

基于神经网络的一类非仿射非线性系统的 H_∞ 控制 *

Robust H_∞ Control for a Class of Non-affine Nonlinear Systems with Time-delay Based on Neural Networks

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摘要: 利用隐函数定理和泰勒公式及中值定理, 将非仿射非线性系统转变为仿射非线性系统, 设计一个基于神经网络的控制器, 该控制器由等效控制器和 H_∞ 控制器组成, 能有效的保证闭环系统的稳定及跟踪误差渐近收敛于零, 并且使干扰对系统的影响衰减到指定的性能指标。

关键词: H_∞ 控制 时滞 神经网络 非仿射非线性系统

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Abstract: By using Taylor's formula and mean theorem, the form of the non-affine nonlinear system is transformed into the form of affine nonlinear systems. A controller consists of an equivalent controller and H_∞ controller and is designed so that the resulting closed-loop system is asymptotic stable and the effect of the disturbance on system attenuates to a prescribed level. Finally, theoretical analysis demonstrates the effectiveness of the approach.

Key words: H_∞ control, time-delay, neural networks, non-affine nonlinear system

目前, 仿射非线性系统已有不少的研究成果^[1~3], 但是在实际应用中, 非仿射非线性系统是大量存在的, 而有关非仿射非线性系统的研究文献较少, 并且仿射非线性系统的研究成果不能直接运用于非仿射非线性系统, 因此有必要对非仿射非线性系统展开研究。文献[4]基于 RBF 神经网络提出了一种 H_∞ 自适应控制方法, 用 RBF 神经网络逼近非线性函数, 并把逼近误差引入到网络权值的自适应律中用以改善系统的动态性能。文献[5]在文献[4]的基础上将结论扩展到非仿射非线性系统, 但是未考虑到带有时滞的情况。众所周知, 时滞是造成系统不稳定性和性能下降的主要原因, 近年来关于带有时滞的 H_∞ 控制

问题也得到了极大的关注^[6~8]。本文在文献[5]的基础上加入时滞, 针对一类带有干扰和时滞的非仿射非线性系统, 设计一个基于神经网络的控制器, 使之能够保证闭环系统的稳定及跟踪误差渐近收敛于零, 并且使干扰对系统的影响衰减到指定的性能指标, 最后通过稳定性分析证明该方法的有效性。

1 问题描述及预备知识

考虑如下一类带有时滞状态扰动的非仿射非线性系统:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_i = x_{i+1}, & 1 \leq i \leq n-1, \\ \dot{x}_n = f(\bar{x}, u) + h(x(t-\tau)) + d(t), \\ y = x_1, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$x(t) = \varphi(t), \forall t \in [-\max(h_1, h_2), 0],$$

式中: $\bar{x} = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]^T = [y, \dot{y}, \dots, y^{n-1}]^T \in R^n$ 是系统状态向量; $u, y \in R$ 是系统控制输入和输出; $h(x(t-\tau))$ 是非线性连续函数向量, 表示系统时滞

状态扰动; $d(t)$ 为外部干扰; $f(\bar{x}, u)$ 是未知的连续可导函数.

系统(1)可以写为:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\bar{x}} = A\bar{x} + Bf(\bar{x}, u) + Bh(x(t-\tau)) + Bd(t), \\ y = C^T\bar{x}, \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{其中 } A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & & & & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \cdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \cdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

为了设计基于神经网络的非线性时滞不确定系统的鲁棒控制器,给出如下假设条件:

假设 1 $|f(\bar{x}, u)| \leq f_0(\bar{x})$, 且 $f_0(\bar{x})$ 是已知的连续函数.

假设 2 对所有 $(\bar{x}, u) \in U_1 \times R$, 均有

$$\frac{\partial f(\bar{x}, u)}{\partial u} > 0, \text{ 其中 } U_1 \text{ 为可控区域.}$$

假设 3 时滞项 $h(x(t-\tau))$ 满足 $\|h(x(t-\tau))\| \leq v \|x(t-\tau)\|$, 其中 v 是未知正常数, $\|\cdot\|$ 表示 Euclidean 范数.

定义参考向量 $\bar{y}_d = (y_d, \dot{y}_d, \dots, y_d^{n-1})^T \in R^n$, 假设 y_d 及各阶导数均有界. 输出跟踪误差 $e_1 = y_d - y$, 跟踪误差向量为 $\bar{e} = (e_1, \dots, e_n)^T$, 误差估计向量为 $\hat{e} = (\hat{e}_1, \dots, \hat{e}_n)^T = (y_d - x_1, \dots, y_d^{n-1} - x_n)^T$, 观测误差为 $\tilde{e} = \bar{e} - \hat{e}$, 其中 \hat{x} 是 \bar{x} 的估计. 控制目标是设计基于神经网络的自适应控制器,使系统的输出信号 y 及各阶导数跟踪有界的参考信号 y_d 及相应阶的导数.

2 基于神经网络自适应 H_∞ 控制器设计

定义 $\lambda = K^T \bar{e} + y_d^n$, 其中 $K = (k_n, k_{n-1}, \dots, K_1)^T$ 是反馈增益向量, 并使得 $A - BK^T$ 的特征多项式的根分布在左半平面上. 由 \bar{e} 有:

$$\dot{\bar{e}} = (A - BK^T)\bar{e} + B(\lambda - f(\bar{x}, u)) - Bh(t-\tau t) - Bd(t), \quad e_1 = C^T\bar{e}. \quad (3)$$

根据假设 2 我们有 $\frac{\partial}{\partial u}(\lambda - f(\bar{x}, u)) = \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial f(\bar{x}, u)}{\partial u} = -\frac{\partial f(\bar{x}, u)}{\partial u} < 0, \forall (u, e) \in R^{2n+2}$, 其中 $e = (\bar{x}^T, \bar{y}_d^T, \lambda)^T \in R^{2n+1}$. 根据隐函数定理, 对每一个 e 存在唯一的解 \bar{u} , 使得 $\lambda - f(\bar{x}, u) = 0$, 并且 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e_1(t) = 0$.

在 u_0 处对 $f(\bar{x}, u)$ 进行泰勒展开有:

$$f(\bar{x}, u) = f(\bar{x}, u_0) + \frac{\partial f(\bar{x}, u_0)}{\partial u}(u - u_0) + d_h, \quad (4)$$

其中 d_h 为高阶项. 利用 Lagrange 中值定理有:

$$f(\bar{x}, u_0) - f(\bar{x}, 0) = \left(\frac{\partial f(\bar{x}, u)}{\partial u}\right|_{u=\xi}) u_0, \quad (5)$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} f(\bar{x}, u) &= f(\bar{x}, 0) + \left(\frac{\partial f(\bar{x}, u)}{\partial u}\right|_{u=\xi}) u_0 + \\ &\quad \frac{\partial f(\bar{x}, u_0)}{\partial u}(u - u_0) + d_h, \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } f(\bar{x}) &= f(\bar{x}, 0) + \left(\frac{\partial f(\bar{x}, u)}{\partial u}\right|_{u=\xi}) u_0 - \\ &\quad \frac{\partial f(\bar{x}, u_0)}{\partial u} u_0, g(\bar{x}) = \frac{\partial f(\bar{x}, u_0)}{\partial u}, \bar{d} = d + d_h. \quad (3) \text{ 式可} \\ &\text{以写为: } \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{\bar{e}} = (A - BK^T)\bar{e} + B(\lambda - f(\bar{x}) - g(\bar{x})u) - Bh(x(t-\tau)) - B\bar{d}(t), \quad e_1 = C^T\bar{e}. \quad (7)$$

系统(2)可以写为:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\bar{x}} = A\bar{x} + B(f(\bar{x}) + g(\bar{x})u) + \\ \quad Bh(x(t-\tau)) + B\bar{d}(t), \\ y = C^T\bar{x}, \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

由于 $f(\bar{x})$ 和 $g(\bar{x})$ 未知,采用 RBF 神经网络来逼近 $f(\bar{x})$ 和 $g(\bar{x})$, 逼近函数为 $\hat{f}(\bar{x} | w_f)$ 和 $\hat{g}(\bar{x} | w_g)$, 并且 $\hat{f}(\bar{x} | w_f) = w_f^T \phi(\bar{x}), \hat{g}(\bar{x} | w_g) = w_g^T \phi(\bar{x}), \phi(x)$ 为径向基函数, 在这里取高斯函数. 定义参数 w_f 和 w_g 的最优参数为 w_f^* 和 w_g^* :

$$\begin{aligned} w_f^* &= \arg \min_{w_f \in \Omega_1} \sup_{\bar{x} \in U_1, \bar{x} \in U_2} |f(\bar{x}) - \\ &\quad f(\hat{x} | w_f)|, w_g^* = \arg \min_{w_g \in \Omega_2} \sup_{\bar{x} \in U_1, \bar{x} \in U_2} |g(\bar{x}) - \\ &\quad g(\hat{x} | w_g)|, \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

其中 $U_1, U_2, \Omega_1, \Omega_2$ 均为有界闭集.

我们设计神经网络自适应控制器为

$$u = \frac{1}{\hat{g}(\hat{x} | w_g)} [-\hat{f}(\hat{x} | w_f) + \hat{\lambda} - u_a - u_s], \quad (10)$$

其中 $\hat{f}(\hat{x} | w_f) = w_f^T \phi(\hat{x}), \hat{g}(\hat{x} | w_g) = w_g^T \phi(\hat{x}), \hat{\lambda} = K^T \hat{e} + y_d^n, u_a$ 是 H_∞ 鲁棒控制器, u_s 是跟踪误差估计反馈控制. 将(10)式代入(7)式中有:

$$\dot{\bar{e}} = A\bar{e} - BK^T\bar{e} + Bu_a + Bu_s + B[(\hat{f}(\hat{x} | w_f) - f(\bar{x})) + (\hat{g}(\hat{x} | w_g) - g(\bar{x}))u] - Bh(x(t-\tau)) - B\bar{d}(t), \quad e_1 = C^T\bar{e}. \quad (11)$$

为了估计状态向量, 设计误差观测器为

$$\dot{\hat{e}} = A\hat{e} - BK^T\hat{e} + K_0(e_1 - \hat{e}_1), \hat{e} = C^T\hat{e}, \quad (12)$$

其中 K_0 为观测增益矩阵, 并且使得 $A - K_0 C^T$ 稳定,

$\tilde{e} = \bar{e} - \hat{e}$, 由(11)式和(12)式有:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\tilde{e}} &= (A - K_0 C^T) \tilde{e} + Bu_a + Bu_s + \\ B[(\hat{f}(\hat{x} | w_f) - f(\bar{x})) + (\hat{g}(\hat{x} | w_g) - g(\bar{x}))u] - \\ Bh(t - \tau(t)) - B\bar{d}(t), \tilde{e}_1 = C^T \tilde{e}.\end{aligned}\quad (13)$$

定义神经网络最小逼近误差为

$$\begin{aligned}w_1 &= (\hat{f}(\hat{x} | w_f^*) - \hat{f}(\bar{x} | w_f^*)) + \\ (\hat{f}(\bar{x} | w_f^*) - f(\bar{x})) + [(\hat{g}(\hat{x} | w_g^*) - \hat{g}(\bar{x} | w_g^*)) + \\ (\hat{g}(\bar{x} | w_g^*) - g(\bar{x}))]u,\end{aligned}\quad (14)$$

则(13)式为:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\tilde{e}} &= (A - K_0 C^T) \tilde{e} + Bu_a + Bu_s + \\ B[(\hat{f}(\hat{x} | w_f) - \hat{f}(\hat{x} | w_f^*)) + (\hat{g}(\hat{x} | w_g) - \\ \hat{g}(\bar{x} | w_g^*))u] - Bh(x(t - \tau)) + B\omega, \tilde{e}_1 = C^T \tilde{e},\end{aligned}\quad (15)$$

其中 $\omega = \omega_1 - \bar{d}$ 为复合干扰.

将 $\hat{f}(\hat{x} | w_f) = w_f^T \phi(\hat{x})$, $\hat{g}(\hat{x} | w_g) = w_g^T \phi(\hat{x})$ 代入(15)式有:

$$\dot{\tilde{e}} = (A - K_0 C^T) \tilde{e} + Bu_a + Bu_s + B[-\tilde{w}_f^T \phi(\hat{x}) - \\ \tilde{w}_g^T \phi(\hat{x})u] - Bh(x(t - \tau)) + B\omega, \tilde{e}_1 = C^T \tilde{e}, \quad (16)$$

其中 $\tilde{w}_f = w_f^* - w_f$, $\tilde{w}_g = w_g^* - w_g$.

设计 H_∞ 控制器和跟踪误差估计反馈控制为:

$$u_a = -\frac{1}{\gamma} B^T P_2 \tilde{e}, \quad (17)$$

$$u_s = -K_0^T P_1 \hat{e} - \nu^2 B^T P_2 \tilde{e} - \frac{B^T P_2 \tilde{e}}{\|B^T P_2 \tilde{e}\|^2} \|x\|^2, \\ K_0^T P_1 \tilde{e} \neq 0, \quad (18)$$

其中 p_1 和 p_2 是以下矩阵方程的正定解:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (A - BK^T)^T P_1 + P_1 (A - BK^T) = -Q_1, \\ (A - K_0 C^T)^T P_2 + P_2 (A - K_0 C^T) - \\ P_2 B \left(\frac{2}{\gamma} - \frac{1}{\rho^2} \right) B^T P_2 = -Q_2, \\ P_2 B = C, \end{array} \right. \quad (19)$$

(19)式中 Q_1 和 Q_2 是预先给定的半正定矩阵, 并且 $\gamma \leqslant 2\rho^2$.

权值调整律选择为^[4]:

$$\dot{w}_f = \begin{cases} \gamma_1 \tilde{e}^T P_2 B \phi(\hat{x}), \|w_f\| < \|w_f(0)\| \text{ 或} \\ \|w_f\| = \|w_f(0)\| \tilde{e}^T P_2 B w_f^T, \\ \phi(\hat{x}) \leqslant 0, \\ \gamma_1 (I - w_f w_f^T / \|w_f\|^2) \tilde{e}^T P_2 B \phi(\hat{x}), \\ \|w_f\| = \|w_f(0)\| \text{ 且} \\ \tilde{e}^T P_2 B w_f^T \phi(\hat{x}) > 0, \end{cases} \quad (20)$$

$$\dot{w}_g = \begin{cases} \gamma_2 \tilde{e}^T P_2 B \phi(\hat{x}) u, \|w_g\| < \|w_g(0)\| \text{ 或} \\ \|w_g\| = \|w_g(0)\| \text{ 且 } \tilde{e}^T P_2 B w_g^T \cdot \\ \phi(\hat{x}) u \leqslant 0, \\ \gamma_1 (I - w_g w_g^T / \|w_g\|^2) \tilde{e}^T P_2 B \phi(\hat{x}) u, \\ \|w_g\| = \|w_g(0)\| \text{ 且} \\ \tilde{e}^T P_2 B w_g^T \phi(\hat{x}) u > 0, \end{cases} \quad (21)$$

(20)式和(21)式中 $\gamma_1 > 0, \gamma_2 > 0$.

由文献[4]知, 权值 w_f, w_g 是有界的, 神经网络的输出也是有界的, 即自适应神经网络是收敛的.

3 稳定性分析

定理 1 考虑系统(2)控制器由(10)式, (17)式, (18)式确定, 参数调整律按照(20)式, (21)式选择, 且 $\int_0^\infty \omega^2(t) dt < \infty$, 则如下结论成立:

- (1) $\hat{x}, \bar{x}, \tilde{e}, \hat{e}, u \in L_\infty, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{e}(t) = 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \hat{e}(t) = 0$;
- (2) 对于给定的设计参数 ρ , 在控制器作用下, 逼近误差满足如下:

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^T E^T QE dt &\leqslant E^T(0)PE(0) + \frac{1}{\gamma_1} \tilde{w}_f^T(0) \tilde{w}_f(0) + \\ \frac{1}{\gamma_2} \tilde{w}_g^T(0) \tilde{w}_g(0) + \rho^2 \int_0^T \omega^2 dt.\end{aligned}\quad (22)$$

证明 考虑 Lyapunov-krasovskii 泛函:

$$V = \frac{1}{2} \hat{e}^T P_1 \hat{e} + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{e}^T P_2 \tilde{e} + \frac{1}{2\gamma_1} \tilde{w}_f^T \tilde{w}_f + \\ \frac{1}{2\gamma_2} \tilde{w}_g^T \tilde{w}_g + \int_{t-\tau}^t x^T(\tau) x(\tau) d\tau,$$

其中, P_1, P_2 , 均为正定对称矩阵. 则 V 沿闭环系统(9)对时间的导数为

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{V} &= \frac{1}{2} \hat{e}^T [(A - BK^T)^T P_1 + P_1 (A - BK^T)] \hat{e} + \\ \frac{1}{2} \tilde{e}^T [(A - K_0 C^T)^T P_2 + P_2 (A - K_0 C^T)] \tilde{e} + \\ \frac{1}{2} \tilde{e}^T CK_0^T P_1 \hat{e} + \frac{1}{2} \hat{e}^T P_1 K_0 C^T \tilde{e} + \frac{1}{2} (Bu_a + Bu_s)^T P_2 \tilde{e} + \\ \frac{1}{2} \tilde{e}^T P_2 (Bu_a + Bu_s) + \frac{1}{2} [B(\hat{f} - f) + \\ (\hat{g} - g)u]^T P_2 \tilde{e} + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{e}^T P_2 [B(\hat{f} - f) + (\hat{g} - g)u] - \\ \frac{1}{2} [Bh(t - \tau)]^T P_2 \tilde{e} - \frac{1}{2} \tilde{e}^T P_2 [Bh(t - \tau)] + \\ \frac{1}{2} (B\omega)^T P_2 \tilde{e} - \frac{1}{2} \tilde{e}^T P_2 (B\omega) + \frac{1}{\gamma_1} \tilde{w}_f^T \tilde{w}_f + \\ \frac{1}{\gamma_2} \tilde{w}_g^T \tilde{w}_g + x^T(t) x(t) + x^T(t - \tau) x(t - \tau),\end{aligned}\quad (23)$$

由(19)式有:

$$(A - BK^T)^T P_1 + P_1 (A - BK^T) = -Q_1, (A - \\ Guangxi Sciences, Vol. 17 No. 4, November 2010$$

$$K_0 C^T)^T P_2 + P_2 (A - K_0 C^T) = -Q_2 + P_2 B \left(\frac{2}{\gamma} - \frac{1}{\rho^2} \right) B^T P_2. \quad (24)$$

由(17)式,(18)式有:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{e}^T P_2 (B u_a + B u_s) &= -\frac{1}{\gamma} \tilde{e}^T P_2 B \tilde{e}_1 - \\ \tilde{e}^T P_2 B K_0^T P_1 \tilde{e} - v^2 \tilde{e}^T P_2 B B^T P_2 \tilde{e} - \\ \tilde{e}^T P_2 B \frac{B^T P_2 \tilde{e}}{\|B^T P_2 e\|^2} \|x\|^2 &= -\frac{1}{\gamma} \tilde{e}^T P_2 B C^T \tilde{e} - \\ v^2 \tilde{e}^T P_2 B C^T \tilde{e} - \tilde{e}^T P_2 B K_0^T P_1 \tilde{e} - \|x\|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

由(20)式,(21)式有:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\gamma_1} \tilde{w}_f^T \dot{\tilde{w}}_f &= \frac{1}{\gamma_1} \tilde{w}_f^T \gamma_1 \tilde{e}^T P_2 B \phi(\hat{x}) = \\ \tilde{e}^T P_2 B \tilde{w}_f^T \phi(\hat{x}), \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\gamma_2} \tilde{w}_g^T \dot{\tilde{w}}_g &= \frac{1}{\gamma_2} \tilde{w}_g^T \gamma_2 \tilde{e}^T P_2 B \phi(\hat{x}) u = \\ \tilde{e}^T P_2 B \tilde{w}_g^T \phi(\hat{x}) u, \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

考虑到如下不等式:

$$\begin{aligned} -\tilde{e}^T P_2 B h(t-\tau) &\leq \|B^T P_2 \tilde{e}\| \cdot \|h(t-\tau)\| \leq \\ v \|B^T P_2 \tilde{e}\| \cdot \|x(t-\tau)\| &\leq v^2 \tilde{e}^T P_2 B C^T \tilde{e} + \|x(t-\tau)\|^2, \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

则(23)式可以写为:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} &\leq -\frac{1}{2} \tilde{e}^T Q_1 \tilde{e} - \frac{1}{2} \tilde{e}^T Q_2 \tilde{e} + \frac{1}{2} \rho^2 \omega^2 + \\ \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\rho} B^T P_2 \tilde{e} - \rho \omega \right) \left(\frac{1}{\rho} B^T P_2 \tilde{e} - \rho \omega \right) &\leq -\frac{1}{2} \tilde{e}^T Q_1 \tilde{e} - \\ \frac{1}{2} \tilde{e}^T Q_2 \tilde{e} + \frac{1}{2} \rho^2 \omega^2, \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

记 $Q = \text{diag}[Q_1, Q_2]$, $E^T = [\tilde{e}^T, \tilde{e}^T]$, $P = \text{diag}[P_1, P_2]$, 则(29)式变为:

$$\dot{V} \leq -\frac{1}{2} E^T Q E + \frac{1}{2} \rho^2 \omega^2, \quad (30)$$

由 $\omega \in L_2$, 可以推出 $\dot{x}, x, e, \tilde{e}, u \in L_\infty$ 并且有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e(t) = 0$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{e}(t) = 0$;

对(30)式从 $t=0$ 到 $t=T$ 进行积分得:

$$V(T) - V(0) \leq -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^T E^T Q E dt + \frac{1}{2} \rho^2 \int_0^T \omega^2 dt, \quad (31)$$

由于 $0 \leq V(T) \leq -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^T E^T Q E dt + \frac{1}{2} \rho^2 \int_0^T \omega^2 dt + V(0)$, (30)式意味着:

$$\int_0^T E^T Q E dt \leq E^T(0) P E(0) + \frac{1}{\gamma_1} \tilde{w}_f^T(0) \tilde{w}_f(0) +$$

$$\frac{1}{\gamma_2} \tilde{w}_g^T(0) \tilde{w}_g(0) + \rho^2 \int_0^T \omega^2 dt, \quad (32)$$

因此取得 H_∞ 跟踪性能.

4 结束语

本文在文献[5]的基础上加入时滞, 研究基于RBF神经网络的一类带有干扰和时滞的非仿射非线性系统 H_∞ 控制问题. 利用隐函数定理和泰勒公式及中值定理, 将非仿射非线性系统转变为仿射非线性系统. 所设计的控制器由等效控制器和 H_∞ 控制器组成, 不仅保证了闭环系统的稳定及跟踪误差渐近收敛于零, 并且使干扰对系统的影响衰减到指定的性能指标. 最后, 稳定性分析证明了本文方法的有效性, 这为一类带有干扰和时滞的非仿射非线性系统的研究提供了一种新方法.

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