

《现代控制理论》MOOC课程

3.5 状态空间表达式的能控标准型与能观标准型

一.能控性与能观性的不变性

定理:在任意非奇异线性变换下,线性定常系统
$$x = Ax + Bu$$
 的能控性和能观性不变。 $y = Cx$

证明:令P为n \times n维非奇异线性矩阵,对系统作如下变换 $\tilde{x} = Px$,则系统状态方程为:

$$\dot{\widetilde{x}} = \widetilde{A}\widetilde{x} + \widetilde{B}\widetilde{u}$$
 $\widetilde{v} = \widetilde{C}\widetilde{x}$
 $+ \dot{\widetilde{P}}$
 $+ \dot{\widetilde{A}} = PAP^{-1}$, $\widetilde{B} = PB$, $\widetilde{C} = CP^{-1}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \widetilde{C} \\ \widetilde{C}\widetilde{A} \\ \vdots \\ \widetilde{C}\widetilde{A}^{n-1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} CP^{-1} \\ CAP^{-1} \\ \vdots \\ CA^{n-1}P^{-1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C \\ CA \\ \vdots \\ CA^{n-1} \end{bmatrix} P^{-1}$$

由于非奇异变换不改变矩阵的秩

数
$$rank[\widetilde{B} \ \widetilde{A}\widetilde{B} \ \dots \ \widetilde{A}^{n-1}\widetilde{B}] = rank[B \ AB \ \dots \ A^{n-1}B]$$

即非奇异线性变换不改变系统的能控能观性。 得证。

$$rank \begin{bmatrix} \widetilde{C} \\ \widetilde{C}\widetilde{A} \\ \vdots \\ \widetilde{C}\widetilde{A}^{n-1} \end{bmatrix} = rank \begin{bmatrix} C \\ CA \\ \vdots \\ CA^{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

结论:对于完全能控的单输入单输出线性定常系统 $\frac{\dot{x}=Ax+bu}{y=Cx}$ 存在线性非奇异变换 $x=T_{C1}\overline{x}$

其中:

$$T_{C1} = [e_1 \quad e_2 \quad \cdots \quad e_n] = [A^{n-1}b \quad A^{n-2}b \quad \cdots \quad b] \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ a_{n-1} & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \\ a_2 & a_3 & & \ddots \\ a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$e_1 = A^{n-1}b + a_{n-1}A^{n-2}b + \dots + a_2Ab + a_1b$$

 $e_2 = A^{n-2}b + a_{n-1}A^{n-3}b + \dots + a_3Ab + a_2b$
:

$$e_{n-1}$$
= $Ab + a_{n-1}b$
 e_n = b

 a_i ($i=0,1,\cdots$, n-1) 为系统特征多项式 $|\lambda I-A|=\lambda^n+a_{n-1}\lambda^{n-1}+\cdots+a_1\lambda+a_0=0$ 的系数。

能够使状态空间表达式化成如下形式的能控标准型(1型); $\frac{\dot{\overline{x}}=\overline{A}\overline{x}+\overline{b}\overline{u}}{\overline{v}=\overline{C}\overline{x}}$

$$\frac{\mathbf{A}}{\overline{A}} = T_{C1}^{-1} A T_{C1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ -a_0 & -a_1 & \cdots & -a_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \overline{b} = T_{C1}^{-1} b = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \overline{C} = C T_{CI} = [\beta_0 \quad \beta_1 \quad \cdots \quad \beta_{n-1}]$$

$$\overline{b} = T_{C1}^{-1}b = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \overline{C} = CT_{CI} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\overline{C} = CT_{CI} = [\beta_0 \quad \beta_1 \quad \cdots \quad \beta_{n-1}]$$

$$\beta_0 = C(A^{n-1}b + a_{n-1}A^{n-2}b + \cdots + a_2Ab + a_1b)$$

$$\beta_1 = C(A^{n-2}b + a_{n-1}A^{n-3}b + \dots + a_3Ab + a_2b)$$

$$\beta_{n-2}$$
=C($Ab + a_{n-1}b$)

$$\beta_{n-1} = Cb$$

由
$$\overline{A} = T_{C1}^{-1} A T_{C1}$$
 可得 $T_{CI} \overline{A} = A T_{CI} = A [e_1 \quad e_2 \quad \cdots \quad e_n] = [Ae_1 \quad Ae_2 \quad \cdots \quad Ae_n]$

$$Ae_1 = A(A^{n-1}b + a_{n-1}A^{n-2}b + \dots + a_2Ab + a_1b) = (A^nb + a_{n-1}A^{n-1}b + \dots + a_2A^2b + a_1Ab + a_0b) - a_0b$$
$$= -a_0b = -a_0e_n$$

$$Ae_2 = A(A^{n-2}b + a_{n-1}A^{n-3}b + \cdots + a_3Ab + a_2b) = (A^{n-1}b + a_{n-1}A^{n-2}b + \cdots + a_2Ab + a_1b) - a_1b = e_1 - a_1e_nb$$

$$Ae_{n-1} = A(Ab + a_{n-1}b) = (A^2b + a_{n-1}Ab + a_{n-2}b) - a_{n-2}b = e_{n-2} - a_{n-2}e_n$$

$$Ae_n = Ab = (Ab + a_{n-1}b) - a_{n-1}b = e_{n-1} - a_{n-1}e_n$$

最此:
$$T_{c_1}\overline{A} = [-a_0e_n \quad e_1 - a_1e_n \quad \cdots \quad e_{n-2} - a_{n-2}e_n \quad e_{n-1} - a_{n-1}e_n]$$

$$T_{C1}\overline{A} = [e_1 \quad e_2 \quad \cdots \quad e_n] \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ -a_0 & -a_1 & \cdots & -a_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} = T_{C1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ -a_0 & -a_1 & \cdots & -a_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

数有:
$$\overline{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ -a_0 & -a_1 & \cdots & -a_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

(2) 推导 \overline{b}

由:
$$\overline{b} = T_{C1}^{-1}b$$
 可得 $T_{C1}\overline{b} = b = e_n = \begin{bmatrix} e_1 & e_2 & \cdots & e_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = T_{CI} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 故 $\overline{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

(3) 推导 \overline{c}

$$\overline{C} = CT_{C1} = C[A^{n-1}b \quad A^{n-2}b \quad \cdots \quad b] \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ a_{n-1} & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \\ a_2 & a_3 & & \ddots \\ a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & 1 \end{bmatrix} = [\beta_0 \quad \beta_1 \quad \cdots \quad \beta_{n-1}]$$

可得

$$\beta_0 = C(A^{n-1}b + a_{n-1}A^{n-2}b + \cdots + a_2Ab + a_1b)$$

$$\beta_1 = C(A^{n-2}b + a_{n-1}A^{n-3}b + \cdots + a_3Ab + a_2b)$$

:

$$\beta_{n-2} = \mathsf{C}(Ab + a_{n-1}b)$$

$$\beta_{n-1} = Cb$$

例. 将下列状态空间表达式

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u \qquad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x$$

变换为能控标准|型。

解.判别系统的可控性

计算系统的特征多项式:
$$\det(\lambda I - A) = \lambda^3 - 9\lambda + 2 = 0$$

可得
$$a_0=2$$
, $a_1=-9$, $a_2=0$

可得:
$$\overline{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 9 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\overline{m{b}} = egin{bmatrix} m{0} \ m{0} \ m{1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\overline{C} = CT_{C1} = C[A^{2}b \quad Ab \quad b] \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a_{2} & 1 & 0 \\ a_{1} & a_{2} & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 16 & 4 & 2 \\ 8 & 6 & 1 \\ 12 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -9 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

有能控标准|型为:

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 9 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u \qquad y = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x$$

 $\dot{x} = Ax + bu$ 结论:对于完全能控的单输入单输出线性定常系统 y=Cx

存在线性非奇异变换 $x = T_{C2}\overline{x}$, $T_{C2} = [b \ Ab \ ... \ A^{n-1}b]$

能够使状态空间表达式化成如下形式的能控标准型(11型):

其中:
$$\overline{A} = T_{C2}^{-1} A T_{C2} = \begin{bmatrix}
0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -a_0 \\
1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -a_1 \\
0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & -a_2 \\
0 & 0 & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\
0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & -a_{n-1}
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\overline{b} = T_{C2}^{-1} b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\overline{\boldsymbol{b}} = \boldsymbol{T_{C2}}^{-1} \boldsymbol{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

 a_i ($i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$) 为系统特征多项式 $|\lambda I - A| = \lambda^n + a_{n-1}\lambda^{n-1} + \dots + a_1\lambda + a_0 = 0$ 的系数。

$$\overline{C} = CT_{C2} = [\beta_0 \quad \beta_1 \quad \cdots \quad \beta_{n-1}] \qquad \beta_0 = Cb, \beta_1 = CAb, \quad \cdots, \quad \beta_{n-1} = CA^{n-1}b$$
证明: (1) 推导 \overline{A}
由 $\overline{A} = T_{C2}^{-1}AT_{C2}$ 可得 $T_{C2}\overline{A} = AT_{C2} = A[b \quad Ab \quad \cdots \quad A^{n-1}b] = [Ab \quad A^2b \quad \cdots \quad A^nb]$
由凯某一哈密尔顿定理: $A^n = -a_{n-1}A^{n-1} - \cdots - a_2A^2 - a_1A - a_0I$
故 $A^nb = -a_{n-1}A^{n-1}b - \cdots - a_2A^2b - a_1Ab - a_0b = [b \quad Ab \quad \cdots \quad A^{n-1}b] \begin{bmatrix} -a_0 \\ -a_1 \\ -a_2 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$

$$T_{C2}\overline{A} = \begin{bmatrix} b & Ab & \cdots & A^{n-1}b \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -a_0 \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -a_1 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & -a_2 \\ 0 & 0 & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & -a_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \qquad & \qquad \overline{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -a_0 \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -a_1 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & -a_2 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & -a_2 \\ 0 & 0 & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & -a_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

(2) 推导 \overline{b}

由:
$$\overline{b} = T_{C2}^{-1}b$$
 可得 $T_{C2}\overline{b} = b = e_1 = \begin{bmatrix} e_1 & e_2 & \cdots & e_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = T_{C2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 故 $\overline{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

(3) 推导 7

$$\overline{C} = CT_{C2} = C[b \quad Ab \quad \cdots \quad A^{n-1}b] = [\beta_0 \quad \beta_1 \quad \cdots \quad \beta_{n-1}]$$

$$\beta_0 = Cb, \beta_1 = CAb, \cdots, \beta_{n-1} = CA^{n-1}b$$

得证

例. 将下列状态空间表达式

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u \qquad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x$$

变换为能控标准||型。

解.判别系统的可控性

计算系统的特征多项式:
$$\det(\lambda I - A) = \lambda^3 - 9\lambda + 2 = 0$$

可得
$$a_0=2$$
, $a_1=-9$, $a_2=0$

可得:
$$\overline{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\overline{m{b}} = egin{bmatrix} m{1} \ m{0} \ m{0} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\overline{C} = CT_{C2} = C[b \ Ab \ A^2b] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 16 \\ 1 & 6 & 8 \\ 1 & 2 & 12 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

有能控标准||型为:

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u \qquad y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 12 \end{bmatrix} x$$

四. 能观标准I型变换

结论:对于完全能观的单输入单输出线性定常系统
$$\dot{x} = Ax + bu$$
 $y = Cx$

存在线性非奇异变换
$$\overline{x} = T_{o1}x$$

存在线性非奇异变换
$$\overline{x} = T_{o1}x$$
 , $T_{o1} = N = \begin{bmatrix} C \\ CA \\ \vdots \\ CA^{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$

能够使状态空间表达式化成如下形式的能观标准|型:

$$\overline{A} = T_{o1} A T_{o1}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix}
0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\
-a_0 & -a_1 & \cdots & -a_{n-1}
\end{bmatrix} \qquad \overline{b} = T_{o1} b = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \overline{C} = C T_{o1}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\overline{b} = T_{o1}b = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\overline{C} = CT_{o1}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

五. 能观标准II型变换

结论:对于完全能观的单输入单输出线性定常系统
$$\dot{x} = Ax + bu$$
 $y = Cx$

存在线性非奇异变换
$$\overline{x} = T_{o2}x$$
, $T_{o2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a_{n-1} & \cdots & a_2 & a_1 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & a_3 & a_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & a_{n-1} \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} CA^{n-1} \\ \vdots \\ CA \\ C \end{bmatrix}$

能够使状态空间表达式化成如下形式的能观标准||型:

$$\dot{\overline{x}} = \overline{A}\overline{x} + \overline{b}\overline{u}
\overline{y} = \overline{C}\overline{x}$$

$$\overline{A} = T_{o2} A T_{o2}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix}
0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -a_0 \\
1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -a_1 \\
0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & -a_2 \\
0 & 0 & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\
0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & -a_{n-1}
\end{bmatrix} \qquad \overline{b} = T_{o2} b = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \overline{C} = C T_{o2}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \cdots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\overline{b} = T_{o2}b = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\overline{C} = CT_{o2}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$