

一类不确定非线性MIMO系统的神经网络输出反馈跟踪控制

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摘要: 针对一类具有外部干扰的不确定仿射非线性MIMO系统提出了一种神经网络输出反馈跟踪控制方法. 在仅输出可测的情况下, 控制律和神经网络权值更新律中仅用到输出误差, 无需设计状态观测器或加入低通滤波器使得估计误差动态满足严格正实条件. 为抑制外部干扰和子系统间的交叉耦合及神经网络逼近误差, 在控制律中加入鲁棒控制项. 基于Lyapunov稳定性定理证明了系统的稳定性及信号的有界性. 仿真例子证实了所提方法的可行性.

关键词: 输出反馈; 不确定非线性; MIMO; 神经网络

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Output feedback tracking control for a class of uncertain nonlinear MIMO systems using neural network

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Abstract: An output feedback tracking control algorithm using neural network for a class of uncertain affine nonlinear MIMO systems with external disturbances is presented under the constraints that only the system output variables can be measured. No state observer or additional low-pass filter is employed in the algorithm to make the estimation error dynamics strictly-positive-real (SPR). Only the output error is used in control laws and weights-update laws. The additional robust control term suppresses the influence of external disturbances and the cross-coupling of subsystems, and eliminates the neural network approximation error. The stability of the closed-loop system and the boundedness of signals are also demonstrated by Lyapunov stability theorem. A simulation example demonstrates the feasibility of the proposed approach.

Key words: output feedback; uncertain nonlinear; MIMO; neural network

1 引言(Introduction)

近年来, 随着神经网络技术和模糊自适应控制理论的不断发展和完善, 使得非线性不确定系统的控制问题受到广泛研究. 文[1,2]通过引入“主导输入”的概念, 用模糊逻辑系统逼近未知函数, 提出了直接和间接模糊自适应控制方法. 然而, 该方法中的一个关键假设是要求系统的状态完全可测. 而在实际中许多非线性系统的状态很难直接测量, 从而促使了基于神经网络和模糊自适应的输出反馈控制的研究^[3~7]. 如在文[1,2]的基础上, 文[3,4]分别给出了基于状态观测器和误差观测器的模糊自适应输出控制算法, 并给出了闭环系统的稳定性分析. 正如文[3,4]一样, 以前的输出反馈控制算法要么基于状态观测器的设计, 要么通过加入低通滤波器使得估

计误差动态满足严格正实条件 (SPR) 以使用 Meyer-Kalman-Yakubovic 引理, 而这将使得闭环系统变得非常复杂.

基于此种考虑, 并在文[8,9]的启发下, 本文应用“主导输入”的概念针对一类带有外部干扰的不确定仿射非线性MIMO系统提出了一种神经网络输出反馈跟踪控制方法. 该方法无需状态观测器或加入低通滤波器, 在控制律和神经网络权值更新律中仅用到输出误差, 同时考虑到外部干扰和子系统间的交叉耦合及神经网络逼近误差, 在控制律中加入鲁棒控制项以抑制复合干扰对系统的影响. 最后从理论上和仿真实验上证明了本文方法的有效性.

2 问题的描述(Problem formulation)

考虑如下形式的MIMO非线性系统:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dot{x}_{r_1 1} = x_{r_1 2}, \\ \vdots \\ \dot{x}_{r_1(r_1-1)} = x_{r_1 r_1}, \\ \dot{x}_{r_1 r_1} = f_1(\underline{x}) + g_{11}(\underline{x})u_1 + \cdots + \\ \quad g_{1m}(\underline{x})u_m + d_1, \\ \vdots \\ \dot{x}_{r_m 1} = x_{r_m 2}, \\ \vdots \\ \dot{x}_{r_m r_m} = f_m(\underline{x}) + g_{m1}(\underline{x})u_1 + \cdots + \\ \quad g_{mm}(\underline{x})u_m + d_m, \\ y_1 = x_{r_1 1}, \\ \vdots \\ y_m = x_{r_m 1}. \end{array} \right. \quad (1)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y_i^{(r_i)} = f_i(\underline{x}) + g_{ii}(\underline{x})u_i + d_{si}, \\ i = 1, 2, \cdots, m, \\ d_{si} = \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^m g_{ij}(\underline{x})u_j + d_i. \end{array} \right. \quad (4)$$

如果定义

$$A_i = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{r_i \times r_i}, \quad B_i = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}_{r_i \times 1},$$

$$C_i = [1 \ 0 \ \cdots \ 0]_{1 \times r_i},$$

并记

$$\underline{x}_i = (x_{r_i 1}, \cdots, x_{r_i r_i})^T,$$

则式(4)等价于

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dot{\underline{x}}_i = A_i \underline{x}_i + B_i [f_i(\underline{x}) + g_{ii}(\underline{x})u_i + d_{si}], \\ y_i = C_i \underline{x}_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \cdots, m. \end{array} \right. \quad (5)$$

假设仅输出 y_i 可测, 且

$$g_{ii}(\underline{x}) \geq g_0 > 0, \quad |d_{si}| \leq D.$$

系统期望输出为

$$y_d = [y_{d1}, \cdots, y_{dm}]^T,$$

其中第 i 个子系统的期望状态向量为

$$x_{di} = [y_{di}, \dot{y}_{di}, \cdots, y_{di}^{(r_i-1)}]^T, \\ i = 1, 2, \cdots, m.$$

定义

$$e_i = y_{di} - y_i$$

为跟踪误差,

$$\underline{e}_i = x_{di} - \underline{x}_i = [e_i, \dot{e}_i, \cdots, e_i^{(r_i-1)}]^T$$

为跟踪误差向量.

本文的控制目标: 针对仿射非线性MIMO系统(1), 在没有观测器的基础上, 设计自适应神经网络输出反馈控制器使得控制系统稳定, 并使系统(1)的输出跟踪给定的期望参考输出, 同时保证神经网络参数及跟踪误差最终一致有界(UUB).

3 神经网络输出反馈控制器结构及稳定性分析(Neural network output feedback controller structure and stability analysis)

定义滤波跟踪误差

$$s_i = \left(\frac{d}{dt} + \lambda \right)^{(r_i-1)} e_i = [\tau^T \ 1] \underline{e}_i = A \underline{e}_i, \\ i = 1, 2, \cdots, m. \quad (6)$$

式中:

$[r_1, r_2, \cdots, r_m]$ 是系统的相对阶向量, $r_1 + r_2 + \cdots + r_m = n$;

$\underline{y} = [y_1, y_2, \cdots, y_m]^T \in \mathbb{R}^m$ 为系统的输出向量;

$\underline{x} = [x_{r_1 1}, x_{r_1 2}, \cdots, x_{r_1 r_1}, \cdots, x_{r_m 1}, x_{r_m 2}, \cdots, x_{r_m r_m}]^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 为系统的状态向量;

$u = [u_1, u_2, \cdots, u_m]^T \in \mathbb{R}^m$ 为输入控制向量;

$$G(\underline{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} g_{11}(\underline{x}) & \cdots & g_{1m}(\underline{x}) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ g_{m1}(\underline{x}) & \cdots & g_{mm}(\underline{x}) \end{pmatrix} \text{ 为控制增益矩}$$

阵;

$g_{ij}(\underline{x}), f_i(\underline{x}), i, j = 1, 2, \cdots, m$ 为未知有界非线性连续函数;

$d = [d_1, \cdots, d_m]^T$ 为具有未知上界的外部干扰.

将系统(1)写成如下形式:

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1^{(r_1)} \\ \vdots \\ y_m^{(r_m)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_1(\underline{x}) \\ \vdots \\ f_m(\underline{x}) \end{bmatrix} + G(\underline{x}) \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ \vdots \\ u_m \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ \vdots \\ d_m \end{bmatrix}. \quad (2)$$

应用主导输入概念, 可把式(1)给出的 $m \times m$ 维多输入/多输出系统看作由 m 个多输入/单输出子系统组成, 其第 i 个子系统为

$$y_i^{(r_i)} = f_i(\underline{x}) + g_{i1}(\underline{x})u_1 + \cdots + g_{ii}(\underline{x})u_i + \cdots + \\ g_{im}(\underline{x})u_m + d_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \cdots, m. \quad (3)$$

在这 m 个输入中, 选择一个起主导作用的输入, 记为 u_i , 其余看作为系统的外来干扰, 则有

其中 $\lambda > 0$ 为设计常量,

$$\begin{aligned}\tau &= [\lambda^{r_i-1}, (r_i-1)\lambda^{r_i-2}, \dots, (r_i-1)\lambda]^T, \\ A &= [\tau^T \ 1],\end{aligned}$$

那么滤波跟踪误差的导数可以写为

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{s}_i &= A_1^T e_i + y_{di}^{(r_i)} - \underline{x}_i^{(r_i)} = \\ &A_1^T x_{di} - A_1^T \underline{x}_i + y_{di}^{(r_i)} - f_i(\underline{x}) - g_{ii}(\underline{x})u_i - d_{si} = \\ &a_i(\underline{x}) - g_{ii}(\underline{x})u_i + v_1 - d_{si}.\end{aligned}\quad (7)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned}A_1 &= [0 \ \tau^T]^T, \quad a_i(\underline{x}) = -f_i(\underline{x}) - A_1^T \underline{x}_i, \\ v_1 &= y_{di}^{(r_i)} + A_1^T x_{di}.\end{aligned}$$

首先假设当 $f_i(\underline{x}), g_{ii}(\underline{x})$ 已知, $d_{si} = 0$ 时, 选择最优控制器为

$$\begin{aligned}u_i^* &= k(t)\lambda^{(r_i-1)}e_i + \frac{\bar{a}_i(\underline{x}) + v(\underline{x}, v_1, v_2)}{g_{ii}(\underline{x})}, \\ i &= 1, 2, \dots, m.\end{aligned}\quad (8)$$

其中对所有的 $t, k(t) > 0$ 为设计参数,

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{a}_i(\underline{x}) &= a_i(\underline{x}) - g_{ii}(\underline{x})k\tau_2^T \underline{x}_i, \\ v(\underline{x}, v_1, v_2) &= v_1 + g_{ii}(\underline{x})v_2, \quad v_2 = k\tau_2^T x_{di}, \\ \tau_2 &= [0, (r_i-1)\lambda^{r_i-2}, \dots, (r_i-1)\lambda, 1]^T,\end{aligned}$$

则滤波跟踪误差将收敛到零.

证 选择李雅普诺夫函数 $V_{si} = \frac{1}{2}s_i^2 (i = 1, 2, \dots, m)$, 那么其导数为

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{V}_{si} &= s_i \dot{s}_i = s_i(a_i(\underline{x}) - g_{ii}(\underline{x})u_i + v_1) = \\ &s_i[a_i(\underline{x}) - g_{ii}(\underline{x})(k(t)s_i - k\tau_2^T \underline{x}_i + \frac{\bar{a}_i(\underline{x}) + v}{g_{ii}(\underline{x})}) + \\ &y_{di}^{(r_i)} + A_1^T x_{di}] = -g_{ii}(\underline{x})k(t)s_i^2.\end{aligned}$$

根据李雅普诺夫定理, 该结果也就意味着 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} s_i = 0$.

将式(8)理想控制器重新写为

$$u_i^* = k(t)\lambda^{r_i-1}e_i + u_{in}^*, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m, \quad (9)$$

其中 $u_{in}^* = (\bar{a}_i(\underline{x}) + v(\underline{x}, v_1, v_2))/g_{ii}(\underline{x})$. 然而, 在我们的问题中, $f_i(\underline{x}), g_{ii}(\underline{x})$ 未知, $\underline{x}$ 不完全可测, 因此 u_i^* 不可得, 且 $d_{si} \neq 0$. 因此还另需其它努力抑制干扰的影响. 由于神经网络(NN)具有函数逼近性, 为此我们采用基于GGAP-RBF算法^[10]的NN逼近未知函数 u_{in}^* , 并加入鲁棒控制项 u_{si} 抑制干扰的影响.

由神经网络的函数逼近性, 可知

$$u_{in}^* = \frac{\bar{a}_i(\underline{x}) + v(\underline{x}, v_1, v_2)}{g_{ii}(\underline{x})} = W^{*T} \phi(\eta) + \varepsilon. \quad (10)$$

其中逼近误差 ε 满足

$$|\varepsilon| \leq \varepsilon_0,$$

$$\begin{aligned}\eta &= [y_i(t), y_i(t-d), \dots, y_i(t-(n-1)d), \\ &v_1(t), v_2(t)]^T\end{aligned}$$

为神经网络输入向量, $d > 0$ 为延迟时间. 最优权值 W^* 定义为

$$W^* = \arg \min_{W \in \Omega_w} \{\sup |W^T \phi(\eta) - u_{in}^*|\}. \quad (11)$$

其中 $\Omega_w = \{W | \|W\| \leq \omega_m\}$, $\omega_m > 0$ 为设计常量. 那么神经网络输出反馈控制器为

$$u_i^* = k\lambda^{r_i-1}e_i + \hat{u}_{in}(\eta) + u_{si}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m. \quad (12)$$

其中: $\hat{u}_{in}(\eta) = \hat{W}^T \phi(\eta)$ 为神经网络输出, $\hat{W}$ 为最优权值 W^* 的估计值, u_{si} 为鲁棒控制项后面给出.

本文中考虑到 σ -修正项的局限性, 即当跟踪误差很小时, 权值更新律中起主导作用的将是 σ -修正项, 其将使权值收敛到零, 为此本文参数自适应律中引入了 e -修正项, 即在原来 σ -修正项上乘上跟踪误差, 以使权值收敛到非零常量^[7].

神经网络参数自适应律选为

$$\dot{\hat{W}} = \gamma(e_i \phi - \sigma |e_i| \hat{W}). \quad (13)$$

其中自适应增益 $\gamma, \sigma > 0$, 那么存在紧集

$$\Theta_\omega = \{\hat{W} | \|\hat{W}\| \leq \frac{\phi_m}{\sigma}\}, \quad (14)$$

其中 $\|\phi(\eta)\| \leq \phi_m$, ϕ_m 为常量. 那么, 如果 $\hat{W}(0) \in \Theta_\omega$, 则 $\hat{W}(t) \in \Theta_\omega, \forall t \geq 0$.

证 选定李雅普诺夫函数

$$V_\omega = \frac{1}{2\gamma} \hat{W}^T \hat{W},$$

则其导数为

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{V}_\omega &= \frac{1}{\gamma} \hat{W}^T \dot{\hat{W}} = \hat{W}^T (e_i \phi - \sigma |e_i| \hat{W}) \leq \\ &\|\hat{W}\| \|\phi\| |e_i| - \sigma |e_i| \|\hat{W}\|^2 \leq \\ &-|e_i| \|\hat{W}\| (\sigma \|\hat{W}\| - \phi_m).\end{aligned}\quad (15)$$

因此当 $\|\hat{W}\| > \frac{\phi_m}{\sigma}, \dot{V}_\omega \leq 0$.

选择鲁棒控制项为

$$u_{si} = \frac{D + g_0 \varepsilon_0}{g_0} \text{sgn}(s_i). \quad (16)$$

从式(7)滤波跟踪误差的导数可以重新推导为

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{s}_i &= a_i(\underline{x}) - g_{ii}(\underline{x})u_i + v_1 - d_{si} = \\ &-g_{ii}(\underline{x})u_i + a_i(\underline{x}) - g_{ii}(\underline{x}) \frac{\bar{a}_i(\underline{x}) + v}{g_{ii}(\underline{x})} + \\ &g_{ii}(\underline{x})u_{in}^* + v_1 - d_{si} = \\ &g_{ii}(\underline{x})(-k\lambda^{r_i-1}e_i - \hat{W}^T \phi + W^{*T} \phi +\end{aligned}$$

$$\varepsilon - k\tau_2^T \underline{e}_i) - g_{ii}(\underline{x})u_{si} - d_{si} = g_{ii}(\underline{x})(-ks_i - \tilde{W}^T \phi + \varepsilon) - g_{ii}(\underline{x})u_{si} - d_{si}, \quad (17)$$

其中 $\tilde{W} = \hat{W} - W^*$.

定理 1 对于非线性系统(1), 取神经网络控制器为(12)和(16), 参数向量的自适应律为(13), 则闭环系统中所有信号有界, 且状态向量 $\underline{x}_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, m)$ 保持在以下紧集内:

$$\Omega_{x_i} = \{x_i(t) | |e_{ij}(t)| \leq 2^j \lambda^{j-r_i} \frac{b_\omega \phi_m}{\sqrt{k-0.5}}, \\ i = 1, 2, \dots, m, j = 1, \dots, r_i\}.$$

其中 $b_\omega = \frac{\phi_m}{\sigma} + \|W^*\|$.

证 考虑李雅普诺夫函数

$$V_{s_i} = \frac{1}{2} s_i^2,$$

沿着式(17), 其导数为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{s_i} &= s_i \dot{s}_i = \\ &(g_{ii}(\underline{x})(-ks_i - \tilde{W}^T \phi + \varepsilon) - g_{ii}(\underline{x})u_{si} - d_{si})s_i \leq \\ &-g_{ii}(\underline{x})ks_i^2 + g_{ii}(\underline{x})\|\tilde{W}\|\|\phi\|\|s_i\| + g_{ii}(\underline{x})\varepsilon_0\|s_i\| + \\ &D\|s_i\| - g_{ii}(\underline{x})u_{si}s_i = \\ &-g_{ii}(\underline{x})ks_i^2 + g_{ii}(\underline{x})\|\tilde{W}\|\|\phi\|\|s_i\| + g_{ii}(\underline{x})\varepsilon_0\|s_i\| + \\ &D\|s_i\| - g_{ii}(\underline{x})(\varepsilon_0 + \frac{D}{g_0})\text{sgn}(s_i)s_i \leq \\ &-g_{ii}(\underline{x})ks_i^2 + g_{ii}(\underline{x})\|\tilde{W}\|\|\phi\|\|s_i\|, \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

$\tilde{W}$ 有界, 因此 $\|\tilde{W}\| \leq b_\omega$, $b_\omega = \frac{\phi_m}{\sigma} + \|W^*\|$, 则

$$\dot{V}_{s_i} \leq -g_{ii}(\underline{x})ks_i^2 + g_{ii}(\underline{x})b_\omega \phi_m \|s_i\|. \quad (19)$$

由不等式 $|\alpha||\beta| \leq (\alpha^2 + \beta^2)/2$, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{s_i} &\leq -g_{ii}(\underline{x})ks_i^2 + 0.5g_{ii}(\underline{x})((b_\omega \phi_m)^2 + s_i^2) = \\ &-2g_{ii}(\underline{x})(k-0.5)[V_{s_i} - \frac{(b_\omega \phi_m)^2}{4(k-0.5)}]. \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

假设 $\bar{V}_{s_i} = V_{s_i} - \frac{(b_\omega \phi_m)^2}{4(k-0.5)}$, 根据文[9]的方式应用比较原理

$$\bar{V}_{s_i} \leq \bar{V}_{s_i}(0)e^{-2(k-0.5)\int_0^t g_{ii}(\underline{x}(\tau))d\tau}, \quad (21)$$

这也就意味着

$$\begin{aligned} V_{s_i} - \frac{(b_\omega \phi_m)^2}{4(k-0.5)} &\leq \\ [V_{s_i}(0) - \frac{(b_\omega \phi_m)^2}{4(k-0.5)}] &e^{-2(k-0.5)\int_0^t g_{ii}(\underline{x}(\tau))d\tau}. \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

而 $g_{ii}(\underline{x}) \geq g_0 > 0$, 并且 $-\frac{(b_\omega \phi_m)^2}{4(k-0.5)}e^{-2(k-0.5)g_0 t} \leq 0$, 那么

$$V_{s_i} \leq \bar{V}_{s_i}(0)e^{-2(k-0.5)g_0 t} + \frac{(b_\omega \phi_m)^2}{4(k-0.5)}, \quad (23)$$

故

$$s_i^2 \leq s_i^2(0)e^{-2(k-0.5)g_0 t} + \frac{(b_\omega \phi_m)^2}{2(k-0.5)}. \quad (24)$$

这也就表明 s_i 是有界, 而 s_i 的有界性也就保证了状态向量 $\underline{x}_i$ 的有界性, 由文[9]可知, 状态向量 $\underline{x}_i$ 将保持在紧集 Ω_{x_i} 内.

4 仿真算例(Simulation example)

考虑如下双输入/输出系统如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ x_1 + x_2^2 + x_3 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_1x_3 \end{bmatrix} + \\ &\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 3u_1 + u_2 \\ u_1 + 2(2 + 0.5\sin x_1)u_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0.2\cos(3t) \\ 0.5\sin(4t) \end{bmatrix}, \\ y_1 &= x_1, y_2 = x_3. \end{aligned}$$

系统相对阶向量为 $[r_1, r_2] = [2, 1]$. 假定系统输出的参考信号选为

$$y_{1d} = 2\sin(0.5t + 0.5), y_{2d} = 2\cos(0.5t).$$

选择设计参数 $\lambda = 2$, $k = 0.6$, 自适应增益 $\gamma = 15$, 参数 $\sigma = 0.1$. 按式(11)设计控制器, 采用MATLAB进行仿真实验, 实验结果如图1所示.

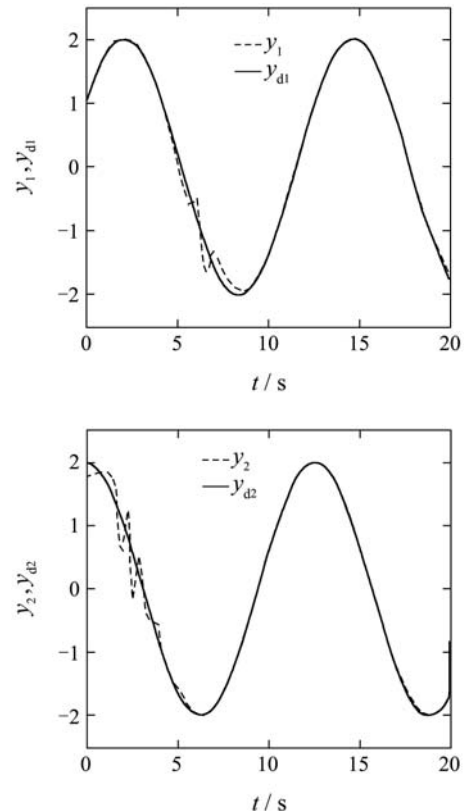


图1 系统输出跟踪曲线

Fig. 1 Plots of output tracking of nonlinear system

图1给出了系统输出跟踪曲线,由图可知系统输出很快跟踪了期望输出,且跟踪误差小.仿真结果表明,本文中的神经网络自适应律和控制器对有外部干扰的MIMO仿射非线性系统可获得期望的控制性能.

5 结论(Conclusions)

本文针对一类带有外部干扰的不确定仿射非线性MIMO系统提出了一种神经网络输出反馈跟踪控制方法.该方法应用“主导输入”的概念将 $m \times m$ 维多输入/多输出系统转换为 m 个单输入单输出系统以简化系统设计,并在控制器设计中无需状态观测器或加入低通滤波器,同时采用GGAP-RBF算法在线确定神经网络的初始结构和参数,无需离线训练过程.总体的控制方案保证了系统的稳定性及信号的有界性.最后的仿真实验结果表明,本文方法可获得期望的控制性能.

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