

随机激励下板球系统建模与有限时间全状态预设性能跟踪控制

李小华^{1†}, 王傲翔¹, 刘晓平²

(1. 辽宁科技大学 电子与信息工程学院, 辽宁 鞍山 114051; 2. 湖首大学 工程学院, 加拿大 安大略 桑德贝 P7B 5E1)

摘要: 研究板球系统受到随机激励时的数学建模与轨迹跟踪控制问题. 首次建立了板球系统的随机数学模型, 并结合backstepping方法、有限时间预设性能函数、全状态约束及新的预设性能推导方法设计了具有未知输入饱和的随机板球系统实际有限时间全状态预设性能跟踪控制器, 实现了随机激励下板球系统的有限时间预设性能轨迹跟踪控制. 所设计的控制器保证了系统跟踪误差能够被预先给定的有限时间性能函数约束, 并且能在任意给定的停息时间内收敛到预先给定的邻域内. 最后通过仿真实验验证了所设计控制器具有更好的控制效果.

关键词: 板球系统; 随机噪声; 建模; 有限时间控制; 预设性能; 全状态约束

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Modeling and finite-time full state prescribed performance tracking control for ball and plate system with stochastic noise

LI Xiao-hua^{1†}, WANG Ao-xiang¹, LIU Xiao-ping²

(1. School of Electronic and Information Engineering, University of Science and Technology Liaoning, Anshan Liaoning 114051, China;
2. Faculty of Engineering, Lakehead University, Ontario Thunder Bay P7B 5E1, Canada)

Abstract: Modeling and trajectory tracking control problem are studied for ball and plate system with stochastic noise in this paper. A stochastic mathematical model of ball and plate system is established for the first time. A practical finite-time full state prescribed performance tracking controller is designed for the stochastic ball and plate system with unknown input saturation by combining backstepping technique, finite-time prescribed performance function, full state constraints with a new prescribed performance design method, so that finite-time prescribed performance trajectory tracking control for the ball and plate system with stochastic noise is achieved. The designed controller can guarantee that the tracking error of the system is constrained by a predefined finite-time performance function, and the tracking error can converge to a predetermined neighborhood within the arbitrarily given settling time. Finally, the simulation results show that the designed controller has a better control effect.

Key words: ball and plate system; stochastic noise; modeling; finite-time control; prescribed performance; full state constraints

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1 引言

板球系统作为一个典型的欠驱动非线性系统, 其复杂的非线性特性与强耦合特性引起了广大学者的研究兴趣. 它不仅可以用来检验控制算法的有效性, 而且对它的研究成果可以推广到诸如工业机器人与卫星定位等实际非线性系统中, 具有重要的理论与实际意义.

为了对板球系统进行精确控制, 就要对其进行精确地建模. 关于板球系统的建模, 目前已有大量研究, 如文献[1–4]. 这些研究主要可以分为两类: 一类是运用机理建模法进行建模, 如文献[1–3]; 另一类是采用模糊推理建模法建立板球系统的数学模型, 见文献[4]. 但是在以往的板球系统建模研究中, 均未考虑系统受到的随机因素影响. 并且目前对板球系统的控制

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[†]通信作者. E-mail: lixiaohua6412@163.com; Tel.: +86 412-5929712.

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研究,都是在上述两类建模结果的基础上进行的。

对板球系统的控制研究主要可以分为以下几类:

1) 在不考虑精确数学模型的情况下,采用PID方法或模糊控制进行镇定或跟踪控制,但存在控制精度低的问题^[5-7]。2) 针对简化的线性化数学模型,设计系统的跟踪控制器与镇定控制器,见文献[8-9]。其中,文献[9]针对系统受到外部干扰的情况设计了 H_∞ 干扰抑制镇定控制器,提高了系统的鲁棒性。3) 针对忽略了系统耦合与球板之间摩擦力而得到的非线性系统模型,设计了板球系统的轨迹跟踪控制器^[10-11]。4) 在忽略系统摩擦力的情况下,考虑了耦合因素对系统的影响设计了系统的轨迹跟踪控制器^[12-13]。5) 同时考虑摩擦力与耦合对系统的影响^[3,14-17]。其中,文献[13-14]设计了摩擦力观测器,并通过假设平板的角速度已知将耦合项作为已知项进行处理,并将平板角度作为被控制量,忽视了系统的欠驱动特性。在文献[15]中,假设系统的耦合、摩擦与不确定性项小于一个正常数,将其视为综合干扰来设计系统的滑模控制器,实现了系统的镇定与跟踪控制。文献[16-17]将包含摩擦力和耦合项等不确定项的系统综合函数使用扩张状态观测器进行估计,设计了系统的跟踪控制器。上述研究均未考虑板球系统受到的随机激励影响,难以达到高精度的控制要求。因为在实际中,机械系统都会受随机激励的影响^[18],为了更贴合实际情况,进一步提高控制精度,研究系统在随机激励下的控制方法有着重要的实际意义。

针对一类含随机激励的机械系统,文献[19-20]运用拉格朗日方法建立了系统的随机数学模型。在随机建模的基础上,一类文献采用backstepping方法设计了系统的自适应跟踪控制器^[20-21]。近几年,凭借着快速的收敛性和较强的鲁棒性,有限时间控制受到了广大学者的关注。文献[22]首次提出了随机系统有限时间稳定性理论,解决了当系统函数满足线性增长条件时的有限时间控制问题。而对于系统难以满足线性增长条件时,文献[23]首次提出了随机系统实际有限时间稳定性理论,使得系统能够达到有限时间有界稳定。但据作者所知,目前对板球系统的研究尚未有考虑有限时间控制的问题。

为了保证系统在稳定前提下还能兼顾暂态性能,预设性能方法被广泛应用于非线性系统的控制中^[24-27]。通过选取合适的误差转换与预设性能函数可以使得系统的跟踪误差被限制在给定的界内,来很好地提升系统的瞬态控制效果。但传统预设性能方法一般都是在控制器设计前进行误差转换时已经默认系统的误差是有界的^[24-25],这是不合理的。这一问题在文献[26]中通过新的设计思路得以解决,不需要预

先使用误差转换。更进一步,文献[27]将有限时间和预设性能相结合,提出了一种新的有限时间预设性能函数,通过给出的性能函数进行控制器设计可以使得系统的跟踪误差在任意设定的停息时间内收敛到给定的界内,并且停息时间与初始状态无关。但是,它也存在传统预设性能的共性问题。

基于以上分析,本文致力于研究板球系统在随机激励下的系统建模与有限时间预设性能跟踪控制问题。考虑到板球系统会受到某种随机激励力的影响,本文首次建立了板球系统的随机数学模型,并借鉴了文献[26]的设计思想及文献[27]提出的有限时间预设性能函数,采用一种新的预设性能推导方法,实现了板球系统运动轨迹的有限时间预设性能跟踪控制。文中采用了全状态预设性能约束设计,不仅保证了系统跟踪误差被给定的有限时间预设性能函数限定,同时能够保证系统其他误差变量也能被给定的有限时间预设性能函数限定,并且能够在一定程度上减小控制信号的大小。值得注意的是,由于实际系统不可避免的都会存在控制器饱和现象^[28-29]。本文在系统控制器设计过程中,同时考虑了控制器的饱和,并考虑了外部干扰对系统的影响。所设计控制器能够保证具有输入饱和的板球系统是实际有限时间稳定的,并且跟踪误差能够在给定的停息时间内收敛到事先给定的界内。

本文主要创新点: 1) 考虑随机激励对板球系统的影响,首次建立了板球系统的随机数学模型; 2) 首次采用一种新的预设性能推导方法,避免了传统预设性能的共性问题,将有限时间预设性能控制方案运用于板球系统的跟踪控制中,且系统的停息时间与初始状态无关; 3) 不同于文献[15,17]将耦合作为有界干扰处理,本文对系统中的耦合项等采用了神经网络进行近似逼近,实时考虑了耦合变化的影响,减少了控制设计的保守性; 4) 本文采用了全状态预设性能设计,使得系统中所有状态都能被约束,它可在一定程度上避免控制信号过大的问题; 5) 本文有限时间控制律的设计不需要满足文献[23]中给出的随机系统有限时间控制的Lyapunov性能指标 $LV \leq -aV^\alpha + b$,而只要达到 $LV \leq -aV + b$ 即可。

2 随机板球系统建模

板球系统是通过两个垂直方向上的电机带动平板转动,从而改变小球在平板上的位置的机械系统。板球系统有4个自由度,两个为小球的X方向与Y方向的运动,另外两个为板的倾斜角度。小球的位置的广义坐标为 x 和 y ,原点取在板的中心位置,平板的倾斜角度的广义坐标为 α 和 β 。平板在X或Y方向的转动示意图如图1,小球在平板上的受力分析可见图2。

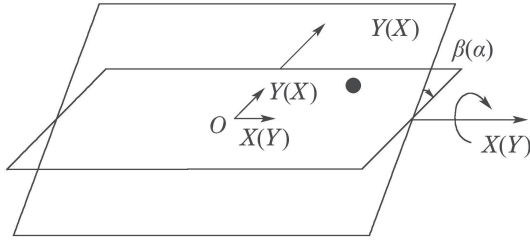


图 1 平板在X(Y)方向旋转的示意图

Fig. 1 The sketch map of plate rotation on X(Y) direction

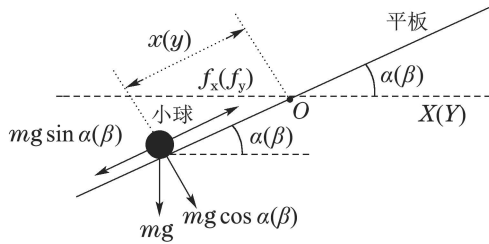


图 2 小球在X(Y)方向上的受力分析

Fig. 2 The force analysis of ball on X(Y) direction

运用拉格朗日方程式(1)建立板球系统的数学模型:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \right) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_j} = Q_j, \quad (1)$$

其中: j 代表板球系统4个自由度方向, T 为板球系统小球与平板的动能, q_j 为 j 方向坐标, Q_j 为 j 方向广义力或广义力矩. 其中, Q_j 在未考虑随机激励力时如式(2)–(5), 得到系统数学模型如式(6)^[14]:

$$Q_x = -mg \sin \alpha + f_x, \quad (2)$$

$$Q_y = -mg \sin \beta + f_y, \quad (3)$$

$$Q_\alpha = \tau_x - mgx \cos \alpha, \quad (4)$$

$$Q_\beta = \tau_y - mgy \cos \beta, \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{cases} (m + \frac{I_b}{r^2})\ddot{x} - mx\dot{\alpha}^2 - my\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta} = -mg \sin \alpha + f_x, \\ (m + \frac{I_b}{r^2})\ddot{y} - my\dot{\beta}^2 - mx\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta} = -mg \sin \beta + f_y, \\ (I_{px} + I_b + mx^2)\ddot{\alpha} + 2mx\dot{x}\dot{\alpha} + mxy\ddot{\beta} + m\dot{x}y\dot{\beta} + mx\dot{y}\dot{\beta} = \tau_x - mgx \cos \alpha, \\ (I_{py} + I_b + my^2)\ddot{\beta} + 2my\dot{y}\dot{\beta} + mxy\ddot{\alpha} + m\dot{x}y\dot{\alpha} + mx\dot{y}\dot{\alpha} = \tau_y - mgy \cos \beta, \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

其中: x, y 分别表示小球在 X 方向与 Y 方向上的位移 (m); α, β 分别表示平板 X 轴、 Y 轴与水平面的夹角 (rad); g 表示重力加速度; I_b, m, r 分别表示小球的转动惯量、小球的质量、小球的半径; f_x, f_y 分别是小球

在平板 X 与 Y 方向上受到的摩擦力, 均为未知函数; I_{px}, I_{py} 分别表示平板绕 X 轴、 Y 轴的转动惯量; τ_x, τ_y 分别为作用于平板 X 方向、 Y 方向的力矩. 接下来将在模型(6)的基础上建立随机板球系统数学模型.

在文献[30]中, 阐明了广义力是由耗散力、控制力与随机激励力组成. 因此, 这里在式(2)–(5)中加入随机激励力部分. 记由随机信号白噪声 ξ 引起的随机激励力在4个方向上分别为 $Q_j^* = \varphi_j(q_j, \dot{q}_j)\xi$. 文献[30]中指出了当 φ_j 为常数时, 相应的激励力 $\varphi_j\xi$ 称为外激或加性激励, 当 φ_j 是关于 q_j 与 $\dot{q}_j$ 的函数时, 相应的激励称为参激或乘性激励. 在本文中, 将 φ_j 作为未知函数进行处理, 适用于以上两种情况. 在式(2)–(5)基础上加上随机激励力 Q_j^* 后可得

$$Q'_x = -mg \sin \alpha + f_x + \varphi_1(x, \dot{x})\xi, \quad (7)$$

$$Q'_y = -mg \sin \beta + f_y + \varphi_2(y, \dot{y})\xi, \quad (8)$$

$$Q'_\alpha = \tau_x - mgx \cos \alpha + \varphi_3(\alpha, \dot{\alpha})\xi, \quad (9)$$

$$Q'_\beta = \tau_y - mgy \cos \beta + \varphi_4(\beta, \dot{\beta})\xi. \quad (10)$$

因此, 考虑随机激励力之后, 拉格朗日方程可改写为式(11):

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \right) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_j} = Q'_j. \quad (11)$$

这里参考式(6)的建模结果, 将式(7)–(10)代入式(11)中, 得到含有随机激励力的板球系统数学模型如式(12):

$$\begin{cases} (m + \frac{I_b}{r^2})\ddot{x} - mx\dot{\alpha}^2 - my\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta} = \varphi_1(x, \dot{x})\xi - mg \sin \alpha + f_x, \\ (m + \frac{I_b}{r^2})\ddot{y} - my\dot{\beta}^2 - mx\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta} = \varphi_2(y, \dot{y})\xi - mg \sin \beta + f_y, \\ (I_{px} + I_b + mx^2)\ddot{\alpha} + 2mx\dot{x}\dot{\alpha} + mxy\ddot{\beta} + m\dot{x}y\dot{\beta} + mx\dot{y}\dot{\beta} = \tau_x - mgx \cos \alpha + \varphi_3(\alpha, \dot{\alpha})\xi, \\ (I_{py} + I_b + my^2)\ddot{\beta} + 2my\dot{y}\dot{\beta} + mxy\ddot{\alpha} + m\dot{x}y\dot{\alpha} + mx\dot{y}\dot{\alpha} = \tau_y - mgy \cos \beta + \varphi_4(\beta, \dot{\beta})\xi. \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

为了方便控制器设计, 按 X 和 Y 方向建立两个子系统, 选取如下状态变量:

$$[x_{1,1} \ x_{1,2} \ x_{1,3} \ x_{1,4}]^T = [x \ \dot{x} \ \alpha \ \dot{\alpha}]^T,$$

$$[x_{2,1} \ x_{2,2} \ x_{2,3} \ x_{2,4}]^T = [y \ \dot{y} \ \beta \ \dot{\beta}]^T,$$

且考虑到板球系统还易受到外部干扰的影响, 并将 ξ 改写为 $\frac{dB}{dt}$ ^[19], 则由式(12)可得到板球系统的Stratonovich 随机状态方程模型如式(13):

$$\begin{cases} dx_{1,1} = x_{1,2}dt, \\ dx_{1,2} = (A(x_{1,1}x_{1,4}^2 - g \sin x_{1,3} + x_{1,4}x_{2,1}x_{2,4} + \frac{f_x}{m}) + d_{1,1})dt + \frac{\varphi_1}{m + I_b/r^2} \circ dB, \\ dx_{1,3} = x_{1,4}dt, \\ dx_{1,4} = (u_x + d_{1,2})dt + \frac{\varphi_2}{m + I_b/r^2} \circ dB, \\ y_x = x_{1,1}, \\ dx_{2,1} = x_{2,2}dt, \\ dx_{2,2} = (A(x_{2,1}x_{2,4}^2 - g \sin x_{2,3} + x_{1,1}x_{1,4}x_{2,4} + \frac{f_y}{m}) + d_{2,1})dt + \frac{\varphi_3}{m + I_b/r^2} \circ dB, \\ dx_{2,3} = x_{2,4}dt, \\ dx_{2,4} = (u_y + d_{2,2})dt + \frac{\varphi_4}{m + I_b/r^2} \circ dB, \\ y_y = x_{2,1}, \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

其中: $A = m/(m + I_b/r^2)$; $d_{1,1}, d_{1,2}, d_{2,1}, d_{2,2}$ 是有界外部干扰, 且 $|d_{i,j}| \leq d$, $i = 1, 2$, $j = 1, 2, 3, 4$, d 是未知正常数; B 是一维独立维纳过程; y_x 和 y_y 为系统输出; u_x, u_y 是控制输入. 并为了叙述方便, 将 $\varphi_j(\cdot)$ 简写为 φ_j .

为了得到系统(13)的Itô随机微分方程, 需要借助文献[19]和文献[31]的方法计算Wong-Zakai修正项:

$$\sigma_{i,j} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^2 \sum_{n=1}^4 \frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}_{i,j}}{\partial x_{m,n}} \bar{\varphi}_{m,n}, \quad (14)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\varphi}_{1,1} &= \bar{\varphi}_{1,3} = \bar{\varphi}_{2,1} = \bar{\varphi}_{2,3} = 0, \\ \bar{\varphi}_{1,2} &= \varphi_1/(m + I_b/r^2), \quad \bar{\varphi}_{1,4} = \varphi_2/(I_{px} + I_b + mx^2), \\ \bar{\varphi}_{2,2} &= \varphi_3/(m + I_b/r^2), \quad \bar{\varphi}_{2,4} = \varphi_4/(I_{py} + I_b + my^2). \end{aligned}$$

假设白噪声 ξ 的功率谱密度等于 $\Sigma/2\pi$, Σ 为正数, 则有 $dB = \Sigma dW$ ^[19-20], W 是一维独立标准维纳过程. 故可得到系统(13)的Itô随机微分方程如下:

$$\begin{cases} dx_{1,1} = x_{1,2}dt, \\ dx_{1,2} = (A(x_{1,1}x_{1,4}^2 - g \sin x_{1,3} + x_{1,4}x_{2,1}x_{2,4} + \frac{f_x}{m}) + d_{1,1} + \sigma_{1,2})dt + \bar{\varphi}_{1,2}\Sigma dW, \\ dx_{1,3} = x_{1,4}dt, \\ dx_{1,4} = (u_x + d_{1,2} + \sigma_{1,4})dt + \bar{\varphi}_{1,4}\Sigma dW, \\ y_x = x_{1,1}, \\ dx_{2,1} = x_{2,2}dt, \\ dx_{2,2} = (A(x_{2,1}x_{2,4}^2 - g \sin x_{2,3} + x_{1,1}x_{1,4}x_{2,4} + \frac{f_y}{m}) + d_{2,1} + \sigma_{2,2})dt + \bar{\varphi}_{2,2}\Sigma dW, \\ dx_{2,3} = x_{2,4}dt, \\ dx_{2,4} = (u_y + d_{2,2} + \sigma_{2,4})dt + \bar{\varphi}_{2,4}\Sigma dW, \\ y_y = x_{2,1}. \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

至此, 在随机激励下的板球系统数学模型建立完毕.

另外, 考虑到系统输入都具有饱和特性, 本文引入如下饱和和非线性描述:

$$\begin{cases} u_x = \text{sat}(v_x) = \begin{cases} \text{sgn } v_x u_{xm}, & |v_x| \geq u_{xm}, \\ v_x, & |v_x| < u_{xm}, \end{cases} \\ u_y = \text{sat}(v_y) = \begin{cases} \text{sgn } v_y u_{ym}, & |v_y| \geq u_{ym}, \\ v_y, & |v_y| < u_{ym}, \end{cases} \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

其中: u_{xm}, u_{ym} 分别是 u_x, u_y 的未知饱和界, v_x, v_y 是实际的控制输入信号. 根据文献[28-29], 饱和函数 u_x, u_y 可以分别通过如下光滑函数进行逼近:

$$\begin{cases} g(v_x) = u_{xm} \tanh \frac{v_x}{u_{xm}} = \frac{u_{xm} (e^{v_x/u_{xm}} - e^{-v_x/u_{xm}})}{e^{v_x/u_{xm}} + e^{-v_x/u_{xm}}}, \\ g(v_y) = u_{ym} \tanh \frac{v_y}{u_{ym}} = \frac{u_{ym} (e^{v_y/u_{ym}} - e^{-v_y/u_{ym}})}{e^{v_y/u_{ym}} + e^{-v_y/u_{ym}}}. \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

因此饱和函数 u_x, u_y 可以写为

$$\begin{aligned} u_x &= g(v_x) + \rho(v_x), \\ u_y &= g(v_y) + \rho(v_y), \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

其中

$$\begin{cases} |\rho(v_x)| = |\text{sat}(v_x) - g(v_x)| \leq u_{xm}(1 - \tanh 1) = D_x, \\ |\rho(v_y)| = |\text{sat}(v_y) - g(v_y)| \leq u_{ym}(1 - \tanh 1) = D_y. \end{cases} \quad (19)$$

为了从式(17)中分离出 v_x, v_y 以便控制器设计, 这里根据均值定理^[28], 若存在一个常数 κ ($0 < \kappa < 1$), 则有

$$g(v_x) = g(v_{x0}) + g_{v_{x\kappa}}(v_x - v_{x0}), \quad (20)$$

其中: $g_{v_{x\kappa}} = \frac{\partial g(v_x)}{\partial v_x} \Big|_{v_x=v_{x\kappa}}, v_{x\kappa} = \kappa v_x + (1-\kappa)v_{x0}$.

选取 $v_{x0} = 0$, 式(20)可以写为

$$g(v_x) = g_{v_{x\kappa}} v_x. \quad (21)$$

同理, 存在常数 ϑ ($0 < \vartheta < 1$)使得下式成立:

$$g(v_y) = g_{v_{y\vartheta}} v_y. \quad (22)$$

考虑式(17), 进一步有

$$g_{v_{x\kappa}} = \frac{\partial g(v_x)}{\partial v_x} \Big|_{v_x=v_{x\kappa}} = 1 - \tanh^2 \frac{v_{x\kappa}}{u_{xm}}. \quad (23)$$

由式(23), 存在未知正常数 g_{xm} 有

$$0 < g_{xm} \leq g_{v_{x\kappa}} \leq 1. \quad (24)$$

同理, 存在未知正常数 g_{ym} 有

$$0 < g_{ym} \leq g_{v_{y\vartheta}} \leq 1. \quad (25)$$

将式(18)(21)–(22)代入式(15), 可得具有输入饱和的随机板球系统数学模型如式(26). 本文中将其视为 X 和 Y 方向的两个子系统来进行设计:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} dx_{1,1} = x_{1,2}dt, \\ dx_{1,2} = (A(x_{1,1}x_{1,4}^2 - g \sin x_{1,3} + \\ x_{1,4}x_{2,1}x_{2,4} + \frac{f_x}{m}) + d_{1,1} + \\ \sigma_{1,2})dt + \bar{\varphi}_{1,2}\Sigma dW, \\ dx_{1,3} = x_{1,4}dt, \\ dx_{1,4} = (g_{v_x}v_x + \rho(v_x) + d_{1,2} + \sigma_{1,4})dt + \\ \bar{\varphi}_{1,4}\Sigma dW, \end{array} \right. \\ y_x = x_{1,1}, \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} dx_{2,1} = x_{2,2}dt, \\ dx_{2,2} = (A(x_{2,1}x_{2,4}^2 - g \sin x_{2,3} + \\ x_{1,1}x_{1,4}x_{2,4} + \frac{f_x}{m}) + d_{2,1} + \\ \sigma_{2,2})dt + \bar{\varphi}_{2,2}\Sigma dW, \\ dx_{2,3} = x_{2,4}dt, \\ dx_{2,4} = (g_{v_y}v_y + \rho(v_y) + d_{2,2} + \sigma_{2,4})dt + \\ \bar{\varphi}_{2,4}\Sigma dW, \end{array} \right. \\ y_y = x_{2,1}. \end{array} \right. \quad (26)$$

本文控制目标是: 设计控制器 v_x, v_y , 使得系统输出 y_x, y_y 跟踪给定的参考信号 y_{xd}, y_{yd} , 即使小球按照给定轨迹运动, 其跟踪误差可在预先设定的停息时间内收敛到一个给定的界内, 并同时保证闭环系统内其他信号有界.

3 预备知识

为了后续控制器设计, 先给出如下定义、假设与引理.

考虑如下随机系统:

$$dx = f(x)dt + h(x)dw, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \quad (27)$$

式中: $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 是系统状态, w 是 r 维布朗运动, $f(\cdot): \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ 与 $h(\cdot): \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n \times r}$ 都为关于 x 的局部Lipschitz函数并且 $f(0) = h(0) = 0$.

定义 1^[23] 对任意的正函数 $V(x) \in \mathbb{C}^2$, 及对应的微分方程(27), 定义无穷微分算子 L 为

$$LV = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} f(x) + \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} \{ h^T(x) \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} h(x) \}, \quad (28)$$

其中 $\text{tr}(\Theta)$ 表示矩阵 Θ 的迹.

定义 2^[23] 如果 $\lim_{c \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{0 \leq t \leq \infty} P\{\|x(t)\| > c\} = 0$, 则称随机过程 $\{x(t), t \geq 0\}$ 是依概率有界的.

定义 3^[23] 对于随机系统(27), 如果对于任意 $x(t_0) = x_0$, 存在一个正常数 γ 和停息时间 $T(\gamma, x_0) < \infty$, 有

$$E(|x(t)|^2) < \gamma, \forall t > t_0 + T, \quad (29)$$

则称系统(27)是均方意义下的实际有限时间稳定.

注 1 文献[23]中的停息时间是与 γ, x_0 有关的函数, 而在本文中停息时间 T 是一个设计参数, 与初始状态无关.

定义 4^[27] 光滑函数满足以下条件时, 则称其为有限时间预设性能函数:

1) $\eta(t) > 0$; 2) $\dot{\eta}(t) \leq 0$; 3) $\lim_{t \rightarrow T_f} \eta(t) = \eta_{T_f} > 0$, 并且 $\eta(t) = \eta_{T_f}, t \geq T_f$, 其中 η_{T_f} 是任意正设计常数, T_f 为停息时间.

参考文献[27], 本文选取每个状态的性能函数为

$$\eta_{i,j}(t) = \begin{cases} (\eta_{0i,j} - \frac{t}{T_{f,i,j}}) e^{(1 - \frac{T_{f,i,j}}{T_{f,i,j} - t})} + \eta_{T_{f,i,j}}, \\ t \in [0, T_{f,i,j}), \\ \eta_{T_{f,i,j}}, t \in [T_{f,i,j}, +\infty), \end{cases}$$

其中: $\eta_{0i,j} \geq 1, \eta_{T_{f,i,j}} > 0, T_{f,i,j} > 0$ 是设计参数. 可见上述函数满足定义4, 并且函数初值 $\eta_{i,j}(0) = \eta_{0i,j} + \eta_{T_{f,i,j}}$, 函数的光滑性证明见文献[27]附录.

假设 1 参考信号 y_{xd}, y_{yd} 及其四阶导数连续且有界.

本文中, RBF神经网络 $\theta^T S(Z)$ 将被用来逼近定义在紧集 Ω_z 内的任意连续函数 $f(Z)$ ^[32]:

$$f(Z) = \theta^T S(Z) + \delta(Z),$$

其中: $Z \in \Omega_z \subset \mathbb{R}^q$ 是神经网络的输入向量; q 是神经网络输入维数. $\theta = [\theta_1 \ \theta_2 \ \cdots \ \theta_n]^T$ 是理想权重向量, $n > 1$ 是神经网络隐层节点数, $\delta(Z)$ 是逼近误差并满足 $|\delta(Z)| \leq \varepsilon$, ε 为任意正常数; $S(Z) = [s_1(Z) \ s_2(Z) \ \cdots \ s_n(Z)]^T$ 是基函数向量, 选择 $s_m(Z)$ 为高斯函数:

$$s_m(Z) = \exp\left[-\frac{(Z - \mu_m)^T (Z - \mu_m)}{r_m^2}\right], \\ m = 1, 2, \cdots, n,$$

其中: $\mu_m = [\mu_{m1} \ \mu_{m2} \ \cdots \ \mu_{mn}]^T$ 是基函数的中心, r_m 称为高斯函数的宽度.

引理 1^[33] 若 $S(Z)$ 与 $S(Z_l)$ 均为RBF神经网络基函数向量, 其中: $Z = [z_1 \ \cdots \ z_n]^T, Z_l = [z_1 \ \cdots \ z_l]^T$ 均为输入向量, l 和 n 都是正整数且 $l \leq n$, 则有下式成立:

$$\|S(Z)\|^2 \leq \|S(Z_l)\|^2.$$

引理 2^[34] 对于任意给定的 $\zeta > 0$, 下式成立:

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

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

引理 3^[23] 对于系统(27), 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 $a > 0, b > 0$, 有

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

则系统(27)是依概率有界的, 并存在唯一解。

4 控制器设计

本节将针对系统(26)中的两个子系统进行控制器设计, 根据文献[26]的思想定义如下的误差转换函数(与以往预设性能方法不同, 该函数只用于推导过程中的变量代换):

$$P_{i,j} = \frac{\pi \tan^3(\pi e_{i,j}/2\eta_{i,j})}{2\cos^2(\pi e_{i,j}/2\eta_{i,j})}, \quad (30)$$

式中: $i = 1, 2$; $j = 1, 2, 3, 4$; $e_{i,j}$ 定义如下:

$$e_{i,j} = x_{i,j} - \alpha_{i,j-1}, \quad (31)$$

其中: $\alpha_{1,0} = y_{\text{xd}}$; $\alpha_{2,0} = y_{\text{yd}}$; $\alpha_{i,1}, \alpha_{i,2}, \alpha_{i,3}$ 均为虚拟控制, 在下文中具体给出。本文采取如下的坐标变换:

$$z_{i,j} = \tan(\pi e_{i,j}/2\eta_{i,j}). \quad (32)$$

注 2 选择式(32)的坐标变换进行设计可以保证 $e_{i,j}$ 均被预先给定的预设性能函数 $\eta_{i,j}$ 限定, 从而实现系统的全状态约束控制。

下面先对 X 方向子系统进行控制设计。

步骤 1 根据式(32)的坐标变换有

$$\begin{aligned} dz_{1,1} = & \left(\frac{\pi}{2\cos^2(\pi e_{1,1}/2\eta_{1,1})} \left(\frac{\dot{e}_{1,1}\eta_{1,1} - e_{1,1}\dot{\eta}_{1,1}}{\eta_{1,1}^2} \right) \right) dt. \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

选取Lyapunov函数为

$$V_{1,1}^* = \frac{1}{4} z_{1,1}^4. \quad (34)$$

根据式(26)(30)–(33), 并借助定义1得

$$\begin{aligned} LV_{1,1}^* = P_{1,1} \left(\frac{\dot{e}_{1,1}}{\eta_{1,1}} - \frac{e_{1,1}\dot{\eta}_{1,1}}{\eta_{1,1}^2} \right) = & \frac{P_{1,1}}{\eta_{1,1}} (x_{1,2} - \dot{y}_{\text{xd}} - \frac{e_{1,1}\dot{\eta}_{1,1}}{\eta_{1,1}}) = \\ & \frac{P_{1,1}}{\eta_{1,1}} (e_{1,2} + \alpha_{1,1} - \dot{y}_{\text{xd}} - \frac{e_{1,1}\dot{\eta}_{1,1}}{\eta_{1,1}}) = \\ & \frac{P_{1,1}}{\eta_{1,1}} (f_{1,1}(Z_{1,1}) + \alpha_{1,1}), \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

其中: $Z_{1,1} = [x_{1,1} \ e_{1,2} \ \eta_{1,1} \ \dot{\eta}_{1,1} \ y_{\text{xd}} \ \dot{y}_{\text{xd}}]^T$, $f_{1,1}(Z_{1,1})$ 如下:

$$f_{1,1}(Z_{1,1}) = e_{1,2} - \dot{y}_{\text{xd}} - \frac{e_{1,1}\dot{\eta}_{1,1}}{\eta_{1,1}}. \quad (36)$$

这里, 为了更好地处理 $e_{1,2}$ (它在下步中不好处理), 运用RBF神经网络 $\theta_{1,1}^T S_{1,1}(Z_{1,1})$ 逼近函数 $f_{1,1}(Z_{1,1})$, 即

$$f_{1,1}(Z_{1,1}) = \theta_{1,1}^T S_{1,1}(Z_{1,1}) + \delta_{1,1}(Z_{1,1}), \quad (37)$$

其中 $|\delta_{1,1}(Z_{1,1})| \leq \varepsilon_{1,1}$. 由引理2, 可得

$$\frac{P_{1,1}}{\eta_{1,1}} f_{1,1}(Z_{1,1}) \leq$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{3P_{1,1}^{4/3} \|\theta_{1,1}\|^{\frac{4}{3}}}{4\eta_{1,1}^{4/3} a_{1,1}^{4/3}} \|S_{1,1}(Z_{1,1})\|^{\frac{4}{3}} + \\ & \frac{3P_{1,1}^{4/3}}{4\eta_{1,1}^{4/3} b_{1,1}^{4/3}} + \frac{a_{1,1}^4}{4} + \frac{b_{1,1}^4 \varepsilon_{1,1}^4}{4}, \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

其中 $a_{1,1}, b_{1,1}$ 为任意正常数。进一步借助引理1有

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{P_{1,1}}{\eta_{1,1}} f_{1,1}(Z_{1,1}) \leq \\ & \frac{3P_{1,1}^{4/3} \|\theta_{1,1}\|^{\frac{4}{3}}}{4\eta_{1,1}^{4/3} a_{1,1}^{4/3}} \|S_{1,1}(Z_{1,1}^*)\|^{\frac{4}{3}} + \\ & \frac{3P_{1,1}^{4/3}}{4\eta_{1,1}^{4/3} b_{1,1}^{4/3}} + \frac{a_{1,1}^4}{4} + \frac{b_{1,1}^4 \varepsilon_{1,1}^4}{4}, \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

其中 $Z_{1,1}^* = [x_{1,1} \ \eta_{1,1} \ y_{\text{xd}}]^T$. 将式(39)代入(35)有

$$\begin{aligned} LV_{1,1}^* \leq & \frac{P_{1,1}}{\eta_{1,1}} \left(\frac{3P_{1,1}^{1/3}}{4\eta_{1,1}^{1/3} a_{1,1}^{4/3}} \|\theta_{1,1}\|^{\frac{4}{3}} \|S_{1,1}(Z_{1,1}^*)\|^{\frac{4}{3}} + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{3P_{1,1}^{1/3}}{4\eta_{1,1}^{1/3} b_{1,1}^{4/3}} + \alpha_{1,1} \right) + \frac{a_{1,1}^4}{4} + \frac{b_{1,1}^4 \varepsilon_{1,1}^4}{4}. \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

令 $\theta_x = \max\{\|\theta_{1,j}\|^{4/3}/g_{\text{xm}}\}$, $\tilde{\theta}_x = \theta_x - \hat{\theta}_x$, $\hat{\theta}_x$ 是未知参数 θ_x 的估计值。将其作为自适应参数, 可进一步选取Lyapunov函数为

$$V_{1,1} = V_{1,1}^* + \frac{g_{\text{xm}}}{2} \tilde{\theta}_x^2. \quad (41)$$

根据式(40)–(41)与 θ_x 定义有

$$\begin{aligned} LV_{1,1} \leq & \frac{P_{1,1}}{\eta_{1,1}} \left(\frac{3P_{1,1}^{1/3} g_{\text{xm}}}{4\eta_{1,1}^{1/3} a_{1,1}^{4/3}} (\tilde{\theta}_x + \hat{\theta}_x) \|S_{1,1}(Z_{1,1}^*)\|^{\frac{4}{3}} + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{3P_{1,1}^{1/3}}{4\eta_{1,1}^{1/3} b_{1,1}^{4/3}} + \alpha_{1,1} \right) + \frac{a_{1,1}^4}{4} + \frac{b_{1,1}^4 \varepsilon_{1,1}^4}{4} - g_{\text{xm}} \tilde{\theta}_x \dot{\hat{\theta}}_x. \end{aligned} \quad (42)$$

选取虚拟控制为

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{1,1} = & -c_{1,1} \eta_{1,1} \frac{2}{\pi} \tan \frac{\pi e_{1,1}}{2\eta_{1,1}} \cos^2 \frac{\pi e_{1,1}}{2\eta_{1,1}} - \\ & \frac{3P_{1,1}^{1/3}}{4\eta_{1,1}^{1/3} a_{1,1}^{4/3}} \hat{\theta}_x \|S_{1,1}(Z_{1,1}^*)\|^{\frac{4}{3}} - \frac{3P_{1,1}^{1/3}}{4\eta_{1,1}^{1/3} b_{1,1}^{4/3}}, \end{aligned} \quad (43)$$

其中 $c_{1,1} > 0$ 为设计参数。将式(43)代入式(42)有

$$\begin{aligned} LV_{1,1} \leq & -c_{1,1} z_{1,1}^4 + \frac{3P_{1,1}^{4/3}}{4\eta_{1,1}^{4/3} a_{1,1}^{4/3}} g_{\text{xm}} \tilde{\theta}_x \|S_{1,1}(Z_{1,1}^*)\|^{\frac{4}{3}} + \\ & \frac{3P_{1,1}^{4/3}}{4\eta_{1,1}^{4/3} a_{1,1}^{4/3}} (g_{\text{xm}} - 1) \hat{\theta}_x \|S_{1,1}(Z_{1,1}^*)\|^{\frac{4}{3}} + \frac{a_{1,1}^4}{4} + \\ & \frac{b_{1,1}^4 \varepsilon_{1,1}^4}{4} - g_{\text{xm}} \tilde{\theta}_x \dot{\hat{\theta}}_x. \end{aligned} \quad (44)$$

步骤 2 由式(26)(31)与(32)可得

$$\begin{aligned} dz_{1,2} = & \frac{\pi}{2\cos^2(\pi e_{1,2}/2\eta_{1,2})\eta_{1,2}} \left(\left(\frac{-e_{1,2}\dot{\eta}_{1,2}}{\eta_{1,2}} + \right. \right. \\ & A(x_{1,1}x_{1,4}^2 - g \sin x_{1,3} + x_{1,4}x_{2,1}x_{2,4} + f_x/m) + \\ & \left. \left. d_{1,1} + \sigma_{1,2} - \dot{\alpha}_{1,1} \right) dt + \bar{\varphi}_{1,2} \Sigma dW \right). \end{aligned} \quad (45)$$

选取Lyapunov函数为

$$V_{1,2} = \frac{1}{4} z_{1,2}^4. \quad (46)$$

由式(30)(45)–(46), 并根据定义1有

$$\begin{aligned} LV_{1,2} = & \frac{P_{1,2}}{\eta_{1,2}} \left(\frac{-e_{1,2}\dot{\eta}_{1,2}}{\eta_{1,2}} + A(x_{1,1}x_{1,4}^2 - g \sin x_{1,3} + \right. \\ & x_{1,4}x_{2,1}x_{2,4} + f_x/m) + d_{1,1} + \sigma_{1,2} - \dot{\alpha}_{1,1} - x_{1,3} + \\ & \left. x_{1,3} \right) + \frac{3z_{1,2}^2\pi}{4\cos^2(\pi e_{1,2}/2\eta_{1,2})\eta_{1,2}} \bar{\varphi}_{1,2}^2 \Sigma^2. \end{aligned} \quad (47)$$

根据引理2有下式成立:

$$\frac{P_{1,2}}{\eta_{1,2}} d_{1,1} \leq \frac{P_{1,2}^2}{2\eta_{1,2}^2} + \frac{d^2}{2}, \quad (48)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{z_{1,2}^2\pi}{4\cos^2(\pi e_{1,2}/2\eta_{1,2})\eta_{1,2}} \bar{\varphi}_{1,2}^2 \Sigma^2 \leq \\ & \frac{z_{1,2}^4\pi^2}{32l_1\cos^2(\pi e_{1,2}/2\eta_{1,2})\eta_{1,2}^2} \bar{\varphi}_{1,2}^4 \Sigma^4 + \frac{l_1}{2}, \end{aligned} \quad (49)$$

其中 l_1 是任意正常数. 将式(49)代入式(47)并结合式(31)可得

$$\begin{aligned} LV_{1,2} \leq & \frac{P_{1,2}}{\eta_{1,2}} \left(\frac{-e_{1,2}\dot{\eta}_{1,2}}{\eta_{1,2}} + A(x_{1,1}x_{1,4}^2 + \frac{f_x}{m} - \right. \\ & g \sin x_{1,3} + x_{1,4}x_{2,1}x_{2,4}) + \frac{P_{1,2}}{2\eta_{1,2}} + \\ & \sigma_{1,2} - \dot{\alpha}_{1,1} - x_{1,3} + e_{1,3} + \alpha_{1,2} + \\ & \frac{z_{1,2}\pi}{16l_1\cos^2(\pi e_{1,2}/2\eta_{1,2})\eta_{1,2}} \bar{\varphi}_{1,2}^4 \Sigma^4) + \frac{l_1}{2} + \frac{d^2}{2} = \\ & \frac{P_{1,2}}{\eta_{1,2}} (f_{1,2}(Z_{1,2}) + \alpha_{1,2}) + \frac{l_1}{2} + \frac{d^2}{2}, \end{aligned} \quad (50)$$

其中: $Z_{1,2} = [x_{1,1} \ x_{1,2} \ x_{1,3} \ x_{1,4} \ x_{2,1} \ x_{2,4} \ e_{1,3} \ \hat{\theta}_x \ y_{xd} \ \eta_{1,1} \ \eta_{1,2} \ \dot{\eta}_{1,2} \ \dot{\alpha}_{1,1}]^T$; $f_{1,2}(Z_{1,2})$ 为

$$\begin{aligned} f_{1,2}(Z_{1,2}) = & \frac{-e_{1,2}\dot{\eta}_{1,2}}{\eta_{1,2}} + A(x_{1,1}x_{1,4}^2 - g \sin x_{1,3} + \\ & f_x/m + x_{1,4}x_{2,1}x_{2,4}) + \frac{P_{1,2}}{2\eta_{1,2}} + \sigma_{1,2} - \dot{\alpha}_{1,1} - \\ & x_{1,3} + e_{1,3} + \frac{z_{1,2}\pi}{16l_1\cos^2(\pi e_{1,2}/2\eta_{1,2})\eta_{1,2}} \bar{\varphi}_{1,2}^4 \Sigma^4; \end{aligned} \quad (51)$$

$f_{1,2}(Z_{1,2})$ 中含有未知函数 f_x , $\sigma_{1,2}$, $\bar{\varphi}_{1,2}^4 \Sigma^4$. 这里运用 RBF 神经网络 $\theta_{1,2}^T S_{1,2}(Z_{1,2})$ 近似估计这个未知函数, 让

$$f_{1,2}(Z_{1,2}) = \theta_{1,2}^T S_{1,2}(Z_{1,2}) + \delta_{1,2}(Z_{1,2}), \quad (52)$$

其中 $|\delta_{1,2}(Z_{1,2})| \leq \varepsilon_{1,2}$. 根据引理2有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{P_{1,2}}{\eta_{1,2}} f_{1,2}(Z_{1,2}) \leq & \frac{3P_{1,2}^{4/3}}{4\eta_{1,2}^{4/3}a_{1,2}^{4/3}} \|\theta_{1,2}\|^{\frac{4}{3}} \|S_{1,2}(Z_{1,2})\|^{\frac{4}{3}} + \\ & \frac{a_{1,2}^4}{4} + \frac{3P_{1,2}^{4/3}}{4\eta_{1,2}^{4/3}b_{1,2}^{4/3}} + \frac{b_{1,2}^4\varepsilon_{1,2}^4}{4}, \end{aligned} \quad (53)$$

其中 $a_{1,2}, b_{1,2}$ 为任意正常数. 进一步借助引理1, 式(53)可以转化为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{P_{1,2}}{\eta_{1,2}} f_{1,2}(Z_{1,2}) \leq & \frac{3P_{1,2}^{4/3}}{4\eta_{1,2}^{4/3}a_{1,2}^{4/3}} \|\theta_{1,2}\|^{\frac{4}{3}} \|S_{1,2}(Z_{1,2}^*)\|^{\frac{4}{3}} + \\ & \frac{a_{1,2}^4}{4} + \frac{3P_{1,2}^{4/3}}{4\eta_{1,2}^{4/3}b_{1,2}^{4/3}} + \frac{b_{1,2}^4\varepsilon_{1,2}^4}{4}, \end{aligned} \quad (54)$$

其中 $Z_{1,2}^* = [x_{1,1} \ x_{1,2} \ \eta_{1,1} \ \eta_{1,2}]^T$. 将式(54)代入式(50)并根据 θ_x 定义有

$$\begin{aligned} LV_{1,2} \leq & \frac{P_{1,2}}{\eta_{1,2}} \left(\frac{3P_{1,2}^{1/3}g_{xm}}{4\eta_{1,2}^{1/3}a_{1,2}^{4/3}} (\tilde{\theta}_x + \hat{\theta}_x) \|S_{1,2}(Z_{1,2}^*)\|^{\frac{4}{3}} + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{3P_{1,2}^{1/3}}{4\eta_{1,2}^{1/3}b_{1,2}^{4/3}} + \alpha_{1,2} \right) + \frac{l_1}{2} + \frac{d^2}{2} + \frac{a_{1,2}^4}{4} + \frac{b_{1,2}^4\varepsilon_{1,2}^4}{4}. \end{aligned} \quad (55)$$

选取虚拟控制如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{1,2} = & -c_{1,2}\eta_{1,2} \frac{2}{\pi} \tan \frac{\pi e_{1,2}}{2\eta_{1,2}} \cos^2 \frac{\pi e_{1,2}}{2\eta_{1,2}} - \\ & \frac{3P_{1,2}^{1/3}}{4\eta_{1,2}^{1/3}a_{1,2}^{4/3}} \hat{\theta}_x \|S_{1,2}(Z_{1,2}^*)\|^{\frac{4}{3}} - \frac{3P_{1,2}^{1/3}}{4\eta_{1,2}^{1/3}b_{1,2}^{4/3}}. \end{aligned} \quad (56)$$

将式(56)代入式(55)得

$$\begin{aligned} LV_{1,2} \leq & -c_{1,2}z_{1,2}^4 + \frac{3P_{1,2}^{4/3}}{4\eta_{1,2}^{4/3}a_{1,2}^{4/3}} g_{xm} \tilde{\theta}_x \|S_{1,2}(Z_{1,2}^*)\|^{\frac{4}{3}} + \\ & \frac{3P_{1,2}^{4/3}}{4\eta_{1,2}^{4/3}a_{1,2}^{4/3}} (g_{xm} - 1) \hat{\theta}_x \|S_{1,2}(Z_{1,2}^*)\|^{\frac{4}{3}} + \\ & \frac{l_1}{2} + \frac{d^2}{2} + \frac{a_{1,2}^4}{4} + \frac{b_{1,2}^4\varepsilon_{1,2}^4}{4}. \end{aligned} \quad (57)$$

步骤 3 由式(26)(31)–(32)可得

$$dz_{1,3} =$$

$$\left(\frac{\pi}{2\cos^2(\pi e_{1,3}/2\eta_{1,3})}\left(\frac{\dot{e}_{1,3}\eta_{1,3} - e_{1,3}\dot{\eta}_{1,3}}{\eta_{1,3}^2}\right)\right)dt =$$

$$\left(\frac{\pi}{2\cos^2(\pi e_{1,3}/2\eta_{1,3})\eta_{1,3}}(e_{1,4} + \alpha_{1,3} - \dot{\alpha}_{1,2} - \frac{e_{1,3}\dot{\eta}_{1,3}}{\eta_{1,3}})\right)dt. \quad (58)$$

选取Lyapunov函数为

$$V_{1,3} = \frac{1}{4}z_{1,3}^4. \quad (59)$$

根据式(30)(58)–(59), 并由定义1有

$$LV_{1,3} = \frac{P_{1,3}}{\eta_{1,3}}(e_{1,4} + \alpha_{1,3} - \dot{\alpha}_{1,2} - \frac{e_{1,3}\dot{\eta}_{1,3}}{\eta_{1,3}}) =$$

$$\frac{P_{1,3}}{\eta_{1,3}}(f_{1,3}(Z_{1,3}) + \alpha_{1,3}), \quad (60)$$

其中: $Z_{1,3} = [x_{1,1} \ x_{1,2} \ x_{1,3} \ y_{\text{xd}} \ \dot{\alpha}_{1,2} \ e_{1,4} \ \hat{\theta}_x \ \eta_{1,1} \ \eta_{1,2} \ \eta_{1,3} \ \dot{\eta}_{1,3}]^T$, $f_{1,3}(Z_{1,3})$ 如下:

$$f_{1,3}(Z_{1,3}) = e_{1,4} - \dot{\alpha}_{1,2} - \frac{e_{1,3}\dot{\eta}_{1,3}}{\eta_{1,3}}. \quad (61)$$

用RBF神经网络 $\theta_{1,3}^T S_{1,3}(Z_{1,3})$ 逼近函数 $f_{1,3}(Z_{1,3})$, 有

$$f_{1,3}(Z_{1,3}) = \theta_{1,3}^T S_{1,3}(Z_{1,3}) + \delta_{1,3}(Z_{1,3}), \quad (62)$$

其中 $|\delta_{1,3}(Z_{1,3})| \leq \varepsilon_{1,3}$. 根据引理2, 可得

$$\frac{P_{1,3}}{\eta_{1,3}}f_{1,3}(Z_{1,3}) \leq$$

$$\frac{3P_{1,3}^{4/3}}{4\eta_{1,3}^{4/3}a_{1,3}^{4/3}}\|\theta_{1,3}\|^{\frac{4}{3}}\|S_{1,3}(Z_{1,3})\|^{\frac{4}{3}} +$$

$$\frac{a_{1,3}^4}{4} + \frac{3P_{1,3}^{4/3}}{4\eta_{1,3}^{4/3}b_{1,3}^{4/3}} + \frac{b_{1,3}^4\varepsilon_{1,3}^4}{4}, \quad (63)$$

其中 $a_{1,3}, b_{1,3}$ 为任意正常数. 由引理1, 进一步得到

$$\frac{P_{1,3}}{\eta_{1,3}}f_{1,3}(Z_{1,3}) \leq$$

$$\frac{3P_{1,3}^{4/3}}{4\eta_{1,3}^{4/3}a_{1,3}^{4/3}}\|\theta_{1,3}\|^{\frac{4}{3}}\|S_{1,3}(Z_{1,3}^*)\|^{\frac{4}{3}} +$$

$$\frac{a_{1,3}^4}{4} + \frac{3P_{1,3}^{4/3}}{4\eta_{1,3}^{4/3}b_{1,3}^{4/3}} + \frac{b_{1,3}^4\varepsilon_{1,3}^4}{4}, \quad (64)$$

其中 $Z_{1,3}^* = [x_{1,1} \ x_{1,2} \ x_{1,3} \ \eta_{1,1} \ \eta_{1,2} \ \eta_{1,3}]^T$. 将式(64)代入式(60)并根据定义可以得到

$$LV_{1,3} \leq$$

$$\frac{P_{1,3}}{\eta_{1,3}}\left(\frac{3P_{1,3}^{1/3}g_{\text{xm}}}{4\eta_{1,3}^{1/3}a_{1,3}^{4/3}}(\tilde{\theta}_x + \hat{\theta}_x)\|S_{1,3}(Z_{1,3}^*)\|^{\frac{4}{3}} +$$

$$\frac{3P_{1,3}^{1/3}}{4\eta_{1,3}^{1/3}b_{1,3}^{4/3}} + \alpha_{1,3}\right) + \frac{a_{1,3}^4}{4} + \frac{b_{1,3}^4\varepsilon_{1,3}^4}{4}. \quad (65)$$

选取虚拟控制如下:

$$\alpha_{1,3} = -c_{1,3}\eta_{1,3}\frac{2}{\pi}\tan\frac{\pi e_{1,3}}{2\eta_{1,3}}\cos^2\frac{\pi e_{1,3}}{2\eta_{1,3}} -$$

$$\frac{3P_{1,3}^{1/3}}{4\eta_{1,3}^{1/3}a_{1,3}^{4/3}}\hat{\theta}_x\|S_{1,3}(Z_{1,3}^*)\|^{\frac{4}{3}} - \frac{3P_{1,3}^{1/3}}{4\eta_{1,3}^{1/3}b_{1,3}^{4/3}}. \quad (66)$$

将式(66)代入式(65)可以得到

$$LV_{1,3} \leq$$

$$-c_{1,3}z_{1,3}^4 + \frac{3P_{1,3}^{4/3}g_{\text{xm}}\tilde{\theta}_x}{4\eta_{1,3}^{4/3}a_{1,3}^{4/3}}\|S_{1,3}(Z_{1,3}^*)\|^{\frac{4}{3}} +$$

$$\frac{3P_{1,3}^{4/3}(g_{\text{xm}} - 1)}{4\eta_{1,3}^{4/3}a_{1,3}^{4/3}}\hat{\theta}_x\|S_{1,3}(Z_{1,3}^*)\|^{\frac{4}{3}} + \frac{a_{1,3}^4}{4} + \frac{b_{1,3}^4\varepsilon_{1,3}^4}{4}. \quad (67)$$

步骤4 由式(26)(31)–(32)可得

$$dz_{1,4} = \frac{\pi}{2\cos^2(\pi e_{1,4}/2\eta_{1,4})\eta_{1,4}}\left(\frac{-e_{1,4}\dot{\eta}_{1,4}}{\eta_{1,4}} +$$

$$d_{1,2} + g_{v_{\text{xk}}}v_x + \rho(v_x) + \sigma_{1,4} - \dot{\alpha}_{1,3}\right)dt + \bar{\varphi}_{1,4}\Sigma dW. \quad (68)$$

选取Lyapunov函数为

$$V_{1,4} = \frac{1}{4}z_{1,4}^4. \quad (69)$$

根据式(30)(68)–(69), 并由定义1有

$$LV_{1,4} =$$

$$\frac{P_{1,4}}{\eta_{1,4}}\left(\frac{-e_{1,4}\dot{\eta}_{1,4}}{\eta_{1,4}} + g_{v_{\text{xk}}}v_x + \rho(v_x) + d_{1,2} +$$

$$\sigma_{1,4} - \dot{\alpha}_{1,3}\right) + \frac{3z_{1,4}^2\pi}{4\cos^2(\pi e_{1,4}/2\eta_{1,4})\eta_{1,4}}\bar{\varphi}_{1,4}\Sigma. \quad (70)$$

由引理2有

$$\frac{P_{1,4}}{\eta_{1,4}}d_{1,2} \leq \frac{P_{1,4}^2}{2\eta_{1,4}^2} + \frac{d^2}{2}, \quad (71)$$

$$\frac{P_{1,4}}{\eta_{1,4}}\rho(v_x) \leq \frac{P_{1,4}^2}{2\eta_{1,4}^2} + \frac{D_x^2}{2}, \quad (72)$$

$$\frac{z_{1,4}^2\pi}{4\cos^2(\pi e_{1,4}/2\eta_{1,4})\eta_{1,4}}\bar{\varphi}_{1,4}^2\Sigma^2 \leq$$

$$\frac{z_{1,4}^4\pi^2}{32l_1\cos^4(\pi e_{1,4}/2\eta_{1,4})\eta_{1,4}^2}\bar{\varphi}_{1,4}^4\Sigma^4 + \frac{l_1}{2} =$$

$$\frac{P_{1,4}}{\eta_{1,4}}\frac{z_{1,4}\pi\bar{\varphi}_{1,4}^4\Sigma^4}{16l_1\cos^2(\pi e_{1,4}/2\eta_{1,4})\eta_{1,4}} + \frac{l_1}{2}. \quad (73)$$

将式(71)–(73)代入式(70)有

$$LV_{1,4} \leq$$

$$\frac{P_{1,4}}{\eta_{1,4}}\left(\frac{-e_{1,4}\dot{\eta}_{1,4}}{\eta_{1,4}} + g_{v_{\text{xk}}}v_x + \frac{P_{1,4}}{\eta_{1,4}} + \sigma_{1,4} -$$

$$\dot{\alpha}_{1,3} + \frac{z_{1,4}\pi}{16l_2\cos^2(\pi e_{1,4}/2\eta_{1,4})\eta_{1,4}}\bar{\varphi}_{1,4}^4\Sigma^4\right) =$$

$$\frac{P_{1,4}}{\eta_{1,4}}(f_{1,4}(Z_{1,4}) + g_{v_{\text{xk}}}v_x) + \frac{l_1}{2} + \frac{d^2}{2} + \frac{D_x^2}{2}, \quad (74)$$

其中: $Z_{1,4} = [x_{1,1} \ x_{1,2} \ x_{1,3} \ x_{1,4} \ y_{\text{xd}} \ \hat{\theta}_x \ \eta_{1,1} \ \eta_{1,2} \ \eta_{1,3} \ \eta_{1,4} \ \dot{\eta}_{1,4} \ \dot{\alpha}_{1,3}]^T$, $f_{1,4}(Z_{1,4})$ 如下:

$$f_{1,4}(Z_{1,4}) = \frac{-e_{1,4}\dot{\eta}_{1,4}}{\eta_{1,4}} + \frac{P_{1,4}}{\eta_{1,4}} + \sigma_{1,4} - \dot{\alpha}_{1,3} + \frac{z_{1,4}\pi}{16l_1\cos^2(\pi e_{1,4}/2\eta_{1,4})\eta_{1,4}}\bar{\varphi}_{1,4}^4\sigma^4. \quad (75)$$

考虑到 $f_{1,4}(Z_{1,4})$ 中含有未知函数 $\sigma_{1,4}$ 与 $\bar{\varphi}_{1,4}^2\sigma^4$, 这里运用 RBF 神经网络 $\theta_{1,4}^T S_{1,4}(Z_{1,4})$ 对它近似估计, 即

$$f_{1,4}(Z_{1,4}) = \theta_{1,4}^T S_{1,4}(Z_{1,4}) + \delta_{1,4}(Z_{1,4}), \quad (76)$$

其中 $|\delta_{1,4}(Z_{1,4})| \leq \varepsilon_{1,4}$. 根据引理 2, 有下式成立:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{P_{1,4}}{\eta_{1,4}} f_{1,4}(Z_{1,4}) \leq & \frac{3P_{1,4}^{4/3}}{4\eta_{1,4}^{4/3}a_{1,4}^{4/3}} \|\theta_{1,4}\|^{\frac{4}{3}} \|S_{1,4}(Z_{1,4})\|^{\frac{4}{3}} + \\ & \frac{a_{1,4}^4}{4} + \frac{3P_{1,4}^{4/3}}{4\eta_{1,4}^{4/3}b_{1,4}^{4/3}} + \frac{b_{1,4}^4\varepsilon_{1,4}^4}{4}, \end{aligned} \quad (77)$$

其中 $a_{1,4}, b_{1,4}$ 为任意正常数. 由引理 1, 进一步有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{P_{1,4}}{\eta_{1,4}} f_{1,4}(Z_{1,4}) \leq & \frac{3P_{1,4}^{4/3}}{4\eta_{1,4}^{4/3}a_{1,4}^{4/3}} \|\theta_{1,4}\|^{\frac{4}{3}} \|S_{1,4}(Z_{1,4})\|^{\frac{4}{3}} + \\ & \frac{a_{1,4}^4}{4} + \frac{3P_{1,4}^{4/3}}{4\eta_{1,4}^{4/3}b_{1,4}^{4/3}} + \frac{b_{1,4}^4\varepsilon_{1,4}^4}{4}, \end{aligned} \quad (78)$$

其中 $Z_{1,4}^* = [x_{1,1} \ x_{1,2} \ x_{1,3} \ x_{1,4} \ \hat{\theta}_x \ \eta_{1,1} \ \eta_{1,2} \ \eta_{1,3} \ \eta_{1,4}]^T$. 将式(78)代入式(74)并根据 θ_x 的定义可得

$$\begin{aligned} LV_{1,4} \leq & \frac{P_{1,4}}{\eta_{1,4}} \left(\frac{3P_{1,4}^{1/3}g_{\text{xm}}}{4\eta_{1,4}^{1/3}a_{1,4}^{4/3}} (\tilde{\theta}_x + \hat{\theta}_x) \|S_{1,4}(Z_{1,4}^*)\|^{\frac{4}{3}} + \right. \\ & \frac{3P_{1,4}^{1/3}}{4\eta_{1,4}^{1/3}b_{1,4}^{4/3}} + g_{v_{\text{xk}}} v_x \left. + \frac{a_{1,4}^4 + b_{1,4}^4\varepsilon_{1,4}^4}{4} + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{l_1 + d^2 + D_x^2}{2} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (79)$$

选取控制律如下:

$$\begin{aligned} v_x = & -c_{1,4}\eta_{1,4}\frac{2}{\pi}\tan\frac{\pi e_{1,4}}{2\eta_{1,4}}\cos^2\frac{\pi e_{1,4}}{2\eta_{1,4}} - \\ & \frac{3P_{1,4}^{1/3}}{4\eta_{1,4}^{1/3}a_{1,4}^{4/3}}\hat{\theta}_x\|S_{1,4}(Z_{1,4}^*)\|^{\frac{4}{3}} - \frac{3P_{1,4}^{1/3}}{4\eta_{1,4}^{1/3}b_{1,4}^{4/3}}. \end{aligned} \quad (80)$$

将式(80)代入式(79), 并结合式(24)得到

$$\begin{aligned} LV_{1,4} \leq & -c_{1,4}g_{v_{\text{xk}}}z_{1,4}^2 + \frac{b_{1,4}^4\varepsilon_{1,4}^4}{4} + \frac{l_1}{2} + \frac{d^2}{2} + \\ & \frac{D_x^2}{2} + \frac{a_{1,4}^4}{4} + \frac{P_{1,4}}{\eta_{1,4}} \left(\frac{3P_{1,4}^{1/3}g_{\text{xm}}\tilde{\theta}_x}{4\eta_{1,4}^{1/3}a_{1,4}^{4/3}} \|S_{1,4}(Z_{1,4}^*)\|^{\frac{4}{3}} + \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{3P_{1,4}^{1/3}(g_{\text{xm}} - g_{v_{\text{xk}}})}{4\eta_{1,4}^{1/3}a_{1,4}^{4/3}}\hat{\theta}_x\|S_{1,4}(Z_{1,4}^*)\|^{\frac{4}{3}} \leq \\ & -c_{1,4}g_{\text{xm}}z_{1,4}^2 + \frac{b_{1,4}^4\varepsilon_{1,4}^4}{4} + \frac{l_1}{2} + \frac{d^2}{2} + \\ & \frac{D_x^2}{2} + \frac{a_{1,4}^4}{4} + \frac{P_{1,4}}{\eta_{1,4}} \left(\frac{3P_{1,4}^{1/3}g_{\text{xm}}\tilde{\theta}_x}{4\eta_{1,4}^{1/3}a_{1,4}^{4/3}} \|S_{1,4}(Z_{1,4}^*)\|^{\frac{4}{3}} + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{3P_{1,4}^{1/3}(g_{\text{xm}} - g_{v_{\text{xk}}})}{4\eta_{1,4}^{1/3}a_{1,4}^{4/3}}\hat{\theta}_x\|S_{1,4}(Z_{1,4}^*)\|^{\frac{4}{3}} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (81)$$

选取 Lyapunov 函数为

$$V_1 = \sum_{j=1}^4 \frac{1}{4} z_{1,j}^4 + \frac{g_{\text{xm}}}{2} \tilde{\theta}_x^2. \quad (82)$$

故, 根据式(44)(57)(67)与式(81)有

$$\begin{aligned} LV_1 = & LV_{1,1} + LV_{1,2} + LV_{1,3} + LV_{1,4} \leq \\ & -c_{1,1}z_{1,1}^4 - c_{1,2}z_{1,2}^4 - c_{1,3}z_{1,3}^4 - c_{1,4}g_{\text{xm}}z_{1,4}^4 + \\ & \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{3P_{1,j}^{4/3}(g_{\text{xm}} - 1)}{4\eta_{1,j}^{4/3}a_{1,j}^{4/3}}\hat{\theta}_x\|S_{1,j}(Z_{1,j}^*)\|^{\frac{4}{3}} + \\ & \frac{3P_{1,4}^{4/3}(g_{\text{xm}} - g_{v_{\text{xk}}})}{4\eta_{1,4}^{4/3}a_{1,4}^{4/3}}\hat{\theta}_x\|S_{1,4}(Z_{1,4}^*)\|^{\frac{4}{3}} - \\ & g_{\text{xm}}\tilde{\theta}_x \left(\hat{\theta}_x - \sum_{j=1}^4 \frac{3P_{1,j}^{4/3}}{4\eta_{1,j}^{4/3}a_{1,j}^{4/3}}\|S_{1,j}(Z_{1,j}^*)\|^{\frac{4}{3}} \right) + \\ & \sum_{j=1}^4 \frac{a_{1,j}^4 + b_{1,j}^4\varepsilon_{1,j}^4}{4} + l_1 + d^2 + \frac{D_x^2}{2}. \end{aligned} \quad (83)$$

选取自适应律如下:

$$\dot{\hat{\theta}}_x = \sum_{j=1}^4 \frac{3P_{1,j}^{4/3}}{4\eta_{1,j}^{4/3}a_{1,j}^{4/3}}\|S_{1,j}(Z_{1,j}^*)\|^{\frac{4}{3}} - \lambda_x \hat{\theta}_x, \quad (84)$$

其中 λ_x 为正设计参数. 从式(84)可以知道当 $\hat{\theta}_x$ 初始值非负时, $\hat{\theta}_x$ 始终是非负的. 显然, 有下式成立:

$$\tilde{\theta}_x \hat{\theta}_x = \tilde{\theta}_x(\theta_x - \tilde{\theta}_x) \leq \frac{\theta_x^2}{2} - \frac{\tilde{\theta}_x^2}{2}. \quad (85)$$

通过式(24)–(25)与式(83)–(85)并根据 $\hat{\theta}_x$ 非负可得到

$$\begin{aligned} LV_1 \leq & -\sum_{j=1}^3 c_{1,j}z_{1,j}^4 - c_{1,4}g_{\text{xm}}z_{1,4}^4 + l_1 + d^2 + \\ & \frac{D_x^2}{2} + \lambda_x g_{\text{xm}} \frac{\theta_x^2 - \tilde{\theta}_x^2}{2} + \sum_{j=1}^4 \frac{a_{1,j}^4 + b_{1,j}^4\varepsilon_{1,j}^4}{4}. \end{aligned} \quad (86)$$

类似的设计过程可以得到 Y 方向子系统的虚拟控制律、真实控制律与自适应律如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{2,1} = & -c_{2,1}\eta_{2,1}\frac{2}{\pi}\tan\frac{\pi e_{2,1}}{2\eta_{2,1}}\cos^2\frac{\pi e_{2,1}}{2\eta_{2,1}} - \\ & \frac{3P_{2,1}^{1/3}}{4\eta_{2,1}^{1/3}a_{2,1}^{4/3}}\hat{\theta}_y\|S_{2,1}(Z_{2,1}^*)\|^{\frac{4}{3}} - \frac{3P_{2,1}^{1/3}}{4\eta_{2,1}^{1/3}b_{2,1}^{4/3}}, \end{aligned} \quad (87)$$

$$\alpha_{2,2} = -c_{2,2}\eta_{2,2}\frac{2}{\pi}\tan\frac{\pi e_{2,2}}{2\eta_{2,2}}\cos^2\frac{\pi e_{2,2}}{2\eta_{2,2}} -$$

$$\frac{3P_{2,2}^{1/3}}{4\eta_{2,2}^{1/3}a_{2,2}^{4/3}}\hat{\theta}_y\|S_{2,2}(Z_{2,2}^*)\|^{\frac{4}{3}} - \frac{3P_{2,2}^{1/3}}{4\eta_{2,2}^{1/3}b_{2,2}^{4/3}}, \quad (88)$$

$$\alpha_{2,3} = -c_{2,3}\eta_{2,3}\frac{2}{\pi}\tan\frac{\pi e_{2,3}}{2\eta_{2,3}}\cos^2\frac{\pi e_{2,3}}{2\eta_{2,3}} - \frac{3P_{2,3}^{1/3}}{4\eta_{2,3}^{1/3}a_{2,3}^{4/3}}\hat{\theta}_y\|S_{2,3}(Z_{2,3}^*)\|^{\frac{4}{3}} - \frac{3P_{2,3}^{1/3}}{4\eta_{2,3}^{1/3}b_{2,3}^{4/3}}, \quad (89)$$

$$v_y = -c_{2,4}\eta_{2,4}\frac{2}{\pi}\tan\frac{\pi e_{2,4}}{2\eta_{2,4}}\cos^2\frac{\pi e_{2,4}}{2\eta_{2,4}} - \frac{3P_{2,4}^{1/3}}{4\eta_{2,4}^{1/3}a_{2,4}^{4/3}}\hat{\theta}_y\|S_{2,4}(Z_{2,4}^*)\|^{\frac{4}{3}} - \frac{3P_{2,4}^{1/3}}{4\eta_{2,4}^{1/3}b_{2,4}^{4/3}}, \quad (90)$$

$$\dot{\hat{\theta}}_y = \sum_{j=1}^4 \frac{3P_{2,j}^{4/3}}{4\eta_{2,j}^{4/3}a_{2,j}^{4/3}}\|S_{2,j}(Z_{2,j}^*)\|^{\frac{4}{3}} - \lambda_y\hat{\theta}_y, \quad (91)$$

其中: $c_{2,j}$, $a_{2,j}$, $b_{2,j}$ ($j = 1, 2, 3, 4$), λ_y 均为正设计参数, 并定义 $\theta_y = \max\{\|\theta_{2,j}\|^{4/3}/g_{ym}\}$; $\tilde{\theta}_y = \theta_y - \hat{\theta}_y$, $\hat{\theta}_y$ 是未知参数 θ_y 的估计值; $Z_{2,j}^*$ 的选取参照 X 方向子系统. 选取 Y 方向子系统的Lyapunov函数为

$$V_2 = \sum_{j=1}^4 \frac{1}{4}z_{2,j}^4 + \frac{g_{ym}}{2}\tilde{\theta}_y^2. \quad (92)$$

同样的计算过程可以得到

$$LV_2 \leq -\sum_{j=1}^3 c_{2,j}z_{2,j}^4 - c_{2,4}g_{ym}z_{2,4}^4 + l_2 + d^2 + \frac{D_y^2}{2} + \lambda_y g_{ym} \frac{\theta_y^2 - \tilde{\theta}_y^2}{2} + \sum_{j=1}^4 \frac{a_{2,j}^4 + b_{2,j}^4 \varepsilon_{2,j}^4}{4}, \quad (93)$$

式中 l_2 为任意正常数. 通过上述设计过程, 可以得到如下定理:

定理 1 对于随机板球系统(26), 在满足假设1与 $|e_{i,j}(0)| \leq \eta_{i,j}(0)$ 的前提下, 如果按照式(43)(56)(66)(80)(84)(87)–(91)选取系统的控制律与自适应律, 则可以保证闭环系统的跟踪误差被预先给定的有限时间预设性能函数所限定, 并在任意给定的有限时间内收敛到给定的界内, 并且闭环系统内所有其他信号都是有界的.

证 选取随机板球系统总Lyapunov函数为

$$V = V_1 + V_2. \quad (94)$$

根据式(86)和式(93)有

$$LV \leq -\sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^3 c_{i,j}z_{i,j}^4 - c_{1,4}g_{xm}z_{1,4}^4 - c_{2,4}g_{ym}z_{2,4}^4 - \lambda_x g_{xm} \frac{\theta_x^2}{2} - \lambda_y g_{ym} \frac{\theta_y^2}{2} + \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^4 \frac{a_{i,j}^4 + b_{i,j}^4 \varepsilon_{i,j}^4}{4} + \lambda_x g_{xm} \frac{\theta_x^2}{2} +$$

$$\lambda_y g_{ym} \frac{\theta_y^2}{2} + l_1 + l_2 + 2d^2 + \frac{D_x^2 + D_y^2}{2} \leq -aV + b, \quad (95)$$

其中:

$$a = \min\{4c_{1,1}, 4c_{1,2}, 4c_{1,3}, 4c_{2,1}, 4c_{2,2}, 4c_{2,3}, 4c_{1,4}g_{xm}, 4c_{2,4}g_{ym}, \lambda_x g_{xm}, \lambda_y g_{ym}\},$$

$$b = \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^4 (a_{i,j}^4 + b_{i,j}^4 \varepsilon_{i,j}^4)/4 + (\lambda_x g_{xm} \theta_x^2 + \lambda_y g_{ym} \theta_y^2)/2 + l_1 + l_2 + 2d^2 + (D_x^2 + D_y^2)/2.$$

由此可以得到 V 是依概率有界的. 进一步, 由于 $V = \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^4 \tan^4(\pi e_{i,j}/2\eta_{i,j})/4 + (g_{xm}\tilde{\theta}_x^2 + g_{ym}\tilde{\theta}_y^2)/2$ 为依概率有界, 同时考虑到 $\tan(\pm\pi/2) = \infty$ 与 $|e_{i,j}(0)| < \eta_{i,j}(0)$, 则 $|e_{i,j}(t)| < \eta_{i,j}(t)$, $t > 0$ 恒成立. 由于 $\eta_{i,j}$ 将在给定的停息时间 $Tf_{i,j}$ 内衰减到 $\eta_{Tf_{i,j}}$, 可知 $e_{i,j}(t)$ 将在停息时间 $Tf_{i,j}$ 内收敛到 $(-\eta_{Tf_{i,j}}, \eta_{Tf_{i,j}})$ 内. 因此有下式成立:

$$E(|e_{i,j}(t)|^2) < \eta_{Tf_{i,j}}^2, \quad \forall t \geq Tf_{i,j}. \quad (96)$$

由定义3可知 $e_{i,j}$ 是均方意义下的实际有限时间稳定的, 进而可以得到闭环系统内的所有信号都是实际有限时间稳定的. 证毕.

5 仿真研究

按系统(26)进行仿真实验, 控制目标是使小球在平板是跟踪给定的圆形轨迹. 其中板球系统的一些物理参数如下^[15]: 小球质量 $m = 0.263 \text{ kg}$, 半径 $r = 0.02 \text{ m}$, 小球转动惯量 $I_b = 4.2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2$, 重力加速度 $g = 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2$. 系统(26)乘性激励函数被选为 $\varphi_1 = x_{1,1}x_{1,2}$, $\varphi_2 = x_{1,3}x_{1,4}$, $\varphi_3 = x_{2,1}x_{2,2}$, $\varphi_4 = x_{2,3}x_{2,4}$. 在仿真实验中, 选取式(97)所示的摩擦力模型^[15–16], 其中 μ_x, μ_y 均取为0.004:

$$\begin{cases} f_x = -\mu_x mg \cos x_{1,3}, \\ f_y = -\mu_y mg \cos x_{2,3}. \end{cases} \quad (97)$$

在圆形轨迹跟踪实验时, X, Y 方向的跟踪信号分别为 $y_{xd} = 0.1 \sin(0.1\pi t)$, $y_{yd} = 0.1 \cos(0.1\pi t)$. 干扰选为 $d_{1,1} = d_{2,1} = 0.2 \sin t$, $d_{2,1} = d_{2,2} = 0.25 \cos t$, 随机激励信号采用randn(1)给出, 参数 $\Sigma = 0.1$. 系统的初始状态被选为

$$[x_{1,1} \ x_{1,2} \ x_{1,3} \ x_{1,4} \ x_{2,1} \ x_{2,2} \ x_{2,3} \ x_{2,4}]^T = [0.16 \ 0.02 \ -0.2 \ 0 \ -0.05 \ 0.02 \ 0.2 \ 0.04]^T.$$

控制器参数:

$$[c_{1,1} \ c_{1,2} \ c_{1,3} \ c_{1,4} \ c_{2,1} \ c_{2,2} \ c_{2,3} \ c_{2,4}]^T = [1 \ 1 \ 50 \ 140 \ 1 \ 1 \ 80 \ 120]^T,$$

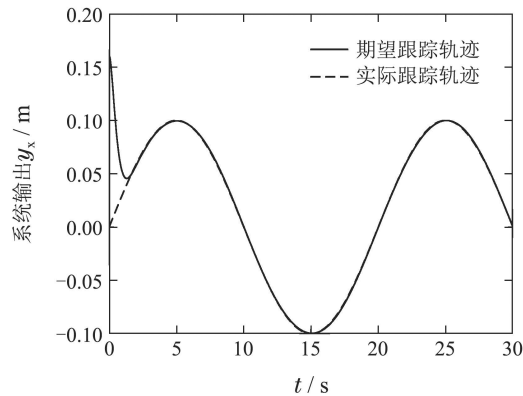
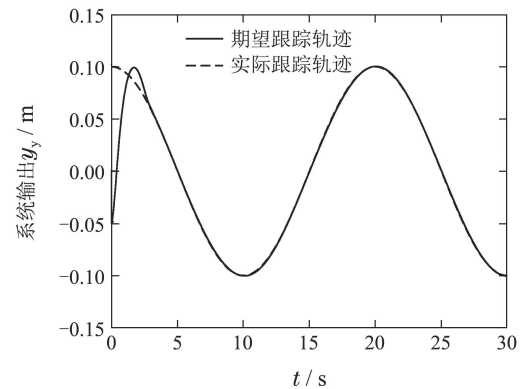
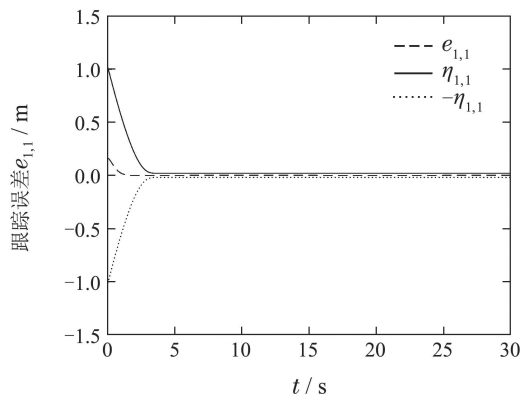
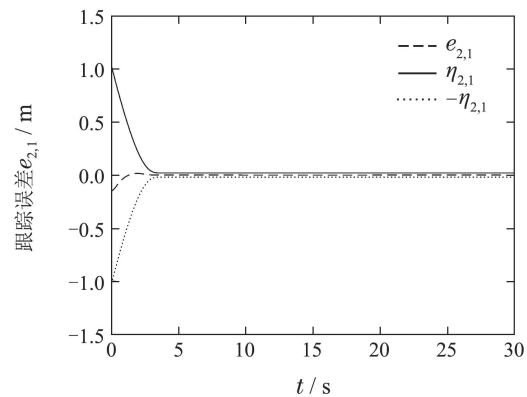
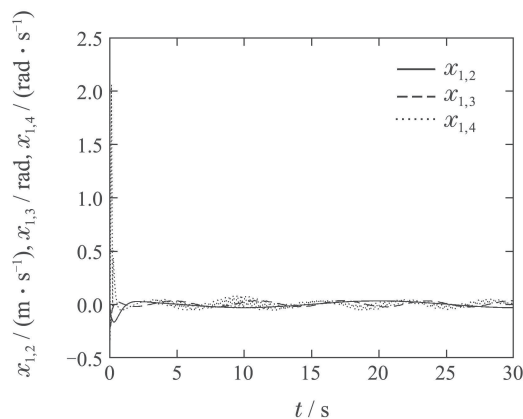
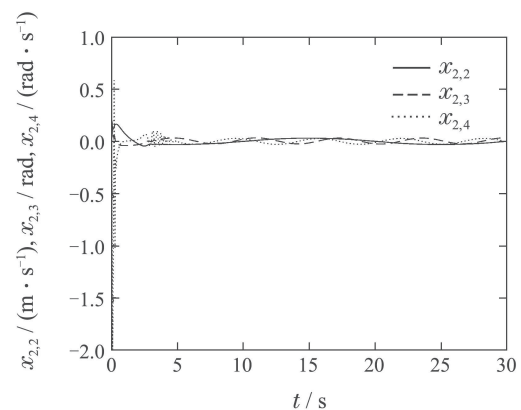
$$\lambda_x = \lambda_y = 0.5, \ a_{i,j} = 25^{3/4},$$

$$b_{i,j} = 220^{3/4}, \ u_{xm} = u_{ym} = 25.$$

自适应参数 $\hat{\theta}_x$, $\hat{\theta}_y$ 初始值均取为0.1. X 方向子系统的第1个神经网络包含 3^3 个节点, 中心 $\mu_l(l=1, \dots, 3^3)$ 均匀分布在 $[-1, 1] \times [-1, 1] \times [-1, 1]$ 上. 第2个神经网络有 3^4 个节点, 中心 $\mu_l(l=1, \dots, 3^4)$ 均匀分布在 $[-1, 1] \times [-1, 1] \times [-1, 1] \times [-1, 1]$ 上. 第3个神经网络包含 3^6 个节点, 中心 $\mu_l(l=1, \dots, 3^6)$ 均匀分布在 $[-1, 1] \times [-1, 1] \times [-1, 1] \times [-1, 1] \times [-1, 1] \times [-1, 1]$ 上. 第4个神经网络有 3^9 个节点, 中心 $\mu_l(l=1, \dots, 3^9)$ 均匀分布在 $[-1, 1] \times [-1, 1] \times [-1, 1] \times [-1, 1]$ 上.

$\times [-1, 1] \times [-1, 1] \times [-1, 1] \times [-1, 1] \times [-1, 1]$ 上. 基函数为高斯函数, 宽度均取为2. Y 方向子系统的神经网络选取与 X 方向子系统相同. 有限时间预设性能函数参数选取为: $\eta_{0,i,1} = 1$, $\eta_{Tf,i,1} = 0.02$, $Tf_{i,1} = 4$, $\eta_{0,i,j} = 10$, $\eta_{Tf,i,j} = 1$, $Tf_{i,j} = 5$, 这里: $i = 1, 2$, $j = 2, 3, 4$.

按照文中定理1计算可得到的两个子系统的控制器, 利用MATLAB软件对板球系统进行仿真实验, 得到的仿真结果如图3至图14所示.

图 3 X 方向跟踪曲线Fig. 3 Tracking curve on X direction图 4 Y 方向跟踪曲线Fig. 4 Tracking curve on Y direction图 5 X 方向跟踪误差Fig. 5 Tracking error on X direction图 6 Y 方向跟踪误差Fig. 6 Tracking error on Y direction图 7 系统状态 $x_{1,2}$, $x_{1,3}$ 和 $x_{1,4}$ Fig. 7 System states $x_{1,2}$, $x_{1,3}$ and $x_{1,4}$ 图 8 系统状态 $x_{2,2}$, $x_{2,3}$ 和 $x_{2,4}$ Fig. 8 System states $x_{2,2}$, $x_{2,3}$ and $x_{2,4}$

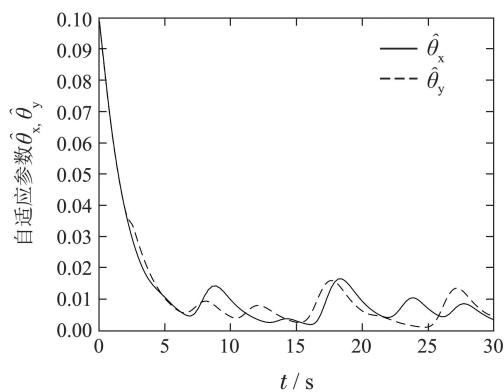
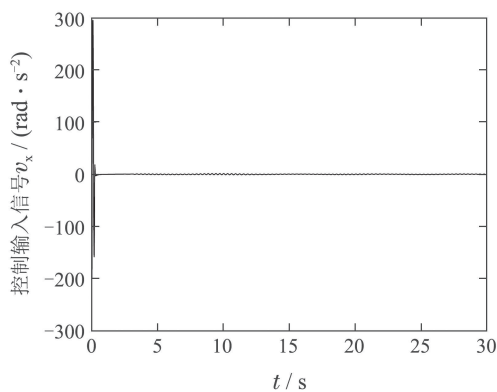
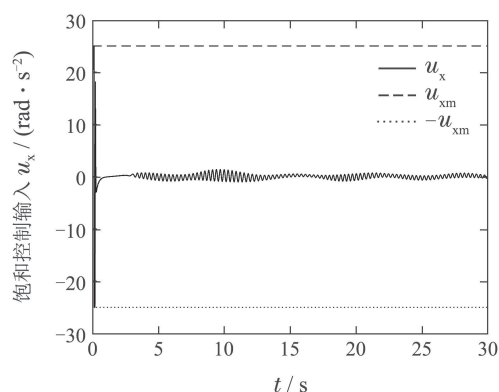
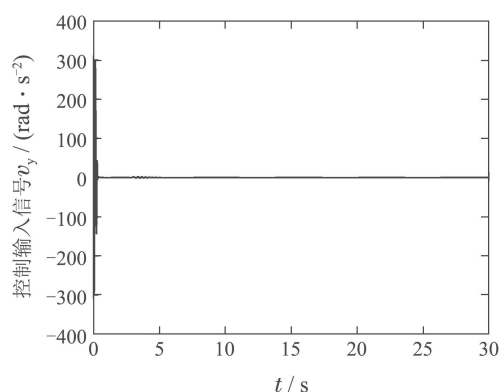
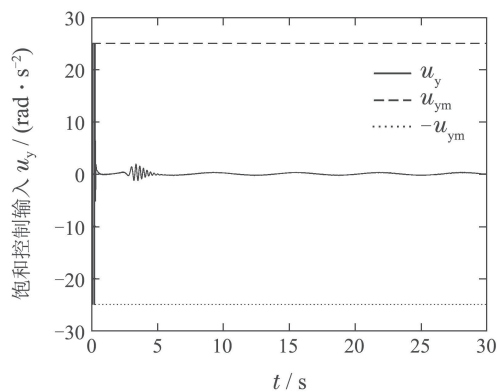
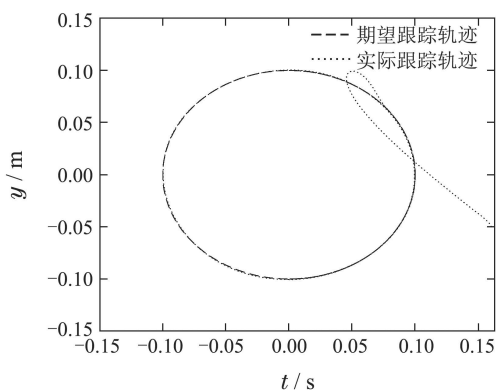
图9 自适应参数 $\hat{\theta}_x$ 和 $\hat{\theta}_y$ Fig. 9 Adaptive parameters $\hat{\theta}_x$ and $\hat{\theta}_y$ 图10 控制输入信号 v_x Fig. 10 Control input signal v_x 图11 饱和输入 u_x Fig. 11 Saturation input u_x 图12 控制输入信号 v_y Fig. 12 Control input signal v_y 图13 饱和输入 u_y Fig. 13 Saturation input u_y 

图14 平板中小球实际跟踪曲线

Fig. 14 Tracking curve of the ball on the plate

图3–14分别为系统在X方向与Y方向的跟踪轨迹、跟踪误差、系统状态、自适应参数、控制信号以及平板中小球的实际跟踪轨迹。通过图3–6可以看出系统输出可以很好地跟踪期望轨迹,并且跟踪误差被严格限制在预定的界内。从图7与图8中的实线可以看出平板的倾斜角度一直较小且没有超过,因此不会因倾角过大造成小球滑落的现象。图10–13表明了对于具有输入饱和的板球系统本文的控制方案可以很好地实现系统的跟踪控制。图14给出了小球在平板中的圆形轨迹跟踪曲线,清楚地显示了小球在平板中的精确

跟踪过程。

为了进一步体现本文建立的系统模型的完善性与方法的有效性,这里给出与文献[11]中控制方法的仿真比较。之所以选择与文献[11]比较,是因为它也是一篇基于backstepping方法对板球系统进行控制器设计,并且未考虑系统间耦合、摩擦力、外部干扰与随机噪声。这样可以同时从控制方法上和系统模型上给出比较。在这个比较仿真中,采用了本文考虑的具有耦合、摩擦力、外部干扰与随机噪声的模型,并选择了相同的跟踪信号。当采用文献[11]方法及其文中

的控制参数时, 系统则不能稳定. 为此笔者对文献[11]方法中的参数进行了调整, 并通过多次实验保留了其控制效果最好的结果与本文结果进行比较. 得到的对比结果如图15–17所示. 从图15–17可以看出文献[11]中的控制方法未能较好地跟踪上期望的轨迹, 跟踪误差较大, 其方法的控制效果与本文方法相差太多. 显出了本文控制方法的优越性及本文提出的完善的系统模型的必要性.

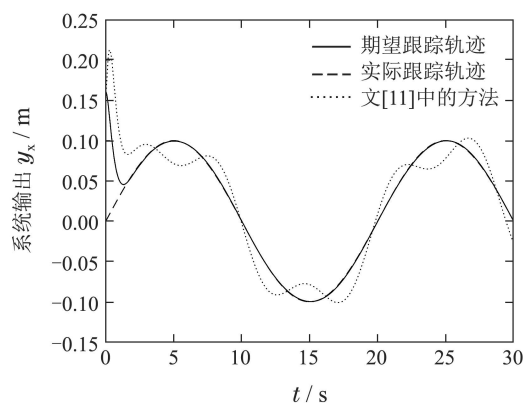


图 15 X方向跟踪曲线对比

Fig. 15 The comparison of tracking curve on X direction

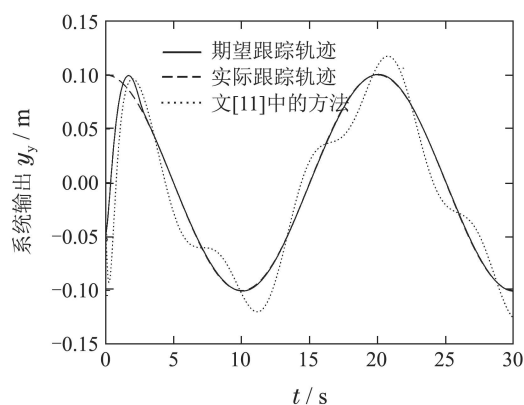


图 16 Y方向跟踪曲线对比

Fig. 16 The comparison of tracking curve on Y direction

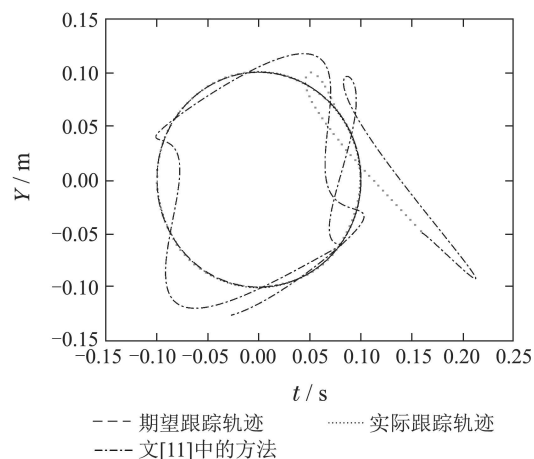


图 17 平板中小球实际跟踪曲线对比

Fig. 17 The comparison of tracking curve of the ball on the plate

注 3 为了保证系统的跟踪效果, 本文中只需要将参数 $\eta_{01,1}, \eta_{02,1}, \eta_{Tf_{1,1}}, \eta_{Tf_{2,1}}, Tf_{1,1}, Tf_{2,1}$ 设置较小, 其他状态的有限时间预设性能约束的参数选择可以相对较大. 因为在实验中发现其他状态的约束参数选择过小时, 控制效果较难调整.

6 结论

本文研究了板球系统在随机激励下的数学建模与轨迹跟踪控制问题. 通过合理地引入随机激励力建立了板球系统的随机数学模型. 综合考虑了系统的耦合、摩擦力、外部干扰、随机激励因素与控制器饱和现象, 结合了预设性能思想、有限时间预设性能函数、神经网络、自适应技术以及全状态约束方法设计了随机板球系统的有限时间全状态预设性能轨迹跟踪控制器. 该控制器能够保证系统跟踪误差在任意给定的有限时间内收敛到预先指定的界内, 并且闭环系统内的其他所有信号都是有界的. 还应该指出的是, 在实验中发现加上全状态约束可减小控制信号的大小, 使得该系统的控制更易调整 and 实现.

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作者简介:

李小花 教授, 博士生导师, 目前研究方向为复杂系统结构与控制、非线性系统控制理论以及工业过程建模与控制等, E-mail: lixiaohua6412@163.com;

王傲翔 硕士研究生, 目前研究方向为非线性系统控制、智能控制等, E-mail: wangaoxiang1995@163.com;

刘晓平 教授, 博士生导师, 目前研究方向为目前研究方向为非线性奇异系统、非线性系统自适应控制、机器人、模糊/神经网络控制等, E-mail: xliu2@lakeheadu.ca.