

# 一类不确定互联系统的鲁棒分散自适应控制\*

史永杰<sup>1</sup> 王银河<sup>2</sup>

(1. 汕头大学数学系, 汕头 515063) (2. 广东工业大学自动化学院, 广州 510006)

**摘要** 利用反演法的系统性和结构特点, 研究了一类含有非线性参数的不确定非线性互联系统的鲁棒分散自适应控制问题. 首先, 在较直观、较一般的假定下, 根据系统的结构特点利用反演法设计出其控制器和自适应律, 并且每个子系统控制器和自适应律的构成只利用了本身系统的状态信息, 即所谓的分散控制; 其次, 利用 Lyapunov 理论证明了所设计的控制器和自适应律使得被控系统的状态及参数估计误差一致终极有界. 最后, 算例仿真验证了所设计的控制算法的有效性.

**关键词** 互联系统, 鲁棒自适应控制, Backstepping, 一致终极有界

## 引言

由于受到各种干扰和不确定性因素的影响, 在实际控制系统的建模中不可避免的存在未知参数和不确定部分<sup>[1]</sup>. Kokotovic P V 等讨论了严参数反馈非线性系统的自适应控制和自适应跟踪问题<sup>[2-3]</sup>, 但是没有考虑不确定项的影响, 而事实上忽略鲁棒性的非线性自适应控制器是不实用的. 文献[4]基于 Backstepping 讨论了一类含有线性未知参数和未建模动态的不确定非线性系统的鲁棒自适应跟踪问题; 陈卫田等<sup>[5]</sup>针对一类不确定非线性系统给出了无限选择非线性阻尼项克服不确定项的鲁棒自适应控制设计; Karsenti L 等<sup>[6-7]</sup>对一类含有非线性参数的非线性系统自适应控制进行了深入的研究; Wang Q D 等<sup>[8]</sup>对含有非线性参数的不确定非线性系统进行了鲁棒自适应控制设计, 进一步完善了鲁棒自适应控制的研究结果. 但这些研究主要针对单个、连续等非线性系统, 而对非线性互联系统的相应的研究较少. 本文针对一类含有非线性参数的不确定非线性互联系统利用 Backstepping 设计了其鲁棒分散自适应控制器, 算例仿真验证了所得结论的正确性.

## 1 问题描述

考虑如下含有非线性未知参数的互联大系统  $P$ , 其中第  $i$  个子系统  $P_i$  为:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_{i1} = x_{i2} + \phi_{i1}(\bar{x}_{i1}, \theta_i) + h_{i1}(x, u_i, \eta_{i1}, t) \\ \dot{x}_{i2} = x_{i3} + \phi_{i2}(\bar{x}_{i2}, \theta_i) + h_{i2}(x, u_i, \eta_{i2}, t) \\ \dots\dots \\ \dot{x}_{in-1} = x_{in} + \phi_{in-1}(\bar{x}_{in-1}, \theta_i) + h_{in-1}(x, u_i, \eta_{in-1}, t) \\ \dot{x}_{in} = u_i + \phi_{in}(\bar{x}_{in}, \theta_i) + h_{in}(x, u_i, \eta_{in}, t) \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中  $x = (x_1^T, x_2^T, \dots, x_m^T)^T \in R^{mn}$  是互联系统  $P$  的状态,  $x_i = (x_{i1}, x_{i2}, \dots, x_{in}^T) \in R^n$  是其第  $i$  个子系统  $P_i$  的状态,  $u_i$  是  $P_i$  的控制输入,  $\theta \in R^q$  是未知常参数,  $\phi_{ij}(\bar{x}_{ij}, \theta_i)$  ( $j=1, 2, \dots, n$ ) 是相应维数的非线性光滑函数,  $h_{ij}(x, u_i, \eta_{ij}, t)$  ( $j=1, 2, \dots, n$ ) 表示子系统间互联关系和外部干扰,  $\eta_{ij}$  ( $j=1, 2, \dots, n$ ) 是不确定参数,  $\bar{x}_{ij} = (x_{i1}, x_{i2}, \dots, x_{ij})^T$ .

文献[7]把  $\phi_{ij}(\bar{x}_{ij}, \theta_i)$  ( $j=1, 2, \dots, n$ ) 按  $\theta_i$  展开得:

$$\phi_{ij}(\bar{x}_{ij}, \theta_i) = \phi_{ij}(\bar{x}_{ij}, 0) + \theta_i^T \bar{\phi}_{ij}(\bar{x}_{ij}) + \theta_i^T H_{ij}(\bar{x}_{ij}, \theta_i) \theta_i$$

其中  $H_{ij}(\bar{x}_{ij}, \theta_i) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta_i^2} \phi_{ij}(\bar{x}_{ij}, \sigma \theta_i)$ ,  $\sigma$  为实数, 并假设  $\phi_{ij}(\bar{x}_{ij}, 0) = 0$ , 为书写方便, 记  $\bar{\phi}_{ij}(\bar{x}_{ij})$  为  $\phi_{ij}(\bar{x}_{ij})$ .

**假定 1** 含有非线性参数的部分  $\phi_{ij}(\bar{x}_{ij}, \theta_i)$  的泰勒展开后的高阶项满足:

$$\|\theta_i^T H_{ij}(\bar{x}_{ij}, \theta_i) \theta_i\| \leq l_{ij} p_{ij}(\bar{x}_{ij}) \quad j=1, 2, \dots, n$$

其中  $l_{ij}$  是未知正常数,  $p_{ij}(\bar{x}_{ij})$  是已知非负函数且  $n-j+1$  ( $j=1, 2, \dots, n$ ) 阶连续可微,  $p_{ij}(0) = 0$ .

**假定 2** 子系统间互联关系和外部干扰部分满足:

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$$\|h_{ij}(x, u_i, \eta_{ij}, t)\| \leq \bar{l}_{ij} q_{ij}(\bar{x}_{ij}) \quad j=1, 2, \dots, n$$

其中  $\bar{l}_{ij}$  是未知正常数,  $q_{ij}(\bar{x}_{ij})$  是已知非负函数且  $n-j+1$  ( $j=1, 2, \dots, n$ ) 阶连续可微,  $q_{ij}(0) = 0$ .

注 1 记  $s_{ij} = \sqrt{\bar{l}_{ij}^2 + \bar{p}_{ij}^2}$ ,  $\bar{p}_{ij} = \sqrt{\bar{p}_{ij}^2 + q_{ij}^2}$ ,  $j=1, 2, \dots, n$ ;  $s_i = \max_{j \leq k} \{s_{ij}\}$ , 其中的  $k$  代表下面 Backstepping 设计过程中的第  $k$  步.

引理 1<sup>[3]</sup> :  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 和连续函数  $f: R \rightarrow R, f(0) = 0$ ,

存在一个非负光滑函数  $\hat{f}$  满足  $\hat{f}(0) = \frac{\hat{f}(0)}{\partial x} = 0$ , 且

有  $|f(x)| \leq \hat{f}(x) + \varepsilon, \forall x \in R$ .

现在的控制问题是:设计系统(1)的状态反馈控制  $u_i$  和自适应律使得被控系统的状态和参数估计误差一致终极有界. 下面就采用反演法构造系统的鲁棒自适应控制器.

## 2 控制器和自适应律设计

首先设  $\theta_i$  是  $\theta_i$  的估计, 并记  $\tilde{\theta}_i = \theta_i - \theta_i, \hat{s}_i$  是  $s_i$  的估计, 并记  $\tilde{s}_i = \hat{s}_i - s_i$ .

Step 1 对于系统

$$\dot{x}_{i1} = x_{i2} + \theta_i^T \phi_{i1}(\bar{x}_{i1}) + \theta_i^T H_{i1}(\bar{x}_{i1}, \theta_i) \theta_i + h_{i1}(x, u_i, \eta_{i1}, t)$$

$x_{i2}$  是其虚拟控制, 令  $z_{i1} = x_{i1}$ . 构造 Lyapunov 函数:

$$V_{i1} = \frac{1}{2} z_{i1}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\theta}_i^T \Gamma_i^{-1} \tilde{\theta}_i + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_i^{-1} \tilde{s}_i^2$$

其中  $\Gamma_i$  为相应维数的正定阵,  $\lambda_i$  为正实数.

由假定 1 和假定 2 以及注 1, 则有:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{i1} &\leq z_{i1} \dot{z}_{i1} + \tilde{\theta}_i^T \Gamma_i^{-1} \dot{\theta}_i + \lambda_i^{-1} \tilde{s}_i \dot{\hat{s}}_i \leq z_{i1} (x_{i2} + \\ &\theta_i^T \phi_{i1}(\bar{x}_{i1})) + |z_{i1}| s_i \bar{p}_{i1}(\bar{x}_{i1}) + \tilde{\theta}_i^T \Gamma_i^{-1} (\theta_i - \\ &\Gamma_i z_{i1} \phi_{i1}(\bar{x}_{i1})) + \lambda_i^{-1} \tilde{s}_i \hat{s}_i \end{aligned}$$

由引理 1 知:对任意正数  $\delta_{i1}$ , 存在  $\tilde{p}_{i1}(\bar{x}_{i1})$  使得

注 2 考虑到  $s_i \delta_{ij}$  仍为任意正常数, 为了叙述方便, 我们把  $s_i \delta_{ij}$  仍记为  $\delta_{ij}$ , ( $j=1, \dots, n$ ).

则有:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{i1} &\leq z_{i1} (x_{i2} + \theta_i^T \phi_{i1}(\bar{x}_{i1})) + \hat{s}_i \tilde{p}_{i1}(\bar{x}_{i1}) + \\ &\tilde{\theta}_i^T \Gamma_i^{-1} (\theta_i - \Gamma_i z_{i1} \phi_{i1}(\bar{x}_{i1})) + \lambda_i^{-1} \tilde{s}_i (\dot{\hat{s}}_i - \\ &\lambda_i z_{i1} \tilde{p}_{i1}(\bar{x}_{i1})) + \delta_{i1} \end{aligned}$$

引入误差变量  $z_{i2} = x_{i2} - \rho_{i1}$ , 其中

$$\rho_{i1}(x_{i1}, \theta_i^T \hat{s}_i) = -\lambda_{i1} z_{i1} - \theta_i^T \phi_{i1}(\bar{x}_{i1}) - \hat{s}_i \tilde{p}_{i1}(\bar{x}_{i1})$$

其中  $\lambda_{i1}$  为正的常数. 则有:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{i1} &\leq -\lambda_{i1} z_{i1}^2 + z_{i1} z_{i2} + \tilde{\theta}_i^T \Gamma_i^{-1} (\theta_i - \Gamma_i z_{i1} \phi_{i1}(\bar{x}_{i1})) + \\ &\lambda_i^{-1} \tilde{s}_i (\dot{\hat{s}}_i - \lambda_i z_{i1} \tilde{p}_{i1}(\bar{x}_{i1})) + \delta_{i1} \leq -\lambda_i z_{i1}^2 - \\ &\frac{1}{2} \mu_i \tilde{\theta}_i^T \Gamma_i^{-1} \tilde{\theta}_i - \frac{1}{2} \omega_i \lambda_i^{-1} \tilde{s}_i^2 + z_{i1} z_{i2} + \tilde{\theta}_i^T \Gamma_i^{-1} (\dot{\theta}_i - \\ &\Gamma_i z_{i1} \phi_{i1}(\bar{x}_{i1})) (\bar{x}_{i1}) + \mu_i \hat{\theta}_i + \frac{1}{2} \mu_i \tilde{\theta}_i^T \Gamma_i^{-1} \theta_i + \\ &\frac{1}{2} \omega_i \lambda_i^{-1} \tilde{s}_i^2 + \delta_{i1} \end{aligned}$$

其中  $\mu_i, \omega_i$  为正的常数. 记

$$c_{i1} = \min(\lambda_{i1}, \frac{1}{2} \mu_i, \frac{1}{2} \omega_i),$$

$$\varepsilon_{i1} = \delta_{i1} + \frac{1}{2} \mu_i \theta_i^T \Gamma_i^{-1} \theta_i + \frac{1}{2} \omega_i \lambda_i^{-1} s_i^2$$

则有:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{i1} &\leq -2c_{i1} V_{i1} + z_{i2} z_{i2} + \tilde{\theta}_i^T \Gamma_i^{-1} (\dot{\theta}_i - \Gamma_i z_{i1} \phi_{i1}(\bar{x}_{i1})) + \\ &\mu_i \tilde{\theta}_i + \lambda_i^{-1} \tilde{s}_i (\dot{\hat{s}}_i - \lambda_i z_{i1} \tilde{p}_{i1}(\bar{x}_{i1})) + \omega_i \hat{s}_i + \varepsilon_{i1} \end{aligned}$$

Step k ( $2 \leq k \leq n-1$ ) 由于  $z_{ik} = x_{ik} - \rho_{ik-1}$ , 其中

$\rho_{ik-1} = \rho_{ik-1}(\bar{x}_{ik-1}, \hat{\theta}_i, \hat{s}_i)$ , 则有:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{z}_{ik} &= x_{ik+1} + \theta_i^T \phi_{ik}(\bar{x}_{ik}) + \theta_i^T H_{ik}(\bar{x}_{ik}, \theta_i) \theta_i + \\ &h_{i2}(x, u_i, \eta_{ik}, t) - \dot{\rho}_{ik-1} \end{aligned}$$

$x_{ik+1}$  是其虚拟控制. 其中

$$\dot{\rho}_{ik-1} = \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \frac{\partial \rho_{ik-1}}{\partial x_{ij}} [x_{ij+1} + \theta_i^T \phi_{ik}(\bar{x}_{ij}) + \theta_i^T H_{ij}(\bar{x}_{ij}, \theta_i) \theta_i + h_{ij}(x, u_i, \eta_{ij}, t)] + \frac{\partial \rho_{ik-1}}{\partial \theta_i} \dot{\theta}_i + \frac{\partial \rho_{ik-1}}{\partial \hat{s}_i} \dot{\hat{s}}_i$$

记  $\Delta_{ik} = \theta_i^T H_{ik}(\bar{x}_{ik}, \theta_i) \theta_i + h_{ik}(x, u_i, \eta_{ik}, t)$ ,

$$\Delta_{ij} = \theta_i^T H_{ij}(\bar{x}_{ij}, \theta_i) \theta_i + h_{ij}(x, u_i, \eta_{ij}, t) \quad (j=1, 2, \dots, k-1)$$

则:

$$\dot{z}_{ik} = x_{ik+1} + \theta_i^T (\phi_{ik}(\bar{x}_{ik}) - \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \frac{\partial \rho_{ik-1}}{\partial x_{ij}} \phi_{ij}(\bar{x}_{ij})) -$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \frac{\partial \rho_{ik-1}}{\partial x_{ij}} x_{ij+1} - \frac{\partial \rho_{ik-1}}{\partial \theta_i} \dot{\theta}_i - \frac{\partial \rho_{ik-1}}{\partial \hat{s}_i} \dot{\hat{s}}_i + \Delta_{ik} -$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \frac{\partial \rho_{ik-1}}{\partial x_{ij}} \Delta_{ik}$$

令  $\tilde{\Delta}_{ik} = \Delta_{ik} - \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \frac{\partial \rho_{ik-1}}{\partial x_{ij}} \Delta_{ik}$ , 则由其特殊结构和

假定 1 以及假定 2 知, 存在正函数  $\bar{p}_{ik}$  (与  $\bar{p}_{ij}, j=1, 2, \dots, k$  有关), 使得  $\|\tilde{\Delta}_{ik}\| \leq s_i \bar{p}_{ik}$ .

构造 Lyapunov 函数

$$V_{ik} = \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{1}{2} z_{ij}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\theta}_i^T \Gamma_i^{-1} \tilde{\theta}_i + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_i^{-1} \tilde{s}_i^2 = V_{ik-1} + \frac{1}{2} z_{ij}^2$$

且由引理1知:对任意正数 $\delta_{ik}$ ,存在 $\hat{p}_{ik}(\bar{x}_{ik})$ 使得

$$|z_{ik}| \hat{p}_{ik}(\bar{x}_{ik}) \leq z_{ik} \hat{p}_{ik}(\bar{x}_{ik}) + \delta_{ik}$$

并引入误差变量 $z_{ik+1} = x_{ik+1} - \rho_{ik}$ ,其中

$$\rho_{ik}(\bar{x}_{ik}, \hat{\theta}_i, \hat{s}_i) = -z_{ik-1} - \lambda_{ik} z_{ik} + \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \frac{\partial \rho_{ik-1}}{\partial x_{ij}} x_{ij} + 1 -$$

$$(\hat{\theta}_i^T - \Gamma_i \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} z_{ij+1} \frac{\partial \rho_{ij}}{\partial \theta_i}) (\phi_{ik}(\bar{x}_{ik}) -$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \frac{\partial \rho_{ik-1}}{\partial x_{ij}} \phi_{ik}(\bar{x}_{ik})) - (\hat{s}_i -$$

$$\lambda_i \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} z_{ij+1} \frac{\partial \rho_{ij}}{\partial \hat{s}_i}) \hat{p}_{ik}(\bar{x}_{ik}) - \frac{\partial \rho_{ik-1}}{\partial \theta_i} (\hat{\theta}_i -$$

$$\Gamma_i \sum_{j=1}^k z_{ij} (\phi_{ik}(\bar{x}_{ik}) - \sum_{h=1}^{j-1} \frac{\partial \rho_{ij-1}}{\partial x_{ih}} \phi_{ih}(\bar{x}_{ik})) + \mu_i \hat{\theta}_i) -$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho_{ik-1}}{\partial \hat{s}_i} (\hat{s}_i - \lambda_i \sum_{j=1}^k z_{ij} \hat{p}_{ij}(\bar{x}_{ij}) + \omega_i \hat{s}_i)$$

其中 $\lambda_{ik}$ 为正的设计常数.

记 $c_{ik} = \min(c_{ik-1}, \lambda_{ik})$ ,  $\varepsilon_{ik} = \delta_{ik} + \varepsilon_{ik-1}$ 则有:

$$\dot{V}_{ik} \leq -2c_{ik} V_{ik} + z_{ik} z_{ik+1} + (\tilde{\theta}_i^T \Gamma_i^{-1} -$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{k-1} z_{ij+1} \frac{\partial \rho_{ij}}{\partial \theta_i}) [\hat{\theta}_i - \Gamma_i \sum_{j=1}^k z_{ij} (\phi_{ik}(\bar{x}_{ik}) -$$

$$\sum_{h=1}^{j-1} \frac{\partial \rho_{ij-1}}{\partial x_{ih}} \phi_{ih}(\bar{x}_{ik})) + \mu_i \hat{\theta}_i] + (\lambda_i^{-1} \hat{s}_i -$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{k-1} z_{ij+1} \frac{\partial \rho_{ij}}{\partial \hat{s}_i}) (\hat{s}_i - \lambda_i \sum_{j=1}^k z_{ij} \hat{p}_{ij}(\bar{x}_{ij}) + \omega_i \hat{s}_i) + \varepsilon_{ik}$$

step  $n$  (最后一步) 由于在 $k = n - 1$ 步中引入误差变量 $z_{in} = x_{in} - \rho_{in-1}$ ,其中 $\rho_{in-1} = \rho_{in-1}(\bar{x}_{in-1}, \hat{\theta}_i, \hat{s}_i)$ . 则有:

$$\dot{z}_{in} = u_i + \hat{\theta}_i^T \phi_{in}(\bar{x}_{in}) + \hat{\theta}_i^T H_{ij}(\bar{x}_{ij}, \theta_i) \theta_i + h_{in}(x, u_i, \eta_{in}, t) - \dot{\rho}_{in-1}$$

此时,系统真正的控制 $u_i$ 出现了.

$$\text{记 } \Delta_{in} = \hat{\theta}_i^T H_{in}(\bar{x}_{in}, \theta_i) \theta_i + h_{in}(x, u_i, \eta_{in}, t),$$

$$\Delta_{ij} = \hat{\theta}_i^T H_{ij}(\bar{x}_{ij}, \theta_i) \theta_i + h_{ij}(x, u_i, \eta_{ij}, t) (j=1, 2, \dots, n-1)$$

则:

$$\dot{z}_{in} = u_i + \hat{\theta}_i^T \phi_{in}(\bar{x}_{in}) - \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\partial \rho_{in-1}}{\partial x_{ij}} \phi_{ij}(\bar{x}_{ij}) -$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\partial \rho_{in-1}}{\partial x_{ij}} x_{ij+1} - \frac{\partial \rho_{in-1}}{\partial \theta_i} \hat{\theta}_i - \frac{\partial \rho_{in-1}}{\partial \hat{s}_i} \hat{s}_i + \Delta_{in} -$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\partial \rho_{in-1}}{\partial x_{ij}} \Delta_{ij}$$

令 $\tilde{\Delta}_{in} = \Delta_{in} - \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\partial \rho_{in-1}}{\partial x_{ij}} \Delta_{ij}$ ,由其特殊结构和假定1以

及假定2知,存在正函数,使得 $\|\tilde{\Delta}_{in}\| \leq s_i \rho_{in}$

构造 Lyapunov 函数

$$V_{in} = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{2} z_{ij}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\theta}_i^T \Gamma_i^{-1} \tilde{\theta}_i + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_i^{-1} \hat{s}_i^2 = V_{in-1} + \frac{1}{2} z_{in}^2$$

由引理1知:对任意正数 $\delta_{in}$ ,存在 $\hat{p}_{in}(\bar{x}_{in})$ 使得,

$$|z_{in}| \hat{p}_{in}(\bar{x}_{in}) \leq z_{in} \hat{p}_{in}(\bar{x}_{in}) + \delta_{in}$$

我们取系统(1)的控制和自适应律分别为:

$$u_i = u_i \bar{x}_{in} = -z_{in-1} - \lambda_{in} z_{in} - (\hat{\theta}_i^T -$$

$$\Gamma_i \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} z_{ij+1} \frac{\partial \rho_{ij}}{\partial \theta_i}) (\phi_{ik}(\bar{x}_{ik}) -$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\partial \rho_{in-1}}{\partial x_{ij}} \phi_{ij}(\bar{x}_{ij})) - (\hat{s}_i -$$

$$\lambda_i \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} z_{ij+1} \frac{\partial \rho_{ij}}{\partial \hat{s}_i}) \hat{p}_{in}(\bar{x}_{in}) + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\partial \rho_{in-1}}{\partial x_{ij}} x_{ij+1} -$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho_{in-1}}{\partial \theta_i} (\hat{\theta}_i - \Gamma_i \sum_{j=1}^k z_{ij} (\phi_{ij}(\bar{x}_{ij}) -$$

$$\sum_{h=1}^{j-1} \frac{\partial \rho_{ij-1}}{\partial x_{ih}} \phi_{ih}(\bar{x}_{ih})) + \mu_i \hat{\theta}_i) - \frac{\partial \rho_{in-1}}{\partial \hat{s}_i} (\hat{s}_i -$$

$$\lambda_i \sum_{j=1}^n z_{ij} \hat{p}_{ij}(\bar{x}_{ij}) + \omega_i \hat{s}_i) \quad (2)$$

$$\dot{\theta}_i = \Gamma_i \sum_{j=1}^k z_{ij} (\phi_{ij}(x_{ij}) - \sum_{h=1}^{j-1} \frac{\partial \rho_{ij-1}}{\partial x_{ih}} \phi_{ih}(x_{ih})) - \mu_i \theta_i \quad (3)$$

$$\dot{\hat{s}}_i = \lambda_i \sum_{j=1}^n z_{ij} \hat{p}_{ij}(\bar{x}_{ij}) + \omega_i \hat{s}_i \quad (4)$$

其中 $\lambda_{in}$ 为正的设计常数.

记 $c_{in} = \min(c_{in-1}, \lambda_{in})$ ,  $\varepsilon_{in} = \delta_{in} + \varepsilon_{in-1}$ 则有:

$$\dot{V}_{in} \leq -2c_{in} V_{in} + \varepsilon_{in} \quad (5)$$

由以上设计过程,可以得到下面的结论:

**定理1** 在控制律(2)和自适应律(3),(4)作用下,系统(1)的状态及参数估计误差一致终极有界.

证明:由(5)的 $\dot{V}_{in} \leq -2c_{in} V_{in} + \varepsilon_{in}$ 可得:

$$(V_{in} \cdot e^{2c_{in}t}) \leq e^{2c_{in}t} \varepsilon_{in} \quad (6)$$

在不等式(6)两端在上进行积分并化简得:

$$V_{in}(t) \leq (V_{in}(0)) e^{-2c_{in}t} + \varepsilon_{in}/2c_{in}$$

$$\text{又 } V_{in} = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{2} z_{ij}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\theta}_i^T \Gamma_i^{-1} \tilde{\theta}_i + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_i^{-1} \hat{s}_i^2 = V_{in-1} + \frac{1}{2} z_{in}^2$$

知:  $\|z_{in}\| \leq \sqrt{2(V_{in}(0)) e^{-2c_{in}t} + \varepsilon_{in}/c_{in}} \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\varepsilon_{in}/c_{in}}$

$$\|\tilde{\theta}_i\| \leq \sqrt{2\|\Gamma_i\| (V_{in}(0)) e^{-2c_{in}t} + \|\Gamma_i\| \varepsilon_{in}/c_{in}} \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\|\Gamma_i\| \varepsilon_{in}/c_{in}}$$

$$\|\tilde{s}_i\| \leq \sqrt{2\|\lambda_i\| (V_{in}(0)) e^{-2c_{in}t} + \|\lambda_i\| \varepsilon_{in}/c_{in}} \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\|\lambda_i\| \varepsilon_{in}/c_{in}}$$

反推回去则有 $z_{ij} (j=1, 2, \dots, n)$ 一致终极有界,进

而推得原系统的状态  $x_{ij}(j=1,2,\dots,n)$  也是一致终极有界的. 故所设计的控制律和自适应律被控系统(1)的状态及参数估计一致终极有界.

### 3 算例仿真

考虑如下由两个二阶子系统构成的含有非线性参数的不确定互联系统  $P$ :

子系统  $P_1$ :

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_{11} = x_{12} + \theta_1 x_{11}^2 + 2\eta_1 e^{-x_{11}}(1 + \cos x_{21}) \\ \dot{x}_{12} = u_1 + \theta_2 \sin x_{11} e^{-\theta_1 x_{12}^2} \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

子系统  $P_2$ :

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_{21} = x_{22} + \theta_2 x_{21}^2 + 2\eta_2 e^{-x_{21}}(1 + \cos(0.2\pi t)) \\ \dot{x}_{22} = u_2 + \frac{\theta_2}{1-\theta_2} \sin x_{21} e^{-x_{22}} + 2\eta_3 \sin x_{12} \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

其中  $x = (x_1^T, x_2^T)^T \in R^4$  是系统  $P$  的状态,  $x_i = (x_{i1}, x_{i2})^T \in R^2$  是其第  $i(i=1,2)$  个子系统  $P_i$  的状态,  $u_i$  是  $P_i$  的控制输入,  $\theta \in R^4$  是未知常参数,  $\eta_j(j=1,2,3)$  是不确定参数,  $\bar{x}_{i1} = x_{i1}, \bar{x}_{i2} = (x_{i1}, x_{i2})^T$ .

根据上面的方法,子系统  $P_1$  和  $P_2$  的鲁棒自适应控制律和参数自适应律( $i=1,2$ )为:

$$\begin{aligned} u_i(x_{i1}, x_{i2}, \hat{\theta}, \hat{s}) &= -z_{i1} - \lambda_{i2} z_{i2} + \frac{\partial \rho_{i1}}{\partial x_{i1}} x_{i2} - (\hat{\theta}_i^T - \Gamma_i z_{i2} \frac{\partial \rho_{i1}}{\partial \theta_i})(\phi_{i2}(\bar{x}_{i2}) - \frac{\partial \rho_{i1}}{\partial x_{i1}} \phi_{i1}(\bar{x}_{i1})) - (\hat{s}_i - \lambda_i z_{i2} \frac{\partial \rho_{i1}}{\partial \hat{s}_i}) \dot{p}_{i2}(\bar{x}_{i2}) + \frac{\partial \rho_{i1}}{\partial \theta_i} [\Gamma_i z_{i1}(\phi_{i1}(\bar{x}_{i1}) + \Gamma_i z_{i2}(\phi_{i2}(\bar{x}_{i2}) - \frac{\partial \rho_{i1}}{\partial x_{i1}}(\phi_{i1}(\bar{x}_{i1}) - \mu_i \hat{\theta}_i)] + \frac{\partial \rho_{i1}}{\partial \hat{s}_i}(\lambda_i z_{i1} \dot{p}_{i1}(\bar{x}_{i1}) + \lambda_i z_{i1} \dot{p}_{i2}(\bar{x}_{i2}) - \omega_i \hat{s}_i) \\ \dot{\theta}_i &= \Gamma_i z_{i1} \phi_{i1}(\bar{x}_{i1}) + \Gamma_i z_{i2}(\phi_{i2}(\bar{x}_{i2}) - \frac{\partial \rho_{i1}}{\partial x_{i1}}(\phi_{i1}(\bar{x}_{i1}) - \mu_i \hat{\theta}_i) \\ \dot{\hat{s}}_i &= \lambda_i z_{i1} \dot{p}_{i1}(\bar{x}_{i1}) + \lambda_i z_{i1} \dot{p}_{i2}(\bar{x}_{i2}) - \omega_i \hat{s}_i \end{aligned}$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{p}_{11}(\bar{x}_{11}) &= e^{-x_{11}}, \dot{p}_{12}(\bar{x}_{12}) = (x_{12}^2 - 1)^2 e^{-x_{12}^2} + e^{-x_{11}} \\ \phi_{11}(\bar{x}_{11}) &= x_{11}^2, \phi_{12}(\bar{x}_{12}) = \sin x_{11} \\ \dot{p}_{21}(\bar{x}_{21}) &= e^{-x_{21}}, \dot{p}_{22}(\bar{x}_{22}) = e^{-x_{22}} + e^{-x_{22}^2} \\ \rho_{11}(\bar{x}_{11}) &= -\lambda_{11} x_{11} - \hat{\theta}_1 \phi_{11}(\bar{x}_{11}) - \hat{s}_1 \dot{p}_{11}(\bar{x}_{11}) \\ \rho_{21}(\bar{x}_{21}) &= -\lambda_{21} x_{21} - \hat{\theta}_2 \phi_{21}(\bar{x}_{21}) - \hat{s}_2 \dot{p}_{21}(\bar{x}_{21}) \end{aligned}$$

在仿真中,我们取自适应参数

$$\theta_1 = 1, \theta_2 = 0.5, s_1 = s_2 = 0.2, \eta_1 = 0.005, \eta_2 = 0.002, \eta_3 = 0.001$$

正的设计常数分别为:

$$\lambda_{11} = 5, \lambda_{12} = 60, \Gamma_1 = 20, \lambda_1 = 20, \mu_1 = \omega_1 = 0.01 \\ \lambda_{21} = 10, \lambda_{22} = 60, \Gamma_2 = 20, \lambda_2 = 20, \mu_2 = 0.1, \omega_2 = 0.01$$

取初值  $x_{11} = -1.5, x_{12} = -1, \hat{\theta}_1 = 0.4, \hat{s}_1 = 1.5, x_{21} = 0.1, x_{22} = -1.5, \hat{\theta}_2 = 2, \hat{s}_2 = 1.2$

用 Matlab 仿真结果如图:

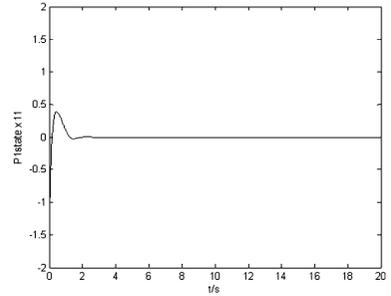


图1 状态  $x_{11}$  的响应曲线

Fig. 1 The corresponding curve of  $x_{11}$

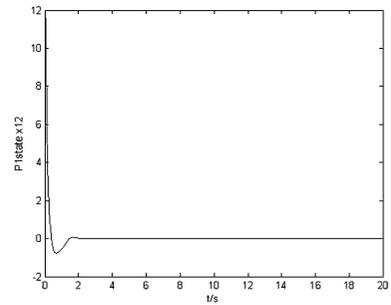


图2 状态  $x_{12}$  的响应曲线

Fig. 2 The corresponding curve of  $x_{12}$

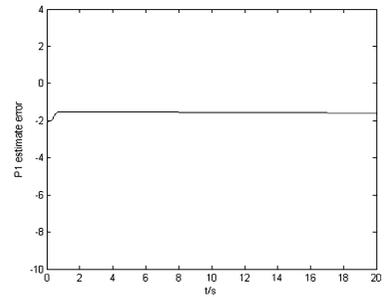


图3 参数  $\theta_1$  的估计误差曲线

Fig. 3 The estimate error curve of  $\theta_1$

从仿真结果可以看出,整个闭环系统的所有状态很快收敛到零的小邻域,即  $|x| \leq 0.02$ ;对于未知参数估计误差收敛性也很好,估计误差为  $|\tilde{\theta}_1| \leq 2$ ,

$|\tilde{s}_1| \leq 0.5, |\tilde{\theta}_2| \leq 0.5, |\tilde{s}_2| \leq 0.2$  满足状态及参数估计误差一致终极有界. 所以本文所设计的控制器对系统的不确定性、未知参数和干扰信号具有较强的鲁棒性.

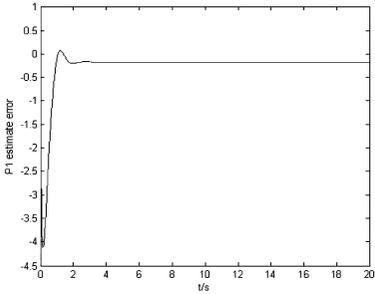


图4 参数  $s_1$  的估计误差曲线  
Fig.4 The estimate error curve of  $s_1$

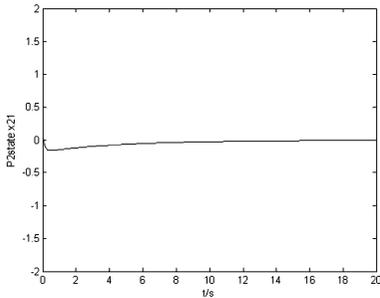


图5 状态  $x_{21}$  的响应曲线  
Fig.5 The corresponding curve of  $x_{21}$

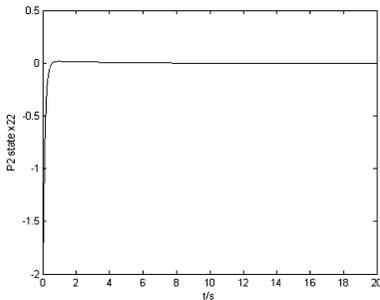


图6 状态  $x_{22}$  的响应曲线  
Fig.6 The corresponding curve of  $x_{22}$

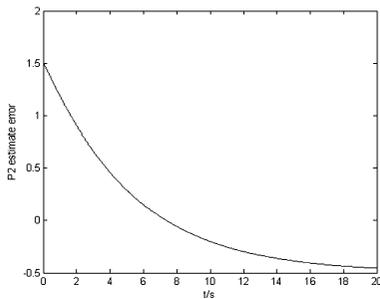


图7 参数  $\theta_2$  的估计误差曲线  
Fig.7 The estimate error curve of  $\theta_2$

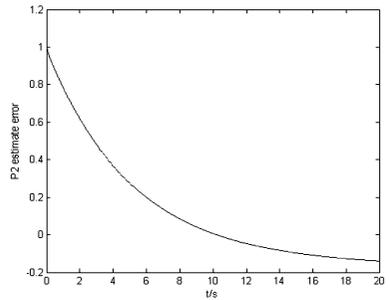


图8 参数  $s_2$  的估计误差曲线  
Fig.8 The estimate error curve of  $s_2$

## 4 结语

本文主要利用 Backstepping 方法设计了一类了不确定非线性互联组合大系统的鲁棒分散自适应控制器和自适应律, 本文深入讨论了含有非线性未知参数的不确定系统的控制设计问题, 更具有一般性, 并且通过算例验证了本文结果的正确性和有效性.

同时由于很多实际系统都有很强的互联关系和不确定参数存在, 如非线性和不确定性强的倒立摆系统, 可以看作由小车系统和摆系统进行控制设计, 所以本文具有较强的工程意义.

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## ROBUST DECENTRALIZED ADAPTIVE CONTROL FOR A CLASS OF UNCERTAIN NONLINEAR INTERCONNECTED SYSTEMS \*

Shi Yongjie<sup>1</sup> Wang Yinhe<sup>2</sup>

(1. Department of Mathematics, Shantou University, Shantou 515063, China)

(2. College of Automation, Guangdong University of Technology, Guangzhou 510006, China)

**Abstract** By employing systematism and structural characteristics of Backstepping method, this paper studied the robust decentralized adaptive control for a class of uncertain nonlinear interconnected systems with nonlinear parameter. Firstly, under more intuitionistic and more common assumptions, and according to the structural characteristics of the systems, the controller and adaptive laws were proposed based on backstepping, and the controller and adaptive laws of the subsystems just depend on the states information from the subsystems itself, which is called decentralized control. Then it is proved that the designed controller and the adaptive laws make the states of systems controlled, and the parameter estimate errors are uniformly ultimately bounded by Lyapunov theory. And finally the simulation of an example shows the validity of the control algorithm.

**Key words** interconnected systems, robust adaptive control, Backstepping, uniformly ultimately bounded