

基于径向小波神经网络的混沌系统鲁棒自适应反演控制*

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设计了一种具有自适应性和鲁棒性的反演控制律, 实现了对含有系统不确定性的类 Rossler 系统的控制. 首先通过小波神经网络辨识系统的非线性部分, 将系统转化为含有结构不确定性和参数不确定性的参数化模型; 然后, 对于系统中的参数不确定性, 设计自适应控制律, 在线估计未知参数; 对于系统中的结构不确定性, 设计鲁棒控制律, 使得系统具有鲁棒性. 最后, 通过仿真实验, 验证了以上控制方法的有效性.

关键词: 自适应反演, 混沌控制, 小波神经网络, 鲁棒性

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1 引言

反馈线性化控制和反演控制并称为非线性控制器设计的两大突破^[1-7]. 反演控制的基本思想是通过递推设计一系列子系统的反馈控制律, 最终实现整个系统的镇定或跟踪. 当系统中含有参数不确定性时, 通过引入参数自适应机制, 在线估计未知参数, 构成自适应反演控制, 可保证控制系统的稳定性和对未知参数的自适应性^[2-4]. 更复杂的是系统中非线性部分未知的情况, 由于反演控制需要抵消系统的非线性部分, 因此需对系统的非线性部分进行辨识. 考虑到神经网络优良的逼近能力, 基于神经网络^[4-6]和模糊神经网络^[7,8]的自适应反演控制被提出. 小波变换与神经网络理论相结合形成的小波神经网络^[9-11]也被用于系统的辨识, 进而人们提出了基于小波神经网络^[12-14]的自适应反演控制.

近二十年来, 混沌因其巨大的应用前景激起了许多工程技术专家的极大兴趣. 由于混沌运动具有初值敏感性和长时间发展趋势的不可预测性, 混沌控制就成为混沌应用的关键环节. 自1990年Ott等

发表第一篇混沌控制的开创性文章以来, 混沌控制研究发展迅速, 许多控制方法包括各种智能控制方法被应用到混沌控制中^[4-16]. 文献[16]采用了基于T-S模糊模型的控制方法, 实现了对混沌系统的控制. 然而, 在基于T-S模糊模型的控制方法中, 一般要求系统的模型是已知的, 当系统中含有不确定性时, 这种方法就会失效.

本文将基于小波神经网络的自适应反演控制方法应用于含有系统不确定性的类 Rossler 系统^[17]的控制. 首先通过小波神经网络辨识, 将系统转化为含有结构不确定性和参数不确定性的参数化模型, 然后再设计系统的控制律. 对于系统中的参数不确定性, 设计自适应控制律, 在线估计未知参数; 对于系统中的结构不确定性, 设计鲁棒控制律, 使得系统具有鲁棒性. 最后通过仿真实验, 验证了以上控制方法的有效性.

2 问题描述

本文研究对象为如下类 Rossler 系统:

$$\dot{x} = -y - z,$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \dot{y} &= x + ay, \\ \dot{z} &= f(x, y, z). \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

加入控制信号后, 通过变量代换: $x_2 = x, x_1 = y, x_3 = -z$, 将其改写为如下等价的具有三角型结构的严格反馈形式:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_1 &= x_2 + ax_1, \\ \dot{x}_2 &= x_3 - x_1, \\ \dot{x}_3 &= u + f(\mathbf{x}), \\ y &= x_1, \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

其中: $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3)^T$ 为状态变量, u 为系统的控制输入, y 为系统的输出; 参数 a 已知, $f(\mathbf{x})$ 为未知的非线性函数. 控制目标为跟踪参考输出 $y_r(t)$. 我们假定参考输出 $y_r(t)$ 及其直到三阶导数均有界.

3 理想反演控制器的设计

我们假定 $f(\mathbf{x})$ 为已知, 则理想的反演控制器的设计步骤如下.

步骤 1 考虑 x_1 的子系统, 定义跟踪误差:

$$z_1 = x_1 - y_r, \quad (3)$$

将 $\dot{x}_1 = x_2 + ax_1$ 代入得:

$$\dot{z}_1 = \dot{x}_1 - \dot{y}_r = x_2 + ax_1 - \dot{y}_r. \quad (4)$$

定义子系统 z_1 的 Lyapunov 函数:

$$V_1 = \frac{1}{2}z_1^2, \quad (5)$$

$$\dot{V}_1 = z_1\dot{z}_1 = z_1(x_2 + ax_1 - \dot{y}_r). \quad (6)$$

若我们将 x_2 看作虚拟控制量, 则反馈控制律可选为

$$x_{2d} = -\tau_1 z_1 - ax_1 + \dot{y}_r, \quad (7)$$

上式中 $\tau_1 > 0$, 此时:

$$\dot{V}_1 = -\tau_1 z_1^2 + z_1(x_2 - x_{2d}).$$

然而 x_2 并非实际的控制输入, 因此, 下一步的设计应使 x_2 与 x_{2d} 之间的误差尽可能地小.

步骤 2 定义误差:

$$z_2 = x_2 - x_{2d}, \quad (8)$$

将 $\dot{x}_2 = x_3 - x_1$ 代入得:

$$\dot{z}_2 = \dot{x}_2 - \dot{x}_{2d} = x_3 - x_1 - \dot{x}_{2d}. \quad (9)$$

定义 (z_1, z_2) 子系统的 Lyapunov 函数:

$$V_2 = V_1 + \frac{1}{2}z_2^2, \quad (10)$$

则其导数为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_2 &= -\tau_1 z_1^2 + z_1 z_2 + z_2 \dot{z}_2 \\ &= -\tau_1 z_1^2 + z_2(z_1 + x_3 - x_1 - \dot{x}_{2d}). \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

若我们将 x_3 看作虚拟控制量, 则反馈控制律可选为

$$x_{3d} = -z_1 - \tau_2 z_2 + x_1 + \dot{x}_{2d} \quad (12)$$

上式中 $\tau_2 > 0$, 此时:

$$\dot{V}_2 = -\tau_1 z_1^2 - \tau_2 z_2^2 + z_2(x_3 - x_{3d}). \quad (13)$$

步骤 3 定义误差:

$$z_3 = x_3 - x_{3d}, \quad (14)$$

将 $\dot{x}_3 = u + f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 代入得:

$$\dot{z}_3 = \dot{x}_3 - \dot{x}_{3d} = u + f(x_1, x_2, x_3) - \dot{x}_{3d}. \quad (15)$$

定义 (z_1, z_2, z_3) 子系统的 Lyapunov 函数:

$$V_3 = V_2 + \frac{1}{2}z_3^2, \quad (16)$$

则其导数为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_3 &= -\tau_1 z_1^2 - \tau_2 z_2^2 + z_3(z_2 \\ &\quad + u + f(x_1, x_2, x_3) - \dot{x}_{3d}). \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

此时, 取理想的控制器 u 为

$$u = -z_2 - \tau_3 z_3 - f(x_1, x_2, x_3) + \dot{x}_{3d}. \quad (18)$$

上式中 $\tau_3 > 0$, 此时:

$$\dot{V}_3 = -\tau_1 z_1^2 - \tau_2 z_2^2 - \tau_3 z_3^2 < 0. \quad (19)$$

最终理想控制器的表达式为 (18) 式, 设计过程结束.

4 鲁棒自适应反演控制器的设计

4.1 小波神经网络逼近

由于非线性函数 $f(\mathbf{x})$ 未知, 因此我们首先采用小波神经网络来逼近 $f(\mathbf{x})$, 将系统化为参数化模型. 小波函数为径向 mexihat 小波函数, 设小波神经网络的隐含层个数为 N , 则:

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^N w_i^T \psi_i(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{d}_i, \mathbf{c}_i), \quad (20)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_i(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{d}_i, \mathbf{c}_i) &= (n - \|\text{diag}(\mathbf{d}_i)(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{c}_i)\|^2) \\ &\quad \times \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\|\text{diag}(\mathbf{d}_i)\right. \\ &\quad \left. \times (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{c}_i)\|^2\right), \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

其中: w_i 为连接权值参数, $\mathbf{d}_i = (d_{i1}, d_{i2}, d_{i3})$, $\mathbf{c}_i = (c_{i1}, c_{i2}, c_{i3})$ 分别为尺度参数和平移参数, ψ_i 为小波母函数, $n = 3$ 为系统的维数. 若记:

$\mathbf{w} = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_N)^T$, $\mathbf{d} = (d_1, d_2, \dots, d_N)^T$,
 $\mathbf{c} = (c_1, c_2, \dots, c_N)^T$, $\boldsymbol{\psi} = (\psi_1, \psi_2, \dots, \psi_N)^T$,
 则 (20) 式可写为如下更为紧凑的形式:

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}^T \boldsymbol{\psi}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{c}). \quad (22)$$

根据小波神经网络的逼近理论, 存在一个最佳逼近 $f^*(\mathbf{x})$, 使得:

$$\begin{aligned} f(\mathbf{x}) &= f^*(\mathbf{x}) + \Delta = \mathbf{w}^{*T} \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{c} \boldsymbol{\psi}^* + \Delta \\ &= \mathbf{w}^{*T} \boldsymbol{\psi}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{d}^*, \mathbf{c}^*) + \Delta, \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

其中 Δ 为逼近误差, \mathbf{w}^* , \mathbf{d}^* 和 \mathbf{c}^* 为最佳逼近参数. 然而, 最佳参数是难以直接确定的, 设 $\hat{\mathbf{w}}$, $\hat{\mathbf{d}}$ 和 $\hat{\mathbf{c}}$ 为对应参数的估计值, 我们定义一个估计函数:

$$\hat{f}(\mathbf{x}) = \hat{\mathbf{w}}^T \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}} = \hat{\mathbf{w}}^T \boldsymbol{\psi}(\mathbf{x}, \hat{\mathbf{d}}, \hat{\mathbf{c}}), \quad (24)$$

则估计误差为

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{f}_\Delta &= f - \hat{f} = f^* - \hat{f} + \Delta = \tilde{f} + \Delta \\ &= \mathbf{w}^{*T} \boldsymbol{\psi}^* - \hat{\mathbf{w}}^T \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}} + \Delta, \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

其中: $\tilde{f} = f^* - \hat{f}$. 定义: $\tilde{\boldsymbol{\psi}} = \boldsymbol{\psi}^* - \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}$, $\tilde{\mathbf{w}} = \mathbf{w}^* - \hat{\mathbf{w}}$, $\tilde{\mathbf{d}} = \mathbf{d}^* - \hat{\mathbf{d}}$, $\tilde{\mathbf{c}} = \mathbf{c}^* - \hat{\mathbf{c}}$, 则:

$$\tilde{f} = \tilde{\mathbf{w}}^T \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}} + \mathbf{w}^{*T} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\psi}}. \quad (26)$$

于是由上式, 我们有:

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial \tilde{\mathbf{w}}} = \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}, \quad (27)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial \tilde{\mathbf{d}}} = \text{diag}(\mathbf{w}^*) \frac{\partial \tilde{\boldsymbol{\psi}}}{\partial \tilde{\mathbf{d}}} = \text{diag}(\mathbf{w}^*) \frac{\partial \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}}{\partial \tilde{\mathbf{d}}}, \quad (28)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial \tilde{\mathbf{c}}} = \text{diag}(\mathbf{w}^*) \frac{\partial \tilde{\boldsymbol{\psi}}}{\partial \tilde{\mathbf{c}}} = \text{diag}(\mathbf{w}^*) \frac{\partial \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}}{\partial \tilde{\mathbf{c}}}, \quad (29)$$

其中 $\partial \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}} / \partial \hat{\mathbf{d}}$ 和 $\partial \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}} / \partial \hat{\mathbf{c}}$ 由下式定义:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}}{\partial \hat{\mathbf{d}}} &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \hat{\psi}_1}{\partial \hat{d}_1} \\ \frac{\partial \hat{\psi}_2}{\partial \hat{d}_2} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial \hat{\psi}_N}{\partial \hat{d}_N} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \hat{\psi}_1}{\partial \hat{d}_{11}} & \frac{\partial \hat{\psi}_1}{\partial \hat{d}_{12}} & \frac{\partial \hat{\psi}_1}{\partial \hat{d}_{13}} \\ \frac{\partial \hat{\psi}_2}{\partial \hat{d}_{21}} & \frac{\partial \hat{\psi}_2}{\partial \hat{d}_{22}} & \frac{\partial \hat{\psi}_2}{\partial \hat{d}_{23}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial \hat{\psi}_N}{\partial \hat{d}_{N1}} & \frac{\partial \hat{\psi}_N}{\partial \hat{d}_{N2}} & \frac{\partial \hat{\psi}_N}{\partial \hat{d}_{N3}} \end{bmatrix}, \\ \frac{\partial \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}}{\partial \hat{\mathbf{c}}} &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \hat{\psi}_1}{\partial \hat{c}_1} \\ \frac{\partial \hat{\psi}_2}{\partial \hat{c}_2} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial \hat{\psi}_N}{\partial \hat{c}_N} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \hat{\psi}_1}{\partial \hat{c}_{11}} & \frac{\partial \hat{\psi}_1}{\partial \hat{c}_{12}} & \frac{\partial \hat{\psi}_1}{\partial \hat{c}_{13}} \\ \frac{\partial \hat{\psi}_2}{\partial \hat{c}_{21}} & \frac{\partial \hat{\psi}_2}{\partial \hat{c}_{22}} & \frac{\partial \hat{\psi}_2}{\partial \hat{c}_{23}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial \hat{\psi}_N}{\partial \hat{c}_{N1}} & \frac{\partial \hat{\psi}_N}{\partial \hat{c}_{N2}} & \frac{\partial \hat{\psi}_N}{\partial \hat{c}_{N3}} \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

我们对 $f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}^{*T} \boldsymbol{\psi}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{d}^*, \mathbf{c}^*) + \Delta$, $\tilde{f}_\Delta = f - \hat{f}$, $\tilde{f} = f^* - \hat{f}$ 做如下假设:

i) 最佳逼近参数 \mathbf{w}^* , \mathbf{d}^* 和 \mathbf{c}^* 有界; 逼近误差 Δ 有界, 即

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathbf{w}^*\| &\leq w_M, \|\mathbf{d}^*\| \leq d_M, \|\mathbf{c}^*\| \\ &\leq c_M, \|\Delta\| \leq \Delta_M; \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

ii) 存在常数 $L > 0$, 使得

$$\begin{aligned} |\varepsilon| &= \left| \tilde{f} - \left(\tilde{\mathbf{w}}^T \frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial \tilde{\mathbf{w}}} + \text{tr} \left(\tilde{\mathbf{d}}^T \frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial \tilde{\mathbf{d}}} \right) \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + \text{tr} \left(\tilde{\mathbf{c}}^T \frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial \tilde{\mathbf{c}}} \right) \right) + \Delta \right| \leq L. \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

说明: 为表达方便, 本文中 $\|\bullet\|$ 为矩阵的 F -范数或向量的 2-范数. 以上假设是合理的.

对于假设 i) 若 \mathbf{w}^* 无界, 即 $\mathbf{w}^* \rightarrow \infty$, 则当 $\boldsymbol{\psi}^* \neq 0$ 时, $f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}^{*T} \boldsymbol{\psi}^* + \Delta \rightarrow \infty$, 也就是说, 对于任意使得 $\boldsymbol{\psi}^*$ 不为零的 \mathbf{x} , $f(\mathbf{x})$ 均趋于无穷大, 这显然与实际中大部分函数的性质是不相符的. 对于 Δ 的有界性也可类似地得到. 若 \mathbf{d}^* 或 \mathbf{c}^* 无界, 根据小波函数的性质, 此时 $\boldsymbol{\psi}^* \rightarrow 0$, $\Delta \approx f(\mathbf{x})$, 这显然不是最佳逼近.

对于假设 ii), 因为:

$$\begin{aligned} |\varepsilon| &= \left| \tilde{f} - \left(\tilde{\mathbf{w}}^T \frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial \tilde{\mathbf{w}}} \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + \text{tr} \left(\tilde{\mathbf{d}}^T \frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial \tilde{\mathbf{d}}} \right) + \text{tr} \left(\tilde{\mathbf{c}}^T \frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial \tilde{\mathbf{c}}} \right) \right) + \Delta \right| \\ &= \left| \tilde{\mathbf{w}}^T \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}} + \mathbf{w}^{*T} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\psi}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \left(\tilde{\mathbf{w}}^T \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}} + \text{tr} \left(\tilde{\mathbf{d}}^T \text{diag}(\mathbf{w}^*) \frac{\partial \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}}{\partial \tilde{\mathbf{d}}} \right) \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + \text{tr} \left(\tilde{\mathbf{c}}^T \text{diag}(\mathbf{w}^*) \frac{\partial \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}}{\partial \tilde{\mathbf{c}}} \right) \right) + \Delta \right| \\ &= \left| \mathbf{w}^{*T} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\psi}} - \text{tr} \left(\tilde{\mathbf{d}}^T \text{diag}(\mathbf{w}^*) \frac{\partial \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}}{\partial \tilde{\mathbf{d}}} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \text{tr} \left(\tilde{\mathbf{c}}^T \text{diag}(\mathbf{w}^*) \frac{\partial \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}}{\partial \tilde{\mathbf{c}}} \right) + \Delta \right| \\ &\leq \left| \mathbf{w}^{*T} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\psi}} \right| + \left| \text{tr} \left(\tilde{\mathbf{d}}^T \text{diag}(\mathbf{w}^*) \frac{\partial \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}}{\partial \tilde{\mathbf{d}}} \right) \right| \\ &\quad + \left| \text{tr} \left(\tilde{\mathbf{c}}^T \text{diag}(\mathbf{w}^*) \frac{\partial \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}}{\partial \tilde{\mathbf{c}}} \right) \right| + |\Delta| \\ &\leq \|\mathbf{w}^*\| \|\tilde{\boldsymbol{\psi}}\| + \|\mathbf{w}^*\| \|\tilde{\mathbf{d}}\| \left\| \frac{\partial \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}}{\partial \tilde{\mathbf{d}}} \right\| \\ &\quad + \|\mathbf{w}^*\| \|\tilde{\mathbf{c}}\| \left\| \frac{\partial \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}}{\partial \tilde{\mathbf{c}}} \right\| + |\Delta|, \\ &\|\tilde{\mathbf{d}}\| = \|\mathbf{d}^* - \hat{\mathbf{d}}\| \leq \|\mathbf{d}^*\| + \|\hat{\mathbf{d}}\|, \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

$$\|\tilde{c}\| = \|c^* - \hat{c}\| \leq \|c^*\| + \|\hat{c}\|. \quad (34)$$

当小波函数取为径向 mexihat 小波函数时, 小波函数为 Gauss 函数的二阶导数, 小波函数及其各阶导数都是有界的. 故存在大于零的常数 l_1, l_2, l_3 , 使得:

$$\|\tilde{\psi}\| \leq l_1, \left\| \frac{\partial \tilde{\psi}}{\partial \tilde{d}} \right\| \leq l_2, \left\| \frac{\partial \tilde{\psi}}{\partial \tilde{c}} \right\| \leq l_3. \quad (35)$$

(34) 和 (35) 式结合 (31) 式, 代入 (33) 式, 得:

$$\begin{aligned} |\varepsilon| \leq & w_M(l_1 + (d_M + \|\hat{d}\|)l_2 \\ & + (c_M + \|\hat{c}\|)l_3) + \Delta_M = L. \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

4.2 控制器的设计

实际的控制器由自适应控制器 u_a 和鲁棒控制器 u_r 两部分组成:

$$u = u_a + u_r, \quad (37)$$

$$u_a = -z_2 - \tau_3 z_3 - \hat{f}(x) + \dot{x}_{3d}, \quad (38)$$

$$u_r = -\hat{L} \text{sign}(z_3). \quad (39)$$

对应的参数自适应律, 我们采用 σ 修正规则:

$$\dot{\tilde{w}} = \Gamma_1 \left(z_3 \frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial \tilde{w}} - k_1 \tilde{w} \right), \quad (40)$$

$$\dot{\tilde{d}} = \Gamma_2 \left(z_3 \frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial \tilde{d}} - k_2 \tilde{d} \right), \quad (41)$$

$$\dot{\tilde{c}} = \Gamma_3 \left(z_3 \frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial \tilde{c}} - k_3 \tilde{c} \right), \quad (42)$$

$$\dot{\hat{L}} = k_L (|z_3| - k_4 \hat{L}), \quad (43)$$

其中: $\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2, \Gamma_3$ 为对称正定矩阵, $k_L > 0, k_1, k_2, k_3, k_4 > 0$, $\partial \tilde{f} / \partial \tilde{w}$, $\partial \tilde{f} / \partial \tilde{d}$, $\partial \tilde{f} / \partial \tilde{c}$ 由 (27)—(29) 式定义. 当系统控制输入信号及参数自适应律由以上 (37)—(43) 式描述时, 我们有如下定理.

定理 闭环系统中误差变量及各参数均最终一致渐近有界; 特殊地, 当 $k_1, k_2, k_3, k_4 = 0$ 时, 系统误差渐近收敛于零. 具体证明过程见附录.

5 仿真结果

当被控系统 (2) 中, 参数 $a = 0.7, f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = -0.1 \sin(x_1) - 3 \tanh(x_2) - x_3$ 时, 系统混沌输出如图 (1) 和图 (2) 所示. f 未知时, 我们需用小波神经网络对其进行辨识. 设系统参考输出 $y_r(t) = \sin(t)$, 控制器输入 $u(t)$ 如图 (3) 所示; 则加入控制信号后, 系统输出如图 (4) 所

示; 输出 $y(t)$ 与参考输出 $y_r(t)$ 之间的跟踪误差信号 $e(t) = y(t) - y_r(t)$ 误差信号 $e(t) = y(t) - y_r(t)$ 如图 (5) 所示; 受控系统在相空间 $x_2 - x_1$ 的输出如图 (6) 所示. 观察以下仿真结果可知, 控制器实现了对参考信号的跟踪, 且具有较好的跟踪性能, 这一点可由图 (4) 看出: 在不到 5 s 内即实现了对参考信号较为精确的跟踪.

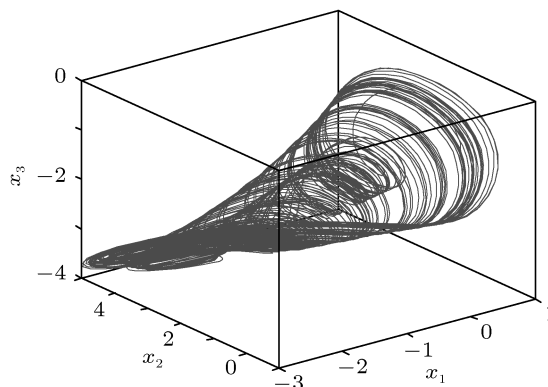


图 1 控制前系统状态空间演化图

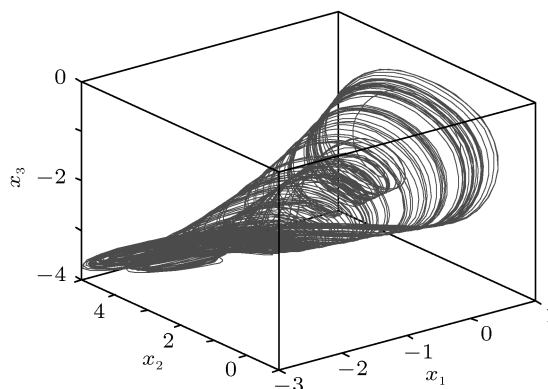


图 2 控制前系统输出 $y(t)$

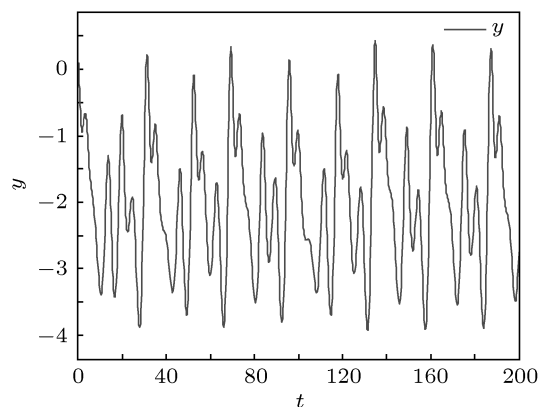


图 3 控制器输入 $u(t)$

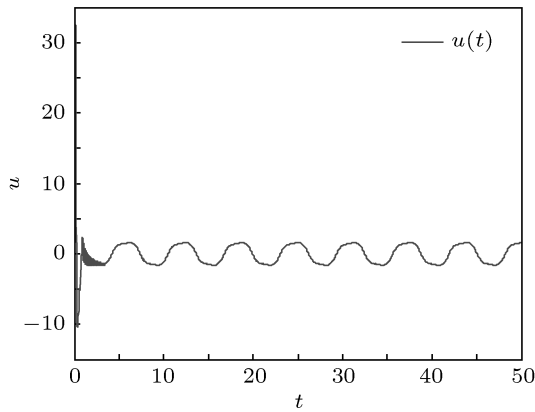


图4 受控系统的输出 $y(t)$ 与参考输出 $y_r(t)$

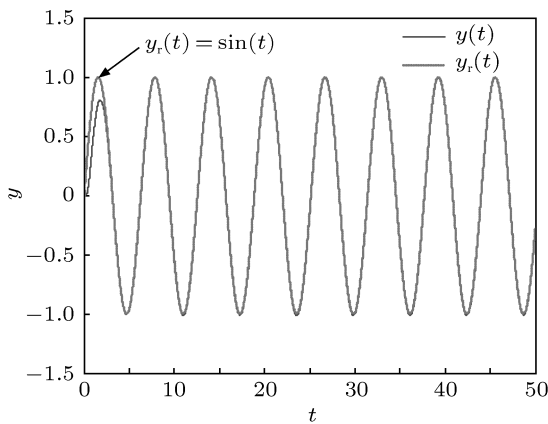


图5 跟踪误差信号: $e(t) = y(t) - y_r(t)$

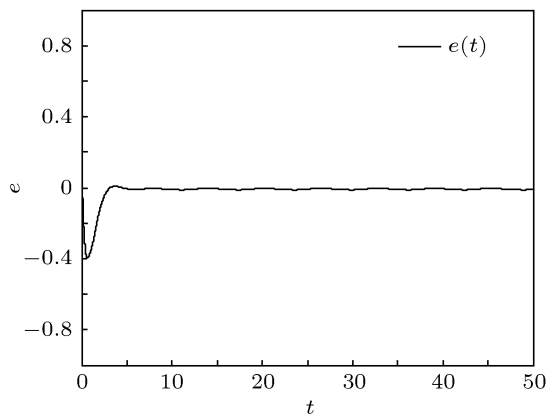


图6 受控系统在相空间 x_2-x_1 的输出

用两层神经网络辨识不同, 本文采用的是具有一个隐含层的神经网络, 此时小波神经网络中的尺度参数和平移参数是可在在线调整的. 这样, 一方面使得网络具有更强的逼近能力; 另一方面也带来了尺度参数和平移参数自适应律的设计这一较为困难的问题. 本文在适当的假设条件下, 成功地解决了这一问题. 通过严格的数学推导, 证明了本文所设计的控制系统的稳定性. 仿真结果也表明, 控制器具有良好的跟踪性能.

附录

证明 构造新的 Lyapunov 函数为

$$V = V_3 + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\mathbf{w}}^T \Gamma_1^{-1} \tilde{\mathbf{w}} + \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(\tilde{\mathbf{d}}^T \Gamma_2^{-1} \tilde{\mathbf{d}}) + \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(\tilde{\mathbf{c}}^T \Gamma_3^{-1} \tilde{\mathbf{c}}) + \frac{1}{2} k_L^{-1} \tilde{L}^2. \quad (44)$$

其导数为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} &= -\tau_1 z_1^2 - \tau_2 z_2^2 - \tau_3 z_3^2 + z_3(f - \tilde{f} + ur) \\ &\quad + k_L^{-1} \tilde{L} \dot{\tilde{L}} + (\tilde{\mathbf{w}}^T \Gamma_1^{-1} \dot{\tilde{\mathbf{w}}}) \\ &\quad + \text{tr}(\tilde{\mathbf{d}}^T \Gamma_2^{-1} \dot{\tilde{\mathbf{d}}}) + \text{tr}(\tilde{\mathbf{c}}^T \Gamma_3^{-1} \dot{\tilde{\mathbf{c}}}) \\ &= -\tau_1 z_1^2 - \tau_2 z_2^2 - \tau_3 z_3^2 + z_3(\tilde{f} + \Delta - \hat{L} \text{sign}(z_3)) \\ &\quad - \tilde{L}(|z_3| - k_4 \hat{L}) - \tilde{\mathbf{w}}^T \left((z_3 \frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial \tilde{\mathbf{w}}} - k_1 \tilde{\mathbf{w}}) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \text{tr}(\tilde{\mathbf{d}}^T (z_3 \frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial \tilde{\mathbf{d}}} - k_2 \tilde{\mathbf{d}})) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \text{tr}(\tilde{\mathbf{c}}^T (z_3 \frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial \tilde{\mathbf{c}}} - k_3 \tilde{\mathbf{c}})) \right) \\ &= -\tau_1 z_1^2 - \tau_2 z_2^2 - \tau_3 z_3^2 + z_3 \left(\tilde{f} - \tilde{\mathbf{w}}^T \frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial \tilde{\mathbf{w}}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \text{tr}(\tilde{\mathbf{d}}^T \frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial \tilde{\mathbf{d}}}) - \text{tr}(\tilde{\mathbf{c}}^T \frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial \tilde{\mathbf{c}}}) + \Delta \right) - L|z_3| \\ &\quad + k_1 \tilde{\mathbf{w}}^T \tilde{\mathbf{w}} + k_2 \text{tr}(\tilde{\mathbf{d}}^T \tilde{\mathbf{d}}) \\ &\quad + k_3 \text{tr}(\tilde{\mathbf{c}}^T \tilde{\mathbf{c}}) + k_4 \tilde{L} \hat{L} \\ &\leq -\tau_1 z_1^2 - \tau_2 z_2^2 - \tau_3 z_3^2 + (|\varepsilon| - L)|z_3| + k_1 \tilde{\mathbf{w}}^T \\ &\quad \tilde{\mathbf{w}} + k_2 \text{tr}(\tilde{\mathbf{d}}^T \tilde{\mathbf{d}}) + k_3 \text{tr}(\tilde{\mathbf{c}}^T \tilde{\mathbf{c}}) + k_4 \tilde{L} \hat{L} \\ &\leq -\tau_1 z_1^2 - \tau_2 z_2^2 - \tau_3 z_3^2 + k_1 \tilde{\mathbf{w}}^T \tilde{\mathbf{w}} \\ &\quad + k_2 \text{tr}(\tilde{\mathbf{d}}^T \tilde{\mathbf{d}}) + k_3 \text{tr}(\tilde{\mathbf{c}}^T \tilde{\mathbf{c}}) + k_4 \tilde{L} \hat{L}. \quad (45) \end{aligned}$$

根据 $\text{tr}(A^T A) = \|A\|^2$ 及不等式: $\alpha\beta \leq -(1/2)\alpha^2 + 1/2(\alpha + \beta)^2$, 有:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\mathbf{w}}^T \tilde{\mathbf{w}} &\leq -\frac{1}{2} \|\tilde{\mathbf{w}}\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{w}^*\|^2 \\ &\leq -\frac{1}{2} \|\tilde{\mathbf{w}}\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{w}_M^2, \quad (46) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{tr}(\tilde{\mathbf{d}}^T \tilde{\mathbf{d}}) &\leq -\frac{1}{2} \|\tilde{\mathbf{d}}\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{d}^*\|^2 \\ &\leq -\frac{1}{2} \|\tilde{\mathbf{d}}\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{d}_M^2, \quad (47) \end{aligned}$$

6 结论

针对含有不确定性的类 Rossler 系统, 我们在小波神经网络对系统的非线性部分进行辨识的基础上, 设计了一个反演控制器. 与大多数文献中采

$$\begin{aligned} \text{tr}(\tilde{\mathbf{c}}^T \tilde{\mathbf{c}}) &\leq -\frac{1}{2} \|\tilde{\mathbf{c}}\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{c}^*\|^2 \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} \|\tilde{\mathbf{c}}\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{c}_M^2, \end{aligned} \quad (48)$$

$$\tilde{L}\tilde{L} \leq -\frac{1}{2} \tilde{L}^2 + \frac{1}{2} L^2. \quad (49)$$

代入 (45) 式有:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} &\leq -\tau_1 z_1^2 - \tau_2 z_2^2 - \tau_3 z_3^2 + k_1 \left(-\frac{1}{2} \|\tilde{\mathbf{w}}\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{w}_M^2 \right) \\ &\quad + k_2 \left(-\frac{1}{2} \|\tilde{\mathbf{d}}\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} d_M^2 \right) + k_3 \left(-\frac{1}{2} \|\tilde{\mathbf{c}}\|^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{2} c_M^2 \right) + k_4 \left(-\frac{1}{2} \|\tilde{L}\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} L^2 \right) \\ &\leq -\rho_1 \left(\|\mathbf{z}\|^2 + \|\tilde{\mathbf{w}}\|^2 + \|\tilde{\mathbf{d}}\|^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \|\tilde{\mathbf{c}}\|^2 + \tilde{L}^2 \right) + \rho_2, \end{aligned} \quad (50)$$

其中: $\rho_1 = \min\{\tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_3, (1/2)k_1, (1/2)k_2, (1/2)k_3, (1/2)k_4\}$, $\rho_2 = 1/2\{k_1 w_M^2 + k_2 d_M^2 + k_3 c_M^2 + k_4 L^2\}$,

$$\begin{aligned} V &= V_3 + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\mathbf{w}}^T \Gamma_1^{-1} \tilde{\mathbf{w}} + \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(\tilde{\mathbf{d}}^T \Gamma_2^{-1} \tilde{\mathbf{d}}) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(\tilde{\mathbf{c}}^T \Gamma_3^{-1} \tilde{\mathbf{c}}) + \frac{1}{2} k_L^{-1} \tilde{L}^2 \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{z}\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \|\Gamma_1^{-1}\| \|\tilde{\mathbf{w}}\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \|\Gamma_2^{-1}\| \|\tilde{\mathbf{d}}\|^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \|\Gamma_3^{-1}\| \|\tilde{\mathbf{c}}\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} k_L^{-1} \tilde{L}^2 \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} \rho_3 \left(\|\mathbf{z}\|^2 + \|\tilde{\mathbf{w}}\|^2 + \|\tilde{\mathbf{d}}\|^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \|\tilde{\mathbf{c}}\|^2 + \tilde{L}^2 \right), \end{aligned} \quad (51)$$

其中: $\rho_3 = \max\{1, \|\Gamma_1^{-1}\|, \|\Gamma_2^{-1}\|, \|\Gamma_3^{-1}\|, k_L^{-1}\}$. 故结合 (50) 和 (51) 式, 我们有:

$$\dot{V} \leq -\frac{2\rho_1}{\rho_3} V + \rho_2. \quad (52)$$

对上式两边积分得:

$$V(t) \leq \exp\left(-\frac{2\rho_1}{\rho_3} t\right) \left(V(0) - \frac{\rho_3 \rho_2}{2\rho_1} \right) + \frac{\rho_3 \rho_2}{2\rho_1}. \quad (53)$$

因此,

$$\begin{aligned} V(0) \leq \frac{\rho_3 \rho_2}{2\rho_1} \text{ 时, } &\Rightarrow \dot{V}(t) > 0, \\ V(t) < V(\infty) = \frac{\rho_3 \rho_2}{2\rho_1}; & \end{aligned} \quad (54)$$

$$\begin{aligned} V(0) > \frac{\rho_3 \rho_2}{2\rho_1} \text{ 时, } &\Rightarrow \dot{V}(t) < 0, \\ V(t) \leq V(0). & \end{aligned} \quad (55)$$

上两式即表明系统中的信号均最终一致渐近有界, 且有界区域为

$$V(t) \leq \max\left\{ \frac{\rho_2 \rho_3}{2\rho_1}, V(0) \right\}. \quad (56)$$

当 $k_1, k_2, k_3, k_4 = 0$ 时, 由 (45) 式, 有:

$$\dot{V} \leq -\tau_1 z_1^2 - \tau_2 z_2^2 - \tau_3 z_3^2 \leq 0. \quad (57)$$

由此即可得, $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $z(t)$ 收敛于 0.

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Robust adaptive radial wavelet neural network control for chaotic systems using backstepping design*

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Abstract

In this paper, we design an adaptive and robust backstepping control law to realize the control of Rossler like system with uncertainties. First, a wavelet network is used for identifying the nonlinear part of the system to change it into parametric model with parametric and structural uncertainties. Then, for the parameter uncertainties, an adaptive control law is designed to online estimate the unknown parameters; for the structural uncertainties, a robust control law is designed to make the system robust. Finally, the effectiveness of this method is illustrated by the simulation results.

Keywords: adaptive backstepping, chaos control, wavelet network, robustness

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