

有界扰动下虚拟控制系数未知的 随机关联系统的分散镇定控制

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摘要:针对有界扰动下虚拟控制系数未知的随机非线性关联系统的分散自适应镇定问题区别于传统的集中控制,采用分散控制的思想对各个子系统分别进行控制器的设计.利用反推设计技术,通过适当地选取 Lyapunov 函数和设计参数,给出了一个状态反馈反推控制器的设计过程,所设计的控制器保证了闭环系统在平衡点处依概率有界.通过仿真算例验证了所提出控制策略的有效性.

关键词:有界扰动;反推控制;状态反馈;随机关联系统;自适应控制

中图分类号:TP13 **文献标志码:**A **DOI:**10.3969/j.issn.2095-476X.2014.05.016

Decentralized stabilization control of a class of stochastic interconnected systems with unknown virtual control coefficients under bounded disturbance

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Abstract: Aiming at the decentralized adaptive stabilization problem for a class of stochastic nonlinear interconnected systems with unknown virtual control coefficients under bounded disturbance, different from the traditional centralized control, by adopting the idea of decentralized control, the controller for each subsystem was designed. By employing the backstepping design technique and stochastic LaSalle theorem, decentralized state-feedback adaptive controller was designed to guarantee that the equilibrium of the close-loop system was bounded in probability. Finally, simulation examples verified the effectiveness of the proposed control strategy.

Key words: bounded disturbance; backstepping control; state-feedback; stochastic interconnected system; adaptive control

收稿日期:2014-06-24

基金项目:河南省教育厅科学技术研究重点项目基础研究计划(14A413010);郑州轻工业学院科研基金项目(2013XJJ013)

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0 引言

关联系统一般由多个子系统构成,且各个子系统之间相互影响.在实际应用中,许多系统(如经济、电力、交通、网络等)可用关联系统来描述.关联系统具有高维性、信息结构约束以及不确定性,与单个系统相比,其控制更为复杂.与以往对整个系统采用集中控制不同,分散控制对各个子系统分别进行控制器的设计,在设计过程中,只会用到对对应子系统本身的信息,但最终所得到的控制器能够保证整个系统达到设计目的.相对于集中控制而言,该方法因具有设计简单、易于掌握等优点而被广泛使用.

当系统中存在不确定性时,自适应控制技术是一种非常有效的控制方法^[1-5].然而传统的自适应控制方法无法通过调节设计参数来改善系统暂态性能.自反推(backstepping)方法^[6]提出后,由于其对一类非线性控制问题的有效性,并能通过调节设计参数来改善系统暂态性能的优点而被广泛应用,取得了一系列的成果^[7-15].其中文献^[15]考虑了虚拟控制系数未知但符号已知情形下的随机非线性时滞大系统的自适应镇定控制问题.

实际系统中常常由于建模误差或传感器扰动而导致一些不确定性的产生,这些不确定性的存在往往会使系统不稳定或使闭环性能降低.本文将研究在有界扰动下,一类随机非线性关联系统的状态反馈镇定问题,进而基于 backstepping 控制技术设计自适应状态反馈控制器,并通过仿真结果证明所建立的控制器能够保证闭环系统在平衡点处依概率有界.

1 问题描述

考虑含有 N 个子系统的随机非线性关联系统:

$$\begin{aligned} dx_{ij} &= [b_{ij}x_{i,j+1} + f_{ij}(X_{i1}) + r_{ij}(t)]dt + \\ &g_{ij}^T(\bar{x}_{ij})dw_i \quad j = 1, \dots, n_i - 1 \quad (1) \\ dx_{i,n_i} &= [b_{i,n_i}u_i + f_{i,n_i}(X_{i1}) + r_{i,n_i}(t)]dt + \\ &g_{i,n_i}^T(\bar{x}_{i,n_i})dw_i \end{aligned}$$

其中, $i = 1, \dots, N; \mathbf{x}_i = [x_{i1}, \dots, x_{i,n_i}]^T$ 为 n_i 维状态向量; $\bar{\mathbf{x}}_{ij} = [x_{i1}, x_{i2}, \dots, x_{ij}]^T$; 控制输入 $u_i \in R$; r_{ij} 为由建模误差或传感器扰动而导致的不确定; 已知光滑列向量函数 $g_{ij} \in R^{l_i \times 1}$, 且 $g_{ij}(0) = 0; w_i$ 是概率空间 (Ω, F, P) 上的 l_i 维独立标准 Wiener 过程;

$X_{i1} = [x_{1,1}, \dots, x_{i-1,1}, x_{i+1,1}, \dots, x_{N,1}]^T$ 为其他子系统对第 i 个子系统的影响,这在实际系统中是普遍存在的^[11].假设虚拟控制系数 $b_{i1}, b_{i2}, \dots, b_{i,n_i}$ 为未知非零常数,其符号称为控制方向是已知的,记作 $sign(b_{i1}), \dots, sign(b_{i,n_i})$.

本文的结果主要基于以下的假设.

假设 1 存在已知的非负光滑函数 $\zeta_{ij}(l = 1, \dots, N; j = 1, \dots, n_i; i = 1, \dots, N)$, 使得 $|f_{ij}(X_{i1}) - f_{ij}(0)| \leq \sum_{l=1}^N \zeta_{ij}(l|x_{il}|)$, 不失一般性,假设 $\zeta_{ij}(0) = 0$.

假设 2 系统中的不确定项 $r_i(t)$ 满足

$$\|r_i^T(t)r_i(t)\|^2 \leq d$$

其中, d 为常数, $r_i = [r_{i1}, r_{i2}, \dots, r_{i,n_i}]^T$.

本文将要研究随机非线性关联系统 ① 在上述 2 个假设下的分散镇定控制问题,设计相应的分散状态反馈控制器,使得闭环系统在平衡点依概率有界.

2 控制设计

本文将采用 backstepping 递归设计思想和随机 LaSalle 定理来设计随机非线性关联系统 ① 的分散控制方案.由于 $b_{ij} \neq 0$,故引入常参数 $h_{ij} = \frac{1}{|b_{ij}|}$, 分别记参数 b_{ij}, h_{ij} 的估计值为 $\hat{b}_{ij}, \hat{h}_{ij}$. 令

$$z_{ij} = \mathbf{x}_{ij} - \alpha_{i,j-1}(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_{i,j-1}\hat{b}_{i,1}, \dots, \hat{b}_{i,j-1}, \hat{h}_{i,j-1}) \quad j = 1, \dots, n_i; i = 1, 2, \dots, N \quad (2)$$

其中, α_{ij} 是需要设计的虚拟控制器,且 $\alpha_{i0} = 0; z_i = (z_{i1}, z_{i2}, \dots, z_{i,n_i})^T$ 是变换后的状态坐标.

对式 ②,利用 Itô 随机微分公式得到

$$dz_{i1} = [b_{i1}z_{i2} + f_{i1}(X_{i1}) + r_{i1}]dt + g_{i1}^T(\mathbf{x}_{i1}) \quad (3)$$

$$dw_i = [b_{i1}z_{i2} + b_{i1}\alpha_{i1} + f_{i1}(X_{i1}) + r_{i1}]dt + g_{i1}^T(\mathbf{x}_{i1})dw_i$$

$$dz_{ij} = [b_{ij}z_{i,j+1} + b_{ij}\alpha_{ij} + f_{ij}(X_{i1}) + r_{ij} -$$

$$\sum_{l=1}^{j-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial x_{il}}(b_{il}x_{i,l+1} + f_{il}(X_{i1}) + r_{il}) -$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{p,q=1}^{j-1} \frac{\partial^2 \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial x_{ip} \partial x_{iq}} g_{ip}^T(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_{ip}) g_{iq}^T(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_{iq}) - \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial \hat{b}_{ik}} \dot{\hat{b}}_{ik} -$$

$$\frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial \hat{h}_{i,j-1}} \dot{\hat{h}}_{i,j-1}]dt + [g_{ij}(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_{ij}) -$$

$$\sum_{l=1}^{j-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial x_{il}} g_{il}(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_{il})]^T dw_i \quad j = 2, \dots, n_i - 1 \quad (4)$$

$$dz_{i,n_i} = [b_{i,n_i}u_i + f_{i,n_i}(X_{i1}) + r_{i,n_i} -$$

$$\sum_{l=1}^{n_i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,n_i-1}}{\partial x_{il}}(b_{il}x_{i,l+1} + f_{il}(X_{i1}) + r_{il}) -$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{p,q=1}^{n_i-1} \frac{\partial^2 \alpha_{i,n_i-1}}{\partial x_{ip} \partial x_{iq}} g_{ip}^T(\bar{x}_{ip}) g_{iq}^T(\bar{x}_{iq}) - \sum_{k=1}^{n_i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,n_i-1}}{\partial \hat{b}_{ik}} \dot{\hat{b}}_{ik} - \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,n_i-1}}{\partial \hat{h}_{i,n_i-1}} \dot{\hat{h}}_{i,n_i-1}] dt + [g_{i,n_i}(\bar{x}_{i,n_i}) - \sum_{l=1}^{n_i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,n_i-1}}{\partial x_{il}} g_{il}(\bar{x}_{il})]^T dw_i \quad (5)$$

由假设 1 可知 $\zeta_{ijl}(\cdot)$ 是一个光滑函数,且满足 $\zeta_{ijl}(0) = 0$,则由中值定理可知存在另一个光滑函数 $\tilde{\zeta}_{ijl}(\cdot)$,使得 $\zeta_{ijl}(|x_{l,1}|) = |x_{l,1}| \tilde{\zeta}_{ijl}(|x_{l,1}|)$.

为第 i 个子系统选择 Lyapunov 函数

$$V_i = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} z_{ij}^4 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \tilde{b}_{ij}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \frac{\tilde{h}_{ij}^2}{h_{ij}}$$

式中参数估计误差 $\tilde{b}_{ij} = b_{ij} - \hat{b}_{ij}, \tilde{h}_{ij} = h_{ij} - \hat{h}_{ij}$. 则整个系统的 Lyapunov 函数为

$$V = \sum_{i=1}^N V_i \quad (6)$$

对式 (6),应用 Itô 公式,并由式 (3)(4)(5) 得

$$\begin{aligned} LV = \sum_{i=1}^N LV_i = \sum_{i=1}^N \{ & z_{i1}^3 (b_{i1} z_{i2} + b_{i1} \alpha_{i1} + f_{i1}(x_{i1}) + r_{i1}) + \sum_{j=2}^{n_i-1} z_{ij}^3 [b_{ij} z_{i,j+1} + b_{ij} \alpha_{ij} + f_{ij}(X_{i1}) + r_{ij} - \\ & \sum_{l=1}^{j-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial x_{il}} (b_{il} x_{i,l+1} + f_{il}(X_{i1}) + r_{il}) - \\ & \frac{1}{2} \sum_{p,q=1}^{j-1} \frac{\partial^2 \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial x_{ip} \partial x_{iq}} g_{ip}^T(\bar{x}_{ip}) g_{iq}(\bar{x}_{iq}) - \\ & \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial \hat{b}_{ik}} \dot{\hat{b}}_{ik} - \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial \hat{h}_{i,j-1}} \dot{\hat{h}}_{i,j-1}] + \\ & z_{i,n_i}^3 [b_{i,n_i} u_i + f_{i,n_i}(X_{i1}) + r_{i,n_i} - \\ & \sum_{l=1}^{n_i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,n_i-1}}{\partial x_{il}} (b_{il} x_{i,l+1} + f_{il}(X_{i1}) + r_{il}) - \\ & \frac{1}{2} \sum_{p,q=1}^{n_i-1} \frac{\partial^2 \alpha_{i,n_i-1}}{\partial x_{ip} \partial x_{iq}} g_{ip}^T(\bar{x}_{ip}) g_{iq}(\bar{x}_{iq}) - \\ & \sum_{k=1}^{n_i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,n_i-1}}{\partial \hat{b}_{ik}} \dot{\hat{b}}_{ik} - \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,n_i-1}}{\partial \hat{h}_{i,n_i-1}} \dot{\hat{h}}_{i,n_i-1}] + \\ & \frac{3}{2} z_{i1}^2 g_{i1}^T(x_{i1}) g_{i1}(x_{i1}) + \sum_{j=2}^{n_i} \frac{3}{2} z_{ij}^2 [g_{ij}(\bar{x}_{ij}) - \\ & \sum_{l=1}^{j-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial x_{il}} g_{il}(\bar{x}_{il})]^T \cdot [g_{ij}(\bar{x}_{ij}) - \\ & \sum_{l=1}^{j-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial x_{il}} g_{il}(\bar{x}_{il})] - \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \tilde{b}_{ij} \dot{\hat{b}}_{ij} - \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \frac{1}{h_{ij}} \tilde{h}_{ij} \dot{\hat{h}}_{ij} \} \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & f_{i1}(0)) + z_{i1}^3 r_{i1} + \sum_{j=2}^{n_i-1} z_{ij}^3 [b_{ij} \alpha_{ij} + f_{ij}(0) - \\ & \sum_{l=1}^{j-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial x_{il}} (b_{il} x_{i,l+1} + f_{il}(0)) - \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial \hat{b}_{ik}} \dot{\hat{b}}_{ik} - \\ & \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial \hat{h}_{i,j-1}} \dot{\hat{h}}_{i,j-1}] + \sum_{j=2}^{n_i-1} [b_{ij} z_{ij}^3 z_{i,j+1} + z_{ij}^3 (f_{ij}(X_{i1}) - \\ & f_{ij}(0)) + z_{ij}^3 r_{ij} - z_{ij}^3 \sum_{l=1}^{j-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial x_{il}} \tilde{b}_{il} x_{i,l+1} - \\ & z_{ij}^3 \sum_{l=1}^{j-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial x_{il}} r_{il} - z_{ij}^3 \sum_{l=1}^{j-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial x_{il}} (f_{il}(X_{i1}) - \\ & f_{il}(0)) - \frac{1}{2} z_{ij}^3 \sum_{p,q=1}^{j-1} \frac{\partial^2 \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial x_{ip} \partial x_{iq}} g_{ip}^T(\bar{x}_{ip}) g_{iq}(\bar{x}_{iq})] + \\ & z_{i,n_i}^3 [b_{i,n_i} u_i + f_{i,n_i}(0) - \sum_{l=1}^{n_i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,n_i-1}}{\partial x_{il}} \cdot \\ & (b_{il} x_{i,l+1} + f_{il}(0)) - \sum_{k=1}^{n_i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,n_i-1}}{\partial \hat{b}_{ik}} \dot{\hat{b}}_{ik} - \\ & \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,n_i-1}}{\partial \hat{h}_{i,n_i-1}} \dot{\hat{h}}_{i,n_i-1}] + z_{i,n_i}^3 (f_{i,n_i}(X_{i1}) - \\ & f_{i,n_i}(0)) + z_{i,n_i}^3 r_{i,n_i} - z_{i,n_i}^3 \sum_{l=1}^{n_i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,n_i-1}}{\partial x_{il}} \tilde{b}_{il} x_{i,l+1} - \\ & z_{i,n_i}^3 \sum_{l=1}^{n_i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,n_i-1}}{\partial x_{il}} r_{il} - z_{i,n_i}^3 \cdot \\ & \sum_{l=1}^{n_i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,n_i-1}}{\partial x_{il}} (f_{il}(X_{i1}) - f_{il}(0)) - \\ & \frac{1}{2} z_{i,n_i}^3 \sum_{p,q=1}^{n_i-1} \frac{\partial^2 \alpha_{i,n_i-1}}{\partial x_{ip} \partial x_{iq}} g_{ip}^T(\bar{x}_{ip}) g_{iq}(\bar{x}_{iq}) + \\ & \frac{3}{2} z_{i1}^2 g_{i1}^T(x_{i1}) g_{i1}(x_{i1}) + \sum_{j=2}^{n_i} \frac{3}{2} z_{ij}^2 [g_{ij}(\bar{x}_{ij}) - \\ & \sum_{l=1}^{j-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial x_{il}} g_{il}(x_{il})]^T \cdot [g_{ij}(\bar{x}_{ij}) - \\ & \sum_{l=1}^{j-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial x_{il}} g_{il}(\bar{x}_{il})] - \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \tilde{b}_{ij} \dot{\hat{b}}_{ij} - \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \frac{1}{h_{ij}} \tilde{h}_{ij} \dot{\hat{h}}_{ij} \} \quad (7) \end{aligned}$$

根据 Young's 不等式可以得到不等式

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n_i-1} b_{ij} z_{ij}^3 z_{i,j+1} \leq \sum_{j=1}^{n_i-1} \frac{3}{4} b_{ij} \text{sign}(b_{ij}) \varepsilon_{1,i,j}^{\frac{4}{3}} z_{ij}^4 + \sum_{j=2}^{n_i} \frac{1}{4 \varepsilon_{1,i,j-1}^4} b_{i,j-1} \text{sign}(b_{i,j-1}) z_{i,j}^4 \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} z_{ij}^3 [f_{ij}(X_{i1}) - f_{ij}(0)] \leq \\ & \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \sum_{l=1}^N \frac{3}{4} \varepsilon_{2,i,j,l}^{\frac{4}{3}} z_{ij}^4 + \\ & \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \sum_{l=1}^N \frac{1}{4 \varepsilon_{2,i,j,l}^4} z_{il}^4 \tilde{\zeta}_{ijl}(|x_{il}|) \quad (9) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} z_{ij}^3 \sum_{l=1}^{j-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{il}} (f_{il}(X_{i1}) - f_{il}(0)) \leq \\
 & \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \sum_{l=1}^{j-1} \sum_{m=1}^N \frac{3\mathcal{E}_{3,i,j,l,m}^{\frac{4}{3}}}{4} z_{ij}^4 \left(\frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{il}} \right)^{\frac{4}{3}} + \\
 & \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \sum_{l=1}^{j-1} \sum_{m=1}^N \frac{1}{4\mathcal{E}_{3,i,j,l,m}^4} z_{m1}^4 \tilde{\zeta}_{i,l,m}^4 (|\mathbf{x}_{m1}|) \quad \textcircled{10}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} z_{ij}^3 r_{ij} \leq \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \frac{3}{4} \mathcal{E}_{4,i,j}^{\frac{4}{3}} z_{ij}^4 + \\
 & \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \frac{1}{4\mathcal{E}_{4,i,j}^4} \|r_i^T r_i\|^2 \quad \textcircled{11}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} z_{ij}^3 \sum_{l=1}^{j-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{il}} \cdot r_{il} \leq \\
 & \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \frac{3}{4} \mathcal{E}_{5,i,j}^{\frac{4}{3}} z_{ij}^4 \left(\sum_{l=1}^{j-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{il}} \right)^{\frac{4}{3}} + \\
 & \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \frac{1}{4\mathcal{E}_{5,i,j}^4} \|r_i^T r_i\|^2 \quad \textcircled{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \frac{3}{2} z_{ij}^2 \left[g_{ij}(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_{ij}) - \sum_{l=1}^{j-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{il}} g_{il}(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_{il}) \right]^T \cdot \\
 & \left[g_{ij}(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_{ij}) - \sum_{l=1}^{j-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{il}} g_{il}(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_{il}) \right] \leq \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \frac{3}{4\mathcal{E}_{6,i,j}^2} z_{ij}^4 \cdot \\
 & \left\| g_{ij}(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_{ij}) - \sum_{l=1}^{j-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{il}} g_{il}(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_{il}) \right\|^4 + \\
 & \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \frac{3}{4} \mathcal{E}_{6,i,j}^2 \quad \textcircled{13}
 \end{aligned}$$

上述不等式中所有的 ε 均为正数,可由设计者适当选取.

将上述不等式 ⑧—⑬ 代入 ⑦,得

$$\begin{aligned}
 LV \leq & \sum_{i=1}^N z_{i1}^3 (b_{i1} \alpha_{i1} + f_{i1}(0)) + \\
 & \frac{3}{4} \hat{b}_{i1} \text{sign}(b_{i1}) \mathcal{E}_{1,i,1}^{\frac{4}{3}} z_{i1} + \frac{3}{4} \bar{b}_{i1} \text{sign}(b_{i1}) \mathcal{E}_{1,i,1}^{\frac{4}{3}} z_{i1} + \\
 & \sum_{l=1}^N \frac{3}{4} \mathcal{E}_{2,i,1,l}^{\frac{4}{3}} z_{i1} + \sum_{l=1}^N \sum_{m=1}^{n_i} \frac{1}{4\mathcal{E}_{2,l,m,i}^4} \cdot \\
 & \tilde{\zeta}_{l,m,i}^4 (|\mathbf{x}_{il}|) z_{i1} + \frac{3}{4} \mathcal{E}_{3,i,1}^{\frac{4}{3}} z_{i1} + \\
 & \frac{3}{4\mathcal{E}_{6,i,1}^2} \|g_{i1}(x_{i1})\|^4 z_{i1} + \\
 & \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \sum_{l=1}^{j-1} \sum_{m=1}^N \frac{1}{4\mathcal{E}_{3,l,m,j,i}^4} z_{il} \tilde{\zeta}_{l,m,i}^4 (|\mathbf{x}_{il}|) + \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=2}^{n_i-1} z_{ij}^3 \cdot \\
 & [b_{ij} \alpha_{ij} + f_{ij}(0) - \sum_{l=1}^{j-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{il}} (\hat{b}_{il} x_{i,l+1} + f_{il}(0))] - \\
 & \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial \hat{b}_{ik}} \dot{\hat{b}}_{ik} - \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial \hat{h}_{i,j-1}} \dot{\hat{h}}_{i,j-1} +
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\frac{3}{4} \hat{b}_{ij} \text{sign}(b_{ij}) \mathcal{E}_{1,i,j}^{\frac{4}{3}} + \right. \\
 & \left. \frac{1}{4\mathcal{E}_{1,i,j-1}^4} \bar{b}_{i,j-1} \text{sign}(b_{i,j-1}) \right) z_{ij} + \\
 & \left(\frac{3}{4} \bar{b}_{ij} \text{sign}(b_{ij}) \mathcal{E}_{1,i,j}^{\frac{4}{3}} + \right. \\
 & \left. \frac{1}{4\mathcal{E}_{1,i,j-1}^4} \bar{b}_{i,j-1} \text{sign}(b_{i,j-1}) \right) z_{ij} + \sum_{l=1}^N \frac{3}{4} \mathcal{E}_{2,i,j,l}^{\frac{4}{3}} z_{ij} + \\
 & \sum_{l=1}^{j-1} \sum_{m=1}^N \frac{3\mathcal{E}_{3,i,j,l,m}^{\frac{4}{3}}}{4} \left(\frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{il}} \right)^{\frac{4}{3}} z_{ij} + \frac{3}{4} \mathcal{E}_{4,i,j}^{\frac{4}{3}} z_{ij} - \\
 & \sum_{l=1}^{j-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{il}} \bar{b}_{il} x_{i,l+1} + \frac{3}{4} \mathcal{E}_{5,i,j}^{\frac{4}{3}} \left(\sum_{l=1}^{j-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{il}} \right)^{\frac{4}{3}} z_{ij} - \\
 & \frac{1}{2} \sum_{p,q=1}^{j-1} \frac{\partial^2 \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{ip} \partial \mathbf{x}_{iq}} g_{ip}^T(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_{ip}) g_{iq}(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_{iq}) + \\
 & \frac{3}{4\mathcal{E}_{6,i,j}^2} \left\| g_{ij}(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_{ij}) - \sum_{l=1}^{j-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{il}} g_{il}(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_{il}) \right\|^4 z_{ij} + \\
 & \sum_{i=1}^N z_{i,n_i}^3 [b_{i,n_i} u_i + f_{i,n_i}(0) - \sum_{l=1}^{n_i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,n_i-1}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{il}} (\hat{b}_{il} x_{i,l+1} + \\
 & f_{il}(0)) - \sum_{k=1}^{n_i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,n_i-1}}{\partial \hat{b}_{ik}} \dot{\hat{b}}_{ik} - \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,n_i-1}}{\partial \hat{h}_{i,n_i-1}} \dot{\hat{h}}_{i,n_i-1} + \\
 & \sum_{l=1}^N \frac{3}{4} \mathcal{E}_{2,i,n_i,l}^{\frac{4}{3}} z_{i,n_i} + \frac{3}{4} \mathcal{E}_{3,i,n_i}^{\frac{4}{3}} z_{i,n_i} - \\
 & \sum_{l=1}^{n_i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,n_i-1}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{il}} \bar{b}_{il} x_{i,l+1} + \frac{3}{4} \mathcal{E}_{5,i,n_i}^{\frac{4}{3}} \left(\sum_{l=1}^{n_i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,n_i-1}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{il}} \right)^{\frac{4}{3}} z_{i,n_i} + \\
 & \sum_{l=1}^{n_i-1} \sum_{m=1}^N \frac{3\mathcal{E}_{3,i,n_i,l,m}^{\frac{4}{3}}}{4} \left(\frac{\partial \alpha_{i,n_i-1}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{il}} \right)^{\frac{4}{3}} z_{i,n_i} - \\
 & \frac{1}{2} \sum_{p,q=1}^{n_i-1} \frac{\partial^2 \alpha_{i,n_i-1}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{ip} \partial \mathbf{x}_{iq}} g_{ip}^T(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_{ip}) g_{iq}(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_{iq}) + \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \frac{3}{4} \mathcal{E}_{6,i,j}^2 + \\
 & \frac{3}{4\mathcal{E}_{6,i,n_i}^2} \left\| g_{i,n_i}(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_{i,n_i}) - \sum_{l=1}^{n_i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,n_i-1}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{il}} g_{il}(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_{il}) \right\|^4 z_{i,n_i} - \\
 & \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \bar{b}_{ij} \dot{\hat{b}}_{ij} - \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \frac{1}{h_{ij}} \dot{\bar{h}}_{ij} \dot{\hat{h}}_{ij} + \\
 & \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \frac{1}{4\mathcal{E}_{4,i,j}^4} \|r_i^T r_i\|^2 \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \frac{1}{4\mathcal{E}_{5,i,j}^4} \|r_i^T r_i\|^2 \leq \\
 & \sum_{i=1}^N z_{i1}^3 (b_{i1} \alpha_{i1} + M_{i1}) + \\
 & \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=2}^{n_i-1} z_{ij}^3 (b_{ij} \alpha_{ij} + M_{ij} - \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial \hat{b}_{ik}} \dot{\hat{b}}_{ik} - \\
 & \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial \hat{h}_{i,j-1}} \dot{\hat{h}}_{i,j-1}) + \sum_{i=1}^N z_{i,n_i}^3 (b_{i,n_i} u_i + M_{i,n_i} - \\
 & \sum_{k=1}^{n_i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,n_i-1}}{\partial \hat{b}_{ik}} \dot{\hat{b}}_{ik} - \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,n_i-1}}{\partial \hat{h}_{i,n_i-1}} \dot{\hat{h}}_{i,n_i-1}) - \\
 & \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \bar{b}_{ij} (\dot{\hat{b}}_{ij} + \sum_{l=j+1}^{n_i} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,l-1}}{\partial X_{ij}} x_{i,j+1} z_{il} - \frac{3}{4} \text{sign}(b_{ij}) \cdot
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\varepsilon_{1,i,j}^{\frac{4}{3}} z_{ij}^4 - \frac{1}{4\varepsilon_{1,i,j}^4} \text{sign}(b_{ij}) z_{i,j+1}^4) - \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \frac{1}{h_{ij}} \dot{h}_{ij} + \Delta \quad (14)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} M_{il} &= f_{il}(0) + \frac{3}{4} \hat{b}_{il} \text{sign}(b_{il}) \varepsilon_{1,i,1}^{\frac{4}{3}} z_{il} + \sum_{l=1}^N \frac{3}{4} \varepsilon_{2,i,1,l}^{\frac{4}{3}} z_{il} + \sum_{l=1}^N \sum_{m=1}^{n_i} \frac{1}{4\varepsilon_{2,l,m,i}^4} \zeta_{l,m,i}^4 (|\mathbf{x}_{il}|) z_{il} + \frac{3}{4} \varepsilon_{4,i,1}^{\frac{4}{3}} z_{il} + \frac{3}{4\varepsilon_{6,i,1}^2} \|g_{il}(\mathbf{x}_{il})\|^4 z_{il} + \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \sum_{l=1}^{j-1} \sum_{m=1}^N \frac{1}{4\varepsilon_{3,m,j,l,i}^4} z_{il} \zeta_{m,l,i}^4 (|\mathbf{x}_{il}|) \\ M_{ij} &= f_{ij}(0) - \sum_{l=1}^{j-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{il}} (\hat{b}_{il} x_{i,l+1} + f_{il}(0)) + \left(\frac{3}{4} \hat{b}_{ij} \text{sign}(b_{ij}) \varepsilon_{1,i,j}^{\frac{4}{3}} + \frac{1}{4\varepsilon_{1,i,j-1}^4} \hat{b}_{i,j-1} \text{sign}(b_{i,j-1}) \right) z_{ij} + \sum_{l=1}^N \frac{3}{4} \varepsilon_{2,i,j,l}^{\frac{4}{3}} z_{ij} + \sum_{l=1}^{j-1} \sum_{m=1}^N \frac{3\varepsilon_{3,i,j,l,m}^{\frac{4}{3}}}{4} \left(\frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{il}} \right)^{\frac{4}{3}} z_{ij} + \frac{3}{4} \varepsilon_{5,i,j}^{\frac{4}{3}} \left(\sum_{l=1}^{j-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{il}} \right)^{\frac{4}{3}} z_{ij} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{p,q=1}^{j-1} \frac{\partial^2 \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{ip} \partial \mathbf{x}_{iq}} g_{ip}^T(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_p) g_{iq}(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_q) + \frac{3}{4} \varepsilon_{6,i,j}^{\frac{4}{3}} z_{ij} + \frac{3}{4\varepsilon_{6,i,j}^2} \left\| g_{ij}(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_j) - \sum_{l=1}^{j-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{il}} g_{il}(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_l) \right\|^4 z_{ij} \\ M_{i,n_i} &= f_{i,n_i}(0) - \sum_{l=1}^{n_i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,n_i-1}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{il}} (\hat{b}_{il} x_{i,l+1} + f_{il}(0)) + \sum_{l=1}^N \frac{3}{4} \varepsilon_{2,i,n_i,l}^{\frac{4}{3}} z_{i,n_i} + \frac{3}{4} \varepsilon_{4,i,n_i}^{\frac{4}{3}} z_{i,n_i} + \frac{3}{4} \varepsilon_{5,i,n_i}^{\frac{4}{3}} \left(\sum_{l=1}^{n_i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,n_i-1}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{il}} \right)^{\frac{4}{3}} z_{i,n_i} + \sum_{l=1}^{n_i-1} \sum_{m=1}^N \frac{3\varepsilon_{3,i,n_i,l,m}^{\frac{4}{3}}}{4} \left(\frac{\partial \alpha_{i,n_i-1}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{il}} \right)^{\frac{4}{3}} z_{i,n_i} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{p,q=1}^{n_i-1} \frac{\partial^2 \alpha_{i,n_i-1}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{ip} \partial \mathbf{x}_{iq}} g_{ip}^T(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_p) \cdot g_{iq}(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_q) + \frac{3}{4\varepsilon_{6,i,n_i}^2} \left\| g_{i,n_i}(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_{i,n_i}) - \sum_{l=1}^{n_i-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,n_i-1}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{il}} g_{il}(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_{i,n_i}) \right\|^4 z_{i,n_i} \\ \Delta &= \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \left[\left(\frac{1}{4\varepsilon_{4,i,j}^4} + \frac{1}{4\varepsilon_{5,i,j}^4} \right) d + \frac{3}{4} \varepsilon_{6,i,j}^2 \right] \end{aligned}$$

根据(14),可取参数自适应律

$$\dot{\hat{b}}_{ij} = - \sum_{l=j+1}^{n_i} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,l-1}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{il}} z_{il}^3 +$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \text{sign}(b_{ij}) \varepsilon_{1,i,j}^{\frac{4}{3}} z_{ij}^4 + \frac{1}{4\varepsilon_{1,i,j}^4} \text{sign}(b_{ij}) z_{i,j+1}^4 \quad (15)$$

接下来考虑虚拟控制 α_{ij} ,它需要保证LV的负定性,同时各个 α_{ij} 应能按递归方式逐个求得.在给定参数自适应律(15)后,由于在式(14)中与 z_{ij}^3 相乘的项也包含了 \hat{b}_{ij} ,这将影响递归求解 α_{ij} ,因此,对含有这些参数微分项的项进行如下处理:

$$\begin{aligned} & - \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=2}^{n_i} z_{ij}^3 \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial \hat{b}_{ik}} \dot{\hat{b}}_{ik} = \\ & - \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=2}^{n_i} z_{ij}^3 \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial \hat{b}_{ik}} [\text{sign}(b_{ik}) \cdot \\ & \left(\frac{3}{4} \varepsilon_{1,i,k}^{\frac{4}{3}} z_{ik}^4 + \frac{1}{4\varepsilon_{1,i,k}^4} z_{i,k+1}^4 - \sum_{l=k+1}^{n_i} \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{ik}} x_{i,k+1} z_{il}^3 \right) \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

将(16)代入LV的表达式得到

$$\begin{aligned} LV &\leq \sum_{i=1}^N z_{il}^3 \left(\frac{1}{h_{il}} \text{sign}(b_{il}) \alpha_{il} + M_{il} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=2}^{n_i-1} z_{ij}^3 \left(\frac{1}{h_{ij}} \text{sign}(b_{ij}) \alpha_{ij} + M'_{ij} - \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial \hat{h}_{i,j-1}} \dot{\hat{h}}_{i,j-1} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^N z_{i,n_i}^3 \left(\frac{1}{h_{i,n_i}} \text{sign}(b_{i,n_i}) u_i + M'_{i,n_i} - \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,n_i-1}}{\partial \hat{h}_{i,n_i-1}} \dot{\hat{h}}_{i,n_i-1} \right) - \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \frac{1}{h_{ij}} \dot{h}_{ij} + \Delta \quad (17) \end{aligned}$$

取

$$\eta_{i0} = 0$$

$$\eta_{il} = -c_{il} z_{il} - M_{il}$$

$$\eta_{ij} = -c_{ij} z_{ij} - M'_{ij} - \frac{\partial \alpha_{i,j-1}}{\partial \hat{h}_{i,j-1}} \eta_{i,j-1} z_{i,j-1}^3$$

其中, c_{ij} 为可设计的正实数, $j=1, \dots, n_i; i=1, 2, \dots, N$.

则参数自适应律及虚拟控制器可设计为

$$\dot{\hat{h}}_{ij} = -\eta_{ij} z_{ij}^3 \quad j=1, \dots, n_i; i=1, \dots, N \quad (18)$$

$$\alpha_{ij} = \eta_{ij} \text{sign}(b_{ij}) \dot{\hat{h}}_{ij}$$

$$j=1, \dots, n_i-1; i=1, \dots, N \quad (19)$$

各子系统实际控制输入为

$$u_i = \eta_{i,n_i} \text{sign}(b_{i,n_i}) \dot{\hat{h}}_{i,n_i} \quad i=1, \dots, N \quad (20)$$

将式(18)~(20)代入式(17),得

$$LV \leq - \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} c_{ij} z_{ij}^4 + \Delta \leq -c \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} z_{ij}^4 + \Delta \quad (21)$$

其中, $c = \min\{c_{ij} > 0 | 1 \leq j \leq n_i, 1 \leq i \leq N\}$.

根据式(21),可建立如下稳定性结论.

定理1 由随机系统(1),控制器(20)及参数自适应律(15)(18)(19)构成的闭环系统在 $[0, \infty)$ 上存在唯一

解,且除参数估计以外的所有闭环信号在平衡点处依概率有界.

3 仿真算例

仿真算例将考查如下随机非线性关联系统,其中 $N = 2$.

$$\sum_1 : \begin{cases} dx_{11} = (b_{11}x_{12} + x_{21}^2 + 0.2\sin 2t)dt + 0.5x_{11}^2dw_1 \\ dx_{12} = (b_{12}u_1 + x_{21}^2 + 0.2\sin 2t)dt \end{cases}$$

$$\sum_2 : \begin{cases} dx_{21} = (b_{21}x_{22} + 0.2x_{11}^2 + 0.1\sin 2t)dt \\ dx_{22} = (b_{22}u_2 + 0.2x_{11}^2 + 0.1\sin 2t)dt \end{cases}$$

其中, $r_{11}(t) = r_{12}(t) = 0.2\sin 2t, r_{21}(t) = r_{22}(t) = 0.1\sin 2t$; 系统参数真值 $b_{11} = 1, b_{12} = \frac{1}{5},$

$b_{21} = 1, b_{22} = \frac{1}{4}$; 状态初始值 $x_{11}(0) = x_{22}(0) =$

$0.1, x_{12}(0) = x_{21}(0) = -0.1$; 参数估计初值 $\hat{b}_{11}(0) = \hat{b}_{21}(0) = \hat{h}_{11}(0) = 1, \hat{h}_{21}(0) = \hat{h}_{12}(0) = \hat{h}_{22}(0) = 0.$

另外,取 $c_{11} = c_{12} = 1, c_{21} = c_{22} = 1$,所有的 ε 均为 1. 闭环系统状态响应曲线及控制器分别如图 1—图 3 所示. 仿真结果验证了所设计的控制器能够保证闭环系统在平衡点处依概率有界.

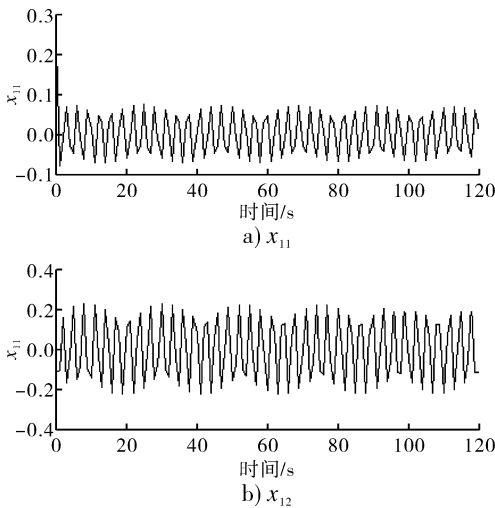


图 1 闭环系统的状态 x_{11} 和 x_{12}

4 结论

本文针对一类虚拟控制系数未知的随机非线性关联系统,在有界扰动的情况下,通过构造状态 4 次、参数 2 次的 Lyapunov 函数,运用 backstepping 递归设计方法,建立了系统的分散状态反馈控制器. 采用分散控制的思想对各个子系统分别进行控

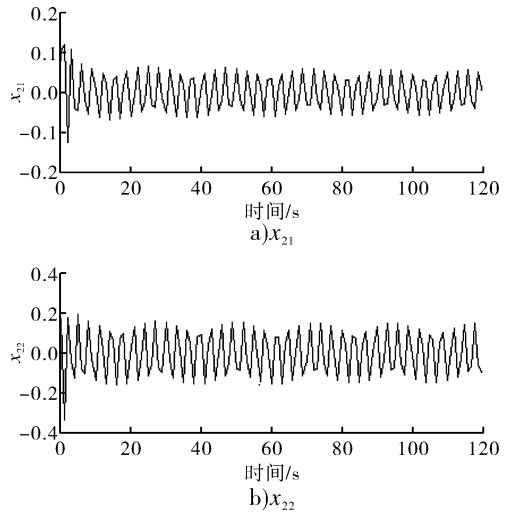


图 2 闭环系统的状态 x_{21} 和 x_{22}

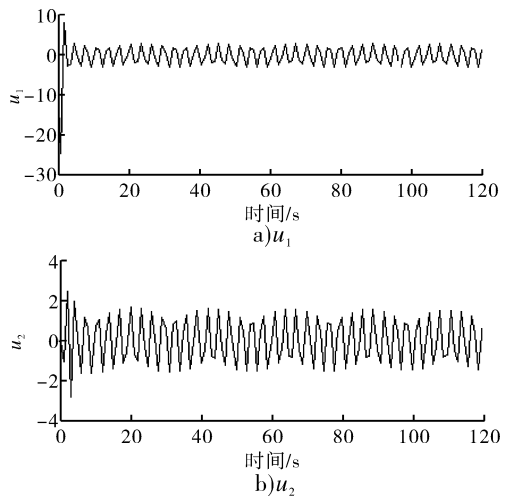


图 3 控制器 u_1 和 u_2

制器的设计,与传统的集中控制方法相比,本设计具有设计简单、易于掌握等优点. 同时,本文采用的 backstepping 设计方法使得 Lyapunov 函数的选取相对容易,对系统的稳定性分析起到非常重要的作用. 另外本文采用自适应技术对未知参数进行实时估计,使得控制器的保守性相对较小. 仿真结果表明,该控制器能够保证闭环系统的状态依概率有界,验证了方法的有效性.

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年平均温度在 $-5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 以下,平均湿度是 $85\% \text{ RH}$ 。在测试阶段,将样机放在不同的低温潮湿环境中进行测试,温度的调整目标是 $12\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$,湿度的调整目标是 $40\% \text{ RH}$,系统性能测试结果如表 1 和表 2 所示。测试结果表明,本系统在极端的低温环境 ($-30\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$) 下,560 s 内可以把温度提升到 $12\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$;在潮湿环境下 243 s 内可以将湿度从 $100\% \text{ RH}$ 降到 $40\% \text{ RH}$,满足了设计要求,具有很好的应用价值。

表 1 温度控制测试结果

环境温度/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$	电热丝平均功率/ W	电热丝稳定时间/ s
-5	160	296
-10	288	363
-15	374	485
-30	450	560

表 2 湿度控制测试结果

环境湿度/ $\% \text{ RH}$	冷凝器平均功率/ W	冷凝器稳定时间/ s
55	50	138
75	87	173
85	92	236
100	100	243

3 结论

本文针对隧道中潮湿低温的环境,基于 STC12C5A32S2 单片机,设计并实现了电子制冷温

湿度控制系统,其关键技术是信息采集和反馈控制等。测试结果表明,电子制冷温湿度控制系统能够完全满足隧道恶劣环境对温湿度的需求,提高隧道环境中电路的安全性、实用性、适应性,对关于隧道安全性研究也有参考意义。虽然本系统能很好地满足隧道中关于保护电路的需求,但仍存在一定的不足。比如在控制温湿度时,只能将温湿度控制在某个范围内,不能精确到某个确定值;系统只能保持密闭小空间的温湿度,当隧道中大范围空间开放时,如何维持适宜的温湿度将是下一步研究的重点。

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