

多输入多输出不确定非线性系统的 输出反馈自适应机动控制^{*}

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输出机动控制问题通常由几何任务和动态任务两部分组成. 对具有参数不确定性的多输入多输出非线性系统, 研究了其基于输出反馈的自适应机动控制问题. 通过引入滤波器和观测器来实现对不可量测系统状态的虚拟估计. 利用向量形式的 Backstepping 反推方法, 构造出了输出反馈自适应控制器, 并给出了三种路径变量自适应律设计方案. 所提出的控制方案保证了闭环系统的全局渐近稳定性, 使得系统同时完成几何任务和动态任务. 最后的仿真结果验证了本方法的有效性.

关键词: 输出反馈, 非线性系统, 输出机动, 反推

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1. 引 言

在许多工程应用中, 控制目标(机器臂、轮船、车辆等)沿着某一期望路径运行是首要的. 其次关心的是运行过程中对速度的要求. 这种类型的应用问题被许多学者所描述^[1-3], 称之为输出机动(output maneuvering)控制问题. 机动控制问题通常由几何任务和动态任务两部分组成. 几何任务是受控目标到达并沿着期望路径(路径变量 δ 的函数)运行. 动态任务是沿期望路径运行时还要满足的额外动态指标, 如时间、速度、加速度等指标. 而一般跟踪控制问题的路径变量 δ 都是时间 t 的函数^[4-10], 通常取为 $\delta = t$. 因此机动控制问题比一般的跟踪控制问题更加广泛.

为了确定路径变量 δ , Hauser 和 Hindman^[1] 利用从当前状态到路径的数值映射, 将跟踪控制器转化为机动调节控制器. 通过选取二次型 Lyapunov 函数保证了其状态收敛并沿着期望路径移动. 这个方法被用于可反馈线性化系统, 此时路径由所有状态描述. 2004 年, Skjetne 等人利用 Backstepping 方法, 对具有任意匹配度的有界噪声的严格反馈系统, 解决

了其鲁棒机动控制问题^[2].

已有输出机动控制结果大多数基于状态反馈进行控制器的设计和综合. 然而在许多情况下, 系统输出是可用于反馈设计的唯一量测信号, 这使得基于系统输出反馈的机动控制设计更有意义. 非线性系统的输出反馈自适应跟踪控制已经通过 Backstepping 设计方法得到了很好的发展^[11]. 然而基于输出反馈的自适应机动控制问题的研究还很少. 对具有参数不确定性的多输入多输出非线性系统, 本文研究了其基于输出反馈的自适应机动控制问题. 这里输出机动控制问题的几何任务是使控制目标到达并沿期望路径运行, 动态任务要求沿期望路径运行的同时满足速度指标. 通过引入观测器和滤波器来实现对不可量测系统状态的虚拟估计. 通过反向递推设计, 构造出了输出机动控制器, 完成了几何任务. 然后通过设计路径变量的动态性能, 给出了路径变量的三种自适应律设计, 将几何任务与速度指标 v_s 相结合, 完成了动态任务.

2. 问题提出

考虑如下的多输入多输出不确定非线性系统:

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$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}(t) &= Ax(t) + Bu(t) + \bar{\theta}^T f(y), \\ y(t) &= Cx(t), \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

其中

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & I_r & & \\ 0 & & \ddots & \\ & & & I_r \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix} \in R^{r \times rv},$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \hat{B}_p \end{bmatrix} \in R^{r \times r}, \hat{B}_p = \begin{bmatrix} B_m \\ B_1 \\ B_0 \end{bmatrix} \in R^{(m+1) \times r},$$

$$\bar{\theta}^T = \begin{bmatrix} \theta_{v-1} \\ \theta_1 \\ \theta_0 \end{bmatrix} \in R^{r \times r}, x(t) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_v \end{bmatrix} \in R^{rv \times 1},$$

$$C = [I_r \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ 0] \in R^{r \times rv},$$

I_r 为 $r \times r$ 阶单位矩阵; $B_i \in R^{r \times r}$ ($i = 0, 1, \dots, m, m \leq v-1$) 和 $\bar{\theta} \in R^{r \times r}$ 为未知常参数矩阵; $x_i \in R^r$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, v$) 为系统的状态向量; $u(t) \in R^r$ 和 $y(t) \in R^r$ 分别为系统的输入和输出; $f(y) \in R^r$ 为已知的光滑非线性向量函数. 系统(1)线性部分的传递函数矩阵表为

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha(s) &= \alpha(sI - A)^{-1}B \\ &= D^{-1}(s)N(s), \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} D(s) &= s^v I_r, N(s) \\ &= B_m s^m + \dots + B_1 s + B_0, \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

v 为 $\alpha(s)$ 的可观测性指数.

许多实际系统直接具有或者微分同胚于系统(1)如两关节机械臂^[12]等等.

本文的控制目标是对系统(1)设计基于输出反馈的自适应机动控制器,完成如下两方面任务:

1) 几何任务:使系统(1)的输出 $y(t)$ 收敛到并且沿着一个期望的参数化路径 $y_d(\delta)$ 运行,即

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \|y(t) - y_d(\delta(t))\| = 0, \quad (4)$$

其中连续标量 $\delta(t)$ 为路径变量,期望路径 y_d 由 $\delta(t)$ 连续参数化.

2) 动态任务:使路径速度 $\dot{\delta}(t)$ 收敛于一个期望的速度 $v_s(\delta, t)$,即满足速度指标

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} |\dot{\delta}(t) - v_s(\delta(t), t)| = 0. \quad (5)$$

对系统(1)做如下假设:

假设 1 系统(1)线性部分传递函数矩阵 $\alpha(s)$

的传输零点具有负实部,即(3)式中的 $N(s)$ 为 Hurwitz 多项式矩阵.

假设 2 $\alpha(s)$ 的可观测性指数 v 及 $N(s)$ 的阶次 m 已知,因而 $\rho = v - m$ 也是已知的.

假设 3 系统(1)线性部分高频增益矩阵 B_m 非奇异,且存在已知可逆矩阵 E 满足 $EB_m = (EB_m)^T > 0$.

假设 4 $y_d(\delta)$ 和 $v_s(\delta, t)$ 分别为期望路径和速度指标. $y_d(\delta)$ 及其直到 ρ 阶偏导数是一致有界且可量测的. $v_s(\delta, t)$ 及其直到 $\rho - 1$ 阶偏导数对于 δ 和 t 是一致有界的.

3. 自适应机动控制器设计

下面分两部分构造出系统(1)的输出反馈自适应机动控制器.首先构造系统(1)的所谓“虚拟”状态观测器,然后基于 Backstepping 反推设计方法,构造出输出反馈镇定控制器,使得闭环系统是渐近稳定的.

3.1. 状态观测器的构造

由于 (A, C) 可观测,可选取矩阵

$$K = [K_1 I_r, \dots, K_v I_r]^T \in R^{rv \times r},$$

$$(K_i > 0, i = 1, \dots, v),$$

使得 $A_c = A - KC$ 是稳定的.定义 $E_i = e_i \otimes I_r$, $E_1 = e_1 \otimes I_r = [I_r, 0_{r \times (v-1)r}]^T$, 这里 \otimes 为 Kronecker 积, e_i 是 R^v 维空间的第 i 个坐标向量.

定义 $\zeta(t)$, $\xi_i(t)$, $\lambda_j(t)$ 为如下滤波器的输出:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\zeta} &= A_c \zeta + Ky, \\ \dot{\xi}_i &= A_c \xi_i + E_{v-i} f(y) \quad (i = 0, 1, \dots, v-1), \\ \dot{\lambda}_j &= A_c \lambda_j + E_{v-j} u \quad (j = 0, 1, \dots, m). \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

利用(6)式,定义系统(1)的状态估计为

$$\hat{x} = \zeta + \sum_{i=0}^{v-1} \Theta_i \xi_i + \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} \tilde{B}_j \lambda_j + \tilde{B}_m \lambda_m, \quad (7)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta_i &= \text{diag}\{\theta_i, \dots, \theta_i\}, \\ \tilde{B}_j &= \text{diag}\{B_j, \dots, B_j\} \in R^{rv \times rv}. \end{aligned}$$

注意到

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta_i A_c &= A_c \Theta_i \quad (i = 0, 1, \dots, v-1), \\ \tilde{B}_j A_c &= A_c \tilde{B}_j \quad (j = 0, 1, \dots, m), \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{\theta}^T f(y) = \sum_{i=0}^{v-1} \Theta_i E_{v-i} f(y),$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0_{(v-m-1) \times r} \\ \hat{B}_p \end{bmatrix} u = \sum_{j=0}^m \tilde{B}_j E_{v-j} u. \quad (8)$$

由(7)式中 \hat{x} 的定义及(8)式可得

$$\dot{\hat{x}} = A_c \hat{x} + K y + \bar{\theta}^T f(y) + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \hat{B}_p \end{bmatrix} u. \quad (9)$$

定义状态观测误差 $\varepsilon = x - \hat{x}$, 可得

$$\dot{\varepsilon} = A_c \varepsilon. \quad (10)$$

将 $x(t), \varepsilon(t), \xi_i(t), \lambda_j(t), \zeta(t)$ 表为

$$x(t) = [x_1^T \dots x_v^T]^T, x_i \in R^r,$$

$$\varepsilon(t) = [\varepsilon_1^T \dots \varepsilon_v^T]^T, \varepsilon_i \in R^r,$$

$$\xi_i(t) = [(\xi_1^i)^T \dots (\xi_v^i)^T]^T,$$

$$\xi_i^i \in R^r \quad (i = 0, 1, \dots, v-1),$$

$$\lambda_j(t) = [(\lambda_1^j)^T \dots (\lambda_v^j)^T]^T,$$

$$\lambda_k^j \in R^r \quad (j = 0, 1, \dots, m),$$

$$\zeta(t) = [\zeta_1^T \dots \zeta_r^T]^T, \zeta_i \in R^r.$$

可以得到系统(1)的输出方程

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{y}(t) &= Cx(t) \\ &= \zeta_2 + \Theta_a [\xi_{(2)} + E_1 f(y)] + \Theta_b \lambda_{(2)} + \varepsilon_2 \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

其中

$$\Theta_a = [\theta_{v-1}, \theta_{v-2}, \dots, \theta_1, \theta_0],$$

$$\Theta_b = [B_m, B_{m-1}, \dots, B_1, B_0],$$

$$\xi_{(2)} = [(\xi_2^{v-1})^T, \dots, (\xi_2^0)^T]^T,$$

$$\lambda_{(2)} = [(\lambda_2^m)^T, \dots, (\lambda_2^0)^T]^T,$$

$$E_1 = [I_r, 0_{r \times (v-1)r}]^T.$$

定义系统(1)的输出跟踪误差为

$$e(y, \delta) = y - y_d(\delta), \quad (12)$$

那么跟踪误差动态为

$$\dot{e}(y, \delta) = \zeta_2 + B_m \lambda_2^m + \theta^* \bar{\varphi} + \varepsilon_2 - \frac{\partial y_d}{\partial \delta} \dot{\delta} \quad (13)$$

其中

$$\theta^* = [\Theta_a, \Theta_b],$$

$$\varphi(t) = [\xi_{(2)}^T + (E_1 f(y))^T, \lambda_{(2)}^T]^T,$$

$$\bar{\varphi}(t) = [\xi_{(2)}^T + (E_1 f(y))^T, [0_r, (\lambda_2^{m-1})^T, \dots, (\lambda_2^0)^T]]^T. \quad (14)$$

3.2. 输出机动控制器设计

下面基于向量形式的 Backstepping 方法, 来设计系统(1)的输出反馈自适应机动控制器.

由(6)式及(13)式可得

$$\dot{e}(y, \delta) = \zeta_2 + B_m \lambda_2^m + \theta^* \bar{\varphi} + \varepsilon_2 - \frac{\partial y_d}{\partial \delta} \dot{\delta},$$

$$\dot{\lambda}_2^m = \lambda_3^m - K_2 \lambda_1^m,$$

$$\dot{\lambda}_{\rho-1}^m = \lambda_\rho^m - K_{\rho-1} \lambda_1^m,$$

$$\dot{\lambda}_\rho^m = \lambda_{\rho+1}^m - K_\rho \lambda_1^m + u, \quad (15)$$

其中 $\rho = v - m \geq 2$. 将 $\theta^*, B_m, \varphi(t)$ 重记为

$$\theta^* = [\theta_1^* \quad \theta_2^* \quad \dots \quad \theta_{(m+1+v)r}^*],$$

$$B_m = [B_{m1} \quad B_{m2} \quad \dots \quad B_{mr}],$$

$$\varphi(t) = [\varphi_1 \quad \varphi_2 \quad \dots \quad \varphi_{(m+1+v)r}]^T,$$

其中 θ_i^* 和 B_{mi} 是 r 维列向量, φ_i 为标量. 下面引入坐标变换:

$$z_1(y, \delta) = e(y, \delta),$$

$$z_2(y, \zeta_2, \xi_{(2)}, \lambda_{(2)}, \delta, \hat{\theta}^*(t))$$

$$= \lambda_2^m(t) - \alpha_1(y, \zeta_2, \xi_{(2)}, \lambda_{(2)}, \delta, \hat{\theta}^*(t)),$$

$$z_\rho(y, \zeta_2, \xi_{(2)}, \lambda_{(2)}, \delta, \hat{\theta}^*(t))$$

$$= \lambda_\rho^m(t) - \alpha_{\rho-1}(y, \zeta_2, \xi_{(2)}, \lambda_{(2)}, \delta, \hat{\theta}^*(t)), \quad (16)$$

其中 $\alpha_i(\cdot)$ ($i = 1, \dots, \rho-1$) 为中间虚拟控制函数.

第 1 步 定义

$$\omega_s(\delta, \delta, t) \triangleq v_s(\delta, t) - \dot{\delta}, \quad (17)$$

这里路径参数 δ 的自适应律 $\dot{\delta}$ 将在 3.3 节给出, 使得速度指标(5)满足. 由(13)和(16)式, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{z}_1(y, \delta) &= \zeta_2 + B_m \alpha_1 + B_m z_2 + \theta^* \bar{\varphi} + \varepsilon_2 - \frac{\partial y_d}{\partial \delta} \dot{\delta} \\ &= -(c_1 + 2)z_1 + B_m [\alpha_1 + P c_1 z_1 + 2z_1 \\ &\quad + \zeta_2 + \theta^* \bar{\varphi} - \frac{\partial y_d}{\partial \delta} v_s] \\ &\quad + B_m z_2 + \varepsilon_2 + \frac{\partial y_d}{\partial \delta} \omega_s, \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

其中 $P \triangleq B_m^{-1}$. 记

$$\varphi = c_1 z_1 + 2z_1 + \zeta_2 + \hat{\theta}^* \bar{\varphi} - \frac{\partial y_d}{\partial \delta} v_s, \quad (19)$$

其中 c_1 为正的常参数. 记 $\hat{P}, \hat{\theta}^*$ 分别为 P, θ^* 的估计. 定义 $\tilde{P} = P - \hat{P}, \tilde{\theta}^*(t) = \theta^* - \hat{\theta}^*(t)$. 第一个中间虚拟控制函数取为

$$\alpha_1 = -\hat{P}\varphi. \quad (20)$$

将(20)式代入(18)式, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{z}_1(y, \delta) &= -(c_1 + 2)z_1 + B_m z_2 + B_m \tilde{P}\varphi \\ &\quad + \tilde{\theta}^* \bar{\varphi} + \varepsilon_2 + \frac{\partial y_d}{\partial \delta} \omega_s. \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

选取第一个 Lyapunov 函数

$$V_1(y, \delta, \hat{\theta}^*(t)) = \frac{1}{2} z_1^T z_1 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{(m+1+\nu)} \tilde{\theta}_i^{*T} \tilde{\theta}_i^* + \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial \delta} \omega_s + \sum_{i=1}^{(m+1+\nu)} \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial \hat{\theta}_i^{*T}} \dot{\theta}_i^* \quad (29)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(\tilde{P}^T B_m^T E^T \tilde{P}). \quad (22)$$

V_1 沿 (21) 式的时间导数满足

$$\dot{V}_1 = -(c_1 + 2) z_1^T z_1 + z_1^T B_m z_2 + z_1^T B_m \tilde{P} \phi + z_1^T \tilde{\theta}^* \bar{\varphi} + z_1^T \varepsilon_2 + z_1^T \frac{\partial y_d}{\partial \delta} \omega_s + \sum_{i=1}^{(m+1+\nu)} \tilde{\theta}_i^{*T} \dot{\theta}_i^* + \text{Tr}(\tilde{P}^T B_m^T E^T \dot{\tilde{P}}). \quad (23)$$

又由于不等式

$$z_1^T \varepsilon_2 \leq z_1^T z_1 + \varepsilon_2^T \varepsilon_2, \\ z_1^T B_m z_2 \leq z_1^T z_1 + z_2^T B_m^T B_m z_2 \leq z_1^T z_1 + d_2 z_2^T z_2 \quad (24)$$

成立, 这里 d_2 为满足不等式 (24) 的常参数. 选取调节函数

$$\sigma_{1i} = -\bar{\varphi}_i z_1 \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, (m+1+\nu)r), \\ \tau_1 = z_1^T \frac{\partial y_d}{\partial \delta},$$

自适应律取为

$$\dot{\tilde{P}} = -\dot{\tilde{P}} = E^{-T} z_1 \phi^T. \quad (25)$$

由 (23) 及 (24) 式可得

$$\dot{V}_1 \leq -c_1 z_1^T z_1 + d_2 z_2^T z_2 + \sum_{i=1}^{(m+1+\nu)} \tilde{\theta}_i^{*T} (\dot{\theta}_i^* - \sigma_{1i}) + \varepsilon_2^T \varepsilon_2 + \tau_1 \omega_s. \quad (26)$$

第 2 步 由 (14) (19) 和 (20) 式, 可知 α_1 为 y , ζ_2 , $\dot{\zeta}_{(2)}$, $\lambda_{(2)}$, δ , $\hat{\theta}^*$ 和 t 的函数. α_1 的导数为

$$\dot{\alpha}_1 = -\dot{P} \phi + \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial y^T} (\zeta_2 + \theta^* \varphi + \varepsilon_2) + \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial \zeta_2^T} \dot{\zeta}_2 + \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial \dot{\zeta}_{(2)}^T} \dot{\zeta}_{(2)} + \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial \lambda_{(2)}^T} \dot{\lambda}_{(2)} + \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial \delta} (v_s - \omega_s) + \sum_{i=1}^{(m+1+\nu)} \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial \hat{\theta}_i^{*T}} \dot{\theta}_i^* + \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial t}. \quad (27)$$

引入信号

$$\beta_1 = -K_2 \lambda_1^m + \dot{P} \phi - \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial y^T} \zeta_2 - \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial \zeta_2^T} \dot{\zeta}_2 - \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial \dot{\zeta}_{(2)}^T} \dot{\zeta}_{(2)} - \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial \lambda_{(2)}^T} \dot{\lambda}_{(2)} - \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial \delta} v_s - \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial t}. \quad (28)$$

由 (15) 式和变换 (16) 可得

$$z_2 = z_3 + \alpha_2 + \beta_1 - \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial y^T} \theta^* \varphi - \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial y^T} \varepsilon_2$$

选取第二个中间虚拟控制函数

$$\alpha_2 = -c_2 z_2 - d_2 z_2 - \beta_1 + \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial y^T} \dot{\theta}^*(t) \varphi(t) - \left(\frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial y^T} \right)^T \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial y^T} z_2 - \sum_{i=1}^{(m+1+\nu)} \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial \hat{\theta}_i^{*T}} \sigma_{2i}, \quad (30)$$

考虑 Lyapunov 函数

$$V_2(y, \delta, \hat{\theta}^*(t)) = V_1 + \frac{1}{2} z_2^T z_2,$$

则 V_2 沿 (29) 式的导数满足

$$\dot{V}_2 \leq -c_1 z_1^T z_1 + d_2 z_2^T z_2 + \sum_{i=1}^{(m+1+\nu)} \tilde{\theta}_i^{*T} (\dot{\theta}_i^* - \sigma_{1i}) + \varepsilon_2^T \varepsilon_2 + \tau_1 \omega_s - c_2 z_2^T z_2 - d_2 z_2^T z_2 + z_2^T z_3 - z_2^T \left(\frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial y^T} \right)^T \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial y^T} z_2 - z_2^T \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial y^T} \dot{\theta}^*(t) \varphi(t) - z_2^T \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial y^T} \varepsilon_2 + z_2^T \sum_{i=1}^{(m+1+\nu)} \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial \hat{\theta}_i^{*T}} (\dot{\theta}_i^* - \sigma_{2i}) + z_2^T \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial \delta} \omega_s \leq -c_1 z_1^T z_1 - c_2 z_2^T z_2 + z_2^T z_3 + \sum_{i=1}^{(m+1+\nu)} \tilde{\theta}_i^{*T} (\dot{\theta}_i^* - \sigma_{2i}) + 2\varepsilon_2^T \varepsilon_2 + z_2^T \sum_{i=1}^{(m+1+\nu)} \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial \hat{\theta}_i^{*T}} (\dot{\theta}_i^* - \sigma_{2i}) + \tau_2 \omega_s \quad (31)$$

其中

$$\sigma_{2i} = \sigma_{1i} + \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial y^T} \varphi_i z_2, \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, r(m+1+\nu)), \\ \tau_2 = \tau_1 + z_2^T \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial \delta}.$$

第 k ($3 \leq k \leq \rho - 1$) 步 中间虚拟控制函数取为

$$\alpha_k = -c_k z_k - z_{k-1} - \beta_{k-1} - \left(\frac{\partial \alpha_{k-1}}{\partial y^T} \right)^T \frac{\partial \alpha_{k-1}}{\partial y^T} z_k + \frac{\partial \alpha_{k-1}}{\partial y^T} \dot{\theta}^*(t) \varphi(t) - \sum_{i=1}^{(m+1+\nu)} \frac{\partial \alpha_{k-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}_i^{*T}} \sigma_{ki} + f_k, \quad (32)$$

其中

$$\beta_{k-1} = -K_k \lambda_1^m - \frac{\partial \alpha_{k-1}}{\partial y^T} \zeta_2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{\partial \alpha_{k-1}}{\partial \zeta_i^T} \dot{\zeta}_i - \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{\partial \alpha_{k-1}}{\partial \xi_{(i)}^T} \dot{\xi}_{(i)} & - \sum_{i=1}^{\rho} \frac{\partial \alpha_{\rho-1}}{\partial \lambda_{(i)}^T} \dot{\lambda}_{(i)} - \sum_{i=1}^{\rho-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{\rho-1}}{\partial \lambda_i^m} \dot{\lambda}_i^m \\
 & - \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{\partial \alpha_{k-1}}{\partial \lambda_{(i)}^T} \dot{\lambda}_{(i)} - \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{k-1}}{\partial \lambda_i^m} \dot{\lambda}_i^m & - \frac{\partial \alpha_{\rho-1}}{\partial \delta} v_s - \frac{\partial \alpha_{\rho-1}}{\partial t} . \\
 & - \frac{\partial \alpha_{k-1}}{\partial \delta} v_s - \frac{\partial \alpha_{k-1}}{\partial t} , & (33)
 \end{aligned}$$

可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 \dot{z}_k &= -c_k z_k - z_{k-1} + z_{k+1} \\
 & - \left(\frac{\partial \alpha_{k-1}}{\partial y^T} \right)^T \frac{\partial \alpha_{k-1}}{\partial y^T} z_k - \frac{\partial \alpha_{k-1}}{\partial y^T} \hat{\theta}^*(t) \varphi(t) \\
 & - \frac{\partial \alpha_{k-1}}{\partial y^T} \varepsilon_2 + \sum_{i=1}^{(m+1+v)} \frac{\partial \alpha_{k-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}_i^{*T}} (\dot{\theta}_i^* - \sigma_{ki}) \\
 & + \frac{\partial \alpha_{k-1}}{\partial \delta} \omega_s + f_k . & (34)
 \end{aligned}$$

考虑 Lyapunov 函数

$$V_k(y, \delta, \hat{\theta}^*, t) = V_{k-1} + \frac{1}{2} z_k^T z_k ,$$

则 V_k 的导数满足

$$\begin{aligned}
 \dot{V}_k &\leq - \sum_{i=1}^k c_i z_i^T z_i + z_k^T z_{k+1} \\
 & + \sum_{i=1}^{(m+1+v)} \hat{\theta}_i^{*T} (\dot{\theta}_i^* - \sigma_{ki}) \\
 & + \sum_{i=1}^{(m+1+v)} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{k-1} z_{j+1}^T \frac{\partial \alpha_j}{\partial \hat{\theta}_i^{*T}} \right) (\dot{\theta}_i^* - \sigma_{ki}) \\
 & + k \varepsilon_2^T \varepsilon_2 + \tau_k \omega_s ,
 \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sigma_{ki} &= \sigma_{k-1,i} + \frac{\partial \alpha_{k-1}}{\partial y^T} \varphi_i z_k \\
 & (i = 1, 2, \dots, (m+1+v)) , \\
 \tau_k &= \tau_{k-1} + z_k^T \frac{\partial \alpha_{k-1}}{\partial \delta} , \\
 f_k^T &= - \sum_{i=1}^{(m+1+v)} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{k-2} z_{j+1}^T \frac{\partial \alpha_j}{\partial \hat{\theta}_i^{*T}} \right) \varphi_i \frac{\partial \alpha_{k-1}}{\partial y^T} . & (35)
 \end{aligned}$$

第 ρ 步 由(16)式可得 z_ρ 的动态为

$$\begin{aligned}
 \dot{z}_\rho(y, \delta, \hat{\theta}^*, t) &= \lambda_{\rho+1}^m - K_\rho \lambda_1^m + \beta_{\rho-1} + u - \frac{\partial \alpha_{\rho-1}}{\partial y^T} \theta^* \varphi \\
 & - \frac{\partial \alpha_{\rho-1}}{\partial y^T} \varepsilon_2 + \frac{\partial \alpha_{\rho-1}}{\partial \delta} \omega_s - \sum_{i=1}^{(m+1+v)} \frac{\partial \alpha_{\rho-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}_i^{*T}} \dot{\theta}_i^* & (36)
 \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
 \beta_{\rho-1} &= -\lambda_{\rho+1}^m - K_\rho \lambda_1^m - \frac{\partial \alpha_{\rho-1}}{\partial y^T} \zeta_2 \\
 & - \sum_{i=1}^{\rho} \frac{\partial \alpha_{\rho-1}}{\partial \zeta_i^T} \dot{\zeta}_i - \sum_{i=1}^{\rho} \frac{\partial \alpha_{\rho-1}}{\partial \xi_{(i)}^T} \dot{\xi}_{(i)}
 \end{aligned}$$

控制律 $u(t)$ 取为

$$\begin{aligned}
 u &= -c_\rho z_\rho - z_{\rho-1} - \beta_{\rho-1} + \frac{\partial \alpha_{\rho-1}}{\partial y^T} \hat{\theta}^*(t) \varphi(t) \\
 & - \left(\frac{\partial \alpha_{\rho-1}}{\partial y^T} \right)^T \frac{\partial \alpha_{\rho-1}}{\partial y^T} z_\rho \\
 & - \sum_{i=1}^{(m+1+v)} \frac{\partial \alpha_{\rho-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}_i^{*T}} \sigma_{\rho i} + f_\rho , & (38)
 \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sigma_{\rho i} &= \sigma_{\rho-1,i} + \frac{\partial \alpha_{\rho-1}}{\partial y^T} \varphi_i z_\rho \\
 & (i = 1, 2, \dots, (m+1+v)) , \\
 \tau_\rho &= \tau_{\rho-1} + z_\rho^T \frac{\partial \alpha_{\rho-1}}{\partial \delta} , \\
 f_\rho^T &= - \sum_{i=1}^{(m+1+v)} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\rho-2} z_{j+1}^T \frac{\partial \alpha_j}{\partial \hat{\theta}_i^{*T}} \right) \varphi_i \frac{\partial \alpha_{\rho-1}}{\partial y^T} . & (39)
 \end{aligned}$$

因为 A_c 为 Hurwitz,对给定的正定矩阵 I ,必存在正定对称矩阵 Q ,满足 $A_c^T Q + Q A_c = -I$.考虑最后一个 Lyapunov 函数

$$V_\rho(y, \delta, t) = V_{\rho-1} + \frac{1}{2} z_\rho^T z_\rho + \rho \varepsilon^T Q \varepsilon ,$$

则有

$$\begin{aligned}
 \dot{V}_\rho &\leq - \sum_{i=1}^{\rho} c_i z_i^T z_i + \sum_{i=1}^{(m+1+v)} \hat{\theta}_i^{*T} (\dot{\theta}_i^* - \sigma_{\rho i}) \\
 & + \rho \varepsilon_2^T \varepsilon_2 + \tau_\rho \omega_s \\
 & + \sum_{i=1}^{(m+1+v)} \left[\sum_{j=1}^{\rho-1} z_{j+1}^T \frac{\partial \alpha_j}{\partial \hat{\theta}_i^{*T}} (\dot{\theta}_i^* - \sigma_{\rho i}) \right] \\
 & - \rho (\varepsilon_1^T \varepsilon_1 + \dots + \varepsilon_v^T \varepsilon_v) . & (40)
 \end{aligned}$$

参数自适应律定义为

$$\begin{aligned}
 \dot{\theta}_i^* &= -\dot{\bar{\theta}}_i^* = -\sigma_{\rho,i} \\
 & = -\bar{\varphi}_i z_1 - \sum_{j=1}^{\rho-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_j}{\partial y^T} \varphi_i z_{j+1} \\
 & (i = 1, 2, \dots, (m+1+v)) , & (41)
 \end{aligned}$$

将(41)式代入(40)式可得

$$\dot{V}_\rho \leq - \sum_{i=1}^{\rho} c_i z_i^T z_i + \tau_\rho \omega_s . \quad (42)$$

3.3. 速度指标的自适应律设计

由 ω_s 的定义(17)可知,只需设计 δ 使得 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \omega_s = 0$ 则速度指标(5)满足.由(42)式可知,若 $\tau_\rho \omega_s$ 是

非正的,那么闭环系统是渐近稳定的.下面给出速度指标 δ 的三种自适应律设计方案,均能保证(42)式中的 $\tau_\rho \omega_s$ 非正且 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \omega_s = 0$:

1)跟踪自适应律 选取 $\omega_s = 0$ 使得速度指标(5)恒满足.控制律(38)中的动态部分变为

$$\dot{\delta} = v_s(\delta, t), \quad (43)$$

路径变量 δ 为

$$\delta(t) = \delta(0) + \int_0^t v_s(\delta(\tau), \tau) d\tau. \quad (44)$$

2)梯度自适应律 选取 $\omega_s = -\mu_1 \tau_\rho(y, \delta, t)$, $\mu_1 \geq 0$ 因为当 $z \rightarrow 0$ 时 $\tau_\rho \rightarrow 0$,即满足速度指标(5)式.因为

$$\tau_\rho(y, \delta, t) = -\frac{\partial V_\rho(y, \delta, t)}{\partial \delta}, \quad (45)$$

称如上的选取为梯度自适应律,此时控制器中的动态部分为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\delta} &= v_s(\delta, t) + \mu_1 \tau_\rho(y, \delta, t) \\ &= v_s(\delta, t) - \mu_1 \frac{\partial V_\rho(y, \delta, t)}{\partial \delta}. \end{aligned} \quad (46)$$

当 $\mu_1 = 0$ 时(46)式即退化为(43)式.

3)基于滤波的梯度自适应律:在第 ρ 步,选取增广 Lyapunov 函数为

$$V = V_\rho + \frac{1}{2\gamma\mu_1} \omega_s^2, \gamma, \mu_1 > 0, \quad (47)$$

其中 γ 为截止频率.选取 ω_s 自适应律 $\dot{\omega}_s$ 为

$$\dot{\omega}_s = -\gamma(\omega_s + \mu_1 \tau_\rho), \quad (48)$$

则如下不等式成立:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} &\leq -\sum_{i=1}^{\rho} c_i z_i^T z_i + \left(\tau_\rho + \frac{1}{\gamma\mu_1} \dot{\omega}_s \right) \omega_s \\ &\leq -\sum_{i=1}^{\rho} c_i z_i^T z_i - \frac{1}{\mu_1} \omega_s^2. \end{aligned} \quad (49)$$

此时控制器中的动态部分变为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\delta} &= v_s(\delta, t) - \omega_s, \\ \dot{\omega}_s &= -\gamma\omega_s + \gamma\mu_1 \frac{\partial V_\rho}{\partial \delta}(y, \delta, t). \end{aligned} \quad (50)$$

至此,通过向量形式的 Backstepping 方法完成了控制器的设计.上面的过程可以归结为如下的定理.

定理 1 对多输入多输出不确定非线性系统(1),若假设 1—4 成立,控制律 $u(t)$ 由(38)和(39)式给定, $\hat{\theta}^*$ 的自适应律由(41)式定义, δ 的自适应律从(43)(46)(50)式中任选其一,那么闭环系统所有信号有界且跟踪误差 $e(t)$ 趋于零.

证明 由不等式(42), ω_s 的选取及前面的步骤可得

当选取跟踪自适应律时,有

$$\dot{V}_\rho \leq -\sum_{i=1}^{\rho} c_i z_i^T z_i \leq 0. \quad (51)$$

当选取梯度自适应律时,有

$$\dot{V}_\rho \leq -\sum_{i=1}^{\rho} c_i z_i^T z_i + \tau_\rho \omega_s \leq 0. \quad (52)$$

当选取基于滤波的梯度自适应律时,有

$$\dot{V} \leq -\sum_{i=1}^{\rho} c_i z_i^T z_i - \frac{1}{\mu_1} \omega_s^2 \leq 0. \quad (53)$$

对上述三种情况,利用 Lyapunov 稳定性理论和 Barbalat 引理,证明闭环系统所有信号有界且跟踪误差 $e(t)$ 趋于零^[13],即 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \|y(t) - y_d(\delta(t))\| = 0$. 同时由 3.3 节中 ω_s 的三种选取方法,均有 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \omega_s = 0$,进而由 ω_s 的定义(17)可知速度指标 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} |\dot{\delta}(t) - v_s(\delta(t), t)| = 0$ 满足.证毕.

4. 仿真例子

考虑如下多输入多输出不确定非线性系统.

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_{11}(t) \\ \dot{x}_{12}(t) \\ \dot{x}_{21}(t) \\ \dot{x}_{22}(t) \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{11}(t) \\ x_{12}(t) \\ x_{21}(t) \\ x_{22}(t) \end{bmatrix} \\ &+ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1(t) \\ u_2(t) \end{bmatrix} \\ &+ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sin y_1 \\ \sin y_2 \end{bmatrix}, \end{aligned} \quad (54)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1(t) \\ y_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{11}(t) \\ x_{12}(t) \\ x_{21}(t) \\ x_{22}(t) \end{bmatrix},$$

控制目标是设计输出反馈自适应机动控制器,使得系统(54)满足

1)输出 $\begin{bmatrix} y_1(t) \\ y_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{11}(t) \\ x_{12}(t) \end{bmatrix}$ 收敛于期望路径

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_{d1}(\delta) \\ y_{d2}(\delta) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sin(\delta(t)) \\ \cos(\delta(t)) \end{bmatrix}.$$

2)路径变量 δ 收敛于 $t - \phi$, 这里常相位 ϕ 任取

(对应于 $v_s = 1$).

本例中 $B_m = B_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} > 0$, $\rho = v - m = 2 - 0 = 2$, $r = 2$. 基于本文提出的方法, 选取 $K = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T$, 则 $A_c = A - KC$ 是稳定的. 其他参数由自适应律(41)来校正. 为简单计, 仿真中速度指标自适应律采用跟踪自适应律(43), 即取 $\omega_s = 0$, $\delta = 1$. (19)式中的参数 c_1 取为 1. 因为 $\rho = 2$, 因此控制律即为中间虚拟控制函数 $\alpha_2(t)$ (见(30)式), 参数 c_2 和 d_2 选取为 $c_2 = 1$, $d_2 = 2$, 系统初始状态设为 $x_0 = [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]^T$. 仿真结果如图 1 所示.

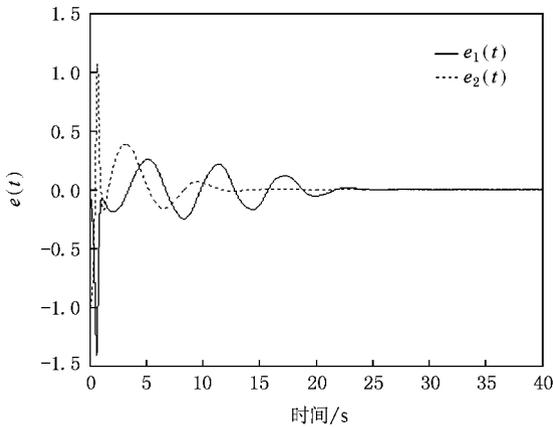


图 1 跟踪误差 $e(t)$

由图 1 可以看到跟踪误差 $e_1(t)$ 和 $e_2(t)$ 是有界的且收敛到零. 图 2 表明控制律 $u(t)$ 是有界的.

从本例可以看出所提算法保证了跟踪, 且输出跟踪误差的稳定性和收敛性能明显.

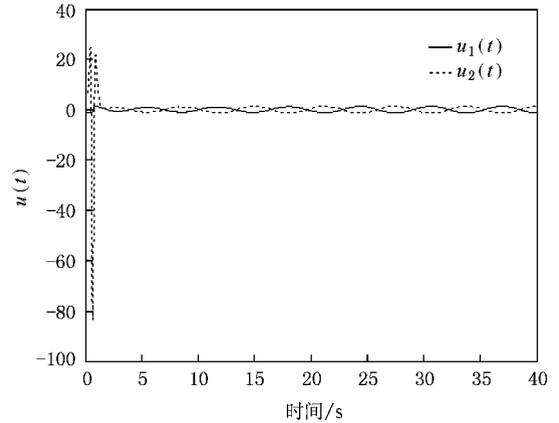


图 2 控制律 $u(t)$

5. 结 论

对一类参数不确定的多输入多输出非线性系统, 本文提出了一种新的基于输出反馈的自适应机动控制器设计方案. 机动问题分为两个部分: 一个几何任务和一个动态任务. 几何任务是使系统输出收敛到并沿着期望的参数化路径运行; 动态任务是沿期望路径满足一定的动态性能(本文取为速度指标). 机动控制的设计有着极大的灵活性. 通过选择路径参数化和构造速度指标使得此类控制具有很强的适用性. 最后的数值算例表明了本文所提算法的有效性.

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Output feedback adaptive maneuvering for multi-input multi-output uncertain nonlinear systems^{*}

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Abstract

The output maneuvering problem generally consists of geometric task and dynamic task. In this paper, the adaptive maneuvering control based on output feedback is studied for multi-input multi-output nonlinear system with parametric uncertainty. The virtual estimation of the controlled system states is achieved by introducing filters and observer. Based on the backstepping approach in vector form, an output feedback adaptive maneuvering control scheme is proposed and three kinds of adaptive laws governing the path variable are presented. The geometric and the dynamic tasks are solved, meanwhile the global stability of the closed loop systems is guaranteed through the control scheme. The simulation results show the effectiveness of the proposed scheme.

Keywords : output feedback, nonlinear systems, output maneuvering, backstepping

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