

文章编号: 1001-0920(2004)08-0862-05

具有动态和静态关联项大系统的鲁棒分散自适应镇定

吴昭景¹, 解学军², 井元伟¹, 张嗣瀛¹

(1 东北大学 信息科学与工程学院, 辽宁 沈阳 110004; 2 曲阜师范大学 自动化研究所, 山东 曲阜 273165)

摘要: 对于一类具有动态和静态关联项的大系统, 利用MT-滤波器和反推设计方法设计了一种鲁棒分散自适应输出反馈控制器. 在各子系统为最小相位、静态关联项满足Lipschitz条件、动态关联项稳定且严格正则的假设下, 证明了闭环系统的所有信号全局一致有界, 且除了参数估计外的其他信号皆以指数速率收敛到零. 该结果好于其他相关文献中的结果, 仿真结果进一步验证了该方法的有效性.

关键词: 鲁棒性; 分散自适应控制; MT-滤波器; 反推; 大系统

中图分类号: TP273

文献标识码: A

Robust decentralized adaptive stabilization for large-scale systems with dynamic and static interconnections

WU Zhao-jing¹, XIE Xue-jun², JIN G Yuan-wei¹, ZHANG Si-yong¹

(1 School of Information Science and Engineering, Northeastern University, Shenyang 110004, China;

2 Institute of Automation, Qufu Normal University, Qufu 273165, China Correspondent: WU Zhao-jing, Email: wzj00@eyou.com)

Abstract: For a class of large-scale systems with dynamic and static interconnections, a robust decentralized adaptive output-feedback controller is designed by using the MT-filters and backstepping design method. Under the assumptions that each subsystem is minimum phase, that the static interconnections satisfy Lipschitz condition, and that dynamic interconnections are stable and strictly proper, it is shown that all signals in the closed-loop system are globally uniformly bounded, and all the signals except for the parameter estimates converge to zero exponentially fast. The result is better than those obtained in other relative papers. A simulation example shows the effectiveness of the method.

Key words: robustness; decentralized adaptive control; MT-filter; backstepping; large-scale system

1 引言

近年来, 分散自适应控制器的设计与分析受到了人们的广泛重视, 并已取得大量的研究成果^[1~4]. 这些方法的共同特点是关联项为静态的, 并受线性或非线性函数的约束. 当大系统有动态关联项时, 难以运用Lyapunov第2方法来获得同样满意的结果. 针对含动态关联项的大系统, 文献[2, 3]得到了

一些初步结果. 由于动态关联项有无限记忆性, 使得动态关联项不能包含在静态关联项中. 为了镇定具有动态和静态关联项的大系统, 文献[4]首次利用K-滤波器和反推技术给出了一种鲁棒分散自适应控制器的设计. 因反推设计技术可明显地改善自适应系统的性能, 故文献[4]是一项很有意义的工作.

本文给出了基于MT-滤波器的鲁棒分散自适应

收稿日期: 2003-08-14; 修回日期: 2003-11-21

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金资助项目(60304003); 山东省自然科学基金资助项目(Q 2002G02); 山东省优秀中青年科学家科研奖励基金资助项目(03BS092).

作者简介: 吴昭景(1970—), 男, 山东曲阜人, 博士生, 从事鲁棒自适应控制的研究; 张嗣瀛(1925—), 男, 山东章丘人, 中国科学院院士, 教授, 博士生导师, 从事微分对策、复杂系统的结构和控制等研究.

输出反馈控制器的设计和分析 与文献[4]相比, 本文的主要工作在于: 1) 文献[5]着重介绍了 K -滤波器和 $M T$ -滤波器, 同时将这两种滤波器分别用于自适应反推控制器的设计. 因为 $M T$ -滤波器的引入使得自适应控制器的设计更加灵活, 同时又降低了滤波器的动态阶次, 且基于这两种滤波器的自适应系统的分析方法有很大的不同, 所以本文的工作是很有意义的; 2) 因为系统中含有动态和静态关联项, 如何引入一种新的滤波变换来实现自适应律是问题研究的关键; 3) 在相同的假设条件下, 本文证明了除参数估计全局一致有界外, 闭环系统的其他信号皆以指数速率收敛到零, 因此该结果好于文献[4]的结果. 通过仿真例子进一步验证了本文的工作.

2 问题的提出

考虑由 N 个子系统组成的大系统, 其中第 i 个子系统为

$$y_i(t) = \frac{B_i(s)}{A_i(s)} (1 + \mu_{ii}\Delta_{ii}(s)) u_i(t) + \frac{D_i(s)}{A_i(s)} (1 + \mu_{ii}\Delta_{ii}(s)) \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^N \tilde{f}_{ij}(t, y_j) + \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^N \mu_{ij}\Delta_{ij}(s)y_j(t), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N. \quad (1)$$

其中: u_i 和 y_i 分别为第 i 个子系统的输入和输出; 多项式 $A_i(s) = s^{n_i} + a_{i, n_i-1}s^{n_i-1} + \dots + a_{i0}$, $B_i(s) = b_{i, m_i}s^{m_i} + b_{i, m_i-1}s^{m_i-1} + \dots + b_{i0}$ 的系数 α_{ij} 和 b_{ik} ($j = 0, \dots, n_i-1$; $k = 0, \dots, m_i$) 未知; $D_i(s) = (s^{n_i-1}, \dots, s, 1)$; $\tilde{f}_{ij}(t, y_j) \in R^{n_i}$ 和 $\Delta_{ij}(s)y_j$ ($j \neq i$) 分别为从第 $j \sim i$ 个子系统的静态和动态关联项; $\Delta_{ii}(s)$ 为第 i 个子系统的未建模动态; $\mu_{ij} \geq 0$ 为动态关联项和未建模动态的幅值.

控制目标是针对系统(1), 设计一分散自适应输出反馈控制器, 使得闭环大系统的所有信号有界, 且输出调节到零.

本文需要以下假设条件:

1) $B_i(s)$ 是 Hurwitz 多项式, 相对阶 $\rho_i = n_i - m_i$, 高频率增益 b_{m_i} 的符号和 n_i 均已知;

2) 静态关联项 $\tilde{f}_{ij}(t, y_j)$ 满足 $|\tilde{f}_{ij}(t, y_j)| \leq \gamma_{ij}|y_j|$, 其中 $\gamma_{ij} \geq 0$ 为已知常数;

3) $\Delta_{ij}(s)$ 稳定、严格正则, 并具有单位高频增益.

3 主要结果

将系统(1) 表示为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_i = A_i x_i + F_i^T(u_i, y_i)\theta + a_i x_i + f_i, \\ y_i = x_{i1} + x_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, N. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} x_i &= \mu_{ii}\Delta_{ii}(s)x_{i1} + \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^N \mu_{ij}\Delta_{ij}(s)y_j, \\ f_i &= \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^N \tilde{f}_{ij}(t, y_j), \\ \theta &= (b_{i, m_i}, \dots, b_{i0}, a_{i, n_i-1}, \dots, a_{i0})^T \triangleq (b_i^T, a_i^T)^T, \\ A_i &= \begin{bmatrix} 0_{(n_i-1) \times 1} & I_{n_i-1} \\ 0 & 0_{1 \times (n_i-1)} \end{bmatrix}, \\ F_i^T(u_i, y_i) &= \begin{bmatrix} 0_{(\rho_i-1) \times (m_i+1)} \\ I_{m_i+1} \end{bmatrix} u_i - I_{n_i} y_i. \end{aligned}$$

采用文献[5] 中的 $M T$ -滤波器

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\xi}_i &= A_{ii}\xi_i, \quad \xi_i \in R^{n_i-1}; \\ \Omega_i^T &= A_{ii}\Omega_i^T + B_{ii}F_i^T(y_i, u_i), \\ \Omega_i &\in R^{P_i \times (n_i-1)}, \quad P_i = m_i + n_i + 1. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} A_{ii} &= \begin{bmatrix} -\bar{l}_i & I_{n_i-2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B_{ii} = [-\bar{l}_i, I_{n_i-1}], \\ l_i &= [1, l_{i1}, \dots, l_{i, n_i-1}]^T = [1, \bar{l}_i]^T, \end{aligned}$$

式中 $l_{i1}, \dots, l_{i, n_i-1}$ 为任给的 Hurwitz 多项式 $L_i(s) = s^{n_i-1} + l_{i1}s^{n_i-2} + \dots + l_{i, n_i-1}$ 的系数. 将 Ω_i^T 分解为 $\Omega_i^T = [u_{ij}, \dots, u_{i0}, \delta_{i, n_i-1}, \dots, \delta_{i0}]$, 易证 u_{ij} 和 δ_{ij} 分别满足 $u_{ij} = (A_{ii})^j \lambda$ ($j = 0, 1, \dots, m_i$) 和 $\delta_{ij} = -(A_{ii})^j \eta$ ($j = 0, \dots, n_i-1$). 其中

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\lambda} = A_{ii}\lambda + e_{i, n_i-1}u_i, \quad \lambda \in R^{n_i-1}; \\ \dot{\eta} = A_{ii}\eta + e_{i, n_i-1}y_i, \quad \eta \in R^{n_i-1}. \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

记 $e_{ij}^{p_i} = [0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0] \in R^{P_i}$, $e_{ik} = [0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0] \in R^{n_i}$, $e_{ii} = [0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0] \in R^{n_i-1}$. 引入滤波变换

$$X_i = x_i - \begin{bmatrix} -x_i \\ \xi_i + \Omega_i^T \theta \end{bmatrix}. \quad (5)$$

进而系统(2) 可表示为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{X}_i = A_i X_i + l_i(\omega_i + \omega_i^T \theta) + (a_i + s e_{i1}^T) x_i + f_i, \\ y_i = X_{i1}. \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

由于 θ, x_i, f_i 未知, 选取 X_i 的自适应观测器为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\hat{X}}_i &= A_i \hat{X}_i + K_{0i}(y_i - \hat{X}_{i1}) + l_i(\omega_i + \omega_i^T \hat{\theta}). \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

其中

$$\begin{cases} \omega_0 = \xi_{i1}, \omega = F_{i1}^T + \Omega_{i1}^T, \\ K_{0i} = (A_i + c_{0i}I_{n_i})l_i = [\bar{k}_{i1}, \dots, \bar{k}_{in_i}]^T. \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

由式(6)和(7)可知观测误差 $\epsilon_i = \hat{\lambda}_i - \lambda_i$ 满足

$$\dot{\epsilon}_i = A_{0i}\epsilon_i + l_i\omega^T\theta + (a_i + se_{i1}^T)\lambda_i + f_i \quad (9)$$

其中: $\theta = \hat{\theta} - \theta$, $A_{0i} = A_i - K_{0i}e_{i1}^T$. 由式(2)~(4)

结合 ϵ_i 和 v_{ij} 的定义得

$$\begin{cases} \dot{y}_i = b_{m_i}u_{m_i}^1 + \hat{\lambda}_{i2} + \omega_i + \tilde{\omega}^T\theta + \epsilon_{i2} + \\ \quad (s + a_{i,n_i-1})\lambda_i + f_i; \\ \dot{u}_{m_i}^j = u_{m_i}^{j+1} - l_{ij}u_{m_i}^j, j = 1, \dots, \rho_i - 2; \\ \dot{u}_{m_i}^{\rho_i-1} = u_i + u_{m_i}^{\rho_i-1} - l_{i,\rho_i-1}u_{m_i}^1, \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

其中 $\tilde{\omega} = [0, u_{i,m_i-1}^1, \dots, u_{i1}^1, \delta_{i,n_i-1} - y_i, \delta_{i,n_i-2}, \dots, \delta_{i0}]^T$. 基于式(10), 利用反推技术设计自适应控制器如下:

$$\begin{aligned} z_{i1} &= y_i, z_{ij} = u_{m_i}^{j-1} - \alpha_{i,j-1}, j = 2, \dots, \rho_i, \\ u_i &= \alpha_{i\rho_i} - u_{m_i}^{\rho_i}, \\ \alpha_{i1} &= \hat{\mathbf{L}}_i \bar{\alpha}_{i1} - l_{i1} \operatorname{sgn}(b_{m_i}) (\bar{\alpha}_{i1})^2 z_{i1}, \\ \bar{\alpha}_{i1} &= - (c_{i1} + d_{i1}) z_{i1} - \hat{\lambda}_{i2} - \\ &\quad \omega_i - \tilde{\omega}^T \hat{\theta}, \\ \alpha_{i2} &= - b_{m_i} z_{i1} - \left[c_{i2} + d_{i2} \left(\frac{\partial \alpha_{i1}}{\partial y_i} \right)^2 \right] z_{i2} + \\ &\quad \frac{\partial \alpha_{i1}}{\partial \mathbf{L}_i} \hat{\mathbf{L}}_i + \frac{\partial \alpha_{i1}}{\partial \theta_i} \Gamma_i \tau_{i2} + \beta_{i2}; \\ \alpha_{ij} &= - z_{i,j-1} - \left[c_{ij} + d_{ij} \left(\frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial y_i} \right)^2 \right] z_{ij} + \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

$$A_{zi} = \begin{bmatrix} -c_{i1} - d_{i1} & \hat{b}_{m_i} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ -\hat{b}_{m_i} & -c_{i2} - d_{i2} \left(\frac{\partial \alpha_{i1}}{\partial y_i} \right)^2 & 1 + \sigma_{i23} & \dots & \sigma_{i2\rho_i} \\ 0 & -1 - \sigma_{i23} & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & -\sigma_{i24} & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 1 + \sigma_{i,\rho_i-1,\rho_i} \\ 0 & -\sigma_{i2\rho_i} & \dots & \dots & -c_{i\rho_i} - d_{i\rho_i} \left(\frac{\partial \alpha_{i,\rho_i-1}}{\partial y_i} \right)^2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (14)$$

$$W_{\epsilon_i}(z_i, t) = \left[1, -\frac{\partial \alpha_{i1}}{\partial y_i}, \dots, -\frac{\partial \alpha_{i,\rho_i-1}}{\partial y_i} \right]^T,$$

$$W_{\theta}^T(z_i, t) = \hat{\mathbf{L}}_i \bar{\alpha}_{i1} e_{i1}^{\rho_i} (e_{i1}^{\rho_i})^T R^{\rho_i \times \rho_i}.$$

注1 将式(10)中的 $\epsilon_{i2} + (s + a_{i,n_i-1})\lambda_i + f_i$ 看作一项, 利用与文献[5]相同的步骤可得到控制律(11), 自适应律(12)和误差系统(13). 通过引入变换式(5)使得 ϵ_{i1} 和 $\tau_{i0} = r_{i1}\omega\epsilon_{i1}$ 可以量测, 从而保证式(12)的第3式可以实现. 这是本文的主要工作

$$\frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial \mathbf{L}_i} \hat{\mathbf{L}}_i + \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial \theta_i} \Gamma_i \tau_{ij} - \sum_{k=2}^{j-1} \sigma_{ikj} z_{ik} + \beta_{ij},$$

$$\beta_{ij} = \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial y_i} (\hat{\lambda}_{i2} + \omega_i + \omega^T \hat{\theta}) + \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial \xi_i} A_{ii} \xi_i +$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{m_i+j-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial \lambda_{ik}} (-l_{ik} \lambda_{i1} + \lambda_{i,k+1}) +$$

$$\frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial \eta} (A_{ii} \eta + e_{i,n_i-1} y_i) + l_{i,j-1} u_{m_i}^1 +$$

$$\frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial \lambda_i} [A_{ii} \hat{\lambda}_i + K_{0i}(y_i - \hat{\lambda}_{i1}) +$$

$$l_i(\omega_i + \omega^T \hat{\theta})],$$

$$\sigma_{ikj} = \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,k-1}}{\partial \theta} \Gamma_i \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial y_i} \omega,$$

$$\tau_{i0} = r_{i1} \omega \epsilon_{i1},$$

$$\tau_{i1} = (\omega - \hat{\mathbf{L}}_i \bar{\alpha}_{i1} e_{i1}^{\rho_i}) z_{i1} + \tau_{i0}, r_{i1} > 0,$$

$$\tau_{ij} = \tau_{i,j-1} - \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial y_i} \omega z_{ij}, j = 2, \dots, \rho_i,$$

$$\hat{\theta} = \Gamma_i \tau_{i\rho_i}, \Gamma_i > 0,$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{L}}_i = -\gamma_i \operatorname{sgn}(b_{m_i}) \bar{\alpha}_{i1} z_{i1}, \gamma_i > 0 \quad (12)$$

其中: $\hat{\mathbf{L}}_i$ 为对 $\mathbf{L}_i = 1/b_{m_i}$ 的估计; $\Gamma_i \in R^{(m_i+n_i+1) \times (m_i+n_i+1)}$; r_{i1} 和 γ_i 待定. 由以上自适应控制器的选取可得第 i 个误差系统

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{z}_i &= A_{zi}(z_i, t)z_i + W_{\theta}^T(z_i, t)\theta - \\ &\quad b_{m_i} \bar{\alpha}_{i1} \tilde{\mathbf{L}}_i e_{i1}^{\rho_i} + W_{\epsilon_i}(z_i, t)[\epsilon_{i2} + \\ &\quad (s + a_{i,n_i-1})\lambda_i + f_i], \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

其中

之一.

引入矩阵 $T_i \triangleq [A_{ii} e_{i1}^T, I_{n_i-1}]$ 和相似变换 $\begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_{i1} \\ \pi \end{bmatrix} =$

$\begin{bmatrix} e_{i1}^T \\ T_i^T \end{bmatrix} \epsilon_i$, 由式(9)得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\epsilon}_{i1} &= -c_{0i} \epsilon_{i1} + \omega^T \theta + [\pi_{i1} + \\ &\quad (s + a_{i,n_i-1})\lambda_i + f_{i1}], \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\pi} &= A_{ii} \pi + T_i [\bar{a}_i \lambda_i + \\ &\quad (s + a_{i,n_i-1})e_{i1} \lambda_i + f_i], \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

其中 $\bar{a}_i = [0, a_{i, n_i-2}, \dots, a_{i0}]^T$. 考虑 $\Delta_{ii}(s)x_{i1}$ 和 $\Delta_{ij}(s)y_i (j \neq i)$ 的状态空间表示

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\zeta}_i = A_{\zeta i} \zeta_i + b_{\zeta i} x_{i1}, \\ \Delta_{ii}(s)x_{i1} = (1, 0, \dots, 0) \zeta_i; \\ \dot{\zeta}_j = A_{\zeta j} \zeta_j + b_{\zeta j} y_j, \\ \Delta_{ij}(s)y_j = (1, 0, \dots, 0) \zeta_j, j \neq i \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

定义 $\psi_i \triangleq [z_i^T, \epsilon_i, \pi_i^T, \zeta_i, \dots, \zeta_N^T]^T$, $\psi \triangleq [\psi_1^T, \psi_2^T, \dots, \psi_N^T]^T$, $\mu_i = \max_{1 \leq j \leq N} \{\mu_{ij}\}$. 由假设 3) 可知 $A_{\zeta j}$ 是 Hurwitz 的, 因而一定存在常数 $k_{ij} > 0$, $\bar{k}_{ii} > 0$ 使得

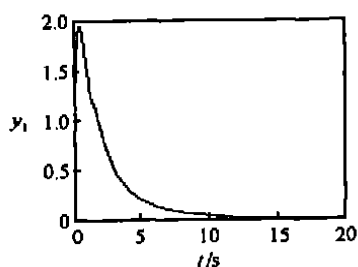
$$\begin{aligned} \|\dot{\psi}_i\|^2 &\leq N^2 \mu_i^2 \|\psi\|^2, \\ |(s + a_{i, n_i-1}) \psi_i|^2 &\leq \\ N \left[2\bar{k}_{ii} N^2 \mu_i^2 + \sum_{j=1}^N k_{ij} \right] \mu_i^2 \|\psi\|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

定理 1 考虑由系统 (2), 控制律 (11) 和自适应律 (12) 组成的闭环系统. 若假设 1) ~ 假设 3) 成立, 则一定存在一常数 $\bar{\mu} > 0$, 使得对所有的 $\mu_{ij} \in [0, \bar{\mu}] (i, j = 1, \dots, N)$ 和任意的初始条件, 有: 1) 闭环系统的所有信号全局一致有界; 2) 除 θ 和 $\mathbf{L}_i$ 全局一致有界外, 其他信号皆以指数速率收敛到零.

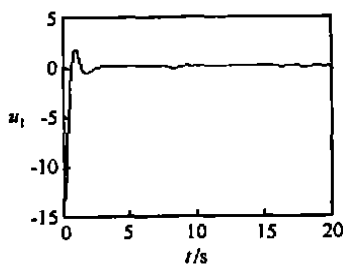
证明 限于篇幅, 本文仅给出证明的主要步骤. 取闭环系统的类 Lyapunov 函数

$$\begin{aligned} V = & \sum_{i=1}^N V_i = \\ & \sum_{i=1}^N \left[z_i^T z_i + \theta^T \Gamma_i^{-1} \theta + |b_{i, m_i}| |y_i| \mathbf{L}_i^2 + \right. \\ & \left. r_{1i} (\epsilon_i)^2 + r_{2i} \pi_i^T P_{\pi i} \pi_i + \sum_{j=1}^N q_{ij} \zeta_j^T P_{\zeta j} \zeta_j \right] \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

其中: $r_{1i}, r_{2i}, q_{ij} > 0$ 为待定的参数; $P_{\pi i}, P_{\zeta j} > 0$ 满足 $P_{\pi i} A_{\pi i} + A_{\pi i}^T P_{\pi i} = -I$, $P_{\zeta j} A_{\zeta j} + A_{\zeta j}^T P_{\zeta j} = -I$. 沿式 (12), (13), (15) 和 (16) 对式 (18) 求导. 通过选取 r_{1i}, r_{2i}, c_{i1} 满足 $r_{1i} \geq 12(l_i^2)/(c_{0i} d_{0i})$, $r_{2i} \geq 24r_{1i}/c_{0i} + 12/d_{0i}$, $-c_{i1} + \sum_{j=1}^N k_{cj} < 0$, 使得



(a) 输出曲线



(b) 输入曲线

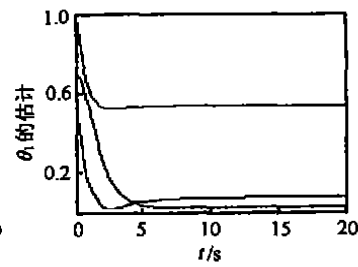
(c) θ 的估计曲线

图 1 子系统 1 的响应曲线

$$\dot{V} < \sum_{i=1}^N \left[-\alpha + (2N^2 k_{ai} \bar{k}_{ii} \mu_i^4 + N \left(k_{ai} \sum_{j=1}^N k_{ij} + k_{bi} \right) \mu_i^2) \right] \|\psi\|^2. \quad (19)$$

其中: $d_{0i} = \left(\sum_{j=1}^{p_i} 1/d_{ij} \right)^{-1}$, $k_{ai} = 3/d_{0i} + 3r_{1i}/c_{0i}$, $k_{bi} = 4r_{2i} |P_{\pi i} T_i a_i|^2$, $k_{ci} = 2 \max_j q_{ij} |P_{\zeta j} b_{\zeta j}|^2 + (N-1) |P_{\pi i} T_i|^2 \max_j \{\bar{y}_j\} (4r_{2i} + 3/d_{0i} + 3r_{1i}/c_{0i})$, $\alpha = \min \{c_{i1}/2, c_{i2}, \dots, c_{ip_i}, q_{i1}/2, \dots, q_{iN}/2, r_{1i} c_{0i}/4, r_{2i}/4\}$, $\alpha = \min_{j=1, \dots, N} \{\alpha_j/N\}$. 由于 $\alpha, \bar{k}_{ii}, k_{ij}, k_{ai}, k_{bi}$ 是与 μ_i 无关的常数, 则一定存在常数 $\bar{\mu}$, 当 $\mu_{ij} \in [0, \bar{\mu}]$ 时,

$$\dot{V} < - \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\alpha_i}{2} \|\psi\|^2 \text{ 成立. 由 Belman-Gronwall 引}$$

理^[6] 可知 $\|\psi(t)\|^2 < cV(0) \exp \left\{ - \sum_{i=1}^N c\alpha_i t/2 \right\}$, 从而定理成立. $\square$

4 仿真例子

考虑由两个子系统组成的含静态和动态关联项的大系统

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -a_{11} & 1 \\ -a_{10} & 0 \end{bmatrix} x_1 + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ b_1 \end{bmatrix} u_1 + \begin{bmatrix} y_2 \\ -y_2 \end{bmatrix}, \\ y_1 = x_{11} + \frac{\mu_{11}}{s+2} x_{11} + \frac{\mu_{12}}{s+3} y_2, \\ \dot{x}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -a_{21} & 1 \\ -a_{20} & 0 \end{bmatrix} x_2 + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix} u_2 + 2 \begin{bmatrix} -y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix}, \\ y_2 = x_{21} + \frac{\mu_{22}}{s+2} x_{21} + \frac{\mu_{21}}{s+3} y_1, \end{cases} \quad (20)$$

其中仅 $y_i (i = 1, 2)$ 可以量测. 常数 $a_{i1}, a_{i0}, b_i (i = 1, 2)$ 未知, 取参数: $a_{11} = -0.5, a_{10} = 0, b_1 = 1, a_{21} = -1, a_{20} = 2, b_2 = 2, \mu_{11} = \mu_{21} = 1, \mu_{12} = \mu_{22} = 0.5, c_{01} = c_{02} = 2, l_1 = l_2 = 0.3, c_{11} = d_{11} = c_{21} = d_{21} =$

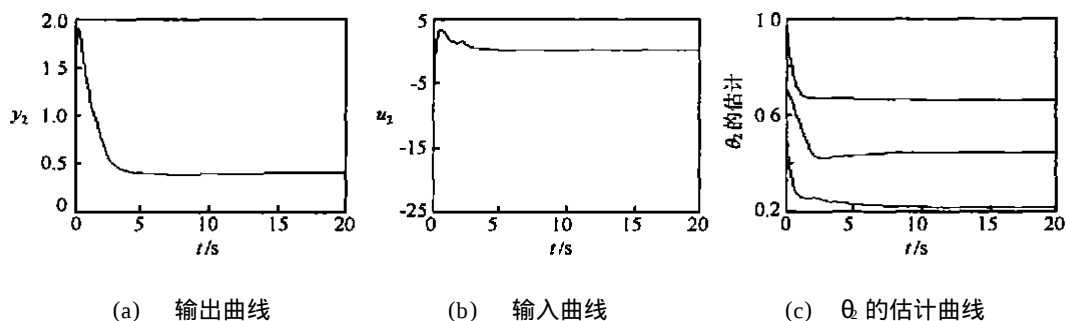


图2 子系统2的响应曲线

0.5, $c_{12} = d_{12} = c_{22} = d_{22} = 1$, $r_{11} = r_{21} = 1$, $\Gamma_1 = \Gamma_2 = 0.1I_3$; 状态初值: $x_{11}(0) = x_{12}(0) = 1$, $x_{21}(0) = x_{22}(0) = 2$, $\hat{x}_{11}(0) = \hat{x}_{12}(0) = 1$, $\xi_1(0) = 1$, $\xi_2(0) = 2$, $\mathbf{L}_1(0) = \mathbf{L}_2(0) = 0.5$, $\hat{\theta}_1(0) = \hat{\theta}_2(0) = [0.5, 1, 0.7]^T$. 其余的状态初值皆取为零. 图1和图2给出了自适应控制系统的响应曲线, 仿真结果验证了该方法的有效性.

5 结论

本文给出了基于MT-滤波器的鲁棒分散自适应输出反馈控制器的设计和分析. 新滤波变换的引入使得自适应律中的所有信号皆可实现. 从理论上严格地证明了除参数估计全局一致有界外, 闭环系统的其他信号皆以指数速率收敛到零.

参考文献(References):

- [1] Jiang Z P. Decentralized and adaptive nonlinear tracking of large-scale systems via output feedback [J]. *IEEE*

Trans on Automatic Control, 2000, 45(11): 2122-2128

- [2] Wen C Y, Hill D J. Global boundedness of discrete-time adaptive control by parameter projection [J]. *Automatica*, 1992, 28(10): 1143-1157.
- [3] Wen C Y. Indirect robust totally decentralized adaptive control of continuous-time interconnected system [J]. *IEEE Trans on Automatic Control*, 1994, 39(5): 953-957.
- [4] Zhang Y, Wen C Y, Soh Y C. Robust decentralized adaptive stabilization of interconnected systems with guaranteed transient performance [J]. *Automatica*, 2000, 36(7): 907-915.
- [5] Krstic M, Kokotovic P V. *Nonlinear and Adaptive Control Design* [M]. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1995.
- [6] Ioannou P A, Sun J. *Robust Adaptive Control* [M]. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1996.

(上接第861页)

6 结语

通过比较研究发现, 本文提出的模糊控制方案效果良好. 该方案综合考虑了乘梯的生理需求和心理需求, 为开发出全面满足人们需求的电梯群控系统作了有益的尝试. 本文只考虑了客流均衡的情况, 而且参数不变, 这难以适应一天内不断变化的客流模式. 因此, 下一步的工作是研究出参数自调整的电梯模糊群控系统, 以切实满足用户生理和心理上的需要.

参考文献(References):

- [1] Barney G C, Santos S M dos. *Elevator Traffic Analysis, Design and Control* [M]. England: IEE Peter Peregrinus Ltd, 1985.
- [2] 杨纶标, 高英仪. 模糊数学原理及应用 [M]. 广州: 华南理工大学出版社, 2001.
- [3] Ishikawa T, Miyauchi A, Kaneko M. Supervisory control of elevator group by using fuzzy expert system

which also addressing traveling time [A]. *Proc of the 2000 IEEE Int Conf on Industrial Technology* [C]. Bangalore, 2000: 87-94.

- [4] Gudwin R, Gomide F, Andrade Netto M. A fuzzy elevator group controller with linear context adaptation [A]. *Proc of the 1998 IEEE Int Conf on Fuzzy Systems* [C]. Anchorage, 1998: 481-486.
- [5] Kim C B, Seong K A, Lee-Kwang H, et al. Design and implementation of a fuzzy elevator group control system [J]. *IEEE Trans on Systems, Man and Cybernetics, Part A*, 1998, 28(3): 277-287.
- [6] Sogawa Y, Ishikawa T, Igarashi K. Supervisory control for elevator group by using fuzzy expert system which addresses the riding time [A]. *Proc of the 1996 IEEE IECON 22nd Int Conf on Industrial Electronics, Control, and Instrumentation* [C]. Taipei, 1996: 419-424.