

一类随机非线性系统的自适应有限时间镇定

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收稿日期：2025年3月16日；录用日期：2025年4月9日；发布日期：2025年4月17日

摘要

本文研究了一类随机非线性系统的自适应有限时间镇定问题。所考虑的随机非线性系统的漂移项和扩散项均含有不确定项。本文通过设计精巧的参数并构造新型李雅普诺夫函数来设计随机自适应有限时间控制器。进一步地，分析了闭环系统在概率意义下的有限时间稳定性。最后，通过仿真实例验证了所提出的控制设计理论。

关键词

自适应控制，有限时间镇定，随机非线性系统

Adaptive Finite-Time Stabilization for a Class of Stochastic Nonlinear Systems

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Received: Mar. 16th, 2025; accepted: Apr. 9th, 2025; published: Apr. 17th, 2025

Abstract

This paper investigates the adaptive finite-time stabilization for a class of stochastic nonlinear systems. The considered stochastic nonlinear system includes uncertainties in the drift and diffusion terms contain uncertain interactions. Some ingenious parameters are designed and a novel Lyapunov function is constructed to design the stochastic adaptive finite-time controller. Furthermore, we analyze the finite-time stability in probability of the closed-loop system. Finally, a simulation

example is provided to validate the proposed control design theory.

Keywords

Adaptive Control, Finite-Time Stabilization, Stochastic Nonlinear Systems

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1. 引言

近年来,有限时间控制研究受到广泛关注,包括预定时间控制[1][2]与有限时间控制[3]-[9]。有限时间控制因其对一定范围内外部扰动的强鲁棒性,以及相较于渐近稳定控制方法能更有效处理系统不确定性[10][11]而具有显著优势。鉴于现代社会广泛存在的具有显著随机特性的实际问题与复杂系统,随机系统有限时间控制研究(如[12]-[15])也日益深入。目前,随机有限时间控制在机器人[16]与航天[11]等工程领域展现出重要应用前景。

自适应控制以参数未知对象的控制为目标,自1950年代以来快速发展[17],随机自适应有限时间控制同样受到重视[18]-[24]。文献[18]探讨了参数不确定随机非线性系统的全局自适应有限时间控制问题;[19]研究了任意切换下切换随机不确定非线性系统的有限时间自适应控制;[20]针对协方差噪声驱动的随机非线性系统提出了自适应有限时间控制方法;[21]针对积分器幂次为正奇有理数的随机非线性系统给出了有限时间镇定性结果;[22]通过自适应状态反馈实现了时变离散与分布延迟随机忆阻神经网络的有限时间同步;[23]提出了高阶随机非线性系统的自适应快速有限时间控制器设计方法;[24]研究了高阶随机非线性系统的自适应有限时间镇定问题。

相较于现有随机自适应有限时间控制结果,本文研究系统更具一般性:漂移/扩散系数在原点处局部 Hölder 连续,而非局部 Lipschitz 连续[19][20],且通过参数选择可使 Hölder 指数低于[18][21][23]。此外,本文基于反步法与加幂积分器法的 Lyapunov 函数设计过程具有独特性,需从第二步开始构造,这源于参数的精巧设计。

本文贡献如下:

(1) 提出更具代表性的系统模型——漂移/扩散项含不确定项且在原点处具有更低 Hölder 指数的局部 Hölder 连续性;

(2) 针对更一般的随机不确定非线性系统开展自适应有限时间控制研究。

本文结构如下:第2节介绍预备知识与符号说明;第3节详述随机自适应有限时间控制设计过程与闭环系统稳定性分析;第4节进行数值仿真验证;第5节总结全文。

2. 预备知识

全文采用以下符号约定: $\mathbb{R}^+$ 表示所有非负实数构成的集合; $\mathcal{C}^i$ 表示具有连续 i 阶偏导数的函数族; X^T 表示向量或矩阵 X 的转置; $\|\cdot\|$ 表示欧几里得范数; $\text{Tr}(X)$ 表示方阵 X 的迹; $|\cdot|$ 表示数值或函数的绝对值; $a \vee b$ 表示 a 和 b 中的最大值。若函数 $\gamma: \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ 连续、严格递增且满足 $\gamma(0)=0$,则称为 $\mathcal{K}$ 类函数。 $\mathcal{K}_\infty$ 类函数指满足 $\mathcal{K}$ 类函数性质且无界的所有函数的集合。

考虑如下随机非线性系统:

$$dx(t) = f(x(t))dt + g(x(t))dw(t) \quad (1)$$

其中 w 为 r 维标准布朗运动, $x(0)$ 为某概率空间上具有紧支撑集的随机变量。 $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ 与 $g: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n \times r}$ 为 Borel 可测函数且满足 $f(0)=0$, $g(0)=0$ 。针对系统(1), 给出有限时间稳定性的定义及其判定定理。

定义 1 [15] 若系统(1)的任一具有紧支撑初始分布 μ 的全局弱解 $(x(t), w^x(t), \Omega^x, \mathcal{F}^x, \{\mathcal{F}_t^x\}_{t \geq 0}, \mathbb{P}^x)$, 简记为 $x(t)$ 满足:

i) 有限时间依概率吸引性: 首次命中时间 $\rho_x^\mu = \inf\{t \geq 0: x(t) = 0\}$ (称为随机停时) 几乎必然有限, 即 $\mathbb{P}_x(\rho_x^\mu < \infty) = 1$;

ii) 依概率稳定性: 对任意 $\epsilon \in (0, 1)$, 存在 $\mathcal{K}$ 类函数 β 使得 $\mathbb{P}_x\left(\sup_{t \geq 0} |x(t)| \leq \beta(|x(0)|)\right) \geq 1 - \epsilon$ 。

定理 1 [15] 若一个 $\mathcal{C}^2$ 函数 $V: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ 及 $\mathcal{K}_\infty$ 类函数 α_1 、 α_2 满足

$$\alpha_1(|x|) \leq V(x) \leq \alpha_2(|x|), \quad \mathcal{L}V(x(t)) \leq 0, \quad t \geq 0 \quad (2)$$

则系统(1)对给定初始分布 μ 存在全局弱解 $(x(t), w^x(t), \Omega^x, \mathcal{F}^x, \{\mathcal{F}_t^x\}_{t \geq 0}, \mathbb{P}^x)$ 。进一步地, 若存在正定 $\mathcal{C}^2$ 函数 U 满足 $U(x) \leq V(x)$ ($\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$), 常数 $c > 0$ 、 $\gamma \in [0, 1)$, 以及满足 $\mathbb{P}^x\{\tilde{T} < \infty\} = 1$ 的 $\mathcal{F}_t^x$ -停时 $\tilde{T}$, 使得对任意 $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 有

$$\mathcal{L}U(x(t)) \leq -cU^\gamma(x(t)), \quad t \geq \tilde{T} \quad (3)$$

则系统(1)的平凡弱解全局依概率有限时间稳定。

引理 1 [25] 设 n 和 m 为两个正实数, 连续函数 $a \geq 0$, $b \geq 0$, $\pi \geq 0$ 。则对任意常数 $c > 0$, 有不等式

$$a^n b^m \pi \leq c a^{n+m} + \frac{m}{n+m} \left(\frac{n}{c(n+m)} \right)^{\frac{n}{m}} b^{n+m} \pi^{\frac{n+m}{m}} \quad (4)$$

引理 2 [25] 设 $a \in \mathbb{R}$, $b \in \mathbb{R}$ 且 $p \geq 1$, 则

$$(|a| + |b|)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq |a|^{\frac{1}{p}} + |b|^{\frac{1}{p}} \quad (5)$$

特别地, 当 $p \geq 1$ 为奇数或奇数的比例时, 成立

$$|a - b|^p \leq 2^{p-1} |a^p - b^p| \quad (6)$$

3. 有限时间镇定

3.1. 问题描述

考虑如下严格反馈型随机非线性系统

$$\begin{aligned} dx_i &= (x_{i+1} + f_i(x(t)))dt + g_i(x(t))dw(t), \quad i=1, \dots, n-1 \\ dx_n &= (u + f_n(x(t)))dt + g_n(x(t))dw(t), \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

其中 $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)^T$ 为系统状态, $\bar{x}_i = (x_1, \dots, x_i)^T$, $u \in \mathbb{R}$ 为控制输入; 未知系数 $f_i(x)$ 、 $g_i(x)$ 连续且 Borel 可测, 满足 $f_i(0)=0$, $g_i(0)=0$; $w(t)$ 为 r 维标准布朗运动; $x(0) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 为某完备概率空间上具有紧支撑集的随机变量。对系统(7)作如下假设:

假设 1 对任意 $i=1, \dots, n$, 存在已知非负光滑函数 $\bar{f}_i(\bar{x}_i)$ 、 $\bar{g}_i(\bar{x}_i)$, 未知正常数 θ_{f_i} 、 θ_{g_i} , 使得

$$|f_i(x)| \leq \theta_{fi} \bar{f}_i(\bar{x}_i) \sum_{j=1}^i |x_j| \left| \frac{q_{i-1}-\tau-(i-1)\alpha}{q_{j-1}} \right| \quad (8)$$

$$|g_i(x)| \leq \theta_{gi} \bar{g}_i(\bar{x}_i) \sum_{j=1}^i |x_j| \left| \frac{2q_{i-1}-\tau-(i-1)\alpha}{q_{j-1}} \right| \quad (9)$$

其中已知正参数 q_i 满足递推关系 $q_0=1$, $q_1=1-\tau-\alpha$, $q_i=q_{i-1}-\tau-2(i-1)\alpha$, $i=2, \dots, n$, 已知偶分数 α 、 τ 满足约束条件 $1-n\tau-(1+n(n-1))\alpha > 0$, $2-(4n-5)\tau-(4n^2-10n+3)\alpha > 0$ 。

3.2. 设计自适应有限时间控制器

本文目标是设计如下形式的有限时间控制器

$$\begin{aligned} u &= -\beta_n(x, L) z_n^{q_n}, \\ \dot{L} &= \sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_i(\bar{x}_i, L) z_i^{r_i}, \quad L(0) > 0, \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

x_i 在有限时间内收敛至原点。其中已知正参数 $r_i \in (3, 4)$ 定义为 $r_i = 4 - \tau - (i-1)\alpha$, $i=1, \dots, n+1$ 。

所设计的非负光滑函数 z_i 、 β_i 、 γ_i 具体形式如下：

$$z_1 = x_1, \quad \beta_1(x_1, L) = L\gamma_1(x_1, L) \left(1 + z_1^2\right)^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} + n \quad (11a)$$

$$z_i = x_i^{\frac{1}{q_{i-1}}} + \beta_{i-1}^{\frac{1}{q_{i-1}}}(\bar{x}_{i-1}, L) z_{i-1} \quad (11b)$$

$$\beta_i(\bar{x}_i, L) = L\gamma_i(\bar{x}_i, L) \left(1 + z_i^2\right)^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} + \phi_{i1}(\bar{x}_i, L) + \phi_{i2}(\bar{x}_i, L) + n + 1 - i \quad (11c)$$

$$\gamma_i(x_i, L) = \bar{f}_i(x_i) + \bar{g}_i^2(x_i) z_i^{2-\tau} + (n-1) \left(1 + z_i^2\right)^{\frac{\tau}{2}} \quad (11d)$$

$$\gamma_i(\bar{x}_i, L) = 1 + \varphi_{i1}(\bar{x}_i, L) + \varphi_{i2}(\bar{x}_i, L) + (n+1-i) \left(1 + z_i^2\right)^{\frac{\tau+(i-1)\alpha}{2}} \quad (11e)$$

其中 $\varphi_{i1}(\bar{x}_i, L)$ 和 $\varphi_{i2}(\bar{x}_i, L)$ 将在控制设计过程中具体构造，

$$\phi_{i1}(\bar{x}_i, L) = \gamma_i^2 \left(1 + z_i^2\right)^{2-\tau-(i-1)\alpha} z_i^{\tau+i\alpha} \sum_{j=2}^{i-1} \left[c_{\phi_j}^2 \left(\frac{\partial \left(\frac{1}{\beta_{j-1}^{q_{j-1}}} z_{j-1} \right)}{\partial L} \right)^2 \left(1 + z_j^2\right)^{1+(j-2)\alpha} \right] \quad (12a)$$

$$\phi_{i2}(\bar{x}_i, L) = c_{\phi_i}^2 \left(\frac{\partial \left(\frac{1}{\beta_{i-1}^{q_{i-1}}} z_{i-1} \right)}{\partial L} \right)^2 \left(1 + z_i^2\right)^{(i-2)\alpha} z_i^{2+\tau+i\alpha} \sum_{j=1}^i \left(\gamma_j^2 \left(1 + z_j^2\right)^{2-\tau-(j-1)\alpha} \right) \quad (12b)$$

$$c_{\phi_i} = 2^{1-q_{i-1}} (4 + (i-2)\alpha - q_{i-1}), \quad i=2, \dots, n$$

以上函数的构造依赖于后续控制设计过程，为了方便起见，我们在这里先给出表达式。

$$\text{令 } W_1(x_1) = \frac{1}{4} z_1^4 \text{ 和 } W_k(\bar{x}_k, L) = \int_{-\beta_{k-1} z_{k-1}^{q_{k-1}}}^{x_k} \left(s^{\frac{1}{q_{k-1}}} + \beta_{k-1}^{\frac{1}{q_{k-1}}} z_{k-1} \right)^{4+(k-2)\alpha-q_{k-1}} ds, \quad k=2, \dots, n, \text{ 则有:}$$

步骤 1: 取 $\theta_f = \max\{\theta_{fi}\}$, $\theta_g = \max\{\theta_{gi}\}$, 构造 Lyapunov 函数 $V_1 = W_1$ 。结合系统(7), 假设 1 以及参数关系 $r_1 = 4 - \tau$, $r_2 = 3 + q_1$, 推导得:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}V_1 &\leq z_1^3 x_2 + \theta_f x_1^{1-\tau} z_1^3 \bar{f}_1(x_1) + \frac{3\theta_g^2}{2} z_1^2 x_1^{4-2\tau} \bar{g}_1^2(x_1) \\ &\leq z_1^3 (x_2 + \beta_1 z_1^{q_1}) - \beta_1 z_1^{r_2} + L^* \gamma_1 z_1^{r_1} - (n-1) z_1^4 \\ &\leq z_1^3 (x_2 + \beta_1 z_1^{q_1}) + (L^* - L) \gamma_1 z_1^{r_1} - (n-1) z_1^4 - n z_1^{r_2} \\ &\leq z_1^3 (x_3 + \beta_1 z_1^{q_1}) + \Delta_1,\end{aligned}\quad (13)$$

其中 $\Delta_1 = (L^* - L) \gamma_1 z_1^{r_1} - (n-1) z_1^4 - n z_1^{r_2}$, 这里的及以后出现的 L^* 都是一个非常大的正常数。

步骤 2: 令 $V_2 = V_1 + W_2$, 可得

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}V_2 &= \mathcal{L}V_1 + \frac{\partial W_2}{\partial x_2} (x_3 + f_2) + \frac{\partial W_2}{\partial x_1} (x_2 + f_1) + \frac{\partial W}{\partial L} \dot{L} + \left(\frac{\partial^2 W_2}{\partial x_1^2} g_1^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 W_2}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1} g_1 g_2 + \frac{\partial^2 W_2}{\partial x_2^2} g_2^2 \right) \\ &\quad + \beta_2 z_2^{r_3} - \beta_2 z_2^{r_2} + (n-1) z_2^4 - (n-1) z_2^4.\end{aligned}\quad (14)$$

根据 $r_3 = 4 - \tau - 2\alpha$, $q_1 = 1 - \tau - \alpha$, $q_2 = q_1 - \tau - 2\alpha$ 的定义及假设 1, 可得关键不等式:

$$\frac{\partial W_2}{\partial x_2} (x_3 + f_2) + \beta_2 z_2^{r_3} - \beta_2 z_2^{r_2} \leq z_2^{4-q_1} (x_3 + \beta_2 z_2^{q_2}) - \beta_2 z_2^{r_3} + L^* (n-1) z_2^4 \quad (15)$$

结合绝对值估计 $|x_i + \beta_{i-1} z_{i-1}^{q_{i-1}}| \leq 2^{1-q_{i-1}} z_i^{q_{i-1}}$, 应用引理 2 得到:

$$z_1^3 (x_2 + \beta_1 z_1^{q_1}) \leq \frac{1}{6} z_1^{r_2} + L^* z_2^{r_2} \quad (16)$$

通过假设 1, 引理 1, 引理 2, 最终得到递推不等式:

$$\mathcal{L}V_2 \leq \Delta_2 + \Lambda_2 + \Pi_2 \quad (17)$$

其中 Δ_2 、 Λ_2 和 Π_2 分别为:

$$\Delta_2 = (L^* - L) \sum_{j=1}^2 \gamma_j z_j^{r_j} - \sum_{j=1}^2 (n-2) z_j^4 - (n-1) \sum_{j=1}^2 z_j^{r_{j+1}}, \quad \Lambda_2 = z_2^{4-q_1} (x_3 + \beta_2 z_2^{q_2}), \quad \Pi_2 = \frac{\partial W_2}{\partial L} \sum_{m=3}^n \gamma_m z_m^{r_m}.$$

递归设计步骤 k ($k=3, \dots, n$): 假设在 $k-1$ 步已构造 $V_{k-1} = \sum_{i=2}^{k-1} W_i$ 满足:

$$\mathcal{L}V_{k-1} \leq \Delta_{k-1} + \Lambda_{k-1} + \Pi_{k-1} \quad (18)$$

通过伊藤公式展开 $V_k = V_{k-1} + W_k$, 得到:

$$\mathcal{L}V_k \leq \Delta_{k-1} + \Lambda_{k-1} + \Pi_{k-1} + L^* (n+1-k) z_k^4 + z_k^{4+(k-2)\alpha-q_{k-1}} (x_{k+1} + \beta_k z_k^{q_k}) - \beta_k z_k^{r_{k+1}} \quad (19)$$

应用绝对值估计和引理 2 处理 Λ_{k-1} 得:

$$\Lambda_{k-1} \leq \frac{1}{6} z_{k-1}^{r_k} + L^* z_k^{r_k} \quad (20)$$

通过 ϕ_{i1} , ϕ_{i2} 的表达式及引理处理 Π_{k-1} :

$$\Pi_{k-1} \leq \sum_{j=2}^{k-1} \frac{\partial W_j}{\partial L} \sum_{j=k+1}^n \gamma_j z_j^{r_j} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=2}^{k-1} z_j^4 + \phi_{k1} z_k^{r_{k+1}} \quad (21)$$

最终整合各项得递归不等式:

$$\mathcal{L}V_k \leq \Delta_k + \Lambda_k + \Pi_k \quad (22)$$

其中 $\Delta_k = (L^* - L) \sum_{j=1}^k \gamma_j z_j^{r_j} - \sum_{j=1}^k (n-k) z_j^4 - (n+1-k) \sum_{j=1}^k z_j^{r_{j+1}}$, $\Lambda_k = z_k^{4+(k-2)\alpha-q_{k-1}} (x_{k+1} + \beta_k z_k^{q_k})$,

$$\Pi_k = \sum_{j=2}^k \frac{\partial W_j}{\partial L} \sum_{m=k+1}^n \gamma_m z_m^{r_m}.$$

步骤 n: 构造 Lyapunov 函数 $V_n = \sum_{k=1}^n W_k$, 设计控制器 $u = -\beta_n z_n^{q_n}$ 后, 最终得到:

$$\mathcal{L}V_n \leq (L^* - L) \sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_i z_i^{r_i} - \sum_{i=1}^n z_i^{r_{i+1}} \quad (23)$$

构造整体 Lyapunov 函数 $V = V_n + \frac{1}{2}(L^* - L)^2$ 后, 结合(10)和(23)可得:

$$\mathcal{L}V \leq -\sum_{i=1}^n z_i^{r_{i+1}} \quad (24)$$

3.3. 有限时间稳定性分析

定理 2 若假设 1 和 2 成立, 则闭环系统(7)与(10)存在全局弱解, 其平凡弱解在概率意义下全局稳定, 系统(7)的状态变量 x 在有限时间内几乎必然收敛至原点。

证明: 由引理 2 可得

$$|W_i| \geq c_1 \left| x_i + \beta_{i-1} z_{i-1}^{q_{i-1}} \right|^{\frac{4+(i-2)\alpha}{q_{i-1}}}, \quad i = 2, \dots, n \quad (25)$$

其中 $c_1 = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left\{ \frac{c_{1i} q_{i-1}}{4 + (i-2)\alpha} \right\}$, $c_{1i} = 2^{\left(\frac{1}{q_{i-1}} \right) (4 + (i-2)\alpha - q_{i-1})}$ 。进一步由引理 2 得

$$|W_i| \leq |z_i|^{4+(i-2)\alpha-q_{i-1}} \left| x_i + \beta_{i-1} z_{i-1}^{q_{i-1}} \right| \leq c_2 z_i^{4+(i-2)\alpha}, \quad i = 2, \dots, n \quad (26)$$

其中 $c_2 = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{2^{1-q_{i-1}}\}$ 。结合(25)~(26)可得

$$\frac{1}{4} z_1^4 + \sum_{i=2}^n c_1 \left| x_i + \beta_{i-1} z_{i-1}^{q_{i-1}} \right|^{\frac{4+(i-2)\alpha}{q_{i-1}}} \leq \sum_{i=1}^n W_i \leq \frac{1}{4} z_1^4 + \sum_{i=2}^n c_2 z_i^{4+(i-2)\alpha} \quad (27)$$

由(11a)~(11b)可知 $x_1 = \dots = x_n = 0 \Leftrightarrow z_1 = \dots = z_n = 0$, 故对任意固定 L ,

$$V_n(x, L) = \frac{1}{\theta_{h'}} \sum_{i=1}^n W_i \quad (28)$$

是关于 x 的正定径向无界函数。考虑 $V = V_n + \frac{1}{2}(L^* - L)^2$, 可知 $V(x, L^* - L)$ 关于 $(x, L^* - L)$ 正定且径向无界。

根据文献[26]引理 4.3, 存在 $\mathcal{K}_\infty$ 函数 α_1, α_2 使得 $\alpha_1(\|(x, L^* - L)\|) \leq V(x, L) \leq \alpha_2(\|(x, L^* - L)\|)$ 。结合(24)式及定理 1 可知闭环系统(7), (10)存在全局弱解 $(y(t), w^y(t), \Omega^y, \mathcal{F}^y, \{\mathcal{F}_t^y\}_{t \geq 0}, \mathbb{P}^y)$, 其平凡弱解 $y(t) \equiv (0, L)$ 在概率意义下全局稳定。

关于有限时间吸引性: 根据文献[27]定理 2.1, 有

$$\mathbb{P}\left\{\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} z_i(t) = 0\right\} = 1, \quad i = 1, \dots, n \quad (29)$$

由(10)式及 $\gamma_i \geq 0$, $\dot{L} = \sum \gamma_i z_i^{r_i}$ 可知 $L^* - L$ 单调递减, 故

$$L^* - L \leq \max\{0, L^* - L(0)\} := c_1 \quad \text{a.s.} \quad (30)$$

于是我们有

$$(L^* - L)\gamma_i z_i^\alpha \leq c_1 \gamma_i z_i^\alpha \quad (31)$$

情形 1: $c_1 = 0$ 。由(23)式得 $\mathcal{L}V_n \leq -\sum z_i^{r_{i+1}}$ 。注意到

$$\begin{aligned} z_1^{r_2} &= 2^{\frac{r_2}{4}} W_1^{\frac{r_2}{4}}, \\ z_i^{r_{i+1}} &\geq \left(\frac{1}{c_2}\right)^{\frac{r_{i+1}}{4+(i-2)\alpha}} W_i^{\frac{r_{i+1}}{4+(i-2)\alpha}}, \quad i = 2, \dots, n, \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

可得

$$\sum z_i^{r_{i+1}} \geq c_3 \theta_h^{\frac{r_2}{4}} V_n^{\frac{r_2}{4}} \quad (33)$$

其中 $c_3 = \min_{2 \leq i \leq n} \left\{ 2^{\frac{r_2}{4}}, \left(\frac{1}{c_2}\right)^{\frac{r_{i+1}}{4+(i-2)\alpha}} \right\}$ 。故 $\mathcal{L}V_n \leq -c_3 \theta_h^{\frac{r_2}{4}} V_n^{\frac{r_2}{4}}$ ，由定理 1 知系统(7)状态 x 几乎必然有限时间收敛。

情形 2: $c_1 > 0$ 。由 γ_i 的构造，存在连续非负函数 H_{1i}, H_{2i} 满足 $H_{1i}(0, L) = 0$ 使得

$$\gamma_i = H_{1i}(\bar{x}_i, L) + H_{2i}(\bar{x}_i) \quad (34)$$

注意到(29) $\Leftrightarrow \mathbb{P}\{\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \bar{x}_i(t) = 0\} = 1$ ，由 Borel-Cantelli 引理，对任意 $\epsilon > 0$ ，存在紧集 $K_\epsilon \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 使得

$\mathbb{P}\left(\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} x(t) \in K_\epsilon\right) = 1 - \epsilon$ ，选取 K_ϵ 为包含原点的小邻域 $B_\delta(0) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \|x\| \leq \delta\}$ ，则存在停时

$T_{1i} = \inf\{t \geq 0 : \bar{x}_i(t) \in B_\delta(0)\}$ ，由此可知存在 $\mathcal{F}^y$ -停时 T_{1i} 满足

$$T_{1i} = \inf\left\{t \geq 0 : \sup_{s \geq t} H_{1i}(\bar{x}_i(s), L(s)) < 1, \sup_{s \geq t} |\bar{x}_i(s)| < 1\right\} \quad (35)$$

且 $\mathbb{P}^x\{T_{1i} < \infty\} = 1$ 。由 H_{2i} 在 $|\bar{x}_i| \leq 1$ 上的一致连续性，存在 $M > 0$ 使得

$$H_{2i}(\bar{x}_i) < M, \quad t > T_{1i} \quad \text{a.s.} \quad (36)$$

结合(34)~(35)得

$$\gamma_i < 1 + M, \quad \forall t > T_{1i} \quad \text{a.s.} \quad (37)$$

同理由(29)式知存在停时

$$T_i = \inf\left\{t \geq 0 : \sup_{s \geq t} |c_1(1+M)z_i^\alpha(s)| < \frac{1}{2}, \sup_{s \geq t} |c_2 z_i^{4+(i-2)\alpha}(s)| < 1\right\} \quad (38)$$

使得 $t \geq T_i$ 时， $c_1(1+M)z_i^\alpha < \frac{1}{2}$ ， $c_2 z_i^{4+(i-2)\alpha} < 1$ a.s. 令 $T = \max\{T_{1i} \vee T_i\}$ ，由(23)，(32)，(33)及引理 2 得

$$\mathcal{L}V_n(t) \leq -\frac{1}{2} \sum z_i^{r_{i+1}} \leq -\frac{c_3}{2} \theta_h^{\frac{r_2}{4}} V_n^{\frac{r_2}{4}}, \quad t \geq T \quad \text{a.s.} \quad (39)$$

根据定理 1 知系统状态 x 几乎必然有限时间收敛。证毕。

4. 数值仿真

本节通过一个例子验证所提控制方案的有效性。

$$\begin{aligned} dx_1 &= x_2 dt, \\ dx_2 &= (2u - x_1 - \sin x_1) dt - 0.2x_2 dw(t), \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

其中 $f_1 = g_1 = 0$, $f_2 = x_1 - 10\sin x_1$, $g_2 = -0.2x_2$, $\tau = 2/47$, $\alpha = 4/47$, $\theta_f = 2$, $\theta_g = 0.2$, $\bar{f}_2 = (1 + x_2^2)^{3/41}$, $\bar{g}_2 = (1 + x_2^2)^{-35/82}$, 故假设 1 成立。

基于第 3 节有限时间控制设计流程, 构造李雅普诺夫函数 $V = \sum_{k=1}^2 w_k$, 设计控制器与参数更新律:

$$\begin{aligned} u &= -\beta_2(x, L)z_2^{q_2}, \\ \dot{L} &= \sum_{i=1}^2 \gamma_i(\bar{x}_i, L)z_i^{q_i}, \quad L(0) > 0, \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

其中 ϕ_{21} , ϕ_{22} 由(12)式定义, ϕ_{21} , ϕ_{22} 表达式如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{21} &= \bar{f}_2 + \frac{4 - q_1}{r_2} \left(\frac{6(q_1 - \tau - \alpha)}{r_2} \right)^{\frac{q_1 - \tau - \alpha}{4 - q_1}} \left(\bar{f}_2 \left(1 + \beta_1^{\frac{q_1 - \tau - \alpha}{q_1}} \right) \right)^{\frac{r_2}{4 - q_1}} \\ \phi_{22} &= \left| \frac{\partial(\beta_1^{1/q_1} z_1)}{\partial L} \right| + \frac{1}{r_2} \left(\frac{6q_1}{r_2} \right)^{q_1} \left(\frac{\partial(\beta_1^{1/q_1} z_1)}{\partial x_1} \right)^{r_2} (\beta_1^{r_2} + \bar{f}_1 z_1^\alpha) + (z_2^{2-3\tau-3\alpha} + z_1^{2-3\tau-3\alpha} \bar{\beta}_1) \bar{g}_2^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{2 + 2\tau + 2\alpha}{r_2} \left(\frac{6(2 - 3\tau - 3\alpha)}{r_2} \right)^{\frac{2-3\tau-3\alpha}{2+2\tau+2\alpha}} (z_1^{2-3\tau-3\alpha} \bar{\beta}_1 \bar{g}_2^2)^{\frac{r_2}{2+2\tau+2\alpha}} \\ &\quad + \frac{6 - 5\tau - 5\alpha}{r_2} \left(\frac{6(-2 + 4\tau + 4\alpha)}{r_2} \right)^{\frac{-2+4\tau+4\alpha}{6-5\tau-5\alpha}} \left(z_1^{2-3\tau-3\alpha} \beta_1^{\frac{1}{q_1}-1} \bar{g}_2^2 \right)^{\frac{r_2}{6-5\tau-5\alpha}} \\ &\quad + \frac{4 - 2\alpha - 2\tau}{r_2} \left(\frac{6(\tau + \alpha)}{r_2} \right)^{\frac{\tau+\alpha}{4-2\tau-2\alpha}} \left(\beta_1^{\frac{1}{q_1}} z_1^{2-3\tau-3\alpha} \bar{g}_2^2 \bar{\beta}_1 \right)^{\frac{r_2}{4-2\tau-2\alpha}} \\ &\quad + \frac{2 + \alpha + \tau}{r_2} \left(\frac{6(2 - 2\tau - 2\alpha)}{r_2} \right)^{\frac{2-2\tau-2\alpha}{2+\alpha+\tau}} \left(\beta_1^{\frac{1}{q_1}} \bar{\beta}_1^2 z_1^{2-3\tau-3\alpha} \bar{g}_2^2 \right)^{\frac{r_2}{2+\alpha+\tau}}, \end{aligned}$$

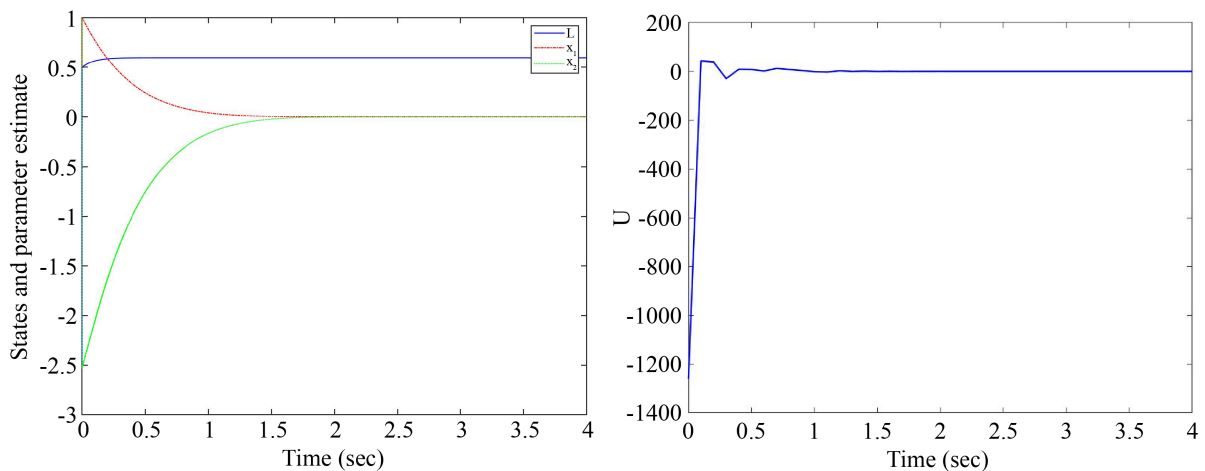


Figure 1. States, control input and parameter estimate of the closed-loop system

图 1. 闭环系统的状态, 控制输入和参数估计

其中 $\bar{\beta}_1 = 1 + \beta_1^{\frac{2q_1 - \tau - \alpha}{q_1}}$, $\frac{\partial(\beta_1^{1/q_1} z_1)}{\partial x_1} = \beta_1^{1/q_1} + \frac{1}{q_1} \beta_1^{\frac{1-q_1}{q_1}} z_1^{2(\tau+\alpha)} (1+z_1^2)^{\frac{\tau+\alpha-2}{2}} L\gamma_1$, $\frac{\partial(\beta_1^{1/q_1} z_1)}{\partial L} = \frac{1}{q_1} \beta_1^{\frac{1-q_1}{q_1}} z_1 (1+z_1^2)^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} L\gamma_1$

选取初始条件 $x_1(0) = 0.5$, $x_2(0) = -2.5$, $L(0) = 1$ 。仿真结果如图 1 所示, 可见状态 x_1, x_2 与控制输入 u 在有限时间内收敛至原点, 参数估计在 0.5 秒内收敛到定值。

5. 结论

本文有效解决了一类随机非线性系统的自适应有限时间镇定问题。所研究系统的漂移项与扩散项存在不确定性。通过构造新型李雅普诺夫函数并设计自适应有限时间控制器, 证明了所提方法能在存在不确定非线性的情况下, 确保闭环系统在概率意义下的有限时间稳定性。文中对闭环系统的有限时间稳定性进行了分析。

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