

## 非线性系统的状态观测器设计

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(自动控制系)

**摘要** 文中讨论了非线性状态观测器的一种新的构造方法,建立了非线性系统观测器的一种线性化设计过程,所得结果是线性系统观测器理论在非线性和系统中的直接拓广。

**关键词** 非线性系统, 观测器, 构造, 规范型, 状态变换

**分类号** TP13

## 1 问题的描述

考虑非线性系统

$$\dot{x} = f(x) \quad (1a)$$

$$y_j = h_j(x), \quad j=1, 2, \dots, p \quad (1b)$$

式中  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$  为状态变量,  $y \in \mathbb{R}^p$  为系统的输出,  $f(x)$  为  $\mathbb{R}^n$  上的  $C^\infty$  向量场,  $h_j(x)$  为  $\mathbb{R}^n$  上的  $C^\infty$  函数。

设系统(1)是局部可观的,即存在  $p$  个正整数  $(k_1, k_2, \dots, k_p)$ ,  $k_1 \geq k_2 \geq \dots \geq k_p$ ,  $\sum_{i=1}^p k_i = n$ , 使得矩阵

$$Q_j(x) = \begin{bmatrix} L_f^0(dh_j) \\ L_f^1(dh_j) \\ \dots \\ L_f^{k_j-1}(dh_j) \end{bmatrix}, \quad j=1, 2, \dots, p \quad (2)$$

在  $\mathbb{R}^n$  的某个开集  $U \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  上均满秩<sup>[6]</sup>。这里  $(k_1, k_2, \dots, k_p)$  称为系统(1)的可观指数,而微分一型  $dh_j$  对向量场  $f$  的 Lie 导数定义为

$$L_f^0(dh_j) = \partial h_j(x) / \partial x$$

$$L_f^1(dh_j) = d(L_f(h_j)) = f^T \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\partial h_j / \partial x)^T + \frac{\partial h_j}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$L_f^{k_j-1}(dh_j) = L_f(L_f^{k_j-2}(dh_j))$$

若存在微分同胚坐标变换  $x=T(z)$ ,  $z \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , 使得非线性系统(1), 在  $z$  坐标下具有如下的观测器规范型<sup>[6]</sup>:

$$\dot{z} = Az + S(y) \quad (3a)$$

$$y = Cz \quad (3b)$$

式中  $z$  称为规范坐标,  $S$  为  $n$  维连续可微的向量值函数,  $(A, C)$  为 Brunovsky 可观对, 即  $A = \text{diag}(A_1, A_2, \dots, A_p)$ ,  $C = (C_1, C_2, C_3, \dots, C_p)$ , 并且

$$A_i = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & & & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & & \\ 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{k_i \times k_i}, \quad C_i = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{p \times k_i} \text{ 第 } i \text{ 行}$$

这时, 容易对观测器规范型(3), 构造出全阶状态观测器:

$$\dot{\hat{z}} = A\hat{z} + S(y) + L(y - C\hat{z}), \quad \hat{z}(0) = \hat{z}_0 \quad (4)$$

但是, 上述设计过程, 必须求出坐标变换  $x=T(z)$  和向量值函数  $S(y)$ , 这要求解一组偏微分方程, 通常是十分困难的。

本文在 Zeitz<sup>[3]</sup><sup>[4]</sup>, Krener-Isidori<sup>[5]</sup> 关于单变量非线性系统观测器的结果基础上, 讨论了系统(1)状态观测器的一种线性化设计方法, 使得非线性观测器的构造并不需要精确知道坐标变换  $x=T(z)$  和函数  $S(y)$ , 其结果为实际设计非线性观测器提供了一种简便的途径。

## 2 原系统的坐标变换处理

设微分同胚变换  $x=T(z)$ ,  $z=T^{-1}(x)$ , 使得系统(1)变换到观测器规范型(3), 则

$$\dot{x} = \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} (Az + S(y)) \quad (5)$$

将上式右端与系统(1)的右端比较, 得

$$f \circ T(z) = \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} (Az + S(y)) \quad (6)$$

式中 Jacobi 矩阵

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial z} = \left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial z_1} \quad \frac{\partial T}{\partial z_2} \quad \cdots \quad \frac{\partial T}{\partial z_n} \right) \quad (7)$$

不妨简记

$$\frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial z_i}(x) := \frac{\partial T}{\partial z_i}(z) \quad (8)$$

并且以下所出现的上标“-”均表示变量  $z$  由  $x$  代替。设  $\sigma_0=0$ ,  $\sigma_1=k_1$ ,  $\sigma_2=k_1+k_2, \dots, \sigma_p = \sum_{k=1}^p k_k = n$ , 在(6)式两端对  $z_i$ ,  $i=1, 2, \dots, n$  求偏导数, 有

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z_i} (f \circ T(z)) = \frac{\partial}{\partial z_i} \left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right) (Az + S(y)) + \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z_i} (Az + S(y)) \quad (9)$$

分别处理上式中的各项如下:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z_i} (f \circ T(z)) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial T}{\partial z_i} \quad (10a)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z_i} \left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right) (Az + S(y)) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial z_i} \right) \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} (Az + S(y)) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial z_i} \right) f \quad (10b)$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z_i} (Az + S(y)) = \begin{cases} \frac{\partial T}{\partial z_{i+1}}, & i=1, 2, \dots, \sigma_1-1, \sigma_1+1, \dots, \sigma_p-1 \\ \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \frac{\partial S}{\partial y_j}, & j=1, 2, \dots, p, \quad i=\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_j \end{cases} \quad (10c)$$

将上述式子代入(9)式中, 得

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial z_{\sigma_{j-1}+i+1}} = -ad^i f \left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial z_{\sigma_{j-1}+i}} \right) (x), \quad j=1, 2, \dots, p, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, k_j-1 \quad (11a)$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \frac{\partial S}{\partial y_j} = -ad^i f \left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial z_{\sigma_j}} \right) (x), \quad j=1, 2, \dots, p \quad (11b)$$

因此, 有递推公式

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial z_{\sigma_{j-1}+i+1}} = (-1)^i ad^i f \left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial z_{\sigma_{j-1}+1}} \right) (x), \quad j=1, 2, \dots, p, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, k_j-1 \quad (12)$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \frac{\partial S}{\partial y_j} = (-1)^{k_j} ad^{k_j} f \left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial z_{\sigma_{j-1}+1}} \right) (x), \quad j=1, 2, \dots, p \quad (13)$$

式中 Lie 括号定义为

$$\begin{aligned} ad^0 f \left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial z_{\sigma_{j-1}+1}} \right) &= \left[ ad^0 f, \frac{\partial T}{\partial z_{\sigma_{j-1}+1}} \right] = \frac{\partial T}{\partial z_{\sigma_{j-1}+1}} \\ ad^1 f \left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial z_{\sigma_{j-1}+1}} \right) &= \left[ ad^1 f, \frac{\partial T}{\partial z_{\sigma_{j-1}+1}} \right] = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial z_{\sigma_{j-1}+1}} \right) f - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial T}{\partial z_{\sigma_{j-1}+1}} \\ &\vdots \\ ad^i f \left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial z_{\sigma_{j-1}+1}} \right) &= \left[ ad^i f, \frac{\partial T}{\partial z_{\sigma_{j-1}+1}} \right] = \left[ f, \left[ ad^{i-1} f, \frac{\partial T}{\partial z_{\sigma_{j-1}+1}} \right] \right] \end{aligned}$$

利用(12)式可将 Jacobi 矩阵(7)表示为

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial z} = [\Delta_1(x), \Delta_2(x), \dots, \Delta_p(x)] \quad (14)$$

式中

$$\Delta_j(x) = (ad^0 f, (-1)adf, \dots, (-1)^{k_j-1} ad^{k_j-1} f) \frac{\partial T}{\partial z_{\sigma_{j-1}+1}} (x) \quad (15)$$

$$j=1, 2, \dots, p$$

为了确定  $\frac{\partial T}{\partial z_{\sigma_{j-1}+1}}$ , 注意到方程(1b)和(3b), 有关系式

$$h_j \circ T(z) = z_{\sigma_j}, \quad j=1, 2, \dots, p \quad (16)$$

将上式两端对  $z_i, i=1, 2, \dots, n$  求偏导数, 有

$$\frac{\partial h_j}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial z_i} = \delta_{i, \sigma_j}, \quad j=1, 2, \dots, p; \quad i=\sigma_{j-1}+1, \dots, \sigma_j \quad (17)$$

式中  $\delta_{i, \sigma_j}$  为 Kronecker 函数, 将(11a)式的下标作变换后, 代入(17)式中, 得

$$-\frac{\partial h_j}{\partial x} a d_j \left( \frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial z_{i-1}} \right) = \delta_{i, \sigma_j}, \quad j=1, 2, \dots, p; \quad i=\sigma_{j-1}+2, \dots, \sigma_j \quad (18)$$

又将(17)式两端对  $t$  微分, 经整理得

$$(\mathbf{L}_j(dh_j)) \frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial z_i} + \frac{\partial h_j}{\partial x} a d_j \left( \frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial z_i} \right) = 0 \quad (19)$$

$$i=\sigma_{j-1}+1, \dots, \sigma_j; \quad j=1, 2, \dots, p$$

把(18)式代入(19)式中, 得

$$(\mathbf{L}_j(dh_j)) \frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial z_{i-1}} = \delta_{i, \sigma_j}, \quad j=1, 2, \dots, p; \quad i=\sigma_{j-1}+2, \dots, \sigma_j \quad (20)$$

将上式与(17)式比较, 知上式右端与(17)式右端相同, 而左端  $\frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial z_i}$  的下标向前移动了一步。若重复上述过程  $k-1$  次, 可得

$$(\mathbf{L}_j^{k-1}(dh_j)) \frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial z_{i-(k-1)}} = \delta_{i, \sigma_j} \quad (21)$$

$$j=1, 2, \dots, p; \quad k=1, 2, \dots, k_j; \quad i=\sigma_{j-1}+k, \dots, \sigma_j$$

在上式中取  $i=\sigma_{j-1}+k$ , 有

$$(\mathbf{L}_j^{k-1}(dh_j)) \frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial z_{\sigma_{j-1}+1}} = \delta_{\sigma_{j-1}+k, \sigma_j}, \quad k=1, 2, \dots, k_j; \quad j=1, 2, \dots, p \quad (22)$$

所以, 有

$$Q_j(x) \frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial z_{\sigma_{j-1}+1}} = [0, \dots, 0, 1]^T, \quad j=1, 2, \dots, p \quad (23)$$

对于可观的非线性系统(1),  $Q_j(x), j=1, 2, \dots, p$  均满秩, 因此, 从(23)式可解出

$$\frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial z_{\sigma_{j-1}+1}} = Q_j^{*-1}(x) [0, \dots, 0, 1]^T \triangleq q_j(x) \quad (24)$$

$$j=1, 2, \dots, p$$

式中  $Q_j^{*-1}(x) = Q_j^T(x) (Q_j(x) Q_j^T(x))^{-1}$ . 而  $q_j(x)$  为  $Q_j^{*-1}(x)$  的第  $k_j$  列向量。

### 3 观测器方程的构造

设非线性系统(1)的状态观测器为

$$\dot{\hat{x}} = f(\hat{x}) + \mathbf{L}(\hat{x}) [y - h(\hat{x})], \quad \hat{x}(0) = \hat{x}_0 \quad (25a)$$

$$\hat{y}_j = h_j(\hat{x}), \quad j=1, 2, \dots, p \quad (25b)$$

式中  $n \times p$  维观测器增益矩阵  $\mathbf{L}(\hat{x})$  为重构状态  $\hat{x}$  的函数。为了确定  $\mathbf{L}(\hat{x})$ , 采用前述的坐标变换  $\hat{x} = T(\hat{z}), \hat{z} = T^{-1}(\hat{x})$ , 将观测器方程(25)变换到规范坐标  $\hat{z}$  下, 有

$$\dot{\hat{z}} = A\hat{z} + S(\hat{y}) + \left[ \frac{\partial T}{\partial \hat{z}} \right]^{-1} L(\hat{x}) [Cz - C\hat{z}] \quad (26)$$

$$\hat{z}(0) = \hat{z}_0$$

记观测器(26)的估值误差为  $\tilde{z} = \hat{z} - z$ , 由(26)式减去(3)式, 得估值误差  $\tilde{z}$  所满足的方程

$$\dot{\tilde{z}} = A\tilde{z} + S(\hat{y}) - S(y) + \left[ \frac{\partial T}{\partial \hat{z}} \right]^{-1} L(\hat{x}) [Cz - C\hat{z}] \quad (27)$$

$$\tilde{z}(0) = \hat{z}(0) - z(0)$$

将上式右端在重构状态  $\hat{z}$  处 Taylor 级数展开线性化, 得

$$\dot{\tilde{z}} = A\tilde{z} + \left( \frac{\partial \bar{S}}{\partial \hat{y}} - \left[ \frac{\partial T}{\partial \hat{z}} \right]^{-1} L(\hat{x}) \right) C\tilde{z} + O(\tilde{z}^2) \quad (28)$$

若选择

$$\left[ \frac{\partial T}{\partial \hat{z}} \right]^{-1} L(\hat{x}) = P + \frac{\partial \bar{S}}{\partial \hat{y}} \quad (29)$$

式中  $p$  为  $n \times p$  维矩阵, 将(29)式代入(28)式中, 并略去  $O(\tilde{z}^2)$  项, 则知观测器误差方程为线性定常系统

$$\dot{\tilde{z}} = (A - PC)\tilde{z} \quad (30)$$

容易得到(30)式的特征多项式为

$$\sigma(\lambda) = \prod_{j=1}^p (\lambda^{k_j} + \sum_{i=\sigma_{j-1}+1}^{\sigma_j} p_{i,j} \lambda^{\sigma_j-i}) \quad (31)$$

因此, 通过选取矩阵  $P$ , 可任意配置误差方程(30)的特征值。

记

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} p_1 \\ p_2 \\ \vdots \\ p_p \end{pmatrix}, \quad p_j \in \mathbb{R}^{k_j \times p}, \quad j=1, 2, \dots, p \quad (32)$$

则由(29)式, 并利用(13), (15)和(24)式, 可得观测器(25)的增益矩阵

$$L(\hat{x}) = \left[ \frac{\partial T}{\partial \hat{z}} \right] \left( P + \frac{\partial \bar{S}}{\partial \hat{y}} \right) = \sum_{j=1}^p \Delta_j(\hat{x}) p_j + \Delta_{p+1}(\hat{x}) \quad (33)$$

式中

$$\Delta_j(\hat{x}) = (ad^0 f(q_j), (-1)adf(q_j), \dots, (-1)^{k_j-1} ad^{k_j-1} f(q_j))(\hat{x}) \quad (34)$$

$$j=1, 2, \dots, p$$

$$\Delta_{p+1}(\hat{x}) = ((-1)^{k_1} ad^{k_1} f(q_1), (-1)^{k_2} adf(q_2), \dots, (-1)^{k_p} ad^{k_p} f(q_p))(\hat{x}) \quad (35)$$

## 4 举 例

考虑如下非线性系统的观测器设计问题

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_1^2 + 4x_1^2 x_2 = f_1(x_1, x_2)$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = x_1 + x_1^2 x_2^2 = f_2(x_1, x_2)$$

$$y = x_1 = h(x)$$

这时,系统的可观阵为

$$Q(x) = \begin{pmatrix} L_f^0(dh) \\ L_f(dh) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2x_1 + 8x_1x_2 & 4x_1^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

当  $x_1 \neq 0$  时,  $Q(x)$  是满秩的, 根据(24)式, 有

$$\frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial z_1} = Q^{-1}(x) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1/4x_1^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

而又由递推公式(12)和(13)式, 得

$$\frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial z_2} = -adf\left(\frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial z_1}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}x_1x_2 + \frac{1}{2x_1} + \frac{2x_2}{x_1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial z} \frac{\partial \bar{S}}{\partial y} &= -adf\left(\frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial Z_2}\right) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -2x_1 - 16x_1x_2 - 2x_1^3x_2 - 2x_1^2 \\ -\frac{1}{2}x_1^2x_2 + \frac{1}{2} - 3x_1^2x_2^2 - \frac{1}{2}x_1^4x_2^2 - 4x_2 + \frac{1}{2}x_1^2 - 8x_2^2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

则由(33)式, 求得观测器增益向量

$$L(x) = \begin{pmatrix} l_1(\hat{x}) \\ l_2(\hat{x}) \end{pmatrix} = \left\{ p_1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1/4\hat{x}_1^2 \end{bmatrix} + p_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}\hat{x}_1\hat{x}_2 + \frac{1}{2\hat{x}_1} + \frac{2\hat{x}_2}{\hat{x}_1} \\ -2\hat{x}_1 - 16\hat{x}_1\hat{x}_2 - 2\hat{x}_1^3\hat{x}_2 - 2\hat{x}_1^2 \\ -\frac{1}{2}\hat{x}_1^2\hat{x}_2 + \frac{1}{2} - 3\hat{x}_1^2\hat{x}_2^2 - \frac{1}{2}\hat{x}_1^4\hat{x}_2^2 - 4\hat{x}_2 + \frac{1}{2}\hat{x}_1^2 - 8\hat{x}_2^2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

所以, 可构造非线性观测器

$$\dot{\hat{x}}_1 = \hat{x}_1^2 + 4\hat{x}_1^2\hat{x}_2 + l_1(\hat{x})(y - \hat{x}_2)$$

$$\dot{\hat{x}}_2 = \hat{x}_1 + \hat{x}_1^2\hat{x}_2^2 + l_2(\hat{x})(y - \hat{x}_2)$$

$$\hat{x}_1(0) = \hat{x}_{10}, \hat{x}_2(0) = \hat{x}_{20}$$

## 5 结 束 语

非线性观测器问题是非线性控制理论中的一个比较困难的方面。本文所讨论的非线性观测器设计方法, 仅仅需要非线性系统在所讨论的区域内是局部可观的, 即仅要求矩阵  $Q_j(x)$  是非奇异的。由于 Lie 导数和 Lie 括号计算的规律性很强, 因此, 文中的设计过程可十分方便的采用符号语言编制程序。进一步研究带控制项非线性系统的状态观测器设计问题是有意义的。

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## Design of State Observers for Nonlinear Systems

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## Abstract

In this paper, a new reconstructed method for nonlinear state observers is discussed, the nonlinear observers are determined by using a linearization about the current reconstructed state. The results grow out of the observer theory for linear systems.

**key words**, Nonlinear system, observer, construction, canonical form, state transformation