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自抗扰控制对具边界扰动和区间内反阻尼的波动方程的镇定

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摘要: 本文讨论边界具有外部扰动和区域内具有反阻尼的一维波动方程的镇定问题. 主要的方法是后退反演变换和自抗扰控制方法. 即通过扩张状态观测器将扰动在线估计并在反馈控制中实时消除. 本文在扩张状态观测器中使用了两种增益调整策略——常数高增益与时变增益. 为避免常数高增益带来的峰值问题, 在控制环节中使用了饱和方法. 时变的增益可以在很大程度上减少扩张状态观测器中由于常数高增益引起的峰值问题同时可以达到完全消除干扰的镇定效果.

关键词: 自抗扰控制; 波动方程; 区域内反阻尼; 不确定性

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Active disturbance rejection control to stabilize one-dimensional wave equation with interior domain anti-damping and boundary disturbance

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Abstract: The control objective is the asymptotical stabilization with disturbance rejection or the practical stabilization with disturbance attenuation. Back-stepping method and active disturbance rejection control (ADRC) approach are adopted in investigation. It is shown that the disturbance can be estimated in real time through an extended state observer (ESO) and be canceled in the feedback loop. Both constant gain and time-varying gain are used in ESO. To avoid the peaking value problem caused by the constant high gain in ESO, we used the saturated function method in feedback loop. The time-varying gain in ESO is first time used in an infinite-dimensional system to achieve complete disturbance rejection and peaking value reduction.

Key words: active disturbance rejection control; wave equation; in-domain anti-damping; boundary control

1 引言(Introduction)

本文讨论如下的一维波动方程:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt}(x, t) = u_{xx}(x, t) + 2\lambda(x)u_t(x, t) + \beta(x)u(x, t), \\ u(0, t) = 0, \quad u_x(1, t) = U(t) + d(t), \\ u(x, 0) = u_0(x), \quad u_t(x, 0) = u_1(x), \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中: $\lambda(x)u_t(x, t)$ 是区域分布的阻尼项, 如果对所有的 $x \in (0, 1)$, $\lambda(x) > 0$, 同时 β, U, d 都为零, 那么波动方程(1)是反稳定的, 即所有的本征值全位于右半平面; $U(t)$ 是控制输入, $d(t)$ 是外部扰动. 控制的目的是设计反馈控制以达到镇定波动方程(1)的目的. 波动方程由于其实质性的无穷维是分布参数系统控制的典型范例, 其镇定是一个广泛研究的问题. 文献[1]研究了没有外部扰动的波动方程(1)的镇定. 文献[2-3]研

究了边界具有扰动但区域内没有反阻尼的波动方程的镇定. 受这些工作的启发, 本文研究同时具有边界扰动和区域内反阻尼的波动方程(1)的镇定问题.

对付不确定是现代控制理论中的一个基本课题. 从20世纪70年代以干扰解耦的名义开始, 已发展了众多的控制理论, 比如内模原理、鲁棒控制、外模原理、滑模控制、高增益控制、自适应控制等. 这些方法, 除去自适应在持续激励条件下对不确定参数进行估计外, 都是对不确定做“最坏打算”的方法. 文献[4]提出的自抗扰控制策略是一种旨在对付系统大不确定性的新的控制理论, 在工业控制中显示出巨大的潜力(参见文献[5-17]). 自抗扰控制的主要优点在于能够对付具有大的不确定性的系统和控制的节能性^[17]. 这是因为自抗扰控制的主要思想是通过扩张状态观

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测器将系统的大不确定在线估计并在反馈中加以消除. 集中参数系统的自抗扰控制的理论研究可以参见文献[5-6, 9, 13, 15, 18-24].

受文献[1]的启发, 本文首先通过一个连续可逆变换将系统(1)转化为一个目标系统. 然后基于这个目标系统, 设计了一个非线性扩张状态观测器用于在线估计这个外部扰动并在反馈控制中设计这样一项来实时消除这个扰动. 这一在线估计并实时消除扰动的思想正是自抗扰控制的精髓所在^[4-5]. 线性自抗扰控制在分布参数系统中的应用还可以参见文献[2, 25]. 合适的非线性自抗扰控制比起线性的自抗扰控制来说具有较小峰值和更高估计精度的优点^[22].

在扩张状态观测器中, 为了估计外部扰动, 分别使用了常数增益和时变的增益. 较大的常数增益往往会导致初始时刻附近的峰值现象. 为避免这一问题, 在控制环节中采用了饱和函数. 同时采用时变的增益, 这可以在很大程度上减小扩张状态观测器的峰值. 适当选取的时变的增益还可以实现系统完全消除扰动的渐进稳定性.

本文的主要内容安排如下, 第2节将给出控制的设计, 闭环的收敛性结果, 并给出一个具体的例子和相应的数值模拟来验证主要的理论结果. 第3节给出了主要结果的证明过程.

2 控制设计和主要结果(Control design and main results)

控制的设计分3个步骤完成: 第1步是利用后退反演方法^[1]将系统(1)转化为一个目标系统, 第2步是在这个目标系统的基础上设计扩张状态观测器ESO来在线估计外部扰动, 第3步是利用ESO对扰动的估计设计消除外部扰动的反馈控制从而达到镇定系统的目标.

第1步 后退反演变换.

受文献[1]和文献[2]的启发, 构造如下变换:

$$w(x, t) = h(x)u(x, t) - \int_0^x K(x, y)u(y, t)dy - \int_0^x S(x, y)u_t(y, t)dy. \quad (2)$$

将式(1)变换为

$$\begin{cases} w_{tt}(x, t) = w_{xx}(x, t), & w(0, t) = 0, \\ w_x(1, t) = -w_t(1, t) + U_0(t) + (h(1) - S(1, 1))(U(t) + d(t)), \\ w(x, 0) = h(x)u_0(x) - \int_0^x K(x, y)u_0(y)dy + \int_0^x S(x, y)u_1(y)dy, \\ w_t(x, 0) = h(x)u_1(x) - S(x, x)u_0'(x) + S_y(x, x)u_0(x) - \int_0^x (\beta(y)S(x, y) + S_{yy}(x, y))u_0(y)dy - \int_0^x (K(x, y) + 2\lambda(y)S(x, y))u_1(y)dy, \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

其中

$$U_0 = (h'(1) - K(1, 1))u(1, t) + (h(1) - S(1, 1))u_t(1, t) - \int_0^1 (K_x(1, y) + \beta(y)S(1, y) + S_{yy}(1, y))u(y, t)dy - \int_0^1 (S_x(1, y) + K(1, y) + 2\lambda(y)S(1, y))u_t(y, t)dy. \quad (4)$$

这里: $h \in C^1[0, 1]$, $K, S \in C^2(I)$, 将在后面给它们的具体选取方式. $I = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq y \leq x \leq 1\}$.

直接计算可知核函数 K, S 使得式(3)成立当且仅当

$$\begin{cases} K_{xx}(x, y) - K_{yy}(x, y) = 2\lambda(y)S_{yy}(x, y) + \beta(y)K(x, y) + 2\lambda''(y) + \lambda(y)\beta(y)S(x, y) + 4\lambda'(y)S_y(x, y), \\ 2K'(x, x) = -2\lambda(x)S_y(x, x) - 2\lambda'(x)S(x, x) - \beta(x)h(x) + h''(x), \\ K(x, 0) = 0, \\ S_{xx}(x, y) - S_{yy}(x, y) = 2\lambda(y)K(x, y) + (4\lambda^2(y) + \beta(y))S(x, y), \\ S'(x, x) = -\lambda(x)h(x), \\ \lambda(x)S(x, x) = -h'(x), \quad S(x, 0) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

为使得在变换(2)下系统(1)和目标系统(3)是等价, 令函数 h 初始值为 $h(0) = 1$. 由式(5)最后3个方程可得

$$\begin{cases} h(x) = \cosh\left(\int_0^x \lambda(\tau)d\tau\right), \\ S(x, x) = -\sinh\left(\int_0^x \lambda(\tau)d\tau\right). \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

为获得 $K(x, x)$, 令

$$f(x) = S_y(x, x), \quad g(x) = K(x, x). \quad (7)$$

通过直接计算

$$\begin{cases} S_x(x, x) = S'(x, x) - f(x), \\ S_{xx}(x, x) - S_{yy}(x, x) = (S_x(x, x) - S_y(x, x))' = (S'(x, x) - 2f(x))'. \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

再与式(5)中的第2个和第4个方程相结合可得

$$\begin{cases} 2f'(x) + 2\lambda(x)g(x) = S''(x, x) - (4\lambda^2(x) + \beta(x))S(x, x), \\ 2g'(x) + 2\lambda(x)f(x) = -2\lambda'(x)S(x, x) - \beta(x)h(x) + h''(x), \\ f(0) = -\lambda(0), \quad g(0) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

为得到核函数 K, S , 令

$$G^K = K\left(\frac{x+y}{2}, \frac{x-y}{2}\right), \quad G^S = S\left(\frac{x+y}{2}, \frac{x-y}{2}\right).$$

由式(5)可得

$$\begin{cases} G_{xy}^K(x, y) = \\ \frac{1}{4}(2\lambda((x-y)/2)(G_{xx}^S(x, y) - 2G_{xy}^S(x, y) + G_{yy}^S(x, y)) + \beta((x-y)/2)G^K(x, y) + \\ 4\lambda'((x-y)/2)(G_x^S(x, y) - G_y^S(x, y))) + (\lambda''((x-y)/2) + 2\lambda((x-y)/2)\beta((x-y)/2))G^S(x, y)), \\ G^K(x, 0) = g(\frac{x}{2}), G^K(x, x) = 0, \\ G_{xy}^S(x, y) = \frac{1}{4}(2\lambda((x-y)/2)(x, y)G^K(x, y) + (4\lambda^2((x-y)/2) + \beta((x-y)/2))G^S(x, y)), \\ G^S(x, 0) = -\sinh(\int_0^{x/2} \lambda(\tau)d\tau), G^S(x, x) = 0, \end{cases} \tag{10}$$

这里 $g(x)$ 是常微分方程(9)的解.

对微分方程(10)两边积分可知其等价于如下积分方程:

$$\begin{cases} G^K(x, y) = \\ g(\frac{x}{2}) - g(\frac{y}{2}) + \frac{1}{4} \int_y^x \int_0^y \beta((\tau-s)/2)G^K(\tau, s)dsd\tau + \frac{1}{4} \int_y^x \int_0^y \lambda((\tau-s)/2)(G_{xx}^S(\tau, s) - \\ 2G_{xy}^S(\tau, s) + G_{yy}^S(\tau, s))dsd\tau + \frac{1}{4} \int_y^x \int_0^y (4\lambda'((\tau-s)/2)(G_x^S(\tau, s) - G_y^S(\tau, s)))dsd\tau + \\ \frac{1}{4} \int_y^x \int_0^y ((\lambda''((\tau-s)/2) + 2\lambda((\tau-s)/2)\beta((\tau-s)/2))G^S(\tau, s))dsd\tau, \\ G^S(x, y) = \\ -\sinh(\int_0^{x/2} \lambda(\tau)d\tau) + \sinh(\int_0^{y/2} \lambda(\tau)d\tau) + \frac{1}{4} \int_x^y \int_0^y (2\lambda((\tau-s)/2)G^K(\tau, s) + \\ (4\lambda^2((\tau-s)/2) + \beta((\tau-s)/2))G^S(\tau, s))dsd\tau. \end{cases} \tag{11}$$

积分方程(11)有如下的级数解:

$$G^S(x, y) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} G^{S n}(x, y), G^K(x, y) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} G^{K n}(x, y), \tag{12}$$

这里 $G^{S n}(x, y), G^{K n}(x, y)$ 由下式给出:

$$\begin{cases} G^{K 0}(x, y) = g(\frac{x}{2}) - g(\frac{y}{2}), G^{S 0}(x, y) = -\sinh(\int_0^{x/2} \lambda(\tau)d\tau) + \sinh(\int_0^{y/2} \lambda(\tau)d\tau), \\ G^{K n+1}(x, y) = \\ \frac{1}{4} \int_y^x \int_0^y \beta((\tau-s)/2)G^{K n}(\tau, s)dsd\tau + \frac{1}{4} \int_y^x \int_0^y \lambda((\tau-s)/2)(G_{xx}^{S n}(\tau, s) - \\ 2G_{xy}^{S n}(\tau, s) + G_{yy}^{S n}(\tau, s))dsd\tau + \frac{1}{4} \int_y^x \int_0^y (4\lambda'((\tau-s)/2)(G_x^{S n}(\tau, s) - G_y^{S n}(\tau, s)))dsd\tau + \\ \frac{1}{4} \int_y^x \int_0^y (\lambda''((\tau-s)/2) + 2\lambda((\tau-s)/2)\beta((\tau-s)/2))G^{S n}(\tau, s)dsd\tau, \\ G^{S n+1}(x, y) = \frac{1}{4} \int_y^x \int_0^y (\lambda(\frac{\tau-s}{2})G^{K n}(\tau, s) + (4\lambda^2((\tau-s)/2) + \beta((\tau-s)/2))G^{S n}(\tau, s))dsd\tau. \end{cases} \tag{13}$$

对于上述级数有如下的收敛性结果.

引理 1 式(12)中的级数在 $C^2([0, 1] \times [0, 1])$ 是收敛的, 从而存在核函数 $K, S \in C^2(I)$.

引理1的证明将在下一节给出.

控制的设计主要是基于目标系统(3), 由两部分构成.

$$U = U_1 + U_2, U_1 = -\frac{1}{h(1) - S(1, 1)}U_0. \tag{14}$$

反馈控制的第一部分 U_1 是用于补偿式(3)中的 U_0 , U_2 设计基于后面给出的ESO, 利用ESO对外部扰动的估计来消除外部扰动.

在控制 $U = U_1 + U_2$ 下, 式(3)转化为

$$\begin{cases} w_{tt}(x, t) = w_{xx}(x, t), w(0, t) = 0, \\ w_x(1, t) = \\ -w_t(1, t) + (h(1) - S(1, 1))(U_2(t) + d(t)), \\ w(x, 0) = \\ h(x)u_0(x) - \int_0^x K(x, y)u_0(y)dy + \\ \int_0^x S(x, y)u_1(y)dy, \\ w_t(x, 0) = \\ h(x)u_1(x) - S(x, x)u'_0(x) + S_y(x, x)u_0(x) - \\ \int_0^x (\beta(y)S(x, y) + S_{yy}(x, y))u_0(y)dy - \\ \int_0^x (K(x, y) + 2\lambda(y)S(x, y))u_1(y)dy. \end{cases} \tag{15}$$

第2步 外部扰动估计.

由方程(15)中的边界条件可得

$$\frac{d}{dt}w(1, t) = -w_x(1, t) + (h(1) - S(1, 1))(U_2(t) + d(t)). \quad (16)$$

基于上述常微分方程, 可以构造下面的扩张状态观测器^[22]通过 $w(1, t)$ 来在线估计外部扰动 $d(t)$:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\hat{z}}(t) = (h(1) - S(1, 1))\hat{d}(t) + \alpha_1 \rho^\theta(t)[w(1, t) - \hat{z}(t)]^\theta + U_2(t) + w_x(1, t), \\ \dot{\hat{d}}(t) = \frac{\alpha_2}{h(1) - S(1, 1)} \rho^{2\theta}(t)[(w(1, t) - \hat{z}(t))]^{2\theta-1}, \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

其中: $[\tau]^\theta = \text{sgn } \tau |\tau|^\theta, \forall \tau \in \mathbb{R}, \alpha_1, \alpha_2$ 是正常数, $\theta \in (\theta^*, 1], \theta^*$ 是一个充分接近1的实数; ρ 是ESO(17)的调整增益参数. 本文使用了3种增益调整方法. 最简单的是常数高增益. 但和高增益观测器类似, 这样设计的ESO的状态在初始时刻附近出现较大的峰值. 为克服这一问题, 笔者一是在控制环节中选用饱和函数, 二是使用时变的调整增益参数. 适当选取的时变调整增益参数可以在很大程度上减小扩张状态观测器的峰值, 实现扩张状态观测器误差方程的渐进稳定.

情形 1 $\rho(t) \equiv r, r > 1$ 是常数. 此时, U_2 的设计如下:

$$U_2(t) = -\text{sat}_M(\hat{d}(t)) = - \begin{cases} M, & \hat{d}(t) > M, \\ \hat{d}(t), & |\hat{d}(t)| \leq M, \\ -M, & \hat{d}(t) < -M. \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

这里 $M \geq \sup_{t \in [0, \infty)} |d(t)| + 1$ 是一个先验界.

第2种增益选取方式是增益 ρ 选取较小的初值, 然后按照一定的速度增加到等系统跟踪到一定程度后保持常数增. 本节最后的数值实验显示这样选取的增益参数可以在很大程度上减小ESO的峰值.

情形 2 $\rho(0) = 1$, 若 $\rho(t) < r$, 那么 $\dot{\rho}(t) = a\rho(t)$; 如果 $\rho(t) \geq r$, 那么 $\dot{\rho}(t) = 0$.

此时设计 $U_2(t) = -\hat{d}(t)$.

为实现扩张状态观测器的误差方程以及反馈闭环系统的渐进稳定, 也选取了如下的增益函数 ρ :

情形 3 $\rho(0) = 1, \dot{\rho}(t) = a\rho(t), a > 0$.

此时 U_2 的选择和情形2的相同: $U_2(t) = -\hat{d}(t)$.

至此, 笔者完成了反馈控制的设计. 对于这样设计的反馈闭环系统, 有如下的收敛性结果:

定理 1 令

$$(u_0, u_1)^T \in \mathcal{H}, \lambda \in C^2[0, 1], \beta \in C^0[0, 1],$$

扰动 $d(t) \in C^1[0, \infty)$ 满足

$$N = \sup_{t \in [0, \infty)} |\dot{d}(t)| < \infty, \sup_{t \in [0, \infty)} |d(t)| < \infty, \quad (19)$$

则波动方程(15)在 \mathcal{H} 中存在唯一解. 此外, 扩张状态观测器(17)和基于此构成的闭环系统具有如下的收敛性结果:

i) 如果ESO(17)中的增益参数和反馈控制中的 U_2 按照第1或第2种情况设计, 那么存在 $\theta^* \in (0, 1)$ 使得对任意的 $\theta \in (\theta^*, 1], \sigma > 0$, 存在 $r_\sigma > 0$ 使得

$$\begin{cases} |d(t) - \hat{d}(t)| \leq \sigma, \\ E(t) = \int_0^1 (u_t^2(x, t) + u_x^2(x, t)) dx \leq \sigma, \\ t > t_r, r > r_\sigma, \end{cases} \quad (20)$$

这里 t_r 是依赖于 r 的常数.

ii) 如果ESO(17)中增益 ρ 和反馈控制中的 U_2 按第3种情形设计, 那么存在 $\theta^* \in (0, 1)$ 使得对任意的 $\theta \in (\theta^*, 1]$,

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} |d(t) - \hat{d}(t)| = 0, \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} E(t) = 0. \quad (21)$$

定理1的详细证明将在下一节给出.

现在给出一个例子及其数值结果来验证本文的主要结果. 在方程(1)中令 $\lambda(x) \equiv 1, \beta(x) \equiv 0$, 在扩张状态观测器(17)中令 $\theta = 0.9, \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 1, \rho = 50$. 在波动方程中, 令初始为 $u(x, 0) = 2 \sin x + x, u_t(x, 0) = x$. 首先选取常数增益 $\rho \equiv 50$, 反馈控制中的 U_2 为 $U_2(t) = -\text{sat}_4(\hat{d}(t))$. 由差分方法, 波动方程的状态描绘在图1和2中. 扩张状态观测器对扰动的估计描绘在图3(图4)中. 图1图2显示波动方程的状态的镇定效果非常令人满意. 图3中扩张状态观测器对外部扰动的估计效果也非常好.

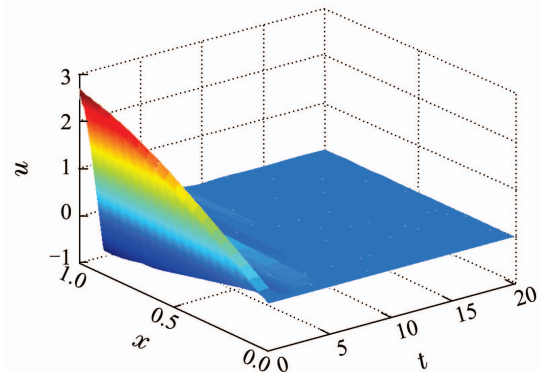


图1 常数增益下的 u

Fig. 1 u under constant gain

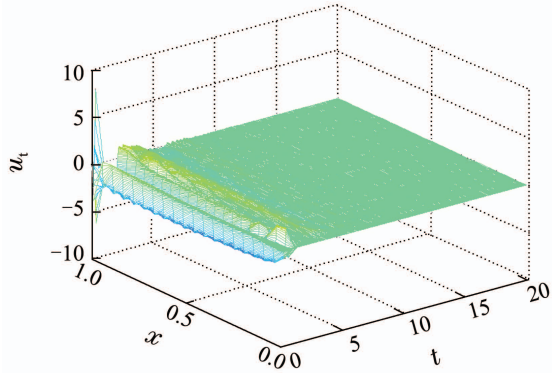


图 2 常数增益下 u_t

Fig. 2 u_t under constant gain

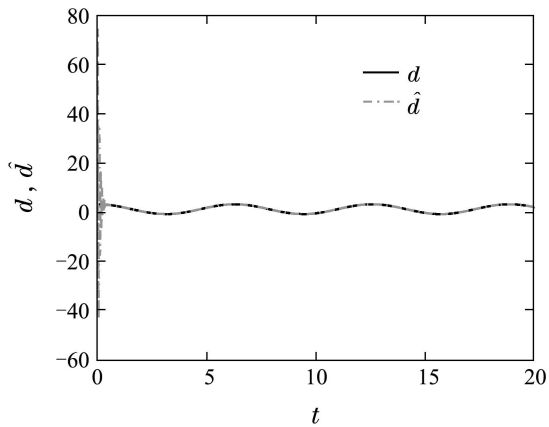


图 3 常数增益ESO(17)对外部扰动的估计

Fig. 3 Estimation of external disturbance under constant gain

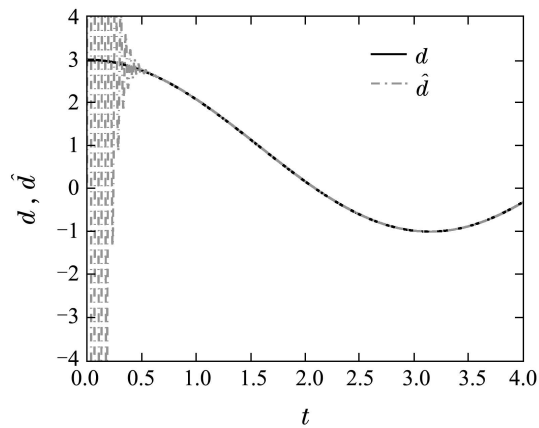


图 4 图3的放大

Fig. 4 Magnification of Fig.3

现在选用时变增益 $\rho(0) = 1, \dot{\rho}(t) = 2\rho(t), \rho(t) < 50$, 以及 $\dot{\rho}(t) = 0, \rho(t) \geq 50$ 用于数值模拟. 波动方程(1)的状态分别在图5、图6中给出. 数值结果显示在这样的增益下, 波动方程的状态 u 和 u_t 都非常令人满意地趋于0. 扩张状态观测器对扰动的估计结

果描绘在图7中. 从图7可以看到ESO对外部扰动的跟踪效果也是非常好. 对比图3(图4)发现常数增益的ESO和时变增益的ESO都能很好的跟踪到外部扰动, 时变增益的ESO的峰值要比常数增益的ESO的峰值小得多, 事实上前者只有后者的10%, 而前者付出的代价是跟踪的时间相对长一些.

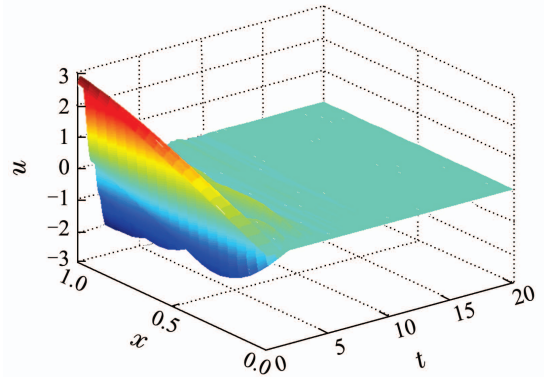


图 5 时变增益下的 u

Fig. 5 u under time-varying gain

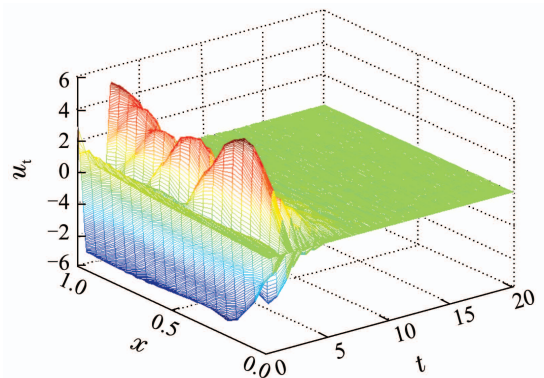


图 6 时变增益下的 u_t

Fig. 6 u_t under time-varying gain

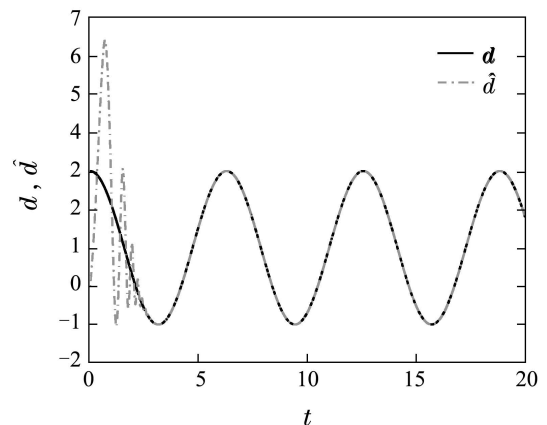


图 7 时变增益下扩张状态观测器对扰动的估计

Fig. 7 Estimation of external disturbance under time-varying gain

3 主要结果的证明(Proof of the main results)

引理1的证明 令

$$\begin{cases} b_1(x, y) = 2\lambda(\frac{x-y}{2}), b_2(x, y) = \beta(\frac{x-y}{2}), b_4(x, y) = 4\lambda'(\frac{x-y}{2}), \\ b_3(x, y) = 2(\lambda''(\frac{x-y}{2}) + \lambda(\frac{x-y}{2})\beta(\frac{x-y}{2})), b_5(x, y) = 4\lambda^2(\frac{x-y}{2}) + \beta(\frac{x-y}{2}). \end{cases} \quad (22)$$

将以上函数代入式(13)可得

$$\begin{cases} G_x^{S^{n+1}}(x, y) = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^y (b_1(x, s)G^{K,n}(x, s) + b_5(x, s)G^{S^n}(x, s))ds, \\ G_y^{S^{n+1}}(x, y) = \\ - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^y (b_1(y, s)G^{K,n}(y, s) + b_5(y, s)G^{S^n}(y, s))ds + \frac{1}{4} \int_y^x (b_1(\tau, y)G^{K,n}(\tau, y) + b_5(\tau, y)G^{S^n}(\tau, y))d\tau, \\ G_{xy}^{S^{n+1}}(x, y) = \frac{1}{4} (b_1(x, y)G^{K,n}(x, y) + b_5(x, y)G^{S^n}(x, y)), \\ G_{xx}^{S^{n+1}}(x, y) = \\ \frac{1}{4} \int_0^y (b_{1x}(x, s)G^{K,n}(s, x) + b_{5x}(x, s)G^{S^n}(x, s))ds + \frac{1}{4} \int_0^y (b_1(x, s)G_x^{K,n}(s, x) + b_5(x, s)G_x^{S^n}(x, s))ds, \\ G_{yy}^{S^{n+1}}(x, y) = \\ - \frac{1}{2} (b_1(y, y)G^{K,n}(y, y) + b_5(y, y)G^{S^n}(y, y)) - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^y (b_{1y}(y, s)G^{K,n}(y, s) + b_{5y}(y, s)G^{S^n}(y, s))ds + \\ \frac{1}{4} \int_y^x (b_{1y}(\tau, y)G^{K,n}(\tau, y) + b_{5y}(\tau, y)G^{S^n}(\tau, y))d\tau - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^y (b_1(y, s)G_y^{K,n}(y, s) + b_5(y, s)G_y^{S^n}(y, s))ds + \\ \frac{1}{4} \int_y^x (b_1(\tau, y)G_y^{K,n}(\tau, y) + b_5(\tau, y)G_y^{S^n}(\tau, y))d\tau, \end{cases} \quad (23)$$

$$\begin{cases} G_x^{K^{n+1}}(x, y) = \\ \frac{1}{4} \int_0^y b_2(x, s)G^{K,n}(x, s)ds + \frac{1}{4} \int_0^y b_1(x, s)(G_{xx}^{S^n}(x, s) - 2G_{xy}^{S^n}(x, s) + G_{yy}^{S^n}(x, s))ds + \\ \int_0^y (b_3(x, s)G^{S^n}(x, s) + b_4(x, s)(G_x^{S^n}(x, s) - G_y^{S^n}(x, s)))ds, \\ G_y^{K^{n+1}}(x, y) = \\ - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^y b_2(y, s)G^{K,n}(y, s)ds - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^y b_1(y, s)(G_{xx}^{S^n}(y, s) - 2G_{xy}^{S^n}(x, s) - G_{yy}^{S^n}(y, s))ds - \\ \int_0^y (b_3(y, s)G^{S^n}(y, s) + b_4(y, s)(G_x^{S^n}(y, s) - G_y^{S^n}(y, s)))ds + \frac{1}{4} \int_y^x b_2(\tau, y)G^{K,n}(\tau, y)d\tau + \\ \frac{1}{4} \int_y^x b_1(\tau, y)(G_{xx}^{S^n}(\tau, y) - 2G_{xy}^{S^n}(\tau, y) + G_{yy}^{S^n}(\tau, y))d\tau + \frac{1}{4} \int_y^x (b_3(\tau, y)G^{S^n}(\tau, y) + \\ b_4(\tau, y)(G_x^{S^n}(\tau, y) - G_y^{S^n}(\tau, y)))d\tau. \end{cases} \quad (24)$$

令

$$M_1 = \max\{2\|g(\frac{x}{2})\|_{L^\infty(0,1)}, 2\|\lambda(x) \cosh(\int_0^{x/2} \lambda(\tau)d\tau)\|_{L^\infty(0,1)}, \|\lambda^2(x) \sinh(\int_0^{x/2} \lambda(\tau)d\tau)\|_{L^\infty(0,1)}\}, \quad (25)$$

以及

$$M_2 = 2(\|b_1\|_{C^1(0,1)} + \|b_5\|_{C^1(0,1)} + 4\|b_1\|_{L^\infty(0,1)} + \|b_2\|_{L^\infty(0,1)} + \|b_3\|_{L^\infty(0,1)}). \quad (26)$$

这里的函数 $b_j(j = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)$ 由式(22)给出. 利用归纳法可以证明

$$\begin{cases} \max\{|G^{K,n}(x, y)|, |G^{S^n}(x, y)|, |G_x^{S^n}(x, y)|, |G_y^{S^n}(x, y)|, |G_{xx}^{S^n}(x, y)|, |G_{yy}^{S^n}(x, y)|\} \leq \\ M_1 M_2^n \frac{(x+y)^n}{n!}, \\ \max\{|G_{xx}^{S^n}(x, y)|, |G_{xy}^{S^n}(x, y)|, |G_{yy}^{S^n}(x, y)|\} \leq M_1 M_2^n \frac{(x+y)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}. \end{cases} \quad (27)$$

因此级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} G^{K n}, \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} G^{S n}, \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} G_x^{S n}, \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} G_y^{S n}, \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} G_{xx}^{S n}, \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} G_{xy}^{S n}, \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} G_{yy}^{S n}$ 是一致收敛的, 并且 $G^K = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} G^{K n}, G^S = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} G^{S n}, G_x^S = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} G_x^{S n}, G_y^S = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} G_y^{S n}, G_{xx}^S = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} G_{xx}^{S n}, G_{xy}^S = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} G_{xy}^{S n}, G_{yy}^S = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} G_{yy}^{S n}$ 满足方程(11). 由式(12)和(13)可知 $K, S \in C^2(I)$ 满足(5). 引理1证毕.

为证明定理1, 引入如下Sobolev空间和算子. 令

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H} &= H_L^1(0, 1) \times L^2(0, 1), \\ H_L^k(0, 1) &= \{f \in H^k(0, 1) | f(0) = 0\}, \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

其上的内积定义为

$$\begin{aligned} \langle (\phi_1, \psi_1)^T, (\phi_2, \psi_2)^T \rangle &= \\ &= \int_0^1 (\phi_1'(x)\bar{\phi}_2'(x) + \psi_1(x)\bar{\psi}_2(x))dx. \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

算子 \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} 的定义如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}(\phi, \psi)^T &= (\psi, \phi'')^T, \\ \mathcal{B} &= (0, \delta(x-1))^T, \langle \mathcal{B}, (\phi, \psi)^T \rangle = \psi(1), \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

\mathcal{A} 的定义域为

$$\begin{aligned} D(\mathcal{A}) &= \{(\phi, \psi)^T \in \mathcal{H} | \phi \in H_L^2(0, 1), \\ &\psi \in H_L^1(0, 1), \phi'(1) = -\psi(1)\}. \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

直接计算可得 \mathcal{A} 的共轭算子

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{A}^*(\phi, \psi)^T = (-\psi, -\phi'')^T, \\ D(\mathcal{A}^*) = \{(\phi, \psi)^T \in \mathcal{H} | \phi \in H_L^2(0, 1), \\ \psi \in H_L^1(0, 1), \phi'(1) = \psi(1)\}. \end{cases} \quad (32)$$

引理 2 波动方程(15)可以写成算子方程

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} w(\cdot, t) \\ w_t(\cdot, t) \end{pmatrix} &= \\ \mathcal{A} \begin{pmatrix} w(\cdot, t) \\ w_t(\cdot, t) \end{pmatrix} &+ (h(1) - S(1, 1))(U_2(t) + d(t))\mathcal{B}. \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

算子 \mathcal{A} 生成一个指数稳定的 C_0 -半群 e^{At} , \mathcal{B} 对 e^{At} 是允许的: 即对任意的 $(u_0, u_1)^T \in \mathcal{H}, U_1 + d \in L_{loc}^2(0, \infty)$. 式(3)具有如下形式的唯一解:

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} w(\cdot, t) \\ w_t(\cdot) \end{pmatrix} &= \\ e^{At} \begin{pmatrix} w(\cdot, 0) \\ w_t(\cdot, 0) \end{pmatrix} &+ \int_0^t e^{\mathcal{A}(t-s)} \mathcal{B}(h(1) - \\ S(1, 1))(d(s) + U_2(s))ds &\in C(0, \infty; \mathcal{H}), \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

并且存在常数 ω, \bar{M} 使得 $\|e^{At}\| \leq \bar{M}e^{-\omega t}$.

引理2的证明 假设算子 \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} 如式(30)定义. 由文献[26](pp.802-803)可知 \mathcal{A} 生成指数稳定的 C_0 -半群 e^{At} . 下面证明 \mathcal{B} 是关于 e^{At} 允许的算子[27]. 这等价于证明如下算子方程的解:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{z}(t) = \mathcal{A}^* z(t), z(0) = z_0, \\ y(t) = \langle \mathcal{B}, z(t) \rangle = \mathcal{B}^* z(t) \end{cases} \quad (35)$$

满足

$$\int_0^T |y(t)|^2 dt \leq C_T \|z_0\|_H^2, \quad (36)$$

这里 C_T 是一个依赖于 T 的常数.

由算子 \mathcal{A}^* 的定义, 算子方程(35)等价于

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{w}_{tt}(x, t) = \tilde{w}_{xx}(x, t), x \in (0, 1), \\ \tilde{w}(0, t) = 0, \tilde{w}_x(1, t) = -\tilde{w}_t(1, t), \\ (\tilde{w}(x, 0), \tilde{w}_t(x, 0))^T = z(0). \end{cases} \quad (37)$$

令

$$\tilde{E}(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \tilde{w}_t^2(x, t) + \tilde{w}_x^2(x, t) dx. \quad (38)$$

求 \tilde{E} 关于时间 t 的导数可得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\tilde{E}}(t) &= \int_0^1 (\tilde{w}_x(x, t)\tilde{w}_{xt}(x, t) + \\ \tilde{w}_t(x, t)\tilde{w}_{tt}(x, t))dx &\leq 0. \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

由此可知 $\tilde{E}(t) = \tilde{E}(0), \forall t > 0$. 令

$$\tilde{\rho}(t) = \int_0^1 x\tilde{w}_x(x, t)\tilde{w}_t(x, t)dx. \quad (40)$$

显然地, $|\tilde{\rho}(t)| \leq \tilde{E}(t)$. 求 $\tilde{\rho}$ 关于时间 t 的导数可得

$$\dot{\tilde{\rho}}(t) = \tilde{w}_t^2(1, t) - \tilde{E}(t). \quad (41)$$

由此推出

$$\tilde{w}_t^2(1, t) = \tilde{E}(t) + \dot{\tilde{\rho}}(t), \quad (42)$$

因此

$$\int_0^T \tilde{w}_t^2(1, t) dt \leq (2T + 2)\tilde{E}(0), \quad (43)$$

从而式(36)成立, 这里 $C_T = 2T + 2$.

由于 \mathcal{A} 生成一个指数稳定的 C_0 -半群, \mathcal{B} 是关于 e^{At} 允许的算子, 因此对任意的初值 $(u_0, u_1) \in \mathcal{H}$, 如果 $U_2 + d \in L_{loc}^2(0, \infty)$, 那么式(3)具有形如式(34)的唯一解. 引理2证毕.

定理1的证明 首先证明ESO的收敛性. 令

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\tilde{z}}(t) = \rho(t)(z(t) - \tilde{z}(t)), \\ \dot{\tilde{d}}(t) = (h(1) - S(1, 1))(\tilde{d}(t) - d(t)). \end{cases} \quad (44)$$

直接计算可得

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\tilde{z}}(t) = \rho(t)(\tilde{d}(t) - \alpha_1[\tilde{z}(t)]^\theta) + \frac{\dot{\rho}(t)}{\rho(t)}\tilde{z}(t), \\ \dot{\tilde{d}}(t) = \\ -\alpha_2\rho(t)[\tilde{z}(t)]^{2\theta-1} - (h(1) - S(1, 1))\dot{\tilde{d}}(t). \end{cases} \quad (45)$$

定义矩阵 A 如下:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -\alpha_1 & 1 \\ -\alpha_2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (46)$$

计算可得矩阵 A 的特征值是 $\frac{-\alpha_1 + \sqrt{\alpha_1^2 - 4\alpha_2}}{2}$ 和 $\frac{-\alpha_1 - \sqrt{\alpha_1^2 - 4\alpha_2}}{2}$. 显然, 对任意的 $\alpha_1 > 0, \alpha_2 > 0$, 上述特征值具有负实部. 因此 A 是 Hurwitz 矩阵, 从而存在正定对称矩阵 P 满足如下 Lyapunov 方程:

$$PA + A^T P = -I, \quad (47)$$

这里 I 是 2 阶单位矩阵. 由于式(46)中的矩阵 A 是 Hurwitz 的, 由文献[28], 存在 $\theta_1^* \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ 使得对于任意的 $\theta \in (\theta_1^*, 1)$, 系统

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\eta}_1(t) = \eta_2(t) - \alpha_1[\eta_1(t)]^\theta, \\ \dot{\eta}_2(t) = -\alpha_2[\eta_1(t)]^{2\theta-1} \end{cases} \quad (48)$$

是有限时间稳定的. 由文献[28]中的定理2以及文献[29]中的定理6.2, 存在正定的径向无界的 Lyapunov 函数 $V: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, 并且是具 $\gamma > 1$ 度关于权数 $\{1, \theta\}$ 加权齐次的, V 沿系统(48)关于时间 t 的导数

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{dV}{dt} \right|_{\text{along(48)}} &= \\ & (\eta_2(t) - \alpha_1[\eta_1(t)]^\theta) \frac{\partial V}{\partial \eta_1}(\eta_1(t), \eta_2(t)) - \\ & \alpha_2[\eta_2(t)]^{2\theta-1} \frac{\partial V}{\partial \eta_2}(\eta_1(t), \eta_2(t)) \end{aligned} \quad (49)$$

是负定的, 且具 $\gamma + \theta - 1$ 度关于与 V 相同的权数加权齐次. 由 V 的齐次性, 可知 $\left| \frac{\partial V}{\partial y_2} \right|$ 是具 $\gamma - \theta$ 度关于与 V 相同的权数加权齐次. 由文献[30]中的引理4.2 可知存在实数 $b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4 > 0$ 使得

$$\begin{cases} \left| \frac{\partial V(\eta_1, \eta_2)}{\partial \eta_i} \right| \leq c_1 (V(\eta_1, \eta_2))^{\frac{\gamma - ((i-1)\theta - (i-2))}{\gamma}}, \\ |\eta_i| \leq c_2 (V(\eta_1, \eta_2))^{\frac{(i-1)\theta - (i-2)}{\gamma}}, \quad i = 1, 2, \end{cases} \quad (50)$$

以及

$$\begin{aligned} -c_3 (V(\eta_1, \eta_2))^{\frac{\gamma - (1-\theta)}{\gamma}} &\leq \\ \left. \frac{dV}{dt} \right|_{\text{along(48)}} &\leq -c_4 (V(\eta_1, \eta_2))^{\frac{\gamma - (1-\theta)}{\gamma}}. \end{aligned} \quad (51)$$

如果 $\theta = 1$, 令

$$V(\eta_1, \eta_2) = (\eta_1, \eta_2)^T P (\eta_1, \eta_2). \quad (52)$$

由 Lyapunov 方程(47)可得

$$\left. \frac{dV}{dt} \right|_{\text{along(48)}} (\eta_1, \eta_2) = -(\eta_1^2 + \eta_2^2). \quad (53)$$

容易验证当 $\theta = 1$ 时, 式(52)中的 Lyapunov 函数 V 满足式(50)-(51). 求 V 沿误差方程(45)关于时间 t 的导数可得

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{dV}{dt} \right|_{\text{along(45)}} &= \\ \rho(t) & ((\tilde{d} - \alpha_1[\tilde{z}(t)]^\theta) \frac{\partial V}{\partial \tilde{d}}(\tilde{z}(t), \tilde{d}(t)) - \\ & \alpha_2[\tilde{z}(t)]^{2\theta-1} \frac{\partial V}{\partial \tilde{d}}(\tilde{z}(t), \tilde{d}(t))) + \\ \frac{\dot{\rho}(t)}{\rho(t)} \tilde{z}(t) & \frac{\partial V}{\partial \tilde{z}}(\tilde{z}(t), \tilde{d}(t)) - \dot{d}(t) \frac{\partial V}{\partial \tilde{d}}(\tilde{z}(t), \tilde{d}(t)). \end{aligned} \quad (54)$$

现在来证明定理1的结论i).

证明结论i) 此时的增益选取具有相同的地方是当 $t \geq (\ln r)/a$ 时 $\rho(t) \equiv r$. 从而由式(50)和(51) 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{dV}{dt} \right|_{\text{along(45)}} &= \\ r & ((\tilde{d}(t) - h_1[\tilde{z}(t)]^\theta) \frac{\partial V}{\partial \tilde{d}}(\tilde{z}(t), \tilde{d}(t)) - \\ & h_2[\tilde{z}(t)]^{2\theta-1} \frac{\partial V}{\partial \tilde{d}}(\tilde{z}(t), \tilde{d}(t))) - \\ \dot{d}(t) & \frac{\partial V}{\partial \tilde{d}}(\tilde{z}(t), \tilde{d}(t)) \leq \\ & -c_4 r (V(\tilde{z}(t), \tilde{d}(t)))^{\frac{\gamma - (1-\theta)}{\gamma}} + \\ & c_1 N (V(\tilde{z}(t), \tilde{d}(t)))^{\frac{\gamma - \theta}{\gamma}}. \end{aligned} \quad (55)$$

由于 $\theta \in (1/2, 1], \gamma - (1 - \theta) > \gamma - \theta$, 所以如果

$$V(\tilde{z}(t), \tilde{d}(t)) \geq 1,$$

那么

$$\begin{cases} \left. \frac{dV}{dt} \right|_{\text{along(45)}} \leq \\ - (c_4 r - c_1 N) (V(\tilde{z}(t), \tilde{d}(t)))^{\frac{\gamma - (1-\theta)}{\gamma}} < 0, \\ r > \frac{2c_1 N}{c_4}. \end{cases} \quad (56)$$

因此对任意的 $r > (2c_1 N)/c_4$, 存在 $t_{r1} > (\ln r)/a$ 使得对任意的 $t > t_{r1}, V(\tilde{z}(t), \tilde{d}(t)) < 1$. 从而

$$\begin{cases} \left. \frac{dV}{dt} \right|_{\text{along(45)}} \leq \\ - c_4 r (V(\tilde{z}(t), \tilde{d}(t)))^{\frac{\gamma - (1-\theta)}{\gamma}} + c_1 N, \\ r > \frac{2c_1 N}{c_4}, \quad t > t_{r1}. \end{cases} \quad (57)$$

对任意的 $\sigma \in (0, 1)$, 如果 $V(\tilde{z}(t), \tilde{d}(t)) > \sigma^{\frac{1}{\theta}}$, 那么

$$\begin{cases} \left. \frac{dV}{dt} \right|_{\text{along(45)}} \leq -c_4 r \sigma^{\frac{\gamma-(1-\theta)}{\theta}} + c_1 N < 0, \\ r > \frac{2c_1 N}{c_4} \sigma^{-\frac{\gamma-(1-\theta)}{\theta}}, t > t_{r1}. \end{cases} \quad (58)$$

因此, 存在 $t_{r2} > t_{r1}$ 使得对任意的 $t > t_{2r}$, $V(\tilde{z}(t), \tilde{d}(t)) < \sigma^{\frac{\gamma}{\theta}}$. 这与式(50)相结合可得

$$\begin{cases} |\tilde{d}(t)| < \sigma, \forall t > t_{2r}, \\ r > r^* \triangleq \frac{2c_1 N}{c_4} \sigma^{-\frac{\gamma-(1-\theta)}{\theta}}. \end{cases} \quad (59)$$

因此

$$\begin{cases} |\hat{d}(t)| \leq |d(t)| + \sigma \leq M, \text{sat}_M(\hat{d}(t)) = \hat{d}(t), \\ |(h(1) - S(1, 1))(U_1(t) + d(t))| = |\tilde{d}(t)| < \sigma, \\ \forall t > t_{2r}, r > r^*. \end{cases} \quad (60)$$

由式(34)可得

$$\begin{pmatrix} w(\cdot, t) \\ w_t(\cdot, t) \end{pmatrix} = e^{At} \begin{pmatrix} u_0 \\ u_1 \end{pmatrix} + e^{A(t-t_{r2})} \int_0^{t_{r2}} e^{A(t_0-s)} \mathcal{B}(d(s) + U_1(s)) ds + \int_{t_{r2}}^t e^{A(t-s)} \mathcal{B}(d(s) + U_1(s)) ds. \quad (61)$$

由 \mathcal{B} 的允许性可知

$$\| \int_0^t e^{A(t-s)} \mathcal{B}(d(s) + U_1(s)) ds \|^2 \leq t^2 C_t \|d + U_1\|_{L^\infty(0,t)}^2. \quad (62)$$

由文献[27]的命题2.5可知

$$\begin{aligned} & \| \int_{t_0}^t e^{A(t-s)} \mathcal{B}(d(s) + U_1(s)) ds \| = \\ & \| \int_0^t e^{A(t-s)} \mathcal{B}(0 \diamond (d + U_1))(s) ds \| \leq \\ & M_4 \|d + U_1\|_{L^\infty(t_{2r}, \infty)} \end{aligned} \quad (63)$$

这里

$$(\mu \diamond_\tau \nu) = \begin{cases} \mu(t), & 0 \leq t \leq \tau, \\ \nu(t - \tau), & t > \tau. \end{cases} \quad (64)$$

由式(60)–(62)可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \| (w(\cdot, t), w_t(\cdot, t))^T \| \leq \\ & \bar{M} (\| (u_0, u_1)^T \| + t_{r2}^2 C_{t_{r2}} \|d + \\ & U_1\|_{L^\infty(0,t_{r2})} e^{\omega t_{r2}}) e^{-\omega t} + M_4 \sigma. \end{aligned} \quad (65)$$

由 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{-\omega t} = 0$, 可知存在 $t_r > t_{r2}$ 使得 $e^{-\omega t} < \sigma$, $\forall t > t_r$. 由此推出

$$\| (w(\cdot, t), w_t(\cdot, t))^T \| < (1 + M_4) \sigma. \quad (66)$$

定理剩余部分的证明可由从 w 到 u 的变换的连续性推出. 这一变换类似于从 u 到 w 的变换:

$$\begin{aligned} w(x, t) &= \tilde{h}(x) u(x, t) - \int_0^x \tilde{K}(x, y) u(y, t) dy - \\ & \int_0^x \tilde{S}(x, y) u_t(y, t) dy, \end{aligned} \quad (67)$$

这里 $\tilde{h}, \tilde{K}, \tilde{S}$ 是如下微分方程的解:

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{K}_{xx}(x, y) - \tilde{K}_{yy}(x, y) = \\ -2\lambda(x) \tilde{S}_{yy}(x, y) - \beta(x) \tilde{K}(x, y), \\ 2\tilde{K}'(x, x) = \\ 2\lambda(x) \tilde{S}_y(x, x) + \beta(x) \tilde{h}(x) + \tilde{h}''(x), \\ K(x, 0) = 0, \\ \tilde{S}_{xx}(x, y) - \tilde{S}_{yy}(x, y) = \\ -2\lambda(x) \tilde{K}(x, y) - \beta(x) \tilde{S}(x, y), \\ \tilde{S}'(x, x) = \lambda(x) \tilde{h}(x), \lambda(x) \tilde{S}(x, x) = \tilde{h}'(x), \\ \tilde{S}(x, 0) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (68)$$

与式(5)类似, 有

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{h}(x) = \cosh(\int_0^x \lambda(\tau) d\tau), \\ \tilde{S}(x, x) = \sinh(\int_0^x \lambda(\tau) d\tau), \end{cases} \quad (69)$$

这里 \tilde{K}, \tilde{S} 通过如下级数得到:

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{K}(\frac{x+y}{2}, \frac{x-y}{2}) = \tilde{G}^K(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tilde{G}^{K n}(x, y), \\ \tilde{S}(\frac{x+y}{2}, \frac{x-y}{2}) = \tilde{G}^S(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \tilde{G}^{S n}(x, y), \end{cases} \quad (70)$$

其中

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{G}^{K 0}(x, y) = \tilde{g}(\frac{x}{2}) - \tilde{g}(\frac{y}{2}), \\ \tilde{G}^{S 0}(x, y) = \\ \sinh(\int_0^{x/2} \lambda(\tau) d\tau) + \sinh(\int_0^{y/2} \lambda(\tau) d\tau), \\ \tilde{G}^{K n+1}(x, y) = \\ -\frac{1}{4} \int_y^x \int_0^y \beta(\frac{\tau+s}{2}) \tilde{G}^{K n}(\tau, s) ds d\tau - \\ \frac{1}{2} \int_y^x \int_0^y \lambda(\frac{\tau+s}{2}) (\tilde{G}_{xx}^{S n}(\tau, s) - \\ 2\tilde{G}_{xy}^{S n}(\tau, s) + \tilde{G}_{yy}^{S n}(\tau, s)) ds d\tau, \\ \tilde{G}^{S n+1}(x, y) = \\ -\frac{1}{4} \int_y^x \int_0^y (2\lambda(\frac{\tau+s}{2}) \tilde{G}^{K n}(\tau, s) + \\ \beta(\frac{\tau+s}{2}) \tilde{G}^{S n}(\tau, s)) ds d\tau. \end{cases} \quad (71)$$

\tilde{g} 由如下的常微分方程给出:

$$\begin{cases} 2\tilde{f}'(x) + 2\lambda(x) \tilde{g}(x) = \tilde{S}''(x) + \beta(x) \tilde{S}(x, x), \\ 2\tilde{g}'(x) - 2\lambda(x) \tilde{f}(x) = \beta(x) \tilde{h}(x) + \tilde{h}''(x), \\ \tilde{f}(0) = \lambda(0), \tilde{g}(0) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (72)$$

类似于引理1, 如果 $\lambda \in C^2([0, 1])$, $\beta \in C^0([0, 1])$, 那么在式(71)中定义的级数在 $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ 上是一致收敛的, 因此核函数 $\tilde{K}, \tilde{S} \in C^2(I)$. 由变换(67),

$\tilde{h} \in C[0, 1]$, $\tilde{K}, \tilde{S} \in C^2(I)$, 可知存在常数 $M_5 > 0$ 使得

$$\|(w(\cdot, t), u_t(\cdot, t))^T\| \leq M_5 \|(w(\cdot, t), w_t(\cdot, t))^T\|. \quad (73)$$

上式与式(66)结合即推出定理1的结论i).

结论ii)的证明 在这种情况下 $\theta = 1$, $\dot{\rho}/\rho(t) = a$. 由式(54)可知

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dV}{dt} \Big|_{\text{along(45)}} = & \rho(t)((\tilde{d} - h_1 \tilde{z}(t)) \frac{\partial V}{\partial \tilde{d}}(\tilde{z}(t), \tilde{d}(t)) - \\ & h_2 \tilde{z}(t) \frac{\partial V}{\partial \tilde{d}}(\tilde{z}(t), \tilde{d}(t))) + a \tilde{z}(t) \frac{\partial V}{\partial \tilde{z}}(\tilde{z}(t), \tilde{d}(t)) - \\ & \dot{d}(t) \frac{\partial V}{\partial \tilde{d}}(\tilde{z}(t), \tilde{d}(t)) \leq \\ & -c_4 \rho(t) V(\tilde{z}(t), \tilde{d}(t)) + a c_1 c_2 V(\tilde{z}(t), \tilde{d}(t)) + \\ & c_1 N \sqrt{V(\tilde{z}(t), \tilde{d}(t))}. \end{aligned} \quad (74)$$

对任意的 $\sigma \in (0, 1)$, 由 ρ 在这种情况下的选取可知存在 $t_1 > 0$ 使得对任意的 $t > t_1$,

$$\rho(t) > \max\left\{\frac{2ac_1c_2}{c_4}, \frac{4c_1N}{c_4\sqrt{\sigma}}\right\}. \quad (75)$$

因此对任意的 $t > t_1$, $V(\tilde{z}(t), \tilde{d}(t)) \geq \sigma$, 故

$$\frac{dV}{dt} \Big|_{\text{along(45)}} \leq -c_1 N \sqrt{\sigma} < 0, \quad t > t_1. \quad (76)$$

由此可知存在 $t_2 > t_1$ 使得对任意的 $t > t_2$, $V(\tilde{z}(t), \tilde{d}(t)) < \sigma$. 这意味着

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} V(\tilde{z}(t), \tilde{d}(t)) = 0.$$

由式(50)知 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{d}(t) = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \|(w(\cdot, t), w_t(\cdot, t))^T\| \leq & \bar{M}(\|(u_0, u_1)^T\| + \\ & t_2^2 C_{t_2} \|d + U_1\|_{L^\infty(0, t_2)}^2 e^{\omega t_2}) e^{-\omega t} + M_4 \sigma. \end{aligned} \quad (77)$$

因此存在 $t_3 > t_2$ 使得

$$\|(w(\cdot, t), w_t(\cdot, t))^T\| \leq (1 + M_4) \sigma, \quad t > t_3. \quad (78)$$

于是 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \|(w(\cdot, t), w_t(\cdot, t))^T\| = 0$. 类似地, 这一结论剩余部分的证明由变换(67)的连续性给出.

证毕.

4 结论(Concluding remarks)

本文研究了一类具分布反阻尼和边界扰动的一维波动方程的边界镇定问题. 使用的主要方法是退步反演方法和自抗扰方法. 退步反演变换将原系统转化为一个目标系统, 目标系统把分布阻尼转换到

了控制端. 在这个目标系统的基础上设计扩张状态观测器在线估计外部扰动, 在控制中利用这一估计在线消除外部扰动而实现系统的镇定. 本文给出的例子和数值模拟结果显示了这一方法的有效性. 在扩张状态观测器中, 为了估计外部扰动, 采用了常数的高增益, 并首次在无穷维系统中使用时变的增益. 数值结果表明, 时变的增益可以在很大程度上减少扩张状态观测器的峰值这一在高增益方法中的普遍问题, 并实现闭环系统干扰完全消除的渐进稳定效果. 需要指出的是为实现外部扰动的估计, 笔者在扩张状态观测器中使用了较大的增益, 而工程实践和数值实验显示较小的增益也可以实现外部扰动的估计, 这是自抗扰控制理论上没有搞清楚的地方, 显然的这是以后需要在理论上努力的方向.

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