

3-7 a.

- 一阶子式最小公分母: $s(s+1)^2(s+2)(s+3)^2(s+4)(s+5)$

- 二阶子式最小公分母: $s(s+1)^2(s+2)(s+3)^2(s+4)(s+5)$

∴ 麦克米伦阶为 8

b.

- 一阶子式最小公分母: $s(s+1)(s+3)$

- 二阶子式最小公分母: 0

∴ 麦克米伦阶为 3.

3-8.

$$a. G(s) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{-\frac{1}{8}s^3 - \frac{1}{8}s + \frac{3}{16}}{s^4 + \frac{1}{2}s^3 + \frac{1}{2}s + \frac{1}{4}}$$

一个可控形实现为: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$ $B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $C = [\frac{3}{16} \quad -\frac{1}{8} \quad 0 \quad -\frac{1}{8}]$ $D = \frac{1}{4}$

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

是最小阶实现. $G(s)$ 无零极相消.

$$b. G(s) = \frac{s^2 - s + 1}{(s^2 - s + 1)(s^3 - 1)}$$

一个可控形实现为: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $C = [1 \quad -1 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 0]$

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

不是最小阶实现. $G(s)$ 有零极相消.

3-9

$$a. G(s) = \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{-5}{s+2} + \frac{5}{s+3}$$

$$\therefore y(s) = \frac{1}{s+1} u(s) + \frac{-5}{s+2} u(s) + \frac{5}{s+3} u(s)$$

$$\text{设 } x_1(s) = \frac{1}{s+1} u(s) \quad x_2(s) = \frac{-5}{s+2} u(s) \quad x_3(s) = \frac{5}{s+3} u(s)$$

$$\therefore \dot{x}_1 = -x_1 + u \quad \dot{x}_2 = -2x_2 + u \quad \dot{x}_3 = -3x_3 + u$$

$$y = x_1 - 5x_2 + 5x_3$$

$$\therefore \dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u \quad y = [1 \ -5 \ 5] x$$

$$b. G(s) = \frac{5}{(s+2)^3} + \frac{-4}{(s+2)^2} + \frac{1}{s+2} \quad \therefore y(s) = \frac{5}{(s+2)^3} u(s) + \frac{-4}{(s+2)^2} u(s) + \frac{1}{s+2} u(s)$$

$$\text{令 } x_1(s) = \frac{1}{(s+2)^3} u(s), \quad x_2(s) = \frac{1}{(s+2)^2} u(s), \quad x_3(s) = \frac{1}{s+2} u(s)$$

$$\text{则 } x_1(s) = \frac{1}{s+2} x_2(s) \quad x_2(s) = \frac{1}{s+2} x_3(s)$$

$$\therefore \dot{x}_1 = -2x_1 + x_2 \quad \dot{x}_2 = -2x_2 + x_3 \quad \dot{x}_3 = -2x_3 + u$$

$$y = 5x_1 - 4x_2 + x_3$$

$$\therefore \dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u \quad y = [5 \ -4 \ 1] x$$

3-12

(1) 不可简约实现

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u \quad y = [1 \ 0 \ 0] x$$

(2) 不可控实现

$$G(s) = \frac{s-1}{(s^2+1)(s-1)} = \frac{s-1}{s^2-s^3+s-1}$$

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u \quad y = [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1] x$$

(3) 不可观实现

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u \quad y = [-1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0] x$$

(4) 既不可控也不可观测

$$\dot{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} x + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} u \quad y = [1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0] x$$

3-14

$$a. \quad G(s) = \frac{1}{s(s+1)^2(s+2)(s+3)(s+4)} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2s^2(s+1)(s+4) \\ (s^2+2s+2)(s+2)(s+3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{s^6 + 11s^5 + 45s^4 + 85s^3 + 74s^2 + 24s} \cdot \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} s^4 + \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} s^3 + \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 18 \end{bmatrix} s^2 + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 22 \end{bmatrix} s + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\therefore \text{可控标准形} \quad \dot{x} = \begin{pmatrix} \vdots & & & & \\ 0 & & I_{5 \times 5} & & \\ \vdots & & & & \\ 0 & -24 & -74 & -85 & -45 & -11 \end{pmatrix} x + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} u \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 8 & 10 & 2 & 0 \\ 12 & 22 & 18 & 7 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x$$

$$b. \quad G(s) = \frac{1}{s(s+1)^3(s+2)} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} (2s+3)s(s+1), (s^2+2s+2)(s+2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{s^5 + 5s^4 + 9s^3 + 7s^2 + 2s} \cdot \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} s^3 + \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 \end{bmatrix} s^2 + \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix} s + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\therefore \text{可观标准形} \quad \dot{x} = \begin{pmatrix} \vdots & 0 & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ I_{4 \times 4} & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{pmatrix} x + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ 3 & 6 \\ 5 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} u \quad y = [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1] x$$

3-15(a)还有另一种解法

3-15

a. 用瑞秩分解的方法.

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s+1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{s+2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{s+3} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\therefore A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

b. $\delta G(s) = 4$ 按行展开.

$$G(s) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s^2} & \frac{s+1}{s^2} \\ \frac{s+3}{s^2} & \frac{2}{s} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{[0 \ 2]s + [1 \ 1]}{s^2} \\ \frac{[1 \ 2]s + [3 \ 0]}{s^2} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

4-2

$$a. [sI - (A+BK)]^{-1} = [(sI-A) - BK]^{-1} = \{ (sI-A) [I - (sI-A)^{-1}BK] \}^{-1}$$

$$= [I - (sI-A)^{-1}BK]^{-1} (sI-A)^{-1}$$

$$b. (I - XY) [I + X(I - YX)^{-1}Y] = I + X(I - YX)^{-1}Y - XY - XYX(I - YX)^{-1}Y$$

$$= I + X(I - YX)(I - YX)^{-1}Y - XY = I$$

$$\therefore (I - XY)^{-1} = I + X(I - YX)^{-1}Y$$

$$\text{闭环} \begin{cases} \dot{x} = Ax + Bk \\ y = Cx \end{cases} \quad \text{开环} \begin{cases} \dot{x} = Ax + B(Kx + Hv) = (A+BK)x + BHv \\ y = Cx \end{cases}$$

$$\text{闭环传递} = C [sI - (A+BK)]^{-1} BH \stackrel{(a)}{=} C [I - (sI-A)^{-1}BK]^{-1} (sI-A)^{-1} BH$$

$$\stackrel{(b)}{=} C \{ I + (sI-A)^{-1}B [I - K(sI-A)^{-1}B]^{-1} K \} (sI-A)^{-1} BH$$

$$= C(sI-A)^{-1} BH + C(sI-A)^{-1}B [I - K(sI-A)^{-1}B]^{-1} K (sI-A)^{-1} BH$$

$$= G(s) \{ I + [I - K(sI-A)^{-1}B]^{-1} K (sI-A)^{-1}B \} H$$

$$\stackrel{(b)}{=} G(s) [I - K(sI-A)^{-1}B]^{-1} H$$

$$\stackrel{(b)}{=} G(s) \{ I + K(sI-A)^{-1} [I - BK(sI-A)^{-1}]^{-1} B \} H$$

$$= G(s) \{ I + K [sI - (A+BK)]^{-1} B \} H$$

3-15(a)的另一种解法

$$a. G(s) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2+s}{s+1} & \frac{1}{s+3} \\ \frac{s}{s+1} & \frac{s+1}{s+2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s+1} & \frac{1}{s+3} \\ \frac{-1}{s+1} & \frac{-1}{s+2} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{将 } g(s) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s+1} & \frac{1}{s+3} \\ \frac{-1}{s+1} & \frac{-1}{s+2} \end{bmatrix} \text{按列展开得 } g(s) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s+1} & \frac{1}{(s+2)(s+3)} \\ \frac{-1}{s+1} & \frac{-1}{(s+2)(s+3)} \end{bmatrix}$$

此时最小阶实现为

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -6 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & -3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

此时 $\delta G(s) = 3$, 方程也为3阶

4-4

不稳定特征值1可控, 故可以通过状态反馈稳定.

设 $K = [0 \ 0 \ k_1 \ k_2 \ k_3]$, 则

$$A+BK = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & k_1 & k_2 & k_3 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & k_1 & k_2 & k_3 \\ 0 & 1 & k_1 & k_2 & k_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

右下角块的特征式为 $s^3 - (k_2 + k_3 + 3)s^2 + (k_2 + 2k_3 + 3 - k_1)s - (k_3 + 1)$

期望多项式 $(s+1)^2(s+2) = s^3 + 4s^2 + 5s + 2$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} k_2 + k_3 + 3 = -4 \\ k_2 + 2k_3 + 3 - k_1 = 5 \\ k_3 + 1 = -2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} k_1 = -12 \\ k_2 = -4 \\ k_3 = -3 \end{cases} \quad K = [0 \ 0 \ -12 \ -4 \ -3]$$

4-5 有一个 $\lambda = -1$ 不可控, 故 $\{-2, -2, -2, -2\}$ 不可配置.

$$\text{设 } K = [k_1 \ k_2 \ 0 \ 0], \quad A+BK = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ k_1 & 2+k_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

左上角块: $s^2 - \frac{k_2}{3+4}s + 2k_2 + 4 - k_1 = (s+2)^2 = s^2 + 4s + 4$

$$\therefore k_2 = -8 \quad k_1 = -16 \quad K = [-16 \ -8 \ 0 \ 0]$$

$$\text{再设 } K = [k_1 \ k_2 \ k_3 \ 0] \quad A+BK = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ k_1 & 2+k_2 & k_3 & 0 \\ k_1 & k_2 & k_3 & 0 \\ k_1 & k_2 & k_3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

左上角块: $s^3 - (k_2 + k_3 + 3)s^2 + (-k_1 + k_2 + 4k_3)s - k_1 + 2k_2 - 4k_3 + 4 = (s+2)^3 = s^3 + 6s^2 + 12s + 8$

$$\therefore k_1 = -\frac{64}{3} \quad k_2 = -\frac{80}{9} \quad k_3 = -\frac{1}{9} \quad K = [-\frac{64}{3} \ -\frac{80}{9} \ -\frac{1}{9} \ 0]$$

4-7

求A的特征值: $\lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = -1$

对应的特征向量分别为 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$.

$$\text{故 } P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & -2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$PAP^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad PB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \cancel{P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}}$$

特征值-1不可控但稳定, 故可以用状态反馈镇定.

$\{-2, -3, -2\}$ 不可配置, $\{-2, -2, -1\}$ 可以配置.