

隐式自校正增量型模型算法控制器的全局收敛性

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摘要: 本文给出了一种基于脉冲响应模型的隐式自校正预测控制器, 利用两个辨识器证明了其全局收敛性.

关键词: 自校正控制; 预测控制; 隐式算法; 全局收敛性

1 引言

基于脉冲响应函数的预测控制是由 Mehra, R. K.^[1]等首先提出来的. 由于其易于建模的特点, 受到工程界及控制理论界的广泛重视. 文[2]分析了显式自校正增量型模型算法控制的内模结构及其全局收敛性. 本文在[1, 2]基础上, 提出了一种隐式算法, 并证明了其全局收敛性.

2 控制算法

2.1 多步输出预测

设对象为渐近稳定的系统, 其基于脉冲响应函数的真实模型为:

$$y(k+1) = y(k) + g(z^{-1})\Delta u(k) + C(z^{-1})\xi(k+1). \quad (1a)$$

其中

$$g(z^{-1}) = g_1 + g_2 z^{-1} + \dots + g_N z^{-N+1}. \quad (1b)$$

脉冲响应取 N 项, 截取误差及各种干扰噪声为一平稳过程, 记为 $C(z^{-1})\xi(k)$, $\xi(k)$ 为独立白噪声, $C(z^{-1})$ 为首一且稳定的多项式.

由于系统真实模型往往不知, 实际中, 控制器的设计是针对一理论模型. 假设理论模型的截断误差及各种噪声干扰也为平稳过程, 记为 $C_m(z^{-1})\xi(k)$, $C_m(z^{-1})$ 首一且稳定的多项式. 则理论模型为

$$y_m(k+1) = y_m(k) + g_m(z^{-1})\Delta u(k) + C_m(z^{-1})\xi(k+1). \quad (2)$$

取预测时域长度为 P , 控制时域长度为 M , (2) 式写成向量形式后, 去掉控制时域以外的项可得^[3]

$$Y_m(k+1) = Y_m(k) + G\Delta U(k) + F_0\Delta U(k-1) + C_m(z^{-1})\bar{\xi}(k+1). \quad (3a)$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned} Y_m(k+1) &= [y_m(k+1), y_m(k+2), \dots, y_m(k+p)]^T, \\ \Delta U(k) &= [\Delta u(k), \Delta u(k+1), \dots, \Delta u(k+M-1)]^T, \\ \Delta U(k-1) &= [\Delta u(k-N+1), \Delta u(k-N+2), \dots, \Delta u(k-1)]^T, \\ \bar{\xi}(k+1) &= [\xi(k+1), \xi(k+2), \dots, \xi(k+p)]^T, \\ Y_m(k) &= [y_m(k), y_m(k+1), \dots, y_m(k+p-1)]^T, \end{aligned} \quad (3b)$$

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\theta}_1 & & & & \\ \hat{\theta}_2 & \hat{\theta}_1 & & & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & & \\ \hat{\theta}_M & \dots & \dots & \hat{\theta}_1 & \\ \vdots & & & \vdots & \\ \hat{\theta}_1 & \dots & & \hat{\theta}_{p-M+1} & \end{bmatrix}, F_0 = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\theta}_N & \hat{\theta}_{N-1} & \dots & \hat{\theta}_3 & \hat{\theta}_2 \\ & \hat{\theta}_N & \dots & \hat{\theta}_4 & \hat{\theta}_3 \\ & & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & & & \hat{\theta}_N & \dots & \hat{\theta}_{p+2} & \hat{\theta}_{p+1} \end{bmatrix}.$$

(3a)式中的 $Y_m(k)$ 仍含有未来项,需进一步将其分解为已知项和未来项.

$$Y_m(k) = SY_m(k+1) + Y_m^0(k). \tag{4}$$

式中

$$Y_m^0(k) = [y_m(k), 0, \dots, 0]^T,$$

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & & & \\ 1 & \ddots & & & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \ddots & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}. \tag{5}$$

(4)式代入(3a)式化简有

$$Y_m(k+1) = \bar{G}\Delta U(k) + \bar{F}_0\Delta U(k-1) + \bar{Y}_m^0(k) + C_m(z^{-1})\bar{\eta}(k+1). \tag{6}$$

其中

$$\bar{G} = \bar{S}G, \quad \bar{F}_0 = \bar{S}F_0, \quad \bar{S} = (I + S)^{-1},$$

$$\bar{\eta}(k+1) = \bar{S}\xi(k+1) = [\eta'(k+1), \eta'(k+2), \dots, \eta'(k+p)]^T,$$

$$\eta'(k+i) = \sum_{j=1}^i \xi(k+j), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, p, \tag{7}$$

$$\bar{Y}_m^0(k) = [y_m(k), y_m(k), \dots, y_m(k)]^T.$$

上述基于理论模型的多步输出 $Y_m(k+1)$ 并不等于基于真实模型的多步输出,用 k 时刻系统的真实输出与模型输出的差 $e'(k) = y(k) - y_m(k)$ 来修正,则经修正后的多步输出为

$$\begin{aligned} Y(k+1) &= Y_m(k+1) + He'(k) \\ &= \bar{G}\Delta U(k) + \bar{F}_0\Delta U(k-1) + \bar{Y}^0(k) + He'(k) + C_m(z^{-1})\bar{\eta}(k+1). \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

其中

$$H = H' - I_m = [h'_1 - 1, h'_2 - 1, \dots, h'_p - 1]^T = [h_1, h_2, \dots, h_p]^T,$$

$$\bar{Y}^0(k) = [y(k), y(k), \dots, y(k)]^T, \quad H' = [h'_1, h'_2, \dots, h'_p]^T,$$

$$Y(k+1) = [y(k+1), y(k+2), \dots, y(k+p)]^T.$$

多步输出预测取

$$Y_p(k+1) = \bar{G}\Delta U(k) + \bar{F}_0\Delta U(k-1) + \bar{Y}^0(k) + He'(k). \tag{9}$$

2.2 控制律的求取

选取含有控制量加权的二次型性能指标

$$J_p = [Y_p(k+1) - Y_r(k+1)]^T [Y_p(k+1) - Y_r(k+1)] + \Delta U^T(k)\Delta U(k), \tag{10}$$

将(9)式代入(10)式并令 $\frac{\partial J_p}{\partial \Delta U(k)} = 0$,化简后得

$$\Delta U(k) = (\bar{G}^T\bar{G} + \lambda I)^{-1}\bar{G}^T[Y_r(k+1) - \bar{F}_0\Delta U(k-1) - \bar{Y}^0(k) - He'(k)]. \tag{11}$$

其中

$$\bar{Y}_r(k+1) = [y_r(k+1), y_r(k+2), \dots, y_r(k+p)]^T.$$

其它符号同前。

将(11)式展开即可求出从 k 到 $k+M-1$ 时刻进行顺序开环控制的增量 $\Delta u(k), \Delta u(k+1), \dots, \Delta u(k+M-1)$. 通常采用只执行当前时刻的控制量, $k+1$ 及其以后时刻的控制量重新计算的闭环控制策略.

即

$$\Delta u(k) = d^T [Y_r(k+1) - \bar{F}_0 \Delta U(k-1) - \bar{Y}^0(k) - He'(k)]. \quad (12a)$$

式中

$$d^T = [1, 0, \dots, 0] (\bar{G}^T \bar{G} + \lambda I)^{-1} \bar{G}^T. \quad (12b)$$

3 隐式自校正算法及其全局收敛性

3.1 等价性能指标

性能指标(10)式等价于下面的指标

$$J = E \{ [Y_f(k+1) + \bar{G}(\bar{G}^T \bar{G})^{-1} \lambda \Delta U_f(k) - Y_{r,f}(k+1)]^T \cdot [Y_f(k+1) + \bar{G}(\bar{G}^T \bar{G})^{-1} \lambda \Delta U_f(k) - Y_{r,f}(k+1)] \}.$$

其中

$$Y_f(k+1) = \frac{1}{C_m} Y(k+1), \quad \Delta U_f(k) = \frac{1}{C_m} \Delta U(k), \quad Y_{r,f}(k+1) = \frac{1}{C_m} Y_r(k+1).$$

定义广义输出

$$\Phi_f(k+1) = \frac{1}{C_m} [Y(k+1) + \bar{G}(\bar{G}^T \bar{G})^{-1} \lambda \Delta U(k)],$$

则广义输出预报为

$$\hat{\Phi}_f(k+1) = \frac{1}{C_m} [Y_p(k+1) + \bar{G}(\bar{G}^T \bar{G})^{-1} \lambda \Delta U(k)],$$

且有

$$\Phi_f(k+1) = \hat{\Phi}_f(k+1) + \bar{\eta}(k+1).$$

因为

$$Y(k+1) = Y_p(k+1) + C_m(z^{-1})\bar{\eta}(k+1),$$

即

$$Y_p(k+1) = Y(k+1) - C_m(z^{-1})\bar{\eta}(k+1) \\ = \bar{G} \Delta U(k) + \bar{F}_0 \Delta U(k-1) + \bar{Y}^0(k) + He'(k), \quad (13)$$

所以

$$J = E \left\{ \left[\frac{1}{C_m} Y_p(k+1) + \frac{1}{C_m} \bar{G}(\bar{G}^T \bar{G})^{-1} \lambda \Delta U(k) - \frac{1}{C_m} Y_r(k+1) + \bar{\eta}(k+1) \right]^T \cdot \left[\frac{1}{C_m} Y_p(k+1) + \frac{1}{C_m} \bar{G}(\bar{G}^T \bar{G})^{-1} \lambda \Delta U(k) - \frac{1}{C_m} Y_r(k+1) + \bar{\eta}(k+1) \right] \right\} \\ = E \left[\frac{1}{C_m} Y_p(k+1) + \frac{1}{C_m} \bar{G}(\bar{G}^T \bar{G})^{-1} \lambda \Delta U(k) - \frac{1}{C_m} Y_r(k+1) \right]^T \\ \cdot \left[\frac{1}{C_m} Y_p(k+1) + \frac{1}{C_m} \bar{G}(\bar{G}^T \bar{G})^{-1} \lambda \Delta U(k) - \frac{1}{C_m} Y_r(k+1) \right] + E[\bar{\eta}(k+1)]^T [\bar{\eta}(k+1)].$$

故最优控制律由下式求出

$$\frac{1}{C_m} Y_p(k+1) + \frac{1}{C_m} \bar{G}(\bar{G}^T \bar{G})^{-1} \lambda \Delta U(k) - \frac{1}{C_m} Y_r(k+1) = 0. \quad (14)$$

由(13), (14)式可求出最优控制律

$$\bar{G} \Delta U(k) + \bar{F}_0 \Delta U(k-1) + \bar{Y}^0(k) + He'(k) + \bar{G}(\bar{G}^T \bar{G})^{-1} \lambda \Delta U(k) = Y_r(k+1), \\ [\bar{G} + \bar{G}(\bar{G}^T \bar{G})^{-1} \lambda] \Delta U(k) = Y_r(k+1) - \bar{F}_0 \Delta U(k-1) - \bar{Y}^0(k) - He'(k).$$

上式两边同乘 $(1, 0, \dots, 0)[\bar{G}^T\bar{G} + \lambda I]^{-1}\bar{G}^T$ 有

$$\Delta U(k) = (1, 0, \dots, 0)[\bar{G}^T\bar{G} + \lambda I]^{-1}\bar{G}^T[Y_r(k+1) - \bar{F}_0\Delta U(k-1) - \bar{Y}^0(k) - He'(k)]. \quad (15)$$

由于(12a)式与(15)式相同,故两个性能指标等价.

3.2 参数辨识方程与辨识算法

由

$$\hat{\Phi}_f(k+1) = Y_p(k+1) + \bar{G}(\bar{G}^T\bar{G})^{-1}\lambda\Delta U(k) - [C_m(z^{-1}) - 1]\hat{\Phi}_f(k+1),$$

$$\hat{\Phi}_f(k+1) = Y_{r,f}(k+1),$$

则

$$\hat{\Phi}_f(k+1) = Y_p(k+1) + \bar{G}(\bar{G}^T\bar{G})^{-1}\lambda\Delta U(k) - C^*(z^{-1})Y_{r,f}(k+1).$$

而

$$\Phi_f(k+1) = \hat{\Phi}_f(k+1) + \bar{\eta}(k+1).$$

所以

$$\Phi_f(k+1) = Y_p(k+1) + \bar{G}(\bar{G}^T\bar{G})^{-1}\lambda\Delta U(k) - C^*(z^{-1})Y_{r,f}(k+1) + \bar{\eta}(k+1). \quad (16)$$

(13)式代入(16)式得

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_f(k+1) &= [\bar{G} + \bar{G}(\bar{G}^T\bar{G})^{-1}\lambda] \Delta U(k) + \bar{F}_0\Delta U(k-1) + \bar{Y}^0(k) + He'(k) \\ &\quad - C^*(z^{-1})Y_{r,f}(k+1) + \bar{\eta}(k+1). \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

引入下面的记号:

$$\alpha(z^{-1}) = \alpha_1 z^{-p+1} + \dots + \alpha_{p-1} z^{-1} + \alpha_p$$

$$= (1, 0, \dots, 0)[\bar{G}^T\bar{G} + \lambda I]^{-1}\bar{G}^T[z^{-p+1}, z^{-p+2}, \dots, z^{-1}, z^0],$$

$$m_0 = (1, 0, \dots, 0)(\bar{G}^T\bar{G} + \lambda I)^{-1}\bar{G}^T(1, \dots, 1)^T,$$

$$V(k+p) = (1, 0, \dots, 0)(\bar{G}^T\bar{G} + \lambda I)^{-1}\bar{G}^T\bar{\eta}(k+1),$$

$$m_1 = (1, 0, \dots, 0)(\bar{G}^T\bar{G} + \lambda I)^{-1}\bar{G}^T(h_1, h_2, \dots, h_p)^T,$$

$$\beta(z^{-1}) = (1, 0, \dots, 0)(\bar{G}^T\bar{G} + \lambda I)^{-1}\lambda[z^{-M+1}, z^{-M+2}, \dots, z^{-1}, z^0]^T,$$

$$\gamma(z^{-1}) = (1, 0, \dots, 0)(\bar{G}^T\bar{G} + \lambda I)^{-1}\bar{F}_0[z^{-N+1}, z^{-N+2}, \dots, z^{-1}, z^0]^T.$$

用 $(1, 0, \dots, 0)(\bar{G}^T\bar{G} + \lambda I)^{-1}\bar{G}^T$ 乘(17)式得:

$$\begin{aligned} &\alpha(z^{-1})y_f(k+p) + \beta(z^{-1})\Delta u_f(k+M-1) \\ &= [1 + z^{-1}\gamma(z^{-1})]\Delta u(k) + m_0y(k) + m_1e'(k) \\ &\quad - C^*(z^{-1})\alpha(z^{-1})y_{r,f}(k+p) + V(k+p). \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

令 $\bar{\alpha}(z^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\alpha_p}\alpha(z^{-1})$, $\bar{\beta}(z^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\alpha_p}\beta(z^{-1})$, $\bar{\gamma}(z^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\alpha_p}[1 + z^{-1}\gamma(z^{-1})]$,

$$\bar{m}_0 = \frac{m_0}{\alpha_p}, \quad \bar{m}_1 = \frac{m_1}{\alpha_p}, \quad \bar{V}(k+p) = \frac{1}{\alpha_p}V(k+p).$$

并定义 $\Phi(k+p) = \bar{\alpha}(z^{-1})y_f(k+p) + \bar{\beta}(z^{-1})\Delta u_f(k+M-1)$,

$$y_r^*(k+p) = \bar{\alpha}(z^{-1})y_{r,f}(k+p).$$

(18)式两边同除 α_p 得

$$\Phi(k+p) = \varphi^T(k)\theta + \bar{V}(k+p), \quad (19)$$

$$\varphi^T(k) = [-y_r^*(k+p-1), \dots, -y_r^*(k+p-n_o),$$

$$\Delta u(k-N), \dots, \Delta u(k), y(k), e'(k)], \quad (20a)$$

$$\theta^T = [c_1^0, c_2^0, \dots, c_n^0, \bar{\gamma}_1, \dots, \bar{\gamma}_n, \bar{m}_0, \bar{m}_1]. \quad (20b)$$

再看由算法推导出的控制律(12a)式,两边同除 α_p 后,利用前面引入的记号易得

$$y_p^*(k+p) = \varphi^T(k)\theta. \quad (21)$$

当 $\Phi(\cdot), y_p^*(\cdot)$ 已知时,退后 p 步,用改进型最小二乘法估计控制器参数 θ ,易知(21)式中的 θ 为 $\hat{\theta}$ 便求得控制律.为此必须修改数据向量 $\varphi^T(k)$,引入 $y_p^*(k)$ 的验后预报 $\bar{y}(k)$,以 $\bar{y}(k)$ 取代数据向量中的 $y_p^*(k)$,即

$$\hat{\varphi}^T(k) = [-\bar{y}(k+p-1), \dots, \bar{y}(k+p-n_0), \Delta u(k-N), \dots, \Delta u(k), y(k), e'(k)]. \quad (22)$$

其中
$$\bar{y}(k) = \hat{\varphi}^T(k-p)\hat{\theta}(k). \quad (23)$$

改进型最小二乘辨识算法

$$\hat{\theta}(k) = \hat{\theta}(k-p) + \alpha(k-p)\bar{p}(k-p)\hat{\varphi}(k-p)[\Phi(k) - \hat{\varphi}^T(k-p)\hat{\theta}(k-p)], \quad (24)$$

$$\bar{p}(k-p) = \bar{p}(k-2p) - \frac{\bar{p}(k-2p)\hat{\varphi}(k-2p)\hat{\varphi}^T(k-2p)\bar{p}(k-2p)}{1 + \hat{\varphi}^T(k-2p)\bar{p}(k-2p)\hat{\varphi}(k-2p)}, \quad (25)$$

$$\alpha(k-p) = 1. \quad (26)$$

其中 $\bar{p}(-2p) = \bar{p}(-2p+1) = \dots = \bar{p}(-p) = \delta I$ (δ 为正数),如果下列条件

$$A: \gamma(k-p)\text{tr}\bar{p}(k-p) \leq k_1 < \infty. \quad (27)$$

式中
$$\gamma(k-p) = \gamma(k-p-1) + \hat{\varphi}^T(k-p)\hat{\varphi}(k-p), \quad (28a)$$

$$\gamma(-p-1) = \gamma(-p) = \dots = \gamma(-1) = n_a + n_p + 1, \quad (28b)$$

$$B: \hat{\varphi}^T(k-p)\bar{p}(k-2p)\hat{\varphi}(k-p) \leq k_2 < \infty. \quad (29)$$

不满足,则

$$\bar{p}(k-p) = \frac{\gamma(k-2p)}{\gamma(k-p)}\bar{p}(k-2p), \quad (30a)$$

$$\alpha(k-p) = \frac{1}{1 + \hat{\varphi}^T(k-p)\bar{p}(k-p)\hat{\varphi}(k-p)}. \quad (30b)$$

式中

$$\hat{\varphi}^T(k) = [-\bar{y}(k-1), -\bar{y}(k-2), \dots, \bar{y}(k-n_0), \Delta u(k-N-p), \dots, \Delta u(k-p), y(k-p), e'(k-p)]. \quad (31)$$

由下式计算控制律

$$\hat{\varphi}^T(k)\hat{\theta}(k) = y_p^*(k+p). \quad (32)$$

由于 $\Phi(\cdot), y_p^*(\cdot)$ 由当前时刻的理论模型参数计算得出,自适应情况下,理论模型是不知的,在此另外设计一个辨识器辨识构成 $\Phi(\cdot), y_p^*(\cdot)$ 的参数,和(19)~(32)式一起构成自适应系统.

对真实模型做(3)~(7)式处理后,同加上 $\lambda \Delta U(k)$,整理后得

$$\Delta U(k) = (\hat{G}^T \hat{G} + \lambda I)^{-1} \{ \hat{G}^T [Y(k+1) - \bar{F}_0 \Delta U(k-1) - \bar{Y}^0(k) - C(z^{-1})\bar{y}(k+1)] + \lambda \Delta U(k) \}. \quad (33)$$

(33)式取首行并考虑前面引入的记号得:

$$y(k+p) = \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_p} y(k+1) - \frac{\alpha_2}{\alpha_p} y(k+2) - \dots - \frac{\alpha_{p-1}}{\alpha_p} y(k+p-1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{\gamma_1}{\alpha_p} \Delta u(k-N) + \dots + \frac{\gamma_N}{\alpha_p} \Delta u(k-1) + \frac{m_0}{\alpha_p} y(k) \\
& - \frac{\beta_1 - 1}{\alpha_p} \Delta u(k) - \frac{\beta_2}{\alpha_p} \Delta u(k+1) - \dots - \frac{\beta_M}{\alpha_p} \Delta u(k+M-1) \\
& + C(z^{-1})D(z^{-1})\xi(k+p).
\end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

其中

$$D(z^{-1}) = \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_p} z^{-r+1} + \frac{\alpha_2}{\alpha_p} z^{-r+2} + \dots + \frac{\alpha_{p-1}}{\alpha_p} z^{-1} + z^0.$$

记

$$\bar{C}(z^{-1}) = C(z^{-1})D(z^{-1}) = 1 + \bar{C}_1 z^{-1} + \bar{C}_2 z^{-2} + \dots + \bar{C}_n z^{-n}. \quad (35)$$

则(34)式可写成:

$$y(k+p) = \varphi_n^T(k+p-1)\theta_n + \xi(k+p). \quad (36)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
\varphi_n^T(k+p-1) = & [-y(k+1), \dots, -y(k+p-1), \Delta u(k-N), \dots, \Delta u(k-1), y(k), \\
& -\Delta u(k), \dots, \Delta u(k+M-1), \xi(k+1), \dots, \xi(k+p-1)],
\end{aligned} \quad (37a)$$

$$\theta_n^T = \left[\frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_p}, \dots, \frac{\alpha_{p-1}}{\alpha_p}, \frac{\gamma_1}{\alpha_p}, \dots, \frac{\gamma_N}{\alpha_p}, \frac{m_0}{\alpha_p}, \frac{\beta_1 - 1}{\alpha_p}, \frac{\beta_2}{\alpha_p}, \dots, \frac{\beta_M}{\alpha_p}, \bar{C}_1, \dots, \bar{C}_n \right] \quad (37b)$$

对于(36)式,退后 p 步,用下面的随机梯度法来估计其中的参数 θ_n .

$$\hat{\theta}_n(k) = \hat{\theta}_n(k-1) + \frac{\bar{a}}{r_n(k)} \hat{\varphi}(k-1) \hat{\xi}(k), \quad (38)$$

$$r_n(k) = r_n(k-1) + \hat{\varphi}_n^T(k) \hat{\varphi}_n(k), \quad r_n(0) = 1, \quad (39)$$

$$\hat{\xi}(k) = y(k) - \hat{\varphi}_n^T(k-1) \hat{\theta}_n(k-1). \quad (40)$$

3.3 隐式自校正算法步骤

1) 置初始值. 2) 由(38)~(40)式估计 $\theta_n(k)$. 3) 计算 $\Phi(k)$. 4) 由(24)~(30)式辨识参数 $\hat{\theta}(k)$. 5) 由(32)式计算控制律. 6) 返回 2).

3.4 全局收敛性分析

下面给出全局收敛性分析所需的假设.

A1) $g(z^{-1}), C(z^{-1})$ 的上界 N, n_0 已知且都是稳定多项式;

A2) $\bar{C}(z^{-1}) - \frac{\bar{a}}{2}$ 严格正实, 其中 $\bar{C}(z^{-1}) = C(z^{-1})D(z^{-1})$;

A3) $\frac{1}{C_n(z^{-1})} - \frac{1}{2}$ 严格正实;

A4) $E\{\xi(k) | F_{k-1}\} = 0, \quad \text{a. s.}$

$$E\{\xi^2(k) | F_{k-1}\} = \sigma^2, \quad \text{a. s.}$$

$$\sup \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N \xi^2(k) < \infty. \quad \text{a. s.}$$

$\xi(k)$ 为定义在概率空间 $\{Q, A, P\}$ 中的随机过程, 它可转化为递增 σ -代数 $\{F_n, n \in N\}$ 序列, F_n 由 0 到 n 时刻为止的观测值所产生.

引理 1 辨识算法(24)~(31)式具有下列性质:

$$1) \gamma(k-p) \text{tr} \bar{p}(k-p) \leq k_2 < \infty,$$

$$2) \sum_{k=p}^{\infty} \frac{O(k)}{\gamma(k-p)} < k_3 < \infty,$$

3) $1 - O(k) \geq \frac{1}{k_4} > 0,$

4) $e(k) = \frac{\eta(k)}{1 - O(k)}.$

式中 $e(k) = \Phi(k) - y_r^*(k), \quad \eta(k) = \Phi(k) - \bar{y}(k),$

$O(k) = a(k-p)\hat{\varphi}^T(k-p)\bar{p}(k-p)\hat{\varphi}(k-p), \quad \bar{y}(k) = \hat{\varphi}^T(k-p)\hat{\theta}(k).$

证明见[3].

引理 2 假设 A1), A3) 成立, 自校正算法 (24)~(31) 式使下式成立

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{N}{r(N)} \right] \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N z^2(k) = 0. \quad \text{a. s.}$$

式中

$z(k) = \Phi(k+p) - \bar{y}(k+p) - \bar{V}(k+p).$ (41)

证明见[4].

引理 3 假设 A1), A2) 成立, 则辨识算法 (38)~(40) 式以 WP1 有:

P1) $\|\theta_n(k)\| < M < \infty, \quad \forall k.$

P2) $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|\theta_n(k) - \theta_n(k-d)\| = 0,$ 对任一给定的正整数 $d.$

P3) $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^N z_n^2(k) / r_n(k) < \infty.$

式中 $z_n(k-1) = \hat{\xi}(k) - \xi(k).$

证明见[5].

隐式自校正控制系统的全局收敛性有下面的结论.

定理 i) 假设 A1)~A4) 成立.

ii) $H(z^{-1}) = \hat{\alpha}(z^{-1})g_m(z^{-1}) + \Delta z^{-(p-M)}\hat{\beta}(z^{-1})$ 的根在单位圆内. 自适应算法有下面的结论:

1) $\limsup_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N y^2(k) < \infty, \quad \text{a. s.}$

2) $\limsup_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N \Delta u^2(k) < \infty, \quad \text{a. s.}$

3) $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N E\{[\Phi(k) - y_r^*(k)]^2 | F_{k-p}\} = \gamma^2, \quad \text{a. s.}$

4) $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N E\left\{ \left[y(k+p) - \frac{\hat{\alpha}(z^{-1})g_m(z^{-1})}{\hat{\alpha}(z^{-1})g_m(z^{-1}) + \Delta\hat{\beta}(z^{-1})z^{-(p-M)}} y_r(k+p) \right]^2 | F_k \right\} < \gamma_0, \quad (\gamma_0$

为大于零的常数).

证 由 $e(k)$ 的定义得

$$\begin{aligned} C_m(z^{-1})e(k+p) &= C_m(z^{-1})[\Phi(k+p) - y_r^*(k+p)] \\ &= \hat{\alpha}(z^{-1})y(k+p) + \hat{\beta}(z^{-1})\Delta u(k+M-1) - \hat{\alpha}(z^{-1})y_r(k+p). \end{aligned} \quad (42)$$

又 $\Delta y(k+p) = g_m(z^{-1})\Delta u(k+p-1) + C_m(z^{-1})\xi(k+p).$ (43)

(42) 式乘 Δ , 再利用 (43) 式有

$$\begin{aligned} &[\hat{\alpha}(z^{-1})g_m(z^{-1}) + z^{-(p-M)}\Delta\hat{\beta}(z^{-1})]\Delta u(k+p-1) \\ &= \Delta C_m(z^{-1})e(k+p) + \Delta\hat{\alpha}(z^{-1})y_r(k+p) - \hat{\alpha}(z^{-1})C_m(z^{-1})\xi(k+p). \end{aligned} \quad (44)$$

由 $H(z^{-1})$ 的稳定性、引理 3、 $y_r(k)$ 的有界性、A4) 和 [3] 中附录的引理 A1) 有

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N \Delta u^2(k) \leq \frac{\bar{k}_1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N e^2(k) + \bar{k}_2, \quad (45)$$

同理 (42) 式乘 $g_m(z^{-1})$, 利用 (43) 式有

$$\begin{aligned} & [\bar{\alpha}(z^{-1})g_m(z^{-1}) + z^{-(r-M)}\Delta\hat{\beta}(z^{-1})]y(k+p) \\ &= g_m(z^{-1})C_m(z^{-1})e(k+p) + \bar{\alpha}(z^{-1})g_m(z^{-1})y_r(k+p) \\ & \quad + z^{-(r-M)}(z^{-1})\hat{\beta}(z^{-1})C_m(z^{-1})\xi(k+p), \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故有} \quad \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N y^2(k) \leq \frac{\bar{k}_3}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N e^2(k) + \bar{k}_4, \quad (46)$$

由引理 1 的 4) 及 (41) 式得

$$e^2(k) = \frac{[z(k-p) + \bar{V}(k)]^2}{[1 + a(k+p)\bar{\phi}^T(k-p)\bar{p}(k-p)\bar{\phi}(k-p)]^2} \leq 2k_4^2[z^2(k-p) + \bar{V}_k^2(k)],$$

$$\text{所以} \quad \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N e^2(k) \leq \frac{k_5}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N z^2(k-p) + k_6, \quad (47)$$

(45), (46), (47) 式有

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N \Delta u^2(k) \leq \frac{L_1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N z^2(k) + L_2, \quad L_1 > 0, \quad L_2 > 0, \quad (48)$$

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N y^2(k) \leq \frac{L_3}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N z^2(k) + L_4, \quad L_3 > 0, \quad L_4 > 0. \quad (49)$$

根据 $\phi(k)$ 的定义知存在正整数 N_1 使得 $k > N_1$ 时

$$\frac{\gamma_n(N)}{N} \leq \frac{\bar{k}_5}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N z_n^2(k) + \bar{k}_6 \leq \frac{\bar{k}_5}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N [z^2(k) + z^2(k)] + \bar{k}_6, \quad (50)$$

又自适应情况下, 理论模型即为第二个辨识器的估计模型, 由^[3] $e'(k) = Z_n(k-1) + \xi(k)$, 根据 $\hat{\phi}_n(k), r(k)$ 的定义知存在正整数 N_2 使得 $k > N_2$ 时

$$\frac{\gamma(N)}{N} \leq \frac{\bar{k}_7}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N [z^2(k) + z^2(k)] + \bar{k}_8, \quad (51)$$

由引理 3 的 3) 及 Kronecker 引理得

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{N}{\gamma_n(N)} \right] \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N z_n^2(k) = 0, \quad \text{a. s.} \quad (52)$$

由 (50), (51), (52) 式及引理 2 得

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N [z^2(k) + z_n^2(k)]}{\frac{\bar{k}_9}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N [z^2(k) + z_n^2(k)] + \bar{k}_{10}} = 0, \quad \text{a. s.}$$

其中

$$\bar{k}_9 = \max\{\bar{k}_5, \bar{k}_7\}, \quad \bar{k}_{10} = \max\{\bar{k}_6, \bar{k}_8\}.$$

于是

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N [z^2(k) + z_n^2(k)] = 0, \quad \text{a. s.} \quad (53)$$

故有

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N z^2(k) = 0, \quad \text{a. s.} \quad \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N z_n^2(k) = 0, \quad \text{a. s.} \quad (54)$$

由 (50), (51), (53), (54) 式得

$$\limsup_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\gamma_n(N)}{N} < \infty, \quad \text{a. s.} \quad \limsup_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\gamma(N)}{N} < \infty, \quad \text{a. s.} \quad (55)$$

由(55)式得定理的 1), 2).

根据引理 1 的 4) 及(41)式

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N [e(k) - \bar{V}(k)]^2 &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=p}^N \frac{1}{[1 - O(k)]^2} [z(k-p) + O(k)\bar{V}(k)]^2 \\ &\leq \frac{2k_4^2}{N} \sum_{k=p}^N [z^2(k-p) + O^2(k)\bar{V}^2(k)]. \end{aligned}$$

因

$$O(k) \leq 1,$$

故

$$\sum_{k=p}^{\infty} O^2(k)/\gamma(k-p) < \infty, \quad \text{a. s.}$$

或

$$\sum_{k=p}^N O^2(k)E[\bar{V}^2(k) | F_{k-p}]/\gamma(k-p) < \infty, \quad \text{a. s.}$$

应用单调收敛定理及 Kronecker 引理与(54)式得

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=p}^N O^2(k)\bar{V}^2(k) = 0, \quad \text{a. s.}$$

所以有

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=p}^N [e(k) - \bar{V}(k)]^2 = 0, \quad \text{a. s.}$$

但

$$\begin{aligned} E[e^2(k) | F_{k-p}] &= E\{[e(k) - \bar{V}(k) + \bar{V}(k)]^2 | F_{k-p}\} \\ &= [e(k) - \bar{V}(k)]^2 + E[\bar{V}^2(k) | F_{k-p}], \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N E[e^2(k) | F_{k-p}] = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^N [e(k) - \bar{V}(k)]^2 + \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^N E[\bar{V}^2(k) | F_{k-p}] = \gamma^2.$$

定理的 3) 得证.

由(44)式得

$$\begin{aligned} y(k+p) &= \frac{g_m(z^{-1})\hat{\alpha}(z^{-1})}{\hat{\alpha}(z^{-1})g_m(z^{-1}) + \Delta z^{-(p-M)}\hat{\beta}(z^{-1})} y_r(k+p) \\ &= \frac{z^{-(p-M)}\hat{\beta}(z^{-1})C_m(z^{-1})\xi(k+p)}{\hat{\alpha}(z^{-1})g_m(z^{-1}) + \Delta z^{-(p-M)}\hat{\beta}(z^{-1})} \\ &\quad + \frac{g_m(z^{-1})C_m(z^{-1})}{\hat{\alpha}(z^{-1})g_m(z^{-1}) + \Delta z^{-(p-M)}\hat{\beta}(z^{-1})} [\Phi(k+p) - y_r^*(k+p)]. \end{aligned}$$

由于 $H(z^{-1})$ 的根在单位圆内, 所以存在正数 C_1, C_2 使得:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N \left[y(k+p) - \frac{\hat{\alpha}(z^{-1})g_m(z^{-1})}{\hat{\alpha}(z^{-1})g_m(z^{-1}) + \Delta z^{-(p-M)}\hat{\beta}(z^{-1})} y_r(k+p) \right]^2 \\ \leq \frac{C_1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N [\Phi(k+p) - y_r^*(k+p)]^2 + \delta_8^2. \end{aligned}$$

上式两边取条件数学期望, 并令 $N \rightarrow \infty$, 则由定理的 3) 知

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N E \left\{ \left[y(k+p) - \frac{\hat{\alpha}(z^{-1})g_m(z^{-1})}{\hat{\alpha}(z^{-1})g_m(z^{-1}) + \Delta z^{-(p-M)}\hat{\beta}(z^{-1})} y_r(k+p) \right]^2 \middle| F_k \right\} \\ \leq C_1 \gamma^2 + \delta_8^2 = \gamma_0. \end{aligned}$$

4 仿真研究

被控对象的数学模型为

$$\begin{aligned} & (1 + 0.1z^{-1} - 0.2z^{-2})y(k) \\ &= z^{-2}(0.5 + 0.7z^{-1})u(k) \\ &+ (1 - 0.2z^{-1})\xi(k)/(1 - z^{-1}). \end{aligned}$$

$\xi(k)$ 为高斯白噪声, 其方差为 0.015, 参考信号为幅值为 1 的方波, 仿真时用 [3] 的方法把上述模型化成 (1) 式的形式. 仿真结果见图 1, 预测时域长度 p 取 3, 控制时域长度取 2, λ 取 1.

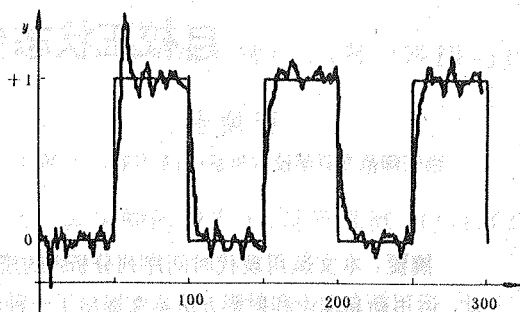


图 1 仿真曲线

5 结 论

本文从理论上证明了所提出的隐式自适应算法在一定条件下是全局收敛的.

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Global Convergence of Implicit Self-Tuning Integral Model Algorithmic Controller

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Abstract: This paper presents an implicit self-tuning predictive controller based on impulse response model. The global convergence of this algorithm is also given with two identifier.

Key words: self-tuning control; predictive control; implicit algorithm; global convergence

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