

# 分段线性函数应用于线性时变 系统的最优控制

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## 摘要

本文给出了分段线性函数的一些运算性质，利用这些性质求解线性时变系统基于二次型性能指标的最优反馈控制律，推导出了形式简明的求解算法，该算法较之于方块脉冲函数算法具有更高的计算精度。

**关键词：**线性系统；时变系统；状态方程；最优控制。

## 一、问题的提出

对于线性时变系统基于二次型性能指标的最优反馈控制律的确定，文献[1]采用方块脉冲函数导出了实用的求解算法。方块脉冲函数算法的核心在于：定义在 $[0, T]$ 上的任意绝对可积函数的阶梯逼近。从数值逼近角度而言，函数的分段线性逼近效果优于函数的阶梯逼近。为此，本文给出了分段线性函数的一些运算性质，并将其应用于线性时变系统基于二次型性能指标的最优反馈控制律的确定，推导出了形式简明，便于应用的求解算法。

## 二、分段线性函数及其运算性质

定义在 $[0, T]$ 上的含有 $(m+1)$ 个分量的分段线性函数族的表达式为

$$\phi_0(t) = \begin{cases} 1 - mt/T & 0 \leq t \leq T/m \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$\phi_i(t) = \begin{cases} (1-i) + mt/T & (i-1)T/m \leq t \leq iT/m \\ (1+i) - mt/T & iT/m \leq t \leq (i+1)T/m \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, m-1$$

$$\phi_m(t) = \begin{cases} (1-m) + mt/T & (m-1)T/m \leq t \leq T \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

分段线性函数族  $\{\phi_0, \phi_1, \dots, \phi_m\}$  在区间  $[0, T]$  上线性无关, 且

$$1 = \sum_{i=0}^m \phi_i(t) \triangleq E^T \cdot \Psi(t) \quad (2)$$

其中  $E^T = (1, 1, \dots, 1)$ ;  $\Psi(t) = (\phi_0, \phi_1, \dots, \phi_m)^T$ .

如果将  $\phi_i \phi_{i-1}$  和  $\phi_i^2$  用  $\Psi(t)$  近似表示, 易于推出

$$\phi_i \phi_j \approx \begin{cases} \phi_k & i=j=k \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

任意连续函数  $y = f(t)$  可由分段线性函数族近似表示

$$f(t) \approx \sum_{i=0}^m f_i \phi_i(t) \triangleq Y^T \Psi(t) \quad (4)$$

其中  $f_i = f(iT/m)$ ;  $Y^T = (f_0, f_1, \dots, f_m)$ .

考虑  $\Psi(t)$  与其转置  $\Psi^T(t)$  之乘积

$$\Psi(t) \Psi^T(t) = \begin{vmatrix} \phi_0^2 & \phi_0 \phi_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \phi_1 \phi_0 & \phi_1^2 & \phi_1 \phi_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \phi_2 \phi_1 & \phi_2^2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \phi_{m-2}^2 & \phi_{m-2} \phi_{m-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \phi_{m-1} \phi_{m-2} & \phi_{m-1}^2 & \phi_{m-1} \phi_m \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \phi_m \phi_{m-1} & \phi_m^2 \end{vmatrix} \quad (5)$$

式(5)中各元素从  $T$  到  $t$  的反向积分为

$$\int_T^t \phi_0^2 ds \approx -\left(\frac{T}{m}\right) \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{3} \ 0 \ 0 \ \cdots \ 0 \ 0 \right] \cdot \Psi(t)$$

$$\int_T^t \phi_m^2 ds \approx -\left(\frac{T}{m}\right) \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{3} \ \frac{1}{3} \ \frac{1}{3} \ \cdots \ \frac{1}{3} \ 0 \right] \cdot \Psi(t)$$

$$\int_T^t \phi_i^2 ds \approx -\left(\frac{T}{m}\right) \cdot \left[ \frac{2}{3} \ \cdots \ \frac{2}{3} \ \frac{1}{3} \ 0 \ \cdots \ 0 \right] \cdot \Psi(t)$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, m-1 \quad \uparrow \text{第 } (i+1) \text{ 个元素}$$

$$\int_T^t \phi_i \phi_{i-1} ds \approx -\left(\frac{T}{m}\right) \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{6} \ \frac{1}{6} \ \cdots \ \frac{1}{6} \ 0 \ \cdots \ 0 \right] \cdot \Psi(t)$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, m-1 \quad \uparrow \text{第 } i \text{ 个元素}$$

$$(6)$$

不难推证  $\Psi(t) \cdot \Psi^T(t)$  矩阵有如下一个重要的运算性质

$$\int_T^t \Psi(s) \cdot \Psi^T(s) \cdot Y \cdot ds \approx - \left( \frac{T}{m} \right) \cdot Y^* \Psi(t) \quad (7)$$

其中  $Y^* \in R^{(m+1) \times (m+1)}$

$$Y^* = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \beta_1 & \alpha_2 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \beta_2 & \beta_2 & \alpha_3 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \beta_3 & \beta_3 & \beta_3 & \alpha_4 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \beta_{m-1} & \beta_{m-1} & \beta_{m-1} & \beta_{m-1} & \cdots & \beta_{m-1} & \alpha_m & 0 \\ \beta_m & \beta_m & \beta_m & \beta_m & \cdots & \beta_m & \beta_m & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha_i = \frac{1}{3} f_{i-1} + \frac{1}{6} f_i \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

$$\beta_i = \frac{1}{6} f_{i-1} + \frac{2}{3} f_i + \frac{1}{6} f_{i+1} \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m-1$$

$$\beta_m = \frac{1}{6} f_{m-1} + \frac{1}{3} f_m \quad (8)$$

### 三、线性时变系统最优反馈控制律的确定

考虑如下由状态方程描述的线性时变系统

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{X}(t) &= A(t) \cdot X(t) + B(t) \cdot U(t) \\ X(t)|_{t=0} &= X(0) \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

其中状态向量  $X(t) \in R^{(n \times 1)}$ ; 输入向量  $U(t) \in R^{(r \times 1)}$ ; 时变矩阵  $A(t) \in R^{(n \times n)}$ ,  $B(t) \in R^{(n \times r)}$ ; 初始状态向量  $X(0) \in R^{(n \times 1)}$ .

系统基于二次型性能指标

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{t_f} [X^T(t) \cdot Q(t) \cdot X(t) + U^T(t) \cdot R(t) \cdot U(t)] \cdot dt$$

的最优控制变量为

$$U(t) = R^{-1}(t) \cdot B^T(t) \cdot \lambda(t) \quad (10)$$

其中  $Q(t)$  为  $n \times n$  半正定矩阵;  $R(t)$  为  $r \times r$  正定矩阵;  $t_f$  为控制终止时间;  $\lambda(t)$  为  $n \times 1$  向量, 满足规范方程

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \dot{X}(t) \\ \dot{\lambda}(t) \end{Bmatrix} = F(t) \cdot \begin{Bmatrix} X(t) \\ \lambda(t) \end{Bmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} X(t)|_{t=0} = X(0) \\ \lambda(t)|_{t=t_f} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

其中  $F(t) \in R^{(2n \times 2n)}$ , 可由给定的  $A(t)$ 、 $B(t)$  和  $R(t)$  推出

$$F(t) = \begin{bmatrix} A(t) & B(t) \cdot R^{-1}(t) \cdot B^T(t) \\ Q(t) & -A^T(t) \end{bmatrix} \quad (12)$$

设式(11)的状态转移矩阵为

$$\Phi(t_f, t) = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_{11}(t_f, t) + \phi_{12}(t_f, t) \\ \phi_{21}(t_f, t) + \phi_{22}(t_f, t) \end{bmatrix}_{2n \times 2n}$$

$$\Phi(t_f, t_f) = I_{2n} \quad (13)$$

则由关系式

$$\Phi(t_f, t) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} X(t) \\ \lambda(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X(t_f) \\ \lambda(t_f) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X(t_f) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (14)$$

可推知

$$\lambda(t) = -\phi_{21}^{-1}(t_f, t) \cdot \phi_{22}(t_f, t) \cdot X(t) \quad (15)$$

从而，最优反馈控制律为

$$U(t) = -K(t) \cdot X(t) \quad (16)$$

式中  $K(t)$  为  $r \times n$  时变反馈增益矩阵

$$K(t) = R^{-1}(t) \cdot B^T(t) \cdot \phi_{22}^{-1}(t_f, t) \cdot \phi_{21}(t_f, t) \quad (17)$$

由于  $R(t)$ ,  $B(t)$  均已知, 只要再求出  $\phi_{21}(t_f, t)$  和  $\phi_{22}(t_f, t)$ , 便可确定  $K(t)$ , 为此将式(14)对  $t$  微分, 并利用(11)得

$$\dot{\Phi}(t_f, t) = -\Phi(t_f, t) \cdot F(t), \quad \Phi(t_f, t_f) = I_{2n} \quad (18)$$

对上式由  $t_f$  到  $t$  作反向积分可得

$$I_{2n} - \Phi(t_f, t) = \int_{t_f}^t \Phi(t_f, s) \cdot F(s) \cdot ds \quad (19)$$

取  $T = t_f$ , 将  $\Phi(t_f, t)$ ,  $F(t)$  用分段线性函数近似表示

$$\Phi(t_f, t) \approx [\Phi_{ij}^T \Psi(t)]_{2n \times 2n}$$

$$F(t) \approx [F_{ij}^T \Psi(t)]_{2n \times 2n} = [\Psi^T(t) \cdot F_{ij}]_{2n \times 2n} \quad (20)$$

其中

$$\Phi_{ij}^T = [\phi_{ij0}, \phi_{ij1}, \dots, \phi_{ijm}]$$

$$F_{ij}^T = [F_{ij0}, F_{ij1}, \dots, F_{ijm}]$$

$$\phi_{ijk} = \phi_{ij}(kT/m), \quad F_{ijk} = F_{ij}(kT/m)$$

式(20)代入式(19), 并利用(2)和(7)可得:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \begin{pmatrix} E^T \Psi(t) & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & E^T \Psi(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_{11}^T \Psi(t) & \cdots & \phi_{1,2n}^T \Psi(t) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \phi_{2n,1}^T \Psi(t) & \cdots & \phi_{2n,2n}^T \Psi(t) \end{pmatrix} \\
 & = -\left(\frac{T}{m}\right) \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{l=1}^{2n} \phi_{11}^T \cdot F_{11}^* \cdot \Psi(t) & \cdots & \sum_{l=1}^{2n} \phi_{11}^T \cdot F_{1,2n}^* \cdot \Psi(t) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \sum_{l=1}^{2n} \phi_{2n,1}^T \cdot F_{11}^* \cdot \Psi(t) & \cdots & \sum_{l=1}^{2n} \phi_{2n,1}^T \cdot F_{1,2n}^* \cdot \Psi(t) \end{pmatrix} \quad (21)
 \end{aligned}$$

上式对区间 $[0, T]$ 中的所有 $t$ 均满足, 故

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \begin{pmatrix} E^T & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & E^T \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_{11}^T & \cdots & \phi_{1,2n}^T \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \phi_{2n,1}^T & \cdots & \phi_{2n,2n}^T \end{pmatrix} \\
 & = -\left(\frac{T}{m}\right) \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{l=1}^{2n} \phi_{11}^T F_{11}^* & \cdots & \sum_{l=1}^{2n} \phi_{11}^T F_{1,2n}^* \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \sum_{l=1}^{2n} \phi_{2n,1}^T F_{11}^* & \cdots & \sum_{l=1}^{2n} \phi_{2n,1}^T F_{1,2n}^* \end{pmatrix} \quad (22)
 \end{aligned}$$

从而有

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi_{ij}^T &= \left(\frac{T}{m}\right) \cdot \sum_{l=1}^{2n} \phi_{il}^T F_{lj}^* \quad i \neq j, \quad i, j = 1, 2, \dots, 2n \\
 E^T - \phi_{ii}^T &= -\left(\frac{T}{m}\right) \cdot \sum_{l=1}^{2n} \phi_{il}^T F_{li}^* \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, 2n \quad (23)
 \end{aligned}$$

设  $\Phi_k = \Phi(t_f, kT/m)$ , 由(23)可得如下递推关系

$$\Phi_m = I_{2n}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Phi_{m-l} &= \Phi_{m-l+1} \cdot \left[ I_{2n} + \left(\frac{T}{m}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{6}F_{m-l} + \frac{1}{3}F_{m-l+1}\right) \right] \\
 &\quad + \left(\frac{T}{m}\right) \cdot \Phi_{m-l} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}F_{m-l} + \frac{1}{6}F_{m-l+1}\right) \quad l = 1, 2, \dots, m \quad (24)
 \end{aligned}$$

从而, 求解 $\Phi_k$ ,  $k = m, m-1, \dots, 2, 1, 0$ 的递推算法为

$$\Phi_m = I_{2n}$$

$$\Phi_{k-1} = \Phi_k \cdot \left[ I_{2n} + \left( \frac{T}{m} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{1}{6} F_{k-1} + \frac{1}{3} F_k \right) \right] \cdot \left[ I_{2n} - \left( \frac{T}{m} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{1}{3} F_{k-1} + \frac{1}{6} F_k \right) \right]^{-1} \quad k = m, m-1, \dots, 2, 1 \quad (25)$$

其中  $F_k = F(kT/m)$ ,  $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m$ .

利用性质(3), 可以得出最佳反馈增益矩阵的分段线性近似解为

$$\begin{aligned} K(t) &= R^{-1}(t) \cdot B^T(t) \cdot \phi_{22}^{-1}(t) \cdot \phi_{21}(t) \\ &\approx \left[ \sum_{i=0}^m R_i^{-1} \phi_i \right] \cdot \left[ \sum_{j=0}^m B_j^T \phi_j \right] \cdot \left[ \sum_{i=0}^m \phi_{22}^{-1} \phi_i \right] \cdot \left[ \sum_{p=0}^m \phi_{21p} \phi_p \right] \\ &\approx \sum_{i=0}^m R_i^{-1} B_i^T \phi_{22}^{-1} \phi_{21i} \cdot \phi_i(t) \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

其中  $R_i^{-1} = R^{-1}(iT/m)$ ,  $B_i = B(iT/m)$ .

#### 四、数 值 算 例

设有如下线性时变系统

$$\dot{x}(t) = t \cdot x(t) + u(t), \quad x(t)|_{t=0} = x(0) = 1$$

具有二次型性能指标

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 [x^2(t) + u^2(t)] dt$$

求最佳反馈增益  $K(t)$ .

由给定条件知:  $n = 1$ ,  $t_f = 1$ ,  $A(t) = t$ ,  $B(t) = 1$ ,  $Q(t) = 1$ ,  $R(t) = 1$ , 故

$$F(t) = \begin{bmatrix} t & 1 \\ 1 & -t \end{bmatrix}$$

取  $T = t_f = 1$ ,  $m = 4$ , 则

$$F_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad F_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & 1 \\ 1 & -\frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}, \quad F_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$F_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{4} & 1 \\ 1 & -\frac{3}{4} \end{pmatrix}, \quad F_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

由式(25)可得

$$\Phi_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\Phi_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2882 & 0.2581 \\ 0.2554 & 0.8308 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\Phi_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1.6050 & 0.5567 \\ 0.5182 & 0.8008 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\Phi_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1.9562 & 0.9339 \\ 0.7887 & 0.8865 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\Phi_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 2.3169 & 1.4335 \\ 1.0689 & 1.0800 \end{bmatrix}$$

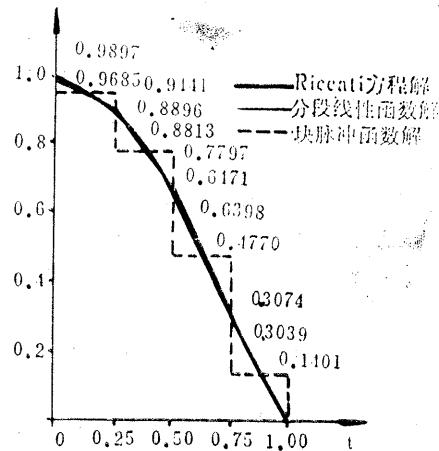


图1 最优反馈增益  $K(t)$

由式(26)可得时变反馈增益为

$$K(t) = 0.9897\phi_0(t) + 0.8896\phi_1(t) + 0.6471\phi_2(t) + 0.3074\phi_3(t) + 0.0000\phi_4(t)$$

图1所示为本文结果与方块脉冲函数算法结果的比较。容易看出，分段线性函数算法的效果明显优于文[1]的结果。

### 参 考 文 献

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## Optimal Control of Time-varying Linear Systems Using Segmental Linear Functions

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### Abstract

Some operational properties of the segmental linear functions are developed. By applying these properties to the optimal control of time-varying linear systems with a quadratic performance index, the recursive algorithms, which are simple in form and convenient for use, are given. The new algorithms proposed are better than that of BPF in accuracy.

**Key words**—Linear systems; Time-varying systems; State equations; Optimal control.