

线性系统作业.

2-2. (a) 解. $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $AB = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$

$\therefore [B \ AB] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{rank}([B \ AB]) = 3$

\therefore 该方程可控.

$\therefore C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $CA = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 4 \\ -2 & -3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{rank}(\begin{bmatrix} C \\ CA \end{bmatrix}) = 3.$

\therefore 该方程可观测.

综上, 该动态方程既可控又可观测.

(d) $B(t) = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-t} \\ e^{-2t} \end{bmatrix}$ $e^{At} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-2t} \end{bmatrix}$ $\therefore e^{A(t_0-t)} B(t) = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-(t_0-t)} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-2(t_0-t)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e^{-t} \\ e^{-2t} \end{bmatrix}$

$\therefore e^{A(t_0-t)} B(t) = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-t_0} \\ e^{-2t_0} \end{bmatrix}$

$\therefore e^{A(t_0-t)} B(t)$ 不恒满秩.

\therefore 动态方程不可控.

$C(t) = [1 \ e^{-t}]$ 选取 $N_0(t) = C(t) = [1 \ e^{-t}]$ $\frac{dN_0(t)}{dt} = [0 \ -e^{-t}]$

$\therefore N_1(t) = N_0(t)A(t) + \frac{dN_0(t)}{dt} = [1 \ e^{-t}] \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} + [0 \ -e^{-t}] = [-1 \ -3e^{-t}]$

$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} N_0(t) \\ N_1(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & e^{-t} \\ -1 & -3e^{-t} \end{bmatrix}$ \therefore 存在 t_1 s.t. $\text{rank}(\begin{bmatrix} N_0(t) \\ N_1(t) \end{bmatrix}) = 2$

\therefore 动态方程可观测.

综上, 该动态方程不可控但可观测.

2-3. 证明如下. 先证 \Leftarrow

若线性动态方程可控, 则 Gram 矩阵 $W(t_0, t_1) = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \Phi(t_0, \tau) B(\tau) B^H(\tau) \Phi^H(t_0, \tau) d\tau$ 非奇异.

$\therefore x(t_1) = \Phi(t_1, t_0)x(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \Phi(t_1, \tau) B(\tau) u(\tau) d\tau$

构造控制输入. $u(\tau) = -B^H(\tau) \Phi^H(t_0, \tau) W^{-1}(t_0, t_1) [x(t_0) - \Phi^{-1}(t_1, t_0)x']$

则 $x(t_1) = \Phi(t_1, t_0)x(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \Phi(t_0, \tau) B(\tau) (-B^H(\tau) \Phi^H(t_0, \tau) d\tau W^{-1}(t_0, t_1) [x(t_0) - \dots \Phi^{-1}(t_1, t_0)x'])$

$$\therefore x(t_1) = \Phi(t_1, t_0)x(t_0) - \Phi(t_1, t_0)[x(t_0) - \Phi^{-1}(t_1, t_0)x'] = x'$$

若动态方程可控, 则对任何 $x(t_0)$ 和 x' , 存在有限时间 $t_1 > t_0$ 和一个输入 $u[t_0, t_1]$, 能在 t_1 时刻将状态 $x(t_0)$ 转移到 x' .

接下来证明 \Rightarrow : 对于任何 $x(t_0)$ 和 x' , 存在有限时间 $t_1 > t_0$ 和一个输入 $u[t_0, t_1]$, 能在 t_1 时刻将状态 $x(t_0)$ 转移到 $x(t_1) = x'$

$$\therefore x' = x(t_1) = \Phi(t_1, t_0)x(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \Phi(t_1, \tau)B(\tau)u(\tau)d\tau$$

$$\Rightarrow x' = \Phi(t_1, t_0)x(t_0) + \Phi(t_1, t_0) \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \Phi(t_0, \tau)B(\tau)u(\tau)d\tau$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \Phi(t_0, \tau)B(\tau)u(\tau)d\tau = \Phi(t_0, t_1)x' - x(t_0)$$

采用反证法. 假设存在 $\alpha \neq 0$, 满足 $\alpha \Phi(t_0, \tau)B(\tau) = 0$, 则有

$$\alpha \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \Phi(t_0, \tau)B(\tau)u(\tau)d\tau = \alpha [\Phi(t_0, t_1)x' - x(t_0)] = 0 \dots$$

由于 $x(t_0)$ 是任意状态, 不妨取 $x(t_0)$, 使得 $\Phi(t_0, t_1)x' - x(t_0)$ 各行线性无关.

则: 若 $\alpha [\Phi(t_0, t_1)x' - x(t_0)] = 0$, 则 $\alpha = 0$.

\therefore 与假设矛盾 \therefore 不存在 $\alpha \neq 0$, 满足 $\alpha \Phi(t_0, \tau)B(\tau) = 0$.

即当且仅当 $\alpha = 0$ 时, $\alpha \Phi(t_0, \tau)B(\tau) = 0 \Rightarrow \Phi(t_0, \tau)B(\tau)$ 线性无关.

\therefore 线性动态方程可控

\therefore 充分性和必要性均得证.

对离散线性系统不成立.

$$\text{离散线性系统的动态方程为: } \begin{cases} x(k+1) = Ax(k) + Bu(k) \\ y(k) = Cx(k) + Du(k) \end{cases} \quad k=0, 1, \dots$$

$$\text{由递推可知: } x(k) = A^k x(0) + A^{k-1}Bu(0) + A^{k-2}Bu(1) + \dots + Bu(k-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow x(k) - A^k x(0) = A^{k-1}Bu(0) + A^{k-2}Bu(1) + \dots + Bu(k-1)$$

要使 $x(k)$ 为状态空间中的任意一状态, 则必须要求:

$A^{k-1}B, A^{k-2}B, \dots, B$ 构成空间的一组基.

$$\text{即 } \text{rank}(B \ AB \ \dots \ A^{k-1}B) = K \quad \textcircled{1}$$

要使系统可控, 需对任意的 $x(0)$, 存在 $u(0), \dots, u(k-1)$, 使得 $x(k) = 0$

$$\text{即 } -A^k x(0) = A^{k-1}Bu(0) + A^{k-2}Bu(1) + \dots + Bu(k-1)$$

a. 若 A 满秩, $-x(0) = A^{-1}Bu(0) + A^{-2}Bu(1) + \dots + A^{-k}Bu(k-1)$ 由于 $x(0)$ 为任意状态, 故需要 $\text{rank}(A^{-k}B, \dots, A^{-2}B, A^{-1}B) = \text{rank}(B \ AB \ \dots \ A^{k-1}B) = K$ 此时与条件 $\textcircled{1}$ 等价.

b. 若 A 不满秩, 则 $\text{rank}(B \ AB \ \dots \ A^{k-1}B) \leq K$. 此时可控性条件弱于 $\textcircled{1}$.

2-7. 证明如下. 时不变系统(A, B, C)的动态方程为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = Ax + Bu \\ y = Cx \end{cases}$$

当(A, B, C)可测时. 若 $\text{rank}[A \ B] < n$. 则 $\exists \alpha \neq 0$. $\alpha[A \ B] = 0$

$$\therefore \alpha A = 0 \quad \alpha B = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \alpha AB = 0 \quad \alpha A^2 B = 0 \quad \dots \quad \alpha A^{n-1} B = 0$$

$$\therefore \alpha[B \ AB \ \dots \ A^{n-1}B] = 0$$

$\therefore [B \ AB \ \dots \ A^{n-1}B]$ 行线性相关.

\therefore 系统不可控. 与假设矛盾

$\therefore \text{rank}[A \ B] = n$ 得证.

举例说明并非系统可控的充分条件.

取 $A = I_n$ $B = 0_{n \times 1}$, 则 $\dot{x} = x$

$\text{rank}[A \ B] = n$. 然而 $[B \ AB \ \dots \ A^{n-1}B] = 0_{n \times n}$ 说明系统不可控.

由此可见非系统可控的充分条件.

2-8. 解. $x(\frac{2}{3}\pi) = \Phi(\frac{2}{3}\pi, 0)x(0) + \int_0^{\frac{2}{3}\pi} \Phi(\frac{2}{3}\pi, \tau)B u_1(\tau) d\tau$ ①

$$x(\frac{4}{3}\pi) = \Phi(\frac{4}{3}\pi, \frac{2}{3}\pi)x(\frac{2}{3}\pi) + \int_{\frac{2}{3}\pi}^{\frac{4}{3}\pi} \Phi(\frac{4}{3}\pi, \tau)B u_2(\tau) d\tau$$
 ②

$$x(2\pi) = \Phi(2\pi, \frac{4}{3}\pi)x(\frac{4}{3}\pi) + \int_{\frac{4}{3}\pi}^{2\pi} \Phi(2\pi, \tau)B u_3(\tau) d\tau.$$
 ③

对于动态方程 $\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u$. 求取状态转移矩阵.

$$\therefore e^{At} = P e^{\Lambda t} P^{-1} \quad \text{其中} \quad P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ i & -i \end{bmatrix} \quad P^{-1} = -\frac{1}{2i} \begin{bmatrix} -i & -1 \\ i & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{解得 } e^{At} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos t & \sin t \\ -\sin t & \cos t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \Phi(t, t_0) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(t-t_0) & \sin(t-t_0) \\ -\sin(t-t_0) & \cos(t-t_0) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \Phi(\frac{2}{3}\pi, 0) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \frac{2}{3}\pi & \sin \frac{2}{3}\pi \\ -\sin \frac{2}{3}\pi & \cos \frac{2}{3}\pi \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \Phi(\frac{4}{3}\pi, \frac{2}{3}\pi) = \Phi(2\pi, \frac{4}{3}\pi)$$

由④⑤⑥联立可知.

$$\begin{aligned}
 x(2\pi) &= \Phi(2\pi, \frac{4}{3}\pi) x(\frac{4}{3}\pi) + \int_{\frac{4}{3}\pi}^{2\pi} \Phi(2\pi, \tau) B u_3(\tau) d\tau \\
 &= \Phi(2\pi, \frac{4}{3}\pi) \left[\Phi(\frac{4}{3}\pi, \frac{2}{3}\pi) x(\frac{2}{3}\pi) + \int_{\frac{2}{3}\pi}^{\frac{4}{3}\pi} \Phi(\frac{4}{3}\pi, \tau) B u_2(\tau) d\tau \right] + \int_{\frac{4}{3}\pi}^{2\pi} \Phi(2\pi, \tau) B u_2(\tau) d\tau \\
 &= \Phi(2\pi, \frac{4}{3}\pi) \left\{ \Phi(\frac{4}{3}\pi, \frac{2}{3}\pi) \left[\Phi(\frac{2}{3}\pi, 0) x(0) + \int_0^{\frac{2}{3}\pi} \Phi(\frac{2}{3}\pi, \tau) B u_1(\tau) d\tau \right] + \int_{\frac{2}{3}\pi}^{\frac{4}{3}\pi} \Phi(\frac{4}{3}\pi, \tau) B u_2(\tau) d\tau \right\} \\
 &\quad + \int_{\frac{4}{3}\pi}^{2\pi} \Phi(2\pi, \tau) B u_3(\tau) d\tau \\
 &= \Phi(2\pi, 0) x(0) + \int_{\frac{4}{3}\pi}^{2\pi} \Phi(2\pi, \tau) B u_3(\tau) d\tau + \int_{\frac{2}{3}\pi}^{\frac{4}{3}\pi} \Phi(2\pi, \tau) B u_2(\tau) d\tau + \int_0^{\frac{2}{3}\pi} \Phi(2\pi, \tau) B u_1(\tau) d\tau \\
 \therefore \Phi(2\pi, 0) &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \Phi(2\pi, \tau) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(2\pi - \tau) & \sin(2\pi - \tau) \\ -\sin(2\pi - \tau) & \cos(2\pi - \tau) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \tau & -\sin \tau \\ \sin \tau & \cos \tau \end{bmatrix} \\
 \therefore \Phi(2\pi, \tau) B &= \begin{bmatrix} \cos \tau & -\sin \tau \\ \sin \tau & \cos \tau \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\sin \tau \\ \cos \tau \end{bmatrix} \quad \Phi(2\pi, 0) x(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
 \therefore \int_{\frac{4}{3}\pi}^{2\pi} \begin{bmatrix} -\sin \tau \\ \cos \tau \end{bmatrix} d\tau &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{bmatrix} \quad \int_{\frac{2}{3}\pi}^{\frac{4}{3}\pi} \begin{bmatrix} -\sin \tau \\ \cos \tau \end{bmatrix} d\tau = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -\sqrt{3} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \cos \tau \\ \sin \tau \end{matrix} \\
 \int_0^{\frac{2}{3}\pi} \begin{bmatrix} -\sin \tau \\ \cos \tau \end{bmatrix} d\tau &= \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{bmatrix} \\
 \therefore x(2\pi) &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{bmatrix} u_3 + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -\sqrt{3} \end{bmatrix} u_2 + \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{bmatrix} u_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

解得 $u_1 = -\frac{1}{3}, u_2 = 0, u_3 = \frac{1}{3}$

\therefore 存在常数 $u_1 = -\frac{1}{3}, u_2 = 0, u_3 = \frac{1}{3}$, 使得状态由 $x(0)$ 转移至 $x(2\pi)$

2-11. 解. 先由原系统可观证变换后的系统可观.

由于原系统可观, 故矩阵 $C(t)\Phi(t, t_0)$ 满秩, 即 $\text{rank}(C(t)\Phi(t, t_0)) = n$

由等价变换 $\bar{x} = P(t)x$ 可知, $\bar{A}(t) = P(t)A(t)P^{-1}(t)$ $\bar{B}(t) = P(t)B(t)$

$$\bar{C}(t) = C(t)P^{-1}(t) \quad \bar{\Phi}(t, t_0) = P(t)\Phi(t, t_0)P^{-1}(t)$$

$$\therefore \bar{C}(t)\bar{\Phi}(t, t_0) = C(t)\Phi(t, t_0)P^{-1}(t)$$

由于 P 是非奇异矩阵, 故 $\text{rank}(\bar{C}(t)\bar{\Phi}(t, t_0)) = \text{rank}(C(t)\Phi(t, t_0)) = n$

故变换后的系统仍可观测

再由原系统不可观测证变换后的系统不可观测

由于原系统不可观测, 故矩阵 $C(t)\Phi(t, t_0)$ 列不满秩, 即 $\text{rank}(C(t)\Phi(t, t_0)) < n$

$$\because \overline{C(t)} \overline{\Xi(t, t_0)} = C(t) \Xi(t, t_0) P^{-1}(t)$$

由于 $P(t)$ 是非奇异矩阵, 故 $\text{rank}(\overline{C(t)} \overline{\Xi(t, t_0)}) = \overset{\text{rank}}{C(t) \Xi(t, t_0)}$

\therefore 变换后的系统仍不可观测。

综上所述, 在任何等价变换 $\bar{x} = P(t)x$ 下, 线性时变系统可观测性不变

2-14. 证明如下. 对于线性时不变系统 $\begin{cases} \dot{x} = Ax + Bu \\ y = Cx + Du \end{cases}$ 若系统可观测, 则

$$\text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} C \\ CA \\ \vdots \\ CA^{n-1} \end{pmatrix} = n, \text{ 由于等价变换不改变可观测性, 且 } \forall A, \text{ 都存在 } P, P^{-1}AP = J.$$

故只需考虑 A 为若当矩阵的情形. 假设输入 $u=0$.

$$\text{取 } A = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 1 & & \\ & \lambda_1 & 1 & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & \lambda_r & 1 \\ & & & & \lambda_r \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow e^{At} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{\lambda_1 t} & te^{\lambda_1 t} & \frac{1}{2}t^2 e^{\lambda_1 t} & \cdots \\ & e^{\lambda_1 t} & te^{\lambda_1 t} & \cdots \\ & & e^{\lambda_1 t} & \cdots \\ & & & e^{\lambda_r t} & te^{\lambda_r t} \\ & & & & e^{\lambda_r t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & \cdots & C_{1r} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ C_{r1} & \cdots & C_{rr} \end{bmatrix}$$

由于 $[C_{11} \cdots C_{1r}]$ 列满秩, 故选取合适自 $x(0)$, 方程的全部模式将出现在输出中. 但即使全部模式出现在输出中, 无法保证 $[C_{11} \cdots C_{1r}]$ 列满秩, 即无法保证可观测性.

2-17. 证明如下. $G(s) = C(sI - A)^{-1}B$ $\therefore G(s)$ 是对称传递函数阵.

$$\therefore G^T(s) = G(s) = B^T (sI - A)^{-1} C^T$$

$$\text{由题可知, } PAP^{-1} = A^T \quad PB = C^T \quad CP^{-1} = B^T$$

$$\therefore B^T [(sI - A)^{-1}]^T C^T = CP^{-1} P (sI - A)^{-1} P^{-1} PB = C(sI - A)^{-1} B$$

$\therefore (A^T, C^T, B^T)$ 也是 $G(s)$ 实现

$$\therefore \text{rank} [B \ AB \ \cdots \ A^{n-1}B] = \text{rank} [C^T \ A^T C^T \ \cdots \ A^{n-1} C^T] = \text{rank} P [B \ AB \ \cdots \ A^{n-1}B] = n$$

$$\text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} C \\ CA \\ \vdots \\ CA^{n-1} \end{bmatrix} = \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} B^T \\ B^T A^T \\ \vdots \\ B^T A^{n-1} \end{bmatrix} = \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} C \\ CA \\ \vdots \\ CA^{n-1} \end{bmatrix} P^{-1} = n$$

$\therefore (A^T, C^T, B^T)$ 是不可简约实现.

接下来证明 P 的对称性.

$$\because PAP^{-1} = A^T \quad PB = C^T \quad CP^{-1} = B^T$$

$$\therefore C = B^T P^T = CP^{-1} P^T \Rightarrow P^{-1} P^T = I \quad \therefore P = P^T$$

\therefore 对称性可证

接下来证明P的唯一性. 假设存在Q+P

$$PAP^{-1} = QAQ^{-1} = A^T \quad PB = QB = C^T \quad CP^{-1} = CQ^{-1} = B^T$$

$$\therefore C^T = PB = QB \Rightarrow C = B^T P^T = CP^{-1} P^T = CQ^{-1} P^T$$

$$\therefore P^{-1} P^T = Q^{-1} P^T \Rightarrow Q^{-1} P = P^{-1} P = I$$

由于P的逆是唯一的, 所以Q=P 与假设矛盾

\therefore 矩阵P是唯一的

2-18. 解. 可控性矩阵

$$U = [B \ AB \ A^2B \ A^3B] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & 7 & 65 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{可控子空间 } \langle A|B \rangle = \text{span} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \right) \quad \langle A|B \rangle^\perp = \text{span} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0-3 \\ 0-3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

可观性矩阵

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} C \\ CA \\ CA^2 \\ CA^3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -3 & 1 & 1 \\ -13 & -10 & 3 & 4 \\ -43 & -34 & 9 & 16 \\ -145 & -118 & 27 & 64 \end{bmatrix} \quad \therefore \eta = \bigcap_{k=0}^{n-1} \ker(CA^k)$$

$$\therefore VX=0 \text{ 解得 } x = k_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + k_2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \eta = \text{span} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) \quad \eta^\perp = \text{span} \left(\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$\therefore \eta \cap \langle A|B \rangle \Rightarrow a_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + a_2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = b_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + b_2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow b_2 = 1$$

$$\therefore \eta \cap \langle A|B \rangle = \text{span} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) \quad \eta \cap \langle A|B \rangle^\perp = \text{span} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$\eta^\perp \cap \langle A|B \rangle = \text{span} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) \quad \eta^\perp \cap \langle A|B \rangle^\perp = \text{span} \left(\begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

故四个空间的直和为 $\text{span} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right)$ 该空间维数为2. 的元
法取利状态空间的基底

b. 解. 取 $X_2 = \text{span}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\right)$ $\therefore X_1 \oplus X_2 = \langle A|B \rangle$ $\therefore X_1$ 与 X_2 线性无关且 $X_1 \in \langle A|B \rangle$

$\therefore X_1 = \text{span}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\right)$ $\therefore X_3 = \text{span}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}\right)$ $X_2 \oplus X_4 = \eta$

$\therefore X_4$ 与 X_2 线性无关且 $X_4 \in \eta$. 取 $X_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$. 此时 $P^{-1} = [X_1 \ X_2 \ X_3 \ X_4]$ 非奇异

$\therefore P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 & -5 & 14 \\ 5 & -6 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -6 & 10 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \times \frac{1}{14}$

$\therefore \bar{A} = PAP^{-1} = \frac{1}{14} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 & -5 & 14 \\ 5 & -6 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -6 & 10 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$= \frac{1}{14} \begin{bmatrix} -11 & -26 & -15 & 56 \\ -13 & -18 & 9 & 0 \\ 9 & 6 & -3 & 0 \\ -18 & 16 & 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{matrix} -34 \\ 32 \\ -6 \end{matrix}$

$= \frac{1}{14} \begin{bmatrix} 56 & 0 & -70 & 0 \\ 0 & 14 & -84 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 42 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -28 & 28 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{matrix} -33-52+15 \\ 36 \\ -38 \\ -43 \end{matrix}$

$\bar{B} = PB = \frac{1}{14} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 & -5 & 14 \\ 5 & -6 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -6 & 10 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{14} \begin{bmatrix} 14 \\ 14 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$\bar{C} = CP^{-1} = [-4 \ -3 \ 1 \ 1] \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = [1 \ 0 \ -19 \ 0]$

\therefore 分解后的系统为 $\dot{\bar{x}} = \bar{A}\bar{x} + \bar{B}u$
 $y = \bar{C}\bar{x} + Du$

3-3. 解. 先化为可控标准形.

1> 验证系统可控性

$$U = [b \quad Ab \quad A^2b] = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{rank}(U) = 3, \text{可化为可控标准形.}$$

$$\Rightarrow U^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \\ -0.5 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow h = [-0.5 \quad -1 \quad 1]$$

$$3> P = \begin{bmatrix} h \\ hA \\ hA^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 & -1 & 1 \\ 0.5 & 2 & -1 \\ -0.5 & -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \bar{x} = Px$$

$$\bar{A} = PAP^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -3 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \bar{B} = PB = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \bar{C} = CP^{-1} = [-1 \quad 3 \quad 2]$$

\therefore 可控标准形为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\bar{x}} = \bar{A}\bar{x} + \bar{B}u \\ y = \bar{C}\bar{x} \end{cases} \quad \text{变换矩阵 } P = \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 & -1 & 1 \\ 0.5 & 2 & -1 \\ -0.5 & -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

再化为可观标准形.

1> 验证系统可观性.

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} C \\ CA \\ CA^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{rank}(V) = 3, \text{可化为可观标准形.}$$

$$\Rightarrow V^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.25 & 0 & -0.25 \\ -0.25 & 0 & 0.25 \\ -0.5 & -1 & -0.5 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow h = \begin{bmatrix} -0.25 \\ 0.25 \\ -0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$3> \bar{P} = [h \quad Ah \quad A^2h] = \begin{bmatrix} -0.25 & 0.75 & -0.25 \\ 0.25 & -0.75 & 1.25 \\ -0.5 & 0.5 & -0.5 \end{bmatrix} \quad \bar{x} = P\bar{x} \quad P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -3 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \bar{A} = P\bar{A}P^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{B} = P\bar{B} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{C} = C\bar{P}^{-1} = [0 \quad 0 \quad 1]$$

$$\therefore \text{可观标准形为} \begin{cases} \dot{\bar{x}} = \bar{A}\bar{x} + \bar{B}u \\ y = \bar{C}\bar{x} + \bar{D}u \end{cases}$$

3-5. 解. (1) 列出可标性矩阵

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow b_1, b_2, Ab_1 \text{ 构成线性无关的三列. } \mu_1=2, \mu_2=1.$$

$$(2) P_1^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} h_1 &= [1 \ 1 \ 2] \\ h_2 &= [0 \ 0 \ -1] \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) P_2 = \begin{bmatrix} h_1 \\ h_1 A \\ h_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \bar{x} = P_2 x$$

$$\therefore \bar{A} = P_2 A P_2^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -2 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \bar{B} = P_2 B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \bar{C} = C P_2^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 5 & -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{第} \dots \text{可标标准形为} \begin{cases} \dot{\bar{x}} = \bar{A} \bar{x} + \bar{B} u \\ y = \bar{C} \bar{x} \end{cases}$$

$$(sI - \bar{A}) = \begin{bmatrix} s & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & s-2 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & s+1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow (sI - \bar{A})^{-1} = \frac{1}{s^3 - s^2 - s - 1} \begin{bmatrix} (s-2)(s+1) & s+1 & -2 \\ 1-s & s(s+1) & -2s \\ 2-s & -1 & (s-1)^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

\therefore 传递函数阵为 $\bar{C}(sI - \bar{A})^{-1}\bar{B}$. 即

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{s^3 - s^2 - s - 1} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 5 & -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} (s-2)(s+1) & s+1 & -2 \\ 1-s & s(s+1) & -2s \\ 2-s & -1 & (s-1)^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{s^3 - s^2 - s - 1} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 5 & -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} s+1 & 2s \\ s(s+1) & 2s^2 \\ -1 & s^2 - 2s - 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{s^3 - s^2 - s - 1} \begin{bmatrix} -s^2 + 2s + 1 & 2s - 2 \\ -2s^2 + 3s + 1 & 2s - 4 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

3-6. 解. 1. 先列出可观测性矩阵.

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_q \\ c_1 A \\ \vdots \\ c_q A \\ c_1 A^{n-1} \\ \vdots \\ c_q A^{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

按排列顺序, 从上到下挑出
n个线性无关向量, 重新排列
如下.

$$\begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_1 A^{\mu_1-1} \\ c_2 \\ \vdots \\ c_2 A^{\mu_2-1} \\ \vdots \\ c_q \\ \vdots \\ c_q A^{\mu_q-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^q \mu_i = n$$

$$2. \text{ 令 } P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} C_1 \\ \vdots \\ C_1 A^{u_1-1} \\ C_2 \\ \vdots \\ C_2 A^{u_2-1} \\ \vdots \\ C_q \\ \vdots \\ C_q A^{u_q-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{求出 } P_1^{-1} = [\cdots \overset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{第 } u_i \text{ 列}}}{h_1} \mid \cdots \mid \overset{\substack{\downarrow \\ \text{第 } u_i \text{ 列}}}{h_2} \mid \cdots \mid \overset{\substack{\downarrow \\ \text{第 } u_i \text{ 列}}}{h_q}]$$

$u_1+u_2+\cdots+u_q$ $\sum_{i=1}^q u_i$ 列

3. 求出变换矩阵 P_2

$$P_2^{-1} = [h_1 \ Ah_1 \ \cdots \ A^{u_1-1}h_1 \mid h_2 \ \cdots \ A^{u_2-1}h_2 \mid \cdots \mid h_q \ \cdots \ A^{u_q-1}h_q]$$

$$\therefore P_2 = [h_1 \ Ah_1 \ \cdots \ A^{u_1-1}h_1 \mid h_2 \ \cdots \ A^{u_2-1}h_2 \mid \cdots \mid h_q \ \cdots \ A^{u_q-1}h_q]^{-1} \text{ 即为变换矩阵}$$

$$\therefore \text{ 取 } \bar{A} = P_2 A P_2^{-1}, \bar{B} = P_2 B, \bar{C} = C P_2^{-1} \text{ 则}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \cdots & A_{1q} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ A_{q1} & & & A_{qq} \end{bmatrix} \\ \bar{C} = [C_1 \ C_2 \ \cdots \ C_q] \end{array} \right.$$

其中

$$A_{ii} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & & x \\ & 1 & & x \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & 1 & x \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & x \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & x \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & x \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_i = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & x \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{1位于第 } i \text{ 行}$$

变换后的动态方程为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\bar{x}} = \bar{A}\bar{x} + \bar{B}u \\ y = \bar{C}\bar{x} + \bar{D}u \end{cases}$$

$$\bar{B} = P_2 B$$