

# 基于积分型李亚普诺夫函数的 直接自适应神经网络控制<sup>1)</sup>

张天平

(扬州大学信息工程学院计算机系 扬州 225009)

(E-mail: tpzhang@mail.yzu.edu.cn)

**摘要** 针对一类具有下三角形函数控制增益矩阵的非线性系统,基于滑模控制原理,并利用多层神经网络的逼近能力,提出了一种直接自适应神经网络控制器设计的新方案.通过引入积分型李亚普诺夫函数及残差与逼近误差和的上界函数的自适应补偿项,证明了闭环系统是全局稳定的,跟踪误差收敛到零.

**关键词** 非线性系统,神经网络,自适应控制,全局稳定性

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## Direct Adaptive Neural Network Control Based on Integral-Type Lyapunov Function

ZHANG Tian-Ping

(Department of Computer Science, College of Information Engineering, Yangzhou University, Yangzhou 225009)

(E-mail: tpzhang@mail.yzu.edu.cn)

**Abstract** A new design scheme of direct adaptive neural network controller for a class of nonlinear systems with a triangular control structure is proposed. The design is based on the principle of sliding mode control and the approximation capability of multilayer neural networks(MNNs). By introducing integral-type Lyapunov function and adopting the adaptive compensation term of the upper bound function of the sum of residual as well as approximation error, the closed-loop control system is shown to be globally stable, with tracking error converging to zero.

**Key words** Nonlinear systems, neural networks, adaptive control, global stability

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## 1 引言

近年来,利用神经网络与模糊系统的非线性动力学特性,对非线性动态系统进行建模与控制已成为自适应控制研究的热点之一,并取得了一些研究成果<sup>[1~7]</sup>.文献[2]利用径向基函数神经网络,提出了一种间接自适应控制的设计方案,其缺点是设计中假定了逼近误差的上界已知.此外,文献[2]中神经网络是可调参数的线性函数,为了达到给定的逼近精度,所需的结点数较多.针对文献[2]中的不足,文献[3]对控制增益可微的一类非线性系统,提出了一种具有可变方差的直接自适应神经网络控制策略,并在控制律中增加了建模误差的自适应调节项.文献[4~6]针对一类 SISO 及一类具有下三角形函数控制增益矩阵的 MIMO 非线性系统,基于一种修改的李亚普诺夫函数、多层神经网络,提出了三种自适应神经网络控制器的设计方案,其缺点是跟踪误差只能收敛到一个残差集内.文献[7]基于模糊系统的逼近性质,提出了一种直接自适应模糊控制,理论分析证明了跟踪误差收敛到零,从而改进了文献[5]中的结果.

本文基于一种积分型李亚普诺夫函数,并利用多层神经网络的逼近能力,提出了一种直接自适应神经网络控制器设计的新方案.该方案在各子控制器中引入残差与逼近误差和的上界函数的自适应补偿项,利用李亚普诺夫方法,先证明了闭环控制系统全状态有界,再证明各子系统的跟踪误差收敛到零.与文献[6]相比,本文提出的控制方案具有三个特点:1)跟踪误差收敛到零;2)控制律结构简单,避免了文献[6]中控制律(22)和(23)需要计算函数积分;3)参数自适应算法无需 $\sigma$ 修正项.

## 2 问题的描述及基本假设

考虑下面一类 MIMO 非线性系统

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dot{x}_{1j} = x_{1,j+1}, \quad j = 1, \dots, n_1 - 1 \\ \dot{x}_{1n_1} = f_1(x) + b_{11}(x_1)u_1(t) \\ \dot{x}_{2j} = x_{2,j+1}, \quad j = 1, \dots, n_2 - 1 \\ \dot{x}_{2n_2} = f_2(x) + b_{21}(x)u_1(t) + b_{22}(x_1, x_2)u_2(t) \\ \vdots \\ \dot{x}_{mj} = x_{m,j+1}, \quad j = 1, \dots, n_m - 1 \\ \dot{x}_{mn_m} = f_m(x) + b_{m1}(x)u_1(t) + b_{m2}(x)u_2(t) + \dots + b_{m,m-1}(x)u_{m-1}(t) + \\ \quad b_{mm}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)u_m(t) \\ y_1 = x_{11}, \dots, y_m = x_{m1} \end{array} \right. \quad (1)$$

上式中  $x = (x_1^T, x_2^T, \dots, x_m^T)^T \in R^n$  是状态向量;  $x_i = (x_{i1}, \dots, x_{in_i})^T, i = 1, \dots, m$ ;  $u = (u_1, \dots, u_m)^T$  是  $m$  维控制输入;  $f_1(x), \dots, f_m(x)$  是未知连续函数;  $b_{11}(x_1), b_{21}(x), b_{22}(x_1, x_2), \dots, b_{m1}(x), b_{m2}(x), \dots, b_{m,m-1}(x), b_{mm}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$  是未知控制增益;  $y = (y_1, \dots, y_m)^T$  是  $m$  维输出;  $n = \sum_{i=1}^m n_i$ .

控制目标要求系统输出  $y_i$  尽可能好地去跟踪一个指定的期望轨迹  $y_d$ . 因此,问题是设

计一个控制律  $u$ , 使得  $y_i - y_d$  收敛到零. 定义  $x_d, e_i$  和滤波误差  $e_u$  如下:

$$x_d = (y_d, \dot{y}_d, \dots, y_d^{(n-1)})^T, \quad e_i = x_i - x_d = (e_{i1}, \dots, e_{in_i})^T \quad (2a), (2b)$$

$$e_u = \left( \frac{d}{dt} + \lambda_i \right)^{n_i-1} e_{i1} = \sum_{j=1}^{n_i-1} c_{ij} e_{ij} + e_{in_i} \quad (2c)$$

式中  $c_{ij} = C_{n_i-1}^{-1} \lambda_i^{n_i-j}$ , 而  $C_{n_i-1}^{-1}$  是组合数,  $j=1, \dots, n_i-1, \lambda_i > 0$  是设计常数.

由式 (1), (2) 可知,

$$\dot{e}_u = f_i(x) + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} b_{ij}(x) u_j + b_{iu}(x) u_i + \gamma_i \quad (3)$$

式中  $\gamma_i = \sum_{j=1}^{n_i-1} c_{ij} e_{i,j+1} - y_d^{(n_i)}$ .

为了设计稳定的自适应控制, 对未知系统函数、控制增益及干扰作出如下假设:

- 1)  $|f_i(x)| \leq F_i(x), \forall x \in R^n$ ;
- 2)  $0 < b_{0i} \leq b_{iu}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_i)$ , 且  $|b_{ij}(x)| \leq B_{ij}(x), j=1, \dots, i-1, i=1, \dots, m$ ;
- 3)  $(x_d^T, y_d^{(n_i)})^T \in \Omega_d \subset R^{n_i+1}$ ,

式中  $F_i(x), B_{ij}(x)$  是已知正的连续函数,  $b_{0i}$  是已知正常数,  $\Omega_d$  是一个已知的有界闭集.

### 3 自适应神经网络控制器的设计

受文献[5]的启发, 令

$$h_i(z_i) = \frac{f_i(x) + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} b_{ij}(x) u_j}{b_{iu}(x_i^+)} + g_i(z_i) \quad (4)$$

式中

$$g_i(z_i) = \frac{1}{e_{i0}} \int_0^{e_u} \left\{ \sigma \left[ \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \sum_{k=1}^{n_i} \frac{\partial b_{ij}^{-1}(\bar{x}_i^+, \sigma + \beta_i)}{\partial x_{jk}} x_{j,k+1} + \sum_{k=1}^{n_i-1} \frac{\partial b_{iu}^{-1}(\bar{x}_i^+, \sigma + \beta_i)}{\partial x_{ik}} x_{i,k+1} \right] + \gamma_i b_{iu}^{-1}(\bar{x}_i^+, \sigma + \beta_i) \right\} d\sigma \quad (5)$$

$x_i^+ = (x_{i1}^T, \dots, x_{in_i}^T)^T, \beta_i = y_d^{(n_i-1)} - \sum_{j=1}^{n_i-1} c_{ij} e_{ij}, z_i = (x^T, e_u, \gamma_i, \beta_i, u_1, \dots, u_{i-1})^T, \bar{x}_i^+ = (x_{i1}^T, \dots, x_{i(n_i-1)}^T, x_{in_i}, x_{i2}, \dots, x_{i(n_i-1)})^T, \Omega_{z_i} = \{(x^T, e_u, \gamma_i, \beta_i, u_1, \dots, u_{i-1})^T \mid x_i \in \Omega_{x_i}, x_d \in \Omega_d, i=1, \dots, m\} \subset R^{n+i+2}, \Omega_{z_i}$  的定义将在定理中给出. 设  $h_i(z_i, W_i, V_i)$  是 3 层神经网络在闭区域  $\Omega_{z_i}$  上对  $h_i(z_i)$  的一个逼近, 即

$$h_i(z_i, W_i, V_i) = W_i^T S(V_i^T \bar{z}_i) \quad (6)$$

而  $z_i = (z_{i1}, \dots, z_{i(n+i+2)})^T, \bar{z}_i = (z_i^T, 1)^T, V_i = (v_{i1}, \dots, v_{il_i}) \in R^{n+i+2} \times l_i, W_i = (w_{i1}, \dots, w_{il_i})^T \in R^{l_i}$  分别表示第一层到第二层、第二层到第三层的连结权, 神经网络的输入变量个数  $p_i = n+i+3, l_i > 1$  表示第二层的隐结点数;  $S(V_i^T \bar{z}_i) = (s(v_{i1}^T \bar{z}_i), s(v_{i2}^T \bar{z}_i), \dots, s(v_{il_i}^T \bar{z}_i), 1)^T, s(z_a) = 1/(1+e^{-\gamma z_a}),$  常数  $\gamma > 0$ . 令

$$(W_i^*, V_i^*) = \arg \min_{(W_i, V_i)} \left[ \sup_{z_i \in \Omega_{z_i}} |h_i(z_i, W_i, V_i) - h_i(z_i)| \right] \quad (7)$$

则  $h_i(z_i) = h_i(z_i, W_i^*, V_i^*) + e_i(z_i), z_i \in \Omega_{z_i}$ . 由于  $h_i(z_i), h_i(z_i, W_i^*, V_i^*)$  是闭区域  $\Omega_{z_i}$  上的



连续函数, 所以存在常数  $\varepsilon_i > 0$ , 使得

$$|\varepsilon_i(z_i)| \leq \varepsilon_i, \quad z_i \in \Omega_{z_i}, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \quad (8)$$

设  $\hat{W}_i(t), \hat{V}_i(t)$  分别表示是  $W_i^*, V_i^*$  在  $t$  时刻的估计值, 根据文献[4]中的讨论可知

$$h_i(z_i, W_i^*, V_i^*) - h_i(z_i, \hat{W}_i, \hat{V}_i) = -\hat{W}_i^T (\hat{S}_i - \hat{S}_i' \hat{V}_i^T \bar{z}_i) - \hat{W}_i^T \hat{S}_i' \hat{V}_i^T \bar{z}_i + d_{wi}, \quad \forall z_i \in \Omega_{z_i} \quad (9)$$

上式中  $\bar{W}_i(t) = \hat{W}_i(t) - W_i^*$ ;  $\bar{V}_i(t) = \hat{V}_i(t) - V_i^*$ ;  $\hat{S}_i = S_i(\hat{V}_i^T \bar{z}_i)$ ;  $\hat{S}_i' = \text{diag}(\hat{s}'_{i1}, \hat{s}'_{i2}, \dots, \hat{s}'_{il_i})$ , 而  $\hat{s}'_{ik} = s'(\hat{v}_k^T \bar{z}_i) = ds(z_{ik})/dz_{ik}|_{z_{ik} = \hat{v}_k^T \bar{z}_i}, k=1, \dots, l_i$ ; 残差项  $d_{wi}(\bar{z}_i)$  满足

$$|d_{wi}| \leq \|V_i^*\|_F \|\bar{z}_i\| \|\hat{W}_i^T \hat{S}_i'\|_F + \|W_i^*\| \|\hat{S}_i' \hat{V}_i^T \bar{z}_i\| + \|W_i^*\|_1 \quad (10)$$

式中  $\|\cdot\|_F, \|\cdot\|, \|\cdot\|_1$  分别表示矩阵的 Frobenius 范数、向量的欧氏范数和列范数, 即

$$A \in R^{m \times n}, \|A\|_F = \sqrt{\text{tr}(A^T A)}, a = (a_1, \dots, a_n)^T \in R^n, \|a\| = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2}, \|a\|_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n |a_i|.$$

根据式(8)和(10)可知

$$|d_{wi}| + |\varepsilon_i(z_i)| \leq \|V_i^*\|_F \|\bar{z}_i\| \|\hat{W}_i^T \hat{S}_i'\|_F + \|W_i^*\| \|\hat{S}_i' \hat{V}_i^T \bar{z}_i\| + \|W_i^*\|_1 + \varepsilon_i = K_i^T \phi_i(z_i, t), \quad z_i \in \Omega_{z_i} \quad (11)$$

式中  $K_i = (\|V_i^*\|_F, \|W_i^*\|, \|W_i^*\|_1 + \varepsilon_i)^T, \phi_i(z_i, t) = (\|\bar{z}_i\| \|\hat{W}_i^T \hat{S}_i'\|_F, \|\hat{S}_i' \hat{V}_i^T \bar{z}_i\|, 1)^T$ .

采用如下控制律

$$u_i(t) = -k_i(t)e_{is} - \hat{W}_i^T S(\hat{V}_i^T \bar{z}_i) - \hat{K}_i^T \phi_i(z_i, t) \text{sgn}(e_{is}), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m \quad (12)$$

$$\begin{cases} k_1 = \mu_1^{-1} \sqrt{1 + (F_1(x) b_{01}^{-1})^2 + (\gamma_1 b_{01}^{-1})^2 + [\hat{W}_1^T S(\hat{V}_1^T \bar{z}_1)]^2 + [\hat{K}_1^T \phi_1(z_1, t)]^2} \\ k_i = \mu_i^{-1} \sqrt{1 + (F_i(x) b_{0i}^{-1})^2 + (\gamma_i b_{0i}^{-1})^2 + b_{0i}^{-2} \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} (B_{ij}(x) u_j)^2 + [\hat{W}_i^T S(\hat{V}_i^T \bar{z}_i)]^2 + [\hat{K}_i^T \phi_i(z_i, t)]^2} \\ i = 2, \dots, m \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

式中  $\hat{W}_i, \hat{V}_i, \hat{K}_i$  分别表示  $W_i^*, V_i^*, K_i$  在  $t$  时刻的估计值,  $\mu_i > 0, i=1, \dots, m$  是设计参数, 主要用于调节闭区域  $\Omega_{z_i}$  的大小.

采用如下自适应律

$$\dot{\hat{W}}_i = \Gamma_w (\hat{S}_i - \hat{S}_i' \hat{V}_i^T \bar{z}_i) e_{is}, \quad \dot{\hat{V}}_i = \Gamma_v \bar{z}_i \hat{W}_i^T \hat{S}_i' e_{is} \quad (14), (15)$$

$$\dot{\hat{K}}_i = \Gamma_k |e_{is}| \phi_i(z_i, t) \quad (16)$$

式中  $\Gamma_w > 0, \Gamma_v > 0, \Gamma_k > 0$  是实正定对称矩阵.

## 4 稳定性分析

定义光滑函数如下:

$$V_* = \int_0^{e_{is}} \frac{\sigma}{b_{ii}(\bar{x}_i^+, \sigma + \beta_i)} d\sigma \quad (17)$$

由积分中值定理得,  $\exists \lambda_{is} \in (0, 1)$ , 使得  $V_* = \frac{e_{is}^2}{2b_{ii}(\bar{x}_i^+, \lambda_{is} e_{is} + \beta_i)}$ . 因为  $b_{ii}(x_i^+) > 0, \forall x_i \in$

$R^n, j=1, \dots, i, V_*$  是关于变量  $e_u$  的非负函数. 运用复合函数的求导规则及分步积分法, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_* &= \frac{e_u}{b_{ii}(x_i^+)} \dot{e}_u + \int_0^{\epsilon_u} \sigma \left[ \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \sum_{k=1}^{n_j-1} \frac{\partial b_{ii}^{-1}(\bar{x}_i^+, \sigma + \beta_i)}{\partial x_{jk}} x_{j,k+1} + \sum_{k=1}^{n_i-1} \frac{\partial b_{ii}^{-1}(\bar{x}_i^+, \sigma + \beta_i)}{\partial x_k} x_{i,k+1} + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{\partial b_{ii}^{-1}(\bar{x}_i^+, \sigma + \beta_i)}{\partial \beta_i} \dot{\beta}_i \right] d\sigma = \frac{e_u}{b_{ii}(x_i^+)} \dot{e}_u + \int_0^{\epsilon_u} \sigma \left[ \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \sum_{k=1}^{n_j-1} \frac{\partial b_{ii}^{-1}(\bar{x}_i^+, \sigma + \beta_i)}{\partial x_{jk}} x_{j,k+1} + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \sum_{k=1}^{n_i-1} \frac{\partial b_{ii}^{-1}(\bar{x}_i^+, \sigma + \beta_i)}{\partial x_k} x_{i,k+1} \right] d\sigma - \frac{\gamma_i e_u}{b_{ii}(x_i^+)} + \gamma_i \int_0^{\epsilon_u} b_{ii}^{-1}(\bar{x}_i^+, \sigma + \beta_i) d\sigma \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

根据式(3)和(5)得

$$\dot{V}_* = e_u [u_i(t) + h_i(z_i)] = e_u [u_i(t) + h_i(z_i, W_i^*, V_i^*) + \epsilon_i(z_i)], \quad i=1, \dots, m \quad (19)$$

我们提出如下稳定性定理.

**定理.** 考虑过程(1), 其控制律由式(2), (6), (12)及式(13)确定, 自适应律由式(14)~(16)确定, 并满足假设 1)~3), 则

1) 闭环控制系统中所有信号有界且存在可计算的时间  $T$ , 使得  $\forall t \geq T, x_i \in \Omega_{\mu_i} = \{x_i(t) \mid |e_{y_j}(t)| \leq 2'\lambda_i^{-n_j} \sqrt{i+4}\mu_i, j=1, \dots, n_i, x_{id} \in \Omega_{id}\}, i=1, \dots, m$ , 正数  $\mu_i$  由设计者给定;

2)  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e_u = 0$ , 亦即  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e_{u_i}(t) = 0$ .

**证明.** 1) 取  $V_i = e_u^2/2, i=1, \dots, m$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_i &= e_u b_{ii}(x_i^+) \left[ u_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \left( \frac{b_{ij}(x)}{b_{ii}(x_i^+)} u_j(t) \right) + \frac{f_i(x) + \gamma_i}{b_{ii}(x_i^+)} \right] \leq \\ &\quad - b_{ii}(x_i^+) k_i(t) \left\{ e_u^2 - \frac{|e_u|}{k_i(t)} \left[ \frac{|f_i(x)| + |\gamma_i|}{b_{ii}(x_i^+)} + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \left| \frac{b_{ij}(x)}{b_{ii}(x_i^+)} u_j(t) \right| + \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. |\hat{W}_i^T S(\hat{V}_i^T \bar{z}_i)| + |\hat{K}_i^T \phi(z_i, t)| \right] \right\} \leq \\ &\quad - b_{ii}(x_i^+) k_i(t) [e_u^2 - \sqrt{i+3}\mu_i |e_u|] \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

又因为  $2\sqrt{i+3}\mu_i |e_u| \leq e_u^2/2 + 2(i+3)\mu_i^2, e_u^2 = 2V_i$ , 类似于文献[7]中的讨论易得

$$e_u^2 \leq e_u^2(0) \exp(-b_{0i}t/\mu_i) + 4(i+3)\mu_i^2 \quad (21)$$

根据式(21)可知,  $\forall t \geq T_{i1} = \max\{0, 2\mu_i b_{0i}^{-1} \ln(|e_u(0)|/(2\mu_i))\}$ , 有  $|e_u(t)| \leq 2\sqrt{i+4}\mu_i$ . 根据文献[7]中的引理可知, 当  $t \geq T_i = T_{i1} + (n_i - 1)/\lambda_i$  时,  $|e_{y_j}(t)| \leq 2'\lambda_i^{-n_j} \sqrt{i+4}\mu_i, j=1, \dots, n_i, i=1, \dots, m$ . 因此, 系统状态  $x_i \in \Omega_{\mu_i}, \forall t \geq T_i$ . 令  $T = \max\{T_1, \dots, T_m\}$ , 则  $x_i \in \Omega_{\mu_i}, \forall t \geq T, i=1, \dots, m$ .

2) 取

$$\bar{V}_i(t) = \int_0^{\epsilon_u} \frac{\sigma}{b_{ii}(\bar{x}_i^+, \sigma + \beta_i)} d\sigma + \frac{1}{2} [\bar{W}_i^T \Gamma_{w_i}^{-1} \bar{W}_i + \text{tr}(\bar{V}_i^T \Gamma_{v_i}^{-1} \bar{V}_i) + \bar{K}_i^T \Gamma_{k_i}^{-1} \bar{K}_i] \quad (22)$$

式中  $\bar{K}_i = \hat{K}_i - K_i$ . 将  $\bar{V}_i(t)$  对时间  $t$  求导得

$$\dot{\bar{V}}_i(t) = \dot{V}_* + \bar{W}_i^T \Gamma_{w_i}^{-1} \dot{\bar{W}}_i + \text{tr}(\bar{V}_i^T \Gamma_{v_i}^{-1} \dot{\bar{V}}_i) + \bar{K}_i^T \Gamma_{k_i}^{-1} \dot{\bar{K}}_i \quad (23)$$

将式(11), 式(14)~(16), 式(19)代入式(23), 整理得

$$\dot{\bar{V}}_i(t) = e_u [-k_i(t)e_u - \hat{W}_i^T S(\hat{V}_i^T \bar{z}_i) - \hat{K}_i^T \phi(z_i, t) \text{sgn}(e_u) + h_i(z_i, W_i^*, V_i^*) + \epsilon_i(z_i)] +$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \bar{W}_i^T \Gamma_w^{-1} \dot{\hat{W}}_i + \text{tr}(\bar{V}_i^T \Gamma_v^{-1} \dot{\hat{V}}_i) + \bar{K}_i^T \Gamma_k^{-1} \dot{\hat{K}}_i \leq \\ & -k_i(t)e_a^2 + \bar{W}_i^T [\Gamma_w^{-1} \dot{\hat{W}}_i - e_a(\hat{S}_i - \hat{S}_i^T \hat{V}_i^T z_i)] + \text{tr}(\bar{V}_i^T [\Gamma_v^{-1} \dot{\hat{V}}_i - e_a \bar{z}_i \hat{W}_i^T \hat{S}_i']) + \\ & \bar{K}_i^T [\Gamma_k^{-1} \dot{\hat{K}}_i - |e_a| \phi_i(z_i, t)] = -k_i(t)e_a^2 \leq -e_a^2/\mu_i \leq 0, \quad \forall t \geq T \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

所以  $\forall t \geq T$ ,  $\bar{V}_i(t)$  是单调不增的非负函数, 故  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \bar{V}_i(t)$  存在, 即  $V_i(\infty)$  存在. 进一步得  $\int_T^\infty \dot{\bar{V}}_i(t) dt$  存在, 因此  $\int_T^\infty e_a^2/\mu_i dt$  存在. 又由于  $\{\bar{V}_i(t)\}$  收敛, 故从式(22)可知,  $\|\hat{W}_i(t)\| \leq \max(\max_{t \in [0, T]} \|\hat{W}_i(t)\|, \sqrt{2\bar{V}_i(T)/\lambda_{\min}(\Gamma_w^{-1})} + \|W_i^*\|)$ ,  $\|\hat{K}_i(t)\| \leq \max(\max_{t \in [0, T]} \|\hat{K}_i(t)\|, \sqrt{2\bar{V}_i(T)/\lambda_{\min}(\Gamma_k^{-1})} + \|K_i\|)$ ,  $\|\hat{V}_i(t)\|_F \leq \max(\max_{t \in [0, T]} \|\hat{V}_i(t)\|_F, \sqrt{2\bar{V}_i(T)/\lambda_{\min}(\Gamma_v^{-1})} + \|V_i^*\|_F)$ ,  $\forall t \geq 0$  有界. 根据定理的结论 1) 可知,  $x = (x_1^T, \dots, x_n^T)^T$  有界. 采用文献[7]中类似的分析方法, 不难证明  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} |e_{s1}(t)| = 0$ .

## 5 结论

本文针对一类 MIMO 非线性系统, 基于一种积分型李亚普诺夫函数及多层神经网络的逼近性质, 提出了一种递推求解各子系统的控制器的设计方案, 根据李亚普诺夫方法, 确定了 MNNs 各层之间连结权及残差与逼近误差和的上界函数中可调参数的自适应律. 理论分析证明了跟踪误差收敛到零.

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张天平 1996 年获东南大学自动控制理论及应用专业博士学位, 现为扬州大学信息工程学院计算机系教授. 目前主要从事自适应控制、模糊控制理论、智能控制及非线性控制等研究工作.

(ZHANG Tian-Ping Received his Ph. D. degree in control theory and applications from Southeast University in 1996. He is now a professor in College of Information Engineering at Yangzhou University. His research interests include adaptive control, fuzzy control, intelligent control, and nonlinear control.)