

随机部分可积拟哈密顿系统的概率密度追踪控制*

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摘要 目前非线性随机系统的控制方法存在设计复杂, 计算成本高, 以及缺乏稳定性或收敛性证明等缺点, 针对这些问题, 本文在作者前期研究的基础上发展了一种全新的针对部分可积的非线性随机系统的反馈控制, 使得受控系统输出的稳态概率密度逼近事先给定的目标概率密度, 并利用 Lyapunov 函数法证明受控系统的收敛性. 数学仿真结果证明了这种方法的可行性和正确性.

关键词 等效非线性系统法, 随机反馈控制, Lyapunov 函数法, 概率密度函数, 部分可积拟哈密顿系统

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引言

物体运动、生物演化、工业过程、经济活动都不可避免会受到随机扰动, 它们可以被看作是某些随机系统的输出过程. 通常情况下会针对一些期望的目标设计随机系统的控制策略. 因此, 几十年来有关随机系统的目标追踪控制得到了广泛的发展. 对于线性或线性化得到的系统, 在高斯激励下输出仍为高斯过程, 追踪控制目标为给定的期望和方差^[1-4]. 而对于非高斯激励下的线性系统或任一激励下的非线性系统, 其输出往往是非高斯的, 仅以期望和方差作为控制目标是远远不够的. 例如, 以纤维的长度分布为控制对象的造纸工业以及工业锅炉中火焰的分布形态控制等等.

因此近十几年里, 展开了以概率密度为控制目标的追踪控制研究, 并逐渐成为随机系统控制领域的研究热点: Kreucher 等提出了一种对多目标概率密度进行递归估算, 从而追踪多个运动目标的方法^[5]; Guo 和 Yin 在前期研究的基础上发展了一种鲁棒概率密度函数控制方法, 针对具有建模误差和不确定性的时滞系统, 使得系统输出的概率密度能够有效地追踪目标概率密度, 并用前向的多步非线性累积成本函数来提高追踪性能^[6]; Yi 等提出了一种基于两步神经网络的受迫的比例积分控制策略用于对目标概率密度的追踪控制^[7]; Pigeon 等人

设计了一类线性开关控制器用于一维系统的概率密度控制^[8]; Karny 和他的合作者提出了一类系统完整概率控制设计方法^[9,10]. Annunziato 和 Brozi 基于 Fokker - Plank 方程发展了一种多自由度随机系统以概率密度为目标的最优控制^[11]; Zhou 等人设计了一种针对非高斯激励下的单自由度不确定随机系统的鲁棒追踪控制方法, 使得系统输出概率密度与目标值的误差在给定时间内达到容许范围^[12]; 针对多种外激共同作用下的具有分段线性刚度的单自由度系统, Yurchenko 等人在动态规划与随机平均的基础上给出了系统概率密度控制的方法^[13]; Xing 和 Wu 将概率密度控制方法应用到量子系统中^[14]; 另外, 将随机分布控制与迭代学习算法相结合, Yi 和 Sun 等人给出了非高斯激励下单输出系统的最优追踪控制^[15]; Edward A. Buehler 等人提出了一种以稳态概率密度为目标的非线性系统的模型预测控制^[16]; Wang 和 Qian 应用了一种基于随机非线性系统 FPK 方程近似解的概率密度控制方法^[17].

需要注意的是, 上述控制方法多由数字优化计算得到, 但这类方法对于分析闭环系统的稳定性和鲁棒性等存在很大的难度, 因为数字优化过程中几乎不存在固定的闭环系统.

最理想的控制设计方法应该基于随机系统的精确解, 但是就目前为止只得到了少部分的随机微

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分方程的精确平稳解^[18-21]. 而如何利用现有的精确平稳解来解决控制律设计就成了关键问题. 本文基于等效非线性系统法求解多自由度非线性随机近似平稳解的方法, 发展了部分可积拟哈密顿系统以概率密度为目标的崭新的非线性随机最优控制方法. 该法简单, 能给出控制力的解析表达式, 且能够证明系统最终必定逼近预定的概率密度.

1 部分可积拟哈密顿系统的等效非线性系统法

等效非线性系统法^[19]是一种能保留非线性特性的求近似平稳解的解析方法. 在 Gaussian 白噪声激励下多自由度耗散的哈密顿系统的等效非线性方法的基本思想是: 给定一个得不到精确平稳解的非线性随机动力学系统, 寻求一个既有精确平稳解的非线性随机动力学系统, 又使得两系统之差在某种统计意义上最小. 然后, 以后者之精确平稳解作为前者之近似平稳解.

下面简单介绍一下部分可积拟哈密顿系统的等效非线性系统法. 通常 Gaussian 白噪声激励下 n 自由度耗散的哈密顿系统, 其等价 Itô 随机微分方程为:

$$\begin{aligned} dQ_i &= \frac{\partial H}{\partial P_i} dt \\ dP_i &= -\left[\frac{\partial H}{\partial Q_i} + M_{ij}(Q, P)\frac{\partial H}{\partial P_j}\right]dt + \sigma_{ik}(Q, P)dB_k(t) \\ i, j &= 1, 2, \dots, n; k = 1, 2, \dots, m \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

其中, Q_i 和 P_i 分别是广义位移和广义动量; $Q = [Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_n]^T$; $P = [P_1, P_2, \dots, P_n]^T$; $H = H(Q, P)$ 是哈密顿函数; $M_{ij}(Q, P)$ 是阻尼参数; $\sigma_{ik}(Q, P)$ 是随机激励的强度; $B_k(t)$ 是标准 Wiener 过程.

式(1)中 M_{ij} 不满足存在精确平稳解的条件. 其等效非线性随机动力学系统如下所示:

$$\begin{aligned} dQ_i &= \frac{\partial H}{\partial P_i} dt \\ dP_i &= -\left[\frac{\partial H}{\partial Q_i} + m_{ij}(Q, P)\frac{\partial H}{\partial P_j}\right]dt + \sigma_{ik}(Q, P)dB_k(t) \\ i, j &= 1, 2, \dots, n; k = 1, 2, \dots, m \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

它具有与给定系统相同的哈密顿系统与随机激励, 仅阻尼系数不同, 它还具有精确平稳解. 并有如下三种具有明确物理意义的等效准则: 给定系统与等效系统阻尼力之差均方值最小; 单位时间内给

定系统与等效系统阻尼力耗能之差均方值最小; 给定系统与等效系统的首次积分时间变化率期望相等. 下面简要给出各种等效情况. (注意: 本文中出现的的大写字母表示随机过程或随机变量, 小写字母表示确定的量.)

1.1 非共振情况

设与给定系统(1)相应的哈密顿系统为部分可积非共振, 已知 $r(1 < r < n)$ 为独立、对合的首次积分矢量 $H = [H_1, H_2, \dots, H_r]^T$. 此时, 等效系统(2)具有如下的精确平稳解:

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(q, p) &= C \exp\left[-\int_0^{H_s} h_s(H) dH_s\right] \\ s &= 1, 2, \dots, r \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

式中 $h_s(H) = \partial \lambda / \partial H_s$, 等效系统与给定系统之差为:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_i &= b_{ij}^{(i)} \frac{\partial H_s}{\partial P_j} h_s - M_{ij} \frac{\partial H}{\partial P_j} - \frac{\partial b_{ij}^{(i)}}{\partial P_j} \\ i &= 1, 2, \dots, n \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

由上面提出的三种等效准则可以确定 $h_s(H)$. 第一种等效准则的必要条件是:

$$\delta E[\Delta_i \Delta_i] / \delta h_s = 0 \quad s = 1, 2, \dots, r \quad (5)$$

第二种等效准则的必要条件是:

$$\delta E[\Delta_e \Delta_e] / \delta h_s = \delta E\left[\left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial P_i} \Delta_i\right)^2\right] / \delta h_s = 0 \quad (6)$$

第三种等效准则的必要条件是:

$$E\left[\frac{\partial H_s}{\partial P_i} \Delta_i\right] = 0 \quad s = 1, 2, \dots, r \quad (7)$$

1.2 共振情况

设与给定系统(1)相应的哈密顿系统为部分可积共振, 此系统存在 β 个内共振关系, 引入角变量组合 $\psi_u, u = 1, 2, \dots, \beta$. 此时, 等效系统(2)具有如下的精确平稳解:

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(q, p) &= C \exp\left[-\int_0^{I_\eta} h_\eta(I', H_r, \psi') dI_\eta - \int_0^{H_r} h_r(I', H_r, \psi') dH_r - \int_0^{\psi_u} h_{r+u}(I', H_r, \psi') d\psi_u\right] \\ \eta &= 1, 2, \dots, r-1 \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

式中, $h_\eta = \partial \lambda / \partial I_\eta, h_r = \partial \lambda / \partial H_r, h_{r+u} = \partial \lambda / \partial \psi_u$, 等效系统与给定系统之差为:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_i &= b_{ij}^{(i)} \frac{\partial I_\eta}{\partial P_j} h_\eta + b_{ij}^{(i)} \frac{\partial H_r}{\partial P_j} h_r + b_{ij}^{(i)} \frac{\partial \psi_u}{\partial P_j} h_{r+u} - \\ &M_{ij} \frac{\partial H}{\partial P_j} - \frac{\partial b_{ij}^{(i)}}{\partial P_j} \quad i = 1, \dots, n \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

按照第一种等效准则,其必要条件如式(5);按第二种等效准则,其必要条件如式(6);按照第三种等效准则,其必要条件如式(7).其中 s 依次为 $\eta, r, r+u$,共 $r+\beta$ 个.

两种情况下的各种等效准则的具体求解过程可参看文献[21].

2 追踪控制设计

2.1 设计过程

受控的 n 自由度非线性随机系统动力学系统可以转化为如下Itô随机微分方程:

$$\begin{aligned} dQ_i &= \frac{\partial H'}{\partial P_i} dt \\ dP_i &= - \left[\frac{\partial H'}{\partial Q_i} + m_{ij}(Q, P) \frac{\partial H'}{\partial P_j} + u_i(Q, P) \right] dt + \\ &\quad \sigma_{ik}(Q, P) dB_k(t) \\ i, j &= 1, 2, \dots, n; k = 1, 2, \dots, m \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

可以看出除了 $u_i(Q, P)$ 是未知的反馈控制力外,其他形式与等式(2)相同.将反馈控制力 u_i 分成保守控制力 $u_i^{(1)}$ 与耗散控制力 $u_i^{(2)}$,用 $u_i^{(1)}$ 改变系统的哈密顿结构,从而改变系统中能量与响应的分布.使受控系统的哈密顿结构与目标概率密度的哈密顿结构相同,尤其是共振特性一致.用 $u_i^{(2)}$ 耗散系统能量,使得响应的概率密度接近给定的目标概率密度.在确定 $u_i^{(1)}$ 后,将 $u_i^{(1)}$ 与 $-\partial H'/\partial Q_i$ 合并,得到与目标概率密度哈密顿结构一致的新的哈密顿函数 \bar{H} .式(10)转化为

$$\begin{aligned} dQ_i &= \frac{\partial \bar{H}}{\partial P_i} dt \\ dP_i &= - \left[\frac{\partial \bar{H}}{\partial Q_i} + m_{ij}(Q, P) \frac{\partial \bar{H}}{\partial P_j} + u_i^{(2)}(Q, P) \right] dt + \\ &\quad \sigma_{ik}(Q, P) dB_k(t) \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

与上式相应的FPK方程为

$$\begin{aligned} - \frac{\partial}{\partial q_i} \left(\frac{\partial \bar{H}}{\partial p_i} \rho \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial p_i} \left(\frac{\partial \bar{H}}{\partial q_i} \rho \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial p_i} \left(m_{ij} \frac{\partial \bar{H}}{\partial p_j} \rho \right) + \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial p_i} \left(u_i^{(2)} \rho \right) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial p_i \partial p_j} (b_{ij} \rho) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

假设目标概率密度为:

$$\rho = C \exp[-\varphi(Q, P)] \quad (13)$$

其中 C 是归一化常量, $\varphi(Q, P)$ 是概率密度势. $u_i^{(1)}$ 应满足如下方程:

$$\frac{\partial \bar{H}}{\partial p_i} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial q_i} - \frac{\partial \bar{H}}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial p_i} = 0 \quad (14)$$

\bar{H} 由 $u_i^{(1)}$ 确定.这里 $u_i^{(1)}$ 的选取是一个难点.在某些情况下比较易于求解,如下面例子中介绍的情况:保守控制力 $u_i^{(1)}$ 仅为 q_i 的函数,即 $u_i^{(1)} = u_i^{(1)}(q_i)$.此时 $\frac{\partial \bar{H}}{\partial q_i} = \frac{\partial H'}{\partial q_i} + u_i^{(1)}$,代入式(14)便可得到如下保守控制力:

$$u_i^{(1)} = \left(\frac{\partial H'}{\partial p_i} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial q_i} - \frac{\partial H'}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial p_i} \right) / \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial p_i} \right) \quad (15)$$

$u_i^{(2)}$ 的设计应根据目标哈密顿函数是共振的还是非共振来分别求取.

2.1.1 部分可积非共振

在非共振情况下,目标概率密度满足如下形式:

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(q, p) &= C \exp[-\bar{\lambda}(\bar{H}_1, \bar{H}_2, \dots, \bar{H}_r)] |\bar{H}_s \\ &= \bar{H}_s(q, p) \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

将式(16)代入式(12),可得到耗散控制力为:

$$u_i^{(2)} = \frac{1}{2} b_{ij} \frac{\partial \bar{H}_s}{\partial P_j} \frac{\partial \bar{\lambda}}{\partial H_s} - m_{ij} \frac{\partial \bar{H}}{\partial P_j} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial b_{ij}}{\partial P_j} \quad (17)$$

$$i, j = 1, \dots, n; s = 1, \dots, r$$

2.1.2 部分可积共振

在共振情况下,目标概率密度满足如下形式:

$$\rho(q, p) = C \exp[-\bar{\lambda}(\bar{I}_1, \dots, \bar{I}_{r-1}, \bar{H}_r, \bar{\psi}_1, \dots, \bar{\psi}_\beta)] \quad (18)$$

式中, $I_\eta = I_\eta(q_\eta, p_\eta)$; $H_r = H_r(q_r, \dots, q_n, p_r, \dots, p_n)$; $\psi_u = \psi_u(q_1, \dots, q_{r-1}, p_1, \dots, p_{r-1})$.

将式(18)代入式(12),可得到耗散控制力为:

$$\begin{aligned} u_i^{(2)} &= \frac{1}{2} b_{ij} \left(\frac{\partial \bar{I}_s}{\partial P_j} \frac{\partial \bar{\lambda}}{\partial I_s} + \frac{\partial \bar{H}_r}{\partial P_j} \frac{\partial \bar{\lambda}}{\partial H_r} + \frac{\partial \bar{\psi}_u}{\partial P_j} \frac{\partial \bar{\lambda}}{\partial \psi_u} \right) - \\ &\quad m_{ij} \frac{\partial \bar{H}}{\partial P_j} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial b_{ij}}{\partial P_j} \\ i, j &= 1, \dots, n; s = 1, \dots, r-1; u = 1, \dots, \beta \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

2.2 输出过程的收敛性

引理1:对任一高斯白噪声激励系统:

$$dX_i = a(X) dt + \sum_{k=1}^m \sigma_k(X) dW_k(t) \quad (20)$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

若存在一个李亚普诺夫函数 $V(X) \geq 0$,对 X_i 有二阶连续偏导,且当 $|X| \rightarrow \infty$ 时有 $V(X) \rightarrow \infty$; R^n 空间存在有界区间 Ω ,引入椭圆微分算子:

$$L = a_i(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} + \frac{1}{2} b_{ij}(x) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \quad (21)$$

使得 $LV \leq -h < 0$,在空间 $R^n - \Omega$ 上成立;则存在一个不变测度即一个连续的密度 $\rho(x)$,且当时

间 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 转移概率密度 $\rho(x, t | x_0) \rightarrow \rho(x)$.

证明: 详见文献[22].

引理 2: 对于受控的 Itô 随机微分方程(11), 有椭圆微分算子:

$$L^* = \frac{\partial \bar{H}}{\partial p_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_i} - \left[\frac{\partial \bar{H}}{\partial q_i} + m_{ij}(q, p) \frac{\partial \bar{H}}{\partial p_j} + u_i^{(2)}(q, p) \right] \frac{\partial}{\partial p_i} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{ik} \sigma_{jk} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial p_i \partial p_j} \quad (22)$$

若存在一个李亚普诺夫函数 $V(q, p) \geq 0$, 对 q_i, p_i 有二阶连续偏导, 且当 $[\|q^T, p^T\|^T] \rightarrow \infty$ 时有 $V(q, p) \rightarrow \infty$; 若 R^{2n} 空间存在有界区间 Ω , 使得 $L^* V \leq -h < 0$ 在空间 $R^{2n} - \Omega$ 上成立; 则存在一个不变测度即一个连续的密度 $\rho(q, p)$, 且当时间 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 转移概率密度 $\rho(q, p, t | q_0, p_0) \rightarrow \rho(q, p)$.

证明: 将已知的 $u_i^{(1)}$ 和 $u_i^{(2)}$ 代入式(10), 根据式(21) 可得到如式(22) 所示的新的微分算子, 由引理知定理结论成立.

3 算例

(1) 考虑非线性阻尼耦合的两个线性振子与一个两自由度非线性振子受高斯白噪声外激, 其运动方程为:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{Q}_1 &= P_1 \\ \dot{P}_1 &= -\omega_1^2 Q_1^2 - [\alpha_{10} + \alpha_{11} P_1^2 + \alpha_{12} P_2^2 + \alpha_{13} P_3^2 + \alpha_{14} P_4^2 + \alpha_{15} Q_3 Q_4] P_1 - \alpha_{16} P_2 + \xi_1(t) \\ \dot{Q}_2 &= P_2 \\ \dot{P}_2 &= -\omega_2^2 Q_2^2 - [\alpha_{20} + \alpha_{21} P_1^2 + \alpha_{22} P_2^2 + \alpha_{23} P_3^2 + \alpha_{24} P_4^2 + \alpha_{25} Q_3 Q_4] P_2 - \alpha_{26} P_1 + \xi_2(t) \\ \dot{Q}_3 &= P_3 \\ \dot{P}_3 &= -Q_4 - [\alpha_{30} + \alpha_{31} P_1^2 + \alpha_{32} P_2^2 + \alpha_{33} P_3^2 + \alpha_{34} P_4^2 + \alpha_{35} Q_3 Q_4] P_3 + \xi_3(t) \\ \dot{Q}_4 &= P_4 \\ \dot{P}_4 &= -Q_3 - [\alpha_{40} + \alpha_{41} P_1^2 + \alpha_{42} P_2^2 + \alpha_{43} P_3^2 + \alpha_{44} P_4^2 + \alpha_{45} Q_3 Q_4] P_4 + \xi_4(t) \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

式中, α_{ij} 为常数; $\xi_k(t)$ 是强度为 $2D_k$ 的独立高斯白噪声. 与式(23) 相应的 Hamilton 系统的 Hamilton 函数为:

$$\begin{aligned} H &= H_1 + H_2 + H_3 \\ H_{1,2} &= (p_{1,2}^2 + \omega_{1,2}^2 q_{1,2}^2) / 2 \\ H_3 &= (p_3^2 + p_4^2) / 2 + q_3 q_4 \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

系统(23) 经转换, 按存在精确平稳解的条件, 其等效的受控非线性随机系统为

$$\begin{aligned} dQ_i &= (\partial H / \partial P_i) dt \\ dP_i &= -[\partial H / \partial Q_i + (b_{ij}/2) h_i(H) \partial H / \partial P_i + u_i] dt + \sigma_{ij} dB_i(t) \\ b_{ii} &= 2D_i, \quad b_{ij} = 0, \quad i \neq j, \quad i, j = 1, \dots, 4 \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

式中,

$$u_i = u_i^{(1)} + u_i^{(2)} \quad (26)$$

设目标概率密度为:

$$\rho_0(H') = C_0 \exp[-(H'_1 + H'_2 + H'_3) - H'_1 H'_2] \quad (27)$$

其中,

$$\begin{aligned} H'_1 &= (p_1^2 + q_1^2) / 2 \\ H'_2 &= (p_2^2 + 1.414 q_2^2) / 2 \\ H'_3 &= (p_3^2 + p_4^2 + q_3^2 + q_4^2) / 2 + q_3 q_4 \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

显然, 目标概率密度的指数部分是可积非共振的, 由(15) 式可以直接将未控哈密顿函数转化为与其相同的可积非共振形式.

$$\begin{aligned} u_1^{(1)} &= q_1(1 - \omega_1^2), \quad u_2^{(1)} = q_2(1.414 - \omega_2^2) \\ u_3^{(1)} &= q_3, \quad u_4^{(1)} = q_4 \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

将式(27) 与相应函数代入(17) 式即可得到:

$$\begin{aligned} u_{1,2}^{(2)} &= D_{1,2} p_{1,2} \left[\frac{\partial \bar{\lambda}}{\partial H'_{1,2}} - h_{1,2}(H) \right] \\ u_{3,4}^{(2)} &= D_{3,4} p_{3,4} \left[\frac{\partial \bar{\lambda}}{\partial H'_3} - h_3(H) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

按第一种等效准则, 若满足条件:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{13} + \alpha_{14} &= \alpha_{15}, \quad \alpha_{23} + \alpha_{24} = \alpha_{25} \\ 3(\alpha_{33} D_3 + \alpha_{44} D_4) + \alpha_{34} D_3 + \alpha_{43} D_4 &= 2(\alpha_{35} D_3 + \alpha_{45} D_4) \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

可解得:

$$\begin{aligned} h_1 &= (\alpha_{10} + 3\alpha_{11} H'_1 / 2 + \alpha_{12} H'_2 + \alpha_{15} H'_3) \omega_1 / D_1 \\ h_2 &= (\alpha_{20} + 3\alpha_{22} H'_2 / 2 + \alpha_{21} H'_1 + \alpha_{25} H'_3) \omega_2 / D_2 \\ h_3 &= [(\alpha_{30} D_3 + \alpha_{40} D_4) + (\alpha_{31} D_3 + \alpha_{41} D_4) H'_1 + (\alpha_{32} D_3 + \alpha_{42} D_4) H'_2 + (\alpha_{35} D_3 + \alpha_{45} D_4) H'_3] / (D_3 + D_4) \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

按第二种等效准则, 若满足条件:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{13} + \alpha_{14} &= \alpha_{15}, \quad \alpha_{23} + \alpha_{24} = \alpha_{25} \\ 5(\alpha_{33} D_3 + \alpha_{44} D_4) + \alpha_{34} D_3 + \alpha_{43} D_4 &= 3(\alpha_{35} D_3 + \alpha_{45} D_4) \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

可解得:

$$\begin{aligned} h_1 &= (\alpha_{10} + 5\alpha_{11}H'_1/3 + \alpha_{12}H'_2 + \alpha_{15}H'_3)/D_1 \\ h_2 &= (\alpha_{20} + 5\alpha_{22}H'_2/3 + \alpha_{21}H'_1 + \alpha_{25}H'_3)/D_2 \\ h_3 &= [(\alpha_{30}D_3 + \alpha_{40}D_4) + (\alpha_{31}D_3 + \alpha_{41}D_4)H'_1 + \\ & (\alpha_{32}D_3 + \alpha_{42}D_4)H'_2 + (\alpha_{35}D_3 + \alpha_{45}D_4)H'_3]/ \\ & (D_3^2 + D_4^2) \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

按第三种等效准则,若满足条件:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{13} + \alpha_{14} &= \alpha_{15}, \alpha_{23} + \alpha_{24} = \alpha_{25} \\ 3(\alpha_{33}D_3 + \alpha_{44}D_4) + \alpha_{34} + \alpha_{43} &= 2(\alpha_{35} + \alpha_{45}) \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

可解得:

$$\begin{aligned} h_1 &= (\alpha_{10} + 3\alpha_{11}H'_1/2 + \alpha_{12}H'_2 + \alpha_{15}H'_3)\omega_1/D_1 \\ h_2 &= (\alpha_{20} + 3\alpha_{22}H'_2/2 + \alpha_{21}H'_1 + \alpha_{25}H'_3)\omega_2/D_2 \\ h_3 &= [(\alpha_{30}D_3 + \alpha_{40}D_4) + (\alpha_{31}D_3 + \alpha_{41}D_4)H'_1 + \\ & (\alpha_{32}D_3 + \alpha_{42}D_4)H'_2 + (\alpha_{35} + \alpha_{45})H'_3] \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

等效系统的哈密顿函数与原系统哈密顿函数保持不变,所以控制律 $u_i^{(1)}$ 仍为(29)式. 而 $u_i^{(2)}$ 的形式仍为(30)式,只是其中函数 $h(H)$ 分别由(32)式,(34)式或(36)代入.

为了证明转移概率密度会随着时间逐渐逼近目标概率密度,引入如下李亚普诺夫函数:

$$V(q, p) = H'(q, p) = H'_1 + H'_2 + H'_3 \quad (37)$$

$V(q, p)$ 的导数为:

$$L^*V = \sum_{i=1}^4 -D_i(p_i^2 - 1) \quad (38)$$

需要注意的是,在李亚普诺夫函数的选取上没有通用的表达式,大多数情况下可以取 $V = H'$, 显然 $V(q, p) \geq 0$, 且当 $\| [q^T, p^T]^T \| \rightarrow \infty$, $V(q, p) \rightarrow \infty$. 可以知道在区间 $R^8 - \Omega$ 上存在 $L^*V < 0$, 其中 $\Omega = \{ (q, p) \mid \sum_{i=1}^4 D_i(p_i^2 - 1) > 0 \}$ 显然满足. 图1为未控系统的平稳概率密度与受控系统的目标概率密度. 假设系统(25)始于原点,图2显示了受控系统转移概率密度 $\rho(q_1, t)$ 随时间变化的过程,可以看出当时间 $t \rightarrow \infty$, 转移概率密度 $\rho(q_1, t)$ 以阻尼力之差均方值最小(第一准则)或首次积分时间变化率期望相等(第三准则)或逼近目标概率密度 $\rho(q_1)$. 从而验证控制力(29),(30)是非常有效的,不仅使系统输出逼近目标概率密度,而且满足一定

意义上的误差最小. 图3~5比较了目标联合概率密度与受控系统的输出联合概率密度. 其中 $\omega_1 = 1.0, \omega_2 = 1.2, \alpha_{10} = \alpha_{20} = \alpha_{30} = \alpha_{40} = -0.08, \alpha_{11} = \alpha_{22} = \alpha_{33} = \alpha_{34} = \alpha_{43} = 0.04, \alpha_{12} = \alpha_{21} = 0.08, \alpha_{14} = \alpha_{23} = \alpha_{24} = 0.02, \alpha_{31} = \alpha_{41} = \alpha_{32} = \alpha_{43} = 0.01, D_i = 0.001$.

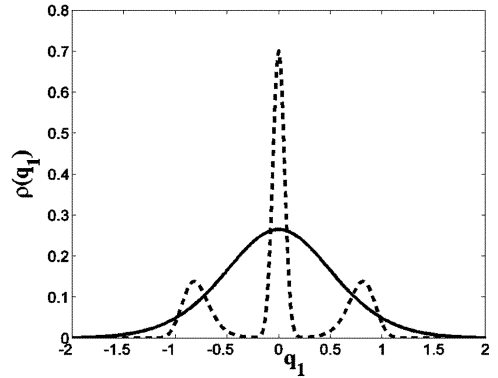


图1 未控系统的平稳概率密度(虚线)与受控系统的目标概率密度(实线)

Fig. 1 PDFs of the uncontrolled system (dash) and the target value (solid)

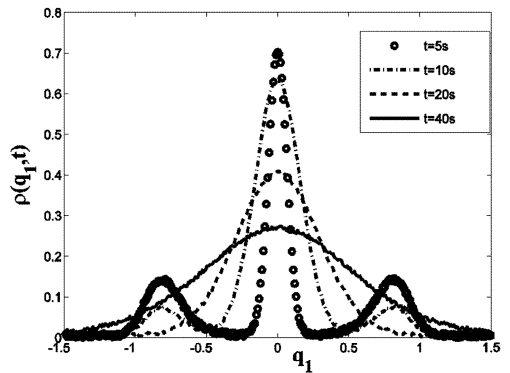


图2 受控系统速度的概率密度随时间的变化过程

Fig. 2 Evolution of $\rho(q_1, t)$

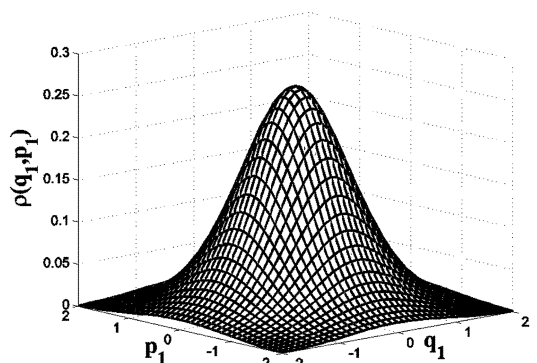


图3 目标联合平稳概率密度(SPDF)

Fig. 3 Target joint SPDF

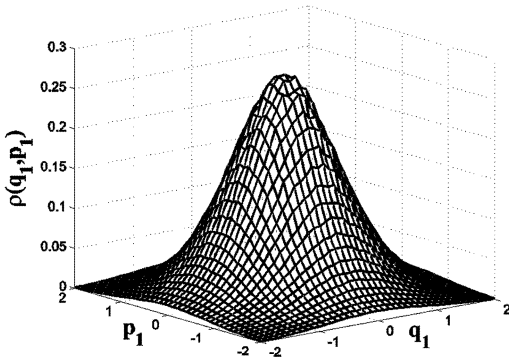


图4 按一、三准则得到的受控系统联合概率密度

Fig. 4 Joint SPDF under the first or third law

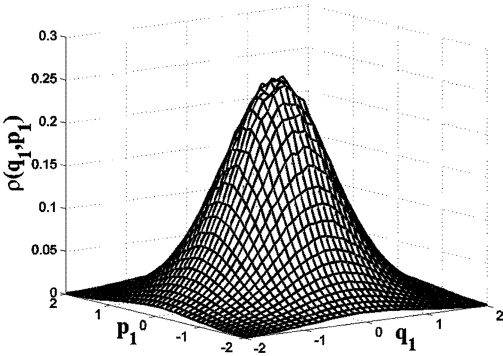


图5 按第二准则得到的受控系统联合概率密度

Fig. 5 Joint SPDF under the second law

(2) 考虑给定系统(23)的共振情况,相应Hamilton系统存在内共振关系 $\omega_1 = \omega_2$,作用-角变量为 $I_{1,2} = H_{1,2}/\omega_{1,2}$, $\theta_{1,2} = \arctan [p_{1,2}/(\omega_{1,2}q_{1,2})]$,引入角变量组合 $\psi = \theta_1 - \theta_2$.由式(9)可得给定系统与等效系统之差为:

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_1 &= D_{11}[p_1 h'_1 + (\partial\psi/\partial p_1) h'_4] - M_{11}p_1 - M_{12}p_2 \\ \delta_2 &= D_{22}[p_2 h'_2 + (\partial\psi/\partial p_2) h'_4] - M_{21}p_1 - M_{22}p_2 \\ \delta_3 &= D_{33}p_3 h'_3 - M_{33}p_3 \\ \delta_4 &= D_{44}p_4 h'_3 - M_{44}p_4 \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} M_{11} &= \alpha_{10} + \alpha_{11}P_1^2 + \alpha_{12}P_2^2 + \alpha_{13}P_3^2 + \\ &\quad \alpha_{14}P_4^2 + \alpha_{15}Q_3Q_4, \\ M_{12} &= \alpha_{16}, \\ M_{22} &= \alpha_{20} + \alpha_{21}P_1^2 + \alpha_{22}P_2^2 + \alpha_{23}P_3^2 + \\ &\quad \alpha_{24}P_4^2 + \alpha_{25}Q_3Q_4, \\ M_{21} &= \alpha_{26}, \\ M_{33} &= \alpha_{30} + \alpha_{31}P_1^2 + \alpha_{32}P_2^2 + \alpha_{33}P_3^2 + \\ &\quad \alpha_{34}P_4^2 + \alpha_{35}Q_3Q_4 \\ M_{44} &= \alpha_{40} + \alpha_{41}P_1^2 + \alpha_{42}P_2^2 + \alpha_{43}P_3^2 + \\ &\quad \alpha_{44}P_4^2 + \alpha_{45}Q_3Q_4 \end{aligned}$$

式中 $u_i^{(2)}$ 由(19)式确定.对于同一目标概率密度, $u_i^{(1)}$ 同(29)式,将式(27)式代入(19)式即可得到 $u_i^{(2)}$:

$$\begin{aligned} u_{1,2}^{(2)} &= D_{1,2}[p_{1,2}\frac{\partial\bar{\lambda}}{\partial H'_{1,2}} - p_{1,2}h'_{1,2} - (\partial\psi/\partial p_{1,2})h'_4] \\ u_{3,4}^{(2)} &= D_{3,4}p_{3,4}[\frac{\partial\bar{\lambda}}{\partial H'_3} - h'_3] \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

按第一种准则,在条件(31)满足时,有:

$$\begin{aligned} h'_1 &= [\alpha_{10} + 3\alpha_{11}\omega_1 I_1/2 + \alpha_{12}\omega_2 I_2(1 + \frac{\cos 2\psi}{2}) + \\ &\quad \alpha_{15}H'_3 + \alpha_{16}\sqrt{\omega_2 I_2/\omega_1 I_1} \cos\psi] \omega_1/D_1 \\ h'_2 &= [\alpha_{20} + 3\alpha_{22}\omega_2 I_2/2 + \alpha_{21}\omega_1 I_1(1 + \frac{\cos 2\psi}{2}) + \\ &\quad \alpha_{25}H'_3 + \alpha_{26}\sqrt{\omega_1 I_1/\omega_2 I_2} \cos\psi] \omega_2/D_2 \\ h'_3 &= [(\alpha_{30}D_3 + \alpha_{40}D_4) + (\alpha_{31}D_3 + \alpha_{41}D_4)\omega_1 I_1 + \\ &\quad (\alpha_{32}D_3 + \alpha_{42}D_4)\omega_2 I_2 + (\alpha_{35}D_3 + \alpha_{45}D_4) \times \\ &\quad H'_3]/(D_3^2 + D_4^2) \\ h'_4 &= -(\alpha_{12}\omega_1\omega_2 I_1 I_2/D_1) \sin 2\psi - \\ &\quad (2\alpha_{16}/D_2)\sqrt{\omega_1\omega_2 I_1 I_2} \sin\psi \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

按第二种准则,在条件(33)满足时,有:

$$\begin{aligned} h'_1 &= [\alpha_{10} + 5\alpha_{11}\omega_1 I_1/3 + \alpha_{12}\omega_2 I_2(1 + \frac{2\cos 2\psi}{3}) + \\ &\quad \alpha_{15}H'_3 + \alpha_{16}\sqrt{\omega_2 I_2/\omega_1 I_1} \cos\psi] \omega_1/D_1 \\ h'_2 &= [\alpha_{20} + 5\alpha_{22}\omega_2 I_2/3 + \alpha_{21}\omega_1 I_1(1 + \frac{2\cos 2\psi}{3}) + \\ &\quad \alpha_{25}H'_3 + \alpha_{26}\sqrt{\omega_1 I_1/\omega_2 I_2} \cos\psi] \omega_2/D_2 \\ h'_3 &= [(\alpha_{30}D_3 + \alpha_{40}D_4) + (\alpha_{31}D_3 + \alpha_{41}D_4)\omega_1 I_1 + \\ &\quad (\alpha_{32}D_3 + \alpha_{42}D_4)\omega_2 I_2 + (\alpha_{35}D_3 + \alpha_{45}D_4) \times \\ &\quad H'_3]/(D_3^2 + D_4^2) \\ h'_4 &= -(2\alpha_{12}\omega_1\omega_2 I_1 I_2/D_1) \sin 2\psi - \\ &\quad (2\alpha_{16}/D_2)\sqrt{\omega_1\omega_2 I_1 I_2} \sin\psi \end{aligned} \quad (42)$$

按第三种准则,在条件(35)满足时,有:

$$\begin{aligned} h'_1 &= [\alpha_{10} + 3\alpha_{11}\omega_1 I_1/2 + \alpha_{12}\omega_2 I_2(1 + \frac{\cos 2\psi}{2}) + \\ &\quad \alpha_{15}H'_3 + \alpha_{16}\sqrt{\omega_2 I_2/\omega_1 I_1} \cos\psi] \omega_1/D_1 \\ h'_2 &= [\alpha_{20} + 3\alpha_{22}\omega_2 I_2/2 + \alpha_{21}\omega_1 I_1(1 + \frac{\cos 2\psi}{2}) + \\ &\quad \alpha_{25}H'_3 + \alpha_{26}\sqrt{\omega_1 I_1/\omega_2 I_2} \cos\psi] \omega_2/D_2 \\ h'_3 &= [(\alpha_{30}D_3 + \alpha_{40}D_4) + (\alpha_{31}D_3 + \alpha_{41}D_4)\omega_1 I_1 + \\ &\quad (\alpha_{32}D_3 + \alpha_{42}D_4)\omega_2 I_2 + (\alpha_{35} + \alpha_{45}) \times \\ &\quad H'_3]/(D_3 + D_4) \\ h'_4 &= -(\alpha_{12}\omega_1\omega_2 I_1 I_2/D_1) \sin 2\psi - \end{aligned}$$

$$(2\alpha_{16}/D_2)\sqrt{\omega_1\omega_2I_1I_2}\sin\psi \quad (43)$$

李雅谱诺夫函数仍为(37)式所示,其导数同样为(38)式,因此满足收敛条件.图6为未控系统的平稳概率密度与受控系统的目标概率密度.图7显示了受控系统转移概率密度 $\rho(p_1, t)$ 随时间变化的过程.可以看出随着时间的增加,转移概率密度 $\rho(p_1, t)$ 以阻尼力之差均方值最小(第一准则)或首次积分时间变化率期望相等(第三准则)或逼近目标概率密度 $\rho(p_1)$.从而验证控制力(29),(40)是非常有效的,不仅使系统输出逼近目标概率密度,而且满足一定意义上的误差最小.其中, $\omega_1 = \omega_2 = 1$,其它参数均与例1中相同.

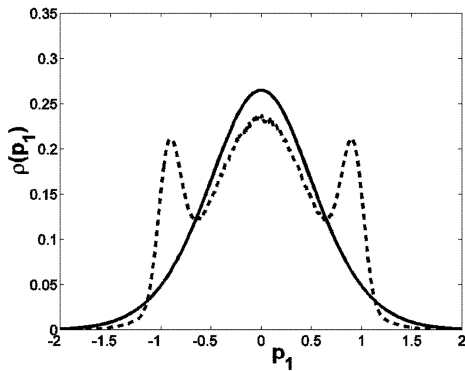


图6 未控系统的概率密度(虚线)与目标概率密度(实线)

Fig. 6 PDFs of uncontrolled system (dash) and target value (solid)

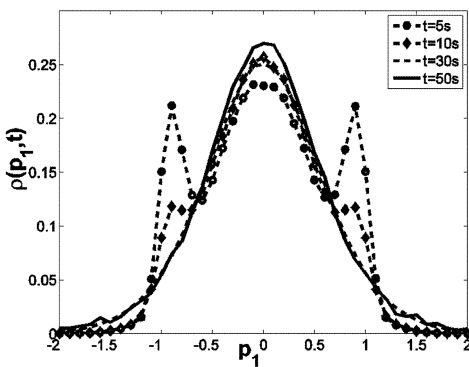


图7 受控系统位移的概率密度随时间的变化过程

Fig. 7 Evolution of $\rho(p_1, t)$

4 结论

本文发展了基于等效非线性系统方法的部分可积拟哈密顿系统输出概率密度的追踪控制,并且给出了输出过程的收敛性证明.与以往的控制方法相比,这一控制设计方法有设计过程简单,无需对瞬态转移概率密度进行实时监测,能够保证系统收

敛等优点.该控制技术不但可以将非高斯输出转变为高斯输出,而且反之亦然.由于非线性随机系统在工程中的普遍存在性,这一控制技术具有非常重要的意义和广阔的应用前景.等效非线性系统法利用协方差等指标检验系统之间的“等价”能力.但对于非高斯激励的系统,方差等也不能作为衡量其接近程度的指标.因此我们今后的工作要进一步探讨非高斯激励下系统输出概率密度的追踪控制问题.

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TRACKING CONTROL FOR STATIONARY PROBABILITY DENSITY OF STOCHASTIC PARTIAL INTEGRABLE SYSTEM*

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Abstract Current control methods for nonlinear stochastic system have the shortcomings such as complex design procedures, high costs, and lack of stability and convergence proof. Therefore, based on the equivalent nonlinear system method for obtaining the approximate stationary solutions of the nonlinear stochastic systems, this paper proposes an innovative design procedure for the feedback control of stochastic nonlinear system. The control aims at making the statistical information of the output steady-state probability density function (SPDF) follow those of a target SPDF. Moreover, Lyapunov function method is presented to verify the convergence of the controlled systems. Simulation results are also given to illustrate the feasibility and efficiency of this innovative design procedure.

Key words equivalent nonlinear system method, stochastic feedback control, Lyapunov function, probability density function (PDF), partial integrable system

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