

# 广义预测控制中 Diophantine 方程的显式解<sup>1)</sup>

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**摘 要** 利用被控对象的离散差分方程与其状态空间能观标准型之间的关系, 推导出广义预测控制中 Diophantine 方程的显式解, 从而避免了其递推求解, 使广义预测控制的应用更加方便.

**关键词** 广义预测控制, Diophantine 方程, 显式解  
**中图分类号** TP273

## The Explicit Solution to Diophantine Equation in Generalized Predictive Control

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**Abstract** Based on the relationship between the discrete-time difference equation and its observable state-space canonical form, the explicit solution to Diophantine equation in generalized predictive control is derived. Thus the recursive solving of Diophantine equation can be avoided and applications of generalized predictive control becomes much more convenient.

**Key words** Generalized predictive control, Diophantine equation, explicit solution

## 1 引言

从 Clarke 等在文 [1,2] 中提出广义预测控制 (GPC) 算法以来, 由于该算法采用多步预测、滚动优化和反馈校正的控制策略, 使其对被控对象的时滞和阶次变化等有较强的鲁棒性, 从而在工业过程控制中得到了成功的应用. 但该算法在计算控制律时, 需要根据预测步数的不同, 对 Diophantine 方程迭代求解或递推求解, 这使该算法的应用不太方便.

本文利用被控对象的离散差分方程与其状态空间能观标准型之间的关系, 推导出了广义预测控制中直接用被控对象参数表示的 Diophantine 方程显式解, 这样避免了其迭代求解或递推求解, 为广义预测控制在工业控制中的应用提供了方便.

## 2 问题描述

被控对象采用如下的离散差分方程<sup>[1]</sup>

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$$A(z^{-1})y(k) = B(z^{-1})u(k-1) + C(z^{-1})\omega(k)/\Delta \quad (1)$$

其中  $\{u(k)\}$  和  $\{y(k)\}$  分别表示系统的输入和输出,  $\{\omega(k)\}$  是随机变量序列,  $\Delta = 1 - z^{-1}$  表示差分算子,  $A(z^{-1}) = 1 + a_1z^{-1} + \dots + a_{n_a}z^{-n_a}$ ,  $B(z^{-1}) = b_0 + b_1z^{-1} + \dots + b_{n_b}z^{-n_b}$ ,  $C(z^{-1}) = 1 + c_1z^{-1} + \dots + c_{n_c}z^{-n_c}$ .

为求得广义预测控制律, 需要求解如下的 Diophantine 方程<sup>[1]</sup>

$$C(z^{-1}) = E_j(z^{-1})A(z^{-1})\Delta + z^{-j}F_j(z^{-1}) \quad (2)$$

$$E_j(z^{-1})B(z^{-1}) = G_j(z^{-1})C(z^{-1}) + z^{-j}H_j(z^{-1}) \quad (3)$$

其中  $E_j(z^{-1}) = e_0 + e_1z^{-1} + \dots + e_{j-1}z^{-j+1}$ ,  $F_j(z^{-1}) = f_0^j + f_1^jz^{-1} + \dots + f_{\bar{n}_a}^jz^{-\bar{n}_a}$ ,  $G_j(z^{-1}) = g_0 + g_1z^{-1} + \dots + g_{j-1}z^{-j+1}$ ,  $H_j(z^{-1}) = h_0^j + h_1^jz^{-1} + \dots + h_{\bar{n}_b-1}^jz^{-\bar{n}_b+1}$ .  $j = 1, \dots, N$ ,  $\bar{n}_a = \max\{n_a, n_c - j\}$ ,  $\bar{n}_b = \max\{n_b, n_c\}$ .

记

$$\bar{a}_i = \begin{cases} a_1 - 1, & i = 1 \\ a_i - a_{i-1}, & 2 \leq i \leq n_a \\ -a_{n_a}, & i = n_a + 1 \\ 0, & i > n_a + 1 \end{cases}, \bar{b}_i = \begin{cases} b_i, & 0 \leq i \leq n_b \\ 0, & i > n_b \end{cases}, \bar{c}_i = \begin{cases} c_i, & 1 \leq i \leq n_c \\ 0, & i > n_c \end{cases}$$

$n = \max\{n_a + 1, n_b + 1, n_c + 1\}$ , 引入如下引理:

**引理<sup>[3]</sup>**. 离散差分方程模型 (1) 的状态空间能观标准型描述为

$$\mathbf{x}(k+1) = \bar{\mathbf{A}}\mathbf{x}(k) + \bar{\mathbf{b}}\Delta u(k) + \bar{\mathbf{g}}\omega(k) \quad (4)$$

$$y(k) = \bar{\mathbf{c}}^T \mathbf{x}(k) + \omega(k) \quad (5)$$

其中

$$\bar{\mathbf{A}} = \begin{bmatrix} -\bar{a}_1 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ -\bar{a}_2 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -\bar{a}_{n-1} & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \\ -\bar{a}_n & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \bar{\mathbf{b}} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{b}_0 \\ \bar{b}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \bar{b}_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}, \bar{\mathbf{c}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \bar{\mathbf{g}} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{c}_1 - \bar{a}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \bar{c}_{n-1} - \bar{a}_{n-1} \\ -\bar{a}_n \end{bmatrix}$$

### 3 Diophantine 方程的求解

记  $\bar{B}(z^{-1}) = \bar{b}_0 + \bar{b}_1z^{-1} + \dots + \bar{b}_{n-1}z^{-(n-1)}$ ,  $\bar{C}(z^{-1}) = 1 + \bar{c}_1z^{-1} + \dots + \bar{c}_{n-1}z^{-(n-1)}$ , 显然  $\bar{B}(z^{-1}) = B(z^{-1})$ ,  $\bar{C}(z^{-1}) = C(z^{-1})$ . 由文献 [1] 知, 广义预测控制律可表示为

$$\Delta u(k) = p^T [Y_r - \frac{F}{\bar{C}(z^{-1})}y(k) - \frac{H}{\bar{C}(z^{-1})}\Delta u(k-1)] \quad (6)$$

其中  $p^T$  是  $(G^T G + \lambda I)^{-1} G^T$  的第一行,  $G, \lambda, Y_r, F, H$  见 [1]. 由 (4), (5) 两式可得

$$Y = G_1 U + f + \bar{E} \quad (7)$$

其中  $Y = [y(k+1), \dots, y(k+N)]^T, U = [\Delta u(k), \dots, \Delta u(k+N_u-1)]^T, f = \Phi[(\bar{A} - \bar{g} \bar{c}^T)x(k) + \bar{g}y(k)], \bar{E} = [\bar{E}_1, \bar{E}_2, \dots, \bar{E}_N]^T, \bar{E}_j = \sum_{i=2}^j \bar{c}^T A^{j-i} \bar{g} \omega(k+i-1) + \omega(k+j)$  是  $k$  时刻以后的随机序列.

$$G_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{c}^T \bar{b} & & & & \\ \bar{c}^T \bar{A} \bar{b} & \bar{c}^T \bar{b} & & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & & \\ \bar{c}^T \bar{A}^{Nu-1} \bar{b} & \bar{c}^T \bar{A}^{Nu-2} \bar{b} & \dots & \bar{c}^T \bar{b} & \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \\ \bar{b}^T \bar{A}^{N-1} \bar{b} & \bar{c}^T \bar{A}^{N-2} \bar{b} & \dots & \bar{c}^T \bar{A}^{N-Nu} \bar{b} & \end{bmatrix}, \Phi = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{c}^T \\ \bar{c}^T \bar{A} \\ \vdots \\ \bar{c}^T \bar{A}^{N-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

基于 (7) 式, 可得用状态空间能观标准型参数表示的控制律为

$$\Delta u(k) = p_1^T \{Y_r - \Phi[(\bar{A} - \bar{g} \bar{c}^T)x(k) + \bar{g}y(k)]\} \tag{8}$$

其中  $p_1^T$  是  $(G_1^T G_1 + \lambda I)^{-1} G_1^T$  的第一行. 又由 (4), (5) 两式知

$$x(k) = [M + \alpha \beta^T]^{-1} [\bar{b} \Delta u(k) + \bar{g}y(k)]$$

其中

$$\alpha = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{c}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \bar{c}_{n-1} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \beta = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, M = \begin{bmatrix} z & -1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & z & -1 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & z & \ddots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & z \end{bmatrix}$$

又  $1 + \beta^T M^{-1} \alpha = \bar{C}(z^{-1}) \neq 0$ , 记  $\gamma^T = [z^{-1}, z^{-2}, \dots, z^{-n}]$ , 由 [4] 中 Sherman-Morrison 公式得  $(M + \alpha \beta^T)^{-1} = M^{-1} [I - \frac{\alpha \gamma^T}{\bar{C}(z^{-1})}]$ , 所以由 (8) 式得

$$\Delta u(k) = p_1^T \{Y_r - \Phi[U(z^{-1}) + \frac{A(z^{-1})\Delta}{\bar{C}(z^{-1})} R(z^{-1})]y(k) - \Phi[V(z^{-1}) - \frac{\bar{B}(z^{-1})}{\bar{C}(z^{-1})} R(z^{-1})]\Delta u(k-1)\} \tag{9}$$

其中

$$U(z^{-1}) = \begin{bmatrix} -\bar{a}_1 & -\bar{a}_2 & \dots & -\bar{a}_n \\ -\bar{a}_2 & -\bar{a}_3 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ -\bar{a}_{n-1} & -\bar{a}_n & \dots & 0 \\ -\bar{a}_n & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ z^{-1} \\ \vdots \\ z^{-(n-1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$V(z^{-1}) = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{b}_1 & \bar{b}_2 & \cdots & \bar{b}_{n-1} \\ \bar{b}_2 & \bar{b}_3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \bar{b}_{n-1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ z^{-1} \\ \vdots \\ z^{-(n-2)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R(z^{-1}) = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{c}_1 & \bar{c}_2 & \cdots & \bar{c}_{n-1} & 0 \\ \bar{c}_2 & \bar{c}_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ \bar{c}_{n-1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ z^{-1} \\ \vdots \\ z^{-(n-1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

对于同一被控对象, 其用离散差分方程 (1) 和其状态空间能观标准型 (4), (5) 的参数所表示的控制律应该相等, 且知 (4), (5) 两式的系数矩阵和其非参数模型阶跃响应  $g_0, g_1, \dots$  之间的关系是  $g_i = \bar{c}^T \bar{A}^i \bar{b}$  ( $i = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$ ), 所以  $G = G_1$ . 比较 (6) 式和 (9) 式得

$$F = \Phi[\bar{C}(z^{-1})U(z^{-1}) + A(z^{-1})\Delta R(z^{-1})], \quad H = \Phi[\bar{C}(z^{-1})V(z^{-1}) - \bar{B}(z^{-1})R(z^{-1})] \quad (10)$$

而

$$\bar{C}(z^{-1})U(z^{-1}) + A(z^{-1})\Delta R(z^{-1}) = (S_{\bar{a}}T_{\bar{c}} + S_{\bar{c}}T_{\bar{a}}) \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ z^{-1} \\ \vdots \\ z^{-(n-1)} \end{bmatrix} + (S_{\bar{a}}Q_{\bar{c}} + S_{\bar{c}}Q_{\bar{a}}) \begin{bmatrix} z^{-n} \\ z^{-(n+1)} \\ \vdots \\ z^{-(2n-1)} \end{bmatrix} \quad (11)$$

$$\text{其中 } S_{\bar{a}} = \begin{bmatrix} -\bar{a}_1 & -\bar{a}_2 & \cdots & -\bar{a}_n \\ -\bar{a}_2 & -\bar{a}_3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ -\bar{a}_{n-1} & -\bar{a}_n & \cdots & 0 \\ -\bar{a}_n & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad T_{\bar{a}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \bar{a}_1 & \bar{a}_2 & \cdots & \bar{a}_{n-1} \\ 0 & 1 & \bar{a}_1 & \cdots & \bar{a}_{n-2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \bar{a}_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S_{\bar{c}} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{c}_1 & \bar{c}_2 & \cdots & \bar{c}_{n-1} & 0 \\ \bar{c}_2 & \bar{c}_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ \bar{c}_{n-1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad T_{\bar{c}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \bar{c}_1 & \bar{c}_2 & \cdots & \bar{c}_{n-1} \\ 0 & 1 & \bar{c}_1 & \cdots & \bar{c}_{n-2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \bar{c}_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q_{\bar{a}} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{a}_n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \bar{a}_{n-1} & \bar{a}_n & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \bar{a}_{n-2} & \bar{a}_{n-1} & \bar{a}_n & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \bar{a}_1 & \bar{a}_2 & \bar{a}_3 & \cdots & \bar{a}_n \end{bmatrix}, Q_{\bar{c}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \bar{c}_{n-1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \bar{c}_{n-2} & \bar{c}_{n-1} & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \bar{c}_1 & \bar{c}_2 & \cdots & \bar{c}_{n-1} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

经计算得  $S_{\bar{a}}Q_{\bar{c}} + S_{\bar{c}}Q_{\bar{a}} = O$ , 因此  $F = \Phi(S_{\bar{a}}T_{\bar{c}} + S_{\bar{c}}T_{\bar{a}}) \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ z^{-1} \\ \vdots \\ z^{-(n-1)} \end{bmatrix}$ .

同理  $H = \Phi(S_{\bar{b}}\bar{T}_{\bar{c}} - \bar{S}_{\bar{c}}T_{\bar{b}}) \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ z^{-1} \\ \vdots \\ z^{-(n-2)} \end{bmatrix}$ . 式中

$$S_{\bar{b}} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{b}_1 & \bar{b}_2 & \cdots & \bar{b}_{n-1} \\ \bar{b}_2 & \bar{b}_3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \bar{b}_{n-1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}, T_{\bar{b}} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{b}_0 & \bar{b}_1 & \bar{b}_2 & \cdots & \bar{b}_{n-2} \\ 0 & \bar{b}_0 & \bar{b}_1 & \cdots & \bar{b}_{n-3} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \bar{b}_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \bar{b}_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{S}_{\bar{c}} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{c}_1 & \bar{c}_2 & \cdots & \bar{c}_{n-1} \\ \bar{c}_2 & \bar{c}_3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \bar{c}_{n-1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \bar{T}_{\bar{c}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \bar{c}_1 & \bar{c}_2 & \cdots & \bar{c}_{n-2} \\ 0 & 1 & \bar{c}_1 & \cdots & \bar{c}_{n-3} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \bar{c}_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

由文 [1] 知  $e_0 = 1, e_j = f_0^j = F_j(0) (j = 1, 2, \dots, N-1)$ , 则得  $\begin{bmatrix} e_0 \\ \vdots \\ e_{N-1} \end{bmatrix} = \Phi \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \bar{c}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \bar{c}_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$ .

又  $g_i = \bar{c}^T \bar{A}^i \bar{b} (i = 0, 1, \dots, N-1)$ , 所以  $\begin{bmatrix} g_0 \\ \vdots \\ g_{N-1} \end{bmatrix} = \Phi \bar{b}$ .

综上所述可得

**定理.** 在广义预测控制中, 用离散差分方程 (1) 参数表示的 Diophantine 方程解的系

数矩阵为

$$\begin{bmatrix} e_0 \\ \vdots \\ e_{N-1} \end{bmatrix} = \Phi \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \bar{c}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \bar{c}_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} g_0 \\ \vdots \\ g_{N-1} \end{bmatrix} = \Phi \begin{bmatrix} \bar{b}_0 \\ \vdots \\ \bar{b}_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} f_0^1 & \cdots & f_{n-1}^1 \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ f_0^N & \cdots & f_{n-1}^N \end{bmatrix} = \Phi(S_{\bar{a}}T_{\bar{c}} + S_{\bar{c}}T_{\bar{a}}), \quad \begin{bmatrix} h_0^1 & \cdots & h_{n-2}^1 \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ h_0^N & \cdots & h_{n-2}^N \end{bmatrix} = \Phi(S_{\bar{b}}\bar{T}_{\bar{c}} - \bar{S}_{\bar{c}}T_{\bar{b}})$$

**推论.** 在广义预测控制中, 当  $\bar{C}(z^{-1}) = 1$  时, 用离散差分方程 (1) 参数表示的 Diophantine 方程解的系数矩阵为

$$\begin{bmatrix} e_0 \\ e_1 \\ \vdots \\ e_{N-1} \end{bmatrix} = \Phi \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} g_0 \\ \vdots \\ g_{N-1} \end{bmatrix} = \Phi \begin{bmatrix} \bar{b}_0 \\ \vdots \\ \bar{b}_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} f_0^1 & \cdots & f_{n-1}^1 \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ f_0^N & \cdots & f_{n-1}^N \end{bmatrix} = \Phi S_{\bar{a}}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} h_0^1 & \cdots & h_{n-2}^1 \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ h_0^N & \cdots & h_{n-2}^N \end{bmatrix} = \Phi S_{\bar{b}}$$

**注.** 对于大时滞系统, 用 (4), (5) 两式所描述的状态空间模型不成立, 对此类系统需进一步研究.

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