

一类 MIMO 非线性系统的直接自适应模糊滑模控制

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摘要: 针对一类具有下三角形函数控制增益矩阵的非线性系统, 基于滑模控制原理, 并利用 II 型模糊系统的逼近能力, 提出了一种直接自适应模糊滑模控制器设计的新方案. 通过引入积分型李雅普诺夫函数及逼近误差自适应补偿项, 证明了闭环系统是全局稳定的, 跟踪误差收敛到零. 仿真结果表明了该方法的有效性.

关键词: 非线性系统; 模糊控制; 滑模控制; 自适应控制; 全局稳定性

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Direct adaptive fuzzy sliding mode control for a class of MIMO nonlinear systems

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Abstract: A new scheme of direct adaptive fuzzy sliding mode controller was proposed for a class of nonlinear systems with a triangular control structure. The design was based on the principle of sliding mode control and the approximation capability of the second type fuzzy systems. By introducing integral-type Lyapunov function and adopting the adaptive compensation term of optimal approximation error, the closed-loop control system was proved to be globally stable, with tracking error converging to zero. Simulation results demonstrate the effectiveness of the approach.

Key words: nonlinear systems; fuzzy control; sliding mode control; adaptive control; global stability

1 引言(Introduction)

文[1,2]利用模糊系统的逼近性质, 提出了四种保证闭环系统稳定的自适应模糊控制器的设计方案, 但文[1,2]跟踪误差的收敛性依赖于逼近误差平方可积这一假设. 文[3~6]仅讨论了控制增益是未知常数或函数的结构相似的一类 MIMO 非线性耦合系统的间接自适应模糊控制问题. 文[7,8]针对一类 SISO 及一类具有下三角形函数控制增益矩阵的 MIMO 非线性系统, 基于一种修改的李雅普诺夫函数, 提出了两种自适应神经网络控制器的设计方案, 其缺点是跟踪误差只能收敛到一个残差集内.

本文在文[5,8]的基础上, 针对一种具有下三角形函数控制增益矩阵的 MIMO 非线性系统, 基于一种积分型李雅普诺夫函数, 并利用 II 型模糊系统的逼近能力, 提出了一种直接自适应模糊滑模控制器设计的新方案. 该方案在各子控制器中引入逼近误差自适应补偿项, 利用李雅普诺夫方法, 先证明了闭环模糊控制系统全状态有界, 再证明各子系统的跟踪误差收敛到零. 与文[8]相比, 本文提出的控制方案具

有两个特点: 1) 跟踪误差收敛到零; 2) 控制律结构简单, 避免了文[8]中控制律(22), (23)需要计算函数积分. 仿真结果表明, 本文提出的自适应模糊控制算法具有较强的鲁棒性和良好的跟踪性能.

2 问题的描述及基本假设(Problem statement and basic assumptions)

考虑下面一类 MIMO 非线性系统:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_{1j} = x_{1,j+1}, j = 1, \dots, n_1 - 1, \\ \dot{x}_{1n_1} = f_1(x) + b_{11}(x_1)u_1(t), \\ \dot{x}_{2j} = x_{2,j+1}, j = 1, \dots, n_2 - 1, \\ \dot{x}_{2n_2} = f_2(x) + b_{21}(x)u_1(t) + b_{22}(x_1, x_2)u_2(t), \\ \vdots \\ \dot{x}_{mj} = x_{m,j+1}, j = 1, \dots, n_m - 1, \\ \dot{x}_{mn_m} = f_m(x) + b_{m1}(x)u_1(t) + b_{m2}(x)u_2(t) + \\ \quad \dots + b_{m,m-1}(x)u_{m-1}(t) + \\ \quad b_{mn_m}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)u_m(t), \\ y_1 = x_{11}, \dots, y_m = x_{m1}, \end{cases}$$

(1)

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其中 $x = (x_1^T, x_2^T, \dots, x_m^T)^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 是状态向量, $x_i = (x_{i1}, \dots, x_{in_i})^T, i = 1, \dots, m, u = (u_1, \dots, u_m)^T$ 是 m 维控制输入, $f_1(x), \dots, f_m(x)$ 是未知连续函数, $b_{11}(x_1), b_{21}(x), b_{22}(x_1, x_2), \dots, b_{m1}(x), b_{m2}(x), \dots, b_{m, m-1}(x), b_{mm}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$ 是未知控制增益, $y = (y_1, \dots, y_m)^T$ 是 m 维输出, $n = \sum_{i=1}^m n_i$.

控制目标要求系统输出 y_i 尽可能好地去跟踪一个指定的期望轨迹 y_{id} . 因此, 问题是设计一个控制律 u , 使得 $y_i - y_{id}$ 收敛到零. 定义 x_{id}, e_i 和滤波误差 e_{is} 如下:

$$\begin{cases} x_{id} = (y_{id}, \dot{y}_{id}, \dots, y_{id}^{(n-1)})^T, \\ e_i = x_i - x_{id} = (e_{i1}, \dots, e_{in_i})^T, \\ e_{is} = (\frac{d}{dt} + \lambda_i)^{n_i-1} e_{i1} = \sum_{j=1}^{n_i-1} c_{ij} e_{ij} + e_{in_i}, \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

其中 $c_{ij} = C_{n_i-1}^{-1} \lambda_i^{n_i-j}$, 而 $C_{n_i-1}^{-1}$ 是组合数, $j = 1, \dots, n_i - 1, \lambda_i > 0$ 是设计常数, λ_i 越大跟踪误差收敛越快, 但控制信号增大.

引理^[7] 若 e_{1s} 由式(2)确定, 则

1) 当 $e_{1s} = 0$ 时, $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e_{11} = 0$;

2) 当 $|e_{1s}| \leq c, e_1(0) \in \Omega_{1c}$ 时, $e_1(t) \in \Omega_{1c}, \forall t \geq 0$;

3) 当 $|e_{1s}| \leq c, e_1(0) \notin \Omega_{1c}$ 时, $\exists T = (n_1 - 1)/\lambda_1, \exists \forall t \geq T$ 有 $e_1(t) \in \Omega_{1c}$, 其中 $c > 0, \Omega_{1c} = \{e_1(t) | |e_{1j}| \leq 2^{j-1} \lambda_1^{j-n_1} c, j = 1, \dots, n_1\}$. 由式(1), (2)可知,

$$e_{is} = f_i(x) + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} b_{ij}(x) u_j + b_{ii}(x_i) u_i + \gamma_i, \quad (3)$$

其中 $\gamma_i = \sum_{j=1}^{n_i-1} c_{ij} e_{i,j+1} - y_{id}^{(n_i)}$.

为了设计稳定的自适应模糊控制, 对未知系统函数、控制增益及干扰作出如下假设:

1) $|f_i(x)| \leq F_i(x), \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$;

2) $0 < b_{0i} \leq b_{ii}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_i)$, 且 $|b_{ij}(x)| \leq B_{ij}(x), j = 1, \dots, i-1, i = 1, \dots, m$;

3) $(x_{id}^T, y_{id}^{(n_i)})^T \in \Omega_{id} \subset \mathbb{R}^{n_i+1}$;

其中 $F_i(x), B_{ij}(x)$ 是已知正的连续函数, b_{0i} 是已知正常数, Ω_{id} 是一个已知的有界闭集.

3 自适应模糊控制器的设计(Design of adaptive fuzzy controller)

受文^[7]的启发, 令

$$h_i(z_i) = \frac{f_i(x) + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} b_{ij}(x) u_j}{b_{ii}(x_i^*)} + g_i(z_i), \quad (4)$$

其中

$$g_i(z_i) = \frac{1}{e_{is}} \int_0^{e_{is}} \left\{ \sigma \left[\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \sum_{k=1}^{n_j} \frac{\partial b_{jk}^{-1}(\bar{x}_i^*, \sigma + \beta_i)}{\partial x_{jk}} x_{j,k+1} + \sum_{k=1}^{n_i-1} \frac{\partial b_{ii}^{-1}(\bar{x}_i^*, \sigma + \beta_i)}{\partial x_{ik}} x_{i,k+1} \right] + \gamma_i b_{ii}^{-1}(\bar{x}_i^*, \sigma + \beta_i) \right\} d\sigma, \quad (5)$$

$$x_i^* = (x_1^T, \dots, x_i^T)^T, \beta_i = y_{id}^{(n_i-1)} - \sum_{j=1}^{n_i-1} c_{ij} e_{ij},$$

$$z_i = (x^T, e_{is}, \gamma_i, \beta_i, u_1, \dots, u_{i-1})^T,$$

$$\bar{x}_i^* = (x_1^T, \dots, x_{i-1}^T, x_{i1}, x_{i2}, \dots, x_{i, n_i-1})^T,$$

$$\Omega_{z_i} = \{(x^T, e_{is}, \gamma_i, \beta_i, u_1, \dots, u_{i-1})^T | x_i \in \Omega_{\mu_i},$$

$$x_{id} \in \Omega_{id}, i = 1, \dots, m\} \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+i+2},$$

Ω_{μ_i} 的定义将在定理中给出. 设 $h_i(z_i, \theta_i)$ 是 Π 型模糊逻辑系统在区域 Ω_{z_i} 上对 $h_i(z_i)$ 的一个逼近, 即

$$h_i(z_i, \theta_i) = \frac{\sum_{l=1}^{M_i} y_i^l \prod_{j=1}^{n+i+2} \exp\left(-\frac{(z_{ij} - a_{ij}^l)^2}{(b_{ij}^l)^2 + b_0}\right)}{\sum_{l=1}^{M_i} \left[\prod_{j=1}^{n+i+2} \exp\left(-\frac{(z_{ij} - a_{ij}^l)^2}{(b_{ij}^l)^2 + b_0}\right) \right]}, \quad (6)$$

而 M_i 是模糊系统中的规则数目,

$$z_i = (z_{i1}, \dots, z_{i, n+i+2})^T,$$

$$\theta_i = (y_i^1, \dots, y_i^{M_i}, b_{1i}^1, \dots, b_{n+i+2,i}^1, \dots, b_{1i}^{M_i}, \dots,$$

$$b_{n+i+2,i}^{M_i}, a_{1i}^1, \dots, a_{n+i+2,i}^1, \dots, a_{1i}^{M_i}, \dots, a_{n+i+2,i}^{M_i})^T$$

是可调参数, 小正数 b_0 是设计参数, 目的是避免分母为零.

令

$$\Omega_i = \{\theta_i | \|\theta_i\| \leq M_{\theta_i}\},$$

$$\theta_i^* = \arg \min_{\theta_i \in \Omega_i} \left[\sup_{z_i \in \Omega_{z_i}} |h_i(z_i, \theta_i) - h_i(z_i)| \right],$$

(7)

其中 $M_{\theta_i} > 0$ 是设计参数. 设 $\hat{\theta}_i(t) \in \Omega_i$ 是 θ_i^* 在 t 时刻的估计值, 将 $h_i(z_i, \theta_i^*)$ 在 $\hat{\theta}_i(t)$ 的邻域内展开成泰勒式得

$$h_i(z_i, \theta_i^*) - h_i(z_i, \hat{\theta}_i(t)) = \bar{\theta}_i^T(t) \frac{\partial h(z_i, \hat{\theta}_i)}{\partial \hat{\theta}_i} + O(\|\bar{\theta}_i(t)\|), \quad (8)$$

其中 $\bar{\theta}_i(t) = \theta_i^* - \hat{\theta}_i(t)$, 令

$$\varepsilon_i = \max_{z_i \in \Omega_{z_i}, \hat{\theta}_i \in \Omega_i} |O(\|\bar{\theta}_i(t)\|) + h_i(z_i) - h_i(z_i, \theta_i^*)|,$$

则 ε_i 是未知有界常数.

采用如下控制律

$$u_i(t) = -k_i(t) e_{is} - h_i(z_i, \hat{\theta}_i) - \hat{\varepsilon}_i \operatorname{sgn}(e_{is}), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m, \quad (9)$$

$$\begin{cases} k_1 = \frac{1}{\mu_i} \left[1 + \left(\frac{F_1(x)}{b_{01}} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\gamma_1}{b_{01}} \right)^2 + h_i^2(z_i, \hat{\theta}_i) + \hat{\varepsilon}_i^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}, \\ k_i = \frac{1}{\mu_i} \left[1 + \left(\frac{F_i(x)}{b_{0i}} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\gamma_i}{b_{0i}} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{b_{0i}^2} \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} (B_{ij}(x) u_j)^2 + \right. \\ \left. h_i^2(z_i, \hat{\theta}_i) + \hat{\varepsilon}_i^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}, i = 2, \dots, m, \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

其中 $\hat{\theta}_i, \hat{\varepsilon}_i$ 分别表示 $\theta_i^*, \varepsilon_i$ 在 t 时刻的估计值, $\mu_i > 0, i = 1, \dots, m$ 是设计参数, 主要用于调节闭环区域 Ω_{x_i} 的大小.

采用如下自适应律

$$\dot{\hat{\theta}}_i = \begin{cases} \eta_{i1} e_{is} \frac{\partial h(z_i, \hat{\theta}_i)}{\partial \hat{\theta}_i}, \\ \text{当 } \|\hat{\theta}_i\| < M_{\theta_i} \text{ 或 } \|\hat{\theta}_i\| = M_{\theta_i} \text{ 且 } e_{is} \hat{\theta}_i^T \frac{\partial h(z_i, \hat{\theta}_i)}{\partial \hat{\theta}_i} \leq 0; \\ \eta_{i1} e_{is} \frac{\partial h(z_i, \hat{\theta}_i)}{\partial \hat{\theta}_i} - \eta_{i1} e_{is} \frac{\hat{\theta}_i \hat{\theta}_i^T}{\|\hat{\theta}_i\|^2} \frac{\partial h(z_i, \hat{\theta}_i)}{\partial \hat{\theta}_i}, \\ \text{当 } \|\hat{\theta}_i\| = M_{\theta_i} \text{ 且 } e_{is} \hat{\theta}_i^T \frac{\partial h(z_i, \hat{\theta}_i)}{\partial \hat{\theta}_i} > 0, \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

$$\dot{\hat{\varepsilon}}_i = \eta_{i2} |e_{is}|, \quad (12)$$

其中 $\eta_{i1} > 0, \eta_{i2} > 0$ 是自适应率.

4 稳定性分析 (Stability analysis)

定义光滑函数如下:

$$V_{ie} = \int_0^{e_{is}} \frac{\sigma}{b_{ii}(\bar{x}_i^+, \sigma + \beta_i)} d\sigma. \quad (13)$$

由积分中值定理得, $\exists \lambda_{is} \in (0, 1)$, 使得

$$V_{ie} = \frac{e_{is}^2}{2b_{ii}(\bar{x}_i^+, \lambda_{is}e_{is} + \beta_i)}.$$

因为 $b_{ii}(x_i^+) > 0, \forall x_j \in \mathbb{R}^n, j = 1, \dots, i, V_{ie}$ 是关于变量 e_{is} 的非负函数. 运用复合函数的求导规则及分步积分法, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{ie} = & \frac{e_{is}}{b_{ii}(x_i^+)} \dot{e}_{is} + \int_0^{e_{is}} \sigma \left[\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \sum_{k=1}^{n_i-1} \frac{\partial b_{ii}^{-1}(\bar{x}_i^+, \sigma + \beta_i)}{\partial x_{jk}} x_{j,k+1} + \right. \\ & \sum_{k=1}^{n_i-1} \frac{\partial b_{ii}^{-1}(\bar{x}_i^+, \sigma + \beta_i)}{\partial x_{ik}} x_{i,k+1} + \left. \frac{\partial b_{ii}^{-1}(\bar{x}_i^+, \sigma + \beta_i)}{\partial \beta_i} \dot{\beta}_i \right] d\sigma = \\ & \frac{e_{is}}{b_{ii}(x_i^+)} \dot{e}_{is} + \int_0^{e_{is}} \sigma \left[\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \sum_{k=1}^{n_i-1} \frac{\partial b_{ii}^{-1}(\bar{x}_i^+, \sigma + \beta_i)}{\partial x_{jk}} x_{j,k+1} + \right. \\ & \sum_{k=1}^{n_i-1} \frac{\partial b_{ii}^{-1}(\bar{x}_i^+, \sigma + \beta_i)}{\partial x_{ik}} x_{i,k+1} \left. \right] d\sigma - \\ & \frac{\gamma_i e_{is}}{b_{ii}(x_i^+)} + \gamma_i \int_0^{e_{is}} b_{ii}^{-1}(\bar{x}_i^+, \sigma + \beta_i) d\sigma. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

根据式(3), (5)得

$$\dot{V}_{ie} = e_{is} [u_i(t) + h_i(z_i)], i = 1, \dots, m. \quad (15)$$

本文提出如下稳定性定理:

定理 考虑过程(1), 其控制律由式(2), (6), (9)及式(10)确定, 自适应律由式(11), (12)确定, 并满足假设1)~3), 则

1) 当 $\hat{\theta}_i(0) \in \Omega_i$ 时, 有 $\|\hat{\theta}_i(t)\| \leq M_{\theta_i}, \forall t \geq 0$;

2) 闭环模糊控制系统中所有信号有界且存在可计算的时间 T , 使得 $\forall t \geq T$, 有

$$x_i \in \Omega_{\mu_i} = \{x_i(t) \mid |e_{ij}(t)| \leq 2\lambda_i^{i-n_i} \sqrt{i+4}\mu_i,$$

$$j = 1, \dots, n_i, x_{id} \in \Omega_{id}\}, i = 1, \dots, m;$$

3) $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e_{is} = 0$, 亦即 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e_{i1} = 0$, 其中正数 μ_i 由设计者给定, $\|\hat{\theta}_i(0)\| \leq M_{\theta_i}$.

证 1) 令 $V_{\theta_i}(t) = \hat{\theta}_i^T \hat{\theta}_i / 2$, 则由式(11)可知, 当 $\|\hat{\theta}_i\| = M_{\theta_i}$ 且 $e_{is} \hat{\theta}_i^T \frac{\partial h(z_i, \hat{\theta}_i)}{\partial \hat{\theta}_i} \leq 0$ 时, $\dot{V}_{\theta_i}(t) \leq 0$; 当 $\|\hat{\theta}_i\| = M_{\theta_i}$ 且 $e_{is} \hat{\theta}_i^T \frac{\partial h(z_i, \hat{\theta}_i)}{\partial \hat{\theta}_i} > 0$ 时, $\dot{V}_{\theta_i}(t) = 0$, 所以 $\forall t \geq 0$, 有 $\|\hat{\theta}_i\| \leq M_{\theta_i}$. 由上面的分析可知, 只要参数 $\hat{\theta}_i(0) \in \Omega_i$, 则 $\hat{\theta}_i(t) \in \Omega_i$.

2) 取 $V_i = e_{is}^2 / 2, i = 1, \dots, m$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_i = & e_{is} b_{ii}(x_i^+) \left[u_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \left(\frac{b_{ij}(x)}{b_{ii}(x_i^+)} u_j(t) \right) + \frac{f_i(x) + \gamma_i}{b_{ii}(x_i^+)} \right] \leq \\ & - b_{ii}(x_i^+) k_i(t) [e_{is}^2 - \sqrt{i+3}\mu_i |e_{is}|], \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

又因为 $2\sqrt{i+3}\mu_i |e_{is}| \leq e_{is}^2 / 2 + 2(i+3)\mu_i^2, e_{is}^2 = 2V_i$, 易知

$$\begin{aligned} 2\dot{V}_i = & d(2V_i - 4(i+3)\mu_i^2)/dt \leq \\ & - b_{ii}(x_i^+) k_i(t) [2V_i - 4(i+3)\mu_i^2], \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} 2V_i - 4(i+3)\mu_i^2 \leq & [2V_i(0) - 4(i+3)\mu_i^2] \exp\left(-\int_0^t b_{ii}(x_i^+) k_i(\tau) d\tau\right). \end{aligned}$$

进一步由于 $b_{ii}(x_i^+) k_i(t) \geq b_{0i}/\mu_i > 0$, 故

$$e_{is}^2 \leq e_{is}^2(0) \exp(-b_{0i}t/\mu_i) + 4(i+3)\mu_i^2, \quad (17)$$

根据式(17)可知,

$$\forall t \geq T_{i1} = \max \left\{ 0, \frac{2\mu_i}{b_{0i}} \ln \frac{|e_{is}(0)|}{2\mu_i} \right\},$$

有 $|e_{is}(t)| \leq 2\sqrt{i+4}\mu_i$. 根据引理可知, 当 $t \geq T_i = T_{i1} + (n_i - 1)/\lambda_i$ 时,

$$|e_{ij}(t)| \leq 2\lambda_i^{i-n_i} \sqrt{i+4}\mu_i, j = 1, \dots, n_i, i = 1, \dots, m.$$

因此, 系统状态 $x_i \in \Omega_{\mu_i}, \forall t \geq T_i$. 令 $T = \max \{T_1, \dots, T_m\}$, 则 $x_i \in \Omega_{\mu_i}, \forall t \geq T, i = 1, \dots, m$.

3) 取

$$\bar{V}_i(t) = \int_0^{e_{is}} \frac{\sigma}{b_{ii}(\bar{x}_i^T, \sigma + \beta_i)} d\sigma + \frac{1}{2} [\bar{\theta}_i^T \bar{\theta}_i / \eta_{i1} + (\hat{\epsilon}_i - \epsilon_i)^2 / \eta_{i2}], \quad (18)$$

其中 $\bar{\theta}_i = \theta_i^* - \hat{\theta}_i$. 将 $\bar{V}_i(t)$ 对时间 t 求导得

$$\dot{\bar{V}}_i(t) = \dot{V}_{ie} - \bar{\theta}_i^T \dot{\bar{\theta}}_i / \eta_{i1} + (\hat{\epsilon}_i - \epsilon_i) \dot{\hat{\epsilon}}_i / \eta_{i2}. \quad (19)$$

将式(11), (12), (15)代入式(19), 整理得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\bar{V}}_i(t) = & e_{is} [-k_i(t)e_{is} - h_i(z_i, \hat{\theta}_i) - \hat{\epsilon}_i \operatorname{sgn}(e_{is}) + \\ & h_i(z_i)] - \bar{\theta}_i^T \dot{\bar{\theta}}_i / \eta_{i1} + (\hat{\epsilon}_i - \epsilon_i) \dot{\hat{\epsilon}}_i / \eta_{i2} \leq \\ & -k_i(t)e_{is}^2 + I_i e_{is} \bar{\theta}_i^T \hat{\theta}_i \frac{\partial h_i(z_i, \hat{\theta}_i)}{\partial \bar{\theta}_i} / \|\bar{\theta}_i\|^2, \\ & \forall t \geq T. \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

其中 $I_i = 0(1)$, 当式(11)的第一个条件的后半部分成立时. 由于当式(11)的第二个条件成立时, $\|\hat{\theta}_i\| = M_{\theta_i}$ 所以

$$\bar{\theta}_i^T \hat{\theta}_i = [\|\theta_i^*\|^2 - \|\hat{\theta}_i\|^2 - \|\theta_i^* - \hat{\theta}_i\|^2] / 2 \leq 0.$$

因此

$$\dot{\bar{V}}_i(t) \leq -k_i(t)e_{is}^2 \leq e_{is}^2 / \mu_i \leq 0, \forall t \geq T. \quad (21)$$

类似于文[4]中的分析, 不难推出结论成立.

5 仿真结果(Simulation results)

考虑如下非线性系统:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_{11} = x_{12}, \\ \dot{x}_{12} = x_{21} - 0.3 \sin x_{12} + (2 - \sin^2(x_{11}))u_1, \\ \dot{x}_{21} = x_{22}, \\ \dot{x}_{22} = 0.2x_{11}^2 + (1 + 0.8|x_{12}|)u_1 + (1 + |\sin x_{21}|)u_2. \end{cases} \quad (22)$$

控制目标是使 x_i 跟踪指定的轨迹

$$x_{1d} = (\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}t), -\frac{\pi}{2} \sin(\frac{\pi}{2}t))^T,$$

$$x_{2d} = (\sin(\frac{\pi}{20}t), \frac{\pi}{20} \cos(\frac{\pi}{20}t))^T.$$

定义 $e_i = x_i - x_{id} = (e_{i1}, e_{i2})^T, i = 1, 2$, 仿真中

$$\mu_1 = \mu_2 = 0.4, \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 6,$$

$$\eta_{ij} = 2, i, j = 1, 2, x_1(0) = (0.6, 0)^T,$$

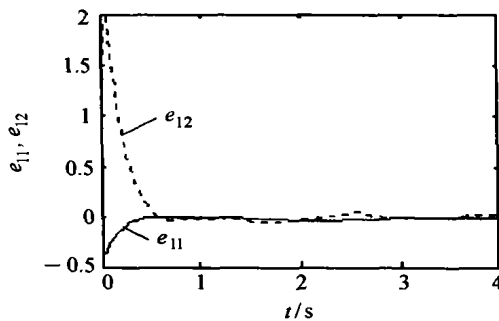
$$x_2(0) = (0.3, 0)^T, \hat{\epsilon}_1(0) = \hat{\epsilon}_2(0) = 0.5,$$

$\hat{\theta}_i(0)$ 在区间 $[-2, 2]$ 内随机选取, $i = 1, 2$,

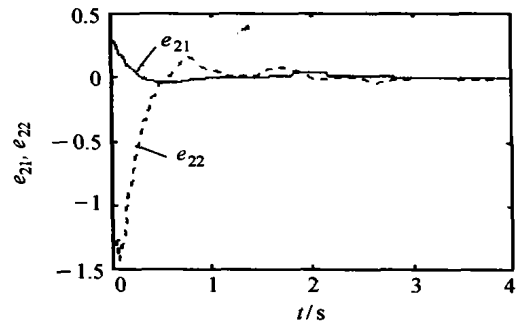
$$M_{\theta_1} = M_{\theta_2} = 10, b_{01} = b_{02} = 0.5, B_{21}(x) = 1 + |x_{12}|,$$

$$F_i(x) = |x_{21}| + 0.2x_{11}^2 + 0.3, i = 1, 2.$$

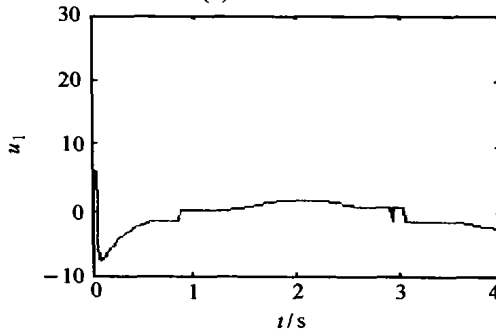
仿真结果如图 1 所示.



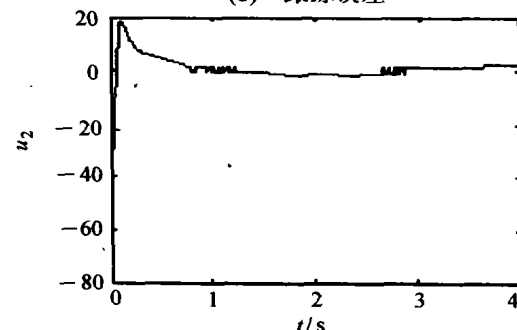
(a) 跟踪误差



(b) 跟踪误差



(c) 控制信号



(d) 控制信号

图 1 跟踪误差及控制信号

Fig. 1 Tracking errors and control signals

6 结论(Conclusion)

本文针对一类 MIMO 非线性系统,基于一种积分型李雅普诺夫函数及模糊系统的逼近性质,提出了一种递推求解各子系统的控制器的设计方案,根据李雅普诺夫方法,确定了 II 型模糊系统中可调参数和逼近误差的自适应律.通过构造不同李雅普诺夫函数,先证明各子系统的状态与控制信号有界,再证明跟踪误差收敛到零.

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