

# 一类函数完全未知的随机非线性系统自适应 $H_\infty$ 跟踪控制

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**摘要:** 针对一类函数完全未知的严格反馈随机非线性系统, 提出了一种基于backstepping技术的鲁棒 $H_\infty$ 自适应神经跟踪控制器设计的新方法. 该方法可在随机非线性系统是依概率一致最终有界的情况下, 保证随机非线性系统 $H_\infty$ 性能指标, 且 $H_\infty$ 跟踪控制器容易获得. 同时该方法去除了一些文献中神经网络逼近误差需要平方可积的假设. 文中使用径向基函数(radial basis function, RBF)神经网络逼近打包的未知非线性函数. 所设计的控制器能够保证闭环系统跟踪误差及其它所有信号都是依概率有界的, 且对外界干扰具有鲁棒 $H_\infty$ 抑制作用. 最后, 仿真结果验证了所提方法的有效性和正确性.

**关键词:** 随机系统; 非线性系统; backstepping技术;  $H_\infty$ 干扰抑制; 鲁棒跟踪控制; 自适应控制

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## Adaptive H-infinity tracking control for a class of stochastic nonlinear systems with completely unknown functions

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**Abstract:** In this paper, a novel approach based on backstepping technique is proposed to design an adaptive robust H-infinity tracking controller for a class of strict feedback stochastic nonlinear systems, in which all the functions are unknown. This method can guarantee that the controlled system has an H-infinity performance index under the condition that the stochastic nonlinear system is uniformly ultimately bounded in probability and the H-infinity tracking controller can be obtained easily. At the same time, based on the control scheme, the assumption that approximation errors must be square-integral in some literature has been eliminated. Radial basis function (RBF) neural networks are used to approximate the packaged unknown nonlinear functions. The designed controller can guarantee that the tracking error and other all the signals in the closed-loop system are bounded in probability, and the controlled system has an H-infinity disturbance attenuation performance for external perturbations. Finally, the simulation results are given to demonstrate the feasibility and validity of the proposed method.

**Key words:** stochastic systems; nonlinear systems; backstepping technique; H-infinity disturbance attenuation; robust tracking control; adaptive control

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## 1 引言

由于针对随机系统的控制研究考虑了随机因素对系统的影响, 因而可以获得较高的控制精度. 近年来, 对随机非线性系统的控制研究已经取得了较多的成

果<sup>[1-11]</sup>, 其中有一类文章研究了随机非线性系统的鲁棒控制问题<sup>[3-11]</sup>. 目前, 关于随机非线性系统的鲁棒控制问题的研究主要可以分为三大类: 一类是通过求解Hamilton-Jacobi等式(HJE)或Hamilton-Jacobi不等

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式(HJI), 得到控制器存在的充分条件<sup>[3-6]</sup>; 另一类是通过将非线性系统在不同的工作点处转化为相应的线性系统再利用线性矩阵不等式(LMI)的方法, 得到控制器存在的充分条件<sup>[7-8]</sup>; 第三类则是针对几种特殊的非线性随机系统可通过相应的假设条件将问题转化成LMIs来求解, 从而得到控制器存在的充分条件<sup>[5,9-11]</sup>.

文献[3]提出了一种通过求解HJEs来获得一类非线性随机系统 $H_\infty$ 控制器的方法, 而文献[4-5]则是通过求解HJIs获得非线性随机系统 $H_\infty$ 控制器. 由于求解非线性HJEs和HJIs具有很大难度, 所以文献[3-6]均未给出相应的仿真实例. 文献[7-11]因考虑到在求解HJEs和HJIs的困难性, 主要采用两种方法避免对HJEs和HJIs的求解问题. 一种方法如文献[7]所述, 采用模糊逼近对随机非系统进行线性化处理, 将问题转化成对LMIs的求解; 另一种方法见文献[5,9-11], 当随机非线性系统具有特殊性或者满足某种假设条件时, 才可用求解LMIs代替求解HJIs. 一般情况下, 所需要满足的假设条件较为苛刻, 使得该方法不能被应用于一般的随机非线性系统. 此外, 对于LMIs的求解亦有可能出现无解的情况, 从而无法获得系统的鲁棒 $H_\infty$ 控制器. 目前尚未发现用backstepping方法研究随机非线性系统的 $H_\infty$ 控制的文献, 因此本文基于反步法给出此类系统的 $H_\infty$ 控制器的设计方法.

本文的创新之处是首次基于backstepping技术提出了一类随机非线性系统的鲁棒 $H_\infty$ 自适应跟踪控制器的设计方法, 该方法无需求解HJE或HJI以及LMIs, 更易于设计与实现; 同时与文献[12]相比, 减少了被估计参数个数且去除了神经网络逼近误差是平方可积的假设, 同文献[13-14]相比, 本文除了考虑Wiener噪声之外还考虑了不确定外部干扰对非线性系统的影响, 所研究的问题更具有一般性.

本文针对一类函数完全未知的严格反馈随机非线性系统, 利用backstepping技术、Lyapunov理论、 $H_\infty$ 控制理论、RBF神经网络, 推导了该类系统的鲁棒 $H_\infty$ 跟踪控制规律及自适应律, 得到了该类系统的鲁棒 $H_\infty$ 跟踪控制器. 所设计的控制器能够保证系统输出跟踪误差依概率有界, 同时保证闭环系统中所有信号都是依概率有界的, 且对外界干扰具有 $H_\infty$ 抑制作用. 最后, 对该控制器的控制效果进行了仿真, 结果表明了所提方法的有效性和正确性.

## 2 系统描述和基础知识

### 2.1 系统描述

考虑一类受外界扰动的严格反馈ITô类型的随机非线性系统

$$\begin{cases} dx_i(t) = (g_i(\bar{x}_i)x_{i+1} + \phi_i(\bar{x}_i)\varpi_i(t) + f_i(\bar{x}_i))dt + \varphi_i^T(\bar{x}_i)dw, \\ 1 \leq i \leq n-1, \\ dx_n(t) = (g_n(x)u + \phi_n(x)\varpi_n(t) + f_n(x))dt + \varphi_n^T(x)dw, \\ y(t) = x_1(t), \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中:  $x = [x_1(t) \ x_2(t) \ \cdots \ x_n(t)]^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $u \in \mathbb{R}$  和  $y(t) \in \mathbb{R}$  分别表示系统的状态向量、控制输入和系统输出;  $\bar{x}_i = [x_1(t) \ x_2(t) \ \cdots \ x_i(t)]^T \in \mathbb{R}^i$ ,  $g_i(\cdot)$ ,  $f_i(\cdot)$ ,  $\phi_i(\cdot): \mathbb{R}^i \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\varphi_i(\cdot): \mathbb{R}^i \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^r$  代表未知的光滑非线性函数, 且满足  $f_i(0) = 0$ ,  $\phi_i(0) = 0$  ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ );  $\varpi(t) = [\varpi_1(t) \ \varpi_2(t) \ \cdots \ \varpi_n(t)]^T$ ,  $\varpi(t) \in L_F^2([0, T], R)$  为外部干扰信号;  $w$  表示定义在完备的滤波概率空间  $(\Omega, F, \{F_t\}_{t \geq t_0}, P)$  上的  $r$  维标准的布朗运动.

其控制目标如下: 所设计的控制器能够保证系统(1)具有 $H_\infty$ 性能指标, 使得系统(1)的输出信号  $y(t)$  可跟踪期望轨迹  $y_r(t)$ , 与此同时保证闭环系统(1)的所有信号是依概率有界的. 在控制器设计之前做如下假设:

**假设 1**<sup>[15]</sup> 系统期望输出轨迹  $y_r(t)$  及其导数  $y_r^{(i)}(t)$  ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ) 为已知连续有界函数.

**假设 2**<sup>[16]</sup> 非线性光滑函数  $g_i$  的符号是已知的, 为了不失一般性假设  $g_i(\bar{x}_i) > 0$ , 其中  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ , 并且存在未知常数  $b_m$ , 满足如下条件:

$$g_i(\bar{x}_i) \geq b_m > 0, \forall \bar{x}_i \in \mathbb{R}^i.$$

### 2.2 基础知识

**定义 1**<sup>[17]</sup> 对于如下随机非线性系统:

$$dx = f(x)dt + h(x)dw, \quad (2)$$

其中:  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $w$  表示定义在完备的概率滤波空间  $r$  维标准布朗运动. 对于任意的函数  $V(x) \in C^2$ , 定义其无穷微分算子  $L$  为

$$LV = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} f + \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} \{ h^T \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} h \},$$

其中  $\text{tr}\{A\}$  表示矩阵  $A$  的迹.

**定义 2**<sup>[18]</sup> 考虑系统(2), 如果存在一个正定, 径向无界, 二阶连续可微的Lyapunov函数  $V: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , 常数  $a > 0, b \geq 0$  使得

$$LV(x) \leq -aV(x) + b,$$

则系统(2)是依概率有界的且存在唯一解.

**定义 3**<sup>[8]</sup> 对于随机非线性系统(1), 当  $x(0) \neq 0$  时, 有Lyapunov函数  $V(x(0)) > 0$ , 如果跟踪误差  $z_1$  满足下列约束条件

$$E[\int_0^t \|z_1(s)\|^2 ds] \leq \gamma^2 E[\int_0^t \|\varpi(s)\|^2 ds +$$

$$E[V(x(0))].$$

其中:  $\varpi$  为外部干扰,  $\gamma$  为干扰抑制系数, 则该随机系统对外部干扰具有鲁棒H<sub>∞</sub>干扰抑制性能.

**引理 1(Young's不等式)**<sup>[12]</sup> 对任意正数  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 下面不等式恒成立:

$$xy \leq \frac{\varepsilon^p}{p} |x|^p + \frac{1}{q\varepsilon^q} |y|^q, \forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2,$$

其中:  $p > 1, q > 1$ , 并且  $(p-1)(q-1) = 1$ .

**引理 2(Gronwall不等式)**<sup>[19]</sup>  $x, \psi, \chi$  在  $t \in [a, b]$  上是实连续函数, 且  $\chi(t) \geq 0$ , 如果

$$x(t) \leq \psi(t) + \int_a^t \chi(s)x(s)ds,$$

则有

$$x(t) \leq \psi(t) + \int_a^t \chi(s)\psi(s)e^{\int_s^t \chi(u)du} ds.$$

**推论 1**  $x(t), \psi(t), \chi(t)$  在  $t \in [a, b]$  上是随机变量实连续函数, 且  $E[\chi(t)] \geq 0$ , 如果

$$E[x(t)] \leq \int_a^t E[\chi(s)]E[x(s)]ds + E[\psi(t)],$$

则有

$$E[x(t)] \leq \int_a^t E[\chi(s)]E[\psi(s)]e^{E[\int_s^t \chi(u)du]} ds + E[\psi(t)].$$

**注 1** 推论 1 容易被证得, 这里证明略.

由文献[20]知, RBF神经网络可以逼近打包的未知非线性连续光滑函数

$$f(Z) = W^T S(Z), \quad (3)$$

其中:  $Z \in \Omega_Z \subset \mathbb{R}^q$  为输入向量,  $q$  是输入维数,  $W = [w_1 \ w_2 \ \dots \ w_l]^T \in \mathbb{R}^l$  是神经网络的权向量,  $l$  是神经元节点个数,  $S(Z) = [s_1(Z) \ s_2(Z) \ \dots \ s_l(Z)]^T \in \mathbb{R}^l$  是高斯型函数,  $s_i(Z)$  是基函数. 通常选取如下形式高斯型函数作为神经网络的基函数:

$$s_i(Z) = \exp[-(Z - \mu_i)^T(Z - \mu_i)/\eta^2], \quad (4)$$

其中:  $i = 1, 2, \dots, \mu_i$  是基函数的中心,  $\eta$  是高斯函数的宽度.

RBF神经网络(3)能够在有界闭集  $\Omega_Z \subset \mathbb{R}^q$  上以任意精度逼近任意连续函数  $f(Z)$ , 数学表达式可写为

$$f(Z) = W^{*T} S(Z) + \delta(Z), \forall Z \in \Omega_Z \subset \mathbb{R}^q, \quad (5)$$

其中:  $W^{*T}$  是理想的常数权向量,  $\delta(Z)$  是逼近误差且满足  $|\delta(Z)| \leq \varepsilon$ .

**引理 3**<sup>[18]</sup> 考虑式(3)和式(4), 令

$$\rho = \frac{1}{2} \min_{i \neq j} \|\mu_i - \mu_j\|,$$

则

$$\|S(Z)\| \leq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 3q(k+2)^{q-1} e^{-2\rho^2 k^2/\eta^2} =: s.$$

文献[21]已证得  $s$  是未知有界常数且与神经网络输入变量、神经网络节点个数无关.

### 3 自适应H<sub>∞</sub>跟踪控制器设计

为了便于表述, 在对应的函数中省略了时间变量与状态变量. 取如下的坐标变换:

$$z_i(t) = x_i(t) - \alpha_{i-1}(\bar{x}_{i-1}, \bar{y}_r^{(i-1)}, \hat{\beta}, \hat{\theta}), \quad (6)$$

其中:  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n; a_0 = y_r(t); \bar{y}_r^{(i-1)} = [y_r(t) \ \dot{y}_r(t) \ \dots \ y_r^{(i-1)}(t)]$ ;  $\hat{\beta}$  是未知常数  $\beta$  的估计值;  $\hat{\theta}$  是未知常数  $\theta$  的估计值.  $\tilde{\beta} = \beta - \hat{\beta}, \tilde{\theta} = \theta - \hat{\theta}, \tilde{\beta}$  和  $\tilde{\theta}$  是相应参数估计误差, 关于  $\beta$  和  $\theta$  的定义如下:

$$\beta = \max\{\|W_i\|^2, i = 1, 2, \dots, n\}, \quad (7)$$

$$\theta = \max\{\varepsilon_i^2, i = 1, 2, \dots, n\}. \quad (8)$$

其中  $W_i, \varepsilon_i$  分别代表第  $i$  个神经网络的权向量和逼近误差的上界.

**定理 1** 对于随机非线性系统(1), 如果满足假设1和假设2的条件, 且取虚拟控制律、实际控制律、自适应律为

$$\alpha_1 = -(k_1 + h^2)z_1 - \frac{1}{2}\hat{\beta}z_1^3 S_1^T S_1 - \frac{1}{2}z_1^3 \hat{\theta}, \quad (9)$$

$$\alpha_i = -(k_i + h^2)z_i - \frac{1}{2}\hat{\beta}z_i^3 S_i^T S_i - \frac{1}{2}z_i^3 \hat{\theta}, \quad (10)$$

$$u = -(k_n + h^2)z_n - \frac{1}{2}\hat{\beta}z_n^3 S_n^T S_n - \frac{1}{2}z_n^3 \hat{\theta}, \quad (11)$$

$$\dot{\hat{\theta}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n z_j^6 - d_0 \hat{\theta}, \quad (12)$$

$$\dot{\hat{\beta}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n z_j^6 S_j^T S_j - b_0 \hat{\beta}. \quad (13)$$

其中:  $k_1 > 0, k_i > 0, k_n > 0, b_0 > 0, d_0 > 0$  是设计参数,  $h = \frac{n}{\gamma^2} + 1, \gamma > 0$  是干扰抑制系数,  $n$  为系统的阶数. 则上述控制器可保证随机非线性系统(1)输出信号能够很好地跟踪期望信号, 系统的跟踪误差和所有信号是依概率有界的, 同时对外部干扰具有鲁棒H<sub>∞</sub>抑制性能.

**证 第1步** 根据坐标变换方程(6), 可得系统(1)的第1个误差子系统

$$dz_1 = (g_1 x_2 + \phi_1 \varpi_1 + f_1 - \dot{y}_r)dt + \varphi_1^T dw.$$

选择如下形式的Lyapunov函数:

$$V_1(z_1, \tilde{\beta}, \tilde{\theta}) = \frac{1}{4} h b_m z_1^4 + \frac{1}{2} h b_m^2 \tilde{\beta}^2 + \frac{1}{2} h b_m^2 \tilde{\theta}^2, \quad (14)$$

其中  $h > 0$  为设计参数.

根据定义1, 则有

$$LV_1 = h b_m z_1^3 (g_1 x_2 + \phi_1 \varpi_1 + f_1 - \dot{y}_r) + \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} \left\{ \varphi_1^T \frac{\partial^2 V_1}{\partial z_1^2} \varphi_1 \right\} - h b_m^2 \tilde{\beta} \dot{\tilde{\beta}} - h b_m^2 \tilde{\theta} \dot{\tilde{\theta}} =$$

$$hb_m z_1^3 (g_1 x_2 + \phi_1 \varpi_1 + f_1 - \dot{y}_r) + \frac{3}{2} hb_m z_1^2 \|\varphi_1\|^2 - hb_m^2 \tilde{\beta} \dot{\hat{\beta}} - hb_m^2 \tilde{\theta} \dot{\hat{\theta}}. \quad (15)$$

利用引理1, 则有如下关系成立:

$$hb_m z_1^3 g_1 z_2 \leq \frac{3}{4} hb_m g_1 z_1^4 + \frac{1}{4} hb_m g_1 z_2^4, \quad (16)$$

$$\frac{3}{2} hb_m z_1^2 \|\varphi_1\|^2 \leq \frac{9}{16} + h^2 b_m^2 z_1^4 \|\varphi_1\|^4 \leq \frac{9}{16} + h^3 b_m^2 z_1^4 + \frac{1}{4} hb_m^2 z_1^4 \|\varphi_1\|^8, \quad (17)$$

$$hb_m z_1^3 \phi_1 \varpi_1 \leq \frac{1}{4} hb_m^2 z_1^6 \phi_1^2 + h \varpi_1^2. \quad (18)$$

将式(16)–(18)代入式(15)可得

$$LV_1 \leq hb_m z_1^3 \left( \frac{3}{4} g_1 z_1 + g_1 \alpha_1 + \frac{1}{4} b_m z_1^3 \phi_1^2 + f_1 - \dot{y}_r + \frac{1}{4} b_m z_1 \|\varphi_1\|^8 \right) + h^3 b_m^2 z_1^4 - hb_m^2 \tilde{\beta} \dot{\hat{\beta}} - hb_m^2 \tilde{\theta} \dot{\hat{\theta}} + \frac{9}{16} + \frac{1}{4} hb_m g_1 z_2^4 + h \varpi_1^2. \quad (19)$$

参考文献[22]中的思想, 这里定义一个辅助函数

$$H_1 = LV_1(z_1, \tilde{\beta}, \tilde{\theta}) + h^2 (\|z_1\|^2 - \gamma^2 \|\varpi_1\|^2) = LV_1(z_1, \tilde{\beta}, \tilde{\theta}) + h^2 (z_1^2 - \gamma^2 \varpi_1^2). \quad (20)$$

根据式(20)和引理1知

$$h^2 z_1^2 \leq \frac{1}{4} h z_1^4 + h^3. \quad (21)$$

将式(19)和式(21)代入式(20)可知

$$H_1 \leq hb_m z_1^3 (g_1 \alpha_1 + \bar{f}_1(Z_1)) + h^3 b_m^2 z_1^4 - hb_m^2 \tilde{\beta} \dot{\hat{\beta}} - hb_m^2 \tilde{\theta} \dot{\hat{\theta}} + \frac{1}{4} hb_m g_1 z_2^4 + h(1 - h\gamma^2) \varpi_1^2 + \frac{9}{16} + h^3, \quad (22)$$

其中

$$\bar{f}_1(Z_1) = \frac{3}{4} g_1 z_1 + \frac{1}{4} b_m z_1^3 \phi_1^2 + f_1 - \dot{y}_r + \frac{1}{4} b_m z_1 \|\varphi_1\|^8 + \frac{1}{4b_m} z_1,$$

其中  $Z_1 = z_1$ .

类似文献[2, 12, 15], 可用RBF神经网络逼近打包的未知非线性函数. 根据引理1和式(7)与式(8)得

$$hb_m z_1^3 \bar{f}_1 = hb_m z_1^3 (W_1^T S_1 + \delta_1) \leq \frac{1}{2} hb_m^2 z_1^6 \beta S_1^T S_1 + \frac{1}{2} hb_m^2 z_1^6 \theta + h. \quad (23)$$

根据式(22)和式(23)可得

$$H_1 \leq hb_m z_1^3 g_1 \alpha_1 + \frac{1}{2} hb_m^2 z_1^6 \beta S_1^T S_1 + \frac{1}{2} hb_m^2 z_1^6 \theta + h^3 b_m^2 z_1^4 - hb_m^2 \tilde{\beta} \dot{\hat{\beta}} - hb_m^2 \tilde{\theta} \dot{\hat{\theta}} + \frac{1}{4} hb_m g_1 z_2^4 + h(1 - h\gamma^2) \varpi_1^2 + \frac{9}{16} + h^3 + h. \quad (24)$$

由于根据式(12)和式(13)易证得如果初始条件  $\hat{\theta}(0) \geq 0$ ,  $\hat{\beta}(0) \geq 0$ , 则相应地有  $\hat{\theta}(t) \geq 0$ ,  $\hat{\beta}(t) \geq 0$  恒成立. 因证明过程简单, 此处证明略.

**注2** 后面的推导都是在初始条件  $\hat{\theta}(0) \geq 0$ ,  $\hat{\beta}(0) \geq 0$  下进行的, 且用到  $\hat{\theta}(t)$ ,  $\hat{\beta}(t)$  非负的性质.

将式(9)代入式(24)有

$$H_1 \leq -k_1 hb_m^2 z_1^4 + hb_m^2 \tilde{\beta} \left( \frac{1}{2} z_1^6 S_1^T S_1 - \dot{\hat{\beta}} \right) + hb_m^2 \tilde{\theta} \left( \frac{1}{2} z_1^6 - \dot{\hat{\theta}} \right) + \frac{1}{4} hb_m g_1 z_2^4 + h(1 - h\gamma^2) \varpi_1^2 + \frac{9}{16} + h^3 + h.$$

**第*i*步** ( $i = 2, 3, \dots, n-1$ ) 利用坐标变换方程  $z_i = x_i - \alpha_{i-1}$ , 则系统(1)的第*i*个子系统为

$$dz_i = (g_i x_{i+1} + \phi_i \varpi_i + f_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial x_j} \phi_j \varpi_j - \eta_{i-1}) dt + (\varphi_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial x_j} \varphi_j)^T dw,$$

其中:

$$\eta_{i-1} = \rho_{i-1} + \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial \hat{\beta}} \dot{\hat{\beta}} + \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \dot{\hat{\theta}},$$

$$\rho_{i-1} = \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial x_j} (g_j x_{j+1} + f_j) + \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial y_r^{(j)}} y_r^{(j+1)} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{p,q=1}^{i-1} \frac{\partial^2 \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial x_p \partial x_q} \varphi_p^T \varphi_q.$$

选取Lyapunov函数

$$V_i(z_i) = \frac{1}{4} hb_m z_i^4. \quad (25)$$

根据定义1知

$$LV_i(z_i) = hb_m z_i^3 (g_i x_{i+1} + \phi_i \varpi_i + f_i - \eta_{i-1} - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial x_j} \phi_j \varpi_j) + \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} \left\{ (\varphi_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial x_j} \varphi_j)^T \frac{\partial^2 V_i}{\partial z_i^2} (\varphi_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial x_j} \varphi_j) \right\} = hb_m z_i^3 (g_i z_{i+1} + g_i \alpha_i + \phi_i \varpi_i + f_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial x_j} \phi_j \varpi_j - \rho_{i-1} - \zeta_i(Z_i)) + \frac{3}{2} hb_m z_i^2 \|\varphi_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial x_j} \varphi_j\|^2 + hb_m z_i^3 (\zeta_i(Z_i) - \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial \hat{\beta}} \dot{\hat{\beta}} - \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \dot{\hat{\theta}}), \quad (26)$$

其中  $\zeta_i(Z_i)$  是为了便于证明引入的辅助函数, 后面将会给出其具体数学形式. 根据式(26)和引理1可得

$$hb_m z_i^3 g_i z_{i+1} \leq \frac{3}{4} hb_m g_i z_i^4 + \frac{1}{4} hb_m g_i z_{i+1}^4, \quad (27)$$

$$hb_m z_i^3 \phi_i \varpi_i \leq \frac{1}{4} hb_m^2 \phi_i^2 z_i^6 + h \varpi_i^2, \quad (28)$$

$$-hb_m z_i^3 \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial x_j} \phi_j \varpi_j \leq \frac{1}{4} hb_m^2 z_i^6 \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \left(\frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial x_j} \phi_j\right)^2 + h \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \varpi_j^2, \quad (29)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{3}{2} hb_m z_i^2 \|\varphi_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial x_j} \varphi_j\|^2 \leq \\ & \frac{9}{16} + h^2 b_m^2 z_i^4 \|\varphi_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial x_j} \varphi_j\|^4 \leq \\ & \frac{9}{16} + h^3 b_m^2 z_i^4 + \frac{1}{4} hb_m^2 z_i^4 \|\varphi_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial x_j} \varphi_j\|^8. \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

将式(27)–(30)代入式(26)有

$$\begin{aligned} LV_i \leq & hb_m z_i^3 \left(\frac{3}{4} g_i z_i + g_i \alpha_i + \frac{1}{4} b_m \phi_i^2 z_i^3 + f_i + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{1}{4} b_m z_i^3 \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \left(\frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial x_j} \phi_j\right)^2 - \rho_{i-1} - \zeta_i(Z_i) + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{1}{4} b_m z_i \|\varphi_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial x_j} \varphi_j\|^8\right) + \\ & hb_m z_i^3 \left(\zeta_i(Z_i) - \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial \hat{\beta}} \dot{\hat{\beta}} - \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \dot{\hat{\theta}}\right) + \\ & \frac{1}{4} hb_m g_i z_{i+1}^4 + h \sum_{j=1}^i \varpi_j^2 + \frac{9}{16} + h^3 b_m^2 z_i^4. \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

同样定义

$$\begin{aligned} H_i = & LV_1(z_1, \tilde{\beta}, \tilde{\theta}) + \sum_{j=2}^i LV_j(z_j) + \\ & h^2 (\|z_1\|^2 - \gamma^2 \sum_{j=1}^i \|\varpi_j\|^2) = \\ & H_{i-1} + LV_i(z_i) - h^2 \gamma^2 \varpi_i^2. \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

由式(31)与式(32)可得

$$\begin{aligned} H_i \leq & -\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} k_j hb_m^2 z_j^4 + hb_m^2 \tilde{\beta} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{1}{2} z_j^6 S_j^T S_j - \dot{\tilde{\beta}}\right) + \\ & hb_m^2 \tilde{\theta} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{1}{2} z_j^6 - \dot{\tilde{\theta}}\right) + h \sum_{j=1}^i (i+1-j - \\ & h\gamma^2) \varpi_j^2 + hb_m \sum_{j=2}^i z_j^3 (\zeta_j(Z_j) - \frac{\partial \alpha_{j-1}}{\partial \hat{\beta}} \dot{\hat{\beta}} - \\ & \frac{\partial \alpha_{j-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \dot{\hat{\theta}}) + \frac{9i}{16} + h^3 + (i-1)h + h^3 b_m^2 z_i^4 + \\ & hb_m z_i^3 (g_i \alpha_i + \bar{f}_i(Z_i)) + \frac{1}{4} hb_m g_i z_{i+1}^4, \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{f}_i(Z_i) = & \frac{1}{4} g_{i-1} z_i + \frac{3}{4} g_i z_i + \frac{1}{4} b_m \phi_i^2 z_i^3 + f_i + \\ & \frac{1}{4} b_m z_i^3 \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \left(\frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial x_j} \phi_j\right)^2 - \rho_{i-1} - \zeta_i(Z_i) + \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} b_m z_i \|\varphi_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial x_j} \varphi_j\|^8,$$

其中  $Z_i = [z_1 \ z_2 \ \dots \ z_i \ \hat{\beta} \ \hat{\theta}]^T$ .

同式(23)的处理方法相同, 可知

$$hb_m z_i^3 \bar{f}_i \leq \frac{1}{2} hb_m^2 z_i^6 \beta S_i^T S_i + \frac{1}{2} hb_m^2 z_i^6 \theta + h. \quad (34)$$

根据式(10)(33)–(34)可得

$$\begin{aligned} H_i \leq & -\sum_{j=1}^i k_j hb_m^2 z_j^4 + hb_m^2 \tilde{\beta} \left(\sum_{j=1}^i \frac{1}{2} z_j^6 S_j^T S_j - \dot{\tilde{\beta}}\right) + \\ & hb_m^2 \tilde{\theta} \left(\sum_{j=1}^i \frac{1}{2} z_j^6 - \dot{\tilde{\theta}}\right) + h \sum_{j=1}^i (i+1-j - \\ & h\gamma^2) \varpi_j^2 + \frac{9i}{16} + h^3 + ih + hb_m \sum_{j=2}^i z_j^3 (\zeta_j - \\ & \frac{\partial \alpha_{j-1}}{\partial \hat{\beta}} \dot{\hat{\beta}} - \frac{\partial \alpha_{j-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \dot{\hat{\theta}}) + \frac{1}{4} hb_m g_i z_{i+1}^4. \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

**第n步** 根据式(6)中的坐标变换  $z_n = x_n - \alpha_{n-1}$ , 可知随机非线性系统(1)的第n个子系统

$$\begin{aligned} dz_n = & (g_n u + \phi_n \varpi_n + f_n - \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial x_j} \phi_j \varpi_j - \\ & \eta_{n-1}) dt + (\varphi_n - \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial x_j} \varphi_j)^T dw, \end{aligned}$$

其中:

$$\eta_{n-1} = \rho_{n-1} + \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial \hat{\beta}} \dot{\hat{\beta}} + \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \dot{\hat{\theta}},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{n-1} = & \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial x_j} (g_j x_{j+1} + f_j) + \\ & \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial y_r^{(j)}} y_r^{(j+1)} + \\ & \frac{1}{2} \sum_{p,q=1}^{n-1} \frac{\partial^2 \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial x_p \partial x_q} \varphi_p^T \varphi_q. \end{aligned}$$

选取Lyapunov函数

$$V_n(z_n) = \frac{1}{4} hb_m z_n^4 + k_0. \quad (36)$$

**注 3** 其中  $k_0 > 0$ , 是为了H<sub>∞</sub>性能证明的需要但不参与控制器的设计.

根据定义1有

$$\begin{aligned} LV_n(z_n) = & hb_m z_n^3 (g_n u + \phi_n \varpi_n + f_n - \\ & \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial x_j} \phi_j \varpi_j - \eta_{n-1}) + \\ & \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}\{(\varphi_n - \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial x_j} \varphi_j)^T \cdot \\ & \frac{\partial^2 V_n}{\partial z_n^2} (\varphi_n - \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial x_j} \varphi_j)\} = \\ & hb_m z_n^3 (g_n u + \phi_n \varpi_n + f_n - \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial x_j} \phi_j \varpi_j - \rho_{n-1} - \zeta_n(Z_n) + \\ & \frac{3}{2} h b_m z_n^2 \|\varphi_n - \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial x_j} \varphi_j\|^2 + \\ & h b_m z_n^3 (\zeta_n(Z_n) - \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial \hat{\beta}} \dot{\beta} - \\ & \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \dot{\theta}), \end{aligned} \tag{37}$$

其中  $\zeta_n(Z_n)$  是辅助函数. 由式(37)和引理1有

$$h b_m z_n^3 \phi_n \varpi_n \leq \frac{1}{4} h b_m^2 \phi_n^2 z_n^6 + h \varpi_n^2, \tag{38}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -h b_m z_n^3 \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial x_j} \phi_j \varpi_j \leq \\ & \frac{1}{4} h b_m^2 z_n^6 \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} (\frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial x_j} \phi_j)^2 + h \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \varpi_j^2, \end{aligned} \tag{39}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{3}{2} h b_m z_n^2 \|\varphi_n - \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial x_j} \varphi_j\|^2 \leq \\ & \frac{9}{16} + h^2 b_m^2 z_n^4 \|\varphi_n - \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial x_j} \varphi_j\|^4 \leq \\ & \frac{9}{16} + h^3 b_m^2 z_n^4 + \frac{1}{4} h b_m^2 z_n^4 \|\varphi_n - \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial x_j} \varphi_j\|^8. \end{aligned} \tag{40}$$

将式(38)–(40)代入式(37)知

$$\begin{aligned} LV_n(z_n) & \leq h b_m z_n^3 (g_n u + \frac{1}{4} b_m z_n^3 \phi_n^2 + f_n + \\ & \frac{1}{4} b_m z_n^3 \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} (\frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial x_j} \phi_j)^2 - \rho_{n-1} - \\ & \zeta_n(Z_n) + \frac{1}{4} b_m z_n \|\varphi_n - \\ & \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial x_j} \varphi_j\|^8) + h b_m z_n^3 (\zeta_n(Z_n) - \\ & \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial \hat{\beta}} \dot{\beta} - \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \dot{\theta}) + h \sum_{j=1}^n \varpi_j^2 + \\ & \frac{9}{16} + h^3 b_m^2 z_n^4. \end{aligned} \tag{41}$$

这里定义

$$\begin{aligned} H_n & = LV_1(z_1, \tilde{\beta}, \tilde{\theta}) + \sum_{j=2}^n LV_j(z_j) + \\ & h^2 (\|z_1\|^2 - \gamma^2 \sum_{j=1}^n \|\varpi_j\|^2) = \\ & H_{n-1} + LV_n(z_n) - h^2 \gamma^2 \varpi_n^2. \end{aligned} \tag{42}$$

将式(35)和式(41)代入式(42)有

$$\begin{aligned} H_n & \leq - \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} k_j h b_m^2 z_j^4 + h b_m^2 \tilde{\beta} (\sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{2} z_j^6 S_j^T S_j - \dot{\beta}) + \\ & h b_m^2 \tilde{\theta} (\sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{2} z_j^6 - \dot{\theta}) + h \sum_{j=1}^n (n+1-j - \\ & h \gamma^2) \varpi_j^2 + \frac{9n}{16} + h^3 + (n-1)h + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & h b_m \sum_{j=2}^n z_j^3 (\zeta_j(Z_j) - \frac{\partial \alpha_{j-1}}{\partial \hat{\beta}} \dot{\beta} - \frac{\partial \alpha_{j-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \dot{\theta}) + \\ & h b_m z_n^3 (g_n u + \bar{f}_n(Z_n)) + h^3 b_m^2 z_n^4, \end{aligned} \tag{43}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{f}_n(Z_n) & = \frac{1}{4} g_{n-1} z_n + \frac{1}{4} b_m z_n^3 \phi_n^2 + f_n + \\ & \frac{1}{4} b_m z_n^3 \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} (\frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial x_j} \phi_j)^2 - \rho_{n-1} - \\ & \zeta_n(Z_n) + \frac{1}{4} b_m z_n \|\varphi_n - \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial x_j} \varphi_j\|^8, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $Z_n = [z_1 \ z_2 \ \dots \ z_n \ \hat{\beta} \ \hat{\theta}]^T$ .

用与第*i*步中处理  $\bar{f}_i(Z_i)$  相同的方法处理  $\bar{f}_n(Z_n)$ ,

则有

$$h b_m z_n^3 \bar{f}_n \leq \frac{1}{2} h b_m^2 z_n^6 \beta S_n^T S_n + \frac{1}{2} h b_m^2 z_n^6 \theta + h. \tag{44}$$

根据式(11)–(13)以及式(43)和式(44)得

$$\begin{aligned} H_n & \leq - \sum_{j=1}^n k_j h b_m^2 z_j^4 + h b_0 b_m^2 \tilde{\beta} \hat{\beta} + h d_0 b_m^2 \tilde{\theta} \hat{\theta} + \\ & h \sum_{j=1}^n (n+1-j - h \gamma^2) \varpi_j^2 + \frac{9n}{16} + \\ & h^3 + n h + h b_m \sum_{j=2}^n z_j^3 (\zeta_j(Z_j) - \\ & \frac{\partial \alpha_{j-1}}{\partial \hat{\beta}} \dot{\beta} - \frac{\partial \alpha_{j-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \dot{\theta}). \end{aligned} \tag{45}$$

根据式(12)–(13)及式(45)可知

$$\begin{aligned} & -h b_m \sum_{j=2}^n z_j^3 (\frac{\partial \alpha_{j-1}}{\partial \hat{\beta}} \dot{\beta} + \frac{\partial \alpha_{j-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \dot{\theta}) = \\ & -h b_m (- \sum_{j=2}^n b_0 z_j^3 \frac{\partial \alpha_{j-1}}{\partial \hat{\beta}} \hat{\beta} + \sum_{j=2}^n z_j^3 \frac{\partial \alpha_{j-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \hat{\theta} \cdot \\ & (\sum_{i=1}^{j-1} \frac{1}{2} z_i^6 S_i^T S_i + \sum_{i=j}^n \frac{1}{2} z_i^6 S_i^T S_i) - \\ & \sum_{j=2}^n d_0 z_j^3 \frac{\partial \alpha_{j-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \hat{\theta} + \sum_{j=2}^n z_j^3 \frac{\partial \alpha_{j-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}} (\sum_{i=1}^{j-1} \frac{1}{2} z_i^6 + \\ & \sum_{i=j}^n \frac{1}{2} z_i^6)) \leq \\ & -h b_m (- \sum_{j=2}^n b_0 z_j^3 \frac{\partial \alpha_{j-1}}{\partial \hat{\beta}} \hat{\beta} + \sum_{j=2}^n z_j^3 \frac{\partial \alpha_{j-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \hat{\theta} \cdot \\ & \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} \frac{1}{2} z_i^6 S_i^T S_i - \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{1}{2} z_j^6 S_j^T S_j \cdot \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=2}^j |z_i^3 \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial \hat{\beta}}| - \sum_{j=2}^n d_0 z_j^3 \frac{\partial \alpha_{j-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \hat{\theta} + \\ & \sum_{j=2}^n z_j^3 \frac{\partial \alpha_{j-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}} (\sum_{i=1}^{j-1} \frac{1}{2} z_i^6 - \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{1}{2} z_j^6 \sum_{i=2}^j |z_i^3 \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}}|) \leq \\ & -h b_m \sum_{j=2}^n z_j^3 (-b_0 \frac{\partial \alpha_{j-1}}{\partial \hat{\beta}} \hat{\beta} + \frac{\partial \alpha_{j-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \hat{\theta} \cdot \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} \frac{1}{2} z_i^6 S_i^T S_i - \frac{1}{2} z_j^3 s^2 \sum_{i=2}^j |z_i^3 \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial \hat{\beta}}| - \\ & d_0 \frac{\partial \alpha_{j-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \hat{\theta} + \frac{\partial \alpha_{j-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} \frac{1}{2} z_i^6 - \frac{1}{2} z_j^3 \sum_{i=2}^j |z_i^3 \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}}| = \\ & -hb_m \sum_{j=2}^n z_j^3 \zeta_j(Z_j). \end{aligned} \quad (46)$$

根据式(46)可知辅助函数

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta_i(Z_i) &= -b_0 \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial \hat{\beta}} \hat{\beta} + \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial \hat{\beta}} \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{1}{2} z_j^6 S_j^T S_j - \\ & \frac{1}{2} z_i^3 s^2 \sum_{j=2}^i |z_j^3 \frac{\partial \alpha_{j-1}}{\partial \hat{\beta}}| - d_0 \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \hat{\theta} + \\ & \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{1}{2} z_j^6 - \frac{1}{2} z_i^3 \sum_{j=2}^i |z_j^3 \frac{\partial \alpha_{j-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}}|, \\ \zeta_n(Z_n) &= -b_0 \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial \hat{\beta}} \hat{\beta} + \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial \hat{\beta}} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{2} z_j^6 S_j^T S_j - \\ & \frac{1}{2} z_n^3 s^2 \sum_{j=2}^n |z_j^3 \frac{\partial \alpha_{j-1}}{\partial \hat{\beta}}| - d_0 \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \hat{\theta} + \\ & \frac{\partial \alpha_{n-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{2} z_j^6 - \frac{1}{2} z_n^3 \sum_{j=2}^n |z_j^3 \frac{\partial \alpha_{j-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}}|, \end{aligned}$$

其中s的定义见引理3. 根据式(46)可知

$$hb_m \sum_{j=2}^n z_j^3 (\zeta_j(Z_j) - \frac{\partial \alpha_{j-1}}{\partial \hat{\beta}} \dot{\hat{\beta}} - \frac{\partial \alpha_{j-1}}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \dot{\hat{\theta}}) \leq 0 \quad (47)$$

恒成立.

根据 $\tilde{\beta} = \beta - \hat{\beta}$ ,  $\tilde{\theta} = \theta - \hat{\theta}$ , 由式(45)和引理1可得

$$\begin{aligned} hb_0 b_m^2 \tilde{\beta} \hat{\beta} &= hb_0 b_m^2 \tilde{\beta} (\beta - \tilde{\beta}) = \\ & -hb_0 b_m^2 \tilde{\beta}^2 + hb_0 b_m^2 \tilde{\beta} \beta \leq \\ & -hb_0 b_m^2 \tilde{\beta}^2 + \frac{1}{4} hb_0 b_m^2 \tilde{\beta}^2 + hb_0 b_m^2 \beta^2 = \\ & -\frac{3}{4} hb_0 b_m^2 \tilde{\beta}^2 + hb_0 b_m^2 \beta^2. \end{aligned} \quad (48)$$

同理可得

$$hd_0 b_m^2 \tilde{\theta} \hat{\theta} \leq -\frac{3}{4} hd_0 b_m^2 \tilde{\theta}^2 + hd_0 b_m^2 \theta^2. \quad (49)$$

根据定理1中的 $h = \frac{n}{\gamma^2} + 1$ 及式(45)(47)-(49)得

$$\begin{aligned} H_n &\leq -\sum_{j=1}^n k_j hb_m^2 z_j^4 - \frac{3}{4} hb_0 b_m^2 \tilde{\beta}^2 - \frac{3}{4} hd_0 b_m^2 \tilde{\theta}^2 + \\ & hb_m^2 (b_0 \beta^2 + d_0 \theta^2) + \frac{9n}{16} + h^3 + nh. \end{aligned} \quad (50)$$

根据式(14)(25)和式(36)可得系统(1)整个误差子系统的Lyapunov函数

$$\begin{aligned} V(Z_0) &= V_1(z_1, \tilde{\beta}, \tilde{\theta}) + \sum_{j=2}^n V_j(z_j) = \\ & \frac{1}{4} hb_m \sum_{j=1}^n z_j^4 + \frac{1}{2} hb_m^2 \tilde{\beta}^2 + \frac{1}{2} hb_m^2 \tilde{\theta}^2 + k_0, \end{aligned}$$

其中 $Z_0 = [z_1 \ z_2 \ \dots \ z_n \ \tilde{\beta} \ \tilde{\theta}]^T$ . 由于 $k_0 > 0$ , 所以总存在

$$V(Z_0) > 0. \quad (51)$$

其无穷微分算子:

$$LV(Z_0) = LV_1(z_1, \tilde{\beta}, \tilde{\theta}) + \sum_{j=2}^n LV_j(z_j). \quad (52)$$

根据式(42)(50)和式(52)得

$$\begin{aligned} LV &\leq -\sum_{j=1}^n k_j hb_m^2 z_j^4 - \frac{3}{4} hb_0 b_m^2 \tilde{\beta}^2 - \frac{3}{4} hd_0 b_m^2 \tilde{\theta}^2 + \\ & hb_m^2 (b_0 \beta^2 + d_0 \theta^2) + \frac{9n}{16} + h^3 + nh + \\ & h^2 \gamma^2 \sum_{j=1}^n \|\varpi_j\|^2 - h^2 \|z_1\|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (53)$$

**注 4** 式(53)是在(9)-(13)参与控制时得到的. 下面根据式(53)证系统(1)的稳定性和H<sub>∞</sub>干扰抑制性能.

1) 稳定性的证明.

由式(53)知

$$\begin{aligned} LV &\leq -\sum_{j=1}^n k_j hb_m^2 z_j^4 - \frac{3}{4} hb_0 b_m^2 \tilde{\beta}^2 - \\ & \frac{3}{4} hd_0 b_m^2 \tilde{\theta}^2 + hb_m^2 (b_0 \beta^2 + d_0 \theta^2) + \\ & \frac{9n}{16} + h^3 + nh + h^2 \gamma^2 \|\varpi\|^2 \leq \\ & -aV + b, \end{aligned} \quad (54)$$

其中:  $\varpi = [\varpi_1 \ \varpi_2 \ \dots \ \varpi_n]^T$ 为外部有界干扰信号,  $a = \min\{4k_j b_m, \frac{3}{2} b_0, \frac{3}{2} d_0\}$  ( $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ),  $b =$

$$hb_m^2 (b_0 \beta^2 + d_0 \theta^2) + \frac{9n}{16} + h^3 + nh + h^2 \gamma^2 \|\varpi\|^2 + ak_0.$$

因为式(54)满足定义2的稳定定理, 即所设计的控制器保证系统(1)中的所有信号是依概率有界的.

2) H<sub>∞</sub>干扰抑制性能证明.

根据式(53)知

$$\begin{aligned} LV(Z_0) &\leq hb_m^2 (b_0 \beta^2 + d_0 \theta^2) + \frac{9n}{16} + h^3 + \\ & nh + h^2 (\gamma^2 \|\varpi\|^2 - \|z_1\|^2). \end{aligned} \quad (55)$$

根据式(51)可知存在未知常数 $\rho > 0$ , 使得

$$hb_m^2 (b_0 \beta^2 + d_0 \theta^2) + \frac{9n}{16} + h^3 + nh \leq \rho V(Z_0). \quad (56)$$

由式(55)和式(56)可知

$$LV(Z_0) \leq \rho V(Z_0) + h^2 (\gamma^2 \|\varpi\|^2 - \|z_1\|^2). \quad (57)$$

对式(57)在时间上从0到t积分, 然后取数学期望可得

$$E[V(Z_0(t))] \leq \psi(t) + E[\int_0^t \chi(s) V(Z_0(s)) ds]. \quad (58)$$

其中

$$\begin{cases} \psi(t) = E[\int_0^t h^2(\gamma^2 \|\varpi(s)\|^2 - \|z_1(s)\|^2) ds] + \\ E[V(Z_0(0))], \\ \chi = \rho. \end{cases} \quad (59)$$

**注5** 要证明所设计的控制器使系统(1)具有鲁棒 $H_\infty$ 干扰抑制性能,则首先需要证明 $\psi(t) > 0$ .下面采用反证法思想证 $\psi(t) > 0$ .

根据式(58)和推论1有

$$E[V(Z_0(t))] \leq \psi(t) + \int_0^t \chi \psi(s) e^{\int_s^t \chi(\mu) d\mu} ds. \quad (60)$$

反证法: 这里假设

$$\psi(t) \leq 0, \quad (61)$$

则有

$$\int_0^t \chi \psi(s) e^{\int_s^t \chi(\mu) d\mu} ds \leq 0 \quad (62)$$

成立. 将式(61)和(62)代入式(60)可得

$$E[V(Z_0(t))] \leq 0. \quad (63)$$

因为式(51)与式(63)相矛盾, 则式(61)的假设不成立. 即证得

$$\psi(t) > 0. \quad (64)$$

根据式(59)和式(64)知

$$E[h^2 \int_0^t \|z_1(s)\|^2 ds] < E[h^2 \int_0^t \gamma^2 \|\varpi(s)\|^2 ds] + E[V(Z_0(0))], \quad (65)$$

恒成立. 由于 $n \geq 1$ 为正整数, 根据定理1中的 $h = \frac{n}{\gamma^2} + 1$ 可知

$$h > 1. \quad (66)$$

根据式(65)–(66)则有

$$E[\int_0^t \|z_1(s)\|^2 ds] < E[\int_0^t \gamma^2 \|\varpi(s)\|^2 ds] + E[V(Z_0(0))].$$

即设计的控制器满足定义2的 $H_\infty$ 性能指标, 故对外部干扰具有鲁棒 $H_\infty$ 抑制能力.

#### 4 仿真研究

考虑文献[23]中的柔性关节机械臂系统

$$\begin{cases} dx_1 = (x_2 + \phi_1 \varpi_1) dt, \\ dx_2 = (\frac{k}{ml^2} x_3 + \phi_2 \varpi_2 + f_2) dt + \varphi_2 dw, \\ dx_3 = (x_4 + \phi_3 \varpi_3) dt, \\ dx_4 = (\frac{1}{J} u + f_4 + \phi_4 \varpi_4) dt + \varphi_4 dw, \\ y = x_1, \end{cases} \quad (67)$$

其中:  $x_1$ 是连杆角位置,  $x_2$ 是连杆角速度,  $x_3$ 是转子角

位置,  $x_4$ 是转子角速度.

$$f_2 = -\frac{k}{ml^2} x_1 - \frac{g}{l} \sin x_1,$$

$$f_4 = \frac{k}{J} (x_1 - x_3),$$

$$\varphi_2 = \frac{1}{ml^2} \Lambda_1, \quad \varphi_4 = \frac{1}{J} \Lambda_2,$$

$$\Lambda_1 = [-ml \cos x_1 \quad -ml \sin x_1 \quad 0],$$

$$\Lambda_2 = [-0 \quad 0 \quad 1].$$

对文献[23]中的系统考虑了外部干扰的影响, 干扰项为 $\phi_1 \varpi_1, \phi_2 \varpi_2, \phi_3 \varpi_3, \phi_4 \varpi_4$ . 其中:

$$\phi_1 = x_1 e^{-x_1}, \quad \phi_2 = x_1 \sin x_2^2,$$

$$\phi_3 = x_2 \cos x_3, \quad \phi_4 = x_3 x_4,$$

$$\varpi_1 = 0.01 \sin t e^{-0.2t},$$

$$\varpi_2 = 0.02 \cos(2t) e^{-0.5t},$$

$$\varpi_3 = 0.05 \sin(1.5t) e^{-0.1t},$$

$$\varpi_4 = 0.03 \cos(0.5t) e^{-0.4t},$$

并将文献[23]中白噪声考虑成高斯白噪声而得到系统(67).

在文献[23]中系统参数

$$m = 1 \text{ kg}, \quad l = 1 \text{ m}, \quad J = 1 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2,$$

$$g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2, \quad k = 5 \text{ Nm/rad},$$

系统期望输出信号 $y_r = 0.6 \sin(0.5t) \text{ rad}$ , 初始状态 $[x_1(0) \ x_2(0) \ x_3(0) \ x_4(0)]^T = [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]^T$ .

按照定理1, 设计该系统的控制器. MATLAB仿真时设计参数

$$k_1 = 15, \quad k_2 = 15, \quad k_3 = 30, \quad k_4 = 15,$$

$$b_0 = 0.5, \quad d_0 = 2, \quad \gamma = 1 (\text{即} h = 5),$$

初始状态 $[\hat{\beta} \ \hat{\theta}]^T = [0.02 \ 0.04]^T$ . 选择RBF神经网络: 神经网络 $W_1^T S_1(Z_1)$ 包含7个节点, 并且中心宽度平均分配在 $[-3, 3]$ , 宽度为2, 神经网络 $W_2^T S_2(Z_2)$ 包含7<sup>4</sup>个节点, 且中心宽度平均分配在 $[-3, 3] \times [-3, 3] \times [-3, 3] \times [-3, 3]$ , 宽度为2, 神经网络 $W_3^T S_3(Z_3)$ 包含7<sup>5</sup>个节点, 且中心宽度平均分配在 $[-3, 3] \times [-3, 3] \times [-3, 3] \times [-3, 3] \times [-3, 3]$ , 宽度为2, 神经网络 $W_4^T S_4(Z_4)$ 包含7<sup>6</sup>个节点, 且中心宽度平均分配在 $[-3, 3] \times [-3, 3] \times [-3, 3] \times [-3, 3] \times [-3, 3] \times [-3, 3]$ , 宽度为2.

系统的仿真结果如图1–9, 这里, 图1表示系统跟踪期望信号的输出曲线, 为了更好地显示出控制律的鲁棒性, 图中同时给出了期望跟踪轨迹和系统受到及未受到外部干扰时的跟踪效果. 以同样的方式, 图2–8分别给出了相应的曲线随时间变化情况及其对比效果, 图9给出了系统的均方误差曲线及其对比.



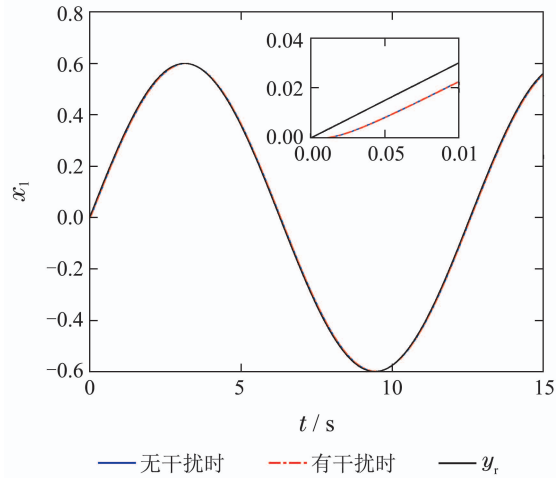


图 1 系统输出跟踪效果及对比

Fig. 1 System output tracking effect and its comparison

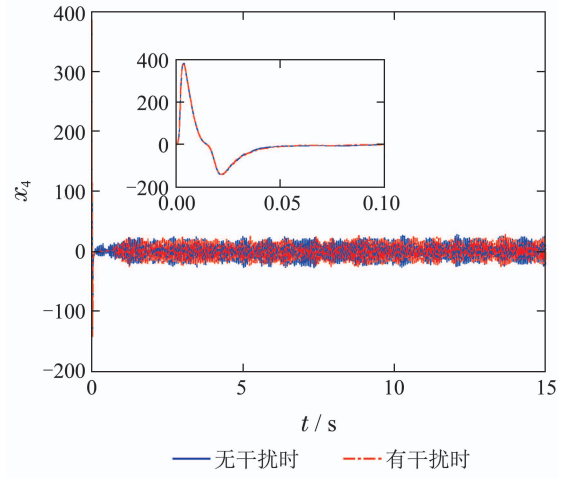


图 4 系统状态曲线 $x_4$ 及对比

Fig. 4 System state curve  $x_4$  and its comparison

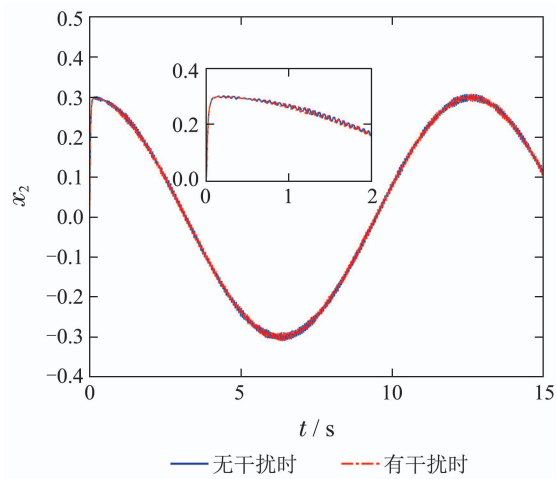


图 2 系统状态曲线 $x_2$ 及对比

Fig. 2 System state curve  $x_2$  and its comparison

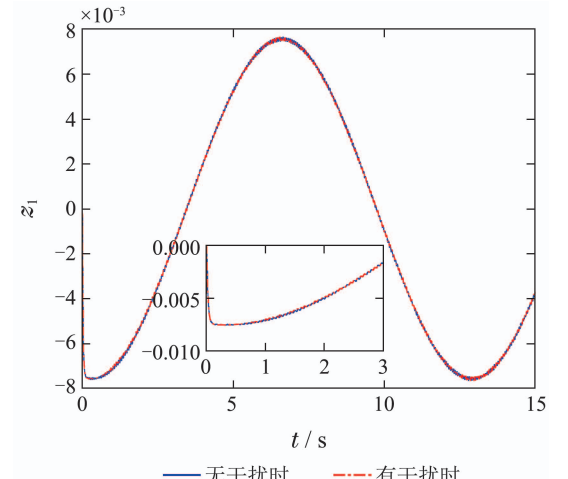


图 5 跟踪误差 $z_1$ 及其对比

Fig. 5 Tracking error  $z_1$  and its comparison

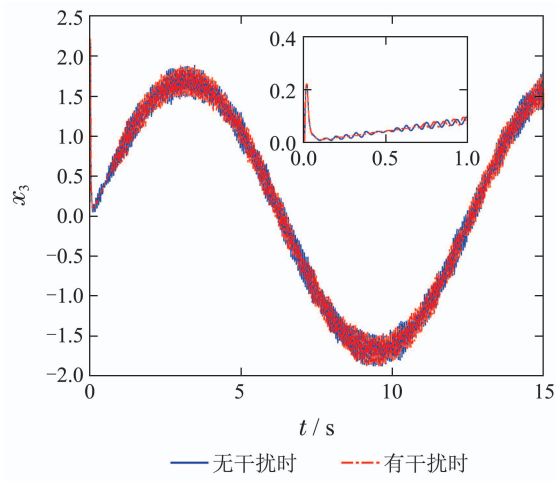


图 3 系统状态曲线 $x_3$ 及对比

Fig. 3 System state curve  $x_3$  and its comparison

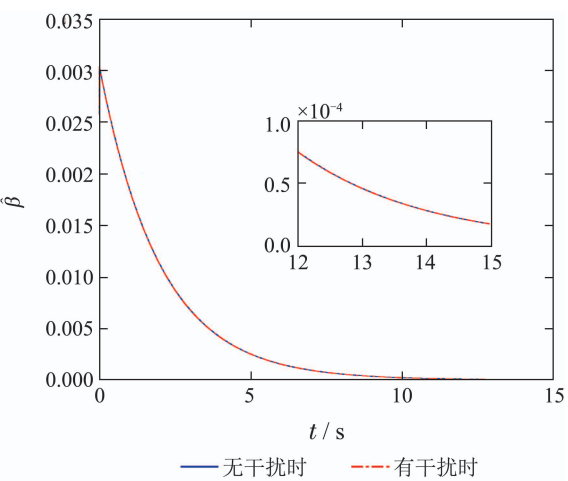


图 6  $\hat{\beta}$ 及其对比

Fig. 6  $\hat{\beta}$  and its comparison

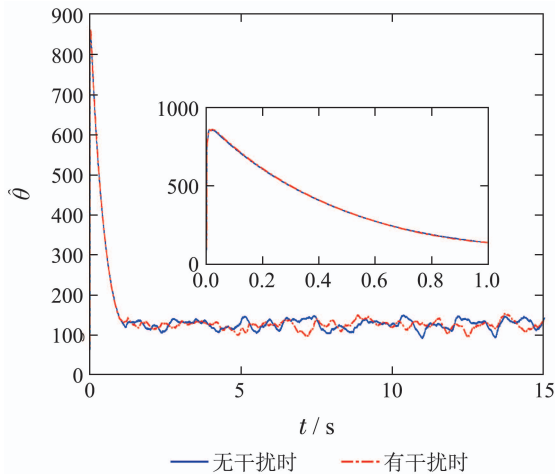
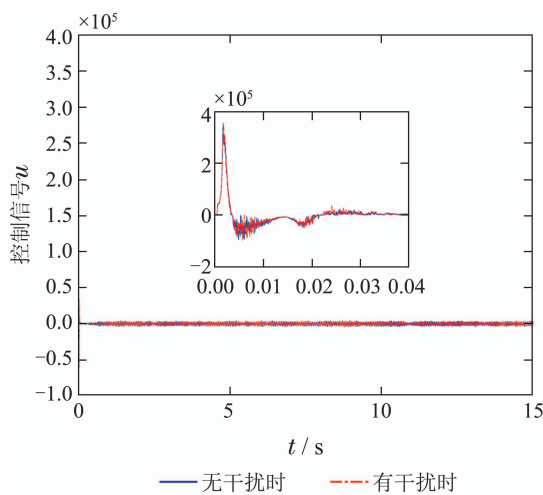
图7  $\hat{\theta}$ 及其对比Fig. 7  $\hat{\theta}$  and its comparison

图8 控制信号及其对比

Fig. 8 Control signal and its comparison

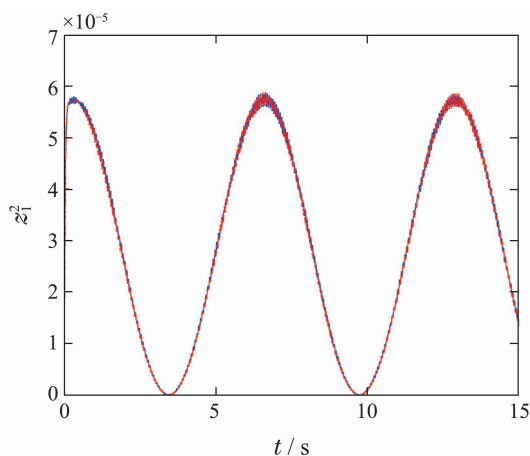


图9 均方误差及其对比

Fig. 9 The mean square of errors and its comparison

从图1-8知系统中的所有信号都是依概率有界的且外部扰动对系统的跟踪性能几乎无影响,体现了系统具有鲁棒 $H_\infty$ 干扰抑制能力。

图8与文献[23]中的均方误差相比,可知本文方法的跟踪精度优于文献[23]。另外本文除了考虑白噪声之外还考虑了不确定外部干扰对非线性系统的影响,可以做到对两类干扰信号的抑制,保证系统在受到这些干扰时仍可以保持很好地跟踪性能。相比于文献[23]中方法只能处理系统函数是已知的情况,本文的方法可处理系统函数是完全未知的,且比文献[23]具有更好的跟踪效果。上述仿真结果表明了所设计控制器的有效性和优越性。

## 5 结论

本文研究一类受外界扰动函数完全未知的严格反馈随机非线性系统的backstepping鲁棒 $H_\infty$ 跟踪神经网络控制器的设计问题。在设计该类系统的鲁棒 $H_\infty$ 跟踪控制器时,基于backstepping技术将Lyapunov理论、RBF神经网络和 $H_\infty$ 性能相结合,通过适当选择设计参数达到了 $H_\infty$ 性能指标的条件,给出了该类系统的鲁棒 $H_\infty$ 自适应跟踪控制器的设计方法。所设计的控制器能够保证受到外部干扰影响时,系统的输出信号都能够很好地跟踪期望输出信号,同时闭环系统中所有信号都是依概率有界的,并且保证系统对外部干扰具有鲁棒 $H_\infty$ 抗干扰抑制性能。数值仿真结果表明了该方法的有效性。

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