+1} + \phi_{i}(\overline{x}_{i})^{T} \theta_{i} - \dot{q}_{i}$$

$$= e_{i+1} + q_{i+1} + \phi_{i}(\overline{x}_{i})^{T} (\hat{\theta}_{i} + \beta_{i}(\overline{x}_{i}) - z_{i}) - \dot{q}_{i}$$

$$= e_{i+1} + y_{i+1} + \alpha_{i}(\overline{x}_{i}) + \phi_{i}(\overline{x}_{i})^{T} (\hat{\theta}_{i} + \beta_{i}(\overline{x}_{i}) - z_{i}) - \dot{q}_{i}$$

$$= e_{i+1} + y_{i+1} - \lambda_{i} e_{i} - e_{i-1} - \phi_{i}(\overline{x}_{i})^{T} z_{i}$$

$$\vdots$$
(22)

$$\dot{e}_n = \dot{x}_n - \dot{q}_n$$

$$= u + \phi_n (\overline{x}_n)^T \theta_n - \dot{q}_n$$

$$= -\lambda_n e_n - e_{n-1} - \phi_n (\overline{x}_n)^T z_n$$
(23)

注意到: $\dot{q}_i = \frac{\alpha_{i-1}(x_{i-1}) - q_i}{\tau_i}, i = 2, \dots n$

可以得到:

$$\dot{y}_{2} = \dot{q}_{2} - \dot{\alpha}_{1}(x_{1})$$

$$= -\frac{y_{2}}{\tau_{2}} + \lambda_{1}\dot{e}_{1} + \phi_{1}(x_{1})^{T}(\dot{\hat{\theta}}_{1} + \frac{\partial\beta_{1}}{\partial x_{1}}\dot{x}_{1})$$

$$+ \frac{\partial\phi_{1}(x_{1})}{\partial x_{1}}\dot{x}_{1}(\hat{\theta}_{1} + \beta_{1}(x_{1}))$$

$$= -\frac{y_{2}}{\tau_{2}} + B_{2}(e_{1}, e_{2}, y_{2}, \hat{\theta}_{1})$$
(24)

土中

$$B_2(e_1, e_2, y_2, \hat{\theta}_1) = \lambda_1 \dot{e}_1 + \phi_1(x_1)^T (\dot{\hat{\theta}}_1 + \frac{\partial \beta_1}{\partial x_1} \dot{x}_1)$$

$$+\frac{\partial \phi_1(x_1)}{\partial x_1}\dot{x}_1(\hat{\theta}_1+\beta_1(x_1))$$

是一连续函数。

类似有

$$\dot{y}_{i+1} = \dot{q}_{i+1} - \dot{\alpha}_i(\overline{x}_i)$$

$$= -\frac{y_{i+1}}{\tau_{i+1}} + \lambda_i \dot{e}_i + \dot{e}_{i-1} + \phi_i (\overline{x}_i)^T (\dot{\hat{\theta}}_i + \sum_{j=1}^t \frac{\partial \beta_i}{\partial x_j} \dot{x}_j)$$
$$+ \sum_{j=1}^t \frac{\partial \phi_i (\overline{x}_i)}{\partial x_j} \dot{x}_j (\hat{\theta}_i + \beta_i (\overline{x}_i))$$

$$= -\frac{y_{i+1}}{\tau_{i+1}} + B_{i+1}(e_1, \dots e_{i+1}, y_2, \dots, y_{i+1}, \hat{\theta}_1, \dots, \hat{\theta}_i)$$

其中

(25)

$$\begin{split} B_{i+1}(e_1, \cdots e_{i+1}, y_2, \cdots, y_{i+1}, \hat{\theta}_1, \cdots, \hat{\theta}_i) &= \lambda_i \dot{e}_i + \dot{e}_{i-1} \\ + \phi_i(\overline{x}_i)^T (\dot{\hat{\theta}}_i + \sum_{j=1}^i \frac{\partial \beta_i}{\partial x_j} \dot{x}_j) + \sum_{j=1}^i \frac{\partial \phi_i(\overline{x}_i)}{\partial x_j} \dot{x}_j (\hat{\theta}_i + \beta_i(\overline{x}_i)) \end{split}$$

是连续函数。设 $|B_i|$ 的最大值为 D_i 。

定理: 对于系统(1),在控制律(19)和参数自适应率(4)的作用下,系统误差是一致最终有界的,闭环系统是稳定的,通过适当调节设计参数,系统误差可以达到任意小。

证明: 定义整个系统的Lyapunov函数

$$V = V_z + V_e + V_y = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i^T z_i + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n e_i^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2$$
 (26)

$$\begin{split} \dot{V} &= \dot{V}_{e} + \dot{V}_{y} + \dot{V}_{Z} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} e_{i} \dot{e}_{i} + \sum_{i=2}^{n} y_{i} \dot{y}_{i} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} z_{i}^{T} \dot{z}_{i} \\ &= -\sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_{i} e_{i}^{2} + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} e_{i} y_{i+1} - \sum_{i=1}^{n} e_{i} \phi_{i} (\overline{x}_{i})^{T} z_{i} + \sum_{i=2}^{n} y_{i} (-\frac{y_{i}}{\tau_{i}} + B_{i}) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} z_{i}^{T} \dot{z}_{i} \\ &\leq -\sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_{i} e_{i}^{2} + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{e_{i}^{2}}{2} + \sum_{i=2}^{n} \frac{y_{i}^{2}}{2} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{e_{i}^{2}}{2} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{(\phi_{i}(\overline{x}_{i})^{T} z_{i})^{2}}{2} - \sum_{i=2}^{n} \frac{y_{i}^{2}}{\tau_{i}} + \sum_{i=2}^{n} |y_{i}| |B_{i}| + \sum_{i=1}^{n} z_{i}^{T} \dot{z}_{i} \\ &\leq -\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (\lambda_{i} - 1) e_{i}^{2} - (\lambda_{n} - \frac{1}{2}) e_{n}^{2} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{(\phi_{i}(\overline{x}_{i})^{T} z_{i})^{2}}{2} - \sum_{i=2}^{n} (\frac{1}{\tau_{i}} - \frac{1}{2}) y_{i}^{2} + \sum_{i=2}^{n} \frac{\delta y_{i}^{2}}{2} + \sum_{i=2}^{n} \frac{D_{i}^{2}}{2\delta} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} z_{i}^{T} \dot{z}_{i} \\ &\leq -\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (\lambda_{i} - 1) e_{i}^{2} - (\lambda_{n} - \frac{1}{2}) e_{n}^{2} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{(\phi_{i}(\overline{x}_{i})^{T} z_{i})^{2}}{2} - \sum_{i=2}^{n} (\frac{1}{\tau_{i}} - \frac{\delta + 1}{2}) y_{i}^{2} + \sum_{i=2}^{n} \frac{D_{i}^{2}}{2\delta} \\ &+ -\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (k_{i}(\overline{x}_{i}) - \frac{i - 1}{2\varepsilon} - 2\varepsilon M_{i}^{2}) (\phi_{i}(\overline{x}_{i})^{T} z_{i})^{2} - (k_{n}(\overline{x}_{n}) - \frac{n - 1}{2\varepsilon}) (\phi_{n}(\overline{x}_{n})^{T} z_{n})^{2} \\ &\leq -\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (\lambda_{i} - 1) e_{i}^{2} - (\lambda_{n} - \frac{1}{2}) e_{n}^{2} - \sum_{i=2}^{n} (\frac{1}{\tau_{i}} - \frac{\delta + 1}{2}) y_{i}^{2} - \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} (k_{i}(\overline{x}_{i}) - \frac{i - 1}{2\varepsilon} - 2\varepsilon M_{i}^{2} - \frac{1}{2}) (\phi_{i}(\overline{x}_{i})^{T} z_{i})^{2} \\ &\leq -\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (\lambda_{i} - 1) e_{i}^{2} - (\lambda_{n} - \frac{1}{2}) e_{n}^{2} - \sum_{i=2}^{n} (\frac{1}{\tau_{i}} - \frac{\delta + 1}{2}) y_{i}^{2} - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (k_{i}(\overline{x}_{i}) - \frac{i - 1}{2\varepsilon} - 2\varepsilon M_{i}^{2} - \frac{1}{2}) (\phi_{i}(\overline{x}_{i})^{T} z_{i})^{2} \\ &\leq -\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (\lambda_{i} - 1) e_{i}^{2} - (\lambda_{n} - \frac{1}{2}) e_{n}^{2} - \sum_{i=2}^{n} (\frac{1}{\tau_{i}} - \frac{\delta + 1}{2}) y_{i}^{2} - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (k_{i}(\overline{x}_{i}) - \frac{i - 1}{2\varepsilon} - 2\varepsilon M_{i}^{2} - \frac{1}{2}) (\phi_{i}(\overline{x}_{i})^{T} z_{i})^{2} \\ &\leq -\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (\lambda_{i} - 1) e_{i}^{2} - (\lambda_{n} - \frac{1}{2}) e_{n}^{2} - \sum_{i=2}^{n} (\frac{1}{\tau_{i}} - \frac{\delta + 1}{2})$$

选取
$$\delta > 0, \varepsilon > 0$$
, $\tau_{i+1} < \frac{2}{\delta+1}$, $\lambda_i > 1$, $\lambda_n > 0.5$, $k_i(\bar{x}_i) > \frac{i-1}{2\varepsilon} + 2\varepsilon M_i^2 + \frac{1}{2}$, $k_n(\bar{x}_n) > \frac{n-1}{2\varepsilon} + \frac{1}{2}$,

$$a_0 = \min\{\lambda_i - 1, \lambda_n - \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{\tau_{i+1}} - \frac{\delta + 1}{2},$$

$$k_i(\bar{x}_i) - \frac{i-1}{2\varepsilon} - 2\varepsilon M_i^2 - \frac{1}{2}, (k_n(\bar{x}_n) - \frac{n-1}{2\varepsilon} - \frac{1}{2})$$

$$(i=1,\dots,n-1) \circ \Leftrightarrow b_0 = \sum_{i=2}^n D_i^2 / 2\delta \circ$$

则(27)式可以写成

$$\dot{V} \le -a_0 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n e_i^2 + \sum_{i=2}^n y_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n (\phi_i(\bar{x}_i)^T z_i)^2 \right) + b_0$$
 (28)

考虑到参数误差系统 $\lim_{t\to\infty} z_i \to 0$,当 $\|\mathbf{e}\| > \sqrt{b_0/a_0}$,

 $\|\mathbf{Y}\| > \sqrt{b_0/a_0}$ 时有, $\dot{V} < 0$ 。

($\mathbf{e} = [e_1, \dots, e_n]^T$, $\mathbf{Y} = [y_1, \dots, y_n]^T$),因此系统误差是一致最终有界的。通过调节参数 δ 和 λ_i 可以使误差达到任意小。证毕。

6 仿真

以经典的高性能飞机的消除机翼摆动的控制问题 为例,系统描述如下^[2]:

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_2
\dot{x}_2 = x_3 + \Psi_2(x_1, x_2)^T \theta_2
\dot{x}_3 = \frac{1}{\tau} u - \frac{1}{\tau} x_3$$
(29)

其中 x_1, x_2, x_3 分别表示滚角,滚角速度,副翼偏转角度, τ 是副翼时间常数, u 是控制输入, $\theta_2 \in \mathbb{R}^5$ 是未知参数向量, $\psi_2(x_1, x_2)^T = [l, x_1, x_2, |x_1|x_2, |x_2|x_2]$ 。 设计参数的自适应率为:

$$\dot{\theta}_2 = -\frac{\partial \beta_2}{\partial x_1} x_2 - \frac{\partial \beta_2}{\partial x_2} (x_3 + \psi_2(x_1, x_2)^T (\hat{\theta}_2 + \beta_2))$$

$$\beta_2(x_1, x_2) = \int_0^{x_2} K\psi_2(x_1, \chi) d\chi$$

= $K[x_2, x_1 x_2, \frac{1}{2} x_2^2, \frac{1}{2} |x_1| x_2^2, \frac{1}{3} |x_2| x_2^2]^T$

设计系统的控制律为: $u = \tau(-k_3 e_3 - e_2 + \frac{1}{\tau} x_3 + \dot{x}_{3d})$ 。

其中x_{3d}是为第二个子系统设计的一阶低通滤波器 的输出,输入是第二个子系统的虚拟控制 α_ν(x₁,x₂)。 $\alpha_2(x_1, x_2) = -k_2 e_2 - e - \psi_2(x_1, x_2)^T (\hat{\theta}_2 + \beta_2) + \dot{\alpha}_1(x_1)$, \sharp 中 $\alpha_1(x_1) = -k_1e_1$,是为第一个子系统设计的虚拟控 制。由于 $\alpha_1(x_1)$ 简单,没有为其设计滤波器。仿真 初始状态, $(x_1,x_2,x_3)=(0.4,0,0)$,参数初值 $\theta_2 = [0.5, -20, 0.9, -4, 0.5]^T$, 低通滤波器时间常数选为 2。设计常数 $K = 66.7, k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 5$ 。 仿真时选取 的系统参数真实值 $\theta_2 = [0, -26.6, 0.76485, -2.9225, 0]^T$ 。

在采用相同的系统初始状态和参数的情况下, 对本文提出的方法、传统的动态面控制反演法、文 献[10]提出的方法进行仿真比较, x_1-x_2 相平面比较 的结果如图1,系统的输出如图2。从中可以看出, 本文提出的方法系统收敛速度快,大大改进了传统 动态面控制下系统的动态性能。系统输入如图3。比 较图4和图5可知,用 $\hat{\theta}_i + \beta_i(x)$ 来估计参数,收敛速度 快。

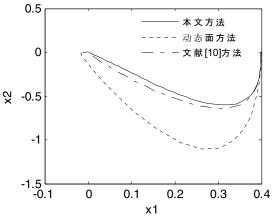
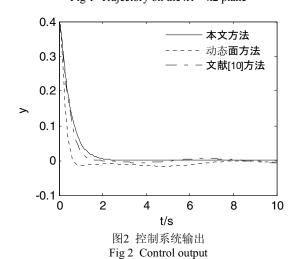


图1 x1-x2相平面上的系统动态响应 Fig 1 Trajectory on the x1-x2 plane



20 本文方法 动态**面方法** 10 文献[10]方法 0 -10 -20 2 4 8 6 10 t/s 图3 控制系统输入u

Fig 3 Control input u

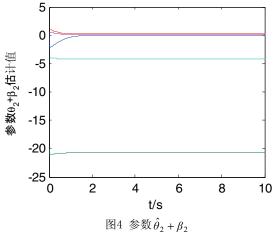


Fig 4 Parameter estimates of $\hat{\theta}_2 + \beta_2$

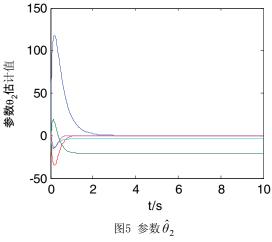


Fig 5 Parameter estimates of $\hat{\theta}_2$

结论 7

针对一类严格反馈的非线性系统,提出基于动 态面的扩展自适应反演控制法,并给出稳定性的证 明。与已有的方法相比,本文中的方法具有系统响

应快、参数收敛快和控制律简单的特点。仿真结果 验证了本文提出的方法是正确有效的。

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