

方块脉冲函数用于连续分布时滞系统的最优控制

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摘要: 本文应用方块脉冲函数推出了连续分布时滞系统的分段恒定解答, 给出了最优控制的综合表达式及泛函目标的最优值。

关键词: 方块脉冲函数; 分布时滞系统; 最优控制

1 引言

文献[1]把社会经济活动和工程实践中经常出现的系统的控制持续地影响系统状态变化的现象, 通过文献[2]中的具体问题, 提出了一类应用广泛的连续分布时滞系统, 并利用沃尔什变换加以了研究. 本文在文献[1, 3]的基础上, 用方块脉冲函数对连续分布时滞系统的最优控制问题进行讨论, 不但可以得到摘要所指出的结论而且还可得出最优状态轨线和最优控制的分段恒定解。

2 方块脉冲函数及有关性质

$t \in [0, T)$ 上 m 个分量的方块脉冲函数族表达式为

$$\pi_k(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & (k-1)\frac{T}{m} \leq t < k\frac{T}{m}, \\ 0, & \text{其它}, k = 1, 2, \dots, m. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

设 $C_i(t), i=1, 2, \dots, n$ 为 $[0, T)$ 上平方可积函数, $C(t) = [C_1(t), C_2(t), \dots, C_n(t)]^T$ 的方块脉冲函数的近似展开式为

$$C(t) = \sum_{k=1}^m C_k \pi_k(t) = \bar{C} \pi(t). \quad (2)$$

其中

$$C_k = \frac{m}{T} \int_{(k-1)\frac{T}{m}}^{k\frac{T}{m}} C(t) dt, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, m, \quad (3)$$

$$\bar{C} = [C_1, C_2, \dots, C_m], \quad \pi(t) = [\pi_1(t), \pi_2(t), \dots, \pi_m(t)]^T. \quad (4)$$

性质 方块脉冲函数的积分运算矩阵

$$E = \frac{T}{2m} (I_1 + \Delta) (I_1 - \Delta)^{-1} \quad (5)$$

满足^[4]

$$\int_0^t \pi(\tau) d\tau = E \pi(t). \quad (6)$$

其中 I_1 为 m 阶单位矩阵

$$\Delta = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ & 0 & \ddots \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ 0 & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{m \times m} \quad (7)$$

注 下文中出现与前文含义类似的符号,不再赘述.

3 连续分布时滞状态方程的近似解

考虑文献[1]中的连续分布时滞系统,由如下积分微分方程描述为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = Ax(t) + B \int_0^t f(t-\tau)u(\tau)d\tau, \\ x(0) = x_0. \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

式中 $f(t)$ 是 $[0, T)$ 上的有界平方可积函数, $f(t-\tau)$ 表示 τ 时刻的输入在 t 时刻发生作用的比率. 其它符号具有通常的意义.

把 $x(t)$ 和 $u(t)$ 分别按方块脉冲函数展开,有

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = \sum_{k=1}^m x_k \pi_k(t) = \bar{X} \pi(t), \\ u(t) = \sum_{k=1}^m u_k \pi_k(t) = \bar{U} \pi(t), \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

并且可以证明 $F(t) = \int_0^t f(t-\tau)u(\tau)d\tau$ 的方块脉冲函数展开式为

$$F(t) = \sum_{i=1}^m F_i \pi_i(t) = \bar{F} \pi(t). \quad (10)$$

$$\text{其中 } F_i = \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} f_{ik} u_k + \frac{1}{2} f_{ii} u_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m, \quad (11)$$

$$f_{ik} = \frac{m}{T} \int_{(i-1)\frac{T}{m}}^{\frac{T}{m}} \left[\int_{(k-1)\frac{T}{m}}^{\frac{T}{m}} f(t-\tau) d\tau \right] dt, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, i-1, i = 2, \dots, m, \quad (12)$$

$$f_{ii} = \frac{m}{T} \int_{(i-1)\frac{T}{m}}^{\frac{T}{m}} \left[\int_{(i-1)\frac{T}{m}}^{\frac{T}{m}} f(t-\tau) d\tau \right] dt, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m. \quad (13)$$

对(8)式从 0 到 t 积分,把(9),(10)式代入,再利用(5),(6)式,有

$$\bar{X}(I_1 - \Delta) - [\underbrace{x_0, 0, \dots, 0}_{m-1}] = \frac{T}{2m} A \bar{X}(I_1 + \Delta) + \frac{T}{2m} B \bar{F}(I_1 + \Delta). \quad (14)$$

利用 Kronecker 乘积符号,得

$$[(I_1 - \Delta^T) \otimes I_2 - \frac{T}{2m} (I_1 + \Delta^T) \otimes A] X = \frac{T}{2m} [(I_1 + \Delta^T) \otimes B] F + X_0. \quad (15)$$

其中

$$X = [x_1^T, x_2^T, \dots, x_m^T]^T, \quad (16)$$

$$X_0 = [x_0^T, \underbrace{0^T, \dots, 0^T}_{m-1}]^T, \quad (17)$$

$$F = (\bar{f} \otimes I_3) U, \quad (18)$$

$$\bar{f} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2}f_{11} & & & \\ f_{21} & \frac{1}{2}f_{22} & & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \\ f_{m1} & f_{m2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{2}f_{mm} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (19)$$

$$U = [u_1^T, u_2^T, \dots, u_m^T]^T. \quad (20)$$

I_2 和 I_3 是单位矩阵, 阶数分别与 $x(t)$ 的维数和 $u(t)$ 的行数相同.

因为

$$[(I_1 + \Delta^T) \otimes B](\bar{f} \otimes I_3) = [(I_1 + \Delta^T)\bar{f}] \otimes B, \quad (21)$$

所以把(15)式写成

$$X = LU + M. \quad (22)$$

$$\text{其中 } L = N^{-1}F_0, \quad M = N^{-1}X_0, \quad (23)$$

$$N = (I_1 - \Delta^T) \otimes I_2 - \frac{T}{2m}(I_1 + \Delta^T) \otimes A, \quad (24)$$

$$F_0 = \frac{T}{2m}(\bar{f} + \Delta^T \bar{f}) \otimes B. \quad (25)$$

(22)式为连续分布时滞状态方程(8)的分段恒定解.

4 最优控制综合的解法

问题是求在系统(8)下使

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T [x^T(t)Qx(t) + u^T(t)Ru(t)]dt \quad (26)$$

达到最小.

利用[5], 有

$$J_m = \frac{T}{2m}(X^T \tilde{Q}X + U^T \tilde{R}U). \quad (27)$$

$$\text{其中 } \tilde{Q} = \text{block-diag}(\underbrace{Q, \dots, Q}_m), \quad \tilde{R} = \text{block-diag}(\underbrace{R, \dots, R}_m), \quad (28)$$

那么该问题转化为在条件(22)下使(27)达到最小.

设 $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_m)^T$, 考虑

$$J_\lambda = \frac{T}{2m}(X^T \tilde{Q}X + U^T \tilde{R}U) + \lambda^T(X - LU - M) \quad (29)$$

$$\text{满足 } \frac{\partial J_\lambda}{\partial X} = \frac{T}{m}\tilde{Q}X + \lambda = 0, \quad \frac{\partial J_\lambda}{\partial U} = \frac{T}{m}\tilde{R}U - L^T\lambda = 0, \quad (30)$$

于是由(30)式可得该问题的最优控制综合表达式

$$U = -\tilde{R}^{-1}L^T\tilde{Q}X. \quad (31)$$

由(22)与(31)式可得最优状态轨线的分段恒定解

$$X = [I + L\tilde{R}^{-1}L^T\tilde{Q}]^{-1}M \quad (32)$$

及最优控制的分析恒定解

$$U = -\tilde{R}^{-1}L^T\tilde{Q}[I + L\tilde{R}^{-1}L^T\tilde{Q}]^{-1}M. \quad (33)$$

其中 I 为 $m \times n$ 阶单矩阵. 利用 (32), (33) 和 (27) 可得目标泛函最优值.

5 数值算例

考虑连续分布时滞系统

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = x(t) + \int_0^t (t-\tau)^{1/2} u(\tau) d\tau, \\ x(0) = 1, \end{cases}$$

求使

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 [x^2(t) + 2u^2(t)] dt$$

达到最小的最优控制综合表达式, 状态最优轨线. 最优控制的分段恒定解和目标最优值.

解: $A=1$, $B=1$, $f(t-\tau)=(t-\tau)^{1/2}$, $Q=1$, $R=2$, $T=1$.

取 $m=4$ 由 (31)~(33) 及 (27) 式得

$$U = - \begin{bmatrix} 0.00238 & 0.01415 & 0.03946 & 0.07872 \\ 0 & 0.00238 & 0.01415 & 0.03946 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.00238 & 0.01415 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.00238 \end{bmatrix} X,$$

$$X = [1.14150, 1.46561, 1.86312, 2.37640]^T,$$

$$U = - [0.28403, 0.12362, 0.03806, 0.00566]^T,$$

$$J = 1.59555.$$

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Optimal Control of Continuously Distributed Time-Lags Systems via Block-Pulse Functions

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Abstract: In this paper, by using block-pulse functions, the piecewise constant solutions of continuously distributed time-lags systems are derived, and the synthesis formula of optimal control and the optimal value of objective functional are given.

Key words: block-pulse functions; distributed time-lags systems; optimal control

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