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# 非参数不确定多智能体系统一致性误差跟踪学习控制

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摘要: 针对一类在有限时间区间上执行重复任务的主-从型非参数不确定多智能体系统, 提出一致性误差跟踪 学习控制方法, 用于解决在任意初始误差情形下的一致性问题. 根据Lyapunov综合方法设计控制器, 经过足够多次 迭代后, 藉由从智能体的一致性误差在整个作业区间上完全跟踪对应的期望一致性误差轨迹, 实现各从智能体在预 设的部分作业区间上对主智能体的零误差轨迹跟踪. 采用鲁棒策略与学习策略相结合的手段处理非参数不确定性, 利用双曲正切函数设计反馈项补偿随迭代次数变化但有界的不确定性. 仿真结果表明了该控制方案的有效性. 关键词: 多智能体系统; 迭代学习控制; 一致性算法; 初值问题; 非参数不确定性

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# Consensus-error-tracking learning control for

## nonparametric uncertain multi-agent systems

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Abstract: This paper presents a consensus-error-tracking iterative learning control method to tackle the consensus problem for a class of leader-following non-parametric uncertain multi-agent systems, which perform a given repetitive task over a finite interval with arbitrary initial error. The iterative learning controllers are designed by applying Lyapunov synthesis. As the iteration increases, each following multi-agent's consensus-error can track its desired consensus-error trajectory, and the all following multi-agents' states perfectly track the leader's state on the specified interval. The robust learning technique is applied to deal with the nonparametric uncertainties, and the hyperbolic tangent function is used to design feedback terms, in order to compensate the cycle-varying but bounded uncertainty. Numerical results demonstrate the effectiveness of the learning control scheme.

Key words: multi-agent systems; iterative learning control; consensus algorithm; initial condition problem; nonparametric uncertainties

#### 1 引言(Introduction)

多智能体系统运行时,系统中的个体在根据自身 及局部环境情况做出独立决策的同时,还与附近的邻 居进行通讯联系,以协作配合的方式来完成许多个体 无法独立完成的复杂任务.近年来,多智能体系统的 交互和协调控制越来越引起人们的关注<sup>[1]</sup>.一致性问 题属多智能体系统协调控制的基本问题之一<sup>[2-4]</sup>,指 的是分布于环境中的若干个体,在缺乏统一集中控制 与全局通信的情况下,个体之间通过局部相互感应来 获取局部环境的情况与邻居的状态信息,所有个体的 状态或输出最终趋于一致.目前,该方面的研究成果 已广泛应用于无人机/移动机器人的编队协调、无线

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#### 传感器网络、云计算以及通讯网络的拥塞控制等领域.

多智能体系统的一致性可分为无主型和主-从型两大类.后者在现实中非常普遍,例如,无人飞行器编队中的主智能体发出相关指令信息后,各从智能体作出响应,与主智能体保持相同的飞行状态.21世纪初,人们即开始探索利用Lyapunov方法是解决多智能体系统的一致性问题<sup>[5-6]</sup>.文献[6]较早借助代数图论中的Laplacian矩阵分析多智能体系统的一致性问题.文献[7]在文献[6]的基础上开展工作,针对一类时滞多智能体系统,讨论拓扑结构可变情形下的一致性问题.文献[8]介绍了一些与智能体系统控制相关的Laplacian矩阵性质.文献[9]给出一种多机器人系统的终端

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滑模算法,可实现各从智能体对主智能体的有限时间 一致跟踪.与线性多智能体系统或参数不确定多智能 体系统相比,为非参数不确定多智能体系统设计跟踪 控制器的难度较大.文献[10-11]根据Lipschitz连续条 件处理多智能体系统中的非参数不确定性,文献 [12-13]分别采用神经网络和模糊系统逼近该类系统 中的不确定性.该方面的的工作还有主智能体的控制 输入未知<sup>[14]</sup>、从智能体系统的控制输入饱和<sup>[15]</sup>和控 制方向未知<sup>[16]</sup>等.

迭代学习控制技术适用于有限时间上的重复作业 系统[17-20]. 在迭代误差初值为零的前提下, 经过足够 多次迭代后,设计合理的控制器可实现系统输出/状态 在整个作业区间上零误差跟踪对应的参考信号.然而, 受复位条件的限制,实际场合中存在着初始误差.针 对包括参数不确定系统[17]和非参数不确定系统[21]等 在内的各类非线性不确定系统统,根据Lyapunov 综 合方法设计学习控制器,解决相应的轨迹跟踪问题, 是近年来学习控制领域的研究热点. 为解决根据 Lyapunov方法设计学习控制系统时需面对的误差初 值非零问题,相关文献给出了时变边界层、参考信号 初始修正和误差跟踪方法等解决方案[22-25].在一些 场合,主、从智能体在有限作业区间上重复运行,或是 由主智能体动态特性所确定的参考信号具有周期性. 此时,可以采用迭代学习控制方法设计控制器,获取 整个或部分作业区间上从智能体对主智能体的零误 差轨迹跟踪.目前,该方面的主要结果集中于压缩映 射方法<sup>[26-27]</sup>, 而涉及Lyapunov方法方面的结果还较 少,大多采用参数化方案解决轨迹跟踪问题[28].

本文针对一类在有限时间区间上执行重复任务的 主-从型非参数不确定多智能体系统,研究其在任意 初态情形下的一致性问题学习控制解决方案.在构造 期望一致性误差轨迹的基础上,给出一致性误差跟踪 学习控制算法,经过足够多次迭代后,实现一致性误 差在整个作业区间上零误差跟踪期望一致性误差轨 迹,利用期望一致性误差轨迹所具有的衰减性状,上 述一致性误差对期望一致性误差轨迹的整个区间零 误差跟踪,即为各从智能体状态对主智能体状态在预 设部分作业区间上的零误差跟踪.文中采用鲁棒策略 与学习策略相结合的手段处理非参数不确定性,利用 双曲正切函数设计反馈项补偿随迭代次数变化但有 界的不确定性.

### 2 问题的提出(Problem formulation)

考虑在 $t \in [0,T]$ 上迭代运行的一类主–从型多智能体系统,其由1个主智能体和n个从智能体组成的,从智能体的动态特性为

$$\dot{x}_{k,j} = f_j(x_{k,j}, t) + g_j(x_{k,j}, t)u_{k,j}, \qquad (1)$$

其中: k为迭代次数,  $x_{k,j} \in \mathbb{R}$ 表示第 $j(=1,2,\cdots,n)$ 个智能体在第k次迭代时的状态信息,  $u_{k,j} \in \mathbb{R}$ 为对应

的控制输入,  $f_j(x_{k,j},t)$ 和 $g_j(x_{k,j},t)$ 为非参数不确定性,  $g_j(x_{k,j},t) > 0$ .

本文考虑从智能体系统状态初值 $x_{k,j}(0)$ 任意情 形, 拟设计合适的迭代学习控制器 $u_{k,j}$ , 使得各从智能 体在足够多次迭代后, 在预设的部分作业区间 $[t_1, T]$ 上对主智能体进行精确轨迹跟踪 $(0 < t_1 < T)$ . 主智 能体的动态特性为

$$\dot{x}_0 = u_0. \tag{2}$$

 $u_0$ 的取值未知但确定,  $x_0$ 在各次迭代过程中保持相同 特性. n个从智能体之间的信息传递关系由无向图 G = (V, E, A)确定. 该图中的n个顶点代表n个从智 能体, 其集合记为 $V = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$ .  $E \subseteq V \times V$ 为图中边的集合: 如果智能体i能够接收到智能体j发 出的数据信息, 则 $(v_i, v_j) \in E$ , 也就是说图中存在着 从 $v_i$ 到 $v_j$ 的邻接边.  $A = [a_{ij}] \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 为图G的邻接 矩阵, 其中元素的取值为

$$\begin{cases} a_{ii} = 0, \\ a_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, \ (i,j) \in E, \\ 0, \ (i,j) \notin E. \end{cases}$$
(3)

此处,  $i=1,2,\cdots,n$ ;  $j=1,2,\cdots,n$ ,  $i \neq j$ . 在无向 图中,  $a_{ij} = a_{ji}$ . 记图*G*的Laplacian矩阵为

$$L = D - A, \tag{4}$$

其中:  $D = \text{diag}\{d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n\}$ 为一对角阵,  $d_i = \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij}, \forall i.$  记 $B = \text{diag}\{b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n\}$ , 如果第i个从智能体能够直接接收到主智能体发出的信息,  $b_i = 1$ , 否则 $b_i = 0$ . 本文考虑图G连通, 且B中至少有1个对角元素非0情形. 此时, 矩阵H = L + B是对称正定的<sup>[1]</sup>. 因控制器设计需要, 做假设1-2.

**假设1**  $f_j(\cdot, \cdot)$ 和 $g_j(\cdot, \cdot)$ 均满足Lipschitz连续条件,即对于 $j = 1, 2, \cdots, n$ ,

$$|f_j(\vartheta_1, t) - f_j(\vartheta_2, t)| \leq l_{\mathrm{f}j}(t)|\vartheta_1 - \vartheta_2|, \qquad (5)$$
  
$$\forall \vartheta_1 \in \mathbb{R}, \forall \vartheta_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

与

$$|g_j(\vartheta_1, t) - g_j(\vartheta_2, t)| \leq l_{gj}(t)|\vartheta_1 - \vartheta_2|,$$
  
$$\forall \vartheta_1 \in \mathbb{R}, \forall \vartheta_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$
(6)

均成立, l<sub>fj</sub>(t)与l<sub>gj</sub>(t)为未知但确定的非负常数.

**假设2** 存在已知的连续函数 $g_{mj}(x_{k,j},t)$ , 满足  $0 < g_{mj}(x_{k,j},t) \leq g_j(x_{k,j},t), \forall j, \forall k.$ 

为叙述方便, 文中函数的时间变量t常被略去, 下 文中简记 $f_j(x_{k,j},t)$ 为 $f_{jk}, f_j(x_0,t)$ 为 $f_{j0}, g_j(x_{k,j},t)$ 为 $g_{jk}, g_j(x_0,t)$ 为 $g_{j0}, g_{mj}(x_{k,j},t)$ 为 $g_{mjk}$ .

#### 3 控制器设计(Controller design)

在第k次运行时,第i个智能体与其他智能体的一

致性误差(consensus error)

$$\xi_{k,j} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ji} (x_{k,j} - x_{k,i}) + b_j (x_{k,j} - x_0). \quad (7)$$

 $记 \boldsymbol{\xi}_{k} = [\xi_{k,1} \ \xi_{k,2} \ \cdots \ \xi_{k,n}]^{\mathrm{T}}, \boldsymbol{x}_{0} = [x_{0} \ x_{0} \ \cdots \ x_{0}]^{\mathrm{T}},$  $\boldsymbol{u}_{0} = [u_{0} \ u_{0} \ \cdots \ u_{0}]^{\mathrm{T}}, \boldsymbol{u}_{k} = [u_{k,1} \ u_{k,2} \ \cdots \ u_{k,n}]^{\mathrm{T}},$  $\boldsymbol{e}_{k} = \boldsymbol{x}_{k} - \boldsymbol{x}_{0}.$  由式(7)可知

$$\boldsymbol{\xi}_k = (L+B)\boldsymbol{e}_k = H\boldsymbol{e}_k.$$
(8)

**假设3** 在多智能体系统的各次迭代中,一致性 误差的初值  $\boldsymbol{\xi}_k(0) \in [\boldsymbol{\xi}^\circ - \boldsymbol{\delta}, \boldsymbol{\xi}^\circ + \boldsymbol{\delta}], \boldsymbol{\xi}^\circ = [\xi^{1\circ} \xi^{2\circ} \cdots \xi^{n\circ}]^T 与 \boldsymbol{\delta}$ 都是与k无关的n维常向量.

**注** 1 在假设3中,对 $\delta$ 的具体大小不需已知,而只需知 道存在一个足够大的正实数向量 $\delta$ ,满足 $\xi^{\circ} - \delta \leq \xi_k(0) \leq \xi^{\circ} + \delta$ .可见,假设4的要求不高.

由式(8)可得一致性误差 $\boldsymbol{\xi}_k$ 的动态方程为  $\dot{\boldsymbol{\xi}}_k = H(\boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}_0 + \boldsymbol{e}_k, t) + g(\boldsymbol{x}_0 + \boldsymbol{e}_k, t)\boldsymbol{u}_k - \dot{\boldsymbol{x}}_0),$ 

记与其对应的期望一致性误差轨迹为 $\boldsymbol{\xi}_{k}^{*} = [\xi_{k,1}^{*} \xi_{k,2}^{*} \cdots \xi_{k,n}^{*}]^{\mathrm{T}}$ ,存在期望控制为 $\boldsymbol{u}_{k}^{*}(t)$ ,满足

 $\boldsymbol{\xi}_{k}^{*} = H(\boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}_{0} + \boldsymbol{e}_{k}^{*}, t) + g(\boldsymbol{x}_{0} + \boldsymbol{e}_{k}^{*}, t)\boldsymbol{u}_{k}^{*} - \dot{\boldsymbol{x}}_{0}).$ 以上两式中:

$$\boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}_0 + \boldsymbol{e}_k, t) = (f_1(x_0 + e_{k,1}, t), f_2(x_0 + e_{k,2}, t), \\ \cdots, f_n(x_0 + e_{k,n}, t))^{\mathrm{T}},$$

$$g(\boldsymbol{x}_0 + \boldsymbol{e}_k, t) = \text{diag}\{g_1(x_0 + e_{k,1}, t), g_2(x_0 + e_{k,2}, t), \\ \cdots, g_n(x_0 + e_{k,n}, t)\},\$$

$$m{f}(m{x}_0+m{e}_k^*,t)=(f_1(x_0+e_{k,1}^*,t),f_1(x_0+e_{k,2}^*,t),\ \cdots,f_n(x_0+e_{k,n}^*,t))^{\mathrm{T}},$$

$$g(\boldsymbol{x}_0 + \boldsymbol{e}_k^*, t) = ext{diag}\{g_1(x_0 + \boldsymbol{e}_{k,1}^*, t), g_2(x_0 + \boldsymbol{e}_{k,2}^*, t), \ \cdots, g_n(x_0 + \boldsymbol{e}_{k,n}^*, t)\},$$

 $\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{u}_{k}^{*} &= (u_{k,1}^{*}, u_{k,2}^{*}, \cdots, u_{k,n}^{*})^{\mathrm{T}}, \\ \boldsymbol{e}_{k}^{*} &= (e_{k,1}^{*}, e_{k,2}^{*}, \cdots, e_{k,n}^{*})^{\mathrm{T}} = H^{-1} \boldsymbol{\xi}_{k}^{*}. \end{aligned}$ 

为了实施一致性误差跟踪算法,构造期望一致性误差轨迹:对于第*j*(*j* = 1, 2, · · · , *n*)个从智能体,

$$\xi_{k,j}^*(t) = \begin{cases} \xi_{k,j}(0)\mu(t), \ 0 \le t \le t_1, \\ 0, \qquad t_1 < t \le T. \end{cases}$$
(9)

此处, 根据需要选择 $t_1$ 的大小.  $\mu(t)$ 为具有衰减特性的函数, 例如

$$\mu(t) = \frac{10(t_1-t)^3}{t_1^3} - \frac{15(t_1-t)^4}{t_1^4} + \frac{6(t_1-t)^5}{t_1^5}.$$

由期望一致性误差轨迹的衰减性状可以看出,只要实现闭环系统的一致性误差在整个作业区间[0,*T*] 上完全跟踪期望一致性误差轨迹,就可实现从智能体状态对主智能体状态在预设区间[*t*<sub>1</sub>,*T*]上完全跟踪的目的.  $记 z_{k,j}(t) = \xi_{k,j}(t) - \xi^*_{k,j}(t), \ \boldsymbol{z}_k = [z_{k,1} \ z_{k,2} \ \cdots \ z_{k,n}]^{\mathrm{T}},$ 于是

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{z}}_{k} = \dot{\boldsymbol{\xi}}_{k} - \boldsymbol{\xi}_{k}^{*} = H(\boldsymbol{f}_{k} + g_{k}\boldsymbol{u}_{k} - \boldsymbol{f}_{k}^{*} - g_{k}^{*}\boldsymbol{u}_{k}^{*}), \qquad (10)$$

式中:  $\boldsymbol{f}_{k}^{*} \triangleq \boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}_{0} + \boldsymbol{e}_{k}^{*}, t), g_{k}^{*} \triangleq g(\boldsymbol{x}_{0} + \boldsymbol{e}_{k}^{*}, t).$ 选择 Lyapunov 函数  $V_{k} = \frac{1}{2}\boldsymbol{z}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}}H^{-1}\boldsymbol{z}_{k},$ 对其求时

间导数:

$$\dot{V}_{k} = \boldsymbol{z}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}}(\boldsymbol{f}_{k} + g_{k}\boldsymbol{u}_{k} - \boldsymbol{f}_{k}^{*} - g_{k}^{*}\boldsymbol{u}_{k}^{*}) =$$

$$\boldsymbol{z}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}}(\boldsymbol{f}_{k} - \boldsymbol{f}_{k}^{*}) + \boldsymbol{z}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}}(g_{k}\boldsymbol{u}_{k} - g_{k}\boldsymbol{u}_{\mathrm{d}k}) +$$

$$\boldsymbol{z}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}}(g_{k}\boldsymbol{u}_{\mathrm{d}k} - g_{k}^{*}\boldsymbol{u}_{\mathrm{d}k}) + \boldsymbol{z}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}}(g_{\mathrm{d}}\boldsymbol{u}_{\mathrm{d}k} - g_{\mathrm{d}}\boldsymbol{u}_{\mathrm{d}}) +$$

$$\boldsymbol{z}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}}(g_{k}^{*}\boldsymbol{u}_{\mathrm{d}k} - g_{\mathrm{d}}\boldsymbol{u}_{\mathrm{d}k}) + \boldsymbol{z}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}}(g_{\mathrm{d}}\boldsymbol{u}_{\mathrm{d}k} - g_{\mathrm{d}}\boldsymbol{u}_{\mathrm{d}}) +$$

$$\boldsymbol{z}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}}(g_{k}^{*}\boldsymbol{u}_{\mathrm{d}k} - g_{\mathrm{d}}\boldsymbol{u}_{\mathrm{d}k} + g_{\mathrm{d}}\boldsymbol{u}_{\mathrm{d}} - g_{k}^{*}\boldsymbol{u}_{k}^{*}), \qquad (11)$$

式中: $g_d$ 为 $g(\boldsymbol{x}_0 + \boldsymbol{e}_d, t)$ 的简记,

 $g(\boldsymbol{x}_{0} + \boldsymbol{e}_{d}, t) \triangleq \operatorname{diag}\{g_{1}(x_{0} + e_{1d}, t), g_{2}(x_{0} + e_{2d}, t), \\ \cdots, g_{n}(x_{0} + e_{nd}, t)\}, \\ \boldsymbol{e}_{d} = [e_{1d} \ e_{2d} \ \cdots \ e_{nd}]^{\mathrm{T}} = H^{-1} \boldsymbol{\xi}_{d}.$ 

 $\boldsymbol{\xi}_{d}(t) = [\xi_{1d}(t) \ \xi_{2d}(t) \ \cdots \ \xi_{nd}(t)]^{T}$ 为根据式(9)及  $\boldsymbol{\xi}_{k}(0) = \boldsymbol{\xi}^{o}$ 所确定的期望一致性误差轨迹.存在控制 量 $\boldsymbol{u}_{d} = [u_{1d} \ u_{2d} \ \cdots \ u_{nd}]^{T}$ ,满足

$$\begin{split} \dot{\boldsymbol{\xi}}_{\mathrm{d}} &= H(\boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}_{0} + \boldsymbol{e}_{\mathrm{d}}, t) + g(\boldsymbol{x}_{0} + \boldsymbol{e}_{\mathrm{d}}, t)\boldsymbol{u}_{\mathrm{d}} - \dot{\boldsymbol{x}}_{0}), \\ \boldsymbol{\xi}_{\mathrm{d}}(0) &= \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\mathrm{o}}, \end{split}$$

式中 $f(\mathbf{x}_0 + \mathbf{e}_d, t) = (f_1(x_0 + e_{1d}, t) \cdots f_n(x_0 + e_{nd}, t))^T$ . 不难看出,  $\boldsymbol{\xi}_d$ 是曲线组集合 $\boldsymbol{\xi}_d^*$ 中的一个元素,  $\boldsymbol{u}_d$ 是控制输入向量集合 $\boldsymbol{u}_k^*$ 中的一个元素, 即 $\boldsymbol{\xi}_d \in \boldsymbol{\xi}_k^*$ 的 一个特例,  $\boldsymbol{u}_d \in \boldsymbol{u}_k^*$ 的一个特例.

根据假设1,可知

$$\boldsymbol{z}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}}(\boldsymbol{f}_{k} - \boldsymbol{f}_{k}^{*}) \leq |\boldsymbol{z}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}}|\mathrm{diag}\{l_{\mathrm{f1}}, l_{\mathrm{f2}}, \cdots, l_{\mathrm{fn}}\}|\boldsymbol{e}_{k} - \boldsymbol{e}_{k}^{*}| = |\boldsymbol{z}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}}|\mathrm{diag}\{l_{\mathrm{f1}}, l_{\mathrm{f2}}, \cdots, l_{\mathrm{fn}}\}|H^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{k} - \boldsymbol{\xi}_{k}^{*})| \leq \max(l_{\mathrm{f1}}, l_{\mathrm{f2}}, \cdots, l_{\mathrm{fn}})||H^{-1}||\boldsymbol{z}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{z}_{k}$$
(12)

和

 $\mathbf{z}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}}(g_{k}\mathbf{u}_{dk} - g_{k}^{*}\mathbf{u}_{dk}) \leqslant \\
|\mathbf{z}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}}|\mathrm{diag}\{l_{g1}|u_{dk1}|, \cdots, l_{gn}|u_{dkn}|\}|\mathbf{e}_{k} - \mathbf{e}_{k}^{*}| = \\
|\mathbf{z}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}}|\mathrm{diag}\{l_{g1}|u_{dk1}|, \cdots, l_{gn}|u_{dkn}|\}|H^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{k} - \boldsymbol{\xi}_{k}^{*})| \leqslant \\
\max(l_{g1}\bar{u}_{d1}, \cdots, l_{gn}\bar{u}_{dn})||H^{-1}||\mathbf{z}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{z}_{k} \qquad (13) \\
\bar{\mathbf{k}} \,\bar{\mathbf{\Delta}}. \,\bar{\mathbf{k}} \,\Xi, \,\bar{u}_{d1}, \bar{u}_{d2}, \cdots, \bar{u}_{dn} \,\bar{\mathbf{k}} \,\bar{\mathbf{k}} \,\mathrm{fl} \,\bar{\mathbf{m}} \,\mathrm{fl} \,\bar{\mathbf{m}} \,\mathrm{fl} \,\mathrm$ 

 $记\rho = \max(l_{f1}, l_{f2}, \cdots, l_{fn}) + \max(l_{g1}\bar{u}_{d1}, \cdots, l_{gn}\bar{u}_{dn}),$ 由饱和函数的性质, 易知 $\rho$ 为有界量. 结合式(11)-(13),

$$egin{aligned} \dot{V}_k \leqslant & 
ho \|H^{-1}\|oldsymbol{z}_k^{ ext{T}}oldsymbol{z}_k + oldsymbol{z}_k^{ ext{T}}(g_koldsymbol{u}_k - g_koldsymbol{u}_{ ext{d}k}) + \ & oldsymbol{z}_k^{ ext{T}}(g_ ext{d}oldsymbol{u}_{ ext{d}k} - g_ ext{d}oldsymbol{u}_{ ext{d}}) + \end{aligned}$$

$$\boldsymbol{z}_k^{\scriptscriptstyle 1}(g_k^*\boldsymbol{u}_{\mathrm{d}k}-g_{\mathrm{d}}\boldsymbol{u}_{\mathrm{d}k}+g_{\mathrm{d}}\boldsymbol{u}_{\mathrm{d}}-g_k^*\boldsymbol{u}_k^*).$$

当 $t \in [t_1, T]$ 时,  $g_k^* \boldsymbol{u}_{dk} - g_d \boldsymbol{u}_{dk} + g_d \boldsymbol{u}_d - g_k^* \boldsymbol{u}_k^* = \boldsymbol{0}$ ; 当 $t \in [0, t_1)$ 时,  $g_k^* \boldsymbol{u}_{dk} - g_d \boldsymbol{u}_{dk} + g_d \boldsymbol{u}_d - g_k^* \boldsymbol{u}_k^*$ 有界, 记 其界为 $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}$ . 于是

$$\dot{V}_{k} \leqslant \rho \|H^{-1}\|\boldsymbol{z}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{z}_{k} + \boldsymbol{z}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}}(g_{k}\boldsymbol{u}_{k} - g_{k}\boldsymbol{u}_{\mathrm{d}k}) + \boldsymbol{z}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}}(g_{\mathrm{d}}\boldsymbol{u}_{\mathrm{d}k} - g_{\mathrm{d}}\boldsymbol{u}_{\mathrm{d}}) + |\boldsymbol{z}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}}|\boldsymbol{\epsilon},$$
(14)

由此,设计控制器

$$\boldsymbol{u}_k = -\gamma_1 \boldsymbol{z}_k - \boldsymbol{u}_{\epsilon k} + \boldsymbol{u}_{\mathrm{d} k}, \qquad (15)$$

其中:

$$\boldsymbol{u}_{\epsilon k} = \begin{pmatrix} g_{\mathrm{m}1k}^{-1} \epsilon_{1k} \mathrm{tanh}(\beta z_{1k} \epsilon_{1k}) \\ g_{\mathrm{m}2k}^{-1} \epsilon_{2k} \mathrm{tanh}(\beta z_{2k} \epsilon_{2k}) \\ \vdots \\ g_{\mathrm{m}nk}^{-1} \epsilon_{nk} \mathrm{tanh}(\beta z_{nk} \epsilon_{nk}) \end{pmatrix}, \\ \boldsymbol{u}_{\mathrm{d}k} = \mathrm{sat}(\hat{\boldsymbol{u}}_{\mathrm{d}k}), \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}_{\mathrm{d}k} = \mathrm{sat}(\hat{\boldsymbol{u}}_{\mathrm{d}k-1}) - \gamma_2 \boldsymbol{z}_k, \ \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}_{\mathrm{d}-1} = 0, \qquad (16) \\ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_k = \mathrm{sat}(\hat{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}_k), \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}_k = \mathrm{sat}(\hat{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}_{k-1}) + \gamma_3 |\boldsymbol{z}_k|, \ \hat{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}_{-1} = 0. \qquad (17) \end{cases}$$

此处,  $\gamma_1 > 0$ ,  $\gamma_2 > 0$ ,  $\gamma_3 > 0$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_k = [\epsilon_{1k} \ \epsilon_{2k} \ \cdots \ \epsilon_{nk}]^{\mathrm{T}}$ 为对 $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}$ 的估计,  $\beta = \mu(k+1)(k+2)$ ,  $\mu > 0$ . 本文中, 对于 $\hat{\boldsymbol{h}} = (\hat{h}_1 \ \cdots \ \hat{h}_n)^{\mathrm{T}} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , sat $(\hat{\boldsymbol{h}})$ 表示对 $\hat{\boldsymbol{h}}$ 中的元 素 $\hat{h}_i (i = 1, 2, \cdots, n)$ 进行下述限幅运算:

$$\operatorname{sat}(\hat{h}_i) = \begin{cases} \bar{h}, \ \hat{h}_i > \bar{h}, \\ \underline{h}, \ \hat{h}_i < \underline{h}, \\ \hat{h}_i, \ \underline{\sharp}\mathfrak{W}, \end{cases}$$
(18)

*h*与*h*分别为对应的上下限幅值.

#### 4 收敛性分析(Analysis of convergence)

**定理1** 对于由式(1)-(2)所组成的多智能体系统,若其满足假设1-3,在从智能体系统状态初值任意的情况下,对从智能体施加控制律(15),经过足够多次迭代后,可在部分作业区间[*t*<sub>1</sub>,*T*]上实现*x*<sub>k</sub>对*x*<sub>0</sub>的零误差跟踪,即

$$\lim_{k \to +\infty} \boldsymbol{e}_k(t) = 0, \ t \in [t_1, T].$$
(19)

证 选择Lyapunov泛函

$$L_{k} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\lambda t} \boldsymbol{z}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}} H^{-1} \boldsymbol{z}_{k} + \frac{1}{2\gamma_{2}} \int_{0}^{t} e^{-\lambda \tau} \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}_{\mathrm{d}k}^{\mathrm{T}} g_{\mathrm{d}} \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}_{\mathrm{d}k} \mathrm{d}\tau + \frac{1}{2\gamma_{3}} \int_{0}^{t} e^{-\lambda \tau} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}_{k} \mathrm{d}\tau,$$

式中:  $\tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}_{dk} = \boldsymbol{u}_{dk} - \boldsymbol{u}_{d}, \ \tilde{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}_{k} = \boldsymbol{\epsilon} - \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{k}.$ 根据式(14)–(15),

$$\begin{aligned} &(\frac{1}{2}\mathrm{e}^{-\lambda t}\boldsymbol{z}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}}H^{-1}\boldsymbol{z}_{k})' \leqslant \\ &\mathrm{e}^{-\lambda t}\big[-\frac{\lambda}{2}\lambda_{H}\boldsymbol{z}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{z}_{k}+\rho\|H^{-1}\|\boldsymbol{z}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{z}_{k}-\boldsymbol{z}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}}g_{k}\boldsymbol{u}_{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}\boldsymbol{k}}+ \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
 z_k^{\mathrm{T}} g_{\mathrm{d}}(\boldsymbol{u}_{\mathrm{d}k} - \boldsymbol{u}_{\mathrm{d}}) + (|\boldsymbol{z}_k^{\mathrm{T}}|\boldsymbol{\epsilon} - \gamma_1 \boldsymbol{z}_k^{\mathrm{T}} g_k \boldsymbol{z}_k)]. \\
 式中\lambda_H 为 H^{-1} 的最小特征值. 选取足够大的\lambda, 可使
 
$$-\frac{\lambda}{2} \lambda_H + \rho \|H^{-1}\| \leqslant 0,$$
(20)$$

于是

$$\frac{1}{2} e^{-\lambda t} \boldsymbol{z}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}} H^{-1} \boldsymbol{z}_{k} \leqslant 
\int_{0}^{t} e^{-\lambda \tau} (|\boldsymbol{z}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}}| \boldsymbol{\epsilon} - \boldsymbol{z}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}} g_{k} \boldsymbol{u}_{\boldsymbol{\epsilon} k} - \gamma_{1} \boldsymbol{z}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}} g_{k} \boldsymbol{z}_{k}) \mathrm{d}\tau + 
\int_{0}^{t} e^{-\lambda \tau} \boldsymbol{z}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}} (g_{\mathrm{d}} \boldsymbol{u}_{\mathrm{d} k} - g_{\mathrm{d}} \boldsymbol{u}_{\mathrm{d}}) \mathrm{d}\tau.$$
(21)

根据正切双曲函数的性质及式(17),

$$\begin{aligned} |\boldsymbol{z}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}}|\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{k} - \boldsymbol{z}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}}g_{k}\boldsymbol{u}_{\epsilon k} &\leq \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} |z_{ik}||\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{ik}| - \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} z_{ik}\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{ik} \mathrm{tanh}(\mu(k+1)(k+2)z_{ik}\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{ik}) &= \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} |z_{ik}\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{ik}| - \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} |z_{ik}\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{ik}| \mathrm{tanh}(\mu(k+1)(k+2)|z_{ik}\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{ik}|). \end{aligned}$$
(22)  
$$\boldsymbol{\forall} \boldsymbol{\mp} \boldsymbol{\eta} \in \mathbb{R}, \ \varepsilon > 0, \ \boldsymbol{\pi} \boldsymbol{\Leftrightarrow} \boldsymbol{\varPi} \end{aligned}$$

 $0 \leqslant |\eta| - \eta \tanh(\frac{\eta}{\varepsilon}) \leqslant \omega\varepsilon$ 

成立, 式中 $\omega$ 为一常数, 满足 $\omega = e^{-(\omega+1)}$ , 其值为 0.2785. 于是由式(22)可知

$$|\boldsymbol{z}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}}|\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{k}-\boldsymbol{z}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}}g_{k}\boldsymbol{u}_{\epsilon k}\leqslant\frac{\omega n}{\mu(k+1)(k+2)}.$$
(24)

综合式(21)(24),

$$\frac{1}{2} e^{-\lambda t} \boldsymbol{z}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}} H^{-1} \boldsymbol{z}_{k} \leqslant 
\int_{0}^{t} e^{-\lambda \tau} \left( \frac{\omega n}{\mu (k+1)(k+2)} - \gamma_{1} \boldsymbol{z}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}} g_{k} \boldsymbol{z}_{k} \right) \mathrm{d}\tau + 
\int_{0}^{t} e^{-\lambda \tau} \boldsymbol{z}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}} (g_{\mathrm{d}} \boldsymbol{u}_{\mathrm{d}k} - g_{\mathrm{d}} \boldsymbol{u}_{\mathrm{d}}) \mathrm{d}\tau.$$
(25)

当k > 0时,由式(20)及上式可得

$$L_{k} - L_{k-1} \leqslant -\int_{0}^{t} \gamma_{1} \boldsymbol{z}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}} g_{k} \boldsymbol{z}_{k} \mathrm{d}\tau + \frac{t\omega n}{\mu(k+1)(k+2)} + \int_{0}^{t} |\boldsymbol{z}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}}| \tilde{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}_{k} \mathrm{d}\tau + \int_{0}^{t} \boldsymbol{z}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}} (g_{\mathrm{d}} \boldsymbol{u}_{\mathrm{d}k} - g_{\mathrm{d}} \boldsymbol{u}_{\mathrm{d}}) \mathrm{d}\tau - \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{e}^{-\lambda t} \boldsymbol{z}_{k-1}^{\mathrm{T}} H^{-1} \boldsymbol{z}_{k-1} + \frac{1}{2\gamma_{2}} \int_{0}^{t} (\tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}_{\mathrm{d}k}^{\mathrm{T}} g_{\mathrm{d}} \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}_{\mathrm{d}k} - \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}_{\mathrm{d}k-1}^{\mathrm{T}} g_{\mathrm{d}} \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}_{\mathrm{d}k-1}) \mathrm{d}\tau + \frac{1}{2\gamma_{3}} \int_{0}^{t} (\tilde{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}_{k} - \tilde{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}_{k-1}^{\mathrm{T}} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}_{k-1}) \mathrm{d}\tau.$$
(26)  
  $\Re \Pi \Pi \vec{\mathfrak{T}}(16), \Pi \Downarrow \mathring{\mathfrak{t}} \mathring{\mathfrak{t}} \amalg \frac{1}{2\gamma_{2}} (\tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}_{\mathrm{d}k}^{\mathrm{T}} g_{\mathrm{d}} \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}_{\mathrm{d}k} - \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}_{\mathrm{d}k-1}^{\mathrm{T}} g_{\mathrm{d}} \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}_{\mathrm{d}k-1}) + \boldsymbol{z}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}} g_{\mathrm{d}} \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}_{\mathrm{d}k} = \frac{1}{\gamma_{2}} (\boldsymbol{u}_{\mathrm{d}k} - \boldsymbol{u}_{\mathrm{d}k-1} + \gamma_{2} \boldsymbol{z}_{k})^{\mathrm{T}} g_{\mathrm{d}} \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}_{\mathrm{d}k} -$ 

(23)

$$\frac{1}{2\gamma_2} (\boldsymbol{u}_{dk} - \boldsymbol{u}_{dk-1})^{\mathrm{T}} (\boldsymbol{u}_{dk} - \boldsymbol{u}_{dk-1}) \leqslant 
\frac{1}{\gamma_2} (\hat{\boldsymbol{u}}_{dk} - \operatorname{sat}(\hat{\boldsymbol{u}}_{dk}))^{\mathrm{T}} g_{\mathrm{d}} (\boldsymbol{u}_{\mathrm{d}} - \operatorname{sat}(\hat{\boldsymbol{u}}_{dk})) \leqslant 0.$$
结合上述两式,

$$L_{k} - L_{k-1} \leqslant -\int_{0}^{t} \gamma_{1} \boldsymbol{z}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}} g_{k} \boldsymbol{z}_{k} \mathrm{d}\tau + \frac{t\omega n}{\mu(k+1)(k+2)} + \int_{0}^{t} |\boldsymbol{z}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}}| \tilde{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}_{k} \mathrm{d}\tau - \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{e}^{-\lambda t} \boldsymbol{z}_{k-1}^{\mathrm{T}} H^{-1} \boldsymbol{z}_{k-1} + \frac{1}{2\gamma_{3}} \int_{0}^{t} (\tilde{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}_{k} - \tilde{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}_{k-1}^{\mathrm{T}} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}_{k-1}) \mathrm{d}\tau.$$
(27)

由式(17)可得

$$\frac{1}{2\gamma_{3}} (\tilde{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}_{k} - \tilde{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}_{k-1}^{\mathrm{T}} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}_{k-1}) + |\boldsymbol{z}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}}| \tilde{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}_{k} = 
\frac{1}{\gamma_{3}} (-\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{k} + \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{k-1} + \gamma_{3} |\boldsymbol{z}_{k}|)^{\mathrm{T}} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}_{k} - 
\frac{1}{2\gamma_{3}} (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{k} - \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{k-1})^{\mathrm{T}} (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{k} - \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{k-1}) \leqslant 
\frac{1}{\gamma_{3}} (\hat{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}_{k} - \operatorname{sat}(\hat{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}_{k}))^{\mathrm{T}} (\boldsymbol{\epsilon} - \operatorname{sat}(\hat{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}_{k})) \leqslant 0. \quad (28)$$

$$L_{k} - L_{k-1} \leqslant \frac{t\omega n}{\mu(k+1)(k+2)} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-\lambda t} \boldsymbol{z}_{k-1}^{\mathrm{T}} H^{-1} \boldsymbol{z}_{k-1}.$$
 (29)

进一步,

$$L_{k} \leqslant L_{0} + \sum_{i=1}^{k} \frac{t\omega n}{\mu(i+1)(i+2)} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{k} \boldsymbol{z}_{i-1}^{\mathrm{T}} H^{-1} \boldsymbol{z}_{i-1} \leqslant L_{0} + \frac{t\omega n}{2\mu} - \frac{\mathrm{e}^{-\lambda t}}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{k} \boldsymbol{z}_{i-1}^{\mathrm{T}} H^{-1} \boldsymbol{z}_{i-1}.$$
(30)

注意到

$$\sum_{i=1}^{k} \frac{t\omega n}{\mu(i+1)(i+2)} = \frac{t\omega n}{\mu} \left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{k-1} - \frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{k+1} - \frac{1}{k+2}\right] \leqslant \frac{t\omega n}{2\mu}.$$
(31)

利用式(31)的结果,由式(30)知

$$L_k \leqslant L_0 + \frac{t\omega n}{2\mu} - \frac{\mathrm{e}^{-\lambda t}}{2} \sum_{i=1}^k \boldsymbol{z}_{i-1}^{\mathrm{T}} H^{-1} \boldsymbol{z}_{i-1} \qquad (32)$$

成立. 根据函数的连续性, 可知 $L_0$ 有界. 其次,  $\frac{t\omega n}{2\mu}$ 是 个有界量. 至此, 根据数列收敛的必要条件, 由不等式 (32)可得

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} \boldsymbol{z}_k(t) = 0, \ t \in [0, T].$$
(33)

本文提出的一致性误差跟踪方法,适用于任意初始误差情形,在足够多次迭代后, $\xi_k$ 可在整个作业区间[0,T]上零误差跟踪 $\xi_k^*, x_k$ 可在预设的部分作业区间 $[t_1,T]$ 上零误差跟踪 $x_0$ .本节利用双曲正切函数设计反馈项,补偿有界但随迭代次数变化的不确定性.

#### 5 数值算例(Numerical simulation)

考虑在区间[0,T]重复运行的多智能体系统,该系统由1个主智能体与4个从智能体组成,从智能体的动态特性为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_1 &= (1+t)\sin(tx_1) + (1+0.1\sin x_1)u_1, \\ \dot{x}_2 &= 0.2x_2 + (1.3+0.05\cos x_2)u_2, \\ \dot{x}_3 &= 8x_3 + \sin(0.5x_3)\cos(2x_3) + \\ &(2-0.5\cos(0.1x_3))u_3, \\ \dot{x}_4 &= 3x_4 + 0.1\cos^2 x_4 + (2+0.1\sin^2 x_4)u_4. \end{aligned}$$

未知但确定的u0通过动态特性

$$\dot{x}_0 = u_0, \tag{35}$$

确定主智能体的运行轨迹为 $x_0 = \sin(\pi t)$ . 该多智能体系统的通信关系拓扑结构G见图1.



图 1 多智能体系统的拓扑结构 Fig. 1 Topology of multi-agent system

图1对应的Laplacian矩阵

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$
 (36)

 $B = \text{diag}\{1, 0, 0, 1\}$ . 各从智能体的状态初值为

 $x_1(0) = 0.3 + 0.05$  rand,  $x_2(0) = 0.2 + 0.05$  rand,  $x_3(0) = -0.1 + 0.05$  rand,  $x_4(0) = -0.3 + 0.05$  rand.

此处, rand表示0到1之间的随机数.

$$g_{m1k} = 0.8, \ g_{mk} = 1.1, \ g_{m3k} = 1.4, \ g_{m4k} = 2,$$

容易验证,系统满足假设1-3.采用控制律(15)进行仿 真,仿真参数取

 $\gamma_1 = 5, \gamma_2 = 5, \gamma_3 = 0.05, t_1 = 0.3, T = 2, \mu = 5.$ 主、从智能体在第100次迭代过程中的状态见图2, 图3是在该次迭代过程中的 $z_k$ 情况,各从智能体的控 制输入情况见图4. 图5为 $z_k^T(t)Hz_k(t)$ 的随迭代次数 收敛情况, $J_k \triangleq lg \max_{t \in [0,T]} (z_k^T(t)Hz_k(t))$ .可以看出, 在足够多次迭代后,各从智能体均能够在 $[t_1, T]$ 上对 主智能体进行零误差状态跟踪.





图 4 控制输入 $u_1 - u_4$ Fig. 4 Control input  $u_1 - u_4$ 



图 5  $J_k$ 权效过程 Fig. 5 The convergence performance of  $J_k$ 

本例表明,利用本文提出的一致性误差跟踪学习 控制算法,可以解决非参数不确定多智能体系统在任 意初始误差情形下的一致性问题,经过足够多次迭代 后,各从智能体状态可在预设的部分作业区间上完全 跟踪主智能体状态.

#### 6 结论(Conclusions)

本文研究参数不确定主-从型多智能体系统的一 致性问题,基于Lyapunov综合方法设计迭代学习控制 器.为克服各次迭代过程中的误差初值非零问题,给 出了一种期望一致性误差轨迹构造方案,并由此提出 一致性误差跟踪设计方法.闭环系统经过足够多次迭 代后,一致性误差在整个作业区间上完全跟踪对应的 期望一致性误差轨迹,这即意味着从智能体状态在部 分作业区间上对主智能体进行完全轨迹跟踪.本文采 用鲁棒策略与学习策略相结合的手段处理非参数不 确定性.

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