

区间Type-2 T-S间接自适应模糊控制

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摘要: 本文在Type-1 T-S间接自适应模糊控制器的基础上, 利用Type-2模糊系统理论, 提出了区间Type-2 T-S间接自适应模糊控制器的设计方法. 由于该系统的规则前件是区间Type-2模糊集合, 后件为精确数, 使构造的控制方法既具备Type-2模糊集处理诸多不确定性的特点, 能够减少由于规则不确定对系统的影响, 同时又具有T-S模糊模型后件为各输入变量的线性组合的特点, 可以提高系统的建模精度, 减少系统的规则数等优点. 本文利用Lyapunov合成方法, 研究了在所有变量一致有界的意义下, 闭环系统的全局稳定性, 分析了区间Type-2 T-S间接自适应模糊控制系统的收敛性, 并给出了系统参数的自适应律. 通过倒立摆跟踪模型进行仿真, 验证其有效性和优越性.

关键词: 区间Type-2模糊集; T-S模糊系统; 间接自适应控制; 稳定性; 收敛性

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Indirect adaptive fuzzy control on interval Type-2 T-S model

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Abstract: Based on Type-1 T-S indirect adaptive fuzzy control, the design scheme of the interval Type-2 T-S indirect adaptive fuzzy control is presented by using Type-2 fuzzy logic systems(FLS) theory. In this system, the antecedents of the rules are interval Type-2 fuzzy sets and the consequents are crisp numbers. Hence the control method inherits the benefits of Type-2 FLS which are able to directly handle rule uncertainties and can minimize the effects of uncertainties in rule-based FLS. Further more, it contains characteristics of T-S fuzzy model whose consequents are linear state equations, which can improve the accuracy in system modeling and reduce the rule numbers of the system. In the sense that all the variations involved are uniformly bounded, the closed-loop system can reach global stability by using Lyapunov synthesis approach. The convergence of the proposed indirect adaptive fuzzy system is analyzed by this approach, and the adaptive law is derived. The numerical simulation of controlling an inverted pendulum validates the effectiveness and advantage of the proposed method.

Key words: interval Type-2 fuzzy sets; T-S fuzzy system; indirect adaptive control; stability; convergence

1 引言(Introduction)

由于系统复杂性的增加、强非线性、时变和外界扰动及被控对象的参数和结构存在诸多不确定性因素或者未知变动, 先进的模糊控制系统应具有自适应性. 文献[1~3]提出了基于Mamdani型自适应模糊控制, 利用投影算法保证参数变量有界, 监督控制保证状态变量有界, 构造了稳定的自适应模糊控制方法. 已有证明, T-S模糊系统比Mamdani模糊系统具有更好的逼近性能^[4~6]. T-S模型的前件为模糊集, 后件为各输入变量的线性组合, 提供了一个精密的系统方程, 能够利用参数估计和确定系统阶数的方法来确定系统的参数. 应用表明基于T-S型的自适应模糊控制可以得到更好的控制效果^[7~9]. 然而系统输出误差不容易获得, 数据的不确定性, 误差噪声和外界扰动也无法避免. 同时, 当模糊集合的隶属函

数不合适时, 模糊系统也无法满足万能逼近性. 因此要使模糊控制达到较精确的控制效果, 则需要相当丰富的被控对象知识和控制规则来逼近系统的非线性特征. 实际上是被控对象信息少, 专家经验少, 使基于Type-1模糊系统的自适应控制很难达到预期的控制效果. Type-2模糊集隶属函数的“三维”特性和“宽带”效应, 能够用来表示不确定性和传递隶属函数中的不确定性, 非常适合描述语言和数字信息^[10,11]. 这为描述强非线性系统的复杂性, 建立具有动态特性的模糊系统模型提供了一种方法^[12]. 文献[13]研究表明Type-2模糊系统具有较强的执行能力, Mendel给出了Type-2模糊系统计算和设计细节, 并给出了参数调节律的设计方法^[14]. 基于Type-2模糊系统的优势^[15], 文献[16]针对一般的非线性系统, 在Type-1的基础上利用Lyapunov方法, 给出了Type-

2模糊控制保证稳定性的系统设计方法. 文献[17]建立了基于Mamdani型非线性系统的区间Type-2直接自适应模糊控制, 给出的方法保证闭环系统的稳定性, 并很好的解决了交互干涉和数据的不确定性及训练数据噪声对系统的影响, 取得很好的效果. 基于Type-2模糊系统和T-S模糊动态模型的优势, 同时国内二型模糊系统的研究和开发比较少, 还未见基于区间Type-2 T-S自适应模糊控制方法的报道, 本文提出了区间Type-2 T-S间接自适应模糊控制器的设计方法.

本文基于Type-1 T-S间接自适应模糊控制的设计方法, 构造区间Type-2 T-S间接自适应模糊控制器, 并采用监督控制器和参数投影法来保证系统中所有变量的一致有界性, 从而保证生成的闭环非线性时变系统具有全局稳定性. 最后通过实例仿真可知该法可有效的避免基于Type-1 T-S间接自适应模糊控制对隶属函数的依赖性和对被控系统认知的要求.

2 区间Type-2 T-S 模糊系统(IT2 T-S fuzzy systems)

2.1 区间Type-2 T-S 模糊系统规则(IT2 T-S fuzzy rules)

考虑如下形式的 n 阶非线性系统:

$$\begin{cases} x^{(n)} = f(x, \dot{x}, \dots, x^{(n-1)}) + \\ g(x, \dot{x}, \dots, x^{(n-1)})u, \\ y = x, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中: f 和 g 是未知连续函数, $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)^T = (x, \dots, x^{(n-1)})^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 是可以通过测量得到的状态向量, $u \in \mathbb{R}$ 和 $y \in \mathbb{R}$ 分别是输入和输出.

因为 $f(\mathbf{x})$ 和 $g(\mathbf{x})$ 未知, 用区间Type-2 T-S模糊逻辑系统建模. 设模糊系统 $\hat{f}(\mathbf{x})$ 和 $\hat{g}(\mathbf{x})$ 由一系列“如果-则”模糊规则构成:

R_f^i : 若 x_1 是 $\tilde{A}_1^i$ 且 x_2 是 $\tilde{A}_2^i \dots$ 且 x_n 是 $\tilde{A}_n^i$, 则

$$\hat{f}(\mathbf{x}) = a_0^i + a_1^i x_1 + \dots + a_n^i x_n;$$

R_g^i : 若 x_1 是 $\tilde{B}_1^i$ 且 x_2 是 $\tilde{B}_2^i \dots$ 且 x_n 是 $\tilde{B}_n^i$, 则

$$\hat{g}(\mathbf{x}) = b_0^i + b_1^i x_1 + \dots + b_n^i x_n.$$

其中: $i = 1, 2, \dots, M$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$, $\tilde{A}_k^i$, $\tilde{B}_k^i$ 是状态向量 x_k 的区间Type-2模糊集, a_k^i , b_k^i 是状态向量 x_k 的常系数, 即该区间Type-2 T-S模糊系统规则是前件为区间Type-2模糊集, 后件为精确输出.

2.2 区间Type-2 T-S 模糊系统推理(IT2 T-S fuzzy inference engine)

Type-2模糊系统与Type-1模糊系统构造十分相似, 有输入模糊器(fuzzifier)、规则库(rule base)、推理引擎(inference engine)、精确器(defuzzifier), 但由于系统操作的对象是Type-2模糊集, 所以增加了降

型器(type-reducer).

模糊系统 $\hat{f}(\mathbf{x})$ 规则前件是一个区间Type-2模糊集合: 其隶属函数为 $\mu_{\tilde{A}_1^i \times \tilde{A}_2^i \times \dots \times \tilde{A}_n^i}(\mathbf{x})$, 其中 $\tilde{A}_1^i \times \tilde{A}_2^i \times \dots \times \tilde{A}_n^i$ 是一个二型区间笛卡尔积.

若将 $\mathbf{x} = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$ 经模糊化得到一个二型模糊集量 $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}$. 推理的过程就是输入模糊集和以规则表示的模糊关系进行合成运算, 即

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{\tilde{\mathbf{x}} \circ \tilde{A}_1^i \times \tilde{A}_2^i \times \dots \times \tilde{A}_n^i}(\mathbf{x}) = \\ [\bigcup_{x_1 \in \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_1} \mu_{\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_1}(x_1) \cap \mu_{\tilde{A}_1^i}(x_1)] \cap \\ \dots \cap [\bigcup_{x_n \in \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_n} \mu_{\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_n}(x_n) \cap \mu_{\tilde{A}_n^i}(x_n)]. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

如果对 $\mathbf{x}$ 采用单点模糊化方法, 则式(2)可化简为

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{\tilde{\mathbf{x}} \circ \tilde{A}_1^i \times \tilde{A}_2^i \times \dots \times \tilde{A}_n^i}(\mathbf{x}) = \mu_{\tilde{A}_1^i \times \tilde{A}_2^i \times \dots \times \tilde{A}_n^i}(\mathbf{x}) = \\ \mu_{\tilde{A}_1^i}(x_1) \cap \dots \cap \mu_{\tilde{A}_n^i}(x_n) = \bigcap_{k=1}^n \mu_{\tilde{A}_k^i}(x_k). \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

这时输出的模糊关系是Type-2模糊集, 不妨设为 $\tilde{W}_f^i$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, M$), 则用center of set降型可表示为

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{F}(\tilde{W}_f^1, \dots, \tilde{W}_f^M) = \\ \int_{w_f^1} \dots \int_{w_f^M} \tau_{i=1}^M \mu_{\tilde{W}_f^i}(w_f^i) / \frac{\sum_{i=1}^M w_f^i \hat{f}^i(\mathbf{x})}{\sum_{i=1}^M w_f^i} \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

由于 $\tilde{A}_k^i$ 采用区间Type-2隶属函数, 式(4)可以化简为

$$\hat{F}(\tilde{W}_f^1, \dots, \tilde{W}_f^M) = \int_{w_f^1} \dots \int_{w_f^M} 1 / \frac{\sum_{i=1}^M w_f^i \hat{f}^i(\mathbf{x})}{\sum_{i=1}^M w_f^i}, \quad (5)$$

其中:

$$\hat{F} = [\hat{f}_l, \hat{f}_r], \quad w_f^i \in \tilde{W}_f^i = [\underline{w}_f^i, \bar{w}_f^i],$$

$$\underline{w}_f^i = \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{A}_1^i}(x_1) * \dots * \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{A}_n^i}(x_n),$$

$$\bar{w}_f^i = \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{A}_1^i}(x_1) * \dots * \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{A}_n^i}(x_n),$$

τ , $*$ 是取小或乘积 t -范式.

下面用KM迭代算法^[15]计算, 则 $\hat{f}_l$ 和 $\hat{f}_r$ 表达式^[17]分别为

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{f}_l = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^L \bar{w}_f^i \hat{f}^i + \sum_{j=L+1}^M \underline{w}_f^j \hat{f}^j}{\sum_{i=1}^L \bar{w}_f^i + \sum_{j=L+1}^M \underline{w}_f^j} = \\ \frac{\sum_{i=1}^L q_{\text{fl}}^i \hat{f}^i + \sum_{j=L+1}^M q_{\text{fr}}^j \hat{f}^j}{\sum_{i=1}^L q_{\text{fl}}^i \theta_{\text{fl}}^i \bar{\mathbf{x}} + \sum_{j=L+1}^M q_{\text{fr}}^j \theta_{\text{fr}}^j \bar{\mathbf{x}}} = \\ (\bar{Q}_{\text{fl}} \quad \underline{Q}_{\text{fr}}) \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\theta}_{\text{fl}} \\ \underline{\theta}_{\text{fr}} \end{pmatrix} \bar{\mathbf{x}} = \xi_{\text{fl}} \theta_{\text{fl}} \bar{\mathbf{x}}, \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{f}_r &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^R \underline{w}_f^i \hat{f}^i + \sum_{j=R+1}^M \bar{w}_f^j \hat{f}^j}{\sum_{i=1}^R \underline{w}_f^i + \sum_{j=R+1}^M \bar{w}_f^j} = \\ &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^R q_{fr}^i \hat{f}^i + \sum_{j=R+1}^M q_{fr}^j \hat{f}^j}{\sum_{i=1}^R q_{fr}^i \theta_{fr}^i \bar{x} + \sum_{j=R+1}^M q_{fr}^j \theta_{fr}^j \bar{x}} = \\ &= (\underline{Q}_{fr} \quad \bar{Q}_{fr}) \begin{pmatrix} \theta_{fr} \\ \bar{\theta}_{fr} \end{pmatrix} \bar{x} = \xi_{fr} \theta_{fr} \bar{x}, \quad (7)\end{aligned}$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned}q_{fr}^i &= \frac{\bar{w}_f^i}{\sum_{i=1}^L \bar{w}_f^i + \sum_{j=L+1}^M \underline{w}_f^j}, \quad q_{fr}^j = \frac{\underline{w}_f^j}{\sum_{i=1}^L \bar{w}_f^i + \sum_{j=L+1}^M \underline{w}_f^j}, \\ \bar{Q}_{fr} &= (q_{fr}^1, q_{fr}^2, \dots, q_{fr}^L), \quad \underline{Q}_{fr} = (q_{fr}^{L+1}, q_{fr}^{L+2}, \dots, q_{fr}^M), \\ \bar{\theta}_{fr} &= \begin{pmatrix} \theta_{fr}^1 \\ \vdots \\ \theta_{fr}^L \end{pmatrix}, \quad \theta_{fr} = \begin{pmatrix} \theta_{fr}^{L+1} \\ \vdots \\ \theta_{fr}^M \end{pmatrix}, \quad \xi_{fr} = (\bar{Q}_{fr} \quad \underline{Q}_{fr}), \\ \theta_{fr}^i &= (a_0^i, a_1^i, \dots, a_n^i) \in \mathbb{R}^{1 \times (n+1)}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, L, \\ \theta_{fr}^j &= (a_0^j, a_1^j, \dots, a_n^j) \in \mathbb{R}^{1 \times (n+1)}, \quad j = L+1, \dots, M, \\ \bar{x} &= (1, x_1, \dots, x_n)^T, \\ q_{fr}^i &= \frac{\underline{w}_f^i}{\sum_{i=1}^R \underline{w}_f^i + \sum_{j=R+1}^M \bar{w}_f^j}, \quad q_{fr}^j = \frac{\bar{w}_f^j}{\sum_{i=1}^R \underline{w}_f^i + \sum_{j=R+1}^M \bar{w}_f^j}, \\ \underline{Q}_{fr} &= (q_{fr}^1, q_{fr}^2, \dots, q_{fr}^R), \quad \bar{Q}_{fr} = (q_{fr}^{R+1}, q_{fr}^{R+2}, \dots, q_{fr}^M), \\ \theta_{fr} &= \begin{pmatrix} \theta_{fr}^1 \\ \vdots \\ \theta_{fr}^R \end{pmatrix}, \quad \bar{\theta}_{fr} = \begin{pmatrix} \theta_{fr}^{R+1} \\ \vdots \\ \theta_{fr}^M \end{pmatrix}, \quad \theta_{fr} = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\theta}_{fr} \\ \theta_{fr} \end{pmatrix}, \\ \xi_{fr} &= (\underline{Q}_{fr} \quad \bar{Q}_{fr}), \quad \theta_{fr} = \begin{pmatrix} \theta_{fr} \\ \bar{\theta}_{fr} \end{pmatrix}.\end{aligned}$$

由于 $\hat{f}(x|\theta_f)$ 是一个区间集, 用 $\hat{f}_l$ 和 $\hat{f}_r$ 的均值来解模糊, 则区间Type-2 T-S模糊系统由式(6)(7)得:

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{f}(x|\theta_f) &= \frac{\hat{f}_l + \hat{f}_r}{2} = \\ \frac{1}{2}(\xi_{fr} \theta_{fr} \bar{x} + \xi_{fr} \bar{\theta}_{fr} \bar{x}) &= \frac{1}{2}(\xi_{fr} \quad \xi_{fr}) \begin{pmatrix} \theta_{fr} \\ \bar{\theta}_{fr} \end{pmatrix} \bar{x}. \quad (8)\end{aligned}$$

同理, $\hat{g}_l$ 和 $\hat{g}_r$ 表达式分别为:

$$\hat{g}_l = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{L'} \bar{w}_g^i \hat{g}^i + \sum_{j=L'+1}^M \underline{w}_g^j \hat{g}^j}{\sum_{i=1}^{L'} \bar{w}_g^i + \sum_{j=L'+1}^M \underline{w}_g^j} =$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{L'} q_{gl}^i \hat{g}^i + \sum_{j=L'+1}^M q_{gl}^j \hat{g}^j}{\sum_{i=1}^{L'} q_{gl}^i \theta_{gl}^i \bar{x} + \sum_{j=L'+1}^M q_{gl}^j \theta_{gl}^j \bar{x}} = \\ &= (\bar{Q}_{gl} \quad \underline{Q}_{gl}) \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\theta}_{gl} \\ \theta_{gl} \end{pmatrix} \bar{x} = \xi_{gl} \theta_{gl} \bar{x}, \quad (9)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{g}_r &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{R'} \underline{w}_g^i \hat{g}^i + \sum_{j=R'+1}^M \bar{w}_g^j \hat{g}^j}{\sum_{i=1}^{R'} \underline{w}_g^i + \sum_{j=R'+1}^M \bar{w}_g^j} = \\ &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{R'} q_{gr}^i \hat{g}^i + \sum_{j=R'+1}^M q_{gr}^j \hat{g}^j}{\sum_{i=1}^{R'} q_{gr}^i \theta_{gr}^i \bar{x} + \sum_{j=R'+1}^M q_{gr}^j \theta_{gr}^j \bar{x}} = \\ &= (\underline{Q}_{gr} \quad \bar{Q}_{gr}) \begin{pmatrix} \theta_{gr} \\ \bar{\theta}_{gr} \end{pmatrix} \bar{x} = \xi_{gr} \theta_{gr} \bar{x}, \quad (10)\end{aligned}$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned}q_{gl}^i &= \frac{\bar{w}_g^i}{\sum_{i=1}^{L'} \bar{w}_g^i + \sum_{j=L'+1}^M \underline{w}_g^j}, \quad q_{gl}^j = \frac{\underline{w}_g^j}{\sum_{i=1}^{L'} \bar{w}_g^i + \sum_{j=L'+1}^M \underline{w}_g^j}, \\ \bar{Q}_{gl} &= (q_{gl}^1, q_{gl}^2, \dots, q_{gl}^{L'}), \quad \underline{Q}_{gl} = (q_{gl}^{L'+1}, q_{gl}^{L'+2}, \dots, q_{gl}^M), \\ \bar{\theta}_{gl} &= \begin{pmatrix} \theta_{gl}^1 \\ \vdots \\ \theta_{gl}^{L'} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \theta_{gl} = \begin{pmatrix} \theta_{gl}^{L'+1} \\ \vdots \\ \theta_{gl}^M \end{pmatrix}, \quad \theta_{gl} = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\theta}_{gl} \\ \theta_{gl} \end{pmatrix}, \\ \theta_{gl}^i &= (b_0^i, b_1^i, \dots, b_n^i) \in \mathbb{R}^{1 \times (n+1)}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, L', \\ \theta_{gl}^j &= (b_0^j, b_1^j, \dots, b_n^j) \in \mathbb{R}^{1 \times (n+1)}, \quad j = L'+1, \dots, M, \\ \xi_{gl} &= (\bar{Q}_{gl} \quad \underline{Q}_{gl}), \quad \bar{x} = (1, x_1, \dots, x_n)^T, \\ q_{gr}^i &= \frac{\underline{w}_g^i}{\sum_{i=1}^{R'} \underline{w}_g^i + \sum_{j=R'+1}^M \bar{w}_g^j}, \quad q_{gr}^j = \frac{\bar{w}_g^j}{\sum_{i=1}^{R'} \underline{w}_g^i + \sum_{j=R'+1}^M \bar{w}_g^j}, \\ \underline{Q}_{gr} &= (q_{gr}^1, q_{gr}^2, \dots, q_{gr}^{R'}), \quad \bar{Q}_{gr} = (q_{gr}^{R'+1}, q_{gr}^{R'+2}, \dots, q_{gr}^M), \\ \theta_{gr} &= \begin{pmatrix} \theta_{gr}^1 \\ \vdots \\ \theta_{gr}^{R'} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \bar{\theta}_{gr} = \begin{pmatrix} \theta_{gr}^{R'+1} \\ \vdots \\ \theta_{gr}^M \end{pmatrix}, \\ \xi_{gr} &= (\underline{Q}_{gr} \quad \bar{Q}_{gr}), \quad \theta_{gr} = \begin{pmatrix} \theta_{gr} \\ \bar{\theta}_{gr} \end{pmatrix}.\end{aligned}$$

由式(9)(10), 解模糊输出得

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{g}(x|\theta_g) &= \frac{\hat{g}_l + \hat{g}_r}{2} = \\ \frac{1}{2}(\xi_{gl} \theta_{gl} \bar{x} + \xi_{gr} \theta_{gr} \bar{x}) &= \frac{1}{2}(\xi_{gl} \quad \xi_{gr}) \begin{pmatrix} \theta_{gl} \\ \theta_{gr} \end{pmatrix} \bar{x}. \quad (11)\end{aligned}$$

3 Type-2 T-S模糊间接自适应控制器的设计(Design of T2 T-S indirect adaptive fuzzy controller)

类似于Type-1模糊间接自适应控制的设计方法, 不同之处在于Type-2模糊系统输出的降型运算, 使控制器中的 $\hat{f}(\mathbf{x}|\theta_f)$ 和 $\hat{g}(\mathbf{x}|\theta_g)$ 表达式不同于Type-1型.

令 $\mathbf{e} = (e, \dot{e}, \dots, e^{(n-1)})^T$, $\mathbf{e} = \mathbf{y}_m - \mathbf{y}$, $K = (k_n, \dots, k_1)^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$, 要求 $h(s) = s^n + k_1 s^{n-1} + \dots + k_n$ 中所有根都在复平面的左半平面上, 针对系统(1)选择等效控制器:

$$u_c = \frac{1}{\hat{g}(\mathbf{x}|\theta_g)} [\hat{f}(\mathbf{x}|\theta_f) + y_m^{(n)} + K^T \mathbf{e}]. \quad (12)$$

将式(12)代入式(1), 得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}^{(n)} &= f - \hat{f} + y_m^{(n)} + K^T \mathbf{e} + \\ &\quad \frac{g - \hat{g}}{\hat{g}} [-\hat{f} + y_m^{(n)} + K^T \mathbf{e}], \\ e^{(n)} &= -K^T \mathbf{e} + (\hat{f} - f) + (\hat{g} - g)u_c, \end{aligned}$$

即 $\dot{\mathbf{e}} = \Lambda_c \mathbf{e} + b_c [(\hat{f} - f) + (\hat{g} - g)u_c]$, 其中:

$$\Lambda_c = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ -k_n & -k_{n-1} & \cdots & \cdots & -k_1 \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}, b_c = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}_{n \times 1}, \quad (13)$$

由于 $|SI - \Lambda_c| = s^n + k_1 s^{n-1} + \dots + k_n$, 必定存在唯一的 n 阶正定矩阵 P , 使得Lyapunov方程 $\Lambda_c^T P + P \Lambda_c = -Q$ 的解存在, 其中 Q 是任意 n 阶正定矩阵.

构造Lyapunov函数: $V_e = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{e}^T P \mathbf{e}$, 并把式(13)代入, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_e &= \frac{1}{2} \dot{\mathbf{e}}^T P \mathbf{e} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{e}^T P \dot{\mathbf{e}} = \\ &\quad -\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{e}^T Q \mathbf{e} + \mathbf{e}^T P b_c [(\hat{f} - f) + (\hat{g} - g)u_c]. \end{aligned}$$

为了保证系统的状态变量 $\mathbf{x}$ 有界, 需要 V_e 有界. 即要求当 V_e 大于一个大的边界值 $\bar{V}$ 时, $\dot{V}_e < 0$ 成立. 为了解决该问题需要添加监督控制器 u_s , 则最终的控制量变为 $u = u_c + u_s$. 将之代入式(1)中, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\mathbf{e}} &= \Lambda_c \mathbf{e} + b_c [(\hat{f}(\mathbf{x}|\theta_f) - f(\mathbf{x})) + \\ &\quad (\hat{g}(\mathbf{x}|\theta_g) - g(\mathbf{x}))u_c - g(\mathbf{x})u_s], \\ \dot{V}_e &= \frac{1}{2} \dot{\mathbf{e}}^T P \mathbf{e} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{e}^T P \dot{\mathbf{e}} = \\ &\quad -\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{e}^T Q \mathbf{e} + \mathbf{e}^T P b_c [(\hat{f} - f) + (\hat{g} - g)u_c - g u_s] \leq \\ &\quad -\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{e}^T Q \mathbf{e} + |\mathbf{e}^T P b_c| [|\hat{f}| + |f| + |\hat{g} u_c| + |g u_c|] - \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

$$e^T P b_c g u_s, \quad (15)$$

其中: 令 $|f(\mathbf{x})| \leq f^u(\mathbf{x}) < \infty$,

$$0 < g_l(\mathbf{x}) \leq g(\mathbf{x}) \leq g^u(\mathbf{x}) < \infty.$$

监督控制器为

$$u_s = \left(\frac{V_e}{\bar{V}}\right)^p \text{sgn}(\mathbf{e}^T P b_c) \times \left[|u_c| + \frac{1}{g_l} (f^u(\mathbf{x}) + |y_m^{(n)}| + |K^T \mathbf{e}|)\right], \quad (16)$$

其中 $p = 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$, 可根据实际情况选择.

考虑当 $V_e > \bar{V}$ 时的情形, 把式(16)代入式(15)中, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_e &\leq -\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{e}^T Q \mathbf{e} + |\mathbf{e}^T P b_c| |g| \left[\frac{1}{g} (|f| + |y_m^{(n)}| + \right. \\ &\quad \left. |K^T \mathbf{e}|) - \frac{1}{g_l} \left(\frac{V_e}{\bar{V}}\right)^p (f^u(\mathbf{x}) + |y_m^{(n)}| + |K^T \mathbf{e}|) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. |u_c| - \left(\frac{V_e}{\bar{V}}\right)^p |u_c| \right]. \end{aligned}$$

由于 $V_e \geq \bar{V}$, $\left(\frac{V_e}{\bar{V}}\right)^p \geq 1$, 则有 $\dot{V}_e \leq -\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{e}^T Q \mathbf{e}$, 因此可得 $V_e \leq \bar{V} < \infty$.

注 1 1) 这里本文采用文献[18]提出的连续监督控制 u_s , 这样可以获得一个动态监督性能更好的稳定系统, 当 $V_e \geq \bar{V}$ 时, 可以避免抖动, 而且, 可以根据实际需要来选择 p 的大小. 当闭环系统具有比较好的性能时, 可以用较小 p 的值, 以减弱 u_s 的比重. 反之亦然. 2) $\hat{f}$ 和 $\hat{g}$ 分别为式(8)和式(11)的形式, 这也是与Type-1模糊间接自适应控制器不同之处. 同时, 自适应律的设计上也有类似的不同点.

4 Type-2 T-S模糊自适应律的设计(Design of T2 T-S self-adaptation law)

4.1 定义最优参数(Define the optimal parameters)

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_{\text{fl}}^* &= \arg \min_{\theta_{\text{fl}} \in \Omega_{\text{fl}}} [\sup_{\mathbf{x} \in U_C} |\hat{f}_l(\mathbf{x}|\theta_{\text{fl}}) - f(\mathbf{x})|], \\ \theta_{\text{fr}}^* &= \arg \min_{\theta_{\text{fr}} \in \Omega_{\text{fr}}} [\sup_{\mathbf{x} \in U_C} |\hat{f}_r(\mathbf{x}|\theta_{\text{fr}}) - f(\mathbf{x})|], \\ \theta_{\text{gl}}^* &= \arg \min_{\theta_{\text{gl}} \in \Omega_{\text{gl}}} [\sup_{\mathbf{x} \in U_C} |\hat{g}_l(\mathbf{x}|\theta_{\text{gl}}) - g(\mathbf{x})|], \\ \theta_{\text{gr}}^* &= \arg \min_{\theta_{\text{gr}} \in \Omega_{\text{gr}}} [\sup_{\mathbf{x} \in U_C} |\hat{g}_r(\mathbf{x}|\theta_{\text{gr}}) - g(\mathbf{x})|], \end{aligned}$$

其中: Ω_{fl} 为 θ_{fl} 的约束集, Ω_{fr} 为 θ_{fr} 的约束集, Ω_{gl} 为 θ_{gl} 的约束集, 其值由设计者取定.

对 Ω_{fl} 和 Ω_{gl} 需要满足:

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_{\text{fl}} &= \{\theta_{\text{fl}}^i, \theta_{\text{fr}}^i : \|\theta_{\text{fl}}^i\| \leq M_{\text{fl}}, \|\theta_{\text{fr}}^i\| \leq M_{\text{fr}}\}, \\ \Omega_{\text{gl}} &= \{\theta_{\text{gl}}^i, \theta_{\text{gr}}^i : \|\theta_{\text{gl}}^i\| \leq M_{\text{gl}}, \|\theta_{\text{gr}}^i\| \leq M_{\text{gr}}\}, \\ b_0^i &+ \sum_{k=1}^n b_k^i x_k > \varepsilon, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, M, \end{aligned}$$

其中 M_{fl} , M_{gl} , ε 是正常量. 采取以下措施保证 $b_0^i + \sum_{k=1}^n b_k^i x_k > \varepsilon$, 即保证 $\hat{g} > 0$.

假设对于 $x_k \in \Omega_k$, 存在某一隶属函数包含点 $(0, \xi^r(0))$, 其所在子集相应为 $\Omega_{x_k}^r$, 假设此子集的宽度为 c .

当 $x_k \in \Omega_{x_k}^r$ 时, 令 $|b_k^r| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{nc}$;

当 $x_k \in \Omega_{x_k}^i$ 且在此子集内 $x_k < 0$ 时, 令 $b_k^i < -\varepsilon$;

当 $x_k \in \Omega_{x_k}^i$ 且在此子集内 $x_k > 0$ 时, 令 $b_k^i > \varepsilon$.

令 $b_0^i \geq 2\varepsilon$. 设 h 是满足 $x_k \in \Omega_{x_k}^r$ 的 x 的个数, 则

$$b_0^i + b_1^i x_1 + \cdots + b_n^i x_n \geq$$

$$b_0^i + \underbrace{b_k^r x_k + \cdots + b_q^r x_q}_h \geq$$

$$|b_0^i| - |b_k^r x_k| - \cdots - |b_q^r x_q| \geq |b_0^i| -$$

$$c[|b_k^r| + \cdots + |b_q^r|] \geq 2\varepsilon - c \cdot h \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{nc} =$$

$$(2 - \frac{h}{n})\varepsilon \geq \varepsilon,$$

所以 $\hat{g}(x|\theta_g) = \frac{1}{2}(\xi_{gl} \quad \xi_{gr}) \begin{pmatrix} \theta_{gl} \\ \theta_{gr} \end{pmatrix} \bar{x} > \varepsilon$, 其中 ε 为一个相对小的正常量.

4.2 定义最小逼近误差(Define the minimum approximation error)

$$\omega = \hat{f}(x|\theta_f^*) - f(x) + (\hat{g}(x|\theta_g^*) - g(x))u_c.$$

式(14)可以表示为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{e} = & \Lambda_c e + b_c [\omega + (\hat{f}(x|\theta_f) - \hat{f}(x|\theta_f^*)) + \\ & (\hat{g}(x|\theta_g) - \hat{g}(x|\theta_g^*))u_c - g(x)u_s] = \\ & \Lambda_c e + b_c \omega + b_c [(\hat{f}(x|\theta_f) - \hat{f}(x|\theta_f^*)) + \\ & (\hat{g}(x|\theta_g) - \hat{g}(x|\theta_g^*))u_c] - b_c g(x)u_s. \end{aligned}$$

由于

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{f}(x|\theta_f) - \hat{f}(x|\theta_f^*) = & \frac{1}{2} [\sum_{i=1}^L q_{fl}^i (\theta_{fl}^i - \theta_{fl}^{i*}) \bar{x} + \sum_{j=L+1}^M q_{fl}^j (\theta_{fl}^j - \theta_{fl}^{j*}) \bar{x} + \\ & \sum_{i=1}^R q_{fr}^i (\theta_{fr}^i - \theta_{fr}^{i*}) \bar{x} + \sum_{j=R+1}^M q_{fr}^j (\theta_{fr}^j - \theta_{fr}^{j*}) \bar{x}] = \\ & \frac{1}{2} [\sum_{i=1}^L q_{fl}^i \Phi_{fl}^i \bar{x} + \sum_{j=L+1}^M q_{fl}^j \Phi_{fl}^j \bar{x} + \\ & \sum_{i=1}^R q_{fr}^i \Phi_{fr}^i \bar{x} + \sum_{j=R+1}^M q_{fr}^j \Phi_{fr}^j \bar{x}], \end{aligned}$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{fl}^i &= \theta_{fl}^i - \theta_{fl}^{i*}, \quad \Phi_{fl}^j = \theta_{fl}^j - \theta_{fl}^{j*}, \\ \Phi_{fr}^i &= \theta_{fr}^i - \theta_{fr}^{i*}, \quad \Phi_{fr}^j = \theta_{fr}^j - \theta_{fr}^{j*}, \\ \dot{\Phi}_{fl}^i &= \dot{\theta}_{fl}^i, \quad \dot{\Phi}_{fl}^j = \dot{\theta}_{fl}^j, \quad \dot{\Phi}_{fr}^i = \dot{\theta}_{fr}^i, \quad \dot{\Phi}_{fr}^j = \dot{\theta}_{fr}^j. \end{aligned}$$

同理,

$$\hat{g}(x|\theta_g) - \hat{g}(x|\theta_g^*) =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} [\sum_{i=1}^{L'} q_{gl}^i \Phi_{gl}^i \bar{x} + \sum_{j=L'+1}^M q_{gl}^j \Phi_{gl}^j \bar{x} + \\ & \sum_{i=1}^{R'} q_{gr}^i \Phi_{gr}^i \bar{x} + \sum_{j=R'+1}^M q_{gr}^j \Phi_{gr}^j \bar{x}], \end{aligned}$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{gl}^i &= \theta_{gl}^i - \theta_{gl}^{i*}, \quad \Phi_{gl}^j = \theta_{gl}^j - \theta_{gl}^{j*}, \\ \Phi_{gr}^i &= \theta_{gr}^i - \theta_{gr}^{i*}, \quad \Phi_{gr}^j = \theta_{gr}^j - \theta_{gr}^{j*}, \\ \dot{\Phi}_{gl}^i &= \dot{\theta}_{gl}^i, \quad \dot{\Phi}_{gl}^j = \dot{\theta}_{gl}^j, \quad \dot{\Phi}_{gr}^i = \dot{\theta}_{gr}^i, \quad \dot{\Phi}_{gr}^j = \dot{\theta}_{gr}^j, \end{aligned}$$

那么

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{e} = & \Lambda_c e - b_c g(x)u_s + b_c \omega + b_c \times \\ & \{ \frac{1}{2} [\sum_{i=1}^L q_{fl}^i \Phi_{fl}^i \bar{x} + \sum_{j=L+1}^M q_{fl}^j \Phi_{fl}^j \bar{x} + \\ & \sum_{i=1}^R q_{fr}^i \Phi_{fr}^i \bar{x} + \sum_{j=R+1}^M q_{fr}^j \Phi_{fr}^j \bar{x}] + \\ & \frac{1}{2} [\sum_{i=1}^{L'} q_{gl}^i \Phi_{gl}^i \bar{x} + \sum_{j=L'+1}^M q_{gl}^j \Phi_{gl}^j \bar{x} + \\ & \sum_{i=1}^{R'} q_{gr}^i \Phi_{gr}^i \bar{x} + \sum_{j=R'+1}^M q_{gr}^j \Phi_{gr}^j \bar{x}] u_c \}. \quad (17) \end{aligned}$$

为了使跟踪 e 和参数误差 $\Phi_{fl}^i, \Phi_{fl}^j, \Phi_{fr}^i, \Phi_{fr}^j, \Phi_{gl}^i, \Phi_{gl}^j, \Phi_{gr}^i, \Phi_{gr}^j$ 达到最小, 考虑Lyapunov函数:

$$\begin{aligned} V = & \frac{1}{2} e^T P e + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^L \Phi_{fl}^i (\Gamma_{fl}^i)^{-1} (\Phi_{fl}^i)^T + \\ & \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=L+1}^M \Phi_{fl}^j (\Gamma_{fl}^j)^{-1} (\Phi_{fl}^j)^T + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^R \Phi_{fr}^i (\Gamma_{fr}^i)^{-1} (\Phi_{fr}^i)^T + \\ & \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=R+1}^M \Phi_{fr}^j (\Gamma_{fr}^j)^{-1} (\Phi_{fr}^j)^T + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{L'} \Phi_{gl}^i (\Gamma_{gl}^i)^{-1} (\Phi_{gl}^i)^T + \\ & \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=L'+1}^M \Phi_{gl}^j (\Gamma_{gl}^j)^{-1} (\Phi_{gl}^j)^T + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{R'} \Phi_{gr}^i (\Gamma_{gr}^i)^{-1} (\Phi_{gr}^i)^T + \\ & \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=R'+1}^M \Phi_{gr}^j (\Gamma_{gr}^j)^{-1} (\Phi_{gr}^j)^T, \end{aligned}$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} = & -\frac{1}{2} e^T Q e + e^T P b_c \omega - e^T P b_c g(x)u_s + \\ & e^T P b_c \{ \frac{1}{2} [\sum_{i=1}^L q_{fl}^i \Phi_{fl}^i \bar{x} + \sum_{j=L+1}^M q_{fl}^j \Phi_{fl}^j \bar{x} + \sum_{i=1}^R q_{fr}^i \Phi_{fr}^i \bar{x} + \\ & \sum_{j=R+1}^M q_{fr}^j \Phi_{fr}^j \bar{x}] + \frac{1}{2} [\sum_{i=1}^{L'} q_{gl}^i \Phi_{gl}^i \bar{x} + \sum_{j=L'+1}^M q_{gl}^j \Phi_{gl}^j \bar{x} + \\ & \sum_{i=1}^{R'} q_{gr}^i \Phi_{gr}^i \bar{x} + \sum_{j=R'+1}^M q_{gr}^j \Phi_{gr}^j \bar{x}] u_c \} + \\ & \sum_{i=1}^L \Phi_{fl}^i (\Gamma_{fl}^i)^{-1} (\dot{\Phi}_{fl}^i)^T + \sum_{j=L+1}^M \Phi_{fl}^j (\Gamma_{fl}^j)^{-1} (\dot{\Phi}_{fl}^j)^T + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{i=1}^R \Phi_{\text{fr}}^i (\Gamma_{\text{fr}}^i)^{-1} (\dot{\Phi}_{\text{fr}}^i)^T + \sum_{j=R+1}^M \Phi_{\text{fr}}^j (\Gamma_{\text{fr}}^j)^{-1} (\dot{\Phi}_{\text{fr}}^j)^T + \\
& \sum_{i=1}^{L'} \Phi_{\text{gl}}^i (\Gamma_{\text{gl}}^i)^{-1} (\dot{\Phi}_{\text{gl}}^i)^T + \sum_{j=L'+1}^M \Phi_{\text{gl}}^j (\Gamma_{\text{gl}}^j)^{-1} (\dot{\Phi}_{\text{gl}}^j)^T + \\
& \sum_{i=1}^{R'} \Phi_{\text{gr}}^i (\Gamma_{\text{gr}}^i)^{-1} (\dot{\Phi}_{\text{gr}}^i)^T + \sum_{j=R'+1}^M \Phi_{\text{gr}}^j (\Gamma_{\text{gr}}^j)^{-1} (\dot{\Phi}_{\text{gr}}^j)^T = \\
& -\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{e}^T Q \mathbf{e} + \mathbf{e}^T P b_c \omega - \mathbf{e}^T P b_c g(\mathbf{x}) u_s + \\
& \sum_{i=1}^L \Phi_{\text{fl}}^i (\Gamma_{\text{fl}}^i)^{-1} ((\dot{\theta}_{\text{fl}}^i)^T + \frac{1}{2} \Gamma_{\text{fl}}^i \mathbf{e}^T P b_c q_{\text{fl}}^i \bar{\mathbf{x}}) + \\
& \sum_{j=L+1}^M \Phi_{\text{fl}}^j (\Gamma_{\text{fl}}^j)^{-1} ((\dot{\theta}_{\text{fl}}^j)^T + \frac{1}{2} \Gamma_{\text{fl}}^j \mathbf{e}^T P b_c q_{\text{fl}}^j \bar{\mathbf{x}}) + \\
& \sum_{i=1}^R \Phi_{\text{fr}}^i (\Gamma_{\text{fr}}^i)^{-1} ((\dot{\theta}_{\text{fr}}^i)^T + \frac{1}{2} \Gamma_{\text{fr}}^i \mathbf{e}^T P b_c q_{\text{fr}}^i \bar{\mathbf{x}}) + \\
& \sum_{j=R+1}^M \Phi_{\text{fr}}^j (\Gamma_{\text{fr}}^j)^{-1} ((\dot{\theta}_{\text{fr}}^j)^T + \frac{1}{2} \Gamma_{\text{fr}}^j \mathbf{e}^T P b_c q_{\text{fr}}^j \bar{\mathbf{x}}) + \\
& \sum_{i=1}^{L'} \Phi_{\text{gl}}^i (\Gamma_{\text{gl}}^i)^{-1} ((\dot{\theta}_{\text{gl}}^i)^T + \frac{1}{2} \Gamma_{\text{gl}}^i \mathbf{e}^T P b_c q_{\text{gl}}^i \bar{\mathbf{x}} u_c) + \\
& \sum_{j=L'+1}^M \Phi_{\text{gl}}^j (\Gamma_{\text{gl}}^j)^{-1} ((\dot{\theta}_{\text{gl}}^j)^T + \frac{1}{2} \Gamma_{\text{gl}}^j \mathbf{e}^T P b_c q_{\text{gl}}^j \bar{\mathbf{x}} u_c) + \\
& \sum_{i=1}^{R'} \Phi_{\text{gr}}^i (\Gamma_{\text{gr}}^i)^{-1} ((\dot{\theta}_{\text{gr}}^i)^T + \frac{1}{2} \Gamma_{\text{gr}}^i \mathbf{e}^T P b_c q_{\text{gr}}^i \bar{\mathbf{x}} u_c) + \\
& \sum_{j=R'+1}^M \Phi_{\text{gr}}^j (\Gamma_{\text{gr}}^j)^{-1} ((\dot{\theta}_{\text{gr}}^j)^T + \frac{1}{2} \Gamma_{\text{gr}}^j \mathbf{e}^T P b_c q_{\text{gr}}^j \bar{\mathbf{x}} u_c), \quad (18)
\end{aligned}$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned}
(\dot{\theta}_{\text{fl}}^i)^T &= \begin{pmatrix} \dot{a}_0^i \\ \vdots \\ \dot{a}_n^i \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{e}^T P b_c q_{\text{fl}}^i \begin{pmatrix} \tau_{\text{fl}0}^i \\ \tau_{\text{fl}1}^i x_1 \\ \vdots \\ \tau_{\text{fl}n}^i x_n \end{pmatrix}, \\
q_{\text{fl}}^i &= \begin{cases} q_{\text{fl}}^i, & i = 1, 2, \dots, L, \\ q_{\text{fl}}^j, & i = L + 1, \dots, M, \end{cases} \\
(\dot{\theta}_{\text{fr}}^i)^T &= \begin{pmatrix} \dot{a}_0^i \\ \vdots \\ \dot{a}_n^i \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{e}^T P b_c q_{\text{fr}}^i \begin{pmatrix} \tau_{\text{fr}0}^i \\ \tau_{\text{fr}1}^i x_1 \\ \vdots \\ \tau_{\text{fr}n}^i x_n \end{pmatrix} \\
q_{\text{fr}}^i &= \begin{cases} q_{\text{fr}}^i, & i = 1, 2, \dots, R, \\ q_{\text{fr}}^j, & i = R + 1, \dots, M, \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

则得

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{a}_0^i &= -\frac{1}{2} \tau_{\text{fl}0}^i \mathbf{e}^T P b_c q_{\text{fl}}^i, \quad \dot{a}_k^i = -\frac{1}{2} \tau_{\text{fl}k}^i \mathbf{e}^T P b_c q_{\text{fl}}^i x_k, \\
q_{\text{fl}}^i &= \begin{cases} q_{\text{fl}}^i, & i = 1, 2, \dots, L, \\ q_{\text{fl}}^j, & i = L + 1, \dots, M, \end{cases} \\
\dot{a}_0^i &= -\frac{1}{2} \tau_{\text{fr}0}^i \mathbf{e}^T P b_c q_{\text{fr}}^i, \quad \dot{a}_k^i = -\frac{1}{2} \tau_{\text{fr}k}^i \mathbf{e}^T P b_c q_{\text{fr}}^i x_k,
\end{aligned}$$

$$q_{\text{fr}}^i = \begin{cases} q_{\text{fr}}^i, & i = 1, 2, \dots, R, \\ q_{\text{fr}}^j, & i = R + 1, \dots, M. \end{cases}$$

同理, 可求得

$$\begin{cases} \dot{b}_0^i = -\frac{1}{2} \tau_{\text{gl}0}^i \mathbf{e}^T P b_c q_{\text{gl}}^i u_c, \\ \dot{b}_k^i = -\frac{1}{2} \tau_{\text{gl}k}^i \mathbf{e}^T P b_c q_{\text{gl}}^i x_k u_c, \\ q_{\text{gl}}^i = \begin{cases} q_{\text{gl}}^i, & i = 1, 2, \dots, L', \\ q_{\text{gl}}^j, & i = L' + 1, \dots, M, \end{cases} \\ \dot{b}_0^i = -\frac{1}{2} \tau_{\text{gr}0}^i \mathbf{e}^T P b_c q_{\text{gr}}^i u_c, \\ \dot{b}_k^i = -\frac{1}{2} \tau_{\text{gr}k}^i \mathbf{e}^T P b_c q_{\text{gr}}^i x_k u_c, \\ q_{\text{gr}}^i = \begin{cases} q_{\text{gr}}^i, & i = 1, 2, \dots, R', \\ q_{\text{gr}}^j, & i = R' + 1, \dots, M, \end{cases} \\ k = 1, 2, \dots, n. \end{cases} \quad (19)$$

因此式(18)变为

$$\dot{V} = -\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{e}^T Q \mathbf{e} + \mathbf{e}^T P b_c \omega - \mathbf{e}^T P b_c g(\mathbf{x}) u_s.$$

把式(16)中的 u_s 代入, $\dot{V} \leq -\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{e}^T Q \mathbf{e} + \mathbf{e}^T P b_c \omega$.

注 2 若 $\omega = 0$, 则表示 $\hat{f}$ 和 $\hat{g}$ 的寻优空间足够大, 以至于 f 和 g 包含在该空间内, 则得 $\dot{V} \leq 0$. 因为模糊系统式(8)和式(11)是万能逼近器, 即使 $\omega \neq 0$, 也可通过用足够复杂的 $\hat{f}$ 和 $\hat{g}$ 使得 ω 足够小.

4.3 参数的约束条件(Restriction of the parameters)

为了保证 $\theta_{\text{fl}} \in \Omega_{\text{f}}, \theta_{\text{fr}} \in \Omega_{\text{f}}, \theta_{\text{gl}} \in \Omega_{\text{g}}, \theta_{\text{gr}} \in \Omega_{\text{g}}$, 采用参数投影算法, 如下描述:

如果参数向量 $\theta_{\text{fl}}, \theta_{\text{fr}}, \theta_{\text{gl}}$ 和 θ_{gr} 在约束集合内或处在约束集边界上并向集合内移动, 则可以直接用式(19)作为自适应律. 反之, 若参数向量在约束集合边界上并向集合外移动, 则采用参数投影算法来修正.

具体措施如下: 对于 $\hat{f}$, 当 $\|\theta_{\text{fl}}^i\| < M_{\text{f}}$ 或 $\|\theta_{\text{fl}}^i\| = M_{\text{f}}$ 且 $\mathbf{e}^T P b_c q_{\text{fl}}^i \theta_{\text{fl}}^i \bar{\mathbf{x}} \geq 0$ 时,

$$(\dot{\theta}_{\text{fl}}^i)^T = -\frac{1}{2} \Gamma_{\text{fl}}^i \mathbf{e}^T P b_c q_{\text{fl}}^i \bar{\mathbf{x}};$$

当 $\|\theta_{\text{fl}}^i\| = M_{\text{f}}$ 且 $\mathbf{e}^T P b_c q_{\text{fl}}^i \theta_{\text{fl}}^i \bar{\mathbf{x}} < 0$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned}
(\dot{\theta}_{\text{fl}}^i)^T &= -\frac{1}{2} \Gamma_{\text{fl}}^i \mathbf{e}^T P b_c q_{\text{fl}}^i \bar{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{2} \Gamma_{\text{fl}}^i \mathbf{e}^T P b_c \times \\
& \frac{(\theta_{\text{fl}}^i)^T \theta_{\text{fl}}^i q_{\text{fl}}^i \bar{\mathbf{x}}}{\|\theta_{\text{fl}}^i\|^2} \bar{\mathbf{x}};
\end{aligned}$$

当 $\|\theta_{\text{fr}}^i\| < M_{\text{f}}$ 或 $\|\theta_{\text{fr}}^i\| = M_{\text{f}}$ 且 $\mathbf{e}^T P b_c q_{\text{fr}}^i \theta_{\text{fr}}^i \bar{\mathbf{x}} \geq 0$ 时,

$$(\dot{\theta}_{\text{fr}}^i)^T = -\frac{1}{2} \Gamma_{\text{fr}}^i \mathbf{e}^T P b_c q_{\text{fr}}^i \bar{\mathbf{x}};$$

当 $\|\theta_{\text{fr}}^i\| = M_{\text{f}}$ 且 $\mathbf{e}^T P b_c q_{\text{fr}}^i \theta_{\text{fr}}^i \bar{\mathbf{x}} < 0$ 时,

$$(\dot{\theta}_{\text{fr}}^i)^T = -\frac{1}{2} \Gamma_{\text{fr}}^i \mathbf{e}^T P b_c q_{\text{fr}}^i \bar{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{2} \Gamma_{\text{fr}}^i \mathbf{e}^T P b_c \times$$

$$\frac{(\theta_{\text{fr}}^i)^T \theta_{\text{fr}}^i q_{\text{fr}}^i}{|\theta_{\text{fr}}^i|^2} \bar{x},$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} q_{\text{fr}}^i &= \begin{cases} q_{\text{fr}}^i, & i = 1, 2, \dots, L, \\ q_{\text{fr}}^j, & i = L + 1, \dots, M, \end{cases} \\ q_{\text{fr}}^i &= \begin{cases} q_{\text{fr}}^i, & i = 1, 2, \dots, R, \\ q_{\text{fr}}^j, & i = R + 1, \dots, M. \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

对于 $\hat{g}$, 为了使 $\hat{g} > \varepsilon$, 首先讨论参数 b_k^i 的约束条件形式:

当区间 $\Omega_{x_k}^i$ 位于 $\Omega_{x_k}^r$ 的左边时, 如果 $b_k^i = -\varepsilon$, 采用

$$\dot{b}_k^i = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2} \tau_{\text{glk}}^i e^T P b_c q_{\text{gl}}^i x_k u_c, & e^T P b_c q_{\text{gl}}^i u_c < 0, \\ 0, & e^T P b_c q_{\text{gl}}^i u_c \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

当区间 $\Omega_{x_k}^i$ 位于 $\Omega_{x_k}^r$ 的右边的时候, 如果 $b_k^i = \varepsilon$, 采用

$$\dot{b}_k^i = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2} \tau_{\text{glk}}^i e^T P b_c q_{\text{gl}}^i x_k u_c, & e^T P b_c q_{\text{gl}}^i u_c < 0, \\ 0, & e^T P b_c q_{\text{gl}}^i u_c \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

对于 $\Omega_{x_k}^r$, 当 $|b_k^r| = \frac{\varepsilon}{nc}$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots, n$)时,

$$\dot{b}_k^r = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2} \tau_{\text{glk}}^i e^T P b_c q_{\text{gl}}^i x_k u_c, & e^T P b_c q_{\text{gl}}^i u_c > 0, \\ 0, & e^T P b_c q_{\text{gl}}^i u_c \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

当 $b_0^r = 2\varepsilon$ 时, 采用

$$\dot{b}_0^r = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2} \tau_{\text{gl0}}^i e^T P b_c q_{\text{gl}}^i u_c, & e^T P b_c q_{\text{gl}}^i u_c \leq 0, \\ 0, & e^T P b_c q_{\text{gl}}^i u_c > 0. \end{cases} \quad (21)$$

否则, 当 $\|\theta_{\text{gl}}^i\| < M_g$ 或 $\|\theta_{\text{gl}}^i\| = M_g$, 且 $e^T P b_c q_{\text{gl}}^i \theta_{\text{gl}}^i \times \bar{x} u_c \geq 0$ 时,

$$(\dot{\theta}_{\text{gl}}^i)^T = -\frac{1}{2} \Gamma_{\text{gl}}^i e^T P b_c q_{\text{gl}}^i \bar{x} u_c.$$

当 $\|\theta_{\text{gl}}^i\| = M_g$, 且 $e^T P b_c q_{\text{gl}}^i \theta_{\text{gl}}^i \bar{x} u_c < 0$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} (\dot{\theta}_{\text{gl}}^i)^T &= -\frac{1}{2} \Gamma_{\text{gl}}^i e^T P b_c q_{\text{gl}}^i \bar{x} u_c + \frac{1}{2} \Gamma_{\text{gl}}^i e^T P b_c \times \\ &\quad \frac{(\theta_{\text{gl}}^i)^T \theta_{\text{gl}}^i q_{\text{gl}}^i u_c}{|\theta_{\text{gl}}^i|^2} \bar{x}, \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

其中

$$q_{\text{gl}}^i = \begin{cases} q_{\text{gl}}^i, & i = 1, 2, \dots, L', \\ q_{\text{gl}}^j, & i = L' + 1, \dots, M. \end{cases}$$

同理可推知参数 $b_k^i, \dot{\theta}_{\text{gr}}^i$ 的约束形式.

5 系统稳定性和收敛性分析(Analysis of stability and convergence)

Type-2 T-S间接自适应模糊系统, 用控制器 $u = u_c + u_s$. 其中 u_c 由式(12)给出, u_s 由式(16)给出, 自适

应律按照式(20)~(22)给出以调整参数. 下面的定理指出了这个自适应模糊控制器的性能.

5.1 稳定性分析(Stability analysis)

1) 所有参数变量都有界.

定理 1 $\|\theta_{\text{fr}}^i\| < M_f, \|\theta_{\text{fr}}^i\| < M_f, \|\theta_{\text{gl}}^i\| < M_g, \|\theta_{\text{gr}}^i\| < M_g, i = 1, 2, \dots, M$.

证 设 $V_{\text{fr}}^i = \frac{1}{2}(\theta_{\text{fr}}^i)^T \theta_{\text{fr}}^i$, 则 $\dot{V}_{\text{fr}}^i = \frac{1}{2}(\dot{\theta}_{\text{fr}}^i)^T \theta_{\text{fr}}^i + \frac{1}{2}(\theta_{\text{fr}}^i)^T \dot{\theta}_{\text{fr}}^i$.

① 若 $(\dot{\theta}_{\text{fr}}^i)^T = -\frac{1}{2} \Gamma_{\text{fr}}^i e^T P b_c q_{\text{fr}}^i \bar{x}$, 当 $\|\theta_{\text{fr}}^i\| = M_f$ 且 $e^T P b_c q_{\text{fr}}^i \theta_{\text{fr}}^i \bar{x} \geq 0$ 时, 则

$$\dot{V}_{\text{fr}}^i = (\dot{\theta}_{\text{fr}}^i)^T \theta_{\text{fr}}^i = -\frac{1}{2} \Gamma_{\text{fr}}^i e^T P b_c q_{\text{fr}}^i \theta_{\text{fr}}^i \bar{x} \leq 0,$$

从而 $\|\theta_{\text{fr}}^i\| < M_f$.

② 若 $(\dot{\theta}_{\text{fr}}^i)^T = -\frac{1}{2} \Gamma_{\text{fr}}^i e^T P b_c q_{\text{fr}}^i \bar{x} + \frac{1}{2} \Gamma_{\text{fr}}^i e^T P b_c \times \frac{(\theta_{\text{fr}}^i)^T \theta_{\text{fr}}^i q_{\text{fr}}^i}{|\theta_{\text{fr}}^i|^2} \bar{x}$, 当 $\|\theta_{\text{fr}}^i\| = M_f$ 且 $e^T P b_c q_{\text{fr}}^i \theta_{\text{fr}}^i \bar{x} < 0$ 时, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{\text{fr}}^i &= (\dot{\theta}_{\text{fr}}^i)^T \theta_{\text{fr}}^i = \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \Gamma_{\text{fr}}^i e^T P b_c q_{\text{fr}}^i \theta_{\text{fr}}^i \bar{x} + \frac{1}{2} \Gamma_{\text{fr}}^i e^T P b_c \frac{\theta_{\text{fr}}^i (\theta_{\text{fr}}^i)^T \theta_{\text{fr}}^i q_{\text{fr}}^i}{|\theta_{\text{fr}}^i|^2} \bar{x} = 0, \end{aligned}$$

则证得 $\|\theta_{\text{fr}}^i\| < M_f$.

同理可证 $\|\theta_{\text{fr}}^i\| < M_f, \|\theta_{\text{gl}}^i\| < M_g, \|\theta_{\text{gr}}^i\| < M_g$.

2) 所有状态变量都有界.

定理 2 $|x(t)| \leq |y_m| + (\frac{2\bar{V}}{\lambda_{\min}})^{\frac{1}{2}}$, 这里 $\lambda_{\min}$ 是 P 的最小特征根.

证 既然 $V_e \leq \bar{V}$, 则 $\frac{1}{2} \lambda_{\min} |e|^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} e^T P e \leq \bar{V}$, 那么 $|e| \leq (\frac{2\bar{V}}{\lambda_{\min}})^{\frac{1}{2}}$, 由于 $e = y_m - x$, 所以

$$|x(t)| \leq |y_m| + |e| \leq |y_m| + (\frac{2\bar{V}}{\lambda_{\min}})^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

定理 3 $|u| \leq \frac{1}{g_1} (f^u(x) + y_m^{(n)} + |K^T e|) + \frac{2}{\varepsilon} [M(|y_m| + (\frac{2\bar{V}}{\lambda_{\min}})^{\frac{1}{2}}) M_f + |y_m| + \|K\| (\frac{2\bar{V}}{\lambda_{\min}})^{\frac{1}{2}}]$.

证 因为 $\hat{g} > \varepsilon$, 则

$$\hat{f}(x|\theta_f) =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left| \sum_{i=1}^L q_{\text{fr}}^i \theta_{\text{fr}}^i \bar{x} + \sum_{j=L+1}^M q_{\text{fr}}^j \theta_{\text{fr}}^j \bar{x} + \right.$$

$$\left. \sum_{i=1}^R q_{\text{fr}}^i \theta_{\text{fr}}^i \bar{x} + \sum_{j=R+1}^M q_{\text{fr}}^j \theta_{\text{fr}}^j \bar{x} \right| \leq$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[\left| \sum_{i=1}^L q_{\text{fr}}^i \theta_{\text{fr}}^i \bar{x} \right| + \left| \sum_{j=L+1}^M q_{\text{fr}}^j \theta_{\text{fr}}^j \bar{x} \right| + \right.$$

$$\left. \left| \sum_{i=1}^R q_{\text{fr}}^i \theta_{\text{fr}}^i \bar{x} \right| + \left| \sum_{j=R+1}^M q_{\text{fr}}^j \theta_{\text{fr}}^j \bar{x} \right| \right] \leq$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{2}[L|\theta_{\text{fl}}^i \bar{x}| + (M-L)|\theta_{\text{fl}}^j \bar{x}| + \\
& R|\theta_{\text{fr}}^i \bar{x}| + (M-R)|\theta_{\text{fr}}^j \bar{x}|] \leq \\
& \frac{1}{2}[L(|y_m| + (\frac{2\bar{V}}{\lambda_{\min}})^{\frac{1}{2}})M_f + \\
& (M-L)(|y_m| + (\frac{2\bar{V}}{\lambda_{\min}})^{\frac{1}{2}})M_f + \\
& R(|y_m| + (\frac{2\bar{V}}{\lambda_{\min}})^{\frac{1}{2}})M_f + (M-R) \times \\
& (|y_m| + (\frac{2\bar{V}}{\lambda_{\min}})^{\frac{1}{2}})M_f] \leq \\
& M(|y_m| + (\frac{2\bar{V}}{\lambda_{\min}})^{\frac{1}{2}})M_f, \\
& |u_c| \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon}[M(|y_m| + (\frac{2\bar{V}}{\lambda_{\min}})^{\frac{1}{2}})M_f + |y_m| + \\
& \|K\|(\frac{2\bar{V}}{\lambda_{\min}})^{\frac{1}{2}}], \\
& |u_s| \leq \\
& (\frac{V_e}{\bar{V}})^p[|u_c| + \frac{1}{g_1}(f^u(\mathbf{x}) + |y_m^{(n)}| + |K^T \mathbf{e}|)] \leq \\
& |u_c| + \frac{1}{g_1}(f^u(\mathbf{x}) + |y_m^{(n)}| + |K^T \mathbf{e}|), \quad p \geq 1,
\end{aligned}$$

所以,

$$\begin{aligned}
& |u| \leq |u_c| + |u_s| \leq \\
& \frac{1}{g_1}(f^u(\mathbf{x}) + |y_m^{(n)}| + |K^T \mathbf{e}|) + 2|u_c| \leq \\
& \frac{1}{g_1}(f^u(\mathbf{x}) + |y_m^{(n)}| + |K^T \mathbf{e}|) + \frac{2}{\varepsilon}[M(|y_m| + \\
& (\frac{2\bar{V}}{\lambda_{\min}})^{\frac{1}{2}})M_f + |y_m| + \|K\|(\frac{2\bar{V}}{\lambda_{\min}})^{\frac{1}{2}}].
\end{aligned}$$

5.2 收敛性分析(Convergence analysis)

定理 4 该系统的跟踪误差 e 由最小逼近误差 ω 给出边界, a 和 b 是常数.

$$\int_0^t |e(\tau)|^2 d\tau \leq a + b \int_0^t |\omega(\tau)|^2 d\tau.$$

证

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{V} = & -\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}^T Q \mathbf{e} + \mathbf{e}^T P b_c \omega - \mathbf{e}^T P b_c g(\mathbf{x}) u_s + \\
& \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^L I_1^i \Phi_{\text{fl}}^i \mathbf{e}^T P b_c \times \frac{(\theta_{\text{fl}}^i)^T \theta_{\text{fl}}^i q_{\text{fl}}^i}{|\theta_{\text{fl}}^i|^2} \bar{x} + \\
& \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=L+1}^M I_1^j \Phi_{\text{fl}}^j \mathbf{e}^T P b_c \times \frac{(\theta_{\text{fl}}^j)^T \theta_{\text{fl}}^j q_{\text{fl}}^j}{|\theta_{\text{fl}}^j|^2} \bar{x} + \\
& \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^R I_2^i \Phi_{\text{fr}}^i \mathbf{e}^T P b_c \times \frac{(\theta_{\text{fr}}^i)^T \theta_{\text{fr}}^i q_{\text{fr}}^i}{|\theta_{\text{fr}}^i|^2} \bar{x} + \\
& \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=R+1}^M I_2^j \Phi_{\text{fr}}^j \mathbf{e}^T P b_c \times \frac{(\theta_{\text{fr}}^j)^T \theta_{\text{fr}}^j q_{\text{fr}}^j}{|\theta_{\text{fr}}^j|^2} \bar{x} + \\
& \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{L'} J_1^i \Phi_{\text{gl}}^i \mathbf{e}^T P b_c \times \frac{(\theta_{\text{gl}}^i)^T \theta_{\text{gl}}^i q_{\text{gl}}^i u_c}{|\theta_{\text{gl}}^i|^2} \bar{x} +
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=L'+1}^M J_1^j \Phi_{\text{gl}}^j \mathbf{e}^T P b_c \times \frac{(\theta_{\text{gl}}^j)^T \theta_{\text{gl}}^j q_{\text{gl}}^j u_c}{|\theta_{\text{gl}}^j|^2} \bar{x} + \\
& \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{R'} J_2^i \Phi_{\text{gr}}^i \mathbf{e}^T P b_c \times \frac{(\theta_{\text{gr}}^i)^T \theta_{\text{gr}}^i q_{\text{gr}}^i u_c}{|\theta_{\text{gr}}^i|^2} \bar{x} + \\
& \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=R'+1}^M J_2^j \Phi_{\text{gr}}^j \mathbf{e}^T P b_c \times \frac{(\theta_{\text{gr}}^j)^T \theta_{\text{gr}}^j q_{\text{gr}}^j u_c}{|\theta_{\text{gr}}^j|^2} \bar{x} + \\
& \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{L'} H_1^i \mathbf{e}^T P b_c q_{\text{gl}}^i u_c \Phi_{\text{gl}}^i \bar{x} + \\
& \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=L'+1}^M H_1^j \mathbf{e}^T P b_c q_{\text{gl}}^j u_c \Phi_{\text{gl}}^j \bar{x} + \\
& \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{R'} H_2^i \mathbf{e}^T P b_c q_{\text{gr}}^i u_c \Phi_{\text{gr}}^i \bar{x} + \\
& \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=R'+1}^M H_2^j \mathbf{e}^T P b_c q_{\text{gr}}^j u_c \Phi_{\text{gr}}^j \bar{x}, \quad (23)
\end{aligned}$$

其中: 当式(20)中的第1(或第2)种情况出现时, $I_k^i = 0$ (或1)和 $I_k^j = 0$ (或1), 当式(22)中的第1(或第2)种情况出现时, $J_k^i = 0$ (或1)和 $J_k^j = 0$ (或1), 当式(21)中的第1(或第2)种情况出现时, $H_k^i = 0$ (或1)和 $H_k^j = 0$ (或1), 这里 $k = 1, 2$.

现在证明式(23)中各项是非正的.

首先是 I_1^i 项. 如果 $I_1^i = 0$, 结论当然成立. 令 $I_1^i = 1$, 这意味着 $\|\theta_{\text{fl}}^i\| = M_f$, $\mathbf{e}^T P b_c q_{\text{fl}}^i \theta_{\text{fl}}^i \bar{x} < 0$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned}
\Phi_{\text{fl}}^i (\theta_{\text{fl}}^i)^T &= (\theta_{\text{fl}}^i - \theta_{\text{fl}}^{i*}) (\theta_{\text{fl}}^i)^T = \\
& \frac{1}{2}[(\theta_{\text{fl}}^i - \theta_{\text{fl}}^{i*}) (\theta_{\text{fl}}^i)^T + \\
& (\theta_{\text{fl}}^i - \theta_{\text{fl}}^{i*}) ((\theta_{\text{fl}}^i)^T - \theta_{\text{fl}}^{i*T} + \theta_{\text{fl}}^{i*T}) = \\
& \frac{1}{2}[\|\theta_{\text{fl}}^i\|^2 + \|\theta_{\text{fl}}^i - \theta_{\text{fl}}^{i*}\|^2 - \|\theta_{\text{fl}}^{i*}\|^2].
\end{aligned}$$

既然 $\|\theta_{\text{fl}}^i\| = M_f \geq \|\theta_{\text{fl}}^{i*}\|$, 则有 $\Phi_{\text{fl}}^i (\theta_{\text{fl}}^i)^T \geq 0$, 即含 I_1^i 的项是非正的. 同理, 也可证得含 I_2^i , I_k^j , J_k^i 和 J_k^j 的项均是非正的.

最后根据式(21), 若 $H_1^i = 1$, 当 U_{x_k} 位于0左边, 且 $b_k^i = -\varepsilon$, 则 $b_k^{i*} \leq -\varepsilon$, 从而 $(b_k^i - b_k^{i*})x_k \leq 0$, 进而 $\Phi_{\text{gl}}^i \bar{x} \leq 0$, 并且可知 $\mathbf{e}^T P b_c q_{\text{gl}}^i u_c \geq 0$. 因此 $H_1^i \mathbf{e}^T P b_c q_{\text{gl}}^i u_c \Phi_{\text{gl}}^i \bar{x} \leq 0$. 类似地可证含 H_1^j , H_2^i 和 H_2^j 的项均是非正的, 则 $\dot{V} \leq -\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}^T Q \mathbf{e} + \mathbf{e}^T P b_c \omega - \mathbf{e}^T P b_c g(\mathbf{x}) u_s$, 由 $g(\mathbf{x}) > \varepsilon$, 可以得到 $\mathbf{e}^T P b_c g(\mathbf{x}) u_s \geq 0$.

因此,

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{V} \leq & -\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}^T Q \mathbf{e} + \mathbf{e}^T P b_c \omega \leq \\
& -\frac{\lambda_{Q \min} - 1}{2}|\mathbf{e}|^2 + \frac{1}{2}|P b_c \omega|^2 - \\
& \frac{1}{2}[|\mathbf{e}|^2 - 2\mathbf{e}^T P b_c \omega + |P b_c \omega|^2] \leq \\
& -\frac{\lambda_{Q \min} - 1}{2}|\mathbf{e}|^2 + \frac{1}{2}|P b_c \omega|^2, \quad (24)
\end{aligned}$$

其中 $\lambda_{Q \min}$ 是 Q 的最小特征值根. 对式(24)的两边进

行积分, 并且假设 $\lambda_{Q \min} \geq 1$, 得

$$\int_0^t |e(\tau)|^2 d\tau \leq \frac{2}{\lambda_{Q \min} - 1} [|V(0)| + |V(t)|] + \frac{1}{\lambda_{Q \min} - 1} |Pb_c|^2 \int_0^t |\omega(\tau)|^2 d\tau.$$

定义 $a = \frac{2}{\lambda_{Q \min} - 1} [|V(0)| + \sup_{t \geq 0} |V(t)|]$ 且 $b = \frac{1}{\lambda_{Q \min} - 1} |Pb_c|^2$, 则式(24)变为

$$\int_0^t |e(\tau)|^2 d\tau \leq a + b \int_0^t |\omega(\tau)|^2 d\tau. \quad (25)$$

定理 5 如果 $\omega \in L_2$, 即 $\int_0^t |\omega(\tau)|^2 d\tau < \infty$, 则 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} |e(t)| = 0$.

证 若 $\omega \in L_2$, 则由式(25)可知 $e \in L_2$. 已经证明式(17)中右边的各项都是有界的, 则有 $\dot{e} \in L_\infty$. 用Barbalat 引理, 若 $\dot{e} \in L_2 \cap L_\infty$, 且 $\dot{e} \in L_\infty$, 则

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} |e(t)| = 0.$$

6 仿真实例(Simulation)

研究倒摆控制问题, 其动态方程为:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2, \\ \dot{x}_2 = \frac{g \sin x_1 - \frac{m l x_2^2 \cos x_1 \sin x_1}{m_c + m}}{l(\frac{4}{3} - \frac{m \cos^2 x_1}{m_c + m})} + \frac{\cos x_1}{\frac{m_c + m}{l(\frac{4}{3} - \frac{m \cos^2 x_1}{m_c + m})}} u, \end{cases}$$

其中: $g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$, $m_c = 1 \text{ kg}$, $m = 0.1 \text{ kg}$, $l = 0.5 \text{ m}$. $|f(x_1, x_2)| \leq 15.78 + 0.0366 x_2^2 = f^U(x_1, x_2)$. 如果要求 $|x| \leq \pi/6$, 则

$$1.12 \leq g_L(x_1, x_2) \leq |g(x_1, x_2)| \leq g^u(x_1, x_2) \leq 1.46.$$

选择参考信号为 $y_m(t) = 0$, $|u| \leq 180$. 取 $K^T = (k_1, k_2) = (1, 2)$, $Q = \text{diag}\{10, 10\}$.

由 $\Lambda_c^T P + P \Lambda_c = -Q$ 可解出

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 15 & 5 \\ 5 & 5 \end{pmatrix}.$$

由于 $\lambda_{\min}(P) = 2.93$, 可选择 $\bar{V} = 0.267$, $M_f = 16$, $M_g = 1.6$, $\varepsilon = 0.7$, 使满足 u 的约束条件.

模糊系统 $f(x)$ 由下列5条区间Type-2 T-S模糊规则构成:

R_f^i : 若 x_1 是 $\tilde{A}_1^i$ 且 x_2 是 $\tilde{A}_2^i$, 则

$$\hat{f}(x) = a_0^i + a_1^i x_1 + a_2^i x_2,$$

其中: $\tilde{A}_1^i, \tilde{A}_2^i$ 分别是状态向量 x_1, x_2 的区间Type-2 模

糊集, $i = 1, 2, \dots, 5$, a_k^i 是常系数, $k = 0, 1, 2$.

模糊系统 $g(x)$ 由下列5条区间Type-2 T-S模糊规则构成:

R_g^i : 若 x_1 是 $\tilde{B}_1^i$ 且 x_2 是 $\tilde{B}_2^i$, 则

$$\hat{g}(x) = b_0^i + b_1^i x_1 + b_2^i x_2,$$

其中: $\tilde{B}_1^i, \tilde{B}_2^i$ 分别是状态向量 x_1, x_2 的区间Type-2模糊集, $i = 1, 2, \dots, 5$, b_k^i 是常系数, $k = 0, 1, 2$. 取 $\tilde{A}_1^i = \tilde{B}_1^i, \tilde{A}_2 = \tilde{B}_2$, 其隶属度函数为:

$$\mu_{\tilde{A}_1^1}(x_1) = \exp[-((x_1 + \frac{\pi}{6})/\delta_1^1)^2],$$

$$\mu_{\tilde{A}_1^2}(x_1) = \exp[-((x_1 + \frac{\pi}{12})/\delta_1^2)^2],$$

$$\mu_{\tilde{A}_1^3}(x_1) = \exp[-(x_1/\delta_1^3)^2],$$

$$\mu_{\tilde{A}_1^4}(x_1) = \exp[-((x_1 - \frac{\pi}{12})/\delta_1^4)^2],$$

$$\mu_{\tilde{A}_1^5}(x_1) = \exp[-((x_1 - \frac{\pi}{6})/\delta_1^5)^2],$$

$$\mu_{\tilde{A}_2}(x_2) = \mu_{\tilde{B}_2}(x_2) = \exp[-(x_2/\delta_2)^2],$$

$$\delta_1^i, \delta_2 \in [\pi/48, \pi/24], i = 1, \dots, 5.$$

则有自适应律: 选择

$$\Gamma_{ff}^i = \Gamma_{fr}^i = \begin{pmatrix} 50 & & \\ & 50 & \\ & & 50 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\Gamma_{gl}^i = \Gamma_{gr}^i = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{a}_{f0}^i &= -\frac{1}{2} \tau_{ff0}^i e^T P b_c q_{ff}^i = \\ &- 25 \begin{pmatrix} -x_1 \\ -x_2 \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} 15 & 5 \\ 5 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} q_{ff}^i, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{a}_{fk}^i &= -\frac{1}{2} \tau_{ffk}^i e^T P b_c q_{fk}^i x_k = \\ &- 25 \begin{pmatrix} -x_1 \\ -x_2 \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} 15 & 5 \\ 5 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} q_{fk}^i x_k, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{a}_{r0}^i &= -\frac{1}{2} \tau_{fr0}^i e^T P b_c q_{fr}^i = \\ &- 25 \begin{pmatrix} -x_1 \\ -x_2 \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} 15 & 5 \\ 5 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} q_{fr}^i, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{a}_{rk}^i &= -\frac{1}{2} \tau_{frk}^i e^T P b_c q_{rk}^i x_k = \\ &- 25 \begin{pmatrix} -x_1 \\ -x_2 \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} 15 & 5 \\ 5 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} q_{rk}^i x_k, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{b}_{f0}^i &= -\frac{1}{2} \tau_{gl0}^i e^T P b_c q_{gl}^i u_c = \\ &- \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -x_1 \\ -x_2 \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} 15 & 5 \\ 5 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} q_{gl}^i u_c, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{b}_{lk}^i &= -\frac{1}{2}\tau_{g1k}^i e^T P b_c q_{g1}^i x_k u_c = \\ &\quad -\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -x_1 \\ -x_2 \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} 15 & 5 \\ 5 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} q_{g1}^i x_k u_c, \\ \dot{b}_{r0}^i &= -\frac{1}{2}\tau_{gr0}^i e^T P b_c q_{gr}^i u_c = \\ &\quad -\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -x_1 \\ -x_2 \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} 15 & 5 \\ 5 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} q_{gr}^i u_c, \\ \dot{b}_{rk}^i &= -\frac{1}{2}\tau_{grk}^i e^T P b_c q_{gr}^i x_k u_c = \\ &\quad -\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -x_1 \\ -x_2 \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} 15 & 5 \\ 5 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} q_{gr}^i x_k u_c, \end{aligned}$$

其中: $q_{fl}^i = q_{gl}^i$, $q_{fr}^i = q_{gr}^i$, $\xi_{fl} = (q_{fl}^1, q_{fl}^2, \dots, q_{fl}^5)$, $\xi_{fr} = (q_{fr}^1, q_{fr}^2, \dots, q_{fr}^5)$ 且 $\xi_{fl} = \xi_{gl}$, $\xi_{fr} = \xi_{gr}$, 是五维向量。

设初始条件为 $\mathbf{x}(0) = (0.05, 0.08)^T$ 时, 系统输出 $x_1(t)$ 和 $x_2(t)$ 的轨迹如图1和图2所示. 用本文提出的Type-2 T-S模糊自适应控制方法研究了倒立摆的控制问题, 同时与Type-1 T-S模糊自适应控制方法比较, 由图1和图2可见, 本文提出的方法结果明显优于Type-1 T-S方法。

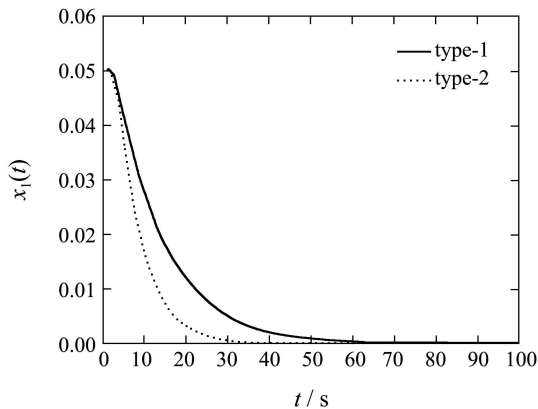


图 1 Type-1 x_1 与 Type-2 x_1 系统输出

Fig. 1 Output of Type-1 x_1 & Type-2 x_1

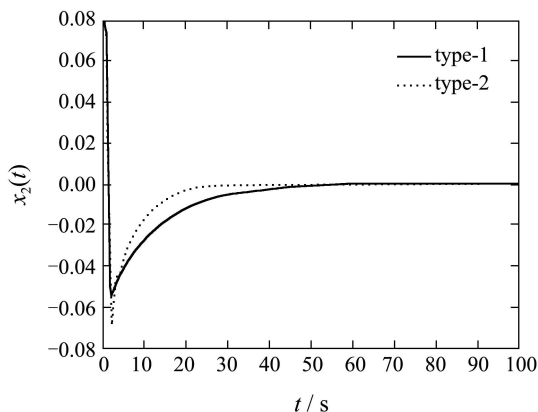


图 2 Type-1 x_2 与 Type-2 x_2 系统输出

Fig. 2 Output of Type-1 x_2 & Type-2 x_2

Type-2模糊系统在处理未知内部扰动, 训练噪音等问题上, 与Type-1模糊系统的比较. 例如: $\mathbf{x}$ 用 $(1 \pm \text{random}(\delta))\mathbf{x}$ 替代. 图3和图4表示在无扰动和有扰动下, Type-1模糊系统输出 $x_1(t)$ 和 $x_2(t)$ 的轨迹比较图. 图5和图6表示在无扰动和有扰动下, Type-2模糊系统输出 $x_1(t)$ 和 $x_2(t)$ 的轨迹比较图, 可以看出在处理未知内部扰动, 训练噪音等问题上, Type-2模糊系统比Type-1模糊系统具有明显的优势。

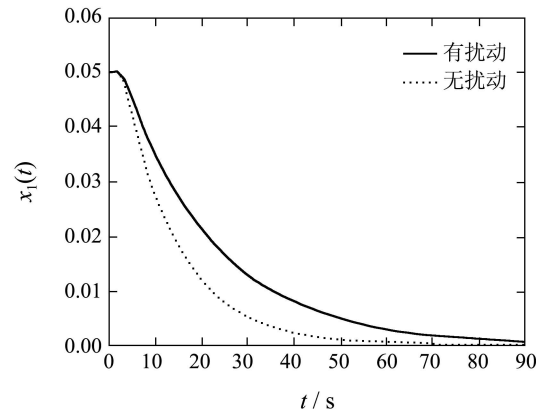


图 3 Type-1 x_1 与有扰动的Type-1 x_1 的比较

Fig. 3 Comparison of Type-1 x_1 & Type-1 x_1 with disturbance

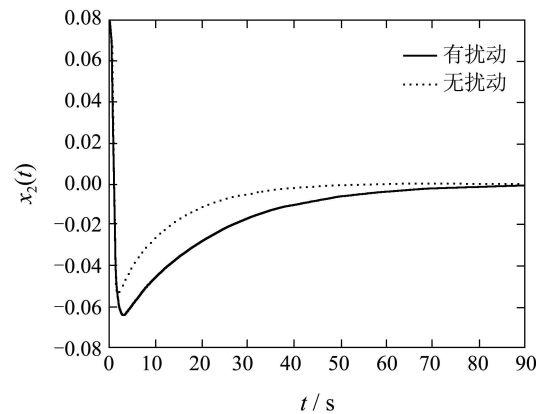


图 4 Type-1 x_2 与有扰动Type-1 x_2 的比较

Fig. 4 Comparison of Type-1 x_2 & Type-1 x_2 with disturbance

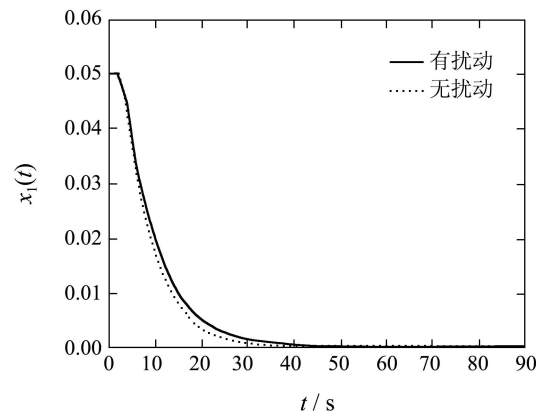
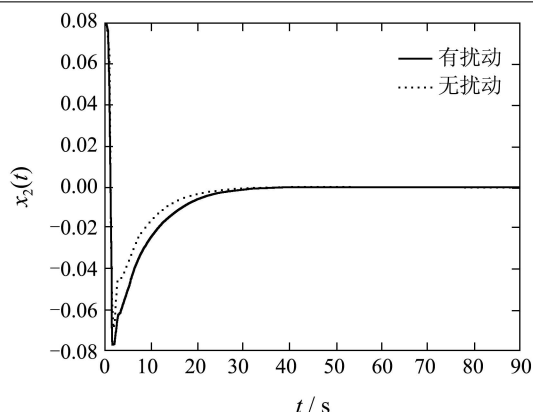


图 5 Type-2 x_1 与有扰动的Type-2 x_1 的比较

Fig. 5 Comparison of Type-2 x_1 & Type-2 x_1 with disturbance

图6 Type-2 x_2 与有扰动的Type-2 x_2 的比较Fig. 6 Comparison of Type-2 x_2 & Type-2 x_2 with disturbance

7 结论(Conclusion)

本文提出了一种区间Type-2 T-S间接自适应模糊控制的设计方法. Type-2 模糊控制器可以处理内部具有未知干扰的非线性动态系统, 利用反馈控制律及自适应律对被控对象参数进行在线调节, 使得被控对象的输出 $x_1(t)$ 能跟踪参考模型的输出 $y_m(t)$. 同时, 运用Lyapunov合成法, 研究了在所有变量一致有界的意义下, 闭环系统的全局稳定性. 针对复杂非线性系统, 提出的Type-2 T-S间接自适应模糊控制方法, 是将模糊系统的非线性逼近能力、动态模糊系统局部线性与线性系统的自适应模糊控制方法相结合. Type-2模糊集的“宽带”效应增加了系统的模糊性, 在隶属函数的设计上不要求精确适合, 避免了模糊自适应控制对隶属函数的依赖性. 通过仿真结果可以看出本文提出的区间Type-2 T-S间接自适应模糊控制明显优于Type-1 T-S模糊自适应控制方法. 在处理未知内部扰动, 训练噪音等问题上, 与Type-1模糊系统比较, Type-2模糊系统只需选择较少的规则数, 隶属度函数的选择也无需严格的条件, 就能达到更好效果. 当然, Type-2模糊系统也存在一些不足: 实现比较困难, 运算量大而且计算较复杂, 对闭环模糊系统的性能分析不如传统的Type-1模糊系统清晰, 这些不足将会随着二型系统方法的逐渐应用而被越来越多的人重视和解决.

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