

《现代控制理论》MOOC课程

1.2 状态空间表达式的建立

单输入单输出系统实现方法二

由系统的传递函数可得:
$$Y(s) = \frac{b_n s^n + b_{n-1} s^{n-1} + \dots + b_1 s + b_0}{s^n + a_{n-1} s^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 s + a_0} U(s)$$

取拉氏反变换,可得:

$$y^{(n)} + a_{n-1}y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_1y^{(1)} + a_0y = b_nu^{(n)} + b_{n-1}u^{(n-1)} + \dots + b_1u^{(1)} + b_0u$$

选取状态变量,令:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = y - \beta_0 u \\ x_2 = \dot{x}_1 - \beta_1 u \\ x_3 = \dot{x}_2 - \beta_2 u \\ \vdots \\ x_n = \dot{x}_{n-1} - \beta_{n-1} u \\ x_{n+1} = \dot{x}_n - \beta_n u \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = x_1 + \beta_0 u \\ \dot{x}_1 = x_2 + \beta_1 u \\ \dot{x}_2 = x_3 + \beta_2 u \\ \vdots \\ \dot{x}_{n-1} = x_n + \beta_{n-1} u \\ \dot{x}_n = x_{n+1} + \beta_n u \end{cases}$$

写成矩阵的形式,得到含有待定系数及待求变量的状态方程:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \dot{x}_{n-1} \\ \dot{x}_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_{n-1} \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_{n-1} \\ \beta_n \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{u} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ x_{n+1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_{n-1} \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} + \beta_0 \mathbf{u}$$

其中 $\beta_0, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_n$ 及 x_{n+} 为待求系数和变量;

求待定系数和变量

$$\begin{cases} x_{1} = y - \beta_{0}u \\ x_{2} = \dot{x}_{1} - \beta_{1}u = y^{(1)} - \beta_{0}u^{(1)} - \beta_{1}u \\ x_{3} = \dot{x}_{2} - \beta_{2}u = y^{(2)} - \beta_{0}u^{(2)} - \beta_{1}u^{(1)} - \beta_{2}u \\ \vdots \\ x_{n} = \dot{x}_{n-1} - \beta_{n-1}u = y^{(n-1)} - \beta_{0}u^{(n-1)} - \beta_{1}u^{(n-2)} - \dots - \beta_{n-2}u^{(1)} - \beta_{n-1}u \\ x_{n+1} = \dot{x}_{n} - \beta_{n}u = y^{(n)} - \beta_{0}u^{(n)} - \beta_{1}u^{(n-1)} - \dots - \beta_{n-1}u^{(1)} - \beta_{n}u \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = x_1 + \beta_0 u \\ y^{(1)} = x_2 + \beta_0 u^{(1)} + \beta_1 u \\ y^{(2)} = x_3 + \beta_0 u^{(2)} + \beta_1 u^{(1)} + \beta_2 u \\ \vdots \\ y^{(n-1)} = x_n + \beta_0 u^{(n-1)} + \beta_1 u^{(n-2)} + \dots + \beta_{n-2} u^{(1)} + \beta_{n-1} u \\ y^{(n)} = x_{n+1} + \beta_0 u^{(n)} + \beta_1 u^{(n-1)} + \dots + \beta_{n-1} u^{(1)} + \beta_n u \end{cases}$$

将前N个方程两边分别同乘 $a_0, a_1, \cdots, a_{n-1}$

$$\begin{cases} a_0 y = a_0 x_1 + a_0 \beta_0 u \\ a_1 y^{(1)} = a_1 x_2 + a_1 \beta_0 u^{(1)} + a_1 \beta_1 u \\ a_2 y^{(2)} = a_2 x_3 + a_2 \beta_0 u^{(2)} + a_2 \beta_1 u^{(1)} + a_2 \beta_2 u \\ \vdots \\ a_{n-1} y^{(n-1)} = a_{n-1} x_n + a_{n-1} \beta_0 u^{(n-1)} + a_{n-1} \beta_1 u^{(n-2)} + \dots + a_{n-1} \beta_{n-2} u^{(1)} + a_{n-1} \beta_{n-1} u \\ y^{(n)} = x_{n+1} + \beta_0 u^{(n)} + \beta_1 u^{(n-1)} + \dots + \beta_{n-1} u^{(1)} + \beta_n u \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_{0}y &= a_{0}x_{1} \\ a_{1}y^{(1)} &= a_{1}x_{2} \\ a_{2}y^{(2)} &= a_{2}x_{3} \\ \vdots &\vdots &\vdots \\ a_{n-1}y^{(n-1)} &= a_{n-1}x_{n} \\ y^{(n)} &= x_{n+1} + \beta_{0}u^{(n)} \end{cases} + a_{n-1}\beta_{0}u^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_{n-1}\beta_{n-3}u^{(2)} + a_{n-1}\beta_{n-2}u^{(1)} \\ + \beta_{n-1}u^{(1)} + \beta_{n-1}u \\ + \beta_{n}u \end{cases} + \beta_{n}u$$

将每个方程等式两边相加

左边 =
$$a_0y + a_1y^{(1)} + \dots + a_{n-1}y^{(n-1)} + y^{(n)} = b_nu^{(n)} + b_{n-1}u^{(n-1)} + \dots + b_1u^{(1)} + b_0u$$

右边 =
$$(a_0x_1 + a_1x_2 + \cdots + a_{n-1}x_n + x_{n+1}) + \beta_0u^{(n)} + \cdots + (\beta_n + a_{n-1}\beta_{n-1} + \cdots + a_1\beta_1 + a_0\beta_0)u$$

比较方程两边的系数有:

$$a_0 x_1 + a_1 x_2 + \dots + a_{n-1} x_n + x_{n+1} = 0 \implies x_{n+1} = [-a_0 \quad -a_1 \quad \dots \quad -a_{n-1}] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\beta_0 = b_n$$

$$\beta_1 = b_{n-1} - a_{n-1}\beta_0$$
 , ..., $\beta_n = b_0 - a_{n-1}\beta_{n-1} - \dots - a_1\beta_1 + a_0\beta_0$

代入状态方程,可得:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \dot{x}_{n-1} \\ \dot{x}_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ -a_0 & -a_1 & -a_2 & \cdots & -a_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_{n-1} \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_{n-1} \\ \beta_n \end{bmatrix} u$$

待定条数递推公式:
$$\begin{cases} \beta_0 = b_n \\ \beta_1 = b_{n-1} - a_{n-1}\beta_0 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n = b_0 - a_{n-1}\beta_{n-1} - \dots - a_1\beta_1 + a_0\beta_0 \end{cases}$$

2. 当m<n时: 与所讨论情形的等价

 $b_k = 0, k = n, n-1, \dots, m+1$

例: 系统的动态特性由下列微分方程描述

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

列写其相应的状态空间表达式。

解:
$$b_3 = b_2 = 0$$
, $b_1 = 1$, $b_0 = 2$ $a_2 = 5$, $a_1 = 7$, $a_0 = 3$

$$\beta_0 = b_3 = 0$$

$$\beta_1 = b_2 - a_2 \beta_0 = 0$$

$$\beta_2 = b_1 - a_2\beta_1 - a_1\beta_0 = 1 - 5 \times 0 - 7 \times 0 = 1$$

$$\beta_3 = b_0 - a_2\beta_2 - a_1\beta_1 - a_0\beta_0 = 2 - 5 \times 1 - 7 \times 0 - 3 \times 0 = -3$$

多输入多输出系统实现方法

多輸入多輸出系統的实现,可采用方框图法。就是依据高阶微分方程组, 画出所对应的方框图,再根据方框图列写状态空间表达式。

由于经典控制理论难以有效的处理多输入多输出系统,通常不会建立多输入多输出系统的微分方程或传递函数描述。

小结

- > 方框图法、机理法、实现的方法的建模步骤;
- > 状态变量的选取方法:

方框图法:每一个积分器的输出选为状态变量

机理法:每一个独立储能元件,选一个变量作为状态变量

实现方法1:传递函数分母分之输入的拉氏反变换,及其各阶导数作为状态变量。

实现方法2: 系统输入、输出各阶导数的线性组合选作状态变量。