

## 非线性奇异摄动系统的反馈线性化

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## 摘 要

研究了一类非线性奇异摄动系统的反馈线性化问题。首先,利用积分流形的概念,建立了原系统关于小参数的 $N$ 阶近似系统,然后,讨论了 $N$ 阶近似系统的线性化,导出了线性化变换的计算公式,并举例说明了方法的应用。

关键词:非线性系统,奇异摄动,积分流形,线性化

## 1 问题的提出

考虑力学与工程问题中大量存在的一类非线性奇异摄动系统

$$\dot{x} = f(x, \varepsilon z) + F(x, \varepsilon z)z + B_1(x, \varepsilon z)u \quad (1 \cdot a)$$

$$\varepsilon \dot{z} = g(x, \varepsilon z) + G(x, \varepsilon z)z + B_2(x, \varepsilon z)u \quad (1 \cdot b)$$

式中  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $z \in \mathbb{R}^p$ ,  $u \in \mathbb{R}^m$ ,  $\varepsilon > 0$  为摄动小参数,  $f, g, F^i, G^i, B_1^i, B_2^i, i = 1, 2, \dots, p, j = 1, 2, \dots, m$  均为  $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^p \times \mathbb{R}$  上的  $C^\infty$  向量场, 并且  $f(0, 0) = 0, g(0, 0) = 0$ 。

不妨记  $\bar{x} = (x^T, z^T)^T$ , 相应地有

$$\bar{f}(\bar{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} f(x, \varepsilon z) + F(x, \varepsilon z)z \\ [g(x, \varepsilon z) + G(x, \varepsilon z)]/\varepsilon \end{pmatrix}, \quad \bar{g}(\bar{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} B_1(x, \varepsilon z) \\ B_2(x, \varepsilon z)/\varepsilon \end{pmatrix}$$

则(1)式变为

$$\dot{\bar{x}} = \bar{f}(\bar{x}) + \bar{g}(\bar{x})u \quad (2)$$

显然,  $\bar{f}, \bar{g}$  为  $\mathbb{R}^{n+p}$  上的  $C^\infty$  向量场。这时,可采用 Jakubczyk-Respondek[1]和 Hunt-Su-Meyer[2]处理一般仿射非线性系统线性化的方法,研究(2)式的反馈线性化问题,这种方法称为非线性奇异摄动系统(1)的直接线性化[3]。

本文提出了系统(1)的一种间接线性化方法。首先,利用快子系统(1·b)的积分流形,建立了系统(1)的  $n$  维精确慢系统,并给出了慢系统关于小参数  $\varepsilon$  的  $N$  阶近似系统。然后,由零阶近似系统的线性化结果出发,讨论了  $N$  阶近似系统的线性化问题,得到了计算线性化变换的公式,其结果发展了系统(1)的一套完整的线性化设计方法。

## 2 精确慢系统及其展开表示

**定义 1** 设有方程  $\dot{x}=f(t, x)$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , 集合  $S \subset \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^n$  称为积分流形。如果对  $(t_0, x_0) \in S$ , 则方程的解  $(t, x(t)) \in S$ 。集合  $S$  称为局部积分流形, 如果对  $(t_0, x_0) \in S$ , 方程的解仅在有限区间内有  $(t, x(t)) \in S$ 。

则对系统(1)有如下的引理。

**引理 1** 设系统(1) 满足条件

(i)  $\det G(x, 0) \neq 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ;

(ii)  $\operatorname{Re}(\lambda_i(G(x, 0))) \leq \sigma_i < 0, i=1, 2, \dots, P, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,

则快子系统(1·b)的积分流形存在。

**证明** 见文献[8]。

不妨称(1·b)式的积分流形为非线性奇异扰动系统(1)的慢流形, 并将其定义为

$$M_\varepsilon: z = \phi(x, u, \varepsilon) \quad (3)$$

则  $\phi$  对其变元是任意次连续可微的<sup>[6]</sup>, 容易得到系统(1)在慢流形  $M_\varepsilon$  上的  $n$  维精确慢系统为

$$\dot{x} = f(x, \varepsilon\phi) + F(x, \varepsilon\phi)\phi(x, u, \varepsilon) + B_1(x, \varepsilon\phi)u \quad (4)$$

注意到(1·b)和(3)式, 有流形条件  $\dot{z} = \phi(x, u, \varepsilon)$ , 即

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon(\partial\phi/\partial x + \partial\phi/\partial u \cdot \partial u/\partial x) [f(x, \varepsilon\phi) + F(x, \varepsilon\phi)\phi + B_1(x, \varepsilon\phi)u] \\ = g(x, \varepsilon\phi) + G(x, \varepsilon\phi)\phi + B_2(x, \varepsilon\phi)u \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

若采用 Jakubczyk-Respondek<sup>[1]</sup>和 Hunt-Su-Meyer<sup>[2]</sup>的方法, 考虑慢系统(4)的反馈线性化, 则必须求解上述偏微分方程, 得到  $\phi(x, u, \varepsilon)$  的精确解。显然, 这是十分困难的, 不妨采用幂级数展开近似处理。将  $\phi(x, u, \varepsilon)$  和  $u(x, \varepsilon)$  依小参数  $\varepsilon$  展开为

$$u(x, \varepsilon) = u_0(x) + \varepsilon u_1(x) + \dots = \sum_{j=0}^N \varepsilon^j u_j + o(\varepsilon^{N+1}) \quad (6)$$

$$\phi(x, u, \varepsilon) = \phi_0(x, u_0) + \varepsilon\phi_1(x, u_0, u_1) + \dots = \sum_{j=0}^N \varepsilon^j \phi_j + o(\varepsilon^{N+1}) \quad (7)$$

并且

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} u(x, \varepsilon) = u_0(x), \quad \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \phi(x, u(x, \varepsilon), \varepsilon) = \phi_0(x, u_0) \quad (8)$$

同理, 将(5)式中各系数矩阵依  $\varepsilon$  展开, 有

$$\begin{aligned} f &= \sum_{j=0}^N \varepsilon^j f_j(x, \phi_0, \dots, \phi_{j-1}) + o(\varepsilon^{N+1}), & F &= \sum_{j=0}^N \varepsilon^j F_j(x, \phi_0, \dots, \phi_{j-1}) + o(\varepsilon^{N+1}) \\ B_1 &= \sum_{j=0}^N \varepsilon^j B_{1j}(x, \phi_0, \dots, \phi_{j-1}) + o(\varepsilon^{N+1}), & g &= \sum_{j=0}^N \varepsilon^j g_j(x, \phi_0, \dots, \phi_{j-1}) + o(\varepsilon^{N+1}) \\ G &= \sum_{j=0}^N \varepsilon^j G_j(x, \phi_0, \dots, \phi_{j-1}) + o(\varepsilon^{N+1}), & B_2 &= \sum_{j=0}^N \varepsilon^j B_{2j}(x, \phi_0, \dots, \phi_{j-1}) + o(\varepsilon^{N+1}) \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

并且

$$\begin{cases} f_{10}(x) = f(x, 0), & F_{10}(x) = F(x, 0), & B_{10}(x) = B_1(x, 0) \\ g_{10}(x) = g(x, 0), & G_{10}(x) = G(x, 0), & B_{20}(x) = B_2(x, 0) \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

直接在(1)式中取  $\varepsilon=0$ , 得

$$\dot{x} = f_0(x) + F_0(x)\phi_0(x, u_0) + B_{10}(x)u_0 \quad (11 \cdot a)$$

$$0 = g_0(x) + G_0(x)\phi_0(x, u_0) + B_{20}(x)u_0 \quad (11 \cdot b)$$

称上式为原系统(1)的降阶系统。事实上, 即为原系统关于小参数  $\varepsilon$  的零阶近似系统。从(11·b)式中解出

$$\phi_0(x, u_0) = -G_0^{-1}(x)[g_0(x) + B_{20}(x)u_0] \quad (12)$$

代入(11·a)式中, 消去  $\phi_0(x, u_0)$ , 得

$$\dot{x} = \bar{f}(x) + \bar{g}(x)u_0 \quad (13)$$

式中

$$\bar{f}(x) = f_0(x) - F_0(x)G_0^{-1}(x)g_0(x), \quad \bar{g}(x) = B_{10}(x) - F_0(x)G_0^{-1}(x)B_{20}(x) \quad (14)$$

将展开式(6)、(7)和(9)代入(4)式中, 得精确慢系统(4)的  $N$  阶近似系统

$$\dot{x} = \sum_{k=0}^N \varepsilon^k H_k + O(\varepsilon^{N+1}) \quad (15)$$

式中

$$H_k = f_k + \sum_{j=0}^k (F_j \phi_{k-j} + B_{1j} u_{k-j}) \quad (16)$$

### 3 N阶近似系统的反馈线性化

#### 3.1 Lie 括号和 Lie 导数<sup>[2]</sup>

给出  $\mathbb{R}^n$  上的向量场  $f, g \in C^\infty$ , 定义 Lie 括号为

$$\begin{cases} [f, g] = \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} f - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} g \\ \text{ad}^0 f(g) = [\text{ad}^0 f, g] = g \\ \text{ad}^1 f(g) = [\text{ad}^1 f, g] = [f, g] \\ \vdots \\ \text{ad}^k f(g) = [\text{ad}^k f, g] = [f, [\text{ad}^{k-1} f, g]] \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

式中  $\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}$  和  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$  为向量场  $g, f$  的 Jacobi 矩阵, 而  $\mathbb{R}^n$  上数值场  $h$  与向量场  $f$  的 Lie 导数定义为

$$L_f h = \langle dh, f \rangle = \frac{\partial h}{\partial x_1} f_1 + \cdots + \frac{\partial h}{\partial x_n} f_n \quad (18)$$

对上述定义有如下的 Leibnitz 公式成立

$$\langle dh, [f, g] \rangle = \langle d \langle dh, g \rangle, f \rangle - \langle d \langle dh, f \rangle, g \rangle \quad (19)$$

在  $\mathbb{R}^n$  上的  $C^\infty$  向量场集合  $\{f_1, f_2, \dots, f_r\}$  称之为对合的, 如果存在  $C^\infty$  函数  $r_{ijk}(x)$ , 使得

$$[f_i, f_j](x) = \sum_{k=1}^r r_{ijk}(x) f_k(x), \quad 1 \leq i, j < r, \quad i \neq j \quad (20)$$

#### 3.2 N阶近似系统的线性化条件

定义 2 降阶系统(13)围绕原点可线性化, 若在原点的邻域  $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  上, 存在微分同胚坐标变换  $y = T^r(x)$ ,  $T^r(0) = 0$ ,  $y \in \mathbb{R}^n$  和反馈变换  $v = \tilde{T}^r(x, u_0)$ ,  $v \in \mathbb{R}^m$ , 并且

$\partial \tilde{T}^r / \partial u_0$  非奇, 使得在新的局部坐标  $y$  及新的输入  $v$  下, (13)式变换为线性系统

$$\dot{y} = Ay + Bv \quad (21)$$

式中  $(A, B)$  为 Brunovsky 可控对。

定义 2 可等价的描述为: 对  $x \in U$ , 有等式

$$AT^r(x) + B\tilde{T}^r(x, u_0) = \frac{\partial T^r(x)}{\partial x} [\tilde{f}(x) + \tilde{g}(x)u_0] \quad (22)$$

成立。

设  $(A, B)$  对的 Kronecker 指标为  $k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m$  ( $k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_m = n$ ,  $k_1 \geq k_2 \geq \dots \geq k_m$ ), 并记  $\sigma_0 = 0$ ,  $\sigma_1 = k_1, \dots, \sigma_m = k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_m$ , 由于  $\tilde{f}(0) = f(0, 0) - F(0, 0) \cdot G^{-1}(0, 0) \cdot g(0, 0) = 0$ , 则容易利用 [2] 中的结论, 建立降阶系统 (13) 线性化的条件。

**定理 1** 降阶系统 (13) (围绕原点) 可线性化, 当且仅当在  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中包含原点的某个开邻域上, 有

- 1)  $C_{\bar{g}} = \{[\tilde{g}_1, [\tilde{f}, \tilde{g}_1], \dots, ad^{k_1-1}\tilde{f}(\tilde{g}_1), \tilde{g}_2, [\tilde{f}, \tilde{g}_2], \dots, ad^{k_2-1}\tilde{f}(\tilde{g}_2), \dots, \tilde{g}_m, [\tilde{f}, \tilde{g}_m], \dots, ad^{k_m-1}\tilde{f}(\tilde{g}_m)]\}$  张成一个  $n$  维分布;
- 2)  $C_j = \{[\tilde{g}_1, [\tilde{f}, \tilde{g}_1], \dots, ad^{k_j-2}\tilde{f}(\tilde{g}_1), \tilde{g}_2, [\tilde{f}, \tilde{g}_2], \dots, ad^{k_j-2}\tilde{f}(\tilde{g}_2), \dots, \tilde{g}_m, [\tilde{f}, \tilde{g}_m], \dots, ad^{k_j-2}\tilde{f}(\tilde{g}_m)]\}$ ,  $j=1, 2, \dots, m$  对合;
- 3)  $\text{Span} C_j = \text{Span} C_j \cap C$ ,

式中  $[\tilde{g}] = [\tilde{g}_1, \tilde{g}_2, \dots, \tilde{g}_m]$ 。

考虑慢系统 (4) 的线性化问题。设存在微分同胚坐标变换  $y = T(x, \varepsilon)$ ,  $y \in \mathbb{R}^n$  和非奇反馈变换  $v = \tilde{T}(x, u, \varepsilon)$ ,  $v \in \mathbb{R}^m$  使慢系统 (4) 变换为可控线性系统 (21), 不妨将  $T(x, \varepsilon)$  和  $\tilde{T}(x, u, \varepsilon)$  依小参数  $\varepsilon$  展开, 得

$$T(x, \varepsilon) = \sum_{j=0}^N \varepsilon^j T^j(x) + o(\varepsilon^{N+1}), \quad \tilde{T}(x, u, \varepsilon) = \sum_{j=0}^N \varepsilon^j \tilde{T}^j(x, u_1, \dots, u_j) + o(\varepsilon^{N+1}) \quad (23)$$

并且, 有

$$T^0(x) = T^r(x), \quad \tilde{T}^0(x, u_0) = \tilde{T}^r(x, u_0) \quad (24)$$

这样, 即可将精确慢系统 (4) 的线性化问题, 转化为讨论  $N$  阶近似系统 (15) 的线性化, 有

**定理 2** 存在微分同胚坐标变换  $y = T^r(x) + o(\varepsilon^{N+1})$  和非奇反馈变换  $v = \tilde{T}^r(x, u_0) + o(\varepsilon^{N+1})$ , 使  $N$  阶近似系统 (15) 线性化为 (21), 当且仅当

- 1) 降阶系统 (13) 线性化为 (21) 式;
- 2)  $H_k = 0$ ,  $k=1, 2, \dots, N$ 。

上述定理的证明冗长, 限于篇幅不在此处列出, 可见文献 [8]。将展开式 (6)、(7) 和 (9) 代入流形条件 (5) 式中, 有

$$\sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^k \varepsilon^{k+1} L_j H_{k-j} = \sum_{k=0}^N \varepsilon^k W_k + o(\varepsilon^{N+1}) \quad (25)$$

式中

$$L_j = \sum_{i=0}^j \partial \phi_j / \partial u_i \cdot \partial u_i / \partial x + \partial \phi_j / \partial x, \quad W_k = g_k + \sum_{j=0}^k (G_j \phi_{k-j} + B_{2j} u_{k-j}) \quad (26)$$

比较 (25) 式两端  $\varepsilon$  的同次幂项, 有

$$\sum_{j=0}^{k-1} L_j H_{k-1-j} = W_k, \quad k=1, 2, \dots, N \quad (27)$$

由于  $G_0(x)$  非奇, 则由(26)和(27)式解得

$$\phi_k = G_0^{-1} \left( \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} L_j H_{k-1-j} - \bar{W}_{k-1} - B_{20} u_k \right), \quad k=1, 2, \dots, N \quad (28)$$

式中

$$\bar{W}_{k-1} = g_k + \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} (G_j \phi_{k-1-j} + B_{2j} u_{k-1-j}) \quad (29)$$

将(28)式代入(16)式中, 有

$$H_k(x, u_0, \dots, u_k) = P_k(x, u_0, \dots, u_{k-1}) + \check{g}(x) u_k \quad (30)$$

式中

$$P_k = \bar{H}_k + F_0 G_0^{-1} \left( \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} L_j H_{k-1-j} - \bar{W}_{k-1} \right), \quad \bar{H}_k = f_k + \sum_{j=1}^k (F_j \phi_{k-j} + B_{1j} u_{k-j}) \quad (31)$$

记分布

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_1(x) &= \text{Span}[\check{g}_1(x), \check{g}_2(x), \dots, \check{g}_m(x)] \\ \Delta_{2k}(x) &= \text{Span}[\check{g}_1(x), \check{g}_2(x), \dots, \check{g}_m(x), -P_k], \quad k=1, 2, \dots, N \end{aligned}$$

则有如下的结论:

**定理 3** 对  $N$  阶近似系统(15), 定理 2 中的 2) 成立, 当且仅当

$$\dim \Delta_1(x) = \dim \Delta_{2k}(x), \quad k=1, 2, \dots, N \quad (32)$$

进一步, 建立降阶系统(13)线性化与  $N$  阶近似系统线性化之间的一般关系, 有

**定理 4** 变换(23)使  $N$  阶近似系统(15)线性化为系统(21), 当且仅当微分同胚变换  $y = T^r(x)$  和非奇反馈变换  $v = \tilde{T}^r(x, u_0)$ , 使降阶系统(13)线性化为系统(21)。

**证明** 见文献[8]。

## 4 线性化变换的计算公式

设降阶系统(13)可线性化, 分以下三步来求取变换(23)。

### 4.1 $T^r(x)$ 和 $\tilde{T}^r(x, u_0)$ 的计算公式

由(22)式, 有

$$\langle dT_i^r, \check{f} + \check{g}u_0 \rangle = T_{i+1}^r, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, \sigma_1-1, \sigma_1+1, \dots, \sigma_{m-1}-1, \sigma_{m-1}+1, \dots, n-1 \quad (33)$$

$$\langle dT_{\sigma_j}^r, \check{f} + \check{g}u_0 \rangle = \tilde{T}_j^r, \quad j=1, 2, \dots, m \quad (34)$$

注意到(33)式右端与  $u_0$  无关, 因此, 又可将上两式表示为

$$\langle dT_j^r, \check{g}_i \rangle = 0, \quad j=1, 2, \dots, \sigma_1-1, \sigma_1+1, \dots, \sigma_{m-1}-1, \sigma_{m-1}+1, \dots, n-1, i=1, 2, \dots, m \quad (35)$$

$$\langle dT_j^r, \check{f} \rangle = T_{j+1}^r, \quad j=1, 2, \dots, \sigma_1-1, \sigma_1+1, \dots, \sigma_{m-1}-1, \sigma_{m-1}+1, \dots, n-1 \quad (36)$$

$$\langle dT_{\sigma_j}^r, \check{f} \rangle + \sum_{i=1}^m u_0^i \langle dT_{\sigma_j}^r, \check{g}_i \rangle = \tilde{T}_j^r, \quad j=1, 2, \dots, m \quad (37)$$

式中  $u_0 = (u_0^1 \ u_0^2 \ \dots \ u_0^m)^T$ , 并且如下的矩阵非奇[2]

$$R(x) \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} \langle dT_{\sigma_1}^r, \tilde{g}_1 \rangle & \langle dT_{\sigma_1}^r, \tilde{g}_2 \rangle & \cdots & \langle dT_{\sigma_1}^r, \tilde{g}_m \rangle \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \langle dT_{\sigma_m}^r, \tilde{g}_1 \rangle & \langle dT_{\sigma_m}^r, \tilde{g}_2 \rangle & \cdots & \langle dT_{\sigma_m}^r, \tilde{g}_m \rangle \end{bmatrix} \quad (38)$$

利用 Leibnitz 公式, 可进一步, 将(35)和(37)式表示为:

$$\langle dT_{\sigma_i+1}^r, \text{ad}^j \tilde{f}(\tilde{g}_i) \rangle = 0, \quad i=0, 1, \dots, m-1, j=0, 1, \dots, k_{i+1}-2, i=1, 2, \dots, m \quad (39)$$

$$\langle dT_{\sigma_j}^r, \tilde{f} \rangle \pm \sum_{i=1}^m u_0^i \langle dT_{\sigma_{j-1}+1}^r, \text{ad}^{k_i-1} \tilde{f}(\tilde{g}_i) \rangle = \tilde{T}_j^r, \quad j=1, 2, \dots, m \quad (40)$$

上式中当  $k_i$  为奇数时取“+”, 而  $k_i$  为偶数时取“-”, 同时, 如下的系数矩阵非奇

$$\begin{bmatrix} \langle dT_1^r, \text{ad}^{k_1-1} \tilde{f}(\tilde{g}_1) \rangle & \langle dT_1^r, \text{ad}^{k_1-1} \tilde{f}(\tilde{g}_2) \rangle & \cdots & \langle dT_1^r, \text{ad}^{k_1-1} \tilde{f}(\tilde{g}_m) \rangle \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \langle dT_{\sigma_{m-1}+1}^r, \text{ad}^{k_{m-1}-1} \tilde{f}(\tilde{g}_1) \rangle & \langle dT_{\sigma_{m-1}+1}^r, \text{ad}^{k_{m-1}-1} \tilde{f}(\tilde{g}_2) \rangle & \cdots & \langle dT_{\sigma_{m-1}+1}^r, \text{ad}^{k_{m-1}-1} \tilde{f}(\tilde{g}_m) \rangle \end{bmatrix} \quad (41)$$

故通过求解偏微分方程组(36)、(39)和(40), 即可求得  $T^r(x)$  和  $T^r(x, u_0)$

#### 4.2 当(32)式成立时, $T(x, \varepsilon)$ 和 $\tilde{T}(x, u, \varepsilon)$ 的求取

这时, 有

$$T(x, \varepsilon) = T^r(x) + O(\varepsilon^{N+1}), \quad \tilde{T}(x, u, \varepsilon) = \tilde{T}^r(x, u_0) + O(\varepsilon^{N+1}) \quad (42)$$

并且由  $H_k = 0, k=1, 2, \dots, N$  和(30)式, 求得

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = -\tilde{g}^+(x) P_1(x, u_0) \\ u_2 = -\tilde{g}^+(x) P_2(x, u_0, u_1) \\ \vdots \\ u_N = -\tilde{g}^+(x) P_N(x, u_0, u_1, \dots, u_{N-1}) \end{cases} \quad (43)$$

式中  $\tilde{g}^+(x)$  为  $\tilde{g}(x)$  的广义逆。

#### 4.3 一般情况下, $T(x, \varepsilon)$ 和 $\tilde{T}(x, u, \varepsilon)$ 的计算公式

类似(33)和(34)式, 有

$$\left\langle d \left( \sum_{j=0}^N \varepsilon^j T_i^j \right), \sum_{j=0}^N \varepsilon^j (P_j + \tilde{g} u_j) \right\rangle = \sum_{j=0}^N \varepsilon^j T_{i+1}^j + O(\varepsilon^{N+1}) \quad (44)$$

$$i=1, 2, \dots, \sigma_1-1, \sigma_1+1, \dots, \sigma_{m-1}-1, \sigma_{m-1}+1, \dots, n-1$$

$$\left\langle d \left( \sum_{j=0}^N \varepsilon^j T_{\sigma_i}^j \right), \sum_{j=0}^N \varepsilon^j (P_j + \tilde{g} u_j) \right\rangle = \sum_{j=0}^N \varepsilon^j \tilde{T}_i^j + O(\varepsilon^{N+1}) \quad (45)$$

$$i=1, 2, \dots, m$$

将(44)和(45)式左端均按  $\varepsilon$  的逐次幂写出, 有

$$\sum_{k=0}^N \sum_{j=0}^k \varepsilon^k \langle dT_i^j, P_{k-j} + \tilde{g} u_{k-j} \rangle = \sum_{k=0}^N \varepsilon^k T_{i+1}^k + O(\varepsilon^{N+1}) \quad (46)$$

$$i=1, 2, \dots, \sigma_1-1, \sigma_1+1, \dots, \sigma_{m-1}-1, \sigma_{m-1}+1, \dots, n-1$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^N \sum_{j=0}^k \varepsilon^k \langle dT_{\sigma_i}^j, P_{k-j} + \tilde{g} u_{k-j} \rangle = \sum_{k=0}^N \varepsilon^k \tilde{T}_i^k + O(\varepsilon^{N+1}) \quad (47)$$

$$i=1, 2, \dots, m$$

比较上两式中  $\varepsilon$  的同次幂项, 得

$$\sum_{j=0}^k \langle dT_{\sigma_i}^j, P_{k-j} + \tilde{g}u_{k-j} \rangle = T_{i+1}^k,$$

$$i=1, 2, \dots, \sigma_1-1, \sigma_1+1, \dots, \sigma_{m-1}-1, \sigma_{m-1}+1, \dots, n-1, k=0, 1, 2, \dots, N \quad (48)$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^k \langle dT_{\sigma_i}^j, P_{k-j} + \tilde{g}u_{k-j} \rangle = \tilde{T}_i^k, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, m, k=0, 1, 2, \dots, N \quad (49)$$

显然, 当  $k=0$  时, (44)和(45)式变为(33)和(34)式, 考虑  $1 \leq k \leq N$  的情形, 注意到(35)式, 则由(48)式, 得

$$\sum_{j=1}^k \langle dT_{\sigma_i}^j, P_{k-j} + \tilde{g}u_{k-j} \rangle + \langle dT_{\sigma_i}^0, P_k \rangle = T_{i+1}^k, \quad (50)$$

$$i=1, 2, \dots, \sigma_1-1, \sigma_1+1, \dots, \sigma_{m-1}-1, \sigma_{m-1}+1, \dots, n-1, k=1, 2, \dots, N$$

为了求得  $T^k$ , 在偏微分方程(50)中, 取  $T_{\sigma_i+1}^k=0, k=1, 2, \dots, N, i=0, 1, 2, \dots, m-1$ .

这时, 即可由(50)式解得

$$\begin{cases} T_{\sigma_i+2}^k = \langle dT_{\sigma_i+1}^0, P_k \rangle \\ T_{\sigma_i+3}^k = \sum_{j=1}^k \langle dT_{\sigma_i+2}^j, P_{k-j} + \tilde{g}u_{k-j} \rangle + \langle dT_{\sigma_i+2}^0, P_k \rangle \\ \vdots \\ T_{\sigma_i+k_{i+1}}^k = \sum_{j=1}^k \langle dT_{\sigma_i+k_{i+1}-1}^j, P_{k-j} + \tilde{g}u_{k-j} \rangle + \langle dT_{\sigma_i+2}^0, P_k \rangle \\ i=0, 1, \dots, m-1, k=1, 2, \dots, N \end{cases} \quad (51)$$

又根据(49)式, 得

$$\sum_{j=1}^k \langle dT_{\sigma_i}^j, P_{k-j} + \tilde{g}u_{k-j} \rangle + \langle dT_{\sigma_i}^0, P_k + \tilde{g}u_k \rangle = \tilde{T}_i^k \quad (52)$$

$$i=1, 2, \dots, m, k=1, 2, \dots, N$$

为了从上式中解出  $u_k$ , 取  $\tilde{T}^k=0, k=1, 2, \dots, N$ , 有

$$\sum_{i=1}^m u_k^i \langle dT_{\sigma_i}^0, \tilde{g}_i \rangle + \langle dT_{\sigma_i}^0, P_k \rangle + \sum_{j=1}^k \langle dT_{\sigma_i}^j, P_{k-j} + \tilde{g}u_{k-j} \rangle = 0 \quad (53)$$

$$i=1, 2, \dots, m, k=1, 2, \dots, N$$

式中  $u_k = (u_k^1 \ u_k^2 \ \dots \ u_k^m)^T$ , 由(38)式知矩阵  $R(x)$  非奇, 则由上式得出

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = -R^{-1}(x)S_1(x, u_0) \\ u_2 = -R^{-1}(x)S_2(x, u_0, u_1) \\ \vdots \\ u_N = -R^{-1}(x)S_N(x, u_0, \dots, u_{N-1}) \end{cases} \quad (54)$$

式中

$$S_k(x, u_0, \dots, u_{k-1}) = \begin{cases} \langle dT_{\sigma_1}^0, P_k \rangle + \sum_{j=1}^k \langle dT_{\sigma_1}^j, P_{k-j} + \tilde{g}u_{k-j} \rangle \\ \langle dT_{\sigma_2}^0, P_k \rangle + \sum_{j=1}^k \langle dT_{\sigma_2}^j, P_{k-j} + \tilde{g}u_{k-j} \rangle \\ \vdots \\ \langle dT_{\sigma_m}^0, P_k \rangle + \sum_{j=1}^k \langle dT_{\sigma_m}^j, P_{k-j} + \tilde{g}u_{k-j} \rangle \end{cases} \quad (55)$$

这样, 有

$$T_{\sigma_i+1} = T_{\sigma_i+1}^0 + O(e^{N+1}), \quad i=0, 1, \dots, m-1 \quad (56)$$

$$T_j = \sum_{k=0}^N e^k T_j^k + O(e^{N+1}), \quad j=2, \dots, \sigma_1, \sigma_1+2, \dots, \sigma_{m-1}, \sigma_{m-1}+2, \dots, n \quad (57)$$

$$\bar{T} = \bar{T}^0 + O(e^{N+1}) \quad (58)$$

## 5 举 例

### 例 考虑单输入系统

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{z}_1 \\ \dot{z}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -x_2^3 - z_1 + z_2 \\ z_1 \\ 2x_1^2 - z_1 + z_2 \\ -3x_1^2 + z_1 - 2z_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} u \equiv f(x, z) + g(x, z)u$$

可以验证  $\{g, ad^1 f(g), ad^2 f(g), ad^3 f(g)\}$  不张成  $\mathbb{R}^4$ , 因此, 上述系统是不能直接线性化性的。

设系统的慢流形为

$$z_1 = h_0 + \varepsilon h_1 + O(\varepsilon^2), \quad z_2 = l_0 + \varepsilon l_1 + O(\varepsilon^2)$$

则由(28)式可得

$$h_0 = x_1^2, \quad l_0 = -x_1^2, \quad h_1 = 2x_1(x_2^3 + 2x_1^2), \quad l_1 = 0$$

由于定理 3 中的条件不满足, 则按一般情况讨论系统的间接线性化问题。在原系统中取  $\varepsilon = 0$ , 得降阶系统

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -x_2^3 - 2x_1^2 \\ x_1^2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} u_0 \equiv \bar{f}(x) + \bar{g}(x)u_0$$

容易验证上述系统是可线性化的, 设等价线性系统为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{T}_1^r = T_2^r \\ \dot{T}_2^r = v \end{cases}$$

则由偏微分方程

$$\langle dT_1^r, \bar{g} \rangle = (\partial T_1^r / \partial x_1) + (\partial T_1^r / \partial x_2) = 0$$

解得  $T_1^r = x_1 - x_2$ 。又由方程(36)和(37)式, 得

$$T_2^r = \langle dT_1^r, \bar{f} \rangle = -x_2^3 - 3x_1^2$$

$$T_3^r = \langle dT_2^r, \bar{f} + \bar{g}u_0 \rangle = 6x_1x_2^3 + 12x_1^3 - 3x_1^2x_2^2 - u_0(3x_2^2 + 6x_1) = v$$

从上式中可解出

$$u_0 = (2x_1x_2^3 + 4x_1^3 - x_1^2x_2^2 - v) / (x_2^2 + 2x_1)$$

而相对于慢流形的精确慢系统的一阶近似系统为

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -x_2^3 - 2x_1^2 + u_0 - 2\varepsilon x_1(x_2^3 + 2x_1^2) \\ x_1^2 + 2\varepsilon x_1(x_2^3 + 2x_1^2) + u_0 \end{pmatrix} + \varepsilon \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} u_1 \equiv f_r(x, \varepsilon) + g_r(x, \varepsilon)u_1$$

容易证明, 对  $\varepsilon \in [0, \varepsilon^*]$ ,  $\varepsilon^* > 0$ , 上述系统是可线性化的。设状态与反馈变换分别为

$$T_1(x, \varepsilon) = T_1^r(x) + \varepsilon T_1^s(x) + O(\varepsilon^2)$$

$$T_2(x, \varepsilon) = T_2^r(x) + \varepsilon T_2^c(x) + O(\varepsilon^2)$$

$$T_3(x, u, \varepsilon) = T_3^r(x, u_0) + \varepsilon T_3^c(x, u_0, u_1) + O(\varepsilon^2)$$

重复前面的步骤, 有

$$\langle dT_1, g_r \rangle = \partial T_1 / \partial x_1 + \partial T_1 / \partial x_2 = 0$$

因此, 可取  $T_1 = T_1^r = x_1 - x_2$ , 而  $T_1^c = 0$ 。然后, 有

$$T_2 = \langle dT_1, f_r \rangle = \langle dT_1^r, f_r \rangle = -x_2^2 - 3x_1^2 - 4\varepsilon x_1(x_2^2 + 2x_1^2) + O(\varepsilon^2)$$

$$= T_2^r + \varepsilon T_2^c + O(\varepsilon^2)$$

式中  $T_2^c = -4x_1(x_2^2 + 2x_1^2)$ 。进一步有

$$T_3 = \langle dT_2, f_r + g_r u_1 \rangle = 6x_1 x_2^3 + 12x_1^3 - 3x_1^2 x_2^2 - u_0(3x_2^2 + 6x_1)$$

$$+ \varepsilon \{ (x_2^3 + 2x_1^2)(4x_2^3 + 28x_1^2 + 6x_1 x_2^2) + 12x_1^3 x_2^2$$

$$- 3(x_2^2 + 2x_1)u_1 \} + O(\varepsilon^2) = v + \varepsilon T_3^c + O(\varepsilon^2)$$

取

$$T_3^c = (x_2^3 + 2x_1^2)(4x_2^3 + 28x_1^2 + 6x_1 x_2^2) + 12x_1^3 x_2^2 - 3(x_2^2 + 2x_1)u_1 = 0$$

得

$$u_1 = [(x_2^3 + 2x_1^2)(4x_2^3 + 28x_1^2 + 6x_1 x_2^2) + 12x_1^3 x_2^2] / 3(x_2^2 + 2x_1)$$

这时, 等价线性系统为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{T}_1 = T_2 \\ \dot{T}_2 = v \end{cases}$$

重复上述过程, 可继续高阶近似系统的线性化。

## 6 结 束 语

文中所提出的非线性奇异摄动系统的线性化方法, 仅需考虑系统(1)的  $n$  维慢系统的线性化问题, 故又可称为系统(1)的一种降阶线性化方法。与直接线性化方法<sup>[3]</sup>比较, 降阶线性化方法的计算量已大大减少, 这一点对实际应用是方便的。作者已采用这一方法研究了挠性飞行器大角度姿态机动控制系统的设计<sup>[7]</sup>。

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## Feedback Linearization for Nonlinear Singularly Perturbed Systems

Jin Liang

### Abstract

This paper deals with feedback linearization for a class of nonlinear singularly perturbed systems. First, the  $N$ -order approximate system about the singular perturbation parameter  $\varepsilon$  is obtained with the concept of integral manifold. Then, the feedback linearizable relationship between the reduced system and the  $N$ -order approximate system is presented, the results are shown to provide the calculating formulas of the linearization transformations, and an example is discussed.

**Key words:** Nonlinear systems, Singular perturbation, Integral manifold, Linearization

## Explicit Recursive Newton-Euler Dynamics and Parallel Computation of Decentralized Adaptive Control for Robotic Manipulators

Liu Meihua Chang Wensen Zhang Liangqi

### Abstract

In this paper, the explicit recursive Newton-Euler dynamic equations of PUMA 560 are derived and a parallel implementational scheme of decentralized adaptive control for robotic manipulators is presented. Analysis of algorithm computational complexity shows the high efficiency of the implementational scheme.

**Key words:** Robot, Decentralized control, Adaptive control, Dynamics, Parallel processing, Artificial intelligence