

控制增益为未知函数的不确定系统预设性能反演控制

耿宝亮¹ 胡云安¹ 李静² 赵永涛³

摘要 对一类控制增益为未知函数的不确定严格反馈系统的预设性能反演控制进行研究. 首先, 提出一种新的变参数约束方案, 放宽了对初始跟踪误差已知的限制, 并通过误差转化将不等式约束的受限系统转化为非受限系统. 随后, 通过引入积分型 Lyapunov 函数, 避免了因控制增益未知而引起的系统奇异问题. 最后, 综合应用自适应技术、径向基函数 (Radial basis function, RBF) 神经网络和反演控制技术完成了控制器的设计, 系统中的未知函数利用 RBF 神经网络直接进行逼近. 所设计的控制器能够满足预设性能的要求, 且保证闭环系统所有的状态量有界. 仿真研究证明了控制器设计方法的有效性.

关键词 预设性能, 误差转化, 反演, 神经网络

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Prescribed Performance Backstepping Control of Uncertain Systems with Unknown Control Gains

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Abstract We investigate the prescribed performance backstepping control problem for a class of uncertain strict-feedback nonlinear systems whose control gains are unknown functions. Firstly, a novel error transformation is proposed to transform the original constrained system into an equivalent unconstrained one, which eliminates the limitation that initial error must be known. Subsequently, integral Lyapunov functions are introduced to avoid the possible controller singularity problem usually met in feedback linearization design. Finally, adaptive technique, radial basis function (RBF) neural networks and backstepping technique are combined to design the controller, and the unknown functions are approximated by RBF neural networks directly. The controller guarantees that the prescribed transient and steady state error bounds are satisfied and all state variables are bounded. The effectiveness of the proposed scheme is validated by simulation.

Key words Prescribed performance, error transformation, backstepping, neural networks

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上世纪 90 年代初, 反演控制设计方法^[1] 的出现使得严格反馈非线性系统的跟踪问题得以解决, 它将反馈控制器设计与 Lyapunov 函数相结合, 成为一种系统的设计工具. 文献 [2] 将自适应技术与反演控制相结合, 提出了一种自适应反演控制器设计方法, 解决了参数不确定情况下的控制问题. 鲁棒自适应反演控制方法^[3–4] 进一步考虑了系统中存在模型不确定性和外部干扰的情况. 文献 [5–6] 利用神经

网络的逼近特性提出了一种自适应神经网络控制方法, 解决了系统中非线性函数未知的情况.

在采用神经网络对未知函数进行逼近的过程中, 并不能保证控制增益函数的估计值非零, 当控制增益函数的估计值为零时, 会导致系统奇异, 也就是常说的“控制能力丧失”问题. 针对线性系统, 文献 [7–8] 基于切换策略提出了几种解决方案, 避免了系统奇异情况的出现, 但这些方法无法应用于非线性系统. 文献 [9] 针对一类严格反馈非线性系统提出了一种积分型 Lyapunov 函数的构造方法, 不需要对控制增益函数进行直接估计, 有效避免了可能出现的控制奇异问题.

另外一个热点问题是控制性能问题. 现有研究成果多将重点放在系统的稳态性能上, 即证明闭环系统是稳定的, 而对系统瞬态性能的研究则相对较少. 文献 [10] 在 L_2 范数意义下推导了跟踪误差与设计参数及初始跟踪误差的关系, 首先将目光转向了系统的瞬态性能, 但成果形式为比较笼统的定性分析, 而没有明确给出瞬态性能所应满足的具体形

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式;文献 [11] 针对单输入单输出线性系统提出了一种自适应切换控制器设计方法, 保证跟踪误差满足期望的瞬态和稳态性能, 给出了瞬态性能所应满足的具体形式, 但对对象模型过于简单, 难以推广到非线性系统. 针对非线性系统的控制性能问题, 希腊学者 Bechlioulis 等^[12] 提出了一种预设性能控制器设计方法, 所谓预设性能是指在保证跟踪误差收敛到一个预先设定的任意小的区域的同时, 保证收敛速度及超调量满足预先设定的条件, 通过引入误差转化, 将控制性能的满足转化为新误差的有界性问题. 到目前为止, 一类反馈线性化系统^[13] 和一类多输入多输出仿射系统^[14] 的预设性能控制问题已经得到了很好的解决, 并成功应用于机械臂的力/位置控制系统^[15] 和飞行器控制姿态系统^[16] 中. 然而对于具有更为一般形式的严格反馈系统的预设性能控制问题, 还没有发现相关报道, 另外, 现有方法均要求系统的初始误差已知, 使预设性能控制的应用对象受到了极大的限制, 同时这也是限制预设性能控制应用于严格反馈非线性系统的主要障碍.

针对上述问题, 本文对一类控制增益为未知函数的严格反馈不确定系统的预设性能控制问题进行研究, 提出了一种新的误差转化方案, 放宽了初始误差已知的限制; 通过引入积分型 Lyapunov 函数, 有效避免了可能出现的控制奇异问题; 综合应用自适应神经网络和反演控制技术完成了控制器设计, 解决了此类系统的预设性能控制问题.

1 系统描述与预备知识

1.1 系统描述

考虑如下形式的严格反馈不确定非线性系统:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = f_1(x_1) + g_1(x_1)x_2 \\ \vdots \\ \dot{x}_i = f_i(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_i) + g_i(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_i)x_{i+1} \\ \vdots \\ \dot{x}_n = f_n(\mathbf{x}) + g_n(\mathbf{x})u \\ y = x_1 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中, $\mathbf{x} = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]^T \in \mathbf{R}^n$, $u \in \mathbf{R}$ 和 $y \in \mathbf{R}$ 分别为系统的状态量、输入量和输出量; 定义 $\bar{\mathbf{x}}_i = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_i]^T \in \mathbf{R}^i$; $f_i(\cdot)$, $g_i(\cdot)$ 为未知连续光滑函数, $g_i(\cdot)$ 的符号已知, 在这里不失一般性假设 $g_i(\cdot) > 0$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$); y_d 为期望轨迹, 定义 $\bar{\mathbf{x}}_{d,i} = [y_d, \dots, y_d^{(i-1)}]^T \in \mathbf{R}^i$.

控制目标如下:

1) 设计自适应神经网络反演控制器 u , 保证输出误差 $e = y - y_d$ 满足预先设定的瞬态和稳态性能要求;

2) 闭环系统中的所有信号有界.

在进行设计之前先进行如下假设^[9]:

假设 1. 期望轨迹 y_d 及其高阶导数 $y_d^{(i)}(t)$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$) 连续有界, 且满足 $\bar{\mathbf{x}}_{d,i} \in \Omega_{d,i} \subset \mathbf{R}^i$, 其中, $\Omega_{d,i}$ 为已知紧集.

假设 2. $g_i(\cdot)$ 的符号已知, 存在常数 $g_{i0} > 0$ 和已知连续函数 $\mathbf{g}_i(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_i)$, 使得 $\mathbf{g}_i(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_i) \geq |g_i(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_i)| \geq g_{i0}$, $\forall \bar{\mathbf{x}}_i \in \mathbf{R}^i$.

注 1. 假设 2 表明 $g_i(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_i)$ 是严格正或严格负的, 不失一般性, 可令 $\mathbf{g}_i(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_i) \geq g_i(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_i) \geq g_{i0} > 0$, $\forall \bar{\mathbf{x}}_i \in \mathbf{R}^i$, $g_{i0} > 0$ 使得 $g_i(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_i)$ 远离零点, 这说明系统 (1) 满足可控性条件. 对于一个实际系统, $g_i(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_i)$ 总是存在上界的, 因此只要选择足够大的 $\mathbf{g}_i(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_i)$, 便可满足 $\mathbf{g}_i(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_i) \geq |g_i(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_i)|$. 需要强调的是, g_{i0} 仅用于分析, 而不需要知道其准确值.

1.2 性能函数

通过引入性能函数, 对跟踪误差 $e(t)$ 的瞬态和稳态性能进行设定.

定义 1. 连续函数 $\varpi : \mathbf{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_+$ 称为性能函数, 如果满足:

- 1) $\varpi(t)$ 是正的且严格递减;
- 2) $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \varpi(t) = \varpi_\infty > 0$.

1.3 误差转化

文献 [12] 在初始误差已知的前提下给出了一种误差转化方案, 由于子系统的初始误差并非已知, 因此这种方案是不适用的, 本节提出一种变参数约束方案:

$$-\iota_{\text{down}}(t)\varpi(t) < e(t) < \iota_{\text{up}}(t)\varpi(t) \quad (2)$$

其中, 光滑函数 $\iota_{\text{down}}(t)$ 和 $\iota_{\text{up}}(t)$ 满足下面的性质:

- 1) $\iota_{\text{down}}(t) > 0$, $\iota_{\text{up}}(t) > 0$ 且严格递减;

$$2) \begin{cases} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \iota_{\text{down}}(t) = +\infty \\ \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \iota_{\text{down}}(t) = \gamma, \gamma \in \mathbf{R}^+ \\ \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \iota_{\text{up}}(t) = +\infty \\ \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \iota_{\text{up}}(t) = \nu, \nu \in \mathbf{R}^+ \end{cases}$$

选取 $\iota_{\text{down}}(t)$ 和 $\iota_{\text{up}}(t)$ 为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\iota}_{\text{down}}(t) = -\lambda \iota_{\text{down}}(t) + \gamma, \quad \lambda, \gamma \in \mathbf{R}^+ \\ \dot{\iota}_{\text{up}}(t) = -\mu \iota_{\text{up}}(t) + \nu, \quad \mu, \nu \in \mathbf{R}^+ \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

其中, $\lambda, \gamma, \mu, \nu$ 为选取的正常数.

注 2. 对于实际系统来说, ι_{down} 和 ι_{up} 的初值只要选取为足够大即可, 而不是真正意义上的无穷大.

对于式 (3) 的第 1 个子式, 两侧同乘以 $\exp(\lambda t)$ 得到:

$$\frac{d}{dt} (\exp(\lambda t) \iota_{\text{down}}(t)) = \gamma \exp(\lambda t) \quad (4)$$

式 (4) 在区间 $[0, t]$ 上积分, 得到:

$$\iota_{\text{down}}(t) = \left[\iota_{\text{down}}(0) - \frac{\gamma}{\lambda} \right] \exp(-\lambda t) + \frac{\gamma}{\lambda}$$

同理, 对于式 (3) 的第 2 个子式, 可以得到:

$$\iota_{\text{up}}(t) = \left[\iota_{\text{up}}(0) - \frac{\nu}{\mu} \right] \exp(-\mu t) + \frac{\nu}{\mu}$$

综上可得, 预先设定的稳态误差的上界为 $\max\{\gamma/\lambda, \nu/\mu\} \varpi_{\infty}$, 误差收敛速度及最大超调量可以通过系数 $\lambda, \gamma, \mu, \nu$ 及 $\varpi(t)$ 进行调节, λ, μ 越大, 收敛速度越快, 在 λ, μ 及 ϖ_{∞} 一定的前提下, γ, ν 越小, 稳态误差越小.

对于不等式约束式 (2), 直接处理的难度非常大, 需要进行进一步处理, 定义误差转化函数 $F_{\text{tran}}(\varepsilon, \iota_{\text{up}}, \iota_{\text{down}})$:

$$e(t) = \varpi(t) F_{\text{tran}}(\varepsilon, \iota_{\text{up}}, \iota_{\text{down}}) \quad (5)$$

其中, ε 为转化误差, 满足如下性质:

- 1) $F_{\text{tran}}(\varepsilon, \iota_{\text{up}}, \iota_{\text{down}})$ 光滑且严格递增;
- 2) $-\iota_{\text{down}}(t) < F_{\text{tran}}(\varepsilon, \iota_{\text{up}}, \iota_{\text{down}}) < \iota_{\text{up}};$
- 3) $\begin{cases} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow -\infty} F_{\text{tran}}(\varepsilon, \iota_{\text{up}}, \iota_{\text{down}}) = -\iota_{\text{down}}(t) \\ \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +\infty} F_{\text{tran}}(\varepsilon, \iota_{\text{up}}, \iota_{\text{down}}) = \iota_{\text{up}}(t) \end{cases}$.

结合性质 (2) 和 $\varpi(t) > 0$, 得到:

$$-\iota_{\text{down}}(t) \varpi(t) < F_{\text{tran}}(\varepsilon, \iota_{\text{up}}, \iota_{\text{down}}) \varpi(t) < \iota_{\text{up}} \varpi(t)$$

将上式代入式 (5) 可得:

$$-\iota_{\text{down}}(t) \varpi(t) < e(t) < \iota_{\text{up}}(t) \varpi(t)$$

因此, 不等式约束 (2) 得以满足, 问题转化为 ε 的有界性问题.

另外, 通过函数 F_{tran} 的性质可知, F_{tran} 可逆, 其逆变换为

$$\varepsilon = F_{\text{tran}}^{-1} \left(\frac{e(t)}{\varpi(t)}, \iota_{\text{up}}, \iota_{\text{down}} \right) \quad (6)$$

本文选取误差转化函数为如下形式:

$$F_{\text{tran}}(\varepsilon, \iota_{\text{up}}, \iota_{\text{down}}) = \frac{\iota_{\text{up}} \exp(\varepsilon) - \iota_{\text{down}} \exp(-\varepsilon)}{\exp(\varepsilon) + \exp(-\varepsilon)} \quad (7)$$

如果能够满足 $\varepsilon(t) \in \ell_{\infty}, \forall t \in [0, \infty)$, 便可保证跟踪信号满足预设性能的要求. 结合性能函数 $\varpi(t)$ 的衰减特性, 对应的跟踪误差将被限制在以下区域:

$$\mathfrak{S} = \left\{ e \in \mathbf{R} : -\gamma \frac{\varpi_{\infty}}{\lambda} \leq e(t) \leq \nu \frac{\varpi_{\infty}}{\mu} \right\}$$

1.4 神经网络逼近

引理 1. 对于定义在紧子集 $\Omega \in \mathbf{R}^m$ 上的连续函数 $h: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$, 存在最优权值向量 $\mathbf{W}^* \in \mathbf{R}^l$ 和对应的高斯基函数 $\phi(\cdot): \mathbf{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^l$, 使得^[17]:

$$h(\mathbf{Z}) = \mathbf{W}^{*\text{T}} \phi(\mathbf{Z}) + w(\mathbf{Z}), \quad \forall \mathbf{Z} \in \Omega$$

其中, l 为神经网络节点数; $\mathbf{Z} \in \mathbf{R}^m$ 为神经网络输入向量; $w(\mathbf{Z})$ 为网络重构误差. 根据神经网络的逼近特性, 给出如下假设:

假设 3. 对于给定的连续函数 $h(\mathbf{Z})$ 和径向基函数 (Radial basis function, RBF) 神经网络, 存在理想的权重向量 $\mathbf{W}^*$, 使得 $|w(\mathbf{Z})| \leq \mu, \mathbf{Z} \in \Omega$, 其中常数 $\mu > 0$.

一般来说, 理想的权重向量 $\mathbf{W}^*$ 是未知的, 需要在控制器设计过程中进行估计, 令 $\hat{\mathbf{W}}$ 为 $\mathbf{W}^*$ 的估计值, 估计误差为 $\tilde{\mathbf{W}} = \hat{\mathbf{W}} - \mathbf{W}^*$.

2 自适应神经网络反演控制器设计

在进行反演控制器设计之前, 首先定义 $\beta_i = \mathbf{g}_i(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_i)/g_i(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_i), i = 2, \dots, n$, 并令 $h_i(\mathbf{Z}_i)$ 为定义在紧集 Ω_{zi} 上的以 $\mathbf{Z}_i$ 为输入量的光滑函数, 结合引理 1, 可以得到:

$$h_i(\mathbf{Z}_i) = \mathbf{W}_i^{*\text{T}} \phi_i(\mathbf{Z}_i) + w_i, \quad \forall \mathbf{Z}_i \in \Omega_{zi}, i = 1, \dots, n$$

其中, $\mathbf{W}_i^{*\text{T}}$ 为理想的权值向量, $|w_i| \leq \mu_i$, 为常数. 逼近误差 ψ_i 可表示为

$$\psi_i = \hat{\mathbf{W}}_i^{\text{T}} \phi_i(\mathbf{Z}_i) - \mathbf{W}_i^{*\text{T}} \phi_i(\mathbf{Z}_i) - w_i = \tilde{\mathbf{W}}_i^{\text{T}} \phi_i(\mathbf{Z}_i) - w_i \quad (8)$$

定义虚拟控制量为 $x_{i,d}, i = 2, \dots, n$, 则对应的误差状态量 $z_i = x_i - x_{i,d}$, 跟踪误差 $z_1 = x_1 - y_d$.

步骤 1. 考虑系统 (1) 的第 1 个子系统, 对其进行误差转化, 得到:

$$\varepsilon_1 = F_{\text{tran}1}^{-1} \left(\frac{z_1(t)}{\varpi_1(t)}, \iota_{\text{down}1}(t), \iota_{\text{up}1}(t) \right) \quad (9)$$

其中, $\varpi_1(t)$ 为性能函数, $F_{\text{tran}1}^{-1}(\cdot)$ 为误差转化函数. 对式 (9) 两边求时间的导数, 得到:

$$\dot{\varepsilon}_1 = r_1 (f_1(x_1) + g_1(x_1)x_{2,d} + g_1(x_1)z_2) + v_1 \quad (10)$$

其中, $v_1 = -\frac{\partial F_{\text{tran}1}^{-1}}{\partial(z_1/\varpi_1)} \frac{\dot{\varpi}_1}{\varpi_1^2} z_1 + \frac{\partial F_{\text{tran}1}^{-1}}{\partial \iota_{\text{down}1}} \dot{\iota}_{\text{down}1} + \frac{\partial F_{\text{tran}1}^{-1}}{\partial \iota_{\text{up}1}} \dot{\iota}_{\text{up}1} - \frac{\partial F_{\text{tran}1}^{-1}}{\partial(z_1/\varpi_1)} \frac{\dot{y}_d}{\varpi_1}, r_1 = \frac{\partial F_{\text{tran}1}^{-1}}{\partial(z_1/\varpi_1)} \frac{1}{\varpi_1} > 0, x_{2,d}$ 为虚拟控制量, z_2 为误差状态量.

利用 RBF 神经网络 $g_{nn1}(\mathbf{Z}_1) = \hat{\mathbf{W}}_1^{\text{T}} \phi_1(\mathbf{Z}_1)$ 对未知函数 $h_1(\mathbf{Z}_1)$ 进行逼近, 逼近误差 $\psi_1 =$

$\hat{W}_1^T \phi_1(\mathbf{Z}_1) - h_1(\mathbf{Z}_1)$, 其中:

$$\begin{aligned} h_1(\mathbf{Z}_1) &= r_1 \beta_1(x_1) f_1(x_1) + \beta_1(x_1) v_1 + \\ &\varepsilon_1 \int_0^1 \theta \frac{\partial \beta_1}{\partial y_d} \left[\dot{y}_d + \dot{\omega}_1 F_{\text{tran}1}(\theta \varepsilon_1, \ell_{\text{down}1}, \ell_{\text{up}1}) + \right. \\ &\left. \varpi_1 \dot{\ell}_{\text{down}1} \frac{\partial F_{\text{tran}1}}{\partial \ell_{\text{down}1}} + \varpi_1 \dot{\ell}_{\text{up}1} \frac{\partial F_{\text{tran}1}}{\partial \ell_{\text{up}1}} \right] d\theta \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

$$\mathbf{Z}_1 = [x_1, y_d, \dot{y}_d, \varpi_1, \ell_{\text{up}1}, \ell_{\text{down}1}, \dot{\omega}_1, \dot{\ell}_{\text{up}1}, \dot{\ell}_{\text{down}1}]^T \in \Omega_{z1} \subset \mathbf{R}^9$$

设计虚拟控制量 $x_{2,d}$ 和自适应律 $\dot{\hat{W}}_1$ 为

$$\begin{aligned} x_{2,d} &= \frac{-k_1 \varepsilon_1 - \hat{W}_1^T \phi_1(\mathbf{Z}_1)}{r_1 \mathbf{g}_1(x_1)} \\ &m_1 r_1 \mathbf{g}_1(x_1) \frac{\varepsilon_1}{4} \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

$$\dot{\hat{W}}_1 = -m_{f1} \hat{W}_1 + \varepsilon_1 \phi_1(\mathbf{Z}_1) \quad (13)$$

其中, $k_1 > 0$, $m_1 > 0$, $m_{f1} > 0$ 为设计的参数.

步骤 i ($2 \leq i \leq n$). 考虑系统 (1) 的第 i 个子系统, 对其进行误差转化, 得到:

$$\varepsilon_i = F_{\text{tran},i}^{-1} \left(\frac{z_i(t)}{\varpi_i(t)}, \ell_{\text{down},i}(t), \ell_{\text{up},i}(t) \right) \quad (14)$$

其中, $\varpi_i(t)$ 为性能函数, $F_{\text{tran},i}^{-1}(\cdot)$ 为误差转化函数.

对式 (14) 两边求时间的导数, 得到:

$$\dot{\varepsilon}_i = r_i (f_i(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_i) + g_i(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_i) x_{i+1,d} + g_i z_{i+1}) + v_i \quad (15)$$

其中, $v_i = -\frac{\partial F_{\text{tran},i}^{-1}}{\partial (z_i/\varpi_i)} \frac{\dot{\varpi}_i}{\varpi_i^2} z_i + \frac{\partial F_{\text{tran},i}^{-1}}{\partial \ell_{\text{down},i}} \dot{\ell}_{\text{down},i} + \frac{\partial F_{\text{tran},i}^{-1}}{\partial \ell_{\text{up},i}} \dot{\ell}_{\text{up},i} - \frac{\partial F_{\text{tran},i}^{-1}}{\partial (z_i/\varpi_i)} \frac{\dot{x}_{i,d}}{\varpi_i} + r_i = \frac{\partial F_{\text{tran},i}^{-1}}{\partial (z_i/\varpi_i)} \frac{1}{\varpi_i} > 0$, $x_{i+1,d}$ 为虚拟控制量, z_{i+1} 为误差状态量.

利用 RBF 神经网络 $g_{nn,i}(\mathbf{Z}_i) = \hat{W}_i^T \phi_i(\mathbf{Z}_i)$ 对未知函数 $h_i(\mathbf{Z}_i)$ 进行逼近, 逼近误差 $\psi_i = \hat{W}_i^T \phi_i(\mathbf{Z}_i) - h_i(\mathbf{Z}_i)$, 其中:

$$\begin{aligned} h_i(\mathbf{Z}_i) &= r_i \beta_i(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_i) f_i(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_i) + \beta_i(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_i) v_i + \\ &\varepsilon_i \int_0^1 \theta \frac{\partial \beta_i}{\partial \bar{\mathbf{x}}_{i-1}} \dot{\bar{\mathbf{x}}}_{i-1} d\theta + \varepsilon_i \int_0^1 \theta \frac{\partial \beta_i}{\partial x_{i,d}} \left[\frac{\partial x_{i,d}}{\partial \bar{\mathbf{x}}_{i-1}} \dot{\bar{\mathbf{x}}}_{i-1} + \right. \\ &\left. \omega_{i-1} + F_{\text{tran},i}(\theta \varepsilon_i, \ell_{\text{down},i}, \ell_{\text{up},i}) \dot{\omega}_i + \right. \\ &\left. \frac{\partial F_{\text{tran},i}}{\partial \ell_{\text{down},i}} \varpi_i \dot{\ell}_{\text{down},i} + \frac{\partial F_{\text{tran},i}}{\partial \ell_{\text{up},i}} \varpi_i \dot{\ell}_{\text{up},i} \right] d\theta \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_{i-1} &= \frac{\partial x_{i,d}}{\partial \bar{\mathbf{x}}_{d,i}} \dot{\bar{\mathbf{x}}}_{d,i} + \frac{\partial x_{i,d}}{\partial \hat{W}_{i-1}} \dot{\hat{W}}_{i-1} + \\ &\frac{\partial x_{i,d}}{\partial (\phi_{i-1}(\mathbf{Z}_{i-1}))} \dot{\phi}_{i-1}(\mathbf{Z}_{i-1}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Z}_i &= [\bar{\mathbf{x}}_i^T, x_{i,d}, \frac{\partial x_{i,d}}{\partial \bar{\mathbf{x}}_{i-1}}, \omega_{i-1}, \varpi_i, \ell_{\text{down},i}, \ell_{\text{up},i}, \dot{\omega}_i, \\ &\dot{\ell}_{\text{down},i}, \dot{\ell}_{\text{up},i}]^T \in \Omega_{z,i} \subset \mathbf{R}^{2i+7} \end{aligned}$$

设计虚拟控制量 $x_{i+1,d}$ 和自适应律 $\dot{\hat{W}}_i$ 为

$$\begin{aligned} x_{i+1,d} &= \frac{-k_i \varepsilon_i - \hat{W}_i^T \phi_i(\mathbf{Z}_i)}{r_i \mathbf{g}_i(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_i)} \\ &\frac{\varepsilon_i \varpi_i^2 \eta_i^2}{m_{i-1} \mathbf{g}_i r_i} - \frac{m_i r_i \mathbf{g}_i(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_i) \varepsilon_i}{4} \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

$$\dot{\hat{W}}_i = -m_{f,i} \hat{W}_i + \varepsilon_i \phi_i(\mathbf{Z}_i) \quad (18)$$

其中, $k_i > 0$, $m_i > 0$, $m_{f,i} > 0$ 为设计的参数, $\eta_i = \max_{\varepsilon_i} \left\{ \left| \frac{\partial F_{\text{tran},i}(\varepsilon_i, \ell_{\text{down},i}, \ell_{\text{up},i})}{\partial \varepsilon_i} \right| \right\}$, 由误差传递函数 $F_{\text{tran},i}$ 的性质易得 η_i 是存在的.

步骤 n . 考虑系统 (1) 的第 n 个子系统, 对其进行误差转化, 得到:

$$\varepsilon_n = F_{\text{tran},n}^{-1} \left(\frac{z_n(t)}{\varpi_n(t)}, \ell_{\text{down},n}(t), \ell_{\text{up},n}(t) \right) \quad (19)$$

其中, $\varpi_n(t)$ 为性能函数, $F_{\text{tran},n}^{-1}(\cdot)$ 为误差转化函数.

对式 (19) 两边求时间的导数, 得到:

$$\dot{\varepsilon}_n = r_n (f_n(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_n) + g_n(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_n) u) + v_n \quad (20)$$

其中, $v_n = -\frac{\partial F_{\text{tran},n}^{-1}}{\partial (z_n/\varpi_n)} \frac{\dot{\varpi}_n}{\varpi_n^2} z_n + \frac{\partial F_{\text{tran},n}^{-1}}{\partial \ell_{\text{down},n}} \dot{\ell}_{\text{down},n} + \frac{\partial F_{\text{tran},n}^{-1}}{\partial \ell_{\text{up},n}} \dot{\ell}_{\text{up},n} - \frac{\partial F_{\text{tran},n}^{-1}}{\partial (z_n/\varpi_n)} \frac{\dot{x}_{n,d}}{\varpi_n} + r_n = \frac{\partial F_{\text{tran},n}^{-1}}{\partial (z_n/\varpi_n)} \frac{1}{\varpi_n} > 0$.

利用 RBF 神经网络 $g_{nn,n}(\mathbf{Z}_n) = \hat{W}_n^T \phi_n(\mathbf{Z}_n)$ 对未知函数 $h_n(\mathbf{Z}_n)$ 进行逼近, 逼近误差 $\psi_n = \hat{W}_n^T \phi_n(\mathbf{Z}_n) - h_n(\mathbf{Z}_n)$, 其中:

$$\begin{aligned} h_n(\mathbf{Z}_n) &= r_n \beta_n(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_n) f_n(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_n) + \beta_n(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_n) v_n + \\ &\varepsilon_n \int_0^1 \theta \frac{\partial \beta_n}{\partial \bar{\mathbf{x}}_{n-1}} \dot{\bar{\mathbf{x}}}_{n-1} d\theta + \\ &\varepsilon_n \int_0^1 \theta \frac{\partial \beta_n}{\partial x_{n,d}} \left[\frac{\partial x_{n,d}}{\partial \bar{\mathbf{x}}_{n-1}} \dot{\bar{\mathbf{x}}}_{n-1} + \right. \\ &\left. \omega_{n-1} + F_{\text{tran},n}(\theta \varepsilon_n, \ell_{\text{down},n}, \ell_{\text{up},n}) \dot{\omega}_n + \right. \\ &\left. \frac{\partial F_{\text{tran},n}}{\partial \ell_{\text{down},n}} \varpi_n \dot{\ell}_{\text{down},n} + \frac{\partial F_{\text{tran},n}}{\partial \ell_{\text{up},n}} \varpi_n \dot{\ell}_{\text{up},n} \right] d\theta \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_{n-1} &= \frac{\partial x_{n,d}}{\partial \bar{\mathbf{x}}_{d,n}} \dot{\bar{\mathbf{x}}}_{d,n} + \frac{\partial x_{n,d}}{\partial \hat{W}_{n-1}} \dot{\hat{W}}_{n-1} + \\ &\frac{\partial x_{n,d}}{\partial (\phi_{n-1}(\mathbf{Z}_{n-1}))} \dot{\phi}_{n-1}(\mathbf{Z}_{n-1}) \end{aligned}$$

设计控制量 u 和自适应律 $\dot{\hat{\mathbf{W}}}_n$ 为

$$u = \frac{[-k_n \varepsilon_n - \hat{\mathbf{W}}_n^T \phi_n(\mathbf{Z}_n)]}{[r_n \mathbf{g}_n(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_n)]} - \frac{\varepsilon_n \varpi_n^2 \eta_n^2}{(m_{n-1} \mathbf{g}_n r_n)} \quad (22)$$

$$\dot{\hat{\mathbf{W}}}_n = -m_{f,n} \hat{\mathbf{W}}_n + \varepsilon_n \phi_n(\mathbf{Z}_n) \quad (23)$$

其中, $k_n > 0$, $m_{f,n} > 0$ 为设计的参数, $\eta_n = \max_{\varepsilon_n} \left\{ \left| \frac{\partial F_{\text{tran},n}(\varepsilon_n, \iota_{\text{down},n}, \iota_{\text{up},n})}{\partial \varepsilon_n} \right| \right\}$.

3 稳定性分析

需要注意的是, 在每一步的设计过程中, 我们都用到了如下形式的正定函数:

$$V_i = \int_0^{\varepsilon_i} \sigma \beta_i(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_{i-1}, F_{\text{tran},i}(\sigma, \iota_{\text{down},i}, \iota_{\text{up},i}) + x_{i,d}) \mathrm{d}\sigma \quad (24)$$

通过假设 2 得到 $1 \leq \beta_i(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_{i-1}, F_{\text{tran},i}(\sigma, \iota_{\text{down},i}, \iota_{\text{up},i}) + x_{i,d}) \leq \mathbf{g}_i(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_{i-1}, F_{\text{tran},i}(\sigma, \iota_{\text{down},i}, \iota_{\text{up},i}) + x_{i,d})/g_{i0}$, 且满足下面两条性质:

- 1) $V_i = \varepsilon_i^2 \int_0^1 \theta \beta_i(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_{i-1}, F_{\text{tran},i}(\theta \varepsilon_i, \iota_{\text{down},i}, \iota_{\text{up},i}) + x_{i,d}) \mathrm{d}\theta \geq \varepsilon_i^2 \int_0^1 \theta \mathrm{d}\theta = \varepsilon_i^2/2$;
- 2) $V_i \leq \frac{\varepsilon_i^2}{g_{i0}} \int_0^1 \theta \mathbf{g}_i(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_{i-1}, F_{\text{tran},i}(\theta \varepsilon_i, \iota_{\text{down},i}, \iota_{\text{up},i}) + x_{i,d}) \mathrm{d}\theta$.

证明.

步骤 1. 选取 Lyapunov 函数为

$$V_{\varepsilon 1} = \int_0^{\varepsilon_1} \sigma \beta_1(\varpi_1 F_{\text{tran},1}(\sigma, \iota_{\text{down},1}, \iota_{\text{up},1}) + y_d) \mathrm{d}\sigma \quad (25)$$

对式 (25) 两边求时间的导数, 得到:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{\varepsilon 1} = & \varepsilon_1 \beta_1(x_1) \dot{\varepsilon}_1 + \dot{y}_d \int_0^{\varepsilon_1} \sigma \frac{\partial \beta_1}{\partial y_d} \mathrm{d}\sigma + \\ & \int_0^{\varepsilon_1} \sigma \frac{\partial \beta_1}{\partial y_d} \left[\dot{\varpi}_1 F_{\text{tran},1} + \varpi_1 \iota_{\text{up},1} \frac{\partial F_{\text{tran},1}}{\partial \iota_{\text{up},1}} + \right. \\ & \left. \varpi_1 \iota_{\text{down},1} \frac{\partial F_{\text{tran},1}}{\partial \iota_{\text{down},1}} \right] \mathrm{d}\sigma \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

将式 (10) 代入式 (26), 得到:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{\varepsilon 1} = & \varepsilon_1 \{ r_1 \mathbf{g}_1(x_1) x_{2,d} + r_1 \mathbf{g}_1(x_1) z_2 + \\ & r_1 \beta_1(x_1) f_1(x_1) + \beta_1(x_1) v_1 + \varepsilon_1 \int_0^1 \theta \frac{\partial \beta_1}{\partial y_d} [\dot{y}_d + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \dot{\varpi}_1 F_{\text{tran},1} + \varpi_1 \iota_{\text{down},1} \frac{\partial F_{\text{tran},1}}{\partial \iota_{\text{down},1}} + \\ & \varpi_1 \iota_{\text{up},1} \frac{\partial F_{\text{tran},1}}{\partial \iota_{\text{up},1}} \} \mathrm{d}\theta \} \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

结合式 (11), 式 (27) 进一步变为

$$\dot{V}_{\varepsilon 1} = \varepsilon_1 \{ r_1 \mathbf{g}_1(x_1) x_{2,d} + r_1 \mathbf{g}_1(x_1) z_2 + h_1(\mathbf{Z}_1) \} \quad (28)$$

将式 (12) 代入式 (28), 得到:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{\varepsilon 1} = & -k_1 \varepsilon_1^2 - \psi_1 \varepsilon_1 \\ & - \frac{m_1 r_1^2 \mathbf{g}_1^2(x_1) \varepsilon_1^2}{4} + r_1 \mathbf{g}_1(x_1) \varepsilon_1 z_2 = \\ & -k_1 \varepsilon_1^2 - \psi_1 \varepsilon_1 - \\ & \frac{1}{m_1} \left(\frac{m_1 r_1 \mathbf{g}_1(x_1) \varepsilon_1}{2} - z_2 \right)^2 + \frac{z_2^2}{m_1} \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

步骤 i ($2 \leq i \leq n$). 选取 Lyapunov 函数为

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\varepsilon,i} = & \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} V_{\varepsilon,j} + \\ & \int_0^{\varepsilon_i} \sigma \beta_i(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_{i-1}, \varpi_i F_{\text{tran},i}(\sigma, \iota_{\text{down},i}, \iota_{\text{up},i}) + x_{i,d}) \mathrm{d}\sigma \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

对式 (30) 两边求时间的导数, 得到:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{\varepsilon,i} = & \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \dot{V}_{\varepsilon,j-1} + \varepsilon_i \beta_i(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_i) \dot{\varepsilon}_i + \\ & \int_0^{\varepsilon_i} \sigma \frac{\partial \beta_i}{\partial \bar{\mathbf{x}}_{i-1}} \dot{\bar{\mathbf{x}}}_{i-1} \mathrm{d}\sigma + \int_0^{\varepsilon_i} \sigma \frac{\partial \beta_i}{\partial x_{i,d}} [\dot{x}_{i,d} + \dot{\varpi}_i + \\ & \frac{\partial F_{\text{tran},i}}{\partial \iota_{\text{down},i}} \varpi_i \iota_{\text{down},i} + \frac{\partial F_{\text{tran},i}}{\partial \iota_{\text{up},i}} \varpi_i \iota_{\text{up},i}] \mathrm{d}\sigma \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

又有

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_{i,d} = & \frac{\partial x_{i,d}}{\partial \bar{\mathbf{x}}_{i-1}} \dot{\bar{\mathbf{x}}}_{i-1} + \omega_{i-1} \\ \omega_{i-1} = & \frac{\partial x_{i,d}}{\partial \bar{\mathbf{x}}_{d,i}} \dot{\bar{\mathbf{x}}}_{d,i} + \frac{\partial x_{i,d}}{\partial \hat{\mathbf{W}}_{i-1}} \dot{\hat{\mathbf{W}}}_{i-1} + \\ & \frac{\partial x_{i,d}}{\partial (\phi_{i-1}(\mathbf{Z}_{i-1}))} \dot{\phi}_{i-1}(\mathbf{Z}_{i-1}) \end{aligned}$$

结合式 (16), 则式 (31) 进一步变为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{\varepsilon,i} = & - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} k_j \varepsilon_j^2 - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \psi_j \varepsilon_j + \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} z_{j+1}^2}{m_j} - \\ & \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{(m_j r_j \mathbf{g}_j(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_j) \frac{\varepsilon_j}{2} - z_{j+1})^2}{m_j} + \end{aligned}$$

$$\varepsilon_i[r_i \mathbf{g}_i(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_i)x_{i+1,d} + r_i \mathbf{g}_i(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_i)z_{i+1} + h_i(\mathbf{Z}_i)] \quad (32)$$

将式 (17) 代入式 (32), 得到:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{\varepsilon,i} = & - \sum_{j=1}^i k_j \varepsilon_j^2 - \sum_{j=1}^i \psi_j \varepsilon_j - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{\varpi_{j+1}^2 \eta_{j+1}^2 \varepsilon_{j+1}^2}{m_j} - \\ & \sum_{j=1}^i \frac{1}{m_j} \left(\frac{m_j r_j \mathbf{g}_j(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_j) \varepsilon_j}{2} - z_{j+1} \right)^2 + \sum_{j=1}^i \frac{z_{j+1}^2}{m_j} \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

步骤 **n**. 选取 Lyapunov 函数为

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\varepsilon,n} = & \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} V_{\varepsilon,j} + \\ & \int_0^{\varepsilon_n} \sigma \beta_n(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_{n-1}, \varpi_n F_{\text{tran},n}(\sigma, \iota_{\text{down},n}, \iota_{\text{up},n}) + x_{n,d}) d\sigma \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

对式 (34) 两边求时间的导数, 得到:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{\varepsilon,n} = & \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \dot{V}_{\varepsilon,n-1} + \varepsilon_n \beta_n(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_n) \dot{\varepsilon}_n + \\ & \int_0^{\varepsilon_n} \sigma \frac{\partial \beta_n}{\partial \bar{\mathbf{x}}_{n-1}} \dot{\bar{\mathbf{x}}}_{n-1} d\sigma + \\ & \int_0^{\varepsilon_n} \sigma \frac{\partial \beta_n}{\partial x_{n,d}} [\dot{x}_{n,d} + \dot{\varpi}_n + \\ & \frac{\partial F_{\text{tran},n}}{\partial \iota_{\text{down},n}} \varpi_n \dot{\iota}_{\text{down},n} + \frac{\partial F_{\text{tran},n}}{\partial \iota_{\text{up},n}} \varpi_n \dot{\iota}_{\text{up},n}] d\sigma \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

又有

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_{n,d} = & \frac{\partial x_{n,d}}{\partial \bar{\mathbf{x}}_{n-1}} \dot{\bar{\mathbf{x}}}_{n-1} + \omega_{n-1} \\ \omega_{n-1} = & \frac{\partial x_{n,d}}{\partial \bar{\mathbf{x}}_{d,n}} \dot{\bar{\mathbf{x}}}_{d,n} + \frac{\partial x_{n,d}}{\partial \hat{\mathbf{W}}_{n-1}} \dot{\hat{\mathbf{W}}}_{n-1} + \\ & \frac{\partial x_{n,d}}{\partial (\phi_{n-1}(\mathbf{Z}_{n-1}))} \dot{\phi}_{n-1}(\mathbf{Z}_{n-1}) \end{aligned}$$

结合式 (21), 则式 (35) 进一步变为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{\varepsilon,n} = & - \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} k_j \varepsilon_j^2 - \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \psi_j \varepsilon_j - \\ & \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{(m_j r_j \mathbf{g}_j(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_j) \frac{\varepsilon_j}{2} - z_{j+1})^2}{m_j} + \\ & \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{z_{j+1}^2}{m_j} + \varepsilon_n [r_n \mathbf{g}_n(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_n) u + h_n(\mathbf{Z}_n)] \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

选取总的 Lyapunov 函数为

$$V = V_{\varepsilon,n} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{\mathbf{W}}_j^T \tilde{\mathbf{W}}_j \quad (37)$$

对式 (37) 两边求时间的导数, 并结合式 (36) 得到:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} = & - \sum_{j=1}^n k_j \varepsilon_j^2 - \sum_{j=1}^n \psi_j \varepsilon_j - \\ & \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{m_j} \left(\frac{m_j r_j \mathbf{g}_j(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_j) \varepsilon_j}{2} - z_{j+1} \right)^2 + \\ & \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{z_{j+1}^2}{m_j} - \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\varpi_{j+1}^2 \eta_{j+1}^2 \varepsilon_{j+1}^2}{m_j} + \sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{\mathbf{W}}_j^T \dot{\tilde{\mathbf{W}}}_j \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

将式 (8) 及式 (18) 代入式 (38) 得到:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} = & - \sum_{j=1}^n k_j \varepsilon_j^2 + \sum_{j=1}^n w_j \varepsilon_j - \\ & \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{m_j} \left(\frac{m_j r_j \mathbf{g}_j(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_j) \varepsilon_j}{2} - z_{j+1} \right)^2 + \\ & \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{z_{j+1}^2}{m_j} - \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\varpi_{j+1}^2 \eta_{j+1}^2 \varepsilon_{j+1}^2}{m_j} - \sum_{j=1}^n m_{f,j} \tilde{\mathbf{W}}_j^T \dot{\tilde{\mathbf{W}}}_j \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

结合 $\tilde{\mathbf{W}}_j^T \dot{\tilde{\mathbf{W}}}_j = \frac{1}{2} \hat{\mathbf{W}}_j^T \dot{\hat{\mathbf{W}}}_j + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\mathbf{W}}_j^T \tilde{\dot{\mathbf{W}}}_j - \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{W}_j^{*T} \dot{\mathbf{W}}_j^*$, 式 (39) 进一步变为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} = & - \sum_{j=1}^n k_j \varepsilon_j^2 + \sum_{j=1}^n w_j \varepsilon_j - \\ & \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{m_j} \left(\frac{m_j r_j \mathbf{g}_j(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_j) \varepsilon_j}{2} - z_{j+1} \right)^2 + \\ & \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{z_{j+1}^2}{m_j} - \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\varpi_{j+1}^2 \eta_{j+1}^2 \varepsilon_{j+1}^2}{m_j} - \\ & \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n m_{f,j} \left(\hat{\mathbf{W}}_j^T \dot{\hat{\mathbf{W}}}_j + \tilde{\mathbf{W}}_j^T \tilde{\dot{\mathbf{W}}}_j - \mathbf{W}_j^{*T} \dot{\mathbf{W}}_j^* \right) \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

由误差转化式 (14) 得到:

$$z_j(t) = \varpi_j(t) F_{\text{tran},j}(\varepsilon_j, \iota_{\text{down},j}(t), \iota_{\text{up},j}(t))$$

通过对误差函数参数进行设置, 使其通过原点, 另由于 $F_{\text{tran},j}(\cdot)$ 在其定义域上为光滑连续函数, 由拉格朗日中值定理得到:

$$F_{\text{tran},j}(\varepsilon_j) = \frac{\partial F_{\text{tran},j}(\varepsilon'_j, \iota_{\text{down},j}, \iota_{\text{up},j})}{\partial \varepsilon_j} \varepsilon_j$$

其中, ε'_j 处于 0 和 ε_j 所构成的闭区间内.

$$\text{结合 } \eta_i = \max_{\varepsilon_i} \left\{ \left| \frac{\partial F_{\text{tran},i}(\varepsilon_j, \iota_{\text{down},j}, \iota_{\text{up},j})}{\partial \varepsilon_i} \right| \right\},$$

易得:

$$z_j^2(t) = \varpi_j^2(t) \left(\frac{\partial F_{\text{tran},j}}{\partial \varepsilon_j} \right)^2 \varepsilon_j^2 \leq \varpi_j^2(t) \eta_j^2 \varepsilon_j^2 \quad (41)$$

将式 (41) 代入式 (40), 得到:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} \leq & - \sum_{j=1}^n (k_j - 1) \varepsilon_j^2 - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n m_{f,j} \tilde{\mathbf{W}}_j^T \tilde{\mathbf{W}}_j + \\ & \frac{1}{4} \sum_{j=1}^n w_j^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n m_{f,j} \mathbf{W}_j^{*T} \mathbf{W}_j^* \end{aligned} \quad (42)$$

由假设 3 得到 $|w_j| \leq \mu_j$, $\mathbf{W}_j^{*T} \mathbf{W}_j^*$ 是有界的, 则式 (42) 进一步变为

$$\dot{V} \leq - \sum_{j=1}^n (k_j - 1) \varepsilon_j^2 - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n m_{f,j} \tilde{\mathbf{W}}_j^T \tilde{\mathbf{W}}_j + C_0 \quad (43)$$

其中, $k_j > 1$, $C_0 = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{j=1}^n \mu_j^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n m_{f,j} \mathbf{W}_j^{*T} \mathbf{W}_j^*$.

由 Lyapunov 稳定性定理^[18] 可知, V , ε_j , $\tilde{\mathbf{W}}_j$, $j = 1, \dots, n$ 是有界的, 下面对每个子系统的情况进行分析.

对于第 1 个子系统, 由于 $\varepsilon_1 \in \ell_\infty$, 由误差转化函数的性质可得误差状态量满足预设的瞬态和稳态性能要求, 并且 $z_1 = x_1 - y_d \in \ell_\infty$, 又由假设 1 可知 y_d 为连续有界函数, 进一步可知 $x_1 \in \ell_\infty$; 神经网络最优权值向量显然满足 $\mathbf{W}_1^* \in \ell_\infty$, 结合 $\tilde{\mathbf{W}}_1 = \hat{\mathbf{W}}_1 - \mathbf{W}_1^* \in \ell_\infty$, 得到 $\hat{\mathbf{W}}_1 \in \ell_\infty$. 虚拟控制量 x_{2d} 的表达式中每一项都是有界的, 因此得到 $x_{2d} \in \ell_\infty$.

按照相同的分析思路, 对于第 i ($2 \leq i \leq n-1$) 个子系统, 由于 $\varepsilon_i \in \ell_\infty$, 因此误差状态量 z_i 满足预设的性能要求, 且 $z_i = x_i - x_{i,d} \in \ell_\infty$, 由上一步可以得到 $x_{i,d} \in \ell_\infty$, 进而得到 $x_i \in \ell_\infty$, 神经网络最优权值向量显然满足 $\mathbf{W}_i^* \in \ell_\infty$, 结合 $\tilde{\mathbf{W}}_i = \hat{\mathbf{W}}_i - \mathbf{W}_i^* \in \ell_\infty$, 得到 $\hat{\mathbf{W}}_i \in \ell_\infty$. 虚拟控制量 $x_{i+1,d}$ 的表达式中每一项都是有界的, 因此得到 $x_{i+1,d} \in \ell_\infty$.

对于第 n 个子系统, 由于 $\varepsilon_n \in \ell_\infty$, 因此误差状态量 z_n 满足预设的瞬态和稳态性能要求, 且 $z_n = x_n - x_{n,d} \in \ell_\infty$, 由上一步可以得到 $x_{n,d} \in \ell_\infty$, 进而得到 $x_n \in \ell_\infty$, 神经网络最优权值向量显然满足 $\mathbf{W}_n^* \in \ell_\infty$, 结合 $\tilde{\mathbf{W}}_n = \hat{\mathbf{W}}_n - \mathbf{W}_n^* \in \ell_\infty$, 得到 $\hat{\mathbf{W}}_n \in \ell_\infty$. 控制量 u 的表达式中每一项都是有界的, 因此得到 $u \in \ell_\infty$.

综上可得, 误差状态量 z_i , $i = 1, \dots, n$ 满足预设的稳态和瞬态性能要求, 且闭环系统中所有信号有界. $\square$

4 仿真分析

仿真对象的数学模型描述如下:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_1^2 + (3 + \cos x_1)x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = \sin(x_1)x_2^2 + (2 + \sin(x_1x_2))u \\ y = x_1 \end{cases}$$

期望输出信号: $y_d(t) = \sin t + \sin(2t)$;

初始状态: $x_1(0) = 0.8, x_2(0) = 0$;

性能函数: $\varpi_1(t) = \varpi_2(t) = (1 - 10^{-3})e^{-t} + 10^{-3}$;

误差转化函数: $F_{\text{tran}1}^{-1}(x) = F_{\text{tran}2}^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\iota_{\text{down}} + x}{\iota_{\text{up}} - x}$.

ι_{down} 及 ι_{up} 的选取:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\iota}_{\text{down}}(t) = -2.0\iota_{\text{down}}(t) + 2.0 \\ \dot{\iota}_{\text{up}}(t) = -2.0\iota_{\text{up}}(t) + 2.0 \\ \iota_{\text{up}}(0) = 3.0, \iota_{\text{down}}(0) = 3.0 \end{cases}$$

控制器设计为

$$x_{2,d} = \frac{-2\varepsilon_1 - \hat{\mathbf{W}}_1^T \phi_1(\mathbf{Z}_1)}{r_1 \mathbf{g}_1} - \frac{r_1 \mathbf{g}_1 \varepsilon_1}{2}$$

$$u = \frac{-2\varepsilon_2 - \hat{\mathbf{W}}_2^T \phi_2(\mathbf{Z}_2)}{r_2 \mathbf{g}_2} - \frac{\varepsilon_2 \varpi_2^2 \eta_2^2}{2 \mathbf{g}_2 r_2}$$

两个 RBF 神经网络均取 20 个节点, 神经网络权值调节律为

$$\dot{\hat{\mathbf{W}}}_1 = -5\hat{\mathbf{W}}_1 + \varepsilon_1 \phi_1(\mathbf{Z}_1)$$

$$\dot{\hat{\mathbf{W}}}_2 = -5\hat{\mathbf{W}}_2 + \varepsilon_2 \phi_2(\mathbf{Z}_2)$$

其中, $\mathbf{Z}_1 = [x_1, y_d, \dot{y}_d, \varpi_1, \iota_{\text{up}1}, \iota_{\text{down}1}, \dot{\varpi}_1, \dot{\iota}_{\text{up}1}, \dot{\iota}_{\text{down}1}]^T$, $\mathbf{Z}_2 = [x_1, x_2, x_{2,d}, \frac{\partial x_{2,d}}{\partial x_1}, \omega_1, \varpi_2, \iota_{\text{up},2}, \iota_{\text{down},2}, \dot{\varpi}_2, \dot{\iota}_{\text{up},2}, \dot{\iota}_{\text{down},2}]^T$.

图 1 和图 2 给出了实际信号跟踪期望信号的情况, 实际信号在很短的时间内便跟上期望信号并实现稳定跟踪, 跟踪效果良好; 图 3 和图 4 给出了跟踪误差 z_1 和 z_2 随时间的变化情况, 为了体现本文方法的优越性, 加入了采用传统反演方法得到的结果 (虚线) 作为对比, 图中的实线为采用本文方法得到的结果, 点划线表示预先设定的跟踪误差的上下界, 如果跟踪误差始终在这个由上下界确定的可行域内运动时, 那么系统就满足预设性能的要求, 从仿真结果可以看出, 采用本文的设计方法, 跟踪误差始终未超出上下界的限制, 满足预设的瞬态和稳态性能的要求, 且系统响应速度快, 超调量小; 而采用传统反演方法则不能保证跟踪误差在设定的可行域内运动, 而且具有很大的稳态误差, 因此本文的方法明显优于传统的反演方法; 图 5 为神经网络权值向量 $\hat{\mathbf{W}}_1$

的变化情况, 参数是收敛的且具有较快的收敛速度; 图 6 为神经网络 $g_{nn1}(\mathbf{Z}_1)$ 对未知函数 $h_1(\mathbf{Z}_1)$ 的估计情况, 逼近速度快, 稳态误差小, 估计效果良好; 图 7 为控制量 u 随时间变化情况, 仿真结果显示控制量曲线平滑有界, 满足控制要求. 另外, 闭环系统中的其他信号有界, 限于篇幅没有一一列出, 充分验证了定理 1 的正确性.

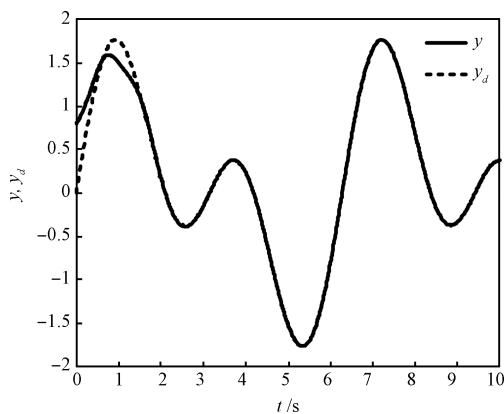


图 1 y 跟踪期望轨迹 y_d 的情况

Fig. 1 Actual and desired system outputs

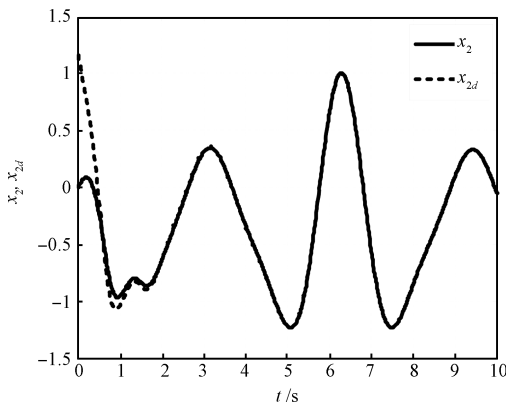


图 2 x_2 跟踪期望轨迹 x_{2d} 的情况

Fig. 2 Actual and desired state variables

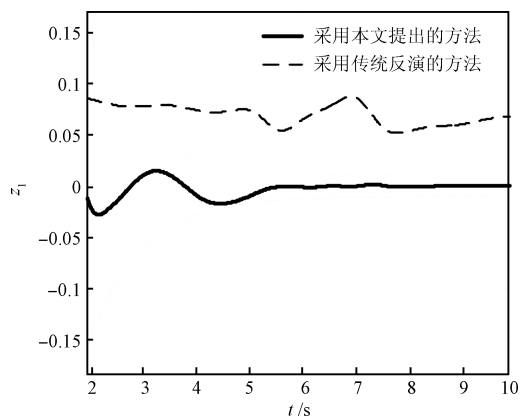


图 3 跟踪误差 z_1

Fig. 3 Tracking error z_1

5 结论

本文针对一类控制增益为未知函数的严格反馈不确定系统的预设性能控制问题展开研究, 提出了一种新的误差约束方案, 放宽了对初始误差已知的限制; 另外, 通过构造一种新型的积分型 Lyapunov 函数, 有效避免了系统奇异情况的出现, 综合应用自适应神经网络和反演控制技术, 有效解决了此类系统的预设性能控制问题.

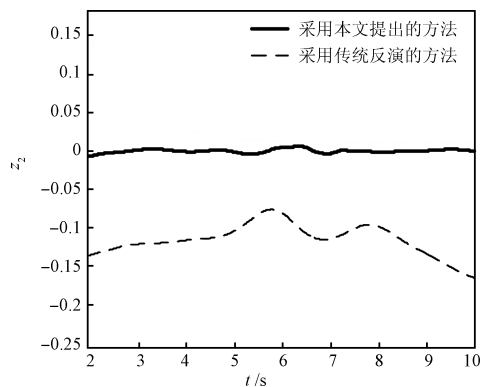


图 4 跟踪误差 z_2

Fig. 4 Tracking error z_2

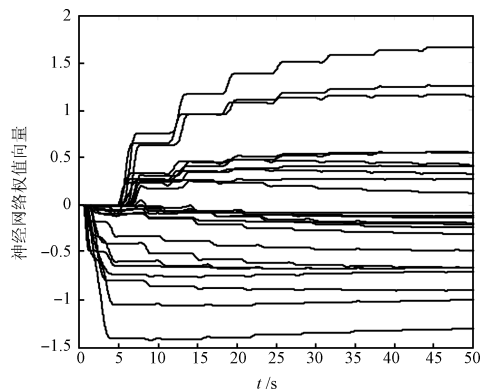


图 5 神经网络权值向量 $\hat{W}_1$

Fig. 5 Weight vector $\hat{W}_1$

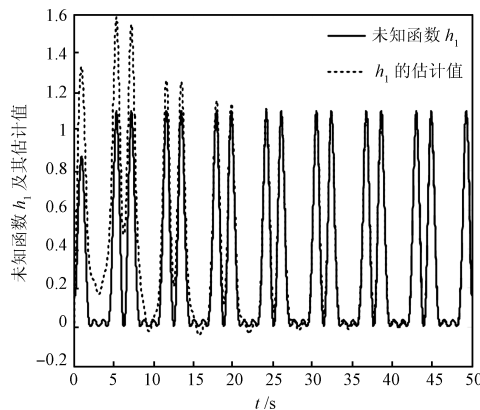
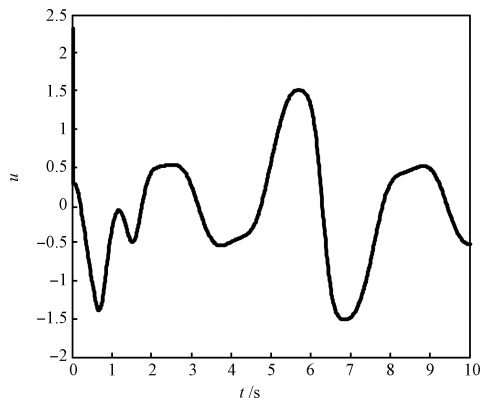


图 6 未知函数 h_1 及其估计值

Fig. 6 Unknown function h_1 and its estimate

图 7 控制量 u Fig. 7 Control input u

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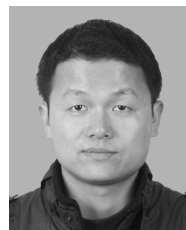
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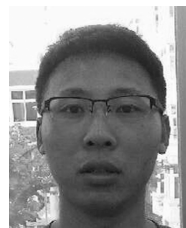


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