

多时延系统最优控制的 沃尔什变换算法*

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摘 要

本文将[1]的结果推广到多时延系统, 应用沃尔什变换把多时延系统的最优控制问题转化成函数极值问题, 给出了一种矩阵代数解的算法, 避免了解延时微分方程和反复迭代的困难。

一、延时系统时间域传递特性

线性定常延时系统一般可表示为

$$\dot{x}(t) = Ax(t) + Bu(t) + \sum_{k=1}^p C_k x(t-s_k) + \sum_{g=1}^q D_g u(t-d_g), \quad (1)$$

初始函数

$$x(t) = x|_{[-s, 0]}, \quad s \leq t \leq 0, \quad s = \max_k(s_k),$$

$$u(t) = u|_{[-d, 0]}, \quad d \leq t \leq 0, \quad d = \max_g(d_g),$$

式中, 状态向量 $x \in R^n$, 控制向量 $u \in R^r$, A 、 B 、 C_k ($k=1, \dots, p$)、 D_g ($g=1, \dots, q$) 是常数阵, s_k ($k=1, \dots, p$)、 d_g ($g=1, \dots, q$) 分别是状态和控制的延时量。

由(1)可得延时系统的解式

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) = & \Phi(t)x(0) + \int_0^t \Phi(t-\tau)Bu(\tau)d\tau + \int_0^t \Phi(t-\tau) \left[\sum_{k=1}^p C_k x(\tau-s_k) \right] d\tau \\ & + \int_0^t \Phi(t-\tau) \left[\sum_{g=1}^q D_g u(\tau-d_g) \right] d\tau. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

若控制区间为 $[0, T]$, 设 $u(t)$ 各分量在区间 $(-d, T]$ 上是 2^m 有限序率的, 将区间 $[0, T]$ 分成 N 个长度为 $\Delta t = \frac{T}{N}$ 的子区间, 将区间 $(-d_m, 0]$ 从右向左也按长度 Δt

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分段, $d_m = \max(s, d)$, 且 $N = 2^m$ (m 为正整数, 则 $u(t)$ 在长度为 Δt 的各子区间 $[i\Delta t, (i+1)\Delta t)$ 上取常值. 又设 $s_k = l_k \Delta t$ ($k=1, \dots, p$), $d_g = h_g \Delta t$ ($g=1, \dots, q$), 令

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi &= [B C_1 C_2 \cdots C_p D_1 D_2 \cdots D_p], \\ \mu(\tau) &= [u^T(\tau), x^T(\tau - l_1 \Delta t), \dots, x^T(\tau - l_p \Delta t), \\ &\quad u^T(\tau - h_1 \Delta t), \dots, u^T(\tau - h_q \Delta t)] \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

利用近似表达式

$$\bar{x}(i\Delta t) \triangleq \frac{1}{\Delta t} \int_{i\Delta t}^{(i+1)\Delta t} x(t) dt \approx x(t), \quad t \in [i\Delta t, (i+1)\Delta t), \quad (4)$$

且设 $\sigma = \tau - j\Delta t$, 则由 (2) 可得

$$\begin{aligned} x(i\Delta t) &= \Phi^i(\Delta t)x(0) + \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} \Phi^{i-1-j}(\Delta t) H(\Delta t) \bar{\mu}(j\Delta t), \\ i &= 1, 2, \dots, N-1, \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

其中,

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\mu}(j\Delta t) &= [\bar{u}^T(j\Delta t), \bar{x}^T(j\Delta t - l_1 \Delta t), \dots, \bar{x}^T(j\Delta t - l_p \Delta t), \\ &\quad \bar{u}^T(j\Delta t - h_1 \Delta t), \dots, \bar{u}^T(j\Delta t - h_q \Delta t)], \\ H(\Delta t) &= \int_0^{\Delta t} \Phi(\sigma) \Pi d\sigma, \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

在引入了 (4) (5) (6) 以后, 就可以引用文 [1] 的结果得到 (5), 以及下面的 (7) ~ (13) 各式.

在第 $i+1$ 个子区间 $[i\Delta t, (i+1)\Delta t)$ 上把 $i\Delta t$ 取作初始时刻, (2) 可改写为

$$x(t) = \Phi(t - i\Delta t)x(i\Delta t) + \int_{i\Delta t}^t \Phi(t - \tau) H d\tau \mu(i\Delta t), \quad (7)$$

两边取均值得

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{x}(i) &\triangleq \bar{x}(i\Delta t) = \bar{\Phi}(\Delta t) \bar{x}(i\Delta t) + \bar{H}(\Delta t) \bar{\mu}(i\Delta t), \\ \bar{\Phi}(\Delta t) &= \frac{1}{\Delta t} \int_0^{\Delta t} \Phi(\tau) d\tau, \quad \bar{H}(\Delta t) = \frac{1}{\Delta t} \int_0^{\Delta t} H(\tau) d\tau, \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

把 N 个 $\bar{x}(i)$ 和 $\bar{\mu}(i)$ 分别合写为

$$\bar{x} = [\bar{x}^T(0), \bar{x}^T(1), \dots, \bar{x}^T(N-1)]^T, \quad (9)$$

$$\bar{\mu} = [\bar{\mu}^T(0), \bar{\mu}^T(1), \dots, \bar{\mu}^T(N-1)]^T_{N(r+pn+qr)}, \quad (10)$$

仍然运用近似表达式 (4), 把 (6) 写成矩阵形式

$$\begin{aligned} x(i\Delta t) &= \Phi^i(\Delta t)x(0) + H_i^*(\Delta t) \bar{\mu}, \quad i=0, \dots, N-1 \\ H_i^*(\Delta t) &= [\Phi^{i-1}(\Delta t)H(\Delta t), \Phi^{i-2}(\Delta t)H(\Delta t), \dots \\ &\quad \Phi(\Delta t)H(\Delta t), H(\Delta t), 0, \dots, 0]_{n \times (N(r+pn+qr))} \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

把(11)代入(8)得到

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{x}(i) &= \Gamma(i)x(0) + \Psi(i)\bar{\mu}, \\ \Gamma(i) &= \bar{\Phi}(\Delta t)\Phi^i(\Delta t), \\ \Psi(i) &= [\bar{\Phi}(\Delta t)\Phi^{i-1}(\Delta t)H(\Delta t), \bar{\Phi}(\Delta t)\Phi^{i-2}(\Delta t)H(\Delta t), \\ &\quad \dots, \bar{\Phi}(\Delta t)H(\Delta t), \bar{H}(\Delta t), 0, \dots, 0] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (12)$$

由(9)(10)(12)可写成

$$\bar{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \Gamma(0) \\ \Gamma(1) \\ \vdots \\ \Gamma(N-1) \end{bmatrix} x(0) + \begin{bmatrix} \Psi(0) \\ \Psi(1) \\ \vdots \\ \Psi(N-1) \end{bmatrix} \bar{\mu} = \Gamma x(0) + \Psi \bar{\mu}. \quad (13)$$

由(10)(6), 注意到

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\mu} &= [\bar{u}^T(0), \bar{x}^T(-l_1), \dots, \bar{x}^T(-l_p), \bar{\mu}^T(-h_1), \dots, \bar{u}^T(h_q) : \\ &\quad \bar{u}^T(1), \bar{x}^T(1-l_1), \dots, \bar{x}^T(1-l_p), \bar{u}^T(1-h_1), \dots, \bar{u}^T(1-h_q) : \dots : \\ &\quad \bar{u}^T(N-1), \bar{x}^T(N-1-l_1), \dots, \bar{x}^T(N-1-l_p), \bar{u}^T(N-1-h_1), \\ &\quad \dots, \bar{u}^T(N-1-h_q)]. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

对应于(14)的分块, 对(13)中的 Ψ 作分块处理

$$\Psi = [\Psi_0 \ \Psi_{l_1} \ \dots \ \Psi_{l_p} \ \Psi_{h_1} \ \dots \ \Psi_{h_q} : \Psi_1 \Psi_{1-l_1} \ \dots \ \Psi_{1-l_p} \ \Psi_{1-h_1} \ \dots \ \Psi_{1-h_q} : \dots : \Psi_{N-1} \Psi_{N-1-l_1} \ \dots \ \Psi_{N-1-l_p} \ \Psi_{N-1-h_1} \ \dots \ \Psi_{N-1-h_q}]. \quad (15)$$

再把(13)中的 $\Psi \bar{u}$ 按(14)(15)分块处理后的结果展开, 得到

$$\bar{x} = \Gamma x(0) + E \bar{u} + F \bar{x}_l + G \bar{u}_h, \quad (16)$$

其中,

$$\left. \begin{aligned} E &= [\Psi_0, \dots, \Psi_{N-1}], F = [\Psi_{-l_1} \ \dots \ \Psi_{-l_p} \ \dots \ \Psi_{N-1-l_1} \ \dots \ \Psi_{N-1-l_p}], \\ G &= [\Psi_{-h_1} \ \dots \ \Psi_{-h_q} \ \dots \ \Psi_{N-1-h_1} \ \dots \ \Psi_{N-1-h_q}], \\ \bar{x}_l &= [\bar{x}^T(-l_1) \ \dots \ \bar{x}^T(-l_p) \ \dots \ \bar{x}^T(N-1-l_1) \ \dots \ \bar{x}^T(N-1-l_p)]^T, \\ \bar{u}_h &= [\bar{u}^T(-h_1) \ \dots \ \bar{u}^T(-h_q) \ \dots \ \bar{u}^T(N-1-h_1) \ \dots \ \bar{u}^T(N-1-h_q)]^T, \\ \bar{u} &= [\bar{u}^T(1), \bar{u}^T(2) \ \dots \ \bar{u}^T(N-1)]^T. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (17)$$

把(16)的第三、四项写成有限和, 则有

$$\bar{x} = \Gamma x(0) + E \bar{u} + \sum_{k=1}^p F_k \bar{x}_{l_k} + \sum_{g=1}^q G_g \bar{u}_{h_g}. \quad (18)$$

由(17)知

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \overline{\mathbf{x}}_{l_k} &= [\overline{\mathbf{x}}^T(-l_k) \cdots \overline{\mathbf{x}}^T(N-1-l_k)], \\ F_k &= [\Psi_{-l_k} \cdots \Psi_{N-1-l_k}] \quad k=1, \cdots, p, \\ \overline{\mathbf{u}}_{h_g} &= [\overline{\mathbf{u}}^T(-h_g) \cdots \overline{\mathbf{u}}^T(N-1-h_g)], \\ G_g &= [\Psi_{-h_g} \cdots \Psi_{N-1-h_g}] \quad g=1, \cdots, q \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (19)$$

对(18)中的 $F_k \overline{\mathbf{x}}_{l_k}$ 分块处理, 从 $\overline{\mathbf{x}}_{l_k}$ 中分离出 $\overline{\mathbf{x}}$ 和初始函数

$$F_k \overline{\mathbf{x}}_{l_k} = F_{1k} \overline{\mathbf{x}}_{[-s, 0]k} + F_{2k} \overline{\mathbf{x}} \quad k=1, \cdots, p, \quad (20)$$

其中,

$$\overline{\mathbf{x}}_{[-s, 0]k} = [\overline{\mathbf{x}}^T(-l_k), \overline{\mathbf{x}}^T(1-l_k), \cdots, \overline{\mathbf{x}}^T(-1)],$$

$$F_{1k} = \begin{pmatrix} F_{k,11} & \cdots & F_{k,1l_k} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ F_{k,N1} & \cdots & F_{k,Nl_k} \end{pmatrix}, F_{2k} = \begin{pmatrix} F_{k,1l_{k+1}} & \cdots & F_{k,1N} & 0 \cdots 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ F_{k,Nl_{k+1}} & \cdots & F_{k,NN} & 0 \cdots 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (21)$$

对(18)中的 $G_g \overline{\mathbf{u}}_{h_g}$ 作类似处理得

$$G_g \overline{\mathbf{u}}_{h_g} = G_{g1} \overline{\mathbf{u}}_{[-d, 0]g} + G_{g2} \overline{\mathbf{u}} \quad g=1, \cdots, q, \quad (22)$$

其中,

$$\overline{\mathbf{u}}_{[-d, 0]g} = [\overline{\mathbf{u}}^T(-h_g), \overline{\mathbf{u}}^T(1-h_g) \cdots \overline{\mathbf{u}}^T(-1)],$$

$$G_{g1} = \begin{pmatrix} G_{g,11} & \cdots & G_{g,1h_g} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ G_{g,N1} & \cdots & G_{g,Nh_g} \end{pmatrix}, G_{g2} = \begin{pmatrix} G_{g,1h_{g+1}} & \cdots & G_{g,1N} & 0 \cdots 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ G_{g,Nh_{g+1}} & \cdots & G_{g,NN} & 0 \cdots 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (23)$$

经过以上处理, 并设 $\left[1 - \sum_{k=1}^p F_{2k}\right]^{-1}$ 存在, 则有

$$\overline{\mathbf{x}} = M \mathbf{x}(0) + K \overline{\mathbf{u}} + L, \quad (24)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} M &= \left[1 - \sum_{k=1}^p F_{2k}\right]^{-1} \Gamma, \\ K &= \left[1 - \sum_{k=1}^p F_{2k}\right]^{-1} \left(E + \sum_{g=1}^q G_{2g}\right), \\ L &= \left[1 - \sum_{k=1}^p F_{2k}\right]^{-1} \left[\sum_{k=1}^p F_{1k} \overline{\mathbf{x}}_{[-s, 0]k} + \sum_{g=1}^q G_{1g} \overline{\mathbf{u}}_{[-d, 0]g}\right]. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (25)$$

L 可由初始函数得到, 为常量。

二、时延系统在序率域中的传递特性

由(24), 根据沃尔什变换不难得到

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}} = \hat{M}\mathbf{x}(0) + \hat{K}\hat{u} + \hat{L}, \quad (26)$$

其中, $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$ 、 $\hat{u}$ 分别是状态和控制的沃尔什变换式

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \hat{\mathbf{x}} &\triangleq (I_n \otimes W_N^{(s)}) T_x \overline{\mathbf{x}}, \\ \hat{u} &\triangleq (I_r \otimes W_N^{(s)}) T_u \overline{u}, \\ \hat{M} &= (I_n \otimes W_N^{(s)}) T_x M, \\ \hat{K} &= \frac{1}{N} (I_n \otimes W_N^{(s)}) T_x K T_u^T (I_r \otimes W_N^{(s)}), \\ \hat{L} &= (I_n \otimes W_N^{(s)}) T_x L. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (27)$$

以上诸式中 $W_N^{(s)}$ 是沃尔什变换阵; I_n 、 I_r 分别为 $n \times n$ 、 $r \times r$ 的单位阵; $\otimes$ 表示克罗内克乘积; T_x 、 T_u 为置换阵, 它们的第三行 k 列的元素为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} [T_x]_{ik} &= \begin{cases} 1 & \text{当 } k = \left[\frac{i-1}{N} \right] (1-nN) + (i-1)n+1, \\ 0 & \text{否则} \end{cases} \\ [T_u]_{ik} &= \begin{cases} 1 & \text{当 } k = \left[\frac{i-1}{N} \right] (1-rN) + (i-1)r+1, \\ 0 & \text{否则} \end{cases} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (28)$$

三、利用沃尔什变换把延时系统最优控制问题转变为函数极值的算法

定义性能指标

$$J = \int_0^T [\mathbf{x}^T(t) Q(t) \mathbf{x}(t) + u^T(t) R(t) u(t)] dt, \quad (29)$$

其中, $Q(t) \geq 0$, $R(t) > 0$.

当控制和状态用有限沃尔什变换式(27)表出后, 则有^[1]

$$J = \Delta t (\hat{\mathbf{x}}^T \hat{Q} \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \hat{u}^T \hat{R} \hat{u}), \quad (30)$$

其中,

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 \hat{Q} &= \frac{1}{N^2} [I_n \otimes W_N^{(s)}] T_x^T \bar{Q} T_x [I_n \otimes W_N^{(s)}], \\
 \bar{Q} &= \text{diag} [\bar{Q}(0), \bar{Q}(1), \dots, \bar{Q}(N-1)], \\
 \bar{Q}(i) &= \frac{1}{\Delta t} \int_{i\Delta t}^{(i+1)\Delta t} Q(\tau) d\tau, \quad i=0, \dots, N-1, \\
 \hat{R} &= \frac{1}{N^2} [I_r \otimes W_N^{(s)}] T_u^T \bar{R} T_u [I_r \otimes W_N^{(s)}], \\
 \bar{R} &= \text{diag} [\bar{R}(0), \bar{R}(1), \dots, \bar{R}(N-1)], \\
 \bar{R}(i) &= \frac{1}{\Delta t} \int_{i\Delta t}^{(i+1)\Delta t} R(\tau) d\tau, \quad i=0, \dots, N-1.
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (31)$$

把(27)代入(30)得到

$$\begin{aligned}
 J(\hat{u}) &= \Delta t \{ \hat{u}^T \hat{A} \hat{u} + \hat{u}^T (\hat{\Phi} x(0) + \hat{\Omega}) + (x^T(0) \hat{\Phi}^T + \hat{\Omega}) \hat{u} \\
 &\quad + (x^T(0) \hat{M}^T + \hat{L}^T) \hat{Q} (\hat{M} x(0) + \hat{L}) \}, \quad (32)
 \end{aligned}$$

其中,

$$\hat{A} = \hat{K}^T \hat{Q} \hat{K} + \hat{R}, \quad \hat{\Phi} = \hat{K}^T \hat{Q} \hat{M}, \quad \hat{\Omega} = \hat{K}^T \hat{Q} \hat{L}. \quad (33)$$

(32)表示了 J 与 $\hat{u}$ 的函数, 由

$$\left. \frac{dJ}{d\hat{Q}} \right|_{\hat{u} = \hat{u}^*} = 0,$$

得到最优控制在序率域的表达式

$$\hat{u}^* = -(\hat{K}^T \hat{Q} \hat{K} + \hat{R})^+ (\hat{K}^T \hat{Q} \hat{M} x(0) + \hat{K}^T \hat{Q} \hat{L}), \quad (34)$$

其中, $(\cdot)^+$ 是 $(\cdot)$ 的广义逆. 应用有限沃尔什逆变换及(27), 可得到最优控制在时间域内的表达式

$$\bar{u}^* = -\frac{1}{N} T_u^T (I_r \otimes W_N^{(s)}) \hat{A}^+ (\hat{\Phi} x(0) + \hat{\Omega}). \quad (35)$$

把 $\bar{u}^*$ 代入(24)可得 $\bar{x}^*$. (25) 就是应用沃尔什变换, 在采样和保持下求得的时延系统二次型性能指标的最优控制, 它是连续时间最优控制的一种很好近似. 以上算法可称作极值代数法.

如果在二次型性能指标 J 中还含有终端项 $x^T(T) S x(T)$, 则可通过适当选择 $Q(t)$, 把 $x^T(T) S x(T)$ 合并到积分号内的 $x^T(t) Q(t) x(t)$ 中去.

如果不是二次型指标, 也可以通过以上类似的方法得到最优控制问题的函数极值算法.

例 题 在状态和控制中具有时延的系统:

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_2,$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = -16.7x_2 + 868x_3,$$

$$\dot{x}_3 = -3.33x_3 + 8x_1(t - 0.30033) + 1000u(t - 0.0033).$$

边界条件:

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = 0 \\ u(t) = 0 \end{cases} \quad t \in [-0.30033, 0],$$

$$x_1(T) = 20, x_2(T) = 0, x_3(T) = 0, T = 5$$

作性能指标

$$J' = \int_0^5 \frac{1}{2} [(x_1 - 20)^2 + Ru^2] dt,$$

考虑到终端约束条件,在上述性能指标中用罚函数引入终端项

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \{ s_1 (x_1(t_f) - 20)^2 + s_2 x_2^2(t_f) + s_3 x_3^2(t_f) \}$$

$$+ \int_0^T \frac{1}{2} [(x_1 - 20)^2 + Ru^2] dt.$$

取权系数 $R = 5$, $s_1 = s_2 = s_3 = 1000$. $N = 32$. 用计算机按以上所给程序计算出的最优控制 $\bar{u}^*$ 和最优轨线 $\bar{x}_1^*$ 如图1所示,图上阶梯形曲线是应用极值代数法计算的结果;而点

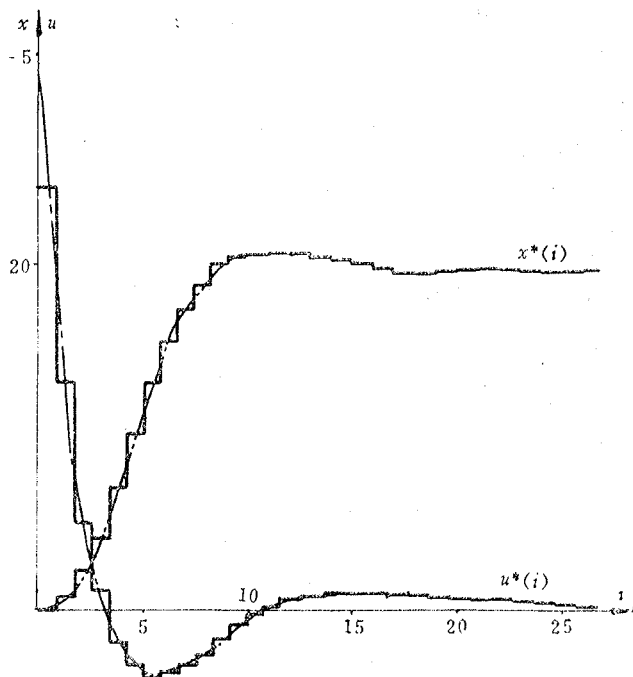


图 1 例题用极值代数法所得的最优解

曲线是用共轭梯度法寻优仿真的结果, 由图可见, 二者具有较高的相对精度。

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An Algorithm for Solving Optimal Control of Multi-time-delays Systems by Walsh Transformation

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Abstract

This paper extend the result of reference [1] to systems with delays, and the optimal control problem of systems with mlti-delays is transformed into an extremal problem by walsh transformation. An arithmetic of algebrac-matrix solution is given. The difficulty of solving time-delay differencial equation and iterative iteration is avoided.