Doi: 10. 20062/j. cnki. CN 37-1453/N. 2023. 03. 008

# 基于 Caputo 分数阶导数的切换系统参数辨识

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摘要:本文基于 Caputo 分数阶导数研究了切换系统参数辨识问题,证明了解的有界性,并得到性能指标和约 束关于参数的梯度。为辨识系统参数和阶数,构造了双层优化算法,外层使用并行粒子群方法辨识阶数,内 层使用序列二次规划算法辨识参数。最后,通过数值模拟实际发酵实验验证方法的有效性。

关键词: Caputo 分数阶导数; 切换系统; 参数辨识

中图分类号: 0224 文献标志码: A 文章编号: 1673-8020(2023) 03-0243-08

分数阶系统由于其记忆功能、遗传特性、扩散和粘弹性,在很多实际问题中有广泛应用,例如粘弹性 材料<sup>[1-2]</sup>、生物学与生物工程<sup>[3-4]</sup>、自然科学和工程科学<sup>[5]</sup>等。在分数阶最优控制方面,近年来取得了 大量的理论和应用成果<sup>[6-8]</sup>。切换系统是一类特殊的混杂系统,由若干子系统及切换规则组成。由于 最优的切换规则和连续时间控制是人们关注的焦点,因而诸如控制参数化技术<sup>[9-10]</sup>、时间尺度变换<sup>[11]</sup> 等方法相继被提出。

相比整数阶最优控制及切换最优控制,分数阶切换系统的最优控制理论和应用成果相对较少。 Sabzalian 等<sup>[12]</sup>研究了分数阶混沌系统的多切换同步问题,提出鲁棒 GT2 型模糊神经网络逼近算法; Fu 等<sup>[13]</sup>考虑切换次数有限的分数阶切换随机系统最优控制,分析了解的存在唯一性条件; Yin 等<sup>[14]</sup>研究 了一种采用分数阶切换技术(ESC-FOST)的 PV 系统最优控制问题。此外,Bahaa<sup>[15]</sup>分析了一类由 Schrödinger 算子描述的分数阶协作系统解的性质,及其标量情况下的最优控制问题; Kumar<sup>[16]</sup>讨论了半 线性随机系统分数阶最优控制问题。

本文研究基于 Caputo 分数阶导数的切换系统参数辨识问题。为构造基于梯度的优化算法,讨论了 系统的有界性,给出性能指标和约束关于系统参数的梯度计算公式;以系统参数和阶数为决策变量,构 造双层优化算法,外层采用并行粒子群方法辨识阶数,内层基于梯度公式采用序列二次规划(SQP)优化 系统参数。为验证方法的有效性,对微生物发酵生产1.3-丙二醇实际问题进行了数值模拟,通过与已 有文献进行对比,说明本文提出的分数阶方法降低了与实际发酵实验的误差。

1 预备知识

设 *I* = [*a b*]( − ∞≤ *a* < *b* < + ∞) 为 **R** 上的有限区间 *f*(*t*)(*t* ∈ *I*) 为给定函数。 定义 1 给定  $\alpha > 0$ , *f* ∈ *I* 上的 Riemann-Liouville 意义下的左、右分数阶积分分别表示为

$${}_{\iota}I^{\alpha}_{\iota}f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)}\int_{a}^{\iota}(t-\tau)^{\alpha-1}f(\tau) d\tau , {}_{\iota}I^{\alpha}_{b}f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)}\int_{\iota}^{b}(\tau-t)^{\alpha-1}f(\tau) d\tau ,$$

其中,Γ(·)是Γ函数。

定义 2 给定  $\alpha > 0$  f 在 I 上的 Riemann-Liouville 意义下的左、右分数阶导数为

收稿日期: 2022-04-12; 修回日期: 2023-03-02

基金项目: 山东省自然科学基金(ZR2014FM029)

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(2)

 ${}_{a}\mathrm{D}_{\iota}^{\alpha}f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n-\alpha)} \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\right)^{n} \int_{a}^{t} (t-\tau)^{n-\alpha-1} f(\tau) \,\mathrm{d}\tau \ , {}_{\iota}\mathrm{D}_{b}^{\alpha}f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n-\alpha)} \left(-\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\right)^{n} \int_{\iota}^{b} (\tau-t)^{n-\alpha-1} f(\tau) \,\mathrm{d}\tau \ ,$   $\boxed{\mathbf{c}} \mathbb{Q} \ 3 \quad 43\mathbf{c} \ \alpha > 0 \ f \ \mathbf{c} \ I \ \mathbf{L} \ \text{th Caputo } \mathbf{\hat{s}} \mathbb{V} \ \mathrm{Fh} \mathbf{\hat{s}}_{\mathsf{a}} \mathbf{\hat{t}}(t-\tau)^{n-\alpha-1} f^{(n)}(\tau) \,\mathrm{d}\tau \ ,$   $\stackrel{c}{a} \mathrm{D}_{\iota}^{\alpha}f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n-\alpha)} \int_{a}^{t} (t-\tau)^{n-\alpha-1} f^{(n)}(\tau) \,\mathrm{d}\tau \ ,$   $\stackrel{c}{\iota} \mathrm{D}_{b}^{\alpha}f(t) = \frac{(-1)^{n}}{\Gamma(n-\alpha)} \int_{\iota}^{b} (\tau-t)^{n-\alpha-1} f^{(n)}(\tau) \,\mathrm{d}\tau \ ,$   $\underbrace{\mathrm{I}}_{\mathsf{t}} \mathbf{p} \ , n = [\alpha] + 1 \ , [\alpha] \ \mathbf{\hat{s}} \ \alpha \ \text{blag} \ \mathbf{\hat{s}} \mathbf{\hat{s}} \mathbf{\hat{s}} \mathbf{\hat{s}} \mathbf{\hat{s}} \mathbf{\hat{s}}$ 

性质 1 若 α > β > 0 ,且 f ∈ L<sup>(</sup> [a b]) (1 ≤ q ≤ + ∞) 时,有 (a) <sup>c</sup><sub>a</sub>D<sup>β</sup><sub>i</sub>(<sup>a</sup>I<sup>α</sup><sub>t</sub> f) (t) = f(t) , <sup>c</sup><sub>t</sub>D<sup>β</sup><sub>b</sub>(<sup>i</sup>I<sup>β</sup><sub>b</sub> f) (t) = f(t); (b) <sup>c</sup><sub>a</sub>D<sup>β</sup><sub>t</sub>(<sup>a</sup>I<sup>α</sup><sub>t</sub> f) (t) = (<sup>a</sup><sub>a</sub>I<sup>α-β</sup><sub>t</sub> f) (t) , <sup>c</sup><sub>t</sub>D<sup>β</sup><sub>b</sub>(<sup>i</sup>I<sup>β</sup><sub>b</sub> f) (t) = (<sup>i</sup><sub>t</sub>I<sup>α-β</sup><sub>b</sub> f) (t); (c) 若 β = k ∈ N 时 <sup>c</sup><sub>a</sub>D<sup>0</sup><sub>t</sub>(<sup>a</sup><sub>a</sub>I<sup>α</sup><sub>t</sub> f) (t) = (<sup>a</sup><sub>a</sub>I<sup>α-k</sup>f) (t) , <sup>c</sup><sub>t</sub>D<sup>β</sup><sub>b</sub>(<sup>i</sup><sub>t</sub>I<sup>β</sup><sub>b</sub> f) (t) = (-1)<sup>k</sup>(<sup>i</sup><sub>t</sub>I<sup>α-k</sup>f) (t); (d) 若 α = n ∈ N 时 <sup>c</sup><sub>a</sub>D<sup>0</sup><sub>t</sub> f(t) = <sup>c</sup><sub>t</sub>D<sup>0</sup><sub>b</sub> f(t) = f(t) , <sup>c</sup><sub>a</sub>D<sup>n</sup><sub>t</sub> f(t) = f<sup>(n)</sup>(t) , <sup>c</sup><sub>t</sub>D<sup>n</sup><sub>b</sub> f(t) = (-1)<sup>n</sup>f<sup>(n)</sup>(t) ∘ 性质 2 令 α ∈ (0,1) 并且 f g: [a b] → R 是连续可微函数 则有:  $\int_{a}^{b} g(t) \cdot (<sup>c</sup><sub>a</sub>D<sup>α</sup><sub>t</sub> f(t)) dt = \int_{a}^{b} f(t) \cdot (<sup>i</sup><sub>t</sub>D<sup>β</sup><sub>b</sub> g(t)) dt + (<sup>i</sup><sub>t</sub>I<sup>1-α</sup>g(t)) \cdot f(t) \Big|_{a}^{b},$ 

### 2 分数阶切换系统描述

考虑如下 Caputo 分数阶切换系统:

$$\begin{cases} {}^{C}_{0} D^{\alpha}_{t} \mathbf{x}(t) = \mathbf{f}^{j(t)}(t, \mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{p}), t \in [0, T], \\ \mathbf{x}(0) = \mathbf{x}^{0}, \end{cases}$$
(1)

其中:  $\mathbf{x}(t) = (x_1(t) \ x_2(t) \ , \cdots \ x_n(t))^{\mathsf{T}} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 为 t 时刻的状态  $\mathbf{x}^0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$  是给定的初值;  $\mathbf{p} \in \mathbb{R}^m$  是与时间 t 无关的参数  $\mathbf{f} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  是给定的向量场  $\boldsymbol{\alpha} = (\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ , \cdots \ \alpha_n)^{\mathsf{T}} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  是分数阶导数的阶数;  $\mathbf{j}(t) : t \in [0, T]$  $\rightarrow \Omega$ 为 t 时刻的切换变量  $\Omega: = \{1 \ 2 \ , \cdots \ P\}$  P 为模式总数 T 为终端时刻。

假设分数阶切换系统(1) 是非奇诺的 则根据 j(t) 的取值 , [0 , T] 可被分割为有限个子区间  $[t_{i-1}, t_i)$   $i \in I_N = \{1 2 ; \dots N\} t_i$  为切换时刻 , 且满足:

 $0 = t_0 \leqslant t_1 \leqslant \cdots \leqslant t_i \leqslant \cdots \leqslant t_{N-1} \leqslant t_N = T_{\circ}$ 

为描述方便,记第*i*个子区间的向量场为 $f^i$ ,即 $f^i = f^{j(i)}$ ,  $t \in [t_{i-1}, t_i)$ 。定义状态向量、参数向量、 阶数的容许集分别为

$$W_{ad} = \{ \mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{R}^{n} | x_{i} \in [x_{i^{*}} \ x_{i}^{*}], i = 1 \ 2 \ \cdots \ n \} ,$$
  

$$P_{ad} = \{ \mathbf{p} \in \mathbf{R}^{m} | p_{j} \in [p_{j^{*}} \ p_{j}^{*}], j = 1 \ 2 \ \cdots \ m \} ,$$
  

$$Y = \{ \mathbf{\alpha} \in \mathbf{R}^{n} | \alpha_{i} \in [\alpha_{i^{*}} \ \alpha_{i}^{*}] \subset (0 \ 1) \ , i = 1 \ 2 \ \cdots \ n \} ,$$

其中, $x_{i^*}$ , $x_i^*$ , $p_{j^*}$ , $p_j^*$ , $\alpha_{i^*}$ , $\alpha_i^*$ 分别为状态、参数和阶数的上、下界。令  $\mathcal{J}$ = [0,*T*] ×  $W_{ad}$  ×  $P_{ad}$ ,给出如下 假设:

假设1 给定 $i \in \Omega f^i$ 满足以下条件:

(a) 对任意的( $t x_1 p_1$ ) ( $t x_2 p_2$ )  $\in \mathcal{T}$ 存在常数  $L f^i(t x p)$  满足 Lipschitz 条件:

 $\|f^{i}(t x_{1} p_{1}) - f^{i}(t x_{2} p_{2})\| \leq L(\|x_{1} - x_{2}\| + \|p_{1} - p_{2}\|);$ 

(b) 对任意的( $t \times p$ )  $\in \mathscr{J}$  存在常数 K,  $f^{i}(t \times p)$  满足线性增长条件:

$$f^{i}(t \ \mathbf{x}(t) \ \mathbf{p}) \parallel \leq K(1 + \parallel \mathbf{x} \parallel);$$

 $(c) f^{t}$ 关于 x 的偏导数连续,关于时间 t 是连续可微的。

由假设1,分数阶切换系统(1)存在以下性质:

性质 3 给定( $\alpha p$ )  $\in \mathscr{I} \times P_{ad}$ ,分数阶切换系统存在唯一解,记为  $x(t \mid \alpha p)$ ,且满足

$$\boldsymbol{x}(t \mid \boldsymbol{\alpha} \boldsymbol{p}) = \boldsymbol{x}_0 + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\boldsymbol{\alpha})} \int_0^t (t - \tau)^{\boldsymbol{\alpha} - 1} f^{j(\tau)}(\tau \boldsymbol{x}(\tau) \boldsymbol{p}) d\tau , \qquad (3)$$

其中, $\alpha$ 在具体的分量式中取对应的分量值。

性质 4 任给( $\alpha p$ )  $\in \mathscr{D} \times P_{ad}$ ,分数阶切换系统的解  $x(t | \alpha p)$  关于( $\alpha p$ ) 一致有界。

证明 不失一般性 ,假设  $\alpha$  为标量值 ,且设  $\| x_0 \| \leq M_0$  ,对任意的( $\alpha p$ )  $\in \mathscr{T} \times P_{ad}$  ,由式(2)、(3) 可得:

$$\| \mathbf{x}(t \mid \alpha \ \mathbf{p}) \| \leq M_0 + \frac{K}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t - \tau)^{\alpha - 1} (1 + \| \mathbf{x}(\tau \mid \alpha \ \mathbf{p}) \|) \, \mathrm{d}\tau \leq$$

$$M_0 + \frac{K}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)} (t - \tau)^{\alpha} \Big|_0^T + \frac{K}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t - \tau)^{\alpha - 1} \| \mathbf{x}(\tau \mid \alpha \ \mathbf{p}) \| \, \mathrm{d}\tau \leq$$

$$M_0 + \frac{KT^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)} + \frac{K}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t - \tau)^{\alpha - 1} \| \mathbf{x}(\tau \mid \alpha \ \mathbf{p}) \| \, \mathrm{d}\tau \, \mathrm{$$

令  $M = M_0 + \frac{KT^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)}$ , 应用 Gronwall-Bellman 定理 进一步得到

$$\| \mathbf{x}(t \mid \alpha \ \mathbf{p}) \| \leq M + M \int_{0}^{t} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}s} \Big[ -\exp\left(\frac{K}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}(t-s)^{\alpha}\right) \Big] \,\mathrm{d}s - \exp\left(\frac{K}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}(t-s)^{\alpha}\right) \Big|_{0}^{t} \leq M + M \Big[ \exp\left(\frac{K}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}t^{\alpha}\right) - 1 \Big] \leq M \cdot \exp\left(\frac{K}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}T^{\alpha}\right) ,$$

这说明 $x(t \mid \alpha p)$ 关于( $\alpha p$ )一致有界。

### 3 分数阶切换系统参数辨识问题

考虑如下分数阶切换系统参数辨识问题:

$$(P): \begin{cases} \min J_0(\boldsymbol{\alpha} \boldsymbol{p}) = \boldsymbol{\Phi}_0(\boldsymbol{x}(T | \boldsymbol{\alpha} \boldsymbol{p})) + \int_0^T L_0(t | \boldsymbol{x}(t | \boldsymbol{\alpha} \boldsymbol{p}) | \boldsymbol{p}) dt ,\\ \text{s. t. } J_\ell(\boldsymbol{\alpha} \boldsymbol{p}) = \boldsymbol{\Phi}_\ell(\boldsymbol{x}(T | \boldsymbol{\alpha} \boldsymbol{p})) + \int_0^T L_\ell(t | \boldsymbol{x}(t | \boldsymbol{\alpha} \boldsymbol{p}) | \boldsymbol{p}) dt = 0 \ \ell = 1 \ 2 \ ; \cdots \ M_e \ , \end{cases}$$
(4)
$$J_\ell(\boldsymbol{\alpha} \boldsymbol{p}) = \boldsymbol{\Phi}_\ell(\boldsymbol{x}(T | \boldsymbol{\alpha} \boldsymbol{p})) + \int_0^T L_\ell(t | \boldsymbol{x}(t | \boldsymbol{\alpha} \boldsymbol{p}) | \boldsymbol{p}) dt \ge 0 \ , \ell = M_e + 1 \ M_e + 2 \ ; \cdots \ M \ , \end{cases}$$

其中, $\Phi_{\ell}$ 和 $L_{\ell}(\ell = 0, 1, \dots, M)$ 为给定实值函数,且连续可微。

为构造基于梯度的优化算法,下面给出性能指标与约束关于 p 的梯度公式。

定义 Hamiltonian 函数

 $H_{\ell}(t \mathbf{x}(t) \mathbf{p} \mathbf{\lambda}_{\ell}(t)) = L_{\ell}(t \mathbf{x}(t) \mathbf{p}) + \mathbf{\lambda}_{\ell}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \mathbf{f}^{j(t)}(t \mathbf{x}(t) \mathbf{p}) ,$ 

其中  $\boldsymbol{\lambda}_{\ell}(\cdot) \in \mathbf{R}^n$  为协态向量 则性能指标和约束可以转化为

$$J_{\ell}(\boldsymbol{\alpha} \boldsymbol{p}) = \Phi_{\ell}(\boldsymbol{x}(T | \boldsymbol{\alpha} \boldsymbol{p})) + \int_{0}^{T} [H_{\ell}(t \boldsymbol{x}(t) \boldsymbol{p} \boldsymbol{\lambda}_{\ell}(t)) - \boldsymbol{\lambda}_{\ell}^{T}(t) \boldsymbol{f}^{j(t)}(t \boldsymbol{x}(t) \boldsymbol{p})] dt.$$

由链式法则,可以得到 $J_{\ell}(\alpha p)$ 关于p的偏导数为

$$\frac{\partial J_{\ell}(\boldsymbol{\alpha} \boldsymbol{p})}{\partial \boldsymbol{p}} = \frac{\partial \Phi_{\ell}(\boldsymbol{x}(T \mid \boldsymbol{\alpha} \boldsymbol{p}))}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{x}(T \mid \boldsymbol{\alpha} \boldsymbol{p})}{\partial \boldsymbol{p}} + \int_{0}^{T} \left\{ \frac{\partial H_{\ell}(t \mid \boldsymbol{x}(t) \mid \boldsymbol{p} \mid \boldsymbol{\lambda}_{\ell}(t))}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{x}(t \mid \boldsymbol{\alpha} \mid \boldsymbol{p})}{\partial \boldsymbol{p}} + \frac{\partial H_{\ell}(t \mid \boldsymbol{x}(t) \mid \boldsymbol{p} \mid \boldsymbol{\lambda}_{\ell}(t))}{\partial \boldsymbol{p}} - \frac{\partial H_{\ell}(t \mid \boldsymbol{x}(t) \mid \boldsymbol{p} \mid \boldsymbol{\lambda}_{\ell}(t))}{\partial \boldsymbol{p}} + \frac{\partial H_{\ell}(t \mid \boldsymbol{x}(t) \mid \boldsymbol{p} \mid \boldsymbol{\lambda}_{\ell}(t))}{\partial \boldsymbol{p}} - \frac{\partial H_{\ell}(t \mid \boldsymbol{x}(t) \mid \boldsymbol{p} \mid \boldsymbol{\lambda}_{\ell}(t))}{\partial \boldsymbol{p}} + \frac{\partial H_{\ell}(t \mid \boldsymbol{x}(t) \mid \boldsymbol{p} \mid \boldsymbol{\lambda}_{\ell}(t))}{\partial \boldsymbol{p}} - 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\frac{\partial H_{\ell}(t \mid \boldsymbol{x}(t) \mid \boldsymbol{p} \mid \boldsymbol{\lambda}_{\ell}(t))}{\partial \boldsymbol{p}} - \frac{\partial H_{\ell}(t \mid \boldsymbol{x}(t) \mid \boldsymbol{p} \mid \boldsymbol{\lambda}_{\ell}(t))}{\partial \boldsymbol{p}} - \frac{\partial H_{\ell}(t \mid \boldsymbol{x}(t) \mid \boldsymbol{p} \mid \boldsymbol{\lambda}_{\ell}(t))}{\partial \boldsymbol{p}} - \frac{\partial H_{\ell}(t \mid \boldsymbol{x}(t) \mid \boldsymbol{p} \mid \boldsymbol{\lambda}_{\ell}(t))}{\partial \boldsymbol{p}} - \frac{\partial H_{\ell}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\lambda}_{\ell}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \left[ \frac{\partial f^{j(t)}(t \ \boldsymbol{x}(t) \ \boldsymbol{p})}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{x}(t \ \boldsymbol{\alpha} \ \boldsymbol{p})}{\partial \boldsymbol{p}} + \frac{\partial f^{j(t)}(t \ \boldsymbol{x}(t) \ \boldsymbol{p})}{\partial \boldsymbol{p}} \right] \right] \mathrm{d}t_{\circ}$$
(5)

令  $\Delta x(t) = \frac{\partial x(t \mid \alpha p)}{\partial p}$ ,引入辅助动态系统:

$$\begin{cases} {}_{0}^{C} D_{t}^{\alpha} \Delta \mathbf{x}(t) = \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}^{j(t)}(t \mathbf{x}(t) \mathbf{p})}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \Delta \mathbf{x}(t) + \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}^{j(t)}(t \mathbf{x}(t) \mathbf{p})}{\partial \mathbf{p}}, t \in [0, T], \\ \Delta \mathbf{x}(0) = \mathbf{0}. \end{cases}$$
(6)

由分部积分公式,可得

$$\int_{0}^{T} \boldsymbol{\lambda}_{\ell}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \,_{0}^{c} \mathrm{D}_{\iota}^{\alpha} \,\Delta \boldsymbol{x}(t) \,\mathrm{d}t = \int_{0}^{T} \mathrm{D}_{T}^{\alpha} \,\boldsymbol{\lambda}_{\ell}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \cdot \Delta \boldsymbol{x}(t) \,\mathrm{d}t + {}_{\iota} I_{T}^{1-\alpha} \boldsymbol{\lambda}_{\ell}(t) \,\Delta \boldsymbol{x}(t) \Big|_{0}^{T} \,. \tag{7}$$

选取协态  $\lambda_{\ell}(\cdot)$ ,满足下列协态方程:

$$\begin{cases} {}_{t} D_{T}^{\alpha} \boldsymbol{\lambda}_{\ell}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) = \frac{\partial H_{\ell}(t \ \boldsymbol{x}(t) \ \boldsymbol{p} \ \boldsymbol{\lambda}_{\ell}(t))}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}, \\ {}_{t} I_{T}^{1-\alpha} \boldsymbol{\lambda}_{\ell}(t) \mid_{t=T} = \frac{\partial \Phi(\boldsymbol{x}(T| \ \boldsymbol{\alpha} \ \boldsymbol{p}))}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}. \end{cases}$$
(8)

将式(6)~(8)代入式(5)得到

$$\frac{\partial J_{\ell}(\boldsymbol{\alpha} \boldsymbol{p})}{\partial \boldsymbol{p}} = \int_{0}^{T} \frac{\partial H_{\ell}(t \boldsymbol{x}(t) \boldsymbol{p} \boldsymbol{\lambda}_{\ell}(t))}{\partial \boldsymbol{p}} dt = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \int_{t_{i-1}}^{t_{i}} \frac{\partial H_{\ell}^{i}(t \boldsymbol{x}(t) \boldsymbol{p} \boldsymbol{\lambda}_{\ell}(t))}{\partial \boldsymbol{p}} dt , \qquad (9)$$

其中, $H_{\ell}^{i}$  是 $H_{\ell}$  在子区间 [ $t_{i-1}$   $t_{i}$ ] 上的取值  $i = 1 \ 2 \ \cdots \ N_{\circ}$ 

### 4 优化算法

为辨识参数 p 的同时辨识阶数  $\alpha$  将构造一个双层优化算法 其外层采用并行粒子群算法辨识阶数  $\alpha$  ,内层采用序列二次规划方法求解参数 p。

算法1(外层算法)

1°分配 $n_l$ 个进程,记l为进程ID号,设种群规模为 $P_{size}$ ,计算每个进程上的粒子数为 $K = P_{size}/n_l$ ;在 根进程上读取 $x_{i*}$   $x_i^*$   $p_{j*}$   $p_j^*$   $\alpha_{i*}$   $\alpha_i^*$ ,并广播到所有进程。

2°在每个进程上执行以下步骤:

(a) 在*②*中随机生成*K*个粒子 记粒子的位置为 $\alpha^{k} \in \mathcal{T}$ 粒子的速度为 $v_{i}^{k} \in [V_{\min}, V_{\max}]$  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ,  $k = 1, 2, \dots, K$ 。令 $g_{\text{best}} = M_{\sup}, p_{\text{best}}^{k} = M_{\sup}, 其 \cap M_{\sup}$ 是充分大的常数。设最大迭代次数为 $M_{\text{iter}}, p^{0} \in P_{\text{ad}}$ 为初值。置 $I_{\text{iter}} = 1$ 。

(b) 令 $p = p^0$  调用算法 2 得到  $J(\alpha^k p^*)$  其中 $p^*$  为算法 2 得到的最优参数。

(c) 
$$\exists J(\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{k} \boldsymbol{p}^{*}) < p_{\text{best}}^{k}$$
,  $\boldsymbol{\beta} p_{\text{best}}^{k} = J(\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{k} \boldsymbol{p}^{*}) \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{\text{best}}^{k} = \boldsymbol{\alpha}^{k} \boldsymbol{k} = 1 \ 2 \ \cdots \ K_{\circ}$ 

3° 收集所有进程上的参数组( $\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{k} \boldsymbol{p}^{*}$ ) 和  $p_{\text{best}}^{k}$  到根进程。

4°在根进程上执行操作: 若  $p_{\text{best}}^k < g_{\text{best}}$  ;令  $g_{\text{best}} = p_{\text{best}}^k \alpha^* = \alpha_{\text{best}}^k k = 1 2 ; \cdots K_{\circ}$ 

5°广播 $\alpha^*$  g<sub>best</sub> 到所有进程。

6°在每个进程上执行以下步骤:

若 $I_{iter} < M_{iter}$ ,更新粒子的速度和位置

$$v_i^k := \omega(I_{iter}) v_i^k + c_1 r_1(\alpha_{best i}^k - \alpha_i^k) + c_2 r_2(\alpha_i^* - \alpha_i^k) ,$$
  
$$\alpha_i^k := \alpha_i^k + v_i^k \ i = 1 \ 2 \ \cdots \ n \ k = 1 \ 2 \ \cdots \ K ,$$

其中:  $\omega(I_{iter})$  为惯性权重 ,由  $\omega(I_{iter}) = \omega_{min} + (\omega_{max} - \omega_{min}) \exp\left(-\frac{3I_{iter}^2}{M_{iter}^2}\right)$  更新  $\omega_{max} \omega_{min}$  分别为最大和最

小惯性因子;  $c_1 \ \pi c_2$ 是控制常数  $r_1 \ \pi r_2$ 是 [0,1] 上均匀分布的随机数。令  $I_{iter} = I_{iter} + 1$  转步骤 2°(b); 否则 算法停止。

算法 2(内层算法)

1° 给定( $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$   $\boldsymbol{p}$ )  $\in \mathscr{T} \times P_{ad}$ ,置  $I_{iter} = 1$ 。

2°采用 G-L方法<sup>[17]</sup> 计算分数阶状态方程(1) 及协态方程(8)。

3° 按式(4) 和(9) 计算性能指标、约束以及它们关于 p 的梯度。

4°采用序列二次规划方法求解问题(P)。若满足停机准则,得到  $J(\alpha p^*)$  及  $p^*$ ,返回算法 1; 否则,更新参数 p, 令  $I_{iter} = I_{iter} + 1$ ,转该步骤 2°。

### 5 数值模拟

考虑用微生物发酵生产13-丙二醇实际问题验证算法的有效性。模型如下:

$$\begin{cases} {}_{0}^{C} D_{t}^{\alpha_{1}} x_{1}(t) = (\mu - d) x_{1} - \frac{v_{1} + v_{2}}{x_{7}} x_{1} , \\ {}_{0}^{C} D_{t}^{\alpha_{2}} x_{2}(t) = -q_{2}x_{1} + \frac{v_{1}(C_{s0} - x_{2})}{x_{7}} - \frac{v_{2}}{x_{7}} x_{2} , \\ {}_{0}^{C} D_{t}^{\alpha_{i}} x_{i}(t) = -q_{i}x_{1} - \frac{v_{1} + v_{2}}{x_{7}} x_{i} , i = 3 \ A \ 5 , \\ {}_{0}^{C} D_{t}^{\alpha_{6}} x_{6}(t) = \frac{v_{1}x_{6}}{x_{7}} + v_{2} \frac{Q - x_{6}}{x_{7}} , \\ {}_{0}^{C} D_{t}^{\alpha_{7}} x_{7}(t) = v_{1} + v_{2} , \end{cases}$$

其中:  $\mathbf{x}(t) = (x_1(t) \ x_2(t) \ x_3(t) \ x_4(t) \ x_5(t) \ x_6(t) \ x_7(t))^{\mathrm{T}}$ 为胞外生物量、甘油、1 3-丙二醇、乙酸、 乙醇、Na<sup>+</sup> 的浓度以及溶液体积;  $\mu$  是细胞的比生长速率  $q_i(i=2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5)$ 分别是甘油的比消耗速率、1 3 -PD、乙酸和乙醇浓度的比生成速率 ,表示为

$$\begin{cases} \mu = \mu_m \frac{x_2}{x_2 + k_s} \prod_{i=2}^{5} \left( 1 - \frac{x_i}{x_i^*} \right) , \\ q_2 = m_2 + \frac{\mu}{Y_2} + \Delta_2 \frac{x_2}{x_2 + K_2} , \\ q_i = m_i + \mu Y_i + \Delta_i \frac{x_2}{x_2 + K_i} , i = 3 \ \text{A} \ \text{5} , \end{cases}$$

初始状态为  $x^0 = (0.155 \ A34.783 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 2)^T \ d = 0.025$ 为细胞的比衰变率<sup>[18]</sup> 注入甘油和碱的浓度 分别为  $C_{s0} = 12\ 888\ \text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \ Q = 5000\ \text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 。

令  $p = (\mu_m k_s m_2 ; \dots m_5 \Delta_2 ; \dots \Delta_5 ; Y_2 ; \dots Y_5 K_2 ; \dots K_5)^{\mathrm{T}} \in P_{\mathrm{ad}}$  是待辨识参数  $\alpha = (\alpha_1 \alpha_2 ; \dots , \alpha_7)^{\mathrm{T}} \in \mathscr{T}$ 是待辨识阶数。整个发酵过程共有 4 种切换模式 ,由  $v_1$  和  $v_2$  的不同取值确定。

模式 0:  $v_1 = v_2 = 0$  L • h<sup>-1</sup>,甘油与碱都不进行流加;

模式 1:  $v_1 = 0$  L • h<sup>-1</sup>  $p_2 = 0.10$  L • h<sup>-1</sup> ,仅流加碱;

模式 2:  $v_1 = 0.80 \text{ L} \cdot \text{h}^{-1} p_2 = 0 \text{ L} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$  (双流加甘油;

模式 3:  $v_1 = 0.80 \text{ L} \cdot \text{h}^{-1} p_2 = 0.10 \text{ L} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ ,甘油与碱都进行流加。

切换是由碱和甘油的不同流加策略确定,由于发酵液的 pH 值应控制在范围 [6.48 6.52],从而当 发酵液 pH 值低于下限时,则流加碱,高于上限时,则停止流加。甘油的流加策略为每间隔 100 s 流加 1 次,注入时长详见表 1。

为辨识系统参数和阶数 选取 18 组实验数据作为对照 记为 $y_{\eta}^{l}$   $\eta \in \{1 \ 2 \ \cdots \ 7\}$   $l \in \{1 \ 2 \ \cdots \ 18\}$ 。 令  $x_{\eta}(t_{l} | \alpha p)$  为  $t_{l}$  时刻状态的计算值 则性能指标可表示为

$$J(\boldsymbol{\alpha} \boldsymbol{p}) = \sum_{\eta=1}^{7} \sum_{l=1}^{18} \left\| \frac{\boldsymbol{x}_{\eta}(t_{l} | \boldsymbol{\alpha} \boldsymbol{p}) - \boldsymbol{y}_{\eta}^{l}}{\boldsymbol{y}_{\eta}^{l}} \right\|^{2} \circ$$

表 1 甘油流加策略 Tab. 1 The feeding strategy of glycerol

时间/h	[0,10]	(10,12]	(12,15]	(15,18]	(18 20]	(20 22 ]	(22 24]
注入时长/s	0	1.25	1.61	1.65	2.22	2.32	1.77
时间/h	(24 26 ]	(26 28 ]	(28,30]	(30,32]	(32,34]	(34,36]	(36,39]
注入时长/s	1.89	1.23	1.00	0.76	0.97	1.58	0.89

由于实验数据存在中间时刻节点,选取协态 $\lambda(\cdot)$ 满足

$$\begin{cases} {}_{t} D_{T}^{\alpha} \boldsymbol{\lambda}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) = \frac{\partial H(t \boldsymbol{x}(t) \boldsymbol{p} \boldsymbol{\lambda}(t))}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}, \\ {}_{t} I_{t_{l}}^{1-\alpha} \boldsymbol{\lambda}(t) \end{vmatrix} |_{t=t_{l}} = \frac{\partial \Phi(\boldsymbol{x}(t_{l} | \boldsymbol{\alpha} \boldsymbol{p}))}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}} t \in [t_{l-1} t_{l}), \end{cases}$$

且梯度为

$$\frac{\partial J(\boldsymbol{\alpha} \boldsymbol{p})}{\partial \boldsymbol{p}} = \sum_{l=1}^{18} \sum_{i \in I_N} \int_{\iota_{l\,i-1}}^{\iota_{l\,i}} \frac{\partial H^{l\,i}(t\,\boldsymbol{x}(t)\,\boldsymbol{p}\,\boldsymbol{\lambda}(t))}{\partial \boldsymbol{p}} dt$$

其中, $H^{l_i}$ 是H在子区间[ $t_{l_{i-1}}, t_{l_i}$ )  $\subset$  [ $t_{l-1}, t_l$ )上的取值  $l \in \{1, 2, \dots, 18\}$   $i \in I_N$ 。

以 C++为编程语言,在并行计算机上(双 CPU,每 CPU 18 核)共分配 36 个进程,进行 8 次数值实 验;数值解步长取为1/3600,内外层最大迭代次数为300。最优辨识结果见表2、3 将辨识结果代入本文 建立的数学模型中,可以更好地描述实际实验过程。本文所提方法与文献[19]的对比结果详见表4,可 以看到,产物1 3-PD 浓度的相对误差降低,平均相对误差降低约50%。各物质的反应曲线如图1所 示,可以看到 模型中各物质浓度计算值与实际数据拟合程度更高。综合以上结果,与文献[19]相比, 本文所辨识参数的误差减小,与实际发酵过程较为近似。

#### 表2 阶数辨识结果

Tab. 2 The identified results for the orders

阶数	$\alpha_1$	$\alpha_2$	$\alpha_3$	$lpha_4$	$\alpha_5$	$\alpha_6$	$\alpha_7$
辨识结果	0.892 533	0.986 158	0. 590 776	0.737 104	0.993748	0. 599 042	0.631 108

Tab. 3 The identified results for the system parameters							
参数	$\mu_{\scriptscriptstyle m}$	$k_s$	$m_2$	$Y_2$	$\Delta_2$	<i>K</i> <sub>2</sub>	
辨识结果	0. 130 911	0.260 51	78.656 8	0.765 67	9.179 82	33. 899 7	
参数	<i>m</i> <sub>3</sub>	Y <sub>3</sub>	$\Delta_3$	<i>K</i> <sub>3</sub>	$m_4$	$Y_4$	
辨识结果	8.109 35	95.454 3	10.171 8	132. 599	1.58675	17.084 8	
参数	$\Delta_4$	$K_4$	$m_5$	$Y_5$	$\Delta_5$	<i>K</i> <sub>5</sub>	
辨识结果	0.755 239	185.968	4.043 33	13.767 3	1.006 62	56.461 7	

表3 系统参数辨识结果

表4 终端状态的相对误差比较结果

Tab. 4 The relative error comparison results of teminal states

					%
状态变量	文献[19]	本文	状态变量	文献[19]	本文
$x_1$	8.68	6.68	<i>x</i> <sub>5</sub>	15.60	9.39
<i>x</i> <sub>2</sub>	19.70	13.86	<i>x</i> <sub>6</sub>	20.30	5.03
<i>x</i> <sub>3</sub>	4.39	1.63	<i>x</i> <sub>7</sub>	11.60	0.01
$x_4$	10.80	5.34	平均相对误差	13.01	6.01



Fig. 1 The comparisons between the terminal calculated results and experimental values

# 6 结论

# 本文主要研究了分数阶切换系统参数辨识问题 构造了基于并行粒子群混合序列二次规划的双层 优化算法。通过构造分数阶批式流加发酵模型对本文所提方法进行验证,数据结果优于已有的整数阶 模型结果,说明了分数阶方法对批式流加发酵建模的有效性。

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### Parameter Identification of Switched System in Caputo Fractional Derivative

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**Abstract**: In this paper ,the parameter identification problem of switched system based on Caputo fractional derivative is studied. The boundedness of system solutions is also proved ,and the gradients of the cost and constraints with respect to parameters are derived. In order to identify the system parameters and fractional orders a bi-level optimization algorithm was constructed. In the outer level a parallel particle swarm optimization was used to identify the order ,and the sequential quadratic programming algorithm was adopted to identify the parameters in the inner level. Finally ,the validity of the method was verified by a numerical simulation for an actual fermentation process.

Keywords: Caputo fractional derivative; switched system; parameter identification

(责任编辑 顾建忠)