

非线性时变大系统递阶控制的 PGOPO 法¹⁾

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摘要 提出了一类新型的线性、有界算子——分段广义正交多项式算子(PGOPO),建立了其主要性质及运算规则;随后将 PGOPO 法用于求解非线性时变大系统最优控制问题.在这种新型逼近运算中将 PGOPO 法和改进型关联预估法相结合,得出显式递阶递推算法更易于计算机计算和推广.数值仿真实例说明了给出的算法是有效的.

关键词 非线性时变大系统,分段广义正交多项式算子,递阶控制,最优控制.

HIERARCHICAL CONTROL OF LARGE-SCALE NONLINEAR TIME-VARYING SYSTEMS VIA PGOPO

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Abstract In this paper a new linear, continuous and bounded operator——piecewise general orthogonal polynomials operator (PGOPO) is proposed, and its main properties and operational rules are described. By applying PGOPO to the hierarchical control for large-scale nonlinear time-varying systems, an effective method is proposed. Some relevant algorithms are presented and they are simple and computationally advantageous. A numerical example is given for illustrative purposes.

Key words Large-scale nonlinear time-varying system, piecewise general orthogonal polynomials operator, hierarchical control, optimal control.

1 引言

1986年台湾学者 Cheng, Wang 及 Lee 等人在研究了正交多项式的一般性质后,提出了用一种统一的、系统的观点去概括和发展各种正交多项式,并由此提出了广义正交多项式 GOPs 的概念^[1].在控制领域它已被用于各种系统的参数辨识、最优控制等方面,均取得较好的效果.但 GOPs 分析法主要存在以下几点缺陷:

- 1) 当系统的动态较为复杂或时间区间较长时,很难得到高准确度的结果;

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2) 某些输入信号,如在参数辨识中广泛采用的伪随机二进制信号(PRBSs),即使采用较高的近似阶数也未必能有好的逼近效果;

3) 广义正交多项式是定义在一个固定时间区间上,在参数辨识中用 GOPs 法难以得到时间意义上的递推算法,这是 GOPs 法的一个主要缺点.

为了保持连续及不连续正交函数的优点,克服各自的缺点,研究者提出了广义混合正交函数 GHOF^[2]及按段多重广义正交多项式 PMGOP^[3],并成功地应用于求解动态系统参数辨识、时变线性系统的最优控制等问题.本文作者在文献[2,3]等基础上提出一类新型的线性算子——分段广义正交多项式算子 PGOPO,建立了 PGOPO 的各种运算规则,使原有的 GOPs 法及 PMGOP 法更趋于系统化、理论化,并将 PGOPO 法推广到非线性时变大系统递阶控制中,使非线性的两点边值问题转化为非线性代数递推方程,在一定程度上简化了原问题.

2 分段广义正交多项式算子及其运算规则

设 $\{\Phi_i(z), i=0,1,\dots\}$ 是定义在区间 $[a,b]$ 上,以 $w(z)$ 为权正交的多项式系.对于给定一时间区间 $[t_0,t_f]$,将其分为 N 个子区间 $[t_0,t_f]=[t_0,t_1) \cup [t_1,t_2) \cup \dots \cup [t_{N-1},t_f]$. 令

$$\Delta_i = t_i - t_{i-1}, \quad z = \frac{(b-a)t + at_i - bt_{i-1}}{\Delta_i},$$

$$w_i(t) = w\left[\frac{(b-a)t + at_i - bt_{i-1}}{\Delta_i}\right], \quad \phi_{i,j}(t) = \phi_j\left[\frac{(b-a)t + at_i - bt_{i-1}}{\Delta_i}\right],$$

从而将定义于 $[a,b]$ 上的广义正交多项式转移到区间 $[t_{i-1},t_i)$ 上,形成了以 $w_i(t)$ 为权的新的正交多项式系 $\{\phi_{i,j}(t), j=0,1,\dots\}$.

定义 1^[2]. 令函数 $\bar{\phi}_{i,j}(t)$ 满足

$$\bar{\phi}_{i,j}(t) = \begin{cases} \phi_{i,j}(t), & t \in [t_{i-1},t_i), \\ 0, & \text{其它,} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

权函数 $\bar{w}(t) = w_i(t)$, $t \in [t_{i-1},t_i)$, $i=1,2,\dots,N$,则称函数系 $\{\bar{\phi}_{i,j}(t), i=1,2,\dots,N; j=0,1,\dots\}$ 为 $[t_0,t_f]$ 上以 $\bar{w}(t)$ 为权的分段广义正交多项式系.

令在区间 $[t_0,t_f]$ 上所有平方可积函数 $f(t)$ 所生成的空间为 $L_{2,\bar{w}}[t_0,t_f]$,

$$N_m = \text{span}[\bar{\phi}_{1,0}(t), \bar{\phi}_{1,1}(t), \dots, \bar{\phi}_{1,m_1-1}(t), \dots, \bar{\phi}_{N,0}(t), \dots, \bar{\phi}_{N,m_N-1}(t)].$$

根据泛函分析中的投影定理可知,对任意的 $f(t) \in L_{2,\bar{w}}[t_0,t_f]$,在 N_m 上存在唯一的 $f_m(t)$,使得 $f_m(t)$ 为 $f(t)$ 在空间 N_m 上的最佳逼近

$$f_m(t) = \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=0}^{m_i-1} f_{i,j} \bar{\phi}_{i,j}(t), \quad (2)$$

其中 $f_{i,j} = (\bar{r}_{i,j})^{-1} \int_{t_{i-1}}^{t_i} w_i(t) f(t) \phi_{i,j}(t) dt$, $\bar{r}_{i,j} = \frac{\Delta_i}{b-a} r_j$, $r_j = \int_a^b w(z) \phi_j^2(z) dz$.

将方程(2)表示成向量形式,则有

$$f_m(t) = [f_1^T, f_2^T, \dots, f_N^T] \cdot \bar{\phi}(t) = f^T \cdot \bar{\phi}(t), \quad (3)$$

其中 $f^T = [f_{1,0}, f_{1,1}, \dots, f_{1,m_1-1}, \dots, f_{N,0}, \dots, f_{N,m_N-1}]$, $\bar{\phi}(t) = [\bar{\phi}_{1,0}, \bar{\phi}_{1,1}, \dots, \bar{\phi}_{1,m_1-1}, \dots, \bar{\phi}_{N,0}, \dots, \bar{\phi}_{N,m_N-1}]^T$.

定义 2. 一维分段广义正交多项式算子 PGOPO(简记为 G)定义为 $G: L_{2,\bar{w}}[t_0,t_f] \rightarrow R^M$,

$$M = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i, \forall f(t) \in L_{2,\bar{w}}[t_0, t_f], Gf(t) = f^T, G^T f(t) = f.$$

性质 1. PGOPO 为一线性、连续、有界算子.

性质 2. 对于规一化的分段广义正交多项式系, 满足 $\|G\| = 1$.

性质 3. $\|Gf(t)\|_{R^M} = \|f_m(t)\|_{L_{2,\bar{w}}}, \forall f(t) \in L_{2,\bar{w}}[t_0, t_f]$.

规则 1. 若 $f(t), g(t) \in L_{2,\bar{w}}[t_0, t_f]$, 则有 $G[k_1 f(t) + k_2 g(t)] = k_1 Gf(t) + k_2 Gg(t)$, $\forall k_1, k_2 \in R$. 当 $f(t) = k \in R$ 时, $Gf(t) = k e^T, e^T = [1, 0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0, \dots, 1, 0, \dots, 0] \in R^{1 \times M}$.

规则 2. $G\left[\int_{t_0}^t \bar{\phi}(\tau) d\tau\right] \approx P_F, G\left[\int_{t_f}^t \bar{\phi}(\tau) d\tau\right] \approx P_B$, 称 P_F, P_B 为 PGOPO 的向前、向后积分运算阵, 其结构形式为

$$P_F = \begin{bmatrix} P_1 & Q_{1,2} & Q_{1,3} & \dots & \dots & Q_{1,N} \\ 0 & P_2 & Q_{2,3} & \dots & \dots & Q_{2,N} \\ \vdots & & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & P_{N-1} & Q_{N-1,N} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & P_N \end{bmatrix}, P_B = \begin{bmatrix} U_1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ V_{2,1} & U_2 & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ V_{N-1,1} & V_{N-1,2} & V_{N-1,3} & \dots & U_{N-1} & 0 \\ V_{N,1} & V_{N,2} & \dots & \dots & V_{N,N-1} & U_N \end{bmatrix},$$

$$P_i = \frac{\Delta_i}{b-a} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{b_0}{a_0} - a & \frac{1}{a_0} & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ C_1 + D_1 & B_1 & A_1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & & & \vdots & & & & \vdots \\ D_{m_i-2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & C_{m_i-2} & B_{m_i-2} & A_{m_i-2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & C_{m_i-1} & B_{m_i-1} \end{bmatrix}, Q_{i,j} = \frac{\Delta_i}{b-a} \begin{bmatrix} E_0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ E_1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ E_{m_i-1} & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{m_i \times m_j},$$

$D_i \triangleq -[A_i \dot{\phi}_{i+1}(a) + B_i \dot{\phi}_i(a) + C_i \dot{\phi}_{i-1}(a)] (i=1, 2, \dots), E_i \triangleq \int_a^b \phi_i(z) dz (i=0, 1, \dots), U_i = P_i - Q_{i,i}, V_{i,j} = -Q_{i,j}, a_i, b_i, c_i, A_i, B_i, C_i$ 为广义正交多项式系的递推系数, 均由所采用的具体正交多项式而定.

规则 3.

$$\bar{\phi}_{i,j}(t) \cdot \bar{\phi}_i(t) = R_{i,j} \cdot \bar{\phi}_i(t), \tag{4}$$

称 $R_{i,j}$ 为 PGOPO 的元素乘积运算阵, $R_{i,j}$ 由以下递推算算法得到

$$R_{i,0} = I_{m_i}, R_{i,1} = a_{i,0}^* H_i + b_{i,0}^* I_{m_i}, R_{i,j+1} = a_{i,j}^* R_{i,j} H_i + b_{i,j}^* R_{i,j} - c_{i,j}^* R_{i,j-1} (j=1, 2, \dots),$$

其中 $a_{i,j}^* = a_j \cdot (b-a)/\Delta_i, b_{i,j}^* = a_j \cdot (at_i - bt_{i-1})/\Delta_i + b_j, c_{i,j}^* = c_j,$

$$H_i = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{b_{i,0}^*}{a_{i,0}^*} & \frac{1}{a_{i,0}^*} & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{c_{i,1}^*}{a_{i,1}^*} & -\frac{b_{i,1}^*}{a_{i,1}^*} & \frac{1}{a_{i,1}^*} & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & \frac{c_{i,m_i-2}^*}{a_{i,m_i-2}^*} & -\frac{b_{i,m_i-2}^*}{a_{i,m_i-2}^*} & \frac{1}{a_{i,m_i-2}^*} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & \frac{c_{i,m_i-1}^*}{a_{i,m_i-1}^*} & -\frac{b_{i,m_i-1}^*}{a_{i,m_i-1}^*} \end{bmatrix} \tag{5}$$

3 非线性时变大系统递阶控制的 PGOPO 法

假定所考虑的问题为使下式取极小值

$$J = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} g(x, u, t) dt, \quad (6)$$

约束条件为

$$\dot{x}(t) = f(x, u, t), \quad x(t_0) = a. \quad (7)$$

设动态系统(7)是渐进稳定的,其平衡点是 (x_e, y_e) . 假设 $f(x, u, t)$ 在平衡点附近可展开成一阶泰勒级数形式,则有

$$\dot{x}(t) = A^*(t)x(t) + B^*(t)u(t) + f(x, u, t) - A^*(t)x(t) - B^*(t)u(t), \quad (8)$$

其中 $A^*(t) = \left[\frac{\partial f^T}{\partial x} \right]_{x=x_e, u=u_e}^T$, $B^*(t) = \left[\frac{\partial f^T}{\partial u} \right]_{x=x_e, u=u_e}^T$. 则原问题可简化为

$$\min J = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \left[\frac{1}{2} x^T Q x + \frac{1}{2} u^T R u \right] + G(x^*, u^*, t) dt, \quad (9)$$

$$\dot{x}(t) = A(t)x(t) + B(t)u(t) + d(x^*, u^*, t), \quad x^* = x, \quad u^* = u, \quad (10)$$

$$G(x, u, t) = g(x, u, t) - \frac{1}{2} x^T Q x - \frac{1}{2} u^T R u,$$

$$d(x^*, u^*, t) = C_1 x^* + C_2 u^* + f(x^*, u^*, t) - A^* x^* - B^* u^*,$$

其中 A, B, Q, R 为块对角阵, C_1, C_2 为 A^*, B^* 的块对角以外的部分.

整个系统的哈密顿函数为^[4]

$$H = \frac{1}{2} x^T Q x + \frac{1}{2} u^T R u + G(x^*, u^*, t) + \lambda^T [Ax + Bu + d(x^*, u^*, t)] + \pi^T (x - x^*) + \beta^T (u - u^*), \quad (11)$$

式中 λ 是协态向量, π, β 是拉格朗日乘子.

若用极大值原理来求解非线性最优控制,最终归结为求解非线性两点边值问题,该问题的求解是十分困难的,为此将 PGOPO 法和关联预估法相结合,将非线性时变大系统的递阶控制分为两级,对第一级的子系统优化问题采用 PGOPO 法,使非线性的两点边值问题转化为一组代数方程的求解;第二级的协态向量也采用 PGOGO 法求解,使较难处理的原问题转化为较易处理的 PGOPO 象空间中的问题. 为简便起见,取 $\Delta_i = \Delta$, $m_i = m$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$.

3.1 子系统的优化

由最优控制理论知,系统(10)的最优控制量为^[4]

$$u(t) = -R^{-1}(B^T \lambda + \beta), \quad (12)$$

约束方程为

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}(t) \\ \dot{\lambda}(t) \end{bmatrix} = F(t) \begin{bmatrix} x \\ \lambda \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} d(t) \\ e(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad x(t_0) = a, \quad \lambda(t_f) = 0, \quad (13)$$

其中 $F(t) = \begin{bmatrix} A(t) & -B(t)R^{-1}(t)B^T(t) \\ -Q(t) & -A^T(t) \end{bmatrix}_{2n \times 2n}$, $d(t) = d(x^*, u^*, t) - BR^{-1}\beta$, $e(t) = -\pi(t)$.

令方程(13)的状态转移阵为 $\Psi(t_f, t)$, $\Psi(t_f, t)$ 满足如下微分方程^[4]

$$\dot{\Psi}(t_f, t) = -\Psi(t_f, t)F(t), \quad \Psi(t_f, t_f) = I_{2n},$$

对上式由 t_f 向后积分得

$$\Psi(t_f, t) - \Psi(t_f, t_f) = - \int_{t_f}^t \Psi(t_f, t) F(t) dt, \tag{14}$$

将 $\Psi(t_f, t)$ 及 $F(t)$ 分别用分段广义正交多项式展开, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi(t_f, t) &= \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} \Psi_{i,j} \bar{\phi}_{i,j}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^N \bar{\Psi}_i^T [\bar{\phi}_i(t) \otimes I_{2n}], \\ F(t) &= \sum_{p=1}^N \sum_{q=0}^{m-1} F_{p,q} \bar{\phi}_{p,q}(t) = \sum_{p=1}^N F_p^T [\bar{\phi}_p(t) \otimes I_{2n}], \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则 } \Psi(t_f, t) F(t) = \sum_{i=1}^N \bar{\Psi}_i^T \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} (R_{i,j} \otimes F_{i,j}) (\bar{\phi}_i(t) \otimes I_{2n}) = \sum_{i=1}^N \bar{V}_i^T (\bar{\phi}_i(t) \otimes I_{2n}) \triangleq \bar{V} \cdot (\bar{\phi}(t) \otimes I_{2n}).$$

因此方程(14)在 PGOPO 的作用下得

$$[\bar{\Psi}_1^T, \bar{\Psi}_2^T, \dots, \bar{\Psi}_N^T] - [\bar{I}_{2n}, \bar{I}_{2n}, \dots, \bar{I}_{2n}] \cong -\bar{V} \cdot (P_B \otimes I_{2n}),$$

其中 $\bar{I}_{2n} = [I_{2n}, O_{2n}, \dots, O_{2n}]_{2n \times 2nm}$.

令

$$\bar{Y}_i = \bar{\Psi}_i^T + \bar{V}_i^T (U_i \otimes I_{2n}) = \bar{\Psi}_i^T + \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} \bar{\Psi}_i^T (R_{i,j} \otimes F_{i,j}) (U_i \otimes I_{2n}), \tag{15}$$

则可得到如下递推算法

$$\bar{Y}_N = \bar{\Psi}_N^T + \bar{V}_N^T (U_N \otimes I_{2n}) = \bar{I}_{2n}, \quad \bar{Y}_i = \bar{Y}_{i+1}^T - \bar{V}_{i+1}^T (V_{i+1} \otimes I_{2n}), \quad i = N-1, \dots, 1.$$

通过上述递推算法得到了 $[\bar{\Psi}_1^T, \bar{\Psi}_2^T, \dots, \bar{\Psi}_N^T]$ 后, 进而得到了 $\Psi(t_f, t)$ 的 N 段 m 阶逼近值. 现假定控制作用具有分散化控制结构^[4]

$$\lambda(t) = K(t)x(t) + s(t), \tag{16}$$

则有

$$K(t) = -\Psi_{22}^{-1}(t_f, t) \cdot \Psi_{21}(t_f, t), \tag{17}$$

$$s(t) = -\Psi_{22}^{-1}(t_f, t) \cdot w(t), \tag{18}$$

其中

$$w(t) = \int_t^{t_f} [\Psi_{21}(t_f, t) \cdot d(t) + \Psi_{22}(t_f, t) \cdot e(t)] dt. \tag{19}$$

类似地将 PGOPO 作用于方程(17), (19), 从而得到它们的象空间表示

$$K_i^T = - \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} (\Psi_{22}^{-1})_{i,j} (\bar{\Psi}_{21})_i^T (R_{i,j} \otimes I_n), \quad w = -N \cdot P_B - M \cdot P_B,$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} N &= [\bar{N}_1, \bar{N}_2, \dots, \bar{N}_N], \quad \bar{N}_i = \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} (\Psi_{21})_{i,j} \cdot \bar{D}_i^T \cdot R_{i,j}, \quad d(t) = \sum_{p=1}^N \sum_{q=0}^{m-1} D_{p,q} \bar{\phi}_{p,q}(t) = \sum_{p=1}^N \bar{D}_p^T \bar{\phi}_p(t), \\ M &= [\bar{M}_1, \bar{M}_2, \dots, \bar{M}_N], \quad \bar{M}_i = \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} (\Psi_{22})_{i,j} \cdot \bar{E}_i^T \cdot R_{i,j}, \quad e(t) = \sum_{p=1}^N \sum_{q=0}^{m-1} E_{p,q} \bar{\phi}_{p,q}(t) = \sum_{p=1}^N \bar{E}_p^T \bar{\phi}_p(t). \end{aligned}$$

$W(t)$ 的分段广义正交多项式展开系数阵 \bar{W}_i 通过以下关系求得

$$\begin{cases} \bar{W}_N = -(\bar{M}_N + \bar{N}_N)U_N, \\ \bar{W}_{N-1} = -(\bar{M}_{N-1} + \bar{N}_{N-1})U_{N-1} - (\bar{M}_N + \bar{N}_N)V_N, \\ \vdots \\ \bar{W}_1 = -(\bar{M}_1 + \bar{N}_1)U_1 - (\bar{M}_2 + \bar{N}_2)V_2 - \dots - (\bar{M}_N + \bar{N}_N)V_N, \end{cases} \tag{20}$$

此时

$$\bar{s}_i^T = - \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} (\Psi_{22}^{-1})_{i,j}(\bar{W}_i) \cdot R_{i,j}. \quad (21)$$

对于系统状态方程

$$\dot{x}(t) = (A - BR^{-1}B^TK)x + d(t) - BR^{-1}B^Ts, \quad (22)$$

$$\text{记 } \bar{A}(t) = A - BR^{-1}B^TK = \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} \bar{A}_{i,j} \bar{\phi}_{i,j}(t), \quad \bar{B}(t) = BR^{-1}B^T = \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} \bar{B}_{i,j} \bar{\phi}_{i,j}(t),$$

采用同样的方法,将 PGOPO 作用于上述方程,根据 PGOPO 的运算规则化简后得

$$x_i^T = x_0^T + \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} \bar{A}_{i,j} x_i^T R_{i,j} + \bar{D}_i^T - \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} \bar{B}_{i,j} s_i^T R_{i,j}, \quad (23)$$

通过矩阵的列拉直运算得

$$\hat{x}_i = \left[I - \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} (R_{i,j}^T \otimes \bar{A}_{i,j}) \right]^{-1} [\hat{x}_0 + \hat{D}_i^T - \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} (R_{i,j}^T \otimes \bar{B}_{i,j}) \hat{s}_i^T], \quad (24)$$

其中 $\hat{x}_0 = [x^T(t_0), \mathbf{0}, \dots, \mathbf{0}]^T \in R^{nm}$. 再根据式(16)及上述 $K(t), x(t), s(t)$ 的象空间表示,立即得到 $\lambda(t)$ 的分段广义正交多项式展开系数为

$$\lambda_i^T = \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} K_{i,j} x_i^T R_{i,j} + \bar{s}_i^T. \quad (25)$$

3.2 协调级

改进 x^*, u^*, π, β 以达到全局最优.

$$\begin{aligned} (x_{i,j}^*)^{k+1} &= (x_{i,j}^k)^k, & (\bar{\pi}_i^T)^{k+1} &= (\mathbf{g}x)_i^T - \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} Q_{i,j} (x^*)^T R_{i,j} + \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} (dx)_{i,j} \cdot \lambda_i^T R_{i,j}, \\ (u_{i,j}^*)^{k+1} &= (u_{i,j}^k)^k, & (\bar{\beta}_i^T)^{k+1} &= (\mathbf{g}u)_i^T - \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} R_{i,j} (u^*)^T R_{i,j} + \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} (du)_{i,j} \cdot \lambda_i^T R_{i,j}, \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\mathbf{g}x = \partial g / \partial x^*, dx = \partial d / \partial x^*, du = \partial d / \partial u^*$.

在 PGOPO 象空间中,将关联误差定义为

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_x &= \frac{1}{\Delta} (\hat{x}^{(k+1)} - \hat{x}^{(k)})^T \cdot T \cdot (\hat{x}^{(k+1)} - \hat{x}^{(k)}), & \epsilon_u &= \frac{1}{\Delta} (\hat{u}^{(k+1)} - \hat{u}^{(k)})^T \cdot T \cdot (\hat{u}^{(k+1)} - \hat{u}^{(k)}), \\ \epsilon_\pi &= \frac{1}{\Delta} (\hat{\pi}^{(k+1)} - \hat{\pi}^{(k)})^T \cdot T \cdot (\hat{\pi}^{(k+1)} - \hat{\pi}^{(k)}), & \epsilon_\beta &= \frac{1}{\Delta} (\hat{\beta}^{(k+1)} - \hat{\beta}^{(k)})^T \cdot T \cdot (\hat{\beta}^{(k+1)} - \hat{\beta}^{(k)}), \end{aligned}$$

其中 $T \triangleq \int_{t_0}^{t_f} (\bar{\phi}(t) \otimes I)(\bar{\phi}^T(t) \otimes I) dt$, $\hat{x} = [\hat{x}_1^T, \hat{x}_2^T, \dots, \hat{x}_N^T]^T \in R^{(Nnm)}$, $\hat{u}, \hat{\beta}, \hat{\pi}$ 具有类似结构.

由于 $\{\bar{\phi}_{i,j}(t), i=1, 2, \dots, N; j=0, 1, \dots\}$ 形成了一个完备的正交基,所以当 m 取得足够大,关联误差足够小时,PGOPO 算子解将收敛于精确解.

4 实例

考虑如下非线性系统

$$\dot{x}_1(t) = -x_2 + u_1 + x_1 \sin x_2, \quad \dot{x}_2(t) = \cos x_2 + u_2 + x_1 x_2, \quad x_1(0) = 4, \quad x_2(0) = 4,$$

求最优控制 $u(t)$,使得性能指标 J 达到最小 $J = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (x_1 x_2 + x_2^2 + u_1^2 + u_2^2) dt$.

首先将原问题转化为

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + u_1^2 + u_2^2 + x_1^* x_2^* - x_1^{*2}) dt,$$

$$\dot{x}_1(t) = -6x_1 + u_1 + x_1^* \sin x_2^* - x_2^* + 6x_1^*,$$

$$\dot{x}_2(t) = -6x_2 + \cos x_2^* + u_2 + x_1^* x_2^* + 6x_2^*.$$

初始猜测 $x^*, u^*, \pi, \beta=0$, 采用上述算法, 取 $N=8, m=1$, 经过 20 次迭代后, 得到的最优控制及状态分别如图 1 所示, 此时的目标函数逼近值为 $J=17.8725$. 随着 N 或 m 的增加, 近似值将更快地逼近精确解.

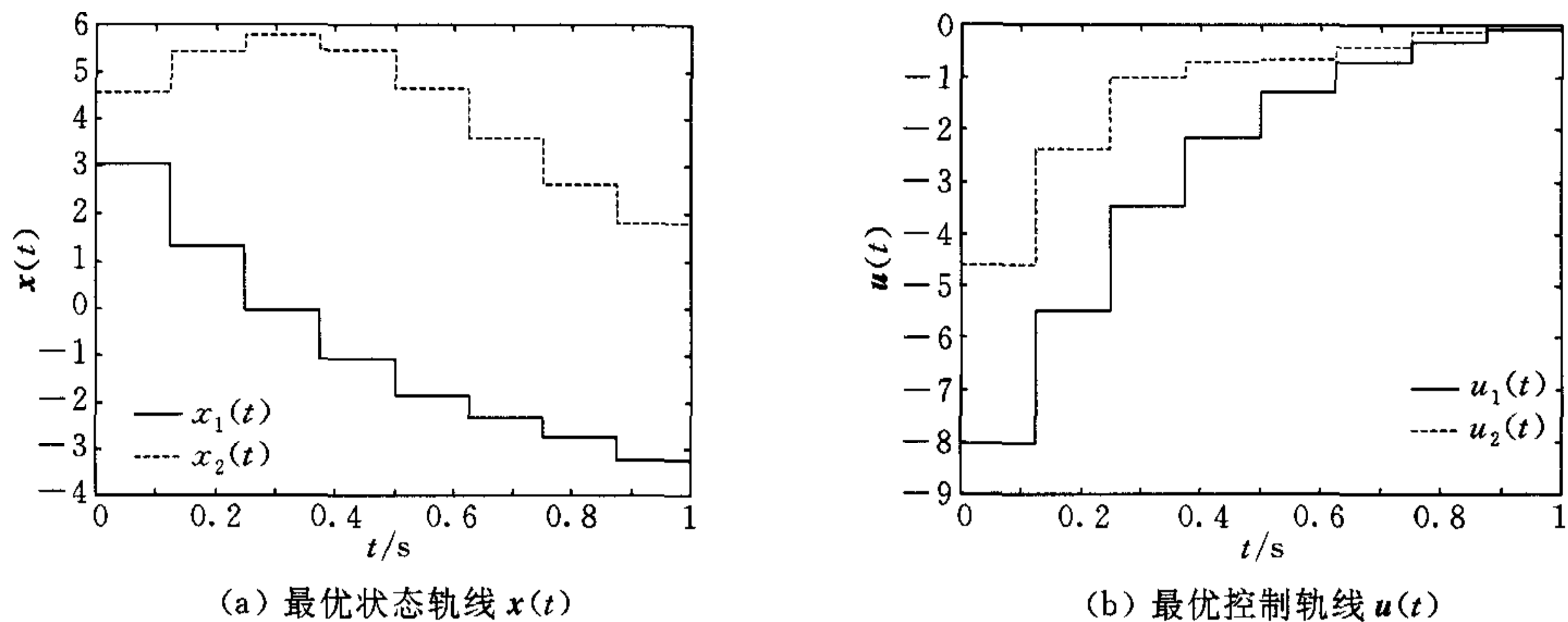


图 1 最优控制与状态轨线

5 结束语

通过引入分段广义正交多项式算子 PGOPO, 使在原空间中较难处理的非线性时变大系统次优控制问题转化为 PGOPO 象空间中的问题; 同时在本文中建立了分段广义正交多项式算子的主要运算规则, 得到的显式递推算法较单纯使用 GOPs 法更有利于计算机求解, 并能大量减少所取基的个数, 而达到所需精度.

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