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第一章 作业

参考答案

1—1. 求模拟结构图, 并建立其状态空间表达式。

解: 状态方程:

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_2 \quad \dot{x}_2 = \frac{K_b}{J_2} x_3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_3 &= \frac{1}{J_1} (x_5 + K_p (x_6 - x_3) - x_4) \\ &= -\frac{K_p}{J_1} x_3 - \frac{1}{J_1} x_4 + \frac{1}{J_1} x_5 + \frac{K_p}{J_1} x_6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{x}_4 = K_n x_3 \quad \dot{x}_5 = K_1 (x_6 - x_3) = -K_1 x_3 + K_1 x_6$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_6 &= \left[(u - x_1) \frac{K_1}{K_p} - \frac{K_1}{K_p} x_6 \right] \\ &= -\frac{K_1}{K_p} x_1 - \frac{K_1}{K_p} x_6 + \frac{K_1}{K_p} u \end{aligned}$$

输出方程: $\theta = x_1$

矩阵形式: $\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{B}u$
 $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{C}\mathbf{x}$

其中:

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{K_b}{J_2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{K_p}{J_1} & -\frac{1}{J_1} & \frac{1}{J_1} & \frac{K_p}{J_1} \\ 0 & 0 & K_n & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -K_1 & 0 & 0 & K_1 \\ -\frac{K_1}{K_p} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{K_1}{K_p} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{K_1}{K_p} \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$\mathbf{C} = [1 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0];$$

1—3. 图 1—29 机械系统。 $M_1 M_2$ 受外力作用 $f_1 f_2$ 作用, 求 $M_1 M_2$ 运动速度输出的状态空间表达式。

解: 微分方程

$$M_1 \dot{y}_1 = f_1 - K_1(c_1 - c_2) - B_1(y_1 - y_2)$$

$$M_2 \dot{y}_2 = f_2 - K_2 c_2 - B_2 y_2 + K_1(c_1 - c_2) + B_1(y_1 - y_2)$$

设状态变量 $\mathbf{x} = [c_1 \quad c_2 \quad y_1 \quad y_2]^T$

$$\mathbf{y} = [y_1 \quad y_2]^T, \quad \mathbf{u} = [f_1 \quad f_2]^T$$

令 $x_1 = c_1, \quad x_2 = c_2, \quad x_3 = y_1, \quad x_4 = y_2$

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_3$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = x_4$$

$$\dot{x}_3 = -\frac{K_1}{M_1} x_1 + \frac{K_1}{M_1} x_2 - \frac{B_1}{M_1} x_3 + \frac{B_1}{M_1} x_4 + \frac{1}{M_1} f_1$$

$$\dot{x}_4 = \frac{K_1}{M_2} x_1 - \frac{K_1 + K_2}{M_2} x_2 - \frac{B_1 + B_2}{M_2} x_4 + \frac{B_1}{M_2} x_3 + \frac{1}{M_2} f_2$$

所以 $\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{Ax} + \mathbf{Bu}$

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{Cx}$$

其中:

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{K_1}{M_1} & \frac{K_1}{M_1} & -\frac{B_1}{M_1} & \frac{B_1}{M_1} \\ \frac{K_1}{M_2} & -\frac{K_1 + K_2}{M_2} & \frac{B_1}{M_2} & -\frac{B_1 + B_2}{M_2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{M_1} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{M_2} \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{C} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

1—5. 根据微分方程，写状态方程，画模拟结构图。

$$(1) \ddot{y} + 5\dot{y} + 7y = \dot{u} + 2u$$

解：相当于传递函数中有零点的情况。

$$\text{即 } G(s) = \frac{s+2}{s^3 + 5s^2 + 7s + 3}$$

$$\text{即： } a_0 = 3 \quad a_1 = 7 \quad a_2 = 5$$

$$b_0 = 2, \quad b_1 = 1, \quad b_2 = 0, \quad b_3 = 0$$

所以

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -a_0 & -a_1 & -a_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -3 & -7 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = [(b_0 - a_0 b_n) \cdots (b_{n-1} - a_{n-1} b_n)]$$

$$= [2 \quad 1 \quad 0]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{或者} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_3 \\ \beta_2 \\ \beta_1 \\ \beta_0 \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ a_2 & 1 & & \\ a_1 & a_2 & 1 & \\ a_0 & a_1 & a_2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} b_3 \\ b_2 \\ b_1 \\ b_0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ -a_2 & & 1 & \\ a_2^2 - a_1 & & -a_2 & 1 \\ 2a_1a_2 - a_2^3 - a_0 & a_2^2 - a_1 & -a_2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_3 \\ b_2 \\ b_1 \\ b_0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -5 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 5^2 - 7 & -5 & 1 & 0 \\ 70 - 125 - 3 & 5^2 - 7 & -5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \\
 B &= (\beta_2 \quad \beta_1 \quad \beta_0)^T = (0 \quad 1 \quad -3)^T \\
 C &= [1 \quad 0 \quad 0]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \ddot{y} + 5\dot{y} + 7y = \ddot{u} + 3\dot{u} + 2u$$

$$G(s) = \frac{s^2 + 3s + 2}{s^3 + 5s^2 + 7s + 3}$$

因为分母未变，故状态方程不变，只输出方程不同。

$$b_3 = 0, \quad b_2 = 1, \quad b_1 = 3, \quad b_0 = 2$$

$$C = [2 \quad 3 \quad 1]$$

或者

$$\begin{pmatrix} \beta_3 \\ \beta_2 \\ \beta_1 \\ \beta_0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -5 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 5^2 - 7 & -5 & 1 & 0 \\ 70 - 125 - 3 & 5^2 - 7 & -5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -2 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}; \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

1—7. 已知状态空间表达式, 画模拟结构图, 求传递函数。

解: 这是一个单输入单输出系统:

$$W(s) = C(SI - A)^{-1}B + d$$

$$= [0 \ 0 \ 1](SI - A)^{-1} [0 \ 1 \ 2]^T$$

$$= [0 \ 0 \ 1] \begin{bmatrix} S & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & S+3 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & S+3 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} (S+3)^2 & S+3 & 0 \\ -2(S+3) & S(S+3) & 0 \\ -S-5 & S-1 & S^2+3S+2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}}{S(S+3)^2 + 2(S+3)}$$

$$= \frac{\begin{bmatrix} -S-5 & S-1 & S^2+3S+2 \end{bmatrix} [0 \ 1 \ 2]^T}{S^3 + 6S^2 + 11S + 6}$$

$$= \frac{2S^2 + 7S + 3}{S^3 + 6S^2 + 11S + 6} = \frac{2S + 1}{(S+1)(S+2)}$$

1—9. 化状态空间表达式成约当标准型

$$(1) \quad |\lambda I - A| = 0 \quad \lambda_1 = -1 \quad \lambda_2 = -3$$

$$A\mathbf{P}_1 = \lambda_1 \mathbf{P}_1 \quad \mathbf{P}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad A\mathbf{P}_2 = \lambda_2 \mathbf{P}_2 \quad \mathbf{P}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T = [\mathbf{P}_1 \quad \mathbf{P}_2] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad T^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \quad B' = T^{-1}B = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C' = CT = [1 \quad 1]$$

$$(2) \quad |\lambda I - A| = 0 \quad \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 3 \quad \lambda_3 = 1$$

$$A\mathbf{P}_1 = \lambda_1 \mathbf{P}_1 \quad \mathbf{P}_1 = [1 \quad 1 \quad 1]^T$$

$$\lambda_1 \mathbf{P}_2 - A\mathbf{P}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{P}_2 = - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{P}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 或 } \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 或 } \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_3 \mathbf{P}_3 = \mathbf{A} \mathbf{P}_3 \quad \mathbf{P}_3 = [0 \quad 2 \quad 1]^T$$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{或} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{或} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J = T^{-1} \mathbf{A} T = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T^{-1} \mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 13 & -3 \\ -5 & 2 \\ -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \text{或} \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -1 \\ -5 & 2 \\ -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \text{或} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -5 & 2 \\ -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$CT = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \text{或} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \text{或} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

1-11. 求传递函数

$$\begin{aligned}
 W(s) &= W_1(s)[I + W_2(s)W_1(s)]^{-1} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{S+1} & -\frac{1}{S} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{S+2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{S+2}{S+1} & -\frac{1}{S} \\ 0 & \frac{S+3}{S+2} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \\
 &= \frac{S+1}{S+3} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{S+1} & -\frac{1}{S} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{S+2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{S+3}{S+2} & \frac{1}{S} \\ 0 & \frac{S+2}{S+1} \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{S+1} & -\frac{1}{S} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{S+2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{S+1}{S+2} & \frac{S+1}{S(S+3)} \\ 0 & \frac{S+2}{S+3} \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{S+2} & \frac{-S-1}{S(S+3)} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{S+3} \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

存在问题:

1. 作业不能没有中间步骤;
2. 状态空间表达式应写成矩阵型式;

第二章 作业

参考答案

2-4. 用三种方法计算 e^{At} (**定义法**, 约当标准型, 拉氏反变换, 凯莱哈密顿)

$$(1) A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

直接法 (不提倡使用, 除非针对一些特例):

$$\begin{aligned} e^{At} &= I + At + \frac{1}{2!} A^2 t^2 + \frac{1}{3!} A^3 t^3 + \dots \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 - 4 \cdot \frac{t^2}{2!} + 16 \cdot \frac{t^4}{4!} - 64 \cdot \frac{t^6}{6!} + \dots, & -t + 4 \cdot \frac{t^3}{3!} - 16 \cdot \frac{t^5}{5!} + \dots \\ 4t - 16 \cdot \frac{t^3}{3!} + 64 \cdot \frac{t^5}{5!} + \dots, & 1 - 4 \cdot \frac{t^2}{2!} + 16 \cdot \frac{t^4}{4!} - 64 \cdot \frac{t^6}{6!} + \dots \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

约当型法:

$$|\lambda I - A| = 0 \quad \lambda_{1,2} = \pm 2j$$

$$AP_1 = \lambda_1 P_1 \quad P_1 = [1 \quad -2j]^T$$

$$AP_2 = \lambda_2 P_2 \quad P_2 = [1 \quad 2j]^T$$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2j & 2j \end{bmatrix}$$

$$e^{At} = Te^{\Lambda t}T^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cos 2t & -\sin 2t \\ 4 \sin 2t & 2 \cos 2t \end{bmatrix}$$

拉氏反变换法:

$$(SI - A)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} S & 1 \\ -4 & S \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{S^2 + 4} \begin{pmatrix} S & -1 \\ 4 & S \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e^{At} = L^{-1}[(SI - A)^{-1}] = \begin{bmatrix} \cos 2t & -\frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \\ 2 \sin 2t & \cos 2t \end{bmatrix}$$

凯莱哈密顿法: $\lambda_{1,2} = \pm 2j$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_0(t) \\ \alpha_1(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \lambda_1 \\ 1 & \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} e^{\lambda_1 t} \\ e^{\lambda_2 t} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 2(e^{2jt} + e^{-2jt}) \\ -j(e^{2jt} - e^{-2jt}) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$e^{At} = \alpha_0(t)I + \alpha_1(t)A$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cos 2t & -\sin 2t \\ 4 \sin 2t & 2 \cos 2t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(2) \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

直接法:

$$e^{At} = I + At + \frac{1}{2!}A^2t^2 + \frac{1}{3!}A^3t^3 + \dots$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1+t+5 \cdot \frac{t^2}{2!} + \frac{13}{6}t^3 \dots, & t+t^2 + \frac{7}{6}t^3 \dots \\ 4t+4t^2 + \frac{28}{6}t^3 \dots, & 1+t+5 \cdot \frac{t^2}{2!} + \frac{13}{6}t^3 \dots \end{bmatrix}$$

约当法 $T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}; T^{-1} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$e^{At} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 2(e^{3t} + e^{-t}), & e^{3t} - e^{-t} \\ 4(e^{3t} - e^{-t}) & 2(e^{3t} + e^{-t}) \end{bmatrix}$$

拉氏反变换法

$$[sI - A]^{-1} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 2(\frac{1}{s-3} + \frac{1}{s+1}), & (\frac{1}{s-3} - \frac{1}{s+1}) \\ 4(\frac{1}{s-3} - \frac{1}{s+1}), & 2(\frac{1}{s-3} + \frac{1}{s+1}) \end{bmatrix}$$

e^{At} 同上

凯莱哈密顿: $\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_0(t) \\ \alpha_1(t) \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} e^{3t} + 3e^{-t} \\ e^{3t} - e^{-t} \end{bmatrix}$

$e^{At} = \alpha_0 I + \alpha_1 T$ 同上

2-6. 求下列状态空间表达式的解:

$$\dot{\vec{x}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \vec{x} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} u$$

$$y = (1, 0) \vec{x}$$

初始状态 $\vec{x}(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 输入 $u(t)$ 是单位阶跃函数。

根据直接法求 e^{At} .

$$e^{At} = I + At + \frac{A^2}{2!} t^2 + \dots = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{x} = e^{At} \mathbf{x}_0 + \int_0^t e^{A(t-\tau)} B u(\tau) d\tau$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \int_0^t \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t-\tau \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} 1(\tau) d\tau$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1+t \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \int_0^t \begin{pmatrix} t-\tau \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} d\tau = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2+2t+t^2 \\ 2+2t \end{pmatrix}$$

2—7. 证明 2—3 中, 状态方程的解:

1.

即当 $u(t) = K\delta(t)$, $x(0_-) = x_0$ 时

$$x(t) = e^{At}x_0 + e^{At}BK,$$

式中 K 与 $u(t)$ 同维的常数矢量。

$$x = e^{At}x_0 + \int_0^t e^{A(t-\tau)}BK\delta(\tau)d\tau$$

$$= e^{At}x_0 + \int_0^t e^{A(t-\tau)}\delta(\tau)d\tau BK$$

$$= e^{At}x_0 + e^{A(t-\tau)} \Big|_{\tau=0} BK$$

$$= e^{At}x_0 + e^{At}BK$$

2. $u(t) = K \times 1(t)$, $x(0_-) = x_0$

$$x = e^{At}x_0 + \int_0^t e^{A(t-\tau)}BK1(t)d\tau$$

$$= e^{At}x_0 + \int_0^t e^{A(t-\tau)}d\tau BK$$

$$= e^{At}x_0 + A^{-1}e^{A(t-\tau)} \Big|_0^t BK$$

$$= e^{At}x_0 + A^{-1}(e^{At} - I)BK$$

$$3. \quad \mathbf{u}(t) = \mathbf{k}1(t) \quad \mathbf{x}(0) = \mathbf{x}_0$$

$$\mathbf{x}(t) = e^{At} \mathbf{x}_0 + \int_0^t e^{A(t-\tau)} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{K} \tau 1(t) d\tau$$

$$= e^{At} \mathbf{x}_0 + \int_0^t \tau e^{-A\tau} d\tau e^{At} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{K}$$

$$(\tau e^{-A\tau})' = e^{-A\tau} - A\tau e^{-A\tau}, \quad \text{两边} \int_0^t$$

$$\tau e^{-A\tau} \Big|_0^t = \int_0^t e^{-A\tau} d\tau - A \int_0^t \tau e^{-A\tau} d\tau$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} - \int_0^t \tau e^{-A\tau} d\tau &= A^{-1} \left[\tau e^{-A\tau} \Big|_0^t - \int_0^t e^{-A\tau} d\tau \right] \\ &= A^{-1} \left[t e^{-At} + A^{-1} e^{-A\tau} \Big|_0^t \right] \\ &= A^{-1} \left[t e^{-At} + A^{-1} (e^{-At} - I) \right] \end{aligned}$$

代入

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}(t) &= e^{At} \mathbf{x}_0 + \left[A^{-2} (-e^{-At} + I) - A^{-1} t e^{-At} \right] e^{At} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{K} \\ &= e^{At} \mathbf{x}_0 + \left[A^{-2} (e^{At} - I) - A^{-1} t \right] \mathbf{B} \mathbf{K} \end{aligned}$$

2-9. 有系统如图 2-2 所示, 试求离散化的状态空间表达式。设采样周期分别为 $T = 0.1s$ 和 $1s$, 而 u_1 和 u_2 为分段常数。

(一) 标准离散化

1) 根据系统结构图得到系统的状态空间表达式

$$\dot{x}_1 = -x_1 + Ku_1$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = x_1 - u_2$$

$$y = 2x_1 + x_2$$

$$\text{即} \begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} K & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y = (2 \quad 1) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2) \text{ 根据 } |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda + 1 & 0 \\ -1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(\lambda + 1) = 0$$

得 $\lambda_1 = 0; \lambda_2 = -1$.

$$\text{据 } (\lambda_1 I - A)P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} P_1 = 0$$

得到 $P_1 = (0 \ 1)^T$;

根据 $(\lambda_2 I - A)P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} P_2 = 0$ 得到

$$P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 于是 } T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, T^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

于是

$$G(T) = e^{AT} = T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-T} \end{pmatrix} T^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-T} & 0 \\ 1 - e^{-T} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H(T) = \int_0^T e^{At} dt B = \int_0^T \begin{pmatrix} e^{-t} & 0 \\ 1 - e^{-t} & 1 \end{pmatrix} dt \begin{pmatrix} K & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 - e^{-T} & 0 \\ T - 1 + e^{-T} & T \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} K & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} K(1 - e^{-T}) & 0 \\ K(T - 1 + e^{-T}) & -T \end{pmatrix}$$

于是得到离散时间状态空间表达式为:

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} x_1(k+1) \\ x_2(k+1) \end{pmatrix} &= G(T) \begin{pmatrix} x_1(k) \\ x_2(k) \end{pmatrix} + H(T) \begin{pmatrix} u_1(k) \\ u_2(k) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} e^{-T} & 0 \\ 1-e^{-T} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1(k) \\ x_2(k) \end{pmatrix} \\ &\quad + \begin{pmatrix} K(1-e^{-T}) & 0 \\ K(T-1+e^{-T}) & -T \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1(k) \\ u_2(k) \end{pmatrix} \\ y(k) &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1(k) \\ x_2(k) \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

当 $T = 0.1s$ 时我们可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} x_1(k+1) \\ x_2(k+1) \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} e^{-0.1} & 0 \\ 1-e^{-0.1} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1(k) \\ x_2(k) \end{pmatrix} \\ &\quad + \begin{pmatrix} K(1-e^{-0.1}) & 0 \\ K(e^{-0.1}-0.9) & -0.1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1(k) \\ u_2(k) \end{pmatrix} \\ y(k) &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1(k) \\ x_2(k) \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

当 $T = 1s$ 时我们可以得到

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1(k+1) \\ x_2(k+1) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-1} & 0 \\ 1-e^{-1} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1(k) \\ x_2(k) \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} K(1-e^{-1}) & 0 \\ Ke^{-1} & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1(k) \\ u_2(k) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y(k) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1(k) \\ x_2(k) \end{pmatrix}$$

(二) 近似离散化

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1(k+1) \\ x_2(k+1) \end{pmatrix} = (TA + I) \begin{pmatrix} x_1(k) \\ x_2(k) \end{pmatrix} + TB \begin{pmatrix} u_1(k) \\ u_2(k) \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} 1-T & 0 \\ T & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1(k) \\ x_2(k) \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} KT & 0 \\ 0 & -T \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1(k) \\ u_2(k) \end{pmatrix}$$

当 $T = 0.1s$ 时我们可以得到

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1(k+1) \\ x_2(k+1) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.9 & 0 \\ 0.1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1(k) \\ x_2(k) \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0.1K & 0 \\ 0 & -0.1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1(k) \\ u_2(k) \end{pmatrix}$$

当 $T = 1s$ 时我们可以得到

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1(k+1) \\ x_2(k+1) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1(k) \\ x_2(k) \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} K & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1(k) \\ u_2(k) \end{pmatrix}$$

存在问题:

1. e^{At} : ① 一定是 t 的矩阵函数
② 三种方法结果应一致

2. 证明:

- ① 应有中间过程, 不能只抄写一遍
- ② 注意矩阵不一定满足 $AB = BA$

第三章 作业

参考答案

3-1

(1)

法一： 根据系统模拟结构图可以看出；
对应状态 x_2 的方块是一个与输入 u 无联系的孤立部分，于是不能控；状态 x_4 对输出 y 不产生任何影响， 于是不能观。
所以系统不能控不能观，系统中 a, b, c, d 的取值对能控性与能观性没有影响。

法二： 由系统模拟图可得状态空间表达式

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \\ \dot{x}_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -a & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -b & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -c & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

可控性矩阵

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} b & Ab & A^2b & A^3b \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -a & a^2 & -a^3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -a-c & a^2+ac+c^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -a-c-d \end{bmatrix}$$

显然 $\text{rank} M < 4$ 所以系统不可控, 系统中 a, b, c, d 的取值对能控性与能观性没有影响。

能观性矩阵

$$N = \begin{bmatrix} C \\ CA \\ CA^2 \\ CA^3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -c & 0 \\ -a-c & -b-c & c^2 & 0 \\ a^2+ac+c^2 & b^2+bc+c^2 & -c^3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

显然 $\text{rank} N < 4$ 所以系统不可观，系统中 a, b, c, d 的取值对能控性与能观性没有影响。

(2) 由系统模拟结构图可以得到状态空间表达式：

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -a & b \\ -c & -d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

于是可控性矩阵为

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} b & Ab \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & b-a \\ 1 & -c-d \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{若 可 控}$$

$$|M| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b-a \\ 1 & -c-d \end{vmatrix} = a-b-c-d \neq 0 \text{ 即}$$

$$a \neq b+c+d$$

于是可观性矩阵为

$$N = \begin{bmatrix} C \\ CA \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -a & b \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{若可观即} \\ b \neq 0$$

(3)

由于系统矩阵具有约旦标准型，于是不难得出：当 $ab \neq 0$ 时系统能控，当 $ab = 0$ 时系统不能控；当 $cd \neq 0$ 时系统能观，当 $cd = 0$ 时系统不能观。

3—3

(1) 求得能控性矩阵

$$M = [b \quad Ab] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \alpha_1 \\ 1 & \alpha_2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{系统能控}$$

等价于 $|M| = \alpha_2 - \alpha_1 \neq 0$ 即 $\alpha_2 \neq \alpha_1$ 。

能观性矩阵

$$N = \begin{bmatrix} C \\ CA \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ \alpha_1 & -\alpha_2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{于是系统}$$

能观等价于 $|N| = \alpha_2 - \alpha_1 \neq 0$ 即 $\alpha_2 \neq \alpha_1$ 。

于是系统能控能观等价于 $\alpha_2 \neq \alpha_1$ 。

$$(2) \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 & \alpha_4 \end{bmatrix} \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad c = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M = [b \quad Ab] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \\ 1 & \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{rank} M = 2。$$

$$\det M = \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 - \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 \neq 0$$

所以 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \neq \alpha_3 + \alpha_4$

$$N = [C \quad CA]^T = \begin{bmatrix} C \\ CA \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det N = \alpha_2 \neq 0$$

满足: $\alpha_2 \neq 0$

$$\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \neq \alpha_3 + \alpha_4$$

$$(3) \quad M = [b \quad Ab \quad A^2b]$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2\beta_3 & 2\beta_2 - 8\beta_3 \\ \beta_2 & 1 - 3\beta_3 & -3\beta_2 + 14\beta_3 \\ \beta_3 & \beta_2 - 4\beta_3 & 1 - 4\beta_2 + 13\beta_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

所以能控当且仅当

$$\det M = 1 - 4\beta_2 + 10\beta_3 - 14\beta_2\beta_3 + 25\beta_3^2 + 10\beta_2^3 - 48\beta_2^2\beta_3 + 66\beta_2\beta_3^2 - \beta_2^2 + 24\beta_3^3 \neq 0$$

$$N = \begin{bmatrix} C \\ CA \\ CA^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 \\ 1 & -4 & 13 \end{bmatrix} \det N \neq 0$$

所以完全能观。

$$3-9 \quad W(s) = \frac{s^2 + 6s + 8}{s^2 + 4s + 3} = 1 + \frac{2s + 5}{s^2 + 4s + 3}$$

所以其能控标准 I 型为

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -3 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad c = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}^T \quad d = 1$$

所以其能观标准 II 型为

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -3 & -4 \end{bmatrix}^T \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad c = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}^T \quad d = 1$$

3-11 (2) 按能控性分解

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} b & Ab & A^2b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\det M = 0$ 所以 $\text{rank} M < 3$

$$R_c = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{第 3 列为保证}$$

$$\det R_c \neq 0) \quad R_c^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{所以 } \hat{A} = R_c^{-1} A R_c = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -4 \\ 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{b} = R_c^{-1} b = [1 \quad 0 \quad 0]^T$$

$$c = c R_c = [1 \quad -1 \quad -1]$$

$$3-1 \quad 4 \quad (2)$$

法一：

解：首先，将 $W(s)$ 化成严格的真有理分式函数，并写出相应的能控标准型

$$W(s) = \frac{1}{s^3} \begin{bmatrix} s^2 & s \\ s & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{s^3} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} s^2 + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} s + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\text{可得 } \alpha_0 = \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 0$$

$$\beta_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \beta_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \beta_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

于是得到能控标准型的各系数矩阵：

$$A_c = \begin{pmatrix} 0_r & I_r & 0_r \\ 0_r & 0_r & I_r \\ -\alpha_0 I_r & -\alpha_1 I_r & -\alpha_2 I_r \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B_c = \begin{pmatrix} 0_r \\ 0_r \\ I_r \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$C_c = [\beta_0 \quad \beta_1 \quad \beta_2] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

第二步：判别该能控标准型实现的状态是否完全能观测。

$$N = \begin{bmatrix} C_c \\ C_c A_c \\ C_c A_c^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 于是}$$

$\text{Rank}(N) = 3 < 6$ ，所以该能控标准型实现不是最小实现。为此必须按能观性进行

结构分解。

第三步，构造变换矩阵 R_o^{-1} ，将系统按能观性进行结构分解。取

$$R_o^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \text{求得}$$

$$R_o = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

于是

$$\hat{A} = R_o^{-1} A R_o = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{A}_{11} & \hat{A}_{12} \\ \hat{A}_{21} & \hat{A}_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{B} = R_o^{-1} B = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{B}_1 \\ \hat{B}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{C} = C R_o = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{C}_1 & \hat{C}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

经检验

$\Sigma = (\hat{A}_{11} \quad \hat{B}_1 \quad \hat{C}_1)$ 是能控且能观的子系统,

因此 $W(s)$ 的最小实现为:

$$A_m = \hat{A}_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, B_m = \hat{B}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$C_m = \hat{C}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

法二:

解: 首先, 将 $W(s)$ 化成严格的真有理分式函数, 并写出相应的能观标准型

$$W(s) = \frac{1}{s^3} \begin{bmatrix} s^2 & s \\ s & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{s^3} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} s^2 + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} s + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

可得 $\alpha_0 = \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 0$

$$\beta_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \beta_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \beta_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

于是得到能控标准型的各系数矩阵：

$$A_o = \begin{pmatrix} 0_m & 0_m & -\alpha_0 I_m \\ I_m & 0_m & -\alpha_1 I_m \\ 0_m & I_m & -\alpha_2 I_m \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B_o = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$C_o = [0_m \quad 0_m \quad I_m] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

第二步：判别该能观标准型实现的状态是否完全能控。

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} B_o & A_o B_o & A_o^2 B_o \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{于是}$$

$\text{rank} M = 3 < 6$ ，所以该能观标准型实现不是最小实现。为此必须按能控性进行结构分解。

第三步，构造变换矩阵 R_c^{-1} ，将系统按能控性进行结构分解。取

$$R_c = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{求得}$$

$$R_c^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{于是 } \hat{A} = R_c^{-1} A_o R_c = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{B} = R_c^{-1} B_o = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{C} = C_o R_c = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

经检验

$\Sigma = (\hat{A}_{11} \quad \hat{B}_1 \quad \hat{C}_1)$ 是能控且能观的子系统,

因此 $W(s)$ 的最小实现为:

$$A_m = \hat{A}_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, B_m = \hat{B}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$C_m = \hat{C}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

本章问题:

1. $M = [b \quad Ab \cdots A^{n-1}b]$, n 的确定 (维数应为 A 阶数)。
2. 矩阵、向量写法的区分。
3. 3-3 (3) β_2 、 β_3 讨论较复杂。

第四章 作业

参考答案

4-1. 1) $Q(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^T P \mathbf{x}$ 设

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} P_{11} & P_{12} & P_{13} \\ P_{21} & P_{22} & P_{23} \\ P_{31} & P_{32} & P_{33} \end{bmatrix} \text{代入求得 } \Delta_1 = -1 < 0$$

$$\Delta_2 = 2 > 0 \quad \Delta_3 = -17.75 < 0$$

因为 i 为偶数 $\Delta_2 = 2 > 0$, i 为奇数

$\Delta_1 = -1 < 0$ $\Delta_3 = -17.75 < 0$, 所以 $Q(\mathbf{x})$

是负定的

2) $Q(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^T P \mathbf{x}$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 4 & -3 \\ -1 & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_1 = 1 > 0 \quad \Delta_2 = 3 > 0 \quad \Delta_3 = -16 < 0$$

所以 $Q(\mathbf{x})$ 不定符号

4-2

法一:

系统的特征方程为:

$$|\lambda I - A| = \lambda^2 - (a_{11} + a_{22})\lambda + a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}$$

系统大范围渐近稳定等价于方程有两个负实部的共轭复特征值或两个负实特征值, 于是可以得到

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = a_{11} + a_{22} < 0 \\ \lambda_1 \lambda_2 = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21} > 0 \end{cases}$$

法二:

设对称阵 $P = \begin{bmatrix} P_{11} & P_{12} \\ P_{12} & P_{22} \end{bmatrix}$, 设 $Q = I$

$$A^T P + PA = -Q$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P_{11} & P_{12} \\ P_{12} & P_{22} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} P_{11} & P_{12} \\ P_{12} & P_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2(a_{11}P_{11} + a_{21}P_{12}) = -1$$

$$(a_{11} + a_{21})P_{12} + a_{21}P_{11} + a_{21}P_{22} = 0$$

$$2(a_{12}P_{12} + a_{21}P_{22}) = -1$$

$$\text{所以 } P_{11} = -\frac{|A| + a_{21}^2 + a_{22}^2}{2t_r A |A|}$$

$$P_{22} = -\frac{|A| + a_{11}^2 + a_{12}^2}{2t_r A |A|}$$

$$P_{12} = -\frac{a_{11}a_{22} + a_{21}a_{11}}{2t_r A |A|}$$

其中 $t_r A$ A 阵的迹

$t_r A = a_{11} + a_{22}$ 主对角线元素之和

$$|A| = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}$$

判别 P 的正定性：若 P 正定则：

$$P_{11} > 0 \quad P_{11}P_{22} - P_{12}P_{21} > 0$$

由

$$\begin{aligned} P_{11}P_{22} - P_{12}P_{21} &= \frac{(|A| + a_{21}^2 + a_{22}^2)(|A| + a_{11}^2 + a_{12}^2)}{4t_r^2 A |A|^2} - \frac{(a_{12}a_{22} + a_{21}a_{11})^2}{4t_r^2 A |A|^2} \\ &= \frac{(a_{11} + a_{12})^2 + (a_{12} - a_{21})^2}{4t_r^2 A |A|} > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } |A| = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21} > 0$$

再由 $P_{11} > 0$ ，因为 $|A| > 0$

所以 $t_r A < 0$

即 $a_{11} + a_{22} < 0$

渐近稳定充分条件: $a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21} > 0$

$$a_{11} + a_{22} < 0$$

4-3 (1) 选 $v(\mathbf{x}) = x_1^2 + x_2^2$, 平衡点 $\mathbf{x}_e = 0$

$$v(\mathbf{x}) > 0$$

$$\dot{v}(\mathbf{x}) = -2x_1^2 - 6x_2^2 + 6x_1x_2 = \mathbf{x}^T P \mathbf{x}$$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ 3 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \quad \Delta_1 = P_{11} < 0$$

$$\Delta_2 = 3 > 0$$

因为 i 为奇数 $\Delta_i < 0$ i 为偶数 $\Delta_i > 0$, 所以 P 负定。

$\dot{v}(\mathbf{x}) < 0$ 渐近稳定

当 $\|\mathbf{x}\| \rightarrow \infty$ $v(\mathbf{x}) \rightarrow \infty$ 所以大范围渐近稳定

或按 $A^T P + PA = -Q$ 取 $Q = I$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{4} & \frac{5}{8} \\ \frac{5}{8} & \frac{3}{8} \end{bmatrix} \quad \Delta_1 > 0 \quad \Delta_2 > 0 \quad \text{所以 } P \text{ 渐近}$$

稳定

$$(2) \quad v(\mathbf{x}) = x_1^2 + x_2^2$$

$$\dot{v}(\mathbf{x}) = -2(x_1^2 + x_2^2) < 0 \quad \text{当}$$

$\|\mathbf{x}\| \rightarrow \infty \quad v(\mathbf{x}) \rightarrow \infty$ 所以大范围渐近稳定

$$\text{或按 } A^T P + PA = -Q \quad P = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

问题： 4-2 讨论对取 $v(\mathbf{x}) = x_1^2 + x_2^2$,

$\Delta_1 = x_1, \Delta_2 = x_2$ 不对。

第五章 作业

参考答案

5-2. 解法 1: (1)

$$M = [b, Ab, A^2b] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & -110 \\ 10 & -100 & 990 \end{bmatrix},$$

$\text{rank}M = 3$ 满秩

可以任意极点配置

(2) 设 $K = [k_0 \quad k_1 \quad k_2]$

$$f(\lambda) = \det[\lambda I - (A + bk)] = \lambda^3 + (11 - 10k_2)\lambda^2 + (11 - 10k_1 - 10k_2)\lambda - 10k_0$$

$$f^*(\lambda) = (\lambda + 10)(\lambda + 1 + j\sqrt{3})(\lambda + 1 - j\sqrt{3})$$

$$= \lambda^3 + 12\lambda^2 + 24\lambda + 40$$

$$\text{解之: } K = [-4 \quad -1.2 \quad -0.1]$$

解法 2: (1)

$$M = [b, Ab, A^2b] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & -110 \\ 10 & -100 & 990 \end{bmatrix},$$

$\text{rank}M = 3$ 满秩

可以任意极点配置

(2) 化为能控标准 I 型

$$|\lambda I - A| = \lambda^3 + 11\lambda^2 + 11\lambda$$

$$\alpha_0 = 0 \quad \alpha_1 = 11 \quad \alpha_2 = 11$$

$$T_{cl} = [A^2b \quad Ab \quad b] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \alpha_2 & 1 & 0 \\ \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 0 & 0 \\ -110 & 10 & 0 \\ 990 & -100 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 11 & 1 & 0 \\ 11 & 11 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \quad T_{cl}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.1 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{A}_{cl} = T_{cl}^{-1}AT_{cl} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -11 & -11 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{b} = T_{cl}^{-1}b = [0 \quad 0 \quad 1]^T$$

$$(2) \text{ 加入 } \bar{K} = [\bar{k}_0 \quad \bar{k}_1 \quad \bar{k}_2]$$

$$\text{所以 } \bar{A} + \bar{b}\bar{K} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \bar{k}_0 & \bar{k}_1 - 11 & \bar{k}_2 - 11 \end{bmatrix}$$

所以

$$f(\lambda) = \lambda^3 - (\bar{k}_2 - 11)\lambda^2 - (\bar{k}_1 - 11)\lambda - \bar{k}_0$$

$$f^*(\lambda) = \lambda^3 + 12\lambda^2 + 24\lambda + 40$$

$$\text{所以 } \bar{K} = [-40 \quad -13 \quad -1]$$

$$(3) \quad K = \bar{K}T_c^{-1} = [-4 \quad -1.2 \quad -0.1]$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5-5 (1) \quad M &= [b \quad Ab \quad A^2b] \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$\det M \neq 0$ $\text{Rank} M = 3$ 所以系统通过状态反馈能镇定。

$$5-8(1) \quad c_1 A^0 B = (1 \quad 0); c_2 A^0 B = (0 \quad 0)$$

$$c_2 A B = (1 \quad 0)$$

$$\det E = \det \begin{pmatrix} c_1 A^0 B \\ c_2 A B \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0;$$

所以系统不能用状态反馈实现解耦。

5-10

法一:

(1) 检验能观性

$$\text{因 } N = \begin{pmatrix} c \\ cA \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

满秩, 系统能观, 可构造观测器。

(2) 将系统化成能观标准 II 型:

系统特征多项式为

$$\det[\lambda I - A] = \lambda^2;$$

$$a_0 = a_1 = 0; L = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$T^{-1} = LN = L; T = L; \text{于是}$$

$$\dot{\bar{x}} = T^{-1}AT\bar{x} + T^{-1}bu = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \bar{x} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} u;$$

$$y = cT\bar{x} = (0 \quad 1)\bar{x}$$

(3) 引入反馈阵 $\bar{G} = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{g}_1 \\ \bar{g}_2 \end{pmatrix}$, 得观测器特

征多项式:

$$f(\lambda) = \det[\lambda I - (\bar{A} - \bar{G}\bar{c})] = \det \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \bar{g}_1 \\ -1 & \lambda + \bar{g}_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ = \lambda^2 + \bar{g}_2\lambda + \bar{g}_1$$

(4) 根据期望极点得期望特征多项式:

$$f^*(\lambda) = (\lambda + r)(\lambda + 2r) = \lambda^2 + 3r\lambda + 2r^2$$

(5) 比较 $f(\lambda)$ 与 $f^*(\lambda)$ 各项系数得:

$$\bar{g}_1 = 2r^2; \quad \bar{g}_2 = 3r \text{ 即 } \bar{G} = \begin{pmatrix} 2r^2 \\ 3r \end{pmatrix}$$

反变换到 x 状态下:

$$G = T\bar{G} = \begin{pmatrix} 3r \\ 2r^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(7) 观测器方程为:

$$\dot{\hat{x}} = (A - Gc)\hat{x} + bu + Gy \\ = \begin{pmatrix} -2r & 1 \\ -2r^2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \hat{x} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} u + \begin{pmatrix} 3r \\ 2r^2 \end{pmatrix} y;$$

或者

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\hat{x}} &= A\hat{x} + bu + G(y - \hat{y}) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \hat{x} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} u + \begin{pmatrix} 3r \\ 2r^2 \end{pmatrix} (y - \hat{y});\end{aligned}$$

法二: (1) 检验能观性

由于系统属于能观I型, 显然能观,
于是可构造观测器。

(2)

$$A - Gc = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} g_1 \\ g_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -g_1 & 1 \\ -g_2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}f(\lambda) &= \det[\lambda I - (A - Gc)] \\ &= \det \begin{pmatrix} \lambda + g_1 & -1 \\ g_2 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} = \lambda^2 + g_1\lambda + g_2\end{aligned}$$

与期望特征多项式:

$$f^*(\lambda) = (\lambda + r)(\lambda + 2r) = \lambda^2 + 3r\lambda + 2r^2$$

比较得: $G = \begin{pmatrix} 3r \\ 2r^2 \end{pmatrix}$

5-12

(1) 由于系统属于能观 I 型,所以能观,故存在状态观测器, 且 $\text{rank } c = 1$

(2) 构造变换阵作线性变换, 设

$$T^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} c_0 \\ c \\ c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bar{A} = T^{-1}AT = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bar{b} = T^{-1}b = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bar{c} = cT = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

由于状态分量 $\bar{x}_3$ 可由 $\bar{y}$ 直接提供, 故只需设计二维状态观测器。

(3) 引入 $\bar{G} = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{g}_1 \\ \bar{g}_2 \end{pmatrix}$ 得观测器特征多项式:

$$\begin{aligned} f(\lambda) &= \det[\lambda I - (\bar{A}_{11} - \bar{G}\bar{A}_{21})] = \\ &= \det \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \bar{g}_1 \\ \bar{g}_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \\ &= \det \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \bar{g}_1 \\ -1 & \lambda + \bar{g}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda^2 + \bar{g}_2\lambda + \bar{g}_1 \end{aligned}$$

期望特征多项式为

$$f^*(\lambda) = (\lambda + 4)(\lambda + 5) = \lambda^2 + 9\lambda + 20$$

(5) 比较 $f(\lambda)$ 与 $f^*(\lambda)$ 各项系数得:

$$\bar{g}_1 = 20; \quad \bar{g}_2 = 9 \quad \text{即} \quad \bar{G} = \begin{pmatrix} 20 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

(6) 可得观测器方程:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\hat{\mathbf{w}}} &= (\bar{\mathbf{A}}_{11} - \bar{\mathbf{G}}\bar{\mathbf{A}}_{21})\hat{\mathbf{x}}_1 + (\bar{\mathbf{A}}_{12} - \bar{\mathbf{G}}\bar{\mathbf{A}}_{22})\bar{\mathbf{y}} + (\bar{\mathbf{B}}_1 - \bar{\mathbf{G}}\bar{\mathbf{B}}_2)u \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -20 \\ 1 & -9 \end{pmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} u;\end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}}_1 = \hat{\mathbf{w}} + \bar{\mathbf{G}}\bar{\mathbf{y}} = \hat{\mathbf{w}} + \begin{pmatrix} 20 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} \bar{\mathbf{y}}$$

或得到

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\hat{\mathbf{w}}} &= (\bar{\mathbf{A}}_{11} - \bar{\mathbf{G}}\bar{\mathbf{A}}_{21})\hat{\mathbf{w}} + [(\bar{\mathbf{A}}_{11} - \bar{\mathbf{G}}\bar{\mathbf{A}}_{21})\bar{\mathbf{G}} + (\bar{\mathbf{A}}_{12} - \bar{\mathbf{G}}\bar{\mathbf{A}}_{22})]\bar{\mathbf{y}} \\ &\quad + (\bar{\mathbf{B}}_1 - \bar{\mathbf{G}}\bar{\mathbf{B}}_2)u \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -20 \\ 1 & -9 \end{pmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{w}} + \begin{pmatrix} -180 \\ -61 \end{pmatrix} \bar{\mathbf{y}} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} u;\end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}}_1 = \hat{\mathbf{w}} + \bar{\mathbf{G}}\bar{\mathbf{y}} = \hat{\mathbf{w}} + \begin{pmatrix} 20 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} \bar{\mathbf{y}}$$

经线性变换后的状态估计值为：

$$\hat{\bar{\mathbf{x}}} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{x}}_1 \\ \bar{\mathbf{x}}_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{w}} + \bar{\mathbf{G}}\bar{\mathbf{y}}_1 \\ \bar{\mathbf{y}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\mathbf{w}}_1 \\ \bar{\mathbf{w}}_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 20 \\ 9 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \bar{\mathbf{y}}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \bar{w}_1 + 20\bar{y} \\ \bar{w}_2 + 9\bar{y} \\ \bar{y} \end{pmatrix}$$

(7) 为得到原系统的状态估计， 还要作如下变换：

$$\dot{\hat{x}} = T\hat{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{w}_1 + 20\bar{y} \\ \bar{w}_2 + 9\bar{y} \\ \bar{y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{y} \\ \bar{w}_2 + 9\bar{y} \\ \bar{w}_1 + 20\bar{y} \end{pmatrix}$$