

误差约束严格反馈系统的迭代学习控制

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摘要: 针对一类严格反馈非线性系统, 本文提出误差跟踪学习控制算法, 旨在解决状态约束问题和系统的初值问题。文中构造了二次分式型对称障碍Lyapunov函数以及二次分式型非对称障碍Lyapunov函数, 并结合反推技术来分别设计学习控制器。两种控制方案里分别采用积分学习律和微分-差分学习律估计未知系数。系统跟踪误差在控制器作用下囿于预设的界内, 从而实现迭代过程中对状态的约束; 引入期望误差轨迹, 经迭代学习后, 两种控制方案均能够实现状态误差在整个作业区间上对期望误差轨迹的完全跟踪, 并且实现系统输出在预指定作业区间上精确跟踪参考信号。数值仿真结果表明了控制方案的有效性。

关键词: 约束状态; 迭代学习控制; 反推设计; 微分-差分学习律

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Iterative learning control of error-constrained strict-feedback systems

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Abstract: This paper presents an error-tracking iterative learning control approach for a class of strict-feedback nonlinear systems, which solves both the state-constrained problem and the initial-condition problem. The learning controllers are designed by using two types of quadratic-fraction barrier Lyapunov functions, and the backstepping technique is also applied. Integral learning law and differential-difference learning law are respectively used in the estimation of coefficients in the two control schemes. The system tracking error is enforced to stay in the pre-specified range by the controller, so as to realize the state constraint in the iterative process. A kind of desired error trajectory is constructed in this paper. After iterative learning, the two proposed control schemes can achieve the complete tracking of the desired error trajectory by the state error over the entire time interval, and the system output can accurately track the reference signal on the specified interval. Numerical results are presented to demonstrate the effectiveness of the control schemes.

Key words: constrained state; iterative learning control; backstepping design; differential-difference learning law

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1 引言

迭代学习控制(iterative learning control, ILC)适用于处理具有重复运行特点的被控对象, 是一种具备学习能力的高级控制技术。它以跟踪误差调整被学习信号, 不断修正控制输入, 使得受控对象在整个作业区间上实现对参考信号的完全跟踪。迭代学习控制方法要求系统满足严格重置条件, 即每次迭代作业开始时刻的系统状态与期望状态初值保持一致。然而, 受定位精度的限制, 系统初态与期望初态不一致往往是存在的, 这会降低闭环系统的跟踪精度。因此, 初值问题是迭代学习控制领域需要解决的一个基本问题。目前,

基于Lyapunov综合方法设计初态任意情形下的学习控制器是值得研究的课题, 并已得到一些解决方案。文[1]针对一类模糊系统, 引入时变边界层。由于边界层随时间单调递减, 且收敛于零, 则被边界层限定的跟踪误差也趋于零。文[2]利用时变边界层考虑了纯反馈系统的初态误差问题。文[3]提出初始修正吸引子概念, 利用吸引子达到完全实际跟踪。文[4]利用变期望轨迹法, 提出了D型、PD型和PID型学习算法, 在迭代域上解决了参考轨迹慢时变的情况。文[5]构造了一种期望误差轨迹, 首次提出误差跟踪设计方法。相比于变期望轨迹法, 它不用每次迭代时重新设计初始段

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轨迹, 只需要保证期望误差轨迹初值与实际误差轨迹初值一致即可, 有利于拓宽学习控制方法的应用范围.

人们在设计自适应控制器或自适应学习控制器时, 为了增强系统的鲁棒性, 往往对控制输入或参数估计采取限幅手段, 比如饱和函数或投影算子. 然而, 仅仅对控制输入或参数估计限幅是不够的, 出于对设备运行安全方面的考虑, 需要采取措施对位移-速度等系统状态进行约束. 近年来, 受重构Lyapunov函数思想的启发, 障碍李雅普诺夫函数(barrier Lyapunov function, BLF)的约束控制方法因其无需知道系统的精确解而被广泛用来解决系统状态和系统输出的约束问题. 文[6]针对含状态约束的Brunovsky标准型系统, 首次以约束区间为定义域构造了Lyapunov函数并结合使用反推技术. 文[7]给出了BLF函数的严格定义并研究了严格反馈输出受约束系统的控制问题. 在已有的文献中, 学者们已经提出了BLF函数的3种主要类型, 包括对数型^[8-9]、积分型^[10-11]以及正切型^[12-13]. 文[14]首次提出一种新的障碍Lyapunov函数: 二次分式型BLF函数(quadratic-fraction BLF, QFBLF), 用于学习控制器设计. 文[15]考虑非参数不确定系统的学习控制问题, 利用QFBLF函数设计控制器, 实现控制过程中的状态约束. 尽管基于BLF思路解决系统状态和系统输出的约束问题已经有了一些研究成果, 仍需要进一步深入探讨.

本文讨论一类严格反馈非线性系统的误差约束跟踪学习控制问题. 拟构造BLF函数的两种形式: 二次分式型对称BLF函数和二次分式型非对称BLF函数来分别设计控制器. 分析表明, 两种控制方案均能实现跟踪误差囿于预设的界内, 进而实现迭代过程中对系统状态的约束.

2 问题提出和准备

考虑在时间区间 $[0, T]$ 上重复运行的严格反馈非线性系统:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_{i,k} = x_{i+1,k} + \theta^T \varphi_i(\bar{x}_{i,k}), & 1 \leq i \leq n-1, \\ \dot{x}_{n,k} = u_k + \theta^T \varphi_{n,k}(\bar{x}_{n,k}), \\ y_k = x_{1,k}, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

式中: $k (= 1, 2, \dots)$ 表示重复作业次数; $x_{i,k} \in \mathbb{R}$ 为系统状态且 $\bar{x}_{i,k} = [x_{1,k} \cdots x_{i,k}]^T$; $u_k \in \mathbb{R}$ 和 $y_k \in \mathbb{R}$ 分别为系统输入和系统输出; $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 是未知参数; $\varphi_i(\bar{x}_{i,k}) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 是已知光滑函数, 记 $\varphi_{i,k} = \varphi_i(\bar{x}_{i,k})$. 给定 $[0, T]$ 上的参考信号 $r_1(t)$, 满足 $\dot{r}_i(t) = r_{i+1}(t)$, $1 \leq i \leq n$, 且存在常数 M_i , 使得 $|r_i(t)| \leq M_i$.

本文的控制目标是, 设计学习控制器 u_k , 使得迭代学习过程中跟踪误差囿于预设的界内, 以实现系统状态约束; 经过足够多次迭代, 实现系统输出在指定作业区间上对参考信号的完全跟踪.

为表达简便, 在不引起混淆之处, 文中略去函数的时间自变量.

为了克服系统初态误差的不确定性, 定义如下函数^[5]:

$$\varepsilon_k = e_k - e_k^*(t), \quad e_k^*(t) = e_k(0)\xi(t), \quad t \in [0, T], \quad (2)$$

其中: e_k, ε_k 是关于时间 t 的函数; $e_k^*(t)$ 是构造的期望函数, 它包含用来表示误差衰减性的函数 $\xi(t)$. 对于 $\xi(t)$ 的表达式, 应是一连续可导的单调递减函数, 且满足: 1) $\xi(0) = 1$; 2) $\xi(t) = 0, \forall t \in [t_1, T], t_1 > 0$; 3) $\xi^{(j)}(t_1) = 0, j = 1, 2$. 由条件1)和式(2)可知: $\varepsilon_k(t)$ 在 $t = 0$ 时, 满足 $\varepsilon_k(0) = 0, \forall k$.

对于式(2), 若 e_k 代表误差函数, 相应的 e_k^* 可看作期望误差轨迹(函数), 它将在下一节的控制器设计中起到重要作用.

3 学习控制

为了设计约束学习控制器的需要, 这里先给出二次分式型BLF函数的两种形式, 具体如下:

1) 二次分式型对称BLF函数的典型形式为

$$V_k = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\varepsilon_k^2}{b^2 - \varepsilon_k^2}, \quad (3)$$

其中 $b > 0$. 应用BLF函数(3)时, 需假定实现时系统所受到的各种干扰无法使得 $|\varepsilon_k| > b$, 否则会导致系统发散.

2) 二次分式型非对称BLF函数的典型形式为

$$V_k = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\varepsilon_k^2}{(b_1 + \varepsilon_k)^2(b_2 - \varepsilon_k)^2}, \quad (4)$$

其中: $b_1 > 0, b_2 > 0$, 且 $b_1 \neq b_2$.

3.1 二次分式型对称BLF

针对系统(1), 本节应用对称BLF函数(3), 并结合反推技术来设计控制器: 从步骤1到步骤 $n-1$ 设计虚拟控制器 $\alpha_{i,k}$; 步骤 n 设计控制器 u_k . 系统中的未知参数采用积分学习律进行估计. 控制器具体设计过程如下:

定义状态误差

$$e_{i,k} = x_{i,k} - \alpha_{i-1,k} - r_i, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n, \quad (5)$$

其中 $\alpha_{0,k} = 0$.

假设1 存在已知的常数 η_i 满足

$$|x_{i,k}(0) - r_i(0)| \leq \eta_i. \quad (6)$$

一般地, 重复作业系统的复位点不一定与期望初态一致, 但复位点落在以期望初态为中心的某一邻域内, 这一点是可以被允许的, 因此假设1是合理的.

在迭代过程中, 系统(1)中状态满足约束条件: $\Omega_{x_{i,k}} = \{|x_{i,k}| < b_{c_i}, 1 \leq i \leq n\} \subset \mathbb{R}$, 其中 b_{c_i} 为恒正常数.

步骤1 迭代运行时, 系统初态误差一般是存在的, 定义跟踪误差

$$\varepsilon_{1,k} = e_{1,k} - e_{1,k}^*, \quad e_{1,k}^* = e_{1,k}(0)\xi_1, \quad (7)$$

$$\varepsilon_{2,k} = e_{2,k} - e_{2,k}^*, \quad e_{2,k}^* = e_{2,k}(0)\xi_2, \quad (8)$$

其中: $e_{1,k}^*, e_{2,k}^*$ 是期望误差函数, ξ_1, ξ_2 是误差衰减性态函数, 具体构造见式(2). 令 $\omega_{1,k} = \varphi_{1,k}$, 对 $\varepsilon_{1,k}$ 求导, 得

$$\dot{\varepsilon}_{1,k} = \varepsilon_{2,k} + \alpha_{1,k} + \theta^T \omega_{1,k} + e_{2,k}^* - \dot{e}_{1,k}^*. \quad (9)$$

令 $\bar{B}_{1,k} = b_1^2/(b_1^2 - \varepsilon_{1,k}^2)^2$, $\bar{\tau}_{1,k} = \bar{B}_{1,k} \Gamma \varepsilon_{1,k} \omega_{1,k}$, 其中 Γ 是对称正定矩阵.

取虚拟控制

$$\alpha_{1,k} = -c_1 \varepsilon_{1,k} + \dot{e}_{1,k}^* - e_{2,k}^* - \hat{\theta}_k^T \omega_{1,k}, \quad (10)$$

其中: $\hat{\theta}_k$ 是参数 θ 的估计, c_1 为正常数. 将式(10)代入式(9), 得

$$\dot{\varepsilon}_{1,k} = \varepsilon_{2,k} - c_1 \varepsilon_{1,k} + \tilde{\theta}_k^T \omega_{1,k}, \quad (11)$$

式中 $\tilde{\theta}_k = \theta - \hat{\theta}_k$ 为参数估计误差.

取如下对称BLF函数:

$$V_{1,k} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\varepsilon_{1,k}^2}{b_1^2 - \varepsilon_{1,k}^2} + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\theta}_k^T \Gamma^{-1} \tilde{\theta}_k, \quad (12)$$

对 $V_{1,k}$ 求导, 并将式(11)代入, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{1,k} &= \bar{B}_{1,k} \varepsilon_{1,k} \varepsilon_{2,k} - \bar{B}_{1,k} c_1 \varepsilon_{1,k}^2 + \\ &\quad \tilde{\theta}_k^T \Gamma^{-1} (\bar{\tau}_{1,k} - \dot{\tilde{\theta}}_k). \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

步骤 i ($2 \leq i \leq n-1$) 类似于步骤1, 定义跟踪误差

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_{i+1,k} &= e_{i+1,k} - e_{i+1,k}^*, \\ e_{i+1,k}^* &= e_{i+1,k}(0)\xi_{i+1}. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

对 $\varepsilon_{i,k}$ 求导, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\varepsilon}_{i,k} &= \varepsilon_{i+1,k} + \alpha_{i,k} + \theta^T \varphi_{i,k} - \dot{\alpha}_{i-1,k} + \\ &\quad e_{i+1,k}^* - \dot{e}_{i,k}^*. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

这里

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\alpha}_{i-1,k} &= \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1,k}}{\partial x_{j,k}} (x_{j+1,k} + \theta^T \varphi_{j,k}) + \\ &\quad \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1,k}}{\partial \hat{\theta}_k} \dot{\hat{\theta}}_k + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1,k}}{\partial r_j} r_{j+1} + \\ &\quad \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1,k}}{\partial e_{i-1,k}^*} \dot{e}_{i-1,k}^* + \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1,k}}{\partial \dot{e}_{i-1,k}^*} \ddot{e}_{i-1,k}^* + \\ &\quad \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1,k}}{\partial e_{i,k}^*} \dot{e}_{i,k}^*. \end{aligned}$$

令

$$\begin{aligned} H_{i-1,k} &= \\ &\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1,k}}{\partial x_{j,k}} x_{j+1,k} + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1,k}}{\partial r_j} r_{j+1} + \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1,k}}{\partial e_{i-1,k}^*} e_{i-1,k}^* + \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1,k}}{\partial \dot{e}_{i-1,k}^*} \dot{e}_{i-1,k}^* + \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1,k}}{\partial e_{i,k}^*} \dot{e}_{i,k}^*,$$

$$\omega_{i,k} = \varphi_{i,k} - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1,k}}{\partial x_{j,k}} \varphi_{j,k},$$

$$\bar{B}_{i,k} = b_i^2 / (b_i^2 - \varepsilon_{i,k}^2)^2,$$

$$\bar{\tau}_{i,k} = \bar{\tau}_{i-1,k} + \bar{B}_{i,k} \Gamma \varepsilon_{i,k} \omega_{i,k},$$

取虚拟控制

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{i,k} &= -\bar{B}_{i,k}^{-1} \bar{B}_{i-1,k} \varepsilon_{i-1,k} - c_i \varepsilon_{i,k} + \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1,k}}{\partial \hat{\theta}_k} \bar{\tau}_{i,k} + \\ &\quad H_{i-1,k} - \tilde{\theta}_k^T \omega_{i,k} - e_{i+1,k}^* + \dot{e}_{i,k}^* + \bar{v}_{i,k}, \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

其中 $\bar{v}_{2,k} = 0$, 而 $\bar{v}_{i,k}$ 是从步骤3起才出来的新增项, 它的表达式将在下面给出. 将式(16)代入式(15), 得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\varepsilon}_{i,k} &= \varepsilon_{i+1,k} - \bar{B}_{i,k}^{-1} \bar{B}_{i-1,k} \varepsilon_{i-1,k} - c_i \varepsilon_{i,k} + \\ &\quad \tilde{\theta}_k^T \omega_{i,k} + \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1,k}}{\partial \hat{\theta}_k} (\bar{\tau}_{i,k} - \dot{\hat{\theta}}_k) + \bar{v}_{i,k}. \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

取如下对称BLF函数:

$$V_{i,k} = V_{i-1,k} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\varepsilon_{i,k}^2}{b_i^2 - \varepsilon_{i,k}^2}, \quad (18)$$

对 $V_{i,k}$ 求导, 将式(17)代入并化简, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{i,k} &= \bar{B}_{i,k} \varepsilon_{i,k} \varepsilon_{i+1,k} - \sum_{j=1}^i \bar{B}_{j,k} c_j \varepsilon_{j,k}^2 + \\ &\quad \tilde{\theta}_k^T \Gamma^{-1} (\bar{\tau}_{i,k} - \dot{\hat{\theta}}_k) + \bar{B}_{i,k} \varepsilon_{i,k} \bar{v}_{i,k} + \\ &\quad \sum_{j=1}^{i-2} \bar{B}_{j+1,k} \varepsilon_{j+1,k} \frac{\partial \alpha_{j,k}}{\partial \hat{\theta}_k} (\bar{\tau}_{i-1,k} - \dot{\hat{\theta}}_k) + \\ &\quad \bar{B}_{i,k} \varepsilon_{i,k} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1,k}}{\partial \hat{\theta}_k} (\bar{\tau}_{i,k} - \dot{\hat{\theta}}_k) = \\ &\quad \bar{B}_{i,k} \varepsilon_{i,k} \varepsilon_{i+1,k} - \sum_{j=1}^i \bar{B}_{j,k} c_j \varepsilon_{j,k}^2 + \\ &\quad \tilde{\theta}_k^T \Gamma^{-1} (\bar{\tau}_{i,k} - \dot{\hat{\theta}}_k) + \bar{\beta}_{i,k} + \\ &\quad \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \bar{B}_{j+1,k} \varepsilon_{j+1,k} \frac{\partial \alpha_{j,k}}{\partial \hat{\theta}_k} (\bar{\tau}_{i,k} - \dot{\hat{\theta}}_k), \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

这里

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\beta}_{i,k} &= \sum_{j=1}^{i-2} \bar{B}_{j+1,k} \varepsilon_{j+1,k} \frac{\partial \alpha_{j,k}}{\partial \hat{\theta}_k} (\bar{\tau}_{i-1,k} - \bar{\tau}_{i,k}) + \\ &\quad \bar{B}_{i,k} \varepsilon_{i,k} \bar{v}_{i,k}. \end{aligned}$$

要使 $\bar{\beta}_{i,k} = 0$, 则 $\bar{v}_{i,k}$ 的表达式如下:

由于

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^{i-2} \bar{B}_{j+1,k} \varepsilon_{j+1,k} \frac{\partial \alpha_{j,k}}{\partial \hat{\theta}_k} (\bar{\tau}_{i-1,k} - \bar{\tau}_{i,k}) &= \\ &- \bar{B}_{i,k} \varepsilon_{i,k} \Gamma \omega_{i,k} \sum_{j=1}^{i-2} \bar{B}_{j+1,k} \varepsilon_{j+1,k} \frac{\partial \alpha_{j,k}}{\partial \hat{\theta}_k}, \end{aligned}$$

可知 $\bar{v}_{i,k} = \Gamma \omega_{i,k} \sum_{j=1}^{i-2} \bar{B}_{j+1,k} \varepsilon_{j+1,k} \frac{\partial \alpha_{j,k}}{\partial \hat{\theta}_k}$.

式(19)重写为

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{V}_{i,k} = & \bar{B}_{i,k}\varepsilon_{i,k}\varepsilon_{i+1,k} - \sum_{j=1}^i \bar{B}_{j,k}c_j\varepsilon_{j,k}^2 + \\ & \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \bar{B}_{j+1,k}\varepsilon_{j+1,k} \frac{\partial\alpha_{j,k}}{\partial\hat{\theta}_k}(\bar{\tau}_{i,k} - \dot{\hat{\theta}}_k) + \\ & \tilde{\theta}_k^T\Gamma^{-1}(\bar{\tau}_{i,k} - \dot{\hat{\theta}}_k).\end{aligned}\quad (20)$$

步骤 n 定义跟踪误差

$$\varepsilon_{n,k} = e_{n,k} - e_{n,k}^*, \quad e_{n,k}^* = e_{n,k}(0)\xi_n, \quad (21)$$

对 $\varepsilon_{n,k}$ 求导, 得

$$\dot{\varepsilon}_{n,k} = u_k + \theta^T\varphi_{n,k} - \dot{\alpha}_{n-1,k} - r_{n+1} - \dot{e}_{n,k}^*. \quad (22)$$

令

$$\omega_{n,k} = \varphi_{n,k} - \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\partial\alpha_{n-1,k}}{\partial x_{j,k}}\varphi_{j,k},$$

$$\bar{B}_{n,k} = b_n^2/(b_n^2 - \varepsilon_{n,k}^2)^2,$$

$$\bar{\tau}_{n,k} = \bar{\tau}_{n-1,k} + \bar{B}_{n,k}\Gamma\varepsilon_{n,k}\omega_{n,k},$$

且

$$\bar{v}_{n,k} = \Gamma\omega_{n,k} \sum_{j=1}^{n-2} \bar{B}_{j+1,k}\varepsilon_{j+1,k} \frac{\partial\alpha_{j,k}}{\partial\hat{\theta}_k}.$$

设计控制律

$$\begin{aligned}u_k = & -\bar{B}_{n,k}^{-1}\bar{B}_{n-1,k}\varepsilon_{n-1,k} - c_n\varepsilon_{n,k} + \frac{\partial\alpha_{n-1,k}}{\partial\hat{\theta}_k}\bar{\tau}_{n,k} - \\ & \hat{\theta}_k^T\omega_{n,k} + H_{n-1,k} + r_{n+1} + \dot{e}_{n,k}^* + \bar{v}_{n,k},\end{aligned}\quad (23)$$

以及积分学习律

$$\dot{\hat{\theta}}_k = \bar{\tau}_{n,k}. \quad (24)$$

将式(23)代入式(22), 得

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\varepsilon}_{n,k} = & -\bar{B}_{n,k}^{-1}\bar{B}_{n-1,k}\varepsilon_{n-1,k} - c_n\varepsilon_{n,k} + \tilde{\theta}_k^T\omega_{n,k} + \\ & \frac{\partial\alpha_{n-1,k}}{\partial\hat{\theta}_k}(\bar{\tau}_{n,k} - \dot{\hat{\theta}}_k) + \bar{v}_{n,k}.\end{aligned}\quad (25)$$

取如下对称BLF函数:

$$V_{n,k} = V_{n-1,k} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\varepsilon_{n,k}^2}{b_n^2 - \varepsilon_{n,k}^2}, \quad (26)$$

对 $V_{n,k}$ 求导, 并将式(24)–(25)代入, 得

$$\dot{V}_{n,k} = -\sum_{j=1}^n \bar{B}_{j,k}c_j\varepsilon_{j,k}^2. \quad (27)$$

假设 2 对 $\forall k$, 当 $t = 0$ 时, $\hat{\theta}_k(0) = \hat{\theta}_{k-1}(T)$.

定理 1 非线性系统(1), 满足假设1–2, 采用控制律(23)以及积分学习律(24), 则系统有以下性质:

i) 系统中所有信号有界, 且

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \varepsilon_{i,k} = 0, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n; \quad (28)$$

ii) 保证迭代过程中, $|\varepsilon_{i,k}| < b_i$ 成立, 同时系统状态有界约束始终满足.

证 i) 变量有界性和系统收敛性.

根据假设2可知 $\|\varepsilon_k(0)\|^2 = 0 \leq \|\varepsilon_k(T)\|^2$, 这里 $\varepsilon_k = [\varepsilon_{1,k} \ \varepsilon_{2,k} \ \cdots \ \varepsilon_{n,k}]^T$. 由式(26), 得

$$\begin{aligned}V_{n,k}(\varepsilon_k(0), \hat{\theta}_k(T)) \leq \\ V_{n,k}(\varepsilon_k(0), \hat{\theta}_k(0)) + \int_0^T \dot{V}_{n,k} ds.\end{aligned}\quad (29)$$

把式(27)代入式(29), 并重复式(29) k 次, 得

$$\begin{aligned}V_{n,k}(\varepsilon_k(0), \hat{\theta}_k(T)) \leq \\ -\sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^n \int_0^T \bar{B}_{j,i}c_j\varepsilon_{j,i}^2 ds + V_{n,1}(\varepsilon_1(0), \hat{\theta}_1(0)),\end{aligned}\quad (30)$$

则

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^n \int_0^T \bar{B}_{j,i}c_j\varepsilon_{j,i}^2 ds \leq \\ V_{n,1}(\varepsilon_1(0), \hat{\theta}_1(0)) - V_{n,k}(\varepsilon_k(0), \hat{\theta}_k(T)) \leq \\ V_{n,1}(\varepsilon_1(0), \hat{\theta}_1(0)).\end{aligned}\quad (31)$$

由于 $V_{n,1}(\varepsilon_1(0), \hat{\theta}_1(0))$ 有界, 根据级数性质, 可知

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{j=1}^n \int_0^T \bar{B}_{j,k}c_j\varepsilon_{j,k}^2 ds = 0. \quad (32)$$

由式(26)知, 对 $\forall k$, 有 $V_{n,k}(t) = V_{n,k}(0) + \int_0^t \dot{V}_{n,k} ds$. 把式(27)代入, 得

$$V_{n,k}(t) = V_{n,k}(0) - \sum_{j=1}^n \int_0^t \bar{B}_{j,k}c_j\varepsilon_{j,k}^2 ds. \quad (33)$$

由上面式(32)得 $\sum_{j=1}^n \int_0^t \bar{B}_{j,k}c_j\varepsilon_{j,k}^2 ds$ 有界. 根据假设2, 由式(30)可知, $V_{n,k}(0, \hat{\theta}_k(T))$ 有界, $V_{n,k}(0, \hat{\theta}_k^T(0))$ 也有界. 因此, 对 $\forall k$, $V_{n,k}(t)$ 有界, 从而有 $\varepsilon_{i,k}$ 有界, $\hat{\theta}_k$ 亦有界. 由式(23)可知 u_k 有界. 由式(15)可知 $\dot{\varepsilon}_{i,k}$ 有界, 故 $\varepsilon_{i,k}$ 一致连续. 由此可得 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \varepsilon_{i,k} = 0$.

ii) 系统状态的有界约束.

根据式(27), 在各次迭代过程中, 有 $|\varepsilon_{i,k}| < b_i$. 首先证明 $x_{1,k}$ 的有界约束. 由于 ξ_1 的单调递减性, 由式(7)并结合假设1可知 $|e_{1,k}^*(t)| \leq |e_{1,k}(0)| \leq \eta_1$. 因为 r_1 的有界性, 可得

$$\begin{aligned}|\varepsilon_{1,k}| \leq |\varepsilon_{1,k}| + |r_1| + |e_{1,k}^*| < \\ b_1 + M_1 + \eta_1.\end{aligned}$$

令 $b_1 = b_{c_1} - M_1 - \eta_1$, 得到 $|\varepsilon_{1,k}| < b_{c_1}$. 接下来为了证明 $|\varepsilon_{2,k}| < b_{c_2}$, 必须先证明存在一常数 $\bar{\alpha}_1$, 满足 $|\alpha_{1,k}| \leq \bar{\alpha}_1$. 由于 $\alpha_{1,k}$ 是关于 $x_{1,k}, r_1, \hat{\theta}_k$ 的连续可微函数, 并且 $x_{1,k}, r_1, \hat{\theta}_k$ 是有界的, 从而存在 $\bar{\alpha}_1$ 使得 $|\alpha_{1,k}| \leq \bar{\alpha}_1$. 由式(5)和式(8)并结合假设1, 可知 $|e_{2,k}^*(t)| \leq |e_{2,k}(0)| \leq \bar{\alpha}_1 + \eta_2$, 可得

$$\begin{aligned}|\varepsilon_{2,k}| \leq |\varepsilon_{2,k}| + |\alpha_{1,k}| + |r_2| + |e_{2,k}(0)| < \\ b_2 + 2\bar{\alpha}_1 + M_2 + \eta_2.\end{aligned}$$

令 $b_2 = b_{c_2} - 2\bar{\alpha}_1 - M_2 - \eta_2$, 得到 $|\varepsilon_{2,k}| < b_{c_2}$. 以此

类推, 当 $i = 3, \dots, n$ 时, 可以证明存在一常数 $|\bar{\alpha}_i|$ 使得 $|\alpha_{i,k}| \leq |\bar{\alpha}_i|$, 得到

$$|x_{i,k}| \leq |\varepsilon_{i,k}| + |\alpha_{i-1,k}| + |r_i| + |e_{i,k}(0)| < b_i + 2\bar{\alpha}_{i-1} + M_i + \eta_i.$$

令 $b_i = b_{c_i} - 2\bar{\alpha}_{i-1} - M_i - \eta_i$, 得到 $|x_{i,k}| < b_{c_i}$.
证毕.

由定理1可以看出, 运用本节构造的二次分式型对称BLF函数, 通过将 $\varepsilon_{i,k}$ 困于预设的界内, 以实现对状态的约束.

3.2 二次分式型非对称BLF函数

被控对象中, 系统状态约束不总是对称的, 更多的是以非对称约束形式存在. 因此, 设计合适的非对称BLF函数更有实际作用. 针对系统(1), 本节应用非对称BLF函数(4), 并结合反推技术来设计控制器. 系统中的未知参数采用微分-差分学习律进行估计. 控制器具体设计过程如下:

需要声明的是, 本节控制器设计过程中使用到的一些变量标记及其含义与第3.1节的相同, 此处不再重复描述, 本节只写出一些不相同的变量.

在迭代过程中, 系统(1)中状态满足约束条件:
 $\Omega_{x_{i,k}} = \{-b_{c_i} < x_{i,k} < \bar{b}_{c_i}, 1 \leq i \leq n\} \subset \mathbb{R}$, 其中 b_{c_i} , \bar{b}_{c_i} 为恒正常数.

步骤1 令

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{1,k} &= [(b_{11} + \varepsilon_{1,k})(b_{12} - \varepsilon_{1,k})]^3, \\ \mu_{1,k} &= b_{11}b_{12} + \varepsilon_{1,k}^2, \\ B_{1,k} &= \mu_{1,k}/\rho_{1,k}, \quad \tau_{1,k} = B_{1,k}\Gamma\varepsilon_{1,k}\omega_{1,k},\end{aligned}$$

取虚拟控制

$$\alpha_{1,k} = -c_1\varepsilon_{1,k} + \dot{e}_{1,k}^* - e_{2,k}^* - \hat{\theta}_k^T\omega_{1,k}. \quad (34)$$

将式(34)代入式(9), 得

$$\dot{\varepsilon}_{1,k} = \varepsilon_{2,k} - c_1\varepsilon_{1,k} + \tilde{\theta}_k^T\omega_{1,k}. \quad (35)$$

取如下非对称BLF函数:

$$\begin{aligned}V_{1,k} &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\varepsilon_{1,k}^2}{(b_{11} + \varepsilon_{1,k})^2(b_{12} - \varepsilon_{1,k})^2} + \\ &\quad \frac{1-\delta}{2} \tilde{\theta}_k^T\Gamma^{-1}\tilde{\theta}_k,\end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

式中 $\delta \in [0, 1]$. 对 $V_{1,k}$ 求导, 并将式(35)代入, 得

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{V}_{1,k} &= B_{1,k}\varepsilon_{1,k}\varepsilon_{2,k} - B_{1,k}c_1\varepsilon_{1,k}^2 + \\ &\quad \tilde{\theta}_k^T\Gamma^{-1}(\tau_{1,k} - (1-\delta)\dot{\tilde{\theta}}_k).\end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

步骤2 ($2 \leq i \leq n-1$) 令

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{i,k} &= [(b_{i1} + \varepsilon_{i,k})(b_{i2} - \varepsilon_{i,k})]^3, \\ \mu_{i,k} &= b_{i1}b_{i2} + \varepsilon_{i,k}^2, \quad B_{i,k} = \mu_{i,k}/\rho_{i,k}, \\ \tau_{i,k} &= \tau_{i-1,k} + B_{i,k}\Gamma\varepsilon_{i,k}\omega_{i,k},\end{aligned}$$

$$\chi_{i,k} = -\delta\hat{\theta}_k + \delta\hat{\theta}_{k-1} + \tau_{i,k},$$

取虚拟控制

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha_{i,k} &= \\ &-B_{i,k}^{-1}B_{i-1,k}\varepsilon_{i-1,k} - c_i\varepsilon_{i,k} - \hat{\theta}_k^T\omega_{i,k} + H_{i-1,k} + \\ &\quad \frac{1}{1-\delta} \frac{\partial\alpha_{i-1,k}}{\partial\hat{\theta}_k} \chi_{i,k} - e_{i+1,k}^* + \dot{e}_{i,k}^* + v_{i,k},\end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

其中 $v_{2,k} = 0$, 而 $v_{i,k}$ 的设计类似于上一节的 $\bar{v}_{i,k}$, 它的表达式将在下面给出. 将式(38)代入式(15), 得

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\varepsilon}_{i,k} &= \\ &\varepsilon_{i+1,k} - B_{i,k}^{-1}B_{i-1,k}\varepsilon_{i-1,k} - c_i\varepsilon_{i,k} + \tilde{\theta}_k^T\omega_{i,k} + \\ &\quad \frac{1}{1-\delta} \frac{\partial\alpha_{i-1,k}}{\partial\hat{\theta}_k} (\chi_{i,k} - (1-\delta)\dot{\tilde{\theta}}_k) + v_{i,k}.\end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

取如下非对称BLF函数:

$$V_{i,k} = V_{i-1,k} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\varepsilon_{i,k}^2}{(b_{i1} + \varepsilon_{i,k})^2(b_{i2} - \varepsilon_{i,k})^2}, \quad (40)$$

对 $V_{i,k}$ 求导, 并将式(39)代入, 得

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{V}_{i,k} &= B_{i,k}\varepsilon_{i,k}\varepsilon_{i+1,k} - \sum_{j=1}^i B_{j,k}c_j\varepsilon_{j,k}^2 + B_{i,k}\varepsilon_{i,k}v_{i,k} + \\ &\quad \sum_{j=1}^{i-2} B_{j+1,k}\varepsilon_{j+1,k} \frac{1}{1-\delta} \frac{\partial\alpha_{j,k}}{\partial\hat{\theta}_k} (\chi_{i-1,k} - \\ &\quad (1-\delta)\dot{\tilde{\theta}}_k) + B_{i,k}\varepsilon_{i,k} \frac{1}{1-\delta} \frac{\partial\alpha_{i-1,k}}{\partial\hat{\theta}_k} (\chi_{i,k} - \\ &\quad (1-\delta)\dot{\tilde{\theta}}_k) + \tilde{\theta}_k^T\Gamma^{-1}(\tau_{i,k} - (1-\delta)\dot{\tilde{\theta}}_k) = \\ &\quad B_{i,k}\varepsilon_{i,k}\varepsilon_{i+1,k} - \sum_{j=1}^i B_{j,k}c_j\varepsilon_{j,k}^2 + \beta_{i,k} + \\ &\quad \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} B_{j+1,k}\varepsilon_{j+1,k} \frac{1}{1-\delta} \frac{\partial\alpha_{j,k}}{\partial\hat{\theta}_k} (\chi_{i,k} - \\ &\quad (1-\delta)\dot{\tilde{\theta}}_k) + \tilde{\theta}_k^T\Gamma^{-1}(\tau_{i,k} - (1-\delta)\dot{\tilde{\theta}}_k),\end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

这里

$$\begin{aligned}\beta_{i,k} &= \sum_{j=1}^{i-2} B_{j+1,k}\varepsilon_{j+1,k} \frac{1}{1-\delta} \frac{\partial\alpha_{j,k}}{\partial\hat{\theta}_k} (\chi_{i-1,k} - \chi_{i,k}) + \\ &\quad B_{i,k}\varepsilon_{i,k}v_{i,k}.\end{aligned}$$

要使 $\beta_{i,k} = 0$, 则 $v_{i,k}$ 的表达式如下:

由于

$$\begin{aligned}&\sum_{j=1}^{i-2} B_{j+1,k}\varepsilon_{j+1,k} \frac{1}{1-\delta} \frac{\partial\alpha_{j,k}}{\partial\hat{\theta}_k} (\chi_{i-1,k} - \chi_{i,k}) = \\ &\sum_{j=1}^{i-2} B_{j+1,k}\varepsilon_{j+1,k} \frac{1}{1-\delta} \frac{\partial\alpha_{j,k}}{\partial\hat{\theta}_k} (\tau_{i-1,k} - \tau_{i,k}) = \\ &\quad -B_{i,k}\varepsilon_{i,k}\Gamma\omega_{i,k} \sum_{j=1}^{i-2} B_{j+1,k}\varepsilon_{j+1,k} \frac{1}{1-\delta} \frac{\partial\alpha_{j,k}}{\partial\hat{\theta}_k},\end{aligned} \quad (42)$$

可知

$$v_{i,k} = \Gamma\omega_{i,k} \sum_{j=1}^{i-2} B_{j+1,k}\varepsilon_{j+1,k} \frac{1}{1-\delta} \frac{\partial\alpha_{j,k}}{\partial\hat{\theta}_k}.$$

式(41)重写为

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{V}_{i,k} = & B_{i,k}\varepsilon_{i,k}\varepsilon_{i+1,k} - \sum_{j=1}^i B_{j,k}c_j\varepsilon_{j,k}^2 + \\ & \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} B_{j+1,k}\varepsilon_{j+1,k} \frac{1}{1-\delta} \frac{\partial\alpha_{j,k}}{\partial\hat{\theta}_k} (\chi_{i,k} - \\ & (1-\delta)\dot{\hat{\theta}}_k) + \tilde{\theta}_k^T \Gamma^{-1} (\tau_{i,k} - (1-\delta)\dot{\hat{\theta}}_k).\end{aligned}\quad (43)$$

步骤 n 令

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{n,k} &= [(b_{n1} + \varepsilon_{n,k})(b_{n2} - \varepsilon_{n,k})]^3, \\ \mu_{n,k} &= b_{n1}b_{n2} + \varepsilon_{n,k}^2, \quad B_{n,k} = \mu_{n,k}/\rho_{n,k}, \\ \tau_{n,k} &= \tau_{n-1,k} + B_{n,k}\Gamma\varepsilon_{n,k}\omega_{n,k}, \\ \chi_{n,k} &= -\delta\hat{\theta}_k + \delta\hat{\theta}_{k-1} + \tau_{n,k},\end{aligned}$$

且

$$v_{n,k} = \Gamma\omega_{n,k} \sum_{j=1}^{n-2} B_{j+1,k}\varepsilon_{j+1,k} \frac{1}{1-\delta} \frac{\partial\alpha_{j,k}}{\partial\hat{\theta}_k}.$$

设计控制律

$$\begin{aligned}u_k = & -B_{n,k}^{-1}B_{n-1,k}\varepsilon_{n-1,k} - c_n\varepsilon_{n,k} - \hat{\theta}_k^T\omega_{n,k} + \\ & H_{n-1,k} + \frac{1}{1-\delta} \frac{\partial\alpha_{n-1,k}}{\partial\hat{\theta}_k} \chi_{n,k} + \\ & r_{n+1} + \dot{e}_{n,k}^* + v_{n,k},\end{aligned}\quad (44)$$

以及微分-差分学习律

$$(1-\delta)\dot{\hat{\theta}}_k = -\delta\hat{\theta}_k + \delta\hat{\theta}_{k-1} + \tau_{n,k}. \quad (45)$$

将式(44)代入式(22), 得

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\varepsilon}_{n,k} = & -B_{n,k}^{-1}B_{n-1,k}\varepsilon_{n-1,k} - c_n\varepsilon_{n,k} + \tilde{\theta}_k^T\omega_{n,k} + \\ & \frac{1}{1-\delta} \frac{\partial\alpha_{n-1,k}}{\partial\hat{\theta}_k} (\chi_{n,k} - (1-\delta)\dot{\hat{\theta}}_k) + v_{n,k}.\end{aligned}\quad (46)$$

取如下非对称BLF函数:

$$V_{n,k} = V_{n-1,k} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\varepsilon_{n,k}^2}{(b_{n1} + \varepsilon_{n,k})^2(b_{n2} - \varepsilon_{n,k})^2}, \quad (47)$$

对 $V_{n,k}$ 求导, 并将式(45)–(46)代入, 得

$$\dot{V}_{n,k} = -\sum_{j=1}^n B_{j,k}c_j\varepsilon_{j,k}^2 + \tilde{\theta}_k^T \Gamma^{-1} (\delta\hat{\theta}_k - \delta\hat{\theta}_{k-1}). \quad (48)$$

定理2 非线性系统(1), 满足假设1–2, 采用控制律(44)以及微分-差分学习律(45), 则系统有以下性质:

i) 系统中所有信号有界, 且

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \varepsilon_{i,k} = 0, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n; \quad (49)$$

ii) 保证迭代过程中, $-b_{i1} < \varepsilon_{i,k} < b_{i2}$ 成立, 同时系统状态有界约束始终满足。

证 i) 变量有界性和系统收敛性.

选择第 k 次的障碍Lyapunov泛函为

$$L_k = V_{n,k} + \frac{\delta}{2} \int_0^t \tilde{\theta}_k^T \Gamma^{-1} \tilde{\theta}_k ds, \quad (50)$$

连续2次迭代周期的差分为

$$\begin{aligned}L_k - L_{k-1} = & \frac{\delta}{2} \int_0^t (\tilde{\theta}_k^T \Gamma^{-1} \tilde{\theta}_k - \tilde{\theta}_{k-1}^T \Gamma^{-1} \tilde{\theta}_{k-1}) ds + \\ & V_{n,k}(0) - V_{n,k-1}(t) + \int_0^t \dot{V}_{n,k} ds.\end{aligned}\quad (51)$$

将式(48)代入式(51), 得

$$\begin{aligned}L_k - L_{k-1} \leq & -\sum_{j=1}^n \int_0^t B_{j,k}c_j\varepsilon_{j,k}^2 ds - \\ & \frac{\delta}{2} \int_0^t (\tilde{\theta}_k - \tilde{\theta}_{k-1})^T (\tilde{\theta}_k - \tilde{\theta}_{k-1}) ds \leq \\ & -\sum_{j=1}^n \int_0^t B_{j,k}c_j\varepsilon_{j,k}^2 ds.\end{aligned}\quad (52)$$

令 $t = T$, 重复式(52) k 次, 并结合 $L_k(T)$ 的非负性, 得

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^n \int_0^T B_{j,i}c_j\varepsilon_{j,i}^2 ds \leq \\ L_1(T) - L_k(T) \leq L_1(T).\end{aligned}\quad (53)$$

因为 $L_1(T)$ 有界, 则 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{j=1}^n \int_0^T B_{j,k}c_j\varepsilon_{j,k}^2 ds = 0$. 由于闭环系统中的所有参数保持有界, 可以得出 $\varepsilon_{i,k}$ 是有界的. 由于 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^T \varepsilon_{i,k}^2 ds = 0$, 其导数 $\dot{\varepsilon}_{i,k}$ 一致有界, 在区间 $[0, T]$ 上利用Barbalat引理, 可知 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \varepsilon_{i,k} = 0$.

ii) 系统状态的有界约束.

由定理2中第i)部分证明可知, 在各次迭代过程中, 有 $-b_{i1} < \varepsilon_{i,k} < b_{i2}$. 现在证明本定理中的状态有界约束, 步骤类似于定理1中第ii)部分的证明过程. 由于 $x_{1,k} = \varepsilon_{1,k} + r_1 + e_{1,k}^*$, 可得到 $-b_{c1} < x_{1,k} < \bar{b}_{c1}$, 其中: $b_{11} = b_{c1} - M_1 - \eta_1$, $b_{12} = \bar{b}_{c1} - M_1 - \eta_1$. 由于 $x_{i,k} = \varepsilon_{i,k} + \alpha_{i-1,k} + r_i + e_{i,k}^*$, 同样可以证明, $-b_{c_i} < x_{i,k} < \bar{b}_{c_i}$, 其中: $b_{i1} = b_{c_i} - 2\bar{\alpha}_{i-1} - M_i - \eta_i$, $b_{i2} = \bar{b}_{c_i} - 2\bar{\alpha}_{i-1} - M_i - \eta_i$. 证毕.

可以看出, 运用本节构造的二次分式型非对称BLF函数, 通过将 $\varepsilon_{i,k}$ 困于预设的界内, 间接地实现对状态的约束.

综上, 本文通过引入期望误差轨迹来解决迭代学习系统的初值问题, 且期望误差轨迹的设计方法简单. 构造了二次分式型BLF函数的两种典型形式来分别设计控制器. 由定理1–2的分析和证明部分可以看出, 跟踪误差在迭代过程中囿于预设的界内, 从而实现对系统状态的有界约束.

4 数值仿真

为验证所提算法的有效性, 考虑如下二阶严格反馈非线性系统:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_{1,k} = x_{2,k} + \theta^T \varphi_{1,k}, \\ \dot{x}_{2,k} = u_k + \theta^T \varphi_{2,k}, \\ y_k = x_{1,k}, \end{cases} \quad (54)$$

此处: $\varphi_{1,k} = [1 \ x_{1,k}]^T$, $\varphi_{2,k} = [x_{1,k} + x_{2,k} \ 1]^T$. 参考信号为 $[\cos(2\pi t) \ - 2\pi\sin(2\pi t)]^T$. 设定各个参数值以及参数估计初值和状态初值如下: $c_1 = 8$, $c_2 = 8$; $\theta = [0.1 \ 0.2]^T$, $\hat{\theta}_k(0) = [0 \ 0]^T$; $\Gamma = \text{diag}\{0.01\}$; $[x_{1,k}(0) \ x_{2,k}(0)] = [1.3 + 0.3 \text{rand} \ 0]^T \neq [1 \ 0]^T$, rand 为 0 到 1 之间的随机数. 记 $J_k \triangleq \max_{t \in [0, T]} |\varepsilon_{1,k}(t)|$,

$b_1 = \min\{|b_{11}|, |b_{12}|\}$. 取 $t_1 = 0.2$, $T = 1$, 给定期望误差轨迹如下:

取 $i = 1, 2$, 当 $t \in [0, t_1]$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} e_{i,k}^*(t) &= \\ e_{i,k}(0) &\left[\frac{6(t_1 - t)^5}{t_1^5} - \frac{15(t_1 - t)^4}{t_1^4} + \frac{10(t_1 - t)^3}{t_1^3} \right], \\ \dot{e}_{i,k}^*(t) &= \\ e_{i,k}(0) &\left[-\frac{30(t_1 - t)^4}{t_1^5} + \frac{60(t_1 - t)^3}{t_1^4} - \frac{30(t_1 - t)^2}{t_1^3} \right], \\ \ddot{e}_{i,k}^*(t) &= \\ e_{1,k}(0) &\left[\frac{120(t_1 - t)^3}{t_1^5} - \frac{180(t_1 - t)^2}{t_1^4} + \frac{60(t_1 - t)}{t_1^3} \right]; \end{aligned}$$

当 $t \in (t_1, T]$ 时,

$$e_{i,k}^*(t) = 0, \dot{e}_{i,k}^*(t) = 0, \ddot{e}_{i,k}^*(t) = 0.$$

$e_{1,k}^*, e_{2,k}^*$ 的衰减性态能够保证 $e_{1,k}, e_{2,k}$ 在有限时间内衰减至零.

根据对称BLF函数和非对称BLF函数这两种情形, 分别进行仿真:

1) 对称BLF函数情形.

设定 $|x_{1,k}| < 1.61$ 和 $|x_{2,k}| < 6.78$ 以及 $b_1 = 0.01$, $b_2 = 0.5$. 采用控制律(23)以及积分学习律(24), 迭代 20 次后, 仿真结果如图 1–4 所示.

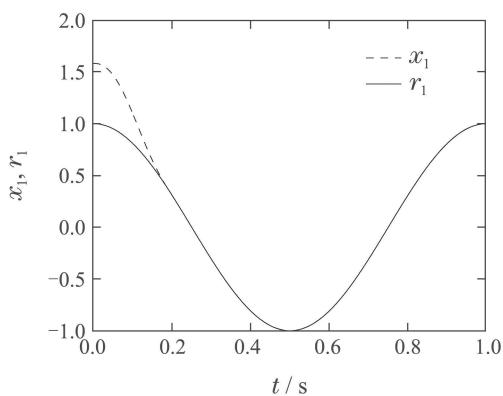


图 1 情形 1 下的 $x_1(t)$ 及其期望轨迹 $r_1(t)$

Fig. 1 $x_1(t)$ and its desired trajectory $r_1(t)$ in Case 1

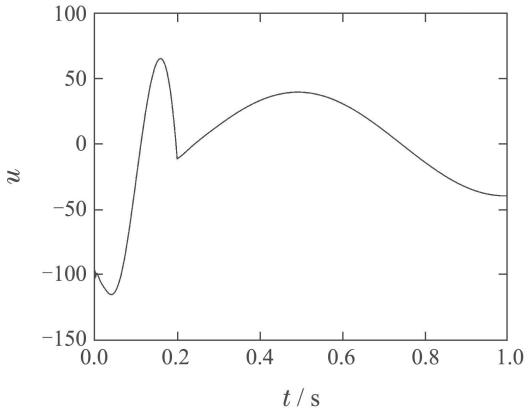


图 2 情形 1 下的控制输入

Fig. 2 Control input in Case 1

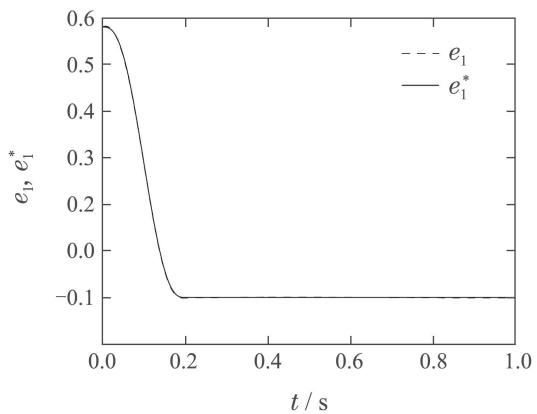


图 3 情形 1 下的 $e_1(t)$ 和期望误差轨迹 $e_1^*(t)$

Fig. 3 $e_1(t)$ and the desired error trajectory $e_1^*(t)$ in Case 1

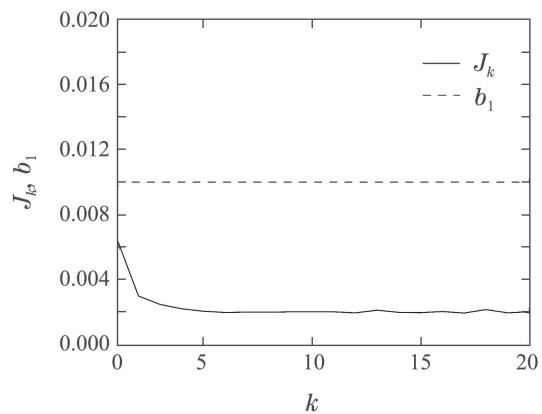


图 4 情形 1 下的误差性能指标 J_k

Fig. 4 Error performance index J_k in Case 1

2) 非对称BLF函数情形.

设定

$$\begin{aligned} -1.61 &< x_{1,k} < 1.9, \ -6.78 < x_{2,k} < 7.08, \\ b_{11} &= 0.01, \ b_{12} = 0.3, \ b_{21} = 0.5, \ b_{22} = 0.8, \\ \delta &= 0.5. \end{aligned}$$

采用控制律(44)以及微分-差分学习律(45), 迭代 20 次后, 仿真结果如图 5–8 所示.

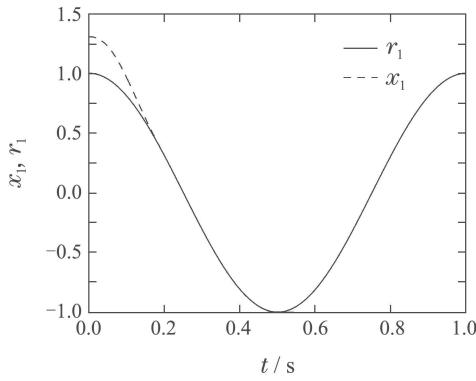


图5 情形2下的\$x_1(t)\$及其期望轨迹\$r_1(t)\$

Fig. 5 \$x_1(t)\$ and its desired trajectory \$r_1(t)\$ in Case 2

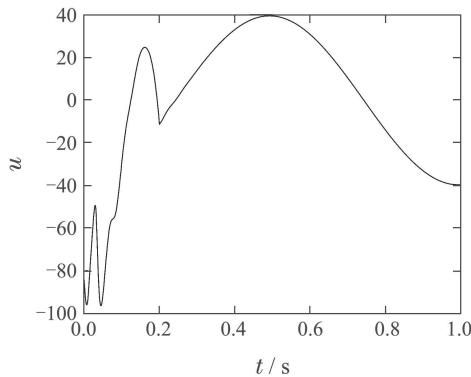


图6 情形2下的控制输入

Fig. 6 Control input in Case 2

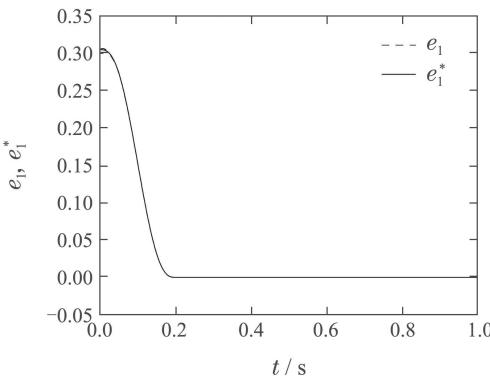


图7 情形2下的\$e_1(t)\$和期望误差轨迹\$e_1^*(t)\$

Fig. 7 \$e_1(t)\$ and the desired error trajectory \$e_1^*(t)\$ in Case 2

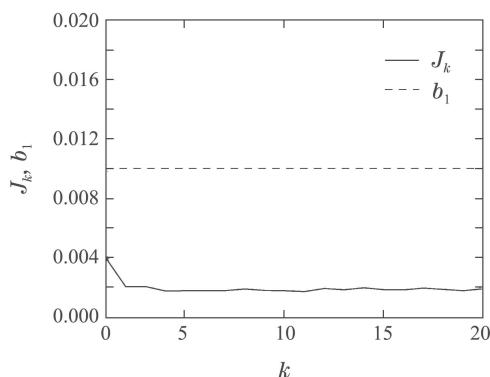


图8 情形2下的误差性能指标\$J_k\$

Fig. 8 Error performance index \$J_k\$ in Case 2

图1和图5表明,由\$t=0.2\$起系统输出完全跟踪上参考信号;图3和图7表明,本文提出的两种控制方案都能够在任意初值下,使得状态误差在整个作业区间上实现对期望误差轨迹的精确跟踪;图4和图8可以看出在迭代过程中,\$|\varepsilon_{1,k}(t)|, t \in [0, T]\$被约束于\$[0, b_1]\$区间内.

为了比较,采用无约束学习控制

$$u_k = -\varepsilon_{1,k} - c_2 \varepsilon_{2,k} - \hat{\theta}_k^T \omega_{2,k} + \frac{\partial \alpha_{1,k}}{\partial \hat{\theta}_k} \dot{\hat{\theta}}_k + H_{1,k} + r_3 + \dot{e}_{2,k}^*, \quad (55)$$

以及积分学习律

$$\dot{\hat{\theta}}_k = \Gamma(\varepsilon_{1,k} \omega_{1,k} + \varepsilon_{2,k} \omega_{2,k})$$

进行仿真,期望误差轨迹的构造及各参数值选取同前.图9是控制律(55)作用下,\$|\varepsilon_{1,k}|\$随迭代次数变化的情况.可以看出,无约束学习控制策略不能保证\$J_k \leq b_1\$.

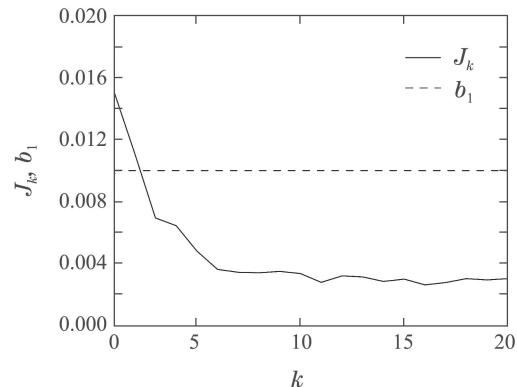


图9 无约束学习控制下的\$J_k\$收敛过程

Fig. 9 The convergence performance of \$J_k\$ without BLF

5 结论

本文给出一类严格反馈非线性系统的学习控制算法.文中构造两种形式简单的二次分式型BLF函数,并结合反推技术分别进行控制器设计,保证系统状态在各次迭代中受到约束.为了解决初值问题,引入期望误差轨迹,实现系统输出在预指定区间上精确跟踪参考信号.

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