

参数插入法在解Riccati 代数矩阵方程中的应用

路精保

(北京航空学院)

摘 要

本文叙述了用参数插入方法求解 Riccati 代数矩阵方程的原理, 并加以证明。给出一种新的 Riccati 代数矩阵方程的求解算法。用本方法求解了一个十二维方程, 说明本算法计算量较少, 且可提高精度。

Riccati 代数矩阵是现代控制理论中经常用到的方程。本文在文(1)的基础上把解该方程的迭代法及插入法的优点集中起来, 探讨插入法在 Riccati 代数矩阵方程初始迭代值选择上的应用。

一、问题的提出

动态系统 E: $\dot{X} = AX + BU$ 在性能指标 $J = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} (X'QX + U'R U) dt$ 下有最优控制 $U^* = -R^{-1}B'KX$ 。这里 K 满足 Riccati 代数矩阵方程

$$A'K + KA + Q - KSK = 0 \text{ (其中 } S = BR^{-1}B' \text{)} \quad (1)$$

取迭代形式为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (A - SK_i)'K_{i+1} + K_{i+1}(A - SK_i) &= -Q - K_iSK_i, i = 0, 1, \dots \\ \delta K_{i+1}(A - SK_i) + (A - SK_i)' \delta K_{i+1} &= \delta K_i S \delta K_i, \\ K_{i+1} &= K_i + \delta K_{i+1}, \quad i = 2, 3, \dots \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2)$$

这就是 Kleinman 加速收敛迭代^[2], 但它不太适用于 K_0 的选取。本文的目的是选一个与加权阵 Q, R 有关, 但又不必依赖于开环或闭环特征根的初始阵, 以加快迭代收敛。

二、插入法原理

在 (1) 式中引入参数 $\epsilon, 0 \leq \epsilon \leq 1$, 有

$$A'(\epsilon)K(\epsilon) + K(\epsilon)A(\epsilon) + \epsilon Q(\epsilon) - K(\epsilon)S(\epsilon)K(\epsilon) = 0, \quad (3)$$

使 $A(0)$ 为渐近稳定, $A(1) = A$, $Q(1) = Q$, $S(1) = S$, 于是 (1) 式的解等价于 (3) 式在 $\varepsilon = 1$ 时的解.

定理. 设矩阵 $A(\varepsilon)$, $S(\varepsilon)$ 和 $Q(\varepsilon)$ 为 ε 的连续函数并且可微, 对所有的 $0 \leq \varepsilon \leq 1$ 值 $R(\varepsilon)$ 为正定阵, 而且对任何 $C'(\varepsilon)C(\varepsilon) = Q(\varepsilon)$ 和 ε , $\{A(\varepsilon), C(\varepsilon)\}$ 为完全可观. 如果在 $\varepsilon = 0$ 时 $A(\varepsilon)$ 是渐近稳定的, 则

$$H[K(\varepsilon), \varepsilon] = A'(\varepsilon)K(\varepsilon) + K(\varepsilon)A(\varepsilon) - K(\varepsilon)S(\varepsilon)K(\varepsilon) + \varepsilon Q(\varepsilon) = 0 \quad (4)$$

的正定解在 $\varepsilon = 0$ 时为孤立零阵.

下面叙述几个引理, 然后证明该定理.

引理 1. $cs(ABC) = (C' \otimes A)csB.$ (5)

符号 cs 表示按列展开矩阵为列向量; \otimes 为克罗内克积 [3].

引理 2. $\frac{dCD}{dB} = \frac{dC}{dB}(I_p \otimes D) + (I_p \otimes C)\frac{dD}{dB}.$ (6)

式中 $B \in R^{p \times q}.$

引理 3. $\frac{d}{dB}(A \otimes C) = \frac{dA}{dB} \otimes C + \left[A \otimes \frac{\partial C}{\partial b_{ij}} \right].$ (7)

引理 4. $(A \otimes C)(B \otimes C) = AB \otimes CD.$ (8)

引理 5. $\frac{dK'}{d(csK)'} I_n \otimes rs I_n$ (9)

符号 rs 表示按行展开矩阵为行向量; $K \in R^{n \times n}.$

引理 6. $\frac{d csK}{d(csK)'} = I_{nn}, I_{nn} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{nn \times nn}.$ (10)

引理 7. $(A \otimes B) \otimes C = A \otimes (B \otimes C) = A \otimes B \otimes C.$ (11)

引理 8. $I_{nn} = I_n \otimes I_n.$ (12)

引理 9. $rs I_n \cdot (I_n \otimes A) = rs A.$ (13)

引理 10. $(rs A \otimes I_n) \cdot (I_n \otimes csK) = K A'$ (14)

引理 11. 将 (4) 式 H 按列展成列向量 csH , 对列向量 csK 求导后有

$$\Omega = \frac{d csH}{d(csK)'} = I_n \otimes (A - SK)' + (A - SK)' \otimes I_n. \quad (15)$$

证明.

$$csH = cs(A'K) + cs(KA) - cs(KSK) + cs(\varepsilon Q) \quad (\text{由引理 1})$$

$$= (I_n \otimes A')csK + (A' \otimes I_n)csK - \{(SK)' \otimes I_n\}csK + cs(\varepsilon Q),$$

$$\Omega = (A - SK)' \otimes I_n + I_n \otimes A' - \left\{ \left[\frac{dK'S'}{d(csK)'} \right] \otimes I_n \right\} (I_{nn} \otimes csK).$$

(由引理 6, 2, 3, 7) (16)

(16) 式最后一项为

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left[\frac{dK'S'}{d(csK)'} \otimes I_n \right] (I_{nn} \otimes csK) \\
&= \left\{ \left(\frac{dK'}{d(csK)'} (I_{nn} \otimes S') \right) \otimes I_n \right\} \cdot (I_{nn} \otimes csK) \quad (\text{由引理2, } q = nn) \\
&= \{ (I_n \otimes rsI_n) (I_{nn} \otimes S') \} \otimes I_n (I_{nn} \otimes csK) \quad (\text{由引理5}) \\
&= \{ (I_n \otimes rsI_n) \cdot (I_n \otimes I_n \otimes S') \} \otimes I_n (I_{nn} \otimes csK) \quad (\text{由引理8,7}) \\
&= \{ (I_n \cdot I_n) \otimes (rsI_n (I_n \otimes S')) \} \otimes I_n (I_{nn} \otimes csK) \quad (\text{由引理4,7}) \\
&= (I_n \otimes (rsS') \otimes I_n) \cdot (I_n \otimes I_n \otimes csK) \quad (\text{由引理9,7,8}) \\
&= (I_n \cdot I_n) \otimes \{ (rsS') \otimes I_n \} (I_n \otimes csK) \quad (\text{由引理4}) \\
&= I_n \otimes (KS). \quad (\text{由引理10, } S' = A) \quad (17)
\end{aligned}$$

将(17)代入(16)式,注意到 $S' = S$, $K' = K$,则可得到(15)式,引理证毕。

把 K 和 H 阵映射为向量形式 k 和 h ,其雅克比阵可由下面克罗内克积表示(由引理11):

$$\Omega(\varepsilon) = I_n \otimes [A(\varepsilon) - S(\varepsilon) \cdot K(\varepsilon)]' + [A(\varepsilon) - S(\varepsilon) \cdot K(\varepsilon)]' \otimes I_n.$$

由文(3)可知

$$\Omega(\Omega(\varepsilon)) = \{ \lambda_i + \lambda_j, \quad i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n \},$$

这里, $\lambda_i \in \Omega[A(\varepsilon) - S(\varepsilon)K(\varepsilon)]$. Ω (矩阵)表示该矩阵的特征根集合。当 $\varepsilon = 0$, $K(0) = 0$, 则 $\Omega(0)$ 的特征根为 $A(0)$ 各种可能的两个特征根之和^[3]。由于 $A(0)$ 是渐近稳定的,所以 $\lambda_i + \lambda_j$ 有负实部,且不等于零,所以 $\Omega(0)$ 非奇异,且 $K = 0$ 对应的 $H(K, \varepsilon) = 0$ 是孤立的(isolated)。对(4)式进行微分,得到

$$[A(\varepsilon) - S(\varepsilon)K(\varepsilon)]' \frac{dK(\varepsilon)}{d\varepsilon} + \frac{dK(\varepsilon)}{d\varepsilon} [A(\varepsilon) - S(\varepsilon) \cdot K(\varepsilon)] + G(\varepsilon) = 0. \quad (18)$$

$$\text{式中 } G(\varepsilon) = \alpha'(\varepsilon)K(\varepsilon) + K(\varepsilon)\alpha(\varepsilon) - K(\varepsilon)\xi(\varepsilon)K(\varepsilon) + Q(\varepsilon) + \varepsilon\beta(\varepsilon), \quad (19)$$

$$\alpha(\varepsilon) = \frac{\partial A(\varepsilon)}{\partial \varepsilon}, \quad \xi(\varepsilon) = \frac{\partial S(\varepsilon)}{\partial \varepsilon}, \quad \beta(\varepsilon) = \frac{\partial Q(\varepsilon)}{\partial \varepsilon}. \quad (20)$$

当 $\varepsilon = 0$ 时,方程(18)简化为

$$A'(0) \frac{dK(\varepsilon)}{d\varepsilon} \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} + \frac{dK(\varepsilon)}{d\varepsilon} \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} A(0) + Q(0) = 0. \quad (21)$$

这是形如 $A'X + XA = -Q$ 的Ляпунов方程。若 $A(0)$ 是渐近稳定的,则 $\frac{dK(0)}{d\varepsilon}$ 有正定解。由于 $K(\varepsilon)$ 是 ε 的连续函数, $\frac{dK(\varepsilon)}{d\varepsilon} \Big|_{\varepsilon=0}$ 是正定的,于是孤立零阵 $K = 0$ 在小的 ε 变动中成为正定阵。因此若 $A(\varepsilon)$ 在 $\varepsilon = 0$ 渐近稳定,而且当 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ 时满足上面的条件,则正定阵 $K(\varepsilon)$ 有极限 $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} K(\varepsilon) = 0$ 变为一孤立零阵。

三、计算方法

按照上述推导,取

$$A(\varepsilon) = (\varepsilon^2 a_{11} + (a_{11} - a_0 + \varepsilon^2 a_0 - \varepsilon^2 a_{11}) \delta_{11}), \quad (22)$$

$$S(\varepsilon) = S, \quad (23)$$

$$Q(\varepsilon) = Q. \quad (24)$$

式中 a_0 为一常数, $a_0 = \max_i \{1, \max(a_{1i}) + 1\}$ 。同时, 用欧拉积分公式

$$K_i(\varepsilon) = K_{i-1} + \Delta\varepsilon \frac{dK_{i-1}(\varepsilon)}{d\varepsilon} \quad (25)$$

以上四式再加上 (18), (19), (20) 式就构成了插入法求解 $K(1)$ 的基本公式。然后利用 $K(1)$ 做为 (2) 式的 K_0 , 由 (2) 式求得 K 。计算步骤如下:

- 1) 设置初始值 $\varepsilon = 0, K(0) = 0, \Delta\varepsilon = \frac{2}{n}$;
- 2) 由 (18) 式计算 $\frac{dK(\varepsilon)}{d\varepsilon}$;
- 3) 由 (25) 式计算 $K_i(\varepsilon)$;
- 4) 当 $\varepsilon < 1$ 时返回 2);
- 5) 解出 $K(1)$ 做为 Kleinman 方法的迭代初值 $K_0 = K(1)$, 由 (2) 式求解 K , 直到迭代收敛为止。

四、计算例子

下面是个十二维例子:

矩阵 A

$$\begin{pmatrix} -.12870E+1 & .3980E-2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ .24377E+3 & -.74200E+0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ .12000E+3 & 0 & 0 & .10000E+1 & .10000E+1 & 0 \\ -.26485E+2 & .40818E+1 & 0 & -.40000E+1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & .10000E+1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -.55000E+2 & -.13500E+2 \\ .30000E+1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -.17668E+2 & -.70900E+0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -.86182E-1 & 0 & -.24377E+3 & -.15014E+3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -.36357E+3 & -.14591E+2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -.30000E+1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -.18749E-2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -.27614E+2 & .27614E+2 & .17008E+2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -.61592E+0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -.10000E+1 & -.615925E+0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -.10000E+1 \end{pmatrix}$$

矩阵 S

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	.10576 + E2	0	0	0	0	0	.22994E + 0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	.22994E + 0	0	0	0	0	0	4994E - 2	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

矩阵 Q

.14400 E + 4	0	0	.12000 E + 2	.12000 E + 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	.12000 E + 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.12000 E + 2	0	0	.10000 E + 0	.10000 E + 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.12000 E + 2	0	0	.10000 E + 0	.10000 E + 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.60000 E + 1	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

经过七次Ляпунов方程迭代(迭代次数分别为五, 七, 七, 七, 七, 七, 七次)之后, 得到矩阵 K(1) :

$$\begin{array}{cccccc}
 .55017E+3 & .19656E+1 & .12663E+2 & .34350E+1 & .37825E+1 & .22475E+0 \\
 .19656E+1 & .98438E-2 & .37766E-1 & .10714E-1 & .10171E-1 & .71725E-3 \\
 .12663E-2 & .37766E-1 & .68033E+0 & .83678E-1 & .95859E-1 & .52896E-3 \\
 .34353E+1 & .10714E-1 & .83678E-1 & .22783E-1 & .25328E-1 & .14048E-2 \\
 .37825E+1 & .10171E-1 & .95859E-1 & .25328E-1 & .30986E-1 & .17988E-2 \\
 .22475E+0 & .71725E-3 & .52896E-2 & .14048E-2 & .17988E-2 & .11764E-3 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 -.11358E+4 & -.54426E+1 & -.21474E+2 & -.59040E+1 & -.60337E+1 & -.43390E+1 \\
 -.14071E+2 & -.53577E-1 & -.31018E+0 & -.85300E-1 & -.95104E-1 & -.59471E-2 \\
 -.56064E+2 & -.43913E+0 & -.53774E+0 & -.20294E+0 & -.44244E-1 & -.43258E-2 \\
 -.31689E+2 & -.26937E+0 & -.21372E+0 & -.99856E-1 & .87982E-2 & .29334E-3 \\
 .12766E+1 & .58872E-2 & .25485E-1 & .68999E-2 & .73385E-2 & .62860E-3 \\
 0 & -.11358E+4 & -.14071E+2 & -.56064E+2 & -.31689E+2 & .12766E+1 \\
 0 & -.54426E-1 & -.53577E-1 & -.43913E+0 & -.26937E+0 & .58872E-2 \\
 0 & -.21474E-2 & -.31018E+0 & -.53774E+0 & -.21372E+0 & .25485E-1 \\
 0 & -.59040E+1 & -.85300E-1 & -.20294E+0 & -.99856E-1 & .68999E-2 \\
 0 & -.60337E+1 & -.95104E-1 & -.44244E-1 & .87982E-2 & .73385E-2 \\
 0 & -.43390E+0 & -.59471E+2 & -.43258E-2 & .29334E-3 & .62860E-3 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & .37160E+4 & .30875E+2 & .25229E+3 & .15816E+3 & -.38513E+1 \\
 0 & .30875E+2 & .36972E+0 & .15673E+1 & .88812E+0 & -.35655E-1 \\
 0 & .25229E+3 & .15673E+1 & .47929E+2 & .29384E+2 & -.14373E-1 \\
 0 & .15816E+3 & .88812E+0 & .29384E+2 & .31614E+2 & .19538E+0 \\
 0 & -.38513E+1 & -.35655E-1 & -.14373E-1 & .19538E+0 & .13446E-1
 \end{array}$$

将 $K(1)$ 做为 K_0 ，经过四次（七，六，六，六次）Ляпунов 方程迭代后，得到 Riccati 方程的解为矩阵 K ：

迭代收敛判别取相对误差限为 0.001。

.44954E+3	.15241E+1	.10162E+2	.27847E+1	.32284E+1	.17278E+0
.15241E+1	.67412E-2	.30646E-1	.82328E-2	.95330E-2	.61758E-3
.10162E+2	.30646E-1	.58715E+0	.66330E-1	.77101E-1	.39263E-2
.27847E+1	.82328E-2	.66330E-1	.18294E-1	.21259E-1	.10699E-2
.32284E+1	.95330E-2	.77101E-1	.21259E-1	.24809E-1	.12670E-2
.17278E+0	.6758E-3	.39263E-2	.10699E-2	.12670E-2	.75936E-4
0	0	0	0	0	0
.88468E+3	-.40342E+1	-.16902E+2	-.45337E+1	-.52310E+1	-.33950E+0
-.10730E+2	-.39351E-1	-.23702E+0	-.64585E-1	-.75699E-1	-.44055E-2
-.44543E+2	-.24310E+0	-.68749E+0	-.18080E+0	-.20108E+0	-.14179E-1
-.26191E+2	-.14294E+0	-.39577E+0	-.10416E+0	-.11584E+0	-.81502E-2
.91935E+0	.46786E-2	.16992E-1	.44952E-2	.51003E-2	.36426E-3
0	-.88468E+3	-.10730E+2	-.44543E-2	-.26191E+2	.91935E+0
0	-.40342E+1	-.39351E-1	-.24310E+0	-.14294E+0	.46786E-2
0	-.16902E+2	-.23702E+0	-.68749E+0	-.39577E+0	.16992E+1
0	-.45337E+1	-.64585E-1	-.18080E+0	-.10410E+0	.44952E-2
0	-.52310E+1	-.75699E-1	-.20108E+0	-.11584E+0	.51003E-2
0	-.33950E+0	-.44055E-2	-.14179E-1	-.81502E-2	.36426E-3
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	.28145E+4	.22823E+2	.18156E+3	.11488E+3	-.27839E+1
0	.22823E+2	.26964E+0	.11576E+1	.68031E+0	-.24109E-1
0	.18156E+3	.11576E+1	.15091E+2	.93700E+1	-.18132E+0
0	.11488E+3	.68031E+0	.93700E+1	.60225E+1	-.10516E+0
0	-.27839E+1	-.24109E-1	-.18132E+0	-.10516E+0	.35413E-2

若用 Kleinman 的起始增益方法^[2]

$$K_0 = BR^{-1}B' \left\{ \int_0^T e^{-A\tau} BB' e^{-A'\tau} d\tau \right\}^{-1} \quad (26)$$

(K_0 仅与 A , B , R 阵有关, 与 Q 阵无关, 一般距 K 较远。) 在同样的迭代收敛判别限下, 则需十次 Ляпунов 迭代 (+, +-, +-, +-, +-, +-, +-, +-, +-, +-)。显然, 仅考虑 Riccati 方程初值 K_0 确定之后的计算量, 参数插入方法远远小于起始增益方

法(约占四分之一左右)。若计入插入方法中用列的 Ляпунов 迭代, 并且不计入用起始增益方法求解初始 K_0 的计算量, 本方法的总的计算量也比起始增益方法减少约四分之一。值得注意的是, 本方法对高阶方程及条件严的方程也易于得到较好的收敛效果。同时, 当增加收敛判别精度时, 本方法还可以进一步提高计算精度。

参 考 文 献

- [1] Jamshidi, M. and Böttiger, A Parameter Imbedding Solution of Algebraic Matrix Riccati Equation, Int. J. Control **25** (1977), 271-281.
- [2] Van Dierendonck A. J. and Hartman, Quadratic Methodology, Volume I Documentation of Computer Programs, AD-A006732.
- [3] 须田信英, 児玉慎三, 池田雅夫著, 曹长修译, 自动控制中的矩阵理论, 科学出版社 (1979)。

AN APPLICATION OF PARAMETER IMBEDDING METHOD TO SOLVING ALGEBRAIC MATRIX RICCATI EQUATION

Lu Jingbao

(Beijing Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics)

Abstract

In this paper, the principle of solving algebraic matrix Riccati equation by the parameter imbedding method is described and then a theorem is proved. A new algorithm for solving algebraic matrix Riccati equation is presented. An example corresponding to a 12-dimension system is given, which shows that for the algorithm, less calculation is required and accuracy can be increased.