

# 阶、时滞及系数都未知的系统的辨识和 适应控制<sup>1)</sup>

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## 1. 引言

假设对一个客观的物理系统我们一无所知, 唯一可以获得的信息是给了系统的输入后可以量测到系统的输出、对这种“一无所知”的系统的辨识和适应控制并不是容易的事情, 下面我们假定客观的系统是由随机差分方程描述的, 即输入、输出和噪声之间的关系如下:

$$A(z)y_n = B(z)u_n + C(z)w_n, n \geq 0; y_n = w_n = 0, u_n = 0, n < 0. \quad (1)$$

其中  $y_n, u_n$  和  $w_n$  分别表示系统的  $m$  维输出、 $l$  维输入和  $m$  维驱动噪声;  $A(z), B(z), C(z)$  是后移算符  $z$  的多项式阵

$$A(z) = I + A_1 z + \cdots + A_{p_0} z^{p_0}, p_0 \geq 0, \quad (2)$$

$$B(z) = B_{d_0} z^{d_0} + \cdots + B_{l_0} z^{l_0}, q_0 \geq 0, d_0 \geq 1, \quad (3)$$

$$C(z) = I + C_1 z + \cdots + C_{r_0} z^{r_0}, r_0 \geq 0. \quad (4)$$

这时“一无所知”是指系统的阶  $(p_0, q_0, r_0)$ , 时滞  $d_0$  及系统的系数

$$\theta^T = [-A_1 \cdots -A_{p_0} \quad B_{d_0} \cdots B_{l_0} \quad C_1 \cdots C_{r_0}] \quad (5)$$

都不知道; 系统辨识是指估计  $(p_0, q_0, r_0)$ ,  $d_0$  及  $\theta$ ; 适应控制就是要在参数估计的基础上设计控制律  $u_n$  使一定的性能指标达到极值。

回顾以往的工作, 在适应控制方面, 往往是在系统阶  $(p_0, q_0, r_0)$  及时滞  $d_0$  已知的情况下设计控制, 使跟踪误差<sup>[2-3]</sup>或二次指标最小<sup>[4]</sup>; 在阶估计方面, 往往是对不带控制的时间序列进行的<sup>[5]</sup>。对反馈控制系统的阶估计, 近年来才开始研究<sup>[6-7]</sup>。但同时估计阶、时滞及系数, 并且设计控制使跟踪误差或二次指标达极小却是我们最新的研究结果, 我们不仅给出收敛性, 还将给出收敛速度。

## 2. 阶、时滞及系数的估计

我们列出要用到的条件。

H<sub>1</sub>.  $\{w_n, \mathcal{F}_n\}$  是鞅差序列, 并且

1) 为系统科学研究所建所十周年而作。  
1989年6月3日收到。

$$\sup E\{\|w_{n+1}\|^2 | \mathcal{F}_n\} < \infty \text{ a. s.}$$

$$H_2. \limsup \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^n \|w_i\|^2 < \infty \text{ a. s.},$$

$$\liminf \frac{1}{n} \lambda_{\min} \left( \sum_{i=0}^n \varphi_i \varphi_i^T \right) > 0 \text{ a. s.}$$

其中  $\lambda_{\min}(X)$  表示矩阵  $X$  的最小特征值 (下同),  $\delta^*$  是常数, 其值将在下面的定理中给定.

$H_3$ .  $A(x), B(x)$  和  $C(x)$  无左公因子,  $C_n$  行满秩.

$H_4$ .  $C^{-1}(x) - \frac{1}{2} I$  正实.

$H_5$ . 存在常数  $b \geq 1$ , 使  $\sum_{i=0}^n (\|y_i\|^2 + \|u_i\|^2) = O(n^b)$  a. s.

$H_6$ . 已知非负整数  $p^*, d^* \geq 1, q^*$  和  $r^*$  使

$$(p, q, r) \in M_0 \triangleq \{(p, q, r) : 0 \leq p \leq p^*, 0 \leq q \leq q^*, 0 \leq r \leq r^*\},$$

$$d \in M_1 \triangleq \{d : d^* \leq d \leq q^*\}.$$

我们先给出驱动噪声  $w_n$  的估计  $\hat{w}_n$ :

$$\hat{w}_n = y_n - \hat{\theta}_n^T \varphi_{n-1}, n \geq 0; \hat{w}_n = 0, n < 0, \quad (6)$$

$$\hat{\theta}_{n+1} = \hat{\theta}_n + \bar{a}_n \bar{P}_n \varphi_n (y_{n+1} - \varphi_n^T \hat{\theta}_n) \quad (7)$$

$$\bar{P}_{n+1} = \bar{P}_n - \bar{a}_n \bar{P}_n \varphi_n \varphi_n^T \bar{P}_n, \bar{a}_n = (1 + \varphi_n^T \bar{P}_n \varphi_n)^{-1}, \quad (8)$$

$$\varphi_n^T = [y_n^T \cdots y_{n-p+1}^T \ u_{n-d+1}^T \cdots u_{n-d+1}^T \ \phi_n^T \cdots \phi_{n-r+1}^T], \quad (9)$$

初值  $\bar{P}_0 = I, \hat{\theta}_0$  可任意选定. 对任  $(p, q, r) \in M_0$  及  $d \in M_1$ , 记

$$\theta^T(p, d, q, r) = [-A_1 \cdots -A_p \ B_1 \cdots B_q \ \phi_1 \cdots \phi_r], \quad (10)$$

$$\varphi^T(p, d, q, r) = [y_1 \cdots y_{i-p+1} \ u_{i-d+1}^T \cdots u_{i-d+1}^T \ \phi_1^T \cdots \phi_{i-r+1}^T], \quad (11)$$

$$\theta(r) = \theta(p^*, d^*, q^*, r), \varphi_i(r) = \varphi_i(p^*, d^*, q^*, r), \quad (12)$$

且当  $i > p, j > q, j < d$  或  $k > r$  时约定  $A_i = 0, B_j = 0$  和  $C_k = 0$ .

利用得到的  $\hat{w}_n$  给出  $\theta(r)$  的估计  $\hat{\theta}_n(r)$ :

$$\hat{\theta}_{n+1}(r) = \hat{\theta}_n(r) + a_n(r) P_n(r) \varphi_n(r) (y_{n+1} - \varphi_n^T(r) \hat{\theta}_n(r)), \quad (13)$$

$$P_{n+1}(r) = P_n(r) - a_n(r) P_n(r) \varphi_n(r) \varphi_n^T(r) P_n(r), \quad (14)$$

$$a_n(r) = (1 + \varphi_n^T(r) P_n(r) \varphi_n(r))^{-1}, \quad (15)$$

其中  $P_0(r) = I, \hat{\theta}_0(r)$  可任意事先给定. 将  $\hat{\theta}_n(r)$  分块写成

$$\hat{\theta}_n^T(r) = [-A_{1n}(r) \cdots -A_{pn}(r) \ B_{qn}(r) \cdots B_{qn}(r) \ C_{1n}(r) \cdots C_{rn}(r)]. \quad (16)$$

对任意  $(p, q, r) \in M_0$  及  $d \in M_1$ , 对  $\theta(p, d, q, r)$  的估计并取作

$$\hat{\theta}_n^T(p, d, q, r) = [-A_{1n}(r) \cdots -A_{pn}(r) \ B_{qn}(r) \cdots B_{qn}(r) \ C_{1n}(r) \cdots C_{rn}(r)]. \quad (17)$$

为估计阶, 对任意  $(p, q, r) \in M_0$  及  $d \in M_1$  引入

$$\sigma_n(p, d, q, r) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \|y_{i+1} - \hat{\theta}_i^T(p, d, q, r) \varphi_i(p, d, q, r)\|^2, \quad (18)$$

$$CIC_1(p, q, r)_n = \sigma_n(p, d^*, q, r) + (p + q + r) a_n. \quad (19)$$

这里  $\{a_n\}$  为常数列, 其值在下面的定理中给定. 系统的阶  $r_0, q_0$  和  $p_0$  的估计  $r_n, q_n$  及  $p_n$  分别为:

$$r_n = \arg \min_{0 < r < r^*} \text{CIC}_1(p^*, q^*, r)_n, \quad (20)$$

$$q_n = \arg \min_{0 < q < q^*} \text{CIC}_1(p^*, q, r_n)_n, \quad (21)$$

$$p_n = \arg \min_{0 < p < p^*} \text{CIC}_1(p, q_n, r_n)_n. \quad (22)$$

类似地, 引进

$$\text{CIC}_2(d)_n = \sigma_n(p_n, d, q_n, r_n) - d a_n, \quad (23)$$

对时滞  $d_0$  的估计  $d_n$  为

$$d_n = \arg \min_{d^* < d < d_n} \text{CIC}_2(d)_n. \quad (24)$$

易见,  $\sigma_n(p, d, q, r)$  可递推地计算:

$$\sigma_{n+1}(p, d, q, r) = \sigma_n(p, d, q, r) + G_{n+1}(p, d, q, r), \quad (25)$$

$$G_{n+1}(p, d, q, r) = \|y_{n+1} - \theta_n^T(p, d, q, r)\varphi_n(p, d, q, r)\|^2 + \text{tr}\{(\theta_{n+1}(p, d, q, r) - \theta_n(p, d, q, r))^T (N_{n+1}(p, d, q, r)(\theta_{n+1}(p, d, q, r) + \theta_n(p, d, q, r)) - 2F_{n+1}(p, d, q, r))\}, \quad (26)$$

$$N_{n+1}(p, d, q, r) = N_n(p, d, q, r) + \varphi_n(p, d, q, r)\varphi_n^T(p, d, q, r), N_0(p, d, q, r) = 0, \quad (27)$$

$$F_{n+1}(p, d, q, r) = F_n(p, d, q, r) + \varphi_n(p, d, q, r)y_{n+1}^T, F_0(p, d, q, r) = 0. \quad (28)$$

**定理 1.** 设  $H_1, H_2$  和  $H_3$  成立, (19)和(23)中的  $\{a_n\}$  对某常数  $c > 1$  满足

$$\frac{(\log s_n^0)(\log \log s_n^0)^c}{a_n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \text{ a.s.} \text{ 和 } \frac{a_n}{\lambda_{\min} \left( \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \varphi_i^T(r_0)\varphi_i^T(r_0) \right)} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \text{ a.s.}, \quad (29)$$

其中  $s_n^0 = 1 + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \|\varphi_i^T(r^*)\|^2, \varphi_n^T(r) = \varphi_n^T(p^*, d^*, q^*, r)$ ,

$$\varphi_n^T(p, d, q, r) = [y_n^T \cdots y_{n-p+1}^T \quad n_{n-d+1}^T \cdots n_{n-d+1}^T \quad w_n^T \cdots w_{n-r+1}^T]^T, \quad (30)$$

则由(20)–(24)式给出的阶及时滞的估计是强一致的

$$(p_n, d_n, q_n, r_n) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} (p_0, d_0, q_0, r_0), \text{ a.s.}, \quad (31)$$

由(13)–(24)给出的系数估计也是强一致的, 其收敛速度为

$$\|\bar{\theta}_n\|^2 = O \left( \frac{(\log s_n^0)(\log \log s_n^0)^c}{\lambda_{\min} \left( \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \varphi_i^T(r_0)\varphi_i^T(r_0) \right)} \right) \text{ a.s.}, \quad (32)$$

这里

$$\bar{\theta}_n = \theta_n(p_n \vee p_0, d_n \wedge d_0, q_n \vee q_0, r_n \vee r_0) - \theta(p_n \vee p_0, d_n \wedge d_0, q_n \vee q_0, r_n \vee r_0), \quad (33)$$

$$a \vee b = \max(a, b), a \wedge b = \min(a, b).$$

证. 由[6]知为证  $r_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} r_0$  a.s., 只须证

$$\text{CIC}_1(p^*, q^*, r)_n - \text{CIC}_1(p^*, q^*, r_0)_n$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \geq \begin{cases} a_n(r - r_0 + o(1)) \text{ a.s., 当 } r \geq r_0 \text{ 时,} & (34) \\ (\alpha_0 + o(1))\lambda_{\min} \left( \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \varphi_i^*(r_0)\varphi_i^*(r_0) \right) \text{ a.s., 当 } r < r_0 \text{ 时,} & (35) \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

这里  $\alpha_0 > 0$  为一常数. 记

$$\bar{\theta}_n(r) = \theta(r) - \theta_n(r), \xi_n = y_n - w_n - \theta_n^* \varphi_{n-1}, \varphi_n^*(r) = \varphi_n(r) - \varphi_n^0(r). \quad (36)$$

当  $r \geq r_0$  时, 由(1)和(18)得

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_n(p^*, d^*, q^*, r) &= \text{tr} \left\{ \bar{\theta}_n^*(r) \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \varphi_i(r)\varphi_i^*(r)\bar{\theta}_n(r) \right\} + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \|\theta^*(r)\varphi_i^*(r) - w_{i+1}\|^2 \\ &+ 2\text{tr} \left\{ \bar{\theta}_n^*(r) \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \varphi_i(r)(w_{i+1} - \theta^*(r)\varphi_i^*(r))^T \right\}. \quad (37) \end{aligned}$$

又由[4]知

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \|\xi_{i+1}\|^2 = O((\log s_n^0)(\log \log s_n^0)^2) \text{ a.s.} \quad (38)$$

由此及

$$\bar{\theta}_n(r) = \left( I + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \varphi_i(r)\varphi_i^*(r) \right)^{-1} \left( \theta(r) - \theta_n(r) + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \varphi_i(r)(\theta^*(r)\varphi_i^*(r) - w_{i+1})^T \right), \quad (39)$$

便得到当  $r \geq r_0$  时, 有

$$\sigma_n(p^*, d^*, q^*, r) = O((\log s_n^0)(\log \log s_n^0)^2) + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \|\theta^*(r_0)\varphi_i^*(r_0) - w_{i+1}\|^2. \quad (40)$$

再注意到(29)便知(34)成立.

当  $0 \leq r \leq r_0 - 1$  时, 记

$$C_{k_n}^*(r) = \begin{cases} C_{k_n}^*(r), & k \leq r, \\ 0, & r < k \leq r_0, \end{cases} \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, r_0. \quad (41)$$

令

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\theta}_n^*(r) &= [A_{1_n}^*(r) - A_{1_n}^* \cdots A_{r_n}^*(r) - A_{r_n}^* B_{r_n}^* - B_{r_n}^* C_{r_n}^*(r) \cdots \\ &B_{r_n}^* - B_{r_n}^* C_{r_n}^*(r) \quad C_{1_n}^* - C_{1_n}^*(r) \cdots C_{r_n}^* - C_{r_n}^*(r)]. \quad (42) \end{aligned}$$

易见, 当  $r < r_0$  时, 有  $\|\bar{\theta}_n^*(r)\|^2 \geq \|C_{r_n}^*\|^2 > 0$  及

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_n(p^*, d^*, q^*, r) &= \text{tr} \left\{ \bar{\theta}_n^*(r) \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \varphi_i(r_0)\varphi_i^*(r_0)\bar{\theta}_n^*(r) \right\} + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \|\theta^*(r_0)\varphi_i^*(r_0)\|^2 \\ &+ 2\text{tr} \left\{ \bar{\theta}_n^*(r) \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \varphi_i(r_0)(w_{i+1} - \theta^*(r_0)\varphi_i^*(r_0))^T \right\}, \quad (43) \end{aligned}$$

由此及(38)知

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_n(p^*, d^*, q^*, r) &\geq (\|C_{r_n}^*\|^2 + o(1))\lambda_{\min} \left( \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \varphi_i(r_0)\varphi_i^*(r_0) \right) \\ &+ \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \|\theta^*(r_0)\varphi_i^*(r_0)\|^2, \end{aligned}$$

进而由(40)和(29)知(35), 从而  $r_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} r_0$  a. s. 及(32)成立.

类似可证  $q_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} q_0$ ,  $p_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} p_0$  和  $d_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} d_0$  a. s.. 证毕.

条件(29)在实际应用中较难验证. 下面我们利用衰减激励法<sup>[4]</sup>给出易于验证的条件来代替(29). 设  $\{v_n\}$  是一独立的  $l$  维激励序列, 它不仅与  $\{w_n\}$  相互独立, 而且  $v_n$  具有连续分布, 各分量相互独立及如下性质

$$E v_n = 0, E v_n v_n^T = \frac{1}{n^\varepsilon} I, \|v_n\|^2 \leq \sigma^2/n^\varepsilon, \varepsilon \in \left(0, \frac{1}{2(s+1)}\right), \quad (44)$$

这里  $s = (m+1)p^* + q^* + r^*$ ,  $\sigma^2$  为一选定常数.

设希望加到系统的控制为  $u_n^0$ , 对它加上一个趋于零的扰动(衰减激励). 这样, 真正加到系统上的控制是

$$u_n = u_n^0 + v_n. \quad (45)$$

**定理 2.** 若  $H_1-H_6$  成立,  $\varepsilon^* = \frac{1}{2s+3}$ ,  $b = 1 + \delta$ ,  $\delta \in \left[0, \frac{1-2\varepsilon(s+1)}{2s+3}\right]$ ,  $u_n$  由(44)-(45)给出, 则任一满足

$$\frac{(\log n)(\log \log n)^c}{a_n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \text{ 和 } \frac{a_n}{n^{1-(s+1)(s+\delta)}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \quad (46)$$

的实数序列  $\{a_n\}$  必满足(29), 同时使

$$(p_n, d_n, q_n, r_n) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} (p_0, d_0, q_0, r_0) \text{ a. s.}, \quad (47)$$

$$\|\tilde{\theta}_n\|^2 = O\left(\frac{(\log n)(\log \log n)^c}{n^{1-(s+1)(s+\delta)}}\right) \text{ a. s.}, \quad (48)$$

这里的  $\tilde{\theta}_n$  由(33)给出.

证. 由定理 1 知, 为证本定理, 只须证

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{-1+(s+1)(s+\delta)} \lambda_{\min} \left( \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \varphi_i^0(r_0) \varphi_i^T(r_0) \right) \neq 0 \text{ a. s.}, \quad (49)$$

进而由[4]知, 只须证明不存在正整数  $s_1$ , 非零矢量  $\mu_i (i=0, \dots, s_1)$  和  $\gamma_j (j=0, \dots, r_0-1)$ , 使

$$\sum_{i=0}^{s_1-1} \gamma_i z^i = \sum_{i=0}^{s_1} \mu_i z^i C(z) \quad (50)$$

成立. 由  $C_{r_0}$  行满秩易知此结论正确.

证毕

### 3. 适应控制

本节始终假定  $m=l$  和  $q_0 \geq d_0 \geq 1$ . 当  $d_0$  未知时, 考虑如下指标下的最优适应控制问题

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \|A^0(x) \hat{y}_i - B^0(x) y_i^* + Q(x) u_{i-s}\|^2, \quad (51)$$

其中  $\{y_i^*\}$  是给定的有界参考信号,  $y_{i-s}^*$  对  $\mathcal{F}_i$  可测;  $A^0(x)$ ,  $B^0(x)$  和  $Q(x)$  由设计者事先给定.

设  $F(x) = I + \sum_{i=1}^{d^*-1} F_i x^i$  和  $G(x)$  是下列 Diophantine 方程的解

$$(\det C(x))I - F(x)(\text{adj} C(x))A(x) + z^{d^*}G(x), \quad (52)$$

$\bar{N}(x)$  和  $\bar{F}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{d^*-1} \bar{F}_i x^i$  由下式定出

$$A^0(x)F(x) - \bar{F}(x) + z^{d^*}\bar{N}(x), \quad (53)$$

则由[9]知,对任一  $\mathcal{S}_n$  可测的  $u_n$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^n \|A^i(x)y_i - B^i(x)y_i^* + Q(x)u_{i-d^*}\|^2 \\ \geq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^n \|\bar{F}(x)w_i\|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (54)$$

记

$$G_0(x) = \bar{N}(x)(\text{adj} C(x))A(x) + A^0(x)G(x), G_1(x) = -(\det C(x))B^0(x), \quad (55)$$

$$\begin{aligned} G_2(x) = A^0(x)F(x)(\text{adj} C(x))B(x)z^{-d^*} - \bar{N}(x)(\text{adj} C(x))B(x) \\ + (\det C(x))Q(x), \end{aligned} \quad (56)$$

$$g_i = \deg(G_i(x)), i = 0, 1, 2, \quad (57)$$

$$\bar{y}_n = A^n(x)y_n - B^n(x)y_n^* + Q(x)u_{n-d^*}, r_n^* = 1 + \sum_{i=0}^n \|\varphi_i^*\|^2, \quad (58)$$

$$\varphi_i^* = [y_i^r \cdots y_{i-d^*}^r, u_i^r \cdots u_{i-d^*}^r, y_{i+d^*}^{*r} \cdots y_{i+1}^{*r}, -\varphi_{i-1}^{*r} \theta_{i-1}^{*r}, \cdots, -\varphi_{i-d^*}^{*r} \theta_{i-d^*}^{*r}]. \quad (59)$$

对任意固定的  $n_0 = 0, 1, \dots, d^* - 1$  和初值  $\theta_{n_0}^*$ , 充分小的正数  $\bar{\alpha}$ , 递推地定义

$$\theta_{(n-1)d^*+n_0}^* = \theta_{(n-1)d^*+n_0}^* + \frac{\bar{\alpha}}{r_{(n-1)d^*+n_0}^*} \varphi_{(n-1)d^*+n_0}^{*r} (\bar{y}_{(n-1)d^*+n_0} - \varphi_{(n-1)d^*+n_0}^{*r} \theta_{(n-1)d^*+n_0}^*) \quad (60)$$

及  $u_n^{(1)}$ .

$$G_{n_n} u_n^{(1)} = G_{10} u_n - \theta_{n_n}^{*r} \varphi_n^*, \quad (61)$$

这里  $G_{n_n} = [\theta_{n_n}^{*r}(m_{g_0} + m + 1) \cdots \theta_{n_n}^{*r}(m_{g_0} + m + l)]$ ,  $\theta_{n_n}^{*r}(i)$  表示  $\theta_{n_n}^{*r}$  的第  $i$  列.

**定理 3.** 若(i)  $(\det A^0(x))B(x)z^{-d^*} + A(x)(\text{adj} A^0(x))Q(x)$  和  $A^0(x)$  稳定; (ii)  $\det C(x) - \frac{\bar{\alpha}}{2}$  正实,  $u_n$  由(61), (44)和  $u_n = u_n^{(1)} + v_n$  给出, 则有

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^n (\|y_i\|^2 + \|u_i\|^2) < \infty \quad \text{a. s.}, \quad (62)$$

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^n \bar{y}_i \bar{y}_i^r - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^n (\bar{F}(x)w_i)(\bar{F}(x)w_i)^r \right\| = 0 \quad \text{a. s.}, \quad (63)$$

进一步,若再假定  $H_1$ — $H_4$  和  $H_4$  成立,  $s^* = \frac{1}{2l+3}$ , 则除(62)—(63)外, 还有

$$(p_n, d_n, q_n, r_n) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} (p_0, d_0, q_0, r_0) \quad \text{a. s.} \quad (64)$$

及

$$\|\bar{\theta}_n\|^2 = O\left(\frac{(\log n)(\log \log n)^r}{n^{1-(r+1)\delta}}\right) \text{ a.s.} \quad (65)$$

证. 由[9]知

$$\sup \text{tr}(\theta_n^* \theta_n^*) < \infty \text{ a.s.}, \quad (66)$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^n \|\bar{y}_i - \bar{F}(x)w_i - \theta_n^* \varphi_i^* \varphi_i^* w_i\|^2 = o(r_n^*) \text{ a.s.} \quad (67)$$

由(1)和(58)知

$$\begin{aligned} & ((\det A^0(x))B(x)z^{-d_0} + A(x)(\text{adj} A^0(x))Q(x))u_{n-r} \\ & - A(x)(\text{adj} A^0(x))\bar{y}_n - (\det A^0(x))C(x)w_n \\ & + A(x)(\text{adj} A^0(x))B^0(x)y_n^* \end{aligned} \quad (68)$$

从而由条件(i)及(67)知  $r_n^* = O(n)$ , 即(62)成立. 再由(61),  $r_n^* = O(n)$  和(66), (67)知(63)也成立. 证毕.

当  $d_0$  已知, 即  $d^* = d_0$  时, 我们来讨论  $Q(x) = 0$  及  $A^0(0) = I$  时的指标 (51). 对于由(13)–(22)给出的  $r_n, q_n, p_n$  和  $\theta_n(r_n)$ , 记

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_n &= \theta_n(p_n, d_0, q_n, r_n), \varphi_{n-1} = \varphi_{n-1}(p_n, d_0, q_n, r_n), \\ A_n(x) &= I + \sum_{i=1}^{p_n} A_{in} x^i, B_n(x) = \sum_{i=d_0}^{q_n} B_{in} x^i, C_n(x) = I + \sum_{i=1}^{r_n} C_{in} x^i. \end{aligned} \quad (69)$$

设  $F_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{d_1-1} F_{in} x^i$  和  $G_n(x)$  是如下 Diophantine 方程的解

$$(\det C_n(x))I - F_n(x)(\text{adj} C_n(x))A_n(x) + G_n(x)z^{d_0}, \quad (70)$$

$\bar{F}_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{d_1-1} \bar{F}_{in} x^i$  和  $\bar{N}_n(x)$  由下式给出

$$A^0(x)F_n(x) = \bar{F}_n(x) + \bar{N}_n(x)z^{d_0}. \quad (71)$$

设  $u_n^{(2)}$  为下式的解

$$\begin{aligned} B_{d_0} u_n^{(2)} + (A^0(x) - I)B_{d_0} u_n &= (\det C_n(x))(B^0(x)y_n^* + d_0 - \bar{N}_n(x)(y_n - \theta_n^* \varphi_{n-1})) \\ - A^0(x)(G_n(x)y_n + (F_n(x)(\text{adj} C_n(x))B_n(x))z^{-d_0} u_n - B_{d_0} u_n). \end{aligned} \quad (72)$$

利用(1)定义停时序列  $\{\tau_k\}$  和  $\{\sigma_k\}$ :

$$0 = \tau_1 < \sigma_1 < \tau_2 < \sigma_2 < \dots, \quad (73)$$

$$\sigma_k = \sup \left\{ \mu > \tau_k : \sum_{i=\tau_k}^{j-1} \|y_i\|^2 \leq (j - \tau_k)^{\delta + \frac{1}{2}} + \|y_{\tau_k}\|^2, j \in (\tau_k, \mu] \right\}, \quad (74)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_{k+1} = \inf \left\{ \mu > \sigma_k : \sum_{i=\sigma_k}^{\mu} \|y_i\|^2 \leq \frac{\mu \log \mu}{2^k}, \sum_{i=\tau_k}^{\sigma_k-1} \|y_i\|^2 \leq \frac{\mu \log \mu}{2^k}, \right. \\ \left. \sum_{i=\sigma_k}^{\mu} \|u_i\|^2 \leq \frac{\mu \log \mu}{2^k}, \sum_{i=\tau_k}^{\sigma_k-1} \|u_i\|^2 \leq \frac{\mu \log \mu}{2^k} \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (75)$$

其中  $\delta \in [0, (1 - 2e^{-(s+1)})/(2s+3)]$ . 记

$$\Lambda = \{j : \|u_j^{(2)}\|^2 \leq j^{\delta}\},$$

$$u_n^0 = \begin{cases} u_n^{(2)}, & \text{当 } n \text{ 属于某 } [\tau_k, \sigma_k) \cap \Lambda \text{ 时,} \\ 0, & \text{当 } n \text{ 属于某 } [\tau_k, \sigma_k) \cap \Lambda^c \text{ 时,} \\ u_n^{(1)}, & \text{当 } n \text{ 属于某 } [\sigma_k, \tau_{k+1}) \text{ 时.} \end{cases} \quad (76)$$

**定理 4.** 若  $H_1-H_4, H_6$  成立,  $A^0(x)B(x)z^{-l_0}$  稳定,  $\det C(x) - \frac{\bar{a}}{2}$  严正实, 则由 (44)–(45), (76), (72) 和 (61) 给出的适应控制不仅使指标达到最小, 而且还使参数估计及闭环系统具有如下性质:

$$(p_n, q_n, r_n) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} (p_0, q_0, r_0) \text{ a.s.} \quad (77)$$

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^n (\|y_i\|^2 + \|u_i\|^2) < \infty \text{ a.s.}, \quad (78)$$

$$\left\| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^n \bar{y}_i \bar{y}_i^T - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^n (\bar{F}(x) w_i)(\bar{F}(x) w_i)^T \right\| = O(n^{-\frac{1}{2}}) \text{ a.s.}, \quad (79)$$

$$\|\hat{\theta}_n\|^2 = O\left(\frac{(\log n)(\log \log n)^c}{n^{1-(l+1)\epsilon}}\right) \text{ a.s.} \quad (80)$$

证. 由 [9] 知, 形如 (44)–(45), (76) 的控制保证了  $u_n^{(1)}$  和  $u_n^{(2)}$  的 a.s. 可解性.

由  $u_n$  的定义,  $A^0(x)B(x)z^{-l_0}$  的稳定性及定理 3 的结论不难证明

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^n (\|y_i\|^2 + \|u_i\|^2) = O(n^\delta).$$

从而由定理 2 知 (77) 和 (48) 成立. 进而存在充分大的自然数  $N_0$  (可能依赖于采样), 使当  $n \geq N_0$  时, 有  $(p_n, q_n, r_n) = (p_0, q_0, r_0)$ , 由此及 [9] 中的证明即知 (78)–(80) 成立.

#### 4. 结 束 语

同以前的工作<sup>[6-8]</sup>相比, 本文不仅给出了时滞的估计, 减弱了 [6–8] 所需的条件, 而且还大大减少了估计参数所需的计算量. 例如, 为估计阶, 在文献 [6–8] 中, 每个采样时刻需在  $(p^* + 1)(q^* + 1)(r^* + 1)$  个点中搜索、比较, 而本文只需在  $p^* + q^* + r^* + 3$  个点中搜寻、比较; 为估计系统系数, 文献 [6–8] 需要  $(p + 1)(q^* + 1)(r^* + 1)$  个平行算法, 而这里只须  $r^* + 1$  个算法. 另外, 本文在不知道系统的阶、时滞及系数的情况下, 给出了适应控制, 它不仅使指标达到最优, 同时还使系统的阶、时滞及系数的估计强一致; 并给出了系数估计值收敛到真值及指标函数收敛到最优值的收敛速度.

我们今后将研究去掉随机梯度算法, 只用推广的最小二乘法给出参数估计构造最优适应控制, 使指标达到最优, 使系统的阶、时滞及系数的估计是强一致的. 当严正实条件不满足且阶的上界不知道时, 非实时的阶估计在文献 [10] 中有讨论, 但计算很复杂.

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## IDENTIFICATION AND ADAPTIVE CONTROL FOR SYSTEMS WITH UNKNOWN ORDERS, TIME-DELAY AND COEFFICIENTS

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### ABSTRACT

The recursive estimates for the system orders, time-delay and coefficients are given in this paper. The adaptive control optimizing the performance index and making parameter estimates consistent is designed for systems with unknown orders. Further, the convergence rates of coefficient estimates to their true values and of the performance values to the minimum are also derived.