

一类不确定非线性系统基于神经网络的自适应控制*

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摘要

本文将非线性系统的几何方法与神经网络理论相结合, 并利用变结构控制思想, 研究了一类不确定系统的全局跟踪问题.

关键词 神经网络 自适应控制

一、问题提法及假设

考虑非线性系统:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= f^\circ(x) + f'(x) + g^\circ(x)u \\ y &= h(x) \end{aligned} \quad (1.1)$$

其中 $x \in R^n$ 为状态, 可量测, $u \in R$ 为输入, $y \in R$ 为输出. h 为 R^n 上光滑函数且 $h(0) = 0$. f°, g° 为 R^n 上光滑向量场, $g^\circ(x) \neq 0, \forall x \in R^n, f^\circ(0) = 0$, 而 f' 为不确定项.

假设1.1 假定如下系统的相对阶为 n

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = f^\circ(x) + g^\circ(x)u \\ y = h(x) \end{cases} \quad (1.2)$$

此时系统(1.2)在微分同胚 $\xi = \varphi(x) = (h, L_f h, \dots, L_f^{n-1} h)^T$ 下可化为规范型:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\xi}_i &= \xi_{i+1} \quad (1 \leq i \leq n-1) \\ \dot{\xi}_n &= L_f^n h + (L_g \cdot L_f^{n-1} h)u \\ y &= \xi_1 \end{aligned} \quad (1.3)$$

性质1.1 若假设1.1成立, 则系统(1.1)在微分同胚 $\xi = \varphi(x)$ 下, 全局等价于

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\xi}_i &= \xi_{i+1} + r_i(\xi_i) \quad (1 \leq i \leq n-1) \\ \dot{\xi}_n &= L_f^n h + r_n(\xi_n) + (L_g \cdot L_f^{n-1} h)u \\ y &= \xi_1 \end{aligned} \quad (1.4)$$

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的充分必要条件是 $[adj_i \cdot g^0, f'] \in \mathcal{S}^i$, $\mathcal{S}^i = \text{span}(g^0, adj_i \cdot g^0, \dots, adj_i^{i-1} \cdot g^0)$ ($i=0, 1, \dots, n-2$), 其中 $\xi_i = (\xi_{i1}, \dots, \xi_{in})$ ($1 \leq i \leq n$)

对系统(1.4)中的不确定项, r_i ($1 \leq i \leq n$), 我们有如下假设:

假设1.2 r_i 充分光滑, $|r_i| \leq R_i(\xi)$, $\forall \xi \in V^0 = R^n - V$, $V = \{\xi \mid \|\xi\| \leq K\}$, K 为已知数, $R_i(\xi)$ 为 ξ 的已知函数.

我们的设计目标是在任意指定的精度范围内, 使得系统(1.1)或等价地系统(1.4)的输出渐近地跟踪一已知参考模型信号 $y_M(t)$, 并保证闭环系统状态有界.

假设1.3 $y_M(t)$, $y_M^{(1)}(t)$, \dots , $y_M^{(n)}(t)$ 已知且有界, 并全部包含在 V 的一个子集中.

二、基于神经网络的全局自适应跟踪

若 r_i 的傅氏变换 $F_i(v) = (\mathcal{F}r_i)(v)$ 具有紧支集, 且 $F_i(v)$ 上界已知, [9]给出了在任意指定的有界闭集 $V_i = \{\xi_i \in R^i \mid \|\xi_i\| \leq K + K_0\}$ 上, 利用高斯放射基函数网络 $\hat{r}_i = \theta_i^T z_i$ 一致逼近 r_i 的构造性设计过程. 其中 z_i 为网络隐单元的输出向量函数, 由于 r_i 及其谱值均未知, θ_i 为网络的未知输出权重向量且满足:

$$|r_i - \hat{r}_i| \leq \varepsilon \quad (\forall \xi_i \in V_i) \quad (2.1)$$

为保证对于任意的系统的初始状态和网络初始权重, 系统的输出均能渐近跟踪参考模型信号, 并不发生抖动, 我们定义:

$$m_i(\xi_i) = \max\left(0, \text{sat}\left(\frac{\|\xi_i\| - K}{K_0}\right)\right) \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (2.2)$$

则系统(1.4)可改写为:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\xi}_i &= \xi_{i+1} + m_i r_i + (1 - m_i)(\theta_i^T z_i + \eta_i) \quad (1 \leq i \leq n-1) \\ \dot{\xi}_n &= L_f^n \cdot h + (L_g \cdot L_f^{n-1} h)u + m_n r_n + (1 - m_n)(\theta_n^T z_n + \eta_n) \\ y &= \xi_1 \end{aligned} \quad (2.3)$$

其中 $\eta_i = r_i - \hat{r}_i$, 由(2.1), $|\eta_i| \leq \varepsilon$, ($\forall \xi_i \in V_i$, $1 \leq i \leq n$)

令 $e_i = \xi_i - u_i$, $s_i = e_i - d_i \text{sat}(e_i/d_i)$ ($1 \leq i \leq n$), 其中 $u_1 = y_M$, 而 u_2, \dots, u_n 为待定函数, 其具体表达式将在下面算法中给出, d_1 为跟踪精度, d_2, \dots, d_n 为小正数.

易见, 若 $s_1 = 0$, 则 $|e_1| = |y - y_M| < d_1$, 若 $s_i \neq 0$ ($1 \leq i \leq n$), 则:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{s}_i &= s_{i+1} + u_{i+1} - \dot{u}_i + d_{i+1} \text{sat}(e_{i+1}/d_{i+1}) \\ &\quad + m_i r_i + (1 - m_i)(\theta_i^T z_i + \eta_i) \quad (1 \leq i \leq n-1) \\ \dot{s}_n &= L_f^n \cdot h + (L_g \cdot L_f^{n-1} h)u - \dot{u}_n + m_n r_n + (1 - m_n)(\theta_n^T z_n + \eta_n) \end{aligned} \quad (2.4)$$

下面我们寻找控制律和调参律, 使得 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} s_i(t) = 0$, 为此递归定义 u_i

$$\begin{aligned} u_1 &= y_M \\ u_2 &= -s_1 - (1 - m_1)(\hat{\theta}_1^1)^T z_1 + \dot{y}_M \\ &\quad - [d_2 + m_1 R_1 + (1 - m_1)\varepsilon] \text{sat}(e_1/d_1) \\ u_{i+1} &= -s_{i-1} - s_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial \xi_j} (\xi_{j+1} + (1 - m_j)(\hat{\theta}_j^{i-j+1})^T z_j) \\ &\quad - (1 - m_i)(\hat{\theta}_i^1)^T z_i + \sum_{j=1}^i \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial y_M^{(j-1)}} y_M^{(j)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & + \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} \sum_{j=1}^k (1-m_j) \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial \hat{\theta}_j^{k-j+1}} s_k W_j^{k-j+1} \\ & - \left[e(1-m_i + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} (1-m_j) C_i^j) + m_i R_i \right. \\ & \left. + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} m_j K_i^j R_j + d_{i+1} \right] \text{sat}(e_i/d_i) \quad (2 \leq i \leq n-1) \end{aligned}$$

并取适应控制律

$$\begin{aligned} u = & (L_g \cdot L_f^{n-1} h)^{-1} \left\{ -L_f^n \cdot h + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial \xi_j} (\xi_{j+1} + (1-m_j) (\hat{\theta}_j^{n-j+1})^T z_j \right. \\ & - (1-m_n) (\hat{\theta}_n^1)^T z_n + \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial y_M^{(j-1)}} y_M^{(j)} \\ & - \left[e(1-m_n + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} (1-m_j) C_n^j) + m_n R_n + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} m_j K_n^j R_j \right] \text{sat}(e_n/d_n) \\ & \left. + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=1}^k (1-m_j) \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial \hat{\theta}_j^{k-j+1}} s_k W_j^{k-j+1} - s_{n-1} - s_n \right\} \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\left| \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial \xi_j} \right| \leq C_i^j (\xi_{i-1} \in V_{i-1})$, $\left| \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial \xi_j} \right| \leq K_i^j \quad (\xi_{i-1} \in V_{i-1}^c, 1 \leq j < i \leq n)$

$W_i^1 = z_i$, $W_j^{i-j+1} = -\left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial \xi_j}\right) z_j$, $\hat{\theta}_j^{i-j+1}$ 为递归过程中的 θ_j 第 $i-j+1$ 次估值。

由(2.4)知, 控制律, 调参律构成的闭环系统为:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{s}_1 = & -s_1 + s_2 + (1-m_1) (\theta_1 - \hat{\theta}_1^1)^T z_1 + d_2 \text{sat}(e_2/d_2) + m_1 r_1 \\ & + (1-m_1) \eta_1 - (d_2 + m_1 R_1 + (1-m_1)e) \text{sat}(e_1/d_1) \\ \dot{s}_i = & -s_{i-1} - s_i + s_{i+1} + \sum_{j=1}^i (1-m_j) (\theta_j - \hat{\theta}_j^{i-j+1})^T W_j^{i-j+1} \\ & - \left[e(1-m_i + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} (1-m_j) C_i^j) + m_i R_i + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} m_j K_i^j R_j \right. \\ & \left. + d_{i+1} \right] \text{sat}(e_i/d_i) + d_{i+1} \text{sat}(e_{i+1}/d_{i+1}) + m_i r_i + (1-m_i) \eta_i \\ & - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial \xi_j} (m_j r_j + (1-m_j) \eta_j) \quad (2 \leq i \leq n-1) \\ \dot{s}_n = & -s_{n-1} - s_n + \sum_{j=1}^n (1-m_j) (\theta_j - \hat{\theta}_j^{n-j+1})^T W_j^{n-j+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \left[\varepsilon(1-m_n) + \varepsilon \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} (1-m_j) C_n^j + m_n R_n + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} m_j K_n^j R_j \right] \text{sat}(e_n/d_n) \\
 & + m_n r_n + (1-m_n) \eta_n - \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial \xi_j} (m_j r_j + (1-m_j) \eta_j) \\
 \dot{\tilde{\theta}}_j^{-j+1} & = - (1-m_j) s_i W_j^{-j+1} \quad (1 \leq j \leq i \leq n)
 \end{aligned}$$

简单运算可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 s_1 \dot{s}_1 & \leq s_1 (-s_1 + s_2 + (1-m_1) (\tilde{\theta}_1^1)^T W_1^1 (s_1, y_m)) \\
 s_i \dot{s}_i & \leq s_i (-s_{i-1} - s_i + s_{i+1} + \sum_{j=1}^i (1-m_j) (\tilde{\theta}_j^{-j+1})^T W_j^{-j+1} \\
 & \hspace{15em} (2 \leq i \leq n-1)) \\
 s_n \dot{s}_n & \leq s_n (-s_{n-1} - s_n + \sum_{j=1}^n (1-m_j) (\tilde{\theta}_j^{-j+1})^T W_j^{-j+1}
 \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\tilde{\theta}_j^{-j+1} = \theta_j - \hat{\theta}_j^{-j+1}$

构造Lyapunov函数 $V(s, \tilde{\theta}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n s_i^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^i (\tilde{\theta}_j^{-j+1})^T \tilde{\theta}_j^{-j+1}$, 则

$$\dot{V} = \sum_{i=1}^n s_i \dot{s}_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^i \sum_{j=1}^i (\tilde{\theta}_j^{-j+1})^T \tilde{\theta}_j^{-j+1} \leq -\|s\|^2 \quad (2.5)$$

由此推出 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \|s(t)\| = 0$, 特别地 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} s_i(t) = 0$, $\therefore |y - y_M| < d_1$ 对任意初始条件渐近地成立.

三、结 论

由于 s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n 渐近地收敛到原点, 由 s_i 的意义, ξ_1, \dots, ξ_n 将最终收敛到包围 y_M, u_2, \dots, u_n 的集合, 若此集合包含于 V 中, 则随着 s_2, \dots, s_n 渐近地收敛到 0, 最终对任意的系统初始状态和网络初始权重, 控制只依赖于高斯放射基函数网络的输出.

由以上讨论知, 与 [2]~[10] 相比, 本文提出的自适应跟踪设计方案和算法有以下特点:

- (1) 模型具有广泛的不确定性, 实用性更强
- (2) 给出了全局自适应跟踪控制设计方案, 并且此方案在增加系统关于有界干扰的鲁棒性时, 不会导致控制性能的降低
- (3) 由于神经网络由简单单元采用并行结构组成的特点, 使其易于用具有并行特征的 VLSI 实现, 使神经网络具有快速和高容错性的优点, 从而使二节中的算法不会造成控制的滞后.

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Neural Network-Based Adaptive Control of a Class of Uncertain Nonlinear System

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Abstract

For a class of nonlinear systems which can be transformed into the canonical form, an adaptive control scheme based on Gaussian radial basis function networks was proposed in [9]. In this paper, the idea in [5,10] which was combined to discuss has adaptive control of a more general class of uncertain nonlinear systems.

Key words neural network, adaptive control