

2-7. 将系统输入输出方程转换为状态空间模型。

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

由输入输出方程可知, $a_1=2, a_2=3, b=5$

选择输出 y 及其一阶、二阶导数为状态变量时,

状态空间模型为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -3 & -6 & -2 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} u \\ y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x \end{cases}$$

(2) $2\ddot{y} - 3\dot{y} = \ddot{u} - u$ $\ddot{y} - \frac{3}{2}\dot{y} = \frac{1}{2}\ddot{u} - \frac{1}{2}u$

由输入输出方程可知, $a_1=0, a_2=0, a_3=-\frac{3}{2}$

$b_0=\frac{1}{2}, b_1=0, b_2=0, b_3=-\frac{1}{2}$

待定系数 $\beta_i (i=0,1,2,3)$ 满足

$$\begin{cases} \beta_0 = b_0 = \frac{1}{2} \\ \beta_1 = b_1 - a_1\beta_0 = 0 \\ \beta_2 = b_2 - a_1\beta_1 - a_2\beta_0 = 0 \\ \beta_3 = b_3 - a_1\beta_2 - a_2\beta_1 - a_3\beta_0 = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

当选择状态变量为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = y - \beta_0 u = y - \frac{1}{2}u \\ x_2 = \dot{y} - \beta_1 u - \beta_0 \dot{u} = \dot{y} - \frac{3}{2}\dot{u} \\ x_3 = \ddot{y} - \beta_2 u - \beta_1 \dot{u} - \beta_0 \ddot{u} = \ddot{y} - \frac{1}{2}\ddot{u} \end{cases}$$

则, 状态空间模型为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{3}{2} & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix} u \\ y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x + \frac{1}{2}u \end{cases}$$

(3) $\ddot{y} + 4\dot{y} + 5y = 2\ddot{u} + \dot{u} + 2u$

由输入输出方程可知, $a_1=4, a_2=5, a_3=2$

$b_0=2, b_1=1, b_2=1, b_3=2$

待定系数 $\beta_i (i=0,1,2,3)$ 满足

$$\begin{cases} \beta_0 = b_0 = 2 \\ \beta_1 = b_1 - a_1\beta_0 = -7 \\ \beta_2 = b_2 - a_1\beta_1 - a_2\beta_0 = 1 + 28 - 10 = 19 \\ \beta_3 = b_3 - a_1\beta_2 - a_2\beta_1 - a_3\beta_0 = 2 - 4 \times 19 + 35 - 6 = 31 - 76 = -45 \end{cases}$$

当选择状态变量为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = y - \beta_0 u = y - 2u \\ x_2 = \dot{y} - \beta_1 u - \beta_0 \dot{u} = \dot{y} + 7\dot{u} - 2\dot{u} \\ x_3 = \ddot{y} - \beta_2 u - \beta_1 \dot{u} - \beta_0 \ddot{u} = \ddot{y} - 9\ddot{u} + 7\ddot{u} - 2\ddot{u} \end{cases}$$

则, 空间状态模型为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -5 & -4 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} -7 \\ 19 \\ -65 \end{bmatrix} u \\ y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x - 2u \end{cases}$$

2-8. 将传递函数转换为状态空间模型

(1) $G(s) = \frac{2s^2 + 18s + 40}{s^3 + 6s^2 + 11s + 6} = \frac{2(s+5)(s+4)}{2s^2 + 18s + 40}$

由系统特征多项式 $s^3 + 6s^2 + 11s + 6 = 0$, 可得系统极点

$s_1 = -1, s_2 = -2, s_3 = -3$

传递函数 $G(s) = \frac{k_1}{s-s_1} + \frac{k_2}{s-s_2} + \frac{k_3}{s-s_3}$

待定系数 $k_i = [G(s)(s-s_i)]|_{s=s_i} = [G(s)(s+1)]|_{s=-1} = \frac{2 \cdot (-9+40)}{1 \times 2} = 12$

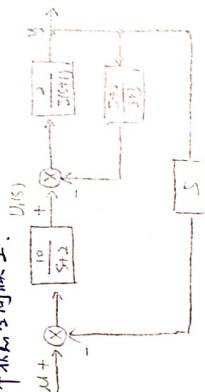
$k_2 = [G(s)(s+2)]|_{s=-2} = \frac{8-36+40}{-1 \times 1} = -12$

$k_3 = [G(s)(s+3)]|_{s=-3} = \frac{18-54+40}{-2 \times (-1)} = 7$

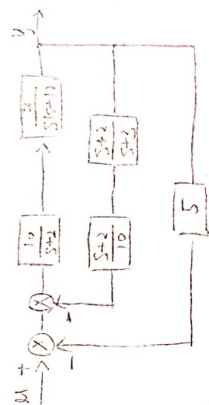
故当选择状态变量为 $G(s)$ 部分分式分解的极点各一阶惯性环节的输入时, 可得状态空间模型。

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ 1 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} u \\ y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -12 & 2 \end{bmatrix} x \end{cases}$$

给出一个状态空间模型:



以分点前所得新引系统框图如下:



$$\text{則有递推式 } G(5) = \frac{10}{3+2} \cdot \frac{2}{5+1} = \frac{5+2}{10} \cdot \frac{5+2}{5+3} \rightarrow 5$$

$$\therefore G(15) = \frac{200(5+3) - 5(5+1)(5+2)}{10 \cdot 5(5+1)(5+2)} [(5+2) - 5(5+3)]$$

对系统参数多项式可求出极点, $S_1 = 0$, $S_2 = -1$, $S_3 = -2$, $S_4 = -3$.

$$H_{\text{Kronecker}}(G) = \frac{k_1}{s-1} + \frac{k_2}{s-2} + \frac{k_3}{s-3} + \frac{k_4}{s-4}$$

留数 $k_1 = [G(s)(s-0)]|_{s=0} = \frac{600}{60} = 10$

$$k_2 = [G(s)(s+1)]|_{s=-1} = \frac{400}{108(2)(1)} = -20$$

$$k_3 = \frac{[G(s)(s+2)]}{s} \bigg|_{s=-2} = \frac{200}{10 \times (-2) \times (-1) \times 1} = 10$$

$$k_4 = [G(s)(s+3)] \Big|_{s=-3} = \frac{3 \times (-2) \times (-1) \times (-1)}{10 \times (-3) \times (-2) \times (-1)} = -\frac{1}{10}$$

当选择 G1/G2 分时并联合解算的各一阶惯性环节串联时，
状态空间模型为

[illegible]

$$= \sqrt{100 - 10} = 9.5$$

$$(2) G(15) = \frac{3^2 + 2 \cdot 15 + 1}{3^2 + 15 + 6} = \frac{(15+1)^2}{(15+1)(15+3)}$$

特征方程为 $s^2 + 5s + 6 = 0$, 可得根 $s_1 = -2, s_2 = -3$.

$$\text{传递函数 } G(s) = \frac{k_1}{s-s_1} + \frac{k_2}{s-s_2}$$

$$k_1 = [G(s)(s+2)]|_{s=-2} = 1$$

$$k_2 = [G(s)G(s)]|_{s=-3} = -4$$

当选择求逆变量 G_S 为并行分解的各个子模性
和求逆输出时 求在空模型为

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

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 \end{bmatrix} x$$

$$(3) \quad G(s) = \frac{3(s+5)}{(s+3)^2(s+1)}$$

主系统特征多项式 $(s+3)^2(s+1)$ 可知, 系统有二重极点。

$$S_1 = -3, \text{ 单点 } S_3 = -1.$$

传递函数 $G(s)$ 可分解为 $G(s) = \frac{k_{11}}{(s-s_1)^2} + \frac{k_{12}}{s-s_1} + \frac{k_{21}}{s-s_2}$

待定函数 $k_{11} = [G(s)(s+3)^2] \Big|_{s=-3} = -3$

$$k_2 = \left[\frac{d}{ds} G(s)(s+3)^2 \right] \Big|_{s=-3} = -3$$

$$k_3 = [G(s)(s+1)]|_{s=-1} = 3$$

当选择状态变量(GIS)分成串一并联合解算的各个阶段性疏导的输出时,状态空间模型为

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

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} x$$

2-11. 已知状态空间模型为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} u \\ y = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x \end{cases}$$

试用 \$\tilde{x} = P x\$ 进行状态变换. \$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}\$

写出状态变换后的状态方程和输出方程.

解: \$\because P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \therefore P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}\$

例有 \$\tilde{A} = P^{-1} A P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}\$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{5}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{5}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{B} = P^{-1} B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{5}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{C} = C P = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

故系统在新的状态变量 \$\tilde{x}\$ 下 (经过状态变换后) 的状态方程和输出方程如下:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\tilde{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{5}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \tilde{x} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{5}{3} \end{bmatrix} u \\ y = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \tilde{x} \end{cases}$$

2-13. 试将状态方程变换为约旦规范形 (约旦标准形)

$$(1) \begin{cases} \dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} u \\ y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x \end{cases}$$

解: (1) 求 A 的特征值.

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

$$\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = -1$$

(2) 求特征值对应的特征向量.

$$(\lambda_1 I - A) P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} P_1 = 0 \quad P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(\lambda_2 I - A) P_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} P_2 = 0 \quad P_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(\lambda_3 I - A) P_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} P_3 = 0 \quad P_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(3) 线性变换矩阵 P 及逆矩阵 \$P^{-1}\$.

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

$$(P)^{-1} E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

(4) 计算 \$\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}, \tilde{C}\$.

$$\tilde{A} = P^{-1} A P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{不困难!!!})$$

$$\tilde{B} = P^{-1} B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 7 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{C} = C P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

\$\therefore\$ 新的状态空间模型为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\tilde{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \tilde{x} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} u \\ y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \tilde{x} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \quad \tilde{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -8 & -2 \\ 4 & -3 & -2 \\ 3 & -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \tilde{x} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 5 \\ 7 & 1 \end{bmatrix} u$$

解: (1) 求 A 的特征值

$$|\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 8 & 8 & 2 \\ -4 & \lambda + 3 & 2 \\ -3 & 4 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 8 & 8 & 2 \\ -4 & \lambda + 3 & 2 \\ -3 & 4 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 4 & 5 & \lambda & 0 \\ -4 & \lambda + 3 & 2 \\ -3 & 4 & \lambda - 1 \\ -3 & 4 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 4 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & \lambda + 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)(\lambda + 1)(\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 8)$$

$$\therefore \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 3$$

(2) 求特征值对应的特征向量

$$(\lambda_1 I - A) P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -7 & 8 & 2 \\ -4 & 4 & 2 \\ -3 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} P_1 = 0 \quad P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(\lambda_2 I - A)p_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 8 & 2 \\ -4 & 5 & 2 \\ -3 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} p_2 = 0 \quad p_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\lambda_3 I - A)p_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 8 & 2 \\ -4 & 6 & 2 \\ -3 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} p_3 = 0 \quad p_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(3) 线性变换 P 及 P^{-1}

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (P|E) &= \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ &= \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(4) 计算 \tilde{A} , \tilde{B}

$$\tilde{A} = P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{B} = P^{-1}B = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 5 \\ 7 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 3 \\ -12 & 1 \\ 7 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

\therefore 变换后状态方程

$$\dot{\tilde{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \tilde{x} + \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 3 \\ -12 & 1 \\ 7 & 6 \end{bmatrix} u.$$